

Date: 6/29/16  
Submitted in Plan Committee  
Council File No: 16-0585  
Item No.: 2  
Deputy: ~~Adam R. Lid~~

# PROJECT COYOTE

F O S T E R I N G   C O E X I S T E N C E



Good Morning Council Members. My name is Randi Feilich and I am the volunteer Southern California Representative of Project Coyote. I am also a property owner in the City of Los Angeles.

Project Coyote supports Los Angeles Animal Services and General Manager Brenda Barnette 's recommendation for co-existence and education in their proposed Coyote Management Program. We support a proactive plan that emphasizes public education and effective behavior modifications to reduce conflicts between people, pets and coyotes. Through our Coyote Friendly Communities Program we provide services to cities and towns throughout North America – including San Francisco, Calabasas and Albuquerque, NM - providing presentations, workshops, and scientifically vetted public education materials. We offer our services, free materials and expertise to the City.

Scientific studies show that trapping does not work. Coyotes play a vital role in maintaining healthy ecosystems, providing free rodent control among other ecological services. The City of Los Angeles has become a model and a leader in environmental stewardship with the ban on trapping, and the most recent wildlife corridor motion. We support the Animal Services recommendation.

Thank you

Become a partner in ACTION! Your donation to Project Coyote directly supports our efforts to protect wild coyotes, wolves, and other native carnivores.

Please join us today!

(You can also make a secure online donation on our website: [ProjectCoyote.org](http://ProjectCoyote.org))

**ALL DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.**

We wish to support Project Coyote.

With a special one-time gift:

With a recurring (monthly) gift:

**PROJECT COYOTE**  
 P.O. Box 5600, Berkeley, CA 94707



**Coyotes have much to teach us about peaceful coexistence & this is largely about altering human behavior & better understanding coyote behavior.**  
 -Dr. Mac Beatty  
 Project Coyote Science Advisory Board

**Coexistence is an active neighborhood effort.** Help your neighborhood by sharing this brochure and by downloading the free resources available at [www.ProjectCoyote.org/resources](http://www.ProjectCoyote.org/resources)



**Help keep coyotes wild.** Look around – what unnatural food sources may you be offering wildlife? A fed coyote is a dead coyote.

**COYOTE ENCOUNTERS**

Coyotes are usually wary of people and will avoid us whenever possible. Bold behavior is unusual and is most often a result of habituation due to intentional or unintentional feeding, the presence of a dog, or the coyote defending a den and young. If you encounter a coyote, remember the following:

- ❖ Never feed or try to "tame" a coyote; appreciate coyotes from a distance.
- ❖ Walk dogs on leashes; pick up small dogs if a coyote is near.
- ❖ If approached, be BIG and LOUD. You can also scare the animal by blowing a whistle, shaking a can with coins inside, popping open an umbrella, or throwing objects (forward but not at the coyote). Do not run from a coyote; calmly leave the area.

**COYOTE CONFLICTS**

The very traits that have allowed coyotes to thrive, adapt, and coexist with people even in the most populated regions of North America have also led to conflicts with us and our domestic animals. Most coyotes fear people. However, those who associate people with food may become habituated to our presence. The abundance of food, water, and shelter offered by urban landscapes—coupled with unsecured garbage, unsecured gardens, and unattended domestic animals—can lead to conflicts. Documented cases of coyotes injuring people are very rare and most often related to people intentionally or unintentionally feeding them and/or the presence of a dog. Coyotes become more active, vocal, and territorial during mating and pupping seasons (see chart reverse). Pay particular attention to your companion animals' safety during these times and do not let them roam.

**COYOTE MANAGEMENT**

Historically, our society has attempted to solve human-coyote conflicts through killing. However, despite decades of poisoning, trapping, and shooting coyotes, there are more coyotes in North America today. Why?

The coyote's remarkable success appears to be closely related to human attempts to control their populations. As with many wild species, coyote populations are naturally regulated by available food and habitat. Lethal control, however, can disrupt the group hierarchy, allowing more coyotes to reproduce, encouraging larger litter sizes because of decreased competition for food and habitat, and increasing pup survival rates. It is also highly likely that lethal control favors the survival of the most resilient and genetically robust coyotes.

At least half a million coyotes are killed each year—one per minute—by federal, state and local governments and by private individuals in North America. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services program kills approximately 90,000 coyotes each year. Most of this killing is carried out in the name of "livestock protection" and is a taxpayer subsidy for agribusiness/rentalbers.

Despite scientific evidence suggesting this approach is misguided and ultimately ineffective, the emphasis on lethal coyote control persists. Coyotes are also killed for their fur, for "sport," and in "bounty-count" contests where prizes are awarded for killing the most coyotes. Most states set no limit on the number of coyotes that may be killed, nor do they regulate the killing methods. Killing to reduce coyote populations or relocating individual coyotes is not recommended. Disruption of family groups can cause more coyotes to be born or increase pup survival rates; orphaned juveniles may act unpredictably and other coyotes will simply move into vacant areas.

**EDUCATED COEXISTENCE**

Urban landscapes offer an abundance of food, water, and shelter for coyotes. Take the following steps to prevent coyotes from being attracted to your home.

- ❖ Wildlife-proof garbage in sturdy containers with tight fitting lids.
- ❖ Don't leave pet food outside.
- ❖ Take out trash the morning pick up is scheduled.
- ❖ Keep compost in secure containers.
- ❖ Keep fallen fruit off the ground. Coyotes eat fruit.
- ❖ Keep birdseed off the ground; seeds attract rodents which then attract coyotes. Remove feeders if coyotes are seen in your yard.
- ❖ Keep barbecue grills clean.
- ❖ Eliminate accessible water sources.
- ❖ Clear away brush and dense weeds near buildings.
- ❖ Close off crawl spaces under decks and around buildings where coyotes may den.
- ❖ If you frequently see a coyote in your yard, make loud noises with pots, pans, or air horns, and haze the coyote with a water hose.
- ❖ Share this list with your neighbors; coexistence is a neighborhood effort.

**APPROXIMATELY ONE COYOTE IS KILLED EVERY MINUTE OF EVERY DAY. HELP STOP THE KILLING BY PRACTICING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AND SUPPORTING PROJECT COYOTE.**

**Coexisting with Coyotes**



## COYOTE IN COMPARISON TO PETS & FOX

- ▶ Dogs: well-developed brain, floppy floppy tail
- ▶ Foxes: bushy tail, bushy tail
- ▶ Coyotes: long, bushy, black-tipped tail that is usually carried pointed down; their eastern counterparts may be larger, averaging 35-55 pounds, which is believed to be a result of inbreeding with wolves 50-70 years ago. Coyotes are usually grayish brown with reddish wings behind the ears and around the face; but coloration can vary from silver-gray to black.



If coyotes are left to self-regulate, generally one litter of pups per year are born with 30-50% of pups surviving.

Coyotes provide an ecological service by helping to keep rodent and rabbit populations in check.

The "song dog" has many different vocalizations for communicating with other coyotes.

Livestock guard animals can effectively reduce or eliminate coyote conflicts on farms and ranches.

## COYOTE ECOLOGY

Two hundred years of costly persecution has not eliminated the resilient coyote from our landscape. In fact, coyotes have expanded their range two to threefold since the 1850s, largely in response to human changes to the environment and the eradication of wolves. Coyotes have adapted to living close to people and now inhabit even the most densely populated metropolitan cities from Boston to San Francisco, Austin, and Seattle. Estimates are that 2,000 coyotes are on self-appointed "rat patrol" in the Chicago metropolitan area.

At least 19 subspecies of coyote roam North and Central America, from California to Newfoundland and Alaska to Panama, occupying a broad range of habitats. Coyotes play an important ecological role helping to maintain healthy ecosystems and species diversity. As the top carnivore in some ecosystems, coyotes help regulate the number of mesocarnivores (such as skunks, raccoons, and foxes) which helps to boost biodiversity.

Western coyotes typically weigh 18 to 30 pounds and look similar to a small Shepherd or collie-type dog but have longer, denser fur and pointed, erect ears. Coyotes have a long, bushy, black-tipped tail that is usually carried pointed down; their eastern counterparts may be larger, averaging 35-55 pounds, which is believed to be a result of inbreeding with wolves 50-70 years ago. Coyotes are usually grayish brown with reddish wings behind the ears and around the face; but coloration can vary from silver-gray to black.

## LIFE HISTORY

Coyotes may live as solitary individuals, in pairs, or in small family groups, both in rural and urban areas. Coyotes are generally monogamous, with pair bonds frequently lasting for many years, and some for life. Both male and female coyotes actively maintain territories that may vary in size from 2 to 30 square miles.

Reproduction is generally once per year and limited to the group's leaders, while other females remain behaviorally sterile. Breeding season peaks in mid February, followed by 4-8 pups born in a den in April or May. Pup mortality is high, with an average of 50-70% dying within their first year. Some juveniles disperse in late fall to seek new territory, and some individuals remain with their parents and form the basis of the pack.

## COYOTE LIFE CYCLE

Dec-Feb	Breeding Activity
Feb-Apr	Den Site Selection
Apr-May	Birthing
May-Aug	Raising Pups
Sep-Nov	Pup Dispersal

**DISEASE CONCERNS** Rabies is rare and coyotes are not commonly implicated in the transmission of the disease to humans or domestic animals.

## FOOD

Coyotes eat a wide variety of food, and like most animals, prefer food that is easiest to obtain. They are true omnivores, and will eat a wide variety of foods, including rodents, rabbits, insects, lizards, snakes, vegetables, and fruits. They will also take advantage of unsecured garbage and pet food left outdoors. As scavengers, they provide an ecological service by helping to keep our communities clean of carrion. In suburbia, coyotes have been known to take smaller pets left unprotected. Animal guardians are advised to keep cats indoors, and dogs under control during the day and indoors at night.

## HABITS

In rural habitats, coyotes hunt by day and night. In urban areas, coyotes appear to be more nocturnal but can often be seen during daylight hours, especially at dawn and dusk. They communicate by vocalizing, scent marking and through a variety of body displays. It is common to hear them howling and yipping at night, or even during the day in response to sirens and other loud noises. Indeed, the coyote's scientific name is *Canis latrans* which means "barking dog." With approximately a dozen different vocalizations, it is common to mistake a group of coyotes communicating with each other for a large group. Coyotes are fast and agile; they can run at speeds of 25-40 mph (65 km/h) and jump 6 feet. Coyotes are also highly intelligent and social animals; they learn quickly and are devoted parents.

## KEEPING DOMESTIC ANIMALS SAFE

Although free roaming pets are more likely to be killed by automobiles than by wild animals, coyotes may view cats as potential prey and dogs as competition. Other domestic animals including sheep, chickens and rabbits may also be seen as food and must be protected. Consider the following:

- ▶ Don't let domestic animals roam; keep them securely enclosed and protected at night.
- ▶ Fence your property. The fence must be at least 6 feet tall with the bottom extending at least 6 inches below the ground. Fences are more effective by using wire mesh, outwardly inverting the top of the fence, by using electric fencing along the top and bottom (more strands for protecting livestock), or by installing the CoyoteRoller™ which makes it difficult for predators to gain the "foothold" they need to pull up and over the top of an enclosure (see: www.coyoteroller.com).
- ▶ Lamnas, donkeys, and livestock guard dogs are effective in reducing coyote-livestock conflicts.
- ▶ Don't leave animal foods outside; keep all food well secured.
- ▶ Install motion-sensor lights near buildings.
- ▶ Walk dogs on leashes, particularly during coyote mating and pupping seasons (see chart).
- ▶ Spay or neuter your dogs. Though uncommon, coyotes are attracted to, and can mate with, dogs.

Native carnivores are a healthy component of our rural and urban communities. By shifting attitudes toward native carnivores, we replace fear and ignorance with understanding and appreciation. We believe that public education is at the core of accomplishing these goals. Project Coyote offers a variety of educational outreach programs and resources; contact us at [info@projectcoyote.org](mailto:info@projectcoyote.org) or visit our website at [ProjectCoyote.org](http://ProjectCoyote.org). Please join our growing community of educated and empowered citizens by becoming a member. All donations are tax-deductible (see reverse form).



Project Coyote is a fiscally sponsored 501(c)(3) non-profit organization project of Earth Island Institute, a nonprofit of our supporters, who will not share or sell your information to other organizations. We do not directly support your donations directly to our programs, and foundations, only supported by individual donors.



Project Coyote is a North American coalition of wildlife scientists, educators, predator-friendly teachers, and community leaders promoting compassionate conservation and coexistence between people and wildlife through education, science, and advocacy. We champion progressive management policies that reduce human-wildlife conflict, support and contribute to innovative scientific research, and help foster respect for and understanding of North America's apex predators.

# DOGS AND COYOTES

## What you need to know

Coyotes are common in urban areas. Understanding canine behavior and modifying our own behavior is essential to peaceful coexistence with our wild neighbors.

### UNDERSTANDING COYOTE BEHAVIOR

- Most interactions with coyotes in urban areas result from the presence of a dog, and/or from intentional or unintentional food availability.
- Coyotes are much like our domestic dogs and share similar behaviors. Curiosity and play are often misinterpreted as being “bold” or aggressive.
- Coyotes are naturally timid, but may view dogs as a threat or as competitors for territories, and for resources. They may defend their mates, their territory, and their pups during breeding season (winter) and pup rearing season (spring & summer). Understandably, they have a young family to protect.
- Coyotes may attempt to escort or divert your dog away from a den site or a food resource. Coyotes do not want to injure themselves, so they may put on a show to get your dog to move along, including a bluff charge or hunching the back, dropping the head and showing teeth. These “threat displays” are intended to scare your dog away without the risk of making physical contact. If the dog doesn’t move away, or engages the coyote, the threat may escalate. **Keep in mind that coyotes in the West weigh only 18-35 pounds!**
- Coyotes’ primary food sources in our cities include rats, gophers, insects, fruit. But human and pet foods (and water) may attract coyotes, so eliminate these attractants to reduce negative encounters.
- Many confrontational behaviors are seasonal, and are often a result of bold dog behavior.

### HOW TO COEXIST

- Never let your dog chase or play with a coyote.
- In an area where coyotes have been seen, keep your dog closer to you than usual, and keep them under full control (voice-control or leash) at all times.
- Be aware of what is happening around you and what your dog is doing at all times.
- To protect your small dog, in coyote areas:
  - Avoid using a flexi-leash
  - Avoid walking near bushy areas or “edge zones”
  - Stand or walk with other people, and/or larger dogs
  - Avoid walking small dogs at dawn
- If a coyote gets too close for your comfort, **and you can make and maintain eye contact**, leash your larger dog or pick up your small dog, and haze the coyote (learn how to do this correctly using our *Coyote Hazing Field Guide*). If the coyote doesn’t leave, it’s likely there’s a den, pups, or food source that the coyote is protecting. Don’t run. Leave the area calmly. Change your routine to avoid this challenging area for awhile.
- If a coyote performs a threat display, or two or more coyotes charge your larger dog(s), leash up, leave the area calmly, and report it the Marin Humane Society, 415-883-4621.

---

*Note: A coyote has never harmed a person in our city; in contrast, more than 3,000 people are bitten by domestic dogs each year.*

---

**Open spaces and urban areas belong to all of us — people, dogs and wildlife. By being responsible dog guardians and minimizing dog interactions with coyotes, we can give each other “breathing room” and peacefully coexist.**

**PROJECTCOYOTE.ORG**

*Project Coyote is a national coalition of scientists and educators working together to help communities coexist peacefully with wildlife in urban and rural environments.*





# DOGS AND COYOTES:

© SFWildlife.com

## NORMAL URBAN COYOTE BEHAVIOR

- Active in the daytime and nighttime
- Most active at dusk and dawn
- Watching you and your dog in plain view or from a camouflaged position (like dogs, coyotes are curious)
- Sitting on a hill in plain view
- Relaxing or playing in a field or other grassy area
- Walking and not paying attention to you
- Following you and your dog with curiosity from a comfortable distance
- Hunting gophers in fields and meadows
- “Escorting” your dog away from den/territory, food or pups during pup rearing season (spring & summer)
- Bluff charging your dog in an attempt to move your dog away from pups, during pup rearing season (spring & summer)
- Standing his or her ground unfazed by your attempts to scare him/her away, during pup rearing season (spring & summer)
- Waiting at stop lights to cross busy streets
- Dashing across a trail
- More than one coyote relaxing together or greeting each other
- Hearing coyotes howling and yipping (they are greeting, communicating and defining territories)
- When hazed, trots away, then stops and looks back (keep hazing until the coyote leaves)

## WHEN TO TAKE ACTION (HAZE)

- If a coyote approaches to a proximity that you feel is uncomfortable **and you can make and maintain eye contact**, do not turn and run, haze the coyote according to our *Coyote Hazing Field Guide*, download from ProjectCoyote.org
- When coyote seems interested in the food you are carrying, even if he doesn't approach, but hangs around appearing to wait for a handout
- Coyote is in your yard, unless you think there could be a den on your property

### QUICK COYOTE HAZING TOOLS

- **Surprise with a pop-up umbrella or simple noise maker (keep a penny in a shiny soda can and shake!).**
- **Wave your arms overhead, make direct eye contact and yell, “Go away coyote!” Don't stop until the coyote leaves.**
- **Pick up your small dog or put your large dog behind you before you haze so that the coyote focuses on you and your message.**
- **Download our *Coyote Hazing Field Guide* from ProjectCoyote.org to learn the why, when, where, and how of correcting unusual coyote behavior. Hazing must be done correctly and consistently to be effective.**
- **Living well with our wild neighbors is a community effort; please share this information widely!**



PROJECTCOYOTE.ORG

