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USE OF PESTICIDES FOR MANAGING PREDATORS TO ENHANCE SEABIRD POPULATIONS.

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In recent years, the Animal Damage Control (ADC) program and its research facility, the Denver Wildlife Research Center (DWRC), have become increasingly involved in protection of seabirds and of threatened and endangered species. This talk will describe some of those efforts. The DWRC developed required data and coordinated efforts to register diphacinone in Hawaii to control mongooses, which prey on endangered bird species. The DWRC is also working with a variety of groups to register diphacinone to control rat depredation on Hawaiian threatened and endangered plants and animals. A program has been established to control brown tree snake populations, which have caused the extinction of most bird species in Guam, and prevent their introduction into Hawaii. The ADC program conducted the following work in the Pribilof Islands to protect populations of ground-nesting seabirds: 1) eradicated arctic foxes from Kiska Island using Compound 1080 baits; 2) registered the M-44 for controlling arctic foxes; 3) assessed the potential impact of rodents on island environments; and 4) assisted in establishing a surveillance system to prevent rat infestations. An emergency use registration for brodifacoum was obtained by ADC for use against rats in American Samoa on Rose Atoll. DRC-1339 labels were expanded to include protection of threatened and endangered, including the California least tern, from predators. Additional examples will be provided.

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