

**MR (Major)** *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-11-06
<b>Year published</b>	2021
<b>Eicat category</b>	MR (Major)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	Populations of <i>Ingerophrynus biporcatus</i> have been displaced and potentially eliminated in certain areas by <i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i> in Bali (Church 1960).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Competition
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Indonesia
<b>Description of impact</b>	Competition - <i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i> displaced the native <i>Ingerophrynus biporcatus</i> in Bali, Indonesia through competition for habitat. Poisoning/toxicity - Due to its toxicity, the presence of <i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i> in Timor-Leste has been associated with the decline of native <i>Trimesurus insularis</i> , <i>Varanus glauerti</i> as well as native quail species.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Carla Wagener; Giovanni Vimercati; Sabrina Kumschick. (2026). <i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

