

**MO (Moderate)** *Leiothrix lutea*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-10-19
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	The density fluctuations of species possibly competing with the Redbilled Leiothrix were studied on Mt. Karimata, western Japan. The density of two of the three possible competitors of the Red-billed Leiothrix were stable or fluctuated but the density of the Japanese Bush Warbler indicated a significant decreasing tendency. The decline of the Japanese Bush Warbler might be due to the interspecific competition with the Red-billed Leiothrix or to indirect effects from predators (Shigeo 2006).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Competition
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Japan
<b>Description of impact</b>	The Red-billed Leiothrix feeds on native plant, insect and other arthropod species. It is a host of a disease which has also been detected in native taxa. It competes with native birds, this might be a reason for the decline of the Japanese Bush Warbler.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2024). <i>Leiothrix lutea</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

