

LIFE medCLIFFS WATCH LIST

The **LIFE medCLIFFS Watch List** is composed by a total of 39 non-prohibited plant species with evidence on their invasiveness and invasive potential, either in the Mediterranean coastal cliffs of the Costa Brava and in other habitats. The use of these species shall be avoided in the Costa Brava and Cap de Creus.

All those taxa meet at least one of the following criteria:

Criteria	Definition
1	Commercialized species which are also monitored in the LIFEmedCLIFFS project: plants that show obvious invasiveness or a high potential to become invasive in the coming years in the Costa Brava
2	Invasive species in Catalonia, according to Sáez & Aymerich (2021)
3	Invasive species in Catalonia according to EXOCAT report "The exotic species of Catalonia. Summary of the Exocat 2021 project" (Rotchés-Ribalta <i>et al.</i> , 2022)
4	Species considered invasive throughout the Spanish territory. Based on the work Saez <i>et al.</i> (2011)
5	Invasive or potentially problematic species according to expert judgment of the LIFE medCLIFFS IAPS Working Group ¹ , as a result of its meetings during Action C4

A selection of the listed species is monitored by the LIFE medCLIFFS Volunteering Network in action C2 (link of the corresponding factsheets available in the list), and their risk of invasion is being modelled through action C1.

¹ The **IAPS Working Group** has been created during action A4 of the LIFE medCLIFFS project. It is in charge of creating the prevention tools in action C4 (consensus, watch and white lists of plants; code of conduct) and is composed by 14 external experts and 6 members of the LIFE medCLIFFS project, coming from the gardening and plant production sectors, research and academia, and public land managers and technicians of the relevant administrations. The complete list of IAPS Working Group members is provided in the corresponding deliverable.



References

Rotchés-Ribalta *et al.* (2022) Les espècies exòtiques de Catalunya. Resum del projecte Exocat 2021.
<https://mediambient.gencat.cat/home/exocat2022>

Sáez, L. & Aymerich, P. (2021). An annotated checklist of the vascular plants of Catalonia (north-eastern Iberian Peninsula),
https://mediambient.gencat.cat/web/.content/home/ambits_dactuacio/patrimoni_natural/especies_exotiques_medinatural/Inici/checklist-alien-flora-catalunya.pdf

Saez *et al.* (2004) Atlas de las plantas alóctonas invasoras en España. Dirección General para la Biodiversidad. Madrid. 378 p.

Saez *et al.* (2011) La flora alóctona de la Comunidad Valenciana (España). Bot. Complut. 35: 97–130.

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#	Species	Criteria					Comments
		1	2	3	4	5	
1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		X			X	
2	<i>Agave difformis</i>					X	
3	<i>Agave ferox</i>					X	
4	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>					X	
5	<i>Aloe maculata</i>					X	
6	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>					X	
7	<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>			X		X	
8	<i>Crassula ovata</i>					X	
9	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>			X		X	The IAPS Working Group is not sure of its commercialization, and given the uncertainty, the species is included in this list.
10	Dimorphotheca ecklonis	X				X	
11	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>		X	X		X	
12	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>		X	X		X	Clearly problematic in riparian and similar environments.
13	<i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i>					X	
14	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>				X	X	
15	Ipomoea indica	X				X	
16	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			X	X	X	
17	<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>		X	X	X	X	
18	<i>Jarava caudata</i>			X		X	Some authors include these species in <i>Stipa</i> (see this genus below).
19	<i>Jarava plumosa</i>			X		X	Some authors include these species in <i>Stipa</i> (see this genus below).
20	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>					X	
21	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>		X	X		X	
22	Lonicera japonica	X	X	X	X	X	
23	Matthiola incana	X				X	
24	<i>Morus alba</i>					X	
25	<i>Morus nigra</i>					X	

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26	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i> / <i>P. quinquefolia</i>		X	X		X	Either both are marketed or are at least easily confused.
27	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>					X	
28	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>					X	
29	Phyllostachys aurea	X		X		X	It certainly does not spread as virulently as other invasive plants, but care and good practices are recommended in order to avoid its spread to nature.
30	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>					X	There is precedent for this species showing an invasive behaviour in North America. It has been cultivated here for two decades and in France for four. Dispersal by endozoochory. It can hybridize with <i>P. terebinthus</i> and <i>P. atlantica</i> .
31	<i>Rhus typhina</i>					X	
32	<i>Ricinus communis</i>			X	X	X	
33	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		X	X	X	X	It is neither included in the European nor in the Spanish legislation, yet there is consensus in the IAPS Working Group regarding its invasive behaviour. It is confined to coastal environments where it proliferates extensively in large areas, threatening the native vegetation. Although it is mentioned that there is a dwarf variety that may be sterile, it is considered appropriate to move the species to not recommended.
34	<i>Silene coronaria</i>		X	X		X	
35	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>		X	X		X	
36	<i>Stipa spp.</i>			X		X	Includes <i>Stipa tenuissima</i> (= <i>Nassella tenuissima</i>) / <i>Jarava (Stipa) caudata</i> , <i>Jarava plumosa (Stipa papposa)</i> and <i>Nassella (Stipa) neesiana</i> , according to EXOCAT
37	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (including <i>W. robusta</i>)					X	Despite obvious differences in habit and form, <i>W. robusta</i> is currently considered a form of <i>W. filifera</i> .
38	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>					X	
39	<i>Yucca gigantea</i>					X	