Join GA-EPPC

The Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council (GA-EPPC) is a non-profit organization under the umbrella of the Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council (SE-EPPC). The GA-EPPC is able to accomplish its goals through the efforts and support of its members. Your membership helps provide the needed resources to host meetings, workshops and print educational materials to raise awareness on critical invasive species issues. GA-EPPC needs your support and participation. For more information, visit our website at: www.gaeppc.org. Membership in GA-EPPC confers membership in SE-EPPC and includes a free subscription to Wildland Weeds magazine.

Membership Application

Name________________________________________
Address___________________________________
City______________________________ Zip___________
State ___________ Zip ______________
Business Affiliation________________________________

Check appropriate membership category

INDIVIDUAL
__ Student - $10
__ General - $20
__ Contributing - $50
__ Donor - $51-500

INSTITUTIONAL
__ General - $100
__ Contributing - $500
__ Donor - $501-$10,000
__ Patron - $10,000

Mail completed form and check (made payable to GA-EPPC) to:

Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council
Elaine Nash
3390 Hwy. 20 SE
Conyers, GA 30013-2866

The purpose of the Georgia EPPC is to focus attention on:

1. the adverse effects exotic pest plants have on the diversity of Georgia's native plants and animals;
2. the use of exotic pest plant management to prevent habitat loss;
3. the socioeconomic impacts of these plants;
4. changes in the seriousness of the different exotic pest plants over time;
5. the need to exchange information which helps land owners and managers set priorities for exotic pest plant management.
List of Non-native Invasive Plants of Georgia

Category 1 - Exotic plant that is a serious problem in Georgia natural areas by extensively invading native plant communities and displacing native species

- **Tree of heaven**  
  *Ailanthus altissima*

- **Japanese honeysuckle**  
  *Lonicera japonica*

- **Japanese climbing fern**  
  *Lygodium japonicum*

- **Alligator weed**  
  *Alternanthera philoceroides*

- **Water hyacinth**  
  *Eichhornia crassipes*

- **Chinaberry tree**  
  *Melia azedarach*

- **Nepalese browntop**  
  *Microstegium vimineum*

- **Autumn olive**  
  *Elaeagnus umbellata*

- **English ivy**  
  *Hedera helix*

- **Marsh dewflower**  
  *Murdannia keisak*

- **Chinese wisteria**  
  *Wisteria sinensis*

- **Hydrilla**  
  *Hydrilla verticillata*

- **shrubby lespedeza**  
  *Lespedeza bicolor*

- **Kudzu**  
  *Pueraria montana*

- **Multiflora rose**  
  *Rosa multiflora*
Category 1 Alert
Exotic plant that is a not yet a serious problem in Georgia natural areas, but that has significant potential to become a serious problem.

- Japanese chaff flower
  *Achyranthes japonica*
- Garlic mustard
  *Alliaria petiolata*
- Small carpgrass
  *Arthraxon hispidus*
- Oriental bittersweet
  *Celastrus orbiculatus*
- Cogongrass
  *Imperata cylindrica*
- Skunk vine
  *Paederia foetida*
- Japanese knotweed
  *Polygonum cuspidatum*
- Giant salvinia
  *Salvinia molesta*

Category 2
Exotic plant that is a moderate problem in Georgia natural areas through invading native plant communities and displacing native species, but to a lesser degree than category 1 species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardisia crenata</td>
<td>Coral ardisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamomum camphora</td>
<td>Camphortree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynodon dactylon</td>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioscorea oppositifolia</td>
<td>Chinese yam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egeria densa</td>
<td>Brazilian waterweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeagnus pungens</td>
<td>Thorny olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucaanthemum vulgare</td>
<td>Oxeye daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum japonicum</td>
<td>Japanese privet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loniceria maackii</td>
<td>Amur honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscanthus sinensis</td>
<td>Chinese silvergrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myriophyllum aquaticum</td>
<td>Parrotfeather watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandina domestica</td>
<td>Nandina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasturtium officinale</td>
<td>Watercress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum notatum</td>
<td>Bahiagrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllostachys aurea</td>
<td>Golden bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbania herbaria</td>
<td>Bigpod sesbania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbania punicea</td>
<td>Rattlebox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea japonica</td>
<td>Japanese spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarix gallica</td>
<td>French tamarisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincia major</td>
<td>Bigleaf periwinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincia minor</td>
<td>Common periwinkle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Georgia EPPC Invasive Plant List Purpose
The purpose of the Georgia EPPC Invasive Plant List is to identify and categorize plants that pose threats to natural areas in Georgia. Natural areas are those areas that are managed to conserve or restore the native plant communities. For this list, invasive plants do not include plants that are only problems in agricultural or pastoral systems. The list does not have regulatory authority; it is intended to aid in land management decisions and increase public awareness of invasive species.

Invasive Plant Definition
Invasive species is defined as any species, including its seeds, spores or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem; and whose introduction does or is likely to cause environmental harm. Political boundaries are not used when determining a species nativity. Instead a species is defined as being exotic when it is not native to a particular ecosystem, making it possible to have a species that is native to parts of Georgia, but considered invasive in others.

List Description
The invasive plant list is separated into 4 categories, with one subcategory. Species were ranked by EPPC members with input from other professionals and land managers. Detailed distribution information does not exist for many of these species, making it difficult to use demonstrable distribution data as a criterion for ranking a species. Efforts are underway to collect this distribution data and future revisions of the Georgia EPPC Invasive Species List will incorporate the data.
**Category 3**

Exotic plant that is a minor problem in Georgia natural areas, or is not yet known to be a problem in Georgia but is known to be a problem in adjacent states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternanthera sessilis</td>
<td>Sessile joyweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampeleoips brevipedunata</td>
<td>Amur peppervine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthospermum odoratum</td>
<td>Sweet vernalgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundo donax</td>
<td>Giant reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis thunbergii</td>
<td>Japanese barberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braussetia papyrifera</td>
<td>Paper mulberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardus nutans</td>
<td>Musk thistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea cyanus</td>
<td>Garden comflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis terniflora</td>
<td>Sweet autumn vinsigbower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colocasia esculenta</td>
<td>Coco yam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus varia</td>
<td>Purple crowntweth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacnis carota</td>
<td>Queen Anne’s lace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioscorea alata</td>
<td>Water yam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioscorea bulbifera</td>
<td>Air yam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eringitis currula</td>
<td>Weeping lovegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium fortunei</td>
<td>Wintertreecper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hummeralis fulva</td>
<td>Orange daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus syrius</td>
<td>Rose of Sharon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana camara</td>
<td>Lantana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledderpa thunbergii</td>
<td>Thunberg’s lespedea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligustrum lucidum</td>
<td>Glossy privet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limoniphila sessiliflora</td>
<td>Asian marshweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriopse muscari</td>
<td>Liriope, monkeygrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathyrus arundinacum</td>
<td>Tall fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laniensia fragrantissima</td>
<td>Sweet breath of spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvina bracteis</td>
<td>Leatherleaf mahonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsila minutia</td>
<td>Dwarf waterclove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melilotus alba</td>
<td>White sweetclover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melinis repens</td>
<td>Natal grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentha x piperita</td>
<td>Peppermint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morus alba</td>
<td>White mulberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa dianthera</td>
<td>Miniature beefsteakplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murraya nudiflora</td>
<td>Nakedstem dewflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myriophyllum spicatum</td>
<td>Eurasian watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peniculum repens</td>
<td>Torpedo grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum urvillei</td>
<td>Vasey’s grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phragmites australis</td>
<td>Common reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poa annua</td>
<td>Annual bluegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonum pericaria</td>
<td>Spotted lady-thumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poncea trifoliata</td>
<td>Trifoliate orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potamosgeton crispus</td>
<td>Curly pondweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus calleryana</td>
<td>Bradford pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratibiodilla exaltata</td>
<td>Itegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus diluor</td>
<td>Himalayn blackberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus ricania</td>
<td>Bagpool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum vireum</td>
<td>Tropical soda apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum halepense</td>
<td>Johnsongrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachys floridana</td>
<td>Florida hedgenertle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbeia rigidg</td>
<td>Tuberous vervain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernica ferdii</td>
<td>Tungoil tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Category 4**

Exotic plant that is naturalized in Georgia but generally does not pose a problem in Georgia natural areas or a potentially invasive plant in need of additional information to determine its true status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akebia quinata</td>
<td>Five-leaf akebia, chocolate vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium vinicale</td>
<td>Wild garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum fragrans</td>
<td>White moneywort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia vulgaris</td>
<td>Common wormwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidens bipinnata</td>
<td>Spanish needles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidens pilosa</td>
<td>Hairy beggarticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothriochloa lagaroides sp. torygana</td>
<td>Silver beardgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus japonicius</td>
<td>Japanese brome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus scaliaris</td>
<td>Rye brome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
<td>Cheatgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirsium vulgare</td>
<td>Bull thistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commelina benghalensis</td>
<td>Tropical spiderwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytisus scoparius</td>
<td>Scotchbroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngium alata</td>
<td>Winged burning bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchsia villosa</td>
<td>Hairy crabweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmiana simplex</td>
<td>Chinese parasol tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gomphrena serrata</td>
<td>Arras con todo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea umbrata</td>
<td>Chinese holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea corydorilobula corydorilobula</td>
<td>Tievine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
<td>Tall morningglory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobemontia tanumifolia</td>
<td>Smallflower morningglory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kummerowia stipulacea</td>
<td>Korean clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kummerowia striata</td>
<td>Japanese clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope spicatum</td>
<td>Creeping liriope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagas minor</td>
<td>Brittle waterwraith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ombuc micolos</td>
<td>Small broomrape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastarum quadrifarium</td>
<td>Tussock pasturam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonum acersitum</td>
<td>Oriental ladysthumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonum scabrotextus</td>
<td>Giant knotweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha asiatica</td>
<td>Scarlet firethorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus acucisima</td>
<td>Sawtooth oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa laevigata</td>
<td>Cherokee rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus phoenomolius</td>
<td>Wine raspberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setaria faberi</td>
<td>Japanese bristlegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setaria pumila</td>
<td>Yellow bristlegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>Green bristlegrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonnus arbor</td>
<td>Spiny sowthistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonnus elusaeus</td>
<td>Common sowthistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torilis arvensis</td>
<td>Spreading hedgeparsley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbascum thapsinum</td>
<td>Common mullein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena bonarietisa</td>
<td>Purpletop verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena brasiliensis</td>
<td>Brazilian vervain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena teniusa</td>
<td>Moss vervain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria floribunda</td>
<td>Japanese wisteria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Southern Flowering Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) is native to the Coastal Plain region of Georgia, but exhibits invasive behavior in the Piedmont region of Georgia.