

MN (Minor) *Osteopilus septentrionalis*

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| Date assessed | 2021-03-26 |
| Year published | 2022 |
| Eicat category | MN (Minor) |
| Justification for EICAT assessment | <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> consume invertebrate and other prey (Smith 2005a; Owen 2005; Wyatt and Forsys 2004; Meshaka 1994), and impact native species through competition, which affects the performance of the natives by inhibiting their growth and development as well as reducing their survivorship (Johnson 2007; Smith 2005b; Tennessen et al. 2014; 2016). They have also been shown to reduce the growth rate of snakes that eat them (Goetz et al. 2018). |
| Confidence rating | Low |
| Mechanism(s) of maximum impact | Predation; Poisoning/ toxicity; Competition |
| Countries of most severe impact | U.S.A. |
| Description of impact | Predation - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> tadpoles are reported to reduce the survivorship of heterospecific tadpoles in shared ponds; Poisoning/ toxicity - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> is toxic to native predators and predation on this invasive can result in the reduction of growth.; Competition - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> tadpoles inhibited the growth and development of native tadpoles. Adults alter acoustic environments and impacts acoustic behaviour of native amphibian species as well as masks the calls of natives |
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| Reviewers | EICAT authority |
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