

Other Animals: Conflicts with Vertebrates

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A vertebrate is an animal that has a backbone or spinal column. Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish are all vertebrates.

It is important to recognize that all animals have value, whether it is ecological, aesthetic, or economic. Nevertheless, people often disagree about when an animal becomes a problem. In Virginia, most complaints about problematic vertebrates involve birds and mammals. Vertebrates become problematic when they damage property, agriculture, and/or natural resources or when they threaten human health and safety. Additionally, purposeful actions intended to attract “desirable” wild animals to your property can pose risks to your family, to the animals, and potentially to your neighbors. All interactions with wildlife have consequences and, as much as you may believe that your actions are benign (e.g., feeding wildlife), unintended negative repercussions can and often do emerge as a result.

The important guiding principle in human-wildlife conflict resolution is to minimize or eliminate damage by identifying and attacking its true underlying cause rather than simply killing offending animals. Conflicts rarely are solved just by removing a perceived culprit — if nothing else is done to change or rectify the conditions that led to creating the conflict in the first place, another animal will respond to those same opportunities and soon replace the one removed. When damage has been managed effectively, people usually become more tolerant in situations of human-wildlife interaction. Therefore, prevention must become a key objective.

Other important considerations:

- In many places and situations, it may not be safe or legal to use certain damage management tactics.
- Some human-wildlife problems are best handled by professionals. Personal, one-on-one assistance regarding questions about human-wildlife interactions or recommended actions to take in a human-wildlife conflict can be obtained by calling (toll-free) the Virginia Wildlife Conflict Helpline at (855) 573-9003.

Laws Regulating Resolution of Human-Wildlife Conflicts

The Code of Virginia, the Virginia Administrative Code (VAC), and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) all contain restrictions designed to protect wildlife. The Code of Virginia includes wildlife laws passed by the General Assembly and, in general, carries more authority than regulation. State agencies cannot modify these laws on their own; they must seek legislative action to modify, adjust, or eliminate items promulgated as Code of Virginia. In contrast, the VAC is a collection of regulations passed by state agencies that have specific legal authority to do so. The Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) is the regulatory agency responsible for most state wildlife regulations. The U.S. Congress or designated federal agencies have passed federal laws and regulations that protect some wildlife species. These are listed in the CFR. Finally, in some communities, local ordinances may regulate or impose further limitations on methods used to manage human-wildlife conflicts. Local communities cannot override or eliminate federal and state standards, but they can extend or strengthen such limitations.

It is challenging to keep current on all these laws and regulations. This is one reason to consult with local and state authorities regarding human-wildlife conflict issues. You should consider hiring a professional if the most appropriate and legal conflict management approach requires the use of special equipment or possession of mandatory certifications.

Nuisance Species

Although the Code of Virginia, the VAC, and the CFR contain laws and regulations that protect most animals, they do not protect nuisance species. In Virginia, the term “nuisance species” has specific legal meaning, and refers to an animal, primarily a non-native, exotic, or introduced species, that may be controlled without the need to obtain a state or federal permit. Animals that meet the definition of being a nuisance species may be “taken” at any time, but take must be conducted by lawful means. Virginia has classified the European starling, house sparrow, and rock pigeon to be “nuisance” birds; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) also has removed protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act for the monk parakeet and the mute swan (85 Federal Register 21262).

In addition to those specifically listed, other animals may be considered “nuisance species” only in certain situations (Code of Virginia §29.1-100). Brown-headed cowbirds, red-winged blackbirds, and common grackles may be considered “nuisance species” when they damage ornamental or shade trees, agricultural crops, wildlife, livestock, or other property. They also may be considered nuisance species when they congregate in such numbers that they cause a health hazard (50 CFR 21.43). Where shooting these birds is deemed necessary, it must be done only with a “depredation order” (50 CFR 21.42 and 21.43), and only at sites where use of a firearm is legal and safe.

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Permits Required for Trapping and Shooting

It is legal to trap or shoot wildlife classified as “game” and “furbearer” species during established hunting and trapping seasons for those who possess a valid license. The type of damage, the species involved, and the person who conducts the trapping or shooting determines whether a special permit is required. The following information reviews permit information.

Although property owners are granted certain authority to trap wild animals on lands they own, especially in situations involving damage caused by wildlife, how such trapping is conducted and, more importantly, what can be done with any animals captured via trapping are restricted by statute and regulation (4VAC15-30-10; §29.1.521). Of particular concern to those contemplating trapping are regulations pertaining to the disposition of wildlife held in live capture traps. Currently, a landowner has 3 disposition options: (1) release the animal at the point of capture (i.e., elsewhere on property that individual owns), (2) if the animal exhibits evidence of injury or need for care, the landowner can transport the animal to a licensed wildlife rehabilitation facility, but only upon prior notification of the facility’s willingness to accept the animal, or (3) the animal must be euthanized humanely. Wild animals cannot be held in possession, transported off the property, or released on land not owned by the individual conducting the trapping. Justification to support restrictions on moving wildlife includes:

- Low survival among translocated animals: for many species, survival following relocation often is less than 25% due to the animal’s unfamiliarity with the habitat into which it was placed, competition with other animals of the same species already in the area, late or delayed onset of the effects of stress from the trauma of being trapped, handled, and translocated, and mortality that often occurs as the animal attempts to return to its original home range (e.g., through predation, roadkill, etc.);
- Disease transmission: the probability of spreading a disease carried by the trapped individual to a new or uninfected area can be high, even if the animal is not exhibiting obvious outward symptoms at the time of release;
- Likelihood of infection or injury: due to lack of experience and training in handling wildlife, those attempting to capture and relocate a wild animal place themselves in danger of being bitten, scratched, or injured and potentially exposed to a transmissible disease.

Currently in Virginia, there is a continuous open season to trap beaver (4 VAC 15-60-20), muskrat (4 VAC 15-140-20), opossum (4 VAC 15-160-31), and raccoon (4 VAC 15-210-51) within the incorporated limits of any city or town in the Commonwealth. These regulations also extend to the counties of Arlington, Chesterfield, Fairfax, Henrico, James City, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Roanoke, and York.

In Virginia, groundhogs (woodchucks), nutria, and coyotes can be “taken” at any time. There is a continuous open season to take striped skunks (4 VAC 15-220-10). Landowners and their tenants may take spotted skunks when they are committing or are about to commit depredation (4 VAC 15-220-20). Landowners can kill (or hire someone else to kill) foxes on their own property at any time (4 VAC 15-110-80) without a permit. However, if an individual performing the “take” is not the landowner or an immediate family member, he or she must possess a valid hunting or trapping license.

There are several sections in the Code of Virginia that relate to the “take” of problematic wildlife species. In some cases, these provisions partly overlap or appear to contradict those provided by VAC regulations. For example, landowners (including their agents or tenants) can kill beavers at any time and without need for a permit if the animals are damaging crops or lands (Code of Virginia 29.1-518). This is more permissive than the regulation that restricts year-round trapping of beavers only to incorporated cities and towns. Code also allows landowners to shoot or trap other furbearing animals on their own land during closed season when these animals are causing damage to crops or property, or are posing a threat to human health or safety, or are otherwise causing a nuisance (Code of Virginia 29.1-517 and 29.1-530). **This specific provision applies to landowners only, not their agents or designees.**

Landowners and tenants (with written permission of the landowner) may kill rabbits and squirrels for their own use (i.e., consumption) during the closed season (Code of Virginia 29.1-516). However, where these animals are damaging fruit trees, gardens, crops, or other property, landowners must obtain a permit from a conservation police officer if they are having someone else perform the removal before “take” occurs. In areas that prohibit discharge of firearms, landowners or agents may trap and “dispose of” (i.e., euthanize) problematic squirrels at any time (Code of Virginia 29.1-530).

Although Virginia laws and regulations are permissive regarding “nuisance species,” this does not apply universally to all wildlife. A conservation police officer can provide specific information on and assistance with other common wildlife conflicts where special permits would be required, such as the following:

- Killing bear and deer (and most other game animals) outside of established seasons requires a kill permit.
- It is illegal in Virginia to kill any species of snake (4 VAC 15-360-10), unless the snake poses an imminent health or safety threat. Landowners are allowed capture and possess no more than one LIVE snake. However, captured snakes must be released alive at the point of capture within 30 days of capture.
- Non-game animals, such as bats, may be taken without a permit ONLY if there are so many that they pose a health hazard or other nuisance. However, with bats, it is possible that endangered or threatened animals may exist within the colony, and special precautions must be implemented to identify and avoid harming any endangered or threatened species before a colony is removed (Code of Virginia 29.1-564; 29.1-568).
- Individuals who regularly perform nuisance wildlife trapping services need a Commercial Nuisance Animal Permit. This permit, available from DWR, eliminates the need for some site-specific damage permits. It allows wildlife managers to trap certain wildlife outside the trapping season without a permit. It also permits managers to transport live captured animals to a euthanasia site. For homeowners, information on locating and obtaining assistance from a certified nuisance wildlife trapper can be found on the Department of Wildlife Resources web site (<https://www.dwr.virginia.gov/wildlife/nuisance/trappers/>).

Laws and regulations regarding the “take” of problematic wildlife can be quite confusing. Contact DWR with any questions, or hire a professional.

Migratory Birds and Endangered Species

Certain animals are protected by restrictions that require special permits for their control. These animals include:

- migratory birds
- threatened and endangered species.

For more information about permits to “take” protected mammals and non-migratory birds, contact the nearest office of Law Enforcement within DWR (<https://dwr.virginia.gov/about/offices/>). To learn about permits to take migratory birds, contact USDA-Wildlife Services or the USFWS.

Migratory Birds

Migratory birds are birds that move substantial distances each year from their northern breeding areas to southern wintering grounds. Examples of migratory birds include most perching songbirds, blackbirds, waterfowl and many birds of prey (e.g., hawks, owls, vultures). Migratory birds are protected by the USFWS, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and Migratory Bird Treaties.

The Migratory Bird Depredation Order (50 CFR 21.43) allows the “taking” of blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, crows, and magpies without a permit if they are “committing or about to commit depredations upon ornamental or shade trees, agricultural crops, livestock, or wildlife, or when concentrated in such numbers and manner as to constitute a health hazard or other nuisance.” However, before the use of lethal methods are allowed, demonstration must be made that non-lethal methods have been attempted, but failed to produce satisfactory resolution. Additionally, anyone using the Depredation Order also must submit an annual report to the regional Migratory Bird Permit Office that provides summary information on outcomes of its use (see <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2013-title50-vol9/pdf/CFR-2013-title50-vol9-sec21-43.pdf> for details). In Virginia, this order covers ONLY red-winged blackbirds, brown-headed cowbirds, crows, and grackles. In most circumstances, to “take” any other birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, a migratory bird depredation permit from the USFWS is needed.

Because resident Canada geese have become such a problem, in August 2006, the USFWS issued the Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Depredation Order (50 CFR 21.50), that allows landowners, homeowners’ associations, and local governments to destroy the nests and eggs of resident Canada geese without need for a federal permit. However, before performing such activities, landowners must register online with the USFWS (<https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR>). An annual report that summarizes all actions taken to destroy eggs or nests is required. Landowners or their agents may oil, puncture, or addle (shake) the eggs and physically destroy or remove the nests containing these eggs.

This depredation order was supplemented in 2009 with the Agricultural Depredation Order (50 CFR 21.51), which allows landowners engaged in commercial agricultural production to “take” resident Canada geese that are causing damage on land under their direct ownership. “Take” under this order may occur only during the period of May 1 to August 31, but use of attraction tactics typically used in recreational hunting (e.g., use of decoys or calls) is prohibited. Before attempting any “take” of

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geese, landowners must register with the USDA-Wildlife Services to obtain this no-fee permit. Similar to the Nest and Egg Depredation Order, permit holders are required to file an annual report that summarizes how many geese were destroyed on their property that year.

Birds without federal protection include European starlings, pigeons, monk parakeets, mute swans, and house sparrows. Be aware of current state and federal laws and regulations before using a control method on any animal.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Threatened species are animals heading toward endangerment and possible extinction. Endangered species are animals that are likely to become extinct. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Virginia Endangered Species Act protect threatened and endangered species. It is illegal to take a species designated as threatened or endangered without a permit. Contact the USFWS for lists of federally threatened and endangered animals and a list of migratory birds. DWR and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) maintain online databases of threatened or endangered species (http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/infoservices.shtml#lists). Final decisions on approval and limitation of pesticide applications regarding threatened and endangered species are the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Decision Making

Good decision-making is critical for effective resolution of human-wildlife conflicts. To properly address a problem, follow these five steps:

Identify and assess the problem. Identify the offending species involved and determine if the conflict warrants some kind of applied control.

Evaluate potential control methods. Where intervention is deemed necessary, assess the suite of legally available options and consider the impacts of each. When deciding which methods to use, consider the following:

- Which method has the fewest harmful consequences?
- Which method is the most cost-effective?
- Which method has the greatest public acceptance?

Discover what permissions are necessary to apply the management tactic(s) you are considering. Seek professional help to handle the problem if necessary.

Implement one or more control method(s). Select and carry out the most suitable method(s), but only after having obtained all necessary permits or authorizations.

Monitor the results. Evaluate whether the action was effective. Decide if and when another treatment is necessary.

Table 8.1 - Recommendations for Homeowners on Managing Wildlife Conflicts

Species	Comments	Cultural control	Mechanical control	Chemical controls (repellents, toxicants) ¹
Mammals:				
Bats	Beneficial for nuisance insect control	No effective methods	Exclusion; repellents; trapping	Yes ²
Bears		Eliminating access to food; sanitation	Fencing; frightening devices; aversive conditioning methods; legal harvest; shooting ³	Yes
Beavers		No effective methods	Fencing; water leveling; legal harvest; trapping; shooting ³	No
Chipmunk		Eliminate access to food; sanitation, especially around bird feeders and stored dry goods	Exclusion; trapping	Yes ²
Coyotes		Protecting pets and young livestock; eliminating access to food	Fencing; corrals (night penning); frightening devices; trapping; shooting ³ ; destruction of den	No
Deer		Selective planting; early harvesting	Fencing; frightening devices; legal harvest; shooting ³	Yes
Flying squirrels (southern)		No effective methods	Exclusion; trapping	Yes ²
Foxes		Eliminate access to food, especially pet food; protecting pets and other domestic animals	Fencing; corrals (night penning); frightening devices; legal harvest; trapping; shooting ³ ; destruction of den	Yes* <i>*for gray fox only²</i>
Groundhogs		No effective methods	Fencing; legal harvest; trapping; shooting ³	Yes ²
Moles		Packing the soil; killing white grubs ²	Fencing; trapping	Yes ²
Muskrats		Drawdown; covering dams in concrete or riprap	Fencing; legal harvest; trapping; shooting ³	No
Opossums		Sanitation; plugging burrows	Fencing; trapping; shooting ³	No
Rabbits		Selective planting; early harvesting	Fencing; legal harvest; trapping; shooting ³	Yes
Raccoons		Eliminating access to food; sanitation	Exclusion; frightening devices; legal harvest; trapping; shooting ³	Yes ²
Skunks (striped)		Rodent-control program; sanitation	Exclusion; trapping; shooting ³	Yes ²
Tree squirrels		Tree pruning	Exclusion; trapping; shooting ³	Yes
Voles		Selective planting; grounds maintenance; removal of synthetic weed barriers; limit amount of mulch applied to landscaped beds to no more than 1 inch	Exclusion; trapping	Yes ²

¹ Properly-certified commercial pesticide applicators who work for-hire are able to apply pesticides not available to homeowners, including toxicants and mating disrupters. Firms using pesticides when providing control services must have a VA Pesticide Business license and employ VA-certified applicators.

² Repellent is registered for the animal, but is largely ineffective or has not been proven effective.

³ Observe ordinances concerning the discharge of a gun and heed DWR hunting regulations (if applicable). Obtain all *necessary permits*.

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Species	Comments	Cultural control	Mechanical control	Chemical controls (repellents, toxicants) ¹
Birds:				
Blackbirds		Planting main crops away from roost; timing of harvest	Exclusion; frightening devices; trapping	Yes
Canada geese	Subject to Migratory Bird Treaty Act protections	Eliminate all supplemental feeding; egg addling and/or nest destruction* (*with proper authorization/permit)	Harassment (including dogs); installation of vegetation barriers; frightening devices; fencing; water spray devices; legal harvest.	Yes
Crows		Sanitation; decoy foods; thinning trees	Exclusion; frightening devices; trapping; shooting ³	Yes
European starlings		Sanitation; habitat modification	Exclusion; frightening devices; trapping	Yes
Gulls		Sanitation; removing food sources; habitat management	Exclusion; frightening devices; egg treatment; trapping ³	Yes
House sparrows		Habitat alteration; roosting site destruction; nest destruction	Exclusion; egg treatment; trapping; shooting ³ ; catwalks	Yes
Pigeons		Sanitation; nest destruction	Exclusion; egg treatment; frightening devices; trapping; shooting ³	Yes
Vultures		Sanitation; removing food sources; protecting pets and livestock	Exclusion; frightening devices; trapping; shooting ³ ; physical harassment	No
Other Waterfowl		Timing harvest; discouraging feeding; lure crops; habitat modification	Exclusion; frightening devices; trapping*; shooting ³ (*applies only to domestic waterfowl)	Yes
Woodpeckers		Siding color and material selection	Exclusion; frightening devices; harassment	Yes ²
Reptiles:				
Snakes	State laws protect snakes except when they constitute a health hazard	Eliminating hiding places/refuges. Cleaning or removing brush piles, rock piles, and other debris. Keeping shrubs away from building foundations and cutting high grass. Eliminating snakes' source of food (especially mice and rats). To get rid of rodents, remove their food and harbor-age. Mow grass short to expose rodent runs.	Trapping, and shooting; however, note that in most sites and situations, snakes are protected animals. Fencing: In an area infested with poisonous snakes, install a snake-proof fence around a backyard or livestock pen. To do this, bury galvanized hardware cloth 6 inches in the ground. The cloth should be 36 inches wide with 1/4-inch mesh. Slant the hardware cloth outward at a 30° angle. Keep all vegetation away from the fence.	Yes ²
Snapping turtles		Turtles are attracted to heavily mulched landscaped beds or areas of soft soil during seasonal egg-laying.	Stout fencing or other significant physical barrier to block access	No

¹ Properly-certified commercial pesticide applicators who work for-hire are able to apply pesticides not available to homeowners, including toxicants and mating disrupters. Firms using pesticides when providing control services must have a VA Pesticide Business license and employ VA-certified applicators.

² Repellent is registered for the animal, but is largely ineffective or has not been proven effective.

³ Observe ordinances concerning the discharge of a gun and heed DWR hunting regulations (if applicable). Obtain all *necessary permits*.

Selective Planting Recommendations for Deer Management

Planting trees, shrubs, and ornamental flowers that deer don't like to eat frequently is suggested as a way to reduce deer foraging damage. Although this may provide temporary relief where deer populations are low, it will not provide relief where deer density is moderate to high. Nevertheless, homeowners may want to experiment with different plantings to reduce damage, but don't be surprised if a plant found on the "less likely to eat" lists is eaten.

Marigolds, daffodils, chrysanthemums, barberry, potentilla, American holly, boxwood, ornamental grasses, junipers, and some spruce and pine trees (see Table 8.2), are less palatable to deer. Azaleas, pansies, peonies, hostas, roses, and fruit trees (see Table 8.3) are deer favorites. Deer are quite selective and will seek out plants that are the most palatable or provide vital nutrients first. Harvesting garden crops as early as possible also reduces the time that they are exposed to deer. In addition, consider planting palatable crops and ornamentals as far away from wooded areas as possible.

Table 8.2 - Ornamental plants less palatable to deer

Common name	Scientific name
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> spp.
Beautybush	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>
Beech (European)	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Birch (paper, European white)	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> , <i>B. pendula</i>
Boxwood (common)	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Carolina allspice	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
Cherry (Japanese flowering)	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Dogwood (flowering, red osier, kousa)	<i>Cornus florida</i> , <i>C. sericea</i> , <i>C. kousa</i>
Drooping leucothoe	<i>Leucothe fontanesiana</i>
Enkianthus (redvein)	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>
Ferns	<i>Phylum Pteridophyta</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i> spp.
Hawthorne (English)	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Holly (American, Chinese, inkberry)	<i>Ilex opaca</i> , <i>I. cornuta</i> , <i>I. glabra</i>
Japanese pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Juniper (Chinese)	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Lilac (common)	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Locust (honey)	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>

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Marigold	<i>Tagetes erecta, T. patula</i>
Ornamental grasses (True grasses, sedges, rushes)	Families Gramineae (Poaceae), Cyperaceae, Juncaceae
Peony	<i>Paeoniaceae</i> spp.
Pine (Austrian, pitch, mugo, red, scotch)	<i>Pinus nigra, P. rigida, P. mugo, P. sylvestris</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Sassafras (common)	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Spirea (bluebeard)	<i>Spirea</i> spp.
Spruce (Colorado blue, Norway, white)	<i>Picea pungens, P. abies, P. glauca</i>
Willow (corkscrew)	<i>Salix matsudana</i> "Tortuosa"

Common name	Scientific name
Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Arborvitae (American)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Atlantic white cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>
Azalea (evergreen, pinxterbloom)	<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides (nudiflorum)</i>
Burning bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Cherry, plum	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Clematis	<i>Clematis</i> spp.
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Dogwood (Cornelian)	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Fir (balsam, fraser)	<i>Abies balsamea, A. faseri</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hydrangea (panicle, smooth)	<i>Hydrangea arborescens, H. paniculata</i>
Kerria	<i>Kerria japonica</i>
Lilies (Asiatic)	<i>Lilium</i> hybrids

Table 8.3 - Ornamental plants often damaged by deer (cont.)

Maple (Norway)	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Mountain ash (European)	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Pansy	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>
Redbud (eastern)	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rose (hybrid tea)	<i>Rosa x hybrid</i>
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syraicus</i>
Viburnum (doublefile, Korean spice, leatherleaf)	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i> , <i>V. carlesii</i> ,
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.

Link to Useful Sources of Information

http://pubs.ext.vt.edu/tags.resource.html/pubs_ext_vt_edu:wildlife

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Potentilla (<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>).....	8-7

R

Rabbits.....	8-2, 8-5
Raccoons.....	8-2, 8-5
Redbud (Eastern), <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	8-8
Red-winged blackbirds.....	8-1, 8-3
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.).....	8-8
Rock pigeon.....	8-1
Rose (Hybrid tea), <i>Rosa x hybrid</i>	8-8
Rose of Sharon.....	8-9
Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>).....	8-7

S

Sassafras (Common), <i>Sassafras albidum</i>	8-7
Shooting.....	8-2, 8-5, 8-6

Skunks.....	8-2
striped.....	8-5
Snakes.....	8-6
Spirea (Bluebeard), <i>Spirea</i> spp.....	8-7
Spruce	
Colorado blue (<i>Picea pungens</i>).....	8-7
Norway (<i>P. abies</i>).....	8-7
White (<i>P. glauca</i>).....	8-7

T

Trapping.....	8-2, 8-5
Tree squirrels.....	8-5

V

Vertebrates.....	8-1
Viburnum.....	8-8
Virginia Administrative Code (VAC).....	8-1, 8-2
Voles.....	8-5
Vultures.....	8-6

W

Waterfowl.....	8-6
Willow (Corkscrew).....	8-7
Wintercreeper, <i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	8-8
Woodchuck.....	8-1, 8-2
Woodpeckers.....	8-6

Y

Yew (<i>Taxus</i>).....	8-8
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12 Other Animals: Conflicts with Vertebrates