Human–Goose Conflict



Ohio Division of Wildlife



History of Canada Geese in Ohio

- Commercial hunting & egg collection
 - Almost extirpated
- Migratory Bird Treaty of Act of 1918
 - "Protected Status"
- Creation of "refuges" in Ohio
 - 3 state-owned lands in 1956
 - Funded by : hunters
- Breeding population in Ohio
 - Currently exceeds 150,000





Adaptable

- Adaptable in their choice of nesting habitats.
 - Nesting sites are on the ground adjacent to a pond or lake
 - Small islands in lakes and rivers.
- Maintain small territory around nests
- Males will aggressively defend.

Breeding

These monogamous breeders

- Begin breeding the first weeks of March, and may continue as late as June in colder areas.
- Incubation lasts 23–30 days.
- Most clutches are laid before April 15 and the majority of young geese hatch before May 10.
- Clutch sizes range from 2-9 eggs; 5 is average.
- Young geese are flightless until 8–9 weeks, and the family groups normally remain intact into autumn.

A pair of geese can, in 5 to 7 years, easily become 50 to 100 birds

Edward C. Cleary Assistant State Director USDA – APHIS – Wildlife Services



Canada Goose Subspecies

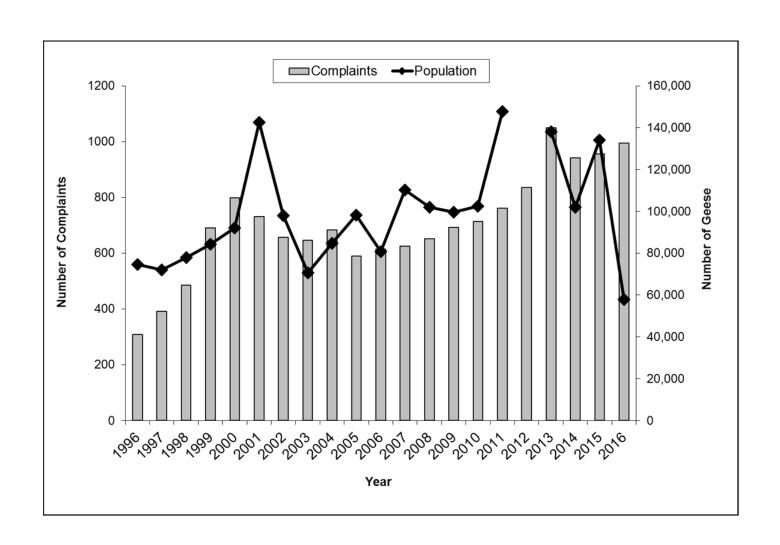
Giant Canada Goose

- Largest goose 12+ lbs.
- Very adaptable & prolific, long life-span
- Local migration
- Nests in urban & in rural areas
- Population is growing unchecked in urban areas.

Interior Canada Goose

- Medium-size goose; 8 to 9 lbs.
- Few young raised per year, short life-span
- Migrates from Canada to Southern United States
- Nests on the tundra
- Competes for food with giants
 & snow geese on tundra

Ohio Giant Canada Goose Breeding Population Estimate



"The Poop on Geese"

 A single goose can defecate every 20 minutes.

 An adult can produce up to 1.5 lbs of feces each day.



MMM, GOOD FRESH GOOSE POOP-NATURE'S MOST PERFECT FOOD!!

Possible Public Health Concerns

- Geese excrement contains a wide variety of pathogens capable of infecting humans known as zoonotic diseases.
- Geese can also be a means of transmitting (vector) other diseases in ways unrelated to their defecation.
- Geese may have a negative impact on water quality and disease transmission (Fallacara et al. 2001).
- "Transmission of disease or parasite from geese to humans has not been well documented, but the potential exists" (Smith et al. 1999).
- Caution: The presence of a disease does not necessarily translate into a threat to public health.
- Caution is advised as the research in this field continues to evolve.

Adaptations to Humans



... or "Why would a goose want to live near humans?"

- Plenty of green grass & water!
- No predators: "We're safe!"
- City laws declare "No Hunting"
- Lots of places to nest
- "People are afraid of us when we defend our nest"

DO NOT FEED GEESE!



- Violent goose attacks in the spring! They do not maintain a fear of people!
- Poor nutrition, especially in juveniles. Geese are grazers!
- Very selfish activity; only the person feeding benefits.

What is the Role of DOW?



Development of an Integrated Management Strategy

- A single, quick-fix solution is unlikely to reduce goose problems; combine tactics.
- The public, employees, & neighbor relations are important components of success.
- Be aware of relevant laws and ordinances
- It IS possible to eliminate all geese at a given location with proper techniques.
- Wildlife Management programs strive for a reduction in goose numbers and related problems to a level all groups can tolerate.

Development of an Integrated Management Strategy

Important considerations in choosing management tactics include:

- Time(s) of the year when the problems occur (See Harassment Techniques Timeline)
- Available control options given the biology of the geese and site characteristics.
- Probable effectiveness of the techniques.
- Acceptability, cost, &legality of control methods.
- Community support for taking action.

Canada Geese – Conflict Prevention

- Habitat Modification Pond design, allowing for taller vegetation to discourage goose use.
- Barriers –
 Keeps geese out
- Herding Dogs
- Pond Grid –
 Geese can't land or swim
- Pyrotechnics
- Chemical Repellents

Combine Tactics!

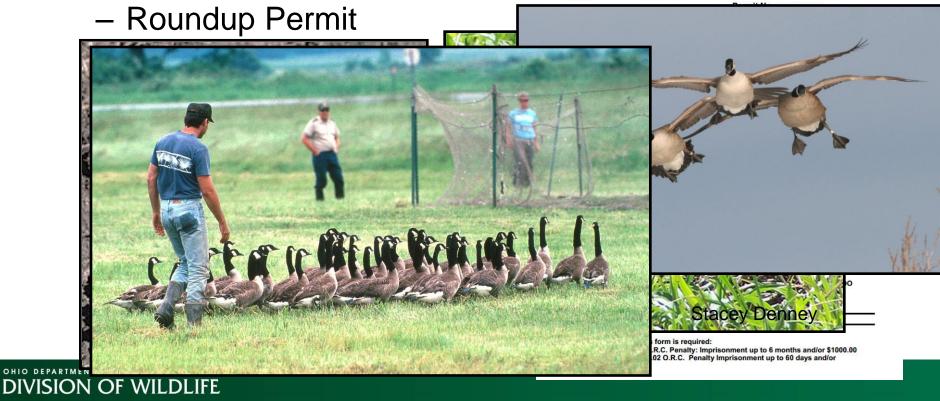


Goose Damage Permits

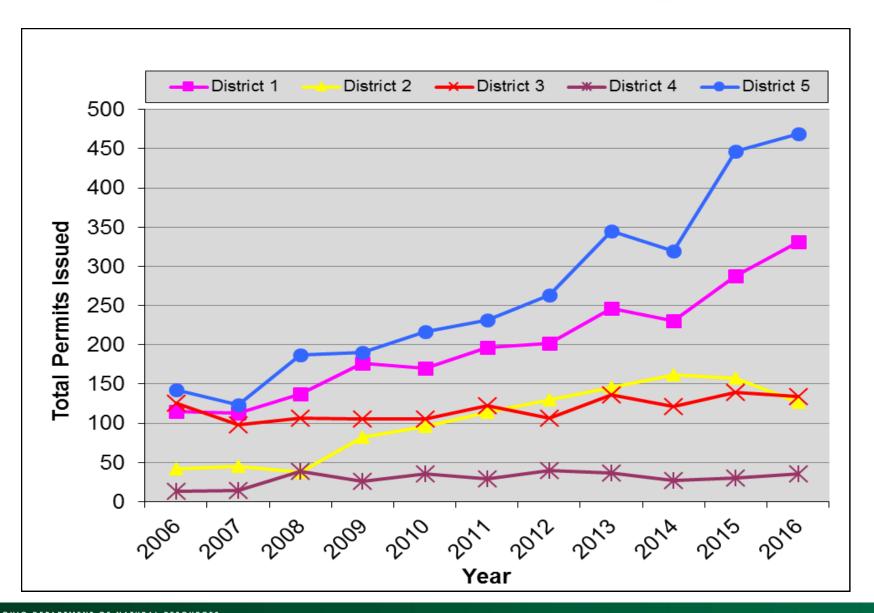
DOW issues three types of permits

- Nest Destruction Permit
- Goose Shooting Permit





Permits - State

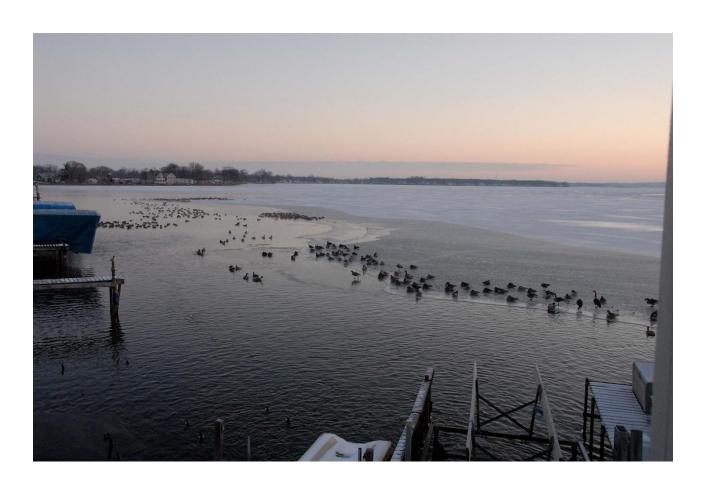


Non – Lethal Tactics



Habitat Modification

Open Water in winter will attract geese. If possible, do not run aerators or bubblers.







Auditory Devices

These explosive tactics are used to frighten geese away from problem sites.



- Bird Bangers & Screamers
- Propane cannons & exploders
- Blanks
- Sirens, airhorns, & whistles



Visual Scare Devices



Laser Lights

- Red laser light works best right at dusk when geese are setting up to roost on pond
- Green laser lights work best during the day when geese are feeding.
- Shine light around their feet, not in their eyes.







Effective Tactics

- Greater emphasis on harassment in the problem areas.
- Primary concern = Lack of time to harass!
- If harassment is consistent and early, the time element can be reasonable





Effective Tactics

- District 3 Wildlife HQ on Portage Lakes
- In 2006, an effort was made to keep geese off the island for the year
- Total time = 24 minutes



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Harassment Keys

- Be consistent
- Be <u>early</u> (Feb.)
- Be persistent
- Focus on important areas
- Follow timeline





Canada Geese – Conflict Management

- No permit needed for harassment
- Harassment is most effective when:
 - Implemented early (Feb.–March)
 - Consistently applied
 - Repeated annually



Chemical Repellents

- ReJeX-iT and Flight Control, only chemical repellents approved by the US EPA
 - Expensive
 - Key to success: strict following of label directions.
 - Persists for 3–7 days.
 Have to reapply after mowing.
 - Multiple treatments are required.



Lethal Control Permits





Canada Geese – Conflict Management

- Egg addling or shaking (permit required)
- Nest and egg destruction (permit required)
- Goose roundup (permit required)
- Hunting in rural arear, or where safe during hunting seasons (requires Waterfowl Stamps & Hunting License)

Web Base Customer Service

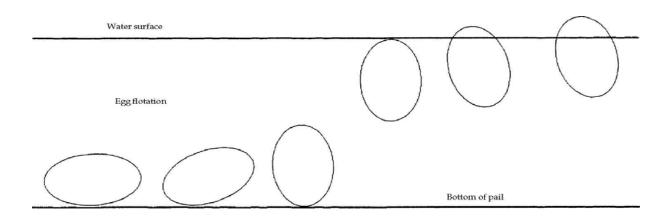
http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/wildlife/goose/

- Allows for customer complaint entry
- District on-line authorization
- Reduces Permit Application time
- Real-time project status
- Online since January 2008





Egg Addling



Shakability Waiting period	Too early	Good	Great	Great	Good	Too Late
(days) before nest destruction	20	15	10	5	0	0

Egg Addling

- Egg oiling use vegetable oil
- Egg shaking
- Egg puncturing hole in pointed end

Replace eggs in nest so that the goose

doesn't try to re-nest!





Swan Management

 The Division of Wildlife recently developed a Swan Management Plan for Ohio.





Swan Management

- Mute swans show an increasing trend
- Mute swans are aggressive and displace native wildlife



Swan Management

 The Great Lake States have created a task force to address the problem on a regional scale.

 The DOW is implementing its plan to educate the public.



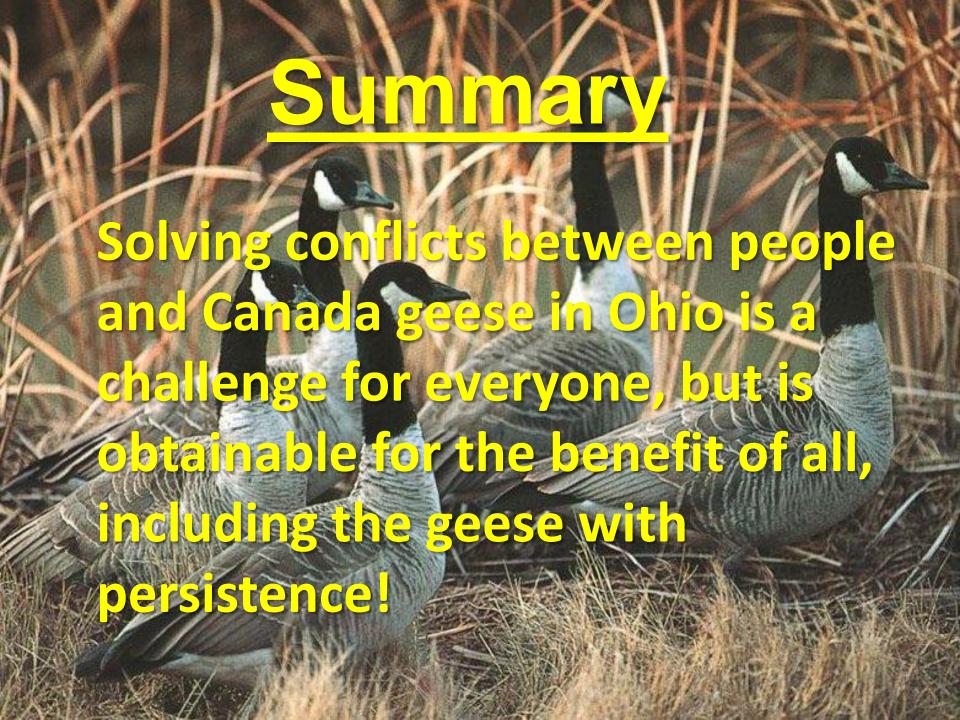
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e public': **Mute sw**

Great Lakes Mute Swan Summit Official Meeting Summary



Report Prepared by Kirsten F. Johnson, Barbara Avers, Corey Lucas Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division







District Offices

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District Four – 360 E. State St., Athens 45701, (740) 589 - 9930

District Five – 1076 Old Springfield Pike, Xenia 45385, (937) 372 - 9261

Or call 1-800 WILDLFE

http://www.wildohio.com





When All Else Fails!

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