

Canadian Geese

AKA: There are several subspecies of Canadian Geese including; Giant Canada Goose, Dusky Canada Goose, Moffit's Canada Goose, etc.

Scientific Classification: Animalia, Chordata, Aves, Anseriformes, Anatidae; Anserinae; Anserini, Branta, *B. canadensis* (there are several subspecies).

Bird Size & Markings: Adult Canadian Geese can be up to 45" long, stand up to 40" high, and have a wingspan of 65". They have a long black neck and black head with a white band that encircles the head behind the eyes and bill. Body plumage is mottled brown and tan, with a white lower breast and bottom.

Habitat: Wild Canadian Geese migrate between the Southern United States and Canada. Non-migrating populations are on the rise. Canada Geese are often found living on golf courses, cemeteries and city parks. In many areas, non-migratory Canada Geese are regarded as pests.

Nesting/Dens: Canadian Geese pair for life and remain monogamous. They build large nests of sticks, reeds, aquatic plants and down. Nests are almost always in elevated areas near water sources. They lay an average of 5 eggs for each brood. Each brood fledges between 6 to 9 weeks of age. Goslings stay with their parents until their first migration.

Food: Canadian Geese are primarily herbivores, although they sometimes eat small insects and fish. They often eat a variety of grasses when on land. In urban areas, they have been known to pick food out of garbage bins.

Impact on Human Health: Goose pellets (droppings) can be hazardous to your health. They are suspected of causing an increased level of fecal coliforms at public beaches and private lakes. Large flocks can generate sufficient waste as to alter the natural balance in small to medium bodies of water. This can kill life that is susceptible to changes in water quality.

Impact on Architecture: Geese can reduce manicured grass and turf areas into pellet strewn wastelands. Usually the grass is cropped right to the ground. Canadian Geese cost commercial companies hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in landscaping and bird control costs.

Canadian Geese Control Methods:

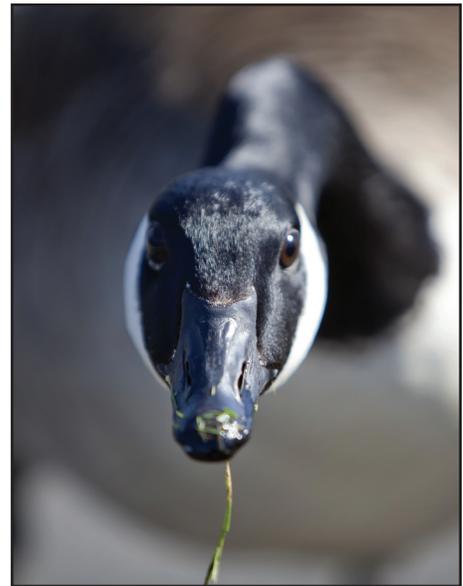
Bird Netting: Sometimes used to enclosure and protect specific areas from geese. *K-Net HT Bird Netting, Bird-Net Bird Netting, PollyNet Bird Netting, Net-Zooka Net Launchers.*

Area Dispersal: Fogging with *Fog Force Bird Fogging Repellent, Migrate Goose Repellent Spray, InvisiDye UV Marker* additive for Migrate repellent, *Acoustic Dispersal* with HyperSpike Acoustic Hammers, *Bird Hazing* with Aerosol Generators.

Additional Products: *Air-Crow* dancing scare crows, *Motion Activated Scarecrow* water jet, visual and physical deterrents such as *Repeller Ribbon*, and overhead thin wire grids using *FliteLine* components.

NOTE: Canadian Geese are one of the 1,007 bird species protected by the US Migratory Bird Treaty Act. **It is your responsibility to check local, state and federal regulations regarding the control of bird and/or animal species.**

Simply purchasing the best control does not guarantee success. Best results come from a thorough knowledge of both the species and the product or method you employ. If you have any questions, please contact Nixalite of America Inc and speak with a bird control product specialist.



Canadian Geese are large birds, with wingspans of up to 6 feet. Geese aggressively protect nesting areas and will attack humans.



More and more geese have stopped migrating and have taken up residence in favorable locations. Canadian Geese are now the most numerous waterfowl in North America.



The biggest complaint against Canadian Geese is the damage they can do to manicured lawns, grass, parks, golf courses and more.

Note: factual content from Wikipedia, Audubon, US Center for Disease Control, US Federal Register Codebook, and others.



Nixalite® of America Inc
1025 16th Avenue, East Moline, IL 61244
Experts In Architectural Bird Control Since 1950

Phone: 800.624.1189 or 309.755.8771
Fax: 800.624.1196 or 309.755.0077
Email: birdcontrol@nixalite.com
Web: www.nixalite.com