GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

EICAT profile: ***Acacia dealbata***

MR (Major)Acacia dealbata

Date assessed	2020-09-27
Year published	2022
Eicat category	MR (Major)
Justification for EICAT assessment	Acacia dealbata 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	Competition; Chemical impact on ecosystem; 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	Chile; Italy; NW Iberian Peninsula; Portugal; Spain; South Africa
Description of impact	Impact categories ranged from minimal concern to major. A. dealbata often changed chemical properties of soil or had poisoning/toxic impact on invaded environment. A. dealbata also had indirect impacts impacts on groups such as pollinators, plants and herbivores. A. dealbata changed physical and structural properties of the environments it invaded. Competition also common as A. dealbata competes for resources with native species.
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Reviewers	EICAT authority
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