

VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN
N112 W17001 MEQUON ROAD
GERMANTOWN, WI 53022

MEETING: **PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**

DATE AND TIME: **MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 2015** **5:30 p.m.**

LOCATION: **Germantown Village Hall Board Room**
N112 W17001 Mequon Road

- I. **CALL TO ORDER:** This meeting has been given public notice in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes, Section 19.83 and 19.84 in such form that will apprise the general public and news media of subject matter that is intended for discussion and action.
- II. **ROLL CALL:** Chairperson Hughes, Trustees Daniels, Miller and Warren.
- III. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** Please be advised per State Statute Section 19.84(2), information will be received from the public. It is the policy of this municipality that there be a three minute time period, per person, with time extensions per the Chief Presiding Officer's discretion; be further advised that there may be limited discussion on the information received. However, NO ACTION will be taken under public comments.
- IV. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** December 1, 2014 meeting
- V. **REPORTS:**
 - A. Police Department
 1. Monthly
 - B. Fire Department
 1. Monthly
 - C. Overtime Reports
 1. Police Department
 2. Fire Department
 - D. Policy Updates
- VI. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS:**
- VII. **NEW BUSINESS:**
 - A. Urban Coyote Population – Police Department
 - B. Weekend Staffing Update – Fire Department

VIII. **NEXT MEETING:** Set February 2015 Meeting Date and Time

IX. **ADJOURNMENT:**

***UPON REASONABLE NOTICE**, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through appropriate aids and services. For additional information or to request this service please contact the Village Clerk at (262)250-4740 at least 2 days prior to the meeting.*

***NOTICE** is given that a majority of the Village Board may attend this meeting to gather information about an agenda item over which they have decision making responsibility. This may constitute a meeting of the Village Board per State ex rel. Badke v. Greendale Village Board, even though the Village Board will not take formal action at this meeting.*

**MEETING MINUTES
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING
DECEMBER 1, 2014
GERMANTOWN VILLAGE HALL BOARD ROOM**

CALL: The meeting was called to order at 5:35 p.m. by Chairman Hughes.

ROLL CALL: Chairman Hughes, Trustees Daniels, Miller and Warren were present.

Also present were Police Chief Hoell, Police Captain Snow, Fire Chief Weiss, Deputy Fire Chief Maury, and Highways Superintendent Olszewski.

PUBLIC COMMENT: no discussion.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES: a motion was made by Warren, seconded by Miller, to approve the minutes of the November 3, 2014 Public Safety Committee Meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

POLICE DEPARTMENT MONTHLY REPORT: Hoell reported on the following:

- Traffic citations down due to no speed grant at this time
- Crime reports up slightly
- New officer Matt Dennis sworn in on today's date
- Department had no incidents related to the gun/deer season
- Christmas tree in department lobby has no ornaments, children can bring in ornaments and pick up a stuffed toy located under the tree
- Department responded to a fatal accident on today's date on US 41, Hoell expressed his appreciation to other jurisdictions for their assistance with traffic control

FIRE DEPARTMENT MONTHLY REPORT: Weiss reported on the following:

- Calls for the month are up from last year's numbers
- Inspection activity included 100 inspections and plan reviews
- Went over response times and recent incidents the department responded to
- Advised that hazmat cleanup costs can be billed to the responsible party
- Annual certification testing
- Grant application for equipment

OVERTIME REPORTS - POLICE DEPARTMENT & FIRE DEPARTMENT: Hoell advised the police department is tracking normally, he added that it reflects a higher rate due to grant-covered overtime.

Weiss stated the fire department is tracking as usual and he will be checking against last year's numbers for additional information.

POLICY UPDATES: no discussion.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS - CHANGE IN PARKING RESTRICTIONS HILBERT LANE AND VARIOUS AREAS THROUGHOUT VILLAGE: Olszewski discussed the proposed changes in the parking restrictions which included the following:

- Moving the no parking signs on Hilbert farther south to indicate the area within 200' of the intersection of Hilbert & Sylvan
- Eliminating the no parking signs on Division, north and south of Mequon
- Maintaining the parking restrictions in Industrial Park
- Olszewski advised that he would take measurements and indicate where signs will be posted and have that specific information for the Village Board meeting

Olszewski also read the petition from 2008 with the original request for the roadway to be posted no parking. He said the residents had requested the signage due to the narrowed roadway when both sides were parked full, and this was worse in winter months when snow removal needed to be done.

Carol Preiss of W157 N11457 Hilbert Drive was present and said the current no parking signage was causing residents to park in front of buildings they do not live in, thereby creating a problem for residents in those buildings.

Hoell and Weiss stated they had no objections to the recommended changes

Warren requested that an aerial photo is provided for the Board meeting.

A motion was made by Miller, seconded by Warren, to accept the recommendations of the Public Works Department for changes in the parking restrictions as outlined. Motion carried unanimously.

DANCE HALL LICENSE RENEWALS:

1. Bub's Irish Pub, N116 W16218 Main Street - Pending Receipt of Application
2. Germantown American Legion Post 1, N120 W15932 Freistadt Road
3. Florian Park Conference & Event Center, N111 W18611 Mequon Road - Pending Receipt of Application

A motion was made by Warren to approve these renewals. Motion failed for lack of a second. A motion was made by Daniels, seconded by Miller, to forward these renewals to Village Board with a recommendation of approval for American Legion Post 1 and a recommendation of approval for Bubs and Florian Park contingent upon receipt of their applications prior to December 22nd. Motion carried unanimously.

SECONDHAND ARTICLE DEALER AND SECONDHAND JEWELRY DEALER LICENSE RENEWALS - KESSLER'S DIAMOND CENTER, N96 W16920 COUNTY LINE ROAD: a motion was made by Warren, seconded by Miller, to forward these license renewals to Village Board with a recommendation of approval for the Secondhand Article Dealer and Secondhand Jewelry Dealer License Renewals for Kessler's. Motion carried unanimously.

SECONDHAND ARTICLE DEALER LICENSE RENEWAL - WHITE HOUSE OF MUSIC, N112 W16290 MEQUON ROAD: a motion was made by Warren, seconded by Miller, to forward a positive recommendation to Village Board for the Secondhand Article Dealer License Renewal for White House of Music. Motion carried unanimously.

ANIMAL FANCIER LICENSE - PHIL SECKER OF W167 N10532 BRIDLE PATH: Hughes advised this animal fancier license was an annual request from Mr. Secker, and an annual complaint was received at the time of the license application from neighbors John and Mary Stauder. Hoell stated the police department has no complaints on file for this application.

Hughes then stated he would vote against this license and would want to remind applicants that as the animals listed on the license pass on, they can't be replaced without approval from the committee.

A motion to approve the Animal Fancier's License to Phil Secker was made by Warren and seconded by Daniels. Motion carried 3-1 with Hughes voting nay.

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO PAY INVOICE TO INLAND DIESEL FOR REPAIR TO UNIT 1771 FOR \$3950.03 - FIRE DEPARTMENT: Weiss informed the committee that Ladder Truck 1771 had recently been in for repairs and was found to need additional repairs which would total \$3950.03. Weiss stated he was requesting approval for payment of these repairs from account 10-522-530-5500.

A motion was made by Miller, seconded by Daniels, to forward this item to Village Board with a recommendation of approval for the payment of \$3950.03 to Inland Diesel for repairs to Unit 1771. Motion carried unanimously.

REQUEST TO DEVELOP AND/OR INCREASE FEE FOR INSPECTION SERVICES - FIRE DEPARTMENT: Weiss stated that the fire department currently does not charge for services they routinely provide, other than a \$100 fee for a sprinkler system hydro test. He added that other departments charge for the services they provide and he would like to see Germantown start charging also. Weiss went on to list some of the services they do and what could be charged:

- Re-inspection fee for inspections which require 3 or more trips \$75.00
- After Hours Inspection Fee \$100/hr. (2 hr. min)
- Plan Review \$125
- Fire Alarm System Test/Acceptance \$125
- Fire Alarm Test/Acceptance \$125
- Fire Suppression System (Hood or Booth) Test/Acceptance \$125
- Private Fire Hydrant Flow Test \$100
- Smoke Evacuation System \$100
- Permit for Building Demolition \$250
- Permits for Tents for Public Assembly with groups of 25 or more \$50
- Burn permits (onetime fee, can renew permit for up to 1 yr.) \$25

Weiss advised he had met with Administrator Schornack and Planner Retzlaff and they thought his numbers were reasonable.

A motion was made by Warren, seconded by Miller, to forward this item to Village Board with a recommendation of approval to develop and/or increase inspection fees for the fire/rescue services as proposed by Chief Weiss, including a burning permit fee. Motion

carried unanimously and Weiss advised he would notify Clerk Goeckner when he is ready to bring this item before the Board.

PURCHASE NEW RIFLE SIGHTS - POLICE DEPARTMENT: Hoell advised the department was requesting to purchase nine Eotech rifle sights for \$3780 from Advantage Police Supply with funds from the sale of old rifles in the amount of \$5770.00.

A motion was made by Warren, seconded by Miller, to forward this purchase request for 9 rifle sights for \$3780 to Village Board with a recommendation of approval. Motion carried unanimously.

REPLACEMENT OF POLICE DEPARTMENT UPS: Hoell advised he would refer discussion of this item to Jay Olszewski who is assisting the police department with this budget item. Olszewski stated that the current system needs to be replaced due to age and they had received three bid responses. He advised the recommendation would be to go with the lowest bid from US Tech for \$28,224.00, and B/A Electric would be doing the installation for \$2390.00. He added that the unit comes with a 2-year warranty. Hoell stated that the total cost of this project would exceed the budgeted amount by \$614.00 and that amount would be taken from the police department's operating budget.

A motion was made by Daniels, seconded by Miller, to forward this item to Village Board with a recommendation of approval for the purchase of UPS system from US Tech for \$28,224.00, and labor/materials costs at \$2390.00 through B/A Electric, with \$614.00 over the budgeted amount to be paid from the police department's operating budget. Motion carried unanimously.

NEXT MEETING: Monday, January 5, 2015 at 5:30 p.m. at Village Hall Board Room.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:41 p.m.

Recorded by,



Julie L. Barth
Secretary

Overtime Report for Police & Fire Departments

2014 Year to date through:

7-Dec-14

2014						2013			
Empl #	Employee Name	Total OT Hours Paid	Total Cost of OT Paid	Total OT Hrs to Comp	Time off Hours	Total OT Hours Paid	Total OT Hrs to Comp	ANNUAL Total of OT hours worked	ANNUAL Total OT to Pay
Police Dept									
90	Ball, Brian	48.50	2,432.03	44.00	66.00	5.00	159.75	164.75	250.73
92	Bloch, Ryan	122.75	6,155.30	19.00	28.50	260.25	39.38	299.63	13,050.24
141	Borden, Ray	24.50	1,263.83	61.25	91.88	58.00	219.75	277.75	2,991.93
115	Case, Robert	175.50	8,800.45	18.25	27.38	247.00	158.25	405.25	12,385.82
106/116	Eggers, M / Dennis, M	6.00	334.53	0.00	0.00	22.50	0.00	22.50	1,254.49
91	Gonzalez, Jeff	120.50	6,042.47	37.00	55.50	268.00	17.25	285.25	13,438.86
101	Jones, Shawn	188.00	8,632.02	3.50	5.25	253.75	4.50	258.25	11,650.93
88	Laux, Kevin	43.75	2,193.84	57.83	86.75	40.50	108.75	149.25	2,030.87
142	Marten, Shawn	60.00	3,008.70	17.75	26.63	141.50	38.25	179.75	7,095.52
102	Mikulec, Dan	53.00	1,954.11	89.75	134.63	33.50	22.50	56.00	1,235.15
152	Miller, Timothy	123.75	6,205.44	11.50	17.25	362.25	46.50	408.75	18,165.03
86	Moschea, Daniel	170.25	8,537.19	41.25	61.88	162.50	83.25	245.75	8,148.56
138	Olson, Toni	160.25	8,266.50	54.25	81.38	129.25	142.50	271.75	6,667.36
96	Pierchalski, David	43.00	2,156.24	122.00	183.00	72.00	235.50	307.50	3,610.44
98	Rechlicz, Justin	60.25	3,021.24	104.08	156.13	67.25	165.75	233.00	3,372.25
87	Schleis, Zachery	64.00	3,209.28	87.50	131.25	102.75	282.75	385.50	5,152.40
117	Schmitt, Penny	29.00	1,616.90	58.00	87.00	5.00	86.25	91.25	278.78
121	Schubert, Matthew	94.50	4,738.70	33.00	49.50	96.00	32.63	128.63	4,813.92
126	Showalter, Steve	1.00	50.15	45.00	67.50	0.00	91.50	91.50	0.00
128	Stieve, Jeffrey	0.00	0.00	34.00	51.00	0.00	53.25	53.25	0.00
93	Suedkamp, Adam	51.00	2,557.40	56.00	84.00	52.00	84.00	136.00	2,607.54
145	Theep, James	151.75	7,609.50	58.00	87.00	140.00	32.25	172.25	7,020.30
99	von Bereghy, Darren	242.25	8,931.76	35.00	52.50	45.00	33.38	78.38	1,659.15
Total Police		97,717.56						*	126,880.25
Annual Budget		95,000.00							95,000.00

State Aid Reimbursement 22,985.55 12.18.2014
Hunting/Concealed Carry Permit 1,280.00 12.18.2014

Total year end actual = \$130,806.59

* (difference from report due to personnel changes)

2013 State Aid Reimb \$22,980.10

2013 'Hunting/Concealed Carry Permit 1,573.50

Note: Overtime hours to comp are reflected in regular wages

Fire Dept - Full Time									
*	523 Delain, John	502.75	15,896.96	6.00	9.00	275.25	0	275.25	8,013.90
*	563 Rossman, Craig	204.75	8,474.20	76.25	114.38	109.75	0	109.75	3,195.37
*	593 Smith, Steve	245.25	7,754.81	25.50	38.25	137.75	56.25	194	4,010.59
Fire Dept Regular Part-time									
		over 60				over 60			
		Hrs over 60	@ Reg Rate	Over 80 hrs	True OT cost	Hrs over 60	@ Reg Rate	Over 80 hrs	True OT Cost
**	625 Goetz, Steve	689.50	11,983.51	335.39	8,743.61	328.75	5,260.00	33.00	4,440.00
**	617 Hass, Thomas	1617.50	28,112.15	1204.61	31,404.28	1407	22,512.00	445.50	22,902.00
**	575 Karpinski, Matthew	2194.75	38,144.76	1750.36	45,631.84	1680.25	26,884.00	848.75	32,526.00
**	609 Franke, Jeremy	1417.75	24,640.50	1094.86	27,965.21	1066.5	17,064.00	311.50	21,182.10
					113,744.94				

Effective July 24, 2013 - POC's over 53 hours/week

		Hrs over 53 2014 Cost			
***	576 O'Shea, Vicky	51.00	4,201.99	Overtime True Costs through:	9-Nov-14
***	629 McCullough, Jim				
***	639 Rammel, Brian				
***	650 Harris, Tim	28.50	852.44		
***	653 Asmondy, Robert	28.25	887.33		
***	658 Silvis, Pete	17.75	557.53		
***	660 Schodron, Kevin				
***	669 Zemlicka-Retzlaff, Jake				
***	673 Neu, Jeremy	33.00	1,028.06		
total POC overtime			7,527.35		
*	Full time, hours are over and above the 20 normal overtime hours reflected in their base wages				
**	Part time hours worked over and above 60 normal hours in two weeks. Some of which are paid at 1.5 times				

Total Fire Dept - OT wages paid through 11.09.14 151,398.25
Budget - included within general wages

177,320.07

BUSINESS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
GERMANTOWN, WI

MEETING DATE: January 5th, 2015

AGENDA ITEM: New Business

ITEM TITLE: Urban Coyote Population

SUBMITTED BY: Chief Peter Hoell 

SUMMARY EXPLANATION:

District 4 Trustees received information that a resident was concerned about the coyote population in the area west of Spassland Park. The resident was concerned with the boldness and quantities of coyotes and seeing them during the day in her yard. The resident would like to know if the village can get involved and promote or find some trappers.

Because this is a common issue in the Metro-Milwaukee area, I have a number of attachments to this memo:

1. Wisconsin Natural Resources regarding coyotes and controlling their population.
2. Milwaukee County Parks information regarding coyotes.
3. City of Mequon webpage regarding coyotes.
4. Village of Bayside webpage regarding coyotes.
5. City of Greenfield story regarding concerns about coyotes.
6. River Hills information as to why trapping is a short term solution.
7. City of Burlington FAQ on coyotes
8. Journal Sentinel story regarding coyotes in the City of Milwaukee

Also attached are a couple pages from the Professional Wildlife Removal webpage regarding the removal of coyotes. All the tips offered for people to use to try and rid a property of coyotes are consistent with all the other attached material. I spoke to a representative of Professional Wildlife Removal who made the following points:

- Coyotes would need to be trapped with a padded foothold, live box traps do not work well.
- The traps are checked daily or more.
- The traps do not kill the animal but the coyotes would be euthanized due to the potential of the animal carrying disease.
- Domestic animals may get caught in the traps.
- Impossible to remove all coyotes, the objective would be to get rid of the problem ones, the ones used

to man.

- Biologists have told him that sometimes when coyotes are trapped, the population is reduced; litter size of the females will increase.
- The cost to trap the coyotes in the area of the Village that was described to the representative would be at least \$2000.

Also attached is an aerial view of the location in question, West of Flintlock Trl and south of Donges Bay Rd.

ATTACHMENT: ORDINANCE___ RESOLUTION___ OTHER_X___

RECOMMENDATION:

The purpose of this memo was to gather and disseminate information on dealing with a problem urban coyote population.



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December 1999



A howl over coyotes

When wild neighbors adapt to suburban life, communities must find ways to cope.

Tami Ryan

The coyote: A new neighbor that's not welcome in the 'burbs.

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[In the news and the neighborhood](#)
[Controlling coyotes in communities](#) | [Preventing coyote problems](#)

Sometimes newcomers to a neighborhood can be a little too nosy for comfort. In Franklin, a man reported that while cutting his lawn on three different occasions, a new neighbor watched him intently from the edge of a woodlot, never coming near, but refusing to leave.

I started to piece together a possible explanation. The owner let the grass in his yard grow fairly tall between mowings. The grassy area near a woodlot likely held plenty of field mice and meadow voles. The rodents likely retreated toward the woods when they heard the mower approaching. And the "neighbor" – a coyote – learned that the sound of the mower would deliver an easy meal.

A Mequon woman called because her neighbors saw a prowler on her back deck. The woman feared letting her children or dog outside. This particular intruder became accustomed to finding full food dishes and water dishes on back porches. Spilt seed from bird feeders around the deck attracted rodents, which in turn drew the attention of the culprit – a coyote.

Like deer, raccoons, and geese, coyotes are adaptable animals whose range has expanded throughout North America. Coyotes are especially wary of humans in places where they are hunted or trapped. However, in urban and suburban areas where they are not pursued as game animals, the coyotes' natural fear of humans decreases. When coyotes are seen in a neighborhood, many people express concern for the safety of children and pets. Coyotes will prey on house cats and attack dogs. Their fears are not unfounded: Although attacks are rare, coyotes have seriously injured small children in other states. This has not occurred in Wisconsin.

In the news and the neighborhood

Coyotes live in every Wisconsin county, with a statewide population estimated at 17,000-20,000. Surveys and sightings reported by DNR staff and the public indicate the coyote population is stable in most areas of the state, and increasing in the southern and western portions.

Coyotes (*Canis latrans*) are members of the dog family Canidae, and are often described as having a "German shepherd-like" appearance. They have long, thin legs, a tapered muzzle, and large, pointed ears. Their fur ranges in color from a dull yellow to gray with the throat and belly area light gray or white. An adult male coyote will measure about four feet long, including its long, black-tipped, bushy tail, and can weigh between 25 and 42 pounds. Females are smaller in size and weight.

More frequent reports of coyote sightings in recent years can be attributed to expanding development into rural areas and to media coverage of coyote-related incidents.

For instance in southeast Wisconsin, we've had alleged cases of coyotes killing dogs in Oak Creek, Franklin and Glendale, while the pets surely died, we couldn't substantiate if the pets were killed by coyotes, by other domestic animals, feral dogs, wolf-dog hybrids, or from other causes. In all cases the dogs were small breeds, the dogs were not leashed, they were pets accompanied by their owners and deaths occurred between dusk and dawn.

Although coyotes are primarily nocturnal, it's not uncommon to observe them during the day. As a survival instinct, coyotes became nocturnal when Wisconsin settlers pursued them as game.



Coyotes may be reverting to pre-settlement behavior.



© Stephen J. Lang

We may be seeing more urban coyotes during daylight because they are no longer hunted and trapped, and are reverting to their pre-settlement behavior. Coyote sightings often increase in the winter because the animals travel greater distances in search of food, increasing the likelihood of being seen.

Coyotes are typically not aggressive toward humans and are generally fearful of them. In areas of southeastern Wisconsin, as in other areas where coyotes are not hunted or trapped due to local ordinances, this fear is reduced. As a result, coyotes may not flee immediately upon observing humans.

Coyotes prefer woodland edges and brushy areas that provide adequate cover; however, they readily use farm fields, parkways, riverways, parks and other areas with natural vegetation in city and residential developments. Coyotes routinely travel a territory, which may include your back yard. Coyote pups are born in the spring, and the nursing females and their young need a lot of food. By late summer, the pups have learned to hunt for themselves, but they are searching for food at the same time of year people enjoy backyard barbecues and picnics.

These versatile predators and scavengers feed primarily on rabbits, small rodents and animal carcasses, but will also eat birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and a variety of fruits, vegetables, grains and other plants. White-tailed deer carcasses are a principal food source for the coyote in Wisconsin. Coyotes do not commonly prey upon deer, although they are capable of taking fawns and weakened adults.

As with any predator-prey relationship, coyotes help keep their prey populations healthy and in balance with the environment. When coyotes consume animal carcasses, they help prevent the spread of disease within wildlife populations. In agricultural areas, coyotes prey on rodents that damage crops.

When the coyote's natural food is plentiful it seldom preys upon domestic animals – but pet cats and rabbits are no match for a hungry coyote. Coyotes are territorial; they may perceive domestic dogs as a threat, triggering a response to defend home turf, food sources, den sites and offspring. Pet owners should avoid leaving their pets outside unattended at night when coyotes are most active. Also, keep your pets' vaccinations up to date. Coyotes

carry internal and external parasites and are susceptible to an assortment of diseases including rabies, canine parvovirus and canine distemper.

Controlling coyotes in communities

To keep coyote populations in check, Wisconsin maintains a year-round firearm season and specified trapping season. On private property landowners, occupants and family members can hunt or trap coyotes without a license to remove nuisance animals at any time except the 24 hours preceding the gun deer opener or in areas designated as "closed to coyote hunting during the gun deer season."

In cities, controlling coyotes is another matter altogether. With trapping and hunting often prohibited within the city limits of many communities, residents must use nonlethal means of discouraging coyotes: making loud noises, throwing rocks, or spraying them with a garden hose. Although the response may not be immediate, eventually the coyotes will flee.

DNR works with communities to manage urban coyote populations. Urban Wildlife Specialist Ricky Lien helps communities form plans to limit the spread of coyotes in town; contact him at (414) 263-8622 for assistance. If your community's primary concern is a few animals that have wandered into town, contact the USDA's Wildlife Services helpline – 1-800-433-0688.

The sight of coyotes roaming suburbia does perk up interest in a hurry. Several towns and villages in our southeast corner have found reason to put coyote management on the public agenda:

In the winter of 1996-97, a coyote allegedly killed a poodle in the south Milwaukee County community of Oak Creek. Municipal administrators considered a program to shoot "problem" coyotes in response to concerns from area dog owners. DNR wildlife managers and a conservation

Preventing coyote problems

If you are concerned about coyotes on your property or in your neighborhood, follow these tips:

Do not feed coyotes! Problems occur when people begin feeding coyotes, either deliberately or inadvertently. Garbage should be stored in secure containers. Do not put meat scraps in compost piles.

Remove bird feeders and outside pet food containers. Coyotes will prey upon small mammals attracted to birdseed and pet food.

Don't allow pets to run free and keep a watchful eye on them. Walk dogs on a leash, especially at night.

Provide secure shelters for poultry, rabbits, or other outside pets.

Clear wood piles, brush piles and other potential cover for coyotes.

Don't leave small children outside unattended.

Reinforce the coyotes' natural fear of humans by turning on outside lights, making loud noises, throwing rocks and so forth. Be aggressive in your actions! Although the response may not be immediate, eventually the coyotes will flee.

Consider fencing your yard. Use a minimum height of 6 feet and bury the bottom at least six inches below ground level. Slant the top of the fence away from the enclosed area to prevent them from getting over the top.

warden met with community leaders to discuss coyote biology and management. A shooting program was authorized, then abandoned due to public opposition. No coyotes were shot.

Encourage your neighbors to follow the same advice.

The Village of Wind Point in Racine County was issued permits in the winters of 1995 & 1996 to trap nuisance coyotes. A pet owner whose dog was subsequently caught in a permitted snare spearheaded public opposition, and trapping did not continue in 1997. Since then, state law has allowed coyote trapping without the need for a permit.

I have made presentations to town residents, village boards and common councils in Fox Point, Franklin, Mequon, Caledonia and River Hills. A common outcome of the meetings is a concerted community effort to use nonlethal ways to dissuade coyotes from staying on urban lots. Most communities are finding ways to live with their wild neighbors.

Educating the community about coyote habits is key to understanding their behavior and preventing problems. A four-page DNR fact sheet "The Coyote" (publication WM-148 86) can be duplicated and distributed. Order a copy from the DNR Bureau of Wildlife Management, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

Other recommended books about coyote habits include *Mammals of Wisconsin* by H.H.T. Jackson; *Coyotes: Biology, Behavior, and Management* by M. Bekoff; *Wild Mammals of North America – Biology, Management, Economics* by J.S. Chapman and G.A. Feldhamer; *The Wild Canids – Their Systematics, Behavioral Ecology and Evolution* by M.W. Fox; and *Furbearing Animals of North America* by L.L. Rue.

Coyote sightings should become less frequent, though they likely won't stop altogether: Occasional sightings will continue because coyotes keep learning new ways to survive as a part of the urban wildlife community. These intelligent animals, like their human neighbors, adapted to life in the suburbs.

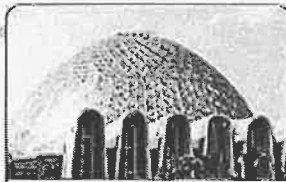
Tami Ryan is the DNR's wildlife biologist stationed in Milwaukee.



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Sports Facilities

Natural Areas

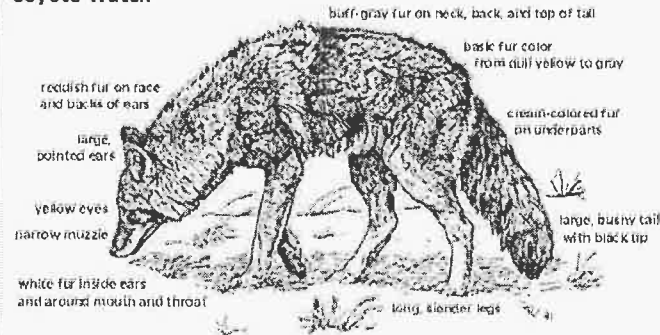
Trails

Water-based Recreation

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Coyotes

Coyote Watch



Adult male coyote: 44–52" (including 14" tail), 25–42 lbs.

Illustration courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Coyotes, very adaptable wild members of the dog family, are common in northern Wisconsin and are also found in every county in the state. They are a game animal in Wisconsin; they are not endangered.

Appearance

A coyote is larger than a red fox and smaller than a gray wolf. (See the illustration above for further details.) To tell the difference between a coyote and a wolf, note that a coyote carries its tail below the level of its back when it runs, whereas a wolf will hold its tail up while running.

Habitat

Coyotes inhabit woodland edges, prairies, and other areas that provide cover. Dens have even been found in cultivated fields where coyotes keep rodent populations in check.

Scavenger & Predator

The coyote's diet is widely varied. As scavengers, coyotes eat dead animals, fruits, berries, and corn. They will also raid your garbage and eat pet food left outdoors. As predators, they stalk mice, other rodents, and small mammals – including those that are attracted to the seed in your bird feeders, and your pet cat. Coyotes may view your dog as a threat to their territory and food base, and may attack it as well.

Coyotes hunt most actively at night. They emerge from their dens in the early evening to begin their hunt for food and return in the early morning. Because coyotes are opportunists, be sure to accompany your pet when you let it out first thing in the morning. In a "safe" area, coyotes may be seen hunting for food during the day.

Disease

In addition to hosting parasites such as mites, ticks, and fleas, coyotes may carry diseases such as rabies and distemper. If you are a pet owner, keep your pet's vaccinations up to date to avoid complication from contact with an infected wild animal or its secretions.

Preventing problems & keeping your pets safe

8 "Do"s

1. Do respect coyotes as wild animals – they will lose their instinct to be wary of people if they begin to associate food with a human presence.
2. If you see a coyote, talk loudly to warn/scare it off.
3. Feed your pet indoors – or if you do feed your pet outdoors, promptly remove the food dish after the feeding.
4. Remove your bird feeders and outdoor pet food containers – coyotes will prey upon the small mammals that are attracted to them.
5. Store pet food indoors.
6. Put trash in barrels with tightly fitting lids.
7. Accompany your pet outside and speak loudly to warn/scare off coyotes. Be extra watchful between dusk and dawn. Also be especially cautious when you let your pet out first thing in the morning.
8. Provide secure shelters for outside pets such as poultry and rabbits.

3 "Don't"s

1. Do not feed coyotes!
2. Do not provide food and water for other wildlife – coyotes will prey upon them in your yard.
3. Do not let your pet run free outside – coyotes may view cats as prey, and dogs as a threat to their food base.

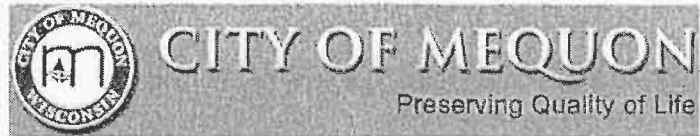
If you see a coyote that is acting strangely. . .

this includes a coyote acting restless or agitated, making choking motions, or drooling excessively, call Animal Damage Control at 1-800-433-0688.

For more information

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has detailed brochures about the coyote and can answer additional questions you may have. Call (414) 263-8500.

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Milwaukee County Parks, 9490 Watertown Plank Road, Wauwatosa, WI 53226



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Mequon Nature Preserve Inc. www.mequonnaturepreserve.org

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C. Fredrick Gellfuss II, Mequon Appointment
James Bell, Mequon Appointment
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Steven C. Tews, OWLT Appointment
John Treffert, OWLT Appointment
Clayton M. Frazer, MNP, Inc. Appointment
Kevin Shafer, MNP, Inc. Appointment
Michelle Gaeth, MNP, Inc. Appointment

Coyotes in Mequon

Concerns have been voiced about coyote sightings/encounters within the city. While most coyotes do not harm humans or pets, some animals may be vulnerable; the City of Mequon recognizes the importance in addressing the concern.

Addressing concerns with coyote sightings/encounters begins with public education and untangling facts from myths. Please refer to the listing of educational websites below. The list contains a sampling of information from throughout the country, but you will notice that there are consistent themes among each of the resources.

Beyond educational efforts, the City will continue to research the best and most cost effective avenues to address the apprehensions regarding coyotes within the community. Please be sure to visit the webpages listed below for additional information about coyotes.

- [City of Mequon Information Guide](#)
- [WI-DNR coyote information page](#)
- [Humane Society of the United States Coyote Information](#)
- [Coyote info for kids](#)
- [WI Humane Society coyote information page](#)
- [Milwaukee County, WI coyote information page](#)
- [Cook County, IL - Coyote Project: Urban Coyote Study Results](#)
- [USDA coyote fact sheet](#)
- [Preventing coyote conflicts](#)
- [Coyote hazing guidelines](#)
- [Denver, CO - Coyote Hazing Study](#)
- [Aurora, CO - Coyote Hazing Video](#)
- [Solutions for coyote conflicts](#)



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«BAYSIDE

A Residents Guide to Coyotes

Issues and Solutions to Dealing with Urban Coyotes

Coyotes are traditionally found in woodland areas across Wisconsin and prefer remote places; however, these animals are very adaptive and can survive in and around urban areas. Coyotes' range of territory can vary significantly, so coyotes may travel large distances between urban and rural areas. Be aware that part of their

territory may include the Village of Bayside and your backyard. The following guide will provide background information on coyotes, along with solutions and methods you can use to avoid and respond to coyote encounters.

Are Coyotes Dangerous to Humans?

Coyotes are generally not aggressive towards humans, as they have a natural fear of humans. Some coyotes in the southeastern Wisconsin area have lost some of their fear towards humans as hunting and trapping of them has decreased over time. These coyotes have grown accustomed to living in and around populated areas and may not flee upon an encounter with a human. Urban coyotes may be bolder towards humans as they are more likely to associate humans with an easy and dependable source of food than their rural counterparts. Remember, coyotes are wild animals and should be treated with respect. If you see one, keep your distance and don't leave small children unattended outside. If you are approached by a coyote, don't turn your back and run. Shouting, making loud noises, waving your arms, maintaining eye contact, and throwing small stones are all proven techniques for making the coyotes flee or ending an encounter.

Ways to Discourage Coyotes

...

Eliminating easy food sources for coyotes is the most important step you can take to discourage coyotes from living in and traveling through this area. The following are effective ways to reduce the chance of encountering a coyote:

- Do not feed coyotes
- Remove bird feeders or keep them in areas where coyotes cannot get at the food or birds
- Do not keep dog or cat food outside
- Make sure your garbage can lid is secured on your container
- Don't allow pets to run free
- If you see a coyote around your home or neighborhood, discourage them by shouting, waving your arms, making loud noises, throwing stones or any other creative way to instill the fear of humans back into these animals.

Are Pets at Risk from Coyotes?

How to keep your pets safe

The only way to guarantee your pet's safety is to keep it indoors. If your dog does go outside, you can reduce the risk of it encountering a coyote if you:

- Keep your dog on a short leash
- Supervise your dog when its off-leash in your yard
- Walk your dog at times and place with high pedestrian traffic

Coyotes generally won't prey upon or act aggressively towards domesticated animals when their natural food sources are plentiful and they have large territories; however these factors are often different in urban areas.

Coyotes may act aggressively towards dogs as they perceive the dog as a threat and will act to defend its territory and

food source. Coyotes view dogs as competition, not as prey. Cats roaming freely are easy prey for coyotes, especially at night.

Remember, Village Code prohibits pets from roaming freely throughout the Village.

Solutions like keeping your dog on a leash, installing outdoor lighting or motion detectors, and accompanying your pet outside, especially at night time, are all ways to reduce the chance that your pet might have an encounter with a coyote.



Managing the Coyote Population

...

The DNR currently allows a year-round fire arm season on hunting coyotes and designated seasons for trapping coyotes. These methods are generally more effective in rural areas, but are difficult to implement in urban areas due to local ordinances prohibiting hunting or trapping. Bayside does not allow the discharge of firearms or bow and arrows within the Village for the purpose of hunting coyotes. Residents may trap coyotes if they hire their own licensed, private contracting service to carrying out the trapping activities.

How do I know it's a Coyote?

The coyote, *Canis latrans*, is a member of the dog family and are similar in appearance to a small-medium Collie dog. They have erect pointed ears, slender muzzles, and a bushy tail. Males tend to be larger than females. Fur colors can vary widely, ranging from brownish gray to occasionally black with a white chest to a dull yellow grey. Their tracks are smaller, narrower, and more elongated than a normal dog.

For more information regarding coyotes in the Village of Bayside, please contact Captain Scott McConnell at 414-351-8800 or at smcconnell@bayside-wi.gov or visit the Village website

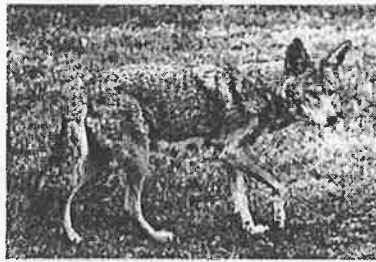
Coyote Information Page at <http://bayside-wi.gov/index.aspx?nid=152>

Are Coyotes Here to Stay?

The Short Answer is Yes.

Coyotes have adapted well to urban environments across the state and nation, because city environments are abundant in shelter and food sources. Most coyotes prey upon small mammals like rabbits and mice; however, in urban environments they also prey upon plentiful and easy food sources like geese, squirrels, eggs, fawns, garbage, and sometimes small, domesticated pets.

Eradication programs in many cities have resulted in prolonged and expensive failures. The eradication efforts may get rid of individual animals, but the coyote habitat remains. New coyotes will move into the



area to take the place of the eradicated coyote. Other coyotes will quickly move into the area to take advantage of the bountiful food and shelter sources. Eradication efforts like hunting and trapping are effective ways to get rid of trouble or dangerous animals, but will not completely rid the area of all coyotes.

If residents follow the simple steps and recommendations outlined in this document, they can significantly reduce the risk that they or their pets will have a negative encounter with a coyote.

Do Coyotes carry diseases or parasites?

• • •

Coyotes are hosts for traditional parasites like fleas, mites, ticks, lice, flatworms, roundworms, and can carry diseases like Rabies, Canine Parvo Virus, and Canine Distemper. Dog and cat owners are advised to make sure that their pet's vaccinations are kept up-to-date to prevent any complications from coming into contact with infected coyotes or their secretions and excretions. If you see a coyote or any other wild animal that appears sick, contact the Village Police Department or the DNR immediately.

Additional Resources on Coyotes

• • •

The following websites provide additional resources for residents interested in coyotes. Links to these websites can also be found on the Village's Coyote Information website page at <http://bayside-wi.gov/index.aspx?NID=152>

- <http://dnr.wi.gov/wnmag/html/stories/1999/dec99/coyote.htm>
- <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cc/cek/critter/mammal/coyote.htm>
- <http://bayside-wi.gov/DocumentView.aspx?DID=211>
- http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/pubs/fsheet_faqs_notice/fs_wscoyote.pdf
- http://www.azgfd.gov/pdfs/h_f/urban_coyote_faqs.pdf

Residents can also call the Milwaukee DNR Office at 414-263-8615 or 414-263-8710.



15 DEC 2014

44° Overcast

Greenfield Neighborhood has Growing Concerns About Coyotes

Neighbors are fearful the wild animals will attack their pets, children.

By David Cotey (Patch Staff) (/users/david-cotey)

🕒 March 8, 2012 at 2:47am +



In November, a 5-pound Maltese, a family pet of a Mount Pleasant couple, was snatched up and killed by a coyote (http://www.journaltimes.com/news/local/mount-pleasant-dog-attack-prompts-advisory-for-coyotes/article_31efbd18-20f6-11e1-9feb-001871e3ce6c.html) estimated to be between 40 and 50 pounds.

About a month later, a Madison family's dog died of a broken neck and several bite marks believed to be inflicted by a coyote (http://host.madison.com/wsaj/news/local/environment/state-warns-about-coyotes-after-dog-s-death-on-west/article_182181c2-22af-11e1-80d7-001871e3ce6c.html).

And though coyote attacks on pets are rare, several Greenfield residents are concerned the conditions in a neighborhood on the city's north side near are ripe for a similar incident.

"At night you can actually hear them howling and doing what coyotes do," neighbor Christine Bruce said. "Once you hear the sound of the coyotes catching something, you won't forget it."

Robin and Mike Mallon, who have lived in the 4600 block of West Tesch Avenue for nearly 18 years, thought a sighting of two large coyotes in the neighborhood in January was an isolated incident. They had never seen coyotes in the area before.

But the coyotes made another appearance in late February. The area behind the Mallons' home is an open field that runs east to west and has become a sort of off-leash dog park that stretches beyond the neighborhood's

unofficial borders of 51st Street and 43rd Street. It's not uncommon for Robin Mallon to see people she isn't familiar with strolling through the field with their dogs at all times of day and night.

Early one February morning, Robin Mallon was letting her dog out in the her backyard when she saw what she thought was an off-leash dog near the edge of their property. After a second look she determined it was in fact a coyote.

"Since I saw that one in the actual daylight hours, I have been hoping he was just a particularly bold one and not indicative of some growing problem around here," Robin Mallon said.

Becky and Baltazar Lopez have three young children and have lived in the same neighborhood as the Mallons for nearly seven years. They first spotted a coyote walking around in their yard, watching birds before eventually laying down in the yard for about an hour in December.

According to the state's Department of Natural Resources website, coyote attacks on people are extremely rare (http://dnr.wi.gov/news/breakingnews_lookup.asp?id=2249), so rare that one DNR specialist told The Racine Journal Times in December he knows of no attacks on people in Wisconsin (http://www.journaltimes.com/news/local/mount-pleasant-dog-attack-prompts-advisory-for-coyotes/article_31efbd18-20f6-11e1-9feb-001871e3ce6c.html). Still, Becky Lopez is concerned enough that she does not allow her sons near the backyard.

"They have played in the snow in the front yard a few times, but I have been wondering if that is even safe," Lopez said. "Some neighbors have told us that the coyotes have been seen crossing the street out front. ... I do not get home from work until midnight and am very leery getting out of my vehicle when I get home.

"I certainly hope these animals move on before the summer or it will really limit our outdoor activities."

According to Christine Bruce, who along with her husband Nate has lived in the neighborhood for more than 16 years, the coyotes have been around for a few years. The Bruces used to frequently walk their pug in the open field; now they stay in the neighborhood armed with flashlights and an air horn.

Bruce said she has spoken to members of several different city departments and the DNR about her and her neighbors' concerns.

"Everyone told me the same thing," Bruce said. "Nothing they can do to help. I told them how many kids walk through the field and how some day something is going to happen.

"Yes, we are afraid. It's not something we can control or handle on our own. This neighborhood is full of dogs and quite a few kids. Not being able to take your pets outside is ridiculous. Seriously -- going outside with air horns and flashlights, something needs to be done."

Environmental Health Specialist Mary Kapelis said the city's Health Department has not received any recent complaints or inquiries regarding Greenfield's coyote population but added February and March are usually the animal's breeding season.

Not isolated incidents

Several other Greenfield residents told Greenfield Patch on Facebook (http://www.facebook.com/GreenfieldPatch?ref=tn_tnmn) they have seen coyotes in other parts of the city:

- Janet Christiansen: "There are coyotes all over around there. They are in the woods behind , in the field behind the houses and cemetery where all those high-tension (wires) are. I believe there are some around and

the high school also; in the summer at night you can hear them howling."

- Amy Lashway Thieme: "On Forest Home/56th, down by 51st and Morgan and also saw some at St Johns on 68th/Forest Home last week on the playground!"
- Trina Luebstorf: "I see them all the time in the summer in Konkel Park."

That's not a surprise to Greenfield Police Assistant Chief Paul Schlecht, who said it is common for the department to get calls from residents about coyotes in their backyard or elsewhere. He's even seen them himself near Jackson Park while working night shift years ago, and as recent as last year while driving on the Root River Parkway near Layton and Forest Home.

But to the best of his knowledge, coyotes have not become a threat to residents, and he said it would take an extreme case for police to get involved.

"They're everywhere in the city; they're just part of the natural landscape," Schlecht said. "If there's a certain coyote that's being aggressive somewhere, we may take a different action. But unless we're in a position where we're protecting human lives, they're part of the wildlife."

What citizens can do to help

According to a press release issued by the Department of Natural Resources (http://dnr.wi.gov/news/breakingnews_lookup.asp?id=2249), prompted by the attack in Mount Pleasant, coyotes can grow both bold and indifferent to humans. But Tim Lizotte, the DNR's area wildlife supervisor for Southeast Wisconsin, coyote reports are about average for this time of year.

"We usually get one or two a week, and that's been about the same for this year," Lizotte said in an in December. "Coyotes are our number one nuisance animal call."

Lizotte said coyotes are a concern because of their ability to live amongst human populations, which continue to spread into traditional coyote territories. They naturally hunt small prey so cats and small- to medium-sized dogs out loose in their yards trigger a coyote's instincts. Lizotte said homeowners can protect their pets in a couple of different ways:

- Make sure backyards are well-lit
- Put up a fence
- Walk dogs on a leash to limit the possibility coyotes will see them as competition
- Don't leave out any food, not even bird seed because mice and squirrels will also get attracted, which brings coyotes
- Show any animals that appear your dominance over your yard by making a lot of noise and throwing things like tennis balls at the animal (s).

"If people show they're the dominant one, the coyotes will respect the human territory," Lizotte added.

If homeowners are really uncomfortable though, the DNR urges residents to hire someone to trap and remove the animal.

"Landowners can resolve 99 percent of the problems associated with coyote populations," Lizotte said. "People have the power in their own hands. Unfortunately, DNR wildlife management doesn't get money for staff for nuisance animals."

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Coyotes in River Hills

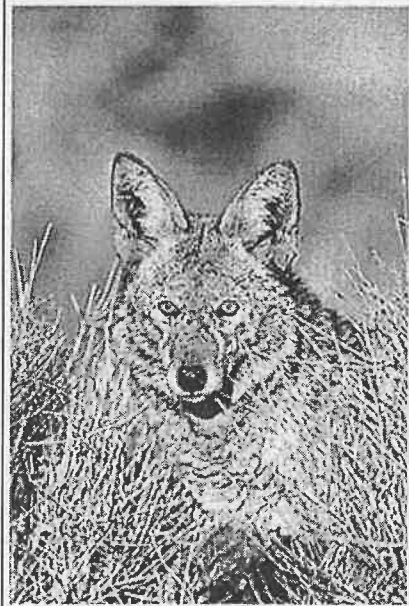
Coyote Public Information Meeting

Bayside Village Hall

Thursday, August 11, 2011

6:30 PM

A public information meeting will be hosted by Bayside and Police Captain Scott McConnell to educate residents and address their concerns about coyotes. Tom Isaac from the DNR will also be present as well as a local animal removal expert. There will be an open question and answer session after the presentations.



New Information June, 2011

COYOTE DETERRENT Written by Board Member: Peggy Russo

Coyotes are becoming a nuisance in many cities and towns across the country. This seems to be true as well in River Hills, as coyotes have become more prevalent in our community. Food is plentiful and the coyote has become quite adaptable in our environment.

One unique solution to this problem is the use of wolf urine as a deterrent. Wolves are one of the coyotes few natural predators. Coyotes will instinctively seek to avoid areas were they believe wolves

are present. In the wild, the scent of urine is the primary way animals communicate. That is how they find their prey; how they find a mate; and, how they keep from becoming prey.

Wolf urine has been effective in discouraging coyotes from advancing into a given area. It is available from a number of vendors. (Google: Wolf urine and check out the many companies that provide urine deterrents for a safe method to discourage coyote presence, as well as other animal deterrents, on your property.) One company called DEERBUSTERS sells the deterrent for about \$30 for a 32 ounce container. It is 100% wolf urine. This product is presently being used by the Bayside Police Department to aid residents in keeping coyotes in check.

To use: Use a small plastic container, place a couple of holes in the top so a string or twist ties can be used to attach to a tree, bush or post. Place a few more holes in the bottle so the urine scent can spread quickly. *(I found small bottles with holes ready to use and hang at Bayside Garden Center for 99 cents called "Predator Urine Dispensers").* Use an ounce or two in each bottle and attach to something 2-4 feet off the ground from 10 to 15 ft apart. Place in key areas. The urine should be replenished about every 30 days.

Coyotes are extremely adaptable to their environment. At some point, coyotes will figure out we have no wolves in the area. However, it is a tool that can be tried that is environmental safe and will not harm the animal. The goal is to not have the coyotes on your property.

A number of North Shore communities are experiencing issues with coyotes. River Hills will be working with Captain Scott McConnell of the Bayside Police Department sharing information regarding coyote issues. Tom Isaac, with the State DNR, can also be reached for questions and additional information at 262.670.3409. I will also remain a contact regarding River Hills concerns as well.

Peggy Russo

Peggy_russo@hotmail.com

414.405.8851

Click icon below to view an excellent report by Cook County Illinois



To the Residents of River Hills:

Coexisting with Coyotes

The Village of River Hills is not alone dealing with a sizeable coyote population. Recently, we had a discussion with the Wisconsin Humane Society Wildlife expert regarding coyotes. This discussion came about when one of our residents informed us that he intended to trap coyotes on his land. While the DNR allows individuals to trap on their own land and the Village of River Hills Police Department has a list of licensed trappers who work in the area, the Wisconsin Humane Society stated that trapping is not an effective way to rid an area of coyotes.

The Humane Society explained that when animals are trapped and removed from an area, it creates a void in that area which actually leads to even more animals moving in. When a parent is trapped and removed or killed, it often leaves hungry orphaned babies who will hang out near to homes for garbage or even small dogs

or cats if they are starving. They stated that trapping is not a long term solution and gave several suggestions and some very helpful information regarding coexisting with coyotes.

The Human Society Wildlife expert explained that coyotes are not getting bolder because they are getting used to people, but are getting bolder because people are showing fear which coyotes can sense. They recommend that if you come into contact with a coyote, you throw rocks, tennis balls or anything like that at their hind quarters and continue to do this anytime a coyote is in the area. It was also suggested that a water gun would work well. These actions will make it a negative for the coyote to be around people. They explained that after a couple of encounters with rocks, tennis balls or water guns, the coyote will be dissuaded from the area.

SUGGESTIONS FOR URBAN COYOTE MANAGEMENT PROVIDED BY THE WISCONSIN DNR AND THE WISCONSIN HUMANE SOCIETY

- Walk pets on leashes. Do not leave them alone outside, especially at night.
- Fences should be at least 6 ft. high. The bottom should be underground at least 1.5 ft. and the top should be bent outward away from the enclosed area.
- Kennels should have a 6 ft. fence, concrete floor, and a roof. Provide secure shelters for other outside pets, such as rabbits.
- Dispose of especially attractive food wastes such as meat, cheese and eggs by adding a small amount of ammonia to the bag.
- Put garbage out the day of the removal in secure garbage cans – fasten lids with rope or bungee cords.
- Discourage prey items, such as rabbits, mice, chipmunks and ground squirrels by trapping, keeping the grass mowed, and removing birdseed.
- When composting, use enclosed bins rather than exposed piles. Avoid adding dog or cat waste, meat, milk or eggs to compost.
- If you have fruit trees, pick the ripe fruit and keep the fallen fruit off the ground.
- Don't leave small children outside unattended. Tell children to come into the house if they see a strange dog in the yard.
- Motion sensing lights or sprinklers may deter coyotes from your yard. A motion sensing sprinkler, the "Scarecrow," is available from Wally's Workbench*.
- Clear bushes and weeds away from your home. Dense vegetation provides attractive habitat for animals on which coyotes prey.
- Leave radios on outside while people are outside.
- Keep cats indoors where they are also safe from cars, other animals and from getting lost.
- Don't leave pet food outside.
- Spay or neuter your dogs. Coyotes are attracted to and can mate with unsterilized domestic dogs.
- Encourage other people in the neighborhood to take precautions.

COYOTE ENCOUNTERS

Never feed or attempt to "tame" a coyote

- Avoid direct eye contact
- Do not turn your back or run
- Attempt to leave the area calmly
- If followed, make loud noises and make yourself look big. If this fails, throw rocks or sticks in the direction of the coyote, being careful not to hit the coyote.

One more informational item regarding coyotes is that if they are not hungry and encounter domesticated dogs, they may not be aggressive and they may actually run and play with domesticated family pets. Some of our residents have reported seeing just this happening with neighborhood pets running with a pack. If they run and play one day they probably will return for more play time. Also remember that they are attracted to and will mate with unsterilized pets. The Humane Society recommends that if you see coyotes in the area that you bring your dogs inside and not allow them to interact with the coyotes.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

- Wisconsin Humane Society Coexisting with Coyotes

<http://www.wihumane.org/wildlife/coyotes.aspx>

Wisconsin Human Society – Wally's Workbench*

<http://www.wihumane.org/wildlife/wallysworkbench.aspx>

4 page DNR fact sheet "The Coyote" Publication WM-148 86

Write to:

DNR, Bureau of Wildlife Management

PO Box 7921

Madison, WI 53707

Listing of Local Trappers - River Hills Police Department 414-247-2302

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Urban Coyote FAQ



The Urban Coyote

The urban coyote has occasionally been sighted in the City of Burlington. The Department of Natural Resources is reminding Wisconsin residents that coyote sightings typically increase in January and February since this is breeding time for the coyote, making them more active and territorial. Although there have been sightings of coyotes in Burlington, there have been no reports of attacks to humans in the city. However, coyotes have been known to attack domestic animals. If you own a pet, you should exercise caution and avoid leaving your pet(s) unattended between dusk and dawn and not leave food for your pet outside of your home.

The following list of commonly asked questions and answers concerning coyotes was prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

What do coyotes look like?

Coyotes are members of the canine family and can closely resemble large dogs. They have long, thin legs, a tapered muzzle, and large pointed ears. Fur ranges in color from a dull yellow to gray. An adult male coyote will measure about four feet long, including its long back, black-tipped, bushy tail, and can weigh between 25 and 42 pounds (females are similar in size and weight).

View a comparison picture of a coyote and a wolf here:
http://dnr.wi.gov/news/images/slideshows/Wolf_Coyote_Comparison/

Where will coyotes most likely be found?

Coyotes prefer woodland edges and brushy areas that provide adequate cover; however, they are very adaptable. Coyotes will be found using farm fields, parkways, river ways, parks and other areas with natural vegetation and are common within city limits and residential developments. Keep in mind that they routinely travel within their territories - part of which may include your backyard.

What role does the coyote play in nature?

Coyotes are extremely versatile predators and scavengers. They primarily feed on rabbits, small rodents, and animal carcasses but will also eat birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and a variety of vegetation. White-tailed deer carcasses are a principal food source for the coyote in Wisconsin. They do not commonly prey upon deer, although they are capable of taking fawns and weakened adult deer.

As with any predator-prey relationship, coyotes help keep their prey populations healthy and in balance with the environment. In agricultural areas coyote predation helps reduce crop damage caused by rodents. Carcass consumption by coyotes helps to prevent the spread of disease within wildlife populations.

Will coyotes attack humans?

Coyotes are typically not aggressive toward humans and are generally fearful of them. In areas of southeastern Wisconsin, as in other areas where coyotes are not hunted or trapped due to local ordinances, this fear of humans is reduced. As a result, they may not flee immediately upon observing humans.

Will a coyote attack my dog or cat?

When the coyote's natural food is plentiful it seldom preys upon domestic animals. Coyotes are territorial and may perceive domestic dogs as a threat and will defend their food base, denning locations, offspring, etc. Coyotes will also prey upon domestic cats.

Pet owners should exercise caution and avoid leaving their pets outside unattended between dusk and dawn when coyotes are active. Use a leash when walking dogs, especially during late winter and early spring when coyotes are denning and pups could be present.

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What should I do if I see coyotes?

As with any wildlife you should keep your distance. Observing coyotes can be an exciting, educational experience. However, if you feel a coyote is too close for comfort, take some actions that will instill and reinforce its fear of humans: turn on outside lights, make loud noises, toss stones or other small objects. Although the response will not be immediate, coyotes will flee.

What can I do to discourage coyotes?

Coyotes will expend the least amount of energy to obtain food and will normally frequent the same yards if they find a constant food source. The DNR recommends removing bird feeders, pet food, and keeping lids on trash cans if coyotes are seen on a regular basis.

Do coyotes carry parasites and disease?

In addition to being hosts for mites, fleas, ticks, lice, flatworms and roundworms, coyotes can carry a variety of diseases including rabies, canine parvo virus and canine distemper. Pet owners should keep their pet's vaccinations up to date to prevent any complications from contact with any infected wild animal or their secretions and excretions. If you observe a coyote that appears sick, contact your local law enforcement agency or the DNR.

How are coyote populations managed?

Current coyote management includes a year-round firearm season and specified trapping season. However, these methods are difficult to implement in urban areas due to local ordinances that prohibit trapping and hunting. In the Village of Fox Point, the use of firearms is prohibited for this type of purpose. For information on trapping coyotes in Fox Point, contact the Fox Point Police Department.

How is the DNR responding to concerns regarding coyotes in urban areas?

We encourage people with questions and concerns to contact their local DNR office or the Animal Damage Control office at 1-800-433-0688. We will also work with local communities if they want to explore options to manage coyote populations.

How can I learn more about coyotes?

Read a Fact Sheet by the Wisconsin DNR
here: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/ce/ee/c/critter/mammal/coyote.htm>

An article, "A Howl Over Coyotes" can be found at the DNR's website here:
<http://dnr.wi.gov/wmrmaq/html/stories/1999/dec99/coyote.htm>.

An article, "Coexisting with Coyotes" by the Wisconsin Humane Society
here: <http://www.wihumane.org/wildlife/coyotes.aspx>

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By Lee Bergquist and Larry Sandler of the Journal Sentinel

Jan. 9, 2009

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Coyote facts**What they are:** Members of the canine family that resemble large dogs.**What they look like:** Their fur ranges from dull yellow to gray. An adult male is about 4 feet long and can weigh 25 to 42 pounds.**What they eat:** Favorites include geese, rabbits, rodents and small deer.**What to do if you see one:** Keep your distance. If the coyote gets too close, try turning on outside lights, making loud noises or throwing stones.**Sources:** Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, The Ohio State University.

On Milwaukee's not-so-wild southern frontier, something not human is stalking residents - and their little dogs, too.

Coyotes are appearing on the city's far south side, unnerving city dwellers who never expected to hear the beasts' eerie howls in an urban neighborhood.

"I was walking my dog one day and a coyote snuck up behind me," south sider Joan Stirdivant told a Common Council committee recently. "I stood on 20th St., screaming for help, and I could not get away."

Finally, a bicyclist came by and helped chase off the coyote, said Stirdivant, who walks with a cane. But the animal later reappeared and tried to prevent her and her small dog, Teddy, from entering her condo, she said.

Other neighbors have reported at least three dogs killed by coyotes, south sider Thomas Maki said. Coyotes also have been seen not far from children on the playground of Victory School and in Maitland Park, although no children or adults have been attacked, said Maki and neighbor Bob Viktora.

Even in Milwaukee's southernmost neighborhood, surrounded by Oak Creek on three sides, residents enjoy urban conveniences and expect to deal with urban problems, such as crime and traffic congestion, said Chester Kuzminski, vice president of the College Heights Neighborhood Association.

"We shouldn't have to put up with a rural problem, which is wild animals," Kuzminski told the Council's Public Safety Committee.

He's wrong about that, state Department of Natural Resources officials say.

"Coyotes are urban animals," even though "people are surprised to see coyotes in their neighborhood," said Tami Ryan, the DNR's southeastern regional wildlife manager. "Coyotes are here to stay."

City dwellers

Nationally, coyotes have been moving into metropolitan areas for years and are now found in every state except Hawaii, Ryan said. They've been sighted in Milwaukee for at least 15 years, and in many suburbs as well, she said.

But Marty Johnson, a DNR wildlife biologist, said calls from city residents increased last fall.

No coyote attack on a person has ever been reported in Wisconsin, Ryan said. Even small children are usually big enough and noisy enough to scare off coyotes, she said.

Coyotes have attacked people in other states, and wildlife expert Stan Gehrt says people are attacked about three or four times a year in the Chicago area.

Almost all attacks have come after people fed the animals, Gehrt and Ryan said. Garbage, bird feeders and even food residue on outdoor barbecue grills can attract coyotes, Ryan warned.

Coyotes will kill small pets. But more commonly a dog will chase off a coyote, said Gehrt, an assistant professor of environmental and natural resources at The Ohio State University. Ryan urged residents to keep their pets on leashes, particularly at night.

Scientists are still studying the attraction of cities. Gehrt said the canine's territorial nature is the likely cause.

"Coyotes are constantly being forced into new areas," Gehrt said. As new coyotes move in, other coyotes will look for any suitable territory with a food supply and potential mates, he said.

The urban coyote population could be growing because they are not hunted in metropolitan Milwaukee, Ryan and Johnson said. By contrast, coyotes can be legally hunted virtually all year long in Wisconsin's rural areas.

Sightings peak in spring

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Golden Anchor reopening has issues, new LCNOW town, county permits needed 10:10 a.m.

Police say Sydney cafe hostage situation over 9:50 a.m.

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Milwaukee police seeking ID of woman found shot dead in car 9:26 a.m.

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One reason Milwaukee residents might be seeing more coyotes is that the animals are reaching the peak of their hormonal cycle, Gehrt said. He said people can expect more interactions in April and May when coyotes have litters of pups.

While cities are not a coyote's first choice, Gehrt has followed many of the animals as they move from rural locales to suburbs to highly urban areas. His studies of coyotes in Cook County, Ill., have included the use of radio collars on about 350 coyotes. On a few occasions, he has tracked them moving northward from suburban Chicago to the suburbs of Milwaukee.

Each year, three or four coyotes are found in downtown Chicago, Gehrt said. In 2007, a docile 1-year-old male wandered into a Quiznos restaurant in Chicago's Loop.

Milwaukee police can respond if a coyote poses a threat, and if a resident calls before the coyote has left the area, Assistant Police Chief Dale Schunk said. But of some 3,500 animal incidents reported to police last year, dispatchers could only recall one involving a coyote, said Capt. Diana Rowe, Police Chief Edward Flynn's interim chief of staff.

Rural landowners can either shoot or trap a coyote, said the DNR's Johnson. But urban dwellers don't have this option because of local restrictions on firearms and trapping, he said.

Trapping measures limited

City officials have not been authorized to trap wild animals for about 10 years and no longer have the staff to do so, said Donald Schaewe Jr., nuisance control chief in the city Department of Neighborhood Services. The DNR won't do it, either, but it can supply property owners with a list of licensed trappers.



About Lee Bergquist

Lee Bergquist covers environmental issues and is author of "Second Wind: The Rise of the Ageless Athlete."

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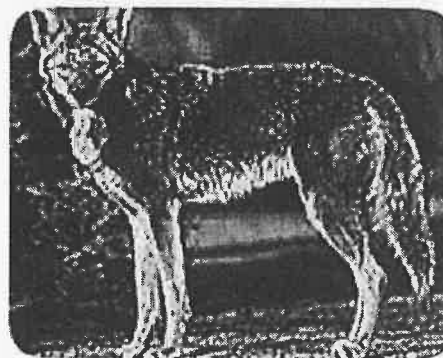


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Coyote Removal - How to Get Rid of Coyotes

Sometimes it's necessary to remove coyotes from an urban or rural area because the animal is causing real problems. But sometimes people just have a fear of coyotes, as if they're dangerous predators, like wolves can be. The truth is that coyotes will rarely attack pets, and never people. Still, they can cause some problems. They do prey on people's chicken coops, or even other small livestock, like sheep. Some people do fear for their pets. Coyotes have become common urban or suburb animals in many areas, and can dig through garbage, eat pet food, dig in the yard, and potentially live under a house or shed or porch, and spread fleas.



Need coyote removal in your hometown? [Click here for my nationwide list of hundreds of wildlife removal experts](#), serving all 50 states!

Coyotes are animals that can survive under most any circumstances and they will eat just about anything that is available on the menu. Even though there have been lethal measures taken to somewhat control the population of these animals, they seem to respond by immigrating, reproducing and growing thicker in numbers. While it's not at all possible to rid them from the human space completely, there are measures you can take to keep them from returning on your property.

Eliminate Food Sources

Because coyotes will eat anything available to them, it's best to start eliminating possible food sources from around your property so that they'll look somewhere else for their 5 star meals. If you have indoor/outdoor cats and you have food bowls outside for them as well, it's best that you start bringing them in. On top of that, when it starts to get dark, bring your pets in too. Reduce the population of rodents outside your home. There are many different types of treatment that you can use on your yard to actively reduce rodents.

Secure a Place for Garbage Cans

Many residents have garbage cans outside where they take their trash for the trash truck to pick up. Instead of taking your trash out that night, consider waking up the morning the garbage truck runs to dump your trash. This way there's no food left outside to attract them. You could put your trash out earlier, but if you don't have a garbage can with a secure lid that the coyote can't get into, you might find a nice little present of mess left for you the next morning. Then you'll have to clean up that mess to keep the coyote from coming back. Once garbage cans are dumped, consider rinsing them with bleach which will kill any pleasant food smell the coyote may be attracted to.

Eliminate Possible Hiding Places around the Home

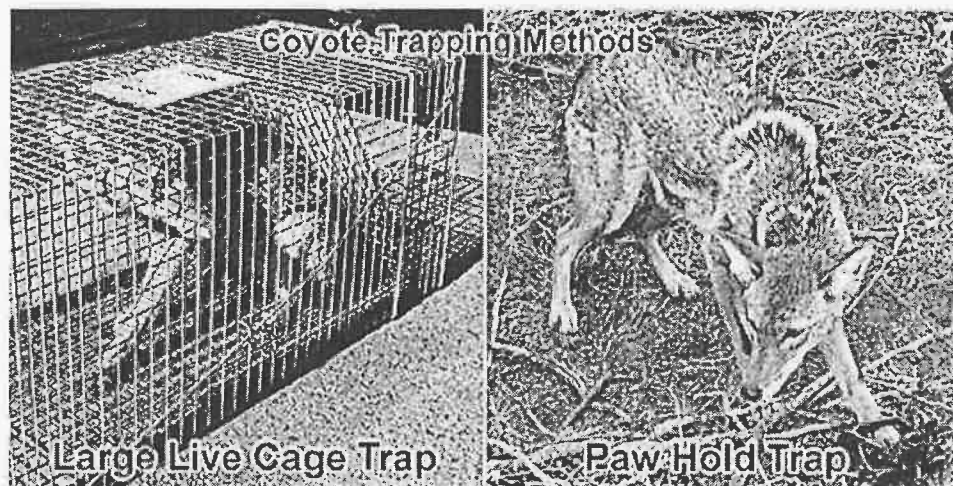
Keeping your yard maintained is also very important in keeping coyotes off your property. When the grass is cut low and your yard is landscaped nicely, the coyote has no place to hide while waiting for food to arrive. In fact, they are very wary of coming out into open areas. Eliminate woodpiles in the yard and any bushes or branches that you might have just thrown to the side. If you have a lot of trees in your yard, keep them well-maintained and trimmed. The more visible the area is to others, the more you can count on your coyote not showing its face.

Make Your Yard Noisy

Motion activated sprinklers in the yard that cut on and off every so often along with motion activated lights can certainly scare a coyote off quickly. Coyotes are extra cautious so the slightest noise or an unexpected spray of water can send them running away for cover. Coyotes are also not too fond of bright lights. If you keep the place well lit, they probably won't show up and if they do, they'll be much



easier to see coming onto your property.



Learn more about sets, baits, and more on my [coyote trapping tips](#) page.

Live Odor Traps

A live odor trap could work for a person if they know what they're doing. Because coyotes are always so suspicious, if they smell even a little bit of a human odor on a trap, they avoid it immediately. They may even run a way. However, if you dig a nice size hole, place some raw meat in it and place the trap in the hole, you have a much better chance of catching the coyote. Be sure to check the traps daily so that you can have the coyote removed to a safer location once it has been caught. You do not want to leave a coyote suffering for days inside a trap. Using traps to catch coyotes may not be legal in your area; be sure to check with your local and state's rules and regulations. Contacting a wildlife expert is probably the best way to actually get rid of the coyotes.

Fence In Your property

Because it's very easy for a coyote to walk into a yard where there is no fence, that's the first place they head to. If they see a fence around the area, 9 times out of 10 their not even going to try and enter. However, be sure that the fence is high enough and secure enough for the coyote not to get in.

Clear Out the Bird Seeds

Bird seeds may not seem like much food to a coyote, but when there's nothing else to eat and they're there, the coyote will eat them. It's about survival and they do it at all costs. Birdfeeders can also attract birds, squirrels, and other animals that coyotes want to prey on, so a birdfeeder encourages them to hang around.



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43°12'08.78"N 88°06'38.03"W elev. 934'

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SOLUTIONS for Coyote Conflicts

Why Killing Doesn't Solve Conflicts with Coyotes

As coyotes have expanded their range across North America, encounters with people have increased. These encounters alarm people who fear for the safety of their pets and children. To allay this fear, communities might feel that they need to pay for wide-scale programs to remove coyotes from the population. However, these killing programs are inhumane—and they don't work. Better solutions exist.

WHY DON'T COYOTE KILLING PROGRAMS WORK?

They're ineffective.

- ▶ It's extremely difficult to ensure that the problem-causing coyote(s) will be the one(s) located and killed.
- ▶ New coyotes will quickly replace coyotes removed from an area. Coyote pairs hold territories, which leave single coyotes ("floaters") constantly looking for new places to call homeⁱ.
- ▶ New coyotes can quickly become "nuisance" coyotes if attractants (e.g. pet food and garbage) aren't removed from a neighborhood.

They won't reduce coyote populations.

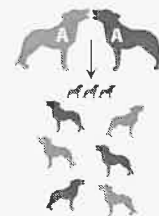
- ▶ Research suggests that when coyote populations are controlled aggressively, the remaining coyotes often experience a reproductive boom by breeding at earlier ages, having larger litters, and experiencing a higher survival rate among the youngⁱⁱ. Therefore, coyote populations bounce back quickly, even when up to 70% of their numbers are removedⁱⁱⁱ.
- ▶ It's nearly impossible to completely eradicate coyotes from an area. Despite bounties and large-scale efforts to kill coyotes over the last 100 years, coyotes have in fact expanded their range throughout the U.S. and Canada tremendously. One study even found that killing 75% of a coyote population every year for 50 years would still not exterminate the population^{iv}.

Removal is costly.

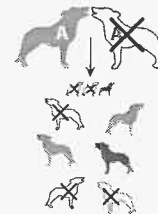
- ▶ Coyotes are very intelligent animals and are difficult to catch. Even a very skilled trapper or sharpshooter—who works for a hefty price—needs many hours to catch a targeted coyote.

Why **KILLING** Doesn't Work

Shoot or poison coyotes and you will have just as many again within a year or two. Kill one or both members of the alpha pair (A)—the only one that normally reproduces—and other pairs will form and reproduce. At the same time, lone coyotes will move in to mate, young coyotes will start having offspring sooner, and litter sizes will grow.

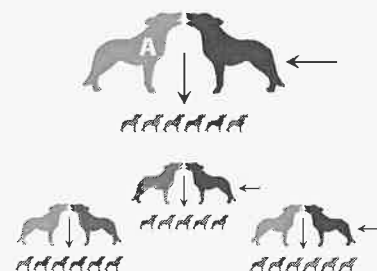


STABLE PACK
Only the alpha pair reproduces, and its litters are small. Pack members are less likely to eat sheep.



KILLING
Cuts numbers by half, but only temporarily.

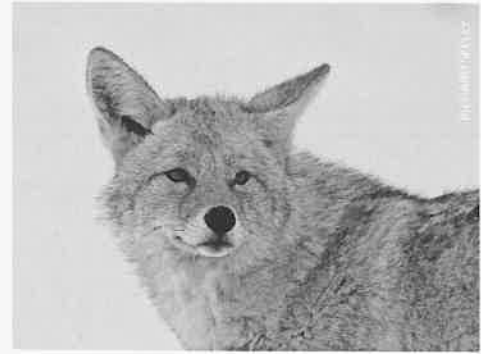
PACK DISRUPTED BY LETHAL CONTROL
Survivors, joined by males from outside, start reproducing. Litter sizes increase. The need to feed many pups can lead adults to prey on sheep.



PACK FEMALE PACK MALE OUTSIDER MALE PUP YEARLING

Trapping is inhumane.

- ▶ The most common devices used to capture coyotes are leghold traps and neck snares. Both can cause severe injuries, pain, and suffering[†].
- ▶ Pets become unintended victims of traps set for coyotes. An informal search of media reports suggests thousands of unintended incidents have occurred, causing heartbreak for affected families.
- ▶ Non-target wildlife is also caught, and many sustain injuries so severe that they die or must be killed.



WHAT ABOUT RELOCATION?

Although it may seem like a more humane alternative, in most cases relocating a coyote is a death sentence for that animal^{vi}. Coyotes are very territorial and occupy large home ranges, in some cases up to 40 square miles. After being relocated, they will do just about anything to get back home and will undoubtedly face many challenges along the way. Unfamiliar with their new terrain, they are often killed while crossing roads and highways. They may also be injured or killed during territorial disputes with coyotes who are already established in the area where they're released. In addition, state wildlife laws usually prohibit the relocation of coyotes, since they are a rabies-vector species (although rabies is rare in coyotes).

The bottom line is that killing is not a solution for managing conflicts between people and coyotes.

Instead, a two-part program that combines education and hazing is emerging as the most humane way to resolve conflicts with coyotes^{vii}. Education involves teaching residents of your community how to remove food attractants that lure coyotes into communities and how to properly protect pets. Hazing changes the behavior of problem coyotes by teaching them to avoid people and pets.



For more information and tips, visit our website at humanesociety.org/coyotes.



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[†] Gehrt, S. D. 2004. Chicago coyotes part II. *Wildl. Control. Technol.* 11(4):20-21, 38-9, 42.

^{vi} Knowlton, F.F. 1972. Preliminary interpretations of coyote population mechanics with some management implications. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 36:369-382.

^{vii} Connelly, G.E. 1978. Predator control and coyote populations: a review of simulation models. Pages 327-345 in M. Bekoff, ed. *Coyotes: biology, behavior, and management*. Academic Press, New York, N.Y.

^{viii} Connelly, and W.M. Longhurst. 1975. The effects of control on coyote populations: a simulation model. *Univ. California, Div. Agric. Sci., Bull.* 1872, 37pp.

^{ix} Fox, C.H. and C.M. Papouchis (eds.). 2004. *Cull of the Wild: A Contemporary Analysis of Wildlife Trapping in the United States*. Animal Protection Institute, Sacramento, California.

^x Gehrt, S.D. 2004. Urbani coyote ecology and management: The Cook County, Illinois, coyote project. *Ohio State University Extension Bulletin*, 929.

^{xi} White, L. and A. Delabp. 2012. A new technique in coyote conflict management: changing coyote behavior through hazing in Denver, Colorado. *Proceedings of the 14th WDMA Conference*: 133-137.



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PREVENTING Coyote Conflicts

How to Keep Coyotes out of Your Yard and Keep Your Pets Safe

Coyotes generally avoid humans, even when their home range encompasses largely urban or suburban habitat. However, the presence of a free buffet in the form of pet food, compost, or trash can lure coyotes into yards and create the impression that these places are bountiful feeding areas. Without the lure of food or other attractants, their visits will be brief and rare. But a coyote who finds food in one yard may learn to search for food in others.

WHAT ATTRACTS COYOTES TO URBAN AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS?

Food

Deliberately feeding coyotes is a mistake. You may enjoy hand-feeding animals, but this is a surefire way to get them accustomed to people, and it will ultimately lead to their demise.

Here are some general rules:

- ▶ Avoid feeding pets outside. If you must, feed them only once per day and remove the food bowl as soon as your pet has finished her meal.
- ▶ If you compost, use enclosed bins and never compost meat or fish scraps.
- ▶ Clean up spilled bird seed around feeders.
- ▶ Remove fallen fruit from the ground.
- ▶ Keep trash in high-quality containers with tight-fitting lids and place the cans curbside the morning of collection (instead of the night before).

Shelter

Coyotes are secretive animals, and studies have shown they can live for a long time in close proximity to dense human settlements without ever being noticed. These coyotes are abiding by the rules we set for minimal conflicts and should be left alone.

In the spring, when coyotes give birth and begin to raise litters, they



HOW TO PROTECT DOGS

Dogs (especially small dogs) are also vulnerable to coyote confrontations. These incidents generally involve coyotes who are either accustomed (habituated) to people (usually due to wildlife feeding), or coyotes who are protecting their territory, their mate (during breeding season, January–March), or their pups (during pup season, April–August).

Dogs should not be left outside unattended and should always be kept on a leash in public areas. Never let your dog interact or play with a coyote. Keep pet food and water indoors to avoid attracting coyotes to your yard.

Although attacks on larger dogs are rarer, coyotes sometimes go after a large dog when they feel that their territory is threatened. This generally occurs during coyote breeding season, which takes place from January through March. During this





concentrate their activities around dens or burrows in which the young are sheltered. At these times, they may become defensive and territorial and challenge any other coyote or dog that comes close to the pups. People

walking their dogs in parks and wooded areas may run into these situations and be followed or confronted by a parent coyote. Fights rarely occur, most often when dogs are off leash. It's important to recognize such incidents for what they are—a defense of space, not a random attack. If you encounter a coyote when walking your pet, do NOT run away. Instead, haze the coyote with the techniques described in our Coyote Hazing Guidelines fact sheet.

Free-roaming pets

Free-roaming pets, especially cats (and sometimes small dogs), may attract coyotes into neighborhoods. The best way to minimize risk to pets is never to leave them outside unattended. For cats, this means either always keeping them indoors at all times or letting them outside only under your supervision wearing a harness and leash or in a secure enclosure (such as a catio). Always walk dogs on a leash, and attend to them when they're outside unless you have a coyote-proof fence (see below).

Feral cat colonies

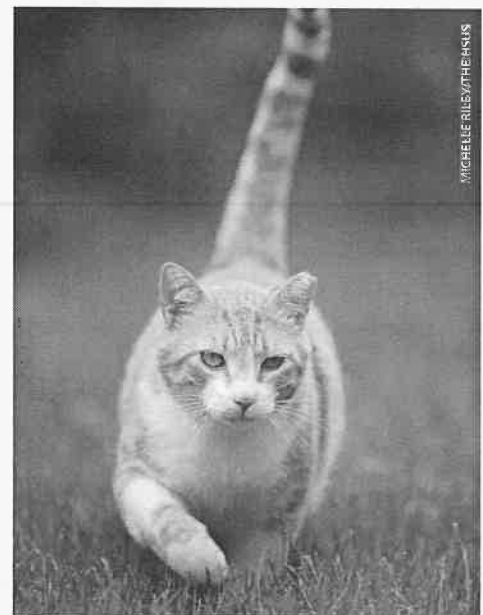
People who feed feral cats are often concerned that coyotes might prey on the cats. These concerns are well-founded, as coyotes are attracted to both the outdoor pet food and the cats themselves as prey. Here are some general suggestions for keeping such cats safer:

- ▶ Feed cats only once per day and at a set time. Pick up any leftovers immediately.
- ▶ Elevate feeding stations beyond coyotes'—but not the cats'—reach.
- ▶ Give barn and feral cats escape routes (in the form of "cat posts") in places where trees and other climbing opportunities are scarce. These can be wooden posts (four inches by four inches or corner posts) that stand out of the ground at least ten to twelve feet and can be climbed by cats but not by coyotes.
- ▶ Discourage/harass coyotes seen on the property. Go after them aggressively, using the techniques described in our Coyote Hazing Guidelines. Making them feel uncomfortable encourages them to stay out of the area.

For more information and tips, visit our website at humanesociety.org/coyotes.

time, it is especially important not to leave dogs outside unattended and to keep them on leashes in public areas.

Don't leave dogs of any size alone in a fenced yard unless the fence is "coyote-proof." Coyote-proof fences are either at least eight feet tall and made of a material that coyotes cannot climb or at least six feet tall with a protective device on top, such as a "coyote roller," (coyoteroller.com) that rolls off any coyotes that try to scramble over the fence. Do-it-yourself alternatives include adding PVC piping or chicken wire to the top of your fence to prevent coyotes from getting the foothold they need to make it over. To prevent coyotes from digging under a fence, make sure the fence extends at least 12 inches underground or includes an L-shaped mesh apron that extends outward at least 18 inches and is secured with landscaping staples.





THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

Coyote Hazing **GUIDELINES**

How to Haze for Effective Reshaping of Coyote Behavior

Generally, coyotes are reclusive animals who avoid human contact. Coyotes who've adapted to urban and suburban environments, however, may realize there are few real threats and approach people or feel safe visiting yards even when people are present. These coyotes have become habituated (lost their fear of humans), likely due to the ready availability of food in our neighborhoods. Sometimes, this food is deliberately provided by people who like to watch wild animals or misguidedly feel they are helping them by offering food. These bold coyotes should not be tolerated or enticed, but given the message that they should not be so brazen.

Hazing is a method that uses deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourages an undesirable behavior or activity. Hazing can help maintain coyotes' fear of humans and deter them from neighborhood spaces such as backyards and playgrounds.

HAZING METHODS

Using a variety of different hazing tools is critical because coyotes can habituate to individual items, sounds, and actions.

- ▶ Yell and wave your arms while approaching the coyote.
- ▶ Use noisemakers (e.g. your voice, whistles, air horns, bells, soda cans filled with pennies or dead batteries, pots and pans banged together).
- ▶ Use projectiles (e.g. sticks, small rocks, cans, tennis balls, rubber balls).
- ▶ Try other repellents (e.g. hoses, water guns with vinegar water, spray bottles with vinegar water, pepper spray, bear repellent, or walking sticks).

"GO AWAY COYOTE!"

The simplest method of hazing a coyote involves being **loud** and **large**. Watch this fun video for a demonstration: bit.ly/19hkRB2

If a coyote has not been hazed before, he might not immediately run away when you yell at him. If this happens, you might need to walk towards the coyote and increase the intensity of your hazing. If the coyote does run away, he might stop after a distance and look back at



REMEMBER...

- ▶ **NEVER** run away from a coyote!
- ▶ If the coyote doesn't leave at first, continue approaching him and/or increase the intensity of your hazing until he runs away. If he runs a short distance away and then stops and looks at you, continue hazing him until he leaves the area completely.
- ▶ If a coyote returns after you've successfully hazed him or her, continue to haze the coyote as you did before. It typically takes only one or two times to haze a coyote away for good.
- ▶ Contact authorities and do not interact with a coyote whom you suspect of being sick or injured. Although coyotes are skittish by nature and generally aren't aggressive towards people, engaging animals who are sick or injured can result in unpredictable behavior.

you. It's important to continue to haze the coyote until he leaves the area completely. You might need to use multiple tactics, such as shaking noisemakers, stomping your feet, and spraying him with a hose to get him to leave.

DOG-WALKING TOOLS

There are several tools for repelling coyotes that you can carry with you while walking your dog. Of course, remember that you should always walk your dog on a leash. If you see a coyote, either pick up your dog (if possible) or place him or her behind you before hazing the coyote. Then:

- ▶ Blow a whistle or air horn at the coyote.
- ▶ Squirt a squirt gun at the coyote.
- ▶ Yell and wave your arms.
- ▶ Use a homemade noisemaker, such as pennies in a sippy cup or soda can (sealed with duct tape).
- ▶ Pick up sticks or rocks and throw them towards the coyote.

IN YOUR YARD

Keeping pets and pet food inside is the best way to keep coyotes out of your yard. If you do encounter coyotes, all of the above methods can be used in your yard. First, try the "Go Away Coyote!" method (yell and wave your arms as you approach the coyote). You can also squirt the coyote with your garden hose or a squirt gun or bang pots and pans together.



TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- ✓ Hazing is most effective when an individual coyote is hazed by a variety of people using a variety of tools and techniques.
- ✓ A coyote who is being hazed must be able to recognize that the potential threat is coming from a person. Therefore, hiding behind a bush and throwing rocks or hazing from inside your car isn't effective.
- ✓ You can use hazing techniques and tools for one animal or multiple animals. There is usually a dominant animal in the group who will respond, and others will follow her lead.
- ✓ Don't stop hazing after it's successful. Coyotes or their pups could return to their unacceptable habits or behaviors if you stop.
- ✓ Share this information by teaching your family, friends, and neighbors how to haze coyotes too! The more people that get involved in hazing, the more quickly you will see results.

For more information and tips, visit our website at humanesociety.org/coyotes.