

NAME OF SPECIES: Passer montanus	
Synonyms:	
Common Name: Eurasian tree sparrow	
A. CURRENT STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION	
I. In Wisconsin?	1. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. <u>Abundance</u> : There have been sightings of the Eurasian tree sparrow in WI.
	3. <u>Geographic Range</u> : The Eurasian tree sparrow is a not a resident of WI.
	4. <u>Habitat Invaded</u> : City parks, suburban areas, and farmland (1,2, 4) Disturbed Areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed Areas <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. <u>Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin</u> : Eurasian tree sparrows are found in WI during the winter months (4).
	6. <u>Proportion of potential range occupied</u> : Eurasian tree sparrows are found in WI during the winter (4).
	7. <u>Survival and Reproduction</u> : Not known to reproduce in the WI.
II. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones	1. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Where (include trends)</u> : Most of the Eurasian tree sparrows are around the St. Louis area (1,3, 8). The Eurasian tree sparrow is slowly expanding its range into western Illinois and southeastern Iowa (8).
III. Invasive in Similar Habitat Types	1. Upland <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Dune <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Bog <input type="checkbox"/> Fen <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Marsh <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Stream <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City parks, suburban areas, and farmland are areas where this species resides (1, 2, 4).
IV. Habitat Affected	1. <u>Where does this invasive resided</u> : Edge species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interior species <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. <u>Conservation significance of threatened habitats</u> : N/A
V. Native Habitat	1. <u>List countries and native habitat types</u> : Native of Eurasia. In England this species is found around hedgerows and woodland edges (5).
VI. Legal Classification	1. <u>Listed by government entities?</u> No. This bird is not protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
	2. <u>Illegal to sell?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: No information about buying or selling this species
B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS	
I. Life History	1. <u>Type of Animal</u> : Mammal <input type="checkbox"/> Bird <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian <input type="checkbox"/> Fish <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. <u>Age of Maturity or time to self-sufficiency</u> : The Eurasian tree sparrow becomes self sufficient 1-2 weeks after the young fledge (4).
	3. <u>Gestation Period</u> : Incubation is done by both parents for 10-15 days (2, 3, 4).
	4. <u>Mating System</u> : Polygamous <input type="checkbox"/> Polyandrous <input type="checkbox"/> Monogamous <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	<p><u>Notes:</u> The parents of Eurasian tree sparrows build the nest and incubate the eggs together (3).</p> <p>5. <u>Breeding/ Breeding period:</u> Nesting building/searching begins in March. The first broods appear in mid to late April (4). Breeding ends in June (4). The Eurasian tree sparrow lays 4-7 eggs per clutch and lays 2 to 3 clutches/year (2).</p> <p>6. <u>Hybridization potential:</u> This species is known to hybridize with house sparrows (4).</p>
II. Climate	<p>1. <u>Climate restrictions:</u> No climate restrictions were found.</p> <p>2. <u>Effects of potential climate change:</u> No effects mentioned.</p>
III. Dispersal Potential	<p>1. <u>Pathways - Please check all that apply:</u></p> <p><u>Unintentional:</u> Bird <input type="checkbox"/> Animal <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles/Human <input type="checkbox"/> Wind <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><u>Intentional:</u> Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Forage/Erosion control <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine/Food: Recreational <input type="checkbox"/> Other: X This bird was released in 1870 to increase the avian fauna of North America (3).</p> <p>2. <u>Distinguishing characteristics that aid in its survival and/or inhibit its control:</u> No information found</p>
IV. Ability to go Undetected	<p>1. HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW X This species is confused with the house sparrow, but close examination of the head of the Eurasian tree sparrow will easily distinguish it from the house sparrow. This species also will congregate in flocks. Flocks of this bird mix with house sparrows and can number up to 50 (3).</p>
C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL	
I. Competitive Ability	<p>1. <u>Presence of Natural Enemies:</u> No documented natural enemies in this country. In England they are predated by raccoons and skunks (9), and this is probably true in the US.</p> <p>2. <u>Competition with native species:</u> This species is out competed by house sparrows (3). Eurasian tree sparrows appear to be less aggressive than house sparrows but are still known to compete for nesting areas with other birds (4). According to a study in Iowa, Eurasian tree sparrows have had detrimental impacts on cavity nesting native birds (7). Another study stated that Eurasian tree sparrows are weak competitors for available nesting areas (8).</p> <p>2. <u>Rate of Spread:</u> -changes in relative dominance over time: -change in acreage over time: HIGH(1-3 yrs) <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM (4-6 yrs) <input type="checkbox"/> LOW (7-10 yrs) X Notes: This species was introduced in 1870, the population estimate is now around 150,000 (3). This species was released in St. Louis, MO and have only slowly spread to western Illinois and southeastern Iowa (8).</p>
II. Environmental Effects	<p>1. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community composition?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO X Notes:</p>

	2. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community structure?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO X Notes:
	3. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community functions and processes?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO X Notes:
	4. <u>Exhibit Parasitism?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO X Notes:
D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS	
I. Positive Aspects of the Species to the Economy/Society:	Notes: Birders drive to the St. Louis, MO area to view this bird and put it on their life list.
II. Potential Socio-Economic Effects of Requiring Controls: Positive: Negative:	Notes: No information found
III. Direct and Indirect Socio-Economic Effects of the Animal :	Notes: Sparrows in general are crop pests, and their dropping can cause sanitation problems (9).
IV. Increased Costs to Sectors Caused by the Animal:	Notes: Potential crop damage and sanitation concerns.
V. Effects on Human Health:	Notes: Sparrows can carry many disease such as Newcastle disease, salmonellosis, and toxoplasmosis.
VI. Potential Socio-Economic Effects of Restricting Use:	Positive: Potentially less crop damage Negative: None
E. CONTROL AND PREVENTION	
I. Costs of Prevention (please be as specific as possible):	Notes: Because it is centered around the St. Louis, MO area, it is easier to control now than allowing the population to expand its range. No cost estimate available.
II. Responsiveness to Prevention efforts:	Notes: No information
III. Effective Control Tactics:	Mechanical X Biological <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical X Times and uses: Live-traps, exclusion, shooting, and repellents.
IV. Minimum Effort:	Notes: n/a
V. Costs of Control:	Notes: No information available.
VI. Cost of Prevention or Control vs. Cost of Allowing Invasion to Occur:	Notes: This species has been around for over 130 years and has not spread much from its original release site. This species is out-competed by the house sparrow (3).
VII. Non-Target Effects of Control:	Notes: Removal/control activities could potentially remove non-target bird species.
VIII. Efficacy of Monitoring:	Notes: BBS or the CBC would be a good way to monitor this population.
IX. Legal and Landowner Issues:	Notes: none

F. REFERENCES

Number	Reference
1	Bull, J. L. and J. Farrand. 1994. National Audubon Society Field Guide to Birds, Eastern Region. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York, NY.
2	http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/id/framlst/i6883id.html
3	http://www.wbu.com/chipperwoods/photos/eurtreesp.htm
4	http://www.sialis.org/etsp.htm
5	http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/name/t/treesparrow/index.asp
6	http://www.litzsinger.org/weblog/archives/2006/04/the_art_of_chec.html
7	http://www.fws.gov/midwest/FederalAid/documents/ia_wap_chap_5to7.pdf
8	http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/birds/forest/species/passmont.htm
9	Camfield, A. 2004. "Passeridae" (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Accessed July 19, 2007 at http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Passeridae.html .

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Approved and Completed Date: