November 1979

Proceedings Eighth Bird Control Seminar: Frontmatter and Contents

Proceedings
Eighth Bird Control Seminar

Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio

30 October - 1 November 1979

Proceedings

Eighth Bird Control Seminar

Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio

30 October - 1 November 1979

SPONSORED BY THE

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES CENTER
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

AND

NATIONAL PEST CONTROL ASSOCIATION
VIENNA, VIRGINIA

DR. WILLIAM B. JACKSON
Conference Chairman and Editor

SHIRLEY S. JACKSON
BETH A. JACKSON
Assistant Editors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface

The complexities of bird management continue to amaze and frustrate its practitioners. The image of George Hockenyos concocting chemicals in his garage workshop and trying them out on the winged residents of Springfield is a phantom of the past. His present-day counterparts are few. The now existing chemical tools, few though they be, are used straight-away. All too little attention is paid to the evolution and evaluation of candidate materials or the adaptation of available materials by location or time-specific uses.

At airports, where safety is of concern, and in agricultural environments, where bird depredations can be sudden, spectacular, and disastrous, some experimental work continues. Real progress has been made in shifting birds from critical areas, but enthusiasm for behavior-modification techniques should not preclude consideration of lethal measures.

Pest bird management is international in scope. In many countries, past needs have been overshadowed by established insect and then rodent control programs. Now bird control specialists are beginning to be heard. Even so, resources are limited. The need for appropriate technology in developing countries is especially acute.

Coupled with the need for new (or adapted) technology is the critical need in all countries for applicators and researchers trained in the specifics of bird management. Pigeons are neither cockroaches, rats, nor robins; and we cannot expect attitudes or techniques developed for other species and different environments to work automatically with pest birds.

IPM makes its way to the front. Bird control specialists have always recognized the need for an integrated management program but have been frustrated by legal, logistic, and economic limitations. All too often the single element approach has been required by pragmatic necessity. The coming decade will require more from all of us in achieving the best management of birds that, because of numbers, location, or food habits, have come into conflict with our activities and thus are designated as pests.

We should be able to use the current IPM momentum to our advantage; we should not be manipulated by it. But to use IPM, we must understand it -- and more importantly we must understand the birds themselves. This is not simply done, but the researchers and practitioners participating in this seminar have demonstrated their continuing leadership and earnest work in the many facets of bird management.

I. GENERAL SESSIONS

Moderators:

Richard Dolbeer
FWS/DWRC/Sandusky

Walter Howard
University of California, Davis

Michael W. Fall
FWS/DWRC