

National
**PEST
PLANT
ACCORD**

OUTCOME OF THE 2011 / 2012 ACCORD LIST REVIEW

Outcome of the National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA) species list review

The National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA) was established in 2001 as a memorandum of understanding between the Nursery and Garden Industry Association (NGIA), the Department of Conservation (DOC), the majority of regional councils, and Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI, previously the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry).

The goal of the NPPA is to stop the spread of pest plants through the casual and nursery trade where distribution through either of those trades is the plant's primary distribution pathway (it is not intended as a wider means of pest management). All plants on the NPPA are Unwanted Organisms for the purposes of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

The review of the Accord species list occurs every five years. Proposals for the inclusion and removal of plant species were received in April 2011. These proposals were assessed by a Technical Advisory Group (TAG), a group of independent technical experts. They based their evaluation on criteria that were approved by the NPPA's Steering Group.

The Steering Group (comprised of representatives from the NGIA, DOC, regional councils and MPI) considered the assessments undertaken by the NPPA TAG, and, in addition to the regulatory impact assessment information presented to them, formed a preliminary decision. The consultation documents containing the Steering Group recommendations were distributed in November 2011 to a range of stakeholders. Comment and feedback on the content was sought by January 2012. The NPPA Steering Group met on 29 February 2012 to make a final recommendation to the MPI Chief Technical Officer (CTO) on plant species to include on the Accord list.

As a result of the recommendations made by the Steering Group to the MPI CTO, the following species have been included on the NPPA species list and have been determined to be unwanted organisms (that is, it is now unlawful to sell, propagate, communicate or distribute them without gaining the appropriate permission from MPI):

Scientific name	Common name(s)
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	asparagus fern
<i>Carex pendula</i>	drooping sedge, Otahuna sedge
<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>	orange cestrum
<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	red cestrum
<i>Cestrum fasciculatum</i>	red cestrum, early jessamine
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	queen of the night
<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i>	clerodendrum
<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>	Japanese walnut
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	dusky coral pea, coral pea, running postman
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	<i>Maytenus chilensis</i> , mayten
<i>Passiflora petala</i>	bat-wing passion flower

Pithecoctenium crucigerum monkey's comb, monkey's hairbrush
Polypodium vulgare polypody, common polypody

Summary of stakeholder feedback / comments received as a result of the stakeholder review round

There were 124 submissions received in 2011 for consideration for inclusion on, or removal from, the Accord species list. 82 submissions proposed various species be added to the Accord species list. For a list of the proposed species please refer to Appendix One.

After the NPPA TAG and Steering Group had discussed and assessed the species submitted¹, documents were distributed to the NPPA stakeholder consultation list² for their comments and feedback on the preliminary recommendations of the NPPA Steering Group. The species specific feedback has been summarised below:

Scientific name	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
Common name(s)	Sydney golden wattle
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This species is invasive with a high environmental impact.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG. This species is already well established in the wild and beyond managing through the NPPA in some areas. It may be better managed through regional pest management strategies.

Scientific name	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>
Common name(s)	bear's breeches, oyster plant
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	<p>To include [4 received] This species is invasive, difficult to control and smothers emerging natives with its canopy.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not</p>

¹ Information on the process for amending the NPPA can be located at <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests-diseases/plants/accord/amending-list.htm>. The Steering Group decision making process can be located at <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/nppa>.

² Please contact nppa@mpi.govt.nz if you wish to be included on the NPPA stakeholder consultation list

	include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Common name(s)	Box elder, maple ash, box elder maple, ash-leaved maple, ghost tree
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] Disagree with Steering Group recommendation to not include on NPPA. The species is used as an under stock in the trade and may be substituted by many other <i>Acer</i> species.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Agree with the Steering Group recommendation to place this species on a watch list and that it be considered at the next NPPA review.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation place on a watch list.	The NPPA Steering Group did not recommend inclusion on the Accord list but did agree to place this species on a watch list to monitor evidence of invasiveness in New Zealand.

Scientific name	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Common name(s)	sycamore, sycamore maple, whirly gig tree
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This tree seems to spread rapidly and the stands formed by the sycamore impact on the natural environment. It is difficult to maintain this species at a low level.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA but acknowledging it is a invasive species in high country Marlborough.

Scientific name	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>
Common name(s)	agapanthus
Summary of feedback on submissions [28]	<p>To include [14 received] This species is difficult to control and is able to form</p>

received in total]	<p>clusters that can stop native plants from establishing. Other species can be used for bank stabilisation and some of the alternative species attract native birds.</p> <p>Do not include [14 received] This popular, hardy, attractive species is used for bank stabilisation and to control erosion. It is also popular in floral arrangements.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to place on watch list.	<p>Research being undertaken on researching sterile (low seed set) cultivars and there needs to be an alternative to offer in the trade prior to this species being included on the Accord list. Agapanthus will be placed on a watch list, with the aim to transition through to a less invasive, more sterile species. It also allows for progression of the breeding of more sterile cultivars by nurseries once they become available.</p>

Scientific name	<i>Agave americana</i>
Common name(s)	century plant
Summary of feedback on submissions [7 received in total]	<p>To include [6 received] This species is potentially invasive and is being sold. The inclusion of century plant on the Accord list would make enforcement easier as the species would then be an unwanted organism.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] This species is already being managed in some regions and only spreads through daughter plants.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include	<p>This species does not appear to meet the assessment criteria but a reassessment of this species may need to take place as new information on distribution / impact appears.</p>

Scientific name	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
Common name(s)	Mexican devil
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This species should be included as it is an issue in bush reserves.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the	<p>The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG. This species is already widespread in northern areas and has limited distribution elsewhere due to</p>

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Scientific name	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
Common name(s)	mist flower
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This species is an issue in bush reserves.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] This species does not appear to meet evaluation criteria for inclusion on the Accord list.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG. This species is already widespread in northern areas and has limited distribution elsewhere due to climate. It was noted there is a biocontrol available for this species but that mist flower does not meet the evaluation criteria for inclusion on the Accord list.

Scientific name	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Common name(s)	alder, black alder, common alder, European alder, European black alder, sticky elder
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord.	This species is sold and / or deliberately distributed in horticultural trade, but it is too widespread for it to be considered for inclusion on the Accord.

Scientific name	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>
Common name(s)	elephant's ear
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord.	No new information has been received since the last review. This species still does not meet the evaluation criteria for inclusion on the Accord list.

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Scientific name	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamii</i>
Common name(s)	Bangalow palm
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	<p>To include [5 received] Bangalow palm is an invasive plant that can be hard to identify when in juvenile form. It is an issue in northern regions of New Zealand. There is potential to prevent further distribution through inclusion on the NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to review this plant in 2016 / 2017 and 2021 / 2022 (if required).	This species is quickly naturalising in some areas of the North Island and the seeding characteristics make it hard to distinguish from other palms when in juvenile form. Reassessment may need to take place as new information becomes available. Regional pest management strategies may be a more appropriate mechanism at present. It was noted that inclusion of this species on the Accord list would have a financial impact on the nursery industry

Scientific name	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Common name(s)	giant reed, arundo grass
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [5 received] This species remains invasive and can still be traded. The benefit of removing it from the Accord list is not clear and the value of the NPPA as an educational tool justifies a comprehensive NPPA list.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>
Common name(s)	asparagus fern (also known as <i>Aparagus setaceus</i>)
Summary of feedback on submissions [9 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] Support the Steering Group's provisional recommendation to include this species on the Accord list.</p>

	<p>Do not include [1 received] This species is not believed to be a threat in the South Island and cut foliage cannot be propagated (posing no threat to any environment). It is produced by some commercial flower growers.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list	This species has potential to be a substantial weed and has similar properties to other invasive <i>Asparagus</i> species. Although it has a limited wild distribution, it is popular as a pot plant and with florists.

Scientific name	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
Common name(s)	coastal banksia
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	<p>To include [5 received] This species is listed as an environmental weed by the Department of Conservation, is on some regional pest management strategies and is sold in some regions.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Unsure whether a complete ban through the NPPA is warranted.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord but to review in 2014.	It is anticipated this shelter plant species will become a large issue once it appears in the coastal habitats as the density increases of mature seeding plants. Further information on where this species is <u>not</u> grown is required. It was noted that inclusion of this species on the Accord list would have a financial impact on the nursery industry.

Scientific name	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>
Common name(s)	Darwin's barberry
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This invasive species is an issue in natural and bush areas. This species should be included on the NPPA due to the value of the Accord being an educational tool. It is sold on a small scale in some regions.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] This species is already widespread and is unattractive to propagate.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Common name(s)	buddleia, butterfly bush, summer lilac
Summary of feedback on submissions [7 received in total]	<p>To include [5 received] This species is weedy and has a detrimental impact on the natural environment (high environmental impact, significant forestry weed). There is potential to prevent further distribution through inclusion on the NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA</p> <p>To note [1 received] Contrary to what is currently stated within the consultation documents, the effectiveness of the biocontrol agent for this species has not been assessed.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG. This species was on the NPPA list but was removed in 2006 as it was seen as being too widespread. This has not changed.

Scientific name	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
Common name(s)	Australian sedge
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG's recommendation not to include it on the Accord list. It was discussed that deliberate distribution of this species is highly unlikely and inclusion would not make any difference to its spread.

Scientific name	<i>Carex pendula</i>
Common name(s)	drooping sedge, Otahuna sedge
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.</p>

Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG recommendation. This distinctive plant has significant potential to spread further throughout New Zealand. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.
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Scientific name	<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>
Common name(s)	orange cestrum
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG recommendation. There was still very little naturalisation information provided but this plant has significant future invasive potential and inclusion would enable the prevention of further spread. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.

Scientific name	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>
Common name(s)	red cestrum
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG recommendation. There was still very little naturalisation information provided but this plant has significant future invasive potential and inclusion would enable the prevention of further spread. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.

Scientific name	<i>Cestrum fasciculatum</i>
Common name(s)	red cestrum, early jessamine
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.

Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG recommendation. There was still little information provided but this plant has significant future invasive potential and inclusion would enable the prevention of further spread. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.
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Scientific name	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>
Common name(s)	queen of the night
Summary of feedback on submissions	<p>To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.</p> <p>To note [1 received] No proper assessment of submitted species appears to have been done, therefore rejecting inclusion of the whole genus does not allow for individual species to be similarly rejected without assessment.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG recommendation. There was still little information provided but this plant has significant future invasive potential and inclusion would enable the prevention of further spread. It was noted this species is mainly sold in the casual trade. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.

Scientific name	<i>Cestrum</i> species
Common name(s)	(all)
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>Do not include [3 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, do not include entire genus on the NPPA. Limit to specific species instead.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Some <i>Cestrum</i> species are an issue at Eastwoodhill, Natural Arboretum of New Zealand.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG recommendation not to include the whole genus.

Scientific name	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Common name(s)	boneseed
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	To retain on the Accord [6 received] This species is invasive and requires control. It is an attractive flowering plant which is still propagated and sold, at a small scale, in some regions. Some regions have established control programmes for this species.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Common name(s)	old man's beard
Summary of feedback on submissions [9 received in total]	To retain on the Accord [8 received] This species is invasive, with a high environmental impact. It requires ongoing control. This plant should remain on the Accord as removal could result in nursery sales. To remove [1 received] The species is widespread and public awareness will detract people from trading this species.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i>
Common name(s)	clerodendrum
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agree with the TAG's recommendation to include this species on the Accord list. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.

Scientific name	<i>Cornus capitata</i>
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Common name(s)	strawberry dogwood
Summary of feedback on submissions [7 received in total]	<p>To include [4 received] This species is sold on a small scale and has a limited distribution. This species can spread aggressively.</p> <p>To note [3 received] This species is likely to be sold and distributed in low numbers and unsure whether a complete ban through the NPPA is warranted. This species is on some regional pest management strategies (RPMSs).</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list but to review in 2014.	<p>This species was not recommended for inclusion by the NPPA TAG but submitters see this species as a threat. This ornamental plant species is being sold throughout New Zealand but is not very highly distributed. It was noted that this may be used as an under stock for other species.</p> <p>It was noted that this species is naturalised around Rotorua Lakes and appears to like a cooler climate. There may be an opportunity to stop it establishing from people's back yards (seed is bird dispersed). There is still some human assisted distribution of this plant and has the potential for this to increase.</p> <p>Reassessment of this species may need to take place as new information on distribution / impact appears.</p>

Scientific name	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
Common name(s)	purple pampas
Summary of feedback on submissions [7 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [6 received] This attractive species is invasive and is still traded in some regions. 'Absence from trade' is not a valid reason for removal from the Accord list.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Confusion with native species likely to eventuate and will require resources (not available to regional councils) for the prevention of mis-labelled specimens.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
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Common name(s)	pampas
Summary of feedback on submissions [9 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [8 received] This attractive species is invasive and is still traded in some regions. 'Absence from trade' is not a valid reason for removal from the Accord list.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Confusion with native species likely to eventuate and will require resources (not available to regional councils) for the prevention of mis-labelled specimens.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Common name(s)	Khasia berry
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [2 received] This invasive species is an issue in bush and natural areas. It requires constant control efforts to contain these plants down to low levels.</p> <p>To note [1 received] The status of this species is unknown in some regions.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Cotoneaster</i> - all species
Common name(s)	(all)
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] The <i>Cotoneaster</i> genus is very weedy with high environmental impact.</p> <p>Do not include [3 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include all <i>Cotoneaster</i> species on the NPPA. Work needs to be undertaken to determine which <i>Cotoneaster</i> species may be suitable for the NPPA.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Rejection of whole genus does not allow for rejection of individual species with assessment being done.</p>

Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA TAG required specific species to be proposed due to the amount of cultivated hybrids. The NPPA Steering Group agreed not to include the entire genera.
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Scientific name	<i>Crassula multicava</i>
Common name(s)	fairy crassula
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	To retain on the Accord [3 received] This attractive succulent is invasive and difficult to control. It is popular with home gardeners and sold in some regions.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Common name(s)	montbretia
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	To include [3 received] This species is a problem in bush reserves, difficult to control and is sold in markets. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Common name(s)	wild broom
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	To include [2 received] This species is a significant forestry weed which requires extensive control measures. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA. To note [1 received] Within the gorse and broom free areas of Otago, broom infestation levels are extremely low and total

	control is a requirement under the RPMS.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>
Common name(s)	pyp grass
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [1 received] Still an invasive species that requires control.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Agree with TAG recommendation to remove from NPPA.</p> <p>To note [1 received] The status of this species is unknown in some regions.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>
Common name(s)	elaeagnus
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	<p>To include [4 received] This very weedy species has a high environmental impact and is a problem in bush reserves.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. This is a very widespread invasive plant but infrequently spread or planted deliberately, therefore little benefit to including this species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Elodea canadensis</i> Michx
Common name(s)	elodea, Canadian pondweed
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received]</p>

	Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. As the most widespread and least invasive oxygen weed, it is a better alternative than any other species and there would be little benefit to including this species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
Common name(s)	African love grass
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	To retain on the Accord [3 received] This attractive species is invasive and can still be traded in some regions. Some regions have established control programmes for this species.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>
Common name(s)	Spanish heath
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	To include [2 received] This is an invasive problem species in bush and natural areas and requires constant control effort to minimise impacts. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
Common name(s)	Mexican daisy
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	To retain on the Accord [5 received] This is an attractive invasive species which is an issue in bush and natural areas. A constant control effort is required to minimise the impacts of this species. The number of online purchases via Trade Me and internet

	growers is increasing and gardeners can readily purchase this plant from regions where it is not included in the RPMS.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Common name(s)	Californian poppy
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Common name(s)	spindle tree, European spindle tree
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] This is a problem species in bush and natural areas and requires constant control effort to minimise impacts.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. There is very little evidence for deliberate trade, except occasionally in the South Island. Therefore, there is little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Common name(s)	Japanese spindle tree
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This attractive invasive species is an issue in bush and natural areas. A constant control effort is required to</p>

	minimise the impacts of this species. It has regularly been found in some regions in the informal market trade.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> and hybrids (originally listed as <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>)
Common name(s)	Asiatic knotweed, Japanese knotweed, Mexican bamboo
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [2 received] This species is still invasive and requires control.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] No specific reasons for removal of this species were given.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> and hybrids (originally listed as <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>)
Common name(s)	giant knotweed
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [2 received] This species is still invasive and requires control. There was agreement with the recommendation of the TAG to not remove from the NPPA.</p> <p>To note [1 received] The status of this species in some regions is unknown.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Common name(s)	Montpellier broom
Summary of feedback	To include [1 received]

on submissions [3 received in total]	No specific reasons for inclusion were given. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Common name(s)	reed sweet grass
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Gunnera manicata</i>
Common name(s)	giant rhubarb
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	To include [2 received] If <i>Gunnera manicata</i> is not included on the Accord list, mislabelling and misidentification with <i>G. tinctoria</i> (Chilean rhubarb), which is on the current Accord list, will create confusion and problems for effective compliance and enforcement. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. There has been no new information or evidence that the species is becoming naturalised or likely to become naturalised or invasive and does not meet criteria.

Scientific name	<i>Hakea drupacea</i>
Common name(s)	fork-leaved hakea, sweet hakea

Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] There is potential to prevent further distribution through inclusion of this species on NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	This species does not meet the evaluation criteria. It may be present in the casual trade (due to the length of time this species has been present in the country) but it is rare to see it in the nursery trade and it is not high in invasiveness.

Scientific name	<i>Hedera helix</i> subspecies <i>helix</i> and cultivars
Common name(s)	ivy, English ivy
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] This is a problem species in bush and natural areas and constant control effort is required to minimise its impacts .</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Lack of taxonomical information from original proposer is not a sufficient reason to reject a taxon.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agrees with the recommendation of the TAG not to include this species. It remains too widespread and there was still no new information on taxonomy.

Scientific name	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Common name(s)	tutsan, sweet amber
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord[1 received] This is still an invasive species that requires control.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] No specific reasons for removal were given.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Commonly used by floral artists with potential to be propagated or sold. There are significant problems in some regions relating to this species.</p>

Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.
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Scientific name	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Common name(s)	holly, European holly, English holly
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] This is a problem species in bush and natural areas and requires constant control effort to minimise the impacts this species has.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG not to include this species on the Accord list as it does not meet the evaluation criteria. This species is already popular, long-established in cultivation and widespread without seeming aggressive.

Scientific name	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Common name(s)	Himalayan balsam, Indian balsam, ornamental jewelweed, policeman's helmet
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list, but place on a watch list.	It was noted that this species has been in cultivation (cottage garden/flea market plant) as an ornamental plant but it is not believed commercial nurseries are growing it. It was discussed that this species has naturalised in some areas (and present in 10 out of 13 DOC conservatories) but it is not widespread. It was clarified that <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> is an ephemeral disturbance plant. If this species establishes in open places like gravel river beds (where it may behave like lupin) it may become an issue. There has been ecological information that New Zealand's aggressive grasses are likely to out compete this species over time (new information not considered at last meeting) but that it is not likely to have a major impact on anything

	<p>in New Zealand.</p> <p>It was noted that this species does not appear to fit the current criteria but it was agreed to place this species on a watch list.</p>
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Scientific name	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Common name(s)	blue morning glory
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This attractive invasive species is sometimes traded, although it has limited distribution in the South Island. It is a considerable issue in some bush reserves and on cliff edges.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
Common name(s)	stinking iris
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This is a problem species that requires control. Currently require a resource consent to remove this species from certain council reserves.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>
Common name(s)	jasmine
Summary of feedback on submissions [10 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] This invasive and aggressive vine can be traded locally, and is popular as a garden plant. Inclusion of jasmine on the Accord would aid enforcement and education. This species can be very damaging to the environment.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received]</p>

	Significant plant in commercial retailers. The current effective control of the species under RPMS, its method of spread (and subsequent limited interregional movement) and its frost sensitivity make a national ban inappropriate.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list but to review in 2014.	<p>It was noted that this species is very hard to control once established. <i>Jasminum polyanthum</i> is an aggressive climber that spreads readily through human distribution and activities.</p> <p>Inclusion of this species on the Accord list will bring some comment from the trade and will need to be communicated well. Due to some further information required, this species will be reviewed again in 2014.</p>

Scientific name	<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>
Common name(s)	Japanese walnut
Summary of feedback on submissions [9 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Enquires are received from people regarding pickling immature walnuts from this species.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.

Scientific name	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
Common name(s)	dusky coral pea, coral pea, running postman
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. Agreement for inclusion on the Accord list was shown through submission feedback.

Scientific name	<i>Lagunaria patersoni</i>
Common name(s)	Norfolk Island hibiscus
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] Potential to prevent further distribution through inclusion on NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list, but place on a watch list.	The NPPA Steering Group did not recommend inclusion on the Accord list but did agree to place this species on a watch list to monitor evidence of invasiveness in New Zealand.

Scientific name	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> (originally listed as <i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>)
Common name(s)	aluminium plant
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [2 received] This species is invasive and is sold in some regions. It requires control.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] No specific reasons for removal were given.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Common name(s)	lantana
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This attractive invasive species is found to be sold in some regions. It is popular as a garden plant in some regions.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Common name(s)	Himalayan honeysuckle
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This is a problem species for forestry, bush and natural areas and requires constant and extensive control effort.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Common name(s)	tree privet
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This invasive species causes issues in some bush reserves and cliff edges. It is sold in some regions.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] No specific reasons for removal were given.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Common name(s)	Chinese privet, hedge privet, small-leaved privet.
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This species should be placed on the Accord list as it is a problem in bush reserves.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

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Scientific name	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Common name(s)	Japanese honeysuckle
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This invasive species causes issues in some bush reserves and cliff edges. It is sold in some regions.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] No specific reasons for removal were given.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> subsp. <i>montevidensis</i>
Common name(s)	primose willow
Summary of feedback on submissions [2 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [1 received] This species is still invasive and requires control.</p> <p>To note [1 received] The status of this species is unknown in some regions</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>
Common name(s)	tree lupin
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>
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Common name(s)	
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This plant is a problem species in bush and natural areas and requires constant effort to minimise impacts on natural environments. Inclusion has the potential to prevent further distribution.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. Although this species is widespread (in the wild and in cultivation) and is a significant problem in specific habitats, there is little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
Common name(s)	boxthorn
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Maytenus boaria</i>
Common name(s)	mayten, <i>Maytenus chilensis</i>
Summary of feedback on submissions [9 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and is currently in production.</p> <p>To note [1 received] A selection of male clones could be useful for shade and erosion control in hill country areas where shade is lacking.</p>
Steering Group rationale	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the

for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	recommendation of the TAG. This species is in the early stages of naturalisation and is spreading significantly.
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Scientific name	<i>Melianthus major</i>
Common name(s)	Cape honey flower
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] There is potential to prevent further distribution of this species through inclusion on the NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG. This species is locally abundant, patchy, cultivated, attractive and long-naturalised which makes it unclear that including this species on the NPPA will make a difference.

Scientific name	<i>Miscanthus nepalensis</i>
Common name(s)	Himalayan fairy grass
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] There is potential to prevent further distribution of this species through inclusion on the NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	This species is very widespread in some regions and does not appear to be grown commercially.

Scientific name	<i>Myoporum insulare</i> (and hybrids)
Common name(s)	Tasmanian ngaio
Summary of feedback on submissions [2 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [2 received] This species is still invasive and requires control. Unintentional distribution may occur through confusion of this species with the native <i>Myoporum</i> species.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been

retain this plant on the Accord.	completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.
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Scientific name	<i>Myrica faya</i>
Common name(s)	fire tree, candle berry myrtle
Summary of feedback on submissions	<p>To retain on the Accord [2 received] This species is still invasive and requires control. There was disagreement with the Steering Group's recommendation to remove this species.</p> <p>To note [1 received] The status of this species in some regions is unknown.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Nassella</i> (all species)
Common name(s)	nassella
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [3 received] Difficulties in identifying <i>Nassella</i> species has lead to some cases of them being sold as native species. Some regions have established control programmes for this invasive species</p> <p>To remove [1 received] No reasons for removal of this species were given.</p> <p>To note [1 received] Agree with recommendation to remove <i>Nassella</i> genus from NPPA, but include <i>N. tenuissima</i>.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
Common name(s)	tuber ladder fern
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This invasive species causes issues in some bush reserves and cliff edges. It is sold in some regions.</p> <p>To note [1 received]</p>

	The status of this species in some regions is unknown.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Onopordon acanthium</i>
Common name(s)	cotton thistle
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list. Note to regions recommending consideration for RPMSs.	The NPPA Steering Group queried how much difference inclusion of this species would make on the Accord if casual traders are the main cause of distribution. A comparable example is <i>Silybum marianum</i> which occupies a similar habitat to cotton thistle (this was also recommended by the TAG for exclusion on the Accord list). It was noted that it would be difficult to find this species in the commercial trade. It was suggested this species may be better suited in an RPMS.

Scientific name	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
Common name(s)	brush wattle
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Passiflora apetala</i>
Common name(s)	bat-wing passion flower

Summary of feedback on submissions [9 received in total]	<p>To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.</p> <p>To note [1 received] This species is an issue in the northern regions of New Zealand.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the recommendation of the TAG, noting that it is likely to be distributed and sold.

Scientific name	<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>
Common name(s)	Northern banana passionfruit
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [6 received] This invasive species causes issues in some bush reserves and cliff edges. It is sold in some regions and is attractive to growers.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Passiflora tripartita</i>
Common name(s)	banana passionfruit
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This invasive species causes issues in some bush reserves and cliff edges. It is sold in some regions and is attractive to growers</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
Common name(s)	phoenix palm, Canary Island palm
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] This weedy species has a high environmental impact and is in high demand. There is potential to allow only male plants to be sold.</p>

	<p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	This species is widespread in cultivation and well established throughout the North Island (it is not an issue in the South Island to the knowledge of the Steering Group). Phoenix palm may be more appropriately managed through RPMSs.

Scientific name	<i>Pilosella</i> genus (originally listed as <i>Hieracium</i> genus)
Common name(s)	hawkweeds
Summary of feedback on submissions [2 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [1 received] This is still an invasive species that requires control.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] Widespread and will not be traded.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
Common name(s)	lodgepole pine, contorta pine
Summary of feedback on submissions [7 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [3 received] This invasive species has a high impact on native flora. Some regions have established control programmes for this species.</p> <p>To remove [3 received] Species is useful in erosion control and may encourage colonization of native species in upland sites.</p> <p>To note [1 received] There is some evidence of interest in commercial use/sale.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Pithecoctenium crucigerum</i>
Common name(s)	monkey's comb, monkey's hairbrush
Summary of feedback on submissions [8 received in total]	To include [8 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	This species is very restricted in the wild and cultivation with evidence of high invasiveness in one site. Due to its attractiveness, it is likely to be sold sometimes.

Scientific name	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> (excluding cultivar 'Grandiflora')
Common name(s)	sweet pea shrub
Summary of feedback on submissions [2 received in total]	To include [2 received] This invasive species requires control. This species is sometimes sold as <i>P. grandiflora</i> .
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Common name(s)	polypody
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	To include [2 received] There is potential to prevent further distribution of this species through inclusion on NPPA. Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to include on the Accord list.	This species can be aggressively invasive and is predominantly distributed by humans.

Scientific name	<i>Prunus campanulata</i>
Common name(s)	Taiwan cherry, Formosan cherry
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received]	To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.

in total]	Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this species on the NPPA due to its wide distribution and restricted dispersal.

Scientific name	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Common name(s)	cherry laurel
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA due to its long establishment and uncertainty of impact.

Scientific name	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Common name(s)	Japanese cherry
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting it is having an increasing impact but is far too widely cultivated to benefit from being on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>
Common name(s)	firethorn
Summary of feedback on submissions [2 received in total]	To retain on the Accord [1 received] Still invasive species and requires control. To remove [1 received] No specific reasons for removal of this species were

	given.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>
Common name(s)	Sexton's bride, Indian hawthorn, yeddow hawthorn
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	<p>To include [4 received] Based on the recommendation from the Steering Group, there was support for the inclusion of this species on the Accord list. This species is potentially invasive and likely to be distributed and sold.</p> <p>To note [2 received] This species is grown periodically by some growers. The status of this species is unknown in some regions.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord but to review in 2014.	Reassessment of this species will need to take place as new information on distribution appears.

Scientific name	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Common name(s)	flowering currant
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] This species is an issue in bush and natural areas and requires constant control effort.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Common name(s)	castor oil plant
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p>

	<p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p> <p>To note [1 received] No consideration of the human poisoning risk this plant poses appears to have been made.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting that it is toxic and may have a greater impact under climate change but there is little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Common name(s)	false acacia, black locust, yellow locust, post locust
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Roldana petasitis</i>
Common name(s)	velvet groundsel
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Common name(s)	sweet briar
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p>

in total]	Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>
Common name(s)	climbing dock
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	To include [3 received] This is a problem species that is very difficult to control. Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Common name(s)	grey willow
Summary of feedback on submissions	To retain on the Accord [4 received] This invasive species causes significant issues in some bush reserves and on cliff edges. Some people are not able to differentiate between willow species. It is an attractive species for trade. To note [1 received] This species is very widespread. It may be beneficial to retain grey willow on the Accord if there is potential to propagate for river protection.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Salix x fragilis</i>
Common name(s)	crack willow

<p>Summary of feedback on submissions [10 received in total]</p>	<p>To retain on the Accord [6 received] Crack willow creates large issues in wetland reserves and around waterways. Removal of this species from the Accord list would result in the ability to sell, propagate and distribute crack willow. Exemptions have been in place to allow those involved to find suitable alternatives and to develop a plan to phase out crack willow.</p> <p>A thorough investigation is required to explore the status of crack willow on the Accord list. The review should give key stakeholders an opportunity to investigate if exemptions can be accommodated by the Accord or to discuss whether RPMSs would be a more flexible tool to manage the issue. It is recognised that crack willow is used in some areas where alternate species are unavailable.</p> <p>To remove [4 received] It is believed that there is an unrealistic expectation towards this prolific willow species and is widely established in some regions. Some regions currently undertake extensive work to control and remove crack willow from known sites but total control of this species is not achievable with the current control methods due to the expense (both in time and financially) of systematically removing the current population from the head of the water source. Due to the brittle nature of the vegetation and the ability of fragments to travel downstream and strike, natural forces and physical control are constantly causing new infestations.</p> <p>Current RPMSs prevent crack willow from appearing in the market in the future and this species is only tolerated in the riparian margin within the river management programmes as it is used to help prevent flooding and erosion.</p>
<p>Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.but to re-review in 2014</p>	<p>After extensive discussion, it was agreed that this species requires further review to outline issues that may arise from removing this species from the Accord list. It was also noted that removal of this species is not just an NPPA-specific issue. The NPPA Steering Group have agreed to a staged approach to phasing out the use of crack willow by regional councils and ceasing use in the horticultural trade. Crack willow will remain on the Accord list (and, therefore, as an unwanted organism) until at least the re-review in 2014 where the Steering Group will be required to make a recommendation</p>

	based on the information that has been gathered.
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Scientific name	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Common name(s)	black elder, elder, elderberry
Summary of feedback on submissions [4 received to date]	<p>To include [3 received] This species is a problem plant in bush and natural areas and requires ongoing control effort. Its potential for commercial use is high and inclusion on the Accord will provide national consistency to limit further spread.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG. It was noted that the species is widespread, except for in northern regions, and only occasionally planted. Therefore, there is little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA

Scientific name	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>
Common name(s)	Californian bulrush
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [2 received] This species is still invasive and requires control.</p> <p>To note [1 received] The status of this species is unknown in some regions.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>
Common name(s)	African club moss, selaginella
Summary of feedback on submissions [7 received in total]	<p>To include [7 received] This invasive species has been spread unintentionally as a contaminant in the potting mix of plants. As a result of this, it has occurred in some native reserve areas. This species has been sold in nurseries in the past.</p>
Steering Group rationale	This species will be reassessed after the review of the

for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed
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Scientific name	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>
Common name(s)	Cape ivy, climbing groundsel
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>
Common name(s)	pink ragwort
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] This species should be included on the Accord list to prevent further distribution in the South Island.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	Concern was raised that although this species is widespread in North Island, it has been reported in the upper South Island recently. However, it was discussed that inclusion on the Accord list will not make any difference and that it is more a regional issue.

Scientific name	<i>Senecio milkanioides</i>
Common name(s)	German ivy
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this

to include on the Accord list.	widespread species on the NPPA.
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Scientific name	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>
Common name(s)	palm grass, bristle grass, broadleaved bristle grass
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To include [4 received] This species is a problem in bush reserves and has potential for further distribution through garden trade.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	It was noted that this species is a nuisance plant and widespread but that it is not known to be present in trade.

Scientific name	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Common name(s)	variegated thistle, milk thistle, blessed milk thistle
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
Common name(s)	woolly nightshade, tobacco weed, wild tobacco tree
Summary of feedback on submissions [6 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [5 received] This attractive invasive species causes issues in some bush reserves and cliff edges. It can still be traded in some regions.</p> <p>To remove [1 received] Based on the TAG recommendation, agree to remove from the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been

retain this plant on the Accord.	completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.
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Scientific name	<i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i>
Common name(s)	rice paper plant
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] There is potential to prevent further distribution of this plant through inclusion of the NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	It was noted that this species is a nuisance plant that seeds more aggressively than originally thought. It was discussed that it was grown extensively in nursery industry but the popularity of this species has decreased. Therefore, this species is not grown much anymore.

Scientific name	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>
Common name(s)	rhus, wax tree
Summary of feedback on submissions [7 received in total]	<p>To include [3 received] There is potential to prevent further distribution of this noxious potentially invasive plant through inclusion of the NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] This is a well known poisonous plant, rarely naturalised and can be managed through a separate poisonous plants strategy.</p> <p>To note [3 received] This plant can cause painful allergies in some people. There are other species, such as <i>Pistacia chinensis</i>, which may be a good substitute.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	This species has some public appeal but is not widely sold in nurseries. It also has an impact on human health, but it was agreed that a determination on how to deal with poisonous plants within the NPPA is a separate issue. The NPPA Steering Group agreed that the NPPA is not the appropriate mechanism for control of this species.

Scientific name	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>
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Common name(s)	Chinese fan palm
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list, but add to a watch list .	This species is quite hardy, shade tolerant, mainly an urban weed, and is already widely cultivated although not grown as widely as other species. Chinese fan palm will be placed on a watch list due to a lack of adequate information on current abundance and potential distribution.

Scientific name	<i>Tradescantia flumensis</i>
Common name(s)	wandering Willie
Summary of feedback on submissions [5 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [4 received] This invasive species is a problem in some bush reserves and on cliff edges. It is also unintentionally sold in the potting mix of other plants and has previously been a popular traded plant.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] No specific reasons for removal were given.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>
Common name(s)	Chilean flame creeper
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To retain on the Accord [3 received] This attractive invasive species causes issues in some bush reserves and cliff edges. It may be traded in some regions.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

Scientific name	<i>Vinca major</i>
Common name(s)	periwinkle

Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Watsonia meriana v. bulbillifera</i>
Common name(s)	bulbil watsonia, watsonia
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [2 received] There is potential to prevent further distribution of this species through inclusion on NPPA.</p> <p>Do not include [1 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA.

Scientific name	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Common name(s)	arum lily
Summary of feedback on submissions [3 received in total]	<p>To include [1 received] No specific reasons for inclusion were given.</p> <p>Do not include [2 received] Based on the information considered to date, do not include this species on the NPPA.</p>
Steering Group rationale for recommendation not to include on the Accord list.	The NPPA Steering Group agreed with the NPPA TAG, noting there was little benefit to including this widespread species on the NPPA, except for the 'Green Goddess' form of the plant (which is already on the NPPA).

Scientific name	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>
Common name(s)	Manchurian wild rice
Summary of feedback	To retain on the Accord [2 received]

on submissions [3 received in total]	This species is still invasive and requires control. To remove [1 received] This plant is already a National Interest Pest Response (NIPR) species.
Steering Group rationale for recommendation to retain this plant on the Accord.	This species will be reassessed after the review of the National Pest Plant Accord agreement has been completed and once the criteria for removal of species from the Accord list has been reviewed.

The more general feedback has been taken into consideration by the NPPA Steering Group and will be looked at as part of the Accord agreement review. The themes surrounding the more general feedback included:

- The inclusion of species on the Accord list
- The removal of species from the Accord list
- Clarification on the intent and purpose of the Accord species list and the Accord agreement itself. This included the NPPA's role in preventing casual sales of species listed and a call for a review of the purpose and terms of reference relating to the Accord.
- The unwanted organism status of a plant if it is removed from the Accord list.
- Incurred costs as a result of removing a plant species from the Accord list (including the affect on regional pest management strategies and the ability to secure funding for the implementation of control programmes).
- Information regarding the Accord list review not being fed down to some regional council field staff by their management.

Background surrounding the recommendations the NPPA Steering Group made to the Chief Technical Officer (CTO)

The NPPA Steering Group met on 29 February 2012 to make their final recommendations to the MAF CTO regarding species to be included on the Accord list.

Those species that were not recommended for inclusion on the Accord list did not meet the criteria for inclusion³.

³ For further information on the evaluation criteria, please refer to the Steering Group decision making process document located at the bottom of <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/nppa>

APPENDIX ONE: Submissions received in 2011 for consideration for inclusion on, or removal from, the Accord species list

Species name	Common names
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney golden wattle
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	bear's breeches, oyster plant
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder, maple ash, box elder maple, ash-leaved maple, ghost tree.
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore, sycamore maple, whirly gig tree
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	agapanthus
<i>Agave americana</i>	century plant
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Mexican devil
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	mist flower
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	alder, black alder, common alder, European alder, European black alder, sticky alder
<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	elephant's ear
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamii</i>	Bangalow palm
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed, arundo grass
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> (also known as <i>Asparagus setaceus</i>)	asparagus fern
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	coastal banksia
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's barberry
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	buddleia, butterfly bush, summer lilac
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	Australian sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	drooping sedge, Otahuna sedge
<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i>	orange cestrum
<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	red cestrum
<i>Cestrum fasciculatum</i>	red cestrum, early jessamine
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	queen of the night
<i>Cestrum</i> species (all)	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	boneseed
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard
<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i>	clerodendrum
<i>Cornus capitata</i>	strawberry dogwood
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	purple pampas
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas

Species name	Common names
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	khasia berry
<i>Cotoneaster</i> species (all)	
<i>Crassula multicava</i>	fairy crassula
<i>Crocoshia x crocosmiiflora</i>	montbretia
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	wild broom
<i>Delairea odorata</i> (formerly known as <i>Senecio mikanioides</i>)	German ivy
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	pyp grass
<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	elaeagnus
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	elodea, Canadian pondweed
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African love grass
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish heath
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican daisy
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Californian poppy
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	spindle tree, European spindle tree
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Japanese spindle tree
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> and hybrids (originally listed as <i>Reynoutria japonica</i>)	Asiatic knotweed, Japanese knotweed, Mexican bamboo
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> and hybrids (originally listed as <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>)	giant knotweed
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweet grass
<i>Gunnera manicata</i>	giant rhubarb
<i>Hakea drupacea</i>	fork-leaved hakea, sweet hakea
<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp <i>helix</i> and cultivars	ivy, English ivy
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	tutsan, sweet amber
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly, European holly, English holly
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam, Indian balsam, ornamental jewelweed, policeman's helmet
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	blue morning glory
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	stinking iris
<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	jasmine
<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>	Japanese walnut

Species name	Common names
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	dusky coral pea, coral pea, running postman
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Norfolk Island hibiscus
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> (originally listed as <i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>)	aluminium plant
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	tree privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet, hedge privet, small-leaved privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> subsp. <i>motevidensis</i>	primrose willow
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	tree lupin
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Russell lupin
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	boxthorn
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	mayten, <i>Maytenus chilensis</i>
<i>Melianthus major</i>	Cape honey flower
<i>Miscanthus nepalensis</i>	Himalayan fairy grass
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> and hybrids	Tasmanian ngaio
<i>Myrica faya</i>	fire tree, candle berry myrtle
<i>Nassella</i> (all species)	nassella
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	tuber ladder fern
<i>Onopordon acanthium</i>	cotton thistle
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	brush wattle
<i>Passiflora apetala</i>	bat-wing passion flower
<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>	Northern banana passionfruit
<i>Passiflora tripartita</i>	banana passionfruit
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	phoenix palm, Canary Island palm
<i>Pilosella</i> species (originally listed as <i>Hieracium</i> species)	Hawkweeds
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	lodgepole pine, contorta pine
<i>Pithecoctenium crucigerum</i>	monkey's comb, monkey's hairbrush
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> (excluding cultivar 'Grandiflora')	sweet pea shrub
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	polypody

Species name	Common names
<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	Taiwan cherry, Formosan cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	cherry laurel
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Japanese cherry
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	firethorn
<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>	Sexton's bride, Indian hawthorn, yeddow hawthorn
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	flowering currant
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor oil plant
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	false acacia, black locust, yellow locust, post locust
<i>Roldana petasitis</i>	velvet groundsel
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	sweet briar
<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	climbing dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	grey willow
<i>Salix x fragilis</i> (originally listed as <i>Salix fragilis</i>)	crack willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	black elder, elder, elderberry
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	Californian bulrush
<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	African club moss, selaginella
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Cape ivy, climbing groundsel
<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	pink ragwort
<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	palm grass, bristle grass, broadleaved bristle grass
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	variegated thistle, milk thistle, blessed milk thistle
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	woolly nightshade, tobacco weed, wild tobacco tree
<i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i>	rice paper plant
<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	rhus, wax tree
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	wandering Willie
<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	Chilean frame creeper
<i>Vinca major</i>	periwinkle
<i>Watsonia meriana v. bulbifera</i>	bulbil watsonia, watsonia
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	arum lily
<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Manchurian wild rice