**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.  
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