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Damage Control Association

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June 1991

## The Probe, Issue 111 - June 1991

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# Animal Damage Control: Are We Prepared for the Next Century?<sup>1</sup>

*Bobby R. Acord, Deputy Administrator, USDA-APHIS-ADC*

During the past several months, I have spoken to many of our people in ADC to challenge them to think about the future of our program. I have also spoken to many of our cooperators such as livestock organizations and resource management agencies about the same thing. This has been done in an effort to broaden our thinking about animal damage control as a service or profession and as a program delivering that professional service.

We are controlled by our paradigms which might be described as the lens of our mind's eye. It might also be called the sum total of our experiences that govern how we see things or interpret what our eyes see. Over the years, a paradigm has been created about ADC which to the "non-user" or observer of our program has been extremely negative. This in turn has resulted in another paradigm by the service beneficiaries and professionals within the program which has become competitive with the other. Over the years, this has produced highly independent thinking and action by each group operating within the constraints of their own paradigm.

In ADC, this independence has produced a mind set so strong that it has become life-threatening to our program and the profession. We have to realistically confess that in maintaining this independence we have been narrow-minded, even close-minded to new ideas. Our thinking had become so homogenous that new ideas or thoughts which did not meet our "tradition test" or were outside our paradigm were viewed with suspicion, and those who harbored such thoughts were ostracized by their peers. Our thinking was so inbred and our defense mechanism so strong that opportunities for change could not even be seen, much less acted upon. We became so independent and caught up in our paradigm that anyone who criticized the program or its actions was viewed with the same suspicion; we made no distinction between constructive professional or scientific critique and the views of animal welfarists or animal rightists. We are so programmed to act within the ADC paradigm that it began to act as a rope around our necks; the more we struggled, the tighter it got—to the point we almost hung ourselves.

At the same time, those who are observers of the program, or the self-appointed public police of wildlife management, continued to narrow the focus of their paradigm. They view the work involved in

animal damage control as unnecessary and detrimental to the wildlife profession. Practitioners in animal damage control were disenfranchised from the wildlife management profession. In order to focus more sharply on the program actions and draw attention to "perceived abuses," the lethal methods used by ADC received disproportionate attention. The program was given no credit for its efforts to develop or use non-lethal control, and the stigma of an "environmental hazard" was pinned on all ADC work. So strong was this view that wildlife damage control was itself nearing extinction as a specialization within the wildlife management profession. This highly independent way of thinking became so perverse that no thought was given to the impact on the wildlife resource, its habitat, or those who own or manage the habitat.

As we look at the challenges or opportunities that confront us in preparation for the next century, it is obvious that we must reach a more interdependent level of thinking. As Stephen Covey writes in his recent book, *Seven Habits of Highly Effective People*, we need to make a "paradigm shift". Not only do we need a new paradigm, we must guard against simply developing modifications of the old ones which will continue to limit our thinking. Consider if you will the background of those who currently set policies for wildlife management. We are several generations away from a society with firsthand knowledge or practice in "animal use." Parents, grandparents, teachers, and students view nature and wildlife from afar. It is no longer a part of their day-to-day life. Employees of the Federal and State Governments who are in charge of wildlife policies do not necessarily have a tradition of consumptive use of wildlife. Members of Congress who set the laws relative to wildlife and ecology are increasingly from urban backgrounds and lack the traditional orientation toward consumptive use of wildlife. We will have to find a way to work interdependently with people at this level of experience. We can no longer afford the kind of thinking that always presumes a win/lose scenario.

So, if we are in charge of animal damage control for the next century, we must create a new vision around what we will be facing in that century. Probably first and foremost in our vision is to realize that we are starting from such a negative position that simply redoubling our efforts is too little too late. We need quantum leaps!! In creating our vision of the

<sup>1</sup>Presented at the Tenth Great Plains Wildlife Damage Control Workshop, Lincoln, Nebraska, April 16, 1991

## ADC: Are We Prepared for the Next Century?

next century, we must forge a new paradigm that has a win/win orientation, that gives us the energy to rise above our past and one that is tradition based—not tradition bound!!

As we shift our level of thinking from the constraint of what next month or next year will bring, to what the next decade or century will be like, there are some things I believe we can expect.

The need for managing wildlife damage will be at its greatest level in decades. Our efforts toward conservation will have achieved population levels no one dreamed of. The contribution of private trappers toward wildlife damage control will be curtailed because of severe restrictions on trapping and lack of use of fur. We are already seeing the results of this with declining waterfowl populations. Predator populations have risen because of lack of take by fur trappers. Predators are now the number one limiting factor to increasing waterfowl populations.

Habitat recovery will not have kept pace with population levels thereby producing greater and more frequent conflict with human interest. Public tolerance for wildlife problems will diminish, creating more pressure for damage management.

Traditional chemical and/or lethal controls will be publicly unacceptable. Traditional steel leghold traps will likely be limited to wildlife damage control or disease management. Alternative methods of control will be required and must involve reproductive inhibitors, genetically engineered organisms, electronics, and other types of Star Wars technology. The concerns for our environment will be so great and the control methods so complicated that only college-trained biologists who can be held publicly accountable will be allowed to conduct control operations.

Organizations will be more accountable to the public for the issues they raise and their methods for raising funds. We need only look at PTL and other recent fraudulent activity in religious organizations to realize what can happen. Data on population dynamics of each species will be required as a prerequisite for any control actions. A new sense of "animal use" will evolve due to our intolerance for extremist points of view—whether it's extreme overcontrol or no control at all. The education efforts of resource users will slow the current trend against animal use.

A higher degree of professionalism will be required of all practitioners, and the emphasis will shift to wildlife damage management rather than animal control. A more holistic approach to damage management will be required. Wildlife damage man-

agement will once again be a mainstream part of the wildlife management profession. Wildlife damage will shift from an agriculture focus to a broader spectrum that includes public health and safety concerns, protection of property and natural resources, and achieving recovery for endangered species.

The cost of managing damage will at least quadruple. Because of society's high regard for wildlife, the public is not likely to object.

If the foregoing ideas are the framework for our profession in the next century, where should our preparation for change start? Let me share with you some things ADC has already undertaken and some new ideas the profession needs to champion.

First, we must begin with a new paradigm. We can no longer afford the internal win/lose struggle within the profession. We in ADC must open our minds to new thinking and new methods and earn a new level of trust among our peers.

An unparalleled and unprecedented effort must be undertaken in research. Every method we currently use is under attack, and we are frequently unable to supply data to defend them. Alternative methods must become a reality rather than a phrase. An investment must be made in research that spans our own internal efforts and includes land grant universities and major resource managers. The financing must be cost-shared by the Federal and State governments, universities, conservation organizations, and even animal rights and animal welfare organizations. These organizations can no longer be allowed to simply identify the problem. They must be part of the solution—including financing. Lack of research in my view is the single greatest impediment to our future preparedness.

We must create a new professional sensitivity and image for animal damage control specialists and the program itself. This includes professional standards, education requirements, interaction with professional societies and peer groups, and an organizational name that is more reflective of our responsibilities.

Wildlife damage control must reappear as a significant part of the curriculum in wildlife biology and ecology degree programs. Universities must once again become the focal point for wildlife damage science that blunts the current perversion of anti-management. We are contributing to this effort through a curriculum development program at Utah State University. We hope this will be a role model for others to follow.

A major effort must be devoted to collecting data on wildlife. This must go beyond the current efforts directed toward game species. It must include all wildlife species—resident and migratory—and include damage, habitat availability, and trend forecasts. We have made some strides in this direction with fish-eating birds. However, we have only set a trend with no end in sight.

A program to improve the public relations aspect of wildlife damage management must be undertaken. If we do not make significant progress in this area, our job will be made significantly more difficult. This is not just a job for ADC, it is for State Fish and

Continued on page 5, col. 1

*The Probe* is the newsletter of the National Animal Damage Control Association, published 10 times per year.

Editors: Robert H. Schmidt and Robert M. Timm  
Editorial Assistant: Pamela J. Tinnin

Your contributions to *The Probe* are welcome. Please send news clippings, new techniques, publications, and meeting notices to *The Probe*, c/o Hopland Field Station, 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.

# — *Animal Damage Control in the News* —

## **JACKRABBIT POPULATION FLUCTUATES IN CYCLICAL PATTERNS**

Black-tailed jackrabbit population indices for spring 1991 were obtained in Curlew Valley, Utah, in cooperation with Utah State University personnel. Comparison with the spring index from 1990 suggests a doubling of the jackrabbit population in the past year. Jackrabbit populations in this region typically fluctuate in a cyclic pattern, with as much as 20- to 50-fold change between low and peak populations detected in 1970 and 1980. Increased depredations on growing hay and grain crops can be expected this summer as well as increased damage to haystacks next winter. A jackrabbit population decline could be expected to begin this year or next.

## **VISCACHAS — NEW GARDEN PESTS**

An individual contacted the Kerrville, Texas, District Office with a complaint about "Viscachas" eating his garden. During his effort to explain that he wasn't referring to nutria, he produced a leaflet that described the animal. Texas Parks and Wildlife had identified one he had shot as a rodent native to Argentina, similar to a chinchilla in shape. The black and white rodent weighs about 15 pounds and live in colonies of 15 to 30. It is not known how they were introduced to the Hill Country or if they will be a serious problem in the future.

## **48 LAMBS LOST TO COYOTE PREDATION IN MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

A rancher in Marin County, California reported losing 48 lambs to coyote predation over a 2-month period early this year. An ADC specialist snared one female coyote that apparently was a primary cause of the depredation. Since that coyote was removed, the loss of sheep has decreased dramatically.

## **WILDLIFE PAMPHLETS TO DISPLAY APHIS LOGO**

An agreement was reached with the University of Wisconsin and the Cooperative Extension Service (CES) that will allow ADC to purchase, at a reduced price, CES wildlife pamphlets for use in their cooperative nuisance wildlife programs. The agencies also agreed to jointly author additional pamphlets dealing with other nuisance wildlife species and to update existing pamphlets. This will eventually allow use of the APHIS logo on all wildlife pamphlets distributed to the public under this cooperative agreement.

## **RECOVERY EFFORTS FOR OHIO WARBLERS**

Biologists at the Denver Wildlife Research Center Sandusky, Ohio Field Station captured 400 brown-headed cowbirds in early April to be used in the cooperative recovery effort for the endangered Kirtland's warbler in Michigan. These birds will be used as decoys to trap other cowbirds in areas where the warblers nest to reduce the incidence of cowbird nest parasitism. Last year over 7,000 cowbirds were removed from the warbler nesting area.

## **GREAT BLUE HERON WIPES OUT BASS BROOD FISH IN LOUISIANA**

Lake management plans at the 9,000-acre Crosslakes Reservoir near Shreveport, Louisiana, were recently set back a year when seventy-nine of ninety-four largemouth bass fingerlings were eaten by one great blue heron. The bass were being raised at the Shreveport Fish Hatchery. After requesting ADC assistance, John Murrel, hatchery manager, was provided with information on various control measures. He is now trying to locate replacement stock from Florida and Texas.

## **MEASURES SUGGESTED TO PREVENT GOPHER DAMAGE TO UNDERGROUND OPTIC CABLES**

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources requested information from the Denver Wildlife Research Center on gopher damage to buried cables. They were in the process of burying several fiber optic computer access cables around the state, and had heard of potential problems to the cables from gophers. Several techniques were provided to them, as well as research papers. Preventative measures on their part, taken now, will almost certainly save them grief in the future.

## **RAT RODENTICIDES TESTED AT DWRC, HAWAII FIELD STATION**

Laboratory bioassays were initiated at the DWRC Hawaii Field Station to evaluate the efficacy of three anticoagulant rodenticides for controlling rats around sugarcane fields and macadamia nut orchards. The baits being tested are Rozol Paraffin Blocks (chlorophacinone), Eaton's Bait Block (diphacinone), and KFE's Pival Prepared Rat Bait (pival).

*The editors of The Probe thank contributors to this issue: Jeffrey S. Green, Ron Thompson, Pink Madsen, Dallas Virchow, Dwight Leblanc, and Wes Jones. Send your contributions to The Probe, 4070 University Road, Hopland, CA 95449.*

# PREVENTION AND CONTROL TIPS

This month's information is revised from *Prevention and Control of Wildlife Damage (1983)*, published by Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

## OPOSSUMS

### RANGE

Opossums are found in eastern, central, and west coast states. Since 1900, they have expanded their range northward in the eastern United States. They are absent from the Rockies, most western plains states, and parts of the the northern United States.

### HABITAT

Habitats are diverse, ranging from arid to moist, wooded to open fields. Opossums prefer environments near streams or swamps. They take shelter in burrows of other animals, tree cavities, brush piles, and similar cover. They sometimes den in attics and garages where they may make a messy nest.

### DAMAGE

Although opossums may be considered desirable as game animals, certain individuals may be a nuisance near homes where they may get into garbage, bird feeders, or pet food. They may also destroy poultry, game birds, and their nests.

### LEGAL STATUS

Laws protecting opossums vary from state to state. Usually there are open seasons for hunting or trapping. It is advisable to contact local wildlife authorities before removing nuisance animals.

### DAMAGE PREVENTION AND CONTROL METHODS

**Exclusion:** Prevent nuisance animals from entering structures by closing openings to cages and pens housing poultry. Opossums can be prevented from climbing over wire mesh fences by installing tightly stretched electric fence wire near the top of the fence three inches out from the mesh. Fasten garbage can lids with a rubber strap.

**Traps:** Opossums are not wary of traps and may be easily caught with suitable-sized cage or box traps. In urban areas, live trapping with baited cage traps is the best method of control. Cage traps should be covered (top, bottom, and sides) because opossums and skunks often share the same habitat. Using fruit, berries, raw eggs, or peanut butter rather than meat will reduce the chance of catching neighborhood cats. Trap in areas of greatest activities near entry holes. In rural areas, size No. 1 or 1-1/2 padded traps are also effective.



Opossum, *Didephis virginiana*

**Shooting:** A rifle of almost any caliber or a shotgun loaded with #6 shot or larger will effectively kill opossums. Look for opossums with a light after dark. If an opossum has not been alarmed, it will usually pause in the light long enough to allow an easy shot. Once alarmed, opossums do not run rapidly. They usually will climb a nearby tree where they can be located with a light. Chase running animals on foot or with a dog. If you lose track, run to the last place where you saw the animal. Stop, then listen for the sound of claws on bark to locate the tree the animal is climbing.

Sometimes opossums can be approached quietly and taken alive by firmly grasping the end of the tail. If the animal begins to "climb its tail" to reach your hand, lower the animal until it touches the ground. This will distract the opossum and cause it to try to escape by crawling. Opossums can carry rabies and other diseases, so be wary of bites.

*Author: Jeffrey J. Jackson*

Readers are reminded that the legality of shooting and various traps differs among states and counties. Check local regulations before initiating any control measures.

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## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

**July 29-31, 1991: "Wildlife 2001: Populations"**, Oakland, California. For researchers and agency personnel interested in the science, conservation, and management of vertebrate animal populations. For further information, contact: Dale McCullough or Reg Barrett, Dept. of Forestry and Resource Mgmt., 145 Mulford Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

**October 6-9, 1991: 5th Eastern Wildlife Damage Control Conference**, Ithaca, New York. Papers received after May 1 will be considered if space is available in the program. Proposed technical sessions include: Wildlife Problems in Urban/Suburban Landscapes; Wildlife Impacts to Agriculture and Forestry; Human Health and Safety Issues; Managing Wildlife from an Ecosystem Approach; Economic, Social and Political Aspects of Wildlife Damage Management; and New Pest Management Materials and Methods. Contact: Carol Rundle, Cornell Coop. Extension, Dept. of Nat. Resources, Rm. 108 Fernow Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853-3001.

**February 24-28, 1992: Ninth International Bear Conference**, Missoula Montana. For further information, contact L. Jack Lyon, Intermountain Research Station, P.O. Box 8089, Missoula, MT, 69807, phone (406) 329-3485.

**March 2-5, 1992: 15th Vertebrate Pest Conference**, Newport Beach, California. Contact: Dr. Terrell Salmon, Business Manager, c/o DANR-North Region, University of California, Davis, CA 95616-8575, (916) 757-8623; FAX (916) 757-8866.

**March 27-April 1, 1992: 57th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference**, Radisson Plaza Hotel Charlotte and Charlotte Convention Center, Charlotte, North Carolina. Contact: L.L. Williamson, Wildlife Management Institute, 1101 14th Street NW, Suite 725, Washington, D.C. 20005.

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*Continued from page 2*

### ***ADC in the Next Century***

Wildlife agencies, universities, and any other agencies responsible for natural resource management. We have started by developing a public relations plan and placing a public affairs representative in the Western Region.

But, perhaps most important of all, our actions may also be the most simple—becoming proactive in our profession. We are in charge of the future. We hold the professional credentials to define the future issues—to set the standards. Words and phrases like creative, innovative, win/win, compromise, and ethics will be important ingredients of our preparation for the next century.

Are we prepared for the next century? As a profession, as a program—we will be prepared.

As individuals we will have to make that choice—each of us. Tradition is a very important part of our past but it is equally important to our future. Whether we use it as a foundation or a ceiling for our personal and professional growth will determine our preparedness for next century.

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## Registration Updates

### **REREGISTRATION DATA CALL-IN FOR ZINC PHOSPHIDE**

On February 22, EPA issued a reregistration Data Call-In Notice (DCI) for zinc phosphide. The DWRC arranged for a registrant meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, on April 18, 1991. The three registrants of zinc phosphide technical and six end-use product registrants (including USDA/APHIS) met to discuss the DCI. This group, with support from four other registrants who could not be present, formed a data-gathering consortium to maintain the current registrations of zinc phosphide. The "Zinc Phosphide Consortium" requested that DWRC Section Chief Dr. Kathleen Fagerstone, coordinate the effort with Art Smith of Bell Laboratories as Treasurer. Ed Schafer and Craig Ramey will assist Dr. Fagerstone with consortium activities at DWRC. Steve Palmateer of the USDA-APHIS S&T, Technology Support Staff in Hyattsville will provide registration support to the Consortium.

The cost of meeting minimum data requirements to maintain food and non-food uses of zinc phosphide ranges from \$1 to \$3.6 million over the next 4 years. None of the technical registrants can afford to fund all of the data requirements individually. Thus, effective April 8, the consortium agreed on a \$4.00 per pound surcharge on all technical zinc phosphide orders. In addition, the Consortium assessed a fee of \$2,000 for each zinc phosphide registrant who joins the Consortium to provide immediate funds for contracting data. Proceeds from the surcharge will be used by the Zinc Phosphide Consortium to fund the data generation required by the DCI. The surcharge will be maintained until sufficient funds are available to complete the reregistration of technical zinc phosphide. Details of the meeting, Consortium formation, and fees were sent to all known zinc phosphide registrants for information and review.

### **EPA APPROVES QUARTERLY REPORTS FOR STRYCHNINE REGISTRATIONS**

The quarterly progress reports for all APHIS strychnine registrations for the period September 10, 1990 to December, 1990 were determined to be "acceptable" by EPA. EPA encouraged APHIS to suggest the use of 0.5% concentrate for the control of both major genera of pocket gophers following recent efficacy data submissions. Also, the data submission for storage stability has been "accepted" by EPA.



Opossum tracks

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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## EDITORS, THE PROBE:

...two news clippings you may be interested in.

"Government killing of wildlife" under a Tucson headline upsets me. Tucson has become a sort of hotbed of "crank crusaders and bigoted eggheads!" You can quote me!

Abbey *et al* make false claims that should be branded as lies and planned untruths and distortions. They claim that "ADC" was instituted in 1931, which I think is 20± years too late from true date. But they claim "senseless slaughter" of wildlife, and theirs and all other wildlife biologists and historians show that all of the animals concerned have somewhat cycled up and down through the years and all of the concerned animals have either maintained their populations or expanded both in numbers and territory. (The U.S. wolf is the only exception.)

All wildlife students accept that crowding by people has been a far greater hazard to wildlife than any and all management.

Sincerely,

"Pink" Madsen, Florence, Arizona

*From the Editors:* Mr. Madsen referred to an April 24 article in the Casa Grande, Arizona *Tri-Valley Dispatch* titled "Government Killing of Wildlife Scrutinized." According to the article, four people (Clarke Abbey, Marian Baker-Gierlach, Lisa Peacock, and Nancy Zierenberg) have formed an organization called Wildlife Damage Review. Darrel Juve, Arizona director of ADC, said he believes the group wants to put the agency out of business, "but it's a free country, and if that's what they want to do, they're entitled to do it." Abbey, widow of the late novelist and environmental firebrand Edward Abbey, said that Wildlife Damage Review "will serve as a watchdog agency, data center, and rallying point for citizens who oppose wildlife extermination programs."

## EDITORS, THE PROBE:

An excellent resource book for ADC personnel is *Animals and Their Legal Rights* by the Animal Welfare Institute, fourth edition. Some chapter headings include "The Evolution of Anti-Cruelty Laws in the U.S.," "Humane Slaughter Laws," "Laboratory Animal Welfare," "International Animal Protection", and "Humane Education in the Public Schools."

Although the positions are often stated from an animal-rightist perspective, the historical accounts and evolution of laws provides insight into the changing philosophies of our nation toward animals. Information concerning laws was gleaned from state law libraries and the federal record. Various agencies were enlisted to write certain chapters such as USDA-APHIS chapter on the transportation of livestock.

The book probably should not be used as a legal reference of current state or federal law but is useful in comparing the nature of laws concerning animals and their rights in the different states.

Dallas Virchow,

Ext. Asst., University of Nebraska  
Wildlife Damage Control



Adult gray wolf, *Canis lupus*

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## Share Your Ideas in the NADCA Logo Contest

At our meeting in Lincoln, the Executive Committee decided that we need a new logo. What better way to achieve this goal than to have a logo contest for NADCA members? We are sure that many of you have some great ideas for a logo that would be appropriate for such things as letterheads and *The Probe*. We even discussed making available a hat with embroidered logo. Let us have your concept via a sketch. The judges will make a selection based on the suitability of your idea, not on your artistic ability. If the winning submission needs a little refinement, we will get a professional artist to put on the finishing touch.

The rules for this contest are minimal — send your logo care of the Treasurer, Wes Jones, Route 1, Box 37, Shell Lake, Wisconsin, 54871, (715) 468-2038. We will close the contest on July 20. The prize, besides the pride in seeing your idea in use, will be one of the aforementioned hats plus one year's prepaid membership. All submissions will become the property of NADCA.

Wes

# MEMBERSHIP INCENTIVE CONTEST

**Strengthen NADCA and win two ways!**

**THE PRIZE** — A handsome 12-gauge automatic shotgun, Remington Model 11-87 Special Purpose, with ventilated rib and choke tubes. New for 1991 at a Suggested Retail Price of \$605! Shipped to a USA address.

**CURRENT MEMBERS** — The rules are simple — pass this two-sided page on to a person you believe should be a member of NADCA. If they submit a paid membership application using this page, your name will be placed in a group from which one name will be drawn for the prize. Two-page or double-sided photocopies are legal for multiple entries; the more you hand out, the more chances for you to win. The determining factor for members — check the expiration date on the mailing label on the reverse. If it isn't the current month or later, you better get out that checkbook pronto!

**NEW MEMBERS** — You have a chance to win a prize also; in fact, you have two chances if you sign up early! If your membership application is the one drawn for the grand prize above, you will be refunded the amount you paid for membership. Your second chance? New members signing up before the next mailing of this newsletter will then be "Current Members" as above, and will also be competing for the Grand Prize by recruiting additional members.

**CLOSING DATE** — The contest will close on October 8, 1991. The drawing will be at an open meeting at the 5th Eastern Wildlife Damage Control Conference in Ithaca, New York.

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### Membership Application

### NATIONAL ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Mail to: Wes Jones, Treasurer, Route 1 Box 37, Shell Lake, WI 54871

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Dues \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Donation \$: \_\_\_\_\_ Total \$: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(Underline: Student \$7.50, Active \$15, Sponsor \$30, Patron \$100)

Check or Money Order payable to NADCA

Select one type of occupation or principal interest:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                | <input type="checkbox"/> Pest Control Operator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> USDA - APHIS - ADC         | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal - other than APHIS | <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Trapper               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ADC Equipment/Supplies     | <input type="checkbox"/> University            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) _____     |  |