

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus



Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	1

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Felidae

**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

#### **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 herbfield 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 collegues (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).

**System:** Terrestrial



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### 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). \r\nClick here to see Major prey of feral cats in Australia (source: Dickman 1996).



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### **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.\r\n

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).



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### **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.\r\n

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. \r\n

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:**



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**Compiler:** IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

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#### Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-09-15

#### **ALIEN RANGE**

[1] AMERICAN SAMOA [1] ANGUILLA [1] ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA [25] AUSTRALIA [2] BAHAMAS [1] BARBADOS [1] BERMUDA [1] BRAZIL

[2] BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY [1] CANADA [5] CAYMAN ISLANDS [1] CHRISTMAS ISLAND [2] COOK ISLANDS [1] CURACAO

[1] DJIBOUTI [1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[5] ECUADOR [1] FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

[**7**] FIJI [3] FRANCE

[5] FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES [6] FRENCH POLYNESIA

[1] GUADELOUPE [1] GUAM [1] HAITI [1] HUNGARY [1] ISRAEL [1] JAMAICA [4] JAPAN [8] KIRIBATI [1] MADAGASCAR [3] MAURITIUS [1] MAYOTTE [22] MEXICO

[4] MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF [1] MONTSERRAT [1] NAMIBIA [3] NEW CALEDONIA

[28] NEW ZEALAND [1] NORFOLK ISLAND [4] NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS [3] PALAU

[1] PAPUA NEW GUINEA [1] PERU

[1] PITCAIRN [1] PUERTO RICO [1] REUNION [3] SAINT HELENA

[1] SAINT LUCIA [1] SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART) [1] SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

[2] SAMOA [2] SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE [6] SEYCHELLES [2] SOLOMON ISLANDS [3] SOUTH AFRICA [4] SPAIN [1] SWITZERLAND

[1] TAIWAN [1] TOKELAU

[1] TONGA [2] TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS [3] UNITED ARAB EMIRATES [2] UNITED KINGDOM

[11] UNITED STATES [3] UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS

[1] VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S. [2] VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH

### Red List assessed species 587: EX = 44; EW = 3; CR = 104; EN = 135; VU = 132; NT = 82; DD = 16; LC = 71;

Acanthophis rugosus LC Aceros narcondami EN Acrocephalus aequinoctialis EN Acrocephalus kerearako NT Acrocephalus luscinius CR Acrocephalus rimatarae VU Acrocephalus rodericanus EN Acrocephalus sechellensis VU Acrocephalus taiti VU Acrocephalus vaughani EN Actenoides bougainvillei VU Aegotheles savesi CR

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2025. Species profile Felis catus. Available from: https://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=24 [Accessed 02 November 2025]



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Alauda razae CR

Amblysomus corriae NT Anarhynchus frontalis VU

Anas chlorotis EN

Anas wyvilliana EN

Antechinomys laniger LC Anthus novaeseelandiae LC

Aphelocoma coerulescens VU

Aplonis santovestris VU

Apteryx haastii VU

Apteryx owenii NT

Arvicola sapidus VU

Atelopus quanujo CR

Bavayia cyclura DD

Bavayia geitaina NT

Bavayia madjo NT

Bavayia ornata EN

Bavayia robusta NT

Bavayia septuiclavis NT

Bettongia penicillata CR

Brachylophus vitiensis 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

Callaeas cinereus EN

Calonectris edwardsii NT

Camarhynchus heliobates CR

Caprimulgus noctitherus EN

Celatiscincus similis EN

Celestus warreni CR

Chaeropus ecaudatus EX Chalcides viridanus LC

Charadrius melodus NT

Charadrius obscurus EN

Chaunoproctus ferreorostris 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

Crocidura trichura CR

Alayroides marchi EN

Anairetes fernandezianus NT

Anas aucklandica VU

Anas eatoni VU

Anolis longiceps VU

Anthornis melanocephala EX

Apalopteron familiare VU

Aphrastura masafuerae CR

Apteryx australis **VU** 

Apteryx mantelli EN

Aratinga brevipes EN

Aspidoscelis catalinensis VU

Bavayia crassicollis DD

Bavayia exsuccida EN

Bavayia goroensis EN

Bavayia montana DD

Bavayia pulchella NT

Bavayia sauvagii **DD** 

Bettongia lesueur NT

Bowdleria rufescens EX

Branta sandvicensis VU

Bulweria fallax NT

**Burramys parvus CR** Cabalus modestus EX

Caledoniscincus atropunctatus LC

Caledoniscincus austrocaledonicus LC

Caledoniscincus chazeaui EN

Caledoniscincus festivus LC

Caledoniscincus orestes EN

Caledoniscincus terma VU

Caloenas nicobarica NT

Caloprymnus campestris EX

Camarhynchus pauper CR

Celatiscincus euryotis EN

Celestus anelpistus 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

Coccyzus ferrugineus VU

Coenocorypha pusilla VU

Collocalia elaphra VU

Columba duboisi **EX** 

Columba junoniae NT Conilurus penicillatus NT

Copsychus sechellarum EN

Corvus hawaiiensis EW

Coturnix novaezelandiae EX

Crocidura canariensis EN

Crotalus catalinensis CR

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Cryptoblepharus novocaledonicus LC

<u>Ctenosaura palearis</u> **EN** <u>Cyanoramphus cookii</u> **EN** 

Cyclura carinata CR
Cyclura cornuta VU
Cyclura onchiopsis EX

Cyclura ricordii CR
Dasycercus cristicauda LC

Dasyornis broadbenti LC
Dasyurus geoffroii NT
Dasyurus maculatus NT
Dasyurus viverrinus NT
Dierogekko insularis NT

<u>Dierogekko koniambo</u> CR <u>Dierogekko poumensis</u> CR <u>Dierogekko validiclavis</u> EN <u>Diomedea antipodensis</u> VU

<u>Diomedea exulans</u> **VU** <u>Diplothrix legata</u> **EN** <u>Dipodomys margaritae</u> **CR** 

<u>Ducula aurorae</u> **EN** Dysmorodrepanis munroi **EX** 

Elaenia ridleyana VU

Eleutherodactylus barlagnei EN Eleutherodactylus pinchoni EN

Emballonura semicaudata EN

Emoia adspersa EN
Emoia loyaltiensis VU
Epicrates monensis EN
Eremiornis carteri LC
Euastacus armatus DD
Euastacus balanesis EN
Euastacus bindal CR
Euastacus brachythorax EN

Euastacus claytoni EN
Euastacus dalagarbe CR
Euastacus diversus EN
Euastacus fleckeri EN
Euastacus girurmulayn CR
Euastacus guruhgi CR

Euastacus hirsutus EN
Euastacus jagabar CR
Euastacus maccai EN
Euastacus mirangudjin CR

Euastacus pilosus EN
Euastacus rieki EN
Euastacus setosus CR
Euastacus spinichelatus EN
Euastacus suttoni VU
Euastacus valentulus LC

<u>Euastacus yigara</u> **CR** <u>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</u> **VU** 

Euastacus yanga LC

Euleptes europaea NT

Ctenosaura bakeri CR
Cyanoramphus auriceps NT

Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae VU

Cyclura collei CR
Cyclura lewisi CR
Cyclura pinguis CR
Cyclura pinguis CR
Cyclura stejnegeri EN
Dasyornis brachypterus EN
Dasyurus albopunctatus NT
Dasyurus hallucatus EN
Dasyurus spartacus NT
Dierogekko inexpectatus CR
Dierogekko nehoueensis CR
Dierogekko thomaswhitei CR

Diomedea amsterdamensis CR
Diomedea epomophora VU
Diomedea sanfordi EN
Dipodomys insularis CR
Dipodomys stephensi EN
Ducula pickeringii VU

Dysmoropelia dekarchiskos EX

Elanus scriptus NT

Eleutherodactylus martinicensis NT

Eliurus myoxinus LC
Emberiza socotrana VU
Emoia lawesi EN
Emoia nigra LC
Enthianura tricolor LC

Epthianura tricolor LC
Eretmochelys imbricata CR
Euastacus australasiensis LC
Euastacus bidawalis EN
Euastacus bispinosus VU
Euastacus clarkae CR
Euastacus crassus EN
Euastacus dharawalus CR
Euastacus eungella CR
Euastacus gamilaroi CR
Euastacus gumar EN
Euastacus guwinus CR
Euastacus guwinus CR
Euastacus iagara CR

Euastacus guwinus CR
Euastacus hystricosus EN
Euastacus jagara CR
Euastacus maidae CR
Euastacus monteithorum CR
Euastacus polysetosus EN
Euastacus robertsi CR
Euastacus simplex VU
Euastacus simplex VU
Euastacus urospinosus EN
Euastacus wiowuru NT
Euastacus yarreansis VU
Eudyptes chrysocome VU
Eudyptula minor LC

Eupleres goudotii NT



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<u>Eurydactylodes agricolae</u> **NT** <u>Eurydactylodes symmetricus</u> **EN** 

Falco araea VU
Felis margarita NT
Fossa fossana NT
Foudia sechellarum NT

<u>Fulica alai</u> **VU** <u>Galidia elegans</u> **LC** 

Gallicolumba erythroptera CR Gallicolumba norfolciensis EX Gallicolumba salamonis EX Gallinula nesiotis VU

Gallirallus australis VU
Gallirallus dieffenbachii EX
Gallirallus okinawae EN
Gallirallus pacificus EX
Gallirallus sylvestris EN
Gallotia bravoana CR
Gallotia simonyi CR

Geocapromys ingrahami VU
Geomalia heinrichi NT
Geoscincus haraldmeieri CR
Gerygone modesta VU
Graciliscincus shonae VU
Haematopus chathamensis EN
Heleioporus australiacus VU
Hemignathus munroi EN

Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae NT
Himantopus novaezelandiae CR
Hypogeomys antimena EN
Icterus northropi CR

Isoodon auratus **VU**Kanakysaurus viviparus **EN**Lacertoides pardalis **VU** 

<u>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</u> **LC** <u>Lagostrophus fasciatus</u> **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
Macrotarsomys ingens EN
Macrotis leucura EX
Marmorosphax boulinda VU
Marmorosphax montana VU
Marmorosphax tricolor LC
Mayrornis versicolor VU
Megalurulus llaneae NT

Megalurulus whitneyi NT

<u>Eurydactylodes occidentalis</u> **CR** Eurydactylodes vieillardi **NT** 

Falco punctatus VU
Felis silvestris LC
Foudia flavicans VU
Fregata aquila VU
Fulica caribaea NT
Galidictis fasciata NT
Gallicolumba kubaryi VU
Gallicolumba rubescens VU
Gallicolumba sanctaecrucis EN

Gallinula pacifica CR
Gallirallus calayanensis VU
Gallirallus lafresnayanus CR
Gallirallus owstoni EW
Gallirallus philippensis LC
Gallotia auaritae CR
Gallotia intermedia CR
Gallotia stehlini LC

Geocapromys thoracatus EX
Geophaps smithii NT
Geotrygon caniceps VU
Goniurosaurus kuroiwae EN
Gymnomyza aubryana CR
Haematopus meadewaldoi EX
Hemignathus kauaiensis VU
Hemignathus parvus VU
Henicophaps foersteri VU
Hydromys chrysogaster LC
Hypsiprymnodon moschatus LC

Iguana delicatissima EN
Isoodon obesulus LC
Kanakysaurus zebratus EN
Lagorchestes asomatus EX
Lagorchestes hirsutus VU
Lampropeltis catalinensis DD

Larus bulleri EN
Larus hartlaubii LC
Leporillus apicalis CR
Leptotila wellsi CR
Lioscincus maruia EN

Lioscincus novaecaledoniae LC

Lioscincus tillieri NT
Litoria caerulea LC
Loxops coccineus EN
Macropus eugenii LC
Macrotis lagotis VU
Malurus leucopterus LC
Marmorosphax kaala CR
Marmorosphax taom CR
Mastacomys fuscus NT
Megadyptes antipodes EN
Megalurulus mariei LC
Megapodius bernsteinii VU



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Megapodius laperouse EN Megapodius pritchardii EN Mergus australis **EX** 

Mesembriomys macrurus LC

Mimus graysoni CR Moho bishopi EX Myotis vivesi VU

Myzomela chermesina VU Naultinus manukanus **DD** Neophema chrysogaster CR

Neotoma bryanti EN Neotoma martinensis **EX** Nesoclopeus woodfordi NT

Nesofregetta fuliginosa EN Nesospiza questi VU Nesotriccus ridgwayi VU Notoryctes caurinus **DD** Numenius tahitiensis VU

Oceanodroma tristrami NT Oligosoma acrinasum NT Oligosoma oliveri NT Onychogalea fraenata EN

Otus insularis EN

Papagomys armandvillei NT Pelecanoides garnotii EN Perameles bougainville EN Peromyscus caniceps CR Peromyscus quardia CR

Peromyscus pseudocrinitus CR Petrogale concinna **DD** 

Petroica traversi EN Pezoporus occidentalis CR Phalacrocorax chalconotus VU Phalacrocorax featherstoni EN

Phalacrocorax nigrogularis VU Phascogale calura NT Phascogale tapoatafa NT

Philoria frosti CR

Phoebastria nigripes EN Phoebetria 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 astrictocarpus EX Potorous gilbertii CR Prionailurus bengalensis LC

Procellaria aequinoctialis VU

Procellaria parkinsoni VU

Megapodius nicobariensis VU Melamprosops phaeosoma CR Mesembriomys 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

Nesoclopeus poecilopterus EX

Nesoenas mayeri EN Nesospiza acunhae 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 EN Perameles eremiana EX Peromyscus dickeyi CR

Peromyscus interparietalis CR Peromyscus sejugis EN Petrogale penicillata NT Pezophaps solitaria EX Phalacrocorax campbelli VU Phalacrocorax colensoi VU Phalacrocorax harrisi VU Phalacrocorax onslowi CR Phascogale pirata VU

Philesturnus carunculatus NT

Phoebastria irrorata CR Phoebetria fusca EN Phoniscus papuensis LC Phyllomys thomasi EN Pitta anerythra VU Plagiodontia aedium EN Pluvianellus socialis NT Podarcis lilfordi EN Polytelis alexandrae NT Pomarea mendozae EN Porphyrio kukwiedei EX Porzana sandwichensis EX Potorous tridactylus LC Prionailurus rubiginosus VU Procellaria cinerea NT

Procellaria westlandica VU Psephotus pulcherrimus EX

Prosobonia cancellata EN Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2025. Species profile Felis catus. Available from: https://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=24 [Accessed 02 November 2025]



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Pseudantechinus mimulus EN Pseudobulweria becki CR Pseudobulweria rostrata NT Pseudomys fumeus EN Pseudomys oralis **VU** Psittirostra psittacea CR Pterodroma arminjoniana VU Pterodroma axillaris EN Pterodroma brevipes VU Pterodroma cookii VU Pterodroma externa VU Pterodroma hasitata EN Pterodroma longirostris VU Pterodroma madeira EN Pterodroma phaeopygia CR Pterodroma sandwichensis VU

Ptilinopus huttoni VU
Ptychoramphus aleuticus LC
Puffinus creatopus VU
Puffinus heinrothi VU
Puffinus mauretanicus CR
Puffinus opisthomelas NT
Puffinus yelkouan NT
Rallina canningi NT
Rattus tunnevi LC

Pteropus melanotus VU

Reithrodontomys spectabilis CR Rhacodactylus leachianus LC Rhacodactylus trachyrhynchus EN Rhionaeschna galapagoensis EN

Sarothrura elegans LC
Scelarcis perspicillata LC
Scolopax celebensis NT
Sephanoides fernandensis CR
Sigaloseps deplanchei NT
Siphonorhis brewsteri NT
Sminthopsis butleri VU
Sminthopsis douglasi NT
Solenodon cubanus EN
Sorex pribilofensis EN
Spheniscus humboldti VU
Spheniscus mendiculus EN
Stercorarius antarcticus LC
Sterna fuscata LC

Strigops habroptila CR
Suta flagellum LC
Sylvilagus mansuetus NT
Synthliboramphus craveri VU

Syrmaticus soemmerringii **NT** 

Tarsius dentatus VU
Tarsius pelengensis EN
Terpsiphone corvina CR

Thalassarche steadi **NT** 

Pseudobulweria aterrima CR
Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi CR
Pseudocheirus occidentalis VU
Pseudomys occidentalis LC
Pseudomys pilligaensis DD
Pterodroma alba EN

Pterodroma alba EN
Pterodroma atrata EN
Pterodroma baraui EN
Pterodroma cervicalis VU
Pterodroma defilippiana VU
Pterodroma feae NT

Pterodroma leucoptera VU
Pterodroma macroptera LC
Pterodroma magentae CR
Pterodroma rupinarum EX
Pterodroma solandri VU
Pteropus pselaphon CR
Ptilinopus mercierii EX
Puffinus auricularis CR
Puffinus gravis LC
Puffinus huttoni EN
Puffinus newelli EN
Puffinus pacificus LC

Pyrrhula murina EN
Rallus semiplumbeus EN
Reithrodontomys raviventris EN
Rhacodactylus auriculatus LC
Rhacodactylus sarasinorum VU
Rhinophis oxyrhynchus LC
Rhynochetos jubatus EN
Saxicola dacotiae NT
Sciurus griseus LC
Scolopax mira VU
Setonix brachyurus VU

Sigaloseps ruficauda VU
Sminthopsis aitkeni CR
Sminthopsis dolichura LC
Sminthopsis psammophila EN
Solenodon paradoxus EN
Spheniscus demersus EN
Spheniscus magellanicus NT
Spilogale pygmaea VU
Sterna bergii LC

Sterna virgata NT
Strophurus taenicauda NT
Sylvilagus bachmani LC
Sylvilagus palustris LC

Synthliboramphus hypoleucus VU

Tamias palmeri EN
Tarsius lariang DD
Tarsius tarsier VU

Thalassarche melanophrys EN

Thamnophis gigas **VU** 

<u>Theba geminata</u> **DD**<u>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</u> **EN**Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2025. Species profile *Felis catus*. Available from:



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Thinornis rubricollis NT Todiramphus ruficollaris VU Tokudaia osimensis EN Toxostoma guttatum CR Troglodytes cobbi VU Tropidoscincus aubrianus VU Tropidoscincus variabilis LC Turdus celaenops **VU** Turnagra tanagra EX Typhlops biminiensis NT Upupa antaios **EX** Vermivora crissalis NT Vini kuhlii EN Xantusia riversiana LC Xenosaurus platyceps EN Zoothera guttata EN Zoothera turipavae VU Zyzomys palatalis CR

Thomomys mazama LC Tokudaia muenninki CR Tokudaia tokunoshimensis EN Traversia lyalli **EX** Troglodytes tanneri **VU** Tropidoscincus boreus LC Tupaia nicobarica EN Turdus Iherminieri VU Turnix melanogaster VU Tyto manusi VU Urosaurus auriculatus EN Vestiaria coccinea VU Vini peruviana VU Xenicus longipes EX Zenaida graysoni EW Zoothera terrestris EX Zosterops tenuirostris EN

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Summary: This study looked at the impact of cat predation on a house sparrow population in a typical English village. CONABIO. 2008. Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras en Móxico. Especies invasoras - Mamóferos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. Fecha de acceso.

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.

Invasive species - mammals is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies invasoras - Mam%C3%ADferos [Accessed 30 July 2008]

Spanish:

La lista de especies del Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras de móxico cuenta actualmente con información aceca 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 ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la pegina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualización, por favor consulte la portada (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la sección 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]

Cuthbert, R. 2003. Sign left by introduced and native predators feeding on Hutton's shearwaters Puffinus huttoni. New Zealand Journal of Zoology. 30 (3): 163-170.

Summary: This paper looks at the range of predators which feed on the endangered Hutton's shearwater in New Zealand.

Dexter, N., Dowler, R.C., Flanagan, J.P., Hart, S., Revelez, M.A. and Lee. T.E. Jr. 2004. The influence of feral cats Felis catus on the distribution and abundance of introduced and endemic Galapagos rodents. Pacific Conservation Biology. 10 (4): 210-215.

**Summary:** This article looks at the differences in the impacts of feral cats on introduced and endemic rodents in the Galapagos Islands. Dickman, C.R. 1996. Overview of the Impact of Feral Cats on Australian Native Fauna. Department of the Environment and Heritage, The Australian Government.

Summary: Comprehensive overview of features of feral cats in Australia and their impact on native species.

Dilks, P.J. 1979. Observations on the food of feral cats on Campbell Island. New Zealand Journal of Ecology. 2: 64-66.

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

Dutton, J. 1994. Introduced mammals in Sao Tome and Principe: possible threats to biodiversity. Biodiversity and Conservation. 3: 927-938.

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

Duvall II, F.P. 2001. Feral Cat (Felis cattus) Predation on Low Elevation Native Seabird Colonies on Maui Island (abstract), Society for Conservation Biology.

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

Faulquier, L. 2005. Evaluation de l�impact des chats harets Felis catus sur les populations d�oiseaux marins de deux �les tropicales (La Rounion et Juan de Nova) et propositions de mesures de gestion. Rapport de stage, Master SET, Université Paul Cozanne et Laboratoire ECOMAR Universit de la Rounion. 36pp

Fitzgerald, B. M. 1988. Diet of domestic cats and their impact on prey populations. pp. 123-147 in Turner, D.C. and Bateson, P. (eds.), The domestic cat: the biology of its behaviour. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K. 222 pp.

Fitzgerald, B. M. 1990. House cat. In King, C. M. (ed.) The Handbook of New Zealand mammals. Oxford University Press, Auckland. pp. 330-348

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2025. Species profile Felis catus. Available from: https://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=24 [Accessed 02 November 2025]



FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus

Fitzgerald, B. M. and Karl, B. J. 1986. Home range of feral cats (*Felis catus* L.) in forest of the Orongorongo Valley, Wellington, New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Ecology 9: 71 \$\infty\$81.

Fitzgerald, B. M. and Turner, D. C. 2000. Hunting behaviour of domestic cats and their impact on prey populations. pp. 151-175 in Turner, D.C. and Bateson, P. (eds.), The domestic cat: the biology of its behaviour. Second Edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K. 244 pp.

Fitzgerald, B. M. and Veitch, C. R. 1985. The cats of Herekopare Island, New Zealand; their history, ecology and effects on wildlife. New Zealand Journal of Zoology 12: 319 •330.

Gargominy, O., Bouchet, P., Pascal, M., Jaffre, T. and Tourneu, J. C. 1996. Consequences des introductions d'especes animals et vegetales sur la biodiversite en Nouvelle-Caledonie. Rev. Ecol. (Terre Vie) 51: 375-401.

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

Gargominy, O. (Ed.). 2003. Biodiversit et conservation dans les collectivit frantaises doutre-mer. Comit frantais pour l'UICN, Paris.

**Summary:** Synth�se sur la biodiversit� des �les fran�aises d outre-mer et les enjeux de conservation.

Available from: http://www.uicn.fr/Biodiversite-outre-mer-2003.html [Accessed 26 March 2008]

Gerber, G. and Iverson, J. Undated. *Turks and Caicos iguana (Cyclura carinata carinata)*. The World Conservation Union (IUCN): Iguana Specialist Group.

Summary: Overview of Turks and Caicos iguana status on Turks and Caicos Island.

Available from: http://www.iucn-isg.org/actionplan/ch2/tciquana.php [Accessed 16 May 2006]

Gillies, C. 2001. Advances in New Zealand mammalogy 1990 - 2000: House cat. Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand 31: 205-218. Gillies, C.A., Leach, M.R., Coad, N.B., Theobald, S.W., Campbell, J., Herbert, T., Graham, P.J. and Pierce, R.J. 2003. Six years of intensive pest mammals control at Trounson Kauri Park, a Department of Conservation mainland island, June 1996-July 2002. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology*. 30 (4): 399-420.

**Summary:** This paper describes the pest management strategies which were undertaken at Trounson Kauri Park, New Zealand. Harper, G.A. 2005. Numerical and functional response of feral cats (*Felis catus*) to variations in abundance of primary prey on Stewart Island (Rakiura). New Zealand. *Wildlife Research*. 32: 597-604.

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

Hawkins, A.F.A. 2008a. Fossa fossana. In: IUCN 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2011.2.

Summary: Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/8668/0 [Accessed 1 February 2012]

Hawkins, A.F.A. 2008c. *Galidictis fasciata*. In: IUCN 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2011.2. **Summary:** Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/8833/0 [Accessed 1 February 2012]

Hodges, C.S.N. and Nagata, R.J. Sr. 2001. Effects of predator control on the survival and breeding success of the endangered Hawaiian Darkrumped Petrel. *Studies in Avian Biology*. 22: 308-318.

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

Hu, D., Glidden, C., Lippert, J.S., Schnell, L., MacIvor, J.S. and Meisler, J. 2001. Habitat use and limiting factors in a population of Hawaiian Dark-rumped petrels on Mauna Loa, Hawaii. *Studies in Avian Biology*. 22: 234-242.

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

Imber, M. J. 1975. Petrels and predators. International Council for Bird Preservation Bulletin 12: 260 \$263.

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.

Available from:

 $http://www.cbif.gc.ca/pls/itisca/taxastep?king=every\&p\_action=containing\&taxa=Felis+catus\&p\_format=\&p\_ifx=plglt\&p\_lang=[Accessed March 2005]$ 

Jogahara, T., Ogura, G., Sasaki, T., Takehara, K. and Kawashima, Y. 2003. Food habits of cats (*Felis catus*) in forests and villages and their impacts on native animals in the Yambaru Area, northern part of Okinawa Island, Japan. *Honyurui Kagaku*. 43 (1): 29-37.

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

Jones, E. 1977. Ecology of the feral cat, Felis catus (L.), (Carnivora: Felidae) on Macquarie Island. *Australian Wildlife Research*. 4 (3): 249-262.

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

Kawakami, K. and Fujita, M. 2004. Feral cat predation on seabirds on Hahajima, the Bonin Islands, Southern Japan. *Ornithological Science*. 3: 155-158.

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

Kawakami, K. and Higuchi, H. 2002. Bird predation by domestic cats on Hahajima Island, Bonin Islands, Japan, Ornithological Science 1: 143 - 144.

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

Available from: http://www.istage.ist.go.jp/article/osi/1/2/1 143/ article [Accessed 16 May 2006]

Keedwell, R.J. 2003. Does fledging equal success? Post-fledgling mortality in the Black-fronted tern. *Journal of Field Ornithology*. 74 (3): 217-221

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

Keitt, B.S. and Tershy, B.R. 2003. Cat eradication significantly decreases shearwater mortality. Animal Conservation. 6: 307-308.

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

Kerbiriou, C. and Le Viol, I. 1999. Predation of storm petrels *Hydrobates pelagicus* by domestic cats in the islands of Molene, Ledenez Vraz and Ledenez Vihan (Molene Archipelago, west Brittany). *Alauda*. 67 (2): 119-122.

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

Kirkpatrick, R. D. and Rauzon, M. J. 1986. Foods of feral cats *Felis catus* on Jarvis and Howland Islands, central Pacific Ocean. Biotropica 18(1): 72�75.

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2025. Species profile *Felis catus*. Available from: <a href="https://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=24">https://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=24</a> [Accessed 02 November 2025]



FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus

Laut, M.E., Banko, P.C. and Gray, E.M. 2003. Nesting behavior of Palila, as assessed from video recordings. *Pacific Science*. 57 (4): 385-392.

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

McChesney, G.J. and Tershy, B.R. 1998. History and status of introduced mammals and impacts to breeding seabirds on the California Channel and Northwestern Baja California Islands. *Colonial Waterbirds*. 21 (3): 335-347.

**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.

McOrist, S. and Kitchener, A.C. 1994. Current threats to the European wildcat, Felis silvestris, in Scotland. Ambio. 23 (4-5): 4-5.

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

Mus vum national d Histoire naturelle [Ed]. 2003-2006. Felis catus. Inventaire national du Patrimoine naturel, site Web: http://inpn.mnhn.fr. Document tolochargo le 28 mars 2008.

Summary: Available from:

 $http://inpn.mnhn.fr/isb/servlet/ISBServlet?action=Espece\&typeAction=10\&pageReturn=ficheEspeceDescription.jsp\&numero\_taxon=60595\\ [Accessed March 21 2008]$ 

Norbury, G. 2001. Conserving dryland lizards by reducing predator-mediated apparent competition and direct competition with introduced rabbits. Journal of Applied Ecology 38: 1350-1361.

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.

Paltridge, R., Gibson, D. and Edwards, G. 1997. Diet of the feral cat (*Felis catus*) in Central Australia. *Wildlife Research*. 24 (1): 67-76. **Summary:** This paper discusses the diet of feral cats in central Australia.

Pascal, M. 1980. Structure et dynamique de la population de Chats harets de l'archipel des Kerguelen. Mammalia, 42, 161-182.

Pascal, M., Barr, N., De Garine-Wichatitsky, Lorvelec, O., Fr, to, T., Brescia, F., Jourdan, H. 2006. Les peuplements no o-cal doniens de vert bors: invasions, disparitions. Pp 111-162, in M.-L. Beauvais et al., : Les espoces envahissantes dans lo archipel no o-cal donien, Paris, IRD ditions, 260 p.+ codorom

Summary: Synth se des introductions d especes de vert bres en Nouvelle-Cal donie et valuation de leurs impacts.

Pei, J-C. 2004. Present status of larger mammals in Kenting National Park and their conservation concerns. *Taiwan Journal of Forest Science*. 19 (3): 199-214.

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

Phillips, R. B., Winchell, C. S., Schmidt, R. H. 2007. Dietary overlap of an alien and native carnivore on San Clemente Island, California. Journal of Mammalogy 88:173-180.

Pierpaoli, M., Biro, Z.S., Herrmann, M., Hupe, K., Fernandes, M., Ragni, B., Szemethy, L. and Randi, E. 2003. Genetic distinction of wildcat (Felis silvestris) populations in Europe, and hybridisation with domestic cats in Hungary. Molecular Ecology. 12: 2585-2598.

Summary: This paper examines the genetic relationship and degree of hybridisation between feral cats and wildcats in Europe. Pimentel, D., McNair, S., Janecka, J., Wightman, J., Simmonds, C., O©Connell, C., Wong, E., Russel, L., Zern, J., Aquino, T., Tsomondo, T. 2001. Economic and Environmental Threats of Alien Plant, Animal, and Microbe Invasions, Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment 84: 1 -

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

Available from: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTABOUTUS/Resources/gss-economic-environ-threats-ias.pdf [Accessed 16 May 2006] Pontier, D., Say, L., Debias, F., Bried, J., Thioulouse, J., Micol, T. and Natoli, E. 2002. The diet of feral cats (*Felis catus* L.) at five sites on the Grande Terre, Kerguelen archipelago. *Polar Biology*. 25 (11): 833-837.

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

Putaala, A., Turtola, A. and Hissa, R. 2001. Mortality of wild and released hand-reared grey partridges (*Perdix perdix*) in Finland. *Game and Wildlife Science*. 18 (3-4): 291-304.

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

Rouys, S. and Theuerkauf, J. 2003. Factors determining the distribution of introduced mammals in nature reserves of the southern province, New Caledonia. *Wildlife Research*. 30 (2): 187-191.

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

Sanders, M. D. and Maloney, R.F. 2002. Causes of mortality at nests of ground-nesting birds in the Upper Waitaki Basin, South Island, New Zealand: A 5-year video study. *Biological Conservation*. 106 (2): 225-236.

**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.

Say, L., Gaillard, J-M. and Pontier, D. 2002. Spatio-temporal variation in cat population density in a sub-Antarctic environment. *Polar Biology*. 25 (2): 90-95.

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

Seabrook, Wendy., 1989. Feral cats (*Felis catus*) as predators of hatchling green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*). J. Zool., Lond. (1989) 219, 83-88 Smucker, T.D., Lindsey, G.D. and Mosher, S.M. 2000. Home range and diet of feral cats in Hawaii forests. *Pacific Conservation Biology*. 6 (3): 229-237

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

Thibault J.-C. 1988. Menaces et conservation des oiseaux de PolynCsie française. Pages 87-124 in Livre rouge des oiseaux des rCgions françaises d outre-mer. I.C.B.P., monographie 5.

Tidemann, C.R., Yorkston, H.D. and Russack, A.J. 1994. The diet of cats, *Felis catus*, on Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. *Wildlife Research*. 21 (3): 279-285

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

Traveset, A. and Riera, N. 2005. Disruption of a plant-lizard seed dispersal system and its ecological effect on a threatened endemic plant in the Balearic Islands. *Conservation Biology*. 19 (2): 421-431.

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



FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Felis catus

UAE Interact. Undated a. The Islands - Arzanah

**Summary:** Available from: http://www.uaeinteract.com/maps/et\_09.asp [Accessed 16 May 2006] UAE Interact. Undated b. The Islands - Zirku.

**Summary:** Available from: http://www.uaeinteract.com/maps/et\_23.asp [Accessed 16 May 2006] University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. 2006. *Felis silvestris (wild cat)*. Animal Diversity Web.

Summary: Information on wild cats.

Available from: http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Felis\_silvestris.html [Accessed 16 May 2006] Urtizberea, pers.comm., 2007

Summary: Personal communication with Frank Urtizberea, from the Direction de l Agriculture et de la For €t.

Wanless, R.M., Cunningham, J., Hockey, P.A.R., Wanless, J., White, R.W. and Wiseman, R. 2002. The success of a soft-release introduction of the flightless Aldabra rail (Dryolimnas (cuvieri) aldabranus) on Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles. *Biological Conservation*. 107 (2): 203-210.

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

Watanabe, S., Nakanishi, N. and Izawa, M. 2003. Habitat and prey resource overlap between the Iriomote cat *Prionailurus iriomotensis* and introduced feral cat *Felis catus* based on assessment of scat content and distribution. *Mammal Study*. 28 (1): 47-56.

**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]

Weggler, M. and Leu, B. 2001. A source population of Black Redstarts (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) in villages with a high density of feral cats (*Felis catus*). *Journal Fuer Ornithologie*. 142 (3): 273-283.

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