MN (Minor)Osteopilus septentrionalis

Date assessed	2021-03-26
Year published	2022
Eicat category	MN (Minor)
Justification for EICAT assessment	Osteopilus septentrionalis consume invertebrate and other prey (Smith 2005a, Owen 2005, Wyatt and Forys 2004, Meshaka 1994), and impact native species through competition, which affects the performance of the natives by inhibiting their growth and development as well as reducing their survivorship (Johnson 2007, Smith 2005b, Tennessen et al. 2014, 2016). They have also been shown to reduce the growth rate of snakes that eat them (Goetz et al. 2018).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Poisoning/ toxicity; Predation; Competition
Countries of most severe impact	U.S.A.
Description of impact	Poisoning/ toxicity - Osteopilus septentrionalis is toxic to native predators and predation on this invasive can result in the reduction of growth.; Predation - Osteopilus septentrionalis tadpoles are reported to reduce the survivorship of heterospecific tadpoles in shared ponds; Competition - Osteopilus septentrionalis tadpoles inhibited the growth and development of native tadpoles. Adults alter acoustic environments and impacts acoustic behaviour of native amphibian species as well as masks the calls of natives
Assessor	Sabrina Kumschick; Nitya Prakash Mohanty; Corey Thorp; Carla Wagener
Contributors	John Measey; Mohlamatsane Mokhatla; James Baxter-Gilbert; Alexander D. Rebelo; Giovanni Vimercati; Sarah J. Davies; F. André de Villiers; Khensani Nkuna
Reviewers	EICAT authority
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