Eleutherodactylus coqui

**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.

**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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**Reviewers**

EICAT authority

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