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7.4 Fats; 7.5 Carbohydrates; 7.6 Fiber; 7.7 Vitamins; Chapter 8 Water balance and energy; 8.1 Introduction; 8.2 Water balance; 8.3 Energy; 8.4 Energy needs of free-ranging cats; 8.5 Energy costs of pregnancy and lactation; 8.6 Obesity; Chapter 9 Foraging; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 Cats as predators; 9.3 Scavenging; 9.4 When cats hunt; 9.5 Food intake of feral cats
9.6 How cats detect prey
9.7 How cats hunt; 9.8 What cats hunt; 9.9 Prey selection; 9.10 The motivation to hunt; Chapter 10 Management; 10.1 Introduction; 10.2 Effect of free-ranging cats on wildlife; 10.3 Trap-neuter-release (TNR); 10.4 Biological control; 10.5 Poisoning and other eradication methods; 10.6 Integrated control; 10.7 Preparation for eradication programs; 10.8 "Secondary" prey management; References; Index; EULA

Sommario/riassunto

Feral and stray domestic cats occupy many different habitats. They can resist dehydration for months by relying exclusively on the tissue water of their prey allowing them to colonize remote deserts and other inhospitable places. They thrive and reproduce in humid equatorial rainforests and windswept subantarctic islands. In many areas of the world feral cats have driven some species of birds and mammals to extinction and others to the edge, becoming a huge conservation concern. With the control of feral and stray cats now a top conservation priority, biologists are intensifying effort
