

WILDLIFE ENTRAPMENT IN WELDED PLASTIC/MONOFILAMENT NETTING

Plastic erosion control netting with welded weaves (Below). Wildlife may be entrapped in this material and sustain injuries and/or perish.



Rattlesnake caught in welded plastic erosion control netting (Below). (Photo by Wildlife Emergency Services)



Birds, bats, reptiles, deer, and other wildlife are victims of inappropriate netting, such as the monofilament netting often used for cannabis. Wildlife may become tangled in this netting and cannot free themselves. (Photo by CDFW)



Western screech owl expired in monofilament netting at cannabis cultivation site (Below). (Photo by CDFW).



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Deer caught in monofilament trellis netting (Below). (Photo by MO Dept. Conservation)



An opossum caught in plastic fencing in California received treatment for his leg wound from the Fund for Animals Wildlife Center. Unfortunately, many aren't found until too late. (Photos by Allison Gibson/The HSUS)



Bird caught in plastic netting (below). (Photo by Mandy Hall)



TO MINIMIZE THE RISK OF WILDLIFE ENTRAPMENT, THE CA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (CDFW) RECOMMENDS AVOIDING THE USE OF SYNTHETIC NETTING (E.G., PLASTIC OR NYLON) INCLUDING PHOTO OR BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC NETTING FOR THE PURPOSE OF EROSION CONTROL AND/OR CULTIVATION OPERATIONS. CDFW RECOMMENDS THAT ALTERNATIVES SUCH AS GEOTEXTILES, FIBER ROLLS, AND OTHER EROSION CONTROL OR AGRICULTURAL TRELLIS MATERIALS BE MADE OF LOOSE-WEAVE MESH, SUCH AS JUTE, HEMP, COCONUT (COIR) FIBER, OR OTHER PRODUCTS WITHOUT WELDED WEAVES.