

**MO (Moderate)** *Platycercus elegans*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-09-17
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	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).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Competition
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Australia
<b>Description of impact</b>	Competition with the Crimson Rosella caused the decline of the Norfolk Island Boobook and Norfolk Parakeet on Norfolk Island.
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<b>Contributors</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2026). <i>Platycercus elegans</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

