

Supporting Wildlife Services

Wildlife Services State Operations

ALABAMA: Addresses bird predation at aquaculture facilities where losses are estimated at several million dollars annually, protects transportation infrastructure and timber resources from beaver damage, protects aircraft from wildlife collisions and protects human health from wildlife-vectored diseases such as rabies and West Nile virus.

ALASKA: Defines and reduces wildlife hazards to aviation, evaluates waterfowl as disease, parasite and noxious weed reservoirs and manages predators to protect livestock and rare and threatened and endangered species such as the Aleutian Canada goose.

ARIZONA: Protects livestock from predators and agricultural crops such as pecans and pistachios from bird damage, protects civil and military aviation from wildlife strikes and protects the public from coyotes and mountain lions and pronghorn fawns from coyotes.

ARKANSAS: Protects catfish farmers that lose almost \$2.3 million annually to fish-eating birds, assists rice producers in developing blackbird management programs as they cause \$3.5 million in losses annually and assists with a wide variety of migratory bird problems such as nuisance geese, urban roosts and collisions with aircraft.

CALIFORNIA: Protects public safety against attack and monitors wildlife diseases in which agents responded to 6,200 requests in FY2008, protects aircraft from wildlife collisions as some state airports are located within the busiest migratory bird corridor in North America and protects livestock producers from predators, as they cause almost \$4 million in losses annually.

COLORADO: Protects livestock from predation from coyotes, black bears and mountain lions as they cause \$2.4 million in sheep losses alone, monitors for plague and avian influenza, assists in feral swine management, protects threatened and endangered species such as black-footed ferrets and protects civil and military aviation from wildlife strikes.

CONNECTICUT: Reduces potential wildlife disease transmission to livestock and contamination of feed, alleviates damage and threats to human health/safety caused by Canadian geese which causes \$300,000 of damage in the state, alleviates depredation of state and federally protected shorebirds and monitors migratory birds for diseases.

DELAWARE: Provides technical assistance and equipment to alleviate damage by migratory birds as geese alone cause \$75,000 in damage in this state, protects public health through monitoring for avian influenza and reduces wildlife hazards to aviation.

FLORIDA: Protects largest tropical fish industry in the world from birds and mammal predators, conducts a wild swine management program in state parks, protects civil and military aviation from wildlife strikes and protects 47 threatened or endangered species.

GEORGIA: Provides wildlife conflict management expertise to Georgia state parks, protects timber, roadways, natural resource and property from beaver damage and flooding, controls over-abundant bird and bat populations at military bases, power plants, hospitals and other public and private buildings.

HAWAII: Protects endangered plants and native ecosystems from damage cause by introduced rats, feral goats, sheep, pigs and cattle, develops strategies to manage invasive species such as Caribbean tree frogs, manages damage on seed research crops caused by introduced game birds and rodents and protects aircraft from collisions with wildlife.

IDAHO: Protects sheep, cattle and poultry from predation, manages the expanding population of gray wolves and grizzly bears, conducts predator control to benefit natural resources such as mule deer, sage grouse and nesting waterfowl and protects timber, roadways and irrigation structures from beaver damage.

ILLINOIS: Protects sensitive native vegetation, public safety and property from white-tailed deer damage, protects agricultural resources and public health/safety from disease threats such as West Nile, histoplasmosis, rabies and HPAI and protects property, human health/safety from bird damage.

INDIANA: Provides wildlife damage/zoonotic disease monitoring, management, consulting and instructional services, protects food, pharmaceutical, agricultural and dairy products from contamination by birds and other wildlife, operates a toll-free Wildlife Conflicts Information Hotline and Web site to assist with conflicts between residents and pets with wildlife.

IOWA: Protects property and public health/safety from beaver damage, provides assistance to residential property owners to disperse roosting European starlings and protects aquaculture and livestock from predation.

KANSAS: Manages damage cause by wildlife and protects property from damage on military lands, protects livestock from feral swine threats, protects property and public utilities from pigeons, starlings and blackbird damage and protects safety at airports.

KENTUCKY: Protects municipal utility structures, homes and livestock from vultures, protects multiple resources from beaver damage, addresses residential and industrial property damage caused by blackbirds and protects human health/safety at airports.

LOUISIANA: Protects timber, highway infrastructures, row crops and property from beaver damage, responds to emergency oil spills in river, lakes and wetlands, protects resources from damage by the federally threatened Louisiana black bear and monitors the spread of raccoon rabies, avian influenza and other zoonotic diseases.

MAINE: Protects commercial timberlands, state and municipal roads and highways from beaver damage, protects drinking-water reservoirs from fecal contamination caused by gulls, protects agricultural crops and monitors wildlife diseases such as chronic wasting disease, rabies and avian influenza.

MARYLAND: Educates the public about wildlife, reduces wildlife hazards to aviation, protects natural resources and reduces nutria damage to the Chesapeake Bay and manages problems caused by Canada geese, white-tailed deer and vultures.

MASSACHUSETTS: Protects piping plovers and other shorebirds that nest on beaches from predators, monitors zoonotic diseases, reduces threats to human health/safety and property damage from geese and gulls, protects produce from wildlife damage and protects human health/safety at airports.

MICHIGAN: Assists federal and state agencies to eradicate bovine tuberculosis which has an estimated \$121 million impact to livestock producers over 10 years, reduces starling damage at dairies and feedlots, manages conflicts between wolves, humans and livestock and reduces wildlife hazards to aviation.

MINNESOTA: Investigates complaints of wolf depredations and implements non-lethal and lethal means to reduce predation, protects multiple public resources from double-crested cormorants, prevents the transmission of wildlife diseases to other wildlife, domestic animals and humans and manages damage caused by beavers.

MISSISSIPPI: Reduces the damage caused by fish-eating birds to the state's aquaculture industry which experiences \$5 million annually in losses, protects property and public health/safety from beaver damage, teaches college and education courses on wildlife damage management and protects civil and military aviation from wildlife strikes.

MISSOURI: Protects property and agriculture crops from wildlife damage, provides early detection of mosquito-borne viruses and other wildlife diseases, protects property, livestock and natural resources from feral swine and protects property owners and industrial sites from damage caused by large bird roosts and droppings.

MONTANA: Protects livestock from predators which cause \$1.2 million in losses to the state's sheep industry, protects threatened and endangered species and other wildlife resources and monitors wildlife-borne diseases like plague, avian influenza and rabies.

NEBRASKA: Protects crop lands, water impoundments, trees and roads from beaver damage, protects feedlots, industrial equipment, ethanol facilities and property from bird damage and protects public health from wildlife-borne diseases.

NEVADA: Protects native wildlife from excessive predation, protects livestock from predation, manages wildlife hazards to aviation and protects public health/safety and property in urban areas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Protects agricultural commodities and property from bear and deer damage, protects civil and military avia-

tion from wildlife strikes, protects endangered species from habitat loss and predation and manages wildlife diseases.

NEW JERSEY: Conserves rare, threatened and endangered birds from predation, manages agricultural damage caused by blackbirds and starlings, protects property and public health/safety from damage associated with Canadian geese and protects civil and military aviation from wildlife strikes.

NEW MEXICO: Protects crops, pasture, turf and human health from damage associated with prairie dogs, protects crops from damage caused by Sandhill cranes and geese, verifies depredation and implements management actions associated with Mexican wolves and protects livestock from predators.

NEW YORK: Reduces double-crested cormorant impact to fisheries and rare species saving 5,000 jobs and \$171 million in revenue for a four-county area, increases milk production and profits at dairies by reducing European starlings, reduces public health threats from raccoon rabies and protects property from urban crow roost damage.

NORTH CAROLINA: Protects municipal water treatment plants and county and city parks and golf courses from damage by Canadian geese, assists dairy farmers concerned with starling damage, monitors the feral swine population and protects property and public health/safety from beaver damage.

NORTH DAKOTA: Mitigates coyote predation on livestock, manages blackbird damage to sunflowers, protects civil and military aviation from wildlife strikes and protects property and public health/safety from beaver damage.

OHIO: Protects the public, domestic pets and livestock from rabies, protects livestock from black vulture and coyote predation, protects public safety and property damage from wild birds and controls wildlife vectors of rabies, pseudorabies and brucellosis.

OKLAHOMA: Protects livestock from predation which causes \$5.6 million annually in damage to the state's cattle industry, manages damage caused by feral swine to crops, natural resources and animal health and monitors for wildlife-borne diseases.

OREGON: Protects livestock and crop resources from mammalian and avian predators which caused \$158 million in lost crops in 1997, protects the timber industry from bear and beaver damage, assists the transportation department to complete highway infrastructure while minimizing impacts on migratory birds and protects threatened and endangered species such as the plover from predators.

PENNSYLVANIA: Protects habitat, property and human health/safety from over-abundant deer population and Canadian geese, manages fish-eating birds that damage the aquaculture industry and protects public health, livestock and wildlife from rabies.

RHODE ISLAND: Protects buildings from gull, crow and pigeon damage, protects property, agriculture and vegetable crops from Canadian geese and develops a collaborative support network to assist in the management of wildlife hazards at airports.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Protects transportation infrastructure, timber, crops and natural resources from beaver damage which prevented \$1.4 million in damage in 2007, addresses property damage caused by roosting vultures and over-abundant deer and protects public safety, aircraft and military operations from wildlife hazards at airports.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Protects livestock from disease spread from starlings and predators, protects sunflower and grain crops from blackbird damage, conducts wildlife disease surveillance and protects air travelers.

TENNESSEE: Addresses property damage and human health concerns caused by vultures, protects municipal utility structures, manages raccoon rabies through the use of oral rabies vaccination, addresses residential and industrial property damage caused by roosting blackbirds and protects civil and military aircraft from wildlife strikes.

TEXAS: Protects livestock, wildlife and exotics from predators, manages damage to crops, timber, rangeland and other natural resources from beavers, protects pets from predation and zoonotic diseases and protects airplanes from wildlife strikes.

UTAH: Protects livestock and native wildlife from predation, assists endangered species during recovery efforts, protects public buildings from bat, roosting bird and raccoon damage and protects civil and military aviation from wildlife strikes.

VERMONT: Staffs a seven-day a week rabies information and referral service hotline, reduces on- and off-site safety hazards and

property damage at landfills, protects natural resources and wildlife at Lake Champlain and protects agriculture resources such as dairies from starling and other bird damage.

VIRGINIA: Conducts beaver management to enhance public safety and protect property and highway infrastructure, conducts comprehensive wildlife management to enhance aviation safety, protects people, pets and livestock from rabies and reduces predation on livestock, pets and endangered species.

WASHINGTON: Evaluates waterfowl as disease, parasite and noxious weed reservoirs, manages coyotes to protect wildlife and livestock, protects public and private property from bird damage and protects public health from wildlife-borne diseases.

WEST VIRGINIA: Addresses damage caused by high densities of urban waterfowl, protects humans, livestock and wildlife from rabies, protects livestock from coyote predation and protects human health associated with large flocks of roosting blackbirds in urban and suburban environments and at industrial structures.

WISCONSIN: Protects and assesses crop and livestock damage caused by predators and birds, continue gray wolf recovery, monitors wildlife-borne diseases and protects coldwater ecosystems, forest resources, roads and bridges from beaver damage.

WYOMING: Protects livestock from predation which caused a loss of almost \$3 million in 2007, controls skunk rabies, manages damage and threats caused by migratory and feral birds to airports, economic resources and public health/safety and participates on the Wyoming Animal Damage Management Board.



American Sheep Industry Association Supporting Wildlife Services

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