

Key Tables from the Full Report²

Top 10 Most Widespread Invasive Alien Species Worldwide


Organism group	Taxon	Number of regions
Vascular plant	<i>Pontederia crassipes</i> (water hyacinth)	74
Vascular plant	<i>Lantana camara</i> (lantana)	69
Mammal	<i>Rattus rattus</i> (black rat)	60
Vascular plant	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (leucaena)	55
Mammal	<i>Mus musculus</i> (house mouse)	49
Mammal	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (brown rat)	48
Vascular plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i> (castor bean)	47
Vascular plant	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (tree-of-heaven)	46
Vascular plant	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (black locust)	45
Vascular plant	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Siam weed)	43


The number of regions where a species has been recorded and classified as invasive based on GRIIS (Pagad et al., 2022). Note this table only refers to the distribution of invasive alien species and not their impacts.

Main Invasive Alien Species Impacting Nature in the Terrestrial Realm











List of invasive alien species (top 10, by number of records of impacts assessed by IPBES Invasive Alien Species Report) causing the maximum impacts on nature in the terrestrial realm, by the affected unit of analysis.

Plants: 




































Invertebrates: 


























Vertebrates: 

Microorganisms: 


Units of Analysis	Taxa	Species
Temperate and boreal forests and woodlands		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (red fox)
		<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Argentine ant)
		<i>Rattus</i> spp. (rats)
		<i>Lasius neglectus</i> (invasive garden ant)
		<i>Lymantria dispar</i> (gypsy moth)
		<i>Agrilus planipennis</i> (emerald ash borer)
		<i>Castor canadensis</i> (beaver)
		<i>Mustela erminea</i> (ermine)
		<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> (grey squirrel)
		<i>Adelges piceae</i> (balsam woolly adelgid)


² These tables are extracted from the full Report (which will be available later this year) and are provided here for ease of reference.


Cultivated areas (incl. cropping, intensive livestock farming etc.)		<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (yellow crazy ant)
		<i>Bombus terrestris</i> (bumble bee)
		<i>Pheidole megacephala</i> (big-headed ant)
		<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> (Buffel grass)
		<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> (parthenium weed)
		<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i> (longhorn crazy ant)
		<i>Plagiolepis alluaudi</i> (little yellow ant)
Deserts and xeric shrublands		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (red fox)
		<i>Bromus spp.</i> (bromegrasses)
		<i>Bromus tectorum</i> (downy brome)
		<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Argentine ant)
		<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> (Buffel grass)
Tropical and subtropical dry and humid forests		<i>Capra hircus</i> (goats)
		<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (yellow crazy ant)
		<i>Boiga irregularis</i> (brown tree snake)
		<i>Pheidole megacephala</i> (big-headed ant)
		<i>Philornis downsi</i> (avian vampire fly)
		<i>Euglandina rosea</i> (rosy predator snail)
		<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (little fire ant)
		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (red fox)
		<i>Sus scrofa</i> (feral pig)
		<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> (chytrid fungus)
	Temperate grasslands	
		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (red fox)
		<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Croftonweed)
		<i>Bromus tectorum</i> (downy brome)
		<i>Panicum coloratum</i> (Klein grass)
		<i>Rosa rugosa</i> (rugosa rose)
		<i>Bos taurus</i> (cattle)
		<i>Crocidura russula</i> (greater white-toothed shrew)
		<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Argentine ant)
Mediterranean forests, woodlands and scrub		<i>Vulpes Vulpes</i> (red fox)
		<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Argentine ant)
		<i>Lasius neglectus</i> (invasive garden ant)
		<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (little fire ant)




















		<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (red gum)
		<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i> (box tree moth)
		<i>Pheidole megacephala</i> (big-headed ant)
		<i>Ceratocystis platani</i> (canker stain of plane)
		<i>Acacia saligna</i> (coojong)
		<i>Pinus radiata</i> (radiata pine)
Tropical and subtropical savannas and grasslands		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (red fox)
		<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (gum arabic tree)
		<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i> (little fire ant)
		<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (yellow crazy ant)
		<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> (dogs)
		<i>Paratrechina fulva</i> (tawny crazy ant)
		<i>Solenopsis geminata</i> (tropical fire ant)
		<i>Capra hircus</i> (goats)
		<i>Columba livia</i> (pigeons)
		<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> (smallmouth bass)
Tundra and high mountain habitats		<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> (Tasmanian blue gum)
		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (red fox)
Urban/Semi-urban		<i>Bombus terrestris</i> (bumble bee)
		<i>Pheidole megacephala</i> (big-headed ant)
		<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Argentine ant)
		<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> (parthenium weed)
		<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (yellow crazy ant)
		<i>Myrmica rubra</i> (common red ant)
		<i>Corvus splendens</i> (house crow)

Examples of Invasive Alien Species Causing Local Extinctions
in the Freshwater Realm

Plants: 











Invertebrates: 

Vertebrates: 

Unit of analysis	Taxa	Invasive alien species
Aquaculture areas		<i>Clarias gariepinus</i> (North African catfish)
Wetlands		<i>Python bivittatus</i> (Burmese python)
		<i>Sporobolus densiflorus</i> (denseflower cordgrass)
		<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i> (golden apple snail)
		<i>Raffaelea lauricola</i> (laurel wilt)
		<i>Sporobolus alterniflorus</i> (smooth cordgrass)
		<i>Typha angustifolia</i> (lesser bulrush)
		<i>Typha xglauca</i> (hybrid cattail)
		<i>Oreochromis</i> spp. (tilapia)
Inland surface waters and water bodies/freshwater		<i>Pontederia crassipes</i> (water hyacinth)
		<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (brook trout)
		<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> (zebra mussel)
		<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i> (golden apple snail)
		<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> (water lettuce)
		<i>Lates niloticus</i> (Nile perch)
		<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (Nile tilapia)
		<i>Faxonius limosus</i> (spiny-cheek crayfish)
		<i>Procambarus clarkii</i> (red swamp crayfish)
		<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i> (American signal crayfish)

Example of Invasive Alien Species Causing Local Extinctions in the Marine Realm


Plants:  Invertebrates:  Vertebrates: 


Taxa	Species
	<i>Pterois volitans</i> (red lionfish)
	<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> (killer algae)
	<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> (Mediterranean mussel)
	<i>Caulerpa cylindracea</i> (green algae)
	<i>Pyura praeputialis</i> (cunjuvoi)
	<i>Carcinus maenas</i> (European shore crab)
	<i>Halophila stipulacea</i> (halophila seagrass)
	<i>Womersleyella setacea</i> (red alga)
	<i>Carijoa riisei</i> (branched pipe coral)
	<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> (elkhorn sea moss)

Top 10 Invasive Alien Species with most Documented Negative Impacts on Nature's Contributions to People











The invasive alien species with the most documented negative impacts on nature's contributions to people. Note that this is not an indication of the global impact of these species, but of the number of cases found and analyzed in the IPBES Invasive Alien Species Report.

Plants: 

Invertebrates: 

Vertebrates: 


Microorganisms: 


a) Negative impacts on nature's contributions to people		
Species	Taxa	Nature's contributions people (number of documented impacts)
<i>Pontederia crassipes</i> (water hyacinth)		Energy (2); Food & feed (32); Freshwater quantity (19); Options (2); Physical experiences (4); Water quality (18)
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (red imported fire ant)		Biological processes (13); Energy (3); Food & feed (35); Learning (1); Materials (12); Options (4)
<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> (zebra mussel)		Energy (17); Freshwater quantity (4); Materials (13); Medicinal (2); Ocean acidification (1); Options (8); Water quality (7)
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Oriental fruit fly)		Food & feed (41)
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> (Himalayan balsam)		Biological processes (9); Freshwater quantity (4); Pollination & dispersal (5); Soils formation (22)
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (black locust)		Biological processes (13); Soils formation (27)
<i>Chilo partellus</i> (spotted stem borer)		Food & feed (37)
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i> (giant African land snail)		Food & feed (36)
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> (Japanese knotweed)		Soils formation (33)
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (common carp)		Food & feed (28)

Main Invasive Alien Species Causing Negative Impacts on Good Quality of Life











The top 10 (by number of documented impacts assessed by IPBES Invasive Alien Species Report) invasive alien species causing negative impacts on good quality of life, organized by highest frequency of documented impacts.

Plants: 

Invertebrates: 

Vertebrates: 

Microorganisms: 

Invasive alien species	Taxa	Frequency of negative impacts documented for constituents of good quality of life					
		Assets	Health	Relations	Safety	Freedom	Total reports
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i> (giant African land snail)		42	40	0	0	0	82
Dengue virus		30	38	0	0	8	76
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (red imported fire ant)		32	39	0	3	0	74
<i>Pontederia crassipes</i> (water hyacinth)		0	27	6	0	18	51
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (fall armyworm)		46	0	0	0	0	46
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Oriental fruit fly)		40	0	0	0	0	40
<i>Phenacoccus manihoti</i> (cassava mealybug)		35	0	0	0	0	35
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (sudden oak death)		32	0	0	0	0	32
<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (ash dieback)		26	0	0	0	0	26
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (common carp)		24	0	0	0	0	24