

Fernando de Noronha Feral Cat Management — A Cautionary Case in Predator Control

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Brazil

Quality score: 13/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Two decades of cat sterilisation on Brazil's Fernando de Noronha archipelago have not curbed the feral population, estimated at 1,287 animals in 2015. Peer-reviewed monitoring documents ongoing predation on endemic skinks and seabirds, and a state law blocking lethal control.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	1/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	0/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	1/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-22

[Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade \(ICMBio\) / Government of Pernambuco](#) — accessed 2026-07-22

[Perspectives in Ecology and Conservation — Fernando de Noronha case study](#) — accessed 2026-07-22

[Rufford Foundation — managing invasive feral cats project](#) — accessed 2026-07-22

[Island Conservation — crisis in Fernando de Noronha](#) — accessed 2026-07-22

Cite this — Evidoria. *Fernando de Noronha Feral Cat Management — A Cautionary Case in Predator Control*. Persistent ID: 6d9c1328-3975-482c-a449-4ab4abc200a0.