

# Ascension Island Feral Cat Eradication and Seabird Recolonization

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

Quality score: 40/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

## Summary

A three-phase cat eradication (2002–2006) let seabirds recolonize Ascension Island's mainland after roughly 180 years of absence: Ascension frigatebirds grew from 2 nesting pairs in 2012 to 1,493 nesting attempts by 2020–21, while masked booby pairs rose from 2 to 152.

## Key dimensions

| Dimension                                               | Score |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced             | 0/3   |
| Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced    | 3/3   |
| Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control | 0/3   |
| Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced             | 0/3   |
| Governance, certification & transferability             | 3/3   |

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

## Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[RSPB / Ascension Island Government Conservation Department](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Oryx \(Cambridge University Press, peer-reviewed\)](#) — Ratcliffe et al. 2010 — accessed 2026-07-05

[Ascension Island Government: Nature notes — Ascension frigatebird](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Ascension Island Government: Historic first red-footed booby nests on Ascension mainland](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

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