

161 Invasive Alien Species present in Saint Lucia and their current status

Ulrike Krauss, December 2011

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
Terrestrial: 120, one of which is shared with Freshwater			
Vertebrates: 29			
Orange winged parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Recent escape from captivity? Potentially competing with endemic parrot	This report
Black-and-white worm lizard	<i>Amphisbaena fuliginosa</i>	Single specimen found; believed to be introduced to Grenada and St Lucia from South America or Trinidad	[25]
Barbados anole	<i>Anolis extremus</i>	Expanding range; Possibly displacing the native <i>Anolis luciae</i>	This report
Cuban brown anole	<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	First sighted in 2002; established in La Toc and Dennery; reported invasive on several Caribbean islands	[23]
Alien anole lizard	<i>Anolis wattsi</i>	Displacing the native <i>Anolis luciae</i>	[9]
Cane toad	<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Widespread; severely impacting biodiversity; "100 World's Worst IAS"	[9], [13], [17]
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cosmopolitan of Old World origin; implicated in spread of tick-borne diseases; Safety hazard at Hewanorra Airport due to bird strike risk	This report
Feral dogs	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Widespread; severely impacting biodiversity	[4], [26]
Feral goats	<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>	Invasive on Dennery island; impacts on vegetation and animal habitat ; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[9], [13]
Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Widespread; severely impacting biodiversity; air-strike hazard at SLU airport	[17], this report
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Believed brood parasite on endemic oriole. Classified as native by some and alien by others, depending on definition: bird is spreading through islands without direct anthropogenic assistance	[28], [21], [36]
Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis marsupialis</i>	Widespread; severely impacting biodiversity. Classified as native by some and alien by others, depending on definition: believed to have been introduced by Amerindians	[4]
Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>	Reported to raid crops; but apparently	[5]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
	<i>fulvus</i>	uncommon. Classified as native by some and alien by others, depending on definition: believed to have been introduced by Amerindians	
Whistling frog	<i>Eleutherodactylus martinicensis</i>	May have displaced native <i>Eleutherodactylus johnstonei</i> on other islands; no information in impact in St Lucia	[9]
Feral cats	<i>Felis catus</i>	Widespread; severely impacting biodiversity; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[4], [13]
Saint Vincent dwarf gecko	<i>Sphaerodactylus vincenti</i>	Reported from Saint Lucia but presence not confirmed in 2009; probably extirpated. No negative impacts reported here but occupies same niche as the native <i>S. microlepis</i>	[7]
Indian mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Widespread; severely impacting biodiversity, one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[4], [13], [14], [17]
Alien iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Localized, expanding in Soufriere area; threat to endemic iguana if two populations meet	[17], [24]
Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Widespread	[9]
Feral sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Invasive on Dennery island; impacts on vegetation and animal habitat	[9]
Indian peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Held in captivity; noise nuisance has been reported	This report
African grey parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Sighting suspected at Gros Piton, March 2011	R. Graveson, pers. comm.
Brown rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Widespread; severely impacting biodiversity; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[4], [13]
Black rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>		
Red-snouted tree frog	<i>Scinax ruber</i>	Invasive?	[9], [17]
Eurasian collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Escaped from captivity	This report
Feral pigs	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Widespread and invasive in forest; threatening some rare bird and the endemic herpetofauna; control efforts would require simultaneous stop to re-supply through continued escapes; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[4], [13], [26]
Bare-eyed thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	Of South American origin; now found as	[2]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
		far north as Guadeloupe impacting endemic birds	
Monkeys	<i>Unknown species</i>	Localized in Desrameaux, Monchy and environs. There are also credible reports of a free-living pair in the Soufrière area, though their current status is unknown	[17]
Invertebrates:33, one of which is shared with Freshwater			
Coconut mite	<i>Aceria guerreronis</i>	Present	[17]
Giant African snail	<i>Achatina fulica</i>	Invasive; impacting native molluscs and vegetation through forage	[17]
Tiger mosquito	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Widespread with on-going severe impact. adults are aerial/terrestrial and vector Dengue fever, larvae are aquatic; control attempts by cultural and chemical means	[14], [31]
Citrus Blackfly	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	Agricultural pest	[3], [16]
Tropical Bont Tick	<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	Livestock pest of African origin	[14]
West Indian Fruit fly	<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	Agricultural pest	[14]
Gliricidia moth	<i>Azeta repugnalis</i>	Present since 2001	[22]
Sweet potato whitefly	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	Belongs to GISD “100 World’s Worst IAS”; IAS of environmental importance or agricultural pests only? Wide host range and virus vector.	[13], [16]
Sweet potato weevil	<i>Cylas formicarius</i>	Agricultural pest of Asian origin	[14]
White cedar thrips	<i>Holopothrips iniquilnus</i>	Present since 2007	[17], [22]
[terrestrial snail]	<i>Huttonella bicolor</i>	Introduced, of peninsular Malaysian origin; impact on Saint Lucia poorly documented	[32], [33]
Florida leatherleaf	<i>Leidyula floridana</i>	Introduced slug; impact on Saint Lucia poorly documented	[32], [33]
Vegetable leaf miner	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>		[3]
Pink Hibiscus mealybug	<i>Macronellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Invasive, successfully controlled by classical biocontrol	[17]
Root-knot nematode	<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>	Cosmopolitan agricultural pest; native range unclear	[3]
Green stink bug	<i>Nezara viridula</i>	**	[3]
African dung beetle	<i>Ontophagus gazellae</i>	Invasive; threatening endemic dung beetle species	[8]
Papaya mealybug	<i>Paracoccus marginatus</i>	Invasive	[17]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
Crazy ant	<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	Commensal of Old World origin	[13]
Citrus leaf miner	<i>Phyllocnistis citrella stainton</i>	IAS of environmental importance or citrus pests only?	[16], [22]
Burrowing nematode	<i>Radopholus similis</i>	Cosmopolitan agricultural pest; native range unclear	[3]
Red palm mite	<i>Raoiella indica</i>	Invasive	[17]
Tick savaan	<i>Rhipicephalus microplus</i> (formerly <i>Boophilus microplus</i>)	Livestock pest; vector of tick fever complex	[14]
Chilli thrips	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	Agricultural pest, present since 2004	[22]
Mango seed weevil	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	IAS of environmental importance or mango pests only?	[16]
[terrestrial snail]	<i>Streptostele musaecola</i>	Introduced molluscivore; impact on Saint Lucia poorly documented	[32], [33]
Oleander moth	<i>Syntomeida epilais</i>	Present since 1982	[22]
Tramp ant	<i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i>	Commensal of Old World origin	[13]
Melon thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Agricultural pest	[22]
Brown Citrus Aphid	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i>	Environmental importance or citrus pests only? Vector of CTV	[14], [16]
Varroa mite	<i>Varroa destructor</i>	Present; invasive	[17]
Pancake slug	<i>Veronicella sloanei</i>	Native to Jamaica; introduced in Eastern Caribbean; pest status	[32], [33]
Unidentified sandfly	<i>Leptoconops bequaerti</i> ?	Recent expansion into in-land areas and intensification of nuisance throughout day. Several sandfly species can vector leishmaniasis	This report
Plants: 50			
Red sandalwood tree; Dalmawi	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Exotic, but not naturalized; Invasive; Present	[1], [13], [15],
Woman's tongue	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	Present; reported invasive in Caribbean	[13]
Popgun tree	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Common ornamental (of Asian origin - tropical Japan) in Castries area. Reported as invasive in many countries. Favours river floodplains in sun or shade	[15]
Giant cane	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Probably extirpated in Saint Lucia; belongs to GISD "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13], [15]
Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Escaped from cultivation, Asian origin;	[15], [19]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
		Risk in disturbed and burnt habitats	
Desert date	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i>	Present; reported invasive in Caribbean; of African origin Not listed as present	[13]; [15]
Common bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Very common and invasive	[8]
Pitted beardgrass	<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>	Native to the Indian subcontinent, southeastern Asia; can cover large areas of xeric areas at low elevation: coastal grasslands and savanna	[15]
Basket plant	<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Recent arrival? Escapes from cultivation, thrives in deciduous seasonal forest; serious potential threat on Pitons	[15]
Ylang-ylang	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Common on Piton Springs –Pacience road; potential threat in lower montane rainforest and riparian systems	[15]
Casuarine	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Reported invasive on many Caribbean islands, but still localized where planted in Saint Lucia	[9], [13], [15]
Jack in the bush; Fléwi Nwèl	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Present; listed as invasive in Caribbean; Listed as indigenous	[13]v [15]
Ivy gourd	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Invasive of African and Asian origin; Covering indigenous vegetation in mesic areas of Babonneau; risk in disturbed and burnt habitats	[15], [19]
Glue; Sip	<i>Cordia obliqua</i>	Invasive of Indian origin; Tree of secondary coastal woodlands, savannas and seasonal swamps. Very common in Vieux Fort Beach area; risk in disturbed and burnt habitats	[15], [19]
Spiked spiralfag ginger	<i>Costus spicatus</i>	Present; potential threat in lower montane rainforest	[15]
Rubber vine; Lèt makak, Zong makak	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	Invasive from Madagascar; Common in Laborie, Micoud and Vieux Fort; Risk in disturbed and burnt habitats; Potential threat to xeric savanna	[15], [19]
Lemongrass; Sitonnèl	<i>Cymbopogon citrates</i>	Naturalized of Old World origin; quite rare, but presenting a fire & IAS hazard in critical areas, e.g. Pigeon Island;	[15]
Flambouyant	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Naturalized in St Lucia; invasive in **	[15] [3]
Golden pothos	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>	Vine of S.E. Asia; cultivated ornamental; naturalized and replacing native <i>Monstera adansonii</i> in some river valleys	[15]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
Mother of cocoa	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	**	[15] [3]
Lavender; Lavann	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	Invasive of Asian origin; Common; Preference for very wet semi-open spots, especially roadsides and forest rivers; possibly replacing indigenous and very rare orchid <i>Habenaria monorrhiza</i>	[15]
Heliconia	<i>Heliconia wagneriana</i>	Planted along forest edge from where it could invade disturbed, burnt habitats and lower montane rainforest	[15], [19]
Busy-lizzie	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Present; potential threat in lower montane rainforest	[15]
Busy-lizzie	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	Present; potential threat in lower montane rainforest	[15]
Stalkleaf murainagrass	<i>Ischaemum timorense</i>	Naturalized of Asian origin, common in open and semi-open wet areas at lower and middle elevations; Appears to be invasive in Choiseul ravines	[15]
Jatropha Medsinnyè beni	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Imported for biofuel nursery in Plateau. Several batches were distributed prior to abandonment of project. Plant of tropical American origin has proven invasive elsewhere	This report
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Exotic, but not naturalized in Saint Lucia; Invasive; Planted for charcoal production to protect mangrove	[9], [12] [11]
Swordfern	<i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i>	Naturalized from Africa, Asia and/or Pacific; Probably becoming more common; Terrestrial fern of dark shady roadsides and ravines	[15]
Mazapan	<i>Malvaviscus penduliflorus</i>	Present; potential threat in lower montane rainforest	[15]
Paper bark tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Exotic, but not invasive; Not listed as present: Invasive	[9], [15], [13]
Catclaw mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Naturalized; of African origin; Spreading fast; Assumed to be recent arrival; Risk in disturbed and burnt habitats; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13], [15], [19]
Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>		[3]
Asian sword fern	<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i>	Invasive of African and Asia origin; Replacing indigenous <i>Nephrolepis</i>	[15], [19]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
		<i>rivularis</i> ; Risk in disturbed and burnt habitats	
Monk orchid	<i>Oeceoclades maculata</i>	Orchid of Old World origin; Present on Gros Piton, rare in Saint Lucia; Invasive in Puerto Rico and other Caribbean Islands	[15] [6]
Patchouli	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i>	Present; potential threat in lower montane rainforest	[15]
MacArthur palm	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	Present in disturbed forest: Union, Morne Fortune; potential threat to semi-evergreen seasonal forest	[15]
Royal palm; Palmis	<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>	Present where planted; potential threat to semi-evergreen seasonal forest and riparian systems	[15]
Roseleaf bramble; Fonbwèz	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	Mildly invasive in man-made clearings in Saint Lucia; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[15]
Mother-in-law's tongue; Lanng bèlmè	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	Present; potential threat to dry woodland on Pitons	[15]
Mother-in-law's tongue; Lanng bèlmè	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Present; potential threat to dry woodland on Pitons	[15]
Beach cabbage	<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	Detected in 2012 at Cas en Basm, where it is spreading, and Jalousie	[15]
Saltmeadow cordgrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>	Present; potential threat to sandy beach edge	[15]
Scaveola	<i>Scaevola</i> spp.	Planted at Anse Galet, Cap Estate, and spreading. Invasive in many coastal areas around the tropics.	[15]
African tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Spreading along Union River and elsewhere; potential threat to semi-evergreen seasonal forest; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13], [15]
Phillippine Orchid	<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	Invasive of Asian origin; Very common and moving into forest	[15]
Arrowhead vine	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Vine still uncommon, present in Millet and Roseau; risk in disturbed and burnt habitats	[15], [19]
Yellow trumpetbush	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Moule a Chique and Petit Piton; cultivated ornamental that is invasive in several countries; West Indian origin, but unlikely Saint Lucian	[15], this report

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
Maiden fern	<i>Thelypteris extensa</i>	Naturalized from SE. Asia and Indonesia; Quite rare but becoming commoner; Terrestrial on moist, shady roadsides	[15]
Moses-in-the-cradle	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	Escaped ornamental, naturalized? Present in dry rocky hills in the north, a real danger for the Pitons	[15]
Wandering jew	<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	Invasive of African origin; Escaped ornamental; Very common around Gros Piton trail; very rare elsewhere	[15]
Microbes and Viruses: 8			
Anaplasmosis	<i>Anaplasma</i> sp.	Anaplasmosis in ruminants	This report (pers. comm.. Veterinary Division)
Blue tongue	<i>Bluetongue virus (BTV)</i>	Indirect evidence of virus presence, but not the disease	This report (pers. comm.. Veterinary Division)
Fungal blight	<i>Cercosporidium sequoiae</i>	Pathogen affecting tree plantations of <i>Cupressus lusitanica</i> since 2005	[22]
Citrus Tristeza	<i>Citrus Tristeza Claustravirus</i>	Citrus pest	[14], [16]
Dengue fever virus	<i>DENV</i>	Virus fluctuates seasonally; vectored by <i>Aedes aegypti</i>	[14]
Witches' broom of cocoa	<i>Moniliophthora (=Crinipellis) perniciosa</i>	Early phase of establishment	[18]
Black Sigatoka	<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>	Early phase of establishment	[7]
Pepper Mild Mottle Virus	<i>PMMV</i>	&&	[3]
Marine: 7, one of which is shared with Freshwater			
Green macroalgae	<i>Chlorophyta</i> spp.	Present; invasiveness not assessed	[17]
Sea turtle virus	<i>Fibropapillomatosis (FP)</i>	Present	[17]
Mediterranean seagrass	<i>Halophila stipulacea</i>	Invasive in Dominica, Probably recent introduction to Saint Lucia: present in Anse La Raye, Marigot and Labrelotte Bays; threat to native seagrasses	[37]
Mozambique tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Invasive in fresh and brackish water; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
Brown macroalgae	<i>Phaeophyta</i> spp.	Present; invasiveness not assessed	[17]
Red macroalgae	<i>Rhodophyta</i> spp.	Present; invasiveness not assessed	[17]
Sargassum seaweed	<i>Sargassum fluitans</i> & <i>S. natans</i>	Drifting through Caribbean with unusual sea currents in 2011; massive mats and deposits on beaches, but local proliferation limited	This report
Freshwater: 17, one of which is shared with Terrestrial, one with Marine			
Animals: 9, one of which is shared with Terrestrial, one with Marine			
Tiger mosquito	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Widespread with on-going severe impact. adults are aerial/terrestrial and vector Dengue fever, larvae are aquatic; control attempts by cultural and chemical means	[14], [31]
Marsh snail	<i>Biomphalaria glabrata</i>	Present; host/vector of <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> ; eradication failed, impact control by focussed molluscicide treatment following survey	[29], [34]
Giant river prawn	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Probably naturalized; introduced for aquaculture from Taiwan; invasiveness unclear	[10]
Malaysian trumpet snail	<i>Melanooides tuberculata</i>	Apparently introduced to control <i>Biomphalaria glabrata</i> ; also impacting non-target species	[27]
Obscure swamp eel	<i>Ophisternon aenigmaticum</i>	Naturalized; native to North America; invasiveness unclear	[10]
Mozambique tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Invasive in fresh and brackish water; introduced for aquaculture in 1970s	[10], [12]
Nile tilapia	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Probably naturalized with ecological impact; introduced for aquaculture in 1970s	[10]
Schistosoma parasite	<i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	Present; eradication failed, impact control by focussed molluscicide treatment following survey	[29], [34]
Red-eared slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Escaped/released from captivity; likely to impact aquatic ecosystems, e.g. through predation.	This report
Plants: 8			
Calathea	<i>Calathea lutea</i>	Large stands at Bexon River; potential threat to riparian habitat	[15]
Spiral ginger	<i>Costus scaber</i>	Present, potential threat to riparian habitats	[15]
Umbrella sedge	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Invasive of Asian origin; Detected in Cul de Sac swamp in March 2010	[15]

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Source
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Naturalized; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"; popular ornamental clogs drainage canals	[13], [15]
Woodrose	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	Expanding into Union River; huge vines; potential threat to riparian systems	[15]
Golden Flamboyant	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Few specimen in swampy spots and mangroves; potential threat to swamp forest	[15]
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Ornamental in ponds, e.g. Dame Pearlette Louisy Primary School, in flood-prone Union valley	This report
Java plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Common on Piaye River; potential threat to riparian systems	[15]

Twenty Species native to Saint Lucia that could turn invasive and threaten biodiversity in other countries

Common name	Scientific name	Threatens	Source
Terrestrial: 19			
Antillean Crested Hummingbird; Fou-fou	<i>Orthorhyncus cristatus</i>	Flagged as threat to native birds in Barbados	[20]
		Also rated as common throughout West Indies	[30]
Knotgrass	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	**	[3]
Carib Grackle; Merle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	Flagged as threat to native birds in Barbados;	[20]
		Also rated as common in Lesser Antilles, from Anguilla to Grenada; possible introduced to Lesser Antilles north of Montserrat;	[30]
	<i>Q. lugubris inflexirostris</i>	Common in Trinidad Subspecies endemic to Saint Lucia	This report [35]
Black-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris bicolour</i>	Flagged as threat to native birds in Barbados	[20]
		Also rated as common throughout West Indies	[30]
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Flagged as threat to native birds in Barbados	[20]
		Also rated as common throughout much of the West Indies	[30]

Fire ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	Tropical plantations; threat to butterflies; already widespread globally	[13]
Little fire ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	Reduces arthropod diversity; painful stings. On the Galapagos, it impacts tortoises. Already widely spread, but great threat in the Pacific region. One of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13]
Pumpwood; bwa kannon	<i>Cecropia schreberiana</i>	Fast-growing pioneer species; useful to reforest landslides and other disturbed areas; also used for building rafts and musical instruments. One of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[15]
West Indian cedar; Acajou	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Threatened due to overexploitation in native range. Planted exotic on several Pacific islands. Risk of invasiveness in disturbed areas	[13]
Bitter bush; Fléwi Nwèl	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Indigenous and very common; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13], [15]
Soap bush; Kaka mèl	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Very common; covers clearings to extent that prevent forest regrowth; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13], [15]
Blacksage; Jiwòf flè, Bwa wa tou, Piss a bed	<i>Lantana camara</i> and <i>L. strigocamara</i>	Indigenous and very common; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"; already of pantropical distribution	[13], [15]
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Indigenous and introduced germplasm, common; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"; already of pantropical distribution	[13], [15]
Cat's claw vine	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Tropical forests outside its origin (Central and South America, West Indies)	[13]
American rope; Kacho	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Indigenous and introduced germplasm, common; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"; already widespread globally	[13], [15]
Guava; Gwiyav	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Some pastures and field in tropics; already widespread globally	[13]
Singapore daisy; Venvenn kawayib	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Indigenous and common; one of "100 World's Worst IAS"	[13], [15]
Shrubby false buttonwood; Ti makònèt	<i>Spermacoce verticillata</i>	Threat to Pacific ecosystems	[13]
White cedar; Pòwyé	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	Threat to Pacific ecosystems, dry coastal woodlands and secondary forest	[13]
Freshwater: 1			
Guppy	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Popular, fast-breeding aquarium fish. Invasive in wide range of aquatic habitats;	[13]

		threatening cyprinids and killifishes; can carry exotic parasites; already widespread globally	
--	--	--	--

References

- [1] Abadie, C., Baudouin, L., Daugrois, J.H., Dollet, M., Vuillaume, C., Wicker, E., Teycheney, P.Y. (2008). CIRAD invasive species initiatives in the Caribbean Basin. In: *44th Annual Meeting of the Caribbean Food Crop Society*, Miami, USA, 13-17 July, 2008, http://publications.cirad.fr/une_notice.php?dk=548105
- [2] Arnoux, E., Faivre, B. (2011). Immunoecology and biologic invasion: Study about the Bare-eyed thrush, *Turdus nudigenis* Study about the Bare-eyed thrush, *Turdus nudigenis* in the West Indies. Special bulletin on Current Best Practices in IAS management in the Insular Caribbean (in press).
- [3] CABI Invasive Species Compendium (undated), www.cabi.org/isc/
- [4] Caribbean Conservation Association, the Government of Saint Lucia, the Island Resources Foundation, the National Research and Development Foundation of Saint Lucia (1991). *St. Lucia Country Environmental Profile*. Castries, Saint Lucia, pp 355, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNABH225.pdf
- [5] Clarke, F. M. 2009. The Mammals of Saint Lucia: Species Accounts, Distribution, Abundance, Ecology, Conservation and Management of Saint Lucia's Native and Introduced Wild Mammals. Technical Report No. 1 to the National Forest Demarcation and Bio-Physical Resource Inventory Project, FCG International Ltd, Helsinki, Finland.
- [6] Cohen, I. M., Ackerman, J. D. (2009). *Oeceoclades maculata*, an alien tropical orchid in a Caribbean rainforest. *Annals of Botany* 104: 557–563.
- [7] Compton, E. (2010). Status of Sigatoka control in the sub-region. *Black Sigatoka Sub-Regional Workshop*, Gros Islet, Saint Lucia, 26 March 2010.
- [8] Daltry, J. C. (2009a) *Biodiversity Assessment of Saint Lucia's Forest, with Management Recommendations*, FCG & Fauna & Flora, pp 80, <http://www.bananatrusterslu.com/index.php?link=doccentre&project=sfa2003>.
- [9] Daltry, J. C. (2009b) *The Status and Management of Saint Lucia's Forest Reptiles and Amphibians*, SFA 2003/SLU/BIT-04/0711/EMF/LC, FCG Fauna & Flora, pp 80, <http://www.bananatrusterslu.com/index.php?link=doccentre&project=sfa2003>.
- [10] FAO (2010). Introduced Species Fact Sheets. Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. <http://www.fao.org/fishery/introsp/9144/en>
- [11] Felix, M.-L. (1998). *Freshwater Ecosystems*. Prepared under *Biodiversity Country Study Report of Saint Lucia*. UNEP/GEF Project No. GF/1200-96-64, MALFF, Castries GOSL, Castries, pp. 56.

- [12] Gardener, L. (2009). *Pointe Sables Environmental Protection Area Management Plan 2009-2014*. Government of Saint Lucia, Ministry of Physical Development, Environment, and Housing Government of Saint Lucia, pp 87.
- [13] Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) of the Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (undated), <http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/>
- [14] GOSL (undated a). *Dengue Fever Alert - Fight the Aedes aegypti Mosquito!* [http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/agencies/health/alerts/dengue fever alert - fight the ades aegypti mosquito!.htm](http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/agencies/health/alerts/dengue%20fever%20alert%20-%20fight%20the%20ades%20aegypti%20mosquito!.htm)
- [15] Graveson, R. (undated). *The Plants of Saint Lucia (in the Lesser Antilles of the Caribbean)*. <http://www.saintlucianplants.com>; last accessed 25 May, 2012
- [16] Heileman, S. (2007). *Thematic Report for the Insular Caribbean Sub-Region, CLME Project Implementation Unit*. CERMES, UWI, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados, <http://ioc3.unesco.org/iocaribe/files/clme/Final%20Preliminary%20TDA%20for%20the%20Insular%20Caribbean%20Subregion.pdf>
- [17] Jn Pierre, L. (2008). Mitigating the Threat of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean (Saint Lucia). Report to CABI, pp. 56.
- [18] Kelly, P.L., Reeder, R., Rhodes, S., Edwards, N. (2008). First confirmed report of witches' broom caused by *Moniliophthora perniciosa* on cacao, *Theobroma cacao*, in Saint Lucia. *New Disease Reports*, Vol 18, British Society for Plant Pathology, <http://www.ndrs.org.uk/ndr.php?id=018016>.
- [19] Krauss, U., Seier, M., Stewart, J. (2008). Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean. Report on Project Development Grant (PPG) Stakeholder Meeting, Project Preparation Grant (PPG), GFL-2328-2740-4995, GEF, UNEP, CABI Caribbean and Latin America, Piarco, Trinidad & Tobago, pp. 43.
- [20] Lovette, I.J., Seutin, G., Ricklefs, R.E., Bermingham, E. (1999). The assembly of an island fauna by natural invasion: sources and temporal patterns in the avian colonization of Barbados. *Biological Invasions* 1, 33-41.
- [21] Lowther, P. & Post, W. (1999). Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*). In: *The Birds of North America*, No. 399 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
- [22] Mathurin, G. (2010b). *Recent Plant Pest Introductions to St. Lucia*. Quarantine Training Workshop, July 2010.
- [23] Morton, M. N. & Cox, C. A. (2011). Cuban brown anoles (*Anolis sagrei*) in Saint Lucia. *IRCF Reptiles & Amphibians* 18, 52-53.
- [24] Morton, M. & Krauss, U. (2011). Native and alien iguanas on Saint Lucia, West Indies. *Reptiles & Amphibians* 18(1), 18-25.

- [25] Murphy, J.C, Henderson, R.W. & Rutherford, M. (2010). *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* (Reptilia: Squamata: Amphisbaenidae) in the Lesser Antilles. *IRCF Reptiles & Amphibia* 17(3), 181-183.
- [26] Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) (undated). *Management Plan for the Millet Nature Trail, St. Lucia*. The OECS Protecting the Eastern Caribbean Region's Biodiversity Project Inception Report. Unpublished Draft, pp. 31.
- [27] Pointier, J. P. (1993). The Introduction of *Melanoides tuberculata* (Mollusca, Thiaridae) to the Island of Saint Lucia (West-Indies) and its role in the decline of *Biomphalaria glabrata*, the snail intermediate host of *Schistosoma mansoni*. *Acta Tropica* 54, 13-18.
- [28] Post, W., Nakamura, T. K. & Cruz, A. (1990). Patterns of Shiny Cowbird Parasitism in St. Lucia and Southwestern Puerto Rico. *The Condor* 92, 461-469.
- [29] Prentice, M.A., Jordan, P., Bartholomew, R.K., Grist, E. (1981). Reduction in transmission of *Schistosoma mansoni* by a four-year focal mollusciciding programme against *Biomphalaria glabrata* in Saint Lucia. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 75, 789-798.
- [30] Raffaele, H., Wiley, J., Garrido, O., Keith, A., Raffaele, J. (2003). *Birds of the West Indies*. Princeton Field Guide, Princeton, NJ, USA, pp. 216.
- [31] Rawlins, S.C., Hinds, A., Rawlins, J.M., (2008) Malaria and its vectors in the Caribbean: the continuing challenge of the disease forty-five years after eradication from the islands. *West Indian Medical Journal* 57, 462-469.
- [32] Robinson, D. G, Zimmerman, F. J., Fields, A. (2004). *The Terrestrial Malacofauna of Saint Lucia*. Unpublished report to Saint Lucia Ministry of Agriculture, pp. 17.
- [33] Robinson, D. G., Hovestadt, A., Fields, A., Breure, A. S. H. 2009. The land Mollusca of Dominica (Lesser Antilles), with notes on some enigmatic or rare species. *Zool. Med. Leiden* 83, 615-650.
- [34] Sturrock, R.F. (1973). Control of *Schistosoma mansoni* transmission: strategy for using molluscicides on St. Lucia. *International Journal for Parasitology* 3, 795-801.
- [35] Toussaint, A. (2008). *Birds of Saint Lucia, West Indies*. J.C.F. Huang, Taiwan ROC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tien Chiu Chin Taiwan Sustainable Ecology Society, pp. 192.
- [36] Toussaint, A., John, C. L., & Morton, M. N. (2009). The Status and Conservation of Saint Lucia's Forest Birds. Technical Report No. 12 to the National Forest Demarcation and Bio-Physical Resource Inventory Project, FCG International Ltd, Helsinki, Finland.
- [37] Willette, D.A., Ambrose, R.F. (2009). The distribution and expansion of the invasive seagrass *Halophila stipulacea* in Dominica, West Indies, with a preliminary report from St. Lucia. *Aquatic Botany* 91, 137-142.