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Newsletter of The Wildli fe Society Wildlife Damage Management Working Group, Interactions: Volume 13 Issue 2 Spring 2007

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Newsletter of The Wildlife Society
Wildlife Damage Management Working Group

Volume 13 Issue 2

Spring 2007

INTERACTIONS

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22nd Vertebrate Pest Conference Proceedings now available!

To find out how to order your copy, see page 3.

Special points of interest:

- Article on trapping legislation
- First call for papers for the 23rd Vertebrate Pest Conference
- Learn about the Northeast Wildlife Damage Management Cooperative
- TWS annual conference preliminary program

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http://Wildlifedamagegroup.unl.edu

FROM THE FIELD

TRAPPING UNDER FIRE.....AGAIN.

Trapping in the 21st century has become the focus of considerable discussion and debate, habitually leading to ballot initiatives and restrictive legislation. The question we are faced with today is how do state and federal wildlife agencies and private sector wildlife control operators contend with these restrictions? Furthermore, how can the entities responsible for managing furbearer populations educate the public on the actuality of trapping and its benefit to society and wildlife populations?

Muskrat can cause significant amounts of damage if left unchecked. Photo: C. Voglewede, USDA

Contemporary anti trapping initiatives include House Bill 1144, which endeavors to end bear trapping for recreational and commercial harvest in the state of Maine. This same legislation was voted against in 2004 by the public and 2005 by the legislature of the state. Animal rights activists know that in order to get trapping removed from the country as a whole they need to assail smaller issues that affect isolated interest groups. They understand that "targeted campaigns have a higher success rate because they focus on incremental changes that may appear reasonable to all interested parties;" whereas, "broader reform campaigns have a lower success rate because they seek broad changes that may appear more radical." These campaigns "will incur greater opposition from trapping and hunting interests that wield a tremendous amount of power at the state and federal levels."

Continued on pg. 3

LETTERS FROM ART: A CHAIR'S MESSAGE

Hello everyone, hope your year is going well. I also hope almost everyone who wanted to get to Corpus Christi this past month for the 12th annual Wildlife Damage Management conference was able to do so. Although several folks couldn't attend who wanted due to a loss of federal funding - which was, how should I say, the topic *du jour* - the overall conference attendance was another record breaker for us.

Throughout the conference, many folks came up to me and thanked me for doing such a good job on putting on the conference and having everything come off without a hitch. Believe me, this was not a one man show! Upon each of these thanks, I made sure the right people got the credit for doing such a good job. I'd like to now take the time to thank them and let everyone know this was a team effort.

My first thanks are to the conference supporters who, without

Continued on pg. 2

Letters from Art (Continued from page 1)

their help the event would not be what it has come to be. A good deal of the ability of our group to continue to build this conference has been due in large part to the support received from these groups. USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services, Critter Control, the Wildlife Institute, Wildlife Materials, Inc., National Wildlife Control Operators Association, the Northeast and the Southwest sections of The Wildlife Society, and the state TWS Chapters of Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Texas contributed to the 2007 conference. Next I'd like to recognize your elected Board who did a phenomenal job of stepping up to the plate every time a call went out. Whether a moderator was needed, a committee spot needed filling, or any number of jobs needed doing, someone from the Board seemingly volunteered before I had the chance to ask anyone else. Although this has been a common theme for as long as I have been associated with this Working Group, I have never been more aware of this than during the weeks prior to and during the WDM conference. It has been, and continues to be, my privilege to serve the Working Group with each and every one of you. Several others who are not current Board members but whom I'd like to individually mention are Nicki Frey (Continuing Education), Ben West (Travel Grants), Deb Stalman (Exhibits & Displays), Dale Nolte (Proceedings), and Stephen Vantassel (Webmaster). Their contributions towards making the meeting a success were as great as anyone's - thank you. I would also like to mention the great support all presenters exhibited by not only agreeing to display their work, but in getting to the conference to begin with, and to the non-presenters for being there to listen and learn! As many of you are aware, widespread losses of federal funding put many folk's travel at risk. That so many were able to make it to the conference was impressive and really made the event happen. My thanks to one and all.

WDMWG President - Art Smith

My final set of thanks goes to two special individuals who's presence and hard work prior to and during the conference were much more influential than anyone else's. Those two are Scott Henke and Denise Ruffino. Scott is our Secretary/Treasurer and Denise was our local conference contact. Scott's duties, as it is for any treasurer, increased dramatically in the weeks prior our conference. However, Scott continued his efforts well past the expected as he played host for some of the social activities and quickly responded to many requests from many individuals both prior to, and during, the conference. Meanwhile, Denise was seemingly responsible for just about everything else and did an absolutely phenomenal job. Little things kept popping up as we sped towards the final planning process for the conference and Denise was always able to somehow find the time to take on the added job and get it done. My most sincere and heartfelt appreciation to both of you - the conference literally would not have come through so slick for everyone if either of you had not been able to do what you did!

Now on to one heads-up:

Our annual business meeting will take place during the 2007 TWS conference in Tucson, AZ on Monday, September 24th, 10am - 12pm, in the Mesquite Room of the Hotel Arizona. First please give serious thought to attending the TWS conference. Second, when you do go to the national conference, please attend our business meeting. An agenda has not been made yet for the meeting, but in addition to other items minutes from our last meeting will be read, a summary of the year's activities will be presented, and officer elections will be held. If you are curious about the activities of our group and would like to see who we are and how we get things done, this will be the time to do it!

I consider it a huge honor to represent the Working Group as your Chair. It is also very gratifying to know TWS holds up our Working Group as an example as what can be accomplished to other Chapters, Sections, and Working Groups. It is only because of the interest of the Working Group members that we can accomplish what we have done to date. I look forward to accomplishing much more in the future with your help.

Hope to see you this September!

Art

Call for Papers:
23rd Vertebrate Pest Confrence
March 17-20, 2008 San Diego, California

A "Call for Papers" for the 23rd Vertebrate Pest Conference has been issued. This Conference is scheduled to be held March 17-20, 2008 in beautiful downtown San Diego, at the spectacular Westin San Diego at Emerald Plaza. Monday, March 17 will be an optional all-day field trip. The Conference will open the morning of Tuesday, March 18 with a plenary session, followed by general and concurrent sessions from Tuesday afternoon through Thursday.

Abstracts should be submitted not later than June 15 to Dr. Kathleen Fagerstone, the Conference's program chairperson, at the USDA National Wildlife Research Center. For questions, email Kathy at <kathleen.a.fagerstone@aphis.usda.gov>. For instructions on how to format and submit abstracts, or for more information about this upcoming Conference, visit the VPC web site: http://vpconference.org.

Trapping (continued from pg. 1)

Examples of trapping restrictions nationwide include but are not limited to; size of trap, type of trap, duration of time allowed to check traps, land use (private vs. public), et cetera. These restrictions have a diversity of impacts to wildlife managers and professionals that are often underestimated. When body-grip style traps were banned in Massachusetts, the beaver population goal for the state was 18,000 animals, with an estimated population of 20,000. This post trap ban beaver population became 70,000 animals and nuisance complaints increased from 400 to approximately 1,000. Consequently, local communities requested assistance from wildlife professionals who were faced with severe limitations to resolve the flooding and damage caused by the burgeoning beaver population.

In Oregon, Senate Bill 672 proposes reducing trap check intervals from 72 hours to 24 hours for government agencies as well as wildlife control operators and recreational trappers. Decreasing the number of traps that can be maintained and subsequently, reducing the number of agricultural producers that can be serviced, will cause agriculture damage costs to increase an estimated $5.5 million dollars.

Recently, the "Inhumane Trapping Prevention Act, U.S. Bill 1691, which would put an end to the use of steel-jaw leghold traps," was introduced by Nita M. Lowey of the state of New York's 18th congressional district. This legislation would eliminate the use of "leghold traps" throughout the United States. The foundation for these bills is highly inaccurate and based on animal rights propaganda. Yet, how many wildlife managers and trappers are aware that their ability to manage wildlife is imminently threatened? How do we as wildlife managers and nuisance wildlife control operators keep trapping in our toolbox and available for the future, without misguided legislation and restrictions? Unequivocally, education is the key to diminishing the polarization and bringing trapping into the modern wildlife management picture.

The public votes are based on the amount and intensity of exposure to the issues. We live in a society where voting is based on political campaigns whether someone is running for political office, or trying to ban trapping. Government agencies are bound by legal restrictions relative to utilizing the media and participating in public debate. Furthermore, recreational and commercial trappers see the government agencies "no comment" statements as non-supportive, thereby segregating those managing wildlife and those harvesting wildlife.

The preponderance of negative images generated by animal rights groups and anti-trap lobbyists inundate the voting public; including websites, brochures, television campaigns, billboards and open protests. Websites that are dedicated to promoting trapping through education are scarce. What you will find is a few websites that are geared toward current recreational trappers and designed for individuals of similar ilk. There is no information available for the general public who are undecided relative to trapping and animal rights.

If we as wildlife managers want to continue to use trapping in wildlife management then we must promote it properly and passionately. Modern trapping is largely responsible for the amazing diversity of wildlife inhabiting the United States today. Trapping safeguards endangered species, augments nesting waterfowl populations, mitigates wildlife diseases and is the most important technique regarding the reintroduction of extirpated furbearers. The public has been inundated with false representations of traps and trapping that include motion pictures, print media and web based forums. Wildlife professionals use the versatile tools of trapping daily to manage wildlife populations, conduct research and protect human health and safety.

Trapping can and will survive if we focus on providing an education and becoming as organized in our efforts as the groups who seek to oppose it.

Column by Justin Stevenson. Justin is currently the USDA APHIS Wildlife Services Wildlife Disease Biologist and has been trapping professionally and personally for over 6 years.

22nd Vertebrate Pest Conference Proceedings Available

The *Proceedings* of the 22nd Vertebrate Pest Conference (March 2006, Berkeley, California) has just been completed and is now available for purchase. This compilation of presentations is the largest volume in the Conference's 45-year history, containing exactly 100 papers totaling some 546 pages. (In comparison, the first four VPC *Proceedings*, from Conferences held in 1962, 1964, 1967, and 1970, contained a total of 112 papers).

The 22nd Proceedings contains collections of papers from the Conference's plenary session on "Managing Charismatic Megafauna" (6 papers), and from special symposia on "Fertility and Reproductive Control" (14 papers) and on "Public Health and Wildlife Disease" (13 papers). Additionally, there are 16 papers within the category "Rodent Management", 11 papers in "Bird Management", 8 papers in "Predator Management", 7 papers in "Pesticides and Registration", and 10 papers in the category "Management Strategies".

The Conference's sponsoring organization, the non-profit Vertebrate Pest Council, has arranged for its conference *Proceedings* to be sold through the on-line store at the Internet Center for Wildlife Damage Management (http://icwdm.org/credits/store.asp). The 22nd Proceedings is available for $35 plus shipping; orders can be placed by credit card at the ICWDM website. *Proceedings* from past VP Conferences are also available at the same website and sell for $10 to $20 plus shipping, depending on which volume is desired

Calls From the Field (or a house, or a farm, or a…)

If you have interesting and truly unbelievable stories about experiences with the public, let us know. We will have a contest each quarter for the most interesting stories. Winners will receive a free subscription to Interactions. Below are a few examples received on the Indiana Wildlife Conflicts Information Hotline.

New species of mammal identified in Indiana….well maybe.

A call was received on the hotline about an apparently new species of mammal that turned up in the backyard of one of our residents. It was described as "has a bobcat face, but droopy ears. Has black and white spots, throughout the body, long tail, and as big as a golden retriever. Definitely not a Dalmatian nor a mountain lion. Could this be the result of a new species from crossbreeding?" You be the judge.

Scatology

One of the more rewarding public endeavors on the hotline is identifying wildlife species from well described signs of passing:

"It's about 3 inches long, brown, and does not have any seed or insects in it…."

"It's just little pellets….Oh? Which mouse?"

"Maybe if I sent you a sample in the mail?"

"It's just a blob of sh…"

Indiana resident develops new method for trapping coyotes…..really.

A few years back the Hotline received a call from a concerned Hoosier with a coyote problem. They had read that the coyote could be live trapped and removed, but her and her husband "were wondering how to close the pet carrier door once the coyote gets inside?" I had been wondering that myself.

Focus on the Field

The Northeast Wildlife Damage Management Cooperative

The states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia, participate in the WDM Coop.

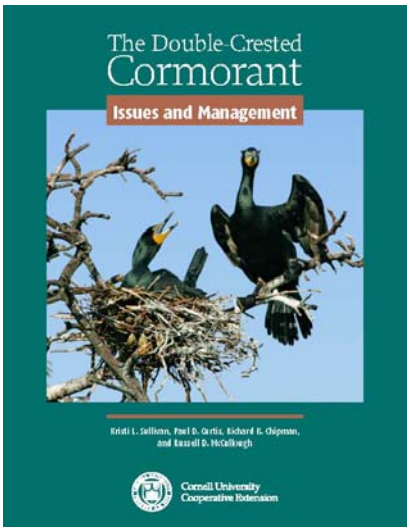
We are a unit without walls comprised of universities and Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies dedicated to the sharing of knowledge, facilities and agenda related to wildlife damage management. Our goal is to maximize the use of limited resources while minimizing a central administrative structure. The WDM Coop fosters efficiency in meeting the management, research, and extension needs of the Northeast.

> *"We are a unit without walls….dedicated to sharing knowledge, facilities, and agenda related to wildlife damage management."*

Penn State and Cornell University, jointly administer the WDM Coop with oversight from State Fish and Wildlife Agency Directors. WDM Coop funds are administered by the Wildlife Management Institute. Two teams, a Policy Team and an Implementation Team were originally established to facilitate the start of the Coop. These teams have now merged into a working advisory team comprised of representatives from multi-state Fish and Wildlife Agencies and Cooperative Extension Services.

Research conducted by the Northeast Wildlife Damage Management Cooperative, is supported by scientists from state agencies, federal agencies, and universities. The Northeast Regional Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors (NERA), comprised of scientists and extension specialists from 8 universities (Cornell, Connecticut, Maryland, UMass, Penn State, Rhode Island, Virginia Tech, and West Virginia University) approved project NE-1005, Management of Wildlife Damage in Suburban and Rural Landscapes. Applied research on white-tailed deer and resident Canada geese conducted as part of this regional effort will complement priorities and related projects funded by the WDM Coop. It is anticipated that the outreach efforts associated with NE-1005 will be expanded during 2002 by formation of a Northeast Research and Extension Collaborative (NEREC), approved by both the Northeast Extension and Agricultural Experiment Station Directors of the participating universities. This partnership will enhance ongoing wildlife damage management projects developed by wildlife agencies and academic institutions.

For specific information or questions about the Northeast Wildlife Damage Management Cooperative, please visit their website at http://wildlifecontrol.info/NEWDMC/About.html or contact the Co-op at wdmcoop@yahoo.com.



One of the recent publications from the Co-op on Cormorant issues.

First Issue of *Human-Wildlife Conflicts* Now Available

.The first issue of Human-Wildlife Conflicts was published in March 2007. The first issue contained peer-reviewed manuscripts on wildlife damage management, commentary, editorials, book reviews, and obituaries. For those of you who did not receive a copy of this publication, you can submit your request for a free copy to Michael Conover, Editor, *HWC,* at hwc@cc.usu.edu (include your name and mailing address).

Contributors are encouraged to send manuscripts and cover letter via e-mail to the editor or on computer disk by mail to:

Michael R. Conover, Editor, *Human-Wildlife Conflicts,* Department of Wildland Resources, 5230 Old Main Hill, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-5230. Detailed submission guidelines are available on the Berryman Institute website: www.BerrymanInstitute.org (click the button for HWC journal).

An on-line version of the journal can also be found at the Berryman Institute website.

Human-Wildlife Conflict In the News

Feral swine. Photo: USDA

Feral swine

Hunting wild pigs causes more harm than good

Tribune Democrat, Pennsylvania

http://www.tribune-democrat.com/outdoors/local_story_098001455.html

Animal Attacks

Coyote attacks toddler

Asbury Park Press, New Jersey

http://www.app.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070410/NEWS/704100301/1004/N

Mountain lions protected, so attacks on the rise

San Francisco Chronicle, California

http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/chronicle/archive/2007/02/25/SPG2POAJ5F1.DTL

Squirrel attack injures three at elementary school

CBS, San Jose, California

http://cbs5.com/localwire/localfsnews/bcn/2007/05/09/n/HeadlineNews/SQUIRREL-ATTACK/resources_bcn_html

Raccoon in Massachusetts supermarket attack had rabies

Foster's Online, Dover New Hampshire

http://www.fosters.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070512/NEWS0103/70512014

Alligator attacks Villager

The Villages Daily Sun

http://www.thevillagesdailysun.com/articles/2007/05/01/news/news02.txt

Feral horses

Kentucky inundated with unwanted horses

Associated Press from Animal Agriculture Alliance, Kentucky

http://www.animalagalliance.org/main/home.cfm?Section=031507_Kentucky&Category=CurrentIssues

Wildlife Management Tools

Battle rages over predator control: conservation groups want ban on toxic weapons

Rocky Mountain News

http://www.rockymountainnews.com/drmn/local/article/0,1299,DRMN_15_5391506,00.html

Oregon House OKs cougar, bear hunting methods: Bill would allow ODFW agents to use cougar dogs and bear bait to control animal populations where needed

Mail Tribune, Salem, Oregon

http://www.mailtribune.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070509/NEWS/705090321

Canada goose

Hatch 22: Northern Colorado scientists have developed birth control for geese, but hunters have another idea for thinning the flock

Rocky Mountain Chronicle, Colorado

http://www.rmchronicle.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=915

Urban Canada geese. Photo: USDA

International

Irish badger culls proved futile

BBC News, UK

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/6653691.stm

TUCSON 2007

TWS 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
SEPTEMBER 22-26, 2007

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Across the Borderline: Challenges and Opportunities for North American Wildlife Conservation

Announcing 3 New Formats – Breakfast Roundtable, Panel Discussions, and Student Poster Session! If you've been looking for more interactive formats to go head to head with colleagues, here they are! Plus ever-popular workshops and symposia are back – along with contributed paper and poster sessions. Visit wildlife.org for details.

Workshops

- Using Corridor Designer for Wildlife Corridors
- Estimation of Population Change from Count Data
- Analyzing Capture-Recapture Data
- Tucson, Arizona: Urban Wildlife Research
- Landing a Wildlife Job
- Landscape Scripting Language (LSL)
- Conservation Genetics for Wildlife Biologists

Special Poster Session

- Spatial Tools in Conservation Planning

Symposia

- Bald Eagles in the Southwest
- Conservation of High Priority Landbirds
- Biological Responses to Rapid Climate Change
- Ecology and Management of Desert Quails
- Managing Diseases Affecting Wildlife
- Biometrics in Wildlife
- Trans-boundary Environmental Contaminants
- Furbearer Management
- Wildlife and Wind Energy Development
- Role of Intensively-Managed Forests
- Binational Solutions to Conservation Challenges
- Conservation of Amphibians on Managed Lands
- What are Cumulative Effects?
- Forest Inventory and Wildlife Habitat Assessments
- Towards a Steady State Economy
- Wildlife Reintroduction
- Communicating with the Public
- Social Aspects of Wolf Management

THE WILDLIFE PROFESSIONAL
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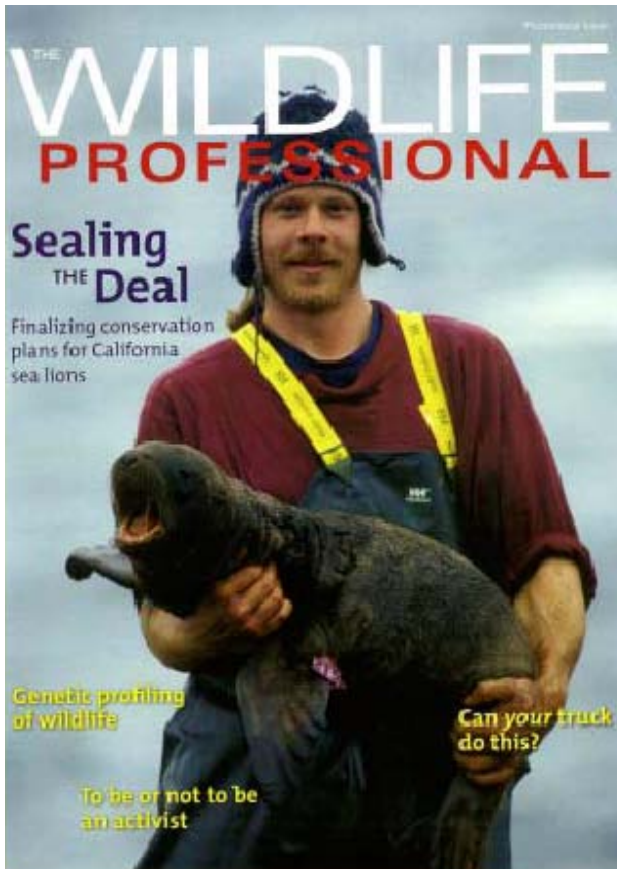
Free to all members of The Wildlife Society

First issue published in March 2007

This must read publication will contain the practical, management-related information that will help you in your day-to-day work, including additional online resources such as web links and online bibliographies.



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Recent Wildlife Damage Management Research

This section will highlight current research in our field each quarter. Articles are located by conducting a search of periodical databases which contain possible relevant content. If you have an wildlife damage management related article that has been accepted for publication and want to ensure that your peers are aware of its publication, please send a copy of the article to the editor at joe.n.caudell@aphis.usda.gov. Nothing is inferred by an articles exclusion or inclusion in this column. Articles that appear in *Human-Wildlife Conflicts* do not appear in this column because the entire journal is available on open-access (see below). Many of these articles can be found on-line at the APHIS USDA Wildlife Services National Wildlife Research Center web site (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/nwrc/is/publications.html).

Baker, S. E., P. J. Johnson, D. Slater, R. W. Richard, and D. W. Macdonald. 2007. Learned food aversion with and without an odour cue for protecting untreated baits from wild mammal foraging. Applied Animal Behaviour Science 102: 410-428.

Engman, R. M., A Stevens, J. Allen, J. Dunlap, M. Daniel, D. Teague, and B. Constantin. 2007. Feral swine management for conservation of an imperiled wetland habitat: Florida's vanishing seepage slopes. Biological Conservation 134:440-446.

Isaksson, D., J. Wallander, and M. Larsson. 2007. Managing predation on ground-nesting birds: The effectiveness of nest exclosures. Biological Conservation 136:136-142.

Keller, R. P., D. M. Lodge, and D. C. Finnoff. 2007. Risk assessment for invasive species produces net bioeconomic benefits. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. 104: 203-207.

Lauber, T. B., B. A. Knuth, J. A. Tantillo, and P. D. Curtis. 2007. The Role of Ethical Judgments Related to Wildlife Fertility Control. Society and Natural Resources 20:119-133.

Larsen, E. W., E. H. Girvetz, and A. K. Fremier. 2007. Landscape level planning in alluvial riparian floodplain ecosystems: Using geomorphic modeling to avoid conflicts between human infrastructure and habitat conservation. Landscape and Urban Planning 79:338-346.

Linkie, M., Y. Dinata, A. Nofrianto, and N. Leader-Williams. 2007. Patterns and perceptions of wildlife crop raiding in and around Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra. Animal Conservation 10:127-135.

Linz, G. M., H. J. Homan, L. B. Penry, T. M. Primus, and M. J. Goodall. 2007. Evaluation of caffeine and garlic oil as bird repellents. National Sunflower Association Sunflower Research Forum (www. sunflowernsa. com/research/research-workshop).

Medeiros, R., J. A. Ramos, V. H. Paiva, A. Almeida, P. Pedro, and S. Antunes. 2007. Signage reduces the impact of human disturbance on little tern nesting success in Portugal. Biological Conservation 135:99-106.

Nielsen, Charlotte L. Roy; Gates, Robert J. 2007. Reduced nest predation of cavity-nesting wood ducks during flooding in a bottomland hardwood forest. Condor 109:210-215.

Abstract:

The importance of flooding to birds that nest in bottomland hardwood forests is poorly understood, in part because floods are difficult to predict. A large flood occurred in 2002, during our study of cavity-nesting Wood Ducks (Aix sponsa) in the Mississippi River floodplain. Nests were depredated prior to and after, but not during, the four- week flood. This observation prompted a retrospective analysis of flooding, nest predation, and nest success for our three-year study period of 2000-2002 and with a dataset extending back to 1995. Nest predation was lower and nest success was higher in the floodplain during floods. Flood conditions did not significantly affect nest success or nest predation rates in the adjacent upland, but nest success in upland forest was higher than in the floodplain during dry periods. Historically, spring flooding of riparian areas may to some extent have mitigated nest predation in bottomland forests.

Schwerdtner, K., and B. Gruber. 2007. A conceptual framework for damage compensation schemes. Biological Conservation 134:354-360.

Seamans, T. W., S. C. Barras, and G. E. Bernhardt. 2007. Evaluation of two perch deterrents for starlings, blackbirds and pigeons. International Journal of Pest Management 53:45-51.

Stanley D. G., and S. Prange. 2007. Interference competition between coyotes and raccoons: a test of the mesopredator release hypothesis. Behavioral Ecology 18:204-214.

Stronen, A.V., R. K. Brook, P. C. Paquet, and S. McLachlan. 2007. Farmer attitudes toward wolves: Implications for the role of predators in managing disease. Biological Conservation 135:1-10.

Yoder, C. A., M. L. Avery, K. L. Keacher, and E. A. Tillman. 2007. Use of DiazaCon(TM) as a reproductive inhibitor for monk parakeets (Myiopsitta monachus). Wildlife Research 34:8-13.

Zafonte, Matthew, and S. Hampton. 2007. Exploring welfare implications of resource equivalency analysis in natural resource damage assessments. Ecological Economics 61:134-145.

Newsletter of The Wildlife Society
Wildlife Damage Management Working Group

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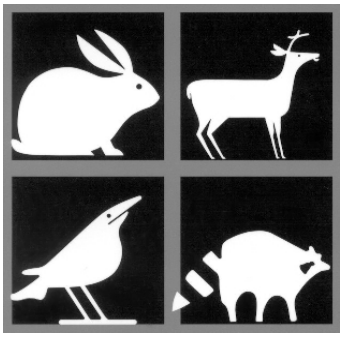

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The Wildlife Society
Wildlife Damage Management Working Group

Our Mission:

The mission of the Wildlife Damage Management Working Group is to promote better understanding of the challenges of managing human-wildlife conflicts and to provide a forum for TWS members to advance their skills and knowledge of wildlife damage management practices.

Our Goals:

- Enhance understanding within the profession and various stakeholder groups of the need for responsible wildlife damage management activities.
- Facilitate information transfer to wildlife management professionals and various publics.
- Serve as a professional catalyst, clearinghouse, and conduit for wildlife damage management information.
- Assist TWS Council and resource management agencies with wildlife damage management policy formulation, analysis, and decision making.
- Promote development of new technologies and maintenance of existing cost-effective management tools.

Upcoming Meetings, Conferences, and Events

June

The *Urban Wildlife National Conference* will be held on June 18-20, 2007, in Portland, Oregon. The conference is co-sponsored by the TWS Urban Wildlife Working Goup, the National Arbor Day Foundation, and others. More information about this conference can be found at www.arborday.org.

Abstracts for the *23rd Vertebrate Pest Conference* in San Diego, California, should be submitted no later than June 15, 2007, to Dr. Kathleen Fagerstone, the Conference's program chairperson, at the USDA APHIS Wildlife Services National Wildlife Research Center. For questions, email Kathy at <kathleen.a.fagerstone@aphis.usda.gov>. For instructions on how to format and submit abstracts, or for more information about this upcoming Conference, visit the VPC web site: http://vpconference.org.

August

The USDA APHIS Wildlife Services National Wildlife Research Center will host the *Managing Vertebrate Invasive Species Conference* on August 7-9, 2007, in Ft. Collins, Colorado. The symposium will highlight research, management and public education associated with vertebrate invasive species (mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians). More information about this conference can be found at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/nwrc/.

September

6th International Conference on Fertility Control for Wildlife will be held on September 3 - 5, 2007, at the Central Science Laboratory, York, United Kingdom, http://www.wildlifefertility.org/.

The *14th Annual Conference of The Wildlife Society* will be held on September 22-26, 2007, in Tuscon, AZ. More information can be found at www.wildlife.org.

March 08

The *23rd Vertebrate Pest Conference* is scheduled to be held March 17-20, 2008 in beautiful downtown San Diego, California, at the spectacular Westin San Diego at Emerald Plaza.

Deadline for submitting to the next issue of Interactions:
July 30, 2007