MO (Moderate) *Eleutherodactylus coqui*

| **Date assessed** | 2020-09-01 |
| **Year published** | 2021 |
| **Eicat category** | MO (Moderate) |
| **Justification for EICAT assessment** | *E. coqui* reduced aerial, herbivorous, and leaf litter invertebrates at one study site in Hawaii (Sin et al. 2008, Choi & Beard 2012). Some of these invertebrates are endemic. |
| **Confidence rating** | High |
| **Mechanism(s) of maximum impact** | Predation |
| **Countries of most severe impact** | U.S.A. |
| **Description of impact** | Predation- *E. coqui* is an insectivore with the potential to reduce endemic invertebrates populations. However, it is not clearly known which endemic invertebrates are threatened by *E. coqui* through predation. Competition- *E. coqui* has the potential to reduce available prey for bats and birds where their habitats overlap. Chemical impact on ecosystem- the presence of *E. coqui* increases rates of litter decomposition and nutrient cycling due to increased excretory nutrient fluxes into the litter pool; it also appears to lead to elevated production of new leaves (growth) in a significant non-native tree species. |
| **Assessor** | Carla Wagener; John Measey; Sarah J. Davies |
| **Contributors** | Khensani Nkuna; Nitya Prakash Mohanty; Giovanni Vimercati; Corey Thorp; James Baxter-Gilbert; Mohlamatsane Mohaila; F. Andre de Villiers; Alexander D. Rebelo; Sabrina Kumschick |
| **Reviewers** | EICAT authority |
| **Recommended citation** | Carla Wagener; John Measey; Sarah J. Davies. (2023). *Eleutherodactylus coqui*. IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT). |

Impact categories:
- **Massive (MV)**
- **Major (MR)**
- **Moderate (MO)**
- **Minor (MN)**
- **Minimal Concern (MC)**
- **Data Deficient (DD)**
- **No Alien Populations (NA)**
- **Not Evaluated (NE)**

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