

## **FY 2014 Program Data Reports Summary Statements**

**April 2014**

1. During FY 2014, WS conducted wildlife dispersal and harassment involving more than 27.7 million animals, which was 90.8% of animals encountered during the year.
2. In FY 2014, WS took 2.7 million animals, which represents 8.9% of animals encountered during the year.
3. In FY 2014, WS took a total of 2,713,570 animals. Of the total number of animals taken by WS, 57.1% were non-native European starlings, house sparrows, and pigeons (1,224,715 birds) or bird species listed in the “Blackbird Depredation Order” (blackbirds-except rusty, crows, magpies, cowbirds, and grackles – 324,856 birds).
4. During FY 2014, WS took 21,210 Canada geese, compared to 23,155 Canada geese in FY 2013.
5. WS takes invasive species pursuant to Executive Order 13112 and through authorities and agreements with other agencies. In FY 2014, WS took 1,400,469 invasive species (51.6% of all animals taken by the Program), including European starlings (1,140,331), feral swine (30,256), brown tree snake (21,546), mute swans (1,339), nutria (1,903), and spiny-tailed iguana (green and black, 2,501).
6. During FY 2014, WS continued partner-based wolf damage management programs in the Western Great Lakes, Northern Rocky Mountains and in the Southwest. WS removed wolves to reduce livestock predation and address property damage and human safety concerns and conducted research/information gathering activities (i.e., radio-collaring) to monitor wolf populations. WS took 321 gray wolves during FY 2014 in the Great Lakes (MI, MN, and WI) and Rocky Mountain (ID, MT, WA, and WY) areas, pursuant to requests and authorizations provided by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, State wildlife agencies, and Tribes. WS took one gray wolf unintentionally (WY, snare), one gray wolf was unintentionally trapped but released (WI, foothold).
7. During FY 2014, WS took 66,313 (non-wolf) mammal predators: coyotes (61,702), foxes (2,930), bobcat (796), black bear (580) and mountain lion (305).
8. During FY 2014, WS took 35,387 animals via aerial operations in 24 states. Fixed wing (17,395 animals) and helicopter (17,992) were used, and no nontarget animals were taken. The species taken with this method in greatest numbers were coyotes (21,065) and feral swine (14,121).
9. WS took 12,392 animals with M-44's in 15 states; 1.95% of animals taken with this method were taken unintentionally.
10. WS took 6 animals, all intentionally taken coyotes in TX, and UT with the Livestock Protection Collar.

11. During FY 2014, LPC's and aerial operations were 100% selective - no animals were taken unintentionally by WS with these methods.
12. During FY 2014, WS employed paintballs to disperse a total of 109,330 animals, the vast majority of which were birds (total includes 230 mammals dispersed with paintballs).
13. During FY 2014, WS conducted conservation actions for 162 threatened and endangered species (100 Federal threatened or endangered species, 9 Federal candidate species, and an additional 82 species that were State-listed T&E, but not Federally listed), in 32 states, Guam, Virgin Islands and Cuba (Guantanamo Bay). During FY 2014, WS spent \$6,290,497 in conservation efforts for listed species.
14. WS employees provided technical assistance (training, site visits, consultations, media interviews/appearances, hotline advice, etc.) to 451,644 people during FY 2014, and distributed over 81,244 fact sheets to individuals seeking WS assistance with wildlife damage problems.
15. WS provided wildlife hazard management assistance to 839 airports during FY 2014. This included training 4,114 airport personnel at 371 airports on wildlife hazard assessment and mitigation. Work was conducted for 605 civil airports, 105 military airfields, and 129 joint use facilities, in the US and around the world.
16. WS' wildlife disease biologists conducted partner-based wildlife disease surveillance, monitoring, and management activities around the nation, including collection of biological and environmental samples for 46 diseases and conditions. A total of 48,843 samples were collected, for diseases/conditions including, rabies (20,547 samples), tularemia (2,800), plague (2,968), Exotic Newcastle disease (1,639), swine influenza (1,782), swine brucellosis (1,955), pseudorabies (2,000), classical swine fever (1,950), and chronic wasting disease (714).