

Practical methods for identification of lost cats with reclusive behaviours

- Many cats hide when outside their 'home territory' & appear unsocial
- Emerging to feed only at night is a common strategy to avoid being seen.
- Reclusive lost cats can get 'stuck' where people feed strays and hedgehogs, or where food scraps are regularly available
- Automated trail cameras can only identify distinctive cats with current Lost ads

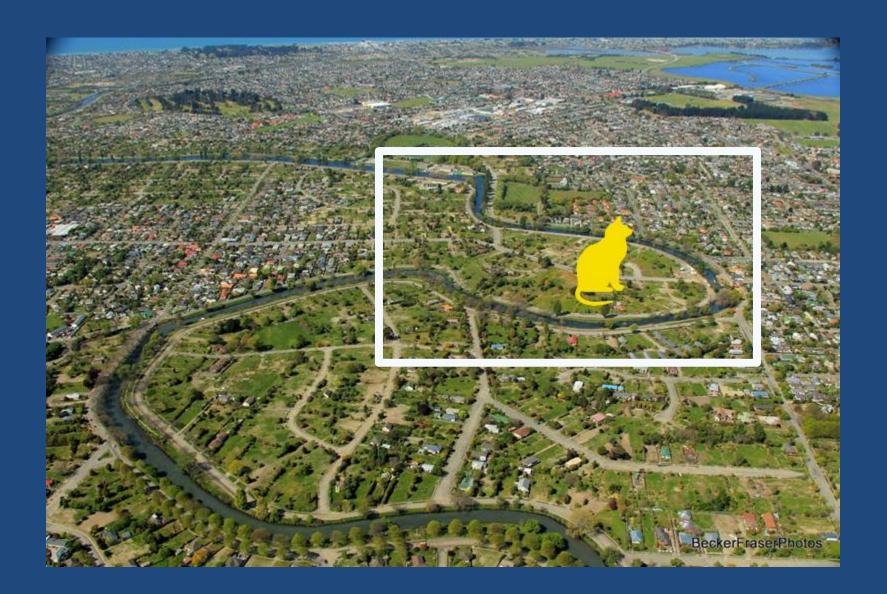
- Microchips are great but not much help if you cannot see or approach the cat
- One solution is to use an automatic ('remote') microchip reader/recorder at feeding points, in addition to a camera. This is excellent for cats that are chipped and have up-to-date contact details.

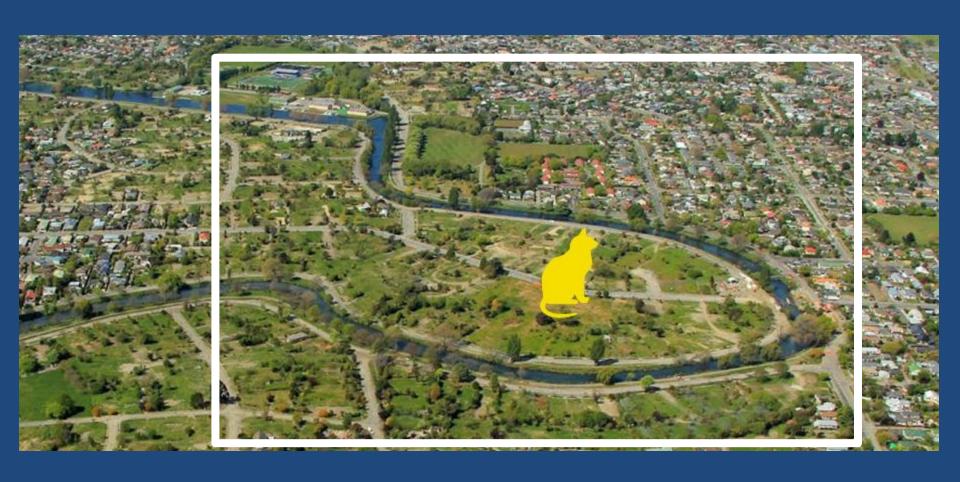


Gemma's story





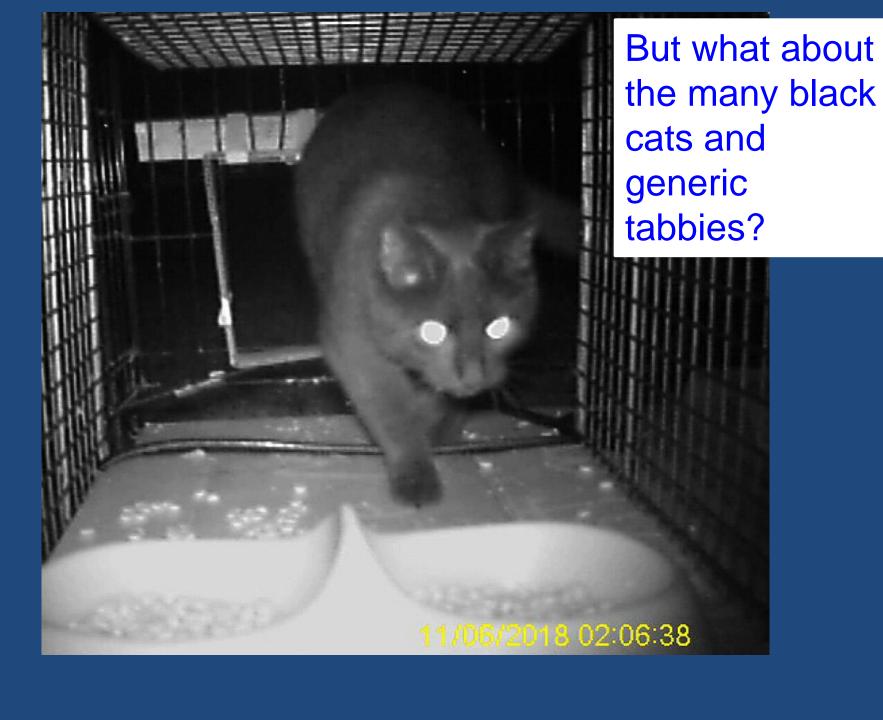


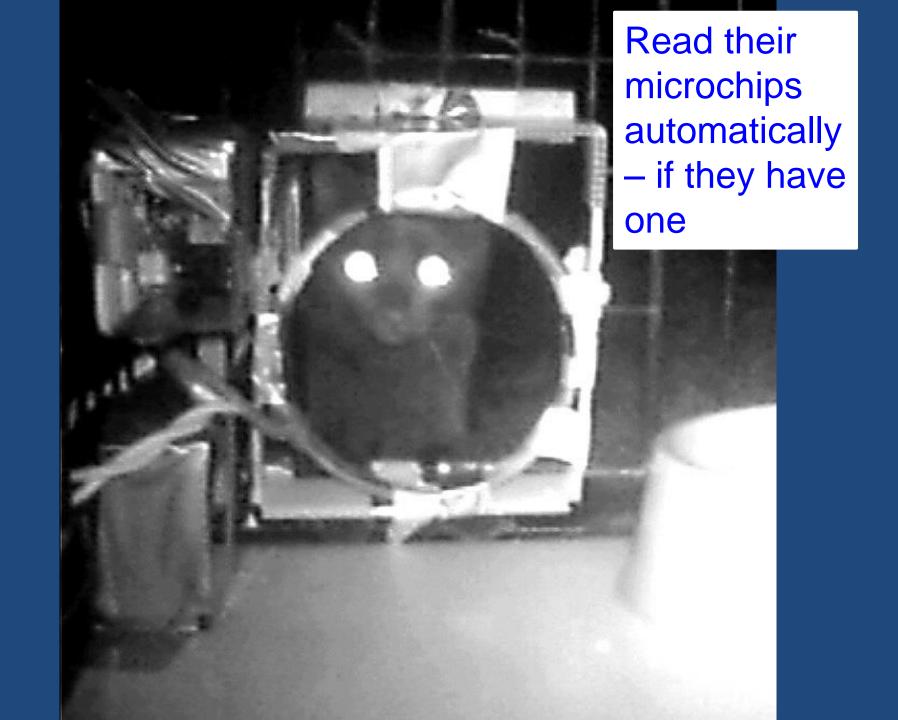


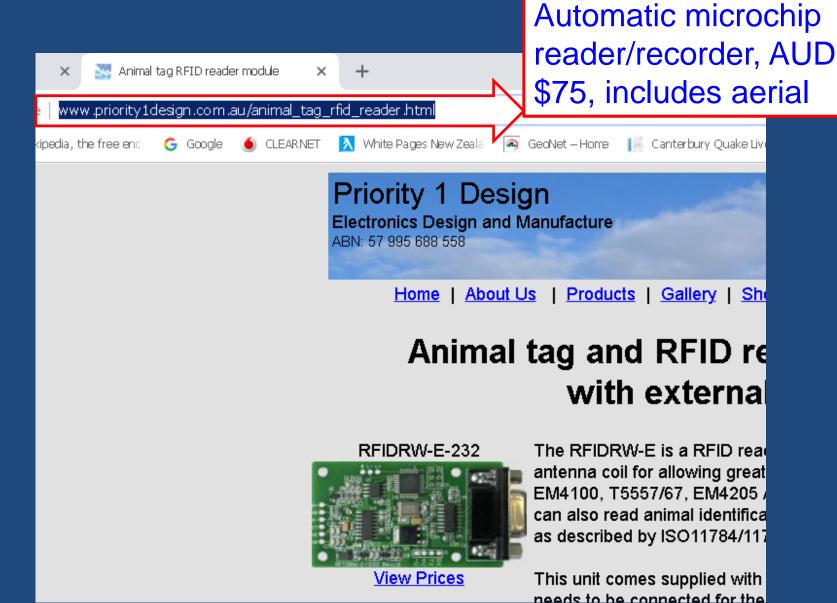




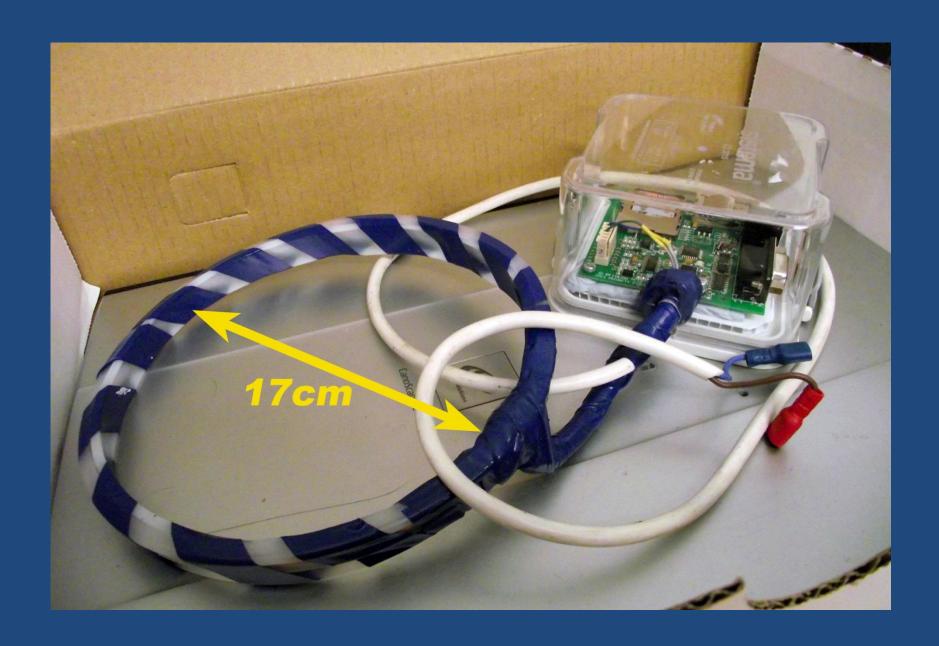
Painter at the feeding station - video

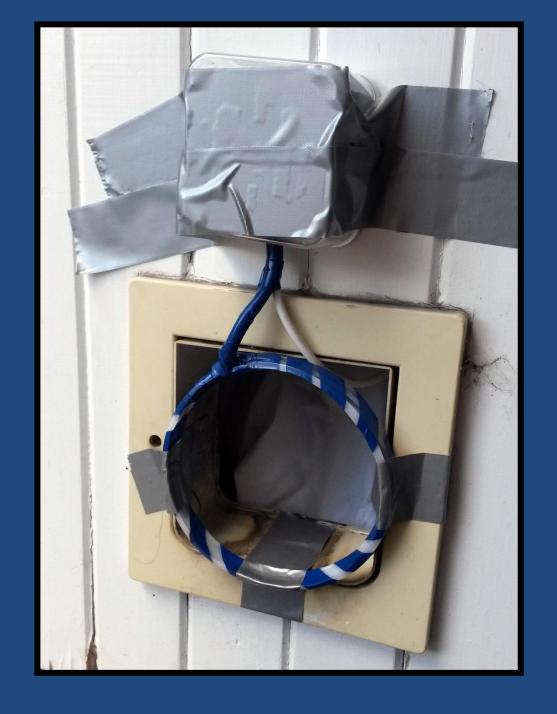








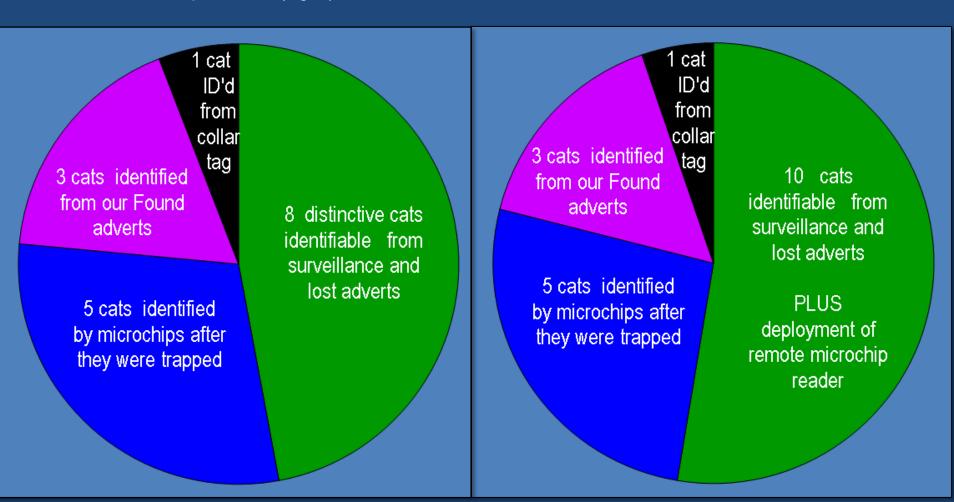








Of 121 adult cats removed from the red zone, 60% were social, but only a handful of these allowed themselves to be approached. To date 19 social cats have been identified, 17 before we had the remote chip reader (left); 19 and counting since we starting using the remote chip reader (right).



What now?

- What we have learned in the red zone we are now applying elsewhere
- The first step in classifying any cat population is surveillance and remote screening for microchips. Lost cats & breeding females are prioritised for trapping
- All kinds of people feed and/or worry about homeless cats. Our rule is that we
 will help if people are prepared to be part of the solution, and many are
- Everyone has the skills to supply a feeding station and use a trail camera. We always have cameras out on loan, but we control the chip reader
- When trapping is necessary in a multi-cat situation that is our job too, because we trap selectively using a webcam, computer network, and manual trap release (previously a string, now electronic)