

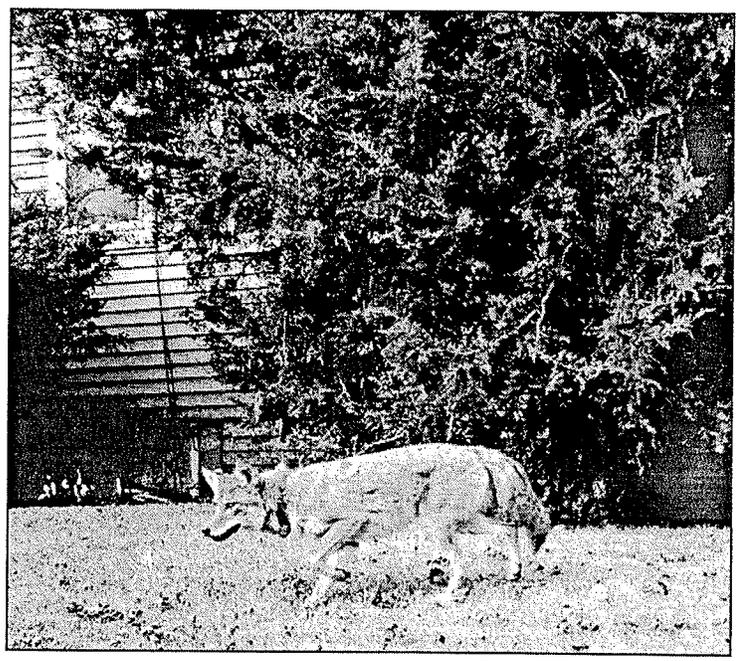
Wheaton, Ill.
Website

suburban areas can change in a predictable manner over time (Schmidt 2007).

Factors Leading to Conflicts

The important factors leading to coyote/human conflicts include (Schmidt 2007):

1. An attractive, resource-rich suburban environment that provides sources of food, shelter and water to attract coyotes
2. Human acceptance or indifference to coyote presence
3. Lack of understanding of coyote ecology and behavior, particularly when coyote habituation progresses to aggressive behavior toward humans
4. Intentional feeding
5. Cessation of predator management programs to selectively remove problem coyotes



Cook County Coyote Project

Stages of Troublesome Coyote Behavior

Baker and Timm first outlined the stages of increasing troublesome coyote behavior in a 1998 article, "Management of Conflicts Between Urban Coyotes and Humans in Southern California." These behavioral stages in their usual order of occurrence are as follows:

1. An increase in observing coyotes on streets and in yards at night
2. An increase in coyotes approaching adults and/or taking pets at night
3. Early morning and late afternoon daylight observance of coyotes on streets and in parks and yards
4. Daylight observance of coyotes chasing or taking pets
5. Coyotes attacking and taking pets on leash or in close proximity to owners; coyotes chasing joggers, bicyclists and other adults
6. Coyotes seen in and around children's play areas, school grounds and parks in midday
7. Coyotes acting aggressively toward adults during midday

This progression of behaviors has been adopted by many for evaluating complaints and establishing management actions. Most entities consider taking some of action to remove problem coyotes or otherwise reduce the risk of human safety once stages 4 and 5 are reached.

Common Mistakes

1. Stopping hazing behavior before the animal leaves the area. Hazing must continue until the animal responds and definitely removes itself from the situation.

Expect slower responses initially, response will be faster the more often the coyote experiences hazing.

Common coyote initial response:

Coyote will freeze and/or look at hazer without leaving.

Hazing response: Increase level of hazing, add sounds, stamp feet, throw things, make eye contact, approach or run towards animal.

Common coyote initial response:

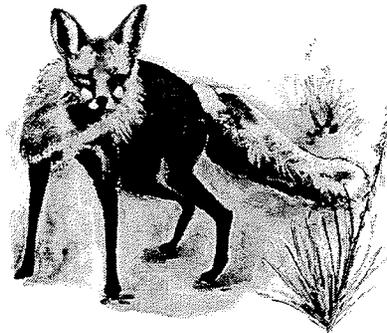
Coyote will run short distance away and stop, looking back and/or returning.

Hazing response: DO NOT LEAVE UNTIL SURE IT'S GONE, increase level of hazing, add sounds, stamp feet, throw things, approach or run towards animal.

2. Coyote not associating hazing with a person. Do not haze from inside a building, car, behind vegetation or anywhere that coyote cannot directly see you. The goal is to get the animal to focus on the hazer as the source of harassment or potential danger.

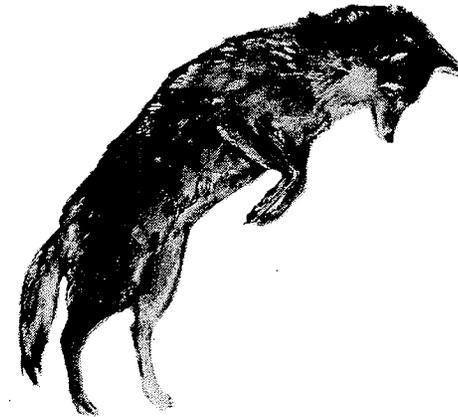
3. Changing your own behavior to avoid approaching coyotes. You should address the coyote and make sure it changes its actions while continuing on your desired path.

For information and tips on living with different urban wildlife species visit:
Denvergov.org/wildlife



Questions?

- Contact a wildlife ecologist
ashley.delaup@denvergov.org
303 455-0785
- Call or email 311
- Contact your local city council person
- Call Colorado Division of Wildlife
303 291-7227



How to Haze Effective reshaping of coyote behavior



DENVER
THE MILE HIGH CITY



Denver
Parks • Recreation



Most Commonly Asked Questions About Urban Coyotes



1.) Why Are Coyotes Here In The City?

Coyotes have always been in the city, but reports of conflicts are on the rise. Residential areas provide habitat (food, water, shelter and space) for coyotes. Plentiful food sources exist such as mice, rabbits, squirrels, and voles. Urban coyotes have also learned to take advantage of the ample human-associated foods, such as garbage, pet food, birdseed and compost piles. Some coyotes have also learned that unattended pets are an easy food source. Shelter and water can be found in parks, yards and natural areas.

2.) Why Are Conflicts On The Rise?

Coyotes have learned to thrive in many urban areas. (Refer to #3, *Can't These Coyotes Be Captured And Taken Back Where They Belong?*) Coyotes have adapted to the easy life that cities provide and as they continue to habituate (lose their natural wariness of people due to ample habitat and close proximity to people without negative consequences), coyote conflicts are likely to increase. It only takes one coyote, or one group of coyotes, with "bad" behavior to cause problems within your neighborhood. And, unfortunately, one person in your neighborhood leaving attractants out, or intentionally feeding coyotes or other wildlife, can create that "bad" behavior. Thus, minimizing conflicts typically requires a two-prong approach: 1.) Educating residents on how their actions influence coyote behavior, and 2.) Getting a community commitment to remove attractants and haze coyotes that approach too closely.

3.) Can't These Coyotes Be Captured And Taken Back Where They Belong?

Urban coyotes are where they belong. Generation after generation of coyotes have been born and raised in cities and have adapted to the easy life (ample habitat with little to no human hazing) that cities provide them. Although there are varying opinions on whether coyotes should be in the city, the reality is that cities have, and always will, provide the habitat required to support coyote populations.

4.) What Attracts Coyotes To My Yard Or Neighborhood?

Coyotes are attracted to neighborhoods due to the availability of their natural food sources and due to ample garbage, pet food, and birdfeeders. In addition, some residents illegally place food out for coyotes, which compounds the problem. Some coyotes have also discovered that pets are easy prey. Sport trapping was banned in Colorado by ballot initiative and hunting is not feasible in the cities; therefore, urban areas are a safe-haven for coyotes. Very few residents and neighborhoods take steps to deter or haze coyotes away from them. As more and more coyotes have been welcomed into the city, and have adapted to the presence of humans, they have also lost their natural wariness of us. Thus, it is easier for a coyote to make a living in urban areas than elsewhere.

5.) What Should I Do If I Am Approached By A Coyote?

Do not run or turn your back on a coyote. Be as big and loud as possible. Wave your arms, clap your hands and throw objects at the coyote. Shout in a loud authoritative voice. If the coyote does not leave the area, face the coyote and slowly back away.

6.) There Are Too Many Coyotes In The City. Can't We Reduce Their Numbers?

Cities provide ample habitat for coyotes. They have adapted to not only live, but to thrive, in residential communities. It is the availability of habitat that dictates how many coyotes are in an area. With collaborative efforts, we can influence people's actions and coyote behavior. It's important to know that your city is not the only place dealing with coyote conflicts. Many eradication programs have been attempted in other North American cities and all have proven to be expensive failures. Even the best eradication efforts can not remove all of the coyotes and research has proven that such eradication will cause the remaining coyotes to increase reproduction, creating larger litters. Thus, removal programs lead to increased reproduction by the remaining coyote populations and populations quickly meet or exceed pre-control numbers. "To suppress a coyote population over the long term, more than 75% of the coyotes would need to be removed annually." (Connolly & Longhurst 1975)

7.) Why Can't The CDOW Just Kill The Coyotes That Are Killing Our Pets?

It can be difficult to accept, but pets can be seen as a food source to coyotes and large dogs can be seen as a threat to their territory. Unattended pets may be at risk. Responsible pet ownership is key in reducing coyote conflicts. Lethal control on coyotes preying on pets may be undertaken by landowners or city and county agencies. State law allows landowners to take (kill) coyotes that are causing damage/conflicts on their land. Be aware that cities and counties may have more restrictive ordinances and laws. The CDOW in the Denver area may intervene and attempt lethal action on coyotes posing a threat to human safety. For information on the state laws regarding personal property and pets, please contact the CDOW. Please refer to #8, *How Can I Protect My Pets?*

8.) How Can I Protect My Pets?

Keep your pet(s) current on vaccines.

Cat Owners: The best way to guarantee your cat's safety is to keep it indoors. Cats allowed to roam face potential death from cars, diseases, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, dogs, and birds of prey (such as owls).

Dog Owners: Always supervise your pets outside, especially dusk through dawn. If you must leave your dog outside, secure it in a fully enclosed kennel. Keep your pets on a short leash and never let them interact or play with wildlife. Avoid known or potential den sites and thick vegetation where coyotes may seek cover. Pick up small dogs when coyotes are visible.

9.) Can I Kill The Coyote That Keeps Coming Into My Yard?

State law allows landowners to take (kill) coyotes that are causing damage/conflicts on their land. Cities and counties may have more restrictive ordinances and laws that prohibit the use of a firearm. Coyotes are very difficult to catch in a live trap, but this may be an option available within the city limits. However, relocation is not an option, thus the coyote would have to be killed once captured. Some cities may give exemptions for the discharge of firearms or some private trappers may be licensed for lethal injection. In the metro area, you may be able to contract with a private trapper who has a CDOW permit (to remove coyotes caught in a live trap out of the city and into an unincorporated area where the discharge of firearms is lawful) to help with euthanasia. Your local city or county may have additional tools or resources available for you.

10.) How Do I Protect My Children?

Educate your children about the presence of urban wildlife and teach them to NEVER approach wild animals or domestic animals they don't know. Teach them the steps mentioned under #5, *What Should I Do If I am Approached By A Coyote?*

11.) When Are Coyotes A Risk To Me?

Coyotes are naturally curious but are usually timid animals and run away if confronted. If a coyote is too close or approaches you, scare/haze it away. Refer to #5, *What Should I Do If I Am Approached By A Coyote?* If a person is injured or attacked by a coyote, please call 911 immediately. Coyotes that exhibit dangerous behavior towards people (such as raising its hackles, baring its teeth, or growling) should be reported to the CDOW. Although rare, there are documented human attacks by coyotes. Most of these have been in association with coyotes being fed by people. Please see #12, *Is it Legal to Feed Coyotes?*

12.) Is It Legal To Feed Coyotes?

CDOW prohibits the feeding of coyotes in the cities and discourages the feeding of ALL wildlife. There are some cities in the surrounding Denver metro area, which have additional ordinances against the feeding of wildlife. Coyotes that associate humans with food may become demanding, aggressive, and unpredictable. Please report individuals feeding coyotes to the CDOW.

13.) What CDOW Resources Are Available To Help Me And My Neighbors?

The CDOW has educational/outreach products such as informational brochures, posters, signs, and other handouts. The local District Wildlife Manager may assist in their respective jurisdictions by meeting with Home Owners' Associations and attending community meetings. The CDOW can provide local jurisdictions with information on the use of hazing and other non-lethal methods for deterring coyotes. Volunteers may assist with educating the public by distributing information and helping with educational booths. The CDOW partners with local jurisdictions to protect human safety. Please contact the CDOW if you want more information on how you can help disseminate coyote information in your neighborhood.

14.) I Have Observed Coyotes In My Neighborhood And Now I Am Afraid To Go Outside. What Can I Do?

We live in a state with rich and diverse wildlife resources -- that's why many people choose to call Colorado home. Coyotes live statewide, so whether you live inside or outside of the city, you may see or encounter a coyote. Having a general understanding of coyotes, and other urban wildlife, may help minimize some of the fears you may have. There is a lot of misinformation about coyotes. Being prepared and educating yourself about local wildlife may relieve some of the concerns you have. Refer to # 13, *What CDOW Resources Are Available To Help Me And My Neighbors?* Some steps you can take to minimize a coyote encounter could include being aware of your surroundings and carrying a walking stick or other deterrent. Deterrents can include rocks, vinegar in a water gun, paintballs, airhorns or a repellent spray (such as Citronella or pepperspray). Contact your local authorities to ensure you are using a legal method.

15.) My Neighbor Was Bitten By A Coyote While Walking His Dog. What Should He Do?

If a person is injured by a coyote, call 911 immediately. Any coyote displaying aggressive behavior towards people should be reported immediately to the CDOW office. Refer to #11, *When Are Coyotes A Risk To Me?*

16.) Why Not Sterilize Coyotes?

Although this method sounds like an easy task – it is not. Coyotes are very intelligent and are not an easy predator to live trap. Some sterilization baits are being developed but their effectiveness has not been proven. Placing these baits out in the city could impact other wildlife and pets. Past studies have shown that sterilization of coyotes is very costly, outweighing the limited results. New techniques are becoming available and further research is needed.

January 2010

17.) Can Coyotes Be Trapped And Relocated?

CDOW does not allow the relocation of coyotes for many reasons. Studies show that coyote relocation is not effective and a relocated coyote can travel up to 300 linear miles back to their capture site (Gehrt, 2006). Relocation is stressful and unsuccessful for a coyote and can also pose a risk to personnel. Disease spread is also a consideration with wildlife relocation. Coyotes may be live trapped on private property, but must be killed once captured. Trapping is a short term fix; removing a coyote simply opens territory for other coyotes to move in. This practice is on-going, costly, and ineffective. Refer to #6, *There Are Too Many Coyotes In The City. Can't We Reduce Their Numbers?*

18.) I Am Worried Because I Saw A Coyote Right Next To A School. What Can Be Done?

Children should be educated about coyotes and other urban wildlife. Refer to #10, *How Do I Protect My Children?* Coyotes are numerous in the cities and residential areas where schools are plentiful. The mere presence of a coyote near a school does not equate to a human threat. However, if coyotes are exhibiting aggressive behavior towards humans, please notify the CDOW or local authorities immediately.

19.) Are There Additional Helpful Resources?

Some additional CDOW resources you can refer to include the following:

- *Your Guide to Avoiding Human-Coyote Conflicts*, (CDOW NE Regional Service Center Coyote Brochure, 2009)
- *Coyote Home Audit Checklist*, (CDOW handout, Area 5)
- *Nuisance Wildlife Laws in Colorado*, (CDOW handout, Area 5)
- *Coyote Exclusions, Deterrents and Repellents* (CDOW handout, Area 5)

20.) Where Can I Go To Get More Information?

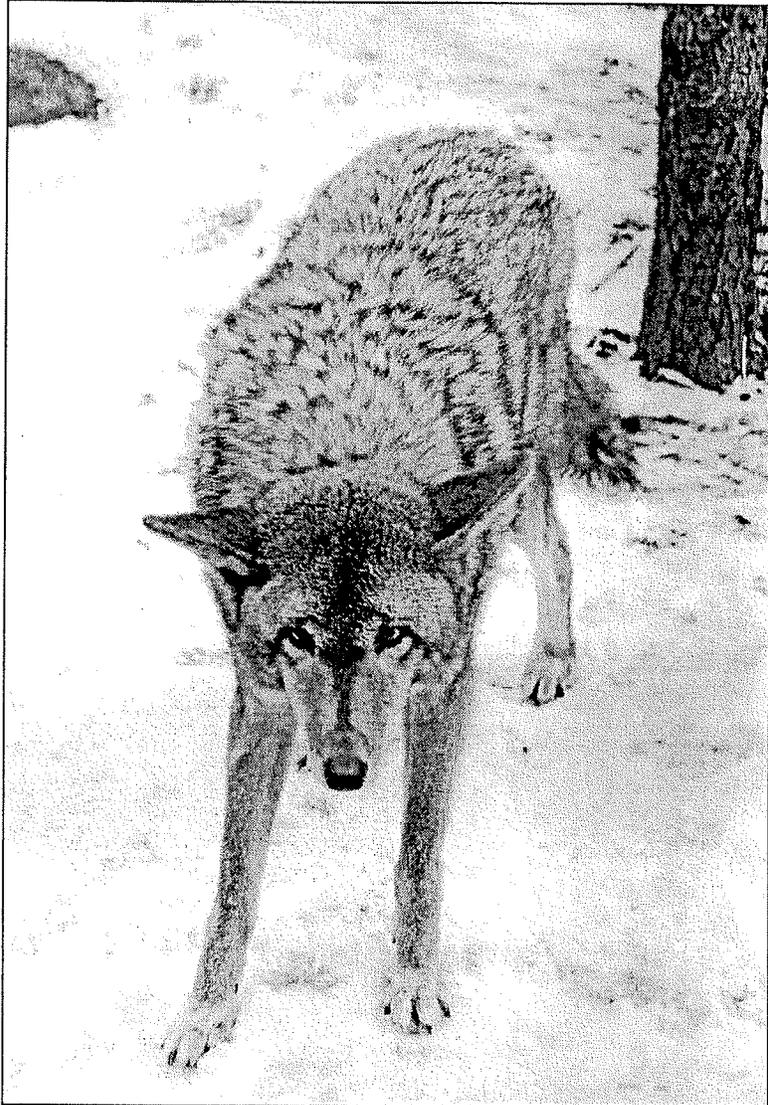
If you have additional questions or concerns about wildlife, or to request additional information, contact the CDOW at (303) 291-7227. You can also visit our website at www.wildlife.state.co.us.

Education/Public Information

A critical element of a coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents.

When coyotes are initially encountered, many people regard them as interesting and inviting wildlife. Through research of coyote behavior, we can now predict that when coyotes settle in a neighborhood and find abundant food sources, they become increasingly bold and possibly aggressive toward humans. Once coyotes have begun acting boldly or aggressively around humans, it is unlikely that any attempts at hazing can be applied with sufficient consistency or intensity to reverse the coyote's habituation (Timm et al 2007). Communities need to recognize that once coyote habituation progresses to a certain point, remedial action may be required (Schmidt 2007).

A critical element of a coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents. The education of the public is an important tool for the coexistence of residents and coyotes in a safe environment. An educational campaign should focus on how residents can coexist with coyotes successfully. Examples of educational outreach include: brochures,



City of Wheaton

informational postcards mailed to specific neighborhoods with a high level of coyote sightings and incidents, detailed information and appropriate links made available on a website, development of various public service announcements to run on public access channels, educational conflict signs posted in appropriate parks and open spaces

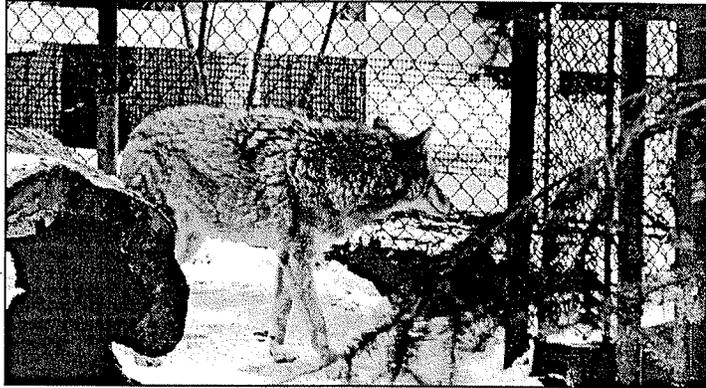
and at those locations experiencing high sightings of coyotes, and incorporating coyote education in area schools.

Hazing

Over the years, coyotes have had more contact with humans because of habitat encroachment and food supply. This has led to

City Coyote Management Plan

In response to signs indicating an increase in threats from coyotes, the following sequence of actions by the City is suggested (these suggested reactions are taken from Urban Coyote Ecology and Management, the Cook County Coyote Project):



City of Wheaton

	Condition	Response
1)	Coyotes are occasionally seen at night, more rarely during dusk and dawn. Occasional howling.	Education, prohibit/limit feeding of wildlife, use negative stimuli for coyotes such as shouting, chasing, throwing objects
2)	Coyotes are occasionally seen during the day, frequently seen at night, an occasional house cat disappears.	Education, posting signage, prohibit/limit feeding of wildlife, free-ranging pets are at risk, use negative stimuli for coyotes such as shouting, chasing, throwing objects, consider aggressive hazing.
3)	Coyotes are frequently seen during the day, appearing in yards on an increasing basis, but they flee when approached by people. Pets in yards are attacked.	Education, posting signage, prohibit/limit feeding of wildlife, hire trapper to track coyotes leading to feeders, supervise pets, consider removal program, use negative stimuli for coyotes, aggressive hazing.
4)	Coyotes taking pets from yards, approaching people without fear, acting aggressive, growling and barking when subject to a negative stimuli, following children.	Initiate removal program in conjunction with education, posting signage, prohibit/limit feeding of wildlife, hire trapper to track coyotes leading to feeders, supervise pets, use negative stimuli for coyotes, aggressive hazing.

Matasar, Emily

2

From: CAROL FORD [carol.ford@hotmail.com]

Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2011 10:08 AM

To: Matasar, Emily

Subject: May 4 agenda

I wish to be included on the May 4th agenda. I will propose a ban on the feeding of coyotes in the city.

Thank you,
Carol L. Ford
3446 N.E. 19th Ave.
Portland 97212
503 224-0290

4/28/2011

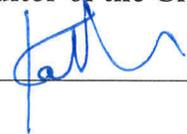
Request of Carol Ford to address Council regarding feeding coyotes in the city
(Communication)

MAY 04 2011

PLACED ON FILE

Filed APR 29 2011

LaVonne Griffin-Valade
Auditor of the City of Portland

By 

COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:		
	YEAS	NAYS
1. Fritz		
2. Fish		
3. Saltzman		
4. Leonard		
Adams		