

Coexisting with wildlife

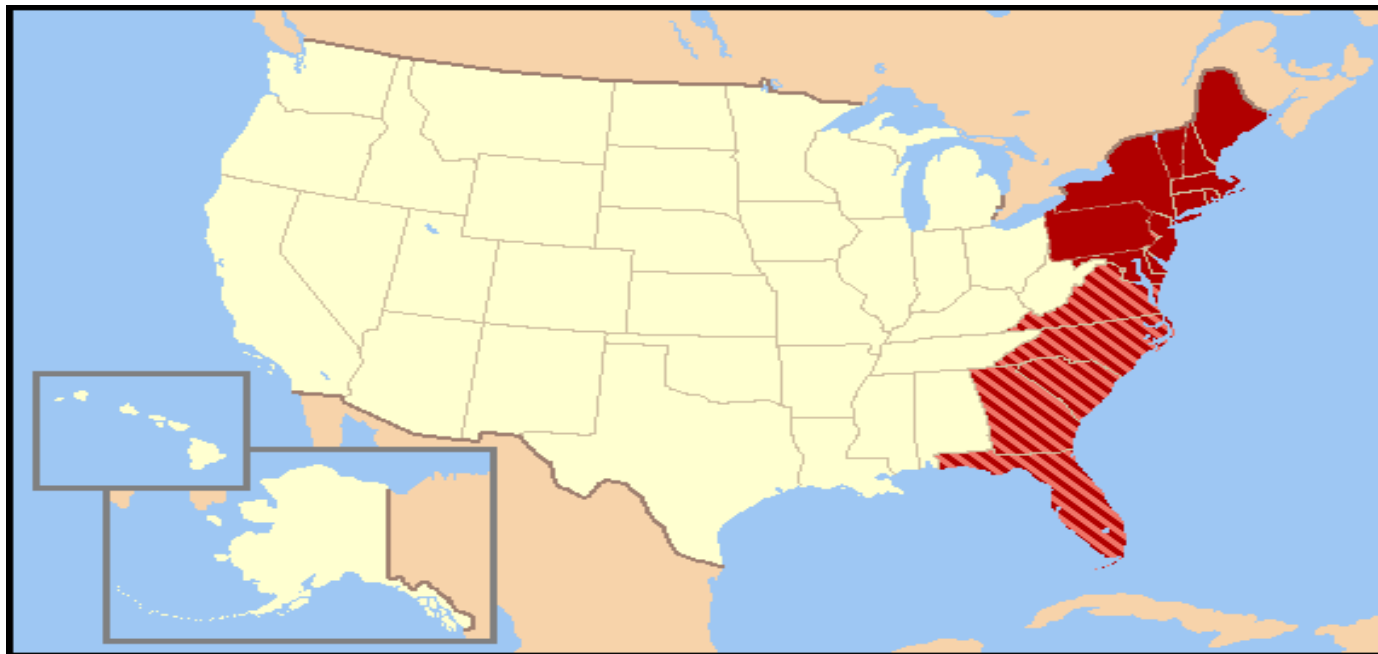


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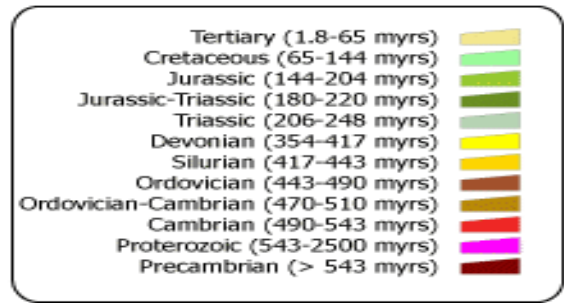
Despite being the most densely populated state in the nation, and the fifth smallest, New Jersey provides habitat for an incredible number and diversity of wildlife species.

There are more than 400 species of vertebrate wildlife which can be found within the state, due in large part to the state's geographic position within North America, as well as 134 freshwater fish and 336 marine finfish

New Jersey lies at the southern edge of the range of many "northern" species and the northern edge of the range of many "southern" species.



That, combined with hundreds of miles of coastline, five physiographic regions and the Pine Barrens area combine to support a diverse and abundant wildlife resources.



The Division of Fish and Wildlife is responsible for all wildlife in New Jersey both game and nongame species

This includes the common goals of protecting and managing habitats and wildlife populations and maintaining wildlife diversity.

This work has restored populations of wild turkey and peregrine falcons, as well as bald eagles and osprey.



Beavers are again widespread, as are coyotes, and even secretive bobcat have extended their range in the state.

Every species within the ecosystem has a vital role in the well-being of the planet.

If one species is rendered extinct due to some imbalance, it can have significant cascading effects throughout the rest of the chain.

If a species becomes overabundant it can also have a significant effect on our environment

Every species has a role in a balanced

Coyote, fox, bear, bobcat:

With no predators to control the population and alter feeding behavior, the prey species quickly degrade and over-run its habitats

Rodents:

With at least 2,000 species, rodents are the largest group of mammals in the world. Nearly every kind of animal preys on rodents to some extent, including birds, reptiles, amphibians, other mammals and even fish.

Snakes

As carnivores, snakes keep the numbers of their prey down.

Bats

Bats cannot contract the West Nile Virus by eating infected mosquitoes.

Besides mosquitoes control, bats can help control the populations of beetles, moths, and leafhoppers

Wildlife Populations have increased significantly over the last 30 years

Things I did not have to deal with in 1988:

Bear

Deer

Coyote

Bobcat

Turkey Vultures

Fox

Rattlesnakes

Feral Cats

Beaver

Copperheads

**We are building in all of
their natural habitats!**

Yes, we are.

**but despite that fact we still
have an overabundance of
wildlife**

So why is everyone making a big deal?

- Wildlife attacks on pets and humans
- Abnormal numbers of various species
- Property damage
- Diseases: Lyme's, Toxoplasmosis...etc.
- Increase in Cases of Rabies

I am only feeding a couple of cats and birds



I always put my Garbage and recycling
in the proper bin!



What is really happening. We are teaching animals to depend on us for food. This is dangerous for their Species. They lose the ability to fend for themselves



Wildlife in New Jersey that can cause problems



Dealing with wildlife in your neighborhood



Be aware of you surroundings and environment





Avoid confrontations with wildlife

Most animals can be scared
away with noisemakers



**There are some exceptions,
Snake do not react to noises**



**Never turn and run from an animal,
It is a race you will not win**



Avoid cornering an animal

Do not make eye contact

Make noise

Back slowly away

Do not turn your back to the animal

Allow the animal room to escape



Thank you for your attention



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