

## MR (Major) *Acacia dealbata*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-09-27
<b>Year published</b>	2022
<b>Eicat category</b>	MR (Major)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> caused a decline in native species diversity, richness and plant cover, as well as changed soil composition (Lazzaro et al., 2014, Kamutando et al., 2019, Lorenzo et al., 2012, Vundla, 2018, da Silva et al., 2019, Souza-Alonso et al., 2015, Fuentes-Ramírez et al., 2010, Ahmad et al., 2003). Allelochemicals released led to reduction in bacterial richness and diversity (Lorenzo et al., 2013), and fungal richness and diversity was reduced (Lorenzo et al., 2010). Insect abundance and species richness declined in invaded areas (Rodríguez et al., 2020, Coetzee et al., 2007), as well as bird diversity (da Silva et al., 2019).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Chemical impact on ecosystem; Competition; Physical Impact on ecosystem; Indirect impacts through interactions with other species; Structural Impact on ecosystem; Chemical impact on ecosystems; Poisoning/ toxicity
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	South Africa; Chile; Italy; NW Iberian Peninsula; Portugal; Spain
<b>Description of impact</b>	Impact categories ranged from minimal concern to major. <i>A. dealbata</i> often changed chemical properties of soil or had poisoning/toxic impact on invaded environment. <i>A. dealbata</i> also had indirect impacts on groups such as pollinators, plants and herbivores. <i>A. dealbata</i> changed physical and structural properties of the environments it invaded. Competition also common as <i>A. dealbata</i> competes for resources with native species.
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<b>Contributors</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Cally Jansen. (2025). <i>Acacia dealbata</i> . <a href="https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=696">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

