

**MO (Moderate)** *Eleutherodactylus coqui*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-09-01
<b>Year published</b>	2021
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	<i>E. coqui</i> 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.
<b>Confidence rating</b>	High
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Predation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	U.S.A.
<b>Description of impact</b>	<p>Predation: <i>E. coqui</i> is an insectivore with the potential to reduce endemic invertebrates populations. However, it is not clearly known which endemic invertebrates are threatened by <i>E. coqui</i> through predation.</p> <p>Competition: <i>E. coqui</i> has the potential to reduce available prey for bats and birds where their habitats overlap.</p> <p>Chemical impact on ecosystem: the presence of <i>E. coqui</i> 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.</p>
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Sarah J. Davies; John Measey; Carla Wagener. (2026). <i>Eleutherodactylus coqui</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

