

INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE CONTROL

MAY BE CONDUCTED BY RESIDENTS ON THEIR OWN PROPERTY

Feral Cat Control

Cats can be kept away from your property by repairing windows, doors, and plugging holes in your house. Repellents can be obtained from pet stores or garden supply stores that are irritating to cats, but they must be applied frequently outside and there is little evidence of the chemicals' effectiveness.

Other methods to control feral cats include using dogs that show aggression to cats, not feeding your pets outside, registering your house cat, placing a collar on your cat, and not letting your house cat outside unsupervised.

Raccoon Control

Raccoons' can be controlled by storing garbage in metal or tough plastic containers with tight-fitting lids, blocking access to chimneys by securely fastening a commercial cap of sheet metal and heavy screen over the top of the chimney, and limiting access to rooftops by removing overhanging branches.

In addition, remove any obvious sources of food or shelter, pin rolls of new sod with long wire pins if feasible or place new sod in late spring/early summer as raccoons dig new sod up in mid to late summer looking for worms.



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White-footed Mice Control

Mice can be controlled by fixing any openings in your house larger than 1/4 inch, using folded hardware cloth (wire mesh) of 1/4 inch or smaller to protect newly seeded garden plots, and burying the edges of the wire several inches beneath the soil.

Furthermore, you should store food and seed in rodent proof containers. Moth balls or flakes may effectively repel mice from closed areas where a sufficient concentration of the chemical can be attained in the air and bait or ordinary mouse traps are effective in catching mice.

Gray Squirrel Control

Control gray squirrels by cutting tree branches at least ten feet away from roof line and wrap tree trunks with 12" or greater aluminum (found at a home or garden store) at least six feet off the ground.

Also, screen attic vents from outside with the 1/4 inch hardware cloth to prevent entry and cap all chimney flues with professionally manufactured stainless steel caps.

Questions?



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Village of Elm Grove

Wildlife Management Program



VILLAGE OF ELM GROVE

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Wildlife Management Program

Background

In early 2007, the Village Board approved the establishment of an ad hoc committee to address wildlife management issues. Their task was to systematically gather information and provide an opportunity for broad resident input into wildlife control issues. Structurally, the ad hoc committee operated through the existing Village Public Safety Committee.

The Ad Hoc Wildlife Management Committee created a wildlife management program that is designed to provide Village residents and the Village government recommendations and resources on how to support responsible and ongoing wildlife management. This document separates the species that can be managed individually by residents and those species that will be controlled Village-wide by Village officials and staff.

After a Public Open House in October 2007 and approval from the Public Safety Committee in November 2007, the Wildlife Management Program was approved by the Board of Trustees at the November 2007 meeting.

Deer Control

The Elm Grove deer habitat was determined to be .79 square miles, or 504 acres. If the deer population increases to more than 25 deer per square mile of habitat, or 20 deer, then the deer should be actively managed by the Village. The quantity of deer in the Village will be determined by an annual aerial survey each winter.

To actively manage deer, the Village should obtain a permit from the DNR and then hire a sharp shooter to control deer in safe locations such as the Department of Public Works Yard or along the railroad corridor on Village property. Final locations will be recommended to the Public Safety Committee for approval from the Police Chief. Area residents in these shooting areas must be notified in advance of when deer management will occur along with the Police Department.

The committee determined that sharp shooting deer is the most humane and economical way to control deer.

Canadian Geese Control

The Village should continue egg depredation, bird relocation, loud noises, and leaving tall grasses at the water's edge.

If the goal population of 35 adults and 15 juveniles increases while utilizing these management techniques, the Village should possibly consider hiring a company that sets dogs loose to frighten the geese away.

Village residents should not feed the geese in the park or on their own property. The Village should continue to work with both the WDNR and the USDA regarding enforcement of regulations concerning feeding on public and private property.

Coyote Control

Although coyotes do not pose major wildlife concerns presently, they are being included in the wildlife management program as a species to monitor.

Noise-making devices and flashing lights may be used to provide temporary protection in relatively small areas. Combinations of frightening devices used at irregular intervals should provide better protection than use of a single device, because animals may have more difficulty in adapting to these disturbances.

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Fox Control

Although, foxes readily adapt to noise-making devices such as propane exploders, timed taped recordings, amplifier, or radios, such devices may temporarily reduce activity in the area.

Flashing lights may also provide temporary protection in relatively small areas.

Combinations of frightening devices used at irregular intervals should provide better protection than use of a single device, because animals may have more difficulty in adapting to these disturbances.

