

MR (Major) *Faxonius limosus*

Date assessed	2020-08-12
Year published	2020
Eicat category	MR (Major)
Justification for EICAT assessment	In Romania, Poland and Croatia, <i>F. limosus</i> was reported to displace native European crayfish species (<i>Pontastacus leptodactylus</i> , <i>Astacus astacus</i> and <i>P. leptodactylus</i> respectively) that led to their disappearance at multiple sites, hence, MR is assigned. Moreover, in the Czech Republic, outbreaks caused by crayfish plague pathogen, <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> strain transmitted by <i>F. limosus</i> led to local extinction of populations of three native crayfish species, <i>A. astacus</i> , <i>Austropotamobius torrentium</i> and <i>Pontastacus leptodactylus</i> . Transmission of <i>A. astaci</i> by <i>F. limosus</i> was also reported to be responsible for local extinction of <i>A. torrentium</i> and <i>A. pallipes</i> populations in Italy. Since the changes are reversible after removal of <i>F. limosus</i> from the invaded sites, the MR category was assigned.
Confidence rating	High
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Competition; Transmission of disease; Transmission of disease
Countries of most severe impact	Romania; Croatia; Poland; Italy; Czech Republic
Description of impact	<i>F. limosus</i> is of concern due to a) its competition with native crayfish species that may lead to disappearance of native crayfish species at invaded sites, b) transmission of the crayfish plague pathogen <i>A. astaci</i> that often leads to crayfish plague outbreaks in populations of infected European crayfish species (and other crayfish species that do not originate from North America), c) potential transmission of fish louse to fish species, and d) predation on benthic macro-invertebrates.
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Contributors	
Reviewers	Ana Nunes
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