

MR (Major) *Acacia dealbata*

Date assessed	2020-09-27
Year published	2022
Eicat category	MR (Major)
Justification for EICAT assessment	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> caused a decline in native species diversity, richness and plant cover, as well as changed soil composition (Lazzaro et al., 2014, Kamutando et al., 2019, Lorenzo et al., 2012, Vundla, 2018, da Silva et al., 2019, Souza-Alonso et al., 2015, Fuentes-Ramírez et al., 2010, Ahmad et al., 2003). Allelochemicals released led to reduction in bacterial richness and diversity (Lorenzo et al., 2013), and fungal richness and diversity was reduced (Lorenzo et al., 2010). Insect abundance and species richness declined in invaded areas (Rodríguez et al., 2020, Coetzee et al., 2007), as well as bird diversity (da Silva et al., 2019).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Chemical impact on ecosystem; Competition; Physical Impact on ecosystem; Indirect impacts through interactions with other species; Structural Impact on ecosystem; Chemical impact on ecosystems; Poisoning/ toxicity
Countries of most severe impact	South Africa; Chile; Italy; NW Iberian Peninsula; Portugal; Spain
Description of impact	Impact categories ranged from minimal concern to major. <i>A. dealbata</i> often changed chemical properties of soil or had poisoning/toxic impact on invaded environment. <i>A. dealbata</i> also had indirect impacts on groups such as pollinators, plants and herbivores. <i>A. dealbata</i> changed physical and structural properties of the environments it invaded. Competition also common as <i>A. dealbata</i> competes for resources with native species.
Assessor	Cally Jansen
Contributors	
Reviewers	EICAT authority
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