

Invasive plant species in National Parks of Vietnam

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Invasive species cause economic, or environment harm or harm to human health. Some invasive plant species have identified elsewhere in the world, yet their introduction and effect haven't documented in Vietnam yet. We did survey at 10 national parks located through-out Vietnam. Transects were set up along roads where local people usually access that were disturbed areas, and also through natural forest. The invasive species recorded base on the comprehensive list of non-indigenous species of Vietnam, and international invasive species database. Species are determined to be Invasive, Likely invasive or potentially invasive basing on adapted criteria which were described by Massachusetts Invasive Plant Advisory Group and Decision #22/2011/TT-BTNMT (Ministry of Nature Resource and Environment-Vietnam). And assessment of the risk of invasive species bases on "An invasive species assessment protocol" method. There are 22 invasive plants species were discovered at 10 nation parks of Vietnam. The risk of invasive species for each national park might be different. *Chromolaena odorata* and *Mimosa dipplotricha* are highest risk at Cat Ba National Park. However, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Mikania micrantha* Kunth., and *Mimosa dipplotricha* cause more risk at Son Tra national parks. Whilst *Mimosa pigra*, *Panicum repens*, and *Eichhornia crassipes* are significantly impact at Tram Chim National Park.

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