

Non-exhaustive “white list” of (a) native and (b) low-risk non-native taxa for bioenergy feedstock development in the continental U.S. from Table 2 in Quinn et al. 2014 in *BioEnergy Research* (<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs12155-014-9503-z>).¹ Inclusion of native species assumes their use only within their native range. Any genotype of a species included in this white list that is known to be invasive is not recommended for use. See paper for more information and full recommendations.

(a) Native species	Common name	(b) Non-native low risk species	Common name
<i>Agave</i> spp. ¹	agave	<i>Arachis glabrata</i>	rhizoma peanut
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	big bluestem	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	peanut
<i>Cuphea viscosissima</i>	blue waxweed	<i>Attalea speciosa</i> syn. <i>Orbignyia barbosiana</i>	babassu palm
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	sugar beets
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honey locust	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	field mustard
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> ¹	sunflower	<i>Chrysopogon zinzanioides</i> var. 'Sunshine'; syn. <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> var. 'Sunshine'	Vetiver grass
<i>Lesquerella fendleri</i>	Fendler's bladderpod	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	coconut palm
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip or yellow poplar	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	cabbage gum
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	hedge apple/ osage orange	<i>Eucalyptus dorrigoensis</i>	Dorrigo white gum
<i>Oenothera</i> spp.	evening primrose	<i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>	Dunn's white gum
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switchgrass	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>	shining gum
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	shortleaf pine	<i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>	gully gum
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	slash pine	<i>Glycine max</i>	soybean
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	longleaf pine	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	barley
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	sweet potato
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	macadamia nut

<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	cassava
<i>Populus</i> spp.	cottonwood/ poplar	<i>Miscanthus × giganteus</i> (sterile)	giant miscanthus (‘Illinois’)
<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	mesquite	<i>Paulownia elongata</i>	paulownia
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> ¹	black locust	<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado
<i>Salix</i> spp.	willow	<i>Saccharum</i> ‘L 79-1002’ hybrid*	hybrid sugarcane
<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>	jojoba	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	hardy sugarcane
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	indiangrass	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> ‘sweet’	sweet sorghum
<i>Spartina</i> spp. ¹	cordgrass	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	wheat
		<i>Zea mays</i>	corn

¹ Only recommended within native range and where not invasive (e.g., *Agave sisalana* invasive in Southeastern U.S.; *Helianthus annuus* regulated in Iowa; *Robinia pseudoacacia* regulated in Massachusetts, invasive in 12 states; some *Spartina* spp. invasive).

¹ Quinn, L.D., D.R. Gordon, A. Glaser, D. Lieurance, and S. L. Flory. 2014. Bioenergy feedstocks at low risk for invasion in the U.S.: A “white list” approach. *BioEnergy Research*. DOI 10.1007/s12155-014-9503-z.