

MO (Moderate) *Lithobates catesbeianus*

Date assessed	2020-09-01
Year published	2022
Eicat category	MO (Moderate)
Justification for EICAT assessment	Several studies has shown that the presence of <i>Lithobates catesbeiana</i> tadpoles replaced or reduced the abundance of local tadpoles through competition (Kupferberg, 1997, Laufer et al. 2008, Gobel et al. 2019). The presence of <i>Lithobates catesbeiana</i> was also shown to reduce the developmental stage and size and ultimately fitness of local tadpoles (Hale et al. 2017). The presence of <i>L. catesbeiana</i> adults and tadpoles had a significant impact on the rowth, development, and survivorship of <i>R. aurora</i> (D'Amore et al. 2009). Evidence was found that all stages (Tadpoles, postmetamorphs, juveniles and adults) of <i>L. catesbeiana</i> preyed on local amphiibians (Hossack et al. 2017) and the presence of adult <i>L. catesbeiana</i> resulted in a significant decrease of local frog abundance (Liu et al. 2015).
Confidence rating	Medium
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Predation; Competition
Countries of most severe impact	U.S.A.; China; Uruguay
Description of impact	Predation - All developmental stages was shown to prey on the native fauna which lead to a reduction in the abundance of native fauna; Competition - <i>L. catesbeiana</i> tadpoles has a significant negative affect on the size, developmental stage and biomass of native frogs. In certain areas the <i>L. catesbeiana</i> tadpoles replaced all the native tadpoles
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Reviewers	EICAT authority
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