



United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
Plant Protection and Quarantine

## Plants for Planting Quarantine Pest Evaluation Data Sheet

March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012

In order to prevent the introduction of quarantine pests into the United States, § 319.37-2a allows the APHIS Administrator to designate the importation of certain taxa of plants for planting as not authorized pending pest risk analysis (NAPPRA). APHIS has determined that the following plant taxon should be added to the NAPPRA category. In accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of that section, this data sheet details the scientific evidence APHIS evaluated in making the determination that the taxon is a quarantine pest plant.

### Quarantine Pest Plant: *Gomphrena celosioides* Mart.<sup>1</sup>

Family: Amaranthaceae<sup>1</sup>

Synonyms: *Gomphrena alba* Peter

Common names: yin hua xian<sup>1</sup>, globe amaranth, prostrate globe amaranth, baan mai ruu roi paa, gomphrena weed, soft khakiweed, white eye<sup>2</sup>.

### Distribution of plant:

Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay<sup>1</sup>, Taiwan, Thailand, Australia, India, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa<sup>6</sup>, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Burundi, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda,<sup>9</sup>. Widely naturalized in the tropics<sup>1</sup>

Distribution in the United States: none reported<sup>3</sup>

### Damage potential of plant:

*Gomphrena celosioides* was identified as a potential threat to United States ecosystems using a model that prioritized pest plants based on their invasive potential, geographic range potential, damage potential and entry potential<sup>4</sup>. *G. celosioides* is toxic to mammals<sup>1</sup> and is invasive in the Pacific Islands<sup>5, 8</sup>. Holm *et al.* reported that *G. celosioides* is a serious weed of Taiwan and Thailand<sup>6</sup>. In southern Africa, *G. celosioides* is competitive and tends to replace indigenous vegetation<sup>7</sup>.

## References:

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