

ECOLOGY AND CONTROL OF RODENTS

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A. Introduction.

Korea is fortunate, having only 20 or so kinds of rodents. California has more than 200 kinds, and each year ground squirrels are poisoned on about 1/2 million hectares. In 1973 the county and state agricultural departments in California alone spent about 600 million Won controlling agricultural rodent pests.

My talk will include comments and slides about the ecology of rodents and their control in California. Then I will discuss rodent control needs in Korea.

B. Why do some rodents become a pest to agriculture and what is meant by the "balance of nature?"

1. Suitability of habitat affects density
2. Self-limitation of population density by all species
3. Importance of habitat modification

C. Can rodents be controlled biologically instead of using rodenticides?

1. Disease
2. Chemosterilants
3. Habitat modification
4. Predation

D. Ecology and control of California rodents(with slides)

1. Natural predation
2. Population dynamics of rodents
3. How some rodents survive flooding
4. Effect of rodents to seedings of some uncultivated rangeland
5. Seedings of some burned rangelands can be destroyed by rodents
6. Pocket gophers (*Thomomys*)
7. Vole or meadow mouse (*Microtus*)
8. Kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*)
9. Deermice (*Peromyscus*)
10. Ground squirrel (*Spermophilus*)

E. Comments about rodent problems in Korea.