

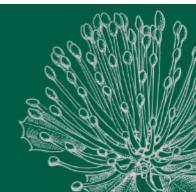


National Environmental Science Programme

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Cats and the conservation of Australian birds

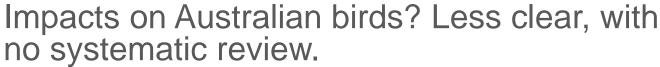
Cat catching a bird



Context

Cat impacts on Australian mammals established

- 30+ taxa extinct; 35% of all global mammalian extinctions since 1500
- Cats main driver for about two-thirds, exacerbated by habitat change from fire, grazing, other ferals (eg. rabbits)
- Still causing declines in extant taxa

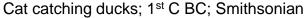


Objective

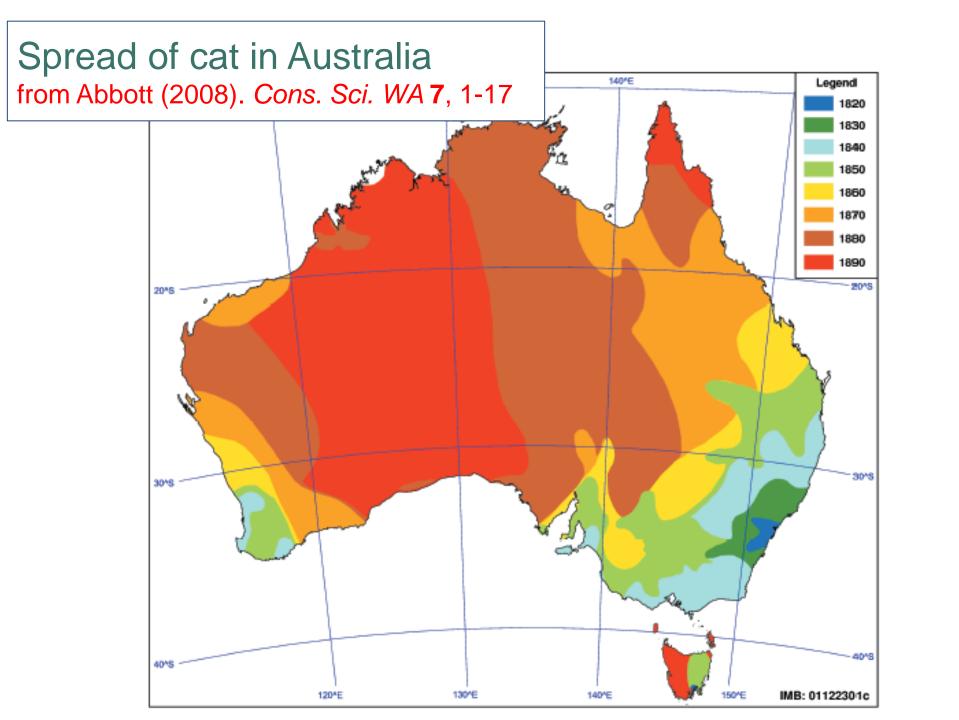
Assess impacts of cats on Australian birds





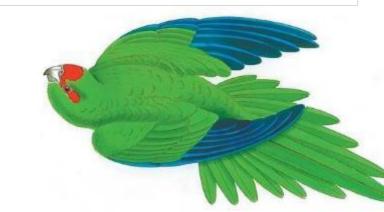






First Australian bird extinctions due to cats

2 endemic subsp, Macquarie Is extinct in 1890s (buff-banded rail, red-fronted parakeet)



- Cats established by 1820
- Rabbits introduced 1879, led to increase in cats



Early ornithologists were aware of the broader threat

Campbell 1906:

"Undoubtedly, if many of our highly interesting and beautiful birds, especially ground-loving species, are to be preserved from total extinction, we must as a bird-lovers' union, at no distant date face squarely a wild-cat destruction scheme"





Ashby (1924): "the domesticated cats, that have become wild, and are now very numerous, have, as it appears, nearly exterminated [the ground parrot] in their old retreats"



Whitlock (1924): "Whatever may be said to the contrary, cats (domestic gone wild) are accountable for the disappearance of this rare species in some quarters ... the birds disappeared after an invasion of cats"



Ashby E (1924b) Notes on extinct or rare Australian birds, with suggestions as to some of the causes of their disappearance. Part II. *Emu* **23**, 294-298.

Whitlock FL (1924) Journey to Central Australia in search of the Night Parrot. Emu 23, 248-281]

Early quantitative studies reached divergent conclusions

Macquarie Is

- ca. 375 cats on 130 km² island,
- 47,000 Antarctic prions & 11,000 white-headed petrels per year
- 154 birds/cat /year, or
- 443 birds/km/year

SE Australia

- 128 feral cat stomachs
- birds found in only 7.5% of samples

"The common belief that feral cats are serious predators of birds is apparently without basis. Although birds were common in all sampling areas, they were a relatively minor item in the diet [of cats]."

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

Coman & Brunner (1972). Food habits of the feral house cat in Victoria. *Journal of Wildlife Management* **36**, 848-853.



1. How many cats are there?

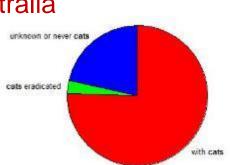
Cat distribution

Mainland fenced areas

- Containing 'wild' populations of threatened mammals
- 18 each 0.05-78 km²
- Total = 309 km²; < 0.004% of Australia



- Absent on 592 (4,911 km²)
- Unknown on 4,758 > 1 ha; $(2,535 \text{ km}^2)$
- Total = $4,911-7,446 \text{ km}^2$; 0.06- 0.1% of Australia







Cats absent << 0.2% of Australia

In the 99.8% of Australia with feral cats...

Population estimates for cats in:

1. Natural environments

2. Heavily modified environments







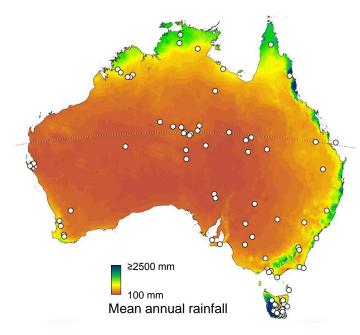
Feral cats in natural environments

Site-based density estimates

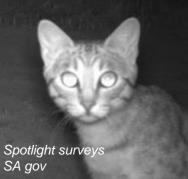
- 78 from mainland & Tassie
- 13 on islands

Modelled variation vs

- mainland/island
- mean annual rainfall
- mean annual temperature
- tree cover
- ruggedness
- fox presence
- conservation land use (or not)





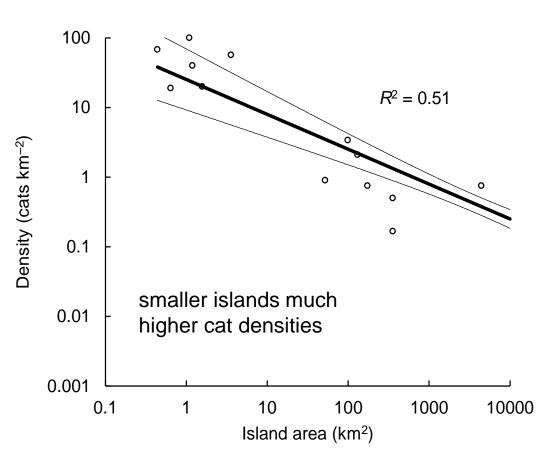






Cat density is higher on islands

mainland/island



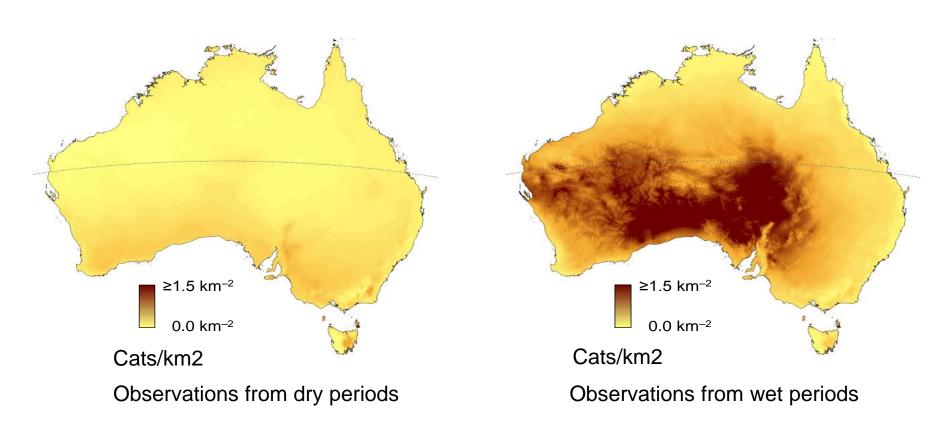
The good life:

- Seabird colonies
- Shoreline flotsam
- No larger predators





Cat density is higher in low rainfall areas, but only after extensive rain



Cat population fluctuates between 1.6 (dry) to 5.6 (wet) Density fluctuates between 0.18 to 0.73 cats km⁻²



Feral cats in heavily modified environments

Different approach to estimation

- 1. Fewer data available
- 2. Density hyper-variable, depends on extent of food subsidy:





Feral cats in heavily modified environments

- Background density of feral cats = 8.2 cats/km² (range: 0.8–32 cats km⁻²)
- Australia's heavily modified environments cover 54,713 km² (each from 0.02-2543 km²)

PLUS

- 10,370 sites that could support cat colonies (mean site size = 0.22 km²; range 0.003-3.16 km²)
- Mean colony size = 26 (min/max range: 3-81)

Total number of cats = 723,300 (range 0.08 - 2.6 million)

1. How many cats are there?

Natural environments:

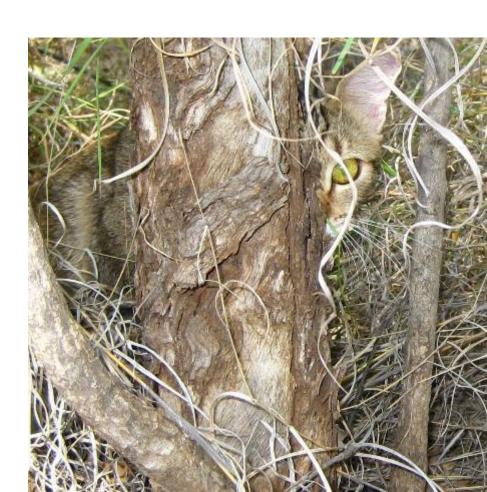
Fluctuates from 1.4 million (in drought) to 5.6 million (wet conditions)

Heavily modified environments:

Over 0.7 million

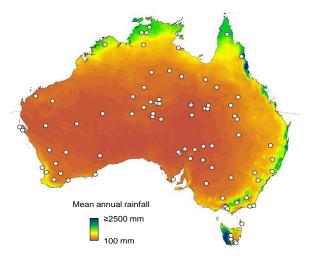
PLUS Domestic cats:

3.9 million (from household surveys)



2. How many birds does a cat kill?

Collated >90 cat diet studies (c.10,000 cat stomachs, scats)



The number of birds killed =

Cat density

X

% diet samples that have birds

X

n. birds per diet sample



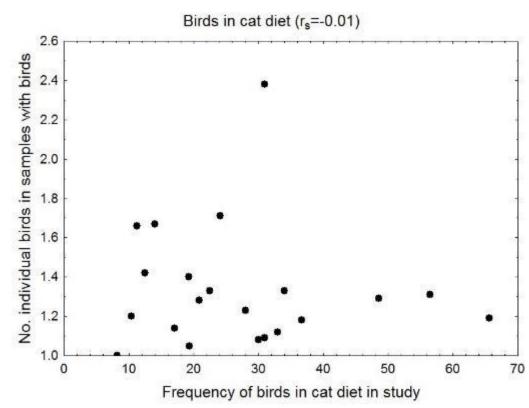
Greg Wilson 2016. feral cat, kitten, with stomach contents

We got kitten here, cat, pussy cat,. ... Feral cats... they killing all the goanna, all the bird, and the possum. ... First Captain something, Captain Cook, he's the one, he made the mess, mucked up this country. ... They don't belong here. Get rid of them. This country belong to kangaroo and emu and brolga. Not cat or cane toad or buffalo

Number of birds per diet sample



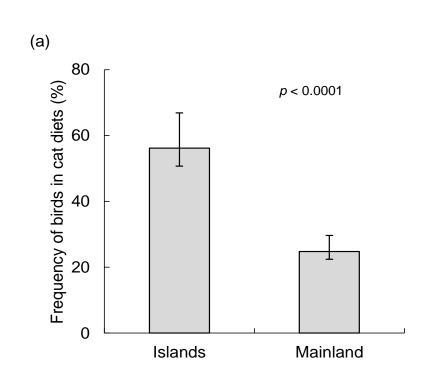
- N. birds in cat samples that had birds: 1.34
- Unrelated to % of cat diet samples that had birds

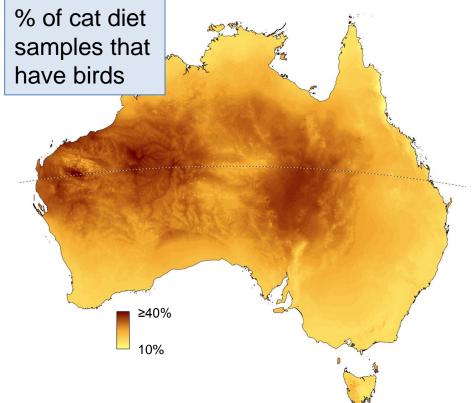


% of diet samples that have birds

- 31.6% (95% CI 26.4-36.7%)
- % varies with island size and mean annual rainfall









Birds killed by feral cats in natural environments

Islands:

Each cat kills 129 birds/yr

Total of 272 million birds/yr

(Fluctuating 161-757 million in dry-wet periods)

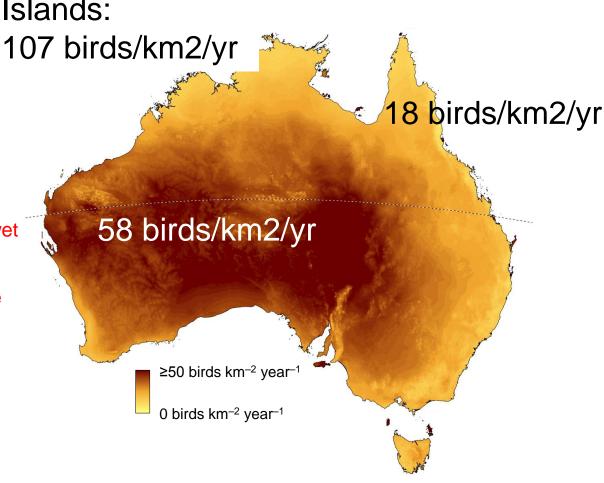
>99% of these killed birds are native

Islands:

- Seabird colonies
- No alternative prey
- Birds may be predator-naïve

Arid:

Sparser, lower vegetation



Average n birds eaten by cats/km2/yr = 35.6 (21-99 in dry-wet periods)

Feral cats in highly modified environments (suburbs, rubbish dumps)



- % cat diet samples with birds = 14.4% (instead of 31.6% for bush ferals)
- Each cat kills 62 birds/year
- Given there are 0.7 million cats, overall = 44 million birds/year

Pet cats



- 3.9 million pet cats take home a mean of 4.5 birds/year
- From studies of owners reporting what pet cats bring home (> 1000 cats, three Australian cities)

BUT pet cats only bring home 29% of their kills (13-50%)

Average pet cat kills = 16 birds/yrAll pet cats kill $16 \times 3.9 \text{ m} = 61.6 \text{ million birds/yr}$

Numbers of Australian birds killed by cats

Cats	Pop size	Bird take	
Ferals in natural env	2.1 million	272 million (99% native)	
Ferals in modified env	0.7 million	44 million	
Pets	3.9 million	61 million (80%native)	
total	6.7 million	377 million	



Picasso, 1939, Cat catching a bird

- > 1 million birds a day
- If cats kill 35.6 birds km2/year and 377 million birds/year, how big a bite is that?

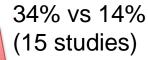
Cats compared to other mammalian predators



29% vs 17% (22 studies)



23% vs 9% (2 studies)







Numbers of Australian birds killed by cats

- > 1 million birds a day
- 35.6 birds km²/year

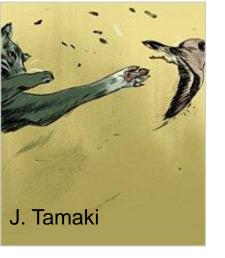


Cat, blue-winged kookaburra. J. Heathcote

How big a bite is that?

- No estimate of the no. of birds in Australia
- Typical density of birds in terrestrial habitats are 5-30 birds/ha; or ca. 10 billion birds;
- Annual take of birds by cats is ~ 3-4% of Australia's land birds



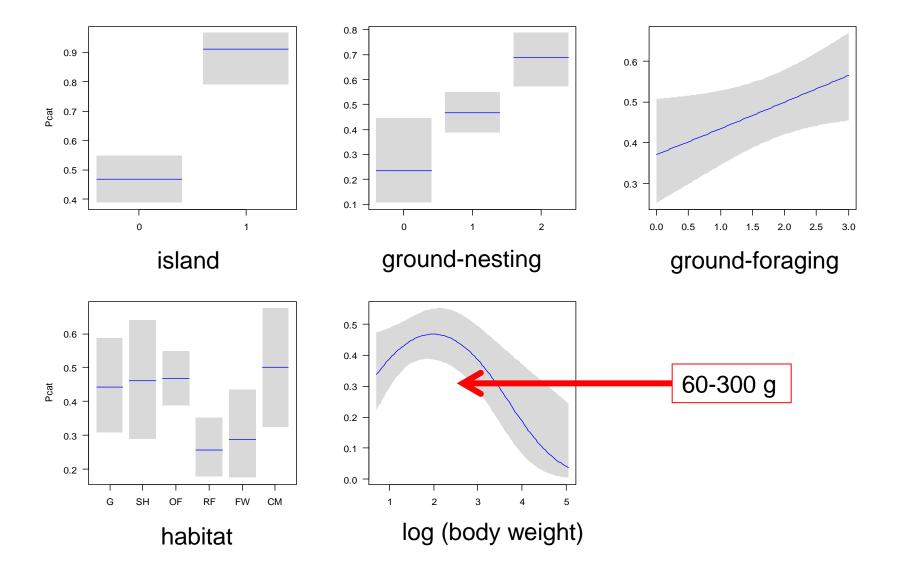


What makes a bird more likely to be killed by a cat?

- Searched literature, bird-banding databases, museum specimen records, summaries of vet. databases for records of cats killing Australian bird species
- Records for 338 native bird species (46% of all Australian bird species)
- Includes 71 bird species listed as threatened under EPBC Act (61% of 117 listed bird species)

species not recorded as cat-killed were mostly very large birds, visiting shorebirds, seabirds, rainforest birds, and species with small remote ranges in which there have been few studies

What makes a bird more likely to be killed by a cat?



What makes a bird more likely to be killed by a cat?

Common name	P _{cat}	
Australian Magpie	0.90	
Masked Lapwing	0.89	
Australasian Pipit	0.89	
Common Blackbird	0.88	
Magpie-lark	0.87	
Superb Fairy-wren	0.87	
Galah	0.87	
Laughing Kookaburra	0.87	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	0.87	
Rock Dove	0.86	
Silver Gull	0.86	
White-browed Scrubwren	0.85	
Striated Pardalote	0.84	
Crested Pigeon	0.84	
Rufous Songlark	0.83	
Eurasian Skylark	0.83	
Grey Shrike-thrush	0.83	

Predicted values from model averaging (probability relative to other spp)

Widespread and common species that forage/nest on/near the ground

Control for distributional extent & 'abundance'

Sum of observations in Atlases and number of birds banded

What makes a bird more likely to be killed by a cat? Per capita (controlling for abundance/distribution)

Spotted Quail-thrush	0.79	Western Ground Parrot	0.76
Chestnut-backed Button-quail	0.79	Eastern Ground Parrot	0.76
Painted Button-quail	0.79	Rufous Bristlebird	0.76
Buff-breasted Button-quail	0.79	Crested Bellbird	0.76
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon	0.79	Superb Lyrebird	0.76
Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon	0.79	Western Whipbird	0.76
Partridge Pigeon	0.78	Eastern Bristlebird	0.75
Brush Bronzewing	0.78	Noisy Scrub-bird	0.75
Squatter Pigeon	0.78	Chirruping Wedgebill	0.75
Sandstone Shrike-thrush	0.78	Chiming Wedgebill	0.75
Red-backed Kingfisher	0.78	Stubble Quail	0.75
Chestnut Quail-thrush	0.78	Brown Quail	0.75
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush	0.78	California Quail	0.75
Rufous Scrub-bird	0.78	Inland Dotterel	0.75
Paradise Parrot	0.78	Banded Lapwing	0.75
Cinnamon Quail-thrush	0.78	Night Parrot	0.75
Rufous Songlark	0.77	White-bellied Spinifex Pigeon	0.75
Southern Scrub-robin	0.77	Pilbara Spinifex Pigeon	0.75
Bush Stone-curlew	0.77	Western Bristlebird	0.75
Common Blackbird	0.77	Plains-wanderer	0.75

Conservation impact or just consumption?

- Huge numbers of birds being killed by cats
- Especially in arid zone and islands
- Some species more affected than others



1. Targeted research

2. Management options

Targeted research

1. Improve cat control methods



If only it were this easy??

2. Quantify mortality impacts on bird species

- Focal species predicted to be most cat-susceptible (e.g. quail-thrushes, button-quails, bronzewings, etc).
- Assess mortality factors, and incorporate into PVA



BACI contrasts Cat/fox free fenced areas

18 exclosures with total area of 346 km² (largest 123 km²)

Cat/fox free islands

Some bird translocations involved

Cat/fox controlled areas

Techniques to assess cat densities improved



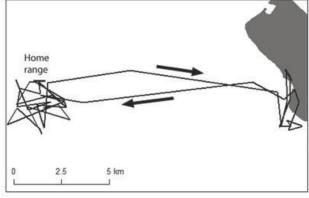
Targeted research....(cont)

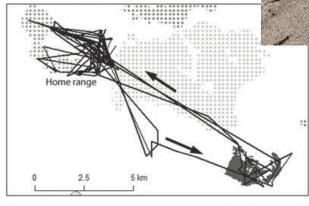
3. Interactions between cats and other threats (fire, habitat fragmentation/degradation, livestock-grazing)

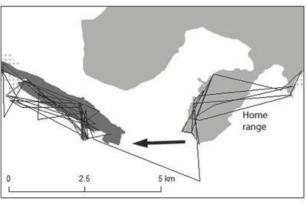


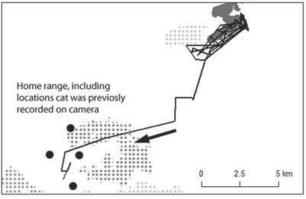
Feral cats interact with fire

Cats hunt in intense fire scars inside their own territories AND Cats also travel OUTSIDE their territories to visit areas burnt in intense fires









McGregor, Legge, Jones, Johnson (2016) Scientific reports





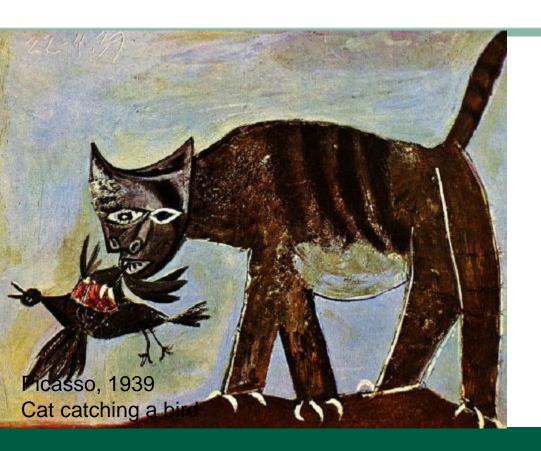
McGregor, Legge, Jones, Johnson (2015) Plos ONE Leahy, Legge, Tuft et al 2016 Wildlife Research

Management options

- Manage fire and grazing to retain cover
- Retain dingoes where possible
- Eradicate cats from islands with important seabird colonies
- Targeted cat control at sites with threatened birds
- Better pet cat management

Cats and the conservation of Australian birds





























Sarah Legge, John Woinarski, Brett Murphy, Stephen Garnett, Sarah Comer, Chris Dickman, Tim Doherty, Glenn Edwards, Alex Nankivell, Russell Palmer, David Paton, Leigh-Ann Woolley



Australia vs other countries	Contiguous USA	Australia
Land area (m km2)	8.08	7.69
Pet cat population (million)	84	3.9
No. birds killed per pet cat/yr	8.1	15.6
No. birds killed by all pet cats/yr (million)	684	61
Feral cat population (million)	30-80	2.1
Feral cat density (cats km ⁻²)	3.7-9.9	0.27
No. birds killed per feral cat/yr	5-64	129
Total birds killed by feral cats/yr (million)	1,652	316
Total birds killed by feral and pet cats/yr (m.)	2,407	377
(woolly) estimated landbird popn (billion)	10-20	9-13
(woolly) % birds killed by cats/yr	12-24%	3.5%

An aside: spatial variation in cat density is eerily similar to spatial variation in loss of native mammals

