

**MN (Minor)** *Discoglossus pictus*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-10-28
<b>Year published</b>	2021
<b>Eicat category</b>	MN (Minor)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	In ponds where <i>Discoglossus pictus</i> is present and there is high habitat and morphological overlap, native tadpoles consume items from a lower trophic level than before the alien species arrived. However, after several generations of coexistence native species no longer consume from a lower trophic level but use different items within the same level as <i>D. pictus</i> . Thus, the presence of <i>D. pictus</i> has not shown to cause population decline of native species in shared ponds but may temporarily limit performance of native individuals.
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Competition; Predation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Spain
<b>Description of impact</b>	Competition: where resources are limited, <i>D. pictus</i> forces native tadpoles to feed on low-quality resources. <i>D. pictus</i> has high habitat and morphological overlap with other anuran species in the invaded ranges. Predation: tadpoles of <i>D. pictus</i> preys on clutches of other species in the native range, such as <i>Hyla intermedia</i> , and in the alien range it preys on various insects.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Carla Wagener; Alexander D. Rebelo; Sabrina Kumschick. (2026). <i>Discoglossus pictus</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

