

**MO (Moderate)** *Eleutherodactylus coqui*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-09-01
<b>Year published</b>	2021
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	<i>E. coqui</i> reduced aerial, herbivorous, and leaf litter invertebrates at one study site in Hawaii (Sin et al. 2008, Choi & Beard 2012). Some of these invertebrates are endemic.
<b>Confidence rating</b>	High
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Predation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	U.S.A.
<b>Description of impact</b>	Predation- <i>E. coqui</i> is an insectivore with the potential to reduce endemic invertebrates populations. However, it is not clearly known which endemic invertebrates are threatened by <i>E. coqui</i> through predation. Competition- <i>E.coqui</i> has the potential to reduce available prey for bats and birds where their habitats overlap. Chemical impact on ecosystem- the presence of <i>E. coqui</i> increases rates of litter decomposition and nutrient cycling due to increased excretory nutrient fluxes into the litter pool; it also appears to lead to elevated production of new leaves (growth) in a significant non-native tree species.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Sarah J. Davies; John Measey; Carla Wagener. (2024). <i>Eleutherodactylus coqui</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

