

Supporting Wildlife Services

Statistically Speaking

Overview

- Livestock losses to predation are estimated to be \$18.3 million in the sheep industry and \$51 million in the cattle industry. In the absence of effective predation management tools, these losses increase 2 to 3 times more.
- Farmers and ranchers spend nearly \$210 million annually on non-lethal predatory management controls.
- Wildlife Services dedicates approximately 75 percent of its research budget to the development of non-lethal predatory control methods.
- Wildlife Services personnel resolved wildlife conflicts using non-lethal methods...
 - ◆ 2,156 animals per hour in 2004 for an annual total of 18.9 million.
 - ◆ 3,312 animals per hour in 2005 for an annual total of 29 million.
 - ◆ 2,785 animals per hour in 2006 for an annual total of 24.4 million.
- Sodium cyanide capsules are used in M-44s and sodium fluoroacetate, commonly known as Compound 1080, is used in Livestock Protection Collars (LPC).
- In 2006, Wildlife Services took 12,596 coyotes with M-44s.
- In 2006, Wildlife Services took 47 coyotes with LPCs.
- From 1996 to 2006, Wildlife Services had less than a 5 percent non-target take with M-44s and less than 1 percent non-target take with LPC.



Sodium Cyanide M-44 Data

- Wildlife Services is authorized to use M-44 devices in 18 states. In 2004, M-44s were used in 15 states: Arizona, California,

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

- The average amount of sodium cyanide released by Wildlife Services through the use of in M-44 devices is 72 pounds, which represents an average of 0.001 percent of the global annual release of this chemical. In comparison, the mining industry used more than 200 million pounds of sodium cyanide annually to concentrate ores.
 - Sodium cyanide is degraded to non-detectable levels in about 24 hours.
 - In 2006, a total of 25,993 M-44s were fired. 95.2 percent of the animals taken were target species. 99.9 percent of all animals were canids.
- ### Compound 1080 LPC Data
- Wildlife Services is authorized to use LPCs in 9 states. In 2004, LPCs were used in 4 states: New Mexico, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.
 - The average amount of Compound 1080 released by Wildlife Services through the use of LPCs is 0.05 pounds. This represents only a 0.0016 percentage of what is used in New Zealand alone.
 - Between 2000 and 2004, Wildlife Services used 475 to 525 collars each year with 3 to 21 collars punctured while on livestock, less than 5 percent.

- Compound 1080 binds to soil organic matter limiting movement from sites of contamination and is normally degraded by soil micro-organisms within two weeks.
- In 2006, Wildlife Services applied 2,041 LPC. 100 percent of the 47 animals taken were coyotes, the target species.



American Sheep Industry Association Supporting Wildlife Services

www.sheepusa.org • info@sheepusa.org