

Oregon Invasive Species Council "100 Worst List" -- with updates from 2016 and categorized by strategic objectives

Invader	Category	Notes	Health Impacts	Econ Impacts	Native habitats Impacts		Status	Pathways	I: Prevent	II: EDRR	III: C&M
alder root rot Phytophthora alni subsp. alni	Microorganisms	A recently hybridized soil and waterborne pathogen causing root and collar rot of species of alder that once introduced, spreads naturally with streams, floods, and other drainage water.	No	No	Yes	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
annual ryegrass toxicity Rathayibacter toxicus	Microorganisms	A bacterium that requires a nematode vector to initiate gumming disease in plants. It produces a number of toxins that are lethal to animals that ingest contaminated fodder. If detected in OR, a stringent federal response would result.	Yes	Yes	No	N		seed trade	x		
bacterial blight of grape Xylophilus ampelinus	Microorganisms	A destructive disease of mostly table grape cultivars.	No	Yes	No	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
blackberry yellow vein disease (BYVD), blackberry yellow vein-associated virus (BYVaV), blackberry virus Y (BVY)	Microorganisms	A new and serious viral threat to the blackberry industry.	No	Yes	No	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
blueberry scorch virus – New Jersey strain (BISV-NJ)	Microorganisms	The New Jersey Strain of the blueberry scorch virus causes a disease which can spread rapidly by aphid. Identified in BC, Canada.	No	Yes	No	N		nursery and garden trade	x		

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chalara dieback of ash Chalara fraxinea	Microorganisms	A serious fungal disease of ash trees causing leaf loss and crown dieback; often fatal.	No	No	Yes	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
chronic wasting disease CWD prion	Microorganisms	A neurological disease of deer, elk and moose, currently in 15 US states and 2 Canadian provinces.	No	No	Yes	N		unknown	x		
elm yellows elm yellows phytoplasma	Microorganisms	An aggressive plant disease of elm trees that is spread by leafhoppers or by root grafts. Occurs in the eastern US, and southern Ontario, Canada. There is no cure.	No	Yes	No	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
golden algae Prymnesium parvum toxic freshwater cyanobacteria Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii	Microorganisms	Golden algae produce toxins harmful to fish; have invaded reservoirs and river systems in 16 states including WA and CA. The toxic cyano- bacterium produces a toxin linked to liver damage and even death in humans after contamination of water supplies.	Yes	Yes	Yes	N		transport of contaminated water	x		
hazelnut bacteria canker Pseudomonas avellanae	Microorganisms	Infection causes rapid wilting of twigs, branches and whole trees in spring and summer. Whole trees and even whole orchards may be destroyed in one season.	No	Yes	Yes	N		nursery and garden trade	x		

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oak wilt <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Microorganisms	A fungal disease that can kill an oak tree quickly. It has been found in 21 US states, with considerable damage occurring in the Midwest. No species of oak is known to be immune.	No	No	Yes	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
<i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>	Microorganisms	A fungus-like organism (oomycete) that causes leaf lesions on rhododendron and stem lesions on European beech in gardens and woodlands in the UK. Other trees and shrubs are also affected, including blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.).	No	Yes	Yes	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
plum pox virus (PPV)	Microorganisms	A virus of plums transmitted by aphids. Infection eventually results in severely reduced fruit production; fruit that is produced is often misshapen and blemished. There is no cure once a tree is infected.	No	Yes	No	N		nursery and garden trade	x		

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poplar canker <i>Xanthomonas populi</i>	Microorganisms	A bacterium that attacks poplars, aspens, and cottonwoods (important for timber, pulp, wood products, as well as native habitats). Causes tree mortality or predisposes host to mortality by other organisms.	No	Yes	Yes	N	nursery and garden trade	x		
potato cyst nematodes <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i>	Microorganisms	Hosts include potatoes, tomatoes and eggplants. Once established, difficult to eradicate; can survive for over 30 years as eggs. An infestation discovered in fields in Saanich, BC, Canada in the 1960's has been confined to 150 acres. These nematodes infest the majority of UK potato growing land costing an excess of £50 million annually.	No	Yes	No	Contained	transport of infected plants or soil		x	
potato wart <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	Microorganisms	An important worldwide quarantine pathogen of potato, confirmed in several East Coast states and Canadian provinces, though largely limited to small isolated areas. All US cases have been eradicated.	No	Yes	No	N	transport of infected plants or soil	x		

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ramorum canker and blight (Sudden Oak Death) <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	Microorganisms	A fungus-like organism (oomycete) that infects over 60 plant genera and over 100 host species; causes Sudden Oak Death. There are 4 clonal lineages, one NA1, is established in Curry County. NA2, EU1, and EU2 are not. All move long distances through the nursery trade.	No	Yes	Yes	Established	nursery and garden trade			x
viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus <i>Novirhabdovirus</i> spp. (VHSV)	Microorganisms	A deadly infectious fish disease afflicting over 50 species of freshwater and marine fish in several parts of the northern hemisphere. The highly contagious virus has the potential to infect as many as 42 species of fish, including salmon species and all major sport fish in the state.	No	Yes	Yes	N	water transfer or infected bait	x		
whirling disease <i>Myxobolus cerebralis</i>	Microorganisms	A parasitic disease affecting trout and salmon. In OR, exposed hatchery fish have been destroyed.	No	Yes	Yes	Eradicated	transport of infected fish		x	

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white-nose syndrome Pseudogymnoascus destructans	Microorganisms	A fungus that causes a fatal disease that has decimated bat populations in parts of the US and Canada. First introduced in NY in 2006, it is now in 24 states and at least 5 Canadian provinces.	No	No	Yes	N		bat to bat; "jumps" may be human caused	x		
willow watermark disease Brenneria salicis	Microorganisms	A bacteria that harms (and may kill) willow species. During spring and summer, leaves on some branches suddenly wilt and turn reddish- brown. These branches die and become leafless. The wood of affected branches and trunks shows a water-soaked brown or red-brown stain.	No	No	Yes	N		nursery and garden trade	x		
African waterweed Lagarosiphon major	Aquatic Plant	A popular plant for oxygenating fish tanks, it successfully out- competes native species in New Zealand lakes where native milfoils (Myriophyllum spp.) and pondweeds would normally live (Potamo- geton spp.). It does not yet occur in the wild in North America.	No	Yes	Yes	N		pet store/ aquarium trade	x		

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Asian kelp <i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Aquatic Plant	In 2012, was present on the dock that washed ashore from the 2011 earthquake in Japan, currently spreading along CA's coast. Listed as 1 of the 100 worst in the international Global Invasive Species Database .	No	Yes	Yes	N	boating traffic / ocean currents	x		
caulerpa seaweed <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	Aquatic Plant	Widely used ornamentally in aquariums, one of two algae on the international 100 of the "worst" invasive species in the Global Invasive Species Database.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	pet store/ aquarium trade		x	
Common reed	Aquatic Plant	The subspecies is causing serious problems for many other North American wetland plants, including the native <i>Phragmites australis</i> subsp. <i>americanus</i> which is markedly less vigorous. Surveys now indicate that this subspecies is more widespread and in locations that would not be suitable for large-scale control programs.	No	No	Yes	Established				x
dead man's fingers <i>Codium fragile</i> ssp. <i>tomentosoides</i>	Aquatic Plant	A dominant subspecies of seaweed in the subtidal zone, attaches	No	Yes	Yes	N	shipping (hull fouling)	x		

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European water chestnut <i>Trapa natans</i>	Aquatic Plant	Introduced into North America from the botanical garden at Harvard University in 1877, it colonizes areas less than 16 feet deep of fresh-water lakes, ponds and slow-moving streams and rivers where it forms dense mats of floating vegetation. A significant nuisance in NE US.	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	nursery and garden trade	x		
flowering-rush <i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Aquatic Plant	An attractive plant with an umbel of showy white or pink flowers. Still available at some nurseries, the aquatic nursery and garden trade has been responsible for the introduction of plants into new states.	No	No	Yes	Contained	nursery and garden trade		x	
giant salvinia <i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Aquatic Plant	An aquatic, free-floating fern exported from Brazil to be used in aquariums and garden ponds. Creates a floating mat that clogs waterways and blocks sunlight needed by other aquatic plants.	No	No	Yes	N	pet store/aquarium trade	x		

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hydrilla Hydrilla verticillata	Aquatic Plant	Submersed aquatic weed, native to Asia, has invaded lakes, rivers, reservoirs, irrigation canals, and slightly brackish tidal areas across portions of every continent, including North America. Has been found in CA and WA, where active eradication programs are underway.	No	Yes	Yes	N	pet store/ aquarium trade	x		
rock snot Didymosphenia geminata	Aquatic Plant	A freshwater microscopic diatom that can form massive nuisance "blooms" that carpet stream beds and alter biological and physical conditions. Fishing equipment, especially felt soled wading boots, are particularly suitable vectors; as is any vector that transports water. WA, ID, and CA have had reports of nuisance populations.	No	Yes	Yes	N	fishing equipment , water (ballast/live wells)	x		

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smooth cordgrasses <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> dense-flowered cordgrass <i>S.</i> <i>densiflora</i> common cordgrass <i>S. anglica</i> salt meadow cordgrass <i>S. patens</i>	Aquatic Plant	Highly aggressive invaders that significantly alter both the physical structure and biological composition of tidal marshes, mudflats and creeks.	No	Yes	Yes	Established	ocean currents, packing material			x
West Indian Spongeplant <i>Limnobium</i> <i>laevigatum</i>	Aquatic Plant	Native to freshwater habitats in Central and South America. Been introduced to California as an pond plant.	No	No	No	N	Ornamenta l	x		
yellow floating heart <i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Aquatic Plant	Introduced to the US as an ornamental water plant. Dense floating mats exclude light for native species and create stagnant areas with low oxygen levels underneath. Makes it difficult to fish, water ski, swim or paddle.	No	No	Yes	Established	nursery and garden trade, waterfowl			x
African rue <i>Peganum</i> <i>harmala</i>	Terrestrial Plant	Robust growth crowds out desirable plants, altering rangeland, pas- ture, and native habitats. Limited to 2 infestations in Crook and Harney Counties. Toxic to cattle, sheep and potentially horses.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Contained	contaminat ed hay, farm equipment , livestock		x	

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barbed goatgrass Aegilops triuncialis ovate goatgrass A. ovata	Terrestrial Plant	Both are weedy annuals that infest rangelands and pastures in the northern half of California currently. They injure grazing animals and readily cross with wheat, producing sterile seed and unmarketable wheat. In grasslands, they reduce the abundance of native perennial grasses and compete with desirable plants as well as native forbs.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	livestock farm equipment		x	
camelthorn Alhagi pseudalhagi	Terrestrial Plant	A contaminant of alfalfa seed, grows readily in a cultivated field, and has a wide soil tolerance, though does best next to a source of water, such as an irrigation ditch. It is unpalatable to animals. Spines (which can be as long as 1 3/4 inch) can be harmful to humans and livestock.	Yes	Yes	No	N	contaminated seed, farm equipment, livestock	x		
Cape Ivy Delairea odorata	Terrestrial Plant	Native to mountain forests of South Africa and has invaded the eastern United States and California.		Yes	Yes	N		x		

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European coltsfoot Tussilago farfara	Terrestrial Plant	Currently limited to one or a few infestations in the state. Can outcompete and take over corn, soybeans, winter wheat, spring grain and alfalfa. Currently contained/eradicated in OR.	No	No	No	Contained	garden trade, agriculture, transportation of habitat material		x	
Garden yellow loosestrife Lysimachia vulgaris	Terrestrial Plant	Native to Europe and Asia. Introduced to North America as an ornamental. Currently a class B noxious weed in Washington	No	No	Yes	N	Ornamental	x		
giant hogweed Heracleum mantegazzianum	Terrestrial Plant	Escaped from arboretums and private gardens, is now naturalized in surrounding areas especially riparian and urban sites. The plant exudes a clear watery sap which sensitizes the skin to ultraviolet radiation. Humans often develop severe burns to the affected areas resulting	No	No	No	Contained	garden trade, water/river transport		x	

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goatsrue <i>Galega officinalis</i>	Terrestrial Plant	Introduced into UT in 1891 as a potential forage crop, escaped cultivation, and now occupies in excess of 60 square miles in UT. In 2007, it was found in a crop in Grants Pass; currently under eradication measures. Plants are poisonous (pea family) to livestock though goats are somewhat resistant. 3 active sites in Multnomah Co. contained.	Yes	Yes	No	Contained	nursery/garden trade seeds in travel, bags or mail transport of soil		x	
Hoary alyssum <i>Berteroa incana</i>	Terrestrial Plant	Native to Europe and Asia this flowering plant in the mustard family is an aggressive invader of fields.		Yes	Yes	N		x		
Japanese dodder <i>Cuscuta japonica</i>	Terrestrial Plant	Currently in CA, the most northern infestation is in Redding where it died naturally during the winter.	No	Yes	Yes	N	seeds in passenger baggage, contaminated soybeans and bird seed	x		

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kudzu <i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Terrestrial Plant	If kudzu were to become widely established, it has the potential to impact agriculture and forestry, right of way maintenance, and rec- reational activities. Three populations in OR are effectively controlled and not spreading.	No	No	No	Eradicating	nursery/garden trade roads and/or railways		x	
matgrass <i>Nardus stricta</i>	Terrestrial Plant	An infestation in Klamath County at Fort Klamath on a native meadow grass pasture has spread from the original site into four adjacent pastures. Yearly treatments since 1976 and have contained the spread. It is difficult to detect clumps that may occur outside the treatment area.	No	No	Yes	Contained	transport of tufts in mud via livestock or farm equipment		x	
oblong spurge <i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	Terrestrial Plant	A weedy escaped ornamental known from one site in Salem and one ornamental planting in Eugene. May impact forage and livestock production; may be a human skin irritant.	Yes	No	Yes	Contained	nursery and garden trade water/riparian transport equipment		x	

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Paterson's curse Echium plantagineum	Terrestrial Plant	Poisonous to grazing animals and a threat to natural areas, with the potential to invade oak woodland, native prairie, and dry upland slopes. First detected in 2003 in Linn Co.; in 2004, a second larger site was in Douglas Co. Both are under intensive treatment. Economic costs would run in the millions. Has been found in wildflower seed mixes in OR.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Contained	vehicles, farm implements, contamination of seed, wildflower seed mix		x	
purple nutsedge Cyperus rotundus	Terrestrial Plant	A tough competitor for ground resources, as well as allelopathic, impacts both agricultural fields and ornamental gardens. Difficult to control due to an intensive system of underground tubers resistance to most herbicides.	No	Yes	No	N	contaminated root crops and seeds nursery trade	x		
silverleaf nightshade Solanum elaeagnifolium	Terrestrial Plant	Found in rangeland, pastures, waste areas and cropland in the Western US. The berries and foliage of this plant are poisonous to livestock. Some gardeners encourage it as a xeriscape ornamental.	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	garden/nursery trade agricultural machinery	x		

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squarrose knapweed <i>Centaurea virgata</i>	Terrestrial Plant	Invades and renders unusable for grazing rangeland and pasture. Dispersal habit of breaking off at the base and tumbling across the landscape dispersing seeds along the way. Two sites currently under management for eradication.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	contaminated alfalfa seed tumbleweed & livestock & wildlife		x	
starthistles: Iberian <i>Centaurea iberica</i> purple, <i>C. calcitrapa</i>	Terrestrial Plant	Choke out the native plants, reducing biodiversity, and wildlife habitat and forage. Currently under eradication or restricted to a small area in Oregon.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	seeds transported by wildlife, live-stock, agricultural machinery		x	
Syrian bean-caper <i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Terrestrial Plant	Currently in WA, ID, MT. NM, CA, TX. Reproduces readily from even portions of the long taproot; hard waxy coating on leaves protects from herbicides. Prefers desert soils and grows well in alkaline areas.	No	Yes	Yes	N	contaminated seed, agricultural machinery	x		

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thistles: plumeless, Carduus acanthoides smooth distaff, Carthamus baeticus woolly distaff, Carthamus lanatus taurian, Onopordum tauricum	Terrestrial Plant	Compete with crops, forage for livestock, and impede the movement of livestock because they avoid entering the dense stands. Compete with native plants, including rare and endangered species. Currently under eradication or restricted to a small area in Oregon.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	contaminated seed, agricultural machinery livestock & wildlife		x	
white bryonia Bryonia alba	Terrestrial Plant	Vigorous herbaceous perennial vine resembling kudzu in ability to form dense mats which shade out all vegetation it grows upon. Major destructive potential to native vegetation, forest communities, and urban horticulture. Berries are toxic to humans.	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	introduced for horticultural and/or medicinal uses, birds	x		
yellow-tuft alyssums Alyssum corsicum and A. murale	Terrestrial Plant	Infestation in OR contained, yet still threatens to overtake the Illinois Valley's unique native plant communities, including plants found nowhere else in the world. It accumulates heavy metals and may be harmful to livestock and wildlife.	Yes	No	Yes	Contained	transport of soil or forage, farm equipment		x	

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Asian tapeworm Bothriocephalus acheilognath	Aquatic Invertebrate	A pathogenic parasite found in the intestines of many freshwater fishes worldwide, favors members of the carp family; has established as far north as southern Manitoba in Canada, as well as in the US and Mexico. Can cause damage to fisheries.	No	Yes	Yes	N	transport and introduction of fish	x		
brackish-water Asian clam Potamocorbula amurensis	Aquatic Invertebrate	Consumes large amounts of phyto- and zooplankton; its introduction into San Francisco Bay in CA has resulted in dramatic changes to the soft sediment communities of the area.	No	Yes	Yes	N	ballast water	x		
Japanese shore crab Hemigrapsus sanguineus	Aquatic Invertebrate	Competes with native crustaceans and preys on other native species, first discovered in 1988 in NJ, now well established and exceptionally abundant along the Atlantic intertidal coastline from ME to NC.	No	Yes	Yes	N	ballast water vessel fouling	x		

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Leidy's comb jelly <i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i> New Zealand sea slug	Aquatic Invertebrate	Native from Western Atlantic to the West Indies, has invaded Eurasian waters. Eutrophication and a massive population in the Black Sea led to tremendous changes in the ecosystem and substantial economic losses.	No	Yes	Yes	N	ballast water	x		
Northern Pacific sea star <i>Asterias amurens</i>	Aquatic Invertebrate	Originally found in far north Pacific waters and areas surrounding Japan, Russia, North China, and Korea, has successfully invaded the southern coasts of Australia and has the potential to has the potential to establish large populations in new areas. Once established, eradication is almost impossible.	No	Yes	Yes	N	live food trade ship ballast water ship hulls and equipment	x		
Philine auriformis	Aquatic Invertebrate	A clam predator from New Zealand, first appeared in Southern CA. Most invasions occur in bays and estuaries with fluctuating physical environments and high natural and anthropogenic stress. Currently under eradication or restricted to a small area in Oregon.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	vessel fouling		x	

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Sea squirts/Tunicates Didemnum vexillum, Ciona savignyi, Styela clava	Aquatic Invertebrate	Also known as tunicates, they feed continuously by filtering plankton from sea water through their siphons. Rapid growth produces extensive rubbery mats made of cellulose forming a "tunic" that can smother other forms of marine life. Didemnum sp. is under eradication and restricted to a small area in Oregon.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	fouling on vessels, aquaculture and equipment		x	
veined rapa whelk Rapana venosa	Aquatic Invertebrate	A predatory marine snail which may impact both natural and cultivated populations of oysters, mussels and other molluscs. Where introduced, has caused significant changes to the ecosystem. Long distance dispersal is facilitated by ship ballast water, in which the larvae of the snail is found in its plankton phase.	No	Yes	Yes	N	ballast water	x		
virile crayfish Orconectes virilis marbled crayfish or "marmorkrebs" Procambarus sp.	Aquatic Invertebrate	Alter basic wetland properties, such as reducing vegetation and bank integrity and increasing turbidity.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	pet store/aquarium trade anglers aquaculture		x	

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waterflea, fishhook Cercopagis pengoi waterflea, spiny Bythotrephes cederstroemi	Aquatic Invertebrate	Both waterfleas (a type of zooplankton) consume smaller organisms and reproduce quickly, potentially altering food resources for juvenile fish. Because of their spiny shape both are troublesome for fish to feed on leaving them with few predators and they are a nuisance to fishermen, fouling their equipment.	No	Yes	Yes	N	bait, recreational boating, fouling on recreational equipment	x		
zebra mussel Dreissena polymorpha quagga mussel D. rostriformis bugensis	Aquatic Invertebrate	Aggressive freshwater invaders. Populations can grow rapidly and the total biomass of a population can exceed all other native invertebrates.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	Boating (hull fouling, standing water)		x	
ambrosia beetles (exotic) Platypus mutates, P. guercivorus, Xyleborus gla- bratus, Xylosandrus crassiusculus*, etc.	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Adults and larvae beetles excavate tunnels in dead trees in which they cultivate fungal gardens, their sole source of nutrition. One localized infestation of Xylosandrus crassiusculus confirmed in OR ; after eradication efforts in 2005 and 2006, no further detection.	No	Yes	Yes	Eradicated	transport of wood products		x	

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Asian longhorned beetles <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> , <i>A. chinensis</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Both originate from Eastern Asia where they seriously damage forest and agricultural plants; and pose a potential economic and ecological threat to urban and natural environments where they are introduced.	No	Yes	Yes	N	wood products nursery stock bonsai trade	x		
bean plataspid (kudzu bug) <i>Megacopta cribraria</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	An invasive pest first noticed in GA in 2009 and spreading rapidly into nearby states; established as a severe economic pest of soybean. When crushed, can stain surfaces in the home and may irritate skin.	Yes	Yes	No	N	cargo and airline travel	x		
corn borers, Asian <i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i> European <i>O. nubilalis</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Both prefer corn and share a number of common hosts including cotton, tomato, sorghum, peppers and some beans.	No	No	No	Contained	transportation of infested plants or products		x	
cotton bollworm <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A highly polyphagous species, can attack many plants that are of economic importance to OR. Worldwide, a significant pest of cotton.	No	Yes	No	N	ignorant possession and transport of infested materials	x		

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emerald ash borer <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Colonizes and kills healthy ash trees. Originally found in MI and nearby Ontario, Canada; now in 10 states and other parts of Canada. Has impacted landscapes, nursery trade, natural habitats.	No	Yes	Yes	N	transport of wood products, especially firewood	x		
European, Asian and Pink Gypsy moths <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , <i>L. dispar asiatica</i> , <i>L. mathura</i> Black arches/ Nun moth <i>L. monacha</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Defoliators of mainly deciduous trees, tree impacts associated with the physiological stress caused by defoliation. Annual losses can reach millions of dollars due to lost revenues from timber harvesting, cost of hazard tree removal and loss of amenity values. Currently under eradication or restricted to a small area in OR.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	ignorant possession and transport of infested materials		x	
European chafer <i>Rhizotrogus majalis</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A serious pest of turf, horticulture, and field crops in Eastern North America. Was found at one site in BC and is slowly spreading. Grubs feed on all types of grass; may move into other crops.	No	Yes	No	N	transport of infested turf or soil	x		

Oregon Invasive Species Council "100 Worst List" -- with updates from 2016 and categorized by strategic objectives

Invader	Category	Notes	Health Impacts	Econ Impacts	Native habitats Impacts	Status	Pathways	I: Prevent	II: EDRR	III: C&M
Golden Spotted Oak Borer (GSOB) <i>Agrilus auroguttatus</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Invasive pest native to southeastern Arizona and recently introduced to California. GSOB contributes to oak mortality as the larva feed on the tissue of the tree beneath the bark.	No	Yes	Yes	N		x		
imported fire ants red <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> * black <i>S. richteri</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	An aggressive generalist forager ant that occurs in high densities	No	No	No	Contained	ignorant possession and transport of infested materials		?	
Japanese beetle <i>Popillia japonica</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A highly destructive plant pest; the most widespread and destructive insect pest of turf, landscapes, and nursery crops in the Eastern	No	No	No	Contained	ignorant possession and transport of infested materials		x	
Japanese wax scale <i>Ceroplastes japonicus</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A serious pest of citrus and more than 150 other plants hosts throughout its range; causes direct plant injury by feeding on plants and depleting nutrients necessary for growth. May ultimately impact yield and overall plant health.	No	Yes	No	N	ignorant possession, tourism	x		

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khapra beetle <i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Feeds on grain and cereal products; maintains presence in food storage in very low numbers; able to survive long periods in an inactive state. Impacts are due to loss of stored grain and the effects of fumigation agents on the environment. Previously detected in Oregon, eradicated.	No	Yes	No	Eradicated	ignorant possession, tourism		x	
light brown apple moth <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Attacks more than 120 plant genera in over 50 families; including many OR crops. Feeding can damage or kill seedlings and affect the appearance of ornamental plants. There was a "regulatory interception" at a nursery in 2010 in Polk Co.	No	Yes	No	Eradicated	nursery trade from CA		x	
Mexican bean beetle <i>Epilachna varivestis</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A major insect pest of beans in the Mid-Atlantic region, adults and larvae eat the undersides of bean leaves causing lacing of the foliage. High levels of defoliation can significantly reduce bean yields.	No	Yes	No	N	ignorant possession and transport of infested materials	x		

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Oriental beetle <i>Anomala orientalis</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Grubs, active at night, feed on the roots of turfgrasses and adults feed on roses, phlox, and petunias.	No	Yes	No	N	transport of nursery stock	x		
plum curculio <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Native to the regions east of the Rocky Mountains, both adult and larval stages eat pome and stone fruits, destroying a crop if left uncontrolled.	No	Yes	No	N	transport of infested plant material	x		
Siberian moths <i>Dendrolimus pini</i> , <i>D. sibiricus</i> , <i>D. superans</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A severe pest and defoliator of conifer trees stands. Impacts include direct damage to plantations and forests resulting in wood losses, damage to natural forests over large areas and social damage to people living in damaged areas	No	Yes	Yes	N	transport of nursery stock	x		
silver Y moth <i>Autographa gamma</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Feeds on more than 200 different plant species, many of which are either low growing weeds or commonly cultivated crops. The presence of an established population would adversely affect trading relationships with other national and international partners and cause direct damage to many commodities.	No	Yes	No	N	European cut flowers and vegetables in ship's stores	x		

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Spotted Lanternfly <i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Native to Europe and Asia. First seen in United States in Pennsylvania in 2014.	No	Yes	No	N		Transportation of goods	x		
spruce bark beetle <i>Ips typographus</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Newly established populations may go undetected for many years due to cryptic nature, concealed activity, slow development of damage symptoms, or misdiagnosis.	No	Yes	Yes	N		transport of wood products	x		
spruce longhorned beetles: brown <i>Tetropium fuscum</i> , European T. <i>castaneum</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Both species will attack Douglas-fir and Sitka spruce. <i>Tetropium fuscum</i> was introduced to Nova Scotia, Canada and ravaged red spruce stands. Eradication efforts have been ineffective in those areas.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained		transport of wood products		x	
Swede midge <i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A common insect pest in Europe, first reported in NY in 2004. Causes severe damage to brassicas: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, radish and canola.	No	Yes	No	N		transport of infested plants or soil	x		

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terrestrial snails: giant African Achatina fulica heath Cernuella virgate vineyard Theba pisana white garden Xerolenta obvia	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Agricultural pests that feed on a wide variety of plants; in addition to this direct damage, they allow pathogenic fungi to attack. Can be vectors of plant pathogens. When abundant, can clog or break harvesting equipment. Can also be intermediate hosts and vectors of animal and human parasites.	Yes	No	Yes	N	nursery stock material	x		
wax scales Ceroplastes destructor, C. japonicus	Terrestrial Invertebrate	A serious pest of citrus and more than 150 other plants hosts throughout its range; causes direct plant injury by feeding on plants and depleting nutrients necessary for growth. May ultimately impact yield and overall plant health.	No	No	No	N	baggage from international airline passengers	?		
woodwasps (exotic) Sirex noctilio, Tremex fuscicornis*	Terrestrial Invertebrate	Stingless wasps with a complex interaction with a symbiotic wood-decaying fungus, and the host tree.	No	Yes	Yes	N	nursery stock material, raw log, firewood and solid wood packaging material.	x		

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Asian carp bighead Hypophthalmichthys nobilis silver H. molitrix black Mylopharyngodon piceus	Aquatic Vertebrate	Can become so abundant that they completely change a river eco- system. A human health hazard: silver carp leap from the water when they hear boat motors and can knock a boater unconscious.	Yes	Yes	Yes	N	Illegal introduction as sport fish, bait fish or aquaria trade	x		
golden shiner Notemigonus crysoleucas	Aquatic Vertebrate	Widely used as bait and as an ornamental and therefore has been transplanted into many areas. In OR, found in Diamond Lake 2008. Eradication has been followed by monitoring.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Eradicated	illegal bait fish		x	
muskellunge, northern pike Esox spp.	Aquatic Vertebrate	A large, opportunist predator fish, found in the upper Columbia River above Roosevelt Dam. Both Northern Pike and Muskellunge are listed as "Prohibited" species in OAR 635-056-0150. Tiger Muskel- lunge are listed a "Controlled" species for Phillips Reservoir only and "Prohibited" anywhere else in the state.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Contained	illegal introduction or migration from Upper Columbia River		x	

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round goby Neogobius melanostomas Shimofuri goby Tridentiger bifasciatus	Aquatic Vertebrate	Introduced into the Great Lakes, where they have caused significant economic and ecological impacts; able to compete with native bottom-dwelling fish and drive them from their preferred habitat.	No	No	Yes	N	illegal aquaria trade or bait fish	x		
ruffe Gymnocephalus cernuus	Aquatic Vertebrate	A small fish, reaching 4 to 6 inches in length that was unintentionally introduced into Lake Superior and found there in 1986. It's population is increasing and spreading. It can tolerate a wide range of habitats and ecological conditions.	No	Yes	Yes	N	illegal bait fish	x		
snakeheads Channa spp.	Aquatic Vertebrate	A voracious top-level predator, found in muddy or vegetated ponds, swamps, and slow-moving streams. Can breathe air and survive for up to four days out of water; for longer periods of time when burrowed in the mud. They are capable of traveling over land to new bodies of water by wriggling their bodies over the ground.	No	Yes	Yes	N	illegal sport or food fish	x		

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threadfin shad <i>Dorosoma petenense</i>	Aquatic Vertebrate	Native to the southeast US, a favorite food for many game fish. Concern exists regarding possible impacts on other fish species with planktonic larvae, such as minnows and suckers; in CA, they have destroyed kokanee fishing in some areas.	No	Yes	Yes	N	illegal bait fish	x		
feral swine <i>Sus scrofa</i>	Terrestrial Vertebrate	Escaped from domestic swine facilities and intentional releases, feral swine degrade ecosystems through predation and competitive impacts on native fauna, grazing on native plants, and physically altering habitats by rooting currently under eradication or restricted to a small area in Oregon.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	escaped from captivity		x	

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mute swan Cygnus olor	Terrestrial Vertebrate	Mute swans exhibit aggression toward other waterfowl and can displace native waterfowl from their nesting and feeding areas by attacking, injuring and even killing other birds. Mute swans are large, conspicuous birds and have little fear of humans and will attack people in watercraft and on shore. Mute swans are sold online and in catalogs.	No	Yes	Yes	Contained	pet store/ aquarium trade		x	