

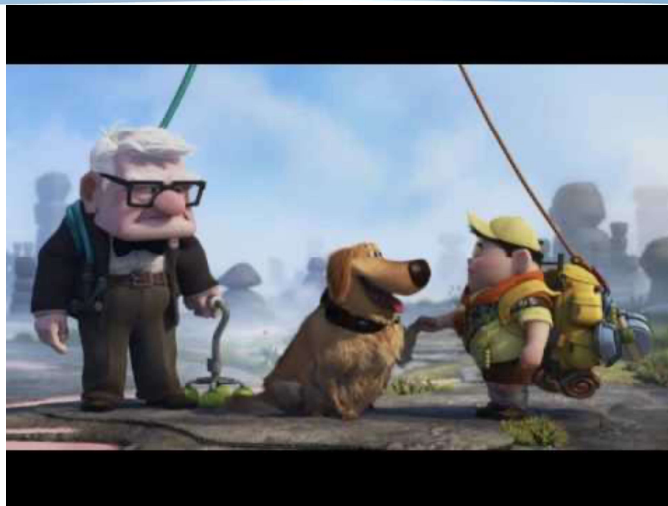
Ground Squirrel Management

Bait Strategies and Compliance

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Livestock & Natural Resource Advisor

October 21, 2025

First thing – SQUIRREL!!!



Why Care?



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Why Care?



UC Statewide IPM Project
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But first – SQUIRREL!

Visual Count Index Record

Plot ID: _____ Date: _____
 This is a minimal-, low-, medium-, or high-density plot: _____
 Study Day Number: _____
Morning survey: Time of sunrise: _____ Time of arrival at plot: _____
 Temperature: _____ wind: _____ sky: _____
 Observation location: (Mark or flag location for repeatability) _____
 Scan 1 time begin: _____ Scan 1 count: _____
 Scan 2 time begin: _____ Scan 2 count: _____
 Scan 3 time begin: _____ Scan 3 count: _____
 Scan 4 time begin: _____ Scan 4 count: _____
 Scan 5 time begin: _____ Scan 5 count: _____
 Wildlife observed /notes: _____

 Performed by: _____ Date: _____

Evening survey: Time of sunset: _____ Time of arrival at plot: _____
 Temperature: _____ wind: _____ sky: _____
 Observation location: (Mark or flag location for repeatability) _____
 Scan 1 time begin: _____ Scan 1 count: _____
 Scan 2 time begin: _____ Scan 2 count: _____
 Scan 3 time begin: _____ Scan 3 count: _____
 Scan 4 time begin: _____ Scan 4 count: _____
 Scan 5 time begin: _____ Scan 5 count: _____
 Official result for the day is the highest number of squirrels
 recorded at either the morning or evening survey. _____
 Wildlife observed /notes: _____

 Performed by: _____ Date: _____
 |



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Comparative Yield Plot Layout

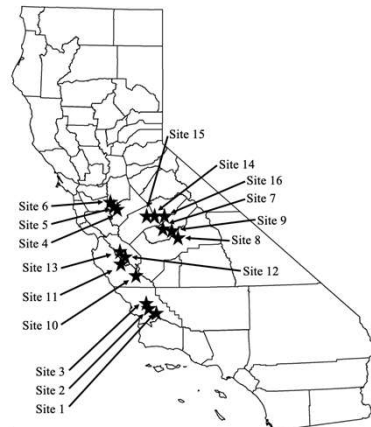
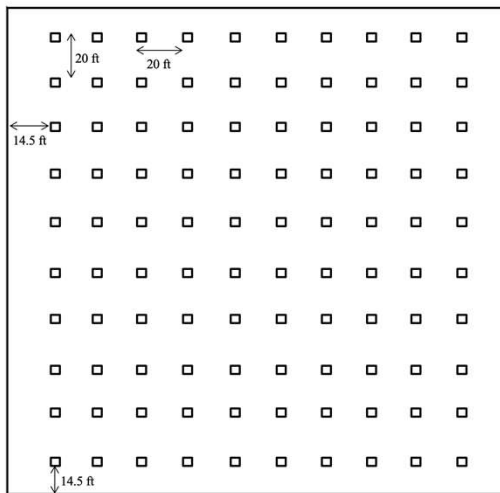


Figure 1. Location of rangeland field sites during spring 2019 and 2020.

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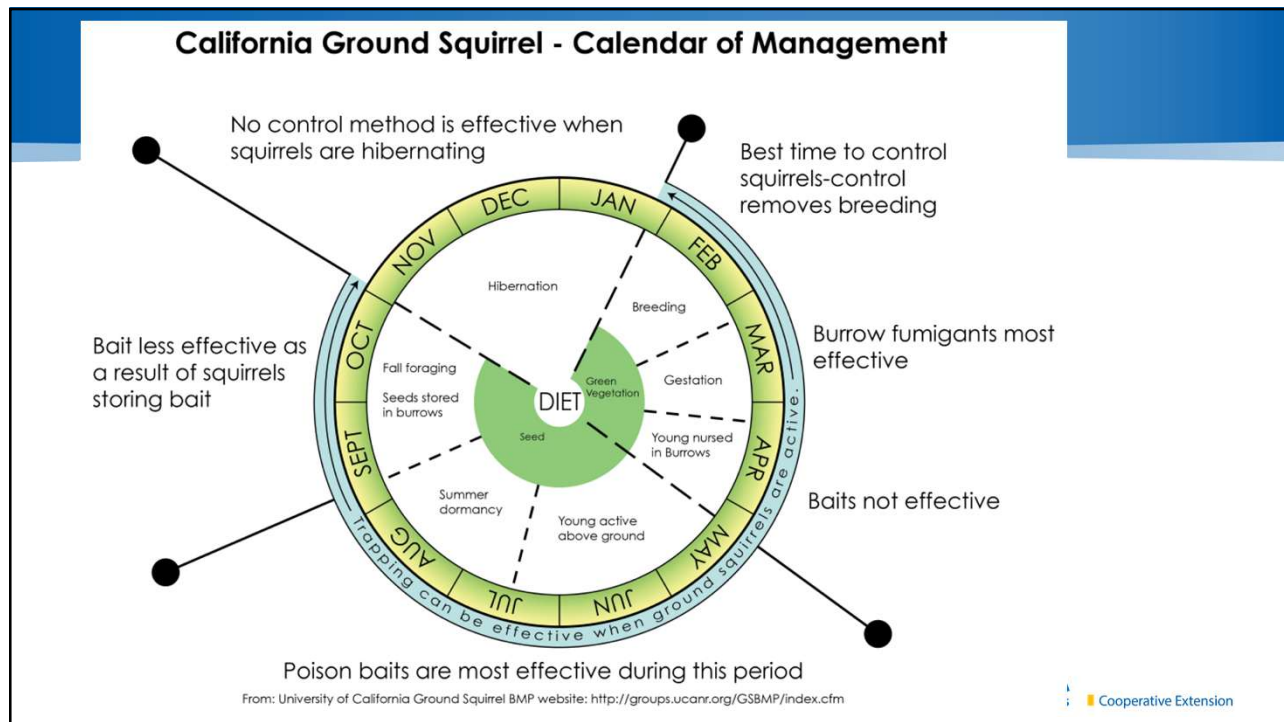
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Bait Strategies

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Bait delivery options



Timing

	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN
MAJOR ACTIVITY PERIODS				
adults				
reproduction				
juveniles				
MAJOR FOOD SOURCE				
green foliage				
seeds				
BEST TIME FOR CONTROL				
fumigation				
baiting				
trapping				

Trapping



Bait



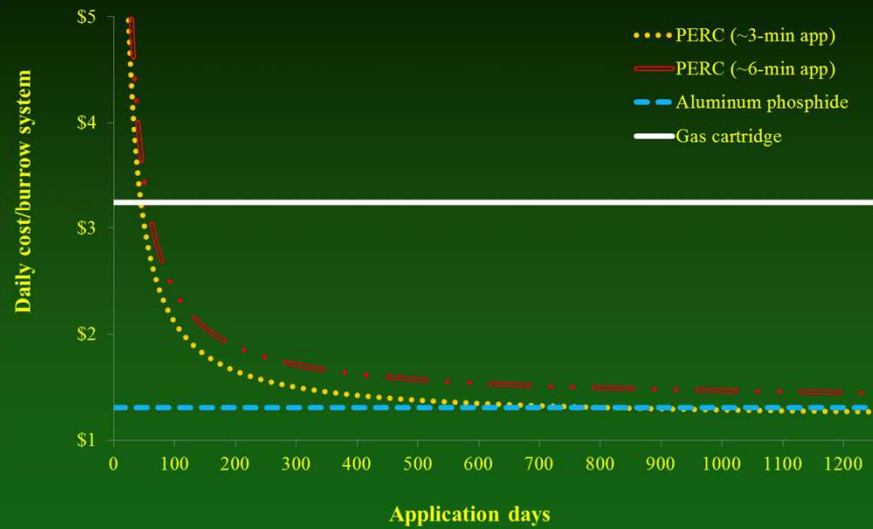
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Fumigation



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Control Options—Fumigation



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Shooting



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Case Study Example

- Large population in a vineyard
- Initiate control after harvest
- Certified Applicator
- No endangered species present

Case Study Example

- Possible plan:
 - Zinc phosphide in autumn
 - Aluminum phosphide in spring
 - Anticoagulant bait station or trapping in summer

BUT Wait – Secondary Kill?



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Secondary Kill potential

- Secondary toxicity may vary (diphacinone)
 - whole body residues
 - spot treatment = 0.23 mg/kg
 - broadcast application = 0.41 mg/kg
 - bait station = 0.91 mg/kg



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Secondary Kill potential

- Secondary toxicity may vary (diphacinone)
 - whole body residues
 - spot treatment = 0.23 mg/kg
 - broadcast application = 0.41 mg/kg
 - bait station = 0.91 mg/kg
- Study limitations:
 - small sample sizes for some ($n = 8, 34, 7$, respectively)
 - collected from multiple studies (Baroch 1994, Salmon 2002)
 - somewhat biased sample collection
 - was never published

Secondary Kill Potential

1. Determine residual concentrations of Rodent Bait Diphacinone Treated Grain (0.005% and 0.01%) via three application strategies.
2. Determine if time to death varied for differing application strategies.
3. Determine proportion that died below ground for differing application strategies.

Secondary Kill Potential



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Secondary Kill Potential



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Secondary Kill Potential



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Secondary Kill Potential – Amount of Bait Applied (lbs)

	Bait station		Spot		Broadcast	
	Ranch 1	Ranch 2	Ranch 1	Ranch 2	Ranch 1	Ranch 2
App 1	128.0	128.0	11.6	10.8	3.7	3.6
App 2	21.3	8.1	12.0	11.2	3.8	3.5
App 3	-----	4.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Remaining	4.8	19.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	144.5	120.3	23.6	22.0	7.5	7.1

	Bait station		Spot		Broadcast	
	Ranch 3	Ranch 4	Ranch 3	Ranch 4	Ranch 3	Ranch 4
App 1	128.0	128.0	13.6	12.6	4.3	3.8
App 2	18.2	13.4	11.8	13.9	4.1	3.9
App 3	12.1	22.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Remaining	10.1	11.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	148.2	151.9	25.4	26.5	8.4	7.7

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Secondary Kill Potential - Efficacy

	Control			Bait station			Spot treatment			Broadcast		
	Censored	Mortality	Efficacy	Censored	Mortality	Efficacy	Censored	Mortality	Efficacy	Censored	Mortality	Efficacy
Gallo 1	0	0/7	0%	2	5/5	100%	2	5/5	100%	3	0/4	0%*
Gallo 2	0	0/7	0%	1	6/6	100%	5	2/2	100%	4	3/3	100%
Gallo 3	0	0/4	0%	2	6/6	100%	2	6/6	100%	2	0/6	0%
Gallo 4	0	0/4	0%	5	3/3	100%	2	6/6	100%	4	4/4	100%
Comb	0	0/20	0%	10	20/20	100%	11	19/19	100%	13	7/17	41%

* Used 0.005% diphacinone bait



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Secondary Kill Potential – Time from Application to death

	Bait station		Spot		Broadcast	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Summer	8.5	5-16	9.4	6-12	-----	-----
Autumn	10.0	4-19	11.0	4-17	8.1	5-11
Mean	9.2	4-19	9.4	4-17	8.1	5-11

$$F_{2,42} = 0.3, P = 0.724$$



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Secondary Kill – Carcass Location

	Below ground	Above ground	Percentage	Potentially scavenged	Adjusted percentage
Summer	19	3	86%		
Autumn	23	1	96%		
Total	42	4	91%		

Unadjusted: Fisher's exact $P = 0.336$



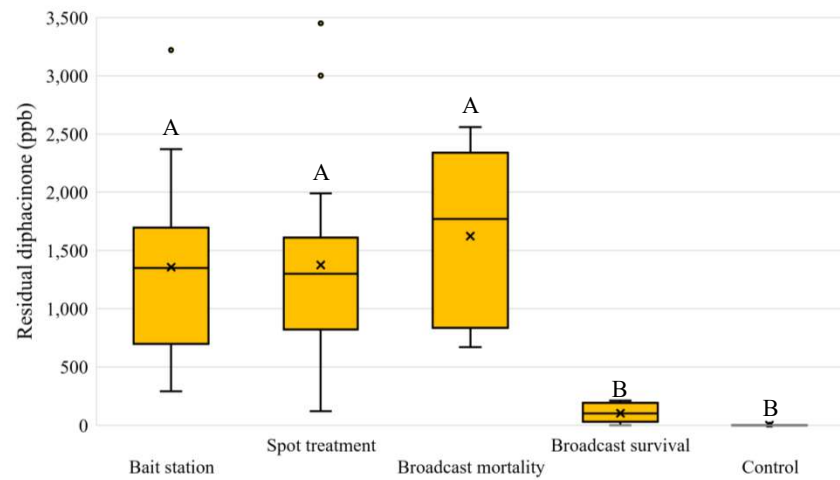
Secondary Kill – Carcass Location

	Below ground	Above ground	Percentage	Potentially scavenged	Adjusted percentage
Summer	19	3	86%	0	86%
Autumn	23	1	96%	4	82%
Total	42	4	91%	4	84%

Unadjusted: Fisher's exact $P = 0.336$

Adjusted: Fisher's exact $P = 1.000$

Secondary Kill – Residual Diphacinone



$F_{4,61} = 19.9, P < 0.001$

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What does this mean?



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What does this mean?

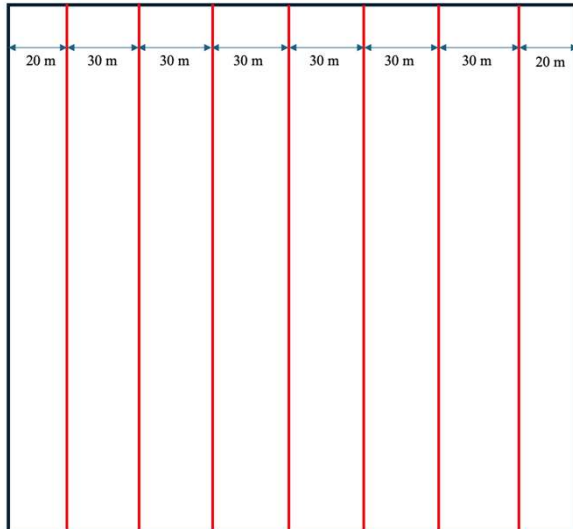


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Do Daily Searches Work?

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Daily Searches



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Daily Searches



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Compliance

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Now what?

- AB 1322, January 2024
 - Diphacinone
- AB 2552, January 2025
 - Chlorophacinone and warfarin

ALL RESTRICTED USE!

Ag still able to use them.
For now.



Questions?

<https://baldwin.ucdavis.edu>

