WILDLIFE DAMAGE COMPLAINTS
NOTE: Wildlife damage complaint information is collected statewide from wildlife managers. The data is compiled and summarized by the Wildlife Damage Extension Specialist at the Brainerd area office.

#### **WILDLIFE DAMAGE COMPLAINTS, 2011**

Eric Nelson, Wildlife Damage Program Coordinator Tom Engel, Wildlife GIS Project Consultant

Wildlife damage complaint information is collected statewide from wildlife managers. The 2011 information was compiled and summarized by MNIT and the Wildlife Damage Program Coordinator, 1601 Minnesota Drive, Brainerd, MN 56401.

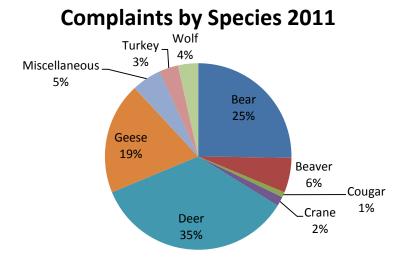


Figure 1. Wildlife complaints by species for the year 2011, in Minnesota.

Wildlife managers recorded a total of 547 wildlife complaints in 2011, down 11% from 2010 total of 614complaints. Three species; black bear, white-tailed deer, and Canada geese account for 79% (n=435) of the complaints received (Figure 1). Five other species of special interest for wildlife damage; cougar, beaver, turkey, sandhill crane, and wolf comprise an additional 16% (n=84) of the recorded complaints. Fourteen species are represented in 5% (n=28) of the miscellaneous complaints received, one was for trumpeter swan.

During calendar year 2011 direct technical assistance and materials were provided for depredation sites within 16 wildlife office work areas including all four state wildlife regions. Materials and assistance were provided for permanent, woven wire, deer exclusion fences to 18 specialty crop producers and farmers. Crops protected included mixed vegetables (n=4), apple orchards (n=7), berries (n=1), a tree nursery (n=1), a vineyard (n=1), a landscape nursery (n=1) and hay yards (n=3). In addition, materials were provided to expand one energized fence for an orchard and materials were provide for the expansion of a woven wire fence for a vegetable producer. Technical assistance was provided to two community organizations that built permanent fencing, at their own cost, for community gardens located in Brainerd

and Cambridge. Materials were also provided for landowner installation at four different locations including sheet metal and corral panels for three stored forage sites and energized fence materials for a vineyard.

The number of deer shooting permits (n=367) was up 6.5 times the level in 2010 when 56 permits were issued. No landowner permits were issued for tuberculosis control however, 312 permits were issued for control of chronic wasting disease (Figure 9).

#### Wildlife Complaints 2000-2011

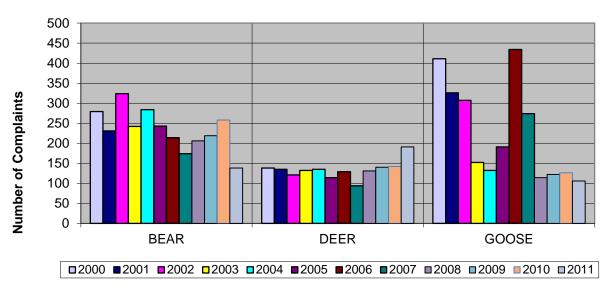


Figure 2. Number of wildlife complaints recorded for bear, deer and geese from 2000-2011, in Minnesota.

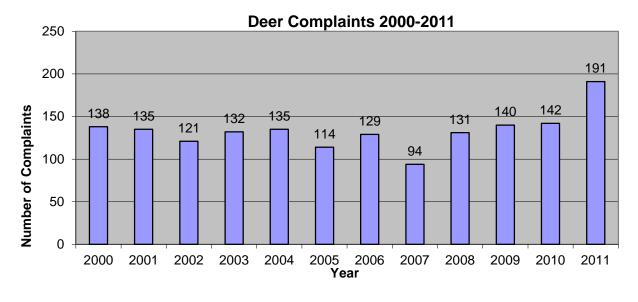


Figure 3. Number of deer complaints from 2000-2011, in Minnesota.

#### Bear Complaints 2000-2011 **Number of Complaints** Year

Figure 4. Number of bear complaints from 2000-2011 in Minnesota.

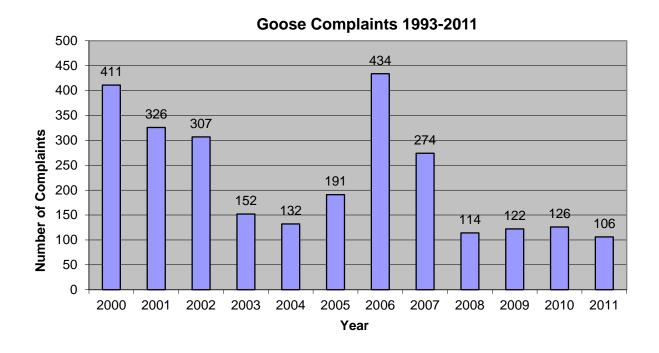


Figure 5. Number of goose complaints from 2000-2011, in Minnesota.

## **Turkey Complaints 2000-2011**

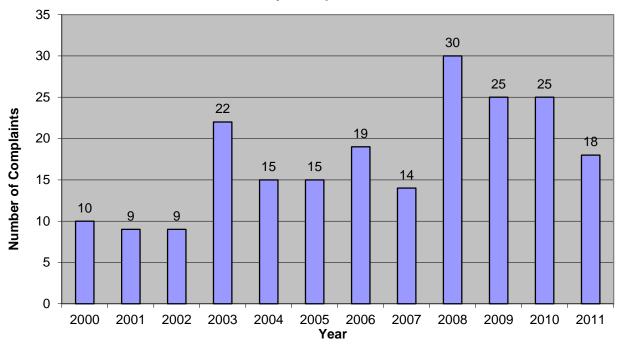


Figure 6. Number of turkey complaints from 2000-2011, in Minnesota.

# **Shooting Permits Issued for Nuisance Wildlife 2011**

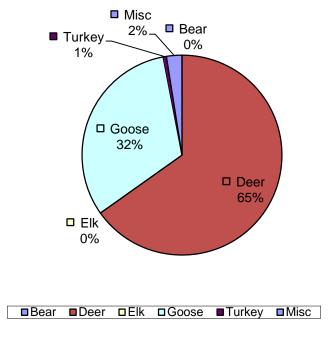


Figure 7. Shooting permits issued for nuisance wildlife control in Minnesota for 2011.

#### **Shooting Permits Issued 2004-2011**

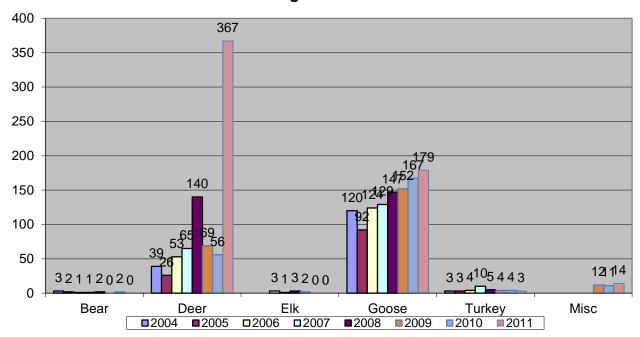


Figure 8. Shooting permits issued for nuisance wildlife control in Minnesota for 2004-2011.

The fourteen miscellaneous permits issued in 2011 represent multi-species permits that were issued primarily to airport authorities for the control of birds posing a hazard to air traffic and one permit for gulls and one permit for fisher.

#### Special Permits for Deer 2004-2011

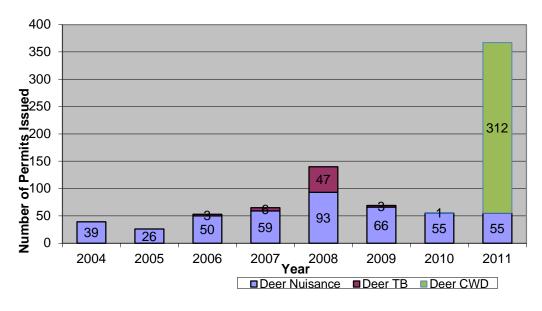


Figure 9. Shooting permits issued showing the portion related to tuberculosis (TB) and chronic wasting disease (CWD) control efforts in Minnesota for the period 2006-2011.

### **GOOSE SHOOTING PERMIT SUMMARY**

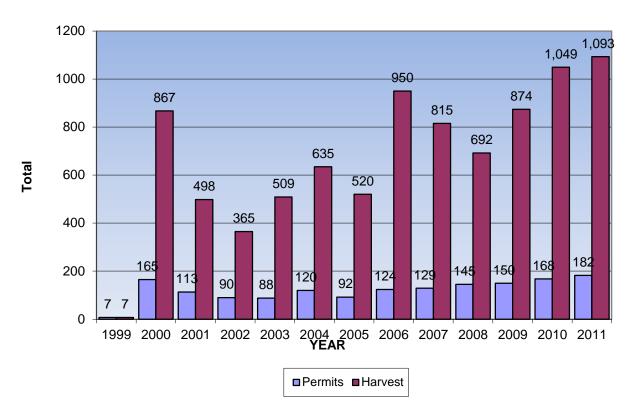
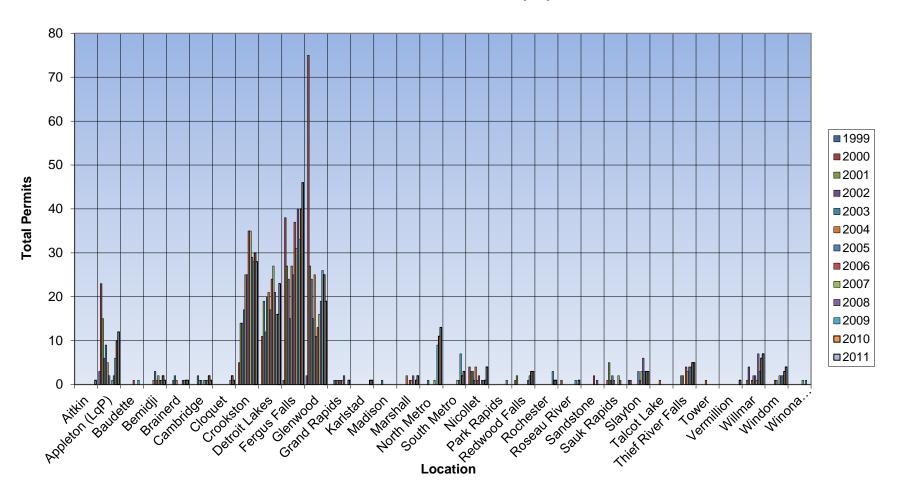


Figure 10. Comparison of nuisance goose shooting permits and harvest in Minnesota 1999-2011.

### **Goose Permit Summary by Area**



**Figure 11.** Nuisance goose permits issued by area wildlife offices in Minnesota 1999-2011.

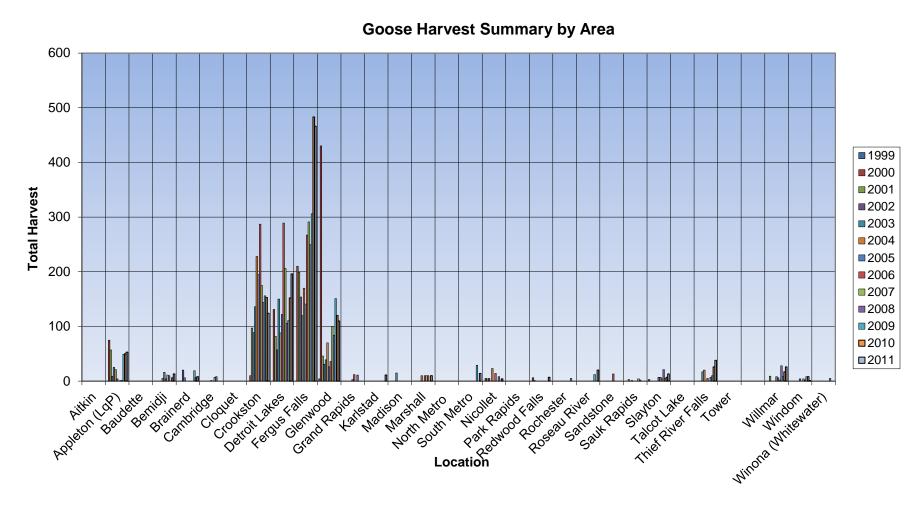


Figure 12. Nuisance goose harvest by area wildlife office in Minnesota 1999-2011.

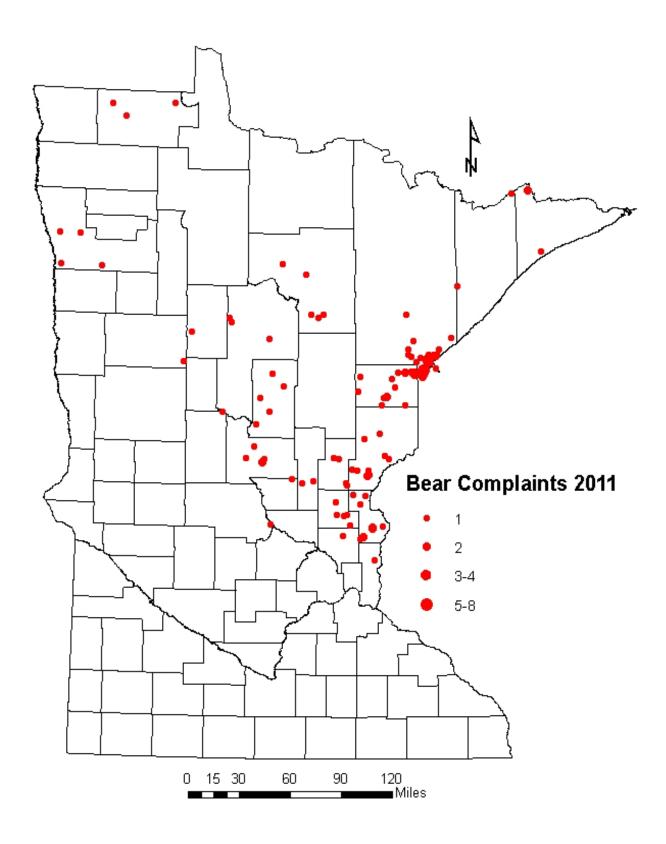


Figure 13. Location of bear damage complaints in 2011 (n= 138). Note: number of points mapped differs from the total number of complaints received due to insufficient location information provided in the complaint reports to accurately map.

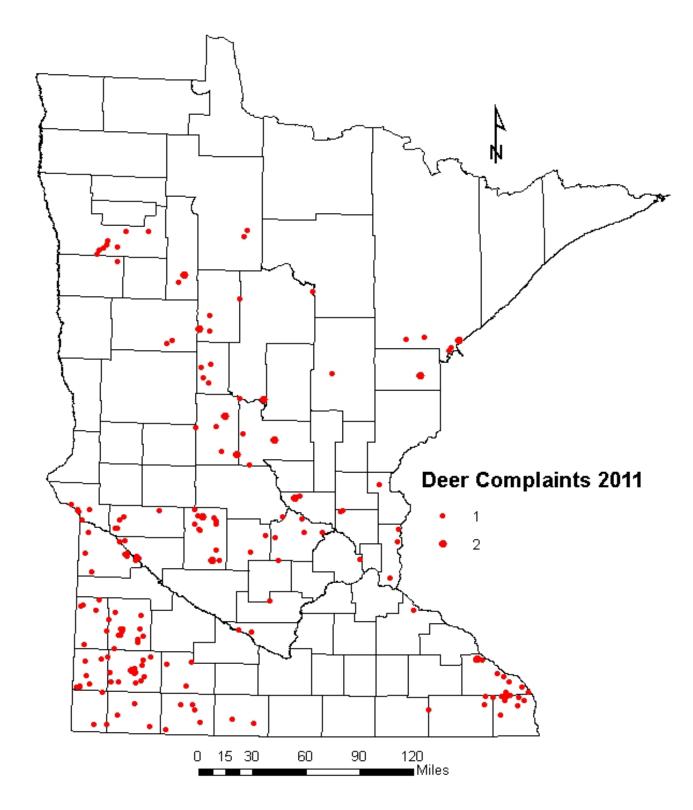


Figure 14. Location of deer damage complaints in 2011 (n= 191). Note: number of points mapped differs from the total number of complaints received due to insufficient location information provided in the complaint reports to accurately map.

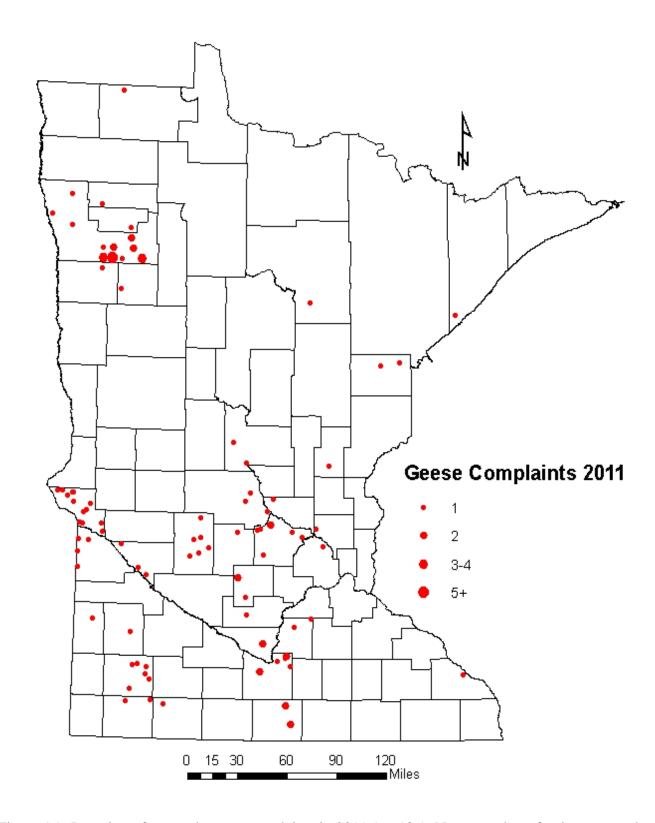


Figure 15. Location of goose damage complaints in 2011 (n= 106). Note: number of points mapped differs from the total number of complaints received due to insufficient location information provided in the complaint reports to accurately map.

#### WILDLIFE DAMAGE COMPLAINTS, 2012

Eric Nelson, Wildlife Damage Program Coordinator Tom Engel, Wildlife GIS Project Consultant

Wildlife damage complaint information is collected statewide from wildlife managers. The 2012 information was compiled and summarized by MNIT and the Wildlife Damage Program Coordinator, 1601 Minnesota Drive, Brainerd, MN 56401.

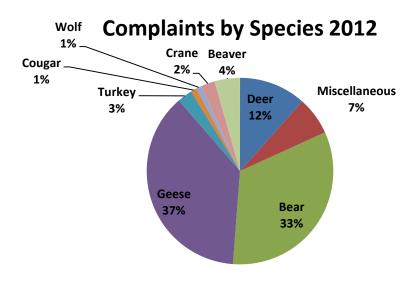


Figure 1. Wildlife complaints by species for the year 2012, in Minnesota.

Wildlife managers recorded a total of 803 wildlife complaints in 2012, up 68% from 2011 total of 547 complaints. Three species; black bear, white-tailed deer, and Canada geese account for 82% (n=636) of the complaints received (Figure 1). Five other species of special interest for wildlife damage; cougar, beaver, turkey, sandhill crane, and wolf comprise an additional 11% (n=69) of the recorded complaints. Twenty seven species are represented in 7% (n=51) of the miscellaneous complaints received, four were for trumpeter swan.

During calendar year 2012 direct technical assistance and materials were provided for depredation sites within 15 wildlife office work areas including all four state wildlife regions. Materials and assistance were provided for permanent, woven wire, deer exclusion fences to 18 specialty crop producers and farmers of which 10 were landowner installed. Crops protected included mixed vegetables (n=4), apple orchards (n=2), berries (n=1), tree nursery (n=2), vineyard (n=4), apiary (n=1) and stored forage (n=4). Technical assistance was provided to 1 nonprofit organization in Black Duck that built permanent fencing, at their own cost, for educational gardening plots. Materials were

also provided for landowner installation at 3 different locations needing movable or portable abatement options.

The number of deer shooting permits (n=40) was down 9.2 times the level in 2011 when 367 permits were issued. In 2012 no landowner permits were issued for tuberculosis or chronic wasting disease control however, 312 permits were issued in 2011 for control of chronic wasting disease (Figure 9). The number of goose shooting permits (n=234) was up 29% from the 2011 total of 182 permits (Figure 10).

#### Wildlife Complaints 2000-2012

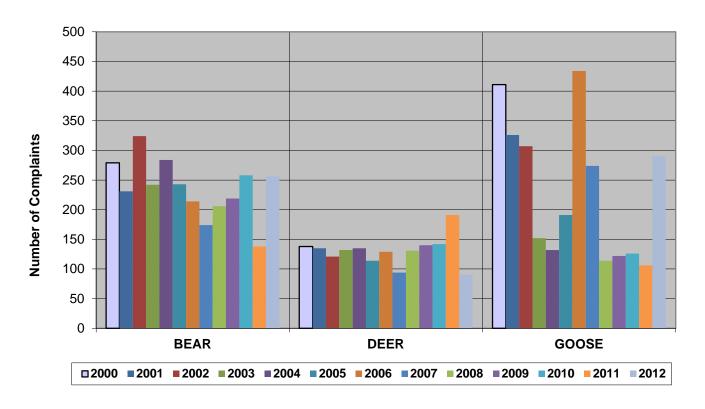


Figure 2. Number of wildlife complaints recorded for bear, deer and geese from 2000-2012, in Minnesota.

## **Deer Complaints 2000-2012**

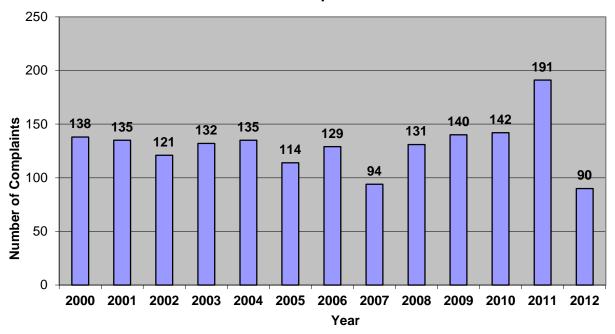


Figure 3. Number of deer complaints from 2000-2012, in Minnesota.

## Bear Complaints 2000-2012

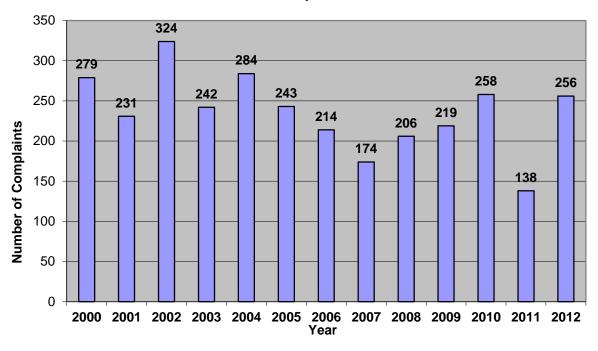


Figure 4. Number of bear complaints from 2000-2012 in Minnesota.

## Goose Complaints 2000-2012

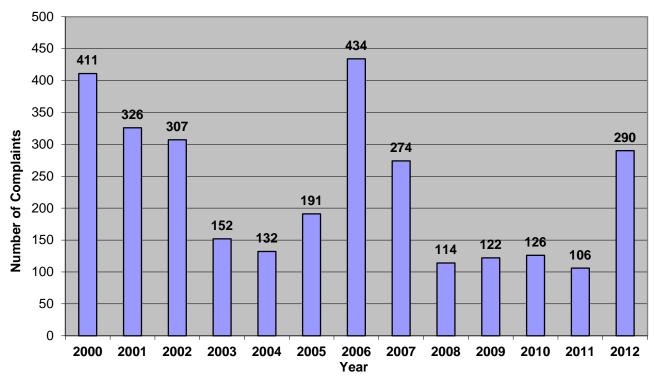


Figure 5. Number of goose complaints from 2000-2012, in Minnesota.

# **Turkey Complaints 2000-2012**

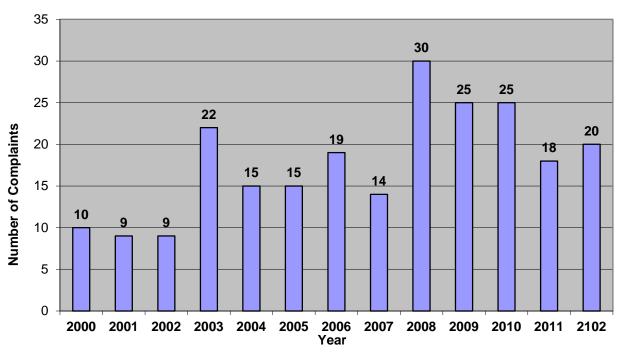


Figure 6. Number of turkey complaints from 2000-2012, in Minnesota.

#### **Shooting Permits Issued for Nuisance Wildlife 2012**

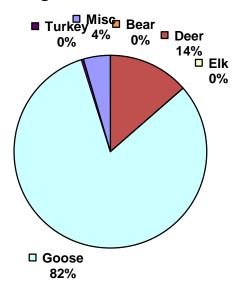


Figure 7. Shooting permits issued for nuisance wildlife control in Minnesota for 2012. Miscellaneous permits issued represent one permit for otter, one permit for raccoon, and 11 multi-species permits to airport authorities for animals posing a hazard to air traffic. One turkey permit was issued.

#### **Shooting Permits Issued 2004-2012**

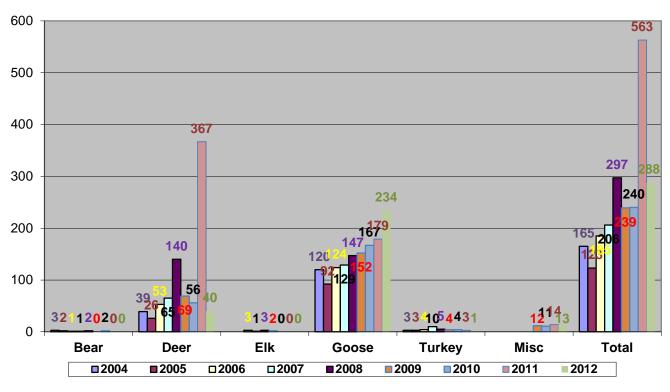


Figure 8. Shooting permits issued for nuisance wildlife control in Minnesota for 2004-2012. The majority of miscellaneous permits issued represent multi-species permits that were issued primarily to airport authorities for the control of birds posing a hazard to air traffic.

### **Special Permits for Deer 2004-2012**

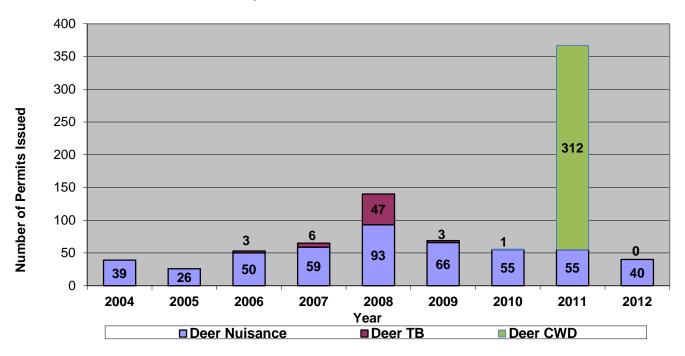


Figure 9. Shooting permits issued showing the portion related to tuberculosis (TB) and chronic wasting disease (CWD) control efforts in Minnesota for the period 2006-2012.

#### **GOOSE SHOOTING PERMIT SUMMARY**

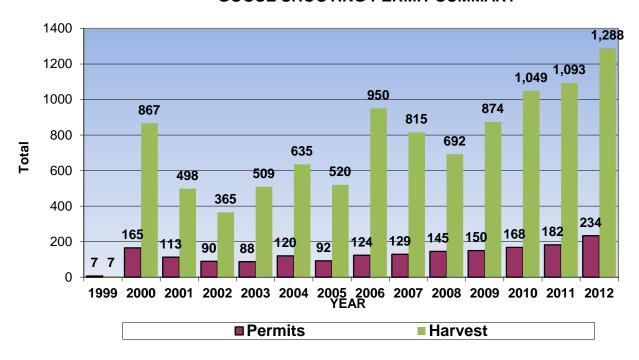


Figure 10. Comparison of nuisance goose shooting permits and harvest in Minnesota 1999-2012.

### **Permit Summary by Area**

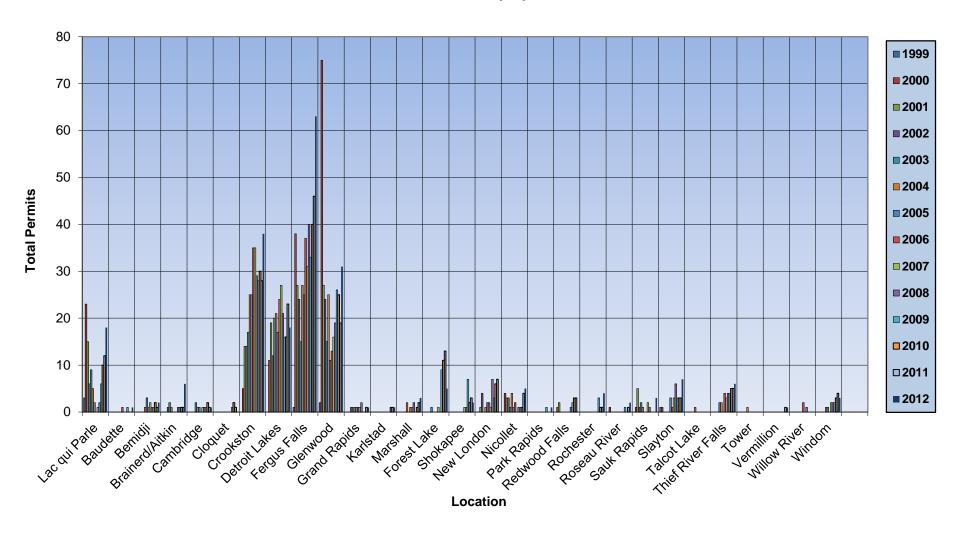


Figure 11. Nuisance goose permits issued by area wildlife offices in Minnesota 1999-2012.

#### **Harvest Summary by Area**

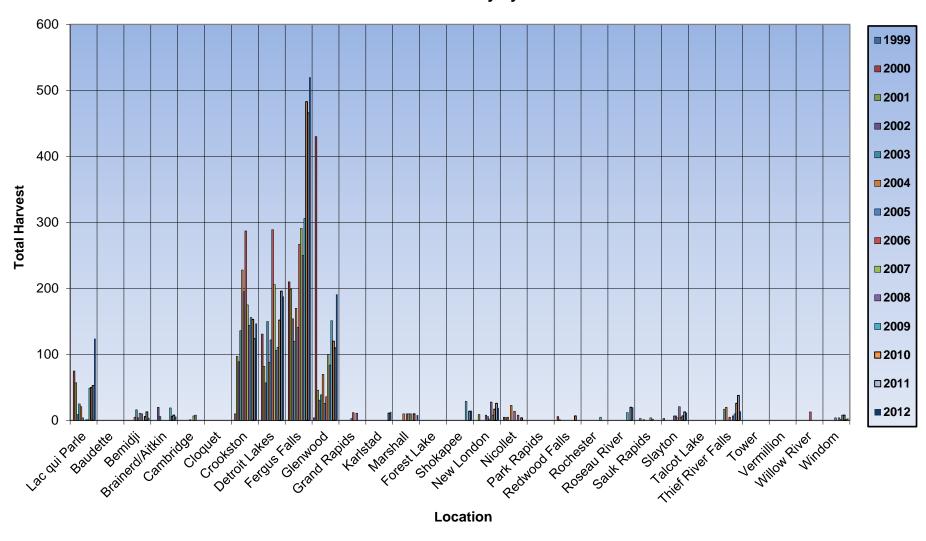


Figure 12. Nuisance goose harvest by area wildlife office in Minnesota 1999-2012.

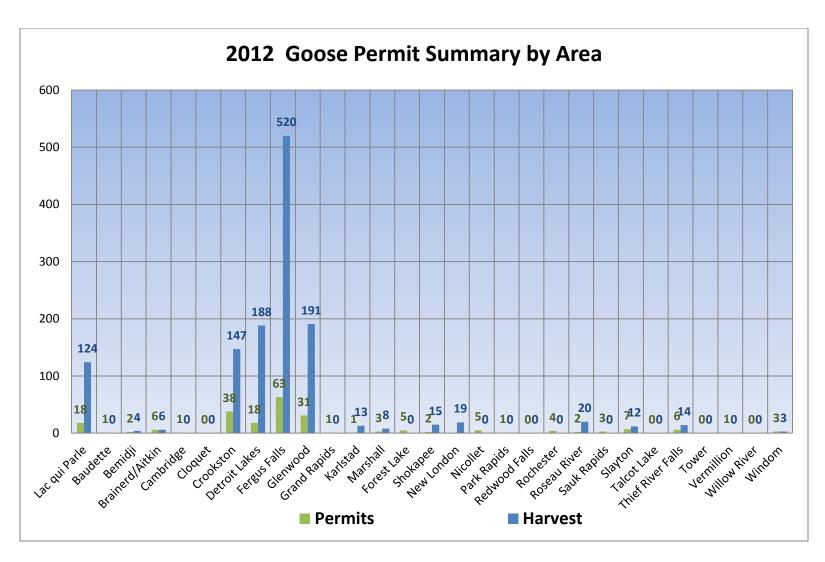


Figure 13. Nuisance goose permit summary by area wildlife office in Minnesota for 2012. All offices that have issued at least one nuisance goose removal permit since 1999 are listed above. Offices with zeros under the permit bar did not issue permits for 2012.

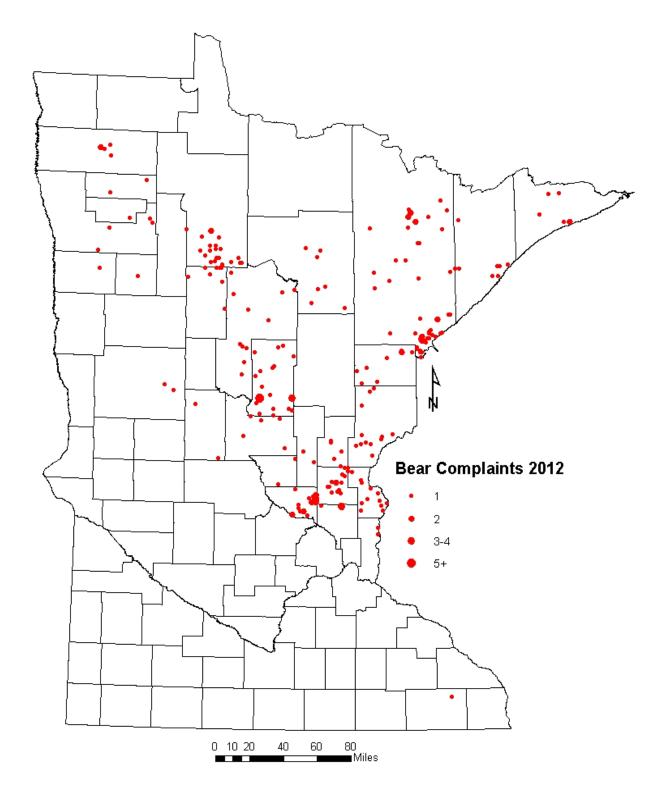


Figure 14. Location of bear damage complaints in 2012 (n= 256). Note: number of points mapped differs from the total number of complaints received due to insufficient location information provided in the complaint reports to accurately map.

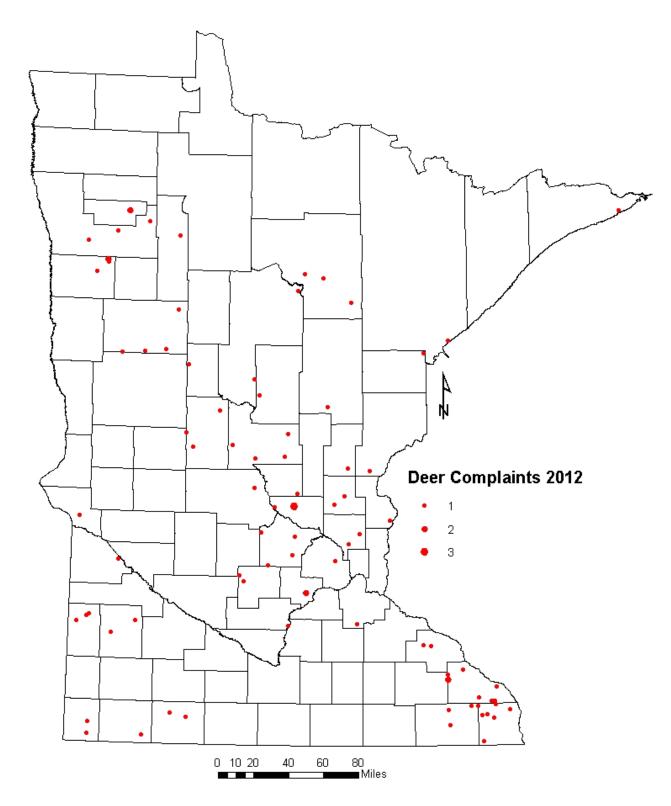


Figure 15. Location of deer damage complaints in 2012 (n= 90). Note: number of points mapped differs from the total number of complaints received due to insufficient location information provided in the complaint reports to accurately map.

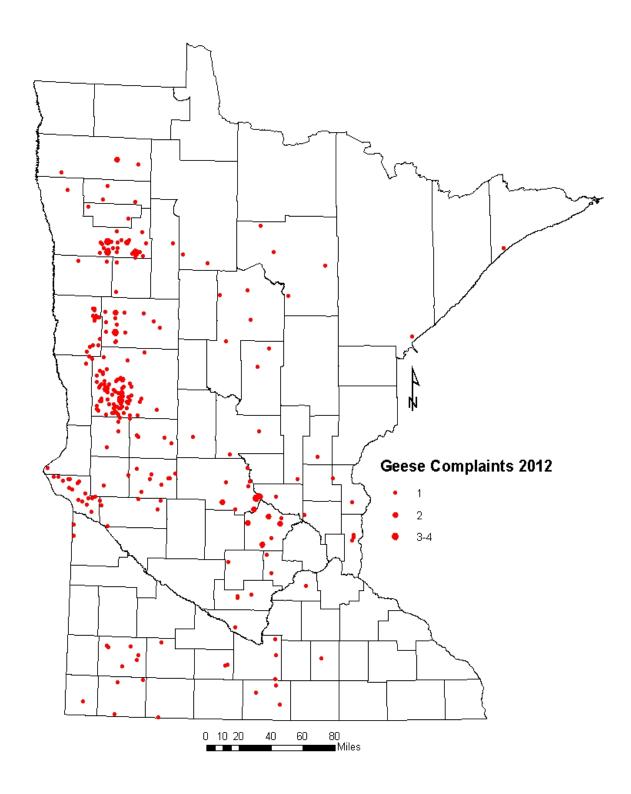


Figure 16. Location of goose damage complaints in 2012 (n= 290). Note: number of points mapped differs from the total number of complaints received due to insufficient location information provided in the complaint reports to accurately map.