# GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: ***Felis catus***

***Felis catus*** 简体中文 正體中文

**System:** Terrestrial

| 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 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 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).

**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).
\r\n
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).

**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).

**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:**

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

**Pubblication date:** 2010-09-15

**ALIEN RANGE**

**[1]** AMERICAN SAMOA
**[1]** ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
**[2]** BAHAMAS
**[1]** BERMUDA
**[2]** BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
**[5]** CAYMAN ISLANDS
**[2]** COOK ISLANDS
**[1]** DJIBOUTI
**[5]** ECUADOR
**[7]** FIJI
**[6]** FRENCH POLYNESIA
**[1]** GUADELOUPE
**[1]** HAITI
**[1]** ISRAEL
**[4]** JAPAN
**[1]** MADAGASCAR
**[1]** MAYOTTE
**[4]** MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
**[1]** NAMIBIA
**[28]** NEW ZEALAND
**[4]** NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
**[1]** PAPUA NEW GUINEA
**[1]** PITCAIRN
**[1]** REUNION
**[1]** SAINT LUCIA
**[1]** SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
**[2]** SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
**[2]** SOLOMON ISLANDS
**[4]** SPAIN
**[1]** TAIWAN
**[1]** TONGA
**[3]** UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
**[11]** UNITED STATES
**[2]** VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH
**[1]** ANGUILLA
**[25]** AUSTRALIA
**[1]** BARBADOS
**[1]** BRAZIL
**[1]** CANADA
**[1]** CHRISTMAS ISLAND
**[1]** CURACAO
**[1]** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
**[1]** FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
**[3]** FRANCE
**[5]** FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES
**[1]** GUAM
**[1]** HUNGARY
**[1]** JAMAICA
**[8]** KIRIBATI
**[3]** MAURITIUS
**[22]** MEXICO
**[1]** MONTSERRAT
**[3]** NEW CALEDONIA
**[1]** NORFOLK ISLAND
**[3]** PALAU
**[1]** PERU
**[1]** PUERTO RICO
**[3]** SAINT HELENA
**[1]** SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART)
**[2]** SAMOA
**[6]** SEYCHELLES
**[3]** SOUTH AFRICA
**[1]** SWITZERLAND
**[1]** TOKELAU
**[2]** TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
**[2]** UNITED KINGDOM
**[3]** UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS
**[1]** VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.

**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**
Aceros narcondami **EN**
Acrocephalus kerearako **NT**
Acrocephalus rimatarae **VU**
Acrocephalus sechellensis **VU**
Acrocephalus vaughani **EN**
Aegotheles savesi **CR**

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 guanujo **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**
Algyroides 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**

Cryptoblepharus novocaledonicus **LC**
Ctenosaura palearis **EN**
Cyanoramphus cookii **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**
Dierogekko koniambo **CR**
Dierogekko poumensis **CR**
Dierogekko validiclavis **EN**
Diomedea antipodensis **VU**
Diomedea exulans **VU**
Diplothrix legata **EN**
Dipodomys margaritae **CR**
Ducula aurorae **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**
Euastacus yanga **LC**
Euastacus yigara **CR**
Eudyptes pachyrhynchus **VU**
Euleptes europaea **NT**
Ctenosaura bakeri **CR**
Cyanoramphus auriceps **NT**
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae **VU**
Cyclura collei **CR**
Cyclura lewisi **CR**
Cyclura pinguis **CR**
Cyclura stejnegeri **EN**
Dasyornis brachypterus **EN**
Dasyurus albopunctatus **NT**
Dasyurus hallucatus **EN**
Dasyurus spartacus **NT**
Dierogekko inexpectatus **CR**
Dierogekko kaalaensis **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**
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 hystricosus **EN**
Euastacus jagara **CR**
Euastacus maidae **CR**
Euastacus monteithorum **CR**
Euastacus polysetosus **EN**
Euastacus robertsi **CR**
Euastacus simplex **VU**
Euastacus sulcatus **VU**
Euastacus urospinosus **EN**
Euastacus wiowuru **NT**
Euastacus yarreansis **VU**
Eudyptes chrysocome **VU**
Eudyptula minor **LC**
Eupleres goudotii **NT**

Eurydactylodes agricolae **NT**
Eurydactylodes symmetricus **EN**
Falco araea **VU**
Felis margarita **NT**
Fossa fossana **NT**
Foudia sechellarum **NT**
Fulica alai **VU**
Galidia elegans **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**
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**
Macrotarsomys ingens **EN**
Macrotis leucura **EX**
Marmorosphax boulinda **VU**
Marmorosphax montana **VU**
Marmorosphax tricolor **LC**
Mayrornis versicolor **VU**
Megalurulus llaneae **NT**
Megalurulus whitneyi **NT**
Eurydactylodes occidentalis **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**

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 guardia **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**
Prosobonia cancellata **EN**
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**

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**
Pteropus melanotus **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 tunneyi **LC**
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**
Theba geminata **DD**
Pseudobulweria aterrima **CR**
Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi **CR**
Pseudocheirus occidentalis **VU**
Pseudomys occidentalis **LC**
Pseudomys pilligaensis **DD**
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**
Thinornis novaeseelandiae **EN**

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 lherminieri **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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Baker, P.J., Bentley, A.J., Ansell, R.J. and Harris, S. 2005. Impact of predation by domestic cats *Felis catus* in an urban area. *Mammal Review*. 35 (3-4): 302.
**Summary:** This paper examines the impact of cat predation in an urban area (Bristol, UK).
BirdLife International 2006. *Pterodroma sandwichensis*. In: IUCN 2006. 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
**Summary:** Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/144845/0 [Accessed 12 March 2010]
BirdLife International 2008. *Nestor notabilis*. In: IUCN 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2011.2
**Summary:** Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/106001410/0 [Accessed 16 December 2012]
BirdLife International 2008. *Polytelis alexandrae*. In: IUCN 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2011.2
**Summary:** Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/106001458/0 [Accessed 16 Januray 2012)
BirdLife International 2009. *Pezoporus occidentalis*. In: IUCN 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2011.2.
**Summary:** Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/106001491/0 [Accessed 16 Januray 2012)
BirdLife International 2010. *Puffinus mauretanicus*. In: IUCN 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2011.2.
**Summary:** Available from: http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/160030026/0 [Accessed 16 December 2012]
Bloomer, J. P. and Bester, M. N. 1992. Control of feral cats on subantarctic Marion Island, Indian Ocean. Biological Conservation 60: 211﹀219.
Brito, D., Oliveira, L.C. and Mello, M.A.R. 2004. An overview of mammalian conservation at Poco das Antas Biological Reserve, southeastern Brazil. *Journal for Nature Conservation*. 12 (4): 219-228.
**Summary:** This article looks at the impacts of feral cats in the Poco das Antas Biological Reserve in Brazil.
Brockman, Diane K., Laurie R. Godfrey, Luke J. Dollar and Joelisoa Ratsirarson, 2008. Evidence of Invasive *Felis silvestris* Predation on *Propithecus verreauxi* at Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve, Madagascar. International Journal of Primatology
Chapuis, J., Bouss﹀s, P., & Barnaud, G. 1994. Alien mammals, impact and management in the French Subantartic Islands. Biological Conservation, 67, 97-104.
**Summary:** Cet article pr﹀sente la situation actuelle et les impacts des populations introduites de mammif﹀res dans les ﹀les subantarctiques fran﹀aises. Les moyens de contr﹀le en place ou planifi﹀s sont ﹀galement pr﹀sent﹀s.
Churcher, P.B. and Lawton, J.H. 1987. Predation by domestic cats in an English village. *Journal of Zoology*. 212 (3): 439-455.
**Summary:** This study looked at the impact of cat predation on a house sparrow population in a typical English village.
CONABIO. 2008. Sistema de informaci﹀n sobre especies invasoras en M﹀xico. Especies invasoras - Mam﹀feros. Comisi﹀n 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 informaci﹀n sobre especies invasoras de m﹀xico cuenta actualmente con informaci﹀n 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 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]
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 R﹀union et Juan de Nova) et propositions de mesures de gestion. Rapport de stage, Master SET, Universit﹀ Paul C﹀zanne et Laboratoire ECOMAR Universit﹀ de la R﹀union. 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

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: 71–81.
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–s fran–aises d outre-mer. Comit– fran–ais 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/tciguana.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 Dark-rumped 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.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/osj/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.

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►um national d Histoire naturelle [Ed]. 2003-2006 . *Felis catus*. Inventaire national du Patrimoine naturel, site Web : http://inpn.mnhn.fr. Document t►l►charg► 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►tey, T., Brescia, F., Jourdan, H. 2006. Les peuplements n►o-cal►doniens de vert►b►br►s : invasions, disparitions. Pp 111-162, in M.-L. Beauvais *et al*., : Les esp►ces envahissantes dans l►archipel n►o-cal►donien, Paris, IRD ►ditions, 260 p.+ c►d►rom
**Summary:** Synth►se des introductions d esp►ces de vert►br►s 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 - 20.
**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 franqaise. Pages 87-124 in Livre rouge des oiseaux des rCgions franqaises 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.

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.