History of Edits to the 100 Worst List

2016

WHITE-NOSE SYNDROME

Based on an update from Maureen Minister we updated the description to read:

“A fungus that causes a fatal disease that has decimated bat populations in parts of the US and Canada. First introduced in NY in 2006 and has now spread to 28 states including a recent report in Washington State and at least 5 Canadian provinces.”

MATGRASS (NARDUS STRICTA)

Based on information from Alexis Brickner we updated the description to read:

“An infestation in Klamath County at Fort Klamath on a native meadow grass pasture has spread from the original site into four adjacent pastures. Yearly treatments since 1976 and have contained the spread. It is difficult to detect clumps that may occur outside the treatment area. It has recently spread to other counties, including both Curry and Coos counties.”

FERAL SWINE (SUS SCROFA)

With new information from David Williams we added that they pose a health risk and updated the description to read:

“Escaped from domestic swine facilities and intentional releases, feral swine degrade ecosystems through predation and competitive impacts on native fauna, grazing on native plants, and physically altering habitats by rooting currently under eradication or restricted to a small area in Oregon. They are limited to a small area in central Oregon but are expanding rapidly in southern Oregon. Feral Swine represent a threat to human health & safety through disease transmission. Feral swine have been implicated in contaminating (E. coli) a drinking water source in Wheeler County, Oregon and they were implicated in contaminating (E. coli) crops intended for human consumption in California. They can also transmit multiple diseases to livestock. Despite efforts to contain feral swine they continue to exist in a vast 6 county area of North Central Oregon. When feral swine disturb natural areas through their rooting activities they create opportunities for noxious weeds to become established.”
2015

POTATO CYST NEMATODES STATUS
They have been identified in Oregon and so the status has been updated to contained.

REMOVED EASTERN SNAPPING TURTLE
This pest is beyond containment at this point and so is being removed from the list.

REMOVED ATLANTIC SALMON
Managed as a game fish and the threat of spreading to non-introduced areas has been deemed low.

ADDED SPOTTED LANTERNFLY
This colorful moth from Asia is currently causing problems for the timber and grape industry in Pennsylvania and would cause severe economic harm if it founds its way to Oregon.

ADDED GARDEN YELLOW LOOSESTRIFE
Similar to its purple cousin this garden favorite can aggressively spread out from its garden home.

ADDED WEST INDIAN SPONGEPLANT
Introduced via the ornamental pond industry this plant is quickly making its way through the San Joaquin River in California.

COMBINED THE EXOTIC ANTS
In an effort simplify the list, the exotic ants have been combined into one entry.

CORDGRASS STATUS
The distribution of the cordgrasses is increasing. Some species in some areas have been successfully eradicated but others continue to aggressively spread and have become established in areas.

STATUS OF YELLOW FLOATING HEART
The distribution of this invasive plant has been updated to established.

REMOVED ORANGE HAWKWEED
Too established at this point to be included on the list. The remaining hawkweeds are still being successfully excluded.

ADDED CAPE IVY
This invasive ornamental has established itself all along the California coast.
ADDED HOARY ASSYLUM
This noxious weed is an aggressive invader of pastures and will quickly out-compete native/beneficial plants and be potentially dangerous to livestock.

SUDDEN OAK DEATH STATUS
Updated the status to established.

FLOWERING RUSH STATUS
Has not fully established but has been found in Oregon so the status has been changed to contained.

EXOTIC MUSSELS STATUS
Both Zebra and Quagga mussels are currently being seen at boat stations in Oregon so we elevated their status to contained.

REMOVED AFRICANIZED HONEY-BEE
Although there will always be a threat of introduction, there are currently higher ranking groups to be concerned with.

ADDED GOLDEN SPOTTED OAK BORER (GSOB)
Another invasive pest that attacks and damages our native trees. Currently spotted in various areas in California.

2014

ADDED PHYTOPHERA RAMORUM
It was removed from the 100 Worst list in 2012 because one lineage (NA1) of the pathogen has become established in Curry County. Eradication is no longer possible. However, other damaging strains of this pathogen are showing up in nurseries and natural areas across the world. These lineages include NA2 (detected in North American nurseries), EU1 (detected in European forests and North American nurseries) and EU2 (detected in European nurseries). NA2, EU1 and EU2 behave differently than the NA1 lineage. These additional lineages behave differently and utilize different hosts. For instance, EU1 and EU2 are killing larch in Europe. Additionally, each lineage is essentially a clone, incapable of mating, but if lineages were to co-occur, the opportunity for sexual recombination would increase, potentially leading to more virulent strains and additional quarantine measures. Therefore, it is essential to remain vigilant for these additional P. ramorum lineages of NA2, EU1, and EU2.
REMOVED COMMON REED (NON-NATIVE SUBSPECIES) - LOST THE BATTLE!
The subspecies is causing serious problems for many other North American wetland plants, including the native Phragmites australis subsp. americanus which is markedly less vigorous. Surveys now indicate that this subspecies is more widespread and in locations that would not be suitable for large-scale control programs.

REMOVED INFECTIOUS SALMON ANEMIA VIRUS
Fish most susceptible to Infectious Salmon Anemia Virus (ISAV) disease are farmed Atlantic salmon raised in net pens. The Council added ISAV to the 100 Worst List because of a concern that if the disease took hold, it might spread to wild Pacific salmon migrating through areas where Atlantic salmon are farmed. The reasons to remove ISAV from the 100 Worst list include: • Transportation of fish into the Pacific Northwest in general, and Oregon specifically, is regulated. Movements of susceptible fish into the Pacific Northwest occur only through federal, state, and commercial aquaculture routes where there is both regulation and active oversight to prevent the introduction of ISAV or other important disease organisms. All movements of salmon into Oregon are rigorously reviewed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and shipments associated with any significant risk of ISAV introduction are denied • The general public does not move potentially infected fish for bait and/or ornamental purposes. • Oregon does not have any net pens for Atlantic salmon, which would provide the most likely pathway for transmission.

ADDED RATHAYIBACTER TOXICUS
A bacterium that requires a nematode vector to initiate gumming disease in plants. It produces a number of toxins that are lethal to animals that ingest contaminated fodder. If detected in OR, a stringent federal response would result.

REMOVED RALSTONIA SOLANACEREAUM R3B2
Oregon has more trade with Australia, (the home of R. toxicus) than we do with the homes of R. solanacearum R3B2 and thus poses a greater threat. Both organisms are considered Select Agents for Bioterrorism by USDA-APHIS. Rathayibacter toxicus has successfully become established in New Zealand and South Africa from the introduction of contaminated seed from Australia. Researchers have determined the bacterium is not host-specific, although it is dependent upon seed gall nematodes as vectors. Thus, the bacterium’s host range is limited only by that of its nematode vector. It would affect our livestock industries as well as our grass seed industry.
2013

ADDED ASH DIEBACK
Causing great damage in UK and Europe, the Hymenoscyphus fraxinea fungus is moved via nursery stock. ODA is considering a quarantine.

ADDED WHITE-NOSE SYNDROME

ADDED NORTHERN PACIFIC SEA STAR

ADDED THE TREMEX WASP
Tremex fuscicornis, the tremex wasp is a developing pest elsewhere in the world. In places where it has been introduced, it has caused severe damage to trees of importance in agriculture, arboriculture and forestry. Boring by larvae causes severe degrade of wood, in many cases attacks are so heavy to render the wood useless. In addition, the fungus associated with T. fuscicornis causes wood decay. In Chile, where the pest has established, this insect has killed trees in parks and urban areas and has also killed windbreak plantations resulting in reduced crop yield. Oregon is at risk for introduction via solid wood packing material.

REMOVED MITTEN CRABS
There are currently worse invaders out there.

ADDED 3 SPECIES OF HAWKWEED
king-devil (Hieracium piloselloides)
orange (H. aurantiacum)
yellow devil (H. x floribundum)

LUMPED TUNICATES UNDER SEA SQUIRTS
Didemnum spp.
Ciona savignyi
Styela clava

SPECIFIED ALYSSUM SPP.
yellow-tuft alyssums, Alyssum corsicum and A. murale.

SPECIFIED CRAYFISH
virile (Orconectes virilis)
marbled (Procambarus sp.)

SPECIFIED CORN BORERS
Ostrinia furnacalis
O. nubilalis

SPECIFIED EXOTIC AMBROSIA BEETLES
Platypus mutates
P. guercivorus
Xyleborus glabratous
Xylosandrus crassiusculus

SPECIFIED SIBERIAN MOTHS
Dendrolimus pini
D. sibiricus
D. superans

SPECIFIED TERRESTRIAL SNAILS
Achatina fulica
Cernuella virgata
Theba pisana
Xerolenta obvia

SPECIFIED WAX SCALES
Ceroplastes destructor
C. japonicas

2012

REMOVED RAMORUM CANKER - LOST THE BATTLE!
Removed ramorum canker and blight because Sudden Oak Death has become established.
Oregon has switched to a defensive approach that aims to slow the spread of the Pathogen.

ADDED BEAN PLATASPID
It is spreading rapidly and causing significant damage to legumes in southeastern Oregon.

UPDATED STATUS OF DIDEMNUM SPP.
Didemnum spp. exists in Winchester and Coos Bays in Oregon.

UPDATE DISTRIBUTION OF CLUB TUNICATE
Club tunicate was previously detected in Oregon, but was eradicated or did not establish.

UPDATED DISTRIBUTION OF GOATSRUE
Goatsrue, Galega officinalis, is present in three populations in the Portland area. Eradication efforts are underway. A previous population in Josephine County was eradicated.

2011

REMOVED SKELETONLEAF BURSAGE (THERE ARE WORSE INVADERS)
The Oregon State Weed Board removed it from its “A” list and placed it on a watch list. It is present in the bordering county of Nez Perce, Idaho, but there is no eminent threat to Oregon.

REMOVED TEXAS BLUEWEED (THERE ARE WORSE THREATS)
The Oregon State Weed Board removed it from its “A” List and placed it on a watch list. It is present in Yakima County, WA (under control). Washington is one year from eradicating this plant, and there is no eminent threat to Oregon.

ADDED ALYSSUM SPP.

ADDED ASIAN KELP
It is in several bays in California and threatens Oregon’s waters.

ADDED 2 CRAYFISH SPECIES / REMOVED 2 CRAYFISH
Two crayfish species were added to the list
Removed from the list the red swamp crayfish and rusty crayfish for they have established populations in Oregon.

2010

ADDED TWO PLANT-LIKE MICROORGANISMS
Golden algae and toxic cyanobacteria were combined under algae, toxic.

ADDED COMMON REED

ADDED JAPANESE DODDER

LUMPED TWO CRUSTACEANS
Spiny waterflea and fishhook waterflea were combined under waterflea.
2009

REMOVED CHERRY LEAF ROLL NEPOVIRUS (THERE ARE WORSE INVADERS)
The virus is found in Oregon, although on an alternate host and has not moved to cherries. Also, like pear trellis rust, it is capable of causing damage that is significantly less than the new species we added to the list.

REMOVED PEAR TRELLIS RUST (THERE ARE WORSE THREATS)
It is established in WA and is a manageable disease. Also, it is not fatal to its host.

ADDED SYNERGISTIC BLACKBERRY VIRUSES
Blackberry yellow vein disease, blackberry carlavirus, yellow vein associated virus (BYVaV) and blackberry virus Y (BVY). These two viruses act synergistically to cause the Disease.

ADDED BACTERIAL BLIGHT OF GRAPE

ADDED FLOWERING RUSH
Montana is asserting that Butomus umbellatus eventually spread through much of the Columbia Basin. It’s not far from the northeast and southeast.

REMOVED MILE-A-MINUTE WEED
Polygonum perfoliatum is not listed in either Oregon or Washington. There are worse threats.

REMOVED PORTUGESE BROOM - LOST THE BATTLE!
Cytisus striatus was removed from this list because it "got away." Programs implementing control projects have moved from eradication to containment; it remains a high priority for protection of our forest lands in the state.

ADDED WHITE BRYONIA
Bryonia alba is a vigorous herbaceous perennial vine resembling kudzu in appearance and growth habit. Infestations will overgrow and smother small trees and shrubs forming dense mats which shade out all the vegetation it grows upon. If established in areas with no structure to climb, it will form a dense mat covering the ground. Vines emerge each spring from a large fleshy parsnip shaped tuber and grow rapidly, sometimes to 30 feet. Populations are documented from southeast Washington State, Idaho, Utah and Montana. Should white byronia become established in Eastern Oregon it poses a huge threat for forest and range land and ecosystems of the Hells Canyon/Snake River area.
ADDED GOATSRUE
Galega officinalis is a USDA federally listed noxious weed. A member of the legume family, it was introduced into Utah in 1891 as a potential forage crop. Escaping cultivation, it now occupies in excess of 60 square miles in Cache, County, Utah. Within this area, goat’s rue infests cropland, fence lines, pastures, roadsides, waterways, and wet, marshy areas. The plant’s stems and leaves contain a poisonous alkaloid, galegin, which renders the plant unpalatable to livestock, and toxic in large quantities. It is particularly lethal to sheep. Because of these issues, goat’s rue invasion can reduce forage availability and quality.

ADDED OBLONG SPURGE
Euphorbia oblongata is a weedy escaped ornamental species of Euphorbia known from only one site in Salem, Oregon. Suspected to have been introduced from California in contaminated flax or machinery that was used at the State Penitentiary flax mill in the early part of the 1900’s, it has slowly expanded its territory on the penitentiary property. Growing up to 3’ tall, this species is capable of forming dense stands in more arid climates and could be expected to be a troublesome weed to control should it spread and establish in eastern Oregon.

REMOVED ASSIMINEA ESTUARINE SNAIL (COOS BAY)
Lost the battle!

ADDED LOUISIANA CRAYFISH / LUMPED ALL NONNATIVE CRAYFISH
Procambarus clarkii is native to south central United States, and found in California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Noted for its burrowing activity which could damage dams, levees, and water control structures. Introduced into Oregon as a bait species and released from classroom science experiments.

REMOVED PINE SHOOT BEETLE
Tomicus piniperda does not appear to present a threat to forest ecosystems, primarily being a threat to Christmas tree plantations. Granted, the latter commodity is important, but pines are being phased out as Christmas trees in favor of other species which are not hosts known to support PSB reproduction.

REMOVED SAWYERS (THERE ARE WORSE INVADERS)

ADDED WITH OTHER PREVIOUSLY LISTED SNAILS
Vineyard snail, Cernuella virgata and heath snail, Xerolenta obvia—These two snails have the potential to be pests of many more commodities (cereals, forage crops, grapes, orchards, etc.) and would greatly increase mollusicide use. They are certainly difficult to control. The technologies for detection and delimitation are also much less effective. At least one of these species can also vector human and animal parasites and both can vector plant diseases.
ADDED BLACK CARP TO OTHER NON-NATIVE CARP
Black carp, Mylopharyngodon piceus

ADDED THREADFIN SHAD
Dorosoma petenense are native to the south-central United States and introduced into parts of the northern United States, Arizona and California as a forage and baitfish for warm waterfish species such as largemouth bass, crappie and walleye. Feeds on zooplankton, and breeds quickly.

ADDED GOLDEN SHINER
Noteigonus crysoleucas is native to eastern United States and introduced as a baitfish, ornamental and forage fish. Impact to Oregon is through competition with native fish for food and habitat. Lays up to 200,000 eggs and may spawn more than once during a breeding season.