MO (Moderate)Lithobates catesbeianus

Date assessed	2020-09-01
Year published	2022
Eicat category	MO (Moderate)
Justification for EICAT assessment	Several studies has shown that the presence of Lithobates catesbeiana tadpoles replaced or reduced the abundance of local tadpoles through competition (Kupferberg,1997, Laufer et al. 2008, Gobel et al. 2019). The presence of Lithobates catesbeiana was also shown to reduce the developmental stage and size and ultimately fitness of local tadpoles (Hale et al. 2017). The presence of L. catesbeiana adults and tadpoles had a significant impact on the rowth, development, and survivorship of R. aurora (D'Amore et al. 2009). Evidence was found that all stages (Tadpoles, postmetamorphs, juveniles and adults) of L. catesbeiana preyed on local ampihibians (Hossack et al. 2017) and the presence of adult L. catesbeiana resulted in a significant decrease of local frog abundance (Liu et al. 2015).
Confidence rating	Medium
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Predation; Competition
Countries of most severe impact	U.S.A.; China; Uruguay
Description of impact	Predation - All developmental stages was shown to prey on the native fauna which lead to a reduction in the abundance of native fauna; Competition - L. catesbeiana tadpoles has a significant negative affect on the size, developmental stage and biomass of native frogs. In certain areas the L. catesbeiana tadpoles replaced all the native tadpoles
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Reviewers	EICAT authority
Recommended citation	Nitya Prakash Mohanty; Carla Wagener; F. André de Villiers. (2026). *Lithobates catesbeianus* . IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT).