

GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

EICAT profile: Acacia dealbata

MR (Major)Acacia dealbata

Date assessed 2020-09-27 Year published 2022 MR (Major) **Eicat category Justification for EICAT** assessment Acacia dealbata 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). **Confidence rating** Mechanism(s) of Competition; Chemical impact on ecosystem; Physical Impact on ecosystem; Indirect impacts through interactions with other species; Structural Impact on ecosystem; Chemical impact on ecosystems; maximum impact Poisoning/toxicity **Countries of most severe** Chile; Italy; NW Iberian Peninsula; Portugal; Spain; South Africa impact Impact categories ranged from minimal concern to major. A. dealbata often changed chemical **Description of impact** properties of soil or had poisoning/toxic impact on invaded environment. A. dealbata also had indirect impacts impacts on groups such as pollinators, plants and herbivores. A. dealbata changed physical and structural properties of the environments it invaded. Competition also common as A. dealbata competes for resources with native species. Assessor Cally Jansen **Contributors Reviewers** EICAT authority Recommended citation Cally Jansen. (2025). Acacia dealbata . IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT).

