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May 1998

The Probe, Issue 188 – May 1998

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"The Probe, Issue 188 – May 1998" (1998). *The Probe: Newsletter of the National Animal Damage Control Association*. 34.
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Woodchuck Control, Then and Now

Clarence E. Faulkner, NADCA Regional Director,
Region 0 (Agency Liaison/Foreign)

During the summers in the 1950s, research personnel from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver Wildlife Research Center would visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regions and assign research field projects. They needed Service Animal Damage Control personnel to apply, out in the field, control techniques that were developed in the laboratory.

In the summer of 1953, I was assigned to field-test a modified gas cartridge to control woodchucks. Twenty-five woodchuck burrow systems were to be gassed with the cartridge, and after two hours each burrow system was to be completely excavated and diagramed. The location of the woodchuck in the burrow system, if found dead, was to be located on the diagram. If found alive, it was so recorded. Farmers were contacted and their permission obtained to conduct the woodchuck project on their lands. Permission was received from all farmers contacted, providing that the excavated woodchuck burrow systems would be filled in and leveled.

Fields were observed and any woodchuck found above ground was chased down a burrow opening. This was done to ensure a woodchuck would be present in the burrow system before gassing. An ignited gas cartridge was placed at the bottom of the opening where the woodchuck entered and covered with sod. This was done to prevent the gas from the cartridge from escaping and to cause the cartridge to smolder. If the evidence of gas from the smoldering cartridge was observed at a nearby burrow opening, that opening was also covered with sod. If a burrow

opening was suspected of being part of the burrow system and no evidence of gas appeared, an ignited gas cartridge was placed at the bottom of the burrow opening and covered with sod.

The 25 excavated woodchuck burrow systems were anywhere from 9 to 73 feet in total length (see Figure 1). They had 1 to 4 openings. The burrow systems were 2.5 to 3 feet deep and were level below ground. The diameter of the runways in the burrow systems averaged 6 to 8 inches.

The woodchuck control project was completed during the same summer. Data from the diagrams of the burrow systems provided research personnel the information as to the amount of gas necessary to control the woodchuck in the burrow system. It was found that the modified gas cartridge was no more effective than the one already made and distributed by the Supply Depot, Pocatello, Idaho.

Since my retirement, I have moved to a rural area and into excellent woodchuck habitat. Consequently my large garden has become part of the food source for the woodchucks. Using the experience gained in the woodchuck control project in 1953, I have relied entirely on the woodchuck gas cartridge to achieve control. However, good sod is not available, so I have been using empty heavy-duty plastic bags that contained humus or hardwood mulch. The empty bags, when crinkled up, make an excellent plug for inserting into the woodchuck burrow opening after the ignited gas cartridge is placed at the bottom of the burrow opening. Soil is placed on top of the crinkled plastic bag to seal off the escaping gas.

One more thing—because of the strong winds in this area, I have had a difficult time igniting the woodchuck cartridge fuses with wooden matches. Thus I have been using the flame from a gas torch used to ignite charcoal barbecues to light the fuses with one hundred-percent success.

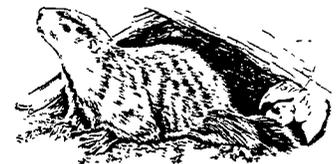
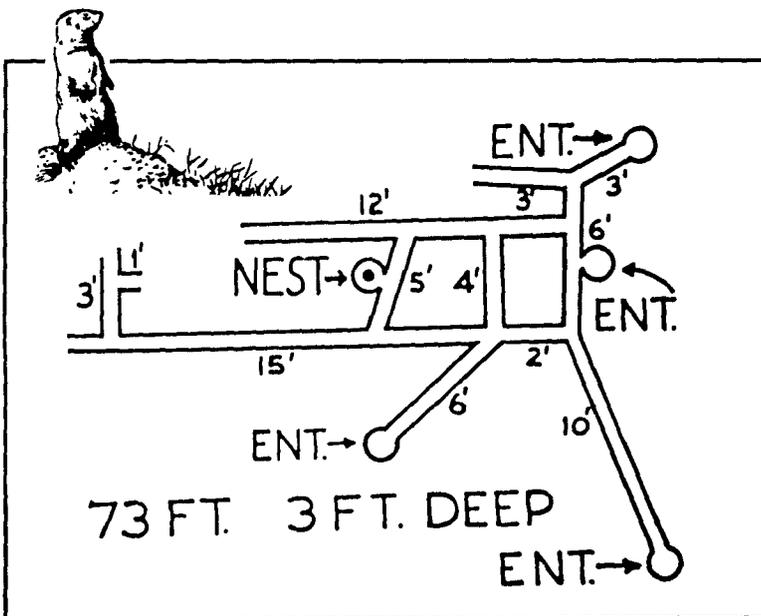


Fig. 1. At left is an illustration of woodchuck burrow systems.

Thoughts...

Robert H. Giles, Jr., President, NADCA

I have spent 30 years trying to build bridges between computer uses and natural resource management — damage management being one part. I've programmed, paid programmers, lectured, and worked with graduate students. There is much computer use now, not much among natural resource agency staff, so I sense that much of my time was wasted. I judge success based on outcomes, not on the process.

I labored under the premise that if computer models for resource issues could be built, then data would become available to fill in the boxes, to become the system input. I also preached that the program or model should be developed first by experienced people, then the data collected based on analyses done about how sensitive the model was to each type of data. Why collect some data at high cost when it contributes little or nothing to changing the final results (such as dollars from wool or bushels of clean soybeans)? I never got a model built first; finding that study groups always wanted to get busy in the field. Another reason for failure (I should have seen it) was that I never got all the needed data — and never would!

Even the simplest functional population model requires at least sex (2 categories), age (3 categories), weights (2), reproductive status (2), average young, and breeding age. Therefore, solid numbers are needed for about 26 things if such a model will produce a solid estimate. (Of course, there are many reasons for modeling not discussed here.) The chances of knowing 26 things about any population, even those few that are intensively studied, are very small. The reason is that the costs are high and they keep coming. The numbers change before they can be summarized and entered into the model.

I'm not complaining. I'm reporting a perceived failure and I want to suggest what I plan to include in my future efforts. Perhaps some will join me. I plan to continue to model, to use the computer as a way to "think through" the enormously com-

plex and complicated wild animal damage problems we have. I plan to continue to write simple programs to help analyze data (for example, the daily catch, not delaying until the end of the month of the end of the project). I'll make more general models (for example, a population estimate, plus and minus 10%; a likely proportion of females, plus and minus 5%; and a likely birth rate, plus and minus 5%). This is not very sophisticated analysis, but it is tedious to do by hand, and very inefficient to do over and over . . . and therefore it won't be done manually, and therefore decisions will not be informed by the results. We're in the business of deciding and getting better at it. The computer can help. After using a rough computer model, I can probably suggest what are minimum data and what data we should get first, given the need and likely cost of doing so.

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CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

May 17-20, 1998: 1st National Extension Natural Resources Conference, Ruttger's Bay Lake Lodge, Deerwood, Minnesota. Aimed at natural resource educators focused on environmental education, fisheries, forest products, forestry, range, recreation, water, and wildlife. For questions on conference registration and arrangements, contact: Tracey Benson (800) 367-5363 or email <tbenson@extension.umn.edu>. For lodging questions, contact Ruttger's Bay Lodge at (800) 450-4545.

June 16-18, 1998: 8th Annual Meeting, Bird Strike Committee USA, Holiday Inn Lakeside / Burke Lakefront Airport, Cleveland, Ohio. Of particular interest to military and civilian personnel responsible for airfield operations, land-use planners, researchers, FAA inspectors, engineers, pilots, and aviation industry representatives. The meeting will emphasize hands-on demonstrations and activities, and will include papers and posters on topics such as wildlife control techniques, new technologies, land-use issues, engineering standards, and habitat management. Registration, \$75. For hotel reservations at room rate of \$89, call (216) 241-5100 and mention BSC-USA. For conference registration, contact Betsy Marshall, USDA-APHIS-WS, Sandusky, OH at (419) 625-0242, fax (419) 625-8465, or email: <nwrscsandusky@lrbcg.com> For further information, see the BSC-USA home page at <www.lrbcg.com/nwrscsandusky/bscusa.html>

Oct. 5-9, 1998: International Conference on Rodent Biology and Management, Beijing, China. Organized by Instit. of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, and CSIRO Div'n. of Wildlife and Ecology, Australia. For additional information and mailings, contact: Zhibin Zhang, Secretary General, Int'l. Conference, 19 Zhongguancun Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100080, P.R. China, or e-mail: <zhangzb@panda.ioz.ac.cn.>

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Your contributions of articles to *The Probe* are welcome and encouraged. The deadline for submitting materials is the 15th of the month prior to publication. Opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of NADCA.

Legislative Update—CT NWCO ASSN Responds to Regulatory Changes

Stephen Vantassel, NWCO Correspondent to *The Probe*

In the fall of 1996, NWCOs across Connecticut came under fire by various animal rights groups. The controversy ignited when NWCO Mike Lipsett of West Haven drowned a raccoon at a public pier. Animal rights activists who witnessed the event reported the incident to the local police. Although no charges were filed, the animal rights activists pushed their complaint, resulting in Mr. Lipsett's arrest on animal cruelty charges.

The resulting media attention emboldened the activists to push for legislation to further regulate NWCOs. This legislation was known as HB 6577, "An Act Concerning the Control of Nuisance Wildlife." Essentially the bill mandated that NWCOs be required to follow the American Veterinary Medical Association's euthanasia guidelines as published in 1993. This meant that euthanasia options such as drowning, injecting acetone, and carbon monoxide gassing (automobile exhaust without filtration and gas temperature over 120 degrees F) were to be prohibited. Support for the bill gathered momentum. The CT NWCO Association leadership tried in vain to convince legislators to oppose the legislation. They argued that the means to solve a client's problem should be decided between the NWCO and the client within reasonable guidelines: i.e., let the professionals decide how to best respond to a client's problem. For the record, the CT NWCO Association was already working to change regulations to raise the professional standards of the industry. They also were working to have clear regulations written about the use of lethal traps, etc. when the 'antis' thrust this legislative issue upon them.

The legislature passed the bill by a landslide. Few politicians wanted to be cited as opposing this "feel good" legislation. Many legislators also considered HB 6577 to be unimportant legislation compared to the issues they usually discuss. It was up to Governor Rowland to either sign or veto the bill. The CT NWCO Association met with Gov. Rowland's aide, and during that meeting they set forth their case as to why this bill should not become law. Unfortunately, Gov. Rowland bowed to the hype and misrepresentation and signed HB 6577 into law.

The animal rights activists crowed about their great victory. They boasted that this was the first piece of legislation specifically targeting NWCOs to be passed by a state legislature and not by ballot referendum. The new law made the following changes:

- *Drowning a caged animal is now illegal.*
- *Educational requirements were changed. No longer would the state trapper education course fulfill the NWCO requirement. Training specifically for NWCOs is now the law. This training would include the following:*

site evaluation; approved lethal resolution for common nuisance wildlife problems; techniques to prevent future damage; and humane capture, handling, and euthanasia of nuisance wildlife.

- *NWCOs can only kill an animal with a method in accordance with AVMA guidelines.*
(As a side note, conibears are still legal.)
- *The state can authorize the use of illegal traps when health and safety are threatened. A NWCO cannot advertise that his/her work is humane unless he/she follows the AVMA guidelines.*
- *Each NWCO must provide the client with a written statement on permitted lethal control options (presently the state is compiling such a statement for NWCOs to hand out).*
- *NWCOs are now required to report how an animal was killed and how it was captured.*
- *Clients' names are now confidential and not subject to the Freedom of Information Act. Client information will only be released if an investigation is underway.*

Since the law made such substantial changes in the present system, the law required all NWCOs, existing and new licensees, to undergo a training class as a prerequisite to recertification for a 1998 license. No one would be allowed to obtain a renewal license under a grandfather clause. The CT NWCO Association recognized an opportunity and offered to perform the training. The state accepted the offer and set up an outline that the seminar needed to follow. With only a few weeks to organize the seminar, the leadership dug in and set up an 8-hour class on December 13, 1997. A great deal of work had to be done. Notifications had to be printed and mailed. Accommodations had to be obtained. Speakers needed to be retained. The task was enormous, but the leadership came through.

The state required that the seminar cover the following topics: 1) The impact of the new law; 2) Euthanasia guidelines; 3) Site evaluation; 4) Discussion of common nuisance animals, and methods to control damage including required discussion of lethal methods, in addition to non-lethal and future prevention; 5) Live trap selection; and 6) Zoonotic diseases.

Time constraints forced the seminar to a lecture format, given that 156 people attended. The amount of material that needed to be covered also limited the speakers' time to under one hour each. However, for the most part, the information that needed to be said was said. The CT NWCO Association was blessed with a variety of well-qualified speakers. Chris Vann of the Dept. of Environmental Protection discussed the impact of the new law on existing regulations. Dr. Vancornigan, a veteri-

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Booklet Review

by Stephen Vantassel, NWCO Correspondent

Booklet Review: "Missouri Coyotes—A Guide to Management, Nuisance Prevention, and Damage Control" By Ron McNeely, Missouri Conservation Commission, 1997. 32 pp. (\$1.00)

This is the third publication produced by the Missouri Department of Conservation that I have reviewed. As can be expected, this booklet lives up to the high standards set by its sister publications. Ron McNeely, a Missouri state biologist, has done a fine job in presenting information that is technically responsible and yet still understandable to the general public.

The booklet begins by discussing the life history of the coyote. Pertinent facts about coyotes such as home range, weight, feeding habits and reproduction are all covered in ample detail. Care is taken to help incur a positive view of coyotes in the reader's mind. McNeely allays a possible concern of sportsmen, noting that coyotes have little impact on game species. The belief that a coyote bounty would solve problems was also debunked by a few brief words in the introduction.

Mr. McNeely proceeds in listing the various ways coyotes become a nuisance. The typical topics such as predation on pets, livestock etc. are all covered. The amount of information on livestock predation should help any rancher react responsibly to the coyote threat. I should note that this booklet blames dogs for a great deal of livestock predation. One sidebar gives clues as to how one can distinguish between dog and coyote attacks. A topic that did seem out of the ordinary was how coyotes can pose a threat to airplanes. The concern seems to center on the chances that a coyote could be struck by a plane and possibly sucked into the engine, thereby creating a danger similar to a bird strike. I only wished that Mr. McNeely had provided some evidence of this concern.

This booklet does not teach a philosophy of killing coyotes any way you can. Nor does it recommend a "kill them all and let God sort them out" philosophy.

Damage prevention information centers on farmers and ranchers. Non-lethal methods are listed briefly. This brevity is partly due to the fact that many non-lethal methods simply don't work in the long term. However, two non-lethal control measures are discussed in some detail. The first is the use of guard animals. The author touches on the major facts in using guard animals, and he then encourage the reader to obtain a booklet on this topic. Fencing is the second non-lethal method mentioned. Diagrams are presented to show the landowner how to properly build a coyote-proof fence. The booklet educates the reader on electrical and non-electrical fences.

The majority of the book concentrates on lethal control. Given that lethal control provides the most effective resolution to coyote damage, this much attention to lethal control is quite appropriate. A variety of techniques are briefly discussed, including den digging. Don't get the wrong idea. This booklet does not teach a philosophy of killing coyotes any way you can. Nor does it recommend a "kill them all and let God sort them out" philosophy. Rather, it provides information on various methods that are effective and informs the reader which ones are legal and which ones require a special permit. Of course, all the instruction is based on Missouri game laws.

McNeely goes to great lengths teaching the reader how to trap coyotes using footholds and snares. I found the instruction to be excellent. All the issues ranging from trap choice, preparation, sets, and scents are all covered. The illustrator, Mark Raithel, really shows his drawing ability with some excellent line drawings on trap sets. One wonders whether Mr. Raithel sells proofs of his artwork.

Three final items bear mentioning about this booklet. The first is a wonderful diagram of a coyote's teeth. Dotted lines are placed along the incisors and canines to show how old the coyote would be if the teeth wore down that far. Unfortunately, the diagram didn't say if it was to scale, but I think it is. The second item is the instruction on making coyote lures. Three recipes are provided for the stout of heart and the weak of nose. Last but not least is a wonderful diagram on the differences between coyote and dog tracks. Again, I just wish the booklet had noted if the tracks were to scale.

As you should be able to tell, I have high praise for this booklet. I give it an "A" grade. It didn't get an A+ grade because it neglected costs and didn't give enough detail on hunting. Don't let these concerns cause you to look elsewhere. This booklet is worth 10 times its present price of only \$1.00. It is free for Missouri residents. To obtain a copy, send your request to Missouri Dept. of Conservation, 2901 West Truman Blvd. Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180. Their telephone is (573) 751-4115.

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CT NWCO ASSN Responds to Regulatory Changes

nary pathologist, discussed in great detail the implications and meaning of the 1993 AVMA study. He pointed out that the AVMA study is not, nor was it ever meant to be, the final word on euthanasia. He clearly cited from p. 233-234 of the study that some of these euthanasia techniques are not effective with wild animals. Dr. Vancornigan's analysis of specific euthanasia techniques was appreciated. He also expressed hope that laws could be modified to permit NWCOs access to euthanasia drugs.

Dr. Richard French gave a valuable, but unfortunately shortened, lecture on zoonotic diseases. I was pleased about the cautions he gave to the audience. I believe that too many NWCOs are not realizing the various and numerous biological hazards in this business. Pete Aubrey, the Association's vice president, took us through a slide presentation on site evaluation. Care was taken to emphasize the common ways that animals enter buildings. Association Secretary Paul Magnotta led a lively discussion on the various type of so-called 'live traps' (readers should be reminded of my long-standing opposition to the use of the term 'live trap' when talking about a box or cage trap). One tool of particular interest was a box trap that notifies the NWCO by phone when it fires. Eric Shaffer, the Association's treasurer, gave a fine lecture on bat removal. Mark Jones, a NWCO member, gave a brief lecture on skunk biology. Richard Daniotti, CT NWCO President, showed how to evaluate sites with raccoon damage. Some of the situations in which he was involved were amazing.

The last two speakers were animal damage controllers from other states. Kyle McDowell showed us how he excludes gray squirrels and other animals from structures. A videotape of a gray squirrel climbing out of one of his one-way doors was a rather interesting sight. Mike Page of New Hampshire concluded the day with information on identifying flying and red squirrel damage, and the means to control them. As with other speakers, they had more to say if time would only have permitted.

Overall, the seminar was a huge success. Despite the fact that much of the information was already known to the attendees, they all still seemed to enjoy it. Each attendee received a three-ring notebook filled with valuable information related to the various topics. Rich Daniotti said that he hoped future seminars could be more hands-on. He lamented that with 156 attendees, it was just impossible to let people come up and handle equipment or ask more questions. The seminar was videotaped. Perhaps the Association will offer it for public consumption in the future.

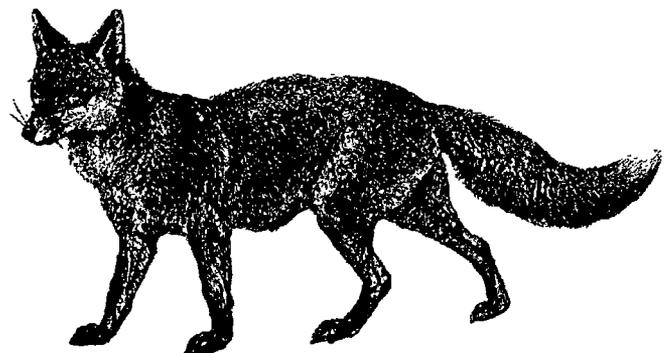
One could conclude that this legislation is the first nail in the NWCO coffin. As more regulation emerges, it will become harder and harder to solve animal damage complaints. However, I would suggest that there is another way to look at the increasing regulation. Let me list a few facts that may help give you hope for the future. These have certainly given me hope.

First, the CT NWCO Association learned a great deal about the movers and shakers of politics. While the Association would have eventually met with legislators, the impending legislation certainly speeded up the process. Meeting politicians helps NWCOs gain credibility. This credibility will be needed in the battles ahead. One reason why sport trappers lose so many legislative fights stems from their failure to build relationships with politicians.

Second, the CT NWCO Association established itself as the training vehicle for the NWCOs in the state of Connecticut. This is no small achievement, given that the 'antis' could have been the training instrument. By being the organization that provides training, CT NWCOs will create even more credibility that can be drawn upon in future battles. One advantage has been the induction of around 20 new members into the Association. These people joined the day of the seminar. Would they have joined if they only saw a letter invitation? I doubt it. Third, the CT NWCO Association developed new contacts. Government officials, professors, veterinarians, even animal rights activists (yes, a couple did attend) now know not just about the CT NWCO Association, but they have faces to add to that image.

In conclusion, if you are looking for a role model on how state associations should be run, then let me suggest the CT NWCO Association. There is nothing special about these people. They are just like you and me. The difference with their association is their willingness to sacrifice their time, money, and energy to move this industry forward. They do it because they know when the industry becomes more professional, that will afford the greatest job security in the world. One final note: if you are in the Connecticut area in the future when they are offering a training seminar, consider attending. I think you will be glad you did.

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ADC on the NET: Dogs Useful in Canada Goose Control

[Editor's Note: The following recent messages were taken from the electronic bulletin board WDAMAGE. They provide some practical suggestions for using dogs to manage problems with resident Canada geese.]

I believe it was at our 1996 spring meeting of the New York State Urban Wildlife Management Association I attended an excellent seminar on Canadian goose management. I would like to take the time here to thank the instructor Paul D. Curtis, Extension Wildlife Specialist at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Several management methods were presented including the use of dogs. This is one method that the geese don't learn to tolerate. They put on an impressive demonstration of the dogs use at a local golf course. The dogs they were using were a type of Australian herding dog. This dog would herd the geese into the human handler causing the geese to fly. Over the last two years I have been using two Labrador retrievers for this task. I picked the lab for several reasons:

1. I already use them in my business to locate live and dead critters in buildings.
2. The initial cost of the dog and highly specialized training.
3. The lab takes to the water naturally.
4. The lab lives to chase birds; and
5. The lab in a golf course-hotel type situation is instantly recognized as a friendly dog.

I can put either of my labs with any golf course greens keeper. They will ride in a golf cart while they perform their maintenance work and instantly respond to any incoming geese. I have also found that if I work the dogs several times a week during May just before the geese nest, they will not nest there. This has reduced the resident population from 250 to 25 during their flightless months.

I hope this information has been of some help. If you need any further information please contact me.

Chris Johansen
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West Shokan, N.Y. 12494

In response to the question: "Where can labs be purchased that are trained to find live and dead animals in buildings? What do they cost?"

I don't know where you could purchase an already trained lab. I started both of mine as puppies. The first one (now 11)

Continued in next column

was trained by me as a pup to retrieve and find birds initially (all you need is some feathers and a canvas boat bumper). Then as he progressed, I would show him other animals as I caught them, and repeat the name of the animal to him so he would associate the (one syllable) word with that animal and turn on that scent switch in his brain to sniff for it. Dead animals are easy. Just take a dead animal and hide it, tell the dog to 'find squirrel,' or 'find skunk,' or whatever. Praise and rewards (not necessarily treats) work, but keep in mind the dog wants to please the boss, so the boss needs a little patience and lots of time to teach the dog. One of mine is in the truck with me all the time. The new pup (now 3) was much easier to train because he would see what the older dog was doing, and this made it a lot easier for him. Last year, at 2 years old, he retrieved 2 baby raccoons from a crawl space that I couldn't fit into. By the way, one of their favorite things to sniff out is snakes! Poisonous varieties are not real common here in New England, usually it's a garter snake hiding in a basement.. A good magazine to subscribe to for these dogs is *Gun Dog* magazine. I'm sure there are others... Get a pup from a reputable breeder, teach him the basic obedience (sit, down, stay, fetch) and go from there. It takes a couple of years to fine tune him the way you want him, but he is an employee that is always ready to go to work and will be more loyal than any human employee ever could be. On a pup, you could spend from \$200 to ...as much as ?? Check out the parents for disposition and temperament. You want a friendly, mellow dog that is going to do the job, but not menace or be threatening to anyone. That's why a Labrador retriever is a good bet. Feel free to contact me personally if you have further questions.

Joseph P. Renna
<nuisancewildlife@prodigy.net>

Dog use in discouraging Canada geese on golf courses is something that is apparently spreading quickly here in Nevada. I know of dogs being used at golf courses in both Las Vegas and Reno, NV. The type of dog being used at these courses consistently are border collies. Golf course personnel are handling the dogs themselves to conduct goose discouragement activities on the courses. Course managers have spent approximately within a range of \$2,000 - \$3,000 to purchase the dogs, apparently from dog breeders in Colorado and as far away as Pennsylvania. I was told the dogs are initially trained in sheepherding and convert very easily to their task involving the geese.

The results of using the dogs has reportedly been very good. Last year in Reno, golf course managers of a relatively

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ADC in the News

Outdoor Channel, WLFA Team Up

The Outdoor Channel and the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America (WLFA) have announced the formation of a unique partnership designed to advance the rights of American sportsmen and women to hunt, fish and trap. The Outdoor Channel, which now reaches over 8 million homes via cable and satellite, will be promoting membership in the WLFA and will be co-producing a weekly program with the WLFA that covers issues affecting traditional sportsmen. This 24-hour national tv channel is devoted almost entirely to traditional outdoor activities of hunting, fishing, and shooting sports.

"We are going to support the WLFA because it's the right thing to do," said Outdoor Channel Executive President Jake Hartwick. "American sportsmen need to know the issues facing them and what to do to fight back. No other organization in America does a better job of tracking the issues and fighting for hunters' and anglers' rights than the Wildlife Legislative Fund."

Among the programs slated to be implemented are a series of membership ads for WLFA and a 30-minute weekly program, "In the Crosshairs," which provides detailed reports on key sportsmen's issues. It will also include a series of brief, 60-second news spots to be aired in the course of the day on numerous sportsmen's issues.

Further information on both organizations is available on their web sites, which are: <http://www.outdoorchannel.com>, and <http://www.wlfa.org>.



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ADC on the NET

A new large golf course reported effectively reducing a population of approximately 650 - 700 Canada geese to approximately 80 geese using a border collie. Originally, one could hardly take two steps anywhere on the course without stepping into goose droppings. The results that I witness at this course were like night and day. The dog was purchased and within two weeks was thoroughly re-oriented to the task involving moving the geese. The circumstance involving the use of the dog was the same as you described; dog use was concentrated before the nesting period and the population of geese was effectively reduced.

M. Chandler
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Thoughts...

Perhaps I was brought up in the wrong era, the era of well-funded science and great confidence in science. That has changed and so the future seems more clear than in the recent muddled period. The elements of the new strategy (at least for me) are:

1. Model
2. Use available data and past studies
3. Respect expert observations
4. Use best estimates plus or minus a reasonable amount
5. Use data on areas, temperature, precipitation, etc. (the so-called abiotic factors) to refine general principles (e.g., how animal weight varies with latitude), especially with the help of geographic information systems
6. Narrow areas of study so that data collection is manageable
7. Confine data collection to the minimum indicated by models, then expand in increments only as it seems necessary
8. Concentrate on system performance measures that can be readily valued in the market place, then expand to include other outputs or factors only to the extent that they cover the risks or limits of uncertainty about the monetary estimates.



The Editor thanks the following contributors to this issue: Richard Dolbeer, Bob Giles, Jr., and Stephen Vantassel. Send your contributions to The PROBE, 4070 University Road, Hopland, CA 95449.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> USDA - APHIS - ADC or SAT | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| <input type="checkbox"/> USDA - Extension Service | <input type="checkbox"/> ADC Equipment/Supplies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal - not APHIS or Extension | <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign | <input type="checkbox"/> Trapper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator | <input type="checkbox"/> University |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) _____ | |