

Due to location and sensitivity of the site, traditional methods of managing vole populations were restricted. In the fall of 2008 zinc phosphide-treated oats were applied to the site using PVC bait stations. Snap-trapping efforts indicate that the use of bait stations and zinc phosphide grain baits can greatly reduce vole populations in urban environments. Follow-up applications of diphacinone bait will be applied in the winter of 2008–2009. Results from the diphacinone treatment as well as additional management efforts will be presented.

Genetic Analysis of Population Dynamics of the Southeastern Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

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Coyotes (*Canis latrans*) have been extremely successful in dispersing and expanding their range that now includes all fifty states of the United States in addition to Canada and parts of Central America. These animals have generally been considered a pest species due to their adaptive ability, high reproductivity, and impact as a top predator on commercial agricultural business. Population dynamics of coyotes is still poorly understood, yet such knowledge would be beneficial to management of coyotes in all areas. The goal of this study is to determine population structure in Alabama by using microsatellite DNA markers. In addition we plan to examine patterns of gene flow across an urban to rural gradient. This research is extremely applicable in urban coyote management as we will be able to describe gene flow between and among population of coyotes. Information gained about population structure among coyotes in east-central Alabama could be informative about populations across the southeastern region. It is our expectation that such biological data will be consolidated with the vast knowledge of the ecology of the southeastern coyote gathered to date to inform and aid management plans and decisions across the region. Approaching both conservation and management issues with a more unbiased view of the ecology of coyote populations will allow greater effectiveness in management practices for this species.

Native and Naturalized Turf Species Suitable for Use on Airfields Managed for Wildlife Hazards in the Northeast

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Habitat management is an important component of an integrated approach for reducing wildlife hazards on airfields. This research examines alternative turf species that are either native or naturalized in the northeastern United States. Many native turf species tend to not be attractive to wildlife due to their low palatability and seed production. These species may have uses on airfields, golf courses and in residential areas where geese and other wildlife are in conflict with humans. While the low seed productivity in some native species is a wildlife deterrent, this same