

Eradication of feral goats *Capra hircus* from Pinta Island, Galápagos, Ecuador

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Abstract Introduced mammals are a major driver of extinction and ecosystem change, particularly on islands. Feral goats *Capra hircus* have been introduced to numerous islands worldwide and have had wholesale impacts on ecosystems. Techniques are now available, however, to eradicate goat populations from islands, providing a powerful conservation tool. Goats were removed from Pinta Island, Galápagos, Ecuador after a 30-year eradication campaign, the largest removal of an insular goat population using ground-based methods. Over 41,000 goats were removed during the initial hunting effort (1971–82). In the following decade the island was twice wrongly declared free of goats. During this period, the island was visited irregularly but no monitoring programme was implemented. A revised campaign over

1999–2003, which included improved hunting techniques and monitoring, removed the final goats from the island. The use of Judas goats was critical in locating the remaining goats and as a tool to confirm eradication. A systematic monitoring programme is critical for confirming eradication and preventing future reintroductions. An earlier monitoring programme would probably have resulted in earlier eradication and significant financial savings. Given limited resources, island conservation programmes elsewhere should strive to increase eradication efficiency and learn from past campaigns.

Keywords *Capra hircus*, eradication, exotic species, Galápagos, *Geochelone nigra*, goats, Pinta Island, Judas, tortoises.

Introduction

Extinction over the last 6 centuries has been largely dominated by insular species, with non-native mammals being responsible for the majority (Diamond, 1989; Groombridge *et al.*, 1992; MacPhee & Flemming, 1999). Island vertebrates and plants are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of rats *Rattus* spp., feral cats *Felis catus* and introduced herbivores (Elton, 1958; King, 1985; Davis *et al.*, 1986; Ebenhard, 1988; Ceballos & Brown, 1995; Daltry *et al.*, 2001; Tershy *et al.*, 2002). Feral goats *Capra hircus* have been introduced to at least 397 islands worldwide (K. Campbell, unpub. data), resulting in primary and secondary impacts via overgrazing, often leading to extinctions and habitat destruction (Coblentz, 1978; Cruz & Cruz, 1987; Schofield, 1989; Moran, 1996; Desender *et al.*, 1999).

Over the last 30 years techniques have been developed to eradicate feral goat populations from islands (Daly, 1989; Veitch & Clout, 2002). These techniques, which include both ground and aerial hunting campaigns, as well as the use of Judas goats, have resulted in the successful eradication of goats from > 100 islands worldwide (K. Campbell, unpub. data). The use of Judas goats, radio-collared individuals that are released and associate with conspecifics, aid in removing goats at low densities (Taylor & Katahira, 1988; Rainbolt & Coblentz, 1999). Unfortunately, the majority of eradication efforts remain unpublished, and as a result such knowledge is often unavailable to conservation practitioners (Simberloff, 2001; Donlan *et al.*, 2003).

Here, we report the 30-year campaign to eradicate goats from Pinta Island in the Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador, the largest insular goat population removal using ground-based methods. Over 41,000 goats were removed from Pinta during an initial hunting campaign. In the decade following, the island was twice wrongly declared eradicated (Calvopiña, 1985; Evans, 1990), highlighting the need for regular monitoring programmes. Revised hunting techniques and a monitoring programme were implemented in 1999. With this programme in place, the island is now free of goats.

Pinta Island (5,940 ha), located in the northern part of the Galápagos archipelago, enjoys protected status and receives little visitation by scientists or managers and

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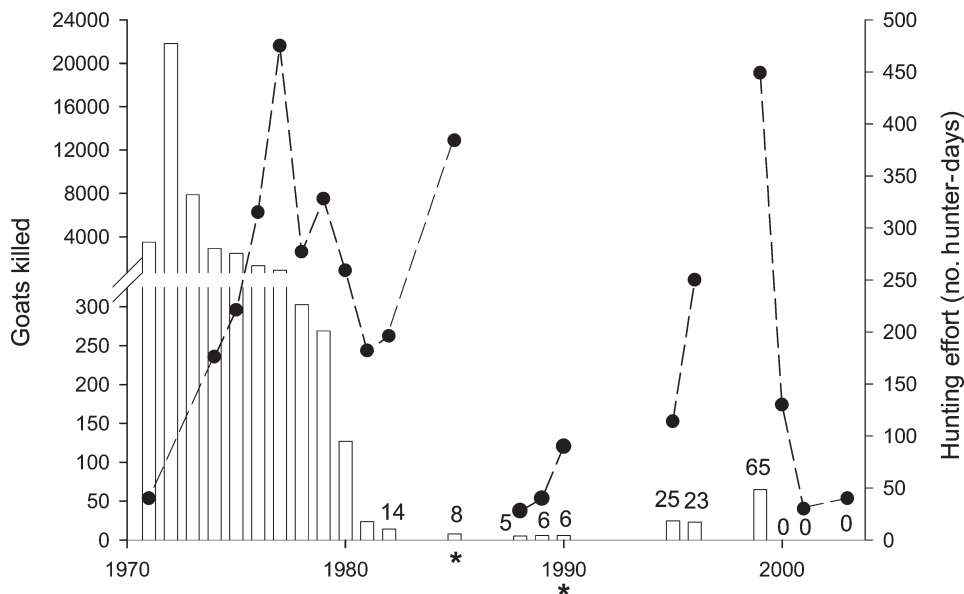


Fig. 1 Pinta Island goat eradication, 1971–2003. Bars represent number of goats killed per year. Points represent the annual effort (number of hunter-days, includes both hunting and logistical days). For example, in 1995, 23 goats were killed in 250 hunter-days and the following year (1996) no hunting took place. The island was falsely declared goat free in 1985 and 1990 (*). Effort from the 2003 tortoise search is not included. Judas goat techniques were implemented in 1999 (see Table 1). The number of goats killed in the 1970s might be inflated, see text for further details.

none by tourists (Snell *et al.*, 1995). With 59% of the island vegetated and a maximum elevation of 650 m, this isolated island contains high levels of plant diversity and endemism (>180 species, 59 Galápagos endemics; Hamann, 1981). There are no native land mammals, a number of endemic bird species, and previously two endemic terrestrial reptiles: the lava lizard *Microlophus pacificus* and the giant Galápagos tortoise *Geochelone nigra abingdoni*. The latter is extinct in the wild. The tortoise population, once numbering in the thousands, was decimated in the 19th century by whalers and other seaman who collected tortoises for meat (de Vries, 1984). Scientific collecting in the early 1900s reduced the population even further (Van Denburgh, 1914; Pritchard, 1984). Goats were introduced onto the island in the late 1950s, most likely in 1959 (Hoeck, 1984). By 1971 the goat population was at least 20,000 individuals (Weber, 1971). Goats had severe impacts on the Pinta ecosystem, including habitat destruction, soil erosion and overgrazing of selected plant species (Weber, 1971; Hamann, 1975). In response to this degradation, the Galápagos National Park Service and the Charles Darwin Research Station initiated an eradication programme in 1971. Vegetation recovery after goats were initially reduced in numbers was swift (Hamann, 1979; Hamann, 1993).

Methods and Results

The initial eradication programme consisted of ground hunters using 0.22 calibre rifles, with intermittent use

of non-specialist dogs. Goats were hunted annually from 1971–1982, with 1–5 hunting trips per year, although effort varied (i.e. length of the stay and number of hunters; Fig. 1). Hunters first targeted females in an effort to decrease reproductive rate, and this also facilitated culling of males because males aggregate in the absence of females. During 1971–1979, 41,390 goats were killed, with 21,823 killed in 1972 alone (Fig. 1). Unfortunately no system was implemented to confirm the number of goats killed (e.g. the collecting of tails of killed goats), and numbers might have been inflated by hunters. Hunting effort peaked in 1977 (Fig. 1). After 1982 the island was visited irregularly, with hunting trips in 1985, 1987–90 and 1995–96 (Fig. 1). The island was wrongly declared goat-free in 1985 (Calvopiña, 1985). During 1988–1990 17 goats were killed and an attempt to use a single Judas goat failed because of equipment failure and/or poor personnel training. The island was again wrongly declared goat-free in 1990 (Evans, 1990). No monitoring programme to confirm eradication was implemented, with goats being shot in the last trips undertaken in both cases.

In 1999 the Galápagos National Park Service and the Charles Darwin Research Station implemented a revised eradication campaign. The revised campaign was part of a capacity building programme leading to goat eradication on Isabela Island, the largest island in the Galápagos archipelago (Isabela Project, 1997). Hunting continued to be ground-based, using 0.22 and 0.223 calibre rifles. To reduce the chance of goats escaping a hunting episode

Table 1 Eradication effort on Pinta Island, 1999–2003. Logistic days include activities such as cutting trails and managing boats for transport, while hunter/observation days is time spent actually observing, hunting or monitoring. Judas goat days are split into the three types and the three stages: pre-eradication (prior to hunting), eradication and monitoring. Individual Judas goats were often present for more than one stage.

	Pre-eradication 8/4–19/5/1999	Eradication 20/5–30/7/999	Post-eradication monitoring 31/7/1999–22/6/2003	Total
Logistic days	82	172	122	376
Hunter or observation days (hours)	45 (385)	83 (558)	216 (1,470) ¹	344 (2,413)
Judas goat days (no. goats) ²	360 (13)	713 (23)	4,786 (21)	5,859 (27)
Castrated male Judas days(no. goats)	286 (8)	354 (6)	342 (4)	982 (8)
Male Judas days(no. goats)	74 (5)	287 (5)	18 (3)	379 (5)
Female Judas days(no. goats)	0 (0)	72 (12)	4,426 (14) ³	4,498 (14)

¹Hunting dogs were used in the monitoring phase (325 dog-hours).

²Last Judas goat removed November 2000.

³15 females released, but one female goat was never relocated.

and to prevent goat wariness, hunters received training in hunting techniques, global positioning systems, and radio communications. During two hunting trips in 1999, 65 goats were killed, with none of the targeted goats escaping. Effort was comparable to peak effort during the 1970s (Fig. 1). During parts of the monitoring phase, hunters were accompanied by trained goat-hunting dogs. No goats were detected from August 1999 to June 2003, during which time there were substantial hunting/monitoring efforts (Fig. 1, Table 1).

In addition to hunting, Judas goats were used to locate the remaining goats and as the primary monitoring tool (Taylor & Katahira, 1988; Campbell, 2002). In 1999–2000 28 Judas goats equipped with telemetry collars (Sirtrack Limited, Havelock North, New Zealand) were placed on the island, in the hope that collared goats would associate with others. Judas goats were transported from other islands (Santiago and Santa Cruz Islands, Galápagos) to avoid increasing wariness of Pinta goats during initial capture attempts. A quarantine programme (>7 days) reduced the risk of transporting seeds or parasites. Hunters located collared Judas goats regularly over an 18-month period (1999–2000) and removed any associated goats.

As part of a larger project to assess Judas goat techniques (Campbell, 2002), three types of Judas goats were used: eight castrated males, five intact males and 15 females. The three groups performed differently in terms of the number of goats associated with them during their tenure on the island (mean \pm SD: females 2.8 ± 5.9 ; intact males 14.5 ± 7.8 ; castrated males 1.7 ± 2.6). Intact males performed better than castrated males while controlling for the total amount of days present on the island (number of goats associated \pm SD: intact males 11.6 ± 9.3 ; castrated males 1.7 ± 2.6 ; ANCOVA $F_{1,8} = 7.67$, $P = 0.01$, covariate is total days on island). Statistical inference between females and males was confounded because the majority of male Judas goats

were on the island before and during the 1999 hunting effort, while the majority of females were present after the 1999 hunting effort and during the monitoring phase (number of goats associated \pm SD 2.8 ± 5.4 ; Table 1). There was no difference between the three groups in number of days to associate with goats after release; however, statistical power was low (ANOVA $F_{2,24} = 0.99$, $P = 0.386$; power analysis $1 - \beta = 0.47$, effect size = 0.25; Cohen, 1977).

In October 2003 the Galápagos National Park initiated a systematic search for possible remaining tortoises on Pinta Island, incorporated into the regular goat monitoring effort. This substantial effort (180 hunter-days, 1,260 search hours) consisted of systematic searching using equidistant points throughout the entire island, concentrating on vegetated sections and high quality tortoise habitat. While the remains of fifteen tortoises were found, no live animals were located. However, the search revealed a single male goat. Based on its colour and brown markings the goat is almost certainly a reintroduction, rather than from the original eradicated population (which were black with some white markings). The goat was subsequently shot.

This animal confirmed reports from 2000 and 2003 that fishermen had released and later sighted goats. A similar situation occurred on nearby Marchena Island; after being goat-free for more than 30 years, recent reintroductions have been documented and several animals eliminated since 2000.

Discussion

Pinta Island is now free of goats. For the first time in >50 years the island is free of introduced mammals, setting the stage for future restoration such as the potential reintroduction of Galápagos tortoises (Hamann, 1993). While goats have been eradicated from 15 larger islands (e.g. San Clemente, USA; Espanola, Galápagos; and Auckland, New Zealand), Pinta is the largest successful

eradication in terms of goats removed (Hoeck, 1984; Keegan *et al.*, 1994; Chimera *et al.*, 1995). On San Clemente Island (14,800 ha) approximately 29,000 goats were removed over a 20-year period using both aerial and ground-based methods (Keegan *et al.*, 1994), compared to 41,682 from Pinta.

Judas goat techniques proved critical in locating the last goats, as well as a monitoring tool to confirm eradication (Rainbolt & Coblentz, 1999). While only 28 individual Judas goats were used, results suggest that intact males may outperform castrated males. While it is difficult to compare the performance of female Judas goats in this study, in certain situations females may outperform males (e.g. females in oestrus). Females outperforming males has been reported elsewhere (Taylor & Katahira, 1988). Recently developed techniques of sterilization and hormone therapy will probably improve the efficacy of female Judas goats (Campbell, 2002).

The implementation of a monitoring programme is a requisite for a successful eradication. If such a programme had been in place in the early 1980s, and effort had been increased rather than decreased when goats became rare (Fig. 1), goats would probably have been eradicated from the island much earlier. The majority of goats were removed in the first 10 years of the eradication campaign. After 20 years of intermittent trips to the island and the island being twice incorrectly declared goat-free, a revised campaign in 1999 removed the remaining goats within 1 year. Managers had earlier relied on verbal confirmation from hunters that no goats remained rather than on a systematic monitoring programme for any remaining individuals. The earlier eradication failures were not due to a lack of funding but solely to the lack of monitoring. This is in contrast to other past Galápagos eradication projects where lack of manager confidence leading to restricted funding caused eradication failure (e.g. introduced rats *Rattus rattus* on Pinzon Island). An earlier monitoring programme would have saved money and freed up resources for other projects in the archipelago. The cost of the 1999–2003 campaign alone was US \$72,000. Costs for the earlier phases of the eradication are unfortunately not available.

The benefits of an extensive monitoring programme are also demonstrated by the detection of the single goat reintroduction in October 2003. Reintroductions after a successful eradication are not uncommon and threaten the conservation value of introduced species eradications. Regular post-eradication monitoring programmes, along with environmental education campaigns targeted toward island users such as fishermen are critical components of a successful eradication campaign (Donlan & Keitt, 1999; Tershy *et al.*, 2002).

While Pinta Island is now goat-free and a long-term monitoring programme is in place to prevent future

reintroductions, Pinta tortoises are extinct in the wild. The last known tortoise (Lonesome George, now in captivity) to browse on Pinta island was in the early 1970s. The last ecological effective population (*sensu* Soule *et al.*, 2003) was probably a century ago, and thus certain ecological interactions are now absent on the island (e.g. herbivory, seed scarification and dispersal). Previous attempts to outbreed Lonesome George with related populations have failed (Fritts *et al.*, 2000). However, recent genetic studies provide guidance for improving the probability of success of outbreeding (Caccone *et al.*, 1999; Burns *et al.*, 2003). An alternative strategy would be to introduce genetically and morphologically related tortoises from other islands, thereby restoring the ecological and evolutionary processes that were lost with the extinction of Pinta tortoises. Such approaches are underway with endangered birds on islands in the tropical Pacific (Steadman & Martin, 2003) and endangered vertebrates in the British Virgin Islands (Lazell, 2002). Whatever the approach, the successful eradication of goats from Pinta Island provides an ecosystem suitable for tortoise restoration.

Introduced mammals are now being removed from larger and more biologically complex islands (Veitch & Clout, 2002; Donlan & Comendant, 2003; Donlan *et al.*, 2003). With larger islands, efficient eradication techniques when animals are at low densities, as well as monitoring programmes, will be central to success. Capacity building, along with the revised hunting and monitoring techniques used on Pinta, is leading to more ambitious eradication projects in the Galápagos Archipelago. On Santiago Island (58,465 ha), feral pigs *Sus scrofa* have been eradicated, while goats and donkeys *Equus asinus* are currently being removed (Cruz *et al.*, in press), and the eradication of goats is underway on the much larger Isabela Island (458,812 ha). Improved technology, efficient techniques, and extensive monitoring programmes will play critical roles in these projects. Given limited resources, new eradication programmes should strive to increase eradication efficiency and learn from past campaigns. Nowhere but on islands is extinction so rife, and we cannot afford to spend decades removing introduced mammals from islands.

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