

WILDLIFE

Wildlife is defined as wild animals collectively; the native fauna of a region. Generally the term wildlife refers to non-domesticated animal species.

Urban wildlife is wildlife that can live or thrive in urban environments. Some urban wildlife are synanthropic, meaning they are ecologically associated with humans. Different types of urban areas support different kinds of wildlife.

Success: Adaptation, fecundity, habitat, longevity, succession, symbiosis, urbanization, evolutionary rate

WILDLIFE HABITAT

Habitat is an ecological or environmental area that is inhabited by a particular species of animal or plant, or other type of organism. A habitat is made up of factors such as soil, moisture, range of temperature, availability to light, presence of food, shelter, and protection from predators.

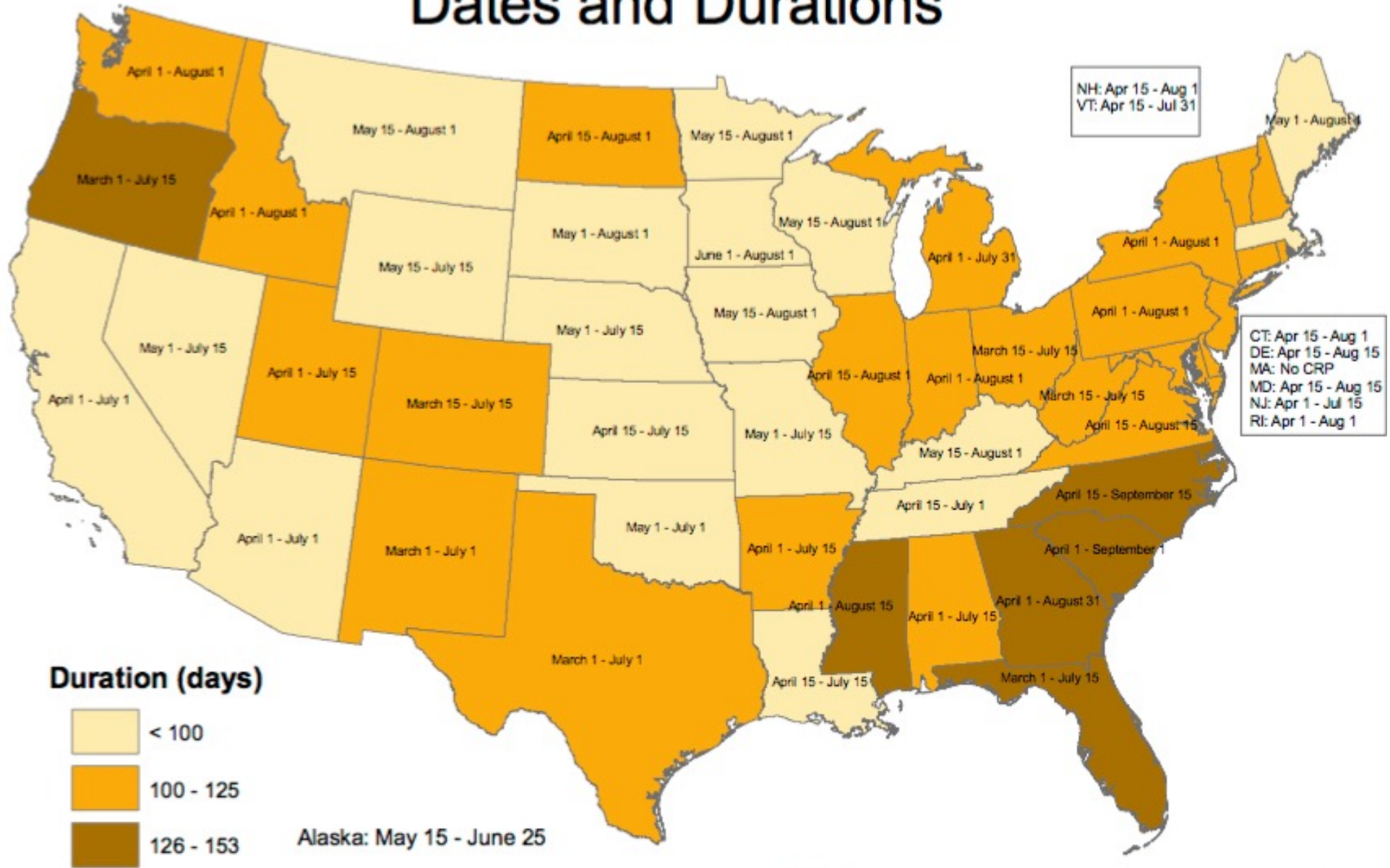
Common causes for habitat destruction:

Urbanization (development), invasive flora, deforestation, arborists and common urban forest management practices, fire, pollution, roads

REDUCING IMPACTS

- Know whether it is breeding season.
- Have a biologist and wildlife rehabilitation on call.
- Perform a pre-work inspection. (During estimate...)
- Be cognizant of wildlife throughout work.
- Don't move, touch, work near nests that may be active.
- Practice Integrated Pest Management.
- Get training.

Primary Nesting Season Dates and Durations



CREATING CAVITIES



IDENTIFY TARGETS

- People
- Buildings
- Cars
- Sidewalks and driveways
- Landscapes

NO TARGET, NO RISK!

ARBORICULTURE INTERNATIONAL

www.arboriculture.international

ai.brianfrench@gmail.com

503 709 0439