**Felis catus**

**System:** Terrestrial

<table>
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<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
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<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>Carnivora</td>
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**Common name**
cat (English), domestic cat (English), pusiniveikau (English, Fiji), house cat (English), Hauskatze (German), poti (Maori), feral cat (English)

**Synonym**

**Similar species**

**Summary**

Felis catus was domesticated in the eastern Mediterranean c. 3000 years ago. Considering the extent to which cats are valued as pets, it is not surprising that they have since been translocated by humans to almost all parts of the world. Notable predators, cats threaten native birdlife and other fauna, especially on islands where native species have evolved in relative isolation from predators.

[view this species on IUCN Red List](http://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=24)

**Species Description**

*Felis catus* is a small animal in the wild (up to 5kg, but more commonly 1.5 -3.0kg) but may be considerably heavier when domesticated. Colour is extremely variable in domesticated varieties and feral cats commonly revert to black, tabby or tortoiseshell with varying extents of white starting from the belly and breast.

**Lifecycle Stages**

Gestation: 65 days. Weaning: 35-40 days. Sexual maturity: 9 months.
Habitat Description
Feral cats adapt to a variety of habitat types and circumstances. On the Australian continent they inhabit forests and woodland habitats in eastern, western and northern parts of the country (Dickman 1996). On Hahajima Island, Japan, feral cats have been observed widely in various kinds of habitats, including primary forests (Kawakami and Higuchi 2002). On Macquarie Island, (a sub-Antarctic Australian island) most cats live in herb-field or tussock grassland (Brothers Skira and Copson 1985), showing an ability to adapt to difficult terrain. A study of the habitat use and diet of feral cats in a Mediterranean habitat in a riparian reserve in central California (Hall et al. 2000, in Brickner 2003) can probably reflect on the situation in other areas with similar climatic areas. Cats in the reserve seemed to strongly prefer staying in riparian habitat. Hall and colleagues (2000) suggest that this habitat provides ample cover and perhaps a variety of prey, especially birds. Cats in the study foraged mostly in the adjacent fields and annual grasslands and, to a lesser extent, in the riparian habitat (in Brickner 2003).

Reproduction
Domestic cats are intensive breeders, maybe due to the seasonal estrous cycle of the females, during which each female comes into heat several times until pregnancy or end of cycle (Gunther and Terkel 2002, in Brickner 2003). A female cat reaches reproductive maturity between 7 to 12 months of age can be in estrous as many as five times a year (Ogan and Jurek 1997, in Brickner 2003). The gestation period lasts 63 to 65 days (Nowak 1991, in Brickner 2003) and the average litter is four to six kittens (O'Donnell 2001, in Brickner 2003). Cats can reproduce any month of the year, where food and habitat is sufficient. An adult female may produce three litters per year (Fitzwater 1994, in Brickner 2003).
Nutrition
Male and female feral cat home ranges overlap (Say and Pontier 2004). The mean home range for feral cats in Hawaiian forests was 5.74km² for males and 2.23km² for females (Smucker et al. 2000). Australian studies have given mean home ranges of 7 to 28 hectares for domestic cats and up to 249.7 hectares for feral cats; while a New Zealand study posted home ranges of between 75 hectares and 985 hectares. Prey availability is a primary factor in determining home range size for feral cats (Edwards et al. 2001; Barratt 1997). Cat activity is bimodal, with peaks near dawn and dusk (Konecny 1987).

The diet of feral cats on islands may vary significantly to that of feral cats on the mainland, with cats often taking advantage of alternative food sources. On the tiny 28 hectare Herekopare Island, New Zealand, for example, there are no introduced or native species of mammals. Prior to elimination of feral cats there in 1970, fairy prion (see Pachyptila turtur in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) comprised the bulk of the diet with other sea birds and occasional land birds making up most of the remainder (Fitzgerald and Veitch 1985, in Dickman 1996). The weta (a native insect in the order Orthoptera) also appeared to be important to individual cats; two cats’ stomachs were found to contain over 100 insects each. Similarly, in the Galapagos Islands, birds are an important component of the feral cat's diet, with cats sometimes taking birds of similar mass to themselves, such as frigate birds (Fregata spp.), pelicans (Pelecanus spp.) and flightless cormorants (Phalacrocorax spp.) (Konecny 1987, in Dickman 1996). On Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles, hatchlings of the green turtle (see Chelonia mydas in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) are seasonally predominant in the diet of feral cats (Seabrook, 1989). On Christmas Island, the introduced black rat (Rattus rattus) comprises almost one third of the diet of feral cats by weight, however, 21% of the diet is comprised of the large flying-fox (see Pteropus melanotus in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) and 28% of the imperial pigeon (see Ducula whartoni in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) (Tidemann et al. 1994, in Dickman 1996).

Click here to see Major prey of feral cats in Australia (source: Dickman 1996).
General Impacts
The most obvious impact of feral cats is the predatory impact they exert on native prey populations; this has resulted in the probable local or regional decline or extinction of many species (Dickman 1996). However, unambiguous evidence of cats causing a decline in a prey species is difficult to find as other factors, such as other predator species, may also be involved in the decline (Dickman 1996). One exception to this is a study by Saunders (1991) which showed that cats killed 7% of nestlings of red-tailed cockatoos (Calyptorhynchus magnificus) over 11 breeding seasons in Western Australia. Several reintroduction programmes in Australia have failed, due to the predation pressure exerted by feral cats, often in conjunction with foxes. For example, the success of the reintroductions of the golden bandicoot (Isoodon auratus) and the burrowing bettong (Bettongia lesueur) in the Gibson Desert, Western Australia was hindered primarily by feral cat predation. In general, the predatory impact of cats primarily affects birds and small to medium-sized mammals (Dickman 1996). Endangered species around the world are threatened by the presence of cats, including the black stilt (see Himantopus novaezelandiae in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) (New Zealand), the Okinawa woodpecker (see Sapheopipo noguchii in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) (Japan) and the Cayman Island ground iguana (see Cyclura lewisi in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species), to list just some of the many species effected.

Changes in island fauna after the introduction of cats can provide compelling evidence of their predatory impact. Cats have been introduced to 40 islands off the coast of Australia; seven off the coast of New Zealand and several dozen islands elsewhere in the Pacific (Dickman 1992a, Veitch 1985, King 1973 1984, in Dickman 1996). Feral cats have been implicated in the decline of at least six species of island endemic birds in New Zealand, including the Stephens Island wren, the sooty shearwater (Puffinus griseus) and the kakapo (Strigops habroptilus), as well as 70 local populations of insular birds (King 1984, in Dickman 1996). The elimination of cats often leads to an increase in the population size of prey species. For example, following removal of cats from Little Barrier Island, New Zealand, the stitchbird (Notiomystis cincta) increased from less than 500 individuals to 3000 individuals in just a few years (Griffin et al. 1988, in Dickman 1996).
Management Info

Cats were first domesticated in Egypt around 2000 BC (Serpell 1988, in Coleman et al. 1997, in Brickner 2003) and brought to Britain by 300AD by the Romans. European colonists introduced them around the globe (Coleman et al. 1997, in Brickner 2003). As cats are often revered as pets in our society this raises the moral dilemma of how to handle them when they have become a threat to native wildlife. Brickner (2003) suggests that animal rights organisations that condemn cat control via killing are overlooking the approximately 275 million animals killed by 9 million cats in Britain alone (Woods et al. in press). Obviously there are two quite different situations for management of the species, depending on the status of the cat: one is where a cat is a domesticated household pet and the other is when a cat has gone wild or feral and has no owner to protect and feed it.

When a cat is a pet, there are a number of ways in which to help prevent damage caused to wildlife. Brickner (2003) suggests keeping a cat in at night, fitting it with a bell, neutering the animal when it is young and giving it toys. However, the divided results of several investigations shows that the positive outcome of such actions is uncertain. Barrette (1998) found that fitting cats with bells has no significant effect on the amount of prey caught, whereas Ruxton et al. (2002) found that equipping cats with bells reduced prey delivery rates by about 50% (in Brickner 2003). Woods, McDonald and Harris (2003) found that the number of birds and herpetofauna brought home by cats was significantly lower in households that feed birds (but the number of actual different types of bird species killed was greater in households that feed birds). The number of mammals brought home per cat was lower when cats were equipped with bells or kept indoors at night, however, the number of herpetofauna brought home was greater when cats were kept in at night. The outcome of this is that there appears to be a subjective choice to be made as to whether it is more important to protect herpetofauna or mammals. Obviously, if the mammals being caught are introduced species, such as rats and mice, this raises another dilemma.

In the second situation, when a cat is feral and threatening wildlife, a more severe means of controlling cats appears justified. In 1992 the Australian Parliament passed the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992, which obligates the commonwealth to provide a Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) for each listed threatening process, including one for feral cats (Brickner 2003). The key objectives of the feral cat TAP are: eradicate feral cats from islands where they threaten vulnerable native animals; prevent feral cats from occupying new islands where they may be a threat to native communities; promote the recovery of species threatened by feral cats; improve the effectiveness and humaneness of cat control methods and improve the understanding of the impacts of feral cats on native animals. The use of visual lures (such as feathers and cotton wool) and attractants (such as tuna oil) are currently being tested in an effort to attract greater numbers of feral cats to traps and baits. The impact of feral cats on native wildlife is being studied in various parts of Australia in order to have it quantified (Brickner 2003). Predation by feral cats was listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Federal Endangered Species Protection Act 1992. A Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by Feral Cats was produced in 1999 and amended in 2008 to promote the recovery of vulnerable and endangered native species and threatened ecological communities (Environment Australia 1999 and DEWHA 2008). A recently published review (Denny and Dickman (2010) assesses the efficacy of the methods used to estimate relative abundance of cats; describes currently used cat control methodologies; and discusses possible future directions for the control of cats in Australia. It also includes details of the current legislative framework that exists for cat control in Australia; describes the ecology of feral and stray cats exploiting various habitats. Please follow this link to view Denny E. A & C. R. Dickman 2010. Review of cat ecology and management strategies in Australia.
Pathway
Many ships of the 18th and 19th centuries were infested with rats and so carried cats to control them. Taken by humans as pets then left behind or the young dispersed.

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)
Updates with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Publication date: 2010-09-15

ALIEN RANGE
[1] FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) [7] FIJI
Red List assessed species 587: EX = 44; EW = 3; CR = 104; EN = 135; VU = 132; NT = 82; DD = 16; LC = 71;

Acanthophis rugosus LC
Acrocephalus aequinoctialis EN
Acrocephalus luscinius CR
Acrocephalus rodericanus EN
Acrocephalus taiti VU
Actenoides bougainvillei VU
Alauda raezi CR
Amblysomus coriae NT
Anarhynchus frontalis VU
Anas chlorotis EN
Anas wyvilliana EN
Antechinomys laniger LC
Anas aucklandica VU
Anas eatoni VU
Anas aucklandica VU
Anas eatoni VU
Caprimulgus noctitherus EN
Celatiscincus similis EN
Celestus warreni CR
Chaeropus ecaudatus EX
Chalcides viridanus LC
Charadrius melodus NT
Charadrius obscurus EN
Chaunoproctus ferreostris EX
Chlamydosaurus kingii LC
Chrysococcyx basalis LC
Cnemaspis kandiana LC
Coenocorypha aucklandica NT
Coguura seychellensis CR
Columba argentina CR
Columba jouyi EX
Columba versicolor EX
Conolophus subsristatus VU
Coracina newtoni CR
Corvus kubaryi CR
Crex crex LC
Crocidura trichura CR
Cryptoblepharus novocaledonicus LC
Ctenosaura palaeis EN
Cyanorampnus cookii EN
Cyclura carinata CR
Cyclura cornuta VU
Cyclura onchiopsis EX
Cyclura ricordii CR
Dasyerurus cristicauda LC
Dasyurus broadi LC
Dasyurus geoffroi NT
Dasyurus maculatus NT
Dasyurus viverrinus NT
Dierogekko insularis NT
Dierogekko koniambo CR
Dierogekko pouimensis CR
Dierogekko valdcicnavis EN
Diomedea antipodensis VU
Diomedea exulans VU
Diplothrix legata EN
Dipodomys margaritae CR
Ducula auroraen EN
Dysmorodrepanis munroi EX
Elanaia ridleyana VU
Eleutherodactylus barlagnei EN
Eleutherodactylus pinchoni EN
Emballonura semicaudata EN
Celatiscincus euryotis EN
Celestus anelpitus CR
Cettia haddeni NT
Chalcides simonyi EN
Chalinolobus tuberculatus VU
Charadrius mongul LC
Charadrius sanctaehelelenae CR
Chelonid mydas EN
Chlamyphorus truncatus DD
Chthonicola sagittatus LC
Coccyzus ferrugineus VU
Coenocorypha pusilla VU
Collocalia elaphra VU
Columba dubois EX
Columba junonias NT
Conilurus penicillatus NT
Copsychus sechellarum EN
Corvus hawaiensis EW
Coturnix novaezelandiae EX
Crocidura canariensis EN
Crotalus catalinensis CR
Ctenosaura bakeri CR
Cyanorhamphus novaezelandiae VU
Cyclura collei CR
Cyclura lewisi CR
Cyclura pinguis CR
Cyclura steinegeri EN
Dasyornis brachypterus EN
Dasyurus alboptunctatus NT
Dasyurus hallucatus EN
Dasyurus spartacus NT
Dierogekko inexpectatus CR
Dierogekko kaalnaensis CR
Dierogekko nehoueensis CR
Dierogekko thomaswhitei CR
Diomedea amsterdamsensis CR
Diomedea epomophora VU
Diomedea sanfordi EN
Dipodomys insularis CR
Dipodomys stephensi EN
Ducula pickeringii VU
Dysmorepella dekarchiskos EX
Elanus scriptus NT
Eleutherodactylus martineciensis NT
Ellerus myoxinus LC
Emberiza socotranas VU
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FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus

Geocapromys ingrahami VU
Geomalia heinrichi NT
Geoscincus haraldmeieri CR
Gerygone modesta VU
Graciliscincus shonaie VU
Haematopus chathamensis EN
Heleioporus australiacus VU
Hemignathus munroi EN
Hemipha ga novaeseelandiae NT
Himantopus novaeseelandiae CR
Hypogeomys antiena EN
Icterus northropi CR
Isonodon auratus VU
Kanakysaurus viviparus EN
Lacertoidea pardalii VU
Lagorchestes conspicillatus LC
Lagostrophus fasciatus EN
Larosterna inca NT
Larus fuliginosus VU
Laterallus spilonotus VU
Leporillus conditor VU
Lewinia muelleri VU
Lioscincus nigrofasciolatum LC
Lioscincus steindachneri EN
Lioscincus vivae CR
Loxioides bailleui CR
Macroderma gigas VU
Macrotarsomyss ingens EN
Macrotis leucura EX
Marmorospha phoulinda VU
Marmorospha montana VU
Marmorospha tricolor LC
Mayrornis versicolor VU
Megalurus ilaneae NT
Megalurus whitneyi NT
Megalopis lapereuse EN
Megalopis pritchardii EN
Mergus australis EX
Mesembriomys macrurus LC
Mimus graysoni CR
Moho bishopi EX
Myotis vivesi VU
Myzomela chermesina VU
Naulinus manukanus DD
Neopoma chrysogaster CR
Neotoma bryanti EN
Neotoma maritensis EX

Geocapromys thoracatus EX
Geophaps smithii NT
Geotrygon caniceps VU
Goniurosaurus kuroiwaie EN
Gymnomysa aubryana CR
Haematopus meadewaldoi EX
Hemignathus kauaiensis VU
Hemignathus parvus VU
Henicops hirsutus VU
Hydromys chrysogaster LC
Hypisiprynodon moschatus LC
Iguana delicatissima EN
Isonodon obesus LC
Kanakysaurus zebratus EN
Lagorchestes asomatus EX
Lagorchestes hirsutus VU
Lamprellis catalinensis DD
Larus bulleri EN
Larus hartlaubii LC
Leporillus apicalis CR
Leptotila wellsi CR
Lioscincus maruiia EN
Lioscincus novaecaledoniiae LC
Lioscincus tillieri NT
Litoria caerulea LC
Loxops coccineus EN
Macropus eugenii LC
Macrotis lagotis LC
Malurus leucopterus LC
Marmorospha kaala CR
Marmorospha taom CR
Mastacomys fuscus NT
Megadyptes antipodes EN
Megalurus mariei LC
Megapodiodes bernsteini VU
Megapodiodes nicobariensis VU
Melamprosops phaeosoma CR
Mesembriomys gouldii NT
Microgoura meeki EX
Mimus melanotis EN
Mundia elpenor EX
Myrmecobius fasciatus EN
Naulinus gemmeus NT
Neodon sikimensis LC
Neotoma anthonyi EX
Neotoma bunkeri EX
Nesocoloeus poecilopterus EX
Nesoclopeus woodfordi NT
Nesofregetta fuliginosa EN
Nesospiza questl VU
Nesotriccus ridgwayi VU
Notoryctes caurinus DD
Numenius tahitiensis VU
Oceanodroma tristrami NT
Oligosoma acrinum NT
Oligosoma oliveri NT
Onychogalea fraenata EN
Otus insularis EN
Papagomys armandvillei NT
Pelecanoides garnotii EN
Perameles bougainvillei EN
Peromyscus caniceps CR
Peromyscus guardia CR
Peromyscus pseudocrinitus CR
Phasogale concinna DD
Phetopa taipata NT
Pheloria frosti CR
Phoebeia nigripes EN
Phoebeia palpebrata NT
Phyllodactylus leei VU
Pinaroloxias inornata VU
Pitta superba VU
Platymantis vitianus EN
Podarcis levendis VU
Podarcis pityusensis NT
Pomarea fluxa EX
Pomarea whitneyi CR
Porzana strictocarpus EX
Potorous gilbertii CR
Prionailurus bangalensis LC
Procellaria aequinoti VU
Procellaria parkinsoni VU
Prosobonia cancellata EN
Pseudechmyrus mimulus EN
Pseudobulweria becki CR
Pseudobulweria rostrata NT
Pseudomys fumeus EN
Pseudomys oralis VU
Nesoenas mayeri EN
Nesospiza acahae VU
Nesospiza Wilkinsi EN
Nestor notabilis VU
Notoryctes typhlops DD
Oceanodroma macrodactyla CR
Oedodera marmorata CR
Oligosoma notosaurus DD
Oligosoma otagense EN
Onychogalea lunata EX
Palmeria dolei CR
Parantechinus apicalis EN
Pentalagus furnessi EX
Perameles eremiana EX
Peromyscus dickeyi CR
Peromyscus interparietalis CR
Peromyscus sejuga EX
Petrogale penicillata NT
Pezophaps solitaria EX
Phalacrocorax campbelli VU
Phalacrocorax colensoi VU
Phalacrocorax harris VU
Phalacrocorax onslowi CR
Phascogale pirata VU
Philesturnus carunculatus NT
Phoebeia irrata CR
Phoebeia fusca EN
Phoniscus papaensis LC
Phyllomyis thomasi EX
Pitta anerythra VU
Plagiodonta aedium EN
Pluviatorius socialis NT
Podarcis lifordi EN
Polytelis alexandrae NT
Pomarea mendozae EN
Porphyrio kiochi EX
Porzana sandwichensis EX
Potorous tridactylus LC
Prionailurus rubiginosus VU
Prionailurus tigrinus NT
Procellaria westlandica VU
Psephotus pulcherrimus EX
Pseudechmyrus aterrima CR
Pseudechmyrus macgillivrayi CR
Pseudechmyrus occidentalis VU
Pseudechmyrus occidentalis LC
Pseudechmyrus pillaegaensis DD
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus

The following species are found within the Global Invasive Species Database:

- Thalassarche steadi NT
- Theba geminata DD
- Thinornis rubricollis NT
- Todiramphus ruficollaris VU
- Tokudaia osimensis EN
- Toxostoma guttatum CR
- Troglodytes cobi VU
- Tropidiscincus aubrianus VU
- Tropidiscincus variabilis LC
- Turdus celaenops VU
- Turnagra tanagra EX
- Typhlops biminiensis NT
- Upupa antaiais EX
- Vernivora crissalis NT
- Vini kuhlisi EN
- Xantusia riversiana LC
- Xenosaurus platyceps EN
- Zoothera guttata EN
- Zoothera turipavae VU
- Zyzomyx palatalis CR
- Thamnophis gigas VU
- Thinornis novaeseelandiae EN
- Thomomys mazama LC
- Tokudaia muenninki CR
- Tokudaia tokunoshimensis EN
- Traversia lyalli EX
- Troglodytes tanneri VU
- Tropidiscincus boreus LC
- Tupai a nicobarica EN
- Turdus herminieri VU
- Turnix melanogaster VU
- Tyto manu su VU
- Urosaurus auriculatus EN
- Vestiaria coccinea VU
- Vini peruviana VU
- Xenicus longipes EX
- Zenaida gr atsoni EW
- Zoothera terrestris EX
- Zosterops tenuirostris EN

BIBLIOGRAPHY
132 references found for Felis catus

Management information

Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.


Summary: This report reviews available information on the adverse effects of 14 alien vertebrates considered to be significant invasive species on islands of the South Pacific and Hawaii, supplementing the authors' experience with that of other workers.


Summary: This paper presents the results of a study into the prey composition for house cats Felis catus. Bird composition and preference. Wildlife Research. 24 (3): 263-277.


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Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.


Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.


Summary: This paper looks at the effectiveness of the trap/neuter/release methods used to control domestic cat colonies in the USA.


Summary: This paper considers the problem of domestic cat populations in natural areas in the USA.


Summary: This paper considers the problem of domestic cat populations in natural areas in the USA.


Summary: Available from: http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/BVrevistas/biologia/v17n2/pdf/a07v17n2.pdf [Accessed 23 February 2011]


Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.


Summary: This paper discusses the interaction between wildcats and domestic cats in Scotland, and suggests management measures.


Summary: Overview of cat eradication from North West Island.


Eradication case study in Islands.


Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.


Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.


Summary: Eradication case study in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species.


Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories. Available from: http://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=24


Summary: This summary discusses the diet and home range of feral cats on Dassen Island, South Africa.


Summary: This article discusses the spread of the cat throughout mainland Australia, with a discussion of the magnitude of its early impact on native fauna. Wildlife Research 29 (1): 51-74.


Summary: This paper examines the impact of predation by domestic cats on wildlife in Great Britain.


Summary: This paper examines the impact of predation in an urban area (Bristol, UK).

\textbf{Summary:} This article looks at the differences in the impacts of feral cats on introduced and endemic rodents in the Galapagos Islands. Biological Conservation, 67, 97-104.

\textbf{Summary:} This study looked at the impact of cat predation on a house sparrow population in a typical English village. 

\textbf{Summary:} English: 

The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, group and common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialised websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to notice that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), under the section Novedades for information on updates.

\textbf{Invasive species - mammals is available from:} 

http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Mam%C3%ADferos [Accessed 30 July 2008]

\textbf{Spanish:} 

La lista de especies del Sistema de informaci?n sobre especies invasoras de m?xico cuenta actualmente con informaci?n acerca de nombre cient?fico, familia, grupo y nombre com?n, as? como h?bitat, estado de la invasi?n en M?xico, rutas de introducci?n y lugares de otros s?fines especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la p?gina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualizaci?n, por favor consulte la portada (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la secci?n novedades, para conocer los cambios.

Especies invasoras - Mam?feros is available from:

http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Mam%C3%ADferos [Accessed 30 July 2008]


\textbf{Summary:} This paper looks at the range of predators which feed on the endangered Hutton’s shearwater in New Zealand.


\textbf{Summary:} This study looked at the impact of cat predation on introduced and endemic rodents in the Galapagos Islands. Biological Conservation, 67, 97-104.

\textbf{Summary:} This article presents the current situation and impacts of feral cat populations on subantarctic Marion Island, Indian Ocean. Biological Conservation. 60, 211-219.


\textbf{Summary:} This short paper looks at the history and diet of cats on Campbell Island, New Zealand.

**Summary:** This paper outlines the history of mammal introductions to Sao Tome and Principe.


**Summary:** Available from: http://www.conbio.org/Activities/Meetings/2001/abstracts.cfm [Accessed 16 May 2006]


**Summary:** Overview of Turks and Caicos iguana status on Turks and Caicos Island. Available from: http://www.iucn-isg.org/actionplan/ch2/tciguana.php [Accessed 16 May 2006]


**Summary:** This paper describes the pest management strategies which were undertaken at Trounson Kauri Park, New Zealand.


**Summary:** This paper examines the relationship between feral cats on Stewart Island and rats, their primary food source.


**Summary:** This study reports on the impacts of predator control on the population of the Hawaiian petrel.


**Summary:** This study reports on the factors which are contributing to the endangered status of the Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel on Mauna Loa, Hawaii.


ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2005. Online Database Felis catus

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.


Summary: This paper looks at the diet and impacts of feral cats on native animals on Okinawa Island, Japan.


Summary: This paper discusses the ecology of the feral cat on Macquarie Island.


Summary: This paper looks at the impacts feral cats are having on the seabird population of the Bonin Islands, Japan.


Summary: Description of various bird wildlife impacted by a domestic cat on Hahajima Island, Bonin Islands (Japan).


Summary: This paper presents the findings of video recordings of the nests of the endangered pailla, in Hawaii.


Summary: This paper examines the impacts of introduced mammals such as feral cats on breeding seabird populations in the California Channel Islands and the Northwestern Baja California Islands.


Palmer, S. August 14, 2004. Salmonella outbreak forces county to destroy feral cats. *The Register-Guard*

Summary: This newspaper article reports on an outbreak of salmonella among feral cats in Oregon, USA.

Urtizberea, pers.comm., 2007  
**Summary:** Personal communication with Frank Urtizberea, from the Direction de l Agriculture et de la Forêt.

**Summary:** This paper reports on the release of the Aldabra rail on to Aldabra Atoll in the Seychelles.

**Summary:** This paper examines the relationship and potential for competition between feral cats and the Iriomote cat on Iriomote Island, Japan.

Watling, D., 2001. A Survey Of The Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Of Nanuyalevu (Turtle Island), Yasawa, Ba  
**Summary:** Available from: http://www.pacificbirds.com/nanuyalevutrip1.html [Accessed Feb 15 2005]

**Summary:** This study looked at the impact of feral cat predation on a population of black redstarts in Switzerland.