



WHITE BUFFALO, INC.
HELPING RESTORE THE NATURAL BALANCE
a nonprofit organization

WHITE BUFFALO INC. is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit wildlife management and research organization dedicated to conserving native species and ecosystems through damage and population control. We also sponsor, support, and conduct scientific research and educational efforts to improve the understanding of natural resources for the purpose of conservation. Our approach is unique, in that we generate funding for conservation research by providing management alternatives in non-traditional settings.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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POPULATION REDUCTION PROGRAMS

We have a 100% success rate for deer reduction programs. To date, WHITE BUFFALO INC. personnel have removed over 10,000 deer. As a result of these programs more than 200,000 pounds of venison have been donated to various food shelters.

Burnsville, Minnesota (38 square miles):

November 2001 - 21 deer harvested in 2 days
November 2002 - 67 deer harvested in 7 days
January 2003 - 24 deer harvested in 7 days
March 2004 - 36 deer harvested in 4 days

Crystal Airport, Minnesota:

October 2000 - 11 deer were removed regional airport, over 2 days,
to eliminate the chance of deer strikes on the runway

Dune Acres, Indiana (1 square mile):

February 1998 - 50 deer harvested over 5 days

Eden Prairie, Minnesota (36 square miles):

November 1997 - 160 deer harvested over 15 days
November 1998 - 124 deer harvested over 11 days
November 1999 - 125 deer harvested over 8 days
November 2001 - 125 deer harvested over 7 days
November 2002 - 154 deer harvested over 14 days
March 2004 - 135 deer harvested over 11 days
November 2004 - 115 deer harvested over 8 days
November/December 2005 - 115 deer harvested over 14 days
November 2007 - 106 deer harvested over 11 days
November 2010 - 115 deer harvested over 14 days
November 2012 - 110 deer harvested over 14 days

Edina, Minnesota:

December 1999 - 40 deer harvested in 1 day
November 2001 - 30 deer harvested over 3 days
November 2002 - 26 deer harvested over 4 days

Fairfax County, Virginia: (Pilot program - 2 County-owned Parks)

January - February 2014 - 98 deer harvested, reduced densities below 20/mile²

George Reserve (University of Michigan), Pinckney, Michigan (2 square miles enclosed):

March 2001 - 103 deer harvested over 3 days for tuberculosis testing.

Greenwich, Connecticut: (Pilot program - 3 town-owned parcels)

March 2005 - 80 deer harvested over 4 days



Iowa City, Iowa (6 square mile area):

January 2000 - 360 deer harvested over 10 days
December/January 2001 - 340 deer harvested over 21 days
December 2001 - 250 deer harvested over 18 days
November 2003 - 200 deer harvested over 14 days
February 2005 - 154 deer harvested over 9 days
January/February 2006 - 150 deer harvested over 11 days
January 2007 - 199 deer harvested over 14 days
January 2008 - 89 deer harvested over 8 days
February 2009 - 69 deer harvested over 15 days (2 Biologists only)
February 2010 - 57 deer harvested over 11 days (2 Biologists only)

Long Island, New Hampshire (2 square mile peninsula):

November 1996 - 90 deer harvested over 3 days

Lower Makefield, Pennsylvania (Pilot program - 6 town-owned parcels)

February/March 2010 - 94 deer harvested over 9 days

Monhegan Island, Maine (1 square mile):

April 1997 - 52 deer harvested over 3 days
April 1998 & March 1999 - remaining 27 deer harvested*

* Successful eradication of all deer on the island

Northern Indiana Public Service Company, Wheatfield, Indiana:

March 1996 - 100 deer harvested over 4 days from a 2500 acre enclosed facility *

* Population estimated at 130 deer prior to reduction.

Peaks Island, Maine (1 square mile):

February/March 2000 - 223 deer harvested over 8 days*

* Population was estimated at 240 before reduction.

Princeton Township, New Jersey:

February/March 2001 - 322 deer harvested over 15 days
January/February 2002 - 303 deer harvested over 27 days
February/March 2003 - 280 deer harvested over 21 days
January/February 2004 - 276 deer harvested over 27 days
January 2005 - 124 deer harvested over 13 days
February 2006 - 150 deer harvested over 15 days
February 2007 - 126 deer harvested over 14 days
February 2008 - 107 deer harvested over 15 days
January/February 2009 - 154 deer harvested over 19 days (2 Biologists only)
February/March 2010 - 148 deer harvested over 16 days (2 Biologists only)
February/March 2012 - 116 deer harvested over 16 days (2 Biologists only)
February/March 2013 - 159 deer harvested over 17 days (2 Biologists only)
February/March 2014 - 127 deer harvested over 18 days (2 Biologists only)



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Ramsey County, Minnesota (Maplewood, St. Paul):

November/December 2005 - 200 deer harvested over 12 days

Roanoke, Virginia:

January 2005 - 109 deer harvested over 7 days

Solon, Ohio:

March 2005 - 602 deer harvested over 37 days.

January/March 2006 - 400 deer harvested over 40 days

January/February 2007 - 150 deer harvested over 15 days

March 2008 - 175 deer harvested over 22 days

January/March 2009 - 250 deer harvested over 33 days (2 Biologists only)

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania:

December 2009/January 2010 - 31 deer harvested over 4 days

December 2010/January 2011 - 21 deer harvested over 4 days

December 2011/January 2012 - 9 deer harvested over 4 days

January-March 2013 - 21 deer harvested over 8 days

January-March 2014 - 19 deer harvested over 8 days

Town and Country, Missouri:

December 2009 - 112 deer harvested over 7 days

December 2010 - 75 deer harvested over 7 days

December 2011- Jan 2012 - 288 deer harvested over 28 days

December 2012 - 115 deer harvested over 11 days

January 2014 - 87 deer harvested over 8 days

Tuxedo Park, New York:

February 2012 - 98 deer harvested over 9 days

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York:

January 2010 - 64 deer harvested over 2 days



CAPTURE

We are experienced and fully equipped to provide capture services (i.e., drop-nets, rocket-nets, darting equipment). Using various techniques, WHITE BUFFALO INC. personnel have captured over 2000 deer.

Bald Head Island, North Carolina: We captured 18 deer using darting techniques for a GonaCon™ research project. In addition, we trained employees of the Conservancy and local volunteers in deer capture and handling techniques (January-March 2014).

Bedford and Lewisboro, New York, USDA-ARS 4 Poster Lyme Disease Research:*

May 1998 - 8 deer captured using darting techniques over 3 days

October 1998 - 12 deer captured using darting techniques over 3 days

Oct. /November 1999 - 40 deer captured using darting techniques over 8 days

* All deer captured were checked for number and distribution of ticks.

Bluff Point/Mumford Cove, Groton, Connecticut: Urban white-tailed deer habitat use and home range study - We volunteered our service and equipment to assist in capturing white-tailed deer as part of a state-conducted research project. Deer were captured using darting equipment (Winter 1995-96).

Bridgeport, Connecticut: We captured 18 deer using a combination of drop nets and darting techniques to apply an experimental Amitraz-impregnated collar to control ticks as part of a CDC Lyme disease research project (March 1999).

Carlisle, Massachusetts: We captured 27 deer using darting techniques and applied radio transmitter collars as part of a state organized research project to assess mortality rates of suburban deer populations in eastern Massachusetts (March 1999).

Connecticut College Arboretum: We removed deer completely to prevent damage to native plant collections and research plots. We inspected and repaired the perimeter fence to ensure it was deer-proof. We then captured the 3 remaining deer enclosed in the 100-acre arboretum using darting techniques. Deer were released outside the fence on Connecticut College property (January 1996).

George Reserve, Pinckney, Michigan: We captured 25 deer over 3 days using darting techniques for a doctoral research project (University of Michigan). In addition, we trained a doctoral student and technician in deer capture and handling techniques (November 1997).

Lake Gaillard Reservoir, Connecticut, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station: We captured, tagged, and radio-collared 35 deer for a research project (November 2000).

Old Lyme, Connecticut, USDA-ARS 4 Poster Lyme Disease Research:

We captured 11 deer using darting techniques to apply radio-transmitter collars and to assess the number and distribution of ticks (April 1999).

Point Reyes National Seashore, California: Captured elk to deploy GPS collars to assess elk movements relative to conflicts with ranches. (October 2012).



Towson, Maryland, USDA-ARS 4 Poster Lyme Disease Research:

We captured 11 deer using darting techniques over 3 days to assess the number and distribution of ticks (November 1998).

RESEARCH

We are committed to further understanding causes and solutions to wildlife/human conflicts. We will continue to assess alternative management techniques for a variety of species.

Fertility Control Research

“Field sterilization of white-tailed deer”, Fairfax City, Virginia: We captured 18 females over 6 days using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies/tubal ligations (January/February 2014).

“Field sterilization of black-tailed deer”, The Villages Golf and Country Club, San Jose, California: We captured all females (99) over 9 days using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies/tubal ligations (January/February 2013). We captured 9 females using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies (October 2013). Population estimates were derived using local demographics and the known number of females in conjunction with Distance sampling surveys. Detailed data on immigration and survival rates also were collected.

“Field sterilization of white-tailed deer”, Cayuga Heights, New York: We captured 137 females (>97% of females present) over 14 days using a combination of drop nets and darting techniques and performed ovariectomies (December 2012). We captured all remaining females ($n = 12$) using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies. (December 2013). Population estimates were derived using local demographics and the known number of females in conjunction with camera surveys at baited locations. Detailed data on immigration and survival rates also were collected.

“Field sterilization of white-tailed deer”, Wildlife Rescue, Phoenix, Maryland: We captured 32 does over 8 days using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies (February 2011). We captured 14 does over 5 days using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies (February 2012). We captured 9 does over 3 days using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies. (February 2013 and 2014). Population estimates were derived using local demographics and the known number of females in conjunction with direct observations at baited locations. Data on immigration and survival rates also were collected.

“Evaluation of hand-injection versus dart administered GonaCon™ in female white-tailed deer”, Bridgeport, Connecticut: A research project to determine the relative efficacy of the GonaCon™ vaccine when administered via two different approaches (Jan. 2013 – Feb. 2014).

“Field sterilization of white-tailed deer”, Town and Country, Missouri: We captured 100 does using a combination of drop nets and darting techniques and performed ovariectomies. (December 2009). We captured 30 does over 6 days using darting techniques and performed ovariectomies. (December 2010). Population estimates were derived using Distance sampling methods.



“Feasibility and efficiency of field sterilizations via tubal ligation/ovariectomy in female white-tailed deer”, Bridgeport, Connecticut: A research project to determine the relative efficiency of sterilization procedures compared to immunocontraceptive vaccines (June 2008 - present).

“Efficacy evaluation of the GonaCon™ immunocontraceptive vaccine in fallow deer: an EPA pivotal field study”, Point Reyes National Seashore, California: This study is to be conducted as a requirement of the EPA authorization process for a New Animal Drug. The primary objective is to verify the magnitude and duration of a single shot of GonaCon™ on female fallow deer. Seventy does were captured and treated. (July 2007 – 2009).

“Efficacy evaluation of the GonaCon™ immunocontraceptive vaccine in white-tailed deer: an EPA pivotal field study”, Giralda Farms, Madison, New Jersey: This study is to be conducted as a requirement of the EPA authorization process for a New Animal Drug. The primary objective is to verify the magnitude and duration of a single shot of GonaCon™ on female white-tailed deer. Sixty-six does were captured and treated. (July 2005 – 2009).

“Experimental density maintenance using infertility agents of a suburban population of white-tailed deer following a reduction using sharpshooting techniques”, Newark, Delaware: A research project to assess the utility of combining fertility control methods with lethal management options within a 600 acre privately owned facility. Twenty-one deer were captured and 100 harvested. (August 2005 – 2008).

“Experimental control of a suburban population of white-tailed deer using immunocontraception”, Princeton Township, New Jersey: A research project to assess the practicality and feasibility of reducing, then maintaining the local deer population, within a 3-mile² area of town, at approximately 40/deer/mile² using SpayVac and GonaCon™. To date, 105 does have been captured and treated. The first year’s funding was provided by White Buffalo, Inc. (March 2003 – 2008).

“Evaluation of alternative PZP immunocontraceptive formulations in female white-tailed deer”, Bridgeport, Connecticut: A research project to determine the relative efficacy and longevity of various formulations of the PZP vaccine (June 2000 - 2007).

“Cost-effectiveness of maintaining an enclosed deer population using anti-fertility agents after an initial population reduction using sharpshooting techniques”, Duke Farms, Hillsborough, New Jersey: A research project to assess the utility of combining fertility control methods with lethal management options within a 2700 acre privately owned facility. Forty deer were captured and 221 harvested. (November 2004 – 2006).

“Experimental control of an urban population of white-tailed deer using contraception”, Cleveland, Ohio: A research project to assess the feasibility and practicality of using a contraceptive agent to reduce herd size in the Ohio and Erie Canal Reservation. Over 300 deer captured. Funding provided by the Cleveland Metroparks (March 2001 - 2005).

“Experimental control of an enclosed suburban population of white-tailed deer using contraception”, Bridgeport Connecticut: Designed and implemented a research protocol to assess the feasibility and practicality of using a contraceptive agent to maintain herd size (June 1999 - June 2000).



Lyme Disease Research

" An Integrated and Individual Tick Management Program to Reduce Risk of Lyme Disease in a Residential Endemic Area ", Redding, Connecticut: A collaborative effort between White Buffalo, Inc. and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station to evaluate whether localized deer population reductions can reduce *Ixodes* tick abundance and subsequent risk of Lyme disease. Funding provided by the Center for Disease Control (September 2012 - August 2015).

"Control of the tick, *Ixodes scapularis* Say, on white-tailed deer at a suburban Lyme disease focus", Old Lyme, Connecticut: A collaborative effort between White Buffalo, Inc., the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Yale University, and the United States Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service to evaluate a four-poster feeder system to control deer ticks on free-ranging white-tailed deer in a suburban community. Funding provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). (August 1997 - July 2002).

"Control of the tick, *Ixodes scapularis* Say, on white-tailed deer at an urban Lyme disease focus", Bridgeport, Connecticut: A collaborative effort between White Buffalo, Inc. and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station to evaluate an experimental Amitraz-impregnated collar to control ticks on an enclosed white-tailed deer population. Funding provided by the Center for Disease Control (March 1999 - February 2000).

"Control of the tick, *Ixodes scapularis* Say, on white-tailed deer at an urban Lyme disease focus", Bridgeport, Connecticut: A collaborative effort between White Buffalo, Inc. and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station to evaluate a four-poster feeder system to control deer ticks on an enclosed white-tailed deer population. Funding provided by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) (May 1997 - February 1999).

Other Research

"Infant survival and den site selection of female raccoons following removal and exclusion from residences", Hartford County, Connecticut: A research project designed to assess the management implications of on-site release of female raccoons during the infant-rearing season (April 1998 - 2000).

"White-tailed deer herd health assessment", Purdue University: We coordinated and conducted deer harvest and capture operations and data collection to assess morphological and physiological parameters as indicators of individual deer condition. These data were then used to assess herd health of deer in hunted versus un hunted areas in Indiana. Research sites included Brown County State Park, Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center, Pigeon River State Fish and Wildlife Area, and Pokagon State Park (March 1996).



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH/MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Botswana: Assisted the Denver Zoological Society in capturing vultures to study their ecology and to determine causes of their decline. Vultures were captured with remotely launched nets and GPS units were attached (June 2012)

Japan: Consulted for the Japanese Ministry to establish a program to address Sika deer overpopulation issues. Designed a management and training program for government and university biologists (July 2010).

Mongolia: Assisted the Denver Zoological Society and the Mongolian Academy of Sciences in capturing threatened Argali Sheep and Ibex. The intent of the research is to study Argali ecology and to determine feasibility of repopulating areas where numbers have declined. Argali were remotely captured with darting equipment and drive nets, and radio-collars were attached (September 2002, April 2003, September 2003, 2004, and 2006).

Bhutan: Consulted for the Bhutan Ministry of Agriculture and the Bhutan Trust Fund to assess techniques and equipment used for wild pig control. Designed a research program that incorporated lethal components to address subsistence agricultural damage in remote villages (May 2003, October 2003).

Galapagos National Park, Ecuador: Participated in an international workshop to design a program for the eradication of feral goats on Isabela Island (9-18 September 1997).

MISCELLANEOUS MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Channel Island National Park, Santa Rosa Island, California: Successfully completed a Island-wide non-native ungulate (mule deer and elk) eradication program. We removed deer and elk using ground and aerial shooting techniques. Some deer were captured from a helicopter using a net gun to serve as Judas animals. (October 2011 - November 2013).

Point Reyes National Seashore, California: Successfully completed a Park-wide non-native deer (Fallow and Axis deer) eradication program. We first implemented an EPA pivotal study using the GonaCon™ vaccine on 80 female Fallow deer. Deer were then live-trapped followed by euthanasia to reduce large group sizes. We then removed deer using ground and aerial shooting techniques. Some deer then were captured from the ground and from a helicopter using a net gun and dart rifle to serve as Judas animals. Finally, Fallow deer were captured and sterilized using ovariectomies (females) and vasectomies (on males) (June 2007 - April 2009).

Desecheo Island, Puerto Rico: Participated in an island wide rhesus macaque eradication program. Feral macaques were removed using ground-shooting techniques during the day and at night (March 2009/April 2010/March 2011).

Santa Cruz Island, California: Implemented in an island wide turkey eradication program. Turkeys were removed using trapping, as well as ground and aerial shooting (Nov – Dec 2006). Assisted in an island wide feral pig eradication program. Pigs were removed using trapping, as well as ground and aerial shooting techniques (May – July 2005).



Catalina Island, California: Participated in an island wide feral pig and goat eradication program. Feral goats were captured from the ground and from a helicopter using a net gun and dart rifle to serve as Judas goats. Pigs were live-trapped followed by euthanasia. Feral goats and pigs were removed using ground-shooting techniques (June - September 1998).

POPULATION ASSESSMENTS

WHITE BUFFALO INC. can conduct estimates of population size using helicopter snow counts, spotlight surveys (distance sampling), or mark/re-sight techniques.

Bedford and Lewisboro, New York: We conducted helicopter snow counts to determine deer densities in study sites as part of the USDA-ARS 4-poster Lyme disease research project (February 2001/February 2000/March 1999).

Chatham, New Jersey: Distance sampling estimates to determine deer densities (Jan. 2007).

Dune Acres, Indiana: We conducted a white-tailed deer population estimate using spotlighting techniques and consulted with the community regarding the feasibility of implementing a white-tailed deer population reduction program (December 1996).

Helena, Montana: Distance sampling estimates to determine deer densities (October 2009).

Kingston, Rhode Island: We conducted helicopter snow counts to determine deer densities in study sites as part of the USDA-ARS 4-poster Lyme disease research project (January 2001/February 1999).

Manchester, Missouri: We conducted Distance sampling estimates to determine deer densities (March 2014).

New Canaan, Connecticut: We conducted a white-tailed deer population estimate using helicopter snow counts to determine deer densities throughout the community (February 2001).

Old Lyme and Old Saybrook, Connecticut: We conducted helicopter snow counts to determine deer densities in study sites as part of the USDA-ARS 4-poster Lyme disease research project (February 1999).

Princeton Township, New Jersey: A helicopter snow count was conducted to determine deer densities throughout the community (December 2002). We conducted distance sampling estimates to determine deer densities (February 2011, April 2014).

San Jose, California: We conducted distance sampling estimates to determine deer densities in a private association – The Villages Golf and Country Club (September 2010, October 2012).

Sunset Hills, Missouri: Distance sampling estimates to determine deer densities (December 2012 and January 2014).



Town and Country, Missouri: We conducted a white-tailed deer population estimate using spotlighting techniques. We also provided an assessment of deer management options for potential implementation in the community (February 1997, December 2010-14).

Town and Country, Missouri: We conducted a white-tailed deer population survey using spotlighting techniques. We estimated deer densities using Distance sampling methods and mark-recapture techniques (December 2009).

Upper Makefield, Pennsylvania: We conducted Distance sampling estimates to determine deer densities (March 2010).

Westport and Weston, Connecticut: We conducted helicopter snow counts to determine deer densities in 2 communities as part of a CDC Lyme disease research project (February 2000).

CONSULTATIONS, TRAINING, and HUNT MANAGEMENT

Initial consultations are conducted to provide site-specific cost and feasibility assessments for all management/research options. In addition, a comprehensive report can be prepared that details all organizational aspects (social, legal, and technical) necessary for implementation of any management technique. We design sharpshooting programs, specify equipment requirements, and train participants in sharpshooting methods. We also design, organize, and oversee suburban hunting programs.

- ◆ North Haven, Long Island, NY – August 2013
- ◆ Binghamton University, NY – January 2012
- ◆ Village of Cayuga Heights, NY – November 2011
- ◆ The Villages Golf and Country Club, San Jose, California – September 2010 and October 2012
- ◆ Hudson, Ohio – July 2010
- ◆ Warrensburg, Missouri – February 2009
- ◆ Town and Country, Missouri – July 2008
- ◆ Shawnee Mission Parks, Kansas City, Kansas – March 2008
- ◆ Locust Hill Association, Cincinnati, OH – January 2007
- ◆ Chatham, New Jersey – January 2007
- ◆ Milburn, NJ – August 2005
- ◆ Bryn Gwyled, Pennsylvania – April 2005
- ◆ Lake Metroparks, Concord Township, Ohio - March 2004
- ◆ Columbia Heights, Minnesota – November 2003
- ◆ Summit County Metroparks, Akron Ohio – July 2003
- ◆ Roanoke, Virginia – March 2003
- ◆ Bald Head Island, Wilmington, North Carolina – December 2002
- ◆ Ramsey County, Minnesota – November 2002
- ◆ Hamilton County Parks, Cincinnati, Ohio – July 2002
- ◆ Five Rivers Metroparks, Dayton Ohio – July 2002
- ◆ Biltmore Forest, North Carolina – May 2001 and July 2002
- ◆ Armand Bayou Nature Center, Houston, Texas - October 2000
- ◆ Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission - July 2000
- ◆ Barton Creek, Texas - June 2000
- ◆ Lakeway, Texas - June 2000
- ◆ Silver Springs, Maryland - February 2000
- ◆ Marinette, Wisconsin - January 2000
- ◆ George Reserve, Pinckney, Michigan - November 1999
- ◆ Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, Maryland - November 1999



- ◆ **Iowa City, Iowa** - August 1999
- ◆ **Massachusetts Water Resource Authority, Weston, Massachusetts** - June 1999
- ◆ **Peaks Island, Maine** - June 1999
- ◆ **Detroit Metroparks, Michigan** - December 1998
- ◆ **Princeton, New Jersey** - September 1998
- ◆ **Reeves-Reed Arboretum, Summit, New Jersey** - September 1998
- ◆ **Amherst, New York** - May 1998
- ◆ **Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania** - May 1998
- ◆ **Kinnelon, New Jersey** - February 1998
- ◆ **Edina, Minnesota** - December 1997
- ◆ **Gaithersburg, Maryland** - November 1997
- ◆ **Darien, Connecticut** - October 1997
- ◆ **Block Island, Rhode Island** - August 1997
- ◆ **Groton Long Point, Connecticut** - August 1996

Bluff Point/Mumford Cove, Groton, Connecticut: Collaborated with Connecticut DEP to design and oversee a community-based controlled archery/shotgun hunt (November/December 2000).

Cleveland Metroparks, Cleveland, Ohio: Designed a deer population reduction program using sharpshooting techniques for the Cleveland Metroparks. Trained Park Rangers in field methods including shot selection and proper shooting techniques (December 1998/January 1999).

Duke Farms Foundation, Hillsborough, New Jersey: Designed, organized, and managed a controlled archery/shotgun hunt successfully reducing deer densities from >150 deer /mile squared to ~20 deer/mile squared (Fall 2005-present).

Island Conservation, Santa Cruz, California: Developed and administered a professional training program for biologists involved in wildlife population control, particularly non-native species eradication. (November 2009/February 2010).

Maryland National Park and Planning Commission, Maryland: Designed a deer population reduction program using sharpshooting techniques for the Park Commission. Trained Park personnel in field methods including shot selection and proper shooting techniques (October 2000/January 2001/September 2007).

Metroparks Serving Summit County, Akron, Ohio: Designed a deer population reduction program using sharpshooting techniques for the Metroparks serving Summit County. Trained park rangers in field methods including shot selection and proper shooting techniques (November 2003/February 2004).

North Haven, New York: Designed, organized, and managed a deer depredation program in a ~3 mile² community (Winter 2014).

Saint Elizabeth, Convent Station, New Jersey: Designed, organized, and managed a controlled archery hunt on a 180-acre private school campus (Fall 2009).

Shawnee Mission Park, Kansas: Designed a deer population reduction program using sharpshooting techniques for the Johnson County Parks. Trained Park and law enforcement personnel in field methods including shot selection and proper shooting techniques. We removed 313 deer in 3 nights using sharpshooting techniques (September/November 2009).



Tokyo and Hokkaido, Japan: Provided workshops and seminars on wildlife damage management techniques and advised on management options for sika deer. Conducted preliminary training for wildlife professionals on sharpshooting techniques and concepts. (July 2010).

Tuxedo Park, New York: Designed a deer population reduction program using sharpshooting techniques for the Village of Tuxedo Park. Trained law enforcement personnel in field methods including shot selection and proper shooting techniques. We removed 98 deer in 9 nights using sharpshooting techniques (February 2012).

EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS

- ◆ Presented at a deer management forum on surgical sterilization for the Village of East Hampton (NY) Preservation Society. July 2013
- ◆ Presented at the North American Deer Farmers Association Annual Conference. Chemical immobilization of captive Cervids. March 2011.
- ◆ Presented at the The Wildlife Society 17th Annual Conference. Suburban Hunter Education. October 2010.
- ◆ Presented at the 46th Annual Northeast Deer Technical Committee Meeting. Suburban Hunter Education. September 2010.
- ◆ Participated in a workshop organized by the University of Nebraska, Lincoln focused on sharpshooting training. August 2010.
- ◆ Presented at the 66th Annual Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference. Suburban Hunter Education. April 2010.
- ◆ Participated in the Wildlife Society's summer field techniques course providing classroom lecture and field training in wildlife immobilization. June 2009 and May 2010.
- ◆ Provided a seminar on career development for high school students at Nonnewaug High School, Woodbury, Connecticut. April 2010.
- ◆ Presented for the Newtown, CT Lyme Disease Action Committee on deer management options and the potential effects on tick abundance. January 2010.
- ◆ Participated in a workshop organized by the University of Nebraska, Lincoln focused on immobilization and sharpshooting training. August 2009.
- ◆ Presented at the 65th Annual Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference. Usage of a digital aerial sketch mapper for conducting aerial snow counts of deer. April 2009.
- ◆ Presented at the 64th Annual Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference. GonaCon™ in Perspective. April 2008.
- ◆ Presented at Trinity College's Senior Biology Major Seminar. Discussions focused on contraception technologies and career options for Biology Majors. September 2007.
- ◆ Presented at the 63rd Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference on the present status of infertility technology for deer. April 2007.
- ◆ Presented 2 seminars at Texas State University that summarized management techniques and the human dimensions of suburban deer management. October 2006.
- ◆ Spoke at 3 lectures for the "Connections Committee" of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Discussed urban deer management, and the development and application of fertility control. October 2004.



- ◆ Presented data from the on-going fertility control research project in Princeton, N.J. to the Northeast Deer Technical Committee. September 2004.
- ◆ Guest lecturer at Rutgers University, Animal Sciences Department Seminar Series. Presented "*The Future of Fertility Control in White-tailed Deer Management*". February 2004.
- ◆ Presented at the 10th Annual Wildlife Society Conference held in Burlington, Vermont September 2003.
- ◆ Spoke at a public forum to discuss the use of immunocontraception as a method of white-tailed deer population management. Princeton Township, NJ. March 2003.
- ◆ Guest lecturer at Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Discussed the social, biological, technical, and political issues involved when managing wildlife populations. New Haven, Connecticut. April 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001.
- ◆ Presented data from the 3-year urban raccoon study entitled "*Den site selection and movement patterns of female raccoons following removal and exclusion from residences*", conducted in Hartford County, CT, at the Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference held in Saratoga Springs, NY. April 2001.
- ◆ Presented data from the 3-year urban raccoon study entitled "*Den site selection and movement patterns of female raccoons following removal and exclusion from residences*", conducted in Hartford County, CT, at the Eastern Wildlife Damage Conference held at the University of Pennsylvania. October 2000.
- ◆ Presented "*The Art and Science of Sharpshooting: one professional's perspective after five years*" at the joint Mid-west and Northeast Deer Technical Meeting held in Alpena, Michigan. August 2000.
- ◆ Spoke at a town meeting to discuss deer biology and management. Alternative deer management options and techniques were presented and discussed. Westport, Connecticut. May 2000.
- ◆ Participated in a Coe College Biology Seminar and Issues Discussion regarding the technical and social aspects of deer management. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. November 1999.
- ◆ Presented data from the Monhegan Island, Maine eradication program at the Northeast Deer Technical Committee Meeting in Greenville, Maine. September 1999.
- ◆ Taught the wildlife euthanasia portion of the Connecticut Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator's training course. Focused on approved euthanasia techniques for use on nuisance wildlife. Burlington, Connecticut. October 1998.
- ◆ Supervised 2 Yale University graduate students during internships with White Buffalo Inc. Activities included contraceptive delivery, home range assessment using radio-telemetry equipment, and capture techniques. In addition, 11 deer were captured, radio-collared, and movements monitored as part of the USDA-ARS 4-poster research project in Old Lyme, Connecticut. September 1998 – June 2000.
- ◆ Presented data from Long Island, New Hampshire, Eden Prairie, Minnesota, and Monhegan Island, Maine reduction programs at the 5th Annual Wildlife Society Conference held in Buffalo, New York. September 1998.
- ◆ Participated in the "Status and Future of Wildlife Fertility Control" Workshop and Panel Discussion at the 5th Annual Wildlife Society Conference held in Buffalo, New York September 1998.
- ◆ Presented at the annual National Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator's Conference. Discussed the social and political issues surrounding white-tailed deer population control. Bridgeport, New Jersey. February 1998.



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- ◆ Presented data from Long Island, New Hampshire, and Monhegan Island, Maine deer reduction programs at the Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. December 1997.
- ◆ Presented data from Long Island, New Hampshire deer reduction program at the Northeast Fish and Wildlife Conference held in Framingham, Massachusetts. April 1997.
- ◆ Presented data from Long Island, New Hampshire reduction program at the Southeast Deer Study Group Meeting held in Charleston, South Carolina. March 1997.