MO (Moderate)Corvus splendens

Date assessed	2021-09-10
Year published	2023
Eicat category	MO (Moderate)
Justification for EICAT assessment	The House Crow has been attributed to the decline of bird species in Mombasa due to nest raiding. The Spotted Morning Thrush (Cichladusa guttata) and the Black-backed Puffback (Dryoscopus cubla) were once frequent in the gardens on Mombasa Island, but declined drastically as the population of House Crows increased. The Spotted Morning Thrush and Black-backed Puffback have declined, although no specific instances of predation have been reported and the decline of the African Palm-swift (Cypsiurus parvus) from an area south of Mombasa has been attributed to this cause. House Crows were observed eating the eggs of terns on Kharku Island. Surveys indicated that 5 pairs of Swift Tern (Sterna bergii), 600 pairs of Lesser Crested Tern (Sterna bengalensis), 2,500 pairs of White-cheeked Tern (Sterna repressa) and 250-300 pairs of Bridled Tern (Sterna anaethetus) were frequenting the island, but these species have not bred during 2006-2010 (Ryall, 1992, Erftemeije and Seys, 1995, Behrouzi-Rad, 2010).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Predation
Countries of most severe impact	Kenya; Islamic Republic of Iran
Description of impact	The House Crow has been attributed to the decline of the African Palm-swift and other native bird species in Mombasa, Kenya and tern species in Iran due to nest raiding. It preys on eggs and chicks and compete with native bird species.
Assessor	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert
Contributors	
Reviewers	EICAT authority
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