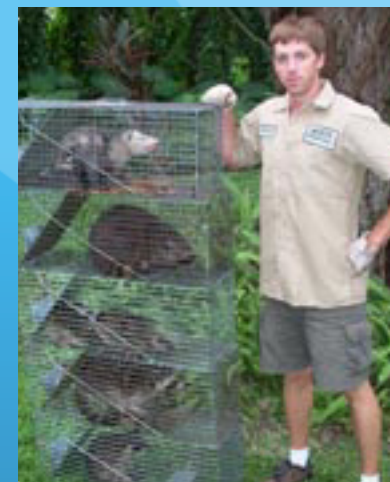
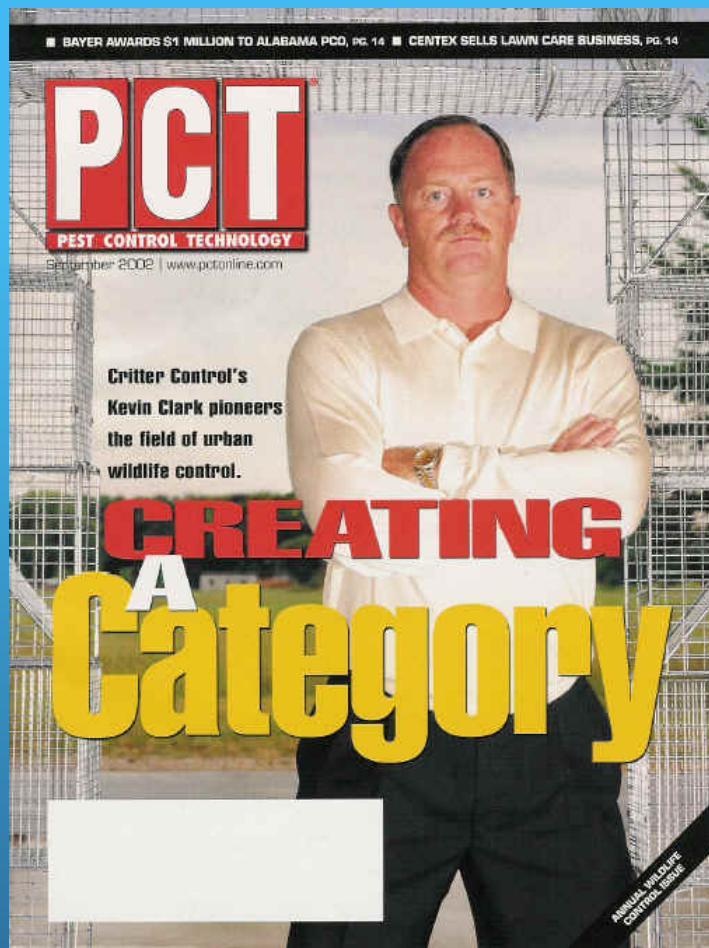


How does Wildlife Damage Management Compare to Traditional IPM?



Robert Schmidt
Department of Environment and Society
Utah State University







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**

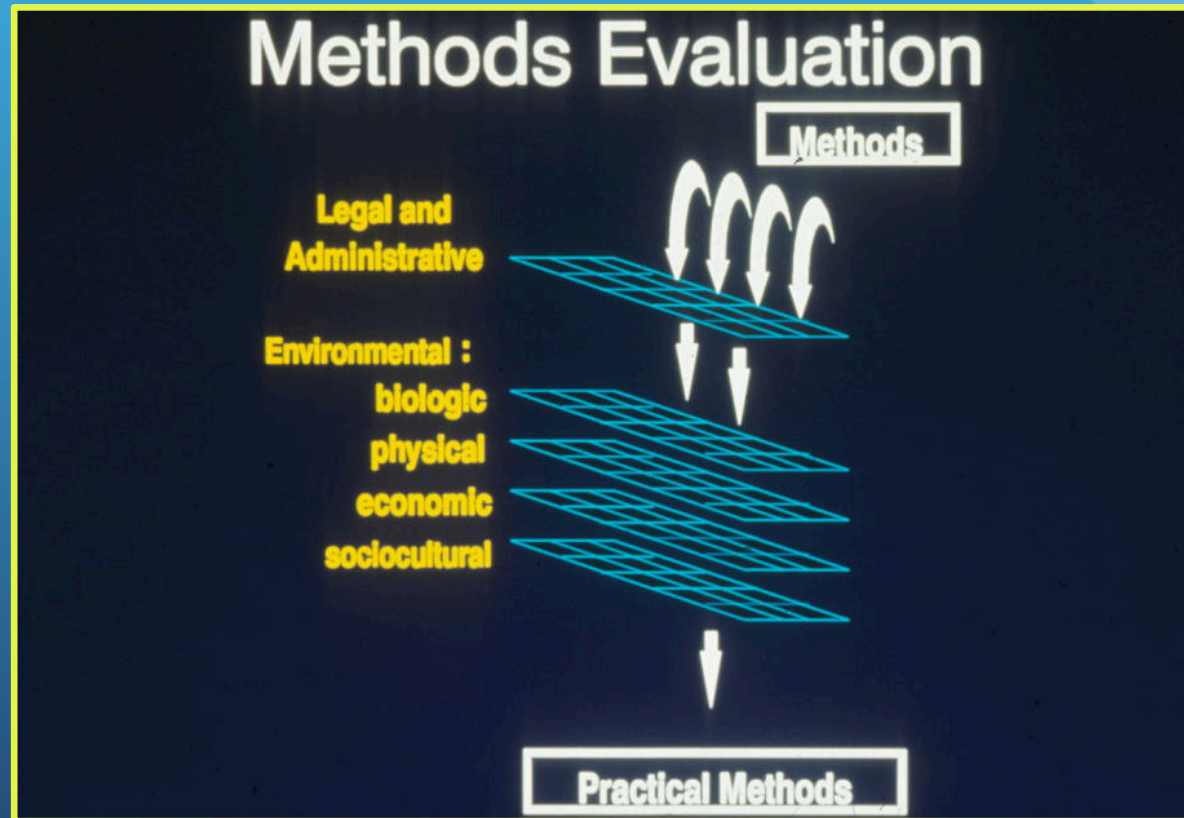
- Receive request for assistance
- Assess problem
- Evaluate damage management methods
- Formulate damage management strategy
- Provide assistance
- Monitor and evaluate results
- Repeat if necessary
- End of project



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





UC Statewide IPM Project
© 2000 Regents, University of California

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

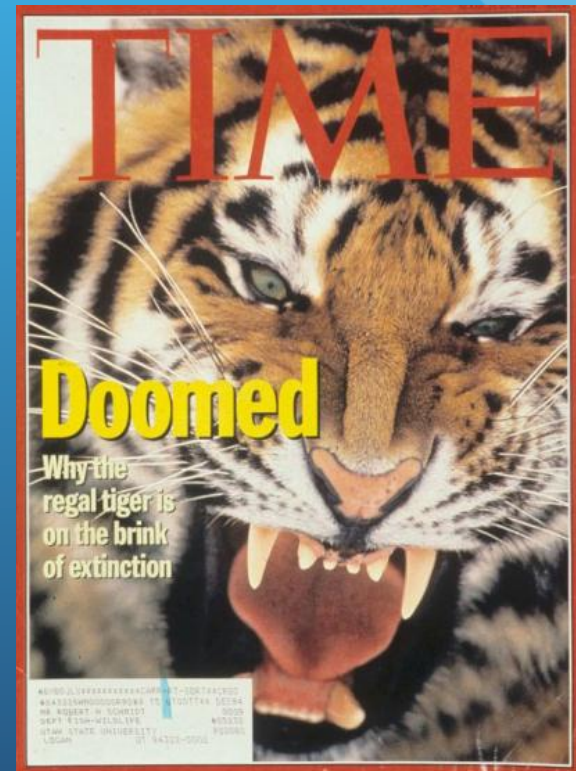
- Biology





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

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.



BE PATIENT



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



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.

LEARN ALARM CALLS



Learn to recognize wildlife alarm signals and never forget that these animals are NOT tame no matter how docile or cuddly they appear.



DON'T SEPARATE PARENTS AND OFFSPRING



Never come between a parent and its offspring.



DON'T ENCROACH ON NESTS AND DENS



Never encroach on nests or dens as certain species will abandon their young.



LEAVE BREEDING ANIMALS ALONE



Never interfere with animals engaged in breeding, nesting, or caring for their young.



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.



LEAVE NO TRACE

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



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.



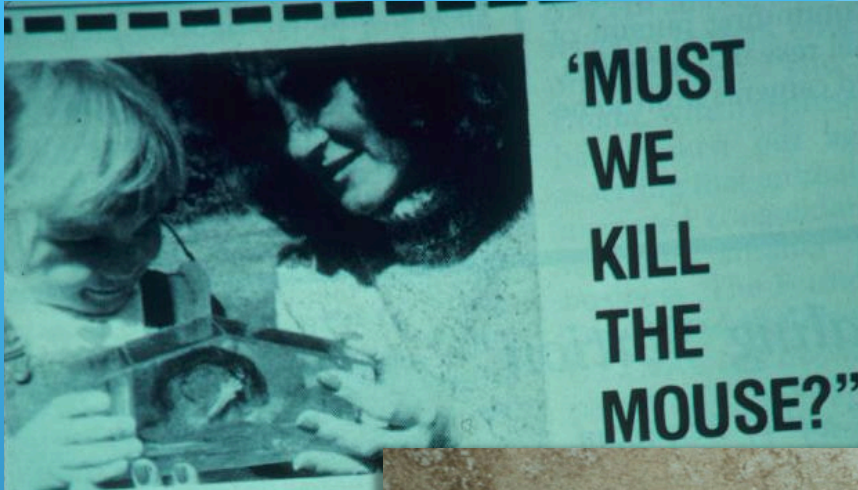
ANIMAL'S WELFARE FIRST

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 come home and into the woods. The trek to the woods will be the adult-to-be. This new mouse other traps and poisons. A see-thru house of stainless steel springs. "Freedom Door" delay so mouse must eat through to freedom, avoiding contact with captor. Lifetime of welcome gift. Bring a little love. \$1 sent postpaid. Return for refund if not totally satisfied."



Special rates to fund raising groups.

SEABRIGHT ETC., INC.
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*

Cougar hunting	4.40
Using hounds to hunt cougars	3.50
Bear hunting	3.96
Using hounds to hunt bears	2.87
Bear baiting	2.28

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)

