

MR (Major) *Ambystoma tigrinum*

Date assessed	2020-10-22
Year published	2021
Eicat category	MR (Major)
Justification for EICAT assessment	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.
Confidence rating	High
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Hybridisation
Countries of most severe impact	U.S.A.
Description of impact	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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Reviewers	EICAT authority
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