**Felis catus**

<table>
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<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
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<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>Carnivora</td>
<td>Felidae</td>
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</table>

**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 Hirachi 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 (Calyptrorhynchus 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 affected.

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 kākāpō (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 over-looking 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] MAYOTTE [22] MEXICO
Full account for: Felis catus

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 aquinoctialis EN
Acrocephalus luscinius CR
Acrocephalus rodericanus EN
Acrocephalus taiti VU
Actenoides bougainvillei VU
Alauda raezae CR
Amblysomus coriae NT
Anarhynchus frontalis VU
Anas chloritis EN
Anas wyvilliana EA
Antechinomys laniger LC
Anas aucklandica VU
Anas chlorotis EN
Anas eatoni VU
Antechinomys laniger LC
Aratinga brevipes EN
Arvicola sapidus VU
Atelopus guanino CR
Bavayia cyclura DD
Bavayia getaina NT
Bavayia madia NT
Bavayia ornata EN
Bavayia robusta NT
Bavayia septuiclavis NT
Bettonia penicillata CR
Brachylophus varius CR
Bulweria bulwerii LC
Burhinus grallarius NT
Buteo galapagoensis VU
Caledoniscincus aquilonius NT
Caledoniscincus auratus EN
Caledoniscincus bodoi LC
Caledoniscincus cryptos DD
Caledoniscincus haplorhinus LC
Caledoniscincus renevieri EN
Calaeas cinereus EN
Caloneectris edwardsi NT
Camarhynchus heleniotes CR

Acros narcondami EN
Acrocephalus dorotheaense VU
Acrocephalus sechellensis VU
Acrocephalus vaughani EN
Aegotheles savesi CR
Algyroides marchi EN
Anaretes fernandezianus NT
Anas australis VU
Anas eatoni VU
Anolis longipes VU
Anthornis melanocephala EX
Apalopteron familiare VU
Aphrastura mahaferacea CR
Apteryx australis VU
Apteryx mantelli EN
Aratinga brevipes EN
Aspidoscelis catalinensis VU
Bavayia crassiccullis DD
Bavayia exsucida EN
Bavayia geroensis EN
Bavayia montana DD
Bavayia pulchella NT
Bavayia sauvigi DD
Bettongia lesueurii NT
Bowdleria rufescens EX
Branta sandvicensis VU
Bulweria fallax NT
Burramys parvus CR
Cabalus modestus EX
Caledoniscincus atropunctatus LC
Caledoniscincus austrocaledonicus LC
Caledoniscincus chazeau EN
Caledoniscincus festivus LC
Caledoniscincus orestes EN
Caledoniscincus termas VU
Caloenas nicobarica NT
Caloprymnus campestris EX
Camarhynchus paepes CR
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus

Caprimulgus noctitherus EN
Celatiscincus similis EN
Celestus warreni CR
Chaeropus ecaudatus EX
Chalcides viridanus LC
Charadrius melodus NT
Charadrius obscurus EN
Chaunoproteus ferreerrostris EX
Chlamydosaurus kingii LC
Chrysococcyx basalis LC
Cnemaspis kandiana LC
Coenocorypha aucklandica NT
Coleura seychellensis CR
Columba argentina CR
Columba jouyi EX
Columba versicolor EX
Conolophus subcristatus VU
Coracina newtoni CR
Corvus kubaryi CR
Crex crex LC
Crocodura trichura CR
Cryptoblepharus novocaledonicus LC
Ctenosaura palaeis EN
Cyanoramphus cookii EN
Cyclura carinata CR
Cyclura cornuta VU
Cyclura onchii EX
Cyclura ricordii CR
Dasycercus cristicaudus LC
Dasyparity broadbenti LC
Dasyurus geoffroii NT
Dasyurus maculatus NT
Dasyurus viverrinus NT
Dierogekko insularis NT
Dierogekko koniambo CR
Dierogekko poubensis CR
Dierogekko validiclavis EN
Diomedea antipodensis VU
Diomedea exulans VU
Diplothrix legata EN
Dipodomys margaritae CR
Ducula aurorae EN
Dymrodrepanis munrooi EX
Elaienella ridleyana VU
Eleutherodactylus barlagnei EN
Eleutherodactylus pinchotii EN
Emballonura semicaudata EN
Celatiscincus euryotis EN
Celestus anelpitus CR
Cettia haddeni NT
Chalcides simonyi EN
Chalinolobus tuberculatus VU
Charadrius mongolus LC
Charadrius sanctaehelenae CR
Chelonia mydas EN
Chlamyphorus truncatus DD
Chthonicola sagittatus LC
Coccyczus ferrugineus VU
Coenocorypha pusilla VU
Collocalia elaphra VU
Columba duboisì EX
Columba junoniae NT
Conilurus penicillatus NT
Copsychus sechellarum EN
Corvus hawaiensis EW
Cutornix novaezelandiae EX
Crocodura canariensis EN
Crotalus catalinensis CR
Ctenosauro Bakeri CR
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae VU
Cyclus collei CR
Cyclus lewisi CR
Cyclus pinguis CR
Cyclus stejnegeri EN
Dasyornis brachypterus EN
Dasyurus alboptactus NT
Dasyurus hallucatus EN
Dasyurus spartacus NT
Dierogekko inexpectatus CR
Dierogekko kalaensis CR
Dierogekko nehoueensis CR
Dierogekko thomashwitei CR
Diomedea amsterdamsens CR
Diomedea epomophora VU
Diomedea sanfordi EN
Dipodomys insularis CR
Dipodomys stephensi EN
Ducula pickeringii VU
Dymrodrepanis dekarchiskos EX
Elanus scriptus NT
Eleutherodactylus marticensis NT
Ellurus myoxinus LC
Emberiza socotrana VU

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GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus

Geocapromys ingrhami VU
Geomalia heinrichi NT
Geoscincus haraldmeieri CR
Gerygone modesta VU
Graciliscincus shonae VU
Haematopus chathamensis EN
Heleiopus australiacus VU
Hemignathus munroi EN
Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae NT
Himantopus novaeseelandiae CR
Hypogeomys antinima EN
Icterus northropi CR
Isodon auratus VU
Kanakysaurus viviparus EN
Lacertoides pardalis VU
Lagorchestes conspicillatus LC
Lagostrophus fasciatus EN
Larosterna inca NT
Larus fuliginosus VU
Laterallus spinonotus VU
Leporillus conditor VU
Lewinia muelleri VU
Lioscincus nigrofasciolatum LC
Lioscincus steindachneri EN
Lioscincus vivae CR
Loxiodes bailleui CR
Macroderma gigas VU
Macrotarsomys ingens EN
Macrotris leucura EX
Marmorosphax boulinda VU
Marmorosphax montana VU
Marmorosphax tricolor LC
Mayornis versicolor VU
Megalurus linaeae NT
Megalurus whitneyi NT
Meganodius lapereous EN
Meganodius pritchardii EN
Mergus australis EX
Mesembrinomys macrurus LC
Mimus graysoni CR
Moho bishopi EX
Myotis vivesi VU
Myzomela chermesina VU
Naultinus manukanus DD
Neophema chrysooaster CR
Neotoma bryanti EN
Neotoma martinensis EX

Geocapromys thoracatus EX
Geophaps smithii NT
Geotrygon caniceps VU
Goniurosaurus kuroiwaense EN
Gymnomyza aubryana CR
Haematopus meadowaldii EX
Hemignathus kauiensis VU
Hemignathus parvus VU
Henicophas foersteri VU
Hydromys chrysogaster LC
Hypsiprymnodon moschatus LC
Iguana delicatissima EN
Isodon obesus LC
Kanakysaurus zebratus EN
Lagorchestes asomatus EX
Lagorchestes hirsutus VU
Lampropeltis callitiphs DD
Larus bulleri EN
Larus hartlaubii LC
Leporillus apalis CR
Leptotila wellsi CR
Lioscincus maruia EN
Lioscincus novaecaledoniense LC
Lioscincus tillieri NT
Litoria caerulea LC
Loxops coccineus EN
Macropus eugenii LC
Macrotris lagotis VU
Malurus leucopterus LC
Marmorosphax kaala CR
Marmorosphax taom CR
Mastacomys fuscus NT
Megadyptes antipodes EN
Megalurus mariei LC
Meganodius bernsteinii VU
Meganodius nicobariensis VU
Melamprosops phaeosoma CR
Mesembrinomys gouldii NT
Microgoura meeki EX
Mimus melanotis EN
Mundia elpenor EX
Myrmecobius fasciatus EN
Naultinus gemmeus NT
Neodon sikimensis LC
Neotoma anthonyi EX
Neotoma bunkeri EX
Nesocoloeus poecilopterus EX
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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* in Canberra, Australia. I. Prey 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 discusses the interaction between wildcats and domestic cats in Scotland, and suggests management measures.


Summary: Available from: http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/ERevistas/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.


Galapagos Invasive Species: Harmful animals, 2004. Farewell to the airport cats: Eradication of feral cats from Baltra island.


**Summary:** This paper gives details of the eradications of introduced species in Europe, including the eradication of *M. vison* from Himaa Island in Estonia.


**Summary:** The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information on taxa that have been globally evaluated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This system is designed to determine the relative risk of extinction, and the main purpose of the IUCN Red List is to catalogue and highlight those taxa that are facing a higher risk of global extinction (i.e. those listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable). The IUCN Red List also includes information on taxa that are categorized as Extinct or Extinct in the Wild; on taxa that cannot be evaluated because of insufficient information (i.e. are Data Deficient); and on taxa that are either close to meeting the threatened thresholds or that would be threatened were it not for an ongoing taxon-specific conservation programme (i.e. are Near Threatened).


**IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)., 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.**

**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:** A review of feral cat eradication programmes on islands.

**Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII). 2006. Eradicating invasive species from Kayangel Atoll, Palau.**

**Summary:** Available from: http://www.isss.org/cii/PII/demo/kayangel.html [Accessed 12 March 2010]

**Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII). 2006. Phoenix Islands Conservation Survey, Kiribati.**

**Summary:** Available from: http://www.isss.org/cii/PII/demo/phoenix.html [Accessed 12 March 2010]

**Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII). 2006. Phoenix Islands Conservation Survey, Kiribati.**

**Summary:** Available from: http://www.isss.org/cii/PII/demo/phoenix.html [Accessed 12 March 2010]


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.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660 [Accessed 10 November 2009]


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 examines the impact of predation by domestic cats on wildlife in Great Britain.


General information


Summary: This article discusses the spread of the cat throughout mainland Australia and the early impact on native fauna.


Summary: This study reports on the impacts of predators on the endangered Newell s shearwater on Kaua i, Hawaii.


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


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

**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](http://www.conbio.org/Activities/Meetings/2001/abstracts.cfm) [Accessed 16 May 2006]


**Summary:** Consequences to the biodiversity of New Caledonia of the introduction of plant and animal species.


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


**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.


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).

Available from: http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/osj/1/2/1_143/_article [Accessed 16 May 2006]


Summary: This paper looks at the causes of fledgling mortality in the endangered black-fronted tern in New Zealand.


Summary: This paper reports on the changes in shearwater mortality on Natividad Island, Mexico, following cat eradication.


Summary: This article reports on the predation by cats on storm petrels in the Molene Archipelago, France.


Summary: This paper presents the findings of video recordings of the nests of the endangered palila, 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.


Summary: The authors outline the threats to the European wildcat in Scotland, including hybridisation with domestic cats.


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.


Summary: This paper discusses the diet of feral cats in central Australia.


Summary: This paper describes the status of large mammals in Kenting National Park, Taiwan.


Summary: This paper examines the genetic relationship and degree of hybridisation between feral cats and wildcats in Europe.


Summary: Economic impacts of invasive species, including brief mention of cat predation.


Summary: The authors report on a study of the diet of feral cats on Grande Terre, Kerguelen archipelago, in the French Southern Territories.


Summary: This paper examines the causes for mortality of wild and released grey partridges in Finland.


Summary: This paper discusses the distribution of introduced mammals in New Caledonia's southern nature reserves.


Summary: This study looked at the causes of mortality for a range of ground-nesting birds in the Upper Waitaki Basin in New Zealand's South Island.


Summary: This study provides estimates of the population size of cats on Kerguelen Island.


Summary: This study looked at the home range and diet of feral cats in Hawaiian forests.


Summary: This article discusses the diet of feral cats on Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.


Summary: This paper discusses the ecological effects of cat predation on the Balearic Islands.


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