

**MR (Major)** *Ambystoma tigrinum*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-10-22
<b>Year published</b>	2021
<b>Eicat category</b>	MR (Major)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	Hybridisation between <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i> and the endangered native <i>A. californiense</i> occurs naturally and frequently in the impacted region (California); hybrids have replaced the pure native species in Salinas Valley leading to introgressive hybridisation. Some evidence suggests that native <i>A. californiense</i> could potentially recover by removing <i>A. tigrinum</i> . These impacts occur in the extralimital range of <i>A. tigrinum</i> (both species are native to some parts of the United States), but their distributions did not naturally overlap.
<b>Confidence rating</b>	High
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Hybridisation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	U.S.A.
<b>Description of impact</b>	Hybridisation - hybrids between <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> and <i>A. tigrinum</i> have replaced the threatened <i>A. californiense</i> in Salinas Valley, California (USA). Predation - the presence of hybrids between <i>A. californiense</i> and <i>A. tigrinum</i> reduced survival of <i>Pseudacris regilla</i> and <i>Taricha torosa</i> in California (USA). Transmission of diseases to native species - Subspecies of <i>A. tigrinum</i> ( <i>A. tigrinum stebbinsi</i> ) is reported to be a host of highly lethal iridovirus in the native range, but no native species reported to be affected.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Sabrina Kumschick. (2025). <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

