



United States  
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Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

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## WILDLIFE SERVICES—ARKANSAS

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### USDA Resolves Wildlife Conflicts in Arkansas

Every day, residents, industries, organizations, and agencies call on Arkansas Wildlife Services (WS) for expertise in protecting agriculture, property, natural resources, and human health and safety from damage or threats posed by wildlife. Managed by professional wildlife biologists, WS responds with effective, selective, and humane strategies to resolve wildlife conflicts.

Arkansas WS provides technical assistance in addressing concerns, conflicts, and problems caused by migratory birds. WS

#### Top 5 Major Assistance Activities:

- Protecting agricultural commodities
- Protecting aquaculture resources from migratory bird predation
- Protecting livestock and property from vulture damage
- Protecting the public from health hazards and nuisances caused by resident Canada geese
- Protecting rice from blackbird damage

#### Top 5 WS Research Projects of Interest to Arkansas:

- Managing bird predation to aquaculture in the Southeastern United States
- Defining interaction of fish eating birds with sport fish
- Tracking double-crested cormorant nesting in the South
- Quantifying damage by fish-eating birds
- Defining and reducing wildlife hazards to aviation



professional staff strives to find and recommend solutions that meet the needs of both humans and wildlife. Each year, WS helps the agricultural industry in Arkansas avoid thousands of dollars in crop losses due to migratory bird damage.

### Applying Science & Expertise to Wildlife Challenges

WS offers information, advice, equipment, and materials that enable many people to resolve wildlife conflicts on their own. Often, this *technical assistance* can be provided over the phone. WS also provides on-site expertise, or *direct assistance*, to manage complex wildlife problems that cannot be safely resolved by others. To support this effort, WS conducts *scientific*

*research* across the Nation to develop answers to new problems posed by wildlife and to ensure the program benefits from the latest science and technology.

**Protecting Aquaculture**—Fish-eating birds frequent aquaculture facilities to feed on commercially-produced fish. If management techniques are not implemented, losses can be devastating. Arkansas catfish farmers lose an estimated \$2.3 million to fish-eating birds annually. WS assists fish farmers in developing bird management programs and applying for depredation permits to minimize these losses.

WS' National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) conducts research from its Starkville, MS, field station to develop methods for reducing damage caused by fish-eating birds. Currently scientists are investigating the migratory movements and

feeding behavior of fish-eating birds in an effort to reduce economic losses caused by these birds.

**Protecting Rice Crops**—Maturing rice crops are attacked by blackbirds each year, causing Arkansas producers \$3.5 million in losses. WS assists rice producers in developing blackbird management programs designed to minimize this damage. These management programs generally incorporate the use of nonlethal harassment techniques to disperse blackbirds to more desirable locations. Through the NWRC, extensive research is being conducted on this problem.

**Protecting Human Health and Safety**—WS provides statewide assistance with myriad migratory bird problems, including urban roosts and rookeries, nuisance goose problems, bird collisions with aircraft, and rural and urban conflicts with various species of birds.

**Major Cooperators:**

- Arkansas Game and Fish Commission
- Arkansas Division of Health
- Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service
- Arkansas Farm Bureau
- Catfish Farmers of Arkansas
- Arkansas Bait and Ornamental Fish Growers Association
- Arkansas Development Finance Authority
- National Aquaculture Association
- H.K. Dupree - Stuttgart National Aquaculture Research Center
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

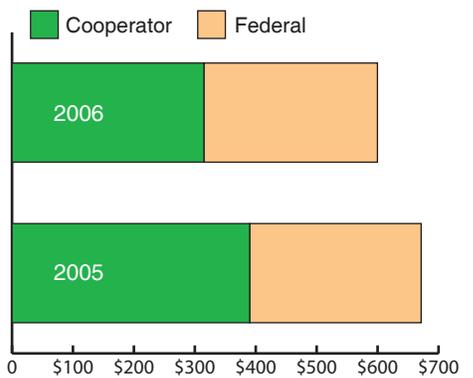
**Looking to the Future**

In Arkansas, most wildlife conflicts occur when migratory birds feed on agricultural resources. As Arkansas aquaculture and rice industries grow, so will the need to protect these crops. In addition, the negative impacts of fish-eating birds (cormorants, pelicans, herons and egrets) on aquaculture are well known. Unfortunately, fish-eating bird populations continue to grow and expand. With increasing bird predation, resource managers are becoming concerned about their impact on wild fisheries. Tourism, sport fishing, and commercial fishing are directly related to fish abundance in Arkansas.

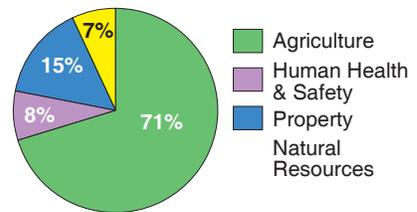
**Arkansas Wildlife Services Funding**

In addition to receiving federally allocated funds and state matching funds from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, WS also receives money from cooperators who have a vested interest in the program: producers, private individuals, businesses, and other Federal, State, and local government agencies. In most cases, these cooperators need help to resolve wildlife damage problems or they play a role in wildlife damage management.

**Total Funding (Thousands)**



**Resources Protected % of Total Funds**



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