

**MN (Minor)** *Acridotheres burmannicus*

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| <b>Date assessed</b>                      | 2021-10-18   |
| <b>Year published</b>                     | 2022   |
| <b>Eicat category</b>                     | MN (Minor)   |
| <b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b> | In Israel, the Burmese myna aggressively competes with Syrian woodpeckers and Eurasian scops owls for nest cavities, and has been observed replacing these native species from nest cavities. However, there is no evidence to demonstrate that this has caused declining populations of the native species (Orchan et al., 2013). |
| <b>Confidence rating</b>                  | Low  |
| <b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>     | Competition  |
| <b>Countries of most severe impact</b>    | Israel   |
| <b>Description of impact</b>              | The Burmese myna competes with the Syrian woodpecker and Eurasian scops owl in Israel.   |
| <b>Assessor</b>                           | Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert  |
| <b>Contributors</b>                       |  |
| <b>Reviewers</b>                          | EICAT authority  |
| <b>Recommended citation</b>               | Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2025). <i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .   |

