There are exceptions:

- Pigeons (rock doves), house sparrows or English sparrows, and European starlings. These birds are not protected and are not subject to the MBTA.
- Upland game birds that do not migrate, such as quail, pheasant, grouse, chukar, etc.
- Certain blackbirds in certain agricultural settings.

Game Animal Status: Many animals in Nevada are designated game animals. These animals can only be hunted during their specific hunting season. You must have a valid hunting license. These include cottontail rabbits, white-tailed jackrabbits, deer and big game species, quail, crows, ducks, geese and other waterfowl.

Furbearing Status: Some animals in Nevada are designated as furbearing. Control of these animals requires a valid trapping license and may only be allowed during certain times of the year under the specified trapping season. Beaver, bobcat, fox and muskrat are designated as furbearing in Nevada.

The following websites provide additional information:

- Nevada Department of Wildlife, Human-Wildlife Conflicts, [http://www.ndow.nv.gov/wild/concerns/index.shtm](http://www.ndow.nv.gov/wild/concerns/index.shtm)

Wildlife is one of Nevada’s treasured assets. As a result of urban expansion, humans and wildlife are often found living in each other’s backyards. This fact sheet discusses ways to reduce conflicts between humans and wildlife, and focuses on vertebrate animals, or animals that have a backbone.

Unfortunately, there is no single solution for managing nuisance wildlife safely and effectively. Your options depend on the species of animal, where you live, and your comfort level with different methods of control.

The first step is to properly identify the species of animal that you’d like to manage. Assistance with identification can be obtained from Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), University of Nevada Cooperative Extension (UNCE) and the Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDOA). It’s important to properly identify the problem wildlife, as many animals in Nevada are protected during all or part of the year. This includes game species and migratory birds. You may be subject to a fine or other penalty if you harass or kill one of these animals, even if it is a nuisance to you.

Shooting is sometimes but not always an option for managing nuisance wildlife. Before you decide to shoot a nuisance animal, you should be aware that there are specific rules and regulations related to the discharge of firearms. Check with local authorities, including the NDOW, before shooting a nuisance animal.

While you can live-trap some nuisance wildlife, relocation is not allowed. The trapped animals must be destroyed, since they may carry disease and relocation could spread the disease. Additionally, many of these diseases are transmissible to humans. Always use caution when dealing with wildlife and never approach wildlife that is acting strangely. The USDA Wildlife Services will loan out traps and humanely euthanize trapped animals. They can be reached at 1-866-4USDAWS (1-866-487-3297) or (775) 851-4848.

To be successful at controlling nuisance wildlife, you’ll need an exclusion plan. It does little good to remove raccoons from your attic if you do not discourage more raccoons from taking up residence. Similarly, you can shoot the jackrabbit in your yard, but unless you fix the hole in your fence, another jackrabbit will crawl through. Exclusion requires the following:

- Seal off all entry points into your home. This includes attics, chimneys, eaves, sheds, out-buildings and doggie doors.
- Refrain from feeding wildlife. You will often attract unwanted animals.
- Remove as many temptations as possible. Bring pets and their food dishes in at night and eliminate water sources. Limit edible scraps in your compost pile.
- Limit access to the temptations you can’t remove. Better fencing or buried fencing may discourage nuisance wildlife. Secure garbage cans and wait until the collection day to put out the garbage.

The following tables list common nuisance wildlife in Nevada. Legal status, hunting and trapping restrictions, exemptions, and other control measures are listed for each species. Additional information about nuisance wildlife and a list of websites are provided on the last page.
### Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Status</th>
<th>Bats*</th>
<th>Badgers</th>
<th>Beavers</th>
<th>Bobcats</th>
<th>Chipmunks **</th>
<th>Coyotes</th>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>Fox</th>
<th>Ground Squirrels</th>
<th>Black-tailed Jackrabbits</th>
<th>Marmots</th>
<th>Wood Rat / Pocket鼠</th>
<th>Ground Squirrel</th>
<th>Golden-mantled Squirrel</th>
<th>Raccoons</th>
<th>Skunks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Furbearing species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected, sensitive or threatened species</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unprotected species</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Management Guidelines**

- May not be hunted, trapped or harassed at any time.  
- Hunting is approved in the established season with an appropriate license.  
- Trapping is approved in the established season with an appropriate license.  
- Hunting without a license is approved.  
- Live trap and euthanize. Do not relocate.  
- Use rodenticide bait according to label instructions and apply in a bait station.  
- Eliminate hiding places and cover, such as rock and debris piles and low-growing vegetation.  
- Exclusion techniques: Eliminate access; install barriers to keep animals out; install barriers when animals are away; use fine mesh wire to protect trees and other sensitive plants; repair holes in fences and buildings.

* Only five species of bats are protected.  
** Palmers and Hidden Forest Uinta Chipmunks are protected under state law.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Status</th>
<th>California Quail</th>
<th>Hawks, Eagles</th>
<th>Pigeons (Rock Doves)</th>
<th>Swallows</th>
<th>House Sparrows (English Sparrows)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game bird</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected by Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not protected by MBTA - introduced feral species</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Management Guidelines**

- Capture, killing or possession prohibited unless you obtain a special permit issued by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and NDOW.  
- May only be hunted during established season with appropriate license and/or permit.  
- May be hunted at any time without a license. Note: Discharge of firearms is prohibited in some areas.  
- No permits are required to scare or harass birds, but you must do so before nesting or egg laying occurs. May not harm nest or eggs. Nest removal only when eggs or young are not present.  
- Exclude by installing a barrier. Remove sources of food and water. Frightening devices may also have limited effectiveness.  
- Live trapping and euthanasia is approved. Relocation is not effective, as birds will return from more than 50 miles away.  
- Chemical pesticides may be applied by a state-licensed applicator.