

Active Translocation

Important Facts

1.

What is it? Translocation is a multi-step process involving the **hands-on** collection, transportation, and release of prairie dogs with the intention of restoring the prairie ecosystem.

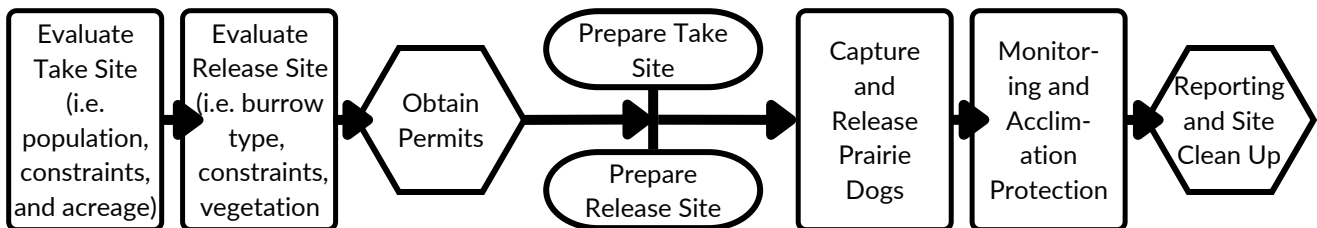
2.

Why should I use it? Translocation is an effective non-lethal conservation tool that can reduce conflict on multiple use areas and augment populations that are critical to the recovery of prairie habitats. Implementation of this technique also allows for educational and community building opportunities and for the prairie dog's contribution as a keystone species to be maximized.

3.

How do I implement it? The main steps to a translocation include permissions & permitting, evaluation and preparation of the take and release sites, capture and release of prairie dogs, monitoring, acclimation, and plague management. The process should ideally be performed in late summer or fall when populations are biologically lower and most active for greater success.

Prairie Dog Translocation is a Multi-Step Process



This flow chart is a simplified overview of the planning required for active translocation. Additionally, past, present, and future **plague management** must be assessed throughout the process for both take and release sites.

Release Site Considerations

The Release Site must be ready to receive all prairie dogs prior to capture. This allows the relocater to succinctly trap whole coterries (family groups), reducing stragglers. Prairie dogs are colonial prey species that depend on each other as safety in numbers, removal of members significantly influences the behaviors of remaining prairie dogs.



Pro Tip! Investigate permitting and permission processes prior to evaluating field sites in order to efficiently and comprehensively assess the project. Requirements and laws will vary by city, county, and state.