



Invasive Plant Management on The Santa Lucia Preserve: A Landowner's Guide

Updated October 2021

Invasive species are on the march throughout California, jeopardizing the beauty and biodiversity of the land, damaging streams and watersheds, and increasing the risk of wildfire. Here on The Preserve, the Santa Lucia Conservancy, Santa Lucia Preserve Community Service District, the Ranch and Golf Clubs, and Preserve landowners and neighbors are teaming up on weed management activities and we could use your help. You can support our efforts by treating four key species commonly found on Openlands throughout the Preserve that are increasing fire fuels and posing a threat to our native plants and animals.

The care shown by Preserve owners and landscape contractors in implementing the Prohibited Plant List (attached) has been remarkably effective for avoiding impacts seen on neighboring properties. However, some of the most aggressive invaders are still finding their way into our Homelands, Openlands and Wildlands. This guide outlines how to identify some of our top invasive species of concern, their threats to The Preserve, and Conservancy-approved invasive weed treatments for Homelands and Openlands. When working in the Openlands, following these guidelines is necessary to protect people, sensitive habitat, and wildlife. Conservancy staff are always available to assist in assessing and addressing your invasive species challenges. These are four groups of invasives of particular concern on The Preserve:



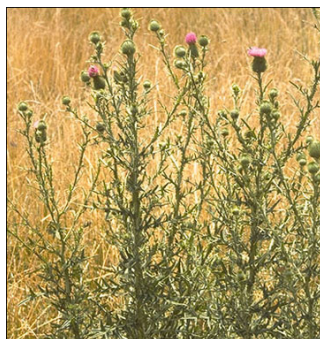
Preserve Member Rich Griffith and the streamside meadow he is reclaiming from broom and hemlock. Spring 2017



1. 'French Broom' *Genista monspessulana*



2. 'Poison Hemlock' *Conium maculata*



3. 'Invasive Thistles' *Carduus spp.*,
Silybum sp., *Cirsium spp.*



4. 'Stinkwort' *Dittrichia graveolens*

Effective control of these invasive species requires persistent management. Experts at seed dispersal, invasive plants often ‘return’ after initial treatments due to a reservoir of seeds in the topsoil (called a seedbank). Our best approach for achieving long-term control of these weeds is two-fold:

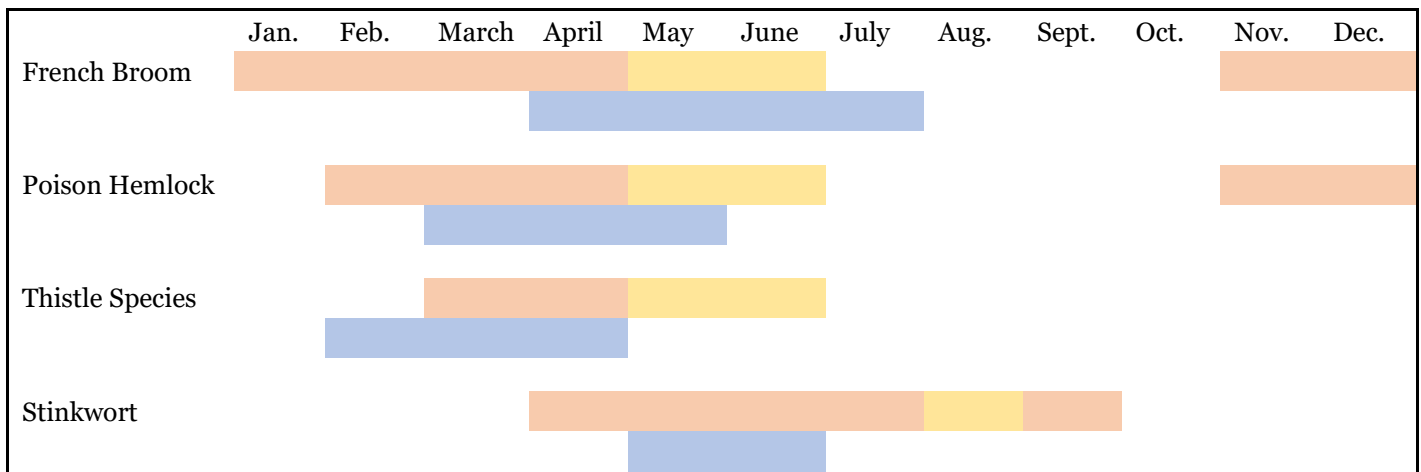
1. Deplete the seedbank by removing plants each year before flowers mature and continue to do so for several years until we have diminished the seedbank in the soil.
2. Manage for a desired condition: have a plan for what will replace the weeds and actively promote those species. The Conservancy can help you design and implement a simple restoration plan called an Openlands Management Plan. To request one of these free Openlands Management Plans please contact the Conservancy at (831) 626-8595 or visit <https://slconservancy.org/slc-staff/> to contact our Ecological Management department directly.

THE GOOD NEWS: most weed species respond significantly after 2-3 seasons of consistent, timely control, reducing the effort required in future years to monitoring and managing new seedlings.

Where removal activities have left patches of bare dirt larger than a square foot (around the size of a dinner plate), seeding of native grasses may be appropriate. Please consult Conservancy staff to determine the best options to use on your property. Appropriately sourcing seed mixes can avoid the risk in introducing new, potentially worse weeds to The Preserve.

Please take a few minutes to observe whether these plants are present in your Homelands or Openlands. If present, we strongly encourage you to remove these plants at your earliest convenience. Your landscaping contractor or Resident Services can assist you, using the methods below.

Invasive Weed Management Timetable – Optimal Treatment Periods



- Hand Removal (recommended)
- Mowing
- Chemical Treatment

Chemical treatment of invasive plants is permitted in the Homelands. Please consult with the Conservancy prior to use in the Openlands to protect community health and sensitive resources.

1. French Broom (*Genista monspessulana*) is a perennial woody shrub from the Mediterranean that is invading grasslands, chaparral, woodlands, and riparian areas throughout California. Plants can grow a foot or more per year and reach a height of 5-15 feet. The shrub can be identified from the small soft leaves which grow in sets of 3 leaflets. Bright yellow flowers blossom from January-September. Once pollinated, the flowers form ‘pea pods’ from May through late summer. These pods then pop during the

driest time of year, producing huge sets of seeds. A single bush can produce thousands of seeds, enabling it to overwhelm native vegetation in a wide variety of conditions. French broom changes native soil conditions by altering nitrogen levels, enhancing its own population. Stands of French broom increase fire risk by creating continuous and often dense ladder fuel which can increase the rate of spread and intensity of wildfire.



'French Broom' *Genista monspessulana*



Treatment: Although these shrubs grow quickly, their roots develop slowly and remain shallow in the soil. Plants can be pulled by hand or with the use of a weed wrench during the rainy season from November - April. This timing is optimal for removing plants before they form or set seed. Manual removal also has the benefit of flushing the otherwise long-lived seed bank, provided additional control is conducted in following years. Once mature plants are removed, the next generation of young plants will not produce flowers or seeds until their second year. This next generation can then be easily pulled and in doing so, reduce the populations by as much as 70-80%, making them much more manageable. Conducting manual 'weed patch' management every other year for five years with annual follow-up monitoring and maintenance thereafter is the most effective means to achieve long term eradication. *Weed wrenches are available by loan through the Santa Lucia Conservancy upon request.*

Herbicide treatment to control French Broom may impact non-target species and pests. Always read herbicide labels before use and contact Conservancy staff with any questions. Use of foliar spot spraying is recommended for dense stands of French Broom where there will be little impact on non-target species using triclopyr (Garlon 4 Ultra). Aminopyralid (Milestone) may also be added to the mix to increase effectiveness. Spray leaves until wet but not dripping. In areas where French Broom is mixed in dense stands of coastal scrub, use of a cut stump treatment or basal bark treatments is preferred. Cut plants below all branches and apply herbicide directly to the cut stump surface. French Broom treated with herbicides must be removed after they have been killed to reduce fire risk. (See table below for herbicide rates for each treatment.)

Note: Although mowing broom plants can lower fuels and reduce seed production in the short term, plants often resprout even after repeated mowing, making them harder to control in the long term. In this case, herbicides may be required to kill previously mowed plants with extensive root systems. *Please note: herbicide use in the Openlands requires coordination with the Conservancy.*

Please be sure to avoid damage to these Native Look-a-Likes:

Yellow Bush Lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*): This is the largest of our native lupines and the only lupine with yellow flowers on the Preserve. Compared to French broom, the flowers tend to grow in more compact columns and the leaves are composed of 5-7 leaflets rather than 3. Like French Broom, they have 'pea-pod' seed structures that can look very similar.

Deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*): Although this California native also bears leaves of three, they are much smaller and thinner than French broom. The plant is also shorter and more compact with smaller flowers that eventually fade to red as they mature.



Mature 'Bush Lupine' *L. arboreus*



'Bush Lupine' *L. arboreus* flower



Mature 'Deerweed' *A. glaber*



'Deerweed' *A. glaber* flower

2. Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) is an herbaceous biennial plant from Eurasia. It is very opportunistic and rapidly invades disturbed sites. Poison hemlock tends to thrive in wet, open areas. The leaves have a lacy, fern-like appearance. Purple spots and streaks occur along the hollow stalk, which ranges in height from 2 to 10 feet. In the winter, early growth of hemlock is easily noticeable from the bright green color. In the spring, the feathery foliage begins to bolt, or grow upward, producing white compound flowers which form seeds in early to mid-summer. Plants dry into tall stiff dead stalks in late summer and fall, increasing fire risk. The vegetation is toxic to people and animals if consumed.



'Poison hemlock' *Conium maculatum*



Treatment: Poison hemlock plants do not regenerate if hand-pulled: their shallow roots can be easily pulled as young plants in the spring or once the ground softens in the fall. **Wearing gloves and washing up after handling these toxic plants is encouraged.** Remove plants before they produce seed every year to reduce the seedbank. There are several plants with a similar appearance, so it is helpful to look for purple streaks on the stems or contact the Conservancy if you are unsure. If the impacted area is too large to manage by hand, hemlock stands can be mowed in their second year during the late spring to early summer when the flowers are in bloom. Mowed plants may resprout, especially if fog and late rain occurs following the mow, so a second mow should be conducted several weeks after the first to remove resprouted vegetation.

Herbicide treatment for poison hemlock can be effective when applied early to seedlings or small rosettes, but not mature plants. Always read herbicide labels before use and contact Conservancy staff with any questions. Treat with Triclopyr (Garlon 4 Ultra) in the spring when the plant is actively growing before it bolts (DiTomaso 2013, p. 126). Spot spray the plants until foliage is wet, but not dripping. Effective eradication requires follow-up monitoring and management of poison hemlock for several years until the seedbank is depleted. Reseeding the treated area with native species following herbicide application may improve long term control of this invasive. *Please consult the Conservancy about appropriate native seeds to use on your property.*

Native Look-a-Likes:



'Cow Parsnip' *Heracleum maximum* plant and flower

'Yampah' *Perideridia* sp. leaves and plant

Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*): This large native is closely related to the invasive non-native Hemlock. It is also an annual plant but it has both bigger thicker leaves and larger umbrella blooms. It thrives in shaded wet areas and is rarely found in dry areas with full sun.

Yampah (*Perideridia* spp.): These natives are in the carrot family, with one local species—Gairdner's Yampah—designated as a rare plant. Yampahs are perennial and grow up to 5 feet tall on slender stalks. Though a yampah flower may resemble that of poison hemlock, yampah leaves occur only at the base of the plant whereas hemlock leaves occur up the entire stalk.

3. Invasive Thistles: There are several species of non-native thistles that are of concern in this area. Thistles thrive in disturbed areas that have been disturbed or exposed to fire. In areas where native vegetation is healthy, thistles are less inclined to invade. On The Preserve, Italian thistle tends to sprout along roads, trails, and in construction areas. Generally, the first to bloom and the most prolific of the Preserve's invasive thistles, its control is challenging. Milk thistle generally follows in mid-spring and then bull thistle and yellow starthistle towards the end of spring into early summer.

Seeds are wind dispersed and can travel great distances, making control especially challenging. Preventing seed dispersal is the most effective means of control, so proper timing is essential.

Italian Thistle (*Carduus spp.*): Italian thistle often forms large dense stands. Mature Italian thistle plants have branching stems near the top, supporting clusters of 2-5 small pink to purple flower heads.



'Italian Thistle' *Carduus spp.*

Milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*): These may be the easiest to identify of the invasive thistles from the white veins on the thick spined fleshy, ruffled leaves. The size of milk thistle plants can vary greatly depending on soil moisture. Milk thistle starts blooming in mid spring and produces large stalks and bright pink flowers with large spines.



'Milk Thistle' *Silybum marianum*

Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*): This is the largest of our invasive thistles growing up to 6 ½ feet tall. It has deep green foliage with large blossoms and spines. It is important to properly identify because it shares the most similar features to our native thistles. Distinguish bull thistle from natives by identifying the stiff, bristle-like hairs on their foliage giving a sandpaper-like feel. The deep shade of green is also a distinguishing feature compared to the more silver look of natives.



'Bull thistle' *Cirsium vulgare*

Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*): Through vigorous monitoring and rapid response, yellow starthistle is largely controlled on The Preserve. However, new seeds can come in on construction equipment and other sources, so vigilance is required. This thistle is considered a 'zero tolerance' weed by the Conservancy; if you detect yellow starthistle anywhere on The Preserve, contact us immediately with specific information on its location. Yellow starthistle is poisonous for horses and can be fatal. Yellow starthistle has grey-green to blue-green foliage covered in fine cottony hairs, forms dense patches which create continuous fuels that increase fire risk, and has a deep taproot. The flower is bright yellow with sharp spines around the base.



'Star thistle' *Centaurea solstitialis*



Treatment: Thistle begins growth with low clusters of leaves that can be effectively dug or pulled in early spring. Be sure to remove the entire root or cut 4" below the surface. Healthy native vegetation competes well, so consider seeding with native grasses if hand-pulling thistle. The Conservancy can assist with identifying appropriate seeds and sources.

Herbicide treatment for thistles is effective at the rosette stage from February to April. Always read herbicide labels before use and contact Conservancy staff with any questions. Recommended chemicals are Aminopyralid (Milestone) and Clopyralid (Transline) which are effective on all targeted thistles for weed management (DiTomaso 2013, pp. 80, 103, 123, 372). Milestone can be applied up to the edge of water bodies, Transline requires a buffer zone of at least 25 feet from water bodies. Spray the rosettes until wet but not over saturated so that the chemical runs off the plant. Herbicide treatment of thistles should continue for at least three years.

Once plants produce stalks with flowers, they should be mowed immediately to prevent flowers from maturing and forming seeds. Thistle stands may require multiple mows in a single season. Even mowed plants can quickly re-sprout if followed by rain or fog and must be promptly re-treated. Milk thistle and Bull thistle can be more effectively eradicated through a single mowing prior to setting seed. Italian thistle that has flowered prior to mowing or hand removal is capable of producing seed so cut or pulled plants should be bagged and disposed of offsite.

Native Thistles: The Preserve is also home to a native thistle species. It typically grows as a solitary plant or in small stands. These thistles can be safely retained, as they support native pollinators and do not become invasive.

Cobweb Thistle (*Cirsium occidentale* spp.): Native cobweb thistles are most easily identified by the spindles of webbing found on the flower head beneath the bloom. They generally have a silver tinge and rarely grow in large stands.



'Cobweb thistle' *Cirsium occidentale* spp.



4. Stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*) Stinkwort is a relatively new California invader causing great concern in the region. An annual weed on our 'zero tolerance' list, it has a conical shape about 3 feet tall when mature. Proliferating in sunny disturbed areas, stinkwort is often first noted in construction sites, and thrives along roads and trails. Leaves are long and slender, up to 1 inch long and 1/4 inch wide. Small yellow flowers usually show in fall and winter, and become more red in color as the plant matures. The seeds are small and distributed by wind, water, or sticking to equipment, clothing and fur. This highly aromatic plant has sticky, hairy, oily foliage which makes control with herbicide difficult. Use caution when managing this weed as it can cause skin rashes in humans. The Conservancy will assist with removal – please notify us immediately if you see it.



'Stinkwort' *Dittrichia graveolens*



Treatment: Managing stinkwort requires aggressively preventing seed production for 1-2 years to reduce the seedbank and inhibit population growth. This may require monitoring the plants and treating them multiple times in the first season. Hand removal of stinkwort is the most common and effective method for eradication. Using gloves, pull stinkwort as soon as it emerges in the spring through early fall (April – September). Stinkwort has a shallow root system and can be easily pulled from the ground. It is best to remove stinkwort before it flowers and produces seed. Thoroughly bag and remove all cut vegetation, as seeds can mature even on dead plants. Wear protective clothing such as gloves and long sleeves to reduce exposure to the irritating oils of stinkwort foliage. Mowing stinkwort may help with controlling proliferation late in the season, but low branches will evade mowers and may continue to grow. A second mowing of stinkwort is recommended in mid- to late summer when the soil has dried out. Mowing activities must be scheduled carefully since mowing may lead to sparks between mower blades and rocks on the ground igniting wildfires during dry periods. Clean all equipment.

For herbicide treatment use a foliar spray with Triclopyr (Garlon) (DiTomaso 2013, p. 158). Always read herbicide labels before use and contact Conservancy staff with any questions. Treatment is most effective early in season when plants are small and before they begin to flower. The plant must be saturated for herbicides to be effective. May and June are the best months for applying herbicide treatments to eradicate stinkwort; herbicide is ineffective once stinkwort has developed flowers and causes seeding as a stress response.

Native Look-Alikes:

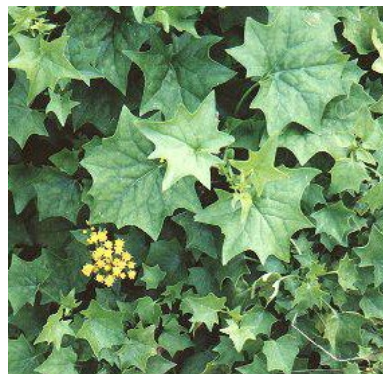
Tarweeds: California native tarweeds have a similar lifecycle to stinkwort, flowering late in the season. Mature tarweeds range from 1 – 1 ½ feet tall. The lower leaves are long and slender like the stinkwort, but the upper leaves are flat against the stem and hairy. Tarweed flowers may be yellow or white.

Additional “Zero Tolerance” invasive plants you can help us control:

Please notify Conservancy staff immediately if you find any of these species in any location on the Preserve. Early detection can save valuable resources by eliminating these highly aggressive species before they have a chance to establish and spread.



Pampas and Jubata Grass *Cortaderia* spp.



Cape Ivy *Delairea odorata*



Fountain Grass *Pennisetum setaceum*



Mexican Feather Grass *Nassella tenuissima*



Fuller's Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*



Sweet Fennel *Foeniculum vulgare*



Panic Veldt Grass *Ehrharta erecta*



Greater Periwinkle *Vinca major*

For more information on managing invasive plants in Homelands or Openlands please contact the Conservancy at (831) 626-8595 or visit <https://slconservancy.org/slc-staff/> to contact our Ecological Management department directly.

Sources:

DiTomaso, J.m., G.b. Kyser et al. 2013. *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States*. Weed Research and Information Center, University of California. 544 pp.

Marriott, M., Tertes, R. and C. Strong. 2013. South San Francisco Bay Weed Management Plan. 1 st Edition. Unpublished report of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fremont, CA. 82pp.

The University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program (UC IPM): www.ipm.ucanr.edu

California Invasive Plant Control (CAL IPC): www.cal-ipc.org

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Santa Lucia Preserve Prohibited Plant List
January 1, 2021

The Santa Lucia Preserve Design Guidelines require landowners to refrain from planting or retaining a number of plants that represent a risk to the natural beauty and healthy ecology of The Preserve. This prohibited plant list is intended to prevent the destruction of our natural areas by invasive ornamental plants and noxious weeds. Potentially invasive ornamental plants are designated by the California Invasive Plant Council (<http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/weedlist.php>), the California Department of Food and Agriculture (<http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/PHPPS/>), and other reputable sources.

This list reflects the current state of information and is regularly updated to reflect current information. Please request a current version from the Santa Lucia Conservancy or the Design Review Board. If you have questions regarding the species on this list, please contact Jenna Allred, Natural Lands Manager, Santa Lucia Conservancy: jallred@slconservancy.org or (831) 626-8595x104.

This Prohibited Plant List includes plants that are widespread and formally designated as invasive, as well as newer plants that are showing clear signs of becoming invasive in our region. Prohibited plant species cannot be planted in pots or in the ground in Homelands and should be reported to the Conservancy and removed promptly if found in Openlands or Wildland areas.

How to use this List: because common names can occasionally refer to multiple species or varieties of plant, we also include the scientific name and why it is included on the list. The "Reasoning" box has a list of letters that matches the following common reasons:

A) Potential for severe/irreparable harm to sensitive wildlife or habitat.

B) Increases fire risk/fuel loads

C) Disrupts natural processes (e.g. pollinators, native genetics, or watershed function)

D) Displaces native habitat

E) High cost for removal once established

F) Impacts to recreational uses

* Present on Preserve ++ Once present but now considered eradicated from Preserve

ZERO Tolerance Species			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> *	yellow star thistle *	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D, E
<i>Dipsacus spp.</i> *	teasel *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D, F
<i>Di-trichia graveolens</i> *	stinkwort *	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D, F
<i>Ehrharta spp.</i> *	veldt grass *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	sweet fennel *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
Prohibited Grasses Species			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping bent	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D

<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Briza maxima</i>	big quackinggrass	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Berkeley sedge	Preserve experience	D
<i>Carex pendula</i>	hanging sedge	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, D
<i>Cortaderia spp. *</i>	pampas grass *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Dactylis glomerata *</i>	orchardgrass *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Elymus hispidus</i>	intermediate wheat grass	Preserve experience	D
<i>Elymus ponticus *</i>	tall wheat grass *	Preserve experience	D
<i>Festuca arundinacea *</i>	tall fescue *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	sheep fescue	Preserve experience	D
<i>Holcus lanatus *</i>	vernal sweet grass *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Pennisetum spp.</i>	fountain grass, kikuyugrass	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	D, E
<i>Phalaris spp. *</i>	harding grass, canary grass *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, C, D, E
<i>Poa pratensis *</i>	Kentucky bluegrass *	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	ravenna grass	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, C, D
<i>Schismus spp.</i>	schismus, Mediterranean grass	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D
<i>Stipa brachychaeta</i>	puna grass	Cal-IPC Watch list/CA Noxious	C
<i>Stipa capensis</i>	Cape ricegrass	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D
<i>Stipa miliacea</i>	smilo grass	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	Mexican feather grass	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, B, C, D
Prohibited Flowers and Herbs Species			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	bidi-bidi	Cal-IPC Watch List	D, E
<i>Acaena pallida</i>	pale bidi-bidi	CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	bear's breech	Preserve experience	D
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	lily of the Nile	Preserve experience	D
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	kangaroo paw	Preserve experience	D
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	red apple	Preserve experience	A, C, D, F
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	bladderflower	CA noxious weed	A, D
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	fertile cape weed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D, F
<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i>	capeweed	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D

<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	tropical milkweed	Impacts Monarch butterflies	A, C
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	onion weed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	water-hyssop	Preserve experience	A, D
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterflybush	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, D, E
<i>Camellia</i> spp.	camellia	Preserve experience	D
<i>Carpobrotus</i> spp.	iceplant, sea fig	Cal-IPC Watch List	D
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	valerian, Jupiter's beard	Preserve experience	D
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	snow-in-summer	Preserve experience	D
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African cornflag	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, C, D
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	crimson spot rock rose	Preserve experience	D
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> *	common brassbuttons *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Crococima x crocosmiiflora</i>	crocosima, montbretia	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	bearded creeper	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	artichoke thistle	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Datura innoxia</i>	pricklyburr	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	ice plant	Preserve experience	D
<i>Digitalis</i> spp. *	foxglove *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D, F
<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i>	African daisy	Preserve experience	D
<i>Drosanthemum</i> spp.	ice plant	Preserve experience	D
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian waterweed	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Erechtites</i> spp.	fireweed	Preserve experience	C, D
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Santa Barbara daisy	Preserve experience	D
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	caper spurge	Cal-IPC Watch list	C, D
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	oblong spurge	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Fallopia xbohemica</i>	Bohemian knotweed	Cal-IPC Watch List/CA Noxious	D
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	gazania	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	shining geranium	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, D

<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Chilean gunnera	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, D
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	baby's breath	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, D
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem artichoke	Cal-IPC Watch List	D
<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	licorice plant	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	blue morningglory	Cal-IPC Watch List	D
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyer's woad	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	sharp-point cancerwort	Preserve experience	D
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> *	henbit deadneedle *	Preserve experience	D
<i>Lampranthus</i> spp.	ice plant	Preserve experience	D
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Cal-IPC Watch List	B, C, D
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> *	ox-eye daisy *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	butter-and-eggs, yellow toadflax	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	sweet alyssum	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	floating water primrose	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Malephora</i> spp.	ice plant	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound *	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Mentha pulegium</i> *	pennyroyal *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Mesembryanthemum</i> spp.	iceplant	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.	water milfoil, parrot's feather	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D, F
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant water lily	Preserve experience	D
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart	Preserve experience	D
<i>Onopordum</i> spp.	Scotch Thistle, Illyrian thistle	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i>	African daisy	Preserve experience	D
<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>	Himalayan knotweed	CA Noxious	D
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	common pokeweed	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D, F
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	Preserve experience	A, C, D
<i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i>	petite-licorice	Cal-IPC Watch List	D

<i>Ranunculus repens</i> *	creeping buttercup *	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean sage	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D, F
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	bouncing bet	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	pincushion flower	Cal-IPC Watch List	D
<i>Senecio elegans</i>	purple ragwort	Preserve experience	D, F
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	wolly mullein	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	purpletop vervain	Cal-IPC Watch List	D
<i>Watsonia</i> spp.	watsonia	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	calla lily	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
Prohibited Shrub Species			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin barberry	Cal-IPC Watch List	D
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	orange cotoneaster	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	milkflower cotoneaster	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i> *	silverleaf cotoneaster *	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	single-seed hawthorn	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Cytisus</i> spp.	scotch broom, Portuguese broom	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, C, D
<i>Echium fastuosum</i>	pride of Madera	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	silverberry	Preserve experience	A, D
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish heather	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Genista</i> spp. *	broom *	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, C, D
<i>Hypericum</i> spp.	St. John's wort	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, D
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D, F
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	Spanish lavender	Preserve experience	D
<i>Nandina</i> spp.	bamboo	Preserve experience	C, D
<i>Pieris</i> spp.	pieris	Preserve experience	F
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	pyracantha, firethorn	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Italian buckthorn	Cal-IPC Watch List	D, F
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D, F
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, C, D, F
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
Prohibited Tree Species			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	acacia, wattle	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, D

<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	Preserve experience	D
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, D, E, F
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	willow jessamine	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, C, D
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand cabbage tree	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, C, D
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. ++	eucalyptus, red gum, blue gum, sugargum ++	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, C, D
<i>Ficus carica</i>	edible fig	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silkoat	Cal-IPC Watch List	D
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	juniper	Preserve experience	D
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Australian tea tree	Cal-IPC Watch List	B, D
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	mayten	Cal-IPC Watch List	D, F
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	myoporum	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco *	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive	Cal-IPC Invasive	D, E
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese pistache	Preserve experience	D
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	mock orange, Victorian box	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London plane tree	Preserve experience	C, D
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	cherry plum	Cal-IPC Invasive	D, F
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	callery pear	Cal-IPC Watch List	D, F
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	rhododendron	Sudden oak death vector	A
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> *	black locust *	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Schinus</i> spp.	pepper tree	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	scarlet wisteria tree	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Tamarix</i> spp.	saltcedar	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, C, D, F
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	Preserve experience	D
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	chaste tree	Preserve experience	D
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	chaste tree	Preserve experience	D
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, C, D, F
Prohibited Vine Species			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING

<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian ivy	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw vine	Preserve experience	D
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	bamboo	Preserve experience	A, B, C, D, E, F
<i>Vinca spp. *</i>	periwinkle *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D

Prohibited Common Weeds

Prohibited Fern Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>	watersprite	CA Noxious	D

Prohibited Grasses Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Aegilops spp.</i>	goat grass	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	B, D
<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Pacific bentgrass	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Avena barbata *</i>	slender oat *	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Avena fatua *</i>	wild oat *	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	purple false brome	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, D
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	slender false-brome	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, D
<i>Bromus diandrus *</i>	ripgut brome *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, D
<i>Bromus hordeaceus *</i>	soft brome *	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D
<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Japanese brome	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. Rubens</i>	red brome	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	cheatgrass	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, D
<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, C, D
<i>Elymus repens</i>	quack grass	CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Festuca perennis *</i>	Italian ryegrass *	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	tanglehead	CA Noxious	D

Prohibited Flowers and Herbs Species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	sticky snakeroot, Crofton weed	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D, F
<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	camelthorn	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	D, E
<i>Allium paniculatum</i>	panicked onion	CA Noxious	D

<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	three-corner leek	Preserve experience	D
<i>Allium vineale</i>	wild garlic	CA Noxious	D
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed	CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Azolla</i> spp. *	water fern *	Federal noxious weed	A, D
<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>	thorn orache, five-hook bassia	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Mediterranean linseed	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum	IPC Watch list	D, F
<i>Bidens</i> spp.	beggarticks, bur-marigold	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	D
<i>Brassica</i> spp. *	mustard *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, B, D
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort	CA Noxious Weed	A, D
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D, F
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian thistle *	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, D, E, F
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slenderflower thistle	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	D, F
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	woolly distaff thistle	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, C, D
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple startistle	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Centaurea diluta</i>	spotted knapweed	Cal-IPC Watch list/CA Noxious	D
<i>Centaurea jacea</i> ssp. <i>pratensis</i>	meadow knapweed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	D
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	totalote *	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D
<i>Centaurea virgate</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>	squarrose knapweed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Chorispora tenella</i>	blue mustard	CA Noxious	D
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	D
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	bull thistle *	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D
<i>Conium maculatum</i> *	poison hemlock *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	field bindweed *	CA Noxious	D
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patterson's curse, vipers bugloss	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, D
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	carnation spurge	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>	leafy spurge	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D, F

<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	sweet fennel *	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	little robin	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, D
<i>Geranium robertianum</i> *	herb-robert *	Preserve experience	D
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	crown daisy	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	halogeton	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	C, D
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed	CA Noxious	D
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> *	bristle ox-tongue *	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla, Florida elodea	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D
<i>Lepidium chalepense</i>	lens-podded hoary cress	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, D
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	swinecress	CA Noxious	D
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, C, D, E, F
<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i>	sandcrocus	Cal-IPC Watch List	C, D
<u>Prohibited Shrubs Species</u>			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Genista</i> spp. *	broom *	Cal-IPC Invasive/CA Noxious	A, B, C, D
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>	creeping mesquite	CA Noxious	D
<u>Prohibited Tree Species</u>			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, silk tree	Cal-IPC Invasive	B, D, E
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand cabbage tree	Cal-IPC Invasive	D
<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i>	Russian salt tree	CA Noxious	D
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy provet	Cal-IPC Invasive	C, D
<u>Prohibited Vine Species</u>			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTING SOURCE	REASONING
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard	Cal-IPC Invasive	A, C, D
<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>	banana passionfruit	Cal-IPC Watch List	A, C, D, F