

**Central Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team  
2010 Emerging Invasive Plant  
WATCH LIST**

**Please report additional species of concern to CJISST.**

\*codes noted at end of plant list

Scientific Name	Species Code	Common Name	Family Name	CJISST Selected	CJISST Search Grouping*	Current Distribution Code*	CJISST Category	Threat Code*	ED/RR Action Code*
Cornus kousa Hance	COKO	kousa dogwood	Cornaceae	No	1	Stage 0	Watch	N/A	N/A
Koelreuteria elegans A.C. Sm.	KOEL	golden raintree	Sapindaceae	No	1	Stage 0	Watch	N/A	N/A
Prunus subhirtella Miq. var. pendula	PRSU	weeping cherry	Rosaceae	No	1	Stage 0	Watch	N/A	N/A

**Note 1: CJISST Search Grouping**

1. Forest Invasives
2. Invasive Vines
3. Open Upland Habitat Invasives
4. Open Wetland Habitat Invasives
5. Open Water Invasives

Note 2: Current Distribution Code	Description
Stage 0	Absent or very rare
Stage 1	Rare (may be locally common)
Stage 2	Uncommon (may be regionally common or abundant)
Stage 3	Common (may be regionally abundant)
Widespread	Very common

Note 3: Threat Code	Description
None	Currently non-threatening to natural plant communities. These species are currently considered non-invasive, but may grow densely in heavily disturbed/modified areas -- includes species that may dominate a site for short periods of time (e.g., <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> – yellow rocket in fallow farm fields), common lawn weeds (e.g., <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> - dandelion), and roadside weeds (e.g., <i>Cichorium intybus</i> - chicory).
Mild	Mildly threatening to natural plant communities
Moderate	Moderately threatening to natural plant communities
High	Highly threatening to natural plant communities

Note 4: ED/RR Action Code	Description
None	No action recommended because species are currently considered non-invasive in natural plant communities
1	Eradication of ALL detected occurrences (Applies to Stage 0, Stage 1, and Stage 2 species that are considered to pose a threat to natural plant communities).
2	Eradication of newly emerging occurrences only (Applies to Stage 3 species that are considered to pose a threat to natural plant communities). Mapping and eradication decisions should be based upon the local extent and size of the occurrence.
3	Species should be considered for site-based early detection/rapid response (Applies to already widespread invasive species). An example would be protection of a healthy wet meadow by eradicating a newly forming population of purple loosestrife.