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Bird Feeders and Ferrets: What's New in Wildlife Diseases?

Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, College of Veterinary Medicine, The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

NASPHV Advisory on Domestic Ferrets and Rabies

The domestic European ferret (*Mustela putorius furo*) has become a popular pet in the United States. The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) recently issued a Statement on Ferrets that expresses its concerns about the suitability of this animal as a pet for two major reasons. First, some ferrets will bite, and unprovoked ferret attacks on infants have resulted in severe disfigurement. This issue is best addressed through widespread education of parents and other child care providers about the dangers of domestic ferrets. Second, there is inadequate information on the pathogenesis of rabies in ferrets.

In the last 33 years, 14 domesticated ferrets have been diagnosed with rabies in the United States. The length of time that rabies virus is shed by an infected but normal-appearing ferret is not known. This has caused public health authorities to be conservative with bite cases, even those involving ferrets that have been given the recently approved vaccine (Imrab, Rhone Merieux, Inc.). Generally, when a vaccinated ferret bites someone, it will not be quarantined for observation as occurs with dogs and cats. Instead, the policy will be euthanasia for rabies testing. In fact, the vaccine label includes a warning which states, "Public health authorities may require rabies vaccinated ferrets that bite humans to be sacrificed and tested for rabies infection." Studies are underway to determine the period of viral shedding and clinical signs of rabies in ferrets infected with North American strains of rabies virus, and policies could change in the future.

Some state fish and wildlife agencies have regulatory authority over ferrets. Thus, wildlifers should be aware that until better data on rabies in ferrets are available, state public health policy probably will require confiscation and lethal testing of ferrets following human exposure.

[Editors' Note: An excellent and graphic description of the dangers to humans, and especially to infants, is contained in a recent paper by Jim Hitchcock of the Calif. Dept. of Health Services. The paper appears in the Proceedings, 16th Vertebrate Pest Conference (1994), pp. 207-212.]

Bird Feeder Biosecurity

The recent outbreak of conjunctivitis in house finches has created renewed interest in the potential for disease transmission at bird feeders. Although the relationship between bird feeders and house finch conjunctivitis is speculative, this outbreak provides a good opportunity to remind the public of their responsibilities in regard to feeder sanitation. Transmission of a variety of infectious agents can be enhanced by dirty bird feeders. Outbreaks of salmonellosis in songbirds have been documented at bird feeders, and trichomoniasis, a protozoan disease of doves and pigeons, also is commonplace. Pulmonary infections caused by inhalation of *As-*



pergillus spores in moldy feed or infection by avian pox virus are other possible problems.

To reduce the risk of disease transmission and the overall stress of birds using feeders, the following basic guidelines are suggested:

1. Provide ample feeder space to reduce crowding.
2. Keep feeders and surroundings clean of waste feed and droppings.

Continued on page 4, Col. 2

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

April 10-13, 1995: 12th Great Plains Wildlife Damage Control Workshop, Doubletree Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Contact Ron Masters, Telephone (405) 744-6432 or Grant Huggins, Telephone (405) 221-7277.

NADCA Membership Meeting. Held in conjunction with Great Plains Workshop, Tulsa, Oklahoma (in conjunction with above). Contact: Grant Huggins, Telephone (405) 221-7277.

April 9-12, 1995: Northeast Association of Wildlife Damage Biologists. Sheraton Fontainebleu, Ocean City, Maryland. Contact: Les Terry or Noel Myers, USDA/APHIS/ADC, 2530 River Road, Suite 312, Annapolis, MD 21301. Telephone (410) 269-0057.

The Tip of the Month

Chemist Paul Krebaum, who works at the Molex Inc. Laboratory in Lisle, Illinois, has found a new method to get rid of skunk odor when you have been sprayed.

Krebaum has been doing research on thiols—those smelly chemicals responsible for the odors emitted from decomposing flesh and fecal matter. Skunk musk is a thiol.

In the October 1993 *Chemical and Engineering News*, Krebaum reported he neutralized skunk thiols through oxidation. His formula: One quart of 3 percent hydrogen peroxide, plus one-fourth cup of baking soda and one teaspoon of liquid soap.

Caution: "Once you mix the hydrogen peroxide with the baking soda, it is no longer stable," Krebaum said. "You can't store it in a bottle because it would explode from all the oxygen."

Bottom line — mix it in a pan as you need it.

—Contributed by James E. Forbes

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Your contributions to *The Probe* are welcome. Please send news clippings, new techniques, publications, and meeting notices to *The Probe*, c/o Hopland Research & Extension Center, 4070 University Road, Hopland, CA 95449. If you prefer to FAX material, our FAX number is (707) 744-1040. The deadline for submitting material is the 15th of each month. Opinions expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of NADCA.

July 16-21, 1995: 10th International Conference on Bear Research and Management. University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK. Contact: Harry Reynolds, AK Dept. of Fish & Game, 1300 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599. Telephone (907) 452-1531. FAX (907) 452-6410.

August 1-3, 1995: Bird Strike Committee—USA 1995. Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas. Contact: James E. Forbes, USDA/APHIS/ADC, P.O. Box 97, Albany, NY 12201-0097. Telephone (518) 431-4190.

August 8-10, 1995: Symposium on Repellents in Wildlife Management, Sheraton Hotel, Denver Tech Center, Denver, Colorado. Call for papers on following topics: *Characteristics of Repellency, Bird and Mammal Repellents, Sensory and Feeding Repellents, Conservation Use Applications, Requirements for New Products, and Future Research Needs.* Contact: Office of Conference Services, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Telephone (303) 491-7501 or FAX (303) 491-0667.

October 8-11, 1995: Annual Conference of The Society for Vector Control, Holiday Inn University Park, Fort Collins, Colorado. Contact: Justine Keller, P.O. Box 87, Santa Ana, CA 92702, Telephone (714) 971-2421, FAX (714) 971-3940.

November 5-8, 1995: Seventh Eastern Wildlife Damage Management Conference, Holiday Inn North, Jackson, Mississippi. Contact: Phil Mastrangelo, USDA/APHIS/ADC, P.O. Drawer FW, Room 200, Forest Resources Bldg., Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

Services Held for A. Warren Ahlstrom

Funeral services were held January 17 for A. Warren Ahlstrom, well known Idaho/Nevada state supervisor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Predator & Rodent Control Agency. Warren died at home after a three-month battle with cancer.

Until his retirement in 1981, Warren's career took him to Holden, Utah; Elko, Nevada; Sacramento; and finally Boise, Idaho in 1966. An avid horseman and great outdoorsman, after retiring Warren worked part-time at Jim Flynn's Saddle Shop in Boise. He also found time for another favorite activity—compassionate service to friends and neighbors.

He is survived by his wife Milly, of Boise; son Steve and daughter-in-law Julie, of Pasco, Washington; son Scott and daughter-in-law Teresa, of Dallas, Texas; sister LaRae and brother-in-law Maynard Crosland, of Bountiful, Utah; 13 grandchildren; and a great granddaughter.

ADC News, Tips, Ideas , Publications . . .

Livestock Protection Collar Tested

Preliminary tests of the Vichos Non-lethal Livestock Protection Collar were recently completed by a DWRC biologist at the Logan, Utah Field Station. Containing a solution of oleo capsaicin, the collar is attached to a sheep with the intent of deterring coyote attacks.

When the collar was punctured, each of four test coyotes stopped their attack and began head shaking, mouth gaping, muzzle licking, pawing, and rubbing behaviors. Unfortunately all four coyotes returned to attack the sheep, typically within half an hour. They shifted the patterns of their attack to the rear and sides of the sheep, avoiding the more typical throat attack. While the initial response was positive, the collars only provided temporary protection.

Field Bait Rabies Vaccine Tested

Scientists at DWRC's Logan Field Station, in cooperation with the Texas Department of Health, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, and Rhone-Merieux, Inc., recently completed a test to assess the efficacy of two bait materials for delivering oral rabies vaccine to coyotes.

Efficacy was judged on development of a primary response in unvaccinated coyotes or a dramatic rise in rabies antibody titer levels in previously vaccinated coyotes. Based on the criteria established for the study, 81% of the coyotes were immunized. Dog food and fish meal baits were equally effective. On the basis of the results, the Texas Department of Health has planned additional efforts to contain a canine rabies epidemic in coyotes in southern Texas using a field baiting program.

Cost of Wolf Import Program Doubles

The controversial gray wolf reintroduction program in Yellowstone National Park and central Idaho may be in trouble. According to a report in the January 26 issue of *The Denver Post*, the program has already expended the original estimated cost of \$6 million and another \$6.8 million is needed.

"That amounts to \$65,000 for each wolf," if the government spends \$13 million to establish 200 wolves in Yellowstone and Idaho by the year 2002, said Dave Fish, an aide to U.S. Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho.

Said Craig, "I've been a skeptic of this process all along and am not going to be a party to sticking the taxpayer with that bill."

The goal is to have 10 breeding pairs and about 100 wolves in each of the two areas by 2002. If that is accomplished, the gray wolf would be removed from the Endangered Species List. Federal wildlife officials are concerned that Congress will not approve the additional funding needed to successfully complete the program. Several private organizations, including The Wolf Education and Research Center of Ketchum, Idaho, are raising private money.

Waterfowl Decline Due to Predators?

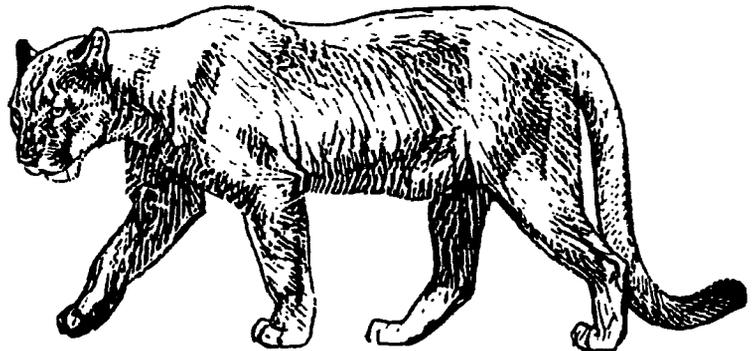
Foxes, raccoons and skunks may be at least part of the reason that waterfowl populations are declining—at least that is what scientists at Delta Waterfowl Foundation think.

According to a report in the December 25, 1994 issue of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Delta isolated two blocks of mostly private pothole lands of 16 square miles each. They removed approximately 300 predators from the first block. On the other block, predators were left untouched.

This pilot project located near Cando, North Dakota showed that in the predator-controlled block, nesting success reached 71 percent. In the untouched block, waterfowl had only a 14 percent nest success.

Lloyd Jones, head of Delta's field operations, commented that low fur prices and legal reduction of larger predators such as wolves and coyotes have encouraged smaller predators to migrate to new territories where they previously had not existed.

"We have an imbalance of predators," said Jones, "that are decimating both waterfowl and other bird populations in many areas of the prairies."



Another Fatal Lion Attack in California

California's lawmakers may be forced to take another look at Proposition 117, the state's law which bans mountain lion hunting. Only eight months after a woman jogger was attacked and killed by a mountain lion, a second woman suffered a fatal attack, this time only 25 miles from San Diego.

Iris Kenna was killed while hiking in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in December. State officials later tracked and destroyed the lion. The two women's deaths are the first attributed to mountain lions since 1909.

Approved by voters in 1990, Proposition 117 not only banned mountain lion hunting, but set aside \$30 million each year to restore mountain lion habitat.

The editors of **The PROBE** thank contributors to this issue: Mike Fall, Guy Conolly, Ki Faulkner, John Matelle, James E. Forbes; and Wes Jones. Send your contributions to **The PROBE**, 4070 University Road, Hopland, CA 95449.

Book Review – “Protecting Your Garden From Animal Damage”

Ki Faulkner, NADCA Regional Director

Gregory A. Giusti, Author; Marianne Lipanovich, Project Editor; Robert M. Corrigan, Technical Consultant. 1994 Monsanto Co., Ortho Books, 96 pages.

Protecting Your Garden From Animal Damage is an excellent reference for the homeowner. It has easy-to-read text with excellent color close-up photographs of the species concerned. The text is accompanied with color illustrations and sketches of exclusions, fences, and traps. In fact, photographs, illustrations and sketches appear in over one-half of the book.

The text embraces most of the biological information that should acquaint the reader with most of the species that frequent the home garden. However, some of the information for some of the species seems to be placed in the book as a filler with no biological information.

The sections “Management and Prevention Strategies,” pertaining to the control of each species is fairly complete. However, the text does not discuss the various toxicants or

treated baits that are available for use by the homeowner. In addition, preventative lethal control and the time of year when it should be applied is not discussed.

It is interesting to note that a section is added to the text that does not adhere to the title of the book. The section discusses rats, mice, and bats in structures.

The text is fairly accurate, but not complete. However, the book should be very helpful to the homeowner who has minor animal damage problems. The book should also be some help to the wildlife damage personnel, but not as a sole source. Such individuals should obtain additional information from more technical books and technical leaflets.

New Radio-Tracking Equipment Available

NADCA member Barbara Kermeen, chairman of AVM Instrument Co., reports the development of a new radio-tracking receiver, the LA12-Q. This receiver was designed in response to customers who recommended “Make it lighter! Make it cheaper!”

The receiver comes with a heavy-weight, padded, nylon fanny-pack, with a quick-release clasp. (Why hasn’t anyone ever offered a receiver with a fanny-pack before?) It incorporates the best features of previous models for the price of \$750. For more information, contact Barbara at AVM Instrument Co. Ltd., Livermore, CA (phone (510) 449-2286; FAX (510) 449-3980).

Errata

In the January/February **PROBE** (issue #151), Information/Techniques Committee Chair Dallas Virchow’s phone number was listed incorrectly. Please note that his correct phone number is (303) 632-1337.

Continued from page 1

Bird Feeders and Ferrets: What’s New in Wildlife Diseases?

3. *Use safe feeders without sharp edges or points that may injure birds or scarify their skin.*
4. *Use metal, plastic, or glass feeders with non-porous surfaces that are easy to clean. Clean and disinfect feeders weekly using a 10% solution of household bleach.*
5. *Provide fresh feed that is free of mold and rodent droppings.*
6. *Do not wait until a problem develops before implementing these precautions.*

For additional information, a pamphlet entitled “Coping with Diseases at Bird Feeders” is available. This informational item was prepared jointly by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Colorado State University and may be obtained by contacting the National Wildlife Health Center at 608-271-4640.

The PROBE thanks the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study’s **SCWDS Briefs** newsletter editor, Gary L. Dodter, for permission to reprint this information for NADCA members.

Certification Committee Formed

NADCA has formed a Certification Committee to develop a model Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators (NWCO) Certification Program. The program will list minimum standards, educational, and continuation education requirements. The purpose of the program will be to ensure that people working in the Nuisance Wildlife Field understand the basic wildlife control principles and practices.

The committee chairman is Lawrence "Larry" Brown, a retired wildlife biologist, formerly with the New York Division of Fish and Wildlife and presently a technician with the Federal ADC Program in New York. He is well-prepared to chair the committee. He formerly headed the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Office of Special Licenses, which currently licenses NWCO's in New York state.

NADCA is not alone in this NWCO certification endeavor. The Wildlife Society's Wildlife Damage Management Working Group is also involved with a separate but similar program. NADCA's efforts will be coordinated with TWS by NADCA member Gary S. Kania, who works for the National Rifle Association.

The final model certification program will be made available to interested state agencies for their consideration. The NADCA certification committee will work with state agencies when requested.

The other members of the NADCA Certification Committee are: Lynn Braband (NWCO with "Critter Control®"), Dr. Donald F. Caccamise (Rutgers University), Dr. Mike Conover (Utah State University), James J. Kruse (ADC Equipment Supplier), Scott MacWilliams (Missouri State DNR) and James E. Forbes will serve as liaison to the NADCA Board of Directors.

If you have comments or suggestions regarding certification, please contact Larry Brown, 3496 Rosendale Road, Niskayuna, New York 12309, telephone (518) 785-1036.

Send Your Articles to The PROBE

THE PROBE is soliciting new articles for publication. If you have an idea, want to suggest a topic, or want to volunteer to write an article, we want to hear from you! Send your comments or articles to: Robert H. Schmidt, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Utah State University, Logan UT 84322-5210, telephone 801-797-2536, Fax 801-797-1871, or e-mail to rschmidt@cc.usu.edu.

Trapping Weasels

James Forbes, NADCA President

Years ago, when I worked in wildlife research, I had a friend and neighbor who was a fox trapper on a turkey farm for the Minnesota ADC Program. Each day I would ask him, "How are you today, Bob?" He would always answer, "Fine as a frog hair."

Today, if you would ask me how are things going in NADCA, I would answer, "Fine as a frog hair." Let me tell you about some of those fine froggie things. Membership is up. According to Wes Jones, we had 471 members on January 27th. If you have friends who are not members, why not ask them to join?

NADCA now has a number of committees working hard to provide service to its members. By now, you have received your "Survey of Techniques Among Membership" from Dallas Virchow. Please fill it out and send it in as soon as possible. This will become NADCA's database for all of us to share information. If you have an ADC problem you can't solve or need information on an unfamiliar technique, Dallas will be able to provide you with the name and address of someone you can write or call to get firsthand information.

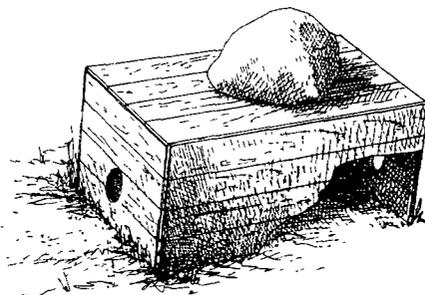
Chris Engels reports that things are moving in the NADCA Employment Committee. If you are looking for an ADC job or better position as a wildlife biologist technician, trapper or volunteer, this committee can help you. Contact Chris at his address in the 1995 NADCA Directory.

Scot Craven's Inservice Training Committee is gearing up. This committee will be providing some of the speakers for the Wildlife Damage Management Instructional Conference at Itasca, Illinois in February.

Tom Tomsa, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is developing ideas to raise additional money, as well as suggestions to the Board of Directors on how NADCA should spend its money. If you have any suggestions, write or call Tom. His address is in the new 1995 Directory.

Finally, we have a new Certification Committee who have been given a job of preparing a NWCO Certification Program. See special article elsewhere in this issue.

Well, it looks like we have checked the old weasel trapline for another month. One last thought. If anyone asks you how things are going in NADCA, just tell 'em, "Fine as a frog hair." Then hand them a membership application.



Weasle Trap

Considerations Before Trapping

Feral Cats

From time to time, homeowners ask problem animal controllers to control some feral/stray cats that are roaming around their property. There is no doubt that stray cats pose a threat to the environment. Cats, whether stray or not, will literally ravage the wildlife.

Since most communities don't require cats to be leashed, owners open doors for their felines with little thought about what the cat will be doing. Besides making other cats, these felines kill everything they can get their little paws on. Mice, voles, song birds and more are all fair game for these creatures. This hunting activity makes cats a major threat in transmitting rabies. In Connecticut alone, housecats are the third largest carrier of the disease. Granted it is a distant third, but the potential for human exposure is greatly heightened. In my own home town of Springfield, Massachusetts, we have already had two cats test positive for rabies. Occasionally, the threat is very real.

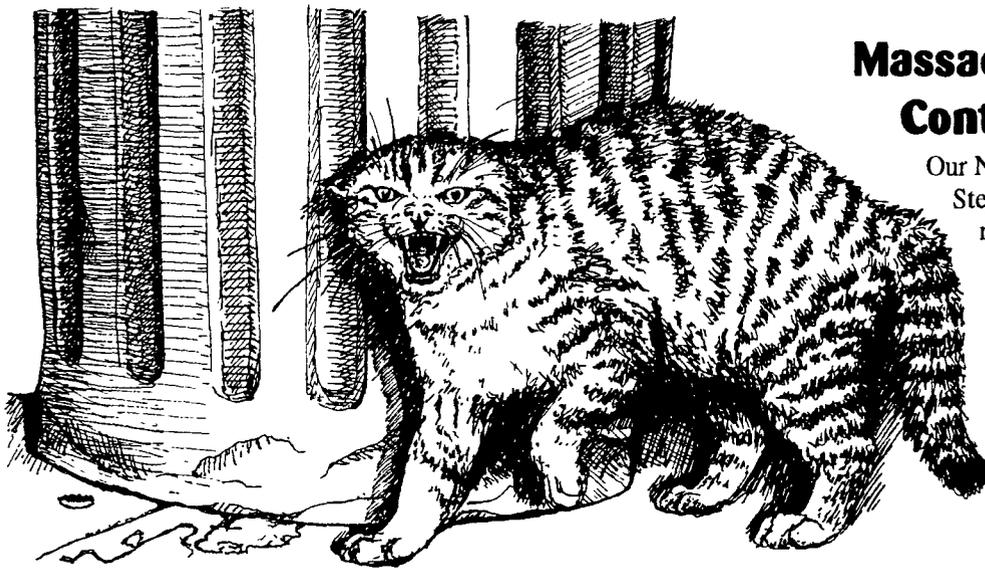
Finally, free-roaming cats can congregate in stairwells and leave an obnoxious smell. With these concerns in mind, it can be pretty tempting to enter the potentially profitable area of cat control, especially if the individual has been a good client.

However, despite the benefits that would arise from controlling free-roaming cats, I would strongly caution any problem animal controller to consider a number of issues before running headlong into controlling cats. First, understand that cats are considered personal property. As such, capturing a cat and destroying it amounts to destroying someone's personal property. Destroy the wrong cat and you will be slapped with a lawsuit. I know of no foolproof way to

distinguish a feral cat from a free-roaming owned cat. The only way you know the difference is by trusting your client. And if your client has something against a neighbor's feline, then his assurances that the trapped cat is a stray are at best questionable. Second, state governments usually don't license problem animal controllers to trap cats, so controlling them can open you up to other kinds of lawsuits from the Humane Society who has jurisdiction over pets. Finally, even if it is legal for you to control cats, be extremely vigilant about the public eye. If people are sensitive about the plight of animals, they are paternal about the future of pets. Just think about the Sheba cat food commercial to see how much people cherish their pets.

In any event, I believe that problem animal controllers, state officials, biologists and other public health officials should consider the following suggestions to handle cat problems. First and foremost, all cats should be vaccinated for rabies. States have been pretty slow to implement this policy, but the Mid-Atlantic rabies epidemic has made it a priority. Together with that, all cats should be required to be leashed as dogs are now. This law would allow local animal control officers to pick up cats that are wandering around. Last, but certainly not the final suggestion, educate people about cats and the dangers they pose under present circumstances.

Stephen Vantassel
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Springfield, MA 01128
E-mail ADCTRAPPER@aol.com



Massachusetts Animal Controllers Association

Our Nuisance Wildlife correspondent
Stephane Vantassel would like all NADCA
members to be aware of the Massachu-
setts Association of Problem Animal
Controllers (MAPAC). Membership
in this state association costs \$20 per
year and provides 6 newsletters. For
more information or to join, contact
Stephen Vantassel, 332A Cooley
Street, Box 102, Springfield, MA
01128.

New Bird Alarm Shows Promise

A new electronic bird alarm, the Bird Gard ® Super ABC Electronic Bird Repeller, has shown promise in initial trials recently conducted in New York and New Jersey.

Developed and marketed by Jim Burton of Westwood, NJ, the device contains actual bird distress calls recorded on microchips, which it plays back over loudspeakers. The device is powered either by 110v ac or by a 19-volt storage battery with an optional solar panel recharging system. It has a variable volume control, and a light sensor which offers daylight, night or 24-hour options. Coverage of 10 acres is claimed.

The standard unit contains distress calls claimed to be effective against robins, starlings, and finches. Custom options which are available provide additional calls said to be effective for the following species groups: Option 1 - red-winged blackbirds & yellow-headed blackbirds; Option 2 - house sparrows; Option 3 - crows & grackles; Option 4 - ring-billed gulls and herring gulls; Option 5 - great blue herons.

Pilot trials by viticulturalists with Cornell University and with Rutgers University during fall 1994 indicated some degree of efficacy. A similar device which broadcasts the recorded sounds of barking dogs is being promoted for repelling deer from up to 12-acre blocks. More extensive field tests of both devices are anticipated during the 1995 growing season.

For more information on these devices, contact Weitech/JWR Marketing, 101 Hurlbut Street, Westwood, NJ 07675, or phone Jim Burton at (201) 666-8334.



Humane Society Offers Training

NADCA member Guy Hodge (Humane Society of the U.S.) announces several training offerings during 1995. A seminar "Humane Solutions to Problems with Urban Wildlife" is to be offered April 20-21 in Lincoln, Nebraska, and May 5 in Naperville, Illinois. The Lincoln seminar is a two-day program including field demonstrations and hands-on training.

HSUS also will offer a 16-hour introductory course on Wildlife Capture and Handling, to be taught June 16-17 at their new National Wildlife Rehabilitation Training Center in West Barnstable, Massachusetts. Instructors for this session will be Bill Brothers (Animal Care & Equipment Services), Mike Coffey (National Park Service), John Hadidian (U.S. Biological Survey), and Mark Pokras, DVM, associate professor at Tufts University Wildlife Clinic.

At the same location, HSUS will offer an 8-hour course on Euthanasia of Wildlife in August, with Dr. Pokras as principal instructor.

For more information on these opportunities, contact National Wildlife Rehabilitation Training Center, Office of Training Initiatives, HSUS, 2100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Revised "Prevention and Control" Handbook Now Available

According to Regional Director Scott Hyngstrom, the long-awaited revision of the publication Prevention and Control of wildlife Damage is now printed and distribution has begun. The new version is a revision of the previous 1983 version, and is now nationwide in scope. It is published by the Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service with support from USDA-APHIS-ADC and the Great Plains Agricultural Council. The book is now contained within two 3-ring binders, and it is also available on CD-ROM. The revision is edited by Scott Hyngstrom, Robert Timm, and Gary Larson.

For information on price and to order this publication, contact Hyngstrom at (402) 472-2188.

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Scott Hynstrom Forestry, Fisheries & Wildlife 202 Nat. Resources Hall University of Nebraska Lincoln, NE 68583-0819

Membership Application

NATIONAL ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Mail to: Wes Jones, Treasurer, Route 1 Box 37, Shell Lake, WI 54871, Phone: (715) 468-2038

Name: _____ Phone: (____) _____ - _____ Home

Address: _____ Phone: (____) _____ - _____ Office

Additional Address Info: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP _____

Dues: \$ _____ Donation: \$ _____ Total: \$ _____ Date: _____

Membership Class: Student \$10.00 Active \$20.00 Sponsor \$40.00 Patron \$100 (Circle one)

Check or Money Order payable to NADCA

Select one type of occupation or principal interest:

- [] Agriculture [] Pest Control Operator
[] USDA - APHIS - ADC or SAT [] Retired
[] USDA - Extension Service [] ADC Equipment/Supplies
[] Federal - not APHIS or Extension [] State Agency
[] Foreign [] Trapper
[] Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator [] University
[] Other (describe) _____

