

**MN (Minor)** *Osteopilus septentrionalis*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-03-26
<b>Year published</b>	2022
<b>Eicat category</b>	MN (Minor)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	<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).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Poisoning/ toxicity; Predation; Competition
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	U.S.A.
<b>Description of impact</b>	Poisoning/ toxicity - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> is toxic to native predators and predation on this invasive can result in the reduction of growth.; Predation - <i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i> tadpoles are reported to reduce the survivorship of heterospecific tadpoles in shared ponds; 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
<b>Assessor</b>	Sabrina Kumschick; Nitya Prakash Mohanty; Corey Thorp; Carla Wagener
<b>Contributors</b>	John Measey; Mohlamatsane Mokhatla; James Baxter-Gilbert; Alexander D. Rebelo; Giovanni Vimercati; Sarah J. Davies; F. André de Villiers; Khensani Nkuna
<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
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