



Invasive Species Compendium Africa News

March 2016

Feature Datasheet: *Deroceras laeve*



Adult *Deroceras laeve* in Czech and Slovak Republics ©Michal Horsákr 2010 - CC BY 3.0

Native to Europe, Asia and North America, this brown, small slug (less than 22 mm long) is invasive throughout its introduced range which includes South America and Oceania and islands such as: Hawaii and Bermuda (USA); Sao Tome and Principe, and Cape Verde (Africa); and Dominica (the Caribbean). Confusion with other species partly obscures understanding of its introduced distribution. It feeds on living and dead plant material and has important survival strategies: significant freeze tolerance and a well-developed anaerobic metabolism (it can stay underwater for days). Largely confined to habitats not occupied by many other slugs, it may have an impact on threatened plant species in vulnerable ecosystems. You can access the datasheet on *D. laeve* [here](#).

New Datasheets relevant to Africa

Since the previous newsletter, 63 new datasheets of particular importance to Africa have been published:

[Abutilon grandifolium](#)

[Acacia glauca](#)

[Acanthospermum australe](#)

[Agropyron cristatum](#)

[Agrostis avenacea](#)

[Ammotragus lervia](#)

[Andropogon glomeratus](#)

[Argemone ochroleuca](#)

[Atriplex semibaccata](#)

[Bidens frondosa](#)

[Bocconia frutescens](#)

[Bothriocephalus acheilognathi](#)

[Bothriochloa ischaemum](#)

[Brugmansia suaveolens](#)

[Canine distemper virus](#)

[Cassytha filiformis](#)

[Centella asiatica](#)

[Cotoneaster horizontalis](#)

[Cuphea carthagenensis](#)

[Cyperus papyrus](#)

[Cyrtomium falcatum](#)

[Dactylis glomerata](#)

[Danthonia decumbens](#)

[Deparia petersenii subsp. petersenii](#)

[Deroceras invadens](#)

[Deroceras laeve](#)
[Eragrostis lehmanniana](#)
[Filago gallica](#)
[Fimbristylis cymosa](#)
[Flacourtia indica](#)
[Hyoscyamus niger](#)
[Hypericum perforatum](#)
[Hypogeococcus pungens](#)
[Isatis tinctoria](#)
[Ligustrum obtusifolium](#)
[Ligustrum vulgare](#)
[Limax maximus](#)
[Linaria dalmatica](#)
[Maliarpha separatella](#)
[Mesembryanthemum crystallinum](#)
[Myroxyton balsamum](#)
[Neonotonia wightii](#)
[Opuntia elatior](#)
[Oreochromis aureus](#)
[Paederia foetida](#)
[Passiflora caerulea](#)
[Passiflora ligularis](#)
[Phalaris aquatica](#)
[Phasianus colchicus](#)
[Phleum pratense](#)
[Pluchea carolinensis](#)
[Poa pratensis](#)
[Polygonum arenastrum](#)
[Portulaca pilosa](#)
[Portulaca quadrifida](#)
[Roystonea oleracea](#)
[Rubus armeniacus](#)
[Rubus niveus](#)
[Silene latifolia subsp. alba](#)
[Solanum capsicoides](#)
[Stictococcus vayssierei](#)
[Taeniatherum caput-medusae](#)
[Tephrosia candida](#)
[Thespesia populnea](#)
[Trioceros jacksonii](#)
[Urochloa distachya](#)
[Urtica dioica](#)
[Ventenata dubia](#)

Feature Review: *Solanum elaeagnifolium*



Solanum elaeagnifolium plant in flower
©T.Olckers/ARC-PPRI

Commonly known as silverleaf nightshade, this tenacious weed has been widely introduced beyond its native range, the Americas. It is particularly invasive in Cuba and Hawaii and is difficult to control, disrupting tillage and harvesting practices. It can cause severe economic impacts as it reduces yields, competing with crops for moisture and nutrients. It also interferes with livestock, acts as a host for insects and plant diseases, and spreads by forming dense colonies from its extensive root system as well as by propagation of seeds. In South Africa the sale of agricultural products contaminated with the weed is prohibited. You can access the fully-reviewed datasheet on *S. elaeagnifolium* [here](#).

Would you like to review a species datasheet?
Contact the Compendia Editorial team now!

New Reviews relevant to Africa

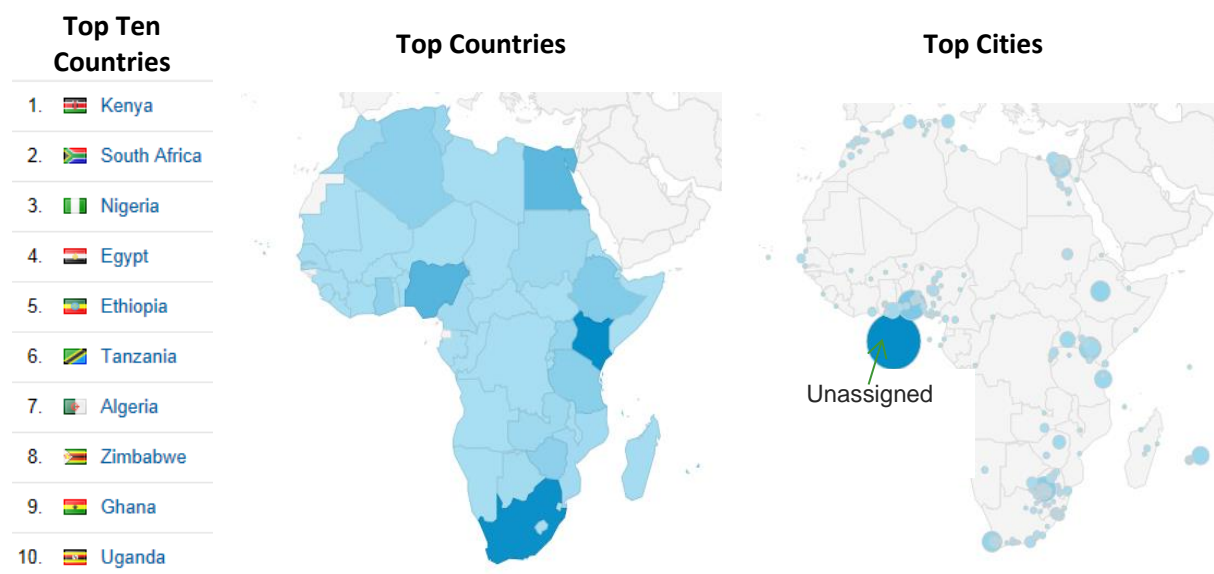
The following datasheets have been recently reviewed by experts:

[Alternanthera sessilis](#)
[Annona cherimola](#)
[Annona muricata](#)
[Annona squamosa](#)
[Cassia javanica](#)
[Eucalyptus globulus](#)
[Hylocereus undatus](#)
[Ictalurus punctatus](#)
[Momordica charantia](#)
[Morus nigra](#)
[Nicotiana tabacum](#)

[Pinus elliottii](#)
[Populus nigra](#)
[Ricinus communis](#)
[Rosmarinus officinalis](#)
[Rottboellia cochinchinensis](#)
[Schinus terebinthifolia](#)
[Solanum elaeagnifolium](#)
[Solanum tuberosum](#)
[Urochloa platyphylla](#)
[Vernicia fordii](#)

Who's been using the Compendium?

The illustration below shows the ten countries in Africa with the highest use rates for the Compendium over the past six months as recorded by Google Analytics. Worldwide; the top ten accessing countries were; USA, India, UK, Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Malaysia, Canada, Kenya and Mexico.



Top ten user countries of the Compendium in the past six months in Africa (data from Google Analytics, May 2015)

Looking to the future!

In a further project to address the knowledge needed to tackle invasive species in sub-Saharan Africa and throughout the world, CABI will be interviewing a number of key stakeholders to identify requirements. If you would like to take part, please do not hesitate to contact us using the email address below.

We need your help!

1. We would be grateful for your input, particularly if you could give some information on how you have been using the Compendium; has it been useful as a source of information, or for repurposing to produce training materials, etc.?
2. Have you circulated information about the Compendium to work colleagues or associates? Let us know, how was it received? If you would like promotional or training material to help with this, we can provide it.
3. Would you be able contribute to the Compendium by reviewing any species datasheets? Get in touch!
4. Do you have any ideas for this newsletter? How could it be more useful, or interesting to you?

Please send your ideas and feedback to

compend@cabi.org