

**MO (Moderate)** *Corvus splendens*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-09-10
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	The House Crow has been attributed to the decline of bird species in Mombasa due to nest raiding. The Spotted Morning Thrush ( <i>Cichladusa guttata</i> ) and the Black-backed Puffback ( <i>Dryoscopus cubla</i> ) 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 ( <i>Cypsiurus parvus</i> ) 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 ( <i>Sterna bergii</i> ), 600 pairs of Lesser Crested Tern ( <i>Sterna bengalensis</i> ), 2,500 pairs of White-cheeked Tern ( <i>Sterna repressa</i> ) and 250-300 pairs of Bridled Tern ( <i>Sterna anaethetus</i> ) were frequenting the island, but these species have not bred during 2006-2010 (Ryall, 1992, Erftemeije and Seys, 1995, Behrouzi-Rad, 2010).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Predation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Kenya; Islamic Republic of Iran
<b>Description of impact</b>	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.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2026). <i>Corvus splendens</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

