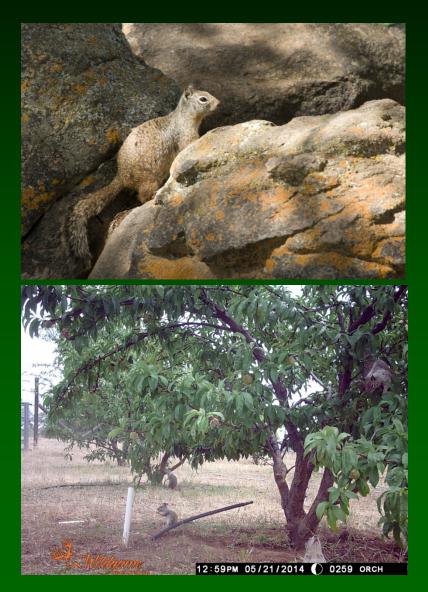
Using IPM to Manage Ground Squirrels

Roger A. Baldwin UCCE Wildlife Specialist Department of Wildlife, Fish, & Conservation Biology University of California, Davis



Species Identification (Ground Squirrels)

- Gray-brown fur with semibushy tail.
- Are social.
- Damage includes girdling of trees, consumption of forbs and grasses, chewing of irrigation lines, and abundant burrow openings.



Species Identification (Ground Squirrels)

- Squirrels are active throughout the day and are frequently visible.
- They prefer to burrow next to buildings, on field edges, and alongside fencerows and roadsides.





Current Control Strategies

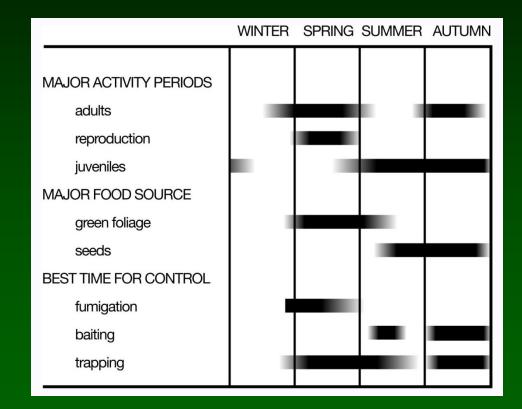
• Currently, we focus on an integrated approach that utilizes a number of strategies and tools to control vertebrate pests.





Importance of Biology/Ecology

- Understanding the biology and ecology of vertebrate pests will guide management decisions.
- Example:
 - California ground squirrel



What Control Options are Available?

	Habitat modification	Baiting	Burrow fumigation	Trapping	Exclusion	Repellent	Frightening	Shooting
Ground squirrel	X	X	X	X				X

Control Options—Biocontrol

- Natural predators have been used to control vertebrate pests.
- Owl boxes are not appropriate for ground squirrels.
- Raptor perches appear ineffective.





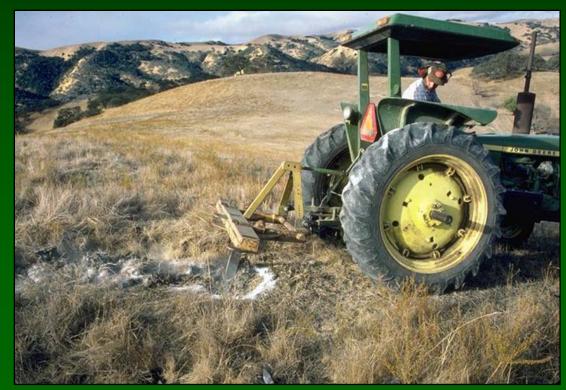
Control Options—Habitat Modification

- Involves altering habitat to reduce the desirability for pests.
- Example:
 - remove brush piles to control ground squirrels



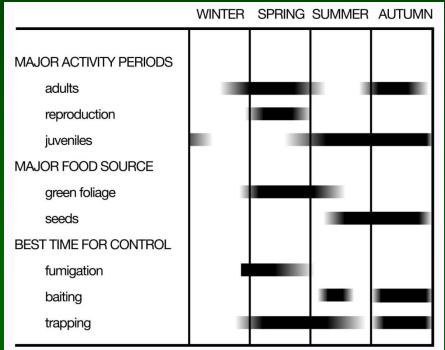
Control Options—Habitat Modification

- Involves altering habitat to reduce the desirability for pests.
- Example:
 - remove brush piles to control ground squirrels
 - destroy old burrows



Control Options—Trapping

- Control of small populations of California ground squirrels is possible with traps.
- Trapping for ground squirrels is effective year round except during middle of summer and can be a good follow up to alternative control methods.



Control Options—Trapping

- Body-gripping traps, tube traps, and box-type squeeze traps are common kill traps.
- Wire cage traps are common live traps.
- Live traps require euthanizing target animals.





Control Options—Baiting

- Involves use of poison baits to control vertebrate pests.
- There are restricted use and non-restricted use baits but typically most are now restricted use unless using in your yard or garden.

	Anticoagulants	Zinc phosphide	Strychnine
Ground squirrels	Х	X	

Control Options—Baiting

Anticoagulants

- used for spot treatments, broadcast, or in bait stations
- require multiple feedings





Control Options—Baiting

Zinc phosphide

- is an acute toxin.
- potential bait shyness.
- can be used for spot treatments and broadcast baiting.
- not to be used in or around buildings.





- Involves use of poison gas in burrows.
- Works best when soil moisture is high (after ground squirrels emerge in winter/spring).
- Fumigants should not be used around buildings.





Gas cartridges

- Effective for California ground squirrels (62–86% control).
- Caution must be used to prevent fires.

Aluminum phosphide

- Highly effective for ground squirrels (97-100%).
- Is a restricted use pesticide.





Carbon monoxide producing machines





- Steve Orloff and I have already begun to collect efficacy data.
- PERC appears to be moderately effective, while the Cheetah was ineffective.

Species	Device	Authors	# of fields	Efficacy
Belding's GS	PERC	Orloff	2	76%
California GS	PERC	Baldwin	2	66%
California GS	PERC	Baldwin	2	100%
California GS	Cheetah	Baldwin	3	-7%

Control Options—Shooting

- Shooting can be effective for controlling ground squirrels although it is labor intensive.
- Increasing restrictions on use of lead bullets.



Control Options—Other Strategies

Gas Explosive Device

- Involves combustion of propane and oxygen.
- Kills animal through concussive force and will destroy burrow system.
- May not be overly effective and has potential hazards.



Questions?

