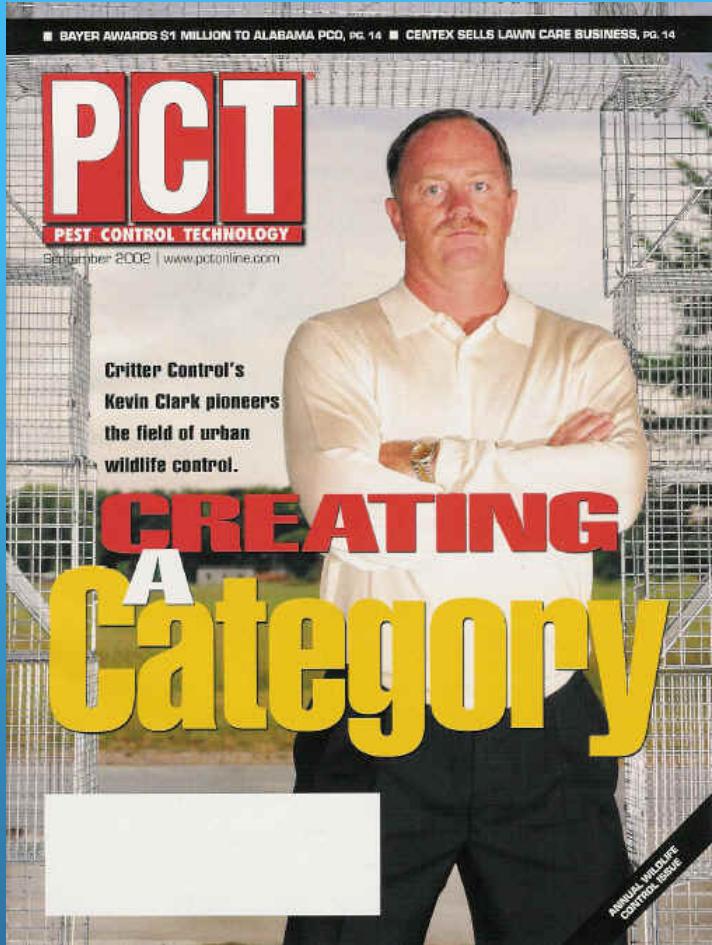


# How does Wildlife Damage Management Compare to Traditional IPM?



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## Alfalfa Monitoring Vertebrates—Spring

### On this page

- Pocket gophers
- Ground squirrels
- Voles

# IPM defined

"Integrated Pest Management is a long-standing, science-based, decision-making process that identifies and reduces risks from pests and pest management related strategies. It coordinates the use of pest biology, environmental information, and available technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by the most economical means, while posing the least possible risk to people, property, resources, and the environment."

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# IPM involves....

- Decision-making
- Coordinating relevant variables
- Giving priority to economics and environmental safety



# IPM involves....

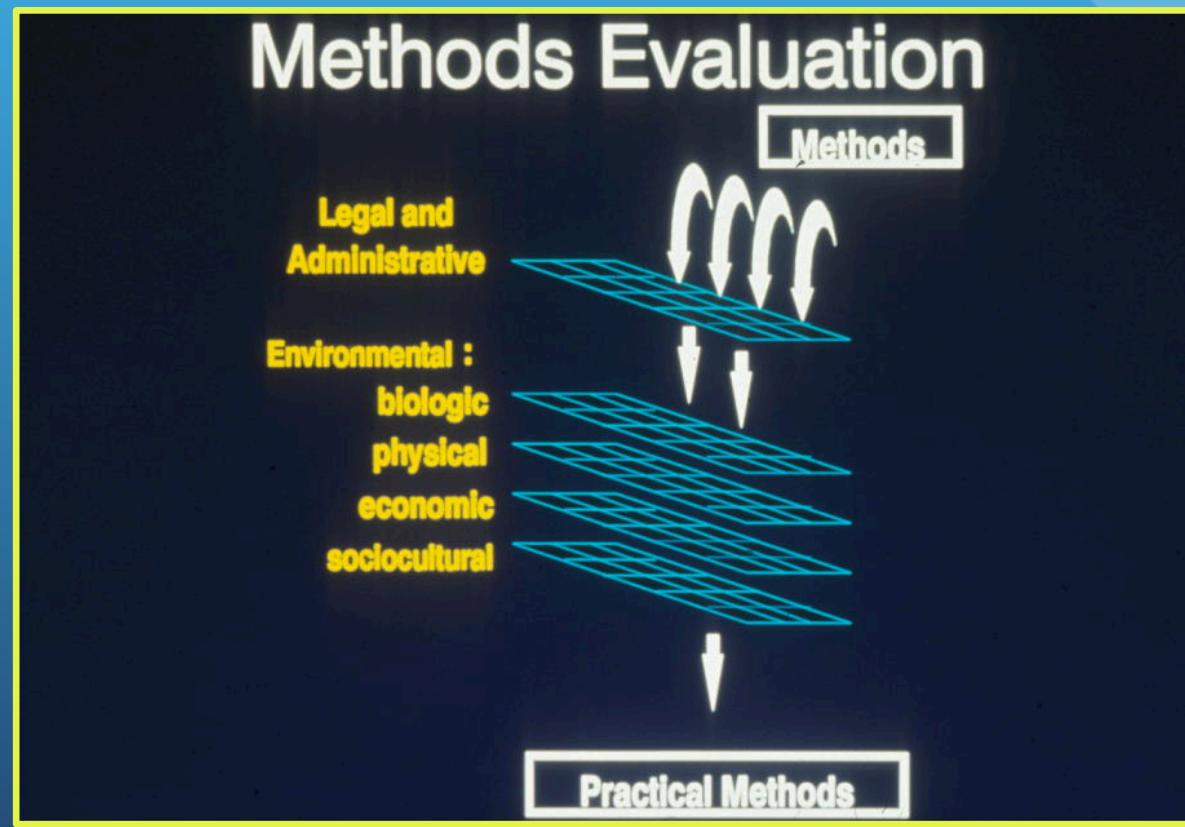
- Decision-making
  - Receive request for assistance
  - Assess problem
  - Evaluate damage management methods
  - Formulate damage management strategy
  - Provide assistance
  - Monitor and evaluate results
  - Repeat if necessary
  - End of project



USDA APHIS Wildlife Services model from EIS

# IPM involves....

- Coordinating relevant variables



# IPM involves....

- Giving priority to economics and environmental safety

*Or are there other priorities with wildlife?*

# Wildlife are unique pests





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# Wildlife are unique pests

- Laws and regulations regarding vertebrates
  - Humane laws
  - Slaughter laws
  - Protection laws (MBTA, ESA, state wildlife laws, CITES)
  - Animal Welfare Act

# Wildlife are unique pests

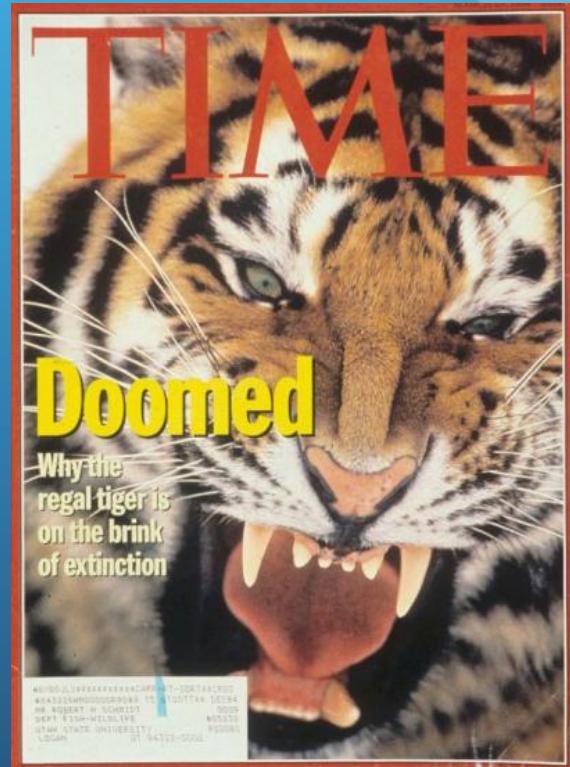
- Biology





# Wildlife are unique pests

- Attitudes and perceptions
- Visibility
- Vulnerability





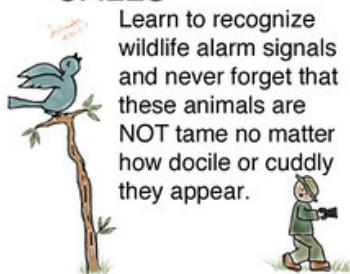
<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/mar/23/elephant-poaching-crisis-unchanged-a-year-after-global-pledge>



*Photo by Guy Connolly*

# Wildlife Photography DO'S and DON'TS

## LEARN ALARM CALLS



## USE CALLS WITH RESTRAINT

At all times, use recordings with utmost restraint. Using recordings may attract predators. Calls may be harmful to birds during times of reproduction and prevents them from foraging for food.



## KEEP YOUR DISTANCE

View wildlife from a safe distance for both you and them. Respect their spatial needs. If the animal interrupts its behavior (resting, feeding, etc), then you are too close and must distance yourself.



## DON'T SEPARATE PARENTS AND OFFSPRING



## LEAVE NO TRACE

Do not damage or remove any plant, life form, or natural object. Do pack out trash.

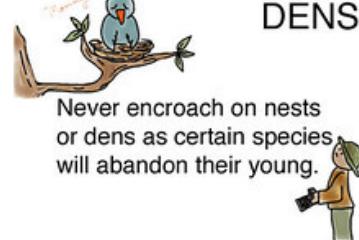


## BE PATIENT

Never force an action. Be patient! The most beautiful photographs result from natural action.



## DON'T ENCROACH ON NESTS AND DENS



## EDUCATE YOURSELF

Aquaint yourself with and respect the behaviours and ecosystems of the wildlife you may encounter. By doing so, you will enrich your experience tremendously.



## DON'T HARASS

Never crowd, pursue, prevent escape, make deliberate noises to distract, startle or harass wildlife. This is stressful and wastes valuable energy in needless flight.



## LEAVE BREEDING ANIMALS ALONE



## ANIMAL'S WELFARE FIRST

Remember that the welfare of the subject and habitat are irrefutably more important than the photograph.



# Compassion...





## 'MUST WE KILL THE MOUSE?"

"No, Honey. The world is intelligent and wants very much to live at home and into the woods. The trek to the woods will be the adult-to-be. This new mouse other traps and poison, nature see-thru house of mechanism powered by stainless steel springs. 'Freedom Door' delayed so mouse must eat the way to freedom, avoiding capture with captor. Lifetime guarantee. Welcome gift. Bring a mouse to spread a little love. \$1.00 sent postpaid. Return mouse for refund if not totally satisfied."

Special rates to fund raising groups.



SEABRIGHT LTD.  
Emeryville, CA 94608

# Do people care why wild animals are killed?

Kellert 1979

- Hunting for meat?
  - 85% approve
- Hunting for recreation and meat?
  - 64% approve
- Hunting for trophy?
  - 18% approve



# Do people care HOW wild animals are killed?

Teel, Krannich, Schmidt 2002

*Utah Stakeholders' Attitudes toward Selected Cougar and Black Bear Management Practices*

<b>Cougar hunting</b>	<b>4.40</b>
<b>Using hounds to hunt cougars</b>	<b>3.50</b>
<b>Bear hunting</b>	<b>3.96</b>
<b>Using hounds to hunt bears</b>	<b>2.87</b>
<b>Bear baiting</b>	<b>2.28</b>

Variables representing attitudes toward selected predator management practices were coded on a scale ranging from 0 = strongly disapprove to 10 = strongly approve.

# Humaneness of techniques

On a scale of 1 (not humane) to 5 (very humane):

- Live traps - 3.7
- Poison baits for rodents - 3.1
- Poisons for predators - 2.3
- Poisons for birds - 1.9
- Neck snares - 1.7
- Leghold traps - 1.7

From: Reiter, Brunson, and Schmidt 1999





- Efficiency (not wasting time and money)
- Efficacy (produces results you want)
- Economics
- Safety (to people, pets, livestock)
- Protection of non-targets (conservation)
- Attitudes and values (compassion, humaneness)

