

Species listed as invasive (includes all species listed as invasive in the Decreto-Lei nº 565/99, of 21 December¹ and others that aren't listed but also demonstrate invasive behaviour in mainland Portugal² and in the archipelagos of Madeira and of the Azores³)

Species	Family	Common name*
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> A. Cunn. ex. G. Don fil. ²	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	coastal wattle
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> Link ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	silver wattle
<i>Acacia karroo</i> Hayne ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	sweet thorn
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Andrews) Willd. ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	Sydney golden wattle
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> De Wild. ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	black wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R. Br. ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	Australian blackwood
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	golden wattle
<i>Acacia retinodes</i> Schlecht ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	water wattle
<i>Acacia saligna</i> (Labill.) H. L. Wendl. ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	Port Jackson wattle
<i>Agave americana</i> L. ²	<i>Agavaceae</i>	century plant
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Spreng.) R. M. King & H. Rob ³	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	croftonweed
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle ¹	<i>Simaroubaceae</i>	tree-of-heaven
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (L.) Levyns ¹	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	capeweed
<i>Arundo donax</i> L. ²	<i>Poaceae (Gramineae)</i>	giant reed
<i>Aster squamatus</i> (Spreng.) Hieron. ²	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	annual saltmarsh aster
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i> Lam. ¹	<i>Azollaceae</i>	water fern
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> (L.) N. E. Br. ¹	<i>Aizoaceae</i>	ice plant
<i>Clethra arborea</i> Aintón ³	<i>Clethraceae</i>	lily of the valley tree
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (L.) Cronq. ¹	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	hairy fleabane
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (L.) Cronq. ²	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	Canadian fleabane
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> (Retz.) E. Walker ²	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	tall fleabane
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & Graebn. ²	<i>Poaceae (Gramineae)</i>	pampas grass
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> L. ²	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	brassbuttons
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L. ¹	<i>Solanaceae</i>	jimsonweed
<i>Delairea odorata</i> Lem. ²	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	Cape ivy
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms. ¹	<i>Pontederiaceae</i>	water hyacinth
<i>Elodea canadensis</i> Michx. ¹	<i>Hydrocharitaceae</i>	Canadian pondweed
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> DC. ¹	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	Karwinsky's fleabane
<i>Eryngium pandanifolium</i> Cham. & Schlecht. ¹	<i>Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)</i>	giant sea holly
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. ^{2,4}	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	blue gum
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> Cav. ¹	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	gallant soldier
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> (Molina) Mirbel ³	<i>Gunneraceae</i>	Chilean gunnera
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> (Vent.) B. L. Burt ¹	<i>Proteaceae</i>	willow-leaved hakea
<i>Hakea sericea</i> Schrader ¹	<i>Proteaceae</i>	silky hakea
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> Sheppard ex Ker Gawl ³	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	kahili ginger
<i>Ipomoea indica</i> (Burm.) Merr. ¹	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	blue morning glory
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Velloso) Verdc. ¹	<i>Haloragaceae</i>	parrotfeather
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Miller ²	<i>Cactaceae</i>	prickly pear
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> L. ¹	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>	bermuda buttercup
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> (Willd.) I. C. Nielsen ²	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	plume albizia
<i>Paspalum paspalodes</i> (Michx.) Scribn. ²	<i>Poaceae (Gramineae)</i>	knotgrass
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L. ²	<i>Phytolaccaceae</i>	Pokeweed
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> Vent. ¹	<i>Pittosporaceae</i>	Pittosporum
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L. ¹	<i>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</i>	black locust
<i>Senecio bicolor</i> (Willd.) Tod. subsp. <i>cineraria</i> (DC.) Chater ¹	<i>Asteraceae (Compositae)</i>	dusty miller
<i>Spartina densiflora</i> Brongn. ¹	<i>Poaceae (Gramineae)</i>	dense-flowered cordgrass
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> Velloso ¹	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	wandering Jew

*name by which the species is commonly known

⁴ in Portugal, the most area occupied by this species corresponds to plantations by Man and not natural dispersal/invasion. The species is included as invasive because, on one hand, it has seen its invasive behaviour in many situations in the country and, on the other hand, its wide distribution creates a high propagule pressure which constitutes an increased risk.