

Predator Control in the Park

by Khin May Nyunt, Assistant Curator
(Projects)
and Peter Tan, Predator Control Officer
Jurong BirdPark, Singapore

The control of predators is an important priority for all zoos and parks, both for captive birds and animals and particularly for those which are allowed to roam free. At Jurong BirdPark, various methods have been applied to this problem and the number of birds now lost to predators is reduced. The most troublesome category of predators in Singapore is that of snakes and monitor lizards, which kill a large variety of birds. Rats, pigeons and mynahs are a problem as they bring disease, destroy nests and compete for feed. Another danger to birds is the bee, the sting of which is always fatal. The last category of predators is stray dogs and cats which occasionally attack and kill the birds.

Methods of Control Snakes and Monitor Lizards

- An effective means of trapping snakes and lizards is a relatively simple rectangular box. The 6' x 1.5' x 1.5' box is made of wood and wire mesh with upward sliding doors at both ends. One side of the door is held open with the support of an 8" stick. The bait is placed at the other end of the box. The bait and stick are tied at each end of a nylon string. Once the bait is taken, the stick is pulled out of place and the door slides down, trapping the predator inside.

- A snake catching rod is useful to catch poisonous snakes which are not attracted to the trap and also to remove snakes from the box.

Rats

- Rat Traps — Various types and sizes of rat traps are used. Here at the Jurong BirdPark, we find the most effective rat trap is the metal cage type, which can be bought from the local hardware stores. Although it is designed to trap one rat at a time, we

can find as many as four rats trapped inside. Banana or papaya is used as bait.

- Rodenticide — Two forms of rodenticide are used in the Jurong BirdPark. Both contain 0.05 gm of Brodifacoum per kg., an anti-coagulant agent. The poison is not accessible to the birds or the public and is checked daily.

1. 20 gm wax blocks are either placed in bait stations outside the aviaries or hung in secluded places where rats have been seen.

2. Pellet form is placed in bait stations inside the aviaries. From time to time, roasted peanuts, cheese or minced meat are added to enhance the bait as a special treat to attract the rats.

- Flushing rats in burrows — All entrance/exit points should be covered with nets and pegged to the ground before water is flushed into the burrows. This is to prevent the rats from escaping.

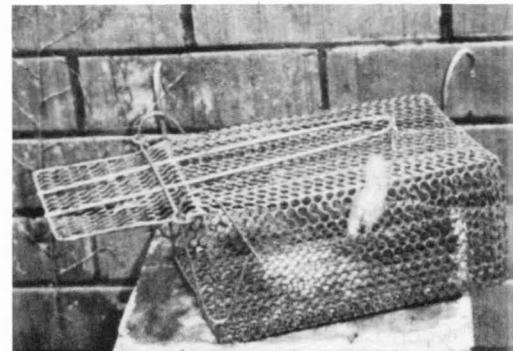
- Flushing rats in nest boxes — In order to flush rats hiding in nest

Photos courtesy of the author



Snake catching rod.

Camouflaged
snake trap.



Rat trap for preventing rats from re-entering
the nest box.



FINDERS, KEEPERS?

DNA fingerprinting proves ownership
for recovery of lost or stolen birds.

Insure your valuable companions.

If your bird is lost or stolen, can you prove it's yours? You can with GeneMatch I.D. GeneMatch I.D. uses a DNA fingerprint to positively identify your bird. With a GeneMatch confirmation, there's no question that the bird is yours. And, if a regulatory agency ever challenges the origin of your bird, GeneMatch I.D. can prove domestic parentage, as long as the parents are available for fingerprinting.

Do it yourself. Or, see your vet.

GeneMatch I.D. is so simple, you can collect the sample yourself. Just snip the toenail, fill the capillary tube with a drop of blood, and mail it to Zoogen. No refrigeration or special handling required. Or, your vet can collect the sample.

VetAlert 100 gets out the word.

If your bird is lost or stolen, GeneMatch I.D. will automatically alert the 100 vets nearest you. Should a bird with a matching description be recovered, a DNA sample can be compared to your bird's sample. If the samples match, the bird is

proven to be yours. The confirming fingerprint is absolutely free.

Tamper-proof, safe, humane.

Bands and microchips can be removed. But GeneMatch I.D. is permanent and tamperproof. It's safer and easier than microchipping, and requires no special equipment. Plus, it can be used for birds of any age – even very small and young birds. And, GeneMatch can be transferred to a new owner with an update fee of only \$10.

SAVE \$10

when you sex your bird with Sex Made Easy and register with GeneMatch I.D. at the same time. GeneMatch I.D. is regularly \$30.



Zoogen

INCORPORATED

GeneMatch I.D.®

Call for your free sample collection kit or for more information.



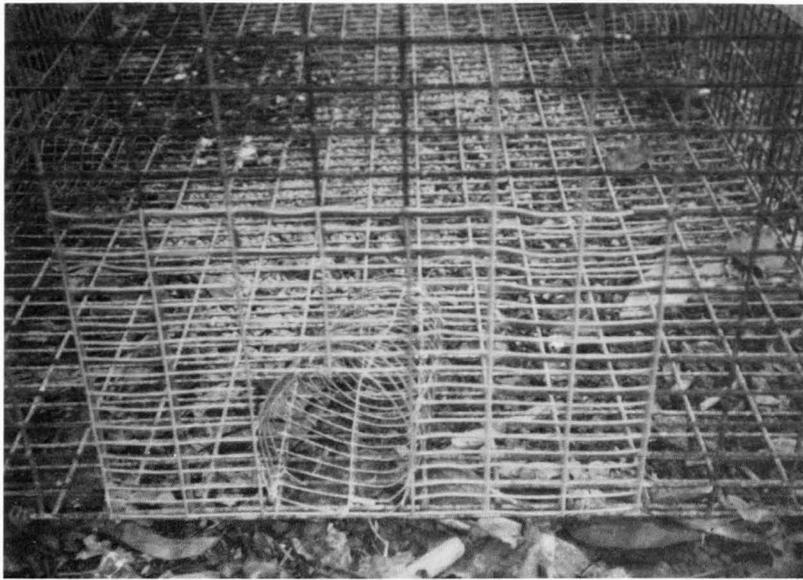
U.S. **1.800.995.BIRD**

Canada **1.519.837.BIRD**

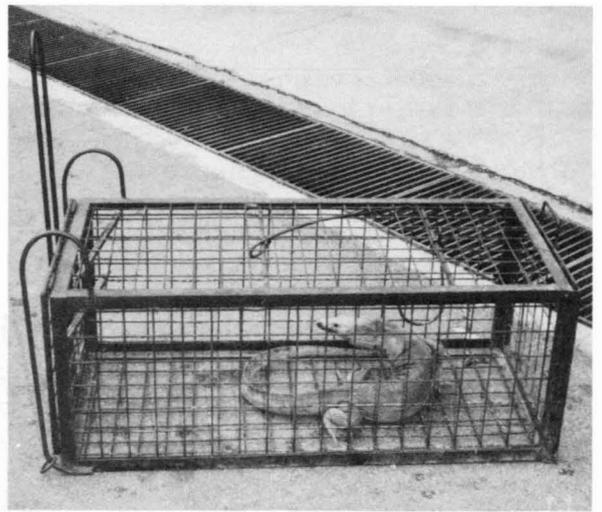
Europe/U.K. **44.0962.880376**



Cat trap. Sometimes monitor lizards are caught inside the cat trap.



Pigeon and mynab trap. Pellets and grains are scattered inside the cage.



boxes, a rigid cage trap is used. Simply place the nozzle over the nest box opening and rattle the box. Frightened by the intrusion, the rats will run out of the box and into the trap. A one-way trap door is attached to the base of the nozzle to prevent the rats from re-entering the nest box.

Pigeons and Mynahs

A simple wire-mesh cage with cone shaped openings has proved to be an effective means of catching pest birds. The openings can be adjusted so that different sized birds can be caught. Chicken pellets and grains are used as bait.

Bees

Bees also pose a threat to smaller birds when they colonize the nesting boxes in the display aviaries.

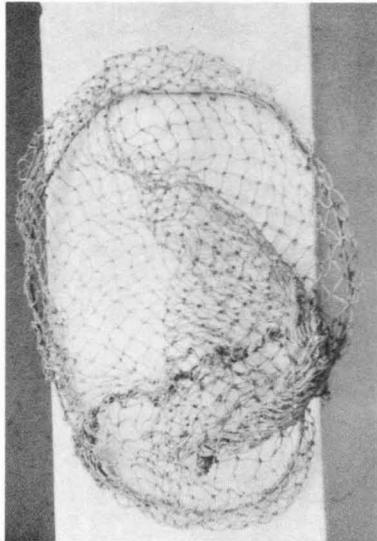
As a line of defense, bee traps (old bird nest boxes) splashed with honey solution are hung out on nearby trees to distract the bees from the display aviaries. This has been quite successful.

A pest control company sprays the park when necessary, for example when the bee nests are unreachable.

Cats and Dogs

Simple traps are used when necessary with meat as bait. Stray dogs and cats caught are handed over to the local authorities.

The problem of predators is world-wide. Although the predators themselves may vary from country to country, these simple methods can be adapted to solve a variety of problems. It is, however, certainly true that prevention is the best form of predator control and care should always be taken to ensure that leftover food is removed and enclosures are kept as clean as possible. Daily checking of all predator control devices is, of course, crucial to success. ●



For flushing rats from their burrows.



For flushing rats out of a nest box.

Dog trap.

