

MO (Moderate) *Platycercus elegans*

Date assessed	2021-09-17
Year published	2023
Eicat category	MO (Moderate)
Justification for EICAT assessment	Shortage of hollows caused by extensive clearance for agriculture, felling of large trees and competition with Crimson Rosellas, Common Starlings (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>) and House Rats (<i>Rattus rattus</i>) is the cause for the decline of the Norfolk Island Boobook (<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>). The population of Norfolk Parakeets (<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>) increased after improved control of exotic predators (rodents, cats) and competitors (mainly Crimson Rosellas) and the provision and maintenance of predator-safe nesting sites. The adult wild population of the Norfolk Parakeets is now estimated to be 350–400 birds, after suffering from a population decline in 2013 (Garnett et al. 2011, Barnes 2017, Sperring et al. 2021).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Competition
Countries of most severe impact	Australia
Description of impact	Competition with the Crimson Rosella caused the decline of the Norfolk Island Boobook and Norfolk Parakeet on Norfolk Island.
Assessor	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert
Contributors	
Reviewers	EICAT authority
Recommended citation	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2025). <i>Platycercus elegans</i> . IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) .

