

MO (Moderate) *Acridotheres tristis*

Date assessed	2021-09-28
Year published	2023
Eicat category	MO (Moderate)
Justification for EICAT assessment	The Common myna competes with native birds for resources including food and nest cavities, leading to a decline in the population of these native bird species (Komdeur 2008; Grarock et al. 2012; Grarock et al. 2013, Grarock et al. 2014; Tindall et al. 2007). The Common myna preys on the eggs and chicks of native birds, and occasionally also attacks and kills adult native birds, leading to a decline in the population of these native bird species (Hughes et al. 2017; Hughes et al. 2019; Tindall et al. 2007; Hughes et al. 2008; Heptonstall 2010, Blanvillain et al. 2002; Byrd 1983; Burns 2013; CABI 2009; BirdLife International 2020; Burt et al. 2016).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Predation; Competition
Countries of most severe impact	Republic of Seychelles; Australia; New Zealand; United Kingdom (sovereign state); U.S.A.; French Republic (sovereign state); Cook Islands
Description of impact	The Common myna preys on and competes with native bird species, leading to a decline of these species. It also consumes native invertebrate, lizard and plant species.
Assessor	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert
Contributors	
Reviewers	EICAT authority
Recommended citation	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2025). <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> . IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) .

