MO (Moderate)Pavo cristatus

Date assessed	2021-09-27
Year published	2023
Eicat category	MO (Moderate)
Justification for EICAT assessment	The Indian Peafowl in the Ryukyu Islands modified the vegetation and caused a decrease in some prey animals, which may have caused a decline in sympatric birds, such as Mountain White-eyes (Zosterops japonicus) (Eguchi and Amano, 2004).The Indian Peafowl competes for food with birds, causing the decline of these species (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan 2021).Likely reasons for the decline of reptiles on Miyakojima Island include predation pressure by non-native Japanese Weasels and Indian Peafowls. The Indian Peafowls also probably had an adverse effect on the endemic lizard Eumeces kishinouyei. On islets, where Peafowl exists in high densities, the number of E. kishinouyei decreased (Eguchi and Amano, 2004, Yasamura, 2010).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Structural Impact on ecosystem; Competition; Predation
Countries of most severe impact	Japan
Description of impact	The Indian Peafowl preys on native lizard and invertebrate species, competes with native bird species and modifies the vegetation, leading to a decline of these species in Japan.
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Contributors	
Reviewers	EICAT authority
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