



Top Twelve Nonnative Invasive Plants

(Using Forest Inventory and Analysis Data in Acres)

2023 Dirty Dozen List

Rank	Species	2021 Acres	2019 Acres	2017 Acres	2017 - 2021 Average Acres	Trend
1	Non-native privet	798,030	716,930	644,317	693,186	Increasing
2	Nepalese browntop	116,240	93,110	90,204	96,503	Increasing
3	Chinaberry	63,260	54,990	47,757	53,604	Increasing
4	Non-native lespedeza	52,890	47,870	35,862	42,636	Increasing
5	Chinese tallowtree	46,300	32,290	24,321	25,445	Increasing
6	Kudzu	34,120	32,850	30,961	33,593	Stable
7	Non-native olive	30,930	24,720	19,456	22,269	Increasing
8	Japanese climbing fern	27,360	20,280	19,978	19,994	Increasing
9	English Ivy	20,410	16,680	12,981	14,135	Increasing
10	Wisteria	14,160	14,000	7,874	10,592	Stable
11	Mimosa (Chinese silk tree)	12,500	10,170	11,647	12,332	Stable
12	Trifoliolate (Hardy) orange	12,390	10,000	8,600	10,330	Increasing
	Cogongrass Control Efforts * (Acres)(11/02/2023)	487	418	348		Stable

77 counties have had cogongrass detections since 2007, and to date 38 of the 77 counties have no active cogongrass. Georgia's proactive treatment program assists landowners across the state, and **88% of all known cogongrass spots in Georgia are considered inactive**. The Georgia Forestry Commission documents all known cogongrass infestations.

Invasive Species: Any plant or animal that has been introduced and aggressively competes with and displaces local native communities; normally having no native enemies to limit reproduction and spread

The Dirty Dozen List of Non-native Invasive Species is ranked by the total acres occupied according to Forest Inventory and Analysis data. Honey Suckle and Fescue are not included in this list. Credit for the data used to make this list to the US Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis Program and The Georgia Forestry Commission FIA Foresters.