

**MN (Minor)** *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-09-08
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MN (Minor)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	The African Sacred Ibis has been observed consuming native species from a range of taxonomic groups in France and the USA. There is no evidence that this has caused declines in the populations of native species (Marion and Marion 1994, Kayser et al. 2005, Vaslin 2005, Yesou and Clergeau 2005, Clergeau and Yesou 2006, Marion 2013, Clergeau et al. 2010, Calle and Gawlik 2011).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Predation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	France; U.S.A.
<b>Description of impact</b>	The African Sacred Ibis preys on several invertebrate and small vertebrate species including native bird species. It also competes for nest sites with Cattle Egrets and Little Egrets.
<b>Assessor</b>	Tom Allmert; Thomas Evans
<b>Contributors</b>	
<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Tom Allmert; Thomas Evans. (2026). <i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> . IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT).

