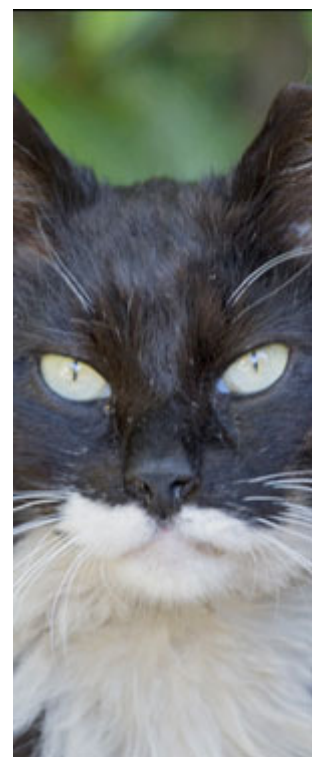
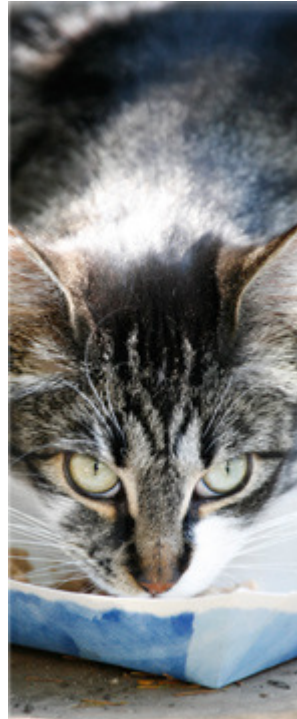


# TRAP NEUTER RETURN (TNR)

THE HUMANE SOLUTION

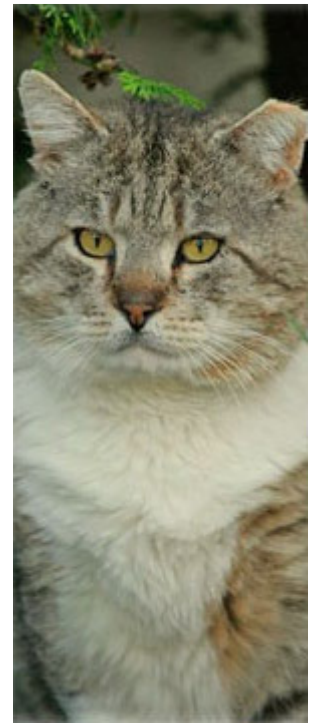
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LITTERATURSTUDIE

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## Litteratur allmänt

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En strategi baserad på att herrelösa eller förvildade katter avlivas har många gånger visat sig ha en kortsiktig effekt. Ett annat problem knutet till avlivning som huvudstrategi är den negativa inverkan detta medför till dessa djurs status i samhället; att katter, som i utgångspunkt är tilltänkt att vara sällskapsdjur, på grund av att de kommer bort och formerar sig okontrollerad plötsligt blir ett problem som måste utraderas. Katterna kan ha ett acceptabelt liv men blir avlivade för att de inte "passar in".  
/.../

Det är fördelar med att ha ett begränsat antal katter i bostadsområdena. Katterna bekämpar råttor och mös på ett effektivt och giftfritt sätt. Katterna kan också fylla ett socialt behov hos många. Det är känt att personer som deltar i TNR projekt ofta får en känsla av att ha bidragit till något meningsfullt. Katterna som sätts ut igen i ordnade former (fodervärd och tillsyn) blir oftast till glädje till närmiljöer.  
/.../

När det finns intresse för att behålla katterna i närmiljön har erfarenheten emellertid visat att modell 2 [TNR] kan vara en bättre lösning utifrån ett helhetsperspektiv [än avlivning]. Frivilliga eldsjälare och djurrättsorganisationer kan ofta göra en värdefull del av arbetet i sammanhang med modell 2.

**Källa: "Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar" Utredning Statens Djur-hälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

A major factor has been that it has been shown that as soon as a cat is removed, a new one will move in to take over the food source.

**Zaunbrecher, K., Smith, R., "Neutering of Feral Cats as an Alternative to Eradication Programs". Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association (JAVMA), Vol.203, No.3, August 1, 1993:449-452.**

There may be those who prefer to continue the eradication method. The concerns put forth are usually centred around noise (cats fighting over territory or mating), smell (of spray), vector infestation, disease transmission or possible injury. The assumption of a quick and clean solution makes this avenue of population control especially attractive. Yet eradication programs are ineffective [Ref11]. While attractive from a theoretical and short-term perspective, eradication has proven to be an elusive goal [Ref12].

**11 Zaunbrecher, K. K., Smith, R., "Neutering of Feral Cats as an Alternative to Eradication**

**Programs". Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association (JAVMA), Vol.203, No.3, August 1, 1993:449-452.**

**12 Holton, L., Manzoor, P., "Managing and Controlling Feral Cat Populations". Veterinary Forum, March 1993.**

Although free-roaming cats brought to the TNR clinic /.../ were homeless, their general body condition was adequate, and the euthanasia rate for humane reasons was quite low. Fatal complications occurred at approximately the same rate as reported for pet cats undergoing anaesthesia and surgery.

**Williams LS, Levy JK, Roberston SA, et. al Use of anaesthetic combination of tiletamine, zolazepam, ketamine, and xylazine for neutering feral cats. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2002; 220: 1491-1495**  
**Characteristics of free-roaming cats evaluated in a trap-neuter-return program, Karen C. Scott, PhD; Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM; P. Cynda Crawford, DVM, PhD. JAVMA, Vol 221, No. 8, October 15, 2002.**

Recognition of the human-animal bond that exists between caretakers and the feral cats they feed may facilitate the development of effective control programs for feral cat populations.

**Characteristics of free-roaming cats and their caretakers, Lisa A. Centonze, BA, and Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM. JAVMA, Vol 220, No. 11, June 1, 2002.**

A comprehensive long-term program of neutering followed by adoption or return to the resident colony can result in reduction of free roaming cat populations in urban areas.

**Evaluation of the effect of a long-term trapneuterreturn and adoption program on a freeroaming cat population, Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM; David W. Gale; Leslie A. Gale, BS. JAVMA, Vol 222, No. 1, January 1, 2003.**

At a meeting of the **Alliance for Contraception in Cats and Dogs (ACCD)** in April 2002, Dr. Julie Levy of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, and researchers David and Leslie Gale presented findings for a major study of feral cats. The vast majority of cats were in good physical condition, with only four percent euthanized for health reasons. Cats in the study by the end of the observation period had been present for an average of 6.5 years, which compares favourably to an average 7.1 year lifespan reported for pet cats, particularly since almost half of the cats were first observed as adults of unknown age.

Studies have demonstrated that TNR is a successful method of controlling carefully monitored colonies by preventing growth due to reproduction. Ongoing vigilance and record keeping by caretakers are essential for successful control of these populations and to ensure the welfare of the cats. Epidemiologic study of populations of cats in communities across the United States indicates that TNR can be an effective method of control and that when performed on a large scale, the success of such programs is evident at animal shelters where fewer cats are admitted for euthanasia. In addition, TNR has been shown to be more cost effective than trapping and euthanizing feral cats since most states require impoundment and holding prior to euthanasia and since private individuals frequently volunteer to trap cats for sterilization, but not for euthanasia.

**Griffin B., Cats, Cats Everywhere. Proceedings of the Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine Annual Conference, 2001**

Taking the mortality into account, along with birth and death rates, the average stray female will have 5.25 litters in her lifetime, encompassing 22.3 kittens. At age two months there should be 12.9 survivors, roughly six females and seven males (at maturity, roughly 2/3 of the stray cat population is male[Ref6], due to the high mortality of females during first pregnancy and birth), which will decrease

to four females over time. These six females will go on to have their 22 surviving kittens each. Realistically, over 12 years, one unspayed female, with all her unspayed female offspring, reasonably can be expected to be responsible for over 3200 kittens if there is no human intervention.

/.../

Some continue to advocate the trap and kill eradication approach. However, if eradication programs really worked, we wouldn't be faced with so many stray cats and their offspring at the shelters. Cats are territorial. They don't allow other cats into their territory to steal their food. Altered cats will stand their ground and guard their food source, will not have kittens, and will die in a few years. Remove the cat(s) from the habitat without changing the habitat and another cat will move in.

**Zaunbrecher, K., Smith, R., "Neutering of Feral Cats as an Alternative to Eradication Programs". Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association (JAVMA), Vol.203, No.3, August 1, 1993:449-452**

In general, trap, remove, and euthanize is a short-term solution for any location unless the food and shelter that attracts the cats are removed from the habitat (Neville and Remfry 1984; Universities Federation for Animal Welfare 1995; Zaunbrecher and Smith 1993). If outside feeding by people, dumpsters, and other food sources is not eliminated, cats from nearby areas will move into the vacuum left by the cats who were trapped and euthanized (Tabor 1983; Passanisi and Macdonald 1990). Usually one or two cats elude the trappers and contribute to repopulating the area.

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

Problemet med eierløse katter i byer og tettsteder har tradisjonelt vært håndtert ved at kommunale myndigheter har gjennomført avlivingsaksjoner. Dette har i flere tilfeller ført til at eiede katter har blitt avlivet og kraftige konfrontasjoner med dyreverninteresser. Følgende forhold gjør at problemet med eierløse/forvillede katter nå krever en offentlig innsats av en annen karakter enn sporadiske avlivingsaksjoner i enkeltkommuner:

1. *Kattens status* i samfunnet har økt vesentlig de seinere år. Kunnskap om hvilken positiv betydning katten kan ha for menneskets psykiske og fysiske helse gir katten en viktig samfunnsmedisinsk rolle. Dette var også en viktig årsak til at Høyesterett i "Emmelinedommen" (1993) ga katteeierne medhold i at et borettslag ikke kunne vedtektsfeste et generelt forbud mot å holde katt, men at kattehold kun kunne nektes hvis det var til dokumenterbar plage for andre beboere. Selv om utleieren har fastsatt forbud mot dyrehold, kan leieren holde dyr dersom gode grunner taler for det, og dyreholdet ikke er til ulempe for utleieren eller de øvrige brukere av eiendommen (Husleielovens §5.2; Engelschiøn, 2002). Kattens økte status og samfunnsbetydning gir både katteeiere og det offentlige et økt ansvar for at kattens velferd ivaretas. Forskning bør bidra til gode løsninger som både sikrer dyrets velferd og menneskers velferd.

2. Samfunnet har et *etisk ansvar* for eierløse/forvillede katter. Alle eierløse katter i Norge stammer fra katter som har hatt eiere, enten i samme eller tidligere generasjoner. Vi bør ha en etisk plikt til å ivareta velferd til disse kattene, dels p.g.a. av menneskeskapte årsaker til problemet og dels p.g.a. den dokumenterte betydning katten kan ha for menneskets fysiske og psykiske helse. I tillegg kommer eide katter som har kommet bort hjemmefra, enten ved at de selv har gått eller blitt forlatt av eier. Dette gjør at ingen katter kan betraktes som vanlig vilt, men bør ha en særstilling ifht. for eksempel Viltloven. Det er ikke jakttid på katt og katt kan svært sjelden betraktes som et skadedyr. Dette gjør avliving av katt en ikke selv eier lovmessig svært vanskelig.

3. *Europeisk konvensjon* om beskyttelse av kjæledyr (1987) gir forpliktelser om å iverksette tiltak hvis en bestand av herreløse dyr er for høyt. I tillegg til tiltak for å redusere antall dyr, er landene forpliktet til (i) å vurdere krav om permanent merking av katter (og hunder) med nummer samlet i et register, og (ii) å oppmuntre til kastrering av dyr for å hindre ikke planlagt avl (artikkel 12.b).

4. Det finnes *omfattende erfaring* i andre land med alternative metoder til avlivingsaksjoner. Erfaring spesielt fra storbyer i Storbritannia, USA og Italia viser at avlivingsaksjoner kun har en kortvarig effekt. Ledige revirer blir raskt okkupert av immigrerende katter. Ulike løsninger på problemet med eierløse katter er diskutert av Rochlitz (2000). I det følgende er det spesielt lagt vekt på norske forhold.  
**Rapport fra Styringsgruppen for dyrevelferd forsknings – kunnskapsbehov, Norges forskningsråd 2005**

Eradication of feral cats in a particular area produces a vacuum phenomenon: population dynamics and territorial behaviour encourage new animals to move into the unoccupied area, taking advantage of new territory and food sources.

/.../

Neutering of feral cats has been shown to decrease the birth rate within the population

/.../

Society is becoming increasingly resistant to mass euthanasia of excess or unwanted companion animals; trap, neuter, and release programs are a workable and acceptable alternative to eradication programs. This method of dealing with feral cat populations accepts that animals will occupy an area where there are available resources and works with community members towards positive solutions.

/.../

Reducing the birth rate decreases competition for food, shelter, and territory. Animal stress is reduced with less fighting for mates, and this may also reduce disease transmission. Vaccination provides an increased resistance to common feline viral infectious diseases, improving overall health and welfare.

**A trap, neuter, and release program for feral cats on Prince Edward Island. Karen L. Gibson, Karen Keizer, and Christine Golding, 2002, Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island**

Euthanasia of debilitated cats for humane reasons is rarely necessary, and unexpected deaths occur at a low rate. It is feasible and safe to neuter large numbers of free-roaming cats in large-scale clinics.

**Characteristics of free-roaming cats evaluated in a trap-neuter-return program. (5,323 free-roaming cats) Karen C. Scott, PhD Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIMP. Cynda Crawford, DVM, PhD Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida, 2002**

Managing feral cat colonies by either castrating or vasectomizing males and spaying females resulted in population decreases over the study period, while the control colonies increased during the time they were reproductively intact.

/.../

Surgically sterilized colonies were stable in composition, with populations at the end of the study period composed mainly of cats that were colony members at the outset. In control colonies, the majority of cats present at the end of the study were born into the colonies, with original members having died or disappeared from the populations.

/.../

Castration of males reduces roaming, fighting, and urine marking (Hart 1973, 1981; Macdonald et al. 1998), and sterilization of male and female feral cats increase the cats' tolerance for each other and their friendliness towards humans (Castillo & Clarke 2003; Neville & Remfry 1984; Passanisi & Macdonald 1990; Rees 1981).

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases, 2003, Felicia B. Nutter, under the direction of Michael K. Stoskopf and Jay F. Levine, Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

Efter Rådets opfattelse bør antallet af herreløse katte ikke begrænses alene for »en god ordens skyld«. Det er næppe realistisk at blive af med alle herreløse katte, og spørgsmålet er også om dette

overhovedet er ønskeligt.

Det har ikke kunnet dokumenteres, at der generelt er velfærdsmæssige problemer i bestanden af herreløse katte (selv om der kan være lokale problemer). Rådet ønsker således ikke, at de herreløse kattes tilstedeværelse i sig selv skal gøres til et problem.

/.../

Efter Rådets opfattelse vil der altid være folk, som ønsker at fodre herreløse katte, og Rådet ser ingen grund til at kriminalisere disse personer ved at indføre forbud mod fodring af herreløse katte. Til gengæld opfordrer Rådet stærkt til en mere ansvarlig holdning hos både foderværterne og kommunerne. En målsætning med forvaltning af katte kunne således være at tage større ansvar for kattene og sikre dem mod for dårlige forhold. Rådet kan således støtte dyreværnsorganisationers politik om at kræve neutralisering af katte

/.../

De dyreværnsorganisationer, der yder økonomisk tilskud til fodringen, stiller således typisk samtidig krav om, at kattene neutraliseres (eller hvis dette ikke er muligt, at hunkattene gives p-piller), mærkes og registreres som tilhørende enten foderværten eller den pågældende organisation der ydes fodertilskud til. Indfangning med henblik på andre foranstaltninger, typisk at katten – hvis den er rask og i god stand – neutraliseres og derefter genudsættes, hvor den blev indfanget, kan ske efter anmodning fra enhver. Kommunerne kan, men har ikke pligt til at betale omkostningerne til en sådan indfangning og a.ivning/neutralisering. Dyreværnsforeninger har i en årrække ydet .nansiel støtte gennem aftaler med dyrlæger om af livning eller neutralisering i forbindelse med genudsætningsprogrammer. så kattebestanden ikke samtidig opformeres.

**”Udtalelse om katte” 2004, Det Danske Dyreetiske Råd**

Reported rates of early neonatal deaths (ie, up to 6 or 8 weeks of age) range from 12.8% to 48% (Jemmett & Evans 1977; Scott et al. 1978; van Aarde 1984).

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Felicia B. Nutter, under the direction of Michael K. Stoskopf and Jay F. Levine, Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

Overall, 127 of the 169 (75%) kittens died (n = 87) or disappeared (40) before 6 months of age.

**Reproductive capacity of free-roaming domestic cats and kitten survival rate, Felicia B. Nutter, DVM; Jay F. Levine, DVM, MPH; Michael K. Stoskopf, DVM, PhD, DACZM, JAVMA, Vol 225, No. 9, November 1, 2004**

Katter är sociala om de kan och lever i grupper mestadels bestående av honkatter som är släkt med varandra och deras ungar, och att de lever någonstans där det finns mat tillgänglig.

**D S Ottaway, D M Hawkins, Cat housing in rescue shelters: A welfare comparison between communal and discrete-unit housing. Animal Welfare. 12 (2): 173-189**

In fact, nearly all domestic cats can...survive and even flourish on their own if they shift their core area or home base to a farm, a derelict building, or even land that is uninhabited by people.

**Juliet Clutton-Brock, A Natural History of Domesticated Mammals 131 (2d ed. 1999)**

The responses reveal that an overwhelming majority of Americans—81%—believes that leaving a stray cat outside to live out his life is more humane than having the cat caught and killed.

**Survey conducted for Alley Cat Allies by Harris Interactive in April and May 2007 among 1,205 adults.**

Avlivning av förvildade katter i områden som inte är geografiskt isolerade resulterar ofta i att andra katter flyttar in i området med tillgång till resurser (Robertson, 2008).

/.../

Avlivning som metod har gett upphov till stor debatt och en etisk diskussion då ofta även friska katter avlivs, samtidigt som dessa ofta lever under djurskyddsmässigt oacceptabla förhållanden (Robertson, 2008; Schmidt *et al.*, 2009).

**Herrelösa katter i Skåne – problem och hantering, Isadora Waller, Examensarbete, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet, Skara 2009**

In areas where immigration can occur, extinguished colonies are likely to re-establish in a just a few years, particularly if food sources are not eliminated. Annual harvests of at least 60% or semi-annual harvests of at least 70% were required to cause population declines, and of 95% or more to cause extinction. When harvest was implemented at three or four year intervals, the population growth rates remained consistently positive, and only the highest harvest levels led to extinction.

/.../

The models suggested that harvesting breeding colonies every one or two years at very high levels can keep colonies small, but will not lead to long-term reduction in the numbers of cats because colonies can re-establish due to immigration. The models of neutered colonies suggested that sterilization levels of at least 75% to 80% are necessary to cause population decline and eventual colony extinction, assuming that immigrant cats are also sterilized.

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Felicia B. Nutter, under the direction of Michael K. Stoskopf and Jay F. Levine, Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

Trapping and surgical sterilization will probably need to be applied less frequently than lethal control, and after the initial intensive sterilization period only immigrant cats will have to be handled, assuming complete sterilization. Other simulation models for wolves (Haight & Mech 1997) and voles (Shi *et al.* 2002) have predicted similar results. For wolves, periodic trapping for harvest meant that twice as many wolves had to be handled compared to periodic sterilization. With voles, sterilization was more effective than identical levels of lethal control when applied at the right time of year (in autumn, prior to the spring breeding season). Lethal control generally provides more rapid population decreases (Barlow *et al.* 1997), but also becomes more labor intensive as populations get smaller. Proportionately more effort must be expended to catch the last cat on an island than the first (Courchamp & Cornell 2000).

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Felicia B. Nutter, under the direction of Michael K. Stoskopf and Jay F. Levine, Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

Levy *et al.* (2003) studerade en population som hade stabiliserats genom TNR kombinerat med adoptioner och observerade därefter inga nyfödda katter men enstaka nyinflyttade till kolonin som även dessa kastrerades eller adopterades.

/.../

Hankatter söker honor inom stora områden och en studie av en grupp förvildade katter (Natoli *et al.*, 2007) visade att andelen kullar innehållande ungar från flera fäder uppgick till 78 % vilket visar på vikten av att kontrollera samtliga katter inom ett område för ett lyckat resultat. Effekten av metoden på antalet katter kan förväntas först efter en tid vilket visas av Roms katter där man i olika kastrerade kolonier såg en ökning med 13 % efter 2 år och en minskning med 16 % efter 3 år, 29 % efter 4 år, 28 % efter 5 år och 32 % efter 6 år (Natoli *et al.*, 2006). I en amerikansk studie av 6 TNR-kolonier såg man dock en minskning med 36 % av populationen efter 2 år, jämfört med en ökning med 47 % i kontrollgrupperna. Man



påpekade dock att populationsdynamiken varierade kraftigt mellan jämstora kolonier (Stoskopf och Nutter, 2004). I en utvärdering av avlivning och TNR som metoder för att kontrollera lösspringande kattpopulationer menar Schmidt *et al.* (2009) att i områden där TNR används håller kasttrade katter populationen närmare maxkapacitet, att immigrationen och fertilitetsnivån hos obehandlade katter minskar men även att resurser som mat och skydd som erbjuds kan höja nivån för hur många katter kolonin kan innehålla. Avlivning som metod gav i den simulerade studien en jämförbar eller något större minskning i den totala populationen än TNR och en kombination av dessa metoder, men den krävde också mest insatser för en populationsminskning på 1 %. När ingen immigration skedde krävdes behandling av >50 % för båda metoderna medan med en immigration på 25-50 % krävdes avlivning av minst 75 % för att minska populationen under tidigare överskridande av den beräknade maxkapaciteten. Även i denna studie menar man att populationsstorleken mest troligt avgörs av reproduktionskapaciteten hos andra obehandlade katter i området och att förhindra dumpningen av oönskade katter är nödvändigt för en god effekt av båda metoderna. /.../

Dessa drivs i USA oftast av volontärer beroende av donationer för kostnaderna men allt fler kommunala myndigheter vänder sig till metoden då den anses mer kostnadseffektiv och effektivare än upprepade avlivningar (Levy och Crawford, 2004).

**Herrelösa katter i Skåne – problem och hantering, Isadora Waller, Examensarbete, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet, Skara 2009**



# Juridik

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- El Dorado, Arkansas; Montgomery County, Maryland; Petaluma, California; Bloomington, Indiana; and Oneonta, New York, have ordinances requiring that free-roaming cats be sterilised.
- Camden, New Jersey; Denver, Colorado; and King County, Washington, require dogs and cats over six months old to be sterilised. Violators in Camden may be subjected to fines as high as \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to ninety days and/or up to ninety days of community service.
- King County offers a \$25 spay/neuter voucher with each unaltered license.

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

Art 3: Basic principles for animal welfare:

- 1 Nobody shall cause a pet animal unnecessary pain, suffering or distress.
- 2 Nobody shall abandon a pet animal.

Art. 13: Exceptions for capture, keeping and killing:

Exceptions to the principles laid down in this Convention for the capture, the keeping and the killing of stray animals may be made only if unavoidable in the framework of national disease control

programmes.

**European convention for the protection of pet animals, Strasbourg, 13.XI.1987**

(Sverige har anslutit sig till konventionen vilket medför en förpliktelse att bestämmelserna ska efterlevas i praktiken.)

Det är etiskt konfliktfullt att avliva en frisk katt för att ägarens identitet är okänd.

/.../

Rådet menar att man i problemområden bör genomföra en systematisk uppläggnings för beståndskontroll baserad på kastrering av vildkatter.

Dessa aktioner [avlivningskampanjer] är resurskrävande och det visar sig att effekten är kortvarig.  
**Yttrande Norska rådet för djuretik, juni 1997**

Samlad sett vill arbetsgruppen lägga till grund att omfånget [av problematiken] är så pass stort att det utlöser förpliktelser med hänsyn till Europarådskonventionen om skydd av sällskapsdjur.

**Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar. Utredning Statens Djur-hälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

In Italy, the promulgation in 1991 of national Law No. 281 on the management of pets and on the control of stray dogs and feral cats has introduced the no-kill policy for both species. The crucial points of Law No. 281 (1991) concerning the management of feral cats are:

1. Feral cats have the right to live free; they are protected and cannot be moved from their colony.
  2. Feral cats have to be surgically neutered by the local Veterinary Public Services (VPS) and reintroduced in their colony.
  3. Cat care-takers become an institutionalised figure. Colony care-takers are gathered in associations; they can have the official assignment of the management of a cat colony if the local VPS and the office for the animal welfare agree. Management modalities are defined at the local level.
- [Certified translation of law no 281 at [www.comune.firenze.it/servizi\\_publici/animali/law281.htm](http://www.comune.firenze.it/servizi_publici/animali/law281.htm), accessed 30 September 2003.]

**Management of feral domestic cats in the urban environment of Rome (Italy)**

**Azienda USL Rome D, Dipartimental Area of Veterinary Public Health, Veterinary Hospital, via della Magliana 856, 00148 Rome, Italy Azienda USL Rome D, Dipartimental Area of Veterinary Public Health, Direzione, via Portuense 1397, 00050 Ponte Galeria, Rome, Italy University of Rome La Sapienza, Rome, Italy, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy**

7 § tillsynslagen är avsedd som en viltvårdsbestämmelse. I 19 § andra stycket 1864 års jaktstadga angavs att katt fick saklöst dödas om den anträffades ”i skog eller hage”. Bestämmelsen har därefter förändrats och lyftes fr.o.m. den 1 januari 1988 ur jaktlagstiftningen (23 § lagen [1938:274] om rätt till jakt) och överfördes till 7 § tillsynslagen. Av förarbetena framgår dock att bestämmelsen alltjämt främst var avsedd som en viltvårdsbestämmelse. Det är därför, även om det förekommer i praxis, tveksamt att använda den för avlivning p.g.a. påstådda sanitära olägenheter eller ordningsskäl. Som viltvårdsbestämmelse torde 7 § tillsynslagen ha minskat i betydelse genom jaktens minskade betydelse för människors utkomst; jakt är idag närmast att betrakta som rekreation.

/.../

Kravet på Polismyndighetens tillstånd för avlivning av katt infördes i 23 § lagen om rätt till jakt genom SFS 1963:606. Av förarbetena till förändringen framgår att tillståndskravet tillkom för att stävja oskicket att systematiskt locka till sig andras katter för avyttring, ett problem som ansågs i huvudsak vara begränsat till tätbebyggda områden. Tredje lagutskottet ansåg det inte lämpligt att utfärda generella tillstånd, utan att dessa måste vara individuella ”enär onödigt avlivande måste förhindras”. Syftet med individuella tillstånd är alltså att förhindra onödigt avlivande av katt. Med hänsyn härtill torde Polismyndighetens bedömning vara korrekt, d.v.s. att särskilt tillstånd krävs för varje individuell katt. Om avlivning avses ske genom skjutning så torde det också vara lämpligt att Polismyndigheten bedömer tid och plats för skottlossningen.

/.../

7 § tillsynslagen är en kvardröjande rest av ett förlegat synsätt. Djurskyddsmyndigheten kan inte se något självändamål i att avliva herrelösa katter. Avlivning bör ses som ett sistahandsalternativ, och då genomföras endast av djurskyddsskäl.

**Yttrande svenska djurskyddsmyndigheten, 2005-04-07, Dnr 2005-0556**

Av förarbetena till ändringen framgår dock att bestämmelsen alltjämt främst var avsedd som en viltvårdsbestämmelse. Det är därför, även om det förekommer i praxis, något tveksamt att använda den för avlivning p.g.a. påstådda sanitära olägenheter eller ordningsskäl.

**Länsstyrelsen Västmanlands län, Kattprojekt 2006-2007 i Västmanlands län**

Det finns en Europarådets konvention, ETS nr 125, av den 3.11.1987 (sällskapsdjurskonventionen) som Sverige har skrivit under. Konventionen innehåller generella bestämmelser för hållning av sällskapsdjur och också bestämmelser för herrelösa djur. I artikel 2 punkt 1 förpliktar sig varje part att ha bestämmelser som anses nödvändiga för att verkställa bestämmelserna i denna konvention.

Herrelösa djur är definierade i sällskapsdjurskonventionen som ett djur vilken varken har ett hem eller är utanför gränserna för deras ägares hushåll eller inte har någon ägare eller skötare.

Konventionen säger också att om en part (ett land) finner att antalet herrelösa djur presenterar ett problem så skall den ta de lagmässiga och administrativa åtgärder som är nödvändiga för att reducera deras antal vilket inte får orsaka dem onödig smärta, lidande eller stress. Länderna uppmanas också att överväga:

- att katter och hundar blir permanent identifieringsbara och registrerade med deras ägares namn och adress,

-reducera oplanerad uppfödning av hundar och katter genom att främja för kastrering av dessa djur - uppmuntra att de som hittar herrelösa katter och hundar att anmäla det till sakkunnig myndighet.

/.../

Ur djurskyddssynpunkt har Djurskyddsmyndigheten inget att invända mot att denna metod [TNR] används så länge katterna, efter att de har släppts igen tar tillsyn, mat och skydd. Den som är att anse som ägare har ansvaret för katterna

/.../

Det finns inget hinder i djurskyddslagstiftningen för att Trap-Neuter-Return metoden används i Sverige.

**Skrivelse Svenska Djurskyddsmyndigheten, 2006-12-20, Dnr 2006-1471-2**

Cape May, New Jersey, passed a feral cat protection ordinance with registration of caretakers in 1995. It allows people to care for feral cats if they register as caretakers, feed the cats regularly, trap and spay/neuter them, test them for FeLV and euthanize or remove those who test positive, ear tip them, and vaccinate them for rabies. There is no fee to register. The director of animal control and code enforcement for the City of Cape May believes that the ordinance has reduced the number of feral cats and encouraged people to spay and neuter rather than just feed feral cats.

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas**

§ "Das Töten Katzenbabies und erwachsenen Katzen ist strafrechtlich und nach dem Bundestierschutzgesetz unrecht und unter Strafe verboten."

§ "Katzen mit regelmäßigem Zugang ins Freie sind von einem Tierarzt kastrieren zu lassen (...)".

**Östrikes Bundestierschutzgesetz [Djurskyddslagen]**

[www.haustiersuche.at/kastration\\_von\\_freikatzen,1,164,2.html](http://www.haustiersuche.at/kastration_von_freikatzen,1,164,2.html)

Sikre en bedre kontroll med kattedepopulasjonen gjennom et offentlig krav om ID-merking. Kontroll av villkattpopulasjonene må være velferdsmessig forsvarlig. Kastrering/sterilisering og utsetting av eierløse katter forutsetter at organisasjoner eller enkeltpersoner påtar seg ansvaret for føring av dyrene.

**Tilråding fra Landbruksdepartementet av 13. desember 2002, godkjent i statsråd samme dag. (Regjeringen Bondevik II)**

<http://odin.dep.no/lmd/norsk/dok/regpubl/stmeld/020001-040004/hov009-bn.html>

I oktober 2005 avslog också Kammarrätten i Göteborg överklagandet. Domen sätter stopp för all "ramboavlivning" av katter (plural). Det står nu klart att tillstånd enligt 7 § [numera 21 §] tillsynslagen krävs för varje enskilt fall av dödande av övergiven eller förvildad katt. Det ankommer på polismyndigheten att avgöra den praktiska hanteringen i samband med tillståndsgivningen. KR säger

uttryckligen att det strider mot lagstiftarens avsikt att meddela generella tillstånd för en förening, kommun eller liknande att döda § 7 katter inom tätbebyggda områden, och det inte heller kan vara lagstiftningens syfte att enskilda skyddsjägare skall beviljas generella tillstånd att döda sådana katter. Enligt KR saknar det betydelse för den avgjorda frågan om djurskyddslagstiftningen skall anses tillämplig eller inte (frågan om övergivna och förvildade katter har husdjursstatus besvaras inte i denna dom, Avd. 3. 2005-10-19, mål nr 220-05).

**Källa: Helena Striwing, [www.djurskyddsresursen.se](http://www.djurskyddsresursen.se)**

Increasingly, the public views cats as domestic animals for whom it has a responsibility, and does not accept the killing of cats as a solution to a problem that, in many cases, is due to people introducing cats to the location in the first place. This view arises from the change in the perception of non-human animals from property, incapable of feelings or thoughts, to animals as companions that experience pain, hunger and other emotions. An example of this change and how it affects animals occurred in April 2003, in the cities of Mataro and Barcelona, Spain. These cities prohibited shelters from destroying stray cats and dogs that were not severely ill, injured or dangerous ([www.aldf.org](http://www.aldf.org)). This change appears to have been due to actions by several animal welfare and rescue organizations, one of which recently took over the government shelter in Barcelona.

/.../

More recently, the cats of Rome were given the status of “patrimonio bioculturale” that is, that they are a bio-cultural heritage ([www.romancats.com](http://www.romancats.com)).

**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

I samband med EU-parlamentets beslut 2008 om att förbjuda all slags handel med och import av skinn från hundar eller katter uppmanades medlemsstaterna också att anta en plan för omhändertagande av herrelösa djur med offentliga medel för att motarbeta förekomsten av kringdrivande och hemlösa hundar och katter.

**Hemställan till Jordbruksdepartementet om åtgärder angående problematiken omkring hemlösa katter, Göteborgs Katthjälp, oktober 2008**

Det Holländska jordbruksverket har gett dispens till det holländska djurskyddet som jobbar med TNR till att kunna släppa ut förvildade katter efter kastrering.

**[www.dierenbescherming.nl](http://www.dierenbescherming.nl)**



## Är TNR effektiv?

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I England har man genomfört ett lyckat kontrollprogram för vildkattbestånden. Alla förvildade katter fångades in i ett område. Sjuka katter avlivades eller behandlades. Både han- och honkatter kastrerades och märktes (vanligtvis vid ett klipp från örontippen på en sida) för att därefter sätta ut de i det området där de blev infångade. Märkningen är nödvändig för att kunna identifiera katterna som redan är kastrerade.

Det rapporterades att kastrerade förvildade katter visar mindre aggression i gruppen. Omfattningen av urinmarkering och nattbråk reducerades. Samtidigt försvarade de kastrerade katterna sitt revir mot andra katter. Gruppen hölls därmed stabil tills den blev mindre pga sjukdom och ålderdomsdöd. Man menar att taktiken är mer effektivt och mindre resurskrävande än att avliva hela bestånden. Taktiken är kostbart första året men kan därefter underhållas med minimal insats. En viktig punkt är att frivilliga organisationer och privatpersoner gärna hjälper till i ett sådant program medan de protesterar mot massavlivning.

/.../

Ett liknande projekt är genomfört i Trondheim. Djurskyddet, Föreningen för omplacering av djur och Trondheim kommun har angått ett samarbete. Vildkattbeståndet blev registrerad och katterna infångade för kastrering och örontatuering. Projektet blev uppföljt med observationer av katterna och intervjuer med omkringboenden. Goda erfarenheter var resultatet, helt i linje med de engelska konklusionerna. Antalet klagomål från allmänheten angående katter blev märkbart mindre.

**Bortkomne og forvillede katter. Uttalelse fra rådet for dyreetikk, Norge juni 1997**

Stavanger, Norge: Efter flera års ”kattkrig” mellan Stavanger kommun, vilket ville avliva stadens hemlösa katter, och Djurskyddet, som kämpade för att hålla katterna vid liv, har de nu samarbetat sedan 1996 för att reducera beståndet. Miljöhygieniker Inger Gjedrem, chef på hälsokontoret i Stavanger kommun, upplyser att antalet klagomål om hemlösa katter har reducerat efter avtalen med Djurskyddet. Det är helt klart att kastrering och sterilisering är en mycket god metod i jämförelse med avlivning. Inom loppet av de tre år som metoden har fungerat blev 676 katter kastrerade eller steriliserade och 194 katter avlivade på grund av sjukdom eller skador. Kommunen har betalt 288 000 kronor i veterinärutgifter medan Djurskyddet skötte det praktiska arbetet. Genomsnittlig har det varit 225 katter/år hanterade, till en kostnad av 426 kronor/katt. Kommunaldirektören för hälsa och sociala tjänster i Stavanger kommun, Sissel Stenberg, är mycket nöjd med projektet.

**Ågarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar. Utredning Statens Djur-hälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

Trondheim, Norge: Det hänvisas här till rapport nr. TM97/02, av Hjørdis Bakke, Trondheims kommun, "Projekt utekatt - beståndskontroll av utekatter". Rapporten ger en beskrivelse av ett försök genomfört i två bostadsområden i Trondheim, med beståndskontroll av utekatter genom kastrering, sterilisering och omplacering. Omkringboendens upplevelser av "kattplågan" blev betydligt mindre efter åtgärderna. Projektet var ett sammanarbete mellan Trondheim kommun och Djurskyddet i Trondheim och Omegn.

**Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar. Utredning Statens Djur-hälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

Survival analysis of individual intact and neutered cats in 9 colonies showed that castrated male cats and ovariectomized female cats live significantly longer than their breeding counterparts, or than vasectomized males. Colonies managed by trap-neuter-return were stable in composition and declining in size throughout the seven year follow-up period. On average, breeding control colonies increased in size and had high turnover of cats although one colony did experience a population crash followed by a rebound. Immigration into both breeding and sterilized colonies was consistent but occurred at low levels. One sterilized colony went extinct after 31 months of follow-up, and the several other colonies consisted of 5 or fewer cats after 7 years of follow-up.

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Felicia B. Nutter, under the direction of Michael K. Stoskopf and Jay F. Levine, Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

Prior to this project, (TNR) San Diego County Animal Management Information System reported an increase of roughly 10% per year in the number of cats handled by San Diego Animal Control shelters from 1988 to 1992. The increase peaked at 13% from Fiscal Year (FY)91 to FY92, with a total of 19,077 cats handled. After just two years, with no other explanation for the drop, only 12,446 cats were handled--a drop of 35%. Instead of another 10% annual increase, euthanasia's plunged 40% from 91-92 to 93-94.

/.../

A survey of feral cat caregivers conducted in San Francisco found that every caregiver who implemented a TNR program saw their colony stabilize or decrease in number. In San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, one feral cat colony has been reduced from 85 cats to 2 through TNR. And after caregivers at Stanford University started a successful TNR program, the campus cat population reached zero population growth almost immediately. Today, through natural attrition and the adoption of tame cats, the colony has decreased by over 50%.

/.../

In contrast, Sonoma State University administration implemented a trap and kill program over the objections of campus cat caregivers. Less than one year after the cats were removed, more cats were again making their home on campus. At Georgetown University, school officials trapped feral cats and took them to the local animal control agency where the cats were killed. Less than six months later, 10 new unaltered cats and 20 kittens appeared on the campus in one location alone.

**No More Homeless Pets Atlanta, Georgia October 25-27, 2002 Nathan J. Winograd**

Begun in 1995, the trap-and-return program was a cooperative effort between the county and a local volunteer group. Though the county had tried in the past to address feral cat issues, those efforts had focused mainly on trapping and euthanasia—and had failed to reduce the numbers. From fiscal years 1990 to 2001, the period during which data was collected, the county sterilized 37,182 cats, including 7,903 ferals. The number of cat impoundments remained stable during the study period, despite an increase of 32 percent in the human population. The adoption rate during that period reached 12 percent, twice as high as it had been during the six years before the trapping program began. Euthanasia of impounded cats decreased by 18 percent from fiscal year 1996 to fiscal year 2001. (Feral cats who had already been spayed or neutered did not factor into impoundment statistics.) Other positive trends were recorded during the study period. The authors observed that the relationship

between animal services staff and citizens concerned about feral cats improved, and that “citizens who previously felt overwhelmed by the dilemma of feral cats they saw in their neighborhood now feel empowered and able to make a difference in these cats’ lives.

**Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science (Vol. 5, No. 4, 2002), Kathy L. Hughes and Margaret R. Slater of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A & M University and Linda Haller of the Hawaiian Humane Society**

An example of measuring success on a small scale is the original ACA Adams Morgan, Washington DC colony. This unmanaged colony was fed by residents, but unsterilized and breeding. The colony was brought under full management by the Fall of 1991. Twenty-eight adult cats were sterilized and 32 kittens were placed in homes. No new cats have moved into the Adams Morgan alley. This is a direct result of intensive feral cat management in the area since 1990.

**TRACKING OUR SUCCESS, Alley cats Allies, 2003**

The city of Santa Rosa and the Humane Society of Sonoma County (California) designed and implemented a community-wide program to reduce the overpopulation of cats in 1992. This program included (1) a feral cat management pilot program; (2) a requirement that all animals adopted from the shelter be sterilized within thirty days; (3) shelter support for spaying and neutering at as early as eight weeks old; (4) ordinances requiring that outdoor cats be sterilized and prohibiting selling or giving away animals without a license; and (5) a voluntary identification program with collar and tags or microchips. An informational magazine was mailed to licensed pet owners and distributed at grocery stores and other places frequented by pet owners. Subsidized sterilization and pet food were made available for low- or limited-income pet owners. The shelter found that despite an increase in the city’s human population, which usually leads to an increase in pets in the area and a resulting increase in shelter intake, the shelter’s animal population began to decline.

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater, associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

Vi har de sista åren försökt denna metod men infångning och kastrering. Vi vet att det fungerar. Katterna håller sig där de är van att vara. De är fina i pälsen och ser frisk och välmående ut. De slåss mindre än förr, och har därför inga sår som ingen hjälper att behandla.

**Foreningen for omplassering av Dyr i Trondheim,**  
<http://www.fodtrondheim.no/cmsms/prosjekter.html>

TNR programs have some effects after >2 years from the beginning, as it was already hypothesised (Frank, 2004; Gunther and Terkel, 2002). In fact, in this study the colonies that were neutered 2 years before the survey increased in number of cats (13%), whereas colonies neutered 3, 4, 5 or 6 years before the survey showed progressive decreases of 16, 29, 28 and 32%, respectively.

**Management of feral domestic cats in the urban environment of Rome (Italy)**

**Azienda USL Rome D, Dipartimental Area of Veterinary Public Health, Veterinary Hospital, Rome, Italy. Azienda USL Rome D, Dipartimental Area of Veterinary Public Health, Rome, Italy. University of Rome La Sapienza, Rome, Italy, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy**

Lethal control methods, usually aimed at extermination, can be successful if repopulation of the target area by immigration cannot occur, as with feral cats on islands (Biodiversity Group Environment Australia 1999; Nogales et al. 2004). Even in these situations, great effort over a protracted time is required to accomplish extinction (Bester et al. 2002; van Rensburg & Bester 1988; Winter 2004). For example, in 1975 an estimated 2500 feral cats resided on Marion Island, a 290 km<sup>2</sup> sub-Antarctic island off the southeast coast of South Africa. Sixteen years later, after an intensive campaign



involving a combination of trapping, hunting (with both guns and dogs), poisoning with sodium monofluoroacetate, and introduction of feline panleukopenia virus, feral cats were finally eradicated. In total, when the years of preliminary planning are included, the extermination effort took nineteen years and the cost has not been reported (Bester et al. 2002; van Aarde 1980; van Rensburg & Bester 1988; van Rensburg et al. 1987).

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Graduate Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

Lethal control methods have rarely proven effective in the long-term at mainland sites and extermination on mainland areas is unrealistic. The presence of human populations insures that an irresponsible proportion of pet cat owners will supply cats to reoccupy colony sites. It can be difficult to reach all resident cats with any control method or combination of methods, leaving breeding cats to repopulate the area along with immigrant cats. As long as food is available, either as uncontrolled rubbish or through intentional provisioning, cats will fill a void.

**Biodiversity Group Environment Australia 1999; Neville 1983; Passanisi & Macdonald 1990; Remfry 1996; Tabor 1983; Veitch 2001; Zaunbrecher & Smith 1993).**

TNR together with adoption and monitoring programs are the most effective and humane options for the long-term control of feral cat colonies.

**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, XXI, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

In 2000, a staff member of the Hong Kong SPCA introduced TNR to Hong Kong (Garett 2003). In just over three years, 2,200 street cats have been sterilized and cared for (about 100 cats a month in 2003), with 15 registered cat carers and 60 part-time carers. The SPCA provides free spay and neuter, vaccination and flea control services, and also has a mobile clinic that provides similar services to villages and islands. In August 2001, it declared its intentions to make the city of Hong Kong adopt a "no-kill" policy.

These examples demonstrate the ranges of views about killing and caring for cats, as well as differing perceptions of what the feral cat problem, and its control, entails. They also support the slowly evolving view that feral cats are worthy of our concern and compassion.

**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, XXI, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

Ett av de mest framgångsrika TNR-projekten [i Göteborg] har bedrivits vid en lastpallsfabrik i stadsdelen Högsbo där markägaren Skanska har sponsrat infångandet och kastreringen av en koloni katter. Nu är alla de 40 katterna infångade och kastrerade, 13 återplacerade och resten omplacerade till nya hem.

/.../

I en av Göteborgs kolonistugeområden samarbetar Göteborgs katthjälp med kolonistugeföreningens styrelse. Där har alla katter fångats in, de tamaste omplacerats till hem eller jourhem och de övriga katterna kastrerats och återplacerats.

– De flesta i området vill ju ha en liten grupp katter kvar för att de fångar skadedjur. Tidigare år har antalet katter hållits nere med avskjutning men nu satsade föreningen de pengarna på TNR-projektet istället. Det har fungerat utmärkt och nu kommer det att finnas en stabil grupp katter i området.

/.../

Det var fjorton katter i gruppen från början. Med hjälp av fällor från Göteborgs katthjälp har alla katterna successivt fångats in och kastrerats. Vissa av dem har kommit tillbaka medan andra omplacerats och blivit tamkatter. Numera är det bara tre katter som tillbringar nätterna inne på Tages lager.

/.../

Eftersom alla katter är kastrerade blir det inga fler ungar och än så länge har inga nya främmande

katter kommit hit.

Det är just detta som är målet med TNR-metoden. Kolonier av förvildade katter ska sluta växa och de som blir kvar ute ska få en bättre tillvaro med varma viloplatsar och regelbunden tillgång på mat.

– Tidigare sprang en stor svart hankatt här varje vår men han har slutat komma. Det finns inga fertila honor som lockar hit honom längre, konstaterar Brith.

Brith och Tage är väldigt tacksamma för det stöd de fått från Göteborgs katthjälp. Däremot har de inte fått några reaktioner, vare sig positiva eller negativa, på att antalet katter i området har minskat.

– Men de hade säkert reagerat om vi inte gjort något för då kunde det ha fötts 25-30 kattungar till nu i vår och sommar, konstaterar Brith.

**Förvildade katter får ett nytt liv, Kattliv, juli 2008**

**<http://www.kattliv.com/artikel.php?id=11>**



## Kostnader

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Stavanger kommun (Norge) har betalt ca 265 000 kronor över totalt 3 år till Djurskyddet Sör-Rogaland för att täcka kostnader vid infångning och avlivning eller kastrering/sterilisering och märkning av hemlösa/förvildade katter. Från 1989 till 1996 blev 450 – 500 hemlösa/förvildade katter kastrerade/steriliserade och märkta. En tredjedel av dessa katter blev omplacerade och resten släpptes ut igen. Ca 150 katter blev avlivade. Djurskyddet förbrukade ca 100 000 kronor av sina egna medlar till mat, kattsand och avmaskning. Sammanlagd blev 650 katter behandlad till en genomsnittlig pris av 408 eller 550 kronor, beroende på om Djurskyddet utgifter inräknas eller inte.

/.../

I Bergen och Oslo (Norge) kastrerades/steriliserades det under Djurskyddens regi och med stöd från kommunen hemlösa/förvildade katter. 300 katter i 1996, 400 i 1997. Kostnaderna till detta var av samma storlek som i Stavanger.

/.../

I Drammen (Norge) har man framförd ett förslag om att reservera 75 000 kronor till åtgärder för hemlösa/förvildade katter. Infångning och avlivning i akutsituationer och infångning och kastrering/sterilisering för övrigt.

**Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar. Utredning Statens Djur-hälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

**San Diego, California:** In 1992, San Diego Department of Animal Control euthanized 15,525 cats at a cost of \$121 per cat. That year, Feral Cat Coalition San Diego, a private, volunteer organization, began aggressive spay/neuter programs. By 1998, the number of animals killed each year dropped more than 45 percent, with a tax savings of \$859,221.

**Maricopa County, Arizona:** Maricopa County spends \$61 to trap, hold, and euthanize one feral cat, versus \$22.50 to spay or neuter and return a cat. Maricopa County Animal Care and Control encourages communities to adopt TNR by passing associated costs along to them.

In addition to being the most humane, effective, and healthy option for controlling feral cat populations, TNR is also the most cost-effective. TNR and colony management by compassionate individuals is accomplished wholly at private expense while trapping the cats and taking them to animal control agencies requires taxpayer dollars for intake, housing, handling, feeding, killing and "disposal."

**Tompkins County SPCA 1640 Hanshaw Road • Ithaca, New York 14850**

Spaying and neutering the feral cats totalled \$442,568, according to the study, substantially less than the estimated \$1.1 million it would have cost to impound and euthanize the cats.

**Source: *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* (Vol. 5, No. 4, 2002), Kathy L. Hughes and Margaret R. Slater of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A & M University and Linda Haller of the Hawaiian Humane Society**

Low cost spay/neuter doubles the number of poor people who get their pets fixed and cuts animal shelter intakes in half.

**1994 National Studie, USA**

Ressourcerne til det kommunale beredskab bør efter Rådets opfattelse fremkomme i samarbejde mellem kommune, dyreværnsorganisationer, dyrlæger og engagerede borgere. I den forbindelse påpeger Rådet, at eftersom forvaltningen af herreløse katte er kommunernes ansvar, er det også kommunernes ansvar at lave aftaler med dyreværnsorganisationer og/eller dyrlæger om den praktiske udførelse af forvaltningstiltag samt betaling.

/.../

Rådet nder, at der til en vis grad er brug for nytænkning suppleret af en opstramning af gældende regler og praksis, hvis man vil sikre en holdbar og samlet kattepolitik fremover. Det er således nødvendigt, at de involverede parter hver især påtager sig sin del af ansvaret og dermed også udgifterne.

**”Udtalelse om katte” 2004 Det Danske Dyreetiske Råd**



## Klagomål

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Projektet blev uppföljt med observationer av katterna och intervjuer med omkringboenden. Goda erfarenheter var resultatet, helt i linje med de engelska konkluderingarna. Antalet klagomål från allmänheten angående katter blev märkbart mindre.

**Bortkomne og forvillede katter. Uttalelse fra rådet for dyreetikk, Norge juni 1997**

Rapporten ger en beskrivelse av ett försök genomfört i två bostadsområden i Trondheim, med beståndskontroll av utekatter genom kastrering, sterilisering och omplacering.

Omkringboendens upplevelser av ”kattplågan” blev betydlig mindre efter åtgärderna.

**”Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar” Utredning Statens Djurhälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

Stavanger, Norge: Efter flera års ”kattkrig” mellan Stavanger kommun, vilket ville avliva stadens hemlösa katter, och Djurskyddet, som kämpade för att hålla katterna vid liv, har de nu sammanarbetat sedan 1996 för att reducera beståndet. Miljöhygieniker Inger Gjedrem, chef på hälsokontoret i Stavanger kommun, upplyser att antalet klagomål om hemlösa katter är reducerat efter avtalen med Djurskyddet.

**”Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar” Utredning Statens Djurhälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

**Orange County, Florida:** Before implementing TNR, Orange County Animal Services received 175 nuisance complaints a week. Complaints have dropped dramatically; cat adoptions have increased from 400 to more than 1,000 per year.

**Cape May, New Jersey:** Since implementing communitywide TNR procedures in 2001, Animal Control Officer John Queenan has achieved an 80 percent drop in feral cat complaints.

The frequency of cat-related complaints also fell—by 25 percent between the mid-90s and 2001. The county’s policy of requiring relocation of colonies deemed a “nuisance” may have contributed to this decline (though the need for relocation was rare); public awareness also may have increased during the years because of educational outreach on the part of volunteers and rescue groups.

**Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science (Vol. 5, No. 4, 2002), Kathy L. Hughes and Margaret**

**R. Slater of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A & M University and Linda Haller of the Hawaiian Humane Society**

Managed colonies of feral cats can be part of the solution to nuisance complaints. One animal control agency in Florida found that cat complaints in a six-square block area were cut in half the year after a TNR program was instituted (personal communication, Linda Haller, February 24, 1999).

In the city of Cape May, New Jersey, complaints about cats dropped by more than 50 percent in the four years since well-managed feral cat colonies were established by the feral cat protection ordinance (personal communication, John Queenan, June 6, 1999).

In Louisiana, one local district animal control agency that had many nuisance complaints about cats saw calls drop by 80 percent after eight months of intensive community involvement, trapping of feral cats, and subsidized spay/neuter clinics (including a mobile unit). After ten months, nuisance calls had all but stopped.

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

"We receive complaints from citizens about feral cat nuisance in terms of noise, odor, property destruction—all types of issues. These complaints have a cost associated with them in terms of sending staff out and the fact that we're taking staff off other investigations. Since the TNR program started these complaints have gone down significantly."

**William Weisgarber, Program Manager, Disease Prevention & Control, Burlington County Health Department**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

"As far as nuisance complaints go, since we had a TNR program enacted six months ago, we've noticed that the number of phone calls we receive has drastically dropped."

**Kimberly A. Brown, Mayor, Tabernacle Township, New Jersey**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)



## Den ferala kattens hälsa

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Det finns inget påvisad speciell utbredning av ringorm, toxoplasmos, eller kattspezifika virussjukdomar hos hemlösa/förvildade katter i relation till ägda katter.

**Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar. Utredning Statens Djurhälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

At a meeting of the **Alliance for Contraception in Cats and Dogs (ACCD) in April 2002, Dr. Julie Levy of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, and researchers David and Leslie Gale** presented findings for a major study of feral cats. The vast majority of cats were in good physical condition, with only four percent euthanized for health reasons. Cats in the study by the end of the observation period had been present for an average of 6.5 years, which compares favourably to an average 7.1 year lifespan reported for pet cats, particularly since almost half of the cats were first observed as adults of unknown age.

It seems clear that in the right location and with a dedicated caretaker, feral cats in managed colonies can lead a good life—that is, as good or better than some owned cats. Some colonies have cats born into them who live a decade or more. Many are in good health, are of optimal weight (or even overweight), have bright eyes, and move normally.

/.../

Some colonies in the early stages of trapping and sterilizing have very high rates of diseases—particularly upper respiratory disease—with more than 50 percent mortality in kittens under one year old. Established, managed colonies do not have any kittens born into the group (although some may migrate in or be abandoned in the area) and the general health of colony cats is often good.

/.../

The TNR approach for feral cats can improve their health and their interactions with people in many situations. When stringently carried out, this approach should help prevent future generations of cats from being in the same situation. Sterilizing cats reduces yowling, fighting, and spraying, and sterilized cats spend less time and energy looking for mates, having kittens, and competing for territory.

**Kristensen 1980; Remfry 1980; Royal Holloway College University of London 1981; Zaunbrecher and Smith 1993.**

Some people believe that feral cats lead “short, miserable” lives and that for this reason, TNR programs should not be implemented. On the contrary. As most caregivers can attest, feral cats frequently lead long, healthy lives. And while feral and abandoned cats may face hardships, death is not better than a less-than-perfect life. Many animals, such as raccoons, foxes, feral mice and others, face similar hazards and do not live extraordinarily long lives, yet we would never consider killing them “for their own good.

/.../

All animals, including feral cats, deserve compassion and protection for their entire lives—no matter how long that might be.

**No More Homeless Pets Atlanta, Georgia October 25-27, 2002 Nathan J. Winograd**

In a 1992 survey by Alley Cat Allies, more than 90 percent of the responding caretakers said that the health of the feral cats that they encountered was good or excellent (Holton and Robinson 1992).

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

Castrated male and spayed female cats survived significantly longer than did their reproductively (intact males and females) or hormonally (vasectomized males) intact counterparts. Neutering has long been recognized to increase survival in domestic cats due in part to reductions in illnesses (e.g. pyometra, dystocia) and injuries (e.g. fight wounds) associated with reproduction, as well as to elimination of the metabolic demands of gestation and lactation.

**Hamilton 1965; Hamilton et al. 1969; Kraft & Danckert 1997; Passanisi & Macdonald 1990; Tabor 1989**

Dyrenes Beskyttelse, har indberettet sundheds- og ernæringstilstanden hos herreløse katte, der er indbragt til klinikken. Denne undersøgelse viste et generelt billede af herreløse katte, som værende i god stand, og har således heller ikke kunnet bekræfte opfattelsen af herreløse katte som forhultede. ”**Udtalelse om katte**”, **Det Danske Dyreetiske Råd, 2004**

In one survey, shelter for feral cats was found to be more important than food. Cold, and especially wet, weather can have adverse, and even serious, effects on animals. They can become hypothermic and could even freeze to death. Actually the biggest problem is if the animals get wet and cannot find a warm place to dry their fur. Most feral cats can usually cope with cold weather, as is well documented on Marion Island, where as we mentioned before, it either rains or snows for over 300 days each year. And yet the feral cat population grew from just 5 cats to over 6,000!

**[www.neighborhoodcats.org](http://www.neighborhoodcats.org)**

For both the feral and pet cats, results of hematologic and serum biochemical analyses were generally within ranges expected for healthy domestic cats (Aiello & Mays 1998).

/.../

Overall, our results suggest that these feral and pet domestic cats had similar baseline health status, as reflected by results of hematologic and serum biochemical testing and similar prevalences of infection with FeLV, FIV, Cryptosporidium spp, Giardia spp, and T. cati. Our results, therefore, conflict with the common portrayal of feral cats as disease ridden and in poor health.

/.../

The overall prevalence of T. cati in feces from cats in the present study was 19.6% and did not differ between feral and pet cats. This is consistent with recent reports.

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Graduate Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**



A 2006 study found that of 103,643 stray and feral cats examined in spay/neuter clinics in six states from 1993 to 2004, less than 1% of those cats was euthanized due to debilitating conditions, trauma, or infectious diseases.

**Jennifer L. Wallace and Julie K. Levy, Population Characteristics of Feral Cats Admitted to Seven Trap-Neuter-Return Programs in the United States, J. Feline Med. Surg. 279- 282 (2006).**

The falciform fat pad depth and area of the recaptured cats increased by 260% and 420%, respectively, over the course of the study. All the caretakers judged their cats friendlier, less aggressive, less inclined to roam, heavier, and experiencing improved health and coat condition compared with before neutering.

/.../

In conclusion, we found that adult feral cats were generally lean but not emaciated at the time of neutering. One year later, cats were significantly fatter than they were at the time of neutering. Thus, in addition to halting reproduction, neutering may have other effects that, combined, improve the welfare of feral and free roaming cats.

**Karen C. Scott, Julie K. Levy, Shawn P. Gorman, Susan M. Newell. Body Condition of Feral Cats and the Effect of Neutering, 5(3) J. Applied Animal Welfare Science 203-213 (2002).**

A study examining the infectious disease rates of feral cats in Northern Florida found that "feral cats assessed in this study had similar or lower prevalence rates of infections than those published for pet cats in the United States."

**Brian J. Luria et al., Prevalence of Infectious Diseases in Feral Cats in Northern Florida, 6(5) J. Feline Med. Surg. 287, 287 (2004)**

A study of 733 unowned, free-roaming cats in Raleigh, North Carolina, and 1,143 in Gainesville, Florida, concluded that the "prevalence of FeLV infection and seroprevalence for FIV are similar to prevalence rates reported for owned cats in the United States."

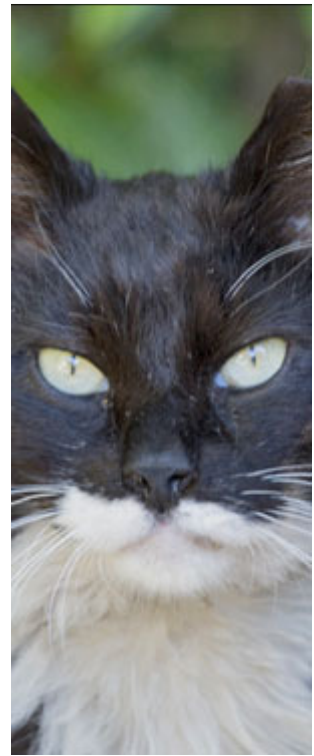
**Irene T. Lee, BS Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM Shawn P. Gorman, MS P. Cynda Crawford, DVM, PhD Margaret R. Slater, DVM, PhD. Prevalence of Feline Leukemia Virus Infection and Serum Antibodies Against Feline Immunodeficiency Virus in Unowned Free-Roaming Cats, 220(5) J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc. 620, 620 (2002).**

The objective of the present study was to investigate the seroprevalence rate and the degree of *Bartonella henselae* [kan orsaka kattklössjuka hos människor] bacteraemia in Norwegian domestic and feral cats. One hundred cats investigated at a small animal veterinary practice in the middle of Norway were included in the study. /.../ All 100 cats were seronegative when analysed by IFA; one cat was positive by EIA. The discrepancy between IFA and EIA of this particular cat is probably due to cross-reactive antibodies. Contrary to findings reported from several geographic regions, *B. henselae* infections in Norwegian cats appear to be virtually absent.

**Low prevalence of Bartonella henselae infections in Norwegian domestic and feral cats. Department of Laboratory Medicine, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Microbiology, University Hospital, Trondheim, 3Strinda Small Animal Clinic, Trondheim, Norway, 2002**

I en jämförelse av beteendet mellan tidigare herrelösa och av ägaren inlämnade katter till ett djurhem såg man att de herrelösa katterna visade mindre stress och att de vid fall av övre luftvägsinfektioner insjuknade senare än de ägda katterna (Dybdall *et al.*, 2007).

**Herrelösa katter i Skåne – problem och hantering, Isadora Waller, Examensarbete, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet, Skara 2009**



## Allmänhetens hälsa

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Det finns ingen grund till att hävda att katter som kan identifieras som hemlös representerar en större eller annan smittfara än katter som kan spåras till en ägare.

**Skrivelse Statens djurhälsotillsyn, Norge.**

Det finns ingen påvisad speciell utbredning av ringorm, toxoplasmos, eller kattspezifika virussjukdomar hos hemlösa/förvildade katter i relation till ägda katter.

/.../

Hälso- och socialavdelningar i kommunerna har ofta fattat beslut om decimering av förvildade katter med bakgrund i smitt- och hälsofara för människor. I de senare åren är man i ökande grad överens att möjligheten till överföring av sjukdomar till människor från katt (herrelösa/förvildade katter) har varit stark överdriven, och att det sällan är juridiska grund för att fatta den typ av beslut med hänsyn till zoonoslagen.

**Ägarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar. Utredning Statens Djurhälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

Under de senaste 30 åren har två personer vårdats på svenskt sjukhus för **rabies**. I 1974 insjuknade en svensk efter att ha smittats i Indien och i juli 2000 konstaterades det första svenska fallet sedan dess, med Thailand som smittort. Troligen smittades bägge patienter av en sjuk hund.

**Källa: Svenska Smittskyddsinstitutet**

Nearly 93 percent of reported rabies cases in 1997 were in wild animals and none of the rabies cases in people between 1990 and 1997 was caused by cats (Krebs et al. 1998).

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

Under den senaste treårsperioden (2000-2002) har endast en patient anmälts med **stelkramp**; en tidigare ovaccinerad kvinna som insjuknade 2001 efter att huggit sig i tummen. Hon blev helt återställd.

**Källa: Svenska Smittskyddsinstitutet**

Barnens **springmask** smittar inte till eller från hund, katt eller andra djur. Ett känt påstående är att springmask smittar från djur till människor. Detta är fel. Parasiten är strängt värdjursspecifik, det vill säga att människans springmask smittar bara människa.

**Källa: Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalten, Sverige**

**Echinococcus multilocularis** är en bandmask, också kallad rävens dvärgbandmask, som kan smitta till hund och katt. Denna parasit finns inte i Sverige men förekommer lokalt i olika delar av Västeuropa.

**Källa: Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalten, Sverige**

En vanlig men felaktig uppfattning är att sällskapsdjur utgör smittkälla i familjer som drabbas av upprepade halsinfektioner. Människans halsfluss orsakas, precis som impetigo, av människans egna **streptokocker**, de betahemolyserande grupp A-streptokockerna. Grupp A-streptokockerna förekommer inte naturligt hos sällskapsdjur och har endast i sällsynta fall påträffats hos hund och katt. Problemen med återkommande halsinfektioner beror istället på att infekterade familjemedlemmar, ibland symtomlösa, smittar varandra.

**Källa: Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalten, Sverige**

**Salmonellainfektion** är en av våra mer kända och viktigare zoonoser. Den överförs vanligtvis från djur till människor via livsmedel. Akuta symtom från mag- och tarmkanalen är vanliga, men symtomlösa infektioner kan förekomma. Infekterade människor kan vara smittbärare och utsöndra salmonellabakterier under lång tid. Tack vare den effektiva kontroll som bedrivs i Sverige är salmonellaförekomsten hos svenska husdjur mycket låg. Dock bär sköldpaddor och reptiler ofta på salmonellabakterier i sin tarmflora. Över 80 procent av drabbade svenskar smittas i samband med en utlandsvistelse. Därför bör särskild försiktighet iakttas i länder med mindre god hygien. Var särskilt försiktig med livsmedel som inte är tillräckligt upphettade.

**Källa: Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalten, Sverige**

I Sverige är **leptospiros** numera mycket ovanlig, både hos husdjur och människor. Endast sporadiska fall hos människor har diagnostiserats de senaste åren. Dessa utgörs vanligen av personer som varit i tropiska länder eller av jordbrukare och andra med nära djurkontakt.

**Källa: Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalten, Sverige**

**Ringorm** är tvärtemot vad många tror en relativt ovanlig åkomma, förutom hos lantbrukare.

**Källa: Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalten, Sverige**

Människor infekteras med **toxoplasmos** vanligen genom konsumtion av otillräckligt upphettat kött från ett smittat djur eller kontaminerad sallad och bär. Toxoplasmos är sedan den 1 juli 2004 inte längre anmälningspliktig enligt smittskyddslagen. I tabellen ses antalet rapporterade fall av toxoplasmos i Sverige de senaste fyra åren (till och med 1 juli 2004).

Antal rapporterade fall per år:

2004 5  
2003 14  
2002 10  
2001 18

**Källa: Statens Veterinärmedicinska Anstalten, Sverige**

A study in the July 15, 2000 issue of the British Medical Journal confirms that "contact with cats, kittens, cats' faeces, or cats who hunt for food was not a risk factor for infection with toxoplasmosis." The author continues, "No significant associations were detected between infection and presence of cats (whether adult or kittens), the diet and hunting habits of the cats, or cleaning a cat's litter tray." The study concludes that eating undercooked meat is the primary risk factor in contracting the organism.  
**No More Homeless Pets Atlanta, Georgia October 25-27, 2002 Nathan J. Winograd**

A study conducted in Norway indicated that living in a neighborhood with cats is not by itself a risk factor for contracting toxoplasmosis  
**Kapperud et al. 1996**

The prevalence of Toxoplasma infection in feral cats appears to be similar to that of owned cats (DeFeo *et al.* 2002).  
**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

The Atlantic City (NJ) Health Department approved a TNR program for the Atlantic City Boardwalk, which accommodates 37 million visitors annually. Health Department Director Ron Cash says, "TNR is congruent with my responsibility to prevent injuries to humans, protect humans from public health and safety risks, and promote a healthy human population."  
**Alley Cat Action, Alley Cat Allies, summer 2001**

A study conducted by Stanford University's Department of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) found virtually no risk to humans from feral cats and diseases associated with cats. EHS also concluded, after consultation with the Santa Clara County Health Department and Stanford's Department of Comparative Medicine, that there was a general consensus that feral cats pose virtually no health and safety risk to individuals.  
**City of Berkely, <http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/ContentDisplay.aspx?id=9714>**

Den Danske Dyrlægeforening afholdt i 2002 et seminar om katte, hvor der bl.a. blev sat fokus på smitterisiko i relation til zoonoser som orm, salmonella og toxoplasme. Det fremgik på seminaret, at sandsynligheden for at få orm fra katten er ringe (overførsel af spoleorm er sjælden og overførsel af bændelorm forudsætter, at man spiser en loppe), og risikoen er væsentlig større for at få salmonella fra vilde fugle og toxoplasme fra rå kødfars, end for at disse zoonoser overføres fra katte. Det blev derfor konkluderet, at problemet med zoonoser i relation til katte reelt er væsentligt mindre, end det har ry for.

/.../

Rådet anerkender dog, at den – om end unødige – bekymring omkring zoonoser, som kattens tilstedeværelse i omgivelserne kan være årsag til, kan være et problem, men mener at dette snarere bør håndteres ved iværksættelse af oplysningskampagner eller ved fx at afdække sandkasser.

/.../

Rådet nder således, at hvis kattene ikke er til gene og er i god stand, bør de have lov til at klare sig selv, og hvis foderværter ønsker at påtage sig ansvaret med fodring af kattene, skal dette være tilladt.

/.../

Kommunerne bør derfor pålægges pligt til at udarbejde en handlingsplan, der inddrager både mulighed for programmer med neutralisering og genudsætning og mulighed for aflivning.  
**"Udtalelse om katte", Det Danske Dyreetiske Råd, 2004**



## Ear tipping

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Eartipping cannot be considered inhumane. It is performed under anesthesia at the same time as a major surgery and is certainly less traumatic than a spay or neuter. The worst possible thing is to perform unnecessary surgery on a cat that is already spayed because it was not marked with a universally recognized symbol, and this I have done. Rest assured that eartipping is considered essential by experienced feral cat advocates and is endorsed by all the major humane groups. This is NOT equivalent to ear cropping for cosmetic fashion in dogs.

**Julie Levy, DVM, Ph.D., DACVIM, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida**

Dr. Levy is a veterinarian, professor, and founder of Operation Catnip, one of the busiest feral cat spay/neuter clinics in the world.

Ear-tipping is the internationally recognised method to identify a cat who has been sterilised and is designed to be seen from a distance. Although some people are concerned with the aesthetics of this procedure, ear-tipping prevents cats from being trapped repeatedly to check for their sterilisation status. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons approved this approach many years ago (Cuffe et al. 1983; Remfrey 1996).

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

Done under the anaesthetic the process is painless. The procedure means that a neutered cat can be spotted from a distance. Thus a cat can be spared the trauma of a second trapping for neutering, as well as the risk of unnecessary anaesthetic.

Anaesthetic risk is higher in an unfit or very frightened cat: one cannot check heart or lung functions or open the mouth to check for anaemia before anaesthetising a feral cat, so fewer anaesthetics justifies ear-tipping.

In a female cat we cannot tell at all whether neutering has been carried out once the fur has regrown, so an ear tip prevents the need to open the abdomen and stitch up muscle and skin layers for a second time. It can require a larger incision to find a small stump of uterus to prove, beyond doubt, that a cat has spayed than to spay initially, when the uterus can be found without difficulty in most cases.

Ear-tipping does not count as an unnecessary mutilation, in my view, because it prevents more

suffering than it causes, and aesthetically the affected ear is no less attractive than a lot of the shredded ears that have been damaged by cats themselves in fights.

© **Katie Whitcomb, BVSc, MRCVS Veterinary Surgeon**

<http://www.cat77.org.uk/index.htm>

Before release back into the colony, the ear of the cat should be tipped or notched to indicate that it has been sterilized. (Cuffe *et al.* 1983).

**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**



*Figure 3.* The distinctive silhouette of an ear-tipped cat is easily identified and indicates that the cat has been sterilized.

**Picture: The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

Bl a Italien, Holland, England, Norge, Danmark, Tyskland och USA använder sig av "eartipping" som märkning av kastrerade ferala katter.



## Hot mot inhemsk fauna?

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Genom att sätta fynden i relation till antalet fåglar som har ringmärkts, kan vi bilda oss en uppfattning om hur utsatta olika arter är. Denna undersökning bygger på ett tusen fynd under åren 1972-96 av 85 olika arter av kattrivna, ringmärkta fåglar.

TIO-i-topp bland kattens favoriter (antal insända ringar per 10 000 märkta individer)

1. sidensvans 15
2. stenknäck 12
3. ringduva\* 12
4. koltrast 11
5. nötkråka\* 11
6. turkduva 11
7. steglits\* 9
8. strandskata\* 8
9. skata\* 8
10. björktrast 8

\* Osäkra siffror, eftersom endast 5 eller färre kattrivna återfynd har inrapporterats.

Inte en enda kråka finns angiven som kattoffer, men däremot två kajor. Bland de arter som sällan rapporteras som kattrivna, med 0,5 fall per 10 000 märkta individer eller lägre, finns kärrsnäppa, sävsångare, sävsparv, gransångare, lövsångare och backsvala.

**Roland Staav, ornitolog och arbetar på ringmärkningscentralen vid Naturhistoriska riksmuseet i Stockholm**

It is important to recognize that feral cats are members of complex ecosystems, and that perturbations in their populations can have both negative and positive effects on other species. While it seems intuitive that removing feral cats from an ecosystem will benefit native wildlife, the actual impacts of such removal depend on what other species are present. The mesopredator release effect has been demonstrated both theoretically via modeling (Courchamp et al. 1999), and has been documented from observations of areas where cats have been removed (Crooks & Soule 1999; Huyser et al. 2000). Conceptually, in a simplified ecosystem with a prey species (for example, a groundnesting bird), a mesopredator (Norway rat) and a top predator (feral cat), decreasing or eliminating the top predator

population can lead to a rapid increase in the mesopredator population, which can then have significantly greater negative effects on the prey species.

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Felicia B. Nutter, under the direction of Michael K. Stoskopf and Jay F. Levine, Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

Every reputable study to date has shown that claims of cat predation affecting bird and wildlife populations are wholly overstated, and that the true causes of population declines are factors such as habitat loss, pollution, pesticides, and drought. Cats are also widely recognized to have low success at bird predation. Studies have shown that the bulk of a feral cat's diet consists of garbage, insects, plants, and other scavengematerial. Unless we are going to conclude that studies on four continents are all wrong, feral cats should not be unfairly implicated in any perceived decimation of wildlife populations.

**Tompkins County SPCA**

### **Who's really killing the wildlife?**

Biologist Roger Tabor has studied feral cats for over 30 years, and has a list of publications, television shows, and credentials as long as both arms. Currently chairman of the British Naturalist Association, he is a wildlife biologist with global expertise who has worked on feral cat projects in the U.S.

/.../

The underlying question is whether or not feral cats are truly the cause of diminishing bird populations. "The clear leading animal that's really putting wildlife at risk is the human population," says wildlife biologist Roger Tabor. "We just don't like to acknowledge that it is our fault. It's not a case of the cat being the worst offender. It isn't even remotely the worst offender. It's us. "We are causing the big, horrible loss of numbers in wildlife. We are shrinking habitats in the wild for economic interests. And we're largely doing it through farming, and we are doing that because we want cheap food. So we're taking vast areas and intensively applying insecticides, herbicides, and soluble fertilizers, and taking over good ground for our agriculture. If we were still using the old agricultural rotation systems, we probably wouldn't be able to support anything like the population we do now.

/.../

You have to look at the big picture. It's dangerous to leap to a reactive simplistic argument, because it can be wrong. And if it's wrong, it can be even more dangerous to the endangered species.

This happened in New Zealand. People argued that wildlife there was at serious risk, and that the terrible cats were causing the problem. So they got rid of them. What happened? The more significant predator turned out to be rats, whose population exploded because you removed the one check on the rat population: the feral cats.

**BEST FRIENDS MAGAZINE November/December 2003**

Findings from a study conducted in Florida by master's degree candidate Daniel Castillo, who observed the behavior of 80 cats for a year. There were over 11,600 recorded minutes of observation, during which time only 2 birds were observed to have been caught by cats.

**BEST FRIENDS MAGAZINE November/December 2003**

Dr. Julie Levy a professor at the University of Florida Veterinary School and the founder of Operation Catnip, a TNR program, has spoken at conferences and before boards of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service addressing the feral cat issue.

/.../

There are much more important pressures on bird populations [than cats] – primarily, pollution and habitat destruction. And those are harder areas for bird groups to be effective in. "I think they are trying to do something positive. But I question whether their approach is going to have the desired outcome.



/.../

The problem is that part of the campaign is an attack on humane control of homeless or feral cats. Most of us love songbirds as much as we love cats, so we are not trying to choose one species over another. We're trying to come up with a solution that benefits everybody in the picture.

/.../

The goal, says Levy, is to reduce the feral cat population. "It's just that we can do it in a humane way that respects the animals, rather than in a 50-year-old vision of animal control, in which the only way you can help animals is by killing them.

**BEST FRIENDS MAGAZINE November/December 2003**

The limited data available do not support the argument that cats are the primary cause of species destruction on the mainland of the United States, especially in urban environments.

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas**

The literature does suggest that cats are opportunistic feeders and will eat whatever is handy and plentiful, including garbage, cat food, and carrion.

**McMurry and Sperry 1940; Laundre 1977; Mitchell and Beck 1992; Mirmovitch 1995; Fitzgerald and Turner 2000**

Studies of cats and prey fall into three categories: those of island ecosystems, those of free-roaming owned cats, and those of mostly feral cats. These studies have been conducted in a variety of habitats and have used many different study designs; as a result, the authors themselves often caution against extrapolation or point out sources of bias (Mead 1982; Dunn and Tessaglia 1994; Patronek 1998). Yet the results are often extrapolated (Coleman and Temple 1989; Mitchell and Beck 1992) and sensationalised (Harrison 1992). The accuracy and application of these studies depends on the location (farm, suburb, wilderness area, or city), the number of cats studied (6 versus 100), the type of cats (owned indoors-outdoors, feral, fed, somewhat socialised barn cats, etc.), and the study method. These studies cannot be used to make sweeping statements about the numbers of prey killed or the impact of cats on wildlife in situations that are not similar.

/.../

In mainland ecosystems, no published data have shown that cats have a detrimental impact on wildlife populations of particular species. In many cases, the cats are one of many predators (Fitzgerald 1988) and may be filling the role of some other small predator that is no longer present (Coman and Brunner 1972; Mead 1982). In fact, habitat destruction is cited as the most serious problem for birds (Terborgh 1992; Robinson 1998). Pollution, competition from other bird species, and predators such as raccoons and opossums are other major challenges (Terborgh 1992). Window collisions and hunting of birds by cats are much lower on the list of causes of bird deaths (Robinson 1998).

/.../

As a parallel example, a biological assessment undertaken in the late 1990s indicated that non-native red foxes were one of several predators and many other dangers to a particular bird species. Yet the proposed solution was to establish a five-year predator-control program aimed at the foxes, which, it turns out, had never been seen living in that particular location. This type of single-minded approach creates unnecessary hostility and does not address the underlying problems. To protect habitats, people must address all the causes of destruction and predation.

**Community approaches to feral cats, Margaret R. Slater , associate professor of epidemiology in the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Public Health and Small Animal Medicine and Surgery in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.**

Cats also tend to hunt less, or perhaps less successfully, as they age. Cats less than five years old bring home the most prey (Churcher & Lawton 1987), and there are decreases in a cat's physical abilities, such as jumping, as they age (Harris 1999). The increased survival times of neutered feral cats relative to intact feral cats (Chapter 5) may therefore also result in hunting reduction over time.

**Evaluation of a Trap-Neuter-Return Management Program for Feral Cat Colonies: Population Dynamics, Home Ranges, and Potentially Zoonotic Diseases. Graduate Faculty of Comparative Biomedical Science, North Carolina State University**

En undersøgelse viser, at den danske småfuglebestand aldrig har været så stor som nu i villakvarterer, samtidig med at der i samme områder er en stor bestand af katte. Udenlandske undersøgelser har heller ikke kunnet bekræfte antagelsen om, at katte udgør en trussel mod fuglebestanden, bortset fra særlige tilfælde, fx på små øer.

**”Udtalelse om katte” Det Danske Dyreetiske Råd, 2004**

The second assumption is that if we remove cats from the environment, the ecosystems will return to “normal” or to the pre-cat situation. However, ecosystems are complex and have often been heavily influenced by the effects of human habitation including construction, changes in fire control and water movement, pollution and the introduction of livestock. There are often other introduced plant and animal species (starlings or rats) that affect the balance of the ecosystem. For example, removing cats in certain locations may cause serious problems from the resulting increases in rodent populations.

**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, XXI, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

Being an introduced species, cats are often targeted for control measures even when there is little evidence to support this. For example, on Socorro Island, Mexico, the Socorro Mocking bird had declined in numbers (Martinez-Gomez *et al.* 2001). Habitat destruction was considered to be the primary cause, since Northern Mockingbirds and cats arrived after much of the decline had occurred. Nevertheless, cat control was still a major focus of the authors. Reports blamed cats for the disappearance of three petrel species on Little Barrier Island, New Zealand (Veitch 2001), yet no evidence exists that these species were ever present.

**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, XXI, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

In addition, current “garden” or suburban birds may be under less predation pressure from cats than they would be from the range of native predators that no longer co-exist close to human habitation (Mead 1982). **The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, XXI, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

Despite the eradication of cats on Marian Island, lesser sheathbill populations remained less abundant and had different habits than birds on neighboring Prince Edward Island (Huyser *et al.* 2000). These differences were believed to be due to a decrease in the birds' macro-invertebrate prey (especially weevils and flightless moths), which may have been due to increases in house mice as a result of the cat eradication, decreases in burrowing petrels (which promote invertebrate species), and climate warming, which also increases mouse populations. This example illustrates that the removal of cats may not result in the recovery of a threatened species.

**The Welfare of Cats. Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), Margaret R. Slater, 2005, XXI, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4**

"Feral cats have an impact on native North American wildlife: as a predator on wildlife and as a competitor with native medium-sized mammals for a limited food supply. The range of that impact varies across the nation. Therefore, cat and wildlife advocates in each community need to work

together to find effective solutions that protect wildlife and humanely reduce the numbers of feral and stray cats. In addition, for the welfare of cats and wildlife, pet cats should be kept indoors or safely confined on their property."

**Eric Stiles, Vice President of Conservation and Stewardship, New Jersey Audubon Society**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

## Erfarenheter och synpunkter

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"TNR enables people to be part of the solution. It gives people the tools and resources they need to improve the lives of feral cats in ways they can't do otherwise. TNR acts as a safety net for the cats and offers a long term solution that benefits communities for years to come. The success we are seeing in Indianapolis is due to the dedication of the Indyferal volunteers working together with the veterinarian community, city officials and neighborhoods. Clearly a need is being met through Indyferal. I would encourage other municipalities to adopt a TNR program as an additional resource to help humanely combat the free-roaming cat overpopulation crisis."

**Angela L. Mansfield, Councilor, Indianapolis City-County Council**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

"Perhaps the single greatest value of TNR is in the message that it sends to communities: TNR engages the entire community and teaches them that cats deserve and require responsible care, including sterilization (spay/neuter), vaccination, identification (in the form of an ear tip) and regular caretaking including the provision of food, water and shelter. TNR helps shape a societal ethic that cats are not disposable. I envision a day when the obvious societal ethic becomes: see the cat, feed the cat, spay/neuter the cat—not see the cat and ignore the situation, or catch the cat and euthanize him."

**Brenda Griffin, DVM, Director of Clinical Programs, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

"Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) of managed colonies represents a win-win for feral cats, their caregivers, local animal shelters and citizen/tax payers. Caregivers (and their cats) immediately benefit from TNR by stemming the population explosion of unvaccinated, non-neutered cats by neutering and vaccinating the colony cats, thus converting an out-of-control situation to one that is controlled and managed.

Managed feral colonies do not present a risk of cat overpopulation nor a disease risk to the public and thus there is no need for such cats to be trapped, sheltered and euthanized, as has been the previous modus operandi for feral cat control by municipal authorities. Keeping feral cats from managed

colonies out of the shelters, allows shelters to use their scarce resources for more productive purposes and to help animals in need.

Properly managed colonies unburden taxpayers from excessive animal control costs otherwise needed for feral cat control, reduces feral cat-related nuisance issues and protects the public health."

**Gordon B. Stull, V.M.D., Director Burlington County Feral Cat Initiative (BCCI)**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

"A strategy of doing nothing doesn't solve public health and predation concerns because it doesn't decrease the numbers of feral cats. It doesn't solve the problem of animal welfare both for feral cats and the other animals with which they interact. Finally, doing nothing doesn't decrease nuisance complaints which can be the major driving force for some of the government agencies."

**Margaret Slater, DVM, Ph.D., Professor of Epidemiology College of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A&M University**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

Kommundirektören för hälso- och sociala tjänster i Stavanger kommun, Sissel Stenberg, är mycket nöjd med [TNR] projektet.

**"Ågarlösa/förvildade katter - problembeskrivelse och förslag till lösningar" Utredning Statens Djurhälsotillsyn, 8 februari 2001, Norge**

I en trist bakgård levde sju katter, rädda och utmärglade. Dessa blev infångade och steriliserade/kastrerade, behandlade mot mask och lus. Katterna är i dag präglade av trivsel och god hälsa. Sovhusen är populära. Katterna ligger gärna i samma hus. Människor i närmiljön är begeistrade, här härskar ro och harmoni.

**Källa: Nytt katteprosjekt i Bergen Av Elna Tenol-Tuxen**

På olika håll i världen har problemet med kolonier av "förvildade" katter åtgärdats genom att alla katter i en koloni samlats in och kastrerats varpå de återplacerats i den miljö där de höll till. På det viset undviker man att problemet växer. Avskjutning av kattkolonier har däremot visat sig leda till att nya katter dyker upp där matkällan finns.

Både Marita Åberg (föreståndare för Föreningen Huskatten) och Josefina Nordström (djurskyddsinspektör Västerås kommun) tycker att återplaceringsstrategin låter vettig men de ser inte var resurserna till sådana insatser skulle kunna komma ifrån.

**Källa: Kattliv nr 6 2005**

Once we implemented a Trap-Neuter-Return program here in our community, it was clear that it is tremendously more effective than any other approach. Not only do you end the cycle of reproduction of feral cats, but a caregiver provides for them for the remainder of their lives so that they are not a nuisance to the public. It is an approach that is effective, responsible and humane.

**Robin Starr, Chief Executive Officer, Richmond, Va. SPCA**

All across the country a feral cat management program called Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR), is having a dramatic impact on solving neighborhood feral cat problems.

**Ed Boks, Executive Director, New York City Animal Care and Control**

Killing feral cats is as pointless as killing homeless pets. We know TNR is the humane solution, and we know it works. Wild About Cats! is a strong voice to get the message out: it's time to adopt TNR as the only approach to feral cat management all over the country.

**Michael Mountain, President, Best Friends Animal Society**

Dr. Catherine Moreau of Heatherdowns Veterinary Clinic volunteers at “almost every monthly clinic as my way of helping my community. It's great because we get such cooperation from other animal welfare organizations in this area.” Dr. Moreau was first exposed to the importance of spay/neuter while in school, where veterinarians were trapping and sterilizing—“doing their mini FELIX programs to help reduce the population,” she says. “We're giving the community a solution because we're dealing with the cause of the problem, not symptoms.”

**Source: Getting a Handle on Toledo's Cat Population *Alley Cat Action*, Winter 2004**

“I couldn't bear to see these little babies dying [just] because they had been born.”

— former Animal Welfare League of Arlington employee in A *Washington Post* story in June 2002 described how workers at an Arlington, Va. animal shelter were fired after they were discovered secretly taking home feral kittens slated to be euthanized. The workers hoped to socialize the kittens so they could be adopted.

Citizens who previously felt overwhelmed by the dilemma of feral cats they saw in their neighborhoods now feel empowered and able to make a difference in these cats' lives.

**The Effects of Implementing a Feral Cat Spay/Neuter Program in a Florida County Animal Control Service, Kathy L. Hughes, Margaret R. Slater, Linda Haller**

“Ferals, being unsocialized, don't belong in shelters; that space is better suited for adoptable animals.” Jeff Bennett, assistant administrator with the Community Economic Development, Department of Metropolitan Development, and former IACC administrator, addressed this point at the Sept. 28 Public Safety Committee meeting, presenting his testimony in favor of the TNR ordinance. A Do Pass” recommendation was passed unanimously.

**Indianapolis sets national precedent dealing with the city's cat overpopulation. Mary Lee Pappas**

Dr. Marcie Short DVM, an IndyFeral volunteer vet who practices at Allisonville Animal Hospital, said of her support of the TNR ordinance, “From a vet viewpoint, I feel that other things that have been done, like trap and kill, trap and find homes, or trying to collect these ferals, hasn't been successful. We continue to have a huge feral cat population.... Now people can take care of them legally with this ordinance in place and don't have to stay under the radar. They are both going to be there ... the cats and people feeding them. That's going to happen whether the ordinance is in place or not.”

**Indianapolis sets national precedent Dealing with the city's cat overpopulation Mary Lee Pappas**

Almost every community has feral cats. These cats may be left alone—by ignoring them, tolerating them, or wanting to do something but looking the other way out of helplessness or ignorance—or they may be removed or managed in some way. “Managing” feral cat colonies usually means humanely trapping the cats, having them spayed or neutered and vaccinated, and then releasing them.

/.../

We cannot let cats continue to breed and suffer, leaving each successive generation of felines to live on the fringes of human existence facing shortened—and in many cases painful—lives. Sadly, that is what continues to happen in many communities where a void of knowledge, leadership, resources, and consensus leaves free-roaming cats with nary an ounce of the human protection that they need and deserve. Cats are not wild animals, but our responsibility.

**Martha C. Armstrong Senior Vice President, Companion Animals and Equine Protection, The Humane Society of the United States**

“Participation in this program is good for everyone. Our local feral cat population seems to be declining. Individuals involved in the trapping and release are encouraged with the results. These individuals have not hesitated to spread the word of my participation in the program. This ultimately has resulted in more business at my hospital. This is obviously a win-win situation!”

/.../

“This is a terrific program. It's great public relations for the profession, and overall it's a good thing to do for the community. I am planning to advertise in our local newspaper in order to get community members to trap ferals for spay/neuter surgery through FCAP, and we plan to then encourage those individuals to pay for testing and vaccination.”

#### **Veterinarians about CVMA's Feral Cat Altering Program, USA**

- Kastrede katter som inngår i matingsprogram får større tillitt til mennesker og blir mindre sky. Dermed øker sjansen for at individer fra bestanden gradvis kan opptas for omplassering. Hvis andre enkeltkatter skulle bli del av en slik gruppe, vil de også lettere få tillitt til mennesker og vil lettere kunne la seg innfange for sterilisering.
- Kastreprogrammer har en utdannende effekt for publikum, oppmuntrer til engasjement for dyr, og signaliserer at dyr har egenverdi. Dermed forebygger man på lang sikt den bruk- og kast-holdning som råder overfor katter. En slik holdningsbyggende virksomhet tar selve årsaken til hjemløshetsproblematikken ved roten.

<http://www.dyrsrettigheter.no/infoark/?module=Articles;action=Article.publicShow;ID=1582>

För att reducera beståndet av hemlösa katter har vi startat ett projekt som går ut på att fånga in förvildade katter, kastrera de, och släppa ut de i samma område som de blev infångade. Detta innebär att vi tar friska individer, som är för vild till att kunna omplaceras som sällskapsdjur, till veterinär för behandling. Därefter följer en konvalescensperiod innan de blir utsläppta. Katterna tillses få mat, rent vatten och avmaskning. Volontärer tar på sig detta arbete. Katterna har tillgång till isolerade hus som ger beskyttelse mot köld och dåliga väderförhållanden.

#### **Dyrebeskyttelsen Fredrikstad ang. ”Gjenutsetting av katter” 2006-3-15**

<http://dbf.bytex.no/>

Student involvement with this program has increased their awareness of animal welfare issues regarding feral cats and provided them with additional veterinary experience, as has occurred at other veterinary colleges (Texas A & M University College of Veterinary Medicine, Western College of Veterinary Medicine in Saskatoon).

The newspaper articles and flyers distributed enabled the public to be better informed about feral and stray cat population problems, perhaps allowing them to make improved decisions about their own cats. General education on this issue may encourage people to neuter their pets, provide them with collars and tags, and vaccinate them.

#### **A trap, neuter, and release program for feral cats on Prince Edward Island. Karen L. Gibson, Karen Keizer, and Christine Golding Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island**

“Many individuals and organizations dramatically improve the lives of feral cats and reduce future suffering by conducting trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs,” says O’ Sullivan. “By providing food, water, shelter and veterinary care, including having the cats spayed and neutered, people who care for homeless cats are ensuring that the cats don’t add to the pet overpopulation crisis and that they are provided with some of the basics necessities of life.” The Humane Society of Canada supports a number of such programs.

#### **The Humane Society of Canada, encouraging people to celebrate *National Feral Cat Day* by learning more about feral cats and assisting those individuals who help homeless cats.**

Robertson (2008) m.fl. menar att en human lösning på problemet kan hjälpa till att utbilda allmänheten om våra skyldigheter mot djur. Robertson menar dock samtidigt att finansiering, motiverade volontärer och information till kattägare krävs för en långvarig effekt. Personer som sköter om herrelösa katter knyter ofta starka band till dessa (Centonze och Levy, 2002) och deras samarbete är nödvändigt för effektiva kontrollprogram (Levy och Crawford, 2004), något som också är värt att ta hänsyn till vid planeringen av åtgärder.

**Herrelösa katter i Skåne – problem och hantering, Isadora Waller, Examensarbete, Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet, Skara 2009**

"We switched to this approach for philosophical reasons," says Humane Society Executive Director Susan Wilson. "As far as feral cats were concerned, it was starting to feel like we were a processing center for euthanasia. The cats weren't tame enough to be placed in homes, so at the end of three days we simply had to put them down. At the same time, we were providing low-cost spay/neuter surgery for feral cats in our clinic. We felt it was necessary to re-examine the schizophrenic way we were dealing with feral cats."

"The Merrimack River Feline Rescue Society in Newburyport, Mass., has over the course of 10 years, reduced its local feral cat population from about 200 to roughly 20 animals by opening a cats-only shelter, promoting adoption of socialized cats, and trapping, neutering, and releasing unsocialized cats."

**Dr. Margaret Slater, professor at Texas A&M University**

The California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) recently began a Feral Cat Altering Program (FCAP) with goals of reducing animal suffering and decreasing the number of euthanasias. The CVMA also believes it will strengthen ties between local communities, humane societies, and veterinarians. Through the FCAP, the public is encouraged to trap feral cats for neutering at local veterinary clinics; the veterinarian is reimbursed by the CVMA for costs associated with neutering. The goal of the CVMA program is to neuter 20 000 feral cats statewide every year for 3 years.

"If cats are the second class citizens of our pet community, feral cats are the third world. They are not just a problem that is all too often ignored; they are of our own making and our responsibility. As our shelter wrestles with the abundance of owned and stray cats in our community we can not help but be aware of the needs and impact of our local feral cats. The unaltered feral cats in our community are responsible for countless feral and semi-feral kittens that come to our shelter each year, further taxing our staff, our foster homes and our budget. Though collaboration with the Merrimack River Feline Rescue Society and the hosting of their Sunday Feral Cat Spay Neuter events we are able, in our own small way, to acknowledge and contribute to the only effective and humane solution to these problems: TNR."

**David Betournay, Shelter Manager, Animal Rescue League of New Hampshire**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

"TNR has reduced the complaints that Animal Care and Control (ACC) has received regarding the nuisance of the free-roaming cats in the city and county of Indianapolis. This has allowed ACC to concentrate on more serious public safety issues. This program has improved the life for the cats within the city and county of Indianapolis."

**Lt. Jerry Bippus, Operations Manager, Indianapolis Animal Care and Control**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)



"TNR reduces the number of free-roaming cats and the volume of nuisance complaints associated with them. Further, it enables Animal Care and Control officers to focus on more serious public safety and animal welfare issues; thus, enhancing our overall services to the community."

**Leslie Fatum, Former Administrator, Indianapolis Animal Care and Control**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

"Here at ARF, we see it as one of our responsibilities to provide a humane, community-based solution to the feral cat cycle. Our TNR program continues to grow with hundreds of volunteers participating. By offering TNR to the community, the number of complaints have declined as well as the number of feral cats on eastern Long Island. In addition to TNR, we focus on removing kittens and tame adults from feral cat colonies for adoption."

**Sara Davison, Executive Director, The Animal Rescue Fund of the Hamptons, Inc. (ARF)**

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/testimonials\\_describing\\_advantages\\_of\\_tnr.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/testimonials_describing_advantages_of_tnr.html)

Vi anser också att ett djur inte ska berövas sitt liv för att det befinner sig i ett hemlöst tillstånd. Det norska djuretiska rådet har i ett uttalande fört fram att det är oetiskt att döda ett djur för att det är hemlöst. Vi delar den uppfattningen och arbetar för en lagstiftning som inte tillåter att djur avlivas, annat än då det är befogat utifrån veterinärmedicinska skäl, då det sker för djurindividens skull.

**Djurens Rätt Sverige**

# Några organisationer som är positiva till TNR

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**RSPCA** (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

<http://www.rspca.org.uk/servlet/Satellite?blobcol=urlblob&blobheader=application%2Fpdf&blobkey=id&blobtable=RSPCABlob&blobwhere=1116061670302&ssbinary=true&Content-Type=application/pdf>

**AVMA** (Veterinary Medical Association)

[www.avma.org/noah/members/policy/polcats.asp](http://www.avma.org/noah/members/policy/polcats.asp)

**HSUS** (The Humane Society of the United States)

[http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues\\_affecting\\_our\\_pets/feral\\_cats/TNR\\_statement.html](http://www.hsus.org/pets/issues_affecting_our_pets/feral_cats/TNR_statement.html)

**ASPCA** (American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

<http://www.aspc.org/about-us/policy-positions/feral-cat-management.html>

**AAFP** (American Association of Feline Practitioners)

<http://www.catvets.com/healthtopics/wellness/index.aspx?ID=273>

**AHA** (American Humane Association)

<http://www.americanhumane.org/about-us/who-we-are/position-statements/>

**CVMA** (California Veterinary Medical Association)

<http://www.cvma.net/doc.asp?id=1949&pid=2406>

**CFA** (Cat Fanciers Association)

<http://www.cfa.org/articles/feral-cats.html>

**The Humane Society of Canada**

[http://www.humanesociety.com/news-releases/106-remember-national-feral-cat-day-asks-the-humane-society-of-canada-\(hsc\).html](http://www.humanesociety.com/news-releases/106-remember-national-feral-cat-day-asks-the-humane-society-of-canada-(hsc).html)

**Danska Dyreetiske Råd**

Se bland annat "Udtalelse om katte", 2004

**Norska rådet för djuretik**

Se bland annat yttrandet från juni 1997

### **Norska Djurens Rätt**

<http://www.dyrsrettigheter.no>

### **Svenska Djurskyddsmyndigheten**

Se t ex. skrivelsen från 2006-12-20, Dnr 2006-1471-2

### **Norska Landbruksdepartementet**

Se t ex tilråkning av 13. desember 2002, godkjent i statsråd samme dag. (Regjeringen Bondevik II)

<http://odin.dep.no/lmd/norsk/dok/regpubl/stmeld/020001-040004/hov009-bn.html>

A growing number of organizations and individuals prefer that non-lethal methods be used to control feral cat populations

**(Centonze & Levy 2002; Hughes et al. 2002; Levy & Crawford 2004; Patronek 1998; Slater 2002).**

New York City Feral Cat Council (NYCFCC), a coalition of twelve animal welfare organizations that utilize Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) as the most humane and effective means of dealing with New York City's feral cat population. Organized in 2005, the Council is a member of the Mayor's Alliance for NYC's Animals, sponsored by Maddie's Fund, Cornell University

<http://www.animalallianceny.org/nycfci/>



# Information

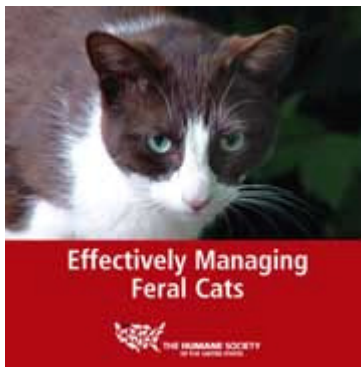
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## **Böcker**

- *TNR: Past, Present, and Future: A History of the Trap-Neuter-Return Movement* by Ellen Perry Berkeley.
- *The Stray Cat Handbook* , Tamara Kreuz
- *The Guide to Handraising Kittens* by Susan Easterly.
- *Maverick Cats* by Ellen Perry Berkeley
- *The Wild Life of the Domestic Cat*, Dr. Roger Tabor
- *Implementing a community trap-neuter-return program*, Bryan Kortis, Humane Society of the United States
- *The Welfare of Cats*, Irene Rochlitz (Ed.), 2005, XXI, ISBN: 978-1-4020-3226-4
- *Volunteer guide book and policy manual for running a high volume Trap-Neuter-Return program for feral cats*, Operation Catnip, 2000
- *Community approaches to feral cats: problems, alternatives & recommendations*, Margaret R. Slater, Humane Society Press, 2002, ISBN 0965894258, 9780965894258
- *The Domestic Cat: The Biology of Its Behaviour*, Dennis C. Turner, Patrick Bateson, Cambridge University Press

## **Video, DVD**

- *The Humane Solution: Reducing Feral Cat Populations with Trap-Neuter-Return*, (10:00), VHS, Alley Cat Allies
- *Trap-Neuter-Return: A Humane Approach to Feral Cat Control*, (24:00), VHS, DVD, Alley Cat Allies
- *Feline Neonatal Care*, Loudon County Virginia SPCA, (30:00) VHS or DVD



- *Effectively Managing Feral Cats*, Produced and distributed by The Humane Society of the United States, the CD/DVD set contains the following materials:

- \**The Neighborhood Cats TNR Handbook*
- \* *Implementing a Trap-Neuter-Return Community Program, Book*
- \**Trap-Neuter-Return: Fixing Feral Cat Overpopulation, DVD,*
- \**How to Perform a Mass Trapping, (32 mins., DVD)*
- \**Powerpoint presentation, Forgotten Felines of Forsyth*

- “9 Lives” Video Series - *Protecting Life, Providing Love For Feral Cats*



- Volume One: Humane Trapping of Feral Cats
- Volume Two: Handling and Treating Feral Cats
- Volume Three: Care and Feeding of Feral Cats
- Volume Four: Caring for Newborn Kittens
- Volume Five: Non-Lethal Feral Cat Programs
- Volume Six: Relocating Feral Cats
- Volume Seven: Feral Cat Advocacy
- Volume Eight: Socializing Feral Cats
- Volume Nine: Successful Programs at Work

The San Francisco SPCA, [www.sfspca.org](http://www.sfspca.org)

## Workshops

### *Workshop: "Trap-Neuter-Return: How to Manage a Feral Cat Colony"*

Come learn how to care for the feral and stray cats in your community and make use of the many resources now available to assist you. All steps in setting up a managed colony will be covered, including establishing good community relations, feeding, building and placing shelters, arranging vet care, finding recovery space, safely handling feral cats, and trapping (with an emphasis on conducting a mass-trapping of an entire feral colony at once). All workshop attendees will become TNR certified, and NYC residents will gain access to free spay/neuter and trap rental. Join the 2,000+ caretakers trained to date!

**Sponsors:** Neighborhood Cats, NYC Feral Cat Initiative, Staten Island Feral Initiative (SIFI)

**Course Fee:** A \$15 course fee (payable at the door) and advance registration are required.

**More Info & Registration:** Advance registration is required. Contact Staten Island Feral Initiative (SIFI) at (917) 478-4470 or [SIFI.NYC@gmail.com](mailto:SIFI.NYC@gmail.com), or visit the [Neighborhood Cats web site](http://www.neighborhoodcats.org).

<http://www.animalallianceny.org/nycfci/events.php>

## **Online kurser**

- *Trap-Neuter-Return: How to Manage a Feral Cat Colony*, Humane Society University

Authored by Bryan Kortis of Neighborhood Cats. This eight lesson, self-paced course covers all aspects of feral cat colony management in detail. Learn how to win your community over to TNR, trap entire colonies at once, get those "hard-to-catch" cats, safely care for ferals confined in traps, prepare for spay/neuter surgery, provide good nutrition and adequate winter shelter and much more. By course's end, you'll be fully prepared to fix and care for your neighborhood cats! Course fee: \$50.  
[http://www.humanesocietyu.org/workshops\\_and\\_classes/tnr.html](http://www.humanesocietyu.org/workshops_and_classes/tnr.html)

- *Trap-Neuter-Return: Community and Colony Solutions for Feral Cats*, Petsmart Charities Trainingcenter

Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) is fast becoming the preferred approach for controlling and reducing feral cat populations. This webinar focuses on ways to make the implementation of TNR more effective through advocacy, colony management and setting up community-wide programs. Topics include why TNR works when other methods fail, "mass trapping" (the TNR of an entire colony at once), and elements critical for a successful large-scale TNR program.

<https://petsmartcharities.webex.com>

## **För veterinärer**

*Veterinary Handbook*, Clinic protocols for the Feral Cat Project

[http://www.feralcatproject.org/documents/ocm/ocm\\_vet/ocm\\_vetinfo\\_VetHandbook.pdf](http://www.feralcatproject.org/documents/ocm/ocm_vet/ocm_vetinfo_VetHandbook.pdf)

*Feral Cat Veterinary Care*

<http://www.alleycat.org/NetCommunity/Page.aspx?pid=454>

*Eartipping procedure*

[http://www.licp.org/ear\\_tipping\\_photos.html](http://www.licp.org/ear_tipping_photos.html)

[www.sheltervet.org/members/vtfasn/3i/HowToEarTip.pdf](http://www.sheltervet.org/members/vtfasn/3i/HowToEarTip.pdf)

*Working with Feral Cats in Veterinary Practice*

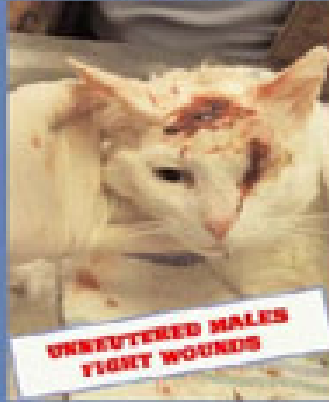
Provides general background on feral cats and steps used to address it; a brief description of cat trapping, and step-by-step instructions on how to handle, anesthetize, treat and recover feral cats including special medical and surgical considerations. It also illustrates a high volume spay clinic for feral cats. An accompanying brochure provides details on medical and surgical care including anesthetic protocols and references for additional information. Contact Dr. Larry Moore at [moorelj@auburn.edu](mailto:moorelj@auburn.edu). for information on receiving this video.

*Feral Cat FAQ Brochure*

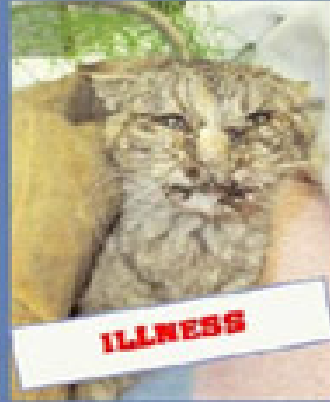
Answers to commonly asked questions about feral cats and Trap-Neuter-Return. Includes information on medical and surgical recommendations for veterinarians. We welcome you to print and distribute this brochure.

<http://www.vet.cornell.edu/maddiesfund/pdf/FeralCatFAQ.pdf>

RESULTS OF AN **UNMANAGED** COLONY



**UNNEUTERED MALES  
FIGHT WOUNDS**



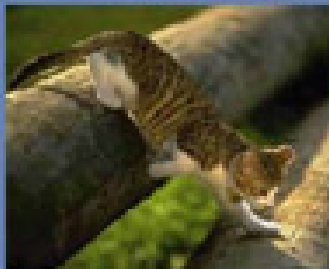
**ILLNESS**



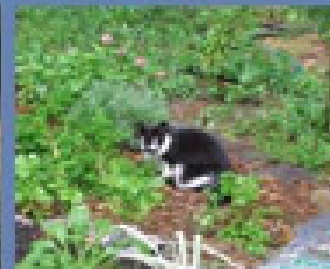
**STARVATION**

Photo Courtesy: Bernadette Peters / www.kingofthecat.com

**A** **MANAGED** COLONY  
IS A HEALTHY COLONY



**HEALTHY AND  
CONTENT**



**NO MORE ROAMING  
OR FIGHTING**



**NEUTERED AND SPAYED  
NO STARVATION – NO PROLIFERATION**

Photo: Bernadette Peters / www.kingofthecat.com

Trap Neuter Return-metoden erbjuder en human lösning för förvildade katter. Metoden låter alla friska katter leva och är även det mest effektiva sättet att få kontroll över en koloni!

**EN OKONTROLLERAD KATTKOLONI GER:**



Katter som svälter ihjäl



Okastrerade hankatter som slåss



Kattungar som föds på löpande band, många av dem dör av sjukdom eller trauma

**EN KONTROLLERAD KATTKOLONI GER:**




En stabil grupp kastre-rade, vaccinerade och friska katter som får mat och skydd!

 Djurhemmet Tigerharen  
www.tigerharen.org

GÖTEBORGS KATTHJÄLP  
www.goteborgskatthjalp.com

 TRAP  
NEUTER  
RETURN

Sammanställd av:

## Göteborgs Katthjälp

Göteborgs Katthjälp är en ideell förening som hjälper hemlösa och förvildade katter och upplyser allmänheten om hur man kan minska och ta hand om beståndet av hemlösa katter på ett humant sätt.

[www.goteborgskatthjalp.com](http://www.goteborgskatthjalp.com)

Korrespondensadress: Sävidsbovägen 50 424 90 Olofstorp

PlusGirot: 37 62 03 - 6

Organisationsnummer: 802417-4941

[www.goteborgskatthjalp.com](http://www.goteborgskatthjalp.com)