USDA

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Wildlife Services
1568 Whitehall Rd.
Annapolis, MD
21409

410-349-8055
410-349-8258 Fax

DON"T FEED THE WATERFOWL

The following are steps to take in reducing problems caused by nuisance populations of residential waterfowl:

1. Stop feeding of ducks and geese, even if it means drafting an ordinance for a fine in persistent violations.
2. Construct signs explaining the problems caused by feeding the birds.
3. Explain that feeding contributes to artificial population levels above the level the area would normally support. This results in nuisance complaints, fouling the area, damage to turf, decreased water quality, and costly management efforts.
4. Relocation of waterfowl generally provides only temporary relief from the problem. New birds soon arrive on the scene and take over areas from where other birds were removed. Other forms of control must be used after a removal effort to keep the cleared areas from being reinvaded. This would include harassment, construction of fences, landscaping and other habitat modifications.
5. In many cases feeding concentrates birds in areas with limited water supply and limited habitat for birds. This contributes to increased risk of the birds, usually harmful. Birds are subject to increased predation (even by pet cats and dogs), loss from disease, oil spills, severe weather related stress, and botulism outbreaks caused by poor water quality from large concentrations of birds and uneaten food decaying in the water. Young geese fed low protein food (bread, popcorn, etc.) develop deformed wings and they loose their ability to fly throughout life.
6. Eliminate all domestic waterfowl from the area. This includes white Peking ducks, Muscovy ducks, emperor geese, etc. These birds act as live decoys which attract wild birds. The presence of domestic birds encourages feeding for humane reasons, as well as attracting well meaning members of the public to the area with additional handouts. In either event the wild birds soon learn to join in on the handouts, becoming quite bold and very much a nuisance.
7. Very few residential areas allow the keeping of domestic poultry, ducks, or geese in backyards. Therefore, it is difficult to understand the logic of feeding wild birds or domestic waterfowl in residential areas which results in the creation of similar problems with droppings and smell. Wild birds may actually cause more problems by splitting neighborhoods with distinct groups lining up to get rid of problems associated with wild populations that are not involved with domestic populations. Wild birds are protected by state and federal laws, often thought of as endangered and very hard to move due to strong public reaction to sportsman groups, animal protection groups, and other well meaning people.
8. Discontinuation of feeding generally reduces the problem with a few birds remaining to be enjoyed by the public. Rarely does every bird leave the area which is often a concern of supporters of feeding. Birds will not starve if feeding is stopped during warmer months or if feeding is stopped during the winter if birds have not been encouraged to depend on it during the warmer months.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services
1568 Whitehall Rd
Annapolis, MD 21409
Phone: 410-349-8055
Fax: 410-349-8258
1-877-463-6497

USDA

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Wildlife Services
1568 Whitehall Rd.
Annapolis, MD
21409

410-349-8055
410-349-8258 Fax

"EYED" BALLOON SUPPLY LIST

ADDITIONAL BALLOONS MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM ONE OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Reed-Joseph International Company
P.O. Box 894
Greenville, MS 38701
Phone: 1-800-647-5554
www.reedjoseph.com

Also have Mylar tape

Deerbusters
9735 A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702
Phone: 1-888-422-DEER (3337)
www.deerbusters.com

Nixalite of America, Inc.
1025 16th Ave.
East Moline, IL 61244
Phone: 1-888-624-1189
www.nixalite.com

Birdbusters
707 South Gulfstream Ave.
Sarasota, FL 34236
Phone: 1-866-915-8225
www.birdbusters.com

If you have any questions please contact:

USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services
1568 Whitehall Rd.
Annapolis, MD 21409
Phone: 410-349-8055
Fax: 410-349-8258
1-877-463-6497

Living With Wildlife

Tips for Keeping Wildlife at Bay

Wild animals contribute to our enjoyment of nature and outdoor recreation, but they can also damage property, agriculture, and natural resources and threaten human health and safety. The Wildlife Services (WS) program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) assists in solving problems created by wildlife.

Equipped with the right information and tools, most homeowners can solve their own problems and learn to live with wildlife. For example, trimming trees and shrubbery are ways of changing a habitat to make it less attractive to unwanted flocks of birds or even snakes.

The following information may assist in keeping that curious raccoon out of the garbage can, that persistent rabbit or deer out of the garden, that goose or duck out of the backyard pool, that woodpecker off the siding, and that swooping bat out of the attic. Caution should always be taken to avoid overly aggressive animals.

Some wildlife are protected by Federal or State laws and regulations. For information about protected and endangered species and trapping and relocation regulations, contact your State wildlife agency.

Squirrels and Other Rodents

To keep these animals from becoming a permanent part of the family home and yard, screen louvers, vents, and fan openings; keep doors and windows in good repair; tighten eaves; replace rotten boards; cap the chimney; trim overhanging trees; remove bird feeders or use squirrel-proof feeders; and remove acorns and other nuts from the yard. Chipmunks can be deterred by removing denning habitat, which includes logs, rock walls, and stones.

Woodchucks

These animals, also known as groundhogs, sometimes burrow near buildings, browse in gardens, and damage fruit trees and ornamental shrubs. Fencing can help reduce woodchuck damage. The lower edge of the fence should be buried at least 10 inches in the ground to prevent burrowing. The fence should be 3 to 4 feet high, with a surrounding electric hot–shot wire placed 4 to 5 inches off the ground.

Opossums and Skunks

Opossums and skunks become a problem to homeowners by raiding garbage cans and bird feeders; eating pet foods; and living under porches, low decks, open sheds, and any other areas that provide shelter. Skunks also dig holes in lawns, golf courses, and gardens. Both animals sometimes kill poultry and eat eggs. To keep opossums and skunks from denning under buildings, seal off all foundation openings with wire mesh, sheet metal, or concrete. Chicken coops can be protected by sealing all ground-level openings into the buildings and by closing the doors at night. Foraging in garbage cans may be eliminated by providing tight-fitting lids and straps.

Bats

Bats prefer to avoid human contact; however, they are known to establish roosts in attics and abandoned buildings. Building and attic roosts can be eliminated by sealing entry and exit holes (after the bats have left) with such materials as 1/4-inch hardware cloth, caulking, or wire mesh. If a bat makes its way into the house, you can usually encourage it to leave after dark by turning on lights and opening windows and doors.

Rabbits

Rabbits can be kept out of the garden or away from ornamental plants and small trees by using products containing repellents such as Hinder or by placing a 2-foot poultry fence around the area. It is important to bury the fence at least 6 inches beneath the surface of the ground. For information about taste repellents, check your local garden or farm center. Before using any chemical repellents, read the label carefully and check with your State pesticide regulatory agency for application guidelines.

Raccoons

Raccoons are attracted to easy food sources, like garden produce, garbage, and pet food. To help prevent scavenging, use metal trash cans that are fastened to a pole or to another solid object. A strap or latch that secures the lid of the garbage can is also helpful. To keep raccoons out of the garden, use two strands of electric livestock fence. The strands should be placed 4 and 8 inches respectively off the ground and surround the entire garden. Exercise caution when implementing this exclusionary method in urban areas.

Raccoons will also readily inhabit attics, chimneys, and sheds. Use metal flashing and 1-inch-mesh hardware cloth to block entrances.

Snakes

The best way to keep snakes out of your house and yard is to seal cracks and openings around doors, windows, water pipes, attics, and foundations. Removing logs, woodpiles, and high grass and controlling insects and rodents are also helpful. Remove nonpoisonous snakes from inside buildings by placing piles of damp burlap bags in areas where snakes have been seen. After the snakes have curled up beneath the bags, remove the bags and snakes from the building. To remove dangerous snakes, call a professional pest control company.

Woodpeckers

These birds damage buildings by drilling holes into wooden siding, eaves, or trim boards, especially those made of cedar or redwood. If the pecking creates a suitable cavity, the bird may use it for nesting. Effective methods of excluding woodpeckers include placing lightweight mesh nylon or plastic netting on the wooden siding beneath the eaves, covering pecked areas with metal sheathing, and using visual repellents like "eye-spot" balloons.

Deer

Deer feed on row crops, vegetables, fruit trees, nursery stock, stacked hay, and ornamental plants and trees. Deer can be discouraged by removing supplemental food sources and by using scare devices and repellents. The only sure way to eliminate deer damage is to fence the deer out. A wire–mesh fence is effective if it is solidly constructed and at least 8 feet high. Electric fencing also helps reduce damage.

Coyotes and Foxes

These animals may carry rabies and sometimes prey on domestic pets, rabbits, ducks, geese, chickens, young pigs, and lambs. Coyotes also kill calves, goats, and deer. Net–wire and electric fencing will help exclude foxes and coyotes; however, because they are good climbers, a roof of net wire on livestock pens may also be necessary. For more information about fencing, contact your local county extension office.

The protection of livestock and poultry is most important during the spring denning period. Foxes and coyotes will often den close to farm buildings, under haystacks, or inside hog lots or small pastures used for lambing. Shed lambing and farrowing in protected enclosures can be useful in preventing predation on young livestock. Additionally, noise– and light–making devices, such as the Electronic Guard, may keep these predators away. Guarding dogs are also useful in preventing predation on sheep. Regrettably, dispersal methods are not effective in all situations, so other methods, including trapping or snaring, may have to be used.

Mountain Lions and Bears

As bear and lion habitats continue to decrease, interactions between these animals and humans continue to increase. Bears are noted for destroying cornfields and trees, scavenging in garbage cans, demolishing the interiors of cabins and campers, and killing livestock. Lions are serious predators of sheep, goats, domestic pets, large livestock, poultry, bighorn sheep, and deer. Typical bear and lion predation on sheep leaves 10 or more killed in a single attack, and both species are known to attack humans.

Prevention is the best method of controlling bear and lion damage. Heavy woven and electric fencing can effectively deter bears and lions from attacking livestock and damaging property. Loud music, barking dogs, exploder cannons, fireworks, gunfire, nightlights, scarecrows, and changes in the position of objects in the depredation area often provide temporary relief. The best way to protect pets is to keep them inside an enclosed kennel or shelter. Using guarding dogs, removing garbage and dead carcasses, and placing crops and beehives at considerable distances away from timber and brush may reduce damage by bears. Mountain lions also prefer to hunt where escape cover is close by; removal of brush and trees within a quarter of a mile of buildings and livestock may reduce lion predation.

Professional relocation of damaging mountain lions and bears is sometimes necessary. For more information about State laws and regulations concerning relocation or lethal control of mountain lions and bears, contact your State wildlife agency.

Additional Information

You may obtain more information about how to solve these and other wildlife problems from any State APHIS, WS office. For the address and telephone number in your area, call the WS Operational Support Staff at (301) 734–7921. You can also visit the WS Web site at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws.

USDA APHIS Wildlife Services
1568 Whitehall Road
Annapolis, MD 21409
410-349-8055 877-463-6497

RejeX-it® AG-36

Behavior Modification Repellent

Goose Repellent for Turf

U.S. EPA Reg. No. 58035-9

AG-36
Goose Repellent for Turf

AG-36 is used to repel geese on turf areas such as golf courses, lawns, parks, athletic fields, cemeteries or other areas where birds graze. AG-36 is a micro-encapsulated product which can be mixed with water. Approved for use in all fifty States.

Make Rejex-it AG-36 a part of your routine turf maintenance to effectively repel geese. You'll slow nuisance geese from grazing where they're not wanted, enhancing any turf's appearance and usefulness.

Use: Apply AG-36 at a rate of 2.5 gal/acre diluted with water (25 - 70 gal/acre) for turf of 4 - 6" height. For best results, cover leaf blade completely with fine particle-size droplets using flat fan spray tips. Avoid excessive run off the leaf blade to soil surfaces. Nozzle types, pressure, flow rate and spray angle will all effect product distribution.

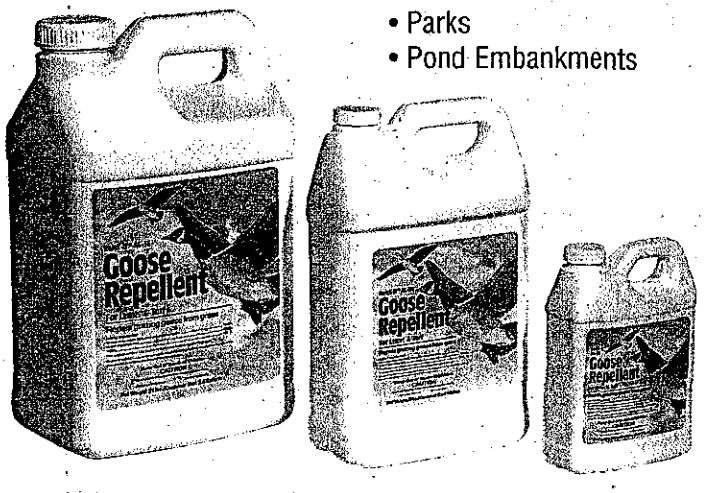
Note: Always consult the label for specific instructions prior to use.

Becker Underwood offers a complete line of wildlife management products for your specific needs.

NEW AND IMPROVED FORMULA

Goose Repellent for:

- Turf
- Athletic Fields
- Cemeteries
- Lawns
- Parks
- Pond Embankments



Application Rates

Surface Area	4,000 ft²	16,000 ft²	1 acre
Amount AG-36	1 quart	1 gallon	2.5 gallons
Amount Water	3 gallons	14 gallons	25-70 gallons

ISO 9001 REGISTERED

BECKER UNDERWOOD™ INC.
THE COLOR OF INNOVATION™

801 Dayton Ave • P.O. Box 667 • Ames, Iowa 50010 U.S.A.
(800) 232-5907 • (515) 232-5907 • Fax (515) 232- 5961
Email request@bucolor.com • www.bucolor.com

APPLICATION WORKSHEET

RejeX-it®

TURF CONDITIONS

Thoroughly read all label instructions before use. Efficacy tests on this product show that Rejex-it® AG-36 must be presented at an aversive level on the turf to ensure repellency. Turf longer than 4 - 6" will increase the amount of repellent needed and could require additional treatments of AG-36 spray mixture to obtain desired effects. Low cut turf can reduce the amount of AG-36 spray mixture required to repel geese. For best results, the area to be treated should be dry and freshly mowed. Do not mow the treated area for several days following treatment. Leave clippings, if possible, after mowing.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Apply under conditions favoring prompt drying of AG-36 spray mixture (no rain in the forecast). Do not apply at high sun, or in freezing conditions; apply either in morning (after dew dissipation) or evening. If the product is applied to wet turf or during damp, misty or rainy conditions, or if the spray mixture freezes before or during application – the effectiveness may be partially or completely lost.

GOOSE BEHAVIOR

Following the second or third applications, decreasing quantities of Rejex-it AG-36® will repel geese. If an effective level of Rejex-it® AG-36 has been achieved, it will be evident in the behavior of the birds. Birds which have come in contact with Rejex-it® AG-36 will typically shake their heads, spit out their food and move to the nearest water to rid themselves of the taste. They should eventually leave the area. If they do not display this behavior and do not avoid the treated area, an additional application is recommended. Additional applications of Rejex-it® AG-36 may be required if migrating or non-resident birds arrive after the initial treatment. **Rejex-it AG-36 must be applied before nesting begins.** Once nests are established, birds may leave temporarily to feed elsewhere, but will return to protect eggs and care for young.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Shake well and spray evenly on area to be protected, providing thorough coverage. Allow the material to dry before allowing human activity on area. Repeat as often as every four (4) days or as warranted by bird activity and turf growth. Do not mow the treated area for several days after application. Rinse all spray equipment after use.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Always use high pressure to ensure a small droplet size and complete blade coverage.

Rejex-it Wildlife Conservation Products *by Becker Underwood*

Rejex-it® AG-36 Goose Repellent for Turf
AG-36 is used to repel geese from turf, golf courses, lawns, parks, athletic fields, cemeteries or other areas where birds graze.

Rejex-it® TP-40 Bird Repellent
TP-40 is used in commercial or industrial sites, warehouses, electric substations or other areas where birds present a hazard or nuisance.

Rejex-it® AG-145 Bird Repellent for Berries
Approved for use on blueberries, cherries, and grapes.

Rejex-it® Deer Chaser®
Repels deer from grazing on deciduous trees, ornamentals, shrubs, conifers, flowers and other plants.

Rejex-it® Mole & Gopher Chaser
Mole and gopher repellent can discourage moles and gophers from tunneling in treated areas.

Hot Pepper Wax® Animal Repellent
Repels rabbits and squirrels from fruits, vegetables, flowers, trees, and shrubs.

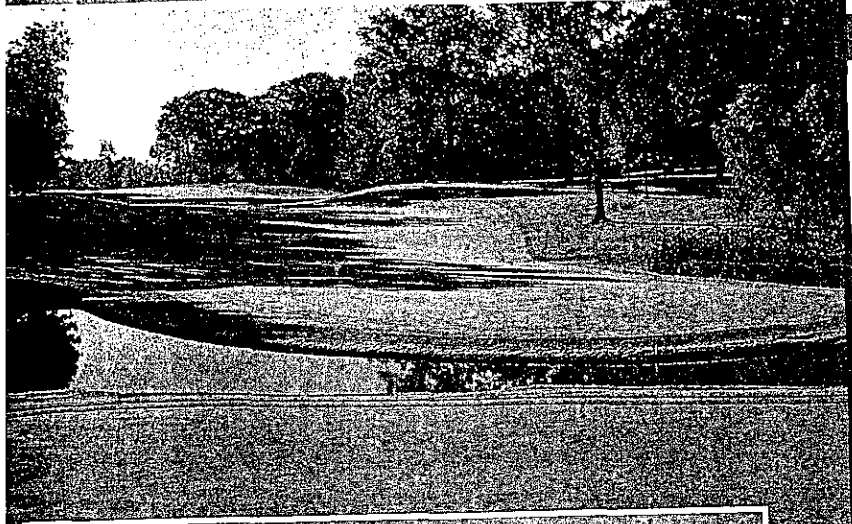
REPEL GEESE and DUCKS from GRASS

with GOOSECHASE™

world's first biodegradable food-grade repellent for turf and grass

Stubborn, territorial, and aggressive geese destroy

your property, create unsightly conditions and cost you money! They love freshly-mown grass and crystal clear lakes at golf courses, parks, resorts, corporate landscapes and luxury residential complexes. Your property provides these once-migratory flocks with a permanent home; ideal feeding, nesting and drinking areas! Forget plastic swans and loud banging machines: until GOOSECHASE, nothing would persuade them to leave.



WHAT IS GOOSECHASE?

It's a food-grade taste aversion agent, made from a bitter, smelly derivative of concord grapes (active ingredient methyl anthranilate). It renders food sources unpalatable to geese.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Geese leave treated areas for the long-term, as they can't habituate to the taste.

IS IT ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE? YES.,

- EPA "reduced risk"
- Biodegradable
- Developed with USDA assistance
- FDA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)

HOW DO I APPLY IT?

Dilute with water, 30:1 initial, 60:1 thereafter.* Spray 60 gallons of mixture per acre onto dry grass. Reapply every 7-14 days or after mowing.

*In some cases, stronger application may be necessary.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

One gallon is only **$95.00**

VISA MasterCard

MADE IN THE USA

GOOSECHASE is most effective when used synergistically as part of an integrated bird control program combining visual devices (Terror Eyes) and sound deterrents (Super BirdXPellers) with taste aversions.

THE BIRD CONTROL "X-PERTS"

BIRD-X INC

TO ORDER, CALL TOLL FREE

800-662-5021

300 N. ELIZABETH ST. • CHICAGO IL 60607
312-BAN-BIRD • FAX 312-226-2480 • WWW.BIRD-X.COM
e-mail BIRDXINC@AOL.COM