

**MR (Major)** *Passer domesticus*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-09-14
<b>Year published</b>	2022
<b>Eicat category</b>	MR (Major)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	Invasion by House Sparrows ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> ) in Mexico has heavily-dominated avian communities with low species richness, while non-invaded areas exhibit highly-even and species-rich bird communities. Species turnover analysis indicates that the decrease in the number of bird species in House Sparrow invaded areas is caused by species loss, rather than a shift in species composition. There is no evidence that competition with House Sparrows caused a global extinction of one of these native species. (MacGregor-Fors et al. 2010, Johnson and Violett 2012).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Competition
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Mexico
<b>Description of impact</b>	The House Sparrow competes with native bird species which caused a local extinction in Mexico. It has been accused of killing birds, causing the decline of the Eastern Bluebird in Bermuda and other native birds in the U.S.A. It also feeds on native invertebrates and plants.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2026). <i>Passer domesticus</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

