

Plants Attractive to Wildlife

Alder (*Alnus* spp.)
Alpine currant (*Ribes alpinum*)
Aspen (*Populus* spp.)
Austrian brier rose (*Rosa foetida*)
Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
Bethel crabapple (*Malus ioensis*)
Birch (*Betula* spp.)
Blackberry (*Rubus* spp.)
Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
Blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.)
Bradford pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)
Burnett rose (*Rosa spinosissima*)
Cedar (*Juniperus* spp.)
Cockspur thorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*)
Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.)
Cutleaf peashrub or weeping caragana (*Caragana arborescens*)
Dogwood (*Cornus* spp.)
Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)
Elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.)
European highbrush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*)
Fir (*Abies* spp.)
Flowering almond (*Prunus triloba*)
Gooseberry (*Grossularia*)
Grape (*Vitis* spp.)
Greenbrier (*Smilax* spp.)
Hackberry (*Celtis* spp.)
Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.)
Holly (*Ilex* spp.)
Korean spice viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii*)
Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.)
Maple (*Acer* spp.)
Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.)
Mulberry (*Morus* spp.)
Oak (*Quercus* spp.)

Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
Persimmon (*Diospyros* spp.)
Pine (*Pinus* spp.)
Pissard plum (*Prunus cerasifers*)
Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)
Pricklypear (*Opuntia* spp.)
Redleaf rose (*Rosa rubrifolia*)
Russian olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*)
Sagebrush (*Artemisia* spp.)
Saltbrush (*Atriplex* spp.)
Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.)
Shining rose (*Rosa nitida*)
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*)
Spruce (*Picea* spp.)
Sumac (*Rhus* spp.)
Tidy caragana (*Caragana microphylla*)
Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus* spp.)
Wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*)
White cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)
Witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)
Willow (*Salix* spp.)

Cultivated Plants

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)
Apple (*Malus pumila*)
Barley (*Horeum vulgare*)
Cherry (*Prunus* spp.)
Corn (*Zea mays*)
Grape (*Vitis*)
Oats (*Avena sativa*)
Peach (*Prunus persica*)
Rice (*Oryza sativa*)
Sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*)
Sunflower (*Helianthus* spp.)
Wheat (*Triticum* spp.)

Wildlife Management Prevention

- All openings larger than 1 inch in eaves or overhangs, etc. should be closed off. Air vents, cracks, holes or damaged areas that would allow wildlife access into a structure should be repaired or covered. Openings around corrugated metal siding and roofing should be sealed.
- Ledges should be angled at 45° to deter birds from perching and I-beams that are exposed need to be netted or completely closed off to prevent nesting areas for birds.
- When possible lights should be covered with orange lenses and all unnecessary lights turned off to keep from attracting insects.
- Trash bins should have lids and should be frequently inspected and cleaned. No feeding the wildlife on airport property, including bird feeders and stray domestic animals.
- No permanent water sources.
- Perimeter fencing needs to be 8 ft tall with 3 strands of barbed wire at a 45° angle, with no gaps in the fence larger than 4 inches, as stated in FAA Certalert No. 04-16, *Deer Hazard to Aircraft and Deer Fencing*.

References

Johnson, Ron J. and Glahn, James F. (1994). Prevention and control of wildlife damage. Vol. II. European starlings. pg. E-112
USDA APHIS, University of Nebraska Coop. Ext., Great Plains Ag. Council.

Managing Wildlife Hazards at Airports (1998) ch.8, pg. 9 and Appendix W.