

Fayetteville Animal Services
1640 S Armstrong Avenue
Fayetteville AR 72701
(479) 444-3456

Hours:
Monday - Friday 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Saturday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Search Stray and Adoptable Pets at:
<http://fayettevillear.animalshelternet.com>
(updated nightly)

REMEMBER Microchips Save Lives!

The City of Fayetteville requires that pets living in Fayetteville have an RFID microchip. This is the best way for the City to return a lost or found pet to its home.

Pets can have a microchip implanted by your vet or by Fayetteville Animal Services. The fee for a City-performed RFID microchip implant is \$20.

Make sure the shelter and your vet have your pet's microchip number to aid in recovery if you pet becomes lost.

Keep your address current with the Fayetteville Animal Shelter.

Nuisance Wildlife



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<http://www.fayetteville-ar.gov>

Resources

Professional Wildlife Trappers

AA Wildlife Control– Dusty Ford
479-466-7032

West Wildlife— Justin West
870-215-3335

Rid-A-Pest
479-442-6880

Wildlife Damage Control
479-381-2222

Roy Woods
479-616-6506

Humane Traps for Sale

Lowe's
Home Depot
Tractor Supply
The Hardware Store (on Township)

Other Resources

Arkansas Game & Fish Commission
Northwest Regional Office
479-253-2506

Bee Keeper—Jim Pickett
479-521-0433

Morningstar Wildlife Rehabilitation
****for injured or baby birds only****
479-633-1908

City Policy

Arkansas is called the Natural State for many reasons. One of those reasons is the abundance of wildlife. At times, it can be hard to balance our lives and needs with those of the wildlife around us.

Fayetteville Animal Services has historically serviced citizens privately owned traps; if someone didn't like the raccoons eating around their birdfeeders they could set a trap, call animal services and an officer would remove the raccoon and release it in a rural area near a water source. However, because multiple studies have shown the impact of relocating wildlife is harmful to the wildlife, often resulting in starvation and death, a change in policy needed to be made.

Effective September 1, 2015, Animal Services will now set a trap or service privately owned traps once per 12 month period and relocate trapped wildlife. From that point on, the citizen will be required to hire a professional wildlife trapper or service their own traps. We highly encourage you to find ways to peacefully coexist with the wildlife in our area. Animal Control officers do not service attics, basements, and crawlspaces –



citizens will be required to hire a professional wildlife trapper or service their own traps. However, if a citizen finds a wild animal

in a living space (e.g. you come home to a possum in your kitchen, bedroom, closet), Animal Services will respond to that call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Tips for Safe Trapping

- If you decide that setting a trap to remove wildlife is necessary we want to encourage you to do so safely for you, as well as the animal being trapped.
- Use only properly working humane traps that are designed to ensure the safety of the animal and the operator.
- **The use of jaw traps, snare traps or similar traps designed to kill or maim are strictly prohibited by law.**
- Trap responsibly: Don't set traps in flood prone areas or where the weather (extreme heat/cold) could cause harm to the animal or a citation.
- After an animal is trapped you can cover the trap with an old towel or blanket to help calm the animal during transport.
- Arkansas Game and Fish regulations require that trapped animals must be **released unharmed within 24 hours of being trapped.**
- The best locations to relocate wildlife would be in a wildlife management area or national forest near a water source.



Alternatives to Trapping

Exclusionary Methods

It is estimated that wild mammals have up to 5 different burrows or shelters within a 5 mile radius. This means that along with your attic or crawlspace the animal has around 4 other locations it can call home within its home range. Effectively evicting the animal with the use of one way door systems and then repairing the entrance is the most humane method of taking care of the issue. While commercial one way doors are available it is very easy to make your own like the ones pictured.



Shown in these photos are DIY one way doors that are very effective at allowing the animals to leave but not allowing them to get back in. They are made of a simple wire mesh material that is cheap and readily available at any hardware store. One word of caution though, be mindful if you believe that the animal may have young as they wouldn't be able to get back in to care for them. Most wildlife have young between March and July.

An ounce of prevention.....

We've all heard the old adage "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of regret". The same applies in dealing with nuisance wildlife. Make a habit of checking your house regularly for signs of animal activity and make sure that all access points to your basement, crawlspace and attic are secure. In the photo to the right you will see an example of a heavy duty wire mesh that has been used to make a barrier so that no animals can make a home under a deck or porch. The same mesh material can be used to secure crawlspace access doors and vents as well as attic vents. For smaller holes in your foundation such as the ones around where your air conditioning unit goes into your house you can use steel wool and expanding foam spray to close off access.



Another weak point in most houses would be the chimney. Birds, raccoons and squirrels commonly try to nest in chimneys. Most chimney fires are caused by debris left in chimneys from animals that have made their homes in them. Ensuring that you have a properly fitted and intact chimney cover can not only keep the animals out but can greatly reduce the risk of fire threatening your family or damaging your home.



Alternatives Continued

Hazing

Hazing is a word you hear commonly associated with fraternities harassing new members but it is also an excellent way to control nuisance wildlife. These methods take dedication and have to be done continuously until they are effective. Here are some types of hazing:

Auditory:

Loud and constant noise can be very annoying to wildlife, just like it to humans. A radio in your attic may be enough to drive them away and make them prefer an alternate living arrangement.



Tactile:

Furry mammals don't like the feel of very sticky surfaces. Smearing molasses around where they are living can annoy them and make them leave that area.



Biological:

Studies have shown that regular application of predator urine can effectively deter small prey mammals like squirrels and raccoons and may also be effective on repelling deer from gardens.

