

## MN (Minor) *Osteopilus septentrionalis*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-03-26
<b>Year published</b>	2022
<b>Eicat category</b>	MN (Minor)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	<i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> consume invertebrate and other prey (Smith 2005a; Owen 2005; Wyatt and Forsys 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).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Predation; Poisoning/ toxicity; Competition
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	U.S.A.
<b>Description of impact</b>	Predation - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> tadpoles are reported to reduce the survivorship of heterospecific tadpoles in shared ponds; Poisoning/ toxicity - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> is toxic to native predators and predation on this invasive can result in the reduction of growth.; Competition - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> 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
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Sabrina Kumschick; Nitya Prakash Mohanty; Corey Thorp; Carla Wagener. (2025). <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

