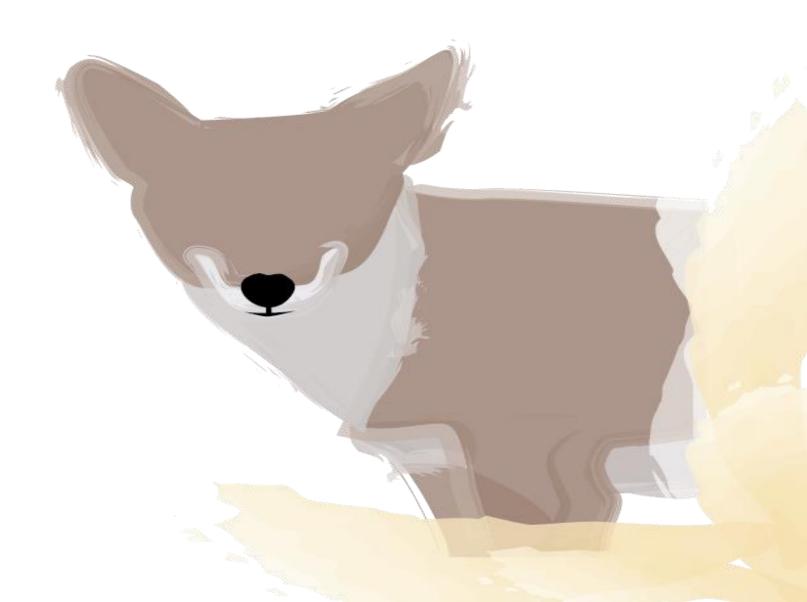
Coyote Ecology in Your Community



Coyote Social Organization and Behavior





The pack



- Typically composed of an alpha pair
 - Male
 - Female
 - Not closely related
- Pack members are generally related to each other

- Coyotes born into the pack either
 - Stay as an associate
 - Leave to become a local
 - Solitary nomad
 - Or completely disperse from the area

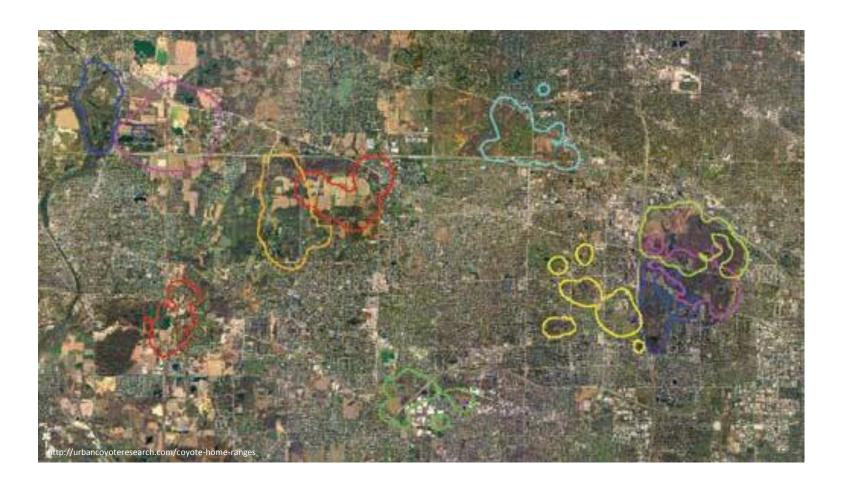




The transients (nomads)

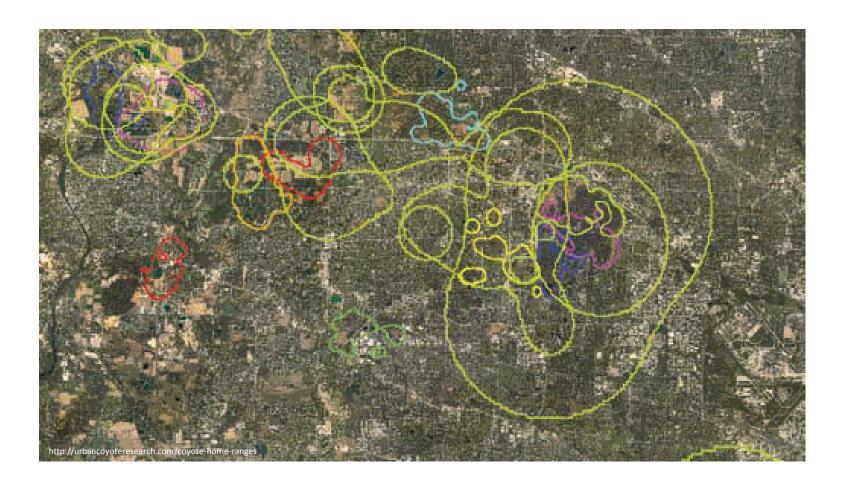
- Can replace residents that were killed or removed
- Establish new territories with another nomad
- Occasionally, older residents can leave packs and become nomads





Colored lines represent several different packs





Yellow lines represent home range of solitary individuals



Social organization and behavior

Formed for territory defense

- Pack size is generally affected by
 - Food abundance
 - Mortality rates
 - Population density



Reproduction

- Coyotes can mate for life
- Raise pups together in pack
 - Non breeding pack members may assist
- Breeding starts in January and February
- Gestation last about 63 days
- Pups born late March to May

- Pups emerge from dens at about2-3 weeks of age
- Six months start to hunt with mother



Reproduction

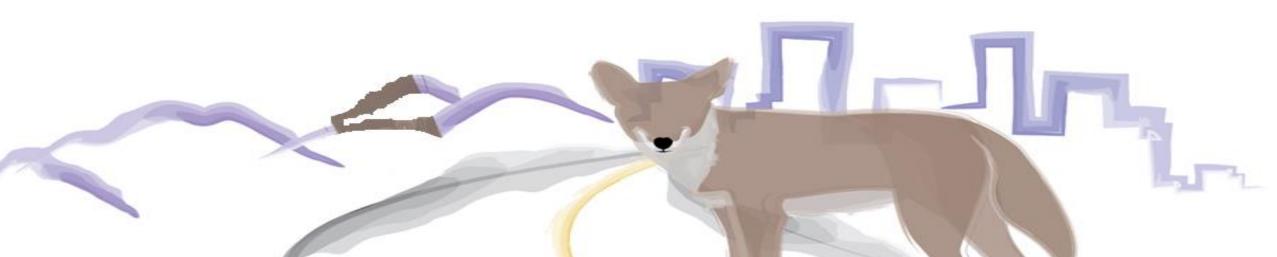
- Juveniles will generally disperse at 6-8 months
 - In groups
 - Individuals
- Distance dispersed can be dependent on local resources





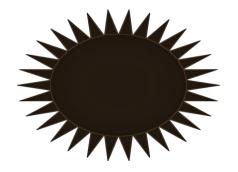
Density

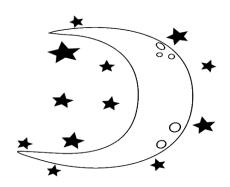
- Density of coyotes in CA is currently unknown
- However, pack occupies ~ 2 mi²
- Pack includes at least two breeding adults
- $\frac{number\ of\ square\ miles\ in\ your\ city}{2} = \sim numbers\ of\ packs\ in\ your\ city$



Activity patterns

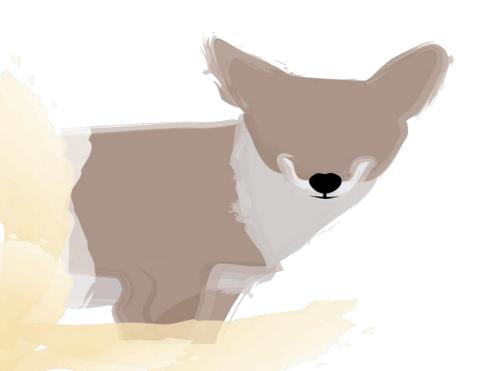
- Coyotes are not nocturnal!
- However, studies have shown that there is an increase in nocturnal activity with an increase in
 - Development
 - Human activity







Coyote Diet





Diet and feeding ecology

- Opportunistic hunters and scavengers
- Extremely varied
- Content
 - Fruit and seeds
 - Invertebrates
 - Birds





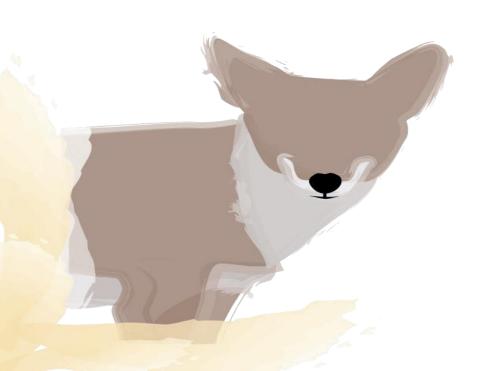
Diet and feeding ecology

- Shrews and moles
- Rodents
 - Rats, mice etc
 - Squirrels
 - Gophers
- Rabbits
- Carnivores
 - Mustelids (weasels/otters)
 - Skunks
 - Raccoons
- Artiodactyla (Cloven-hooved mammals)

- Anthropogenic food
 - Domestic pets
 - House mice
 - Trash
 - Pet food



Coyote predation

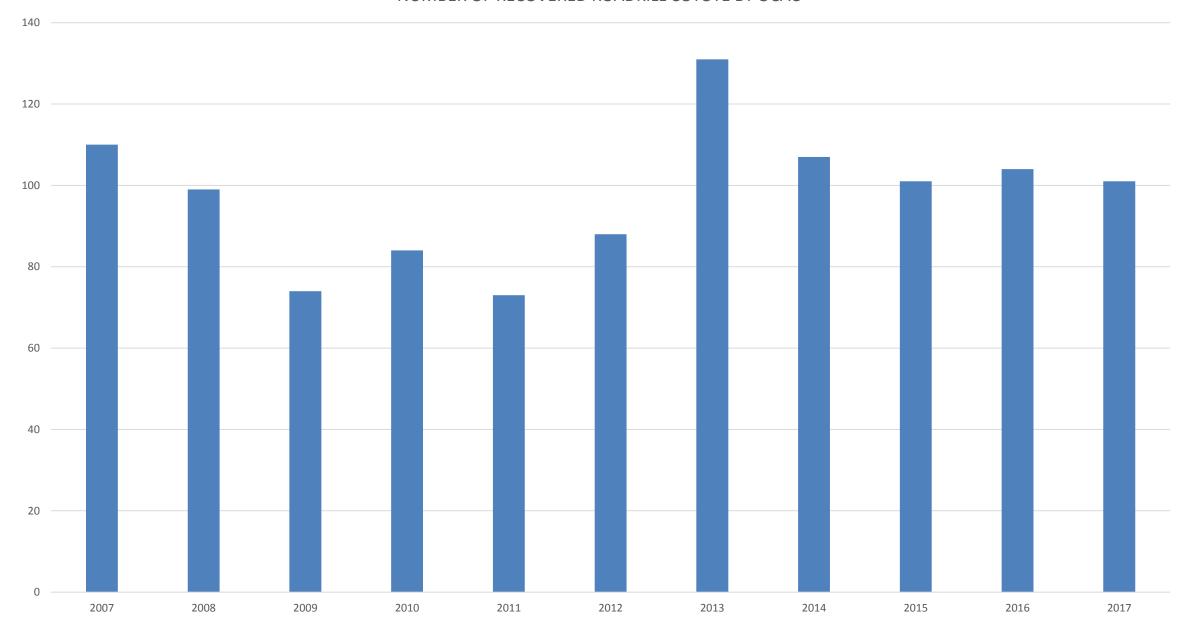


Predation

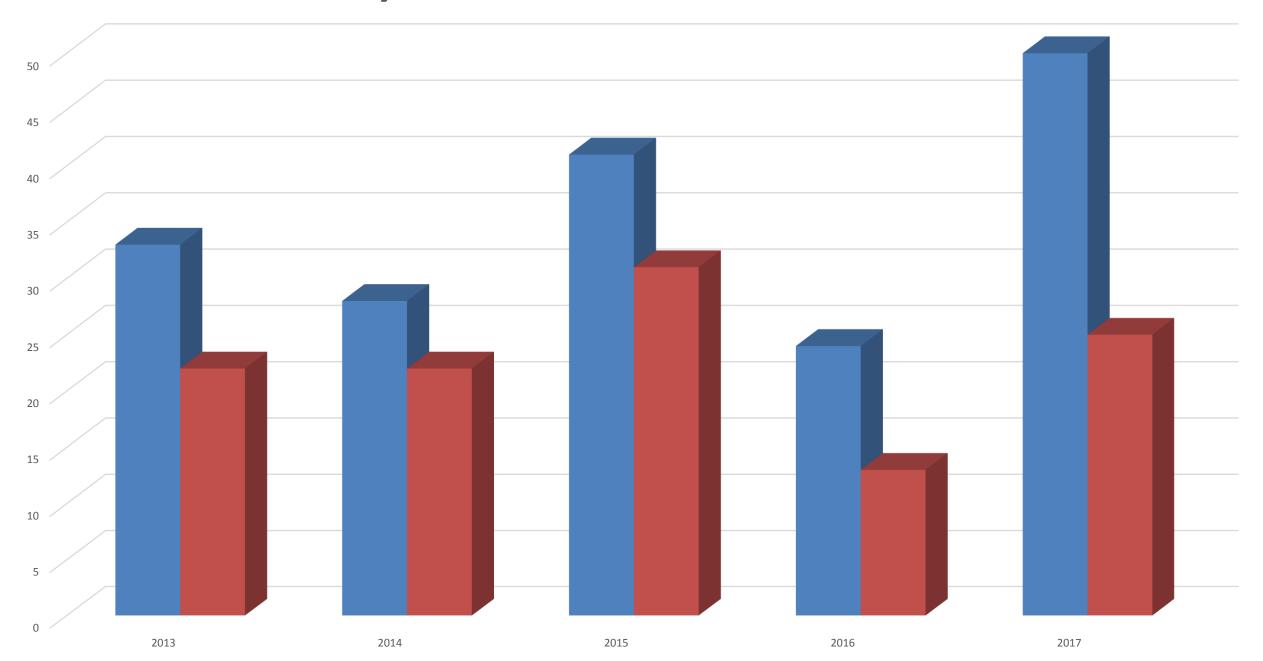
- Coyotes have few predators in urban ecosystems
- In ex urban areas, coyotes can be consumed by mountain lions
- Biggest predator Car



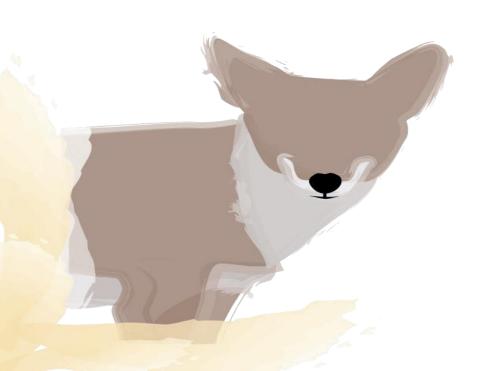




Coyote Calls for Service in Fullerton



Coyote Management



Management

- Be proactive. Not reactive
- Prevent Conflicts

- Current management strategies for nuisance and/or invasive animals
 - Cultural control
 - Mechanical and physical controls
 - Chemical control
 - Behavioral control
 - Lethal control



Management

- Cultural control
 - Habitat modification
 - Removal of food sources
 - Direct
 - Indirect





Management



- Mechanical and physical control
 - Fencing
 - Coyote roller
- Chemical control
 - Repellants
- Behavioral control
 - Hazing
- Lethal control
 - Trapping (Fish and Wildlife)





Cultural control- Habitat modification

Remove cover

- Reduce areas where coyotes could rest/hide
- Harborage for other mammals that coyotes may feed on





Cultural control- Removal of food sources

- The availability of anthropogenic food has been implicated in the occurrence of major conflicts
- Encourage people on how to reduce and completely remove supplemental food sources from coyotes in urban areas
 - Feed pets inside or remove uneaten pet food
 - Lids on trash cans
 - Try and limit access to compost



Physical control- Fencing





 Remember, coyotes can easily jump or scale a 6 ft wall





.....and they can dig!

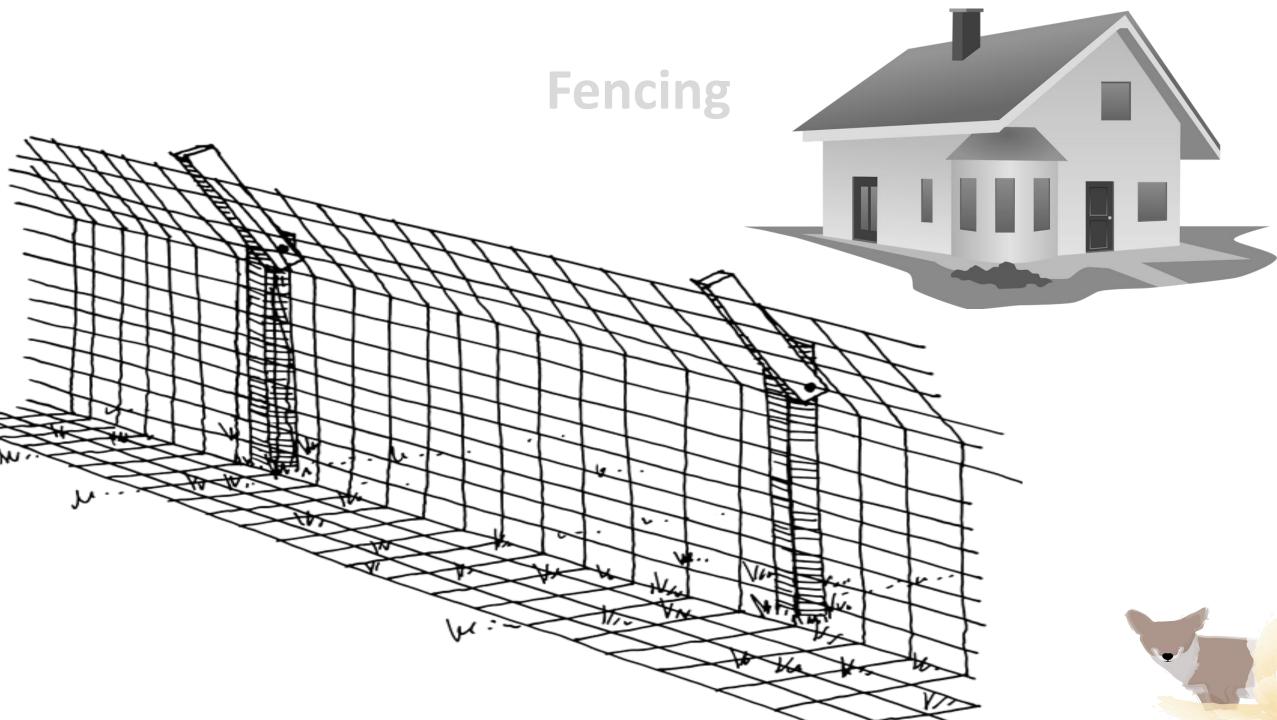




Fencing

- Many fencing options not viable in urban areas
 - HOA restrictions
 - City ordinances
 - Unrealistic





Fencing

The Coyote Roller









Chemical and behavioral control- Repellants

- Motion-activated lights
- Motion-activated sprinklers
- Motion-activated noise makers

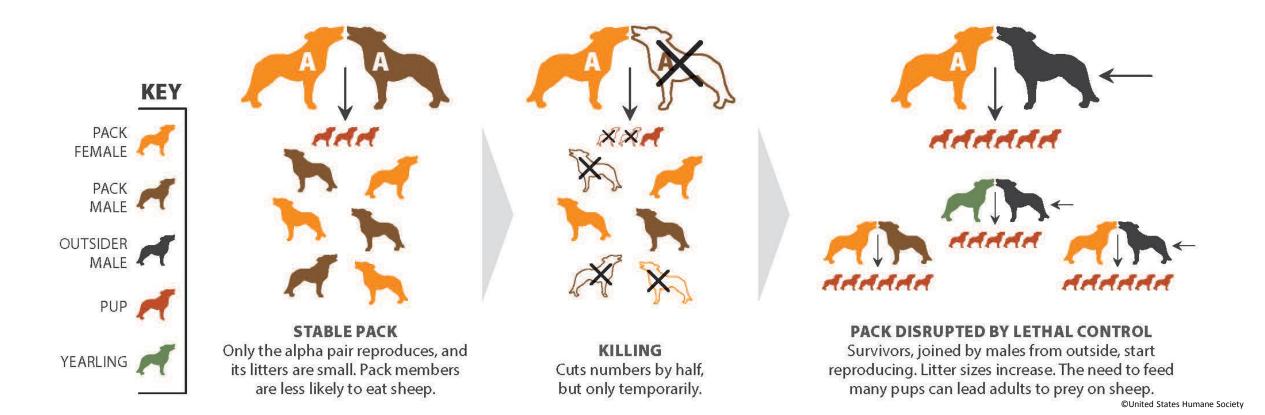








"Coyote trapping increases coyote populations"



- Responsive reproduction can occur
- Rarely affects density
- Likely that impacts of cars is much greater than small scale trapping

The Golden Rules



Be vigilant with small children in areas where coyotes are frequently seen and heard

- Be aware near dense vegetation where ambush attacks may occur
- Modify vegetation where coyotes may rest

2. Never feed coyotes

- Cover your trash
- Harvest ripe and fallen fruit
- Restrict access to compost
- Feed pets inside or leave food out for limited periods of time
- Don't feed feral cats



- 3. Keep dogs and cats indoors
 - Particularly from dusk to dawn
 - supervise in yard
 - NEVER walk your dog off leash or on a retractable leash
 - Be particularly vigilant during pup-rearing season

4. Build a coyote-proof fence (if possible)

- 5. Enclose backyard poultry, livestock or other small animals that live outside with secure fencing and a roof
 - Remember, coyotes can dig and jump!

- 6. NEVER approach an aggressive, sick or injured coyote
- 7. Be proactive, not reactive
- 8. Always educate



Contact Details......

OC Animal Care: Main Line (714) 935-6848

OC Animal Care: After Hours (5pm-8am) (714) 935-7158

• CA Department of F&W: (Southern Region) (562) 598-1032