Canada Goose Damage Management

Presented to the Lake Hopatcong Community



By April Simnor, USDA Wildlife Services September 29, 2022

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Wildlife Services (WS)

Provide Federal leadership and expertise to resolve wildlife conflicts to allow people and wildlife to coexist.



Focus of Wildlife Services' Program in New Jersey

- ➤ Wildlife Disease
- ➤ Airport Wildlife Management
- Wildlife Damage Management
 Technical assistance
 Direct management operations





WS NJ Field Offices





Presentation Overview

- ➤ New Jersey's Canada goose population
- > Harassment and deterrents techniques
- ➤ Population management
- >WS Services



All Native Birds

Have a place and role in the ecosystem AND

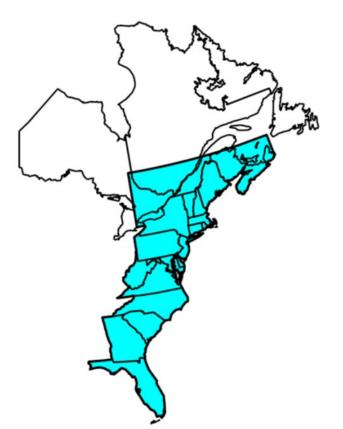
Have aesthetic and recreational value





Migratory vs. Resident Canada Geese

Two behaviorally different populations



NESTING:

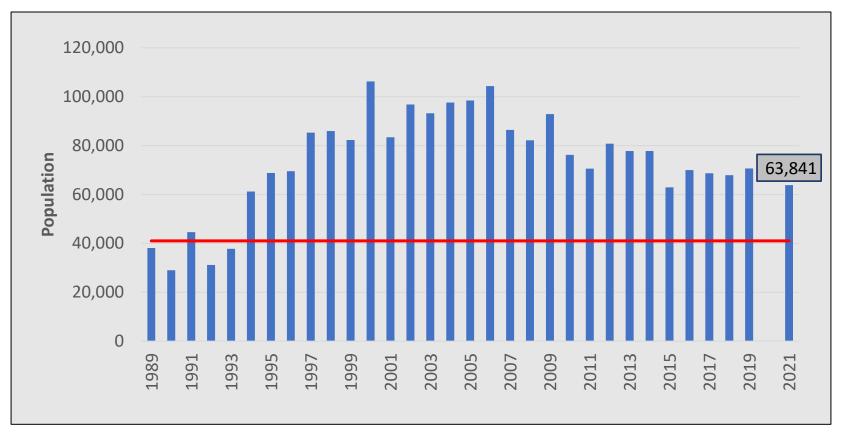
- Geese that nest in East Coast states are considered resident geese
- ➤ Geese that nest north of gray area on map are considered migratory geese

MIGRATION:

- ➤ NJ's resident geese are found in NJ year round
- ➤ Migratory geese are in NJ only during the winter (October-March)



NJ's Resident Canada Goose Population

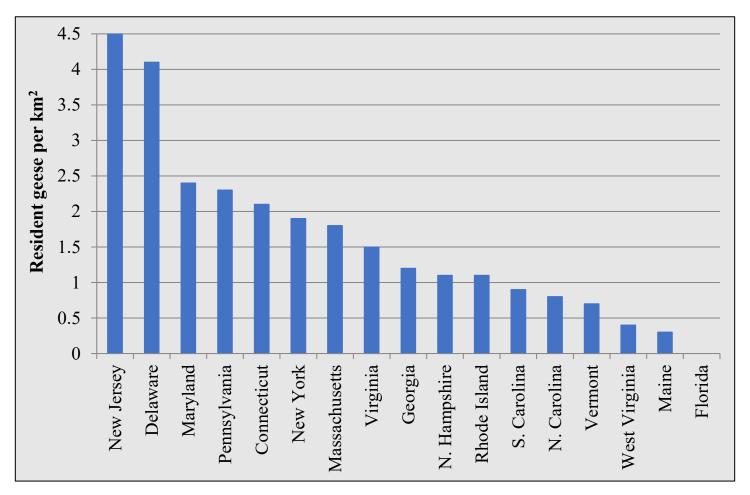


New Jersey's population objective for resident Canada geese is 41,000 birds based on a mean population from the early 1990's when damage and nuisance complaints were at more tolerable levels.

(Atlantic Flyway Resident Population Canada Goose Management Plan)



Density of Resident Canada Geese



New Jersey has the highest human density in the nation and the highest resident goose density on the East Coast



Canada Goose Biology



- ➤ Breed at 3-4 years old
- ➤ Live for 20-25 years
- ➤ Long-term pair bond, strong fidelity to nesting territory
- Female incubates eggs for 28 days
- ➤ Average clutch size is 5 eggs, ranges from 3-10 eggs per nest



Annual Survival of Resident Canada Geese

	New Jersey Urban Geese	New Jersey Rural Geese
Survival Rate:		
Young	82.8%	66%
Adult	72.4%	72.8%
Harvest Rate:		
Young	2.2%	9.7%
Adult	3.8%	7.8%

In addition, success of eggs hatching was found higher in urban than rural areas

All Canada geese, resident and migratory, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

A permit or registration is required to handle/take any Canada goose nests, eggs or birds

No permit is required for harassment



Roles of Various Agencies



United States Department of Agriculture (USDA): Non-regulatory, focus on human-wildlife conflicts



United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): Regulatory, oversees migratory bird populations



New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife (NJDFW): Regulatory, oversees wildlife populations within state



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Some of the Human-Wildlife Conflicts with Canada Geese include:







- > Fecal accumulations
- > Lower water quality
- > Aggressive birds

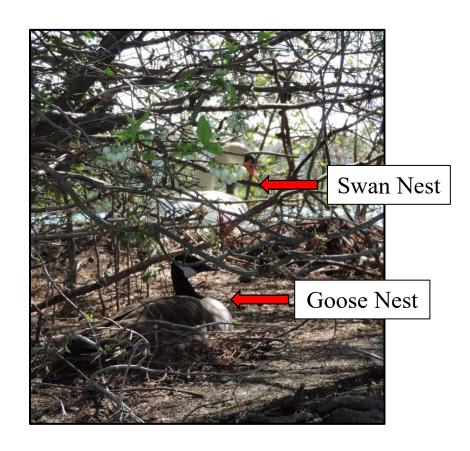
- > Property damage to lawns or turf
- ➤ Potential disease and health threats
- > Road or aircraft hazards



Mute Swans Won't Deter Geese

Do not introduce mute swans to an area

- ➤ Non-native species
- Can cause similar conflicts as geese:
 - Fecal accumulation in water
 - Aggressive behavior
- > Damages aquatic substrates
 - Consumes 4-8 pounds of vegetation per day
 - Consume less than 50% of what they remove



Integrated Wildlife Damage Management:

The use of multiple methods, such as habitat management, cultural modifications, harassment, and population management, to help alleviate the problem.

There is no single solution!

Integrated Wildlife Damage Management:

HABITAT MGMT:

Eliminate feeding

Habitat modification

Exclusion

Repellents

HARASSMENT:

Dog or vehicle harassment

Remote controls cars/boats

Visual aides

Pyrotechnics

Other auditory devices

POPULATION MGMT:

Regulated sport hunting

Depredation permits

Nest & egg treatment

Capture and removal



Eliminate Wildlife Feeding



Bread has no nutritional value for birds



Nutritional defect called "Angel Wing"



Habitat Modification

- Plant vegetation unattractive to geese
 - No succulents
 - Tall native vegetation to <u>reduce line of sight</u> to the water
 - Grasses: Switchgrass, Indian grass, partridge pea
 - Shrubs: common serviceberry, common elderberry
- Increase height of the grass lawn to 8+ inches and reduce the number of tender new shoots
- Adjust mowing plan to eliminate areas where birds are loafing or consuming grass
- > Detention ponds for storm water instead of retention ponds
- Turn off water aerators in ponds and allow water to freeze in winter



Exclusion from Water

- > Vegetative barriers (30 inches)
 - Planted densely or in a staggered pattern
 - Wide plantings more effective over narrow plantings
- > Fencing and/or netting
- ➤ Grid wire systems













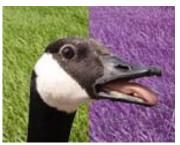
Repellents

CONTAINS:

Methyl anthranilate (MA)
OR
Anthoquinone (AQ)

May also contain UV additive that changes color of grass to geese but not humans













Repellents

Methyl anthranilate (MA)

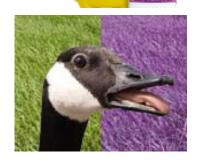
A grape flavor food additive approved by FDA for human consumption

Used in beverages, ice creams and chewing gum for over forty years

Naturally occurs in concord grapes, blossoms of gardenias and more

Causes minor irritation to the bird's eyes, nose and/or mouth













Repellents Anthoquinone (AQ)

An organic chemical that occurs naturally in at least 94 known plant species

Geese must ingest; effects the bird's intestines





Harassment is defined as to annoy or disturb persistently

- **≻**Dog
- > Falconer
- ➤ Vehicle, golf cart, kayak, on-foot
- Remote controlled cars or boats
- ➤ Paintball gun
- **≻**Noise

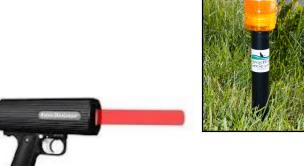


Drones are currently not allowed for harassment of wildlife and birds in New Jersey

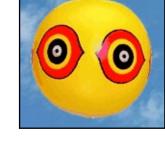


Visual Aides

- > Lasers or beacon lights
- > Balloons
- > Predator decoys / silhouettes
- > Flagging / reflective tape







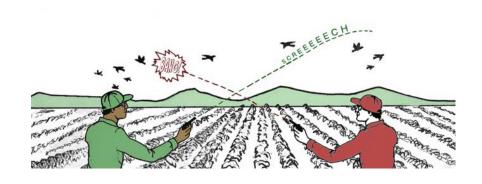




Pyrotechnics

Specialized explosive devices used to disperse nuisance wild animals without injuring them







- No permit for some brands and types of pyrotechnics
- Check with local government for noise ordinances
- Eye and ear protection required; recommend storage in a magazine
- ➤ Use caution during dry or windy weather; can be fire hazard



Other Auditory Devices



Air Horn



Propane Cannons



Sound Systems

Bird hear at same level as humans
Ultrasonic devices wouldn't be effective



There is no single solution!









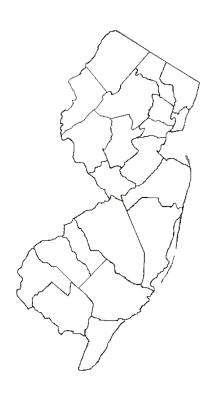
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- ➤ New Jersey's Canada goose population
- > Harassment and deterrents techniques
- ➤ Population management
- >WS Services





Population Management



- Canada goose hunting
- > Federal Depredation permit
- > Molt captures
- > Nest and egg management

What is Nest and Egg Management

Reproductive control through treatment (addling) of Canada goose eggs so that they do not hatch







Federal Depredation Order





- Resident Canada geese nests and eggs
- ➤ Valid for one nesting season and must be renewed annually
- ➤ Landowners report by October 31 the number of nests and eggs destroyed on their property
- ➤ Depredation Order 50 CFR 21.162



United States Department of Agriculture



Welcome to the Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Registration Site. If you are a landowner, homeowner's association, public land manager, or local government in the lower 48 states or the District of Columbia, you may register at this site for federal authorization to destroy resident Canada goose nests and eggs on property under your jurisdiction.

You must register each year prior to taking nests and eggs. You must register between January 1 and June 30 of the year in which the nests and eggs will be destroyed. You must also enter the individual names of employees or agents who may conduct the work on your behalf. You must be at least 18 years of age to register.

Each registrant must return to this site by October 31 to report the number of nests with eggs which were destroyed, for each month and location county. You must report even if you conducted no activity. You will not be able to register for future seasons if you have an outstanding report after 12/31 of the present year..

Please note that some states do not participate in this registration program or have additional or stricter requirements. It is very important that you review the list of State Agency Contacts and Information link below to determine whether you should proceed with registration.

User's Guide Frequently Asked Questions Management of Canada Goose Nesting Text of Regulation

State Agency Contacts and Information

Summary Data

System Requirements: Pages are best viewed at 640 x 480 resolution with Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher. Cookies and JavaScript must be enabled. To view or print online documents, you will need Adobe Reader.

OMB No. 1018-0133

Expires 1/31/2019

Please do not use the internet browser back or next buttons to navigate this site.

To use the Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Registration Site, you must have a valid email address.

New User of to select applie and account p	cant type and create a login, password,
Existing Us	ser Login
Required fields are	indicated with a red asterisk *
Harris ID	
User Login ID	
Password	*
	Forgot User Login ID or Password?
	Submit Exit

- Landowners who obtain free online registration
- o Private companies
- USDA Wildlife Services

Permits Home Page

Notices

Contact RCGR



Benefits of Canada Goose Nest and Egg Management

- ➤ Helps maintain the resident Canada goose population on a local level
- Helps alleviate droppings associated with family groups
- ➤ Allows for harassment to be more effective since young not capable of flight are not present





Incubation

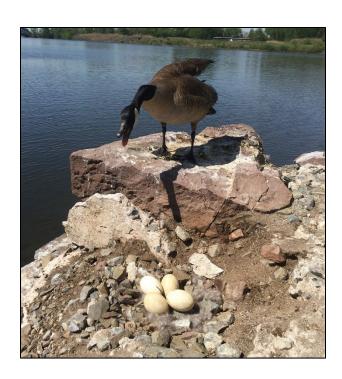


- Lay one egg per day
- Start incubation after last egg laid
- Female incubates eggs for 28 days (on nest almost 24/7)
- Female will line nest with down feathers plucked from her belly

Tips on Searching for Canada Goose Nests

- ➤ Property should be searched for nests between late March and late May
- Property should be searched every two weeks
- ➤ Concentrate search around water sources ponds, creeks, marshes.
- > Some geese nest in plain site while other hide their nests
- ➤ When person approaches the nest, some geese may be aggressive, others vacate nest and some try to blend in
- ➤ Nest searching and egg treatment should be done annually

WHERE DO GEESE NEST?



Anywhere and everywhere



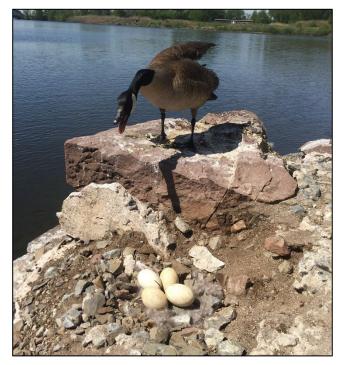




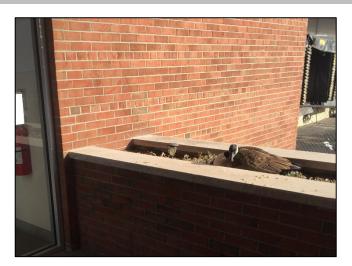
















Number of Eggs per Nest

Range = 3-10 eggs Average = 5 eggs





Egg Size of Common Waterfowl







Mallard
2.3 inches long

Canada goose 3.6 inches long

Mute swan
4.5 inches long

Nest and Egg Addling Techniques



Approved methods include:

- Oiling
- > Puncturing
- > Shaking

(Freezing is not an approved method under the online registration.)

Recommendations for Lake Hopatcong Community

Integrated Wildlife Damage Management

- 1. No Feeding Policy
- 2. Habitat Management
- 3. Harass from Problem Areas and Install Deterrents
- 4. Nest and Egg Management
- 5. Consider Goose Capture
- 6. Regulated Sport Hunting





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USDA

WS Canada Goose Damage Management



- ➤ USDA APHIS WS is a Federal agency that works on a cooperative cost reimbursement basis
- Nest and egg management starts in March and runs into May
- ➤ Molt captures occur mid June to mid July
- ➤ Harassment activities throughout the year



USDA's Nest and Egg Work

- Conduct work from late March to late May
- ➤ Visit site approximately five times (every 2 weeks)
- Each visit, look for new nests and check existing nest
- > Puncture (addle) eggs and return them to nest
- ➤ Need written permission from landowner before addling eggs when nest is on private shoreline



USDA's Form 12A

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USDA's Form 12A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE WILDLIFE SERVICES

WORK INITIATION DOCUMENT FOR WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT

	1. V	WORK INITIATION	2. STATUS	_										
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15. In consideration of the benefits to be derived from the proper management of damage caused by those species listed in Item 13 (and Item 14 if applicable), I, the undersigned Cooperator or Cooperator's representative, do hereby give my consent and concurrence to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (to

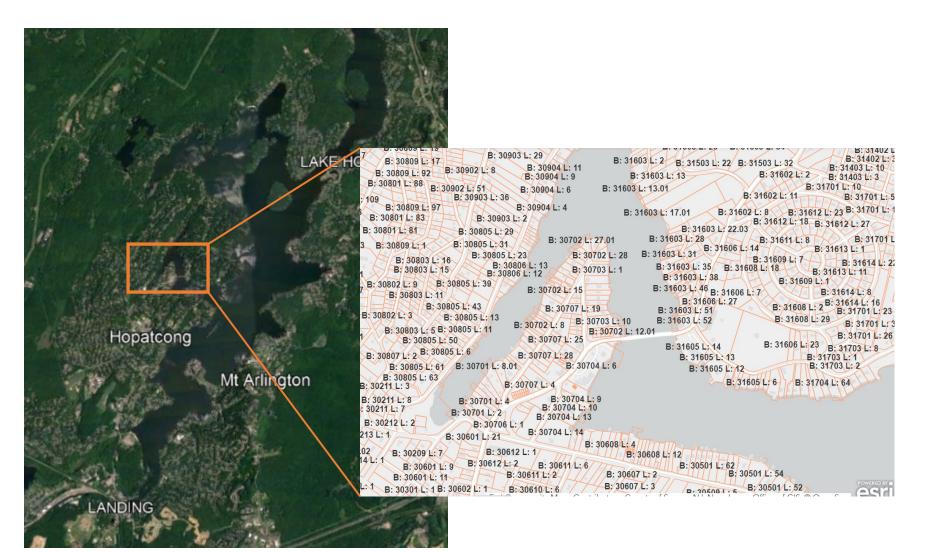


USDA's Form 12A

-	include its officials, employees, and agents) to use, upon lands owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the, and identified by this work initiation bocument, the following methods and devices (COMPONENTS):												
SECTION	A. Hand tools			Handcaught/gathered	C.	Car/Truck							
SE	D.	Boat	E.		F.								
	16. There are additional components (complete and attach WS Form 12 Addendum)												
SECTION 5													
SECTION 6													
19. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS													
Swans, feral ducks, feral geese will only be surveyed													
20A	. LAN	DOWNER, LESSEE, OR ADMINISTRATOR NAME	AND	TITLE 20B SIGNATURE		20C. DATE							
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(9	08) 2	256-4417		140C Locust Grov	e F	Rd, Pittstown, NJ 08867							

WS FORM 12A OCT 2017







USDA's Nest and Egg Work

- ➤ Wave hi at your doorbell camera
- ➤ USDA motor boat or kayak
- Staff will have a paddle and may work in a team of two
- ➤ How can you help?
 - ➤ Let me know if there is a nest on property in an "odd" location
 - ➤ Neighbor participation Give them a Form 12A!







Questions?



Mercer, Somerset, Union and Counties North, contact:

April Simnor

April.L.Simnor@usda.gov

908-256-4417

Burlington, Monmouth, Middlesex and Counties South contact:

Nicole Rein

Nicole.E.Rein@usda.gov

609-548-3833