The City of Springdale
Health Department
11700 Springfield Pike
Springdale, Ohio 45246
Phone: (513) 346-5725
Fax: (513) 346-5747

Nuisance Animal Control Program

The nuisance animal control program is administered by the Health Department on behalf of the City of Springdale. Residents encountering nuisance animal issues will be directed to a nuisance animal control business. The City has several “Have a Heart” type animal traps that can be loaned to a resident if they want to trap the animal. Residents can contact the health department 513-346-5725 for more information. There are six animals that are required by law to be euthanized if after trapping are to be removed from the property were trapped. They are: fox, coyote, raccoon, possum, skunk or beaver. The City of Springdale strongly recommends that residents contact a licensed nuisance animal control company for proper animal removal.

Please visit the Ohio Department of Natural Resources website for a list of currently licensed commercial nuisance wild animal control operators by county.


The Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) section 1501:31-15-03 Nuisance Wild Animal Regulation sets forth guidelines concerning nuisance wild animals. The regulations, as they apply to residents trapping animals on their own property, indicate that residents may trap and release any animal on their own property. They may also trap and release an animal on another person’s property provided that they have that property owner’s permission.

Nuisance Animal Control Resources

SPCA
11900 Conrey Road
Sharonville, OH 45249
Office: 513-489-7387
www.sp cacincinnati.org

Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Columbus, Ohio 43229
Office: (614)-265-6565
http://ohiodnr.gov/

Critter Control
Contact: Matt Christainson
Office: 1-899-331-1331
www.crittercontrol.com

Crittr Catch ‘R
Contact: Tom Tyrrell
676 Felicity-Higginsport Road
Felicity, Ohio 45120
Office: 513-797-8727 (TRAP)
Fax: 513-876-0358
www.crittercatchr.com

ASAP Critter People
Contact: Greg Brinkman
P.O. Box 182
Cleves, Ohio 45002
Office: 941-0258
www.asapcritterriddler.com

High Rock Pest Solutions
Contact: Moshe Kibel
6780 Meadowridge Lane
Cincinnati, Ohio 45237
Office: (513) 480-2847
www.highrockpests.com

Raccoons

The "masked bandit" has adapted well to the urban landscape. Raccoons are usually classified as furbearers or game animals, and special permits are usually required to control these critters when they get themselves into a nuisance situation. Raccoons are considered high to moderate risk vectors of rabies. Raccoon roundworm is spread via microscopic eggs in raccoon feces (droppings). Feces should only be cleaned up by trained personnel with the proper safety equipment. Raccoon damage includes raccoons preying on birds, nests, and feeders. Garden crops are often raided (especially sweet corn), as are garbage cans. Raccoons will roll sod for worms, grubs, and insects. Raccoons enter dwellings for shelter in the winter and to raise young in the spring and early summer. They often cause damage to vents and chimneys when entering attics. They will enter chimneys (both fireplace and furnace) and rest on the smoke-shelf behind the damper in the fireplace. Typical entries are roof vents, louver vents, soffit vents, construction gaps, rotten fascia boards, and chimneys. Raccoons may even rip through the roof if the wood is soft.

Raccoons are nocturnal (active at night), average 2' to 3' long (including the tail), and weigh 10 - 20 lbs. They are omnivorous, eating both plant and animal foods, such as fruits, nuts, berries, grain, bird eggs, nestlings, insects, amphibians, small rodents, etc. Raccoons may be deterred by removing outdoor food and water sources such as: continuous feed pet food/water, refuse not in a proper container with a tight fitting lid and properly managing compost piles. They usually breed in February or March and have a 60 day gestation. A litter can be from 1-8 pups, with 4 or 5 being the average.
and cause objectionable odors. Striped skunks (Mephitis mephitis) are nocturnal (active at night), approximately 2' long, and weigh 6-8 lbs. They are slow, deliberate, and confident they can defend themselves. Skunks discharge musk from the anal gland, are capable of firing several shots, and can spray 10 - 15 feet with accuracy. Prior to spraying they usually give a warning by stomping their feet.

Skunks are omnivorous - eating both plant and animal foods. They prefer insects in the summer, and mice in the winter. The main predator of the skunk is the Great Horned Owl, which obviously has a poor sense of smell! They breed in February/March with a 7 - 10 week gestation, and usually have one litter per year. There are 4 - 6 young that stay with the female until fall. Skunks nest in ground burrows and crawl spaces. Skunks in the northern U.S. are inactive for 4 - 8 weeks during the coldest part of the winter.

Coyotes

In body form and size, the coyote (Canis latrans) resembles a small collie dog, with erect pointed ears, slender muzzle and a bushy tail. Coyotes are predominantly brownish gray in color with a light gray to cream-colored belly. Color varies greatly, however, from nearly black to red or nearly white.

Coyotes have since extended their range from Central America to the Arctic, including all of the United States (except Hawaii), Canada and Mexico. Coyotes bed in sheltered areas but do not generally use dens except when raising young. They may seek shelter underground during severe weather or when closely pursued. Coyote dens are found in steep banks, rock crevices, sinkholes and underbrush and in open areas. Their dens are usually in areas selected for protective concealment. Den sites are typically located less than a mile (km) from water, but may occasionally be much farther away.

Coyotes are most active at night and during early morning hours (especially where human activity occurs), and during hot summer weather. They may also be active throughout the day where there is minimal human interference and also during cool weather. Females sometimes breed during the winter following their birth, particularly if food is plentiful. Average litter size is five to seven pups, although a litter of up to 13 has been reported. More than one litter may be found in a single den. Coyotes can cause damage to a variety of resources, including livestock, poultry and crops such as watermelons. They sometimes prey on pets. Pet owners are advised to supervise their pets when outside if coyotes have been sighted in their area. Common coyote diseases include distemper, hepatitis, parvo virus and mange (caused by parasitic mites). Rabies and tularemia also occur and may be transmitted to other animals and humans. Coyotes harbor numerous parasites including mites, ticks, fleas, worms and flies.

Residents are encouraged not to feed any of the above mentioned animals including deer and other wild animals.