

MN (Minor) *Osteopilus septentrionalis*

Date assessed	2021-03-26
Year published	2022
Eicat category	MN (Minor)
Justification for EICAT assessment	<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).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Predation; Poisoning/ toxicity; Competition
Countries of most severe impact	U.S.A.
Description of impact	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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Reviewers	EICAT authority
Recommended citation	Sabrina Kumschick; Nitya Prakash Mohanty; Corey Thorp; Carla Wagener. (2024). <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> . IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT).

