

DEALING WITH NUISANCE WILDLIFE



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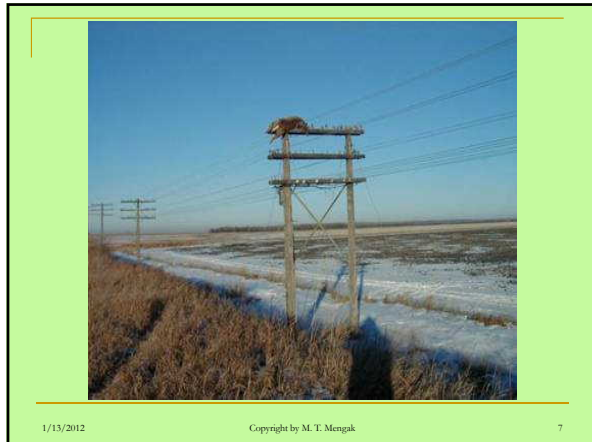
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Outline

- Definitions – Discussion of Problem
- Role of Government – Legal Issues
- Decision Model - HERL
- Review a few species

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The Nature of the Problem

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Nuisance Wildlife

- Wildlife has positive values
 - Utility – sport, food
 - Monetary – fur, lease, tourism
 - Food
 - Ecological – intrinsic value
 - Recreational – bird watching, photography

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Nuisance Wildlife

- Wildlife also has negative values
 - Crop damage
 - Damage to buildings
 - Disease
 - Vehicle collision
 - Predation
 - Damage to landscape – lawns, flowers, golf course

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Nuisance Wildlife

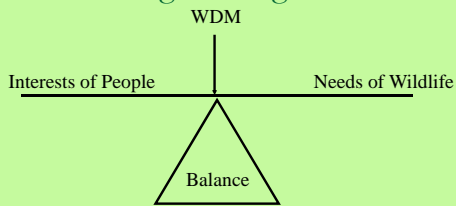
- Wildlife that occurs in a place where it is unwanted
- Wildlife that causes damage to valuable plants or structures

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Wildlife Damage Management



- Wildlife damage management tries to strike a balance between the interests of humans and needs of wildlife (more on this later)

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Simple Definitions

- Title 27 – Wildlife including Special Permits
 - Rehabilitation
 - Nuisance Wildlife Operator
 - Zoo and educational display

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Wildlife vs. Wild Animal

- Wildlife – animals native to Georgia (OCGA 27.1.2)
 - Wild animals – exotics not native to Georgia; hybrids
 - Domestic Animals
 - Feral Hogs – agriculture problem
- Wildlife is protected from killing, taking, possessing, buying or selling
 - Possession is allowed only for rehab or exhibit with permits
 - Permits and hunting license allows killing, trapping

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Wildlife vs. wild animals

- Homeowner Permit (OCGA 27-2-31)
 - Wide latitude – Conservation Officer
 - Not issued for deer, bear, turkey, waterfowl, alligator
 - Can use lethal or non-lethal means
 - Rehab OCGA 27-2-22
 - Exhibition OCGA 27-2-13
- Domestic animals – not DNR; Ga Dept. Agric.
- Wildlife Resource Division – 770-761-3044

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Wildlife Damage Management

- Ultimately, to reduce damage we need to find a way to co-exist
 - But this can be a gross oversimplification
- Consider this quote from a rancher upon hearing about research on fertility control of coyotes --
 - "You want to sterilize coyotes? Perhaps you don't understand the problem: the coyotes are killing my sheep. They are not mating with them!"

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Wildlife Damage Management

- Overabundant wildlife are often the result of good game management gone too far. Consider
 - Canada Geese
 - Beaver
 - Deer



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Wildlife Damage Management

- Today – overabundant human population is often the problem
 - Humans encroach on wildlife; move to wildlife habitat; create habitat attractive to wildlife; we need to balance needs of wildlife and humans
- Neither one is going to disappear

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Managing nuisance animals...

- is NOT fun,
- can be costly,
- usually takes time,
- and requires persistence and patience.
- **There are no magic pills, powder or liquids.**



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Role of Government

- Wildlife is common property “owned” by society.

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General laws and regulations

You can kill non-native pests
- house mice, rats, pigeons, house sparrows, starlings

.....
You can trap / kill any...
- rodent, furbearer (**no T&E**), or small-game animal
with a permit if it's destroying or depredating property

.....
Permit required from GaDNR

.....
Permit required from USFWS to trap / kill migratory birds
- referred through Wildlife Services; \$25 application fee

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Wildlife Law

- Birds – All birds (with some exceptions) are federally protected
 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act
 - <http://laws.fws.gov/lawsdigest/migtrea.html>
- Strict liability law
 - No need to prove “intent”
 - Enforcement is absolute and not discretionary
- May not pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill or possess at any time any bird, any part, nest or egg.

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WDM - Sources of Information I

- Extension Service
 - Provides advice and technical assistance
 - Lend traps
 - Provide printed material
 - Provide workshops or training
 - Does not (generally) provide operational control

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WDM - Sources of Information II

- Ga DNR WRD – information and education; biologist/conservation officer may conduct operation
 - <http://www.georgiawildlife.com/>
 - Permits Office -- Social Circle, GA
 - 770-761-3044
 - Local Conservation Officer
 - White pages of phone book; call, leave message

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WDM - Sources of Information III

- USDA APHIS WS – 706.546.5637
 - Technical Advice – instruction; printed material; rent/loan traps or other devices
 - Operational Control – contract for their biologists to conduct management operations; \$\$\$
 - <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/nwrc>

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WDM - Sources of Information IV

- Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators (NWCO)
 - Pronounced – “new · co”
 - NOT termite control or county “dog catcher” (Animal Control Officer)
 - For profit business
 - Licensed by Ga DNR; Test; No formal training at this point except “on the job” training
 - A list (by county) is available from DNR or State Wildlife Specialist.
 - On-line & phone directory

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Rules of Thumb

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Rules of Thumb

- RULE #1
 - When dealing with wild animals there are no rules
- RULE #2
 - Animals can't read
- RULE #3
 - There is no 'magic powder' or 'magic bullet' or magic. Just hard work and perseverance.
- RULE #4
 - If it sounds too good to be true --- IT IS!

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Know your adversary....

- Wildlife needs

□ FOOD

WATER

SHELTER



- Remove any one of these and offending animal will go somewhere else.

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Rules of Thumb

- RULE #1
 - When dealing with wild animals there are no rules
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- RULE #3
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- RULE #4
 - If it sounds too good to be true --- IT IS!

- RULE #5
 - **TREAT THE PROBLEM – NOT THE SYMPTOM**

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Example

- Moles digging up your yard
 - Wrong answer: Trap the mole. Kills one mole
 - Right Answer
 - Treat yard for grubs
 - Trap mole
 - Reduce watering
 - This may not be the best solution; excessive use of chemicals.
- Learn the biology of the animal; moles eat insects and earthworms
- Solution may require several weeks of effort!

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Animal Sign

- To diagnose problem – look for sign
 - Droppings
 - Fresh ones are black, shiny and moist
 - Old ones are dry, brown, gray
 - Black and white could be lizard, snake, bird
 - Size
 - Rats, mice, toads, chipmunk – about the size of rice grain
 - Rabbit – about the size of a green pea
 - Deer – about the size of navy bean, pinto bean; oval but may clump

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Animal Sign

- Digging
 - Dirt mound present
 - Woodchuck, turtle, armadillo, coyote, dog
 - Dirt mound not present
 - Chipmunk, skunk, mole, vole
 - Tunnels near surface
 - Mole, Vole

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Apple Test -- Mole/Vole

- Moles eat insects, grubs, earthworms
- Voles eat plants, tubers, bark, roots, bulbs.
- Apple Test
 - Place a cut piece of apple in tunnel under a board
 - Wait 2-3 days
 - If apple is eaten – VOLE
 - If apple not eaten - MOLE

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Animal Sign

- Gnawing
- Deer lack upper incisor
 - Plants have ragged end
- Plants clipped clean
 - Vole, chipmunk, squirrel, beaver, rabbit, woodrat
- Branches are cut; bark stripped
 - Squirrel, rabbit
- Height
 - 4 ½ to 6 feet – deer; rabbits, woodchuck ~ 1 foot
 - Close to ground - vole

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Animal Sign

- Time of Day
- Nocturnal (night active)
 - Woodrat, raccoon, skunk, opossum, deer
 - Causes holes, gnawing to appear overnight
- Diurnal (day active)
 - Squirrel, chipmunk, woodchuck, crow,
- Either
 - Dog, cat, armadillo

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CITIZEN OPTIONS FOR NUISANCE WILDLIFE ISSUES

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ACTION MODEL

- **H-E-R-L**
 - H – Habitat Modification OR Harassment
 - E – Exclusion
 - R – Removal OR Repellent
 - L – Lethal Control

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H – Habitat Modification



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Habitat Modification

- Activities to make habitat unattractive are opposite actions taken to create backyard habitat.
- Difficult or impossible to create habitat for some species and remove habitat to discourage wildlife.
 - They can't read; they can't tell the difference!
- Wildlife needs habitat
 - NO COVER = NO MICE = NO SNAKES
 - NO COVER = NO BIRDS!

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Habitat Modification – Homeowner remedies

- Mow tall grass
 - Pest species like mice prefer weedy areas; this attracts predators like snakes, hawks, owls
- Remove piles
 - Brush piles
 - Log piles
 - Firewood piles
 - Rock piles
 - Debris and Trash – bricks, stone, concrete, buckets, cars, toys, tires.

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Habitat Modification – Homeowner remedies

- Spray Herbicide
 - Remove tall weeds, briars, vines
 - Roundup®, Spectricide®, Weed-B-Gone®
 - Follow label restrictions
- Cut dead limbs and trees
 - Eliminates roosting places for bats, flying squirrels, woodpeckers
 - Removes food for woodpeckers

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Harassment

- Scary Man
- Scary Eye
- Propane Cannon
- Pyrotechnics
- Effigy

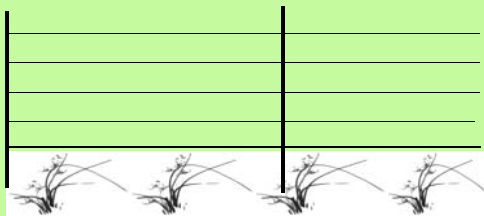


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E – Exclusion



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Exclusion – Homeowner remedies

- Use fencing or other solid material to create physical barrier
- Large animals – deer, hogs, bear
 - Hog wire – 2" x 4" mesh; 48" – 60" tall
 - Chain link, electric
 - Eight to ten feet tall for deer
 - Stake to ground

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Exclusion – Homeowner remedies

- Small animals
 - Bury to discourage burrowers
 - Use chicken wire, hardware cloth or electric fence
 - Chicken wire – 2' tall; bury 6-12" for rabbits, skunks, opossums, armadillos
 - Hardware cloth – ¼" to ½" mesh; bury for chipmunks, voles, moles
- Electric fence – hot wire; battery or solar; peanut butter to attract and deliver mild shock

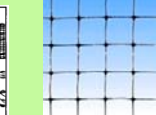
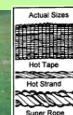
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Exclusion – Homeowner remedies

- BARRIER
 - Nix-A-Lite – metal spikes to deter perching pigeons
 - Bird Netting – fine mesh to protect berries, shrubs
 - Electric fence – solar, portable, Hot-Tape



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R – Removal or Repellent



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Removal or Repellent

- Removal – trap offending animal and move $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles away.
 - Permission
 - Safety of trapper
 - Disease
 - Legality? (Rabies – Vectors)
- Addresses symptom – does not solve problem

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Removal or Repellent

- Better to solve problem using a humane but lethal trap.
- If choosing live trapping several traps are available
 - Hav-A-Hart®
 - Tomahawk®
 - Glue boards – release technique
 - Box traps

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Trap designs



MODEL 100



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Removal or Repellent

- DO NOT HANDLE OR CAPTURE SNAKES unless you can positively identify the animal
- Place a bucket over the animal and slide cardboard under bucket; turn over and secure for transport
- Net for frogs, birds, small animals from garden ponds

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Removal or Repellent

- REPELLENTS
 - "If it sounds too good to be true, IT IS!"
- Snakes can't smell – sulphur powder, moth balls, garlic does not work
 - Snakes do "taste" the air with their tongue and some products may not "taste" good so snake avoids the area
 - Snakes can't hear – sonic repellents are useless

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Removal or Repellent

- Effective repellents work with fear, taste, odor
 - Taste repellents render a plant unpalatable
 - Fear stimuli elicit instinctual response
 - Odor repellents smell bad
- Many repellents work in some situation and not other; may work for short term; may work sometimes and not others
- Fertilized plants or young plants are damaged more

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Removal or Repellent

- FEAR
 - Plantskydd® - blood meal and sticker; tree seedlings; reapply frequently (4 months in growing season)
 - Hinder® - edible fruit/veggies; water soluble; cheap
 - BGR® - egg solids; do not use on food crops
- These products mimic the smell of a predator and are reported to scare the animal.

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Removal or Repellent

- TASTE
 - Ropel® - systemic; do not use on edible crops
 - Deer Stopper® - egg and oils; do not use on edible crops
 - This-1-Works-Bitrix®; woody plants; weather resistant (Tree Guard brand name)
 - Liquid Fence, Deer Away, Deer Off and more
 - Goose Chase – derivative of Concord grapes; water soluble

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Removal or Repellent

- ODOR
 - Deer-Off® - use on food crops; insoluble
 - Milorganite® - processed sewage sludge; mild fertilizer; very promising; inexpensive
 - Numbers in this table show the % of soybean plants eaten by deer

DAY	0	4	7	10	13	17	21
Control	18	49	58	92	96	98	98
Treatment	0	1	1	1	1	2	3

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Removal or Repellent

- OTHER
 - Tactile – water spray →
 - www.deerbusters.com
 - Light – motion activated; strobe and lasers
 - Scare – eye balloon; Mylar tape; silhouette on window; pyrotechnics
 - Bird Repellent – Sticky Foot



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L – Lethal Control



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Lethal Control

- The last step in the model is lethal control.
- Homeowners who routinely kill “bugs” and spiders and spray once or twice per year for termites (costly) and use all manner of insecticides in their garden will not kill a mouse. Defies logic.

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Lethal Control

- If lethal control is indicated or is the last resort, then...
- Remember, trapping is NOT recommended for homeowners due to danger of being bitten, exposure to disease (rabies), injury to animal or non-target species
- Species like raccoons, cats, coyotes, dogs, snakes
 - Contract with a licensed NWCO
- For mice, chipmunks, rabbits, moles, voles

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Mouse and Rat Traps



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Lethal Control

- Trap placement
 - Place near burrow entrance
 - Face into opening
 - Cover the trap with a box
 - Protect from children and pets

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Lethal Control

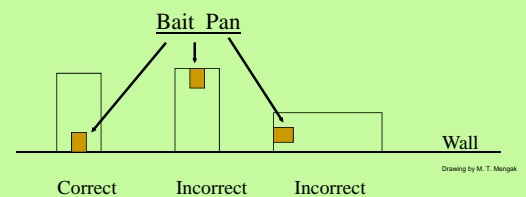
- Bait
 - Use simple bait or natural foods
 - No acorns for squirrels in autumn
 - Peanut butter, sliced apples, sardines, PB/oatmeal balls, pecans, banana slices are excellent baits.
- Mouse and Rat Traps
 - PB (better than cheese)
 - Place perpendicular to the wall

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Mice travel along the wall – use this behavior to improve trap success.



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Lethal Control

- Multi-catch traps for mice, pigeons
- Place mouse traps in shoe box with 2 holes cut in it – mice prefer to move in dark spaces
- Caution: Use of Poison Baits
 - Children, pets; Do Not Use near children or pets
 - Poisoned animals may die behind a wall or in other inaccessible space and stink.
 - Use only outside the home.

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Resources

- <http://www.ces.uga.edu>
- <http://wildlifedamage.unl.edu>
- Other State Extension web pages
 - NC State <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/nreos/wild/wildlife/>
 - Cornell <http://www.dnr.cornell.edu/ext/wildlifedamage/>

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Resources

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- Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage. 1994. Third Edition. Cooperative Extension Service, University of Nebraska. Lincoln, Nebraska

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Species Recommendations

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Think you have problems?



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Not so smart wildlife.....



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White-tailed deer

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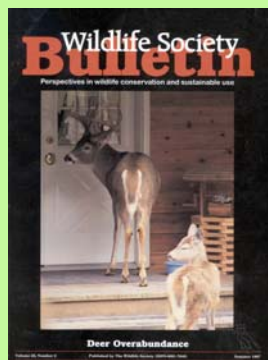
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White-tailed deer

- Control
- Fencing
 - - high-strand
 - - electric
 - - single-strand
 - - repellent



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White-tailed deer

Control

Plant alternative forages
- clovers, small grains



Plant flowers / shrubs / trees deer don't prefer

- stressed herds will eat most anything
- most are non-native and unattractive



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White-tailed deer

Control

Hunting

- can be extremely effective
- **removes** the problem
- does **must** be targeted
- firearms not necessary
- hunters will pay!



Shooting

- sharpshooters are expensive



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White-tailed deer

Control

- Don't feed deer!
 - habits will form
 - problems will arise
 - diseases will increase
- Contraception
 - not successful
 - prohibitively expensive
- Relocation
 - Where? \$\$\$
 - Survival?



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Canada Geese

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Canada Geese

Biology

Nest in March / April

Flight attained @ 2 ½ mos.

Adults molt all flight feathers May – July

Adults are flightless for 4 – 5 weeks

Adults and young attain flight about the same time

Feed on forbs, grasses, grains, as well as "handouts"

"Problem" geese are non-migratory, mostly Giant Canada



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Canada Geese

Problem

Non-migratory populations have exploded

One pair can become 50 – 100 in 5 – 7 years

Feed in yards, parks, etc and loaf in ponds / lakes

Highly adaptable to human activity

Geese are a nuisance

Protective of nests / young

Droppings are messy

Pond eutrophication

Overgraze lawns, golf courses



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Canada Geese

Control

- Fence barriers
- Vegetative barriers
- Do not feed geese!
- Mow nesting habitat
- Remove nesting structures
- Establish alternative grazing sites
- Allow grazing areas to grow high and unattractive
- Frightening agents, esp. dogs, are very effective
- **Success with visual repellents is limited**



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Canada Geese

Control

- Hunting
- **extremely effective** during hunting season
 - 2 or 3 hunts will break habituation
 - hunters **will pay** to remove geese!
 - reduction on population is critical to long-term control



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Canada Geese

Removal

- Wildlife Services traps during molt (June / July)
- Wildlife Services can trap using restricted capture drug.



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Squirrels

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Squirrels

Red Squirrel

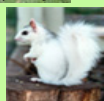


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Eastern Gray Squirrel



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Flying Squirrel

Fox Squirrel



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Squirrels

Damage

- May damage forest or landscape trees by chewing bark or cutting branches
- May damage pecan orchards and nut crop
- May enter house and nest in attics
- Eat from bird feeder

Control Options

- Live trap and relocate
- Predator guard; slick pole; cut back branches

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Squirrels

- Exclusion
 - 18-24 inch metal collar around poles and trees
 - Trim trees to prevent access to roof
 - Wires – install 2-foot sections of lightweight pipe
 - Close openings with heavy ½ inch hardware cloth

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Squirrels

- Repellents – Thiram painted on trees
- Toxicants – Zinc phosphide 5% tracking gel
- Fumigants – None registered
- Traps – Leg hold, box, cage, conibear
- Shooting – where legal; BB or .22-cal w/ rat shot
- Squirrels cycle – efforts in some years with high density may prove futile

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Chipmunks

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Chipmunks

- Ground Squirrels – Western States
 - No stripes on face
- Chipmunks
 - Stripes on face thru eye
 - Mostly western states (15 species; *Eutamias*)
 - One eastern (*Tamias*)
 - Generally not climbers - diggers



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Chipmunks

- Burrow under walls, driveway, sidewalk
- Clog downspouts
- Dig flower beds
- Eat bulbs, tubers, bird seed, nuts, cat/dog food

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Chipmunks

- Exclusion
 - ¼ inch hardware cloth around (and buried) gardens and flower beds
 - Cover down spouts
- Habitat modification
 - Wood piles, mulch, plants located away from structures

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Chipmunks

- Repellents
 - Taste – Thiram, Bitrex, ammonium soaps of higher fatty acids (Hinder®)
 - Naphthalene – 4-5 lbs/2000 sq. ft.; cabins-unoccupied
- Toxicants – none registered
- Fumigants – not practical
- Trapping – rat traps, cage traps (Tomahawk)
- Shooting – BB gun, .22-cal with rat shot

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Moles

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Moles

- Dark brown – black
- Naked snout
- Broad feet
- Large claws
- Nearly invisible eyes/ears



- Solitary; 3 – 5 / ac considered high population
- Breed in winter—give birth to 3 – 5 young in March / April
- Active day and night, all year
- Voracious appetite (70 – 100% of body weight daily)
- Feed on earthworms, grubs, and variety of invertebrates

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Moles

- Exclusion
 - not practical except garden; bury ¼" mesh hardware cloth
 - reduce soil moisture and use insecticide to kill grubs
- Frightening – not effective
- Repellents – none registered
- Toxicants – Strychnine alkaloid
- Shooting – not practical



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Moles

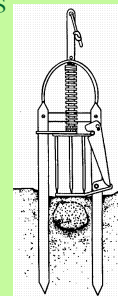


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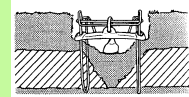
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Moles



Harpoon trap



Choker-loop trap



Scissor-jawed trap

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Voles

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Voles

- Rich brown
- Mouse-like feet
- Tail $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches
- Ears very small
- Eyes visible
- Furry nose
- Year round repro
 - 5+ litters per year



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Voles

- Serious problem in orchards
- Eat grasses and forbs, tubers, seeds, rhizomes, bark (esp. in fall and winter).
 - Feed on roots at ground line or in mulch.
 - Feed on agric crops esp. at high densities
- Tunnels at veg-soil interface; semifossorial

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Voles

- Habitat Modification
 - Eliminate ground covers
 - Soil cultivation destroys burrows and reduces cover
 - Kill grass – voles are reluctant to cross open areas
- Exclusion
 - Recommended for small areas and ornamental plants
- Trapping – mouse snap traps

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Voles

- Toxicants – Zinc phosphide; anticoagulants
 - Spread by hand in runways
 - Anticoagulants take up to 15 days to have impact
- Fumigants – not effective
- Shooting – not practical
- Frightening – not effective
- Repellents – effectiveness uncertain

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Groundhogs or Woodchucks

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Groundhogs or Woodchucks

- Rodent – largest member of squirrel family
- 24 inches long; up to 10 pounds
- Fur – coarse; brown, black, buff, yellowish, gray
- Mates in March/April
 - 31 day gestation
 - 4 - 5 young (range 2 – 9)
 - Young independent at 8 weeks



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Groundhogs or Woodchucks

- Dig
 - In fields, near buildings, embankments
- Destroy gardens, feed on some crops
 - Crops like alfalfa, soybeans, squash, peas, corn, beans
 - feed in orchards, nurseries

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Groundhogs or Woodchucks

- Exclusion
 - Fence gardens
- Frightening
 - None
- Repellents
 - None
- Toxicants
 - None
- Fumigants
 - Gas cartridges
- Lethal
 - Trapping
 - Live traps
 - Leghold ?
 - Conibear
 - Land set No. 160 or 220 at den entrance
 - Lethal to groundhog and pets
 - Shooting
 - Safe and effective

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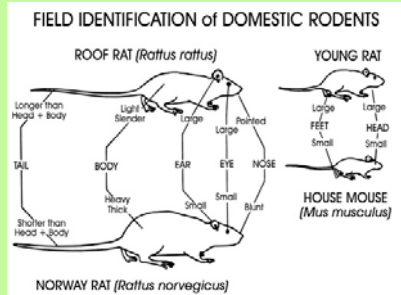
Rats and Mice

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Rats and Mice



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Rats and Mice

- Control
 - Remove debris, hiding and nesting cover
 - Secure pet food, bird seed in sealed container
 - Remove nesting material – boxes, rags, paper
 - Traps – snap traps or glue boards
 - Place near wall and cover
- Poison
 - Secure from children and pets
 - Use outdoors
 - May not see results
- Fumigants
 - Not recommended
- Audio devices
 - Questionable

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Bats

- There are 16 families
 - 170 genera and 896 species of bats world-wide.
 - Approximately 20 species occur in the southeastern United States.
 - Of these, 16 species occur in Georgia.
- Mostly tree roost, some cave roost in Georgia
- US bats eat insects; many tropical bats eat fruit, fish, frogs, other

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Bats

- **Family Vespertilionidae**
 - Little Brown Myotis, *Myotis lucifugus*
 - Southeastern Myotis, *Myotis austroriparius*
 - Gray Myotis, *Myotis grisescens*
 - Indiana Myotis, *Myotis sodalis*
 - Eastern Small-footed Myotis, *Myotis leibii*
 - Northern Myotis, *Myotis septentrionalis*
 - Silver-haired Bat, *Lasiurus noctivagans*
 - Eastern Pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus subflavus*
 - Big Brown Bat, *Eptesicus fuscus*
 - Red Bat, *Lasiurus borealis*
 - Seminole Bat, *Lasiurus seminolus*
 - Hoary Bat, *Lasiurus cinereus*
 - Northern Yellow Bat, *Lasiurus intermedius*
 - Evening Bat, *Nycticeius humeralis*
 - Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat, *Plecotus rafinesquii*
- **Family Molossidae**
 - Brazilian Free-tailed Bat, *Tadarida brasiliensis*

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Bats

- Often feed over water
- Prefer open space like yards; will forage above canopy
- Long-lived (up to 20 years); one pup per year
- Contamination for agriculture pesticides
- Good eyesight; echolocation
- Bat Conservation International's website, <http://www.batcon.org>

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Bats

- Nuisance
 - Enter buildings (quarter-sized hole); prefer warm, dark roost – attics, eaves, pole-barn, awnings, under shingles/shutters, under loose siding, behind wall hangings
 - Noise
 - Droppings
 - Disease – Histoplasmosis – respiratory tract infection caused by inhaling airborne spores of fungus

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Bats

- Rabies
 - Over the last 50 years, 40 people have died of rabies transmitted by bats in the United States; 34 were adults and 6 were children. (Maryland DNR Fact Sheet)
 - **Are bats aggressive and are undetected bat bites an important source of human rabies?**
 - At the 29th Annual North American Symposium on Bat Research, 250 bat researchers from the United States, Canada and Mexico said "no". On October 30, 1999, these researchers voted "...unanimously in support of a resolution stating that they find no credible support for the hypothesis that undetected bites by bats are a significant factor in transmitting rabies to humans..."

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Bats

- Control
 - No exclusion between May 1 and August 15
 - Close entrances and holes
 - Flap – extend over hole 1-2 feet; allows bats to fly out but not re-enter
 - Be sure bats are gone then seal holes with wood, wire, foam, caulk
 - Light – bats like dark; lighting attic may make area less desirable
 - Temperature – fan; lower temperature and create wind to discourage bats

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Armadillo

- Damage – dig and burrow in yards and landscape
- Feed on insects, beetles, earthworms, grubs, snails, slugs, grasshoppers, eggs, frogs
- Nocturnal



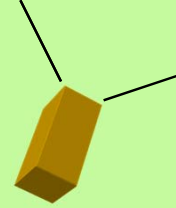
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Armadillo

- Control
 - Fence – flower beds, gardens
 - Trap – large live trap with “wings” constructed of cloth or wood 4 to 6 feet long
 - Bait – rotten fruit or vegetable to attract insects which may attract armadillos; questionable effect – no firm data



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Raccoon and Opossum

- Damage
 - Fruit, vegetable gardens
- Control
 - Fencing small areas
 - Trap and remove
 - Large Tomahawk or Hav-a-Hart Traps
 - Store pet food and bird seed in sealed containers

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Beaver

- Damage due to flooding, gnawing trees, plants, flowers, gardens
- Control
 - Trap
 - Destroy Dams
 - Lower Water Level
 - Must include trap (lethal or removal)



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