Annual Prairie Dog Meeting 2021 Tuesday, Dec. 14, 5 p.m. **Boulder County Parks & Open Space**



Tonight's Agenda

- 1. Introduction/Policy Context Jeff 15 minutes
- 2. 2021 Prairie Dog Management Activities
 - a. Removal/Control Rob 15 minutes
 - b. Other Activities Susan 15 minutes
 - c. Questions on 2021 Management—10 minutes
- 3. Consideration of Removing Lethal Control Moratorium Time Period from Management Plan

Staff Presentation, 15 minutes

Public Comments and Discussions

4. Wrap Up/Questions/Comments

What governs our prairie dog management?



Prairie Dog Management

Boulder County manages prairie dogs in a comprehensive way so prairie dogs thrive where appropriate on open space properties.

Management Plan

The goal of Boulder County is to preserve, protect, and enhance viable prairie dog populations on suitable grassland habitat.

On October 15, 2012, the county adopted the Prairie Dog Habitat Element of the Grassland and Shrubland Management Policy 🖪. The plan was updated on February 25, 2016.

What governs our prairie dog management?

Prairie Dog Management Plan

- Originally approved in 1999
- Modified and amended over time to address new properties and considerations
- Needs to address full range of issues across the full spectrum of properties

What are the goals of that manage

- Reflects the multiple values of the county and its residents
 - The maintenance of croplands for agriculture
 - The stewardship of natural areas and systems

BCPOS Mission Statement

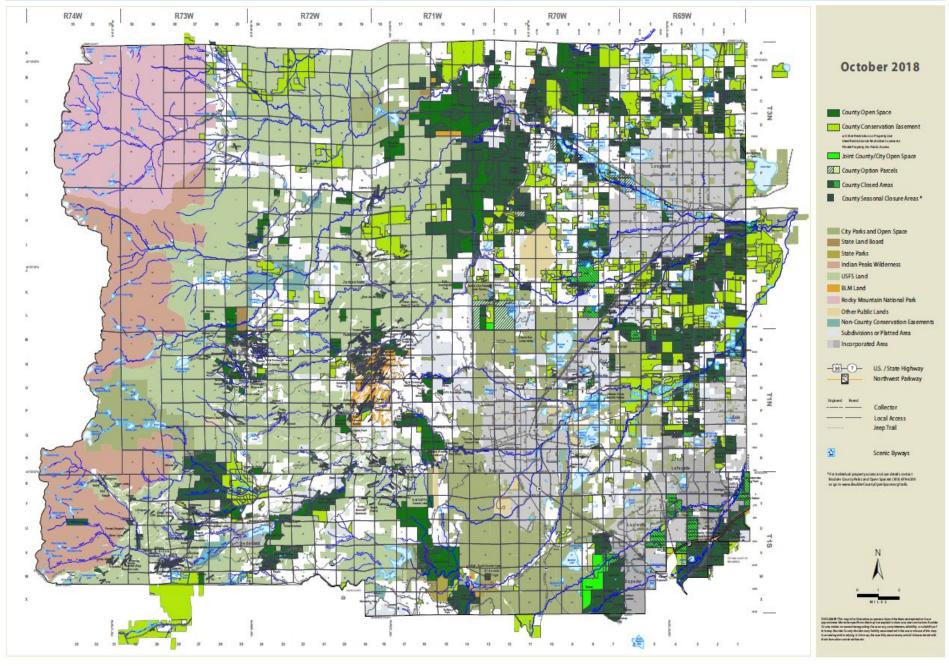
 To conserve natural, cultural, and agricultural resources and provide public uses that reflect sound resource management and community values.

Goals

- 1. To preserve rural lands and buffers
- 2. To preserve and restore natural resources for the benefit of the environment and the public.
- 3. To promote and provide for sustainable agriculture in Boulder County for the natural, cultural, and economic values it provides.

Open Space in Boulder County







How do we manage our lands for that mix of purposes and uses

- Assess our properties as a system Categorize properties/groups into designations -HCA (Habitat Conservation Areas) -MOA (Multiple Objective Areas) -NPD (No Prairie Dog Areas)
- Country Open Spece Country Conservation Testement Country Conservation Testement Internet Country Conservation Internet Country Country Country Internet Country Country Country
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- Courts Innovati Courts for
- City Parks and Open Space
- Inte land load
- State Pades
- iiiii Indian Peala William
- USPS Land
- 0.10 Land
- Rodry Mountain Varianal Park
- Other Public Lands
- Non-Gaunty Gonervation Laurent
 - Subdivisions or Particular

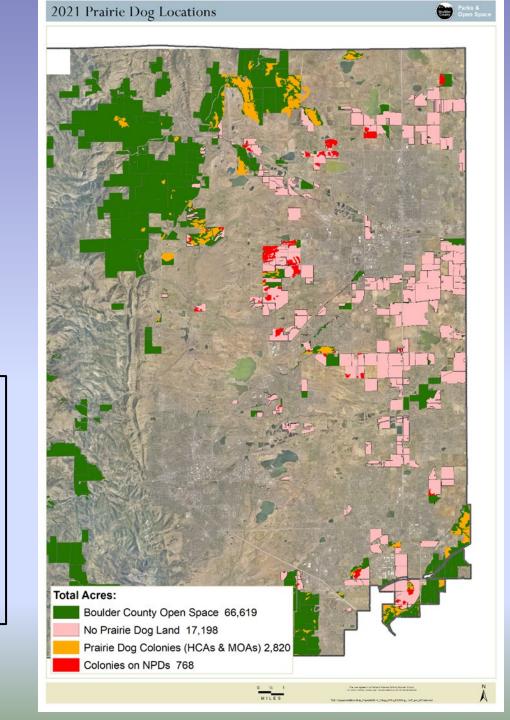
On US, /State Highway Northwest Palway

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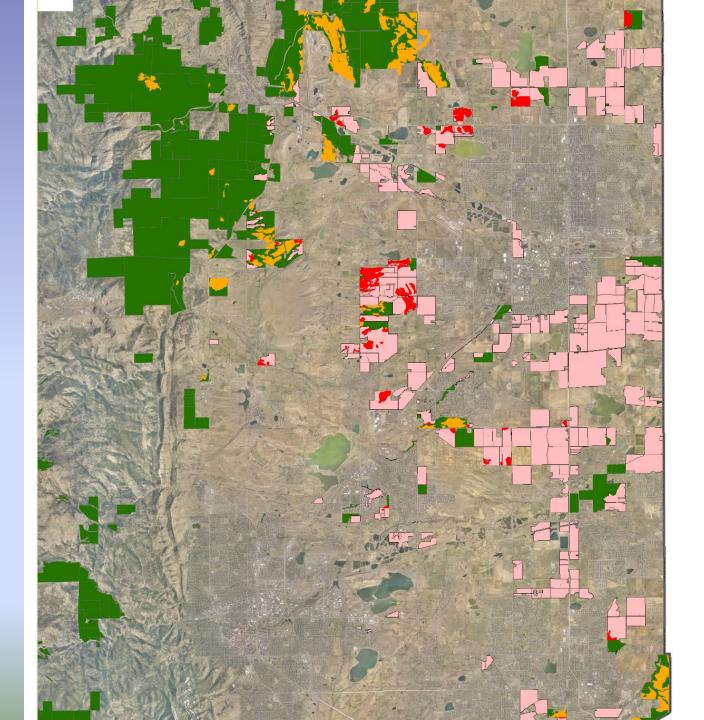
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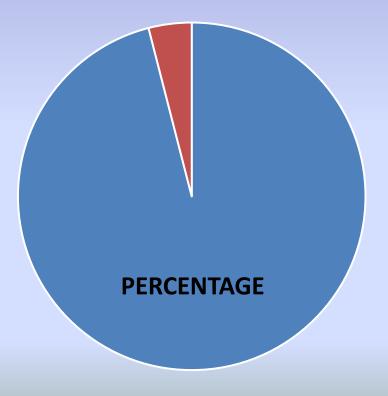


What does that look like?



2021 No Prairie Dog (NPD) Acreages 17,198 Acres

4.4% Occupied by Prairie Dogs



CLEAR OCCUPIED

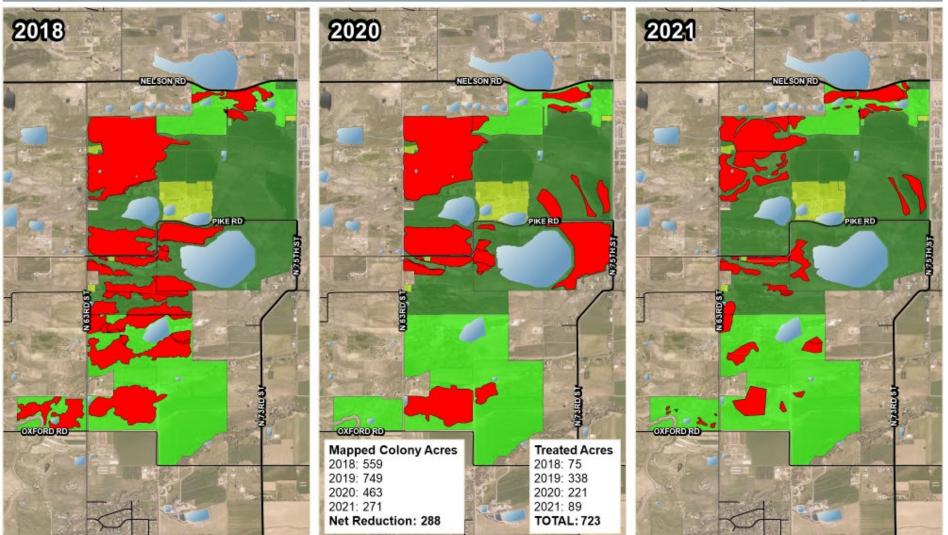
Summary of Removal Activities

- Removal occurred on 41 NPD properties
 - Tenants treated on 19 properties
- 29,678 burrows treated
 - 6099 by cartridges
 - 23,579 by compressed CO
 - Removal occurred on 318 acres
- 1499 animals trapped
 - 601 animals to BFF recovery
 - 898 animals to Raptor Rehab

Example of Management through time: AHI

Prairie Dog Colonies: AHI Complex





Prairie Dog Stakeholders' Meeting Boulder 2021 Update



Stakeholders' Meeting-2021 Overview

Colonized Acres of Prairie Dogs -MOA and HCA **Barrier Fencing Burrowing Owls Black-Footed Ferret** Reintroduction

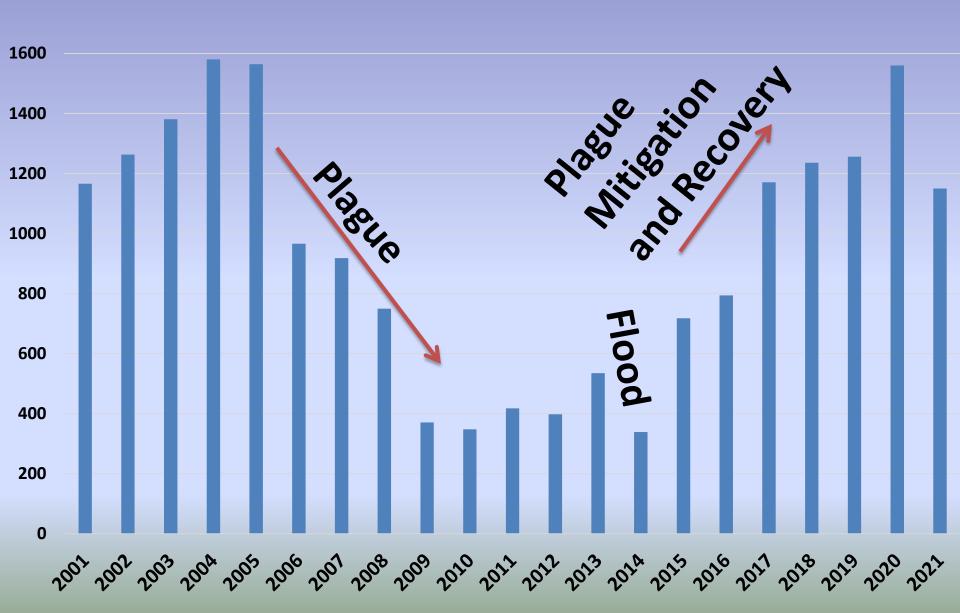


Occupied Prairie Dog Colony Size Per Property Designation Type- 2017 - 2021

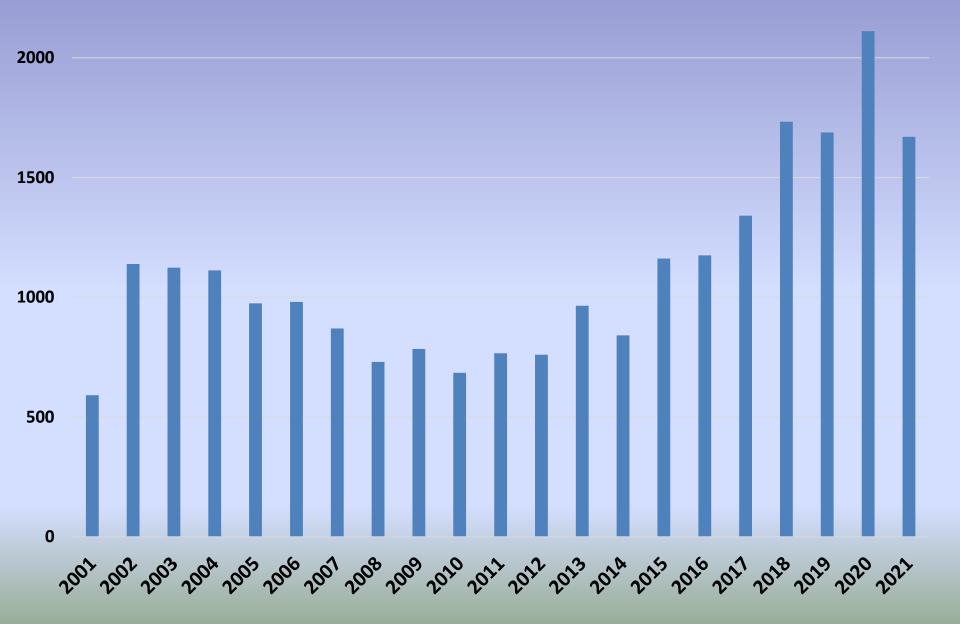
Property Type Suitable Acres		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HCA	3,700	1,171	1,236	1,256	1,560	1,150
MOA	4,520	1,341	1,733	1,688	2,111	1,670
Totals	8,220	2,453	2,970	2,944	3,671	2,820

HCA Colonized Acres 2001-2021

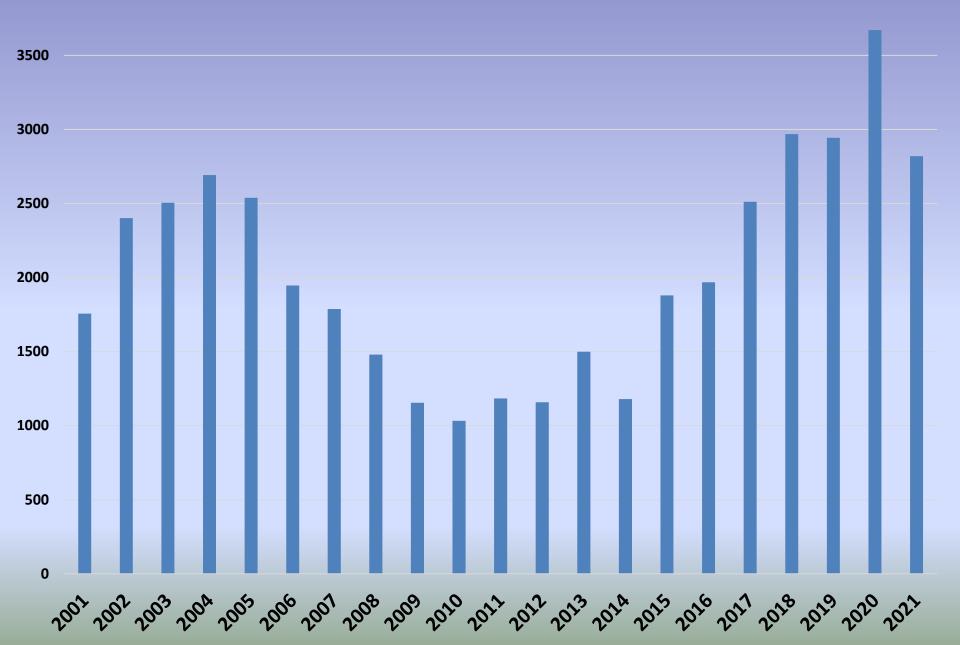
1800



MOA Colonized Acres 2001-2021



HCA + MOA Colonized Acres 2001-2021



Prairie Dog Barrier Fencing 2021

Non-lethal Method to mitigate conflict.
Installed by Volunteers, Neighbors and/or Staff



Prairie Dog Barrier Fencing 2021

Neighbors:

650' installed due to neighbor issues



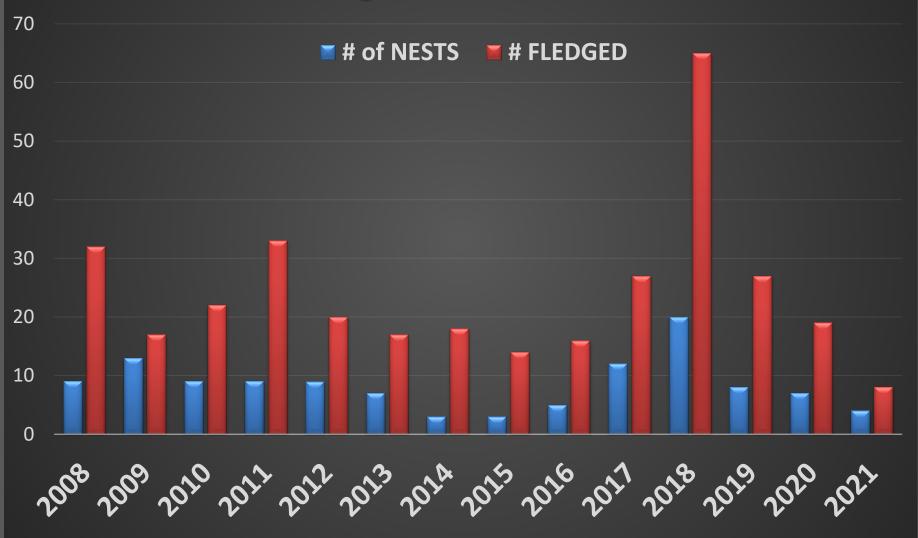


Prairie Dog Barrier Fencing 2021

Agricultural Conflicts Installed 6,475'

Burrowing Owls 2021 BCPOS and OSMP

BCPOS and OSMP Annual Burrowing Owl Nesting Totals 2008-2021



Burrowing Owls- Management 2021

Volunteer MonitoringOwl Protection Plans

29 Volunteers 685 Hours Total 270 Hours Surveying



Boulder County Parks & Open Space Burrowing Owl Protection Plan for Autrey

About Burrowing Owls

Cowboys sometimes called these owls "howdy birds," because they seemed to nod in greeting from the entrances to their burrows in prairie-dog towns. These owls are small ground dwellers that typically nest in inactive prairie dog burrows. They show greater preference for inactive burrows within active prairie dog towns as compared to completely abandoned towns. Fledgling success is higher, and predation is lower, on active verses inactive towns. However, Burrowing Owl populations have been declining for many years, owing to prairie dog and ground squirrel control programs, and habitat loss. They are now designated a threatened species by the State of Colorado.

Burrowing owl habitat in Boulder County is protected in a similar manner to other land management agencies in Boulder County, with the intent to provide comprehensive protections across contiguous lands.

Why a Protection Plan?

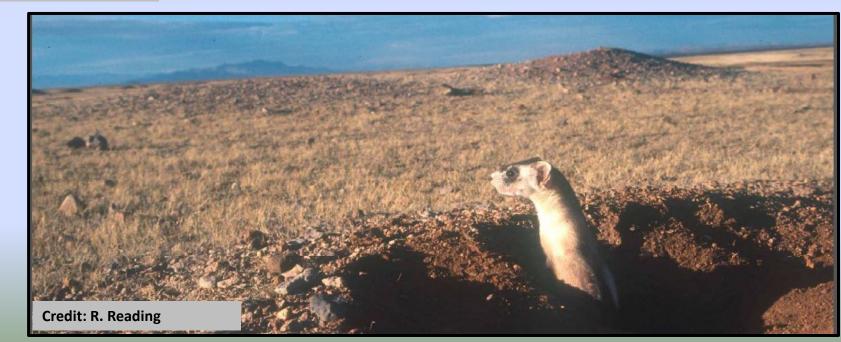
The purpose of this Protection Plan is to clearly outline actions to be avoided which may result in the failure of a burrowing owl nest site. The protection of the site means preventing disturbances to the owls, their nesting activities and rearing their young. It also means maintaining a population of prairie dogs to provide burrows for the owls to nest in, and at the same time, minimizing the negative impacts of prairie dogs on farm and grazing This past site is located on leased agricultural land designated as No Prairie Do



Photo: Howard Witkin- BCPOS Volunteer



Black-Footed Ferret Reintroduction Progress



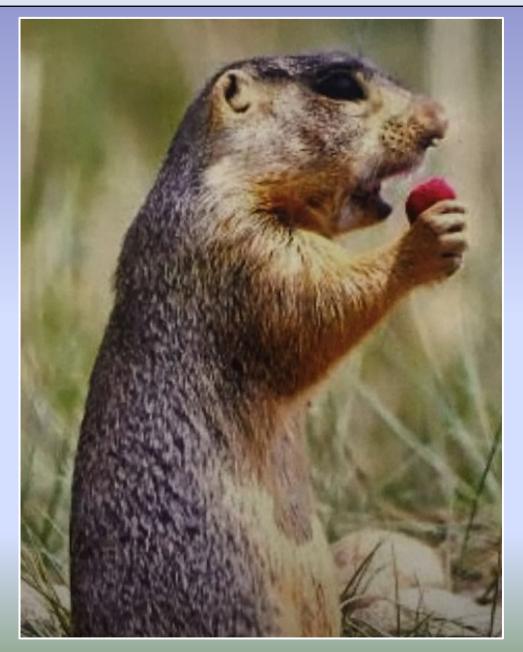
Plague Abatement Strategies

• **Delta Dust** used on BCPOS colonies within the South County Grasslands and Rabbit Mountain 2016-2021*





2021 Sylvatic Plague Vaccine (SPV)



- South Grasslands
 - ~52 Acres
- Rabbit
 Mountain
 - 1,096 Acres

SPV and Dusting Annual Costs – Labor + Materials

2016- \$3,600 **South Grasslands only** SPV donated by CPW 2017-\$19,100 **South Grasslands and Rabbit** SPV and Dust 2018- \$22,375 South Grasslands and Rabbit SPV and Dust 2019-\$15,100 South Grasslands and Rabbit SPV only 2020- \$17,500 South Grassland and Rabbit SPV and Dust 2021-\$21,286 South Grassland and Rabbit SPV, bait matrix and Dust

Current Annual Material Costs Only SPV ~ \$20,000 Dust ~ \$2,500

*Total costs will increase as colonies grow

TOTAL = \$103,361 to date

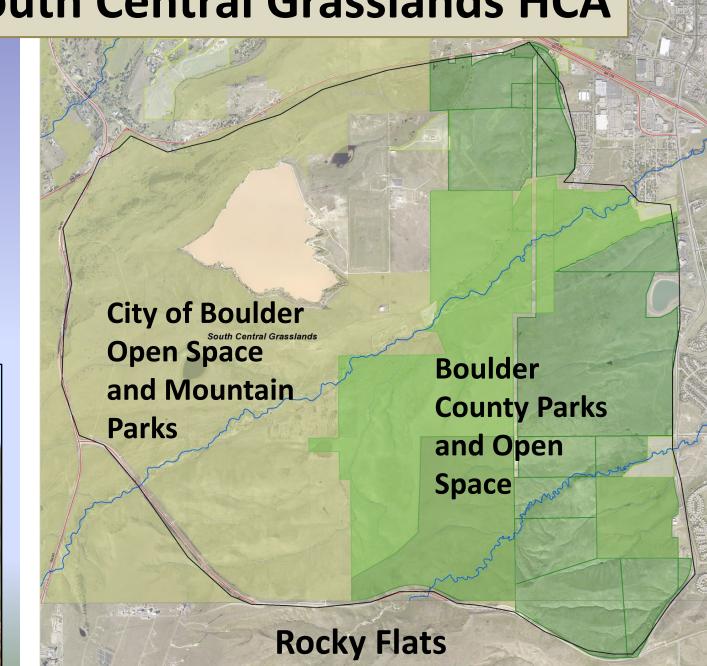


South Central Grasslands HCA

6,700 Total Acres

~1,800 Suitable Acres





 City of Boulder Open
 Space
 (OSMP)

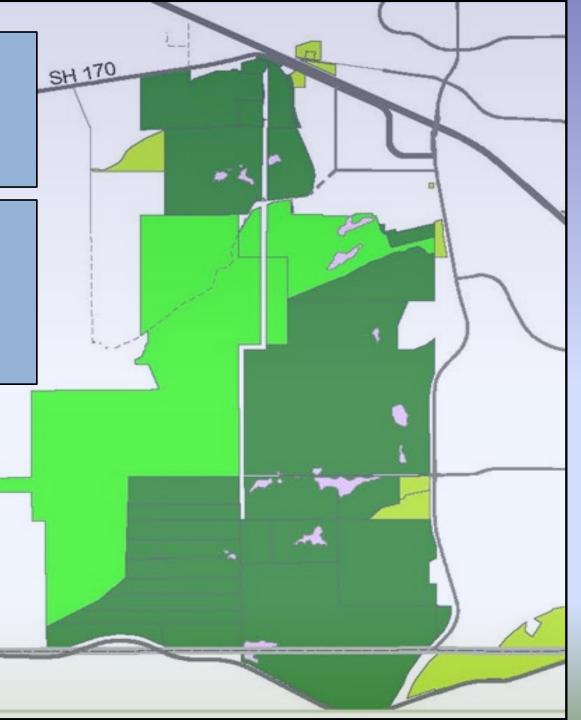
- Boulder
 County Open
 Space
- Rocky Flats
 ~14,000 Acres



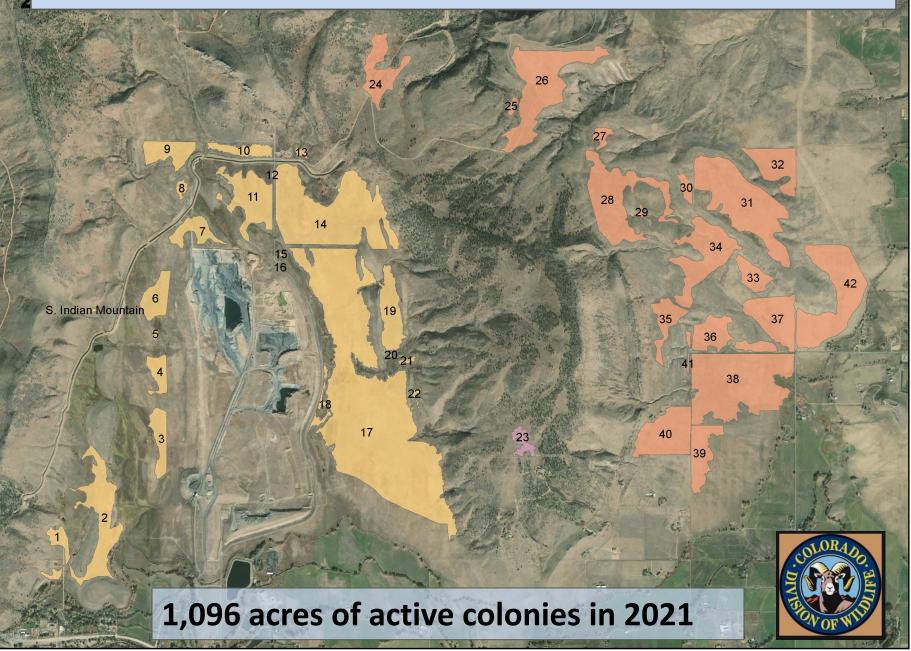
South County Grasslands- 2021

52 Acres of Active Prairie Dog Colonies

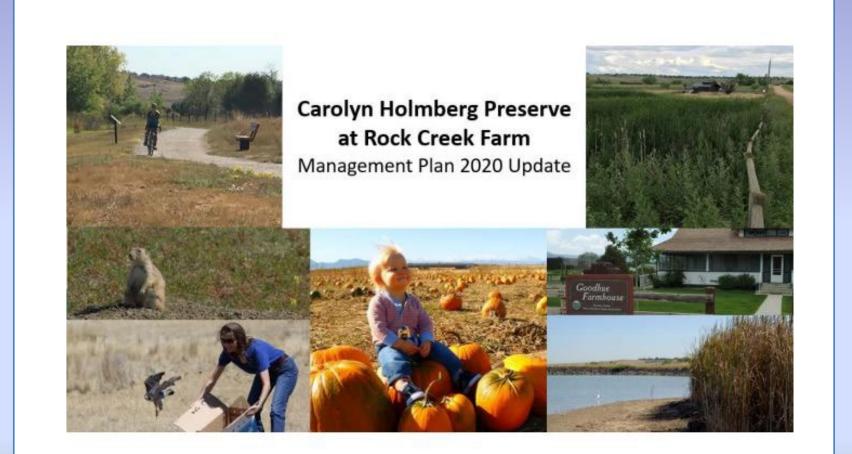




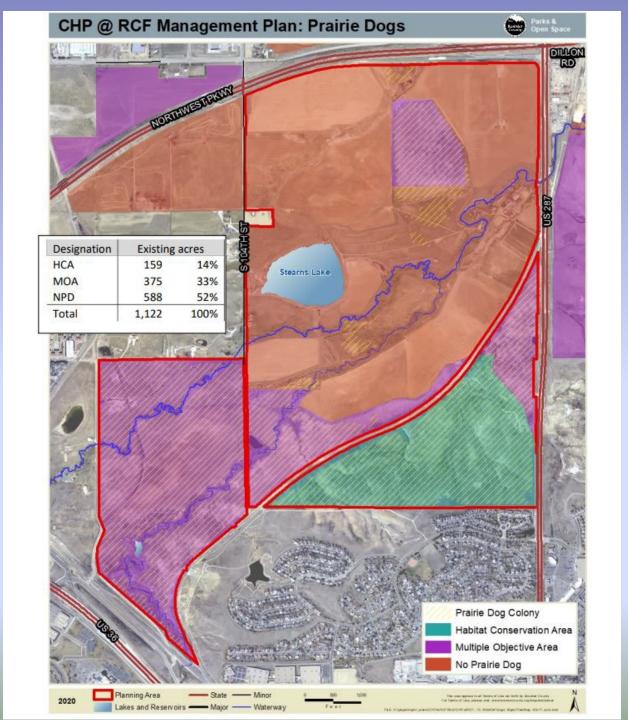
2021 Ron Stewart Preserve at Rabbit Mountain

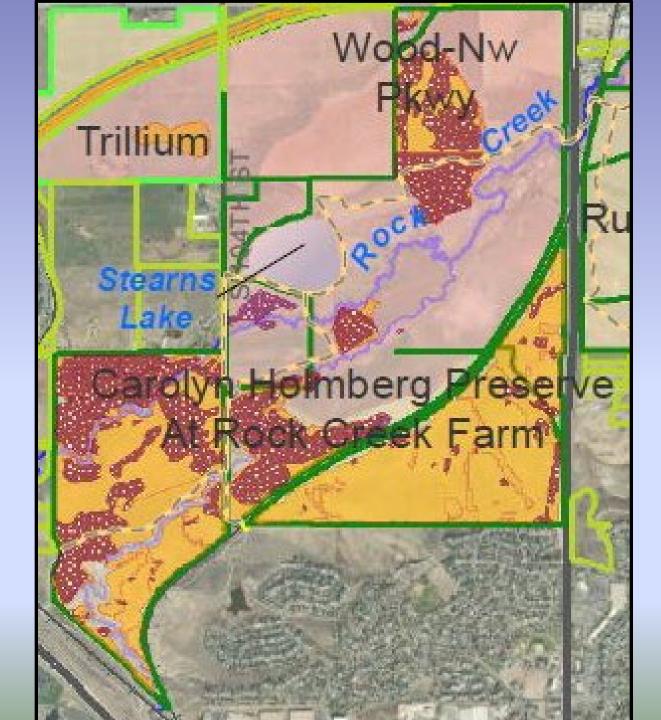


Carolyn Holmberg Preserve at Rock Creek Farm- Management Plan Update



https://www.bouldercounty.org/open-space/management/plans-and-policies/







Questions about 2021 management?



Consideration of Removing Lethal Control Moratorium Time Period from Management Plan

Lethal Control Moratorium

Lethal control moratorium language from current plan

Section 8.3.3. Extermination

Exterminations will not occur during the pup-rearing time period of March 1- May 31 annually. This timeframe was selected to capture the peak rearing season to limit the potential of young being left unattended in the burrows. The exception will be in cases where dispersing individuals attempt to colonize an NPD without prairie dogs. If these areas are free of prairie dogs as of March 1 of each year, direct lethal control may be used to prevent recolonization during this time period.

Lethal Control Moratorium

Removal of the moratorium would: 1. Result in fewer prairie dog deaths due to better overall control 2. Reduce on-going impacts to ag properties and tenants

Lethal Control Moratorium

Given current staffing and resources, staff has not been able to successfully clear NPD areas with the moratorium

Staff request will be to lift the moratorium

The public process for this proposed change will begin Wednesday, Dec. 15, with a public comment form on https://www.bouldercounty.org/openspace/management/prairie-dogs/

This item is scheduled to be presented to the Parks & Open Space Advisory Committee on Thursday, Jan. 27, followed by a presentation to the Board of County Commissioners at a date to be determined.

Questions?