

**MO (Moderate)** *Turdus philomelos*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-10-21
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	Predation by the Song Thrush caused the decline of the Lord Howe Flax Snail ( <i>Placostylus bivaricosus</i> ) and other snail species ( <i>Placostylus</i> and <i>Paryphanta</i> ). However, other causes for the decline are habitat destruction, habitat modification, predation by other introduced species and collection of live animals for their shells by humans may also once have had an effect (Parrish et al., 1995, Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 1999).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Predation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	New Zealand; Australia
<b>Description of impact</b>	The Song Thrush preys on native insect, earthworm and snail species, causing the decline of some of these snail species.
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<b>Contributors</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2026). <i>Turdus philomelos</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

