

## MR (Major) *Acacia decurrens*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-09-27
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MR (Major)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	It was noted that <i>Acacia decurrens</i> Willd. invaded the park and threatened the cork oak ecosystem (Beddiar et al., 2012). Results showed the negative effect of acacia on cork oak growth, its mycorrhizal status as well as on the morphotypic diversity of its ectomycorrhizae. The plant and fungal biodiversity decreased significantly in the sites invaded by this acacia species. <i>A. decurrens</i> homogenized invaded areas and was found to have the ability to inhibit and compete with native species (Afrianto et al., 2010).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Chemical impact on ecosystems
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Algeria
<b>Description of impact</b>	Only one major and one moderate impact. 3 DD impacts mainly because soil properties impacted but no measure on how it affects native species. <i>Acacia decurrens</i> competes with native species. Structurally impacts environment through homogenisation. Chemical impact leads to decreased plant and fungal biodiversity.
<b>Assessor</b>	Cally Jansen
<b>Contributors</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Cally Jansen. (2025). <i>Acacia decurrens</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

