Canada Geese are just plain foul for superintendents

Head'em up, round 'em out, goosehide

By Peter Blais

You name it, he's tried it - wire, pyrotechnics, swan decoys, dogs, round-ups.

"There are no cut and dried solutions, but there are many little things you can do to successfully eliminate Canada geese from your golf courses," Country Club of North Carolina superintendent George B. Thompson said at the United States Golf Association seminar during the GCSAA Annual Conference in Las Vegas, Nev.

What's wrong with geese? And why would you want to remove them from your course, anyway?

The wild goose is an honorable bird, Thompson admits. It mates for life and will give up that life to protect its mate from predators, such as the white fox or man. It feeds on grains and grass, but never kills small birds or animals for food. When people think of Canada geese they generally picture a V-shaped formation of birds flying thousands of feet overhead.

That's the image Thompson held for years. But that changed when the annual visitors started landing on his course, multiplying, and then refusing to return to Canada's Hudson Bay come spring. The birds adapted to the warm weather. The CC of North Carolina's goose population grew from two to more than 100 in a few years.

Many of the geese were migratory. But a growing number made the Pinehurst course's 100 acres of water their year-round home. They became part of the Piedmont area's ever-growing population of 15,000 non-migratory birds.

"When I used to see them passing 3,000 to 4,000 feet overhead in that V-formation, I thought they were pretty neat," Thompson said. "But when they landed, and then seemed to forget about going home, we started to call



Canada geese are rounded up (above) at the Country Club of North Carolina for shipment to another state. The map (right) shows the flight corridors the birds use during their yearly migration down the East Coast.



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The main problem was goose droppings. Thompson's crew had to clean the unsightly, foul-smelling mess off three to four greens every morning before golfers' nostrils were offended and putts pushed awry.

"If you have played golf through their excrement or have had to chase them off the fairway in order to make a second shot, then you realize what a dirty, disgusting polluter they have become," Thompson said. "These birds don't have the instinct to fly to Canada because they have never been there. They are golf course birds. A golf course environment has plenty fresh water for drinking and roosting, verdant grasses to graze upon and no natural enemies.'

In addition to their droppings, the birds also create sanitation, noise, water pollution and lost turf problems. Members tired of the geese by 1990 and Thompson contacted the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal Damage Control specialists.

In late June, Thompson's crew and the government employees rounded up the flock in late June while the birds were molting and incapable of flight. They were easily herded into a funnel-shaped net and placed in boxes for shipment to a state 700 miles away.

The club paid the Department of Agriculture \$1,110 to remove 89 birds. Members considered it a bargain. Nearly a year later the birds had not returned, Thompson said.

Members were also happy Thompson's rew didn't kill the birds during a special nonmigratory nuisance goose season. The local media harshly criticized a nearby club that shot some birds, Thompson said.

Courses with large lakes are the most susceptible to goose problems. The CC of North Carolina has a 60-acre and a 30-acre lake. Because of that, the growing non-migratory population, and the many requests for bird removal sitting on U.S. Department of Agriculture desks, Thompson expects to be

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Goose repellent may soon be available

A repellent may soon be available to keep Canada geese away from shore and off the

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and LESCO, a manufacturer and distributor of golf course maintenance equipment and turf products, are working on such a product.

The food-grade powder can be mixed with water and sprayed along shore.

The initial test results have been encouraging," said a LESCO spokesman. "Something could be available in the next few years."

The repellent appears to be environmentally compatible, which should be helpful when the Environmental Protection Agency decides whether to approve its use, according to the company spokesman.

"It has extremely attractive toxicology characteristics," he said. "A similar product is used as a food and drug additive. Alot depends on the EPA. But we don't anticipate any major problems,"

LESCO is doing extensive field testing this year. "We need to improve the formulation to make the mix more accommodating for application on turf," he said.

Most of the government work has involved testing in standing water near airports where birds occasionally venture and interfere with flight patterns, and in taling ponds containing toxic chemicals, he

The USDA has looked at it for other uses, but we think it could work on golf courses," he said.

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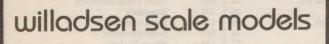




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Geese

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dealing with the goose problem for years. But there are other means he has used successfully and will continue to use to discourage geese from calling his course home.

According to Thompson:

 Dogs are the most effective way to discourage geese from taking up residence.
 Dogs chase the birds away from shore and into the water.

"Geese will feed a little on aquatic vegetation such as milfoil. However, they are grazers and if they can't get on the turf to feed, they will go elsewhere," Thompson said.

English setters, springer and Brittany spaniels, golden and Labrador retrievers have all worked well on golf courses. Patrolling the course early in the morning or whenever large concentrations of geese are in the area has worked well. Bringing it back to the kennel rather than leaving it on the course after the job is completed helps keep the dog's interest level high. The morning ritual should also be treated as a job, not a lark.

Superintendent Bob Phipps of Shorehaven Golf Club in East Norwalk, Conn., uses Betsy, a 1-year-old Labrador retriever mix to patrol his courses mile-long stretch of Long Island shoreline, 40 acres of salt marsh, five ponds and four brooks.

"The geese have been driving me crazy," Phipps said. "The dog works great until she runs out of gas chasing them through the water. We keep her inside the maintenance building at night. She's a great watchdog, too. I wouldn't want her to catch me trying to break in here."

Pyrotechnics work well if used immediately when geese try to land on lakes or ponds, Thompson said. Banging, screaming or whistling shells can be fired from pistols or shotguns. They are loud, so check with local authorities regarding noise ordinances and warn nearby members and residents.

"Have someone assigned to monitor your golf courses on a daily basis," Thompson said. "In most cases, the screamers will do the job. However, if the geese refuse to leave, get two or more pistols, or shotguns, and stalk the birds in the early morning or evening and shoot the crackers or bangers over their heads."

• A single strand of wire placed about six inches above the water line near heavily played areas can force geese into less-used areas.

• Styrofoam swans placed in family groups of two adults and several young per surface acre can discourage geese from landing. Swans are very territorial. While live ones chase geese, they will also pursue golfers who venture too close. That's why the Styrofoam models are preferred. Swan families should be placed along the main flight lines where they are easily visible by flying geese.

• Obtaining permits to shake or freeze the eggs of nested birds helps control goose populations. Birds will re-nest if the eggs are simply removed or broken. Agoose will sit on the frozen or shaken eggs for several weeks before realizing they won't hatch.

Repellents may be available soon, Thompson added. The Department of Agriculture is working on a product made from the essence of grapes. The dye can be mixed with water and sprayed along the water's edge. Lesco Inc. has experimented with it and reported some promise.

Thompson said he has talked with superintendents throughout the country about Canadian geese. Those along major flyways have all reported problems.

"If you have excellent conditions for them, they will return," Thompson said. "So it is important to be diligent and persistent in your quest for a goose-free environment."

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