

**APPENDIX I: Invasive Non-Native Species to Avoid in Wetland Projects  
In the San Francisco Bay Region [12/1/06]**

The following lists of very invasive non-native species in Tiers 1 and 2 should not be planted and should be excluded in wetland mitigation and restoration sites. Tier 1 contains the most problematic species followed by Tier 2 with less invasive but still problematic species; Tier 3 lists some non-native species that may be acceptable as wildlife food or cover, and do not tend to out-compete native vegetation. Planting native species is recommended to preserve the biodiversity and unique vegetation of wetland ecosystems in the San Francisco Bay Region. This is a particularly important consideration in wetland mitigation sites, as well as their associated buffers and transitional areas, because these areas tend to be highly disturbed and are consequently more vulnerable to the invasion of non-native species. The following list of invasive non-natives species is intended to (1) increase awareness of non-native invasives (2) identify the most problematic non-native invasives and (3) identify potentially invasive non-native species before they become a problem.

This list is intended to provide general guidance only and does not serve as regulation. Wetland mitigation sites, including associated buffers and transitional areas, should ultimately provide habitat for native vegetation unless the project goal requires the use of non-natives (e.g., to provide acceptable wildlife food). Some non-native species may be exceptions to the guidelines below based on available information and professional opinions. In some cases, site-specific factors might make a species more or less aggressive such as habitat type, micro-climate, or different plant communities. Some non-natives may be aggressive initially but are ultimately ephemeral and will not persist.

The project applicant responsible for the mitigation site should provide site conditions that prevent invasive non-native species from persisting as dominants over the long term. Some native species (e.g., cattails, bulrush) may also require control depending on the target habitat, though this list deals only with non-native vegetation. For advice, consult a professional botanist or wetland consultant and review the updated CAL-IPC lists (reference provided below). This appendix is specifically for the San Francisco Bay Region and should be updated as information becomes available. Please send additional suggestions to Andree Breaux Greenberg at [Abreaux@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Abreaux@waterboards.ca.gov), or Agnes Farres at [AFarres@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:AFarres@waterboards.ca.gov).

**TIER 1 = HIGHLY INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES:  
Keep out of wetland mitigation and restoration sites.**

Species Name	Common Name	Wetland Status <sup>a</sup>	1999 Cal EPPC List <sup>b</sup>	2006 Cal IPC List <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Type <sup>d</sup>	Reference <sup>e</sup>	Comments
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed	FAC+	A-1	High	FM, R	2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 17	
<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Australian bent grass	FACW*	NMI	Limited	TM, BM, DB, SM, VP, SW	2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 17	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). In North SF Bay as of 2005; not yet widely recognized as strongly invasive (Ref. #12). Noted as a serious threat to vulnerable native wetlands in August 2006 issue of <i>Estuary</i> (Vol.15, No. 4).
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	Iceplant, Pink sea fig	NG	CBNL	Moderate	U or TA; DB, Gr, R	3, 7, 17, 19	In transition zones around tidal wetland habitats and former salt ponds (Ref. #19).
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Iceplant, Yellow sea fig	NG	A-1	High	TM, DB	3, 6, 7, 9, 17, 19, 20	Coastal communities, especially on dunes; In transition zones around tidal wetland habitats and former salt ponds (Ref. #19). Hybridizes with <i>C. chilensis</i> ; invasive (Ref. #20).
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle	NG	A-1	High	Gr, U or TA	4, 5, 7, 9, 17, 20	Invasive, especially in pastures. Cumulatively toxic to horses (Ref. #20).
<i>Cortaderia sellanoa</i> (or <i>C. jubata</i> )	Pampas grass	NG	A-1	High	U or TA, R	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17, 20	<i>C. jubata</i> occurs more frequently along the coast, while <i>C. sellanoa</i> occurs more inland and in baylands (Ref. #12). <i>C. jubata</i> considered invasive (Ref. #20).
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Artichoke thistle	NG	A-1	Moderate	Gr	5, 7, 17	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	NG	A-1	High	U or TA	7, 9, 17	
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy	NG	A-1	High	R	5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21	Highly invasive (Ref. #20). Formerly <i>Senecio mikanioides</i> (Ref. #20)
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian waterweed	OBL	A-2	High	OW	3, 7, 10, 11, 17	
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth	OBL	A-2	High	CW, OW	3, 7, 10, 11, 17, 20	Plants multiply and spread rapidly by vegetative means; perhaps the world's most troublesome aquatic weed (Ref. #20).

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Species Name	Common Name	Wetland Status <sup>a</sup>	1999 Cal EPPC List <sup>b</sup>	2006 Cal IPC List <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Type <sup>d</sup>	Reference <sup>e</sup>	Comments
<i>Elytrigia pontica</i>	Tall/Rush wheatgrass	NG			TM, BM	3, 12	Has naturalized, but is seldom invasive, along brackish marsh edges. Currently local around Alameda Creek and Mare Island (Ref. #3). In Coyote Hills & Mare Island areas as of 2005; not yet widespread but potential to spread to high marsh (Ref. #12).
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Veldt grass	NG	B	Moderate	R, Gr, TA	5, 7, 12, 17	Especially invasive in semi-shaded riparian or coastal habitats (Ref. #12).
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue gum	NI	A-1	Moderate	R, Gr	7, 10, 17, 20	Most commonly cultivated and naturalized species in California; grows rapidly (Ref. #20).
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	FACU-	A-1	High	Wide, U or TA, Gr, DB	2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). Keep very low or out of transition areas for first five years and until native vegetation becomes established (Ref. #12). Locally abundant and invasive (Ref. #20).
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	NG	A-1	High	Wide, SW, U or TA, Gr	4, 5, 7, 17, 20	Most naturalized California plants are hybrids involving <i>G. canariensis</i> , <i>G. monspessulana</i> and <i>G. stenopetala</i> ; flowers (perhaps all parts) are toxic (Ref. #20).
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	NG	B	High	R, TA	7, 17, 18, 20	Sometimes spreads aggressively (Ref. #20).
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla	OBL	RA	High	OW	7, 10, 11, 17	
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial pepperweed	FACW	A-1	High	Wide, DB, BM, FM, SM, SW, Gr, VP, U or TA	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 17	Invasive weed of mesic and wetland habitats with slight salt tolerance. Has aggressively and successfully invaded the middle and high brackish marsh zone (Ref. #3).
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	OBL	RA	High	TM, FM, SW, R	2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 17, 20	Considered naturalized (Ref. #20).
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	OBL	A-2	Moderate	SW, VP	7, 10, 17, 18	Poisonous to livestock (Ref. #7).
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Crystalline iceplant	FAC	B	Moderate	U or TA, Gr, R	7, 10, 17, 19	In transition zones around tidal wetland habitats and former salt ponds (Ref. #19).
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender-leafed iceplant	FAC	NMI	NBNR	U or TA, DB, Gr, R	3, 7, 10, 17, 19	In transition zones around tidal wetland habitats and former salt ponds (Ref. #19).

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<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	OBL	A-1	High	OW, R	7, 10, 11, 17	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain grass	NG	A-1	Moderate	Gr	7, 17	
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry	FAC+	A-1	High	Wide, R, FM, DB	5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 17	
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant salvinia	NG	RA	High	OW, R	7, 11, 12, 17, 20	Present only in Central Valley, but has potential to spread to SF Bay Area (Ref. #12).
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	Smooth cordgrass	OBL	A-2	High	TM	2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 17, 20	Will likely spread unless eradicated (Ref. #3, #20). Contact Invasive Spartina Program for control methods [www.spartina.org]
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	Common cordgrass	OBL	RA	Moderate	TM	7, 10, 17	Contact Invasive Spartina Program for control methods [www.spartina.org]
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	Dense-flowered cordgrass	OBL	RA	High	TM	3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 17	Is expected to become dominant in SF Bay if left unchecked (Ref. #3). Contact Invasive Spartina Program for control methods [www.spartina.org]
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	NG	A-1	High	Wide, Gr, U or TA	7, 17, 18	Favors poorly drained areas (Ref.#7)
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>	Tamarisk (salt cedar)	FACW	A-1		R	7, 10, 11, 20	Invasive weeds with deep roots, especially along streams and irrigation canals. Commonly hybridizes with <i>T. ramosissima</i> (Ref. #20).
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	NG	A-1	High	Gr	7, 17, 20	Old plants very flammable (Ref. #20).
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle	NG	B	Moderate	R	5, 7, 11, 17, 20	Occur in sheltered places, especially along streams (Ref. #20).

**TIER 2 = MODERATELY INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES:  
Discourage in wetland mitigation and restoration sites.**

Species Name	Common Name	Wetland Status <sup>a</sup>	1999 Cal EPPC List <sup>b</sup>	2006 Cal IPC List <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Type <sup>d</sup>	Reference <sup>e</sup>	Comments
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	FACU	A-2	Moderate	U or TA	7, 10, 17, 20	Invasive roots (Ref. #20).
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian saltbush	FAC	A-2	Moderate	Gr, SM	3, 7, 10, 17, 19, 20	Limited distribution but can be very invasive regionally (Ref. #17). Generally in alkaline or saline soils (Ref. #20).
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	NG	AG	Moderate	U or TA, Gr	2, 7, 17, 18	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Common wild oat	NG	AG	Moderate	U or TA, Gr	2, 5, 7, 17, 18	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard	NG	B	Moderate	Wide, SW, DB, U or TA	2, 3, 7, 17, 19	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	NG	AG	Moderate	Gr, U or TA, DB	2, 3, 5, 7, 17, 18	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	FACU-		Limited	Gr, U or TA, DB	2, 3, 10, 17, 18	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	NG	B	Moderate	Wide, Gr, U or TA	5, 7, 17, 18	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	FAC	B	Moderate	R, SW, TA, DB	3, 7, 10, 17, 18	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	FAC	B	Moderate	R, SW	7, 10, 17	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock	FAC	B	Moderate	U or TA, DB, R, Gr	2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 17	Considered a naturalized alien (Reference #2). Keep very low or out of transition areas for first five years and until native vegetation is more established (Ref. #12).
<i>Cotoneaster pannosa</i>	Cotoneaster	NG	A-2	Moderate	TA	7, 17	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	FAC		Moderate	SW, TA	10, 17, 18	
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort	NG		Moderate	DB, U or TA	2, 15, 17	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Mediterranean hoary mustard	UPL	NMI	Moderate	DB, U or TA	2, 3, 7, 10, 17	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).

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<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Common velvet grass	FAC	B	Moderate	Gr, SW, TA	2, 7, 10, 17, 18	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). Found in coastal grasslands, wet meadows, and roadside ditches (Ref. #7, 18).
<i>Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum</i>	Mediterranean barley	FAC		Moderate	DB, TA, SW	2, 3, 9, 10, 17	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's ear	FACU*	NMI	Moderate	Gr, SW, TA	7, 10, 17, 18	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Water iris	OBL	B	Limited	TM	6, 7, 10, 17, 20	Also occur in irrigation ditches and pond margins (Ref. #20).
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass	FAC*	AG	Moderate	Gr, U or TA, SW, TM, DB	2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). An invasive weed of mesic and wetland habitats with a slight salt tolerance. This species has aggressively and successfully invaded the high brackish marsh zone (Ref. #3). Hybridizes with <i>L. perenne</i> (Ref. #20).
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Hyssop loosestrife	FACW		Limited	DB, VP, Gr, SW, SM	2, 3, 10, 17, 20	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). Becomes established in the brackish middle marsh zone (Ref. #3). Also occur along drying pond margins and disturbed ground (Ref. #20).
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	NG	NMI	Moderate	Gr, U or TA	5, 7, 17, 20	Possibly toxic in quantity to sheep (Ref. #20).
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass	FACU	NMI	Limited	Gr	2, 5, 7, 10, 17	
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding grass	FAC	B	Moderate	VP, Gr, SW	7, 10, 17, 18, 20	Common in coastal sites, especially moist soils (Ref. #7). Also occurs in ditches (Ref. #20).
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Wild radish	UPL		Limited	DB, U or TA	3, 9, 10, 12, 17	Keep very low or out of transition areas for first five years and until native vegetation has established (Ref. #12).
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel	FAC		Moderate	TA, SW	10, 17, 18	
<i>Salsola soda</i>	Mediterranean saltwort	FACW+	NMI	NBNR	TM, SM, DB	3, 6, 7, 10, 17, 20	Has demonstrated ability for rapid, extensive invasion and development of monodominant stands in the SF estuary (Ref. #3). Possible threat to salt marshes (Ref. #7). Also found in mudflats and open areas in salt marshes (Ref. #20).

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Species Name	Common Name	Wetland Status <sup>a</sup>	1999 Cal EPPC List <sup>b</sup>	2006 Cal IPC List <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Type <sup>d</sup>	Reference <sup>e</sup>	Comments
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle	FACU	NMI	Limited	U or TA	4, 7, 17, 20	Potentially invasive. Needs verification or more information (Ref # 7, 17, 20).
<i>Spartina patens</i>	Salt meadow cordgrass	OBL	RA	Limited	TM, SM	3, 7, 10, 17, 20	May be a latent invader of salt marsh plains (Ref. #3). Contact Invasive Spartina Program for control methods [www.spartina.org]
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach	FACU*			SM	10, 19, 20	Also occurs in sand dunes, coastal bluffs and margins of coastal wetlands (Ref. #20).

**TIER 3 = UNAGGRESSIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES:**

Avoid planting in wetland mitigation sites unless for wildlife or other acceptable reason

Species Name	Common Name	Wetland Status <sup>a</sup>	1999 Cal EPPC List <sup>b</sup>	2006 Cal IPC List <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Type <sup>d</sup>	Reference <sup>e</sup>	Comments
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	FAC		Limited	U or TA	10, 14, 17, 20	Toxic to livestock and humans (Ref. #20).
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Common beet	FACU			U or TA, DB, TM	3, 18	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Big quaking grass	NG		Limited	Gr, U or TA	17, 19	
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Foxtail chess	NG	A-2	Limited	Gr, U or TA	7, 17, 19	
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	Goosefoot	NG			DB	2, 20	Waterfowl food; considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). Often confused with <i>C. album</i> (Ref. #20).
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Brass buttons	FACW+		Limited	DB, FM, BM, SW, TA, VP	2, 3, 10, 15, 17, 20	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2).
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bind weed	NG	CBNL	EBNL	U or TA	7, 15, 17	Can be invasive, so be careful to control spread (Ref #15).
<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i>	Swamp timothy	OBL			FM, SW, VP	10, 16, 20	Wildlife food (Ref. #16, #20).

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<i>Erodium spp.</i>	Filaree	NG		Limited	U or TA	15, 17	
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed	NG			U or TA	15	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's foot trefoil	FAC		EBNL	SW, DB, SM, U or TA	2, 3, 4, 10, 15, 17	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). An invasive weed of mesic and wetland habitats with a slight salt tolerance. This species has aggressively and successfully invaded the high brackish marsh zone (Ref. #3).
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California bur clover	FACU-	CBNL	Limited	Gr, SW, TA	7, 10, 17, 18	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallis grass	FAC			VP, SW	10, 20	Also commonly found in ditches (Ref. #20).
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbit's foot grass	FACW+		Limited	BM, SW, FM	3, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17	In some habitat types such as a brackish tidal marsh, it generally does not persist as a dominant after the first 5 years, once native perennial vegetation is established (Ref. #12).
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Frog-fruit	FACW	NMI		VP, SW, TA	7, 10	
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly ox tongue	FAC	CBNL	Limited	U or TA, SW, TM	7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19	Noxious persistent weed on urban rubble, but cannot compete in shaded areas (Ref. #12).
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Cutleaf plantain	FAC		EBNL	U or TA, TM, SM, DB, SW	3, 4, 10, 15, 17, 20	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	FAC-		Limited	U or TA, SW, DB	3, 10, 15, 17	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	FACW-		Limited	FM, SM, VP, DB, SW, U or TA	2, 3, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17	Considered a naturalized alien (Ref. #2). Has naturalized but is seldom invasive along brackish marsh edges (Ref. #3). Can be invasive; keep out of vernal pools (Ref # 13 & 14).
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	NG	CBNL	Limited	SW, TA	7, 17, 18, 20	Invasive (Ref. #20).



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**Notes:**

**<sup>a</sup> Wetland Status indicates probable estimated occurrence in wetlands (from Reed 1998 and RMG 1993 – Reference #10):**

OBL (Obligate) = 99% occurs in wetlands

FACW (Facultative Wetland) = 67% - 99% occurs in wetlands

FAC (Facultative) = equally likely to occur in wetlands and non-wetlands (34% - 66%)

FACU (Facultative Upland) = 1% - 33% occurs in wetlands

UPL (Upland) = <1% occurs in wetlands

NG = Not Given

NA = No Agreement

NI = Not an Indicator

+ = more; - = less

\* = tentative assignment

**<sup>b</sup> 1999 Cal EPPC List (Reference #8)**

A-1 = Most Invasive Wildland Pest Plants

A-2 = Most Invasive Wildland Pest Plants - Regional (in SF Bay)

B = Pest Plants of Lesser Invasiveness

RA = Red Alert: Species with potential to spread explosively

NMI = Need More Information

AG = Annual Grasses of Concern

CBNL = Considered But Not Listed

**<sup>c</sup> 2006 Cal IPC List (formerly Cal EPPC; Reference #18)**

High = Species has severe ecological impact on ecosystems, plant and animal communities, and vegetational structure; exhibits moderate to high rate of dispersal and establishment and is widely distributed ecologically.

Moderate = Species has substantial and apparent, but generally not severe, ecological impact on ecosystems, plant and animal communities, and vegetational structure; exhibits moderate to high rates of dispersal but establishment generally depends on disturbance; distribution can be limited or widespread.

Limited = Species has minor ecological impacts on a statewide level or there is insufficient information available to justify a higher rating; distribution is limited although the species may be locally persistent and problematic.

EBNL (Evaluated But Not Listed) = Inadequate information available; or ecological impacts, invasiveness and distribution fall below the threshold for ranking.

NBNR (Nominated But Not Reviewed) = Insufficient information available to complete an assessment; or species is not yet known to invade wildlands.

**<sup>d</sup> Habitat Types:** TM = Tidal Marsh; BM = Brackish Marsh; FM = Freshwater Marsh; SM = Seasonal Marsh; VP = Vernal Pool; SW = Seasonal Wetland; R = Riparian; Gr = Grassland; U or TA = Uplands or Transitional Area; DB = Diked Baylands; CW = Coastal Waters; OW = Open Water; Wide = Widespread.

**<sup>e</sup> Endnotes (See reference list for complete citations):**

<sup>1</sup> Common Wetland Plants of Coastal California, Faber (1993)

<sup>2</sup> Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals Report (1999)

<sup>3</sup> Baylands Species & Community Profiles (2000)

<sup>4</sup> Martin Luther King Wetland Restoration Fourth Year Monitoring Report (2002 & 2003), Wetlands and Water Resources

<sup>5</sup> Top 20 Pest Plants in the East Bay. East Bay Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (2006).

<sup>6</sup> "Introduced Tidal Marsh Plants of the SF Bay Estuary", SFEI (1998)

<sup>7</sup> Cal EPPC List: Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in CA (1999) [see Reference #17 below for updated version.]

<sup>8</sup> Invasive Plants of CA Wildlands, Bossard et al. (2000)

<sup>9</sup> Evaluation of Vegetation of Wetland Restoration Projects, BMP Ecosciences (2003)

<sup>10</sup> (a) Resource Management Group (1993) based on (b) Reed's National List of Plant Species in Wetlands (1988; updated 1998).

<sup>11</sup> Practical Handbook for the Identification of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants. SFEI (2003).

<sup>12</sup> Personal Communication, Peter Baye, (Nov. 2005)

<sup>13</sup> Personal Communication, John Callaway, (Nov. 2005)

<sup>14</sup> Personal Communication, Bruce Pavlik, (Nov. 2005)

<sup>15</sup> Personal Communication, Brad Olson, East Bay Regional Park District, Nov 23, 2005

<sup>16</sup> "Plant species observed at Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge", 7/26/04. Jones & Stokes, Sacramento. (list notes non-natives planted as ornamentals or for wildlife food)

<sup>17</sup> Cal IPC Invasive Plant Inventory (2006); [www.cal-ipc.org](http://www.cal-ipc.org) - update of the 1999 CalEPPC List [see Reference #7 above for early version]

<sup>18</sup> Personal Communication, Agnes Farres (August 2006)

<sup>19</sup> Personal Communication, Marilyn Latta (Dec. 2005)

<sup>20</sup> The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California, Hickman, J., Ed., 1993  
([http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/jepson\\_flora\\_project.html](http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/jepson_flora_project.html))

**REFERENCES for Appendix I: Invasive Non-native Species to Avoid in Wetland Projects in San Francisco Bay Region (references are listed alphabetically; numbers follow the source list on Appendix I).**

- (9) BMP Ecosciences. 2003. Evaluation of the vegetation of wetland restoration projects in the San Francisco Bay area. San Francisco, CA.
- (8) Bossard, C., Randall J., and M. Hoshovsky. 2000. Invasive Plants of California's Wildlands. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.
- (7) California Exotic Pest Plant Council. 1999. CalEPPC List: Exotic pest plants of greatest ecological concern in California. UC Davis, Davis, CA.
- (17) California Invasive Plant Council. 2006 (Updates the 1999 CalEPPC List). Cal-IPC Invasive Plant Inventory. [www.cal-ipc.org](http://www.cal-ipc.org).
- (5) California Native Plant Society, East Bay Chapter. 2006. Top 20 Pest Plants in the East Bay.
- (1) Faber, P. 1993. Common Wetland Plants of Coastal California. Pickleweed Press, Mill Valley, CA.
- (20) Hickman, J., Ed. 1993. The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California. University of California Press.
- (16) Jones & Stokes. 2004. Plant species observed at Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. Sacramento, CA.
- (10a) Resource Management Group. 1993. National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands, Region 10 – California. Grand Haven, MI.
- (10b) Reed, P. 1998. National List of Plant Species that occur in Wetlands: (Updated from 1988, Biological Report 88[26.10]). U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Washington, D.C.
- (3) San Francisco Bay Wetlands Ecosystem Goals Project. 2000. Baylands Ecosystem Species and Community Profiles. Oakland, CA.
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- (11) San Francisco Estuary Institute. 2003. Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region. Oakland, CA.

- (6) San Francisco Estuary Institute. 1998. Introduced Tidal Marsh Plants of the San Francisco Bay Estuary. Oakland, CA.
- (4) Wetlands and Water Resources. 2003. Fourth Year Monitoring Report for the Martin Luther King Wetland Restoration Project in Oakland, CA.

Personal Communications:

- Peter Baye, Coastal Plant Ecologist
- John Callaway, University of San Francisco
- Agnes Farres, San Francisco Bay Water Board
- Marilyn Latta, Save the Bay
- Brad Olson, East Bay Regional Park District
- Bruce Pavlik, Mills College & BMP Associates

A few of the many San Francisco Bay Area Websites distinguishing between native and invasive plant species are listed below. In addition, many cities, counties, and creek groups provide recommendations for planting native species. To add to the list below, contact [abreaux@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:abreaux@waterboards.ca.gov) or [afarres@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:afarres@waterboards.ca.gov).

- Marin County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program: [www.mcstoppp.org](http://www.mcstoppp.org) [see “Native Plant Information”]
- California Invasive Plant Council: (Cal-IPC): [www.cal-ipc.org](http://www.cal-ipc.org)
- Calflora: [www.calflora.org](http://www.calflora.org)
- California Native Plant Society: [www.cnps.org](http://www.cnps.org)
- California Native Plant Society, East Bay Chapter: [www.bringingbackthenatives.net/pestplants.html](http://www.bringingbackthenatives.net/pestplants.html)
- Native Habitats: [www.nativehabitats.org](http://www.nativehabitats.org)