An integrated approach to managing burrowing rodents

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL

AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Species Identification (Ground Squirrels)

- Gray-brown fur with semibushy tail.
- Are social.
- Damage includes girdling of vines and trees, 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.





Species Identification (Pocket Gophers)

- Burrowing rodent about 6-8 in long; rarely seen above ground.
- Gopher mounds are plugged and often fan-shaped.







Species Identification (Pocket Gophers)

- They feed on taproots weakening and/or killing plants.
- Then can girdle trees and vines below ground.
- Mounds can also kill plants, can create weed seed-beds, and can increase erosion.





Species Identification (Meadow Voles)

- Have dark grayish brown fur and are 4-6 inches in length.
- Populations tend to cycle, exhibiting irruptive growth patterns.





Species Identification (Meadow Voles)

- Dig shallow burrows and leave well-worn trails. Fecal pellets are often present.
- Primary damage caused by girdling of stems, consumption of vegetation, and gnawing of cables, pipes, etc.





Species Identification (Roof Rats)







Species Identification (Roof Rats)







Current Control Strategies

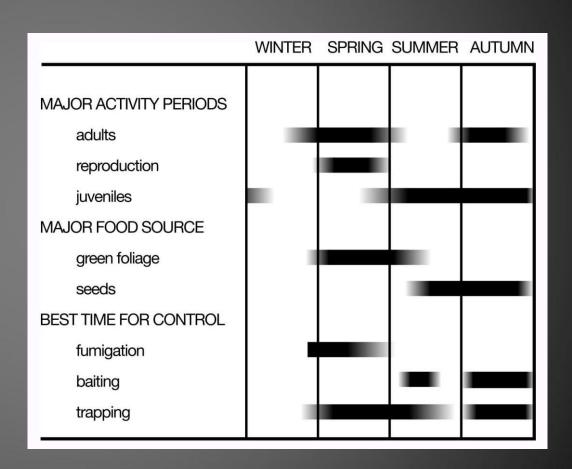
• Currently, we focus on an integrated approach that utilizes a number of strategies and tools to control vertebrate pests.





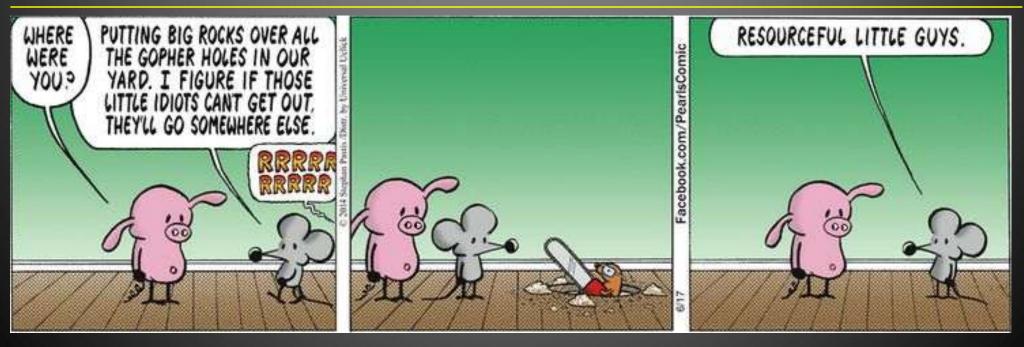
Importance of Biology/Ecology

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



What Control Options are Available?

	Habitat modification	Baiting	Burrow fumigation	Trapping	Exclusion	Repellent	Frightening	Shooting
Ground squirrel	X	X	X	X				X
Pocket gopher	X	X	X	X		?		
Vole	X	X		?	X			
Roof rat	X	X	X	X				



Control Options—Biocontrol

• Natural predators have been used to control vertebrate pests.



Control Options—Biocontrol

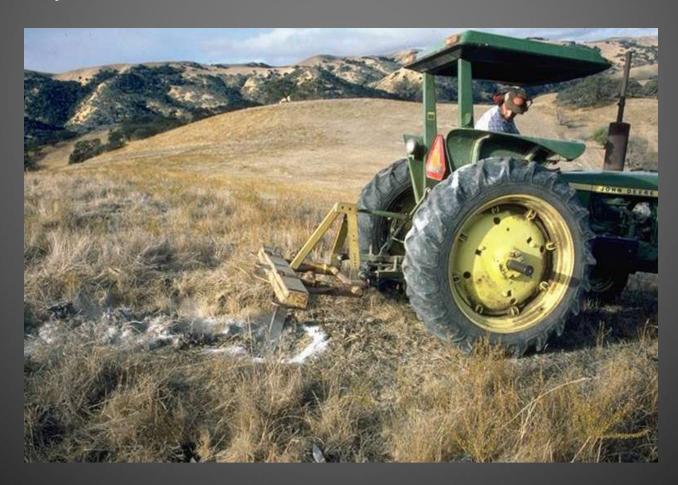
- Natural predators have been used to control vertebrate pests.
- Owl boxes have shown some success for gophers; raptor perches appear ineffective for ground squirrels.





Control Options—Habitat Modification

- Involves altering habitat to reduce the desirability for pests.
- Examples:
 - destroy old burrows



Control Options—Habitat Modification

- Involves altering habitat to reduce the desirability for pests.
- Examples:
 - destroy old burrows
 - remove or reduce cover for voles



Control Options—Exclusion

Voles

• Tree protectors can eliminate damage caused by voles



Ground squirrels

 Body-gripping traps, tube traps, and box-type squeeze traps are common kill traps.





Ground squirrels

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- Wire cage traps are common live traps.
- Live traps require euthanizing target animals.





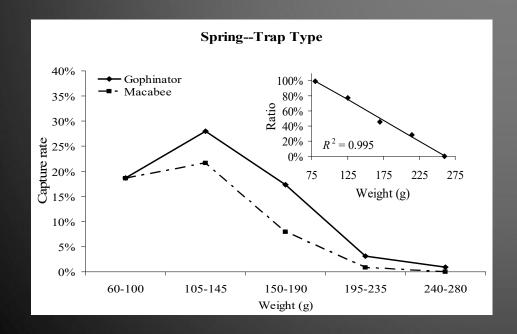
Ground squirrels

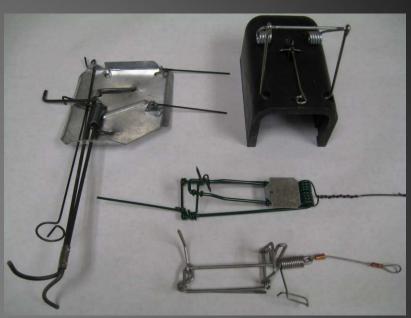
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Pocket gophers

- Gophinator trap was more effective.
- Covered sets yielded slightly higher capture rates in spring-summer, but not autumn.
- Efficacy was offset by setting time.
- We did not observe a difference in the number of captures across attractants.
- Human scent had no effect.

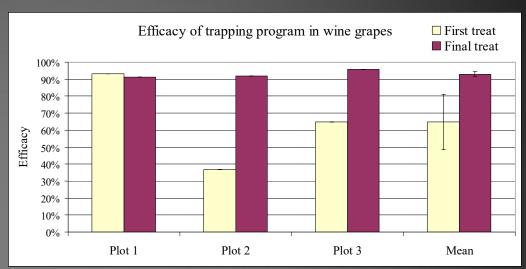




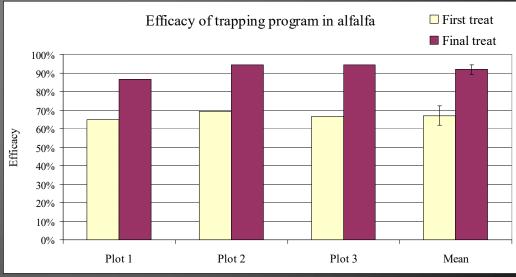


Pocket gophers

- Exhibited high efficacy in wine grapes after two treatments.
- Exhibited high efficacy in alfalfa after two treatments.

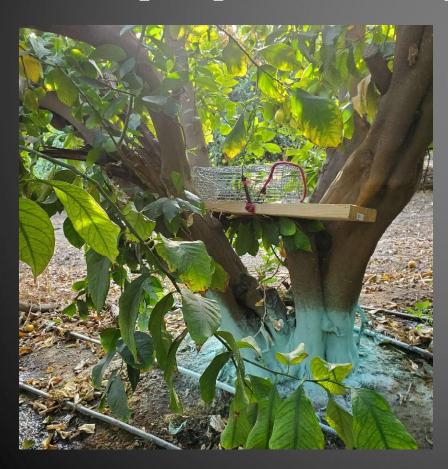






Roof rats

• Snap traps and live traps can be effective.





Roof rats

• Snap traps and live traps can be effective.



- Involves use of poison baits to control vertebrate pests.
- Essentially all restricted-use products except for a few homeowner options for gophers and rats.

	Anticoagulant	Zinc phosphide	Strychnine	Bromethalin	Cholecalciferol
Ground squirrel	?	X			
Pocket gopher	?	X	X		
Vole	?	X			
Roof rat	?	X		?	?

G. squirrel/vole: Anticoagulants

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







G. squirrel/vole: 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.





Roof rat

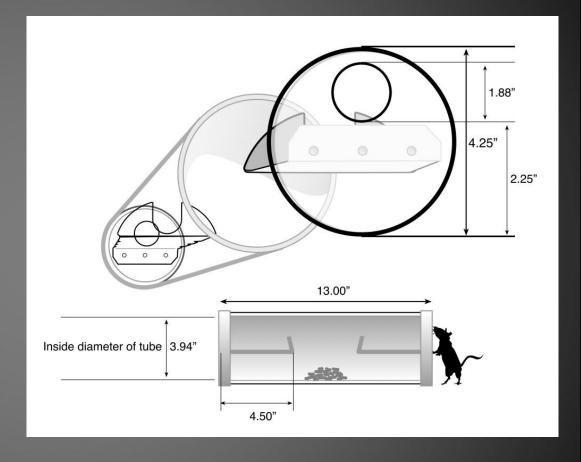
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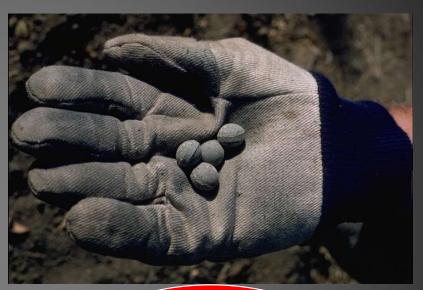


Pocket gophers

- Strychnine works best.
- Use probe to find tunnel.
- Dispense bait in tunnel.



- Involves use of poison gas in burrows to control vertebrate pests.
- Works best when soil moisture is high (late winter early spring for gophers and after ground squirrels emerge in spring).
- Fumigants should not be used around buildings.





Gas cartridges

- Effective for ground squirrels (62–86% control).
- Not effective for gophers.
- Caution must be used to prevent fires.

Aluminum phosphide

- Highly effective for both ground squirrels (97-100%) and gophers (90-100%).
- Is a restricted use pesticide.





New Fumigation Category

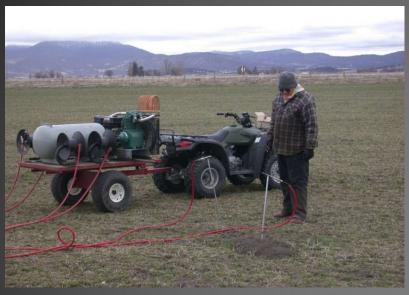
Non-Soil Fumigation (Category M)

Category Description

Non-Soil Fumigation (Category M)

- 1) Perform pest control using a pesticide labeled as a fumigant to:
 - a. Fumigate enclosed areas including: tarpaulin-covered structures and commodities, vaults, chambers, greenhouses, vans, boxcars, ships, planes, and vehicles, containing:
 - i. Agricultural commodities for post-harvest fumigation; or
 - ii. Nonfood/nonfeed materials including but not limited to: pallets; dunnage; furniture; burlap bags; planting medium, including potting soil and potting mix; and wine barrels and corks.
 - Fumigate pest burrows in sites including, but not limited to: fields, rightsof-way, ditches, landscaping, and equipment yards.
 - c. Fumigate sewer lines, in-service utility poles, or other fumigations not covered by Category L Soil Fumigation [6530(I)].
- 2) This category does not include structural pest control required to be licensed under Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 8500) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code.

PAC's will need to complete a 45-question test called, "Burrowing Vertebrate Fumigation Category".









Species	Device	Authors	# of fields	Efficacy
Pocket gopher	PERC	Orloff	3	56%
Pocket gopher	PERC	Baldwin & Orloff	3	62%
Pocket gopher	PERC	Baldwin & Orloff	2	68%
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%

Carbon dioxide

• The Eliminator by IGI, LLC recently approved for use.





Ground Squirrel BMP website

http://www.groundsquirrelbmp.com



Biology

dentification

Management

Regulation

Resources

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Search

Q

Ground squirrel management for California



What are BMPs

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are the most efficient, cost effective, and environmentally-friendly management methods that can achieve successful ground squirrel

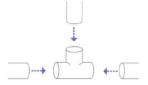
What is IPM?

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a multi-faceted, long-term approach to pest management that minimizes risks to people and the environment



Timing and Efficacy

Compare management methods for: California Ground Squirrel Belding's Ground Squirrel



Step-by-Step Guides

Visual how-to's for: Bait Station Construction Calculating CO2 Flow Spreader Calibration



Protecting Wildlife

Avoid harm to non-target wildlife: Range Maps for Endangered Species Range Maps for Non-Pest Ground Squirrels Legislation and Best Baiting Practices

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www.groundsquirrelbmp.com is a UC peer-reviewed publication made possible by support from the Vertebrate Pest Control Research Advisory Committee

Vertebrate Pest Control Handbook

http://vpcrac.org/about/vertebrate-pest-handbook/

