Alekutian Cackling Goose (Branta hutchensii leucopareia) was nearly extinct by the late 1930s largely due to predation from foxes (Alopex lagopus) that were introduced for fur production to most goose nesting islands throughout the Aleutian Islands and elsewhere in southwest Alaska. A remnant breeding population (estimated initially at 300 birds) was discovered in 1962, confirming that the goose was still extant, and two additional small remnant breeding populations (less than 30 pairs each) were discovered in the early 1980s. All three were on small islands (less than 2,000 ha) on Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge where foxes were never introduced. Although a few efforts to help the goose had been initiated earlier (establishment of a captive flock and removal of introduced foxes from one island), the active recovery program began in the mid-1970s when the entire goose population was probably less than 1,000 birds. It was clear that fox predation was the primary cause of population decline and that recovery would depend on clearing former nesting islands of these introduced predators. Nevertheless, immediate action was required to secure the existing remnant population. This included determining migration and wintering areas (primarily California), mortality factors there (hunting and disease), and productivity levels on the breeding grounds (average for the genus). During the subsequent 30 years, critical restoration science included studies of breeding and wintering ecology, population dynamics, geographic distribution, habitat preferences, and a suite of husbandry science including nutrition, incubation conditions, and handling methods for captive flocks. Management actions on the breeding areas included fox removal and release of captive-reared and translocated birds on restored nesting islands. In migration and wintering areas there were hunting closures, disease contingency programs, and protection of habitat through conservation easements and other agreements with private land owners as well as establishment of several new National Wildlife Refuges. This recovery program was successful in restoring Aleutian geese to non-endangered levels by 2001. The formerly-endangered goose is currently no longer reliant on heroic conservation measures. Numbers now exceed 100,000 birds. Following a five-year post-delisting monitoring period, the goose is currently being managed under a Pacific Flyway management plan in a similar way to other non-endangered species of waterfowl. Successful recovery was aided by biological characteristics of the goose like relatively high reproductive potential and high survival rates in the absence of hunting coupled with known limiting factors that could be manipulated. Species with similar characteristics should also have a high likelihood of recovery.