O'ahu Invasive Species Committee's Target Plants and Animals in Central O'ahu

Туре	Name	Identification	Harm
G R A S S E S	PAMPAS GRASS Cortaderia selloana	An ornamental bunchgrass that can reach heights of 15 feet. Leaves are long and serrated easily cutting skin. Flowers are white to pink colored, forming feathery-plumes.	Grows quickly, forming dense impenetrable masses that crowd out native vegetation The dry, dead plant matter is a major fire hazard Maui spends \$200,000/ yr. to control naturalized Cortaderia in native forest.
S E D G E S	FOUNTAIN GRASS Pennisetum setaceum	An ornamental bunchgrass that can grow to 4 feet Green leaves grow in a cylindrical pattern. Flowers grow in a spike that are purple to white in color.	Fuels brush fires. Areas dominated by this plant may suffer hotter and more frequent wildfires. Major concern for the leeward side of the island. Able of outcompete dry forest plants with numerous seeds that spread by wind but also by humans, vehicles, and animals.
T R E E S	MICONIA Miconia calvescens	Tree that can grow up 50 feet, but typically seen as seedling to 10 feet tall on O'ahu. Large oval shaped leaves, with 3 mid veins running down the middle, and bright purple undersides.	Large leaves are able to use resources, shading out all other competitors and forming single-specie stands. Less water is absorbed into aquifers and landslides become more frequent due to the shallow root system. Miconia has taken over 62,000 acres of Tahiti's forests.
F R O G S	COQUI FROG Eleutherodactylus coqui	Rounded body up to 2 inches long. Color can range from green to brown. Males produce a loud, piercing two-tone call like "Ko-keee."	Coqui calls have become a nuisance for residents and visitors of the Big Island reaching up to 90 decibels. Lack of predators allow this frog to reproduce without limitations and their voracious appetites threaten native insects and arthropods.

