**Study finds mammal eradication has protected 6.5% of world's highly threatened vertebrates**

At the International Congress for Conservation Biology 2015 conference in Montpellier this week, Dr. Holly P. Jones from Northern Illinois University and 25 of the world's leading experts in island ecology presented a study that found 329 native species benefitted from invasive mammal eradication on the world's islands. Benefits to species ranged from population increases, recolonizations, new colonizations, and reintroduction efforts. Four species were downlisted to a lower threat category on the IUCN RedList as a direct consequence of mammal eradication. In this first global analysis of the benefits of mammal eradication, 121 critically endangered or endangered birds, reptiles or mammals were identified to benefit; this is 6.5% of the world's highly threatened vertebrates. The global analysis shows that mammal eradication on islands is a powerful tool to protect the world's ailing biodiversity.

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Presentation can be downloaded at: http://figshare.com/articles/How\_have\_invasive\_mammal\_eradication\_projects\_benefitted\_island\_fauna\_/1501127