

**MR (Major)** *Acacia auriculiformis*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2022-05-01
<b>Year published</b>	2022
<b>Eicat category</b>	MR (Major)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	Species richness in <i>A. auriculiformis</i> sites was lower than in natural forests for plants (Bhuiyan et al., 2019) and birds (Hernandes, Volpato & Venancio Martins, 2013).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Competition; Indirect impacts through interactions with other species
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Bangladesh; Brazil
<b>Description of impact</b>	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> was found to reduce species richness compared to natural (even degraded) forests, thus, indicating that <i>A. auriculiformis</i> outcompetes native species.; <i>A. auriculiformis</i> indirectly affects the number of bird species in <i>Acacia</i> plantations, with twice as many species found in natural forests.
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<b>Contributors</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Sabrina Kumschick. (2026). <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

