

Wildlife researchers want your old socks

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A Pacific fisher, captured by researchers with a motion-detecting camera, grabs at a bait-filled sock.

(PhysOrg.com) -- A University of California wildlife research team working in the Sierra Nevada is asking the public to donate clean, gently used socks for research on a rare weasel called the Pacific fisher.

The team is part of the [Sierra Nevada](#) Adaptive Management Project (SNAMP), which is examining the effects of forest thinning, as currently done by the U.S. Forest Service, on the health of local [wildlife](#), the forest and water resources. The U.S. Forest Service implements these thinning treatments out of concern for excessive fire risk.

But what kind of research could go through hundreds of socks a month? After years of experimentation, the research team has determined that socks are the ideal receptacle for hanging fisher bait in trees. The baited socks are hung in trees in view of motion-activated cameras. As the

animal moves, climbing the tree and chewing on the sock, the camera takes photos that allow the scientists to identify the species.

The researchers are going through 250 pairs a month, at a considerable cost, to create the “chicken in a sock” bait stations to survey the distribution of Pacific fishers in a 500-square-mile area of forest near Bass Lake.

Besides the cost, Rick Sweitzer, UC Berkeley wildlife biologist and project leader, is spending time in the Wal-Mart checkout line with a cart full of socks when he could be doing research. The scientists don't need new socks; they would prefer old, unmatched, non-hole ones, something everyone has cluttering up their sock drawers.

In an effort to reduce, reuse and recycle, the SNAMP wildlife research team is putting out a call for lost and lonely socks. [Socks](#) may be delivered or mailed to 40799 Elliott Dr., Oakhurst CA 93644.

The Pacific fisher is a small, nocturnal carnivore that perches and dens in large, old-growth pine and oak trees. Once widespread across the high elevation forests of the Sierra Nevada and in the coastal mountains of northwestern California, fishers are now only found in two small isolated populations. One group lives near the California-Oregon border. The others are in the southern Sierra Nevada.

Data being collected by UC scientists about the movements, habitat preferences and survival of fishers in the southern Sierra Nevada will be used to aid the multiple agencies, academic institutions, environmental groups, and mountain residents who are working together to ensure that long-term wildland management promotes [forest](#) health, wildfire control and wildlife conservation.

More information: To read more about the research project visit the

SNAMP website at snamp.cnr.berkeley.edu

Provided by University of California - Berkeley

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