

Information about remote sensing for understory invasive plants and documenting the spread of weeds

Knowing the actual and potential range of an invasive plant is a valuable tool for controlling its spread in a given region and Global Positioning System technology may help provide a solution to this difficult task. Some research has been done into the application of remote sensing in studying understory invasives. Plant species such as *Clidemia hirta* but also including [*Chromolaena odorata*](#), [*Ulex europaeus*](#), *Clidemia hirta*, [*Lantana camara*](#), [*Mimosa pigra*](#), [*Psidium cattleianum*](#), [*Rubus ellipticus*](#) and [*Schinus terebinthifolius*](#) are some examples of potentially mappable plant understory species (Joshi, de Leeuwa and van Duren Undated).

One of the greatest difficulties in documenting the spread of weeds in the Hawai'ian islands is the failure of field botanists to record their observations for later analysis. Herbaria are reluctant to accumulate large numbers of specimens of new localities of weeds, however, there are perfectly good alternatives in which to record such information including newsletters of botanical, agricultural and horticultural groups (Smith Undated).