Nutria in California: Status and Response



Martha Volkoff
Invasive Species Program Manager
California Department of Fish and Wildlife



Background





- Nutria or coypu (Myocastor coypus)
- Large, semi-aquatic rodent
- Native to South America
- Introduced for fur trade
 - Aquatic vegetation management
- Declared eradicated in 1970s

Biology/Ecology





- Reproductive by 4-6 months
 - ≤ 3 litters/13 months

- Live in social groups
 - Dispersal ≤ 50 mi

- Avg. home range size < 25 acres
 - Movement 2 miles from den

Freshwater/brackish habitats

Identification





Identifying Nutria (Myocastor coypus)

Nutria

Invasive

Beaver

Muskrat



Whiskers/ head







and Cheryl Remoisis

and Merle Ass Longs

- · Conspicuous white whiskers
- · Muzzle often white

and Jayer Gross

· Black whiskers

+ Fine, black whiskers



Tail



- · Tail rounded, rat-like, and sparsely covered in course hair
- . Tail still while swimming; body propelled by feet



- . Tail flattened top-to-bottom
- · Slap water with tall when disturbed



 Tail used for swimming with rapid side-to-side serpentine motion







- · Adult size: 10-20 pounds; body length to 2 feet, with 1 foottail
- Juvervilles similar in size to muskrats
- · Hunched appearance on land



- + Adult size averages 40 pounds
- . Length to over 3 feet, including tail



Silhouettes courtely of

country of

Danielle Mt.

+ Adult size: 2-5 pounds; body length up to 1 foot





· Partially webbed; one free toe



Photo courtesy of Ann Wish Nguyen

· Fully webbed



Photo country of USFWE

· Na webbling



Photo

country of

Feggy A.

Duhon

- · Narrow tall drag may accompany



ONE DWR division of Windige

Photo courtray of



courtesy of WORW

- S visible toes on front track.
- . Rear track to 6 inches in length
- . Tracks may be accompanied by

· Rear track is 2-3 inches in length

. 5 front toes; 4 visible in tracks

- . Rear track to 6 inches in length

If nutria are found in CA, immediately contact the CDFW Invasive Species Program to report your sighting at Invasives@wildlife.ca.gov or by calling (866) 440-9530

a broad tall drag

Tracks

Impacts

- Consume ≤ 25% of their weight each day
- Prefer basal portion of emergent vegetation
 - Destroy up to 10x the amount consumed
- Severe erosion, conversion to open water





Impacts

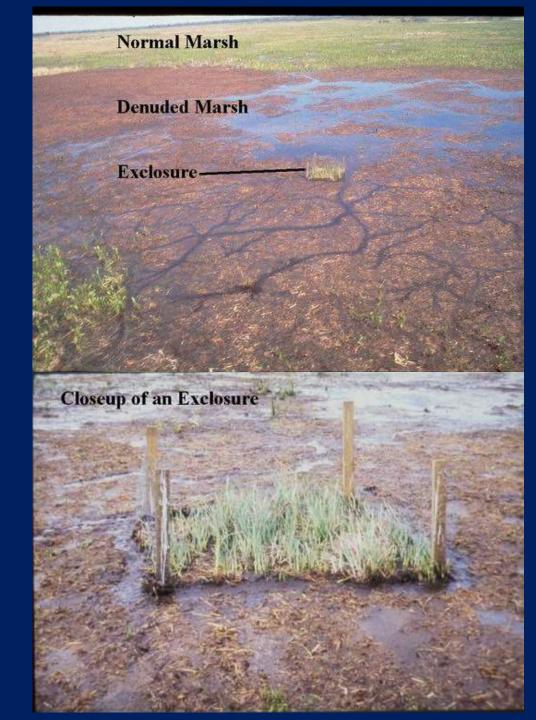
- Burrowing damages infrastructure and levees
 - 3-18 ft deep, may extend ≤ 150 ft into bank





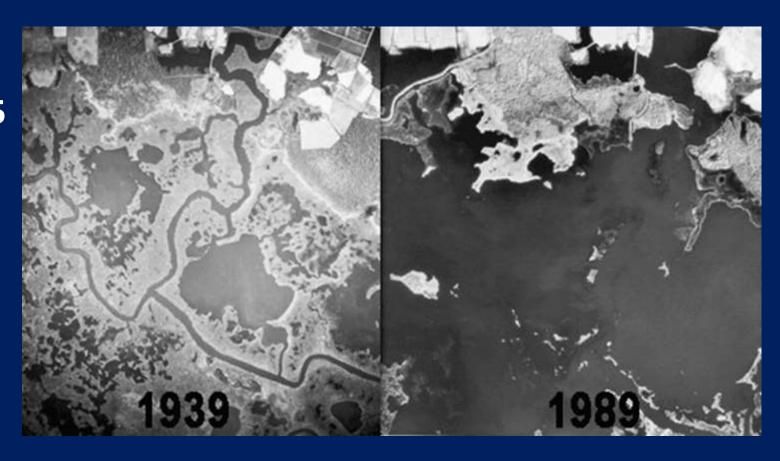
Impacts - Louisiana

- Coastwide Nutria Control Program
 - Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
 - Incentives \$5/tail, 250 350 trappers
 - Since 2002, 5 M harvested (\$24 M)
 - Estimated > 100K coastal acres damaged



Impacts – Chesapeake Bay

- Chesapeake Bay Nutria Eradication Project (CBNEP)
 - Control efforts began in 1950s
 - Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003
 - Authorized \$4 M/yr/5 years
 - Led by USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services and USFWS
 - \$15.8 M over 15 years;
 current budget \$1.5 M



Restoration and Recovery – Chesapeake Bay



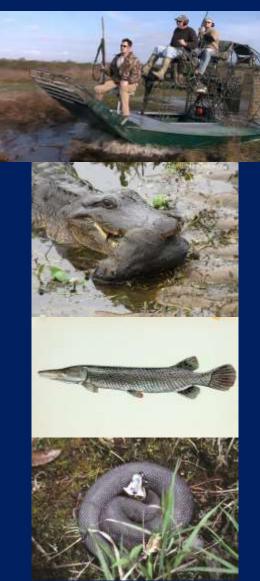


Population Control

Native range



Louisiana



Chesapeake Bay





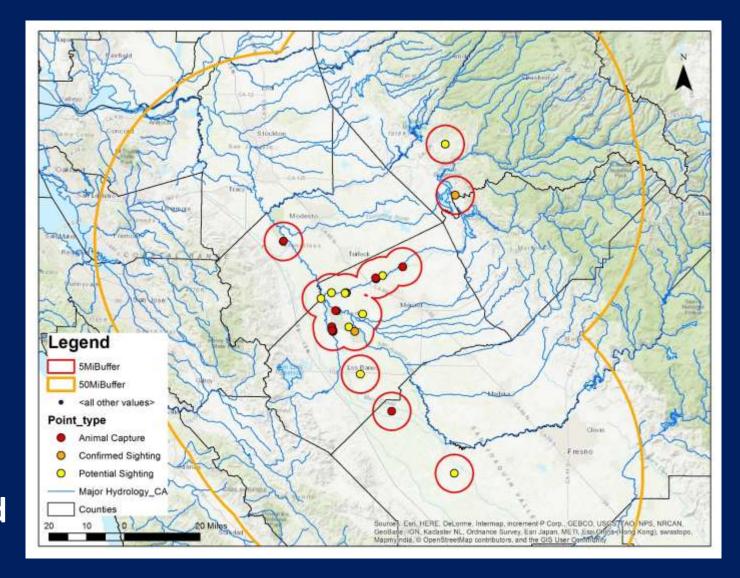


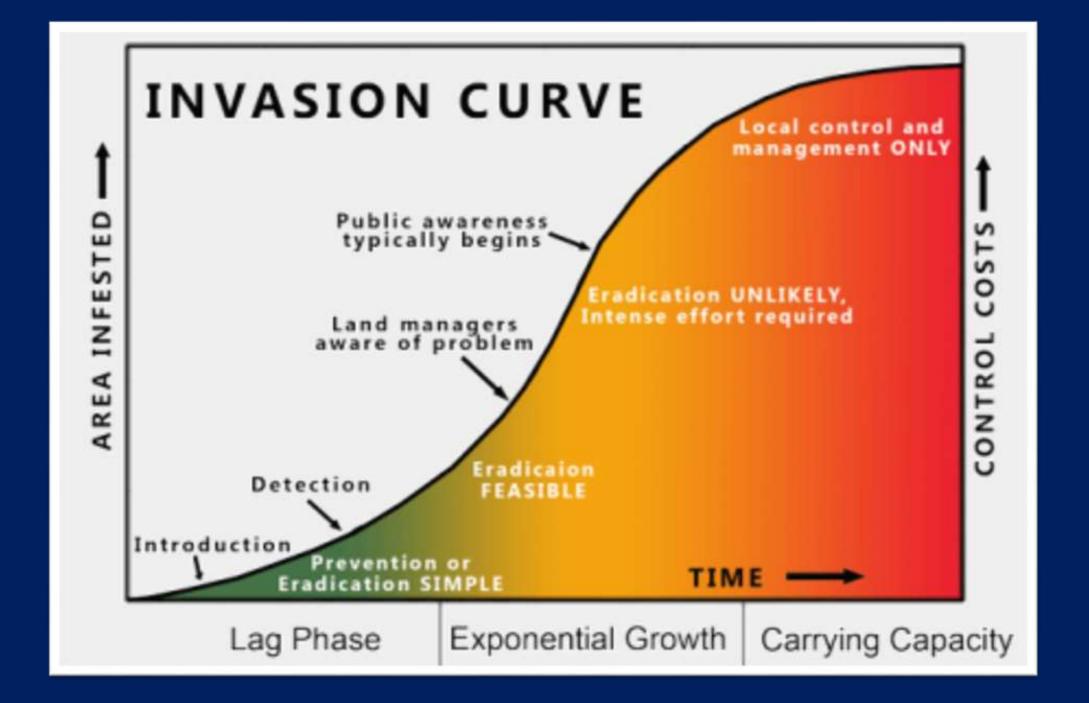
Discovery in California

- Initial discovery March 2017
- 31 taken, additional confirmed
- Juvenile/adult, M/F

 Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tuolumne Counties

Federal, State, and private land





Response in California

- Interagency Nutria Response Team
 - Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
 - USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services
 - Dept. of Food and Agriculture
 - County Ag Commissioner's Offices
 - Dept. of Parks and Recreation
 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Dept. of Water Resources
- Eradication Implementation Plan and Incident Command System



Response in California

- To date, limited resources for:
 - Trapping
 - Surveys
 - Local outreach
 - Interstate consultations
 - Pursuit of funding
- CDFW allocation/redirection of resources
 - Seeking partner commitments

- Preparing eradication plan
 - Modeled after CBNEP





Response in California

- Multi-scale/concurrent phases
 - Home range vs. dispersal distance
- Eradication efforts
 - Maximize efficacy/efficiency
 - Based on CBNEP methods/data
 - Avoid/minimize non-target take
 - Trap type/behavioral selectivity
 - Take by landowners vs hunters



CBNEP Eradication Strategy

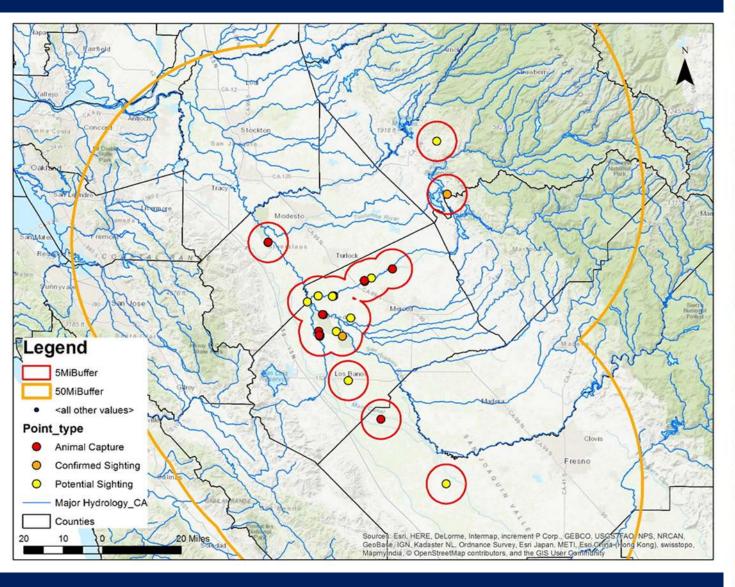
5-phase strategy

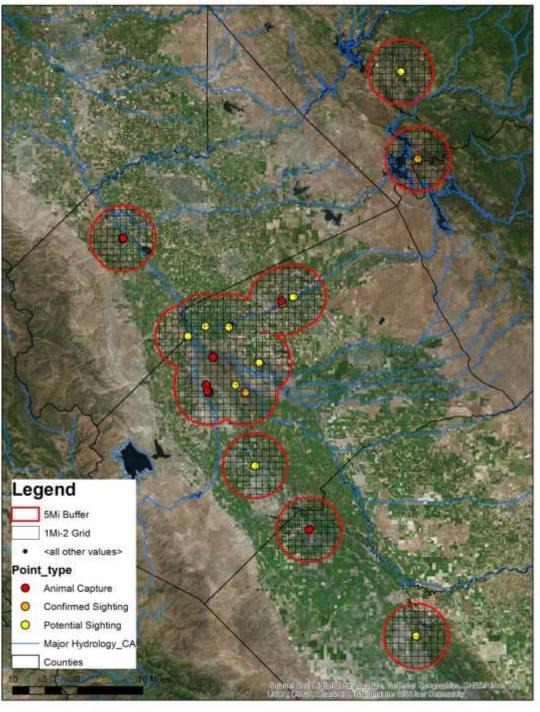
- **Survey** delimit the distribution of nutria
- *Knock-down* systematic trapping/take to reduce populations to zero densities.
- *Mop-up* early-detection and rapid removal of any remnant or immigrating nutria within previously trapped areas.
- **Verification** repeated and on-going application of detection methods. Continued failure to detect nutria or signs of presence indicate site eradication has been achieved.
- **Surveillance** continual monitoring at a reduced intensity to ensure eradication is achieved and maintained.





CBNEP Eradication Strategy





CBNEP Eradication Strategy

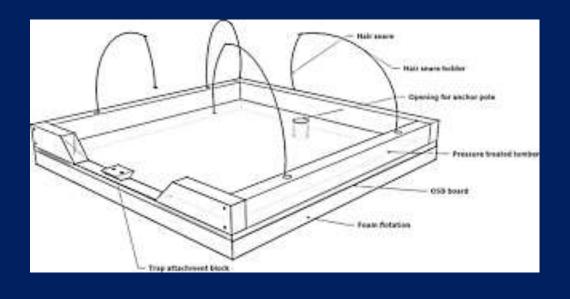
Monitoring platforms – attractant

Hair snares

Judas nutria

Scat detection dogs





Challenges and Needs in California

- Telemetry evaluate home range size, movements, dispersal
- Geographic Information System support classify suitable/preferred habitats
- Establishing/maintaining effective network of trappers/surveillance
- Landowner engagement/access to private properties
- Navigating animal welfare concerns
- Preventing reintroduction...?

Questions?



Martha.Volkoff@wildlife.ca.gov