

UC Master Gardeners of Nevada County

Advice to Grow By ... Ask Us!



UC Master Gardener

University of California
Agriculture & Natural Resources

UC Master Gardeners of Nevada County

Gophers, Moles and More!

Managing Small Animal Pests

Presenter

Betsy Lichti



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What are Small Animal Pests?

Small animals that can:

- ❖ Cause damage to plants, fruits & vegetables
- ❖ Can damage underground irrigation & electrical systems
- ❖ Carry disease
- ❖ Create potential unsafe conditions in walking areas and fields



UCANR Pest Notes Library

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

About Our Work & Impact ▾ Get Involved News & Media

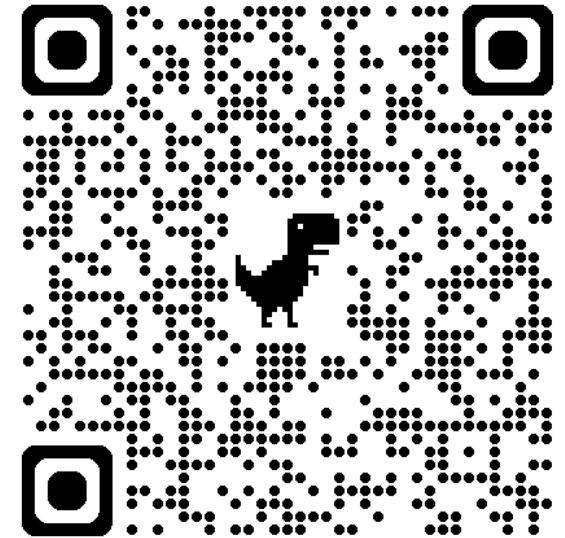
UC ANR / UC Master Gardeners of Nevada County

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<https://ucanr.edu/site/uc-master-gardeners-nevada-county>

- Select: Garden Resources
- Select: Pests in the Garden
- Select: Home and Landscape
- Scroll to 'Browse by Pest Type'
- Then select: Birds, Mammals, and Reptiles



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UC IPM ❖ Home and Landscape ❖ Common Pests

[Insects, Mites, Mollusks, and Nematodes](#)

[Birds, Mammals, and Reptiles](#)

[Plant Diseases](#)

[Weeds and Other Unwanted Plants](#)

Birds, Mammals, and Reptiles

[Bats](#)

[Birds on Tree Fruits and Vines](#)

[Cliff Swallows](#)

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[Ground Squirrel](#)

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[Pocket Gophers](#)

[Rabbits](#)

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[Rats](#)

[Rattlesnakes](#)

[Skunks](#)

[Tree Squirrels](#)

[Voles \(Meadow Mice\)](#)

[Wild Pigs](#)

[Wild Turkeys](#)

[Woodpeckers](#)

BURROWING Small Animal Pests

- ❖ Pocket Gophers
- ❖ Moles
- ❖ Voles (Meadow Mice)
- ❖ Ground Squirrels



What You Will Learn

- ❖ Pest identification
- ❖ Differences
- ❖ Garden damage
- ❖ Pest management



Pest Identification: Pocket Gophers

- ❖ Grayish-brown
- ❖ 6-10 inches at maturity
- ❖ Live mostly underground
- ❖ Create extensive burrow systems
- ❖ **Crescent shaped mound at burrow entrances**
- ❖ **Herbivore**
- ❖ 1 to 3 litters per year (5-6 offspring)



Adult Pocket Gopher, *Thomomys* sp.

Photo by Jack Kelly-Clark, UC IPM Program



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Pest Identification: Pocket Gophers

Gophers use teeth for

- ❖ Digging
- ❖ Eating
- ❖ Gnawing (on tree roots & water pipe!)

FUN FACT!

The Pocket Gopher name comes from cheek pouches (or pockets) they use for carrying food, dirt and nesting material.



Photo: allstaranimaltrapping.com



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Pest Identification: Pocket Gophers



Pocket gopher crescent-shaped mound



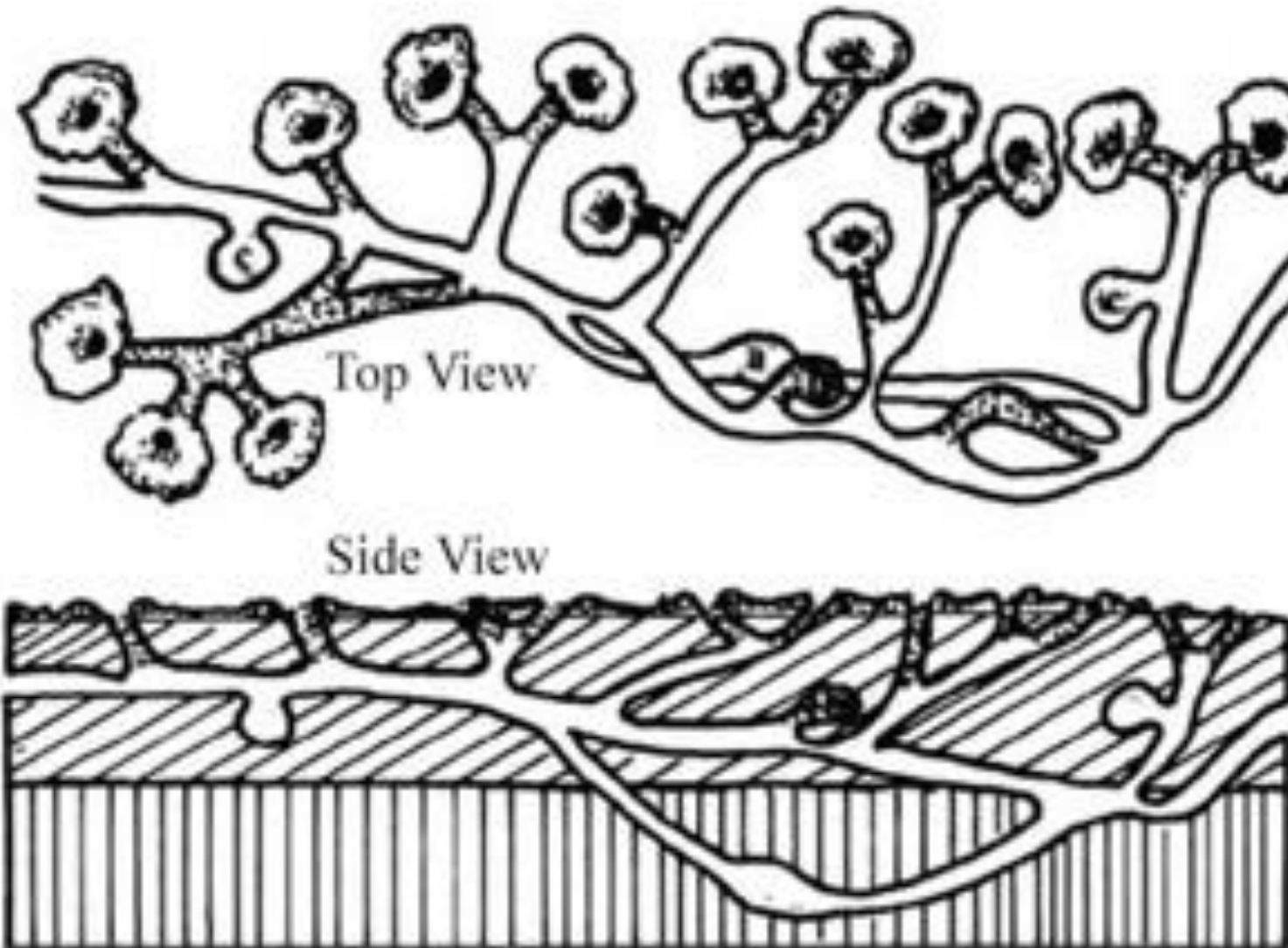
Pocket gopher feeder hole

Photo: Dustin Blakey; <https://www.pesticide.org/gophers>



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Pest Identification: Pocket Gophers



Drawing of a pocket gopher burrow system showing top view and side view. The **main tunnel** has **lateral tunnels** that terminate with above-ground gopher mounds. **Food caches** (C) and a **nesting chamber** (deepest chamber) are also shown.

*Source: University of Arizona
Cooperative Extension, Yavapai County*



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Damage & Benefits: Pocket Gophers

Damage

- ❖ Kill plants by eating roots
- ❖ Girdle trees and tree roots below ground
- ❖ Encourage weeds
- ❖ Unsightly mounds
- ❖ Damage underground irrigation & electrical lines
- ❖ Holes are a hazard, and may attract other pests into your yard
- ❖ Cause erosion

Benefits

- ❖ Aerates soil
- ❖ Tunnels capture snow/water, enhancing water infiltration
- ❖ Fertilizes soil
- ❖ Food source for local wildlife



Pest Identification: Moles

- ❖ Narrow pointy snout
- ❖ Spade-like front paws
- ❖ Live underground
- ❖ Shallow runways (visible)
- ❖ Volcano-like mounds
- ❖ Insectivore
- ❖ 1 litter per year (3-4 offspring)



Adult Mole

Photo: Jerry P. Clark



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Pest Identification: Moles



Circular, volcano shaped mole mound

Photo: Larry L. Strand



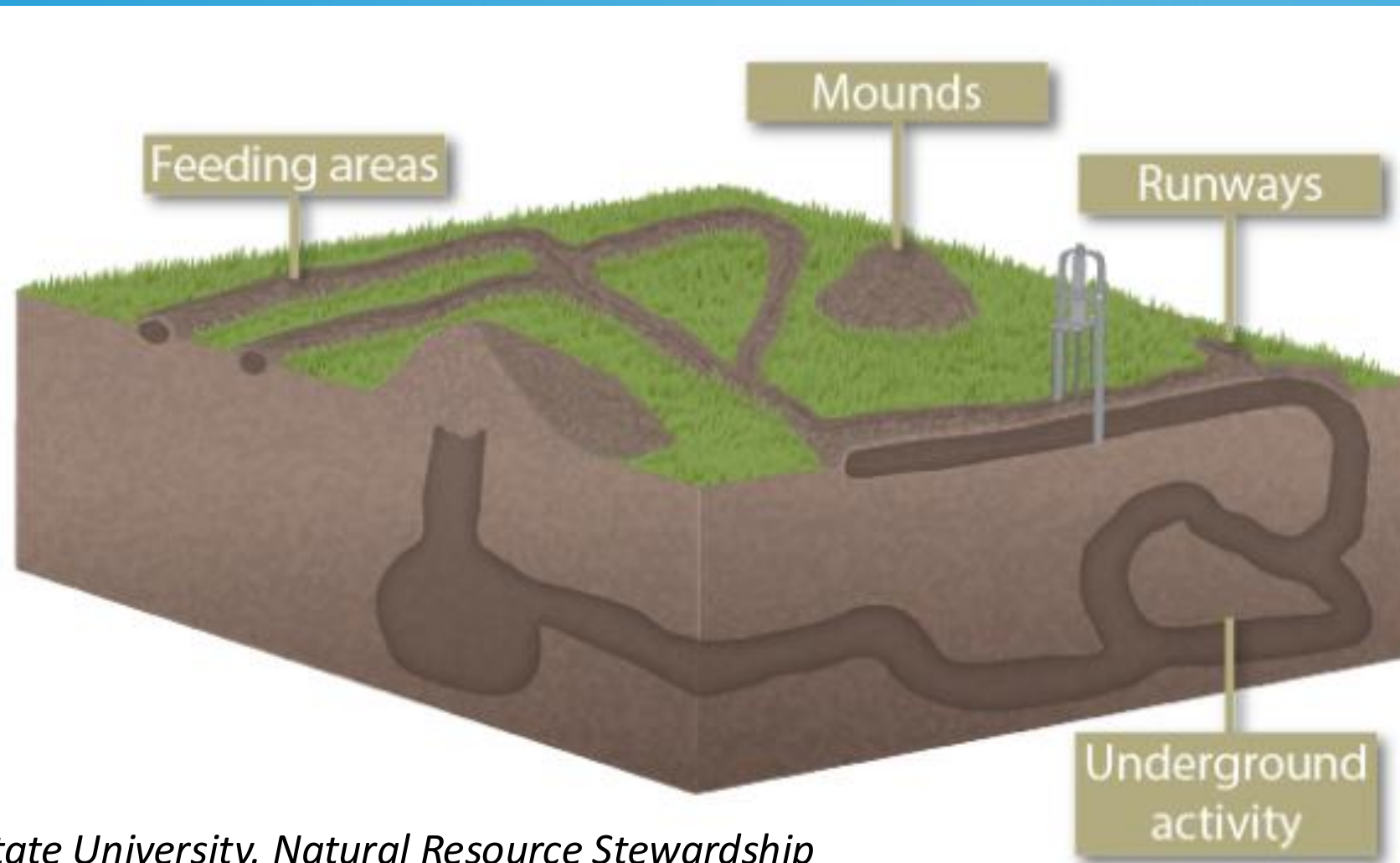
Surface tunnel

Photo: Rex E. Marsh



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Pest Identification: Moles



Source: Iowa State University, Natural Resource Stewardship

<https://naturalresources.extension.iastate.edu/encyclopedia/moles-damage-management>



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Damage & Benefits: Moles

Damage

- ❖ Unsightly mounds & tunnels
- ❖ Encourage weeds
- ❖ Damage or kill plants

Benefits

- ❖ Aerates soil
- ❖ Mixes soil nutrients
- ❖ Tunnels capture snow/water, enhancing water infiltration
- ❖ Eat lawn & garden pests
- ❖ Food source for local wildlife



Pest Identification: Voles (Meadow Mice)

- ❖ Mouse-like appearance
- ❖ 5-8 inches long, incl. tail
- ❖ Above ground runways btw holes
- ❖ 1-2" dia. open burrow entrance
- ❖ **Herbivore**
- ❖ Eat above ground, live below ground
- ❖ Breed year-round at age 32 days
(can get out of control quickly)
- ❖ Dig their own shallow burrows or inhabit
other tunnels dug by gophers and moles



Vole (Meadow Mouse)

Source: UC ANR Publication 8688



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Pest Identification: Voles



Vole Runways

Source: wildlifecontroltraining.com/wildlife-species/voles/



Vole Burrow Entrances

Source: UC ANR Publication 8688



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Damage & Benefits: Voles

Damage

- ❖ Eat vegetation above ground
- ❖ Girdle stems & trees
- ❖ Chew through irrigation, electrical & other pipes
- ❖ Holes are a hazard

Benefits

- ❖ Burrows capture snow/water, enhancing water infiltration
- ❖ Spread nutrients to soil
- ❖ Food source for local wildlife



Pest Identification: Ground Squirrels

- ❖ Mottled brown, white ring around eyes
- ❖ 14-20 inches long, incl. tail
- ❖ Live in **colonial burrow systems**
- ❖ **4" dia. open burrow entrance**
- ❖ Range about 200' from burrow
- ❖ Active during daytime
- ❖ Hibernate in winter (usually)
- ❖ Dormant during peak summer heat
- ❖ **Eat above ground – plants, seeds, grains, nuts**



California Ground Squirrel
Photo: Monica Dimson, UCCE Orange Co.



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Pest Identification: Ground Squirrels



Hillside Colony

Source: burrowblocker.blogspot.com



Burrow Entrances

Source: UC IPM Pest Notes



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Damage & Benefits: Ground Squirrels

Damage

- ❖ Eat vegetation above ground
 - ❖ Grasses, nuts, fruits
- ❖ Gnawing & girdling of trees
- ❖ Extensive burrow systems
 - ❖ Problems around wells, buildings, trees, hillsides, canal banks
- ❖ Open burrow entrances are a hazard to vehicles, people, large animals
- ❖ Possible subsidence and erosion

Benefits

- ❖ Burrows capture snow/water, enhancing water infiltration
- ❖ Disperse plant seeds
- ❖ Spread nutrients to soil
- ❖ Food source for local wildlife



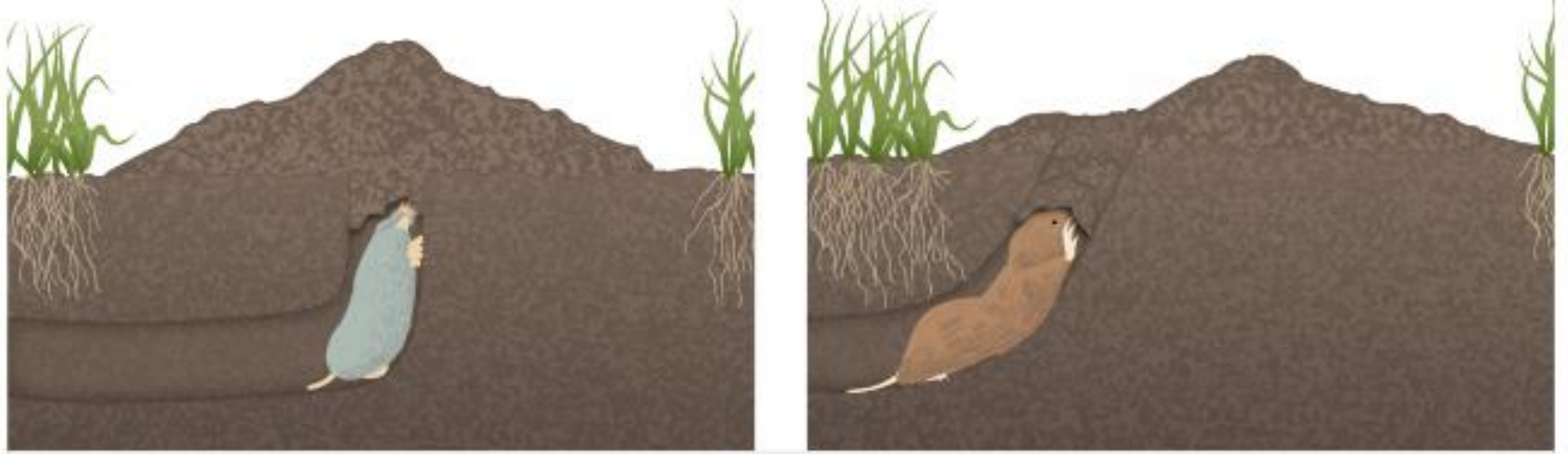
Disease Issues with Ground Squirrels

May Harbor Diseases

- ❖ Carry mites, fleas, and ticks
- ❖ Plague, Tularemia, Ringworm
- ❖ **Bubonic plague**, caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*
 - ❖ Transmitted to humans, pets, and other animals by fleas associated with the squirrels
 - ❖ Cases in South Lake Tahoe (2020 & 2025), Or (2024), Az (2025), NM (2025 & 2026)
- ❖ Do not handle dead squirrels (or other rodents)
- ❖ Notify local health officials if large numbers of squirrels or other rodents are found dead



Differences: Gophers and Moles



Mole mounds (left) are volcano-shaped, while gopher mounds (right) are crescent-shaped and have a plug of dirt at the top of the tunnel.

Source: Iowa State University, Natural Resource Stewardship

<https://naturalresources.extension.iastate.edu/encyclopedia/moles-damage-management>



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Differences: Moles and Voles



Mole:
mounds and
tunnels

Moles eat insects



Vole: Open burrow
entrance

Photo: Jack Kelly Clark, UC IPM Program



Vole runway

Photo: flickr.com

Voles eat plants



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Differences: Voles and Ground Squirrels



Ground Squirrel

Dirt scattered or lightly mounded around open hole

Hole 4" dia.

Photo: Naturetracking.com



Vole Open Hole

Hole 1½ – 2" dia.

Photo: Jack Kelly Clark, UC IPM Program



Vole runway

Photo: flickr.com



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Managing Small Animal Pests



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Legal Status for Management & Control

Pocket Gophers, Moles & Voles

- ❖ The California Fish and Wildlife classifies as these rodents as “non-game mammals”
 - If crops or other property are threatened, the owner or tenant may control them at any time and in any legal manner
 - CCR Title 14, Div 1, Subd 2, Chapter 6, Section 472(a)
- ❖ Caution on using baits and poisons when you have pets



Legal Status for Management & Control

GROUND SQUIRRELS

- ❖ The California Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) classifies **ground squirrels** as rodents and “non-game mammals”
- ❖ No license is required if it is the owner or tenant who is taking the damaging ground squirrels (**except for use of baits**)
 - A trapping license from the CDFW is required for those who are trapping squirrels for hire or profit
 - CCR Title 14, Div 1, Subd 2, Chapter 6, Section 472(a)
- ❖ **Excludes:**
 - ❖ **Tree and flying squirrels** (can take during hunting season or by permit only)
 - ❖ **Mohave Ground Squirrel & San Joaquin Antelope Squirrel** (protected)



Managing Pocket Gophers

What will be covered:

- ❖ Exclusion
- ❖ Traps
- ❖ Toxic Baits
- ❖ Natural Controls
- ❖ Urban Myths



Image: corkypest.com



Photo: JustFunFacts.com



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Managing Pocket Gophers: Exclusion

- ❖ Hardware cloth or chicken wire
- ❖ ¼ to ½ inch mesh
- ❖ 2 feet deep
- ❖ Extend above ground



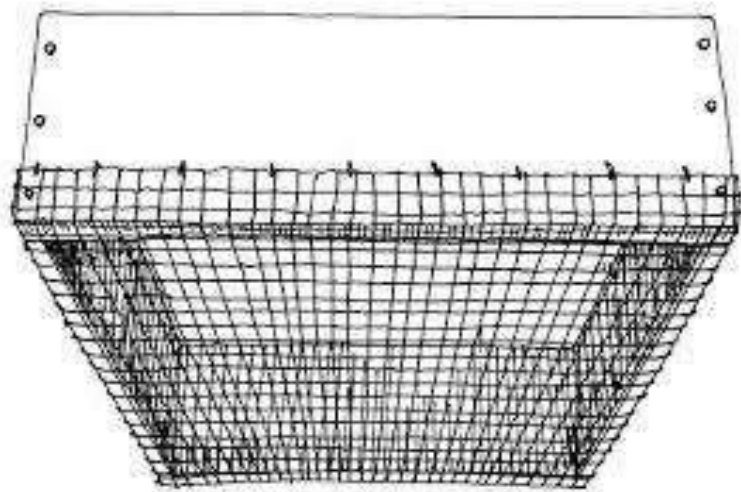
Making Your Own Gopher Cages

What you need to get started:

- ❖ $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " hardware cloth or $\frac{1}{2}$ " chicken wire
- ❖ Galvanized wire (16 to 20 gauge)
or heavy-duty zip ties
- ❖ Wire cutters
- ❖ Work gloves



Managing Pocket Gophers: Exclusion



Hardware Cloth on
bottom of bed



Grow Bags on Hard Surface

Raised Bed
with Legs



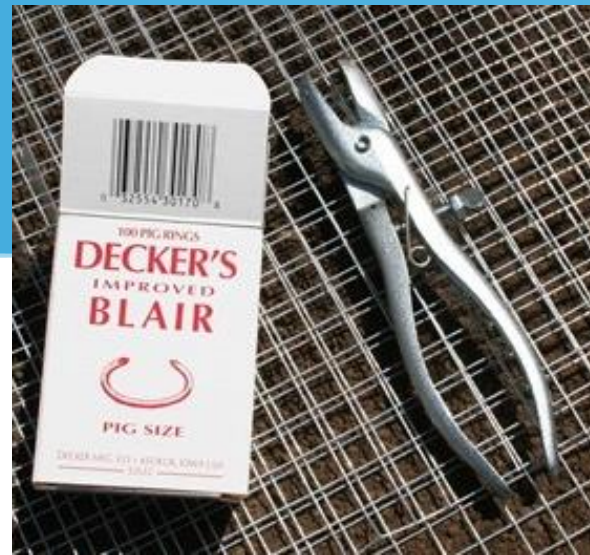
Closed Bottom



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Lining an Existing Raised Bed

- ❖ ¼" to ½" hardware cloth
- ❖ Wire cutters
- ❖ Hammer
- ❖ Fencing u-nails
- ❖ Hog Ring Pliers & Rings
- ❖ Work gloves



Make sure to go at least 5 inches up all sides, nailing securely

Online Tutorial at: <https://northcoastgardening.com/2011/05/gopher-proof-raised-bed/>

Photos: North Coast Gardening



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Managing Pocket Gophers: Trapping

- ❖ Pincer traps
- ❖ Lasso traps
- ❖ Box traps
- ❖ Choker traps



Gophinator Trap



Box Trap



Macabee Trap



Lasso (Cinch) Trap



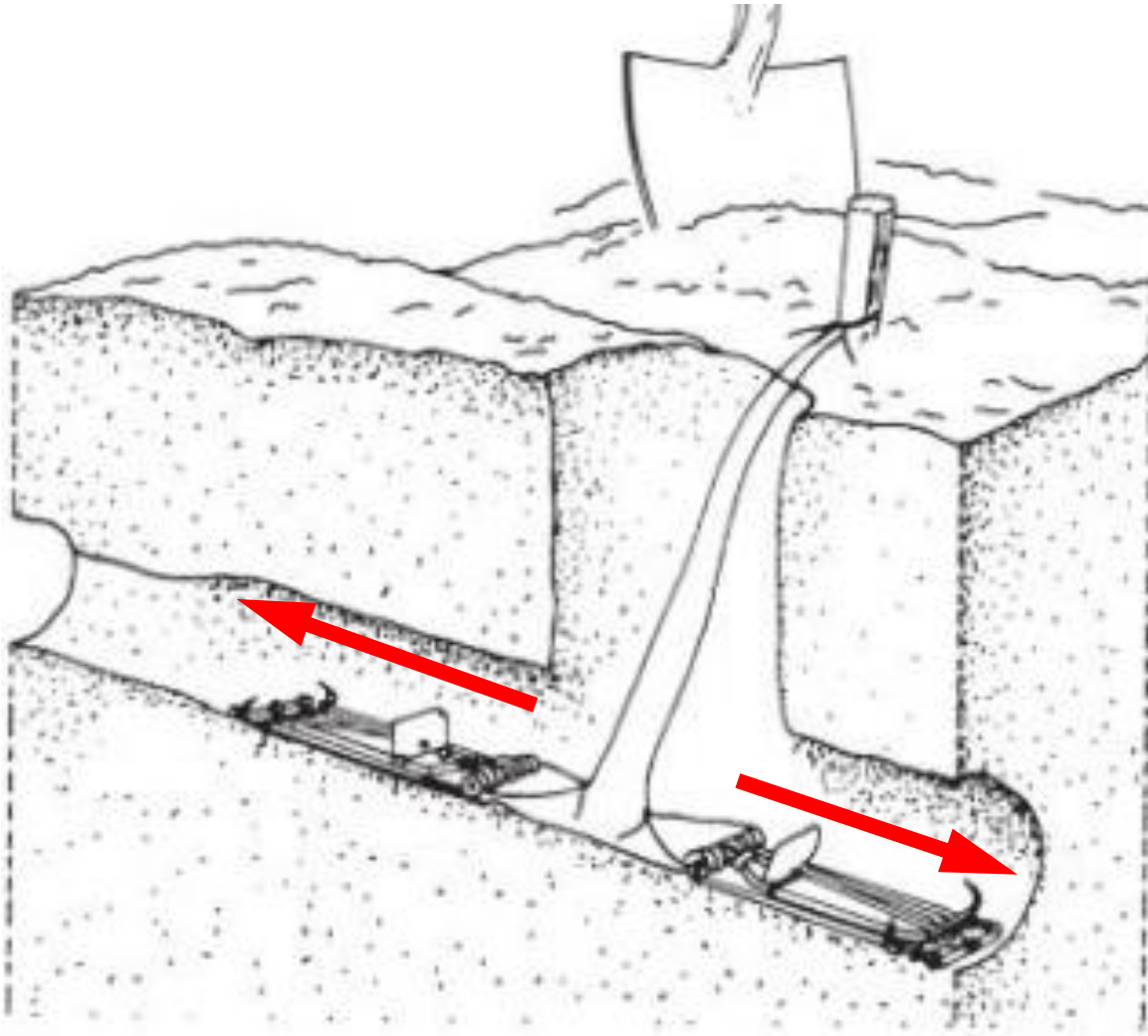
Choker Trap

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...>



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Managing Pocket Gophers: Setting Macabee Traps



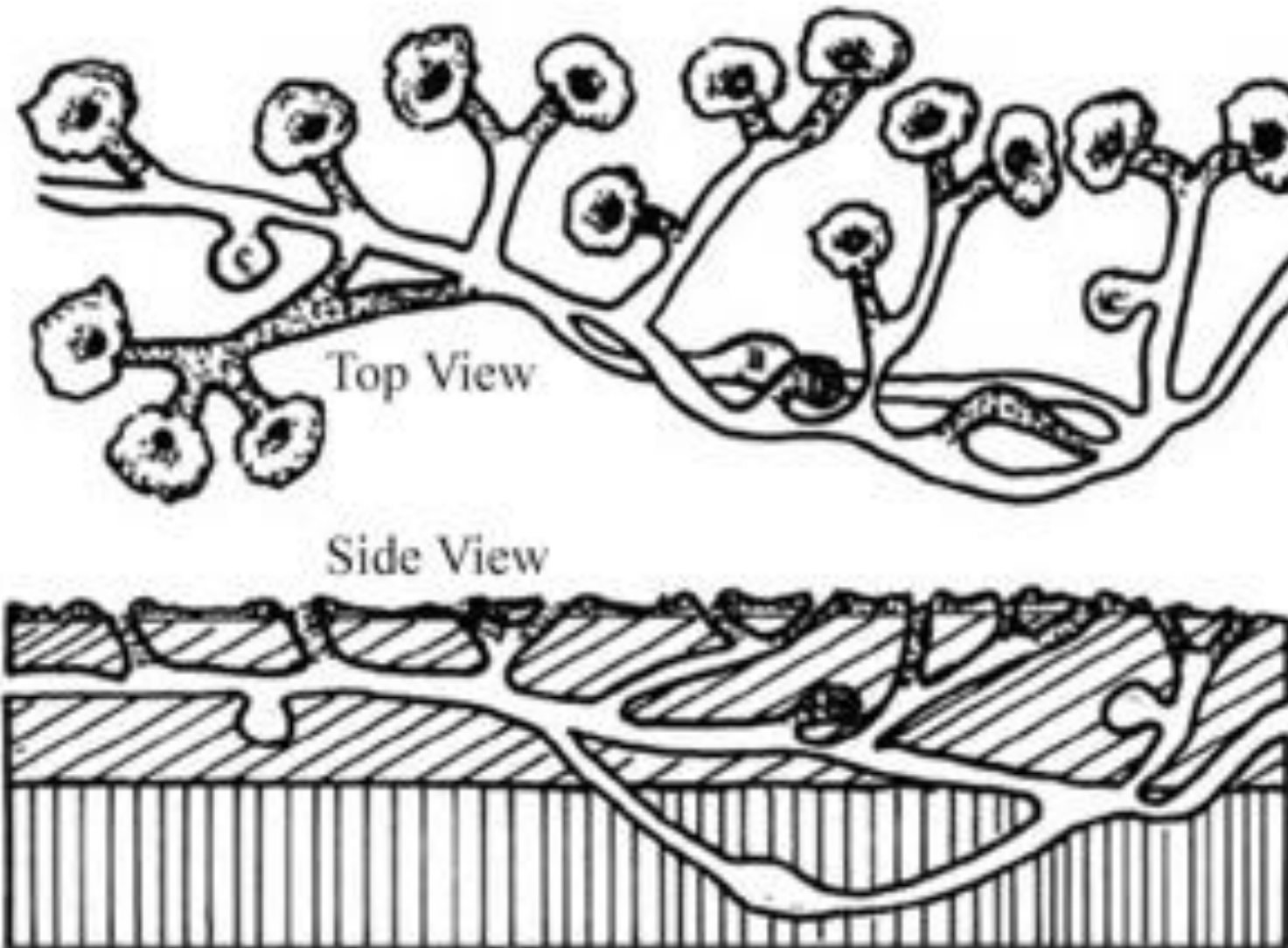
- ❖ Locate main tunnel (two directions)
- ❖ Widen tunnel to fit trap
- ❖ Set trap in each direction
- ❖ Stake traps with wire or chain
- ❖ No need for bait

Illustration from Wildlife Pest Control Around Gardens and Homes. 1984. Oakland: Univ. Calif. Agric. Nat. Res. Publ. 21385



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Pest Identification: Pocket Gophers



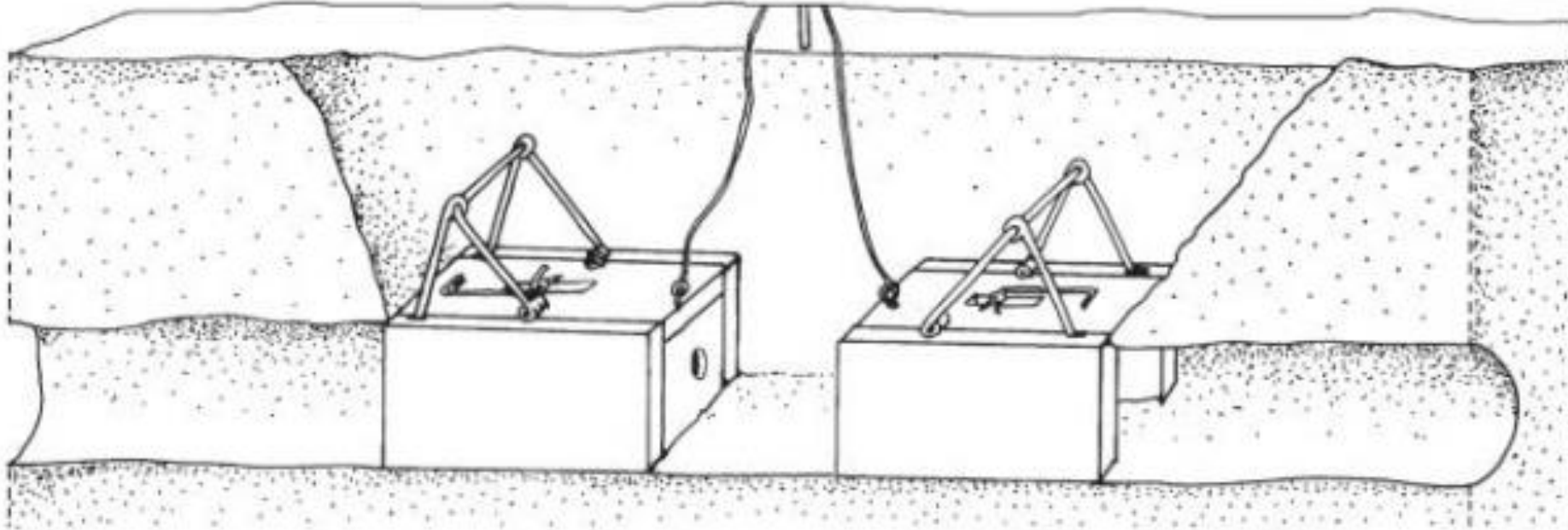
Drawing of a pocket gopher burrow system showing top view and side view. The **main tunnel** has **lateral tunnels** that terminate with above-ground gopher mounds. **Food caches** (C) and a **nesting chamber** (deepest chamber) are also shown.

*Source: University of Arizona
Cooperative Extension, Yavapai County*



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Managing Pocket Gophers: Setting Box Traps



- ❖ Cut the face of the hole smooth so that the traps can be pushed tightly against the tunnels
- ❖ Cover the traps completely with about 1 inch of soil

*Illustration from Wildlife Pest Control Around Gardens and Homes.
1984. Oakland: Univ. Calif. Agric. Nat. Res. Publ. 21385*



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Managing Pocket Gophers: Toxic Bait

AB 2552 Poison-Free Wildlife Act, Eff. 1/1/2025

What to use (with caution):

❖ Poison

- ~~Strychnine treated grain~~
 - (**Restricted** for Ag Only with permit, hard to find)
- ~~Zinc Phosphide treated grain~~
 - (**Restricted** for Ag only, and with applicator license)

❖ Anticoagulant

- ~~Chlorophacinone~~ (**Banned in 2025**)
- ~~Diphacinone~~ (**Banned in 2023**)

NOTE: Research says REPELLANTS DON'T WORK



~~Kaput-D~~
~~Diphacinone~~
NOW BANNED



~~Martin's Gopher Bait 50~~
~~Strychnine~~
NOW RESTRICTED



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Managing Pocket Gophers: Toxic Bait

Found on local store shelves in 2024

- All were 2% Zinc Phosphide products

Do not use any baits near areas with plants used for food or if you have pets



Managing Pocket Gophers: Other Control Measures

❖ Fumigation

- Aluminum phosphide
 - Restricted-use application requires state license
 - Or a licensed pest control operator
 - Not in residential areas
 - 100' from any building
- Pressurized Exhaust (carbon monoxide)
 - 100' from any building for pocket gopher control



Cheetah Carbon Monoxide Machine



What Doesn't Work (from UCIPM Quick Tips)

Avoid products and methods that aren't proven

- ❖ Installing owl boxes is unlikely to reduce gopher numbers enough to prevent damage, but is beneficial for a multi-pronged approach to control.
- ❖ No repellants currently sold successfully protect plants from gophers.
- ❖ Plants such as gopher purge, castor bean, and garlic haven't been shown to repel gophers from an area. **AND There are no proven gopher resistant plants!**
- ❖ Frightening devices such as vibrating stakes, ultrasonic devices, and wind-powered pinwheels haven't been effective in research trials.
- ❖ Fumigation with smoke or gas cartridges isn't effective because gophers can seal off their burrow rapidly.



Urban Myths for Gopher/Mole Control

- ❖ Juicy Fruit Gum
- ❖ Flooding



Photo: BusyBackYard.com



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Managing Moles

What will be covered:

- ❖ Exclusion
- ❖ Traps
- ❖ Toxic Baits



Managing Moles: Exclusion

Buried Fence

- ❖ ¼" Wire mesh, Hardware Cloth or Sheet Metal
- ❖ Bury 12" to 24" deep
- ❖ Extend lip 6" to 10" at 90° angle away from protected area
- ❖ Extend 6" above ground

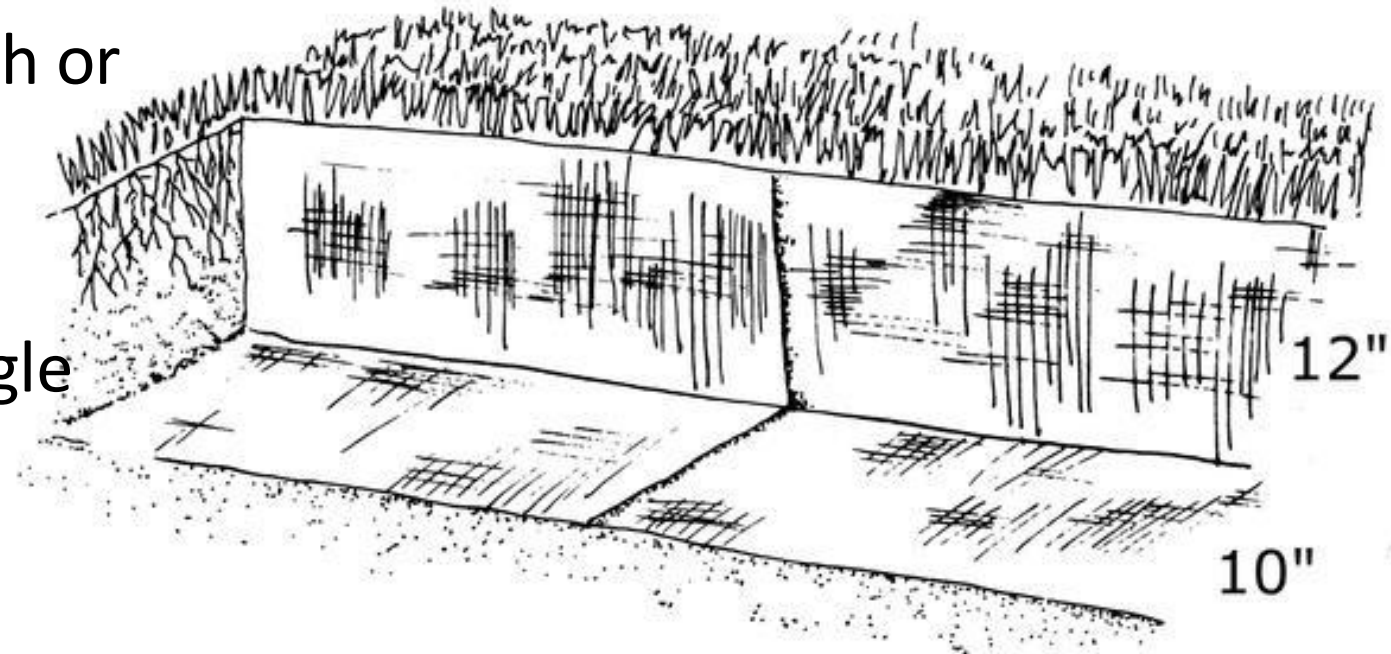


Photo: NCSU Extension Gardener Handbook



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Managing Moles: Trapping

- ❖ Scissor jaw traps
- ❖ Harpoon/Plunger traps



Scissor Jaw Traps



Harpoon/Plunger
Traps

Photos from Amazon.com



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Managing Moles: Setting Scissor Jaw Traps

- ❖ 18" away from mound
- ❖ Find active runway
- ❖ Remove soil section just larger than trap width
- ❖ Build a **plug of soil** in the runway
- ❖ Set trap with trigger on top of soil plug
- ❖ Scatter loose soil on top of trap
- ❖ Release safety catch

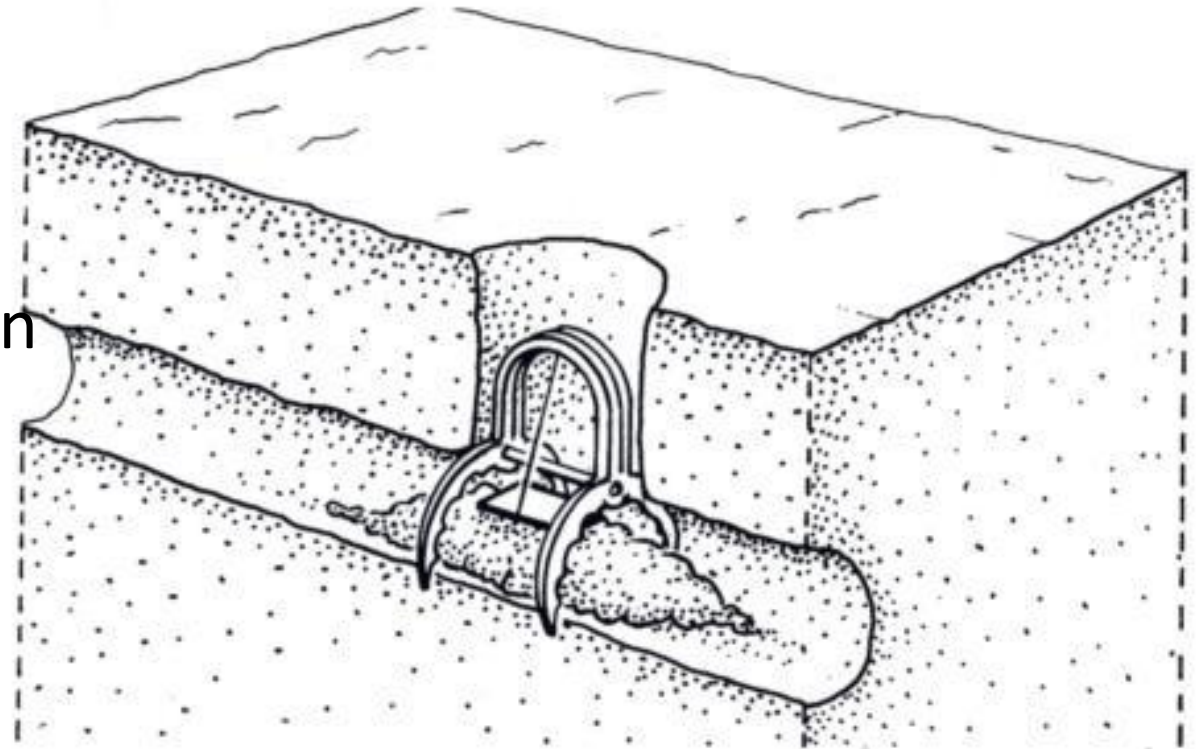


Image: UCIPM Pest Notes #74115



Managing Moles: Setting Harpoon Traps

- ❖ Set similar to Scissor Jaw trap
- ❖ Or set on surface over active runway ridge



Photo: Rex E. March, UCIPM Pest Notes #74115



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Managing Moles: Toxic Bait

- ❖ Non-Anticoagulant Neurotoxin gels mimic worms
- ❖ Placed directly into tunnel

Be sure to follow label instructions when applying these baits



Images from Yahoo.com

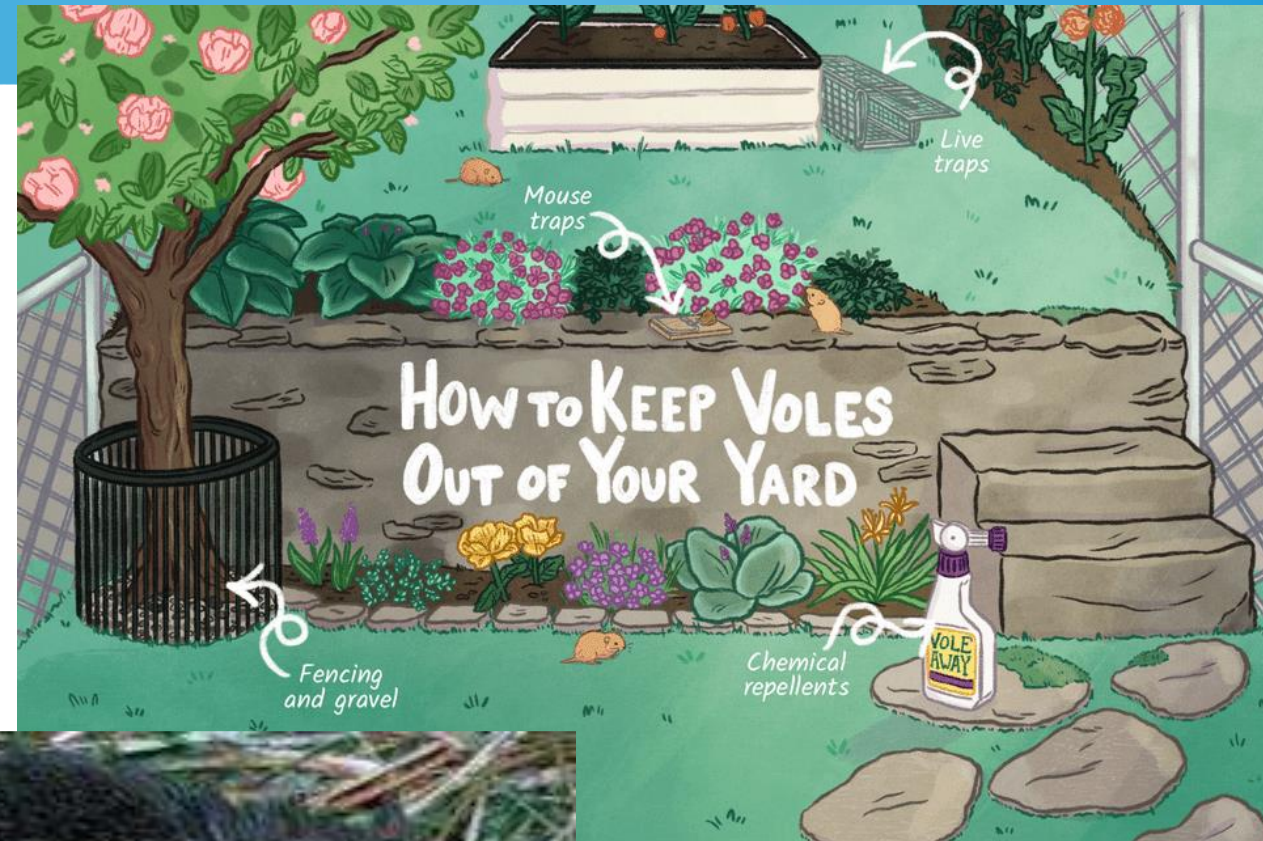


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Managing Voles (Meadow Mice)

What will be covered:

- ❖ Habitat management
- ❖ Biological control
- ❖ Exclusion
- ❖ Traps
- ❖ Toxic baits



Managing Voles: Habitat Management

Voles travel only a few feet above ground from their burrows to obtain food

- ❖ Remove vegetation 4 feet out from trees
- ❖ Maintain 4 foot weed-free buffers
- ❖ Mow grasses/vegetation to <2 inches
- ❖ Remove mulches to bare soil
 - Or use coarse stone, chunky pine bark
- ❖ Remove or modify bird feeders to reduce spillage
- ❖ Cultivate soil to destroy burrows and reduce cover



Image: Istockphoto.com



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Managing Voles: Biological Control

Natural Predators:

- ❖ Owls
- ❖ Hawks
- ❖ Coyotes
- ❖ Foxes
- ❖ Badgers



Three barn owls peek out of a nest box in Davis. A UC Davis study found the best time to clean nest boxes is in the fall, before the owls' winter breeding season. Photo by Ryan Bourbour, UC Davis

Build an Owl Nest Box

UCDavis.edu/one-health/how-to-build-an-owl-box

Managing Voles: Exclusion



**Top Rail on
raised beds**



Wire Guard

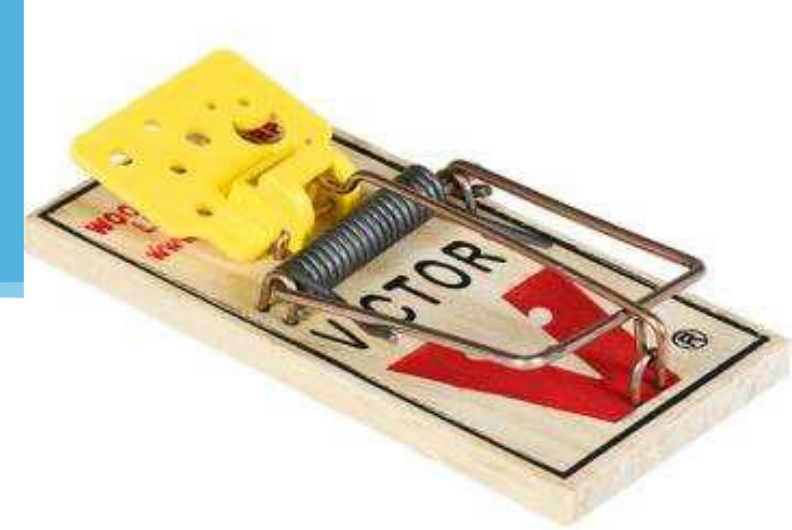
- ¼" - ½" mesh
- 24" above ground
- 6" below ground



Fencing

- 12" above ground
- 6" below ground
- Bare soil at base

Managing Voles: Trapping



- ❖ Not effective for large infestations
- ❖ For small infestations
 - Use common mouse trap
 - May need 10-12 traps
 - Set at 90° across vole run, with trigger end in the runway
 - Check traps daily
 - Cover traps if applying a bait so birds are not captured



Photo: UC IPM Publication 7439



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Managing Voles: Toxic bait

(Banned in 2025 for residential use)

- ❖ Active Ingredient: Warfarin (anticoagulant)
- ❖ Must be consumed over several days
- ❖ Safer around children & pets due to effective antidote (Vit K1)
- ❖ Can use a bait station system for better control of toxic bait

CAUTIONS

- ❖ Last resort for control
- ❖ Use **ONLY** during plant dormant season
- ❖ May require certified applicator



Bait Station System



Managing Ground Squirrels

What will be covered:

- ❖ Baits
- ❖ Food Source Removal
- ❖ Trapping
- ❖ Fumigation
- ❖ Shooting
- ❖ Legal aspects of all of the above



Managing Ground Squirrels: Baits

- AB 1322 (2023) & AB 2552 (2025)
- Products outlawed in CA for homeowner & commercial use
 - Diphacinone & Chlorophacinone
 - Frequently detected in non-target wildlife
 - Cannot purchase in store or online
 - NO LONGER available to licensed pest management professionals
- Zinc Phosphide Restrictions
 - Licensed professionals only or a valid Private Applicator Certificate
 - Not in residential areas
 - Seasonal efficacy – Summer & Fall



Wilco Bait Station

❖ Do not use baits intended for other rodents



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Managing Ground Squirrels: Trapping

- ❖ Best for low to populations
- ❖ Live trapping:
 - **Illegal to relocate** live trapped ground squirrels
 - Must be humanely euthanized
 - Drowning is not considered humane in CA
- ❖ Box & Conibear traps kills instantly



Live Animal Trap



Box Trap



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Managing Ground Squirrels: Fumigation

❖ Gas Cartridges (Smoke Bombs)

- Ensure it is an active burrow
- Ensure no non-target inhabitants
- FIRE HAZARD!
- Available in most home improvement stores



Image: pestkill.org

Gas Cartridges

❖ Pressurized Exhaust Machines

- Concentrated carbon monoxide/dioxide
- Proven effective
- Use in spring as moisture improves effectiveness
- Expensive option

Use in SPRING ONLY under the law (due to hibernation & estivation in winter & summer)



Pressurized Exhaust System

Managing Ground Squirrels: Shooting

- Legal in California
- Only where shooting is legal and safe
- Must use non-lead ammunition
- No seasonal restrictions
- Illegal to shoot tree squirrels without permit (and in-season)
- A standard .22 Long Rifle (.22 LR) round delivers more than enough velocity and impact for a clean, humane kill



Managing Ground Squirrels: Food Source Removal

❖ Remove Food Sources From Your Yard

- Keep outdoor eating areas clean
- Remove bird feeders that use grain
- Maintain yard & garden
 - ✓ Regularly harvest ripe fruits & vegetables
 - ✓ Pick up dropped fruit below trees
 - ✓ Remove seedy weeds

❖ Limit water access

- Water feeders, bird baths
- Fix leaks



Managing Rodents: Natural Controls

❖ Natural Predators:

- Owls, Hawks
- Snakes
- Pets: Cats & Dogs
- Coyotes

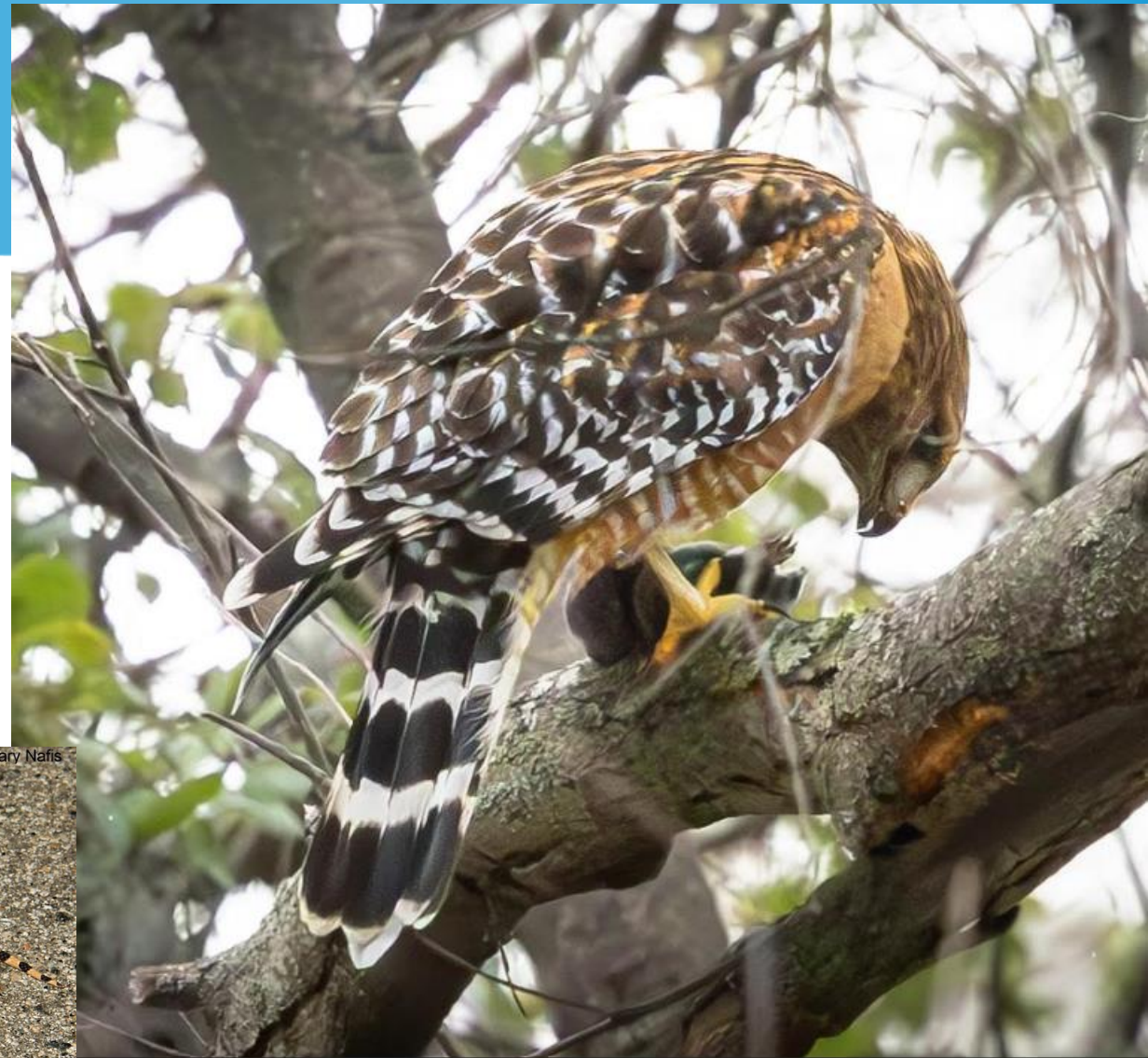


Photo: Sylvia Wright



Photo: CaliforniaHerpes.com



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Managing Small Animal Pests: Repellents

Research says:
NOT EFFECTIVE!

- ❖ Castor Oil
- ❖ Vibrating devices
- ❖ Sound devices
- ❖ Granular repellents
- ❖ *Euphorbia lathyris*



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WHAT DID WE LEARN?

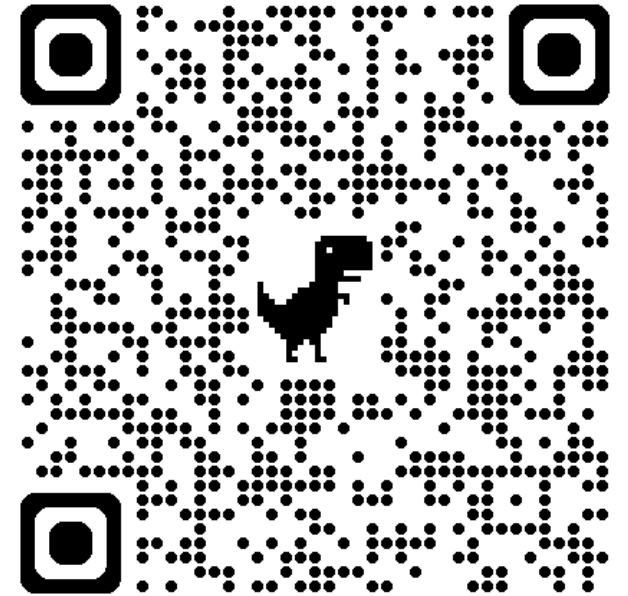
- ❖ Baits & Poisons are no longer an option
- ❖ Trapping works!
- ❖ You need to handle your own mess if you live trap
- ❖ Exclusion steps work to some degree
- ❖ Fumigation is effective in the right season, for the right pest
- ❖ Manage your space to make it less hospitable to pests
 - ❖ Keep weeds down
 - ❖ Remove food sources
- ❖ Encourage natural predators
- ❖ Repellants are not effective



Resources

Most of the information presented was obtained from the following UC IPM publications:

- ❖ Pest Notes, Publication 7433, Pocket Gophers
- ❖ Pest Notes, Publication 74115, Moles
- ❖ Pest Notes, Publication 7439, Voles
- ❖ Pest Notes, Publication 7438, Ground Squirrels



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