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<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript includes <b><u>abstract</u></b> (350 words maximum).
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<input type="checkbox"/>	All <b><u>citations</u></b> mentioned in text are listed under "Literature Cited"; all publications listed in "Literature Cited" are referred to within text or table/figure captions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	All entries in "Literature Cited" are in the format specified by the <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> .
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<b><u>Tables</u></b> also uploaded as separate, individual Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx) files.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b><u>Figures</u></b> (e.g., line or bar graphs) also uploaded as separate, individual Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) files, in black-and-white; photos to be used as figures (not recommended) are uploaded as separate, individual files (.jpg or .tiff) and should be the highest quality available, a minimum of 300 dpi, and must reproduce well in black-and-white.

*Please note: These instructions have changed from those provided for the VPC Proceedings in past years. Please read and follow these revised instructions in preparing your manuscript.*

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS 28<sup>th</sup> VERTEBRATE PEST CONFERENCE

February 26 – March 1, 2018 Rohnert Park, California USA

### **Purpose**

The objective of the Vertebrate Pest Conference and the resulting *Proceedings* is to help disseminate factual and ecologically sound information concerning human-wildlife conflicts and vertebrate pest damage and its control. The Conference continues to make significant contributions toward effectively understanding and resolving undesirable human-wildlife interactions and animal damage problems, promoting better management and control methodology, and minimizing adverse ecological effects. Vertebrate pest control uses applied ecology, with the goals of improving public health and conserving resources. The Conference is a forum for sharing knowledge and experiences among researchers, administrators, and practitioners in vertebrate pest control and wildlife damage management. It is organized by the California Vertebrate Pest Council, which also publishes the Conference *Proceedings*.

### **Manuscript Preparation**

A manuscript for publication in the *Proceedings* is expected from every speaker and encouraged from every poster presenter. Where a paper represents the work of more than one individual or where protocol demands, papers may be jointly authored.

In the event that your presentation at the Conference covers a topic for which you have submitted (or intend to submit) a manuscript to a journal or a different conference's proceedings, it is the author's responsibility to provide us with a manuscript that is sufficiently unique that the similar publication will not prohibit your paper from being included here. Some journals allow publication of your paper if the proceedings has a print run of <500 copies, which will be the case for the 28<sup>th</sup> VPC *Proceedings*. An alternative, in the event your paper has already been published elsewhere, is for the author to secure written permission for the VPC to reprint your paper in our *Proceedings*. Please discuss such situations with the VPC *Proceedings* Coordinator in advance of the Conference.

The Conference *Proceedings* are widely used for information and reference in the United States and in many parts of the world. Therefore, we request that you carefully follow these guidelines in the preparation of your manuscript.

### **Due Date**

Your manuscript in final form must be uploaded as instructed below no later than **April 6, 2018**. For the 28<sup>th</sup> Conference, we're adopting a different strategy for publishing the *Proceedings*, and it is our intent to make all papers available open-access on the University of California eScholarship site within 12 months following the Conference. Papers submitted after the due date may not be included in the 28<sup>th</sup> *Proceedings*.

### **Uploading Manuscript and Accompanying Files**

To upload your manuscript file, as well as accompanying files (tables, figures, Author Agreement Form), go to the eScholarship site:

**[https://escholarship.org/uc/vertebrate\\_pest\\_conference](https://escholarship.org/uc/vertebrate_pest_conference)** and select the "Submit" button, then follow the prompts to create your personal eScholarship account and upload your files. Uploads should be completed **not later than April 6, 2018**.

## **Format**

Manuscripts should be prepared using word processing software (Microsoft Word preferred). **PLEASE insert or imbed figures or tables in the manuscript, as well as uploading them as separate individual files. All tables and figures should be pasted, accompanied by their captions, onto pages that follow the last page of the Literature Cited section.**

Name all files with the first (“senior”) author’s last name. The manuscript itself, which includes the Literature Cited and List of Captions for Figures and/or Tables, should simply be the first author’s last name (e.g., Thompson.docx). Name the files containing individual figures or tables as follows, also using the first author’s last name (e.g., Thompson Figure 1.xlsx; Thompson Figure 2.jpg; Thompson Table 1.docx).

## **Abstract**

Each manuscript must begin with an abstract. The abstract should be a *brief* summary of the paper (350 words, maximum). It should give the reader the gist of the paper. Avoid using species’ Latin names in the abstract, unless the species has no familiar common name.

## **Key Words**

Appropriate key words must be included with each manuscript. Key words should be selected that will allow for the general content of the paper to be identified, including Latin names as well as common names of species that are the main topic of the paper. Place the list of key words in alphabetical order, typically not to exceed 10 words, after the abstract and before the body of the paper. For suggested key words, see the publication “Key Word Standardization in Vertebrate Pest Control” (R. M. Timm, T. P. Salmon, and R. H. Schmidt. 1988. *In*: Vertebrate Pest Control and Management Materials, ASTM STP 974, pp. 3-11), which can be viewed or printed from the Conference’s web site <http://www.vpconference.org>.

## **Length**

The average manuscript has been about 12 double-spaced pages long (3,500 words). We strive to limit the length of each manuscript to a maximum of 20 double-spaced pages, including tables and figures, abstract, and references (maximum: 5,500 words, or approximately 275 words per page). Manuscripts longer than this limit may be returned to authors for condensing, unless prior approval has been obtained. (When tables or figures are included, the 5,500-word limit must be reduced commensurately.)

## **Style, Formats, and Fonts (see attached *Sample*)**

For general style of manuscripts (e.g., capitalization, abbreviations, punctuation, tables, etc.), refer to previous VPC *Proceedings*. Preferred style items are as follows:

- When a list of items appears in a sentence, use a comma following the next-to-last item (e.g., California, Nevada, and Arizona).
- When expressing values exceeding one thousand as numerals, use a comma in the expression to set off the “thousands” digits (e.g., 1,250 rather than 1250), except when used to denote page numbers within citations in the Lit Cited section.
- Do not use periods as punctuation after the abbreviations for length, area, weight, or time (i.e., g kg mi yr min sec lb)
- When listing multiple points within the text that are numbered or lettered, numerals are preferred, followed by a single parenthesis: e.g., 1), 2), 3), etc.
- For consistency, use “pers. commun.” for personal communication

The manuscript page size should be either 8½ × 11 inches (“Letter”) or A4. Text should be double-spaced, with 1-inch (2.6-cm) margins left and right, top and bottom, with no headers or footers, and no page numbers. The corresponding author’s name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, and email address should appear at the top left side of page 1. Use the line numbering option in “Page Layout” starting with the manuscript’s title. Use the font

Times New Roman (or equivalent TrueType font) in size 12, except as noted below for tables. Insert **1** space (**not** 2 spaces) following the period ending each sentence.

Because all papers will be electronically reformatted into a two-column format, it is important that you prepare your final manuscript to be as simple and clean as possible. Please use the simplest page formats possible. New sections (with headings) should be separated by a single line space, and the **first line of each paragraph of text should be indented 0.2 inch** (use the “Paragraph – Indentation” commands in Microsoft Word). Latin names of species should be *italicized*. If subscripts or superscripts are appropriate within the text, these also should be used. Vernacular names of animals should be accompanied by their scientific (Latin) names the first time mentioned within the body of the text. Spell out the words “Figure” and “Table” rather than using the abbreviations “Fig.” and “Tab.”.

### **References in Text**

Cite references within the text whenever applicable, giving the name of the author(s) and the year of publication in parentheses, without use of a comma between the author’s name and the year (e.g., Williams 1987). If there is more than one publication by the same sole author or same senior author during a single year, designate them (for example) as “Williams 2017a” and “Williams 2017b”. To cite both together, use the format “Williams 2017a,b”. Use a comma (**not** a semicolon) to separate citations, as follows: (Smith 1999, Williams 2017a). When a citation consists of three or more authors, cite using the first author’s last name followed by “et al.”. **Do not** italicize the phrase “et al.”.

### **Headings**

Section headings within the text of the manuscript (except headings for “Abstract” and “Key Words”) should conform to the following example:

**MAIN HEADING IN ALL CAPS, BOLD**

**First Subheading in Title Case, Bold**

*Second Subheading in Title Case, Bold Italicized*

### **Page Numbering**

Do not number pages in the manuscript, either within the page text or in headers or footers. Turn off any automatic page numbering functions.

### **Tables**

Tables should be included in the text of the manuscript, along with their captions, starting with a new page that follows the last page of the Literature Cited section. Additionally, they must be uploaded as separate “supplementary” files when submitted to the eScholarship website. Simple tables created in Microsoft Word are preferable. Do not insert additional empty rows to create space between rows with text. Instead, format the height/width of each row and column to allow for proper spacing. For text within tables, use Arial font in size 11 or size 10. Table headings can be in **Arial bold** font, if appropriate. When tables contain data in columns, numerals should be right-justified (rather than centered) so that numerals or decimals are aligned vertically. Do not include or imbed tables within the body of the manuscript.

Because all papers will be re-formatted for printing in a two-column format, tables will need to be sized to fit either a single column (3 3/8 inches wide) or two columns (7 inches wide) and should not exceed 9 inches in length. Avoid long and complex tables. Each table should be referenced at some point within the text (e.g., Table 1). However, a good table should be understandable without reference to the text. A caption for each table should be submitted on the separate page at the end of the manuscript that contains all figure and table captions.

## **Figures**

All figures, as with tables, should be pasted into the text of the manuscript, along with their captions, following the last page of the Literature Cited section. Additionally, they must be uploaded as separate “supplementary” files when submitted to the eScholarship website.

In the online (digital) version of the Proceedings, color figures can be included. However, for those readers who order a print-on-demand (hard copy) of the Proceedings, figures will be printed in black & white. If bar graphs, pie charts, or other parts of figures are submitted in color, we recommend using colors that will be distinctly different when printed in black and white, which may require you to add cross-hatching within bars or slices of “pie charts”, or use different kinds of lines (solid, dashes, dots, etc.) so that they will reproduce distinctly when printed in black and white. Recognize that the wording of the caption may need to be changed when describing a color graph versus a black & white graph; if this is the case, we recommend you submit two captions, one for the digital (color) online version of your paper, and one for the printed (black & white) version.

Because all papers will be re-formatted for printing in a two-column format, most figures will be re-sized to fit a single column (3 3/8 inches wide). Ensure that all figures have a resolution of at least 300 dpi. It is critical that you make sure that your figures are designed so that when reduced to fit a single column, important data or captions will not be lost or impossible to read due to reduction in size. Since most figures have to be reduced to fit within the column format, it is important to avoid complex figures. Each figure should be referenced at some point within the text (e.g., Figure 1). However, a good figure should be understandable without reference to the text. Captions for each figure should be submitted on the separate page at the end of the manuscript that contains all figure and table captions.

Usually, figures will have to be re-sized by the layout staff. Therefore, we prefer that figures such as graphs (bar graphs, line graphs, etc.) be created in Microsoft Excel or other compatible software, enabling the editors to make adjustments to size, shading, and text labels within graphs as necessary. In the printed *Proceedings*, figures are reproduced in high-contrast black and white. Although use of color for graphs and figures has become popular, we cannot reproduce colors within the printed *Proceedings*. If bar graphs or other parts of figures require differential shading, we recommend distinct hatching patterns based on black & white patterns, rather than shades of gray (which often do not reproduce distinctly). Figures created in Microsoft Excel should be submitted electronically as Excel (.xlsx) files. **Such files should contain the raw information used in creating the figure, so that the font size of data labels, etc., can be manipulated by the Editor.**

If figures are not computer-created but instead are original line drawings, they should be submitted as .jpg images (preferred); alternatively, submit them as hard copy, in black ink on white paper. Be aware that the original figure will typically have to be reduced to a maximum width of 3 3/8 inches, and any labels or other content must remain legible following this size reduction.

## **Photographs**

Photographs often do not reproduce well in the *Proceedings*, and their use as figures is discouraged. Photos will be accepted only if they add significantly to the paper. Photographs that help demonstrate specific control procedures or techniques may be an asset to the paper, but photographs of habitat or examples of damage are usually not acceptable. Submit photos in .jpg or .tiff formats; these should be uploaded as separate files and labeled according to their figure number.

Photographs used as figures, when submitted in color, will be reproduced in the printed Proceedings as black & white figures; therefore, you should print them in black & white to make

sure the images you wish to convey to the reader are understandable in the printed version. Recognize that the wording of the caption may need to be changed when describing a color photo versus a black & white photo.

### **Literature Cited**

Each citation listed should be referenced somewhere within the text of the manuscript, or within accompanying tables or figures. Citations should be in alphabetical order by the author's surname(s). Within the alphabetical order, sequence is chronological from oldest to newest.

In your manuscript, citations should be double-spaced and formatted with a hanging indent of 0.2 inch. Authors' names should be in "Title Case" (**not** in ALL CAPITALS) (see examples below and attached manuscript sample).

Beginning with the 28<sup>th</sup> *Proceedings*, we are adopting the citation style used by the *Journal of Wildlife Management*. Examples of the most common types of literature citations are as follows:

#### **Journal article**

*Note:* Issue numbers are included only if the pages of each issue are numbered separately.

Bélisle, M., and A. Desrochers. 2002. Gap-crossing decisions by forest birds: an empirical basis for parameterizing spatially-explicit, individual-based models. *Landscape Ecology* 17:219–231.

Cox, W. A., F. R. Thompson III, B. Root, and J. Faaborg. 2012. Declining brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) populations are associated with landscape-specific reductions in brood parasitism and increases in songbird productivity. *PLoS ONE* 7(10):e47591.

#### **Book**

*Note:* If the state appears in the publisher or agency name, do not repeat it after the city.

Kleinbaum, D. G., L. L. Kupper, A. Nizam, and K. E. Muller. 2008. *Applied regression analysis and other multivariable methods*. Fourth edition. Duxbury, Belmont, California, USA.

Miller, K. V., and L. Marchinton. 1995. *Quality whitetails: the why and how of quality deer management*. Stackpole, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, USA.

#### **Edited Book**

Temple, S. A., editor. 1978. *Endangered birds: management techniques for preserving threatened species*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, USA.

#### **Chapter in Edited Book**

Zeleny, L. 1978. Nesting box programs for bluebirds and other passerines. Pages 55–60 in S. A. Temple, editor. *Endangered birds: management techniques for preserving threatened species*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, USA.

***Newspaper, newsletter, and magazine articles***

Associated Press. 1997. Feathers could fly over dove hunting. *Columbus Dispatch*. 28 December 1997; section E:15.

Eisler, P. 1996. Voters to get a shot at hunting laws. *USA Today*. 25 April 1996; section A:4.

Hogan, M. 1997. Political season as important as hunting season. *Safari Times* 9(8):18.

Jones-Jolma, D. 1993. The fight to reform trapping in Arizona. *Animals' Agenda*. March–April:20–24.

***Paper in a numbered Proceedings volume***

Palmer, T. K. 1976. Pest bird control in cattle feedlots: the integrated system approach. *Proceedings of Vertebrate Pest Conference* 7:17–21.

***Agency or Government Publication***

Anderson, D. R. 1975. Population ecology of the mallard: V. Temporal and geographic estimates of survival, recovery, and harvest rates. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Resource Publication 125, Washington, D.C., USA.

***Thesis or Dissertation***

Breitwisch, R. J. 1977. The ecology and behavior of the red-bellied woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus* (Linnaeus; Aves: Picidae), in south Florida. Thesis, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, USA.

Tacha, T. C. 1981. Behavior and taxonomy of sandhill cranes from mid-continental North America. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, USA.

***Web page***

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]. 2005. National Weather Service internet services team. Monthly precipitation for Reno, Nevada. <[http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/rev/hydrology/monthly\\_precip.php](http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/rev/hydrology/monthly_precip.php)>. Accessed 23 Aug 2005.

*For more detailed guidelines on style of other types of references, see:*

*Journal of Wildlife Management and Wildlife Society Bulletin - Author Guidelines*  
February 2016, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/%28ISSN%291937-2817/homepage/ForAuthors.html>

### **Peer Editing**

All papers contained within the *Proceedings* of the 28<sup>th</sup> Vertebrate Pest Conference will be peer edited. Papers will be evaluated by the *Proceedings* Editors and by selected other academicians and resource professionals from within the Vertebrate Pest Council. This process of peer editing, while not as rigorous as peer review typically practiced by scientific journals, permits review of manuscript content and expedites timely publication of the information presented at the Conference. Editorial liberties will be taken in instances where improved clarity is needed or where style is incorrect. In the case of most manuscripts, the authors will not be contacted during the peer editing process. Unfortunately, time does not permit circulation of galley proofs for authors' review. Manuscripts improperly prepared or formatted, or which need significant improvement to meet the *Proceedings'* standards for scientific merit and clarity of expression, will be returned to the authors.

### **Publication**

The 28<sup>th</sup> *Proceedings* will be available open access as individual papers in PDF format on the University of California's eScholarship portal, once publication is completed. A printed version of the 28<sup>th</sup> *Proceedings* will also be available for purchase via print-on-demand, with details to be announced in the Conference Final Program.



The Vertebrate Pest Council appreciates your contribution to this upcoming Conference, and we look forward to your participation.

### **28<sup>th</sup> Vertebrate Pest Conference**

February 26 - March 1, 2018  
Rohnert Park, California, USA

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## Manuscript Sample

An example of the style to follow in preparing your manuscript for the 28<sup>th</sup> Vertebrate Pest Conference Proceedings.

\*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*      \*\*\*\*\*

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### 1    **An Evaluation of Potential Repellents for Botta's Pocket Gophers**

2  
3    **Gary W. Witmer and Rachael S. Moulton**

4    USDA APHIS Wildlife Services, National Wildlife Research Center, Fort Collins, Colorado

5    **Roger A. Baldwin**

6    Dept. of Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology, University of California, Davis, California

7  
8    **Abstract:** Pocket gophers are fossorial rodents that cause substantial damage to crops,  
9    reforestation, and property. We tested potential repellents to identify candidates to reduce  
10    irrigation tubing damage. We dipped carrot chunks in the test materials, using mineral oil as the  
11    solvent. Gophers prefer tuberous roots and, when kept in captivity, are often fed carrots as part of  
12    their maintenance diet. None of the materials tested proved effective as repellents, even at  
13    concentrations as high as 20% active ingredient or in combinations. Wood blocks soaked in a  
14    few of the repellents received nearly significantly less damage than the control blocks and could  
15    be looked at further as repellents. However, it appears that the quest for an effective gopher  
16    repellent will continue to elude researchers.

17  
18    **Key Words:** Botta's pocket gopher, drip irrigation, repellent, *Thomomys bottae*, wildlife damage

### 19 20    **INTRODUCTION**

21        There are numerous species of pocket gophers in North America with most species belonging  
22        to the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys* (Nowak 1991). Pocket gophers cause various types of  
23        damage to agricultural and rangeland resources and to reforestation (Witmer and Engeman

24 2007). Pocket gophers (*Thomomys* spp.) are generally considered one of the most damaging  
25 wildlife pests in California (Marsh 1992, Clark 1994). A recent study estimated average losses  
26 ranging from 5.3-8.8% across a variety of crops in CA (Baldwin et al. 2014), with one study  
27 showing a loss of 36.5% of annual production in alfalfa in fields with high density gopher  
28 populations (Smallwood and Geng 1997). The most widespread pocket gopher in California is  
29 the Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) (Case and Jasch 1994).

30 Primary control options for pocket gophers include trapping, burrow fumigation with  
31 aluminum phosphide, and baiting with rodenticides (Barnes et al. 1982, Baroch and Poché 1985,  
32 Evans et al. 1990, Case and Jasch 1994, Witmer and Engeman 2007, Baldwin 2012, 2014). Both  
33 trapping and burrow fumigation can be highly effective at controlling pocket gophers (Lewis and  
34 O'Brien 1990, Proulx 1997, Baker 2004), but are typically more time consuming and costly than  
35 baiting (Marsh 1992, Engeman and Witmer 2000). ...

36

## 37 **METHODS**

38 Pocket gophers (henceforth, gophers) used in this study were Botta's pocket gophers live-  
39 trapped in California and transported to NWRC, Fort Collins, CO. Gophers were kept in  
40 individual numbered shoebox cages in a climate-controlled animal room. ...

41

## 42 **RESULTS**

43 A sizable number of potential repellents were tested in our study. Some of these are already  
44 known to have some repellency with certain vertebrate or invertebrate species. Additionally,  
45 some have been identified in research studies as having repellency to some rodent species (e.g.,  
46 Fischer et al. 2013, Cowan et al. 2014). Unfortunately, we did not find any of the tested materials  
47 to show significant repellency during our trials with Botta's pocket gopher. This was true even  
48 when the concentration was increased and when we combined two or three of the active

49 ingredients (see Tables 1 and 2). ...

50

## 51 **DISCUSSION**

52 Other researchers have noted that potential repellents that work for some rodent species may  
53 not work for other rodent species and that ones that work for one gender may not be very  
54 effective for the other gender (Hansen et al. 2015, 2016). In our previous trials to identify  
55 effective gopher repellents, it was only predator odors that showed the most potential promise as  
56 repellents (Witmer et al. 1997). In their review, Lindgen and others (1997) also noted the  
57 potential for predator odors as repellent for various rodent species. ...

58

## 59 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

60 This study was conducted under the NWRC IACUC approved study protocol QA-2285. The  
61 study was funded by Netafim Irrigation, Inc., Fresno, CA. We thank the landowners that allowed  
62 us to live trap pocket gophers on their properties in California.

63

## 64 **LITERATURE CITED**

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66 controlling valley pocket gopher. *Proceedings of the Vertebrate Pest Conference* 21:253–257.
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73 of Nebraska Cooperative Extension, Lincoln, USA.

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75 Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, USA.

76 Mattson, D. J. 2016. Exploitation of pocket gophers and their food caches by grizzly bears.  
77 Journal of Mammalogy 85: in press. doi:10.1644/BJK-125.

78 ...

79

80 Captions for Tables and Figures

81

82

83 Table 1. Carrot consumption after 1 day and 2 days by treatment groups and control groups of  
84 pocket gophers.

85

86 Table 2. Amount of wood block removed by gopher chewing after 3 days by treatment groups  
87 and control group.

88

89

90 Figure 1. A single Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) housed within a shoebox cage  
91 containing a repellent-treated wood block.