

**MO (Moderate)** *Spilopelia chinensis*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-10-07
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	The Eastern Spotted Dove largely displaced the native Bar-shouldered Dove ( <i>Geopelia humeralis</i> ), where the two species occur sympatrically in Australia. There is no evidence that competition with the Eastern Spotted Dove has caused a local extinction of the Bar-shouldered Dove (Lever, 2005).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Competition
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Australia
<b>Description of impact</b>	The Eastern Spotted Dove competes with native species, which has caused the displacement of the Bar-shouldered Dove in Australia. It is also a vector of avian malaria in Hawaii.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2026). <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

