

Identification guide of Invasive Alien Species of Union concern

Support for customs on the identification of IAS of Union concern

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Comments which could support improvement of this document are welcome. Please send your comments by e-mail to ENV-IAS@ec.europa.eu.

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Myriophyllum aquaticum

Parrot's feather, parrot feather watermilfoil

Synonyms

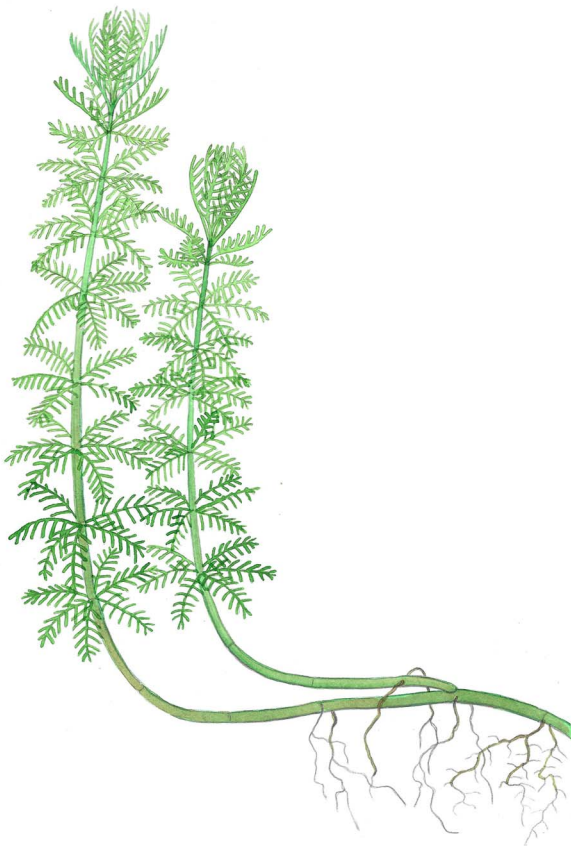
Enydria aquatica Vell., *Myriophyllum brasiliense* Cambess., *Myriophyllum proserpinacoides* Gillies ex Hook. & Arn.

Species ID

Kingdom: Plantae
Phylum: Tracheophyta
Class: Spermatopsida
Order: Saxifragales
Family: Haloragidaceae
Genus: *Myriophyllum*
Species: *Myriophyllum aquaticum*

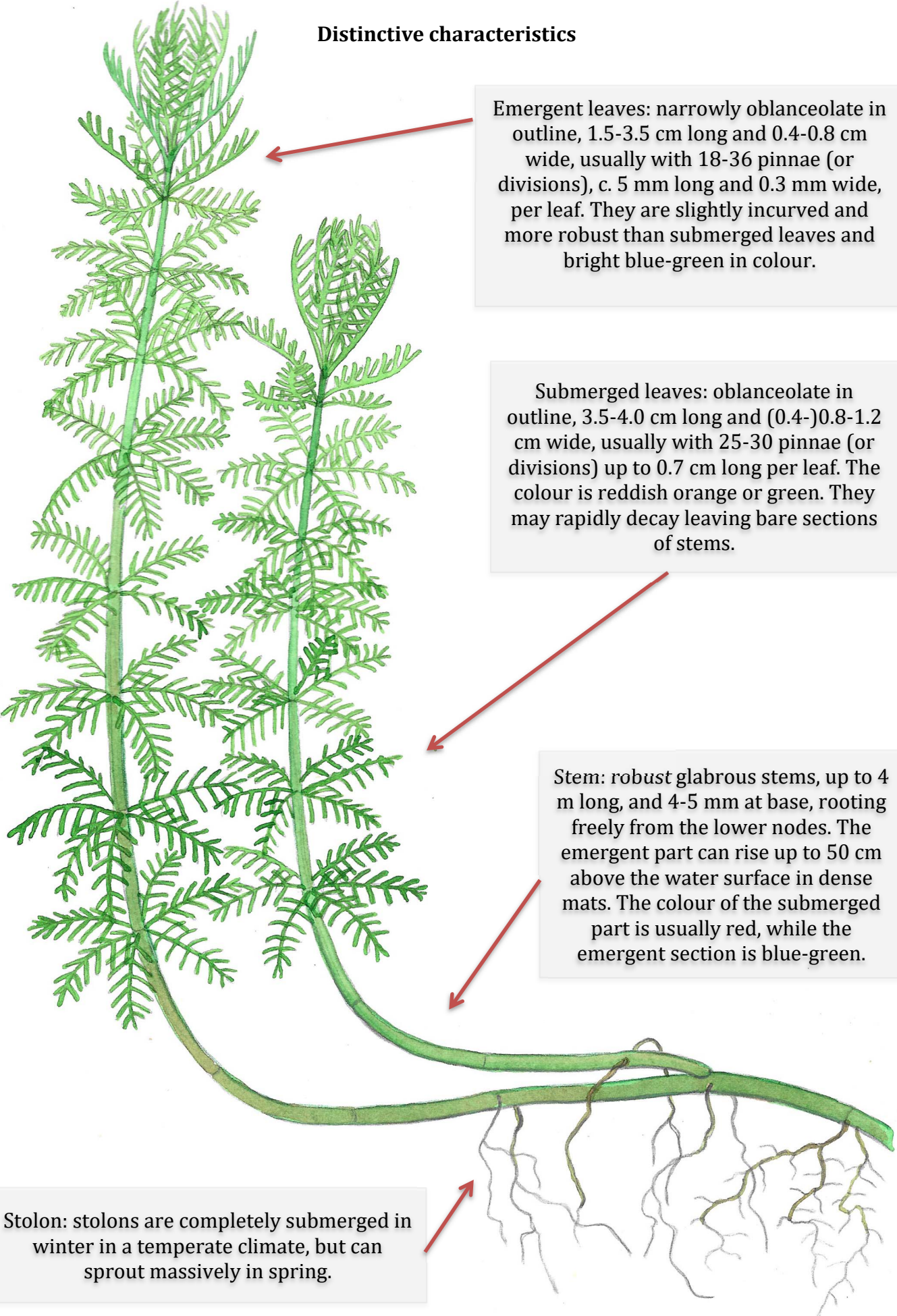
General description:

A dioecious aquatic or amphibious plant glaucous green in colour, characterised by submerged and emergent stems, which may extend from banks, or from deep waters, forming dense entangled mats. It is characterised by featherlike leaves in whorls of 4-6. Leaf stiffness and dimensions differ considerably depending on whether they grow in the emerged or submerged part of the plant. Another distinctive trait is the typical shape of emergent stems and leaves looking like miniature pine or fir trees. It can be found in a number of freshwater environments, particularly in still or slowly flowing waters rich in nutrients, such as lakes, marshes, ponds, streams and canals with muddy substrates (but also in banks, and muddy grounds near water).



Size: Stems (2-)3-4(-5) m in length, submerged leaves 3.5-4.0 cm long, (0.4)0.8-1.2 cm wide, emergent leaves (1.5-)2.5-3.5 cm long, (0.4-)0.7-0.8 cm wide.

Distinctive characteristics

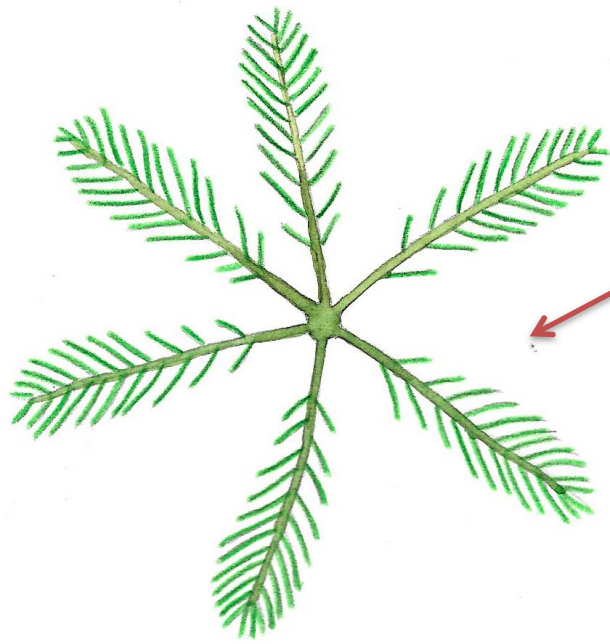


Emergent leaves: narrowly oblanceolate in outline, 1.5-3.5 cm long and 0.4-0.8 cm wide, usually with 18-36 pinnae (or divisions), c. 5 mm long and 0.3 mm wide, per leaf. They are slightly incurved and more robust than submerged leaves and bright blue-green in colour.

Submerged leaves: oblanceolate in outline, 3.5-4.0 cm long and (0.4-)0.8-1.2 cm wide, usually with 25-30 pinnae (or divisions) up to 0.7 cm long per leaf. The colour is reddish orange or green. They may rapidly decay leaving bare sections of stems.

Stem: robust glabrous stems, up to 4 m long, and 4-5 mm at base, rooting freely from the lower nodes. The emergent part can rise up to 50 cm above the water surface in dense mats. The colour of the submerged part is usually red, while the emergent section is blue-green.

Stolon: stolons are completely submerged in winter in a temperate climate, but can sprout massively in spring.



Leaves: oblanceolate in outline and pectinate, 3.5-4.0 cm long and 0.4-1.2 cm wide, arranged around the stem in whorls of 4-6. They are usually more densely packed upward.

Inflorescence: very small, inconspicuous, axillary, indeterminate spike with unisexual flowers just above emergent leaves, subtended by 2 bracteoles.

Female flowers: on very short pedicels in the upper leaf axils, between 2 small bracts. Characterised by 4 white, deltoid, denticulate sepals (size: 0.4-0.5 mm long and 0.3 mm wide) and prominent stigmas with numerous fine white hairs. Petals absent. Pyriform ovary, 0.6-0.7 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, longitudinally ribbed between sepals.



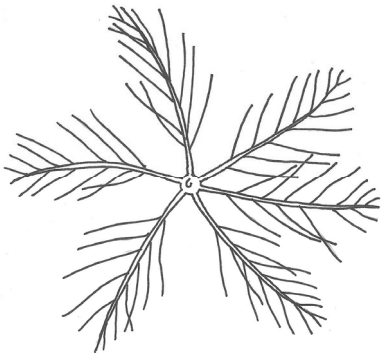
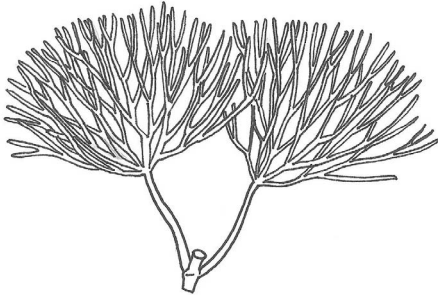
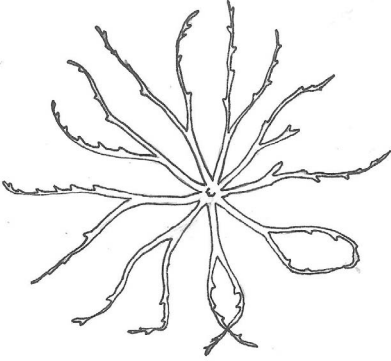
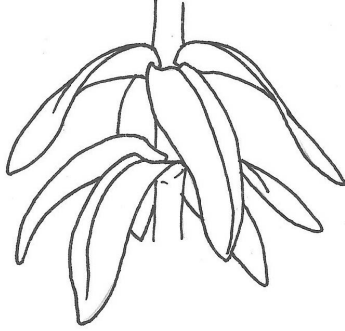
Fruit: not observed in Europe.

Male flowers: There are no male plants present in Europe.

Similar species

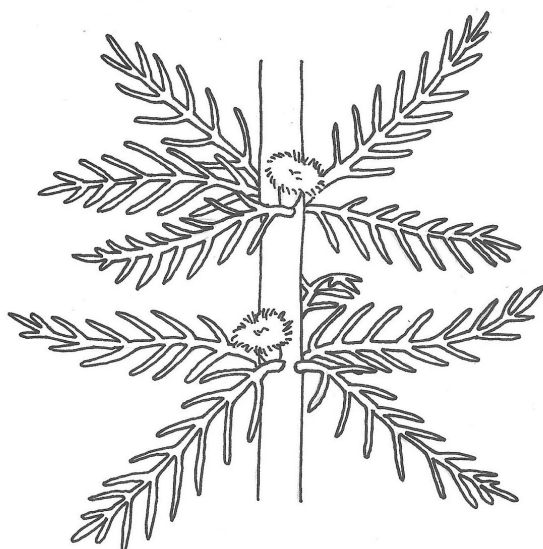
When traded as submerged plant material the identification of *Myriophyllum* species is quite challenging. In many cases reliable identification can only be achieved with molecular tools. *Myriophyllum aquaticum* has largely been traded as potted plants or rarely imported as bunches of emergent shoots. In exceptional cases the species was traded as submerged shoots, but this product is very fragile as such.

Comparative table of leaf types species of common aquatic plants traded as oxygenating plants:

<i>Myriophyllum</i>	<i>Cabomba</i>
	
Featherlike in whorls	Fan shaped
<i>Ceratophyllum</i>	Hydrocharitaceae ("waterpest species")
	
2-3 times jugate	Leaf arranged in whorls (not divided, not composed)

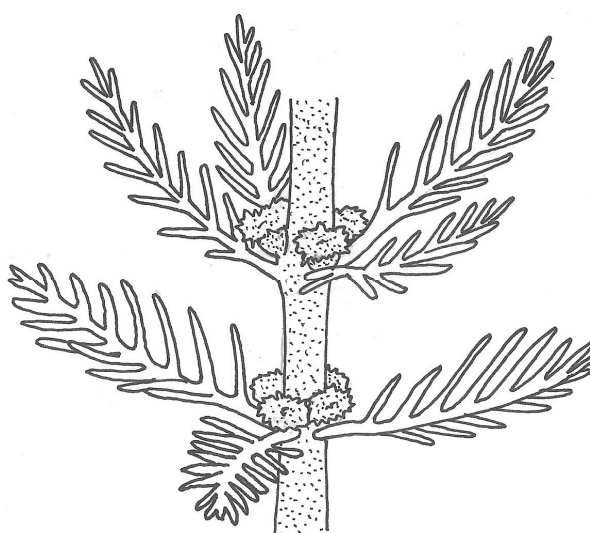
In trade as a potted plant *M. aquaticum* can only be confused with material that appears to be known in cultivation and is traded as "*Myriophyllum brasiliensis*" (this name however is a synonym of *M. aquaticum*).

Myriophyllum aquaticum



Flower: white
 Stem and leaves: blueish green (green above water)
 Larger dimensions in general

Myriophyllum "brasiliensis"



Flower: pinkish
 Stem: red
 Leaves: green

Common names

BG	Мирофилум (genus name)
HR	Vodeni krocanj
CS	Stolístek vodní
DA	Papegøjefjer
NL	Parelvederkruid
EN	Parrot's feather
ET	Brasiilia vesikuusk
FI	Isoärviä
FR	Myriophylle aquatique
DE	Brasilianisches Tausendblatt
EL	-
HU	Strucctoll-süllőhínár

GA	Líonán cleiteach
IT	Millefoglio d'acqua
LV	-
LT	Stambioji plunksnalapė
MT	-
PL	Wywłócznik brazylijski
PT	Milefólio-aquático
RO	-
SK	Stolístok vodný
SL	Brazilski rmanec
ES	Cola de zorro acuática
SV	Storslinga

Key references

CABI. 2018. *Myriophyllum aquaticum*. In: Invasive Species Compendium. Wallingford, UK: CAB International. www.cabi.org/isc

Orchard, A.E. 1981. A revision of South American *Myriophyllum* (Haloragaceae) and its repercussions on some Australian and North American species. *Brunonia*, 4: 27-65.

<http://www.q-bank.eu/Plants/lookalikes/Myriophyllum/Myriophyllum.HTML>

http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/aquatic_plants/

Myriophyllum heterophyllum

Various-leaved water-milfoil, two-leaf watermilfoil

Synonyms

None

Species ID

Kingdom: Plantae

Phylum: Tracheophyta

Class: Spermatopsida

Order: Saxifragales

Family: Haloragidaceae

Genus: *Myriophyllum*

Species: *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*

General description:

A perennial evergreen submerged aquatic herb, having both submerged and emergent leaf forms. Submerged leaves are feather-like and pinnate (2–5 cm long and 2–4 cm wide). Each leaf has 8–22 pinnae. Emergent leaves can take two forms, either a terrestrial form (pinnately dissected), which is expressed when growing on damp mud, or an emergent leaf form (entire toothed) on a stem on which flowers are produced. Emergent leaves are variable in both shape and structure, 4–30 mm long, 1.5–3 mm wide and stiff in texture. May occur in a number of freshwater environments, particularly in shallow and slow-moving waters like lakes, ponds, rivers and swamps, but also in semi-terrestrial conditions, e.g. stranded on muddy grounds, but this is merely a survival strategy.



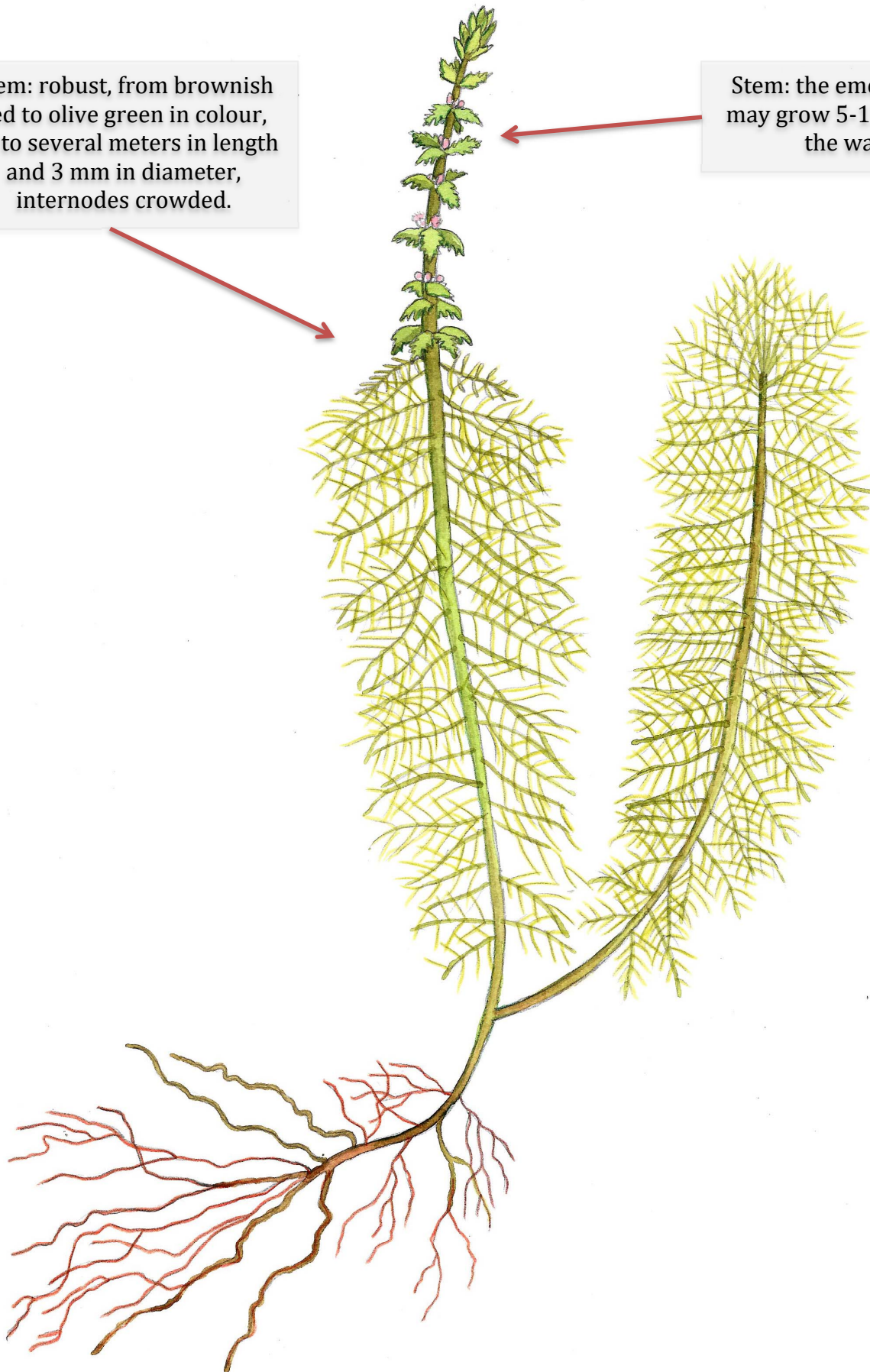
Size: Stem up to several meters in length, depending on water depth and stream velocity.

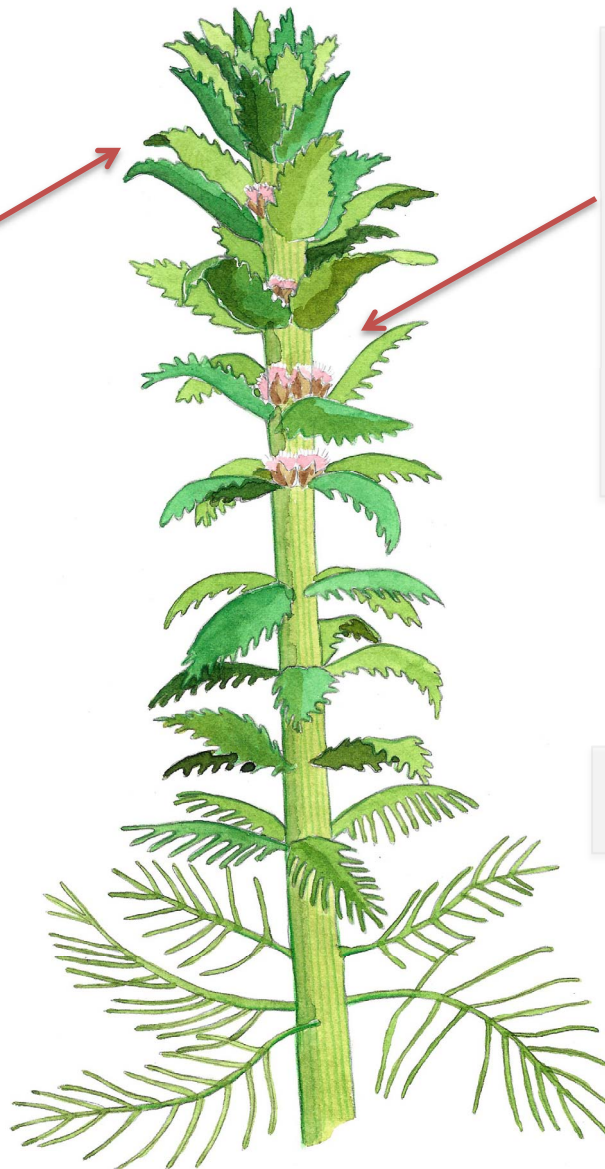
Disclaimer: *Myriophyllum* species are reportedly difficult to identify based only on their morphology. Identification relies mostly on characters of flowers and fruits, which may not be present on these plants, as they rarely flower. Hence, genetic identifications may be required.

Distinctive characteristics

Stem: robust, from brownish red to olive green in colour, up to several meters in length and 3 mm in diameter, internodes crowded.

Stem: the emerging part may grow 5-15 cm above the water.



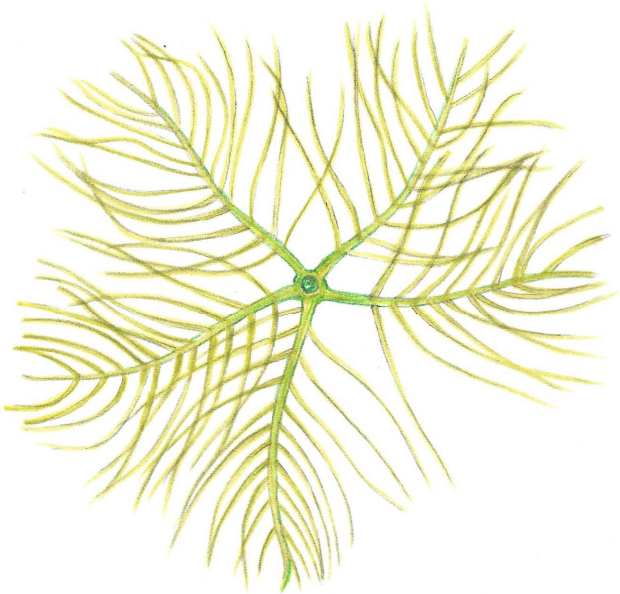


Emergent leaves: leaves in the emergent shoot bearing flowers are actually bracts, bright-green, stiff, undivided, serrated to toothed, 0.4-3 cm long and 1.5-5 mm wide, very variable in both shape and structure.

Flowers: very tiny (about 1 mm long) and grow in whorls of 4 in emergent terminal spikes of 5-15(-35 cm) in length. In the native range with female flowers below, hermaphrodite flowers in the middle and male ones at the top. So far in Europe only female flowers, reddish in colour, observed.

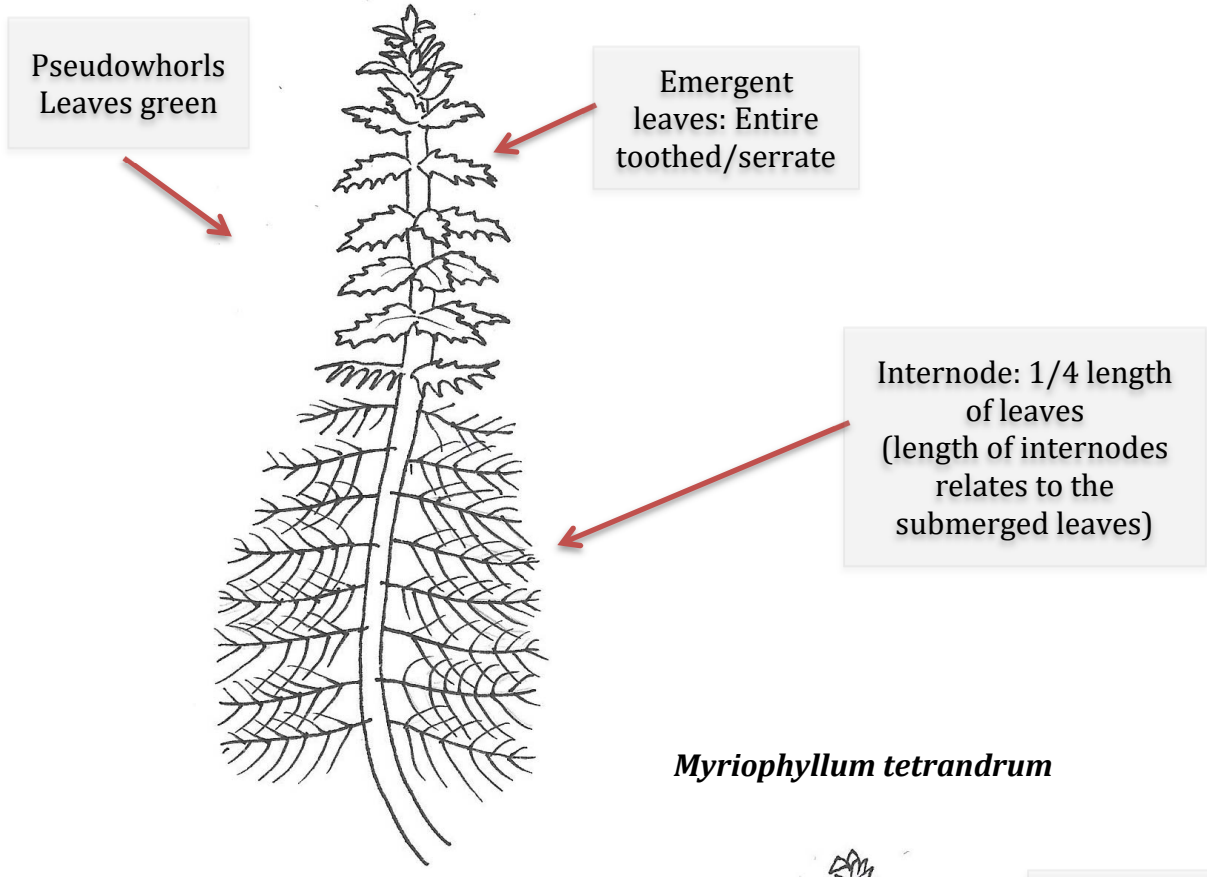
Fruits: None observed in Europe.

Submerged leaves: green, feather-like and pinnate, arranged into pseudowhorls of 4-5 leaves, 2-5 cm long and 2-4 cm wide. Deeply divided: 8-22 pinnae (or division) per leaf.

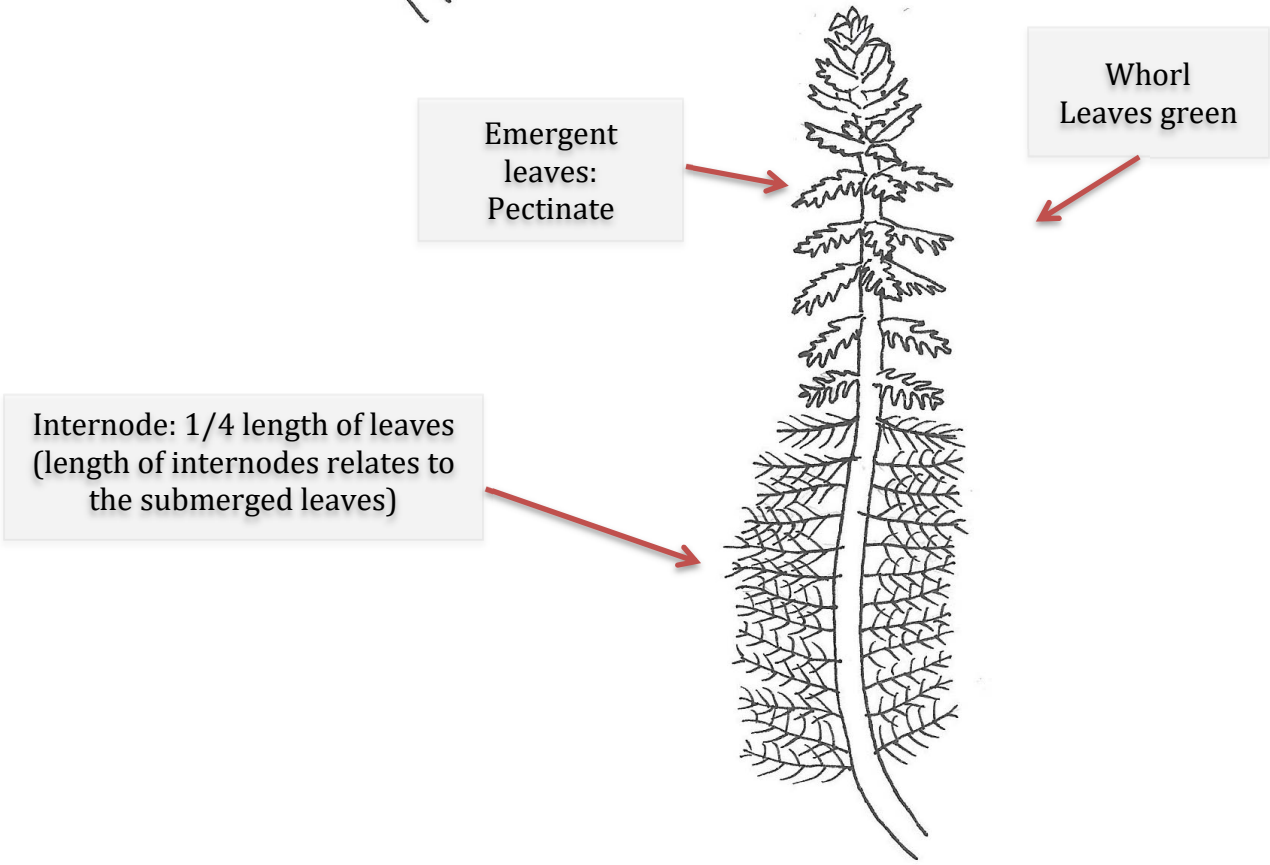


Similar species

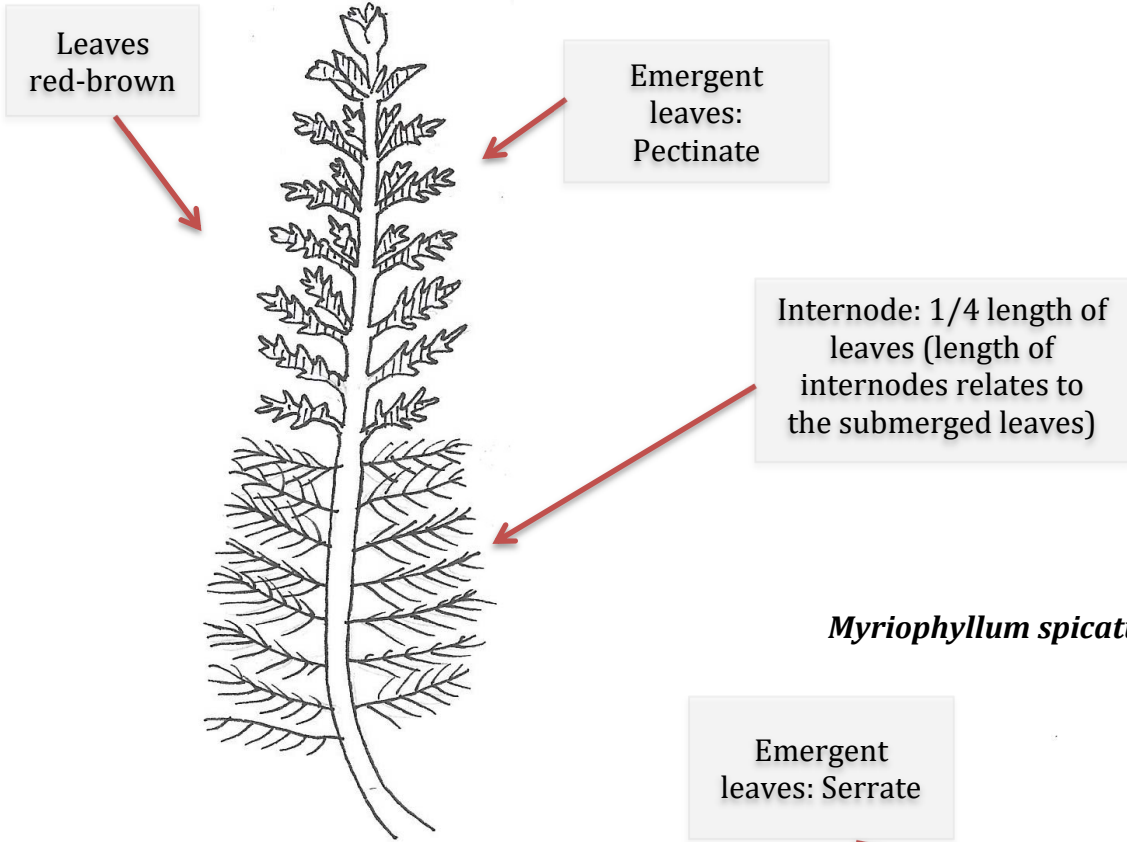
Myriophyllum heterophyllum



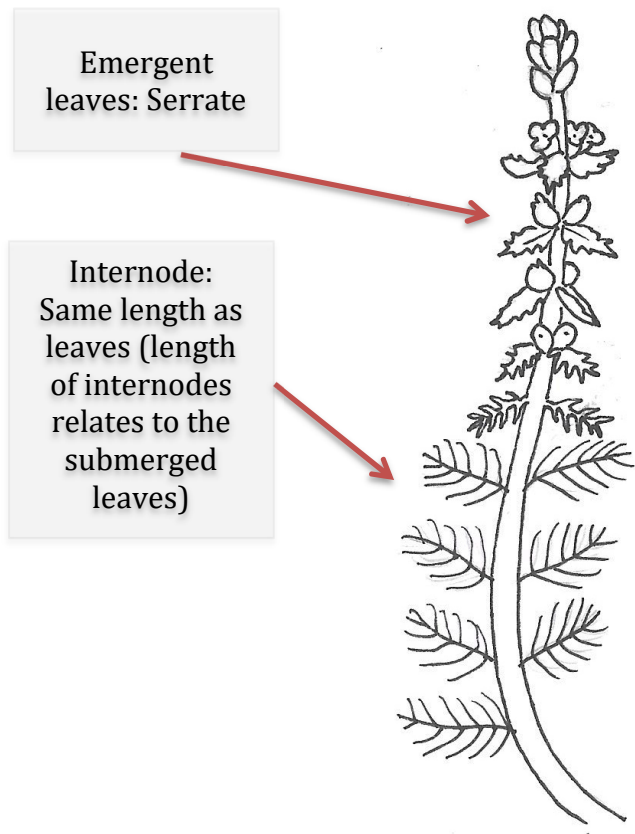
Myriophyllum tetrandrum



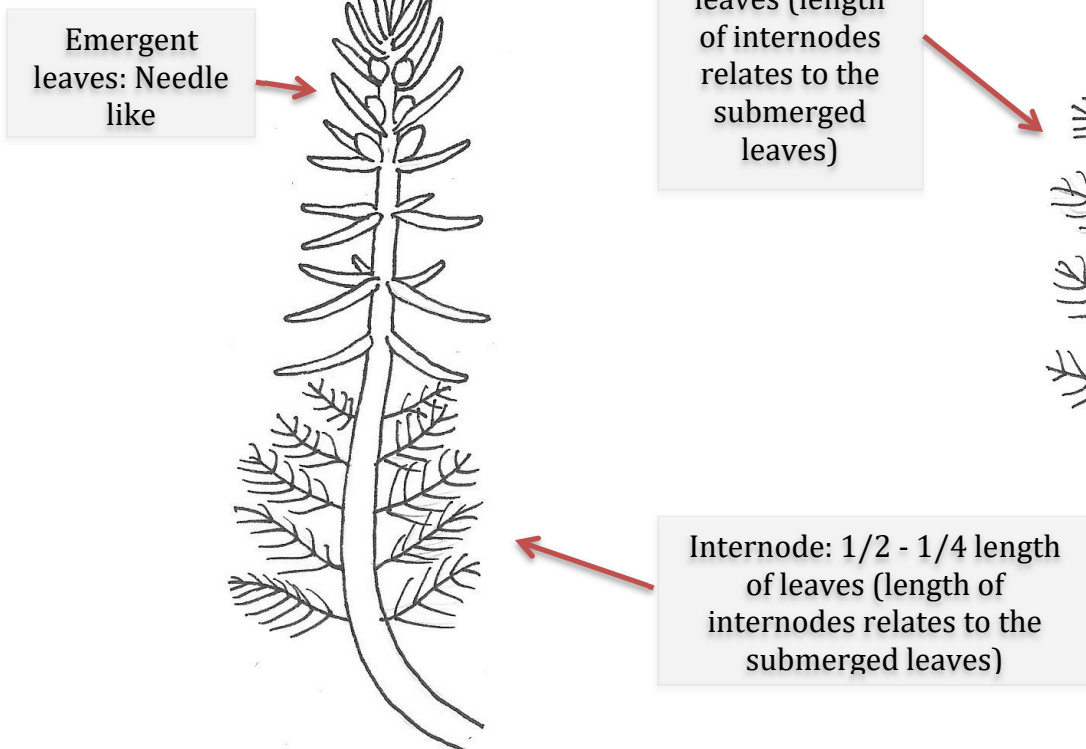
Myriophyllum tuberculatum



Myriophyllum spicatum



Myriophyllum simulans



Common names

BG	-
HR	-
CS	Stolístek různolistý
DA	Forskelligbladet tusindeblad
NL	Ongelijkbladig vederkruid
EN	Broadleaf watermilfoil
ET	Erilehine vesikuusk
FI	Kampaärviä
FR	Myriophylle hétérophylle
DE	Verschiedenblättriges Tausendblatt
EL	-
HU	Felemáslevelű süllőhínár

GA	-
IT	Millefoglio d'acqua eterofillo
LV	-
LT	Kaičioji plunksnalapė
MT	-
PL	Wywłócznik różnolistny
PT	-
RO	-
SK	Stolístek různolistý
SL	Raznolistni rmanec
ES	-
SV	Kamslinga

Key references

CABI. 2018. *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*. In: Invasive Species Compendium. Wallingford, UK: CAB International. www.cabi.org/isc

<http://www.q-bank.eu/Plants/lookalikes/Myriophyllum/Myriophyllum.HTML>

http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/aquatic_plants/

EPPO. 2016. Data sheets on pests recommended for regulation/Fiches informatives sur les organismes recommandés pour réglementation: *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* Michaux. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin*, 46(1): 20–24.

Pennisetum setaceum

Fountain grass

Synonyms

Pennisetum ruppelii Steud., *Phalaris setacea*
Forssk. [*Cenchrus setaceus* (Forssk.) Morone¹]

Species ID

Kingdom: Plantae

Phylum: Tracheophyta

Class: Spermatopsida

Order: Poales

Family: Poaceae

Genus: *Pennisetum*

Species: *Pennisetum setaceum*

General description:

Perennial clump-forming grass with erect to arching culms growing over one metre in height, hence the English common name, fountain grass. It is characterised by distinctive cream, pink or purple coloured inflorescences up to 32 cm long, with a glabrous peduncle. Fruits are small, dry achenes adorned with long showy bristles. Leaves are green or brown depending on water availability and season.



Size: Stems: 20 to 130 cm high. Inflorescence: a 8-32 cm long panicle, leaves: rolled 0.1-0.3 cm wide and 30-100 cm long.

¹ According to recent molecular findings and phylogenetic relations the genera *Cenchrus* and *Pennisetum* should be united and new combinations in *Cenchrus* to be followed.

Distinctive characteristics

Densely clumped
appearance, tufted,
forming like a fountain
from the base



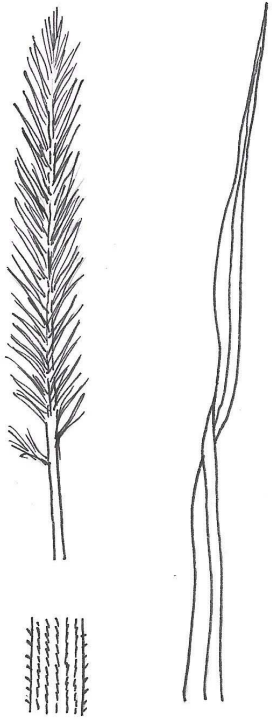
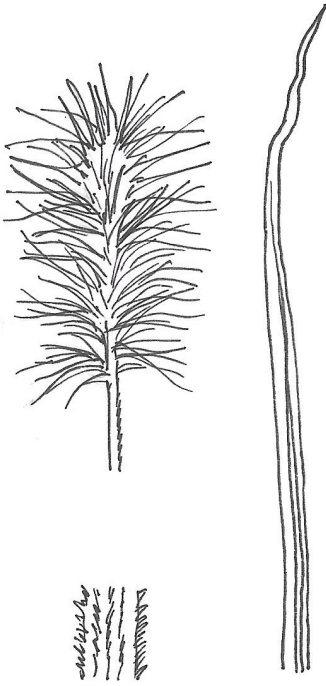
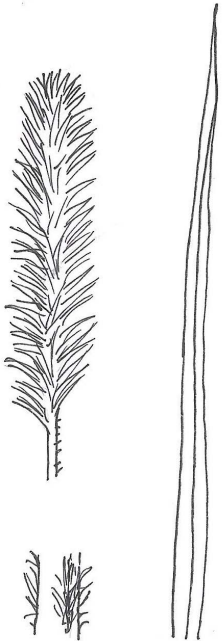
Similar species

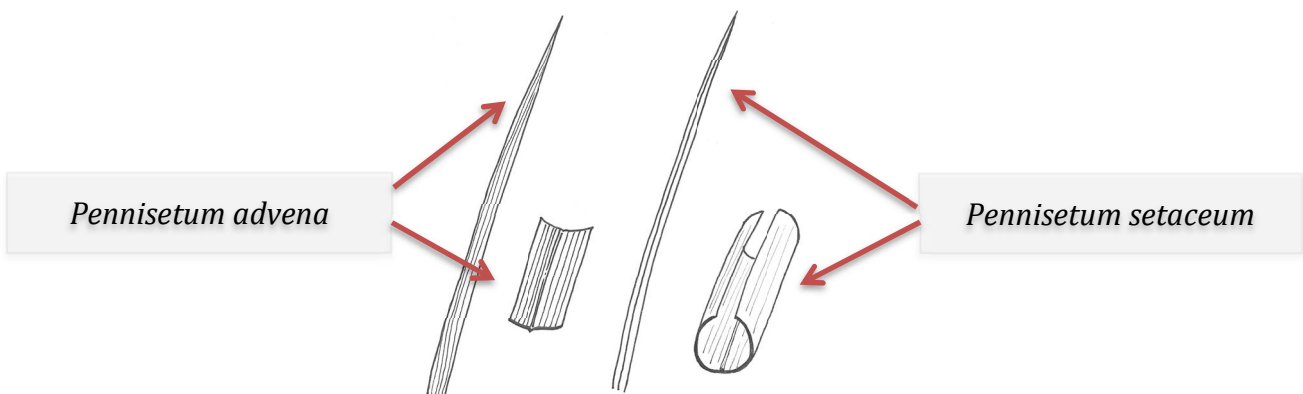
Inflorescence: an upright panicle 8-32 cm long and up to 5 cm wide, comprising grouped bristly spikelets placed on stalks. Peduncle glabrous below the panicle. Colour may vary from light green (i.e. in case of immature plants) to cream, tan or pinkish purple.

Green or brown, slender, involute leaves 1-3.7 mm wide and 30-100 cm long with a prominent central vein and edges rough to the touch.

Spikelet: about 6 mm long, with prominent bristles, in clusters of 1-3. Stipe relatively long, over 1.1 mm



<i>Pennisetum advena</i>	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
		
<p>Differs from <i>P. setaceum</i> in the leaf blade being flatter, wider, and shorter (23-52 cm X 0.6-1.1 cm; see image below); peduncle rough to the touch below the panicle.</p>	<p>Differs in smaller dimensions of the plant, peduncle hairy below the panicle, spikelets single with bristles up to 50 mm. Inflorescence with a very different appearance.</p>	<p>Differs in smaller dimensions of the plant, peduncle hairy below the panicle, bristles unequal as opposed to some bristles being distinctly longer than others in <i>P. setaceum</i>.</p>



Example of the contrast between a flattened leaf as in *P. advena* and an inrolled/ involute leaf as in *P. setaceum* (flat versus half-tube).

Remark: Complicating factors are that dozens of cultivars are in trade which differ greatly in dimensions and colour of panicle. See <https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/pennisetum/>.

Common names

BG	ФОНТАН ТРЕВА
HR	Pernata trava/ Rubrum
CS	Dochan setý
DA	Lampepudsergræs
NL	Fraai lampenpoetsgras
EN	Fountain grass
ET	Harjas hiidhirss
FI	Arabiansulkahirssi
FR	Herbe aux ecouvillons Rouge
DE	Federborstengras
EL	ΠΕΝΙΣΕΤΟ
HU	Rózsás tollborzfű

GA	-
IT	Penniseto allungato
LV	Purpurvioletā sarzāle
LT	Šeriuotoji soruolė
MT	Pjuma
PL	Rozplenica szczecinkowata
PT	Capim-do-texas
RO	No common name, unofficially known as 'Rubrum'
SK	Perovec veľkokvetý
SL	Rdečelistna ščetinasta perjanka
ES	Hierba fuente africana
SV	Fjäderborstgräs

Key references

Chemisquy, M.A., Giussani, L.M., Scataglini, M.A., Kellogg, E.A. and Morrone, O. 2010. Phylogenetic studies favour the unification of *Pennisetum*, *Cenchrus* and *Odontelytrum* (Poaceae): a combined nuclear, plastid and morphological analysis, and nomenclatural combinations in *Cenchrus*. *Annals of Botany*, 106(1): 107-130.

Veldkamp, J.F. 2014. A revision of *Cenchrus* incl. *Pennisetum* (Gramineae) in Malesia with some general nomenclatural notes. *Blumea-Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants*, 59(1): 59-75.

<https://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/pennisetum/>

Orconectes limosus

Spiny-cheek crayfish

Synonyms

Faxonius limosus

Species ID

Kingdom: Metazoa

Division: Arthropoda

Class: Malacostraca

Order: Decapoda

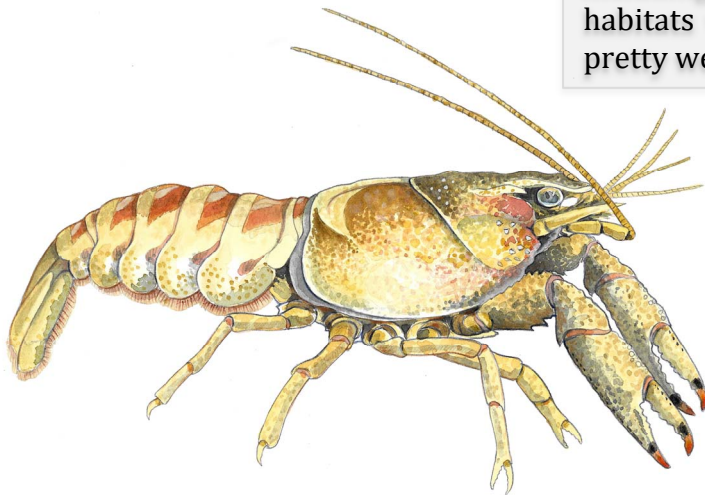
Family: Cambaridae

Genus: *Orconectes*²

Species: *Orconectes limosus*

General description:

Medium-sized crayfish, characterised by transverse reddish-brown bands across the abdominal segments and on pleura. Other distinctive features are the presence of sharp hepatic spines on the side of the carapace in front of the cervical groove (hence the English common name) and the tip of the chelae orange and black. Usually found in a wide range of freshwater environments, including temporary and polluted habitats which the species can tolerate pretty well.



Size: Total body length up to 12 cm.

Disclaimer: Species identification may be difficult for non-experts and laypeople, hence it is usually recommended to contact an expert. In general, for correct identification, the animals need to be captured because the distinctive characteristics are not always visible from a distance and may be not well developed (particularly in juveniles). In some cases, identification may require specific checks, e.g. spines or male gonopod morphology (which can require the use of microscope).

² This species underwent a reclassification in August 2017, changing the genus *Orconectes* to *Faxonius* (Crandall and De Grave 2017). Crandall, K.A. and S. De Grave. 2017. An updated classification of the freshwater crayfishes (Decapoda: Astacidea) of the world, with a complete species list. *Journal of Crustacean Biology*, 37(5):615-653. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jcobiol/rux070>.

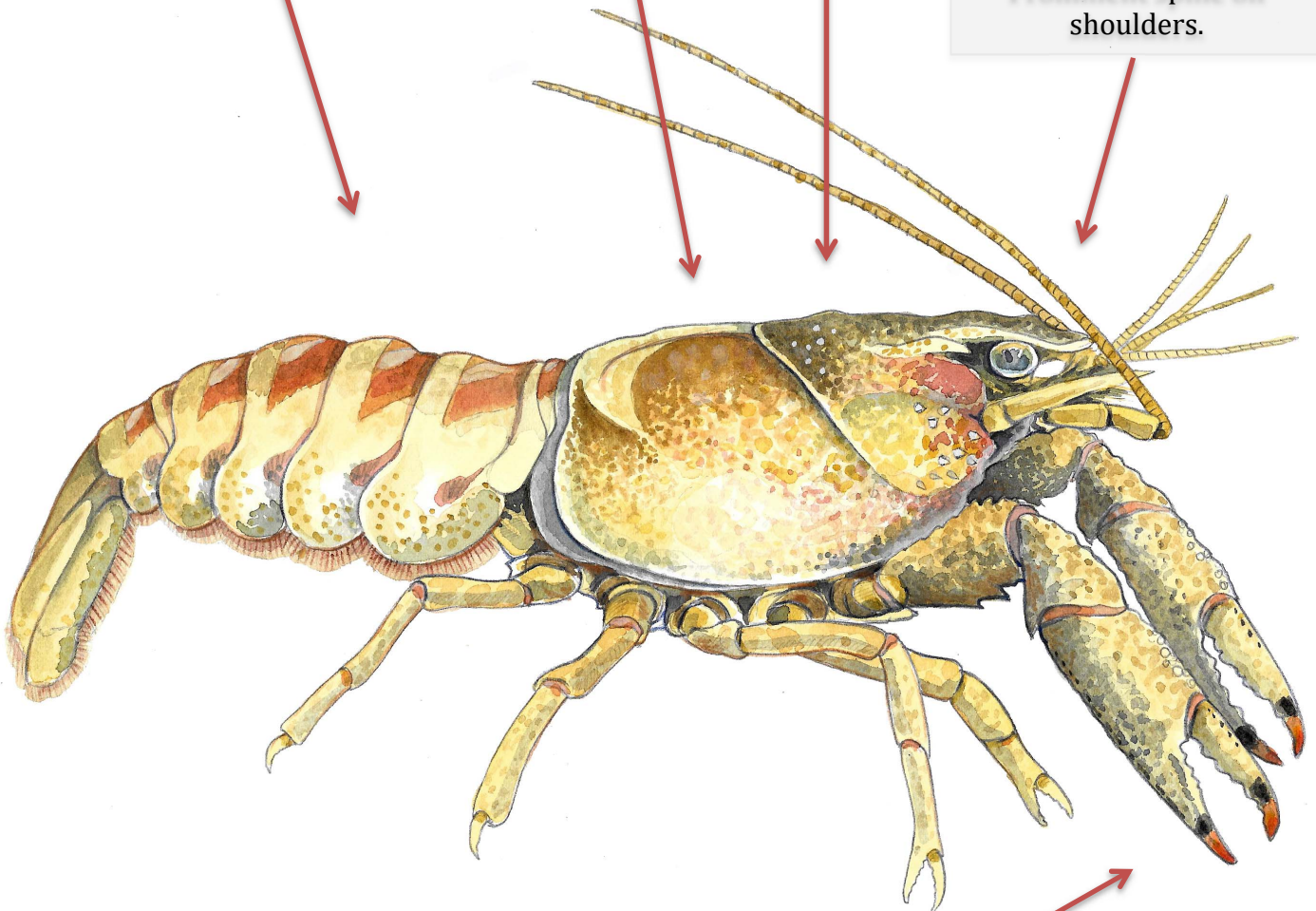
Distinctive characteristics

Carapace: colour varies from pale to olive or dark brown (sometimes bluish-brown too), with a transverse brown-red band across on both abdominal segments and pleura.

Carapace: relatively smooth, with some prominent hepatic spines on sides of anterior carapace (in front of the cervical groove and the cephalic area).

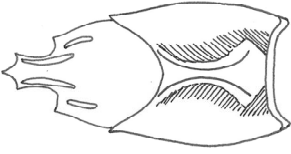
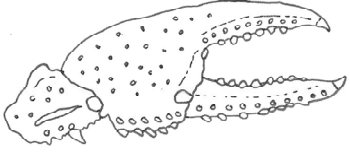
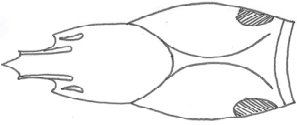
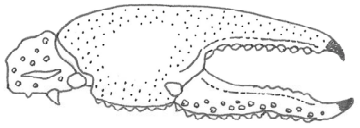
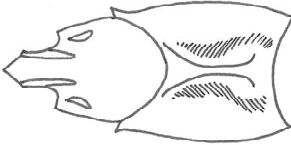

Rostrum: smooth and elongated, with nearly parallel edges, single long post-orbital ridge (with distal spine), median carina absent, and a long and sharp acumen. Prominent spine on shoulders.

Areola prominent.



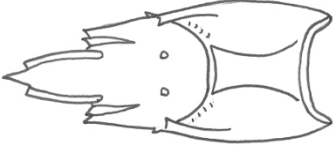

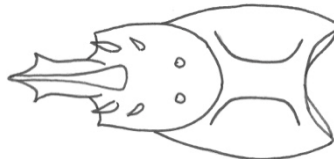
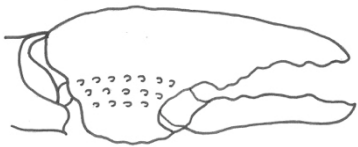
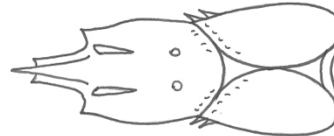

Chelae: strong and smooth, characterised by regular rows of small light-coloured tubercles along margins of hand and moveable finger, and by the tips coloured in orange followed by a black band. Ventral side with lighter colour. Lost claws can regenerate in a smaller size. Prominent spur on inner side of carpus.

Similar species

	Carapace	Chelae
<i>Orconectes virilis</i>	 <p>Rostrum without median carina. Parallel margins. Open areola.</p>	 <p>Broad and flat, with straight margin on movable finger. Rows of tubercles. May be blue in colour.</p>
<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>³	 <p>Rostrum without median carina. Open areola. Dark, rusty spots on either side of its carapace.</p>	 <p>Dark rusty spots. Tubercles not in rows. Oval gap when closed.</p>
<i>Orconectes immunis</i>	 <p>No hepatic spines on lateral margins of carapace. Typical pale bands running along dorsal surface of abdomen.</p>	 <p>Broad, flattened tuberculate chela, with straight margin of movable finger.</p>

³ Some risk of confusion may exist with *Orconectes juvenilis*, a species phenotypically similar to *Orconectes rusticus* (see this species description) recently found in France. In fact, in France, *O. juvenilis* was initially misidentified with *O. rusticus* and only the gonopod and genetic analyses led to the correct identification. Thus, in case of doubts, an expert is needed to confirm the identification.

Other species alien to Europe

	Carapace	Chelae
<i>Procambarus fallax</i> <i>f. virginalis</i>	 Open areola	 Very small, weakly granulate.
<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	 Rostrum with median carina. Large areola.	 Robust and smooth, with white turquoise patch on top of junction of fingers.
<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	 No areola.	 S-shaped, covered with small bumps.

Common names

BG	Американски шипобузест рак
HR	Bodljobradi rak
CS	Rak pruhovaný
DA	Amerikansk flodkrebs
NL	Gevlekte Amerikaanse rivierkreeft
EN	Spinycheek crayfish
ET	Ogarõskne vähk
FI	Amerikankääpiöraju
FR	Écrevisse américaine
DE	Kamberkrebs
EL	Ποταμοκαραβίδα της Αμερικής
HU	Cifrarák

GA	-
IT	Gambero americano
LV	Dzelonvaigu vēzis
LT	Rainuotasis vėžys
MT	-
PL	Rak pręgowany
PT	Lagostim-dos-canais
RO	Racul dungat
SK	Rak pruhovaný
SL	Trnavec
ES	Cangrejo de los canales
SV	Amerikansk dvärgkräfta

Key references

Pockl, M., Holdich, D. and Pennerstorder, J. 2006. Identifying native and alien crayfish species in Europe. Melk, Austria: European Project CRAYNET, Guglar Cross Media, 47.

Souty-Grosset, C., Holdich, D., Noël, O., Reynolds, J. and Haffner, P. (Eds) 2006. Atlas of crayfish in Europe. Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Sciurus carolinensis

Eastern grey squirrel, Eastern gray squirrel (in American English)

Synonyms

None

Species ID

Kingdom: Metazoa

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Mammalia

Order: Rodentia

Family: Sciuridae

Genus: *Sciurus*

Species: *Sciurus carolinensis*

General description:

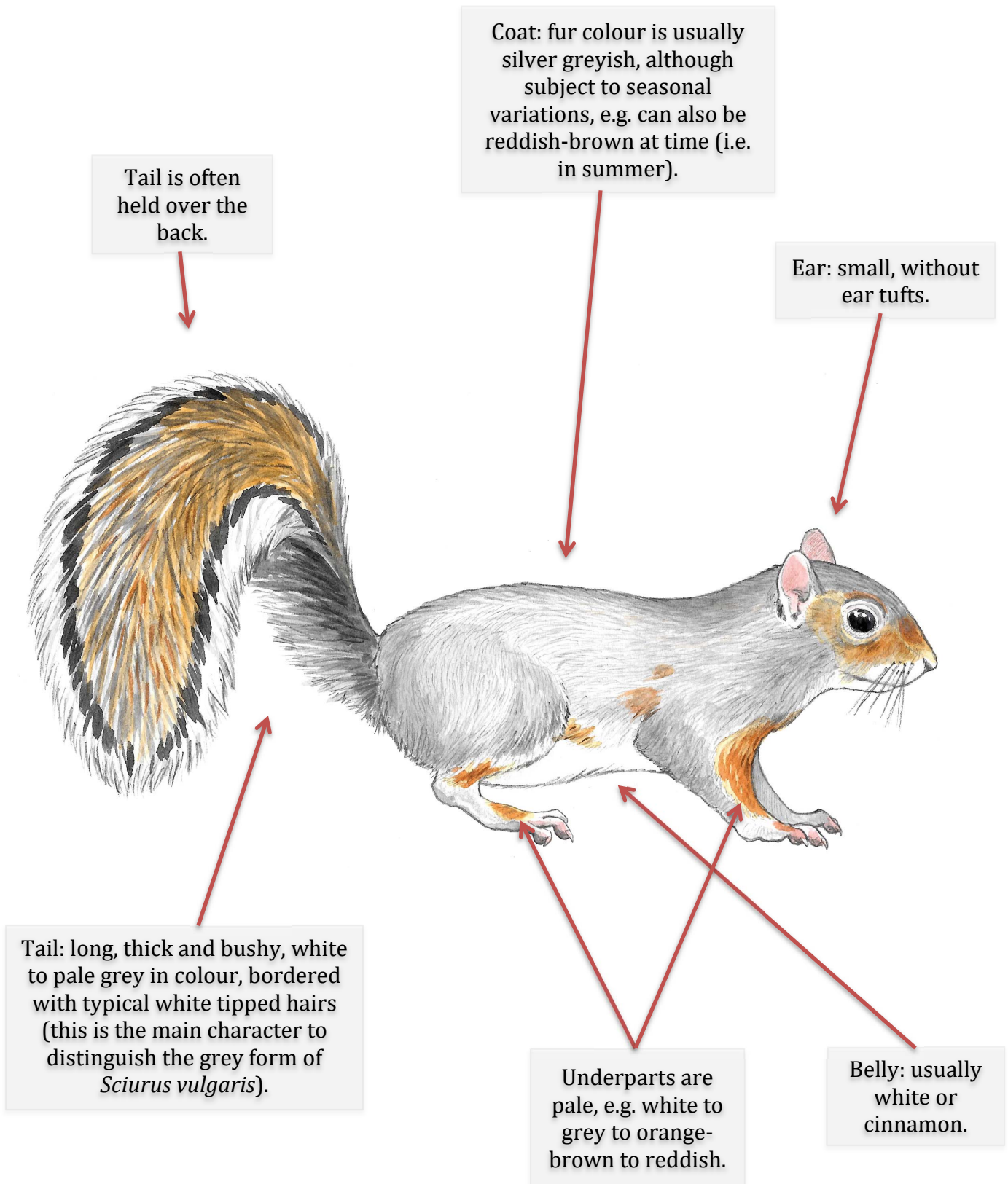
Medium-sized tree squirrel with dark to pale greyish aguti fur, at time tawny colour, in particular on the hips, feet, head and sometimes on the back (i.e. especially in summer), with white to grey underparts (but melanistic individuals that totally black in colour are also known, while albinism is rare). A main distinctive feature is represented by a white band on the borders of the fluffy tail. No sexual dimorphism in size or colouration. Geographical variation is considerable with different colour forms.



Size: Total length: 38-53 cm, tail length of 15-25 cm. Weight: 300-710 g.

Disclaimer: In general, among squirrels the same species may be characterised by a high degree of variability between populations, while different species may look extremely similar to each other. Therefore, the drawings in this document must be considered only indicative, and for the correct identification of a species the advice of expert taxonomists is required.

Distinctive characteristics

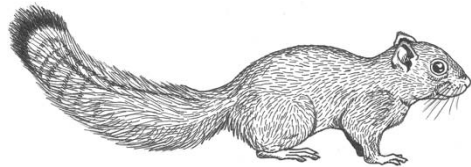



Similar species

It is difficult to distinguish *Sciurus carolinensis* from other species in the same genus; see for example, the annotated list below of some American species similar to *S. carolinensis*. However, as a remark, some of them are very unlikely to be traded because they are localized or endangered.

- ***Sciurus griseus*** (western gray squirrels) which is 50% larger, primarily silver grey with little if any brown visible in the pelage and large ears.
- ***Sciurus arizonensis*** (Arizona gray squirrel) which is also 50% larger but difficult for most to distinguish. This is a very uncommon species from small remote areas of desert mountains and would not be likely to be confused.
- ***Sciurus alleni*** (Allen's squirrel) is also a large grey squirrel restricted to small areas of Mexico.
- ***Sciurus aureogaster*** (Red-bellied squirrel but often called Mexican grey squirrel). This species is native to Guatemala e Mexico and invasive in islands off of Florida, USA. It has a grey morph that has patches of reddish on the haunches and often the underside.
- ***Sciurus niger vulpinus*** (Delmarva fox squirrel) is a protected (recently downlisted from endangered) subspecies of fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) that is a silver grey with a white underside. It is >50% larger than eastern grey squirrels.

Below, some diagnostic features are reported/illustrated for a selection of the most representative species which may be found in trade, and which are considered similar to *Sciurus carolinensis*. The list may be much longer, but squirrels with different sized and different shaped heads (e.g. pointy nose) were not considered here. NB: weight and dimension are indicative only, as they generally refer to a sample of animals and do not cover the complete possible range.

Size	Colour
<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>	
Head-body 21-23 cm, tail 22-24 cm. Weight 260- 320 g	 <p>The belly is usually grey, sometimes reddish. Tail often with a black tip. Upperparts olive-brown to reddish.</p>
<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	
Head-body 18-21 cm, tail 15-18 cm. Weight about 250 g	 <p>Dark olive brown dorsally. Ventral pelage from bluish grey to cream and orange.</p>

Callosciurus erythraeus

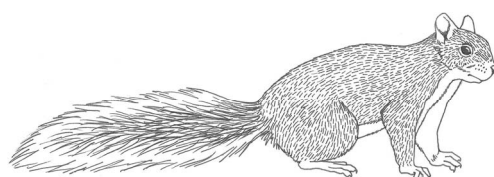
Head-body
20-26 cm, tail
16-20 cm.
Weight: 210-
435 g.



Back fur colour olive green to brown, usually presenting a yellowish or orange-red belly, and a lightly striped tail with the tip being sometimes slightly grey-whitish. Geographical variation is considerable with different colour forms.

Sciurus griseus

Head-body
27-32 cm, tail
24-31 cm.
Weight 520-
950 g



Slate to silver grey dorsum and a white venter, with white to buff eye ring. Tail long and bushy with a silver grey colour, sometimes darker at the core and a frosting of white to silver. Ears are silver grey, quite prominent without tufts (proportionally, they are large when compared to other squirrel species).

Sciurus niger (vulpinus)

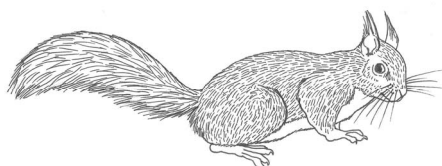
Head-body
26-37 cm, tail
20-33 cm.
Weight 507-
1361 g



Pelage of variable colour, but subspecies *S. n. vulpinus* greyish washed with orange-reddish on dorsum, sides, limbs and underside of the tail; venter white to cream. Upperside of tail is darker.

Sciurus vulgaris

Head-body
21-25 cm, tail
15-21 cm.
Weight 235-
480 g



Pelage variable from red to brown, grey or black in dorsum, sides and limbs, while venter is white to cream. Tail is often the same colour of the dorsum, often darker, or lighter in some subspecies (but white tipped hairs, typical of *S. carolinensis*, are never present in tail). Ear tufts are pronounced in winter and reduced, or even absent, in summer. Melanism is common. In southern Italy, the Calabrian black squirrel - now recognised as a separate species, *Sciurus meridionalis* - is completely black with white venter.

Common names

BG	Сива катерица
HR	Američka siva vjeverica
CS	Veverka popelavá
DA	Gråt egern
NL	Grijze eekhoorn
EN	Eastern Gray Squirrel
ET	Hallorav
FI	Harmaaorava
FR	Écureuil gris de Caroline
DE	(Chinesisches) Grauhörnchen
EL	Γκριζος σκίουρος
HU	Szürke mókus

GA	Iora glas
IT	Scoiattolo grigio americano
LV	Pelēkā vāvere
LT	Pilkoji voverė
MT	-
PL	Wiewiórka szara
PT	Esquilo-cinzento
RO	Veveriță cenușie
SK	Veverica sivá
SL	Siva veverica
ES	Ardilla de las Carolinas
SV	Gråekorre

Key references

Global Invasive Species Database. 2018. Species profile: *Sciurus carolinensis*. Downloaded from <http://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/speciesname/Sciurus+carolinensis> on 29-08-2018.

Thorington, R.W., Koprowski, J.L., Steele, M.A. and Whatton, J.F. 2012. *Squirrels of the world*. Baltimore, MD, United States: The Johns Hopkins University Press.