



Top Twelve Nonnative Invasive Plants

(Using Forest Inventory and Analysis Data in Acres)

2021 Dirty Dozen List

Rank	Species	2019 Acres	2017 Acres	2015 Acres	2015 - 2019	
					Average Acres	Trend
1	Non-native privet	716,930	644,317	718,311	693,186	Stable
2	Nepalese browntop	93,110	90,204	106,194	96,503	Stable
3	Chinaberry	54,990	47,757	58,064	53,604	Stable
4	Non-native lespedeza	47,870	35,862	44,175	42,636	Increasing
5	Kudzu	32,850	30,961	36,968	33,593	Stable
6	Chinese tallowtree	32,290	24,321	19,724	25,445	Increasing
7	Non-native olive	24,720	19,456	22,631	22,269	Increasing
8	Japanese climbing fern	20,280	19,978	19,724	19,994	Stable
9	English Ivy	16,680	12,981	12,744	14,135	Increasing
10	Wisteria	14,000	7,874	9,902	10,592	Increasing
11	Mimosa (Chinese silk tree)	10,170	11,647	15,180	12,332	Decreasing
12	Callery Pear (Bradford Pear)	10,040	5,400	1,623	5,688	Increasing
	Cogongrass Control Efforts * (Acres)(12/31/2021)	418	348	303		Stable

72 counties have had cogongrass detections since 2007, and to date 34 of the 72 counties have no active cogongrass. Georgia's proactive treatment program assists landowners across the state, and **85% 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.