Pocket Gophers: Biology and Damage Management

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Gopher Biology

- Live in the soil, spending a small amount of time above ground to feed, find new territory, or get around obstacles
- 3 species in Arizona
- 5-7 inches long (without tail)
- Large head
- Long, sharp, chisel-like teeth
- Powerful front legs with long claws





Gopher Biology (cont.)

- Short tail with tactile hairs
- Pouches on both sides of head to hold food and soil
- Have one or two litters per year (usually 3-4 per litter)
- Soon after weaning, the young leave the nest and disperse above ground
- Adults live solitarily (except when mating)

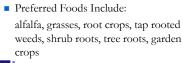






Feeding

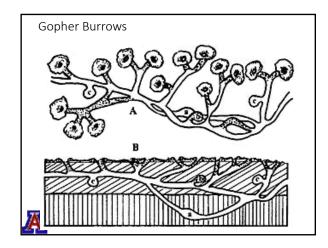
- Plant Feeders
- Roots encountered underground
 Surface feeding a body length or so away from burrow
 Pulling plants into burrow from below











Control Methods

- Trapping excellent
- Exclusion good where applicable
- Biocontrol cats, dogs, snakes
- Fumigants marginal
- Toxicants not recommended for residential areas, secondary poisoning
- Flooding rarely effective for residential areas
- Cultural Controls destroy burrows, remove food, plant selection
- Repellents ineffective









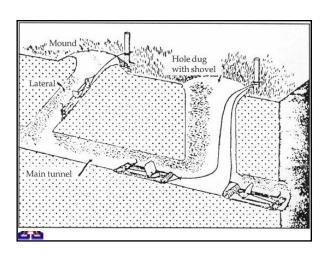


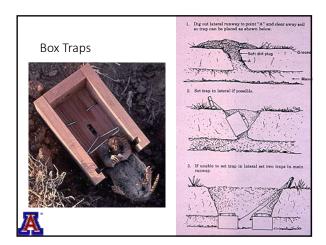
How To Set A Trap

- Two traps wired to a stake
- Locate main tunnel using probe
- Set one trap in each direction
- Cover the hole
- Obliterate fresh mounds
- Check the following day
- Reset as needed

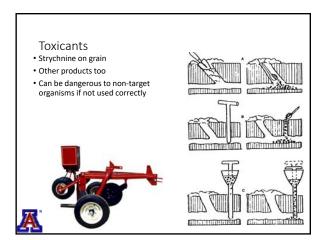








Exclusion



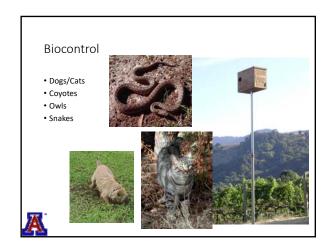
Cultural Controls

- Weed Control
- Flooding only works when:
 The entire field is flooded
 Soils are porous
 Gophers are below the high water mark













Repellents are Ineffective

- Gopher Purge (Euphorbia lathyrus)
- Human Hair
- Juicy Fruit Gum
- Irish Spring Soap
- Chocolate Ex-Lax
- ???





