

About Coyotes



Eastern Coyote

Incredibly beneficial to the natural ecosystem, coyotes are a keystone species and help to keep rodent populations under control. They are often referred to as “nature’s clean-up crew.”

Coyotes are devoted parents and diligent protectors of their offspring. Coyotes mate for life and have significant family bonds.

While coyotes normally avoid us, intentional or unintentional feeding may change a coyote’s proximity tolerance to people, resulting in them approaching people or yards.

Aversion conditioning is a critical part of restoring a coyote’s natural aversion to humans.

Share your experience and connect with us online for more resources:



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coyotewatchcanada.com

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About Us

Coyote Watch Canada is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting wildlife education and fostering coexistence between communities and local ecosystems. Our ecological framework advocates conservation-science-based investigation, education, prevention and enforcement. Our mission champions co-operative, non-lethal solutions for human-wildlife conflict.

“All things are bound together...”



Red Fox

...all things connected.”

- Chief Seattle



COYOTE WATCH CANADA



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Keeping Coyotes Away

Everything you need to know to be wildlife smart and help keep coyotes wild

Hotline: 905.931.2610

Email: info@coyotewatchcanada.com

National Online Canid Reporting:
niagarafalls.ca/coyote

coyotewatchcanada.com

Keeping Coyotes Away: Aversion Conditioning

- Aversion conditioning (commonly called “humane hazing”) is a method of negative association that **safely compels wildlife such as coyotes, foxes or wolves to move away from humans**, sometimes through the use of deterrents.
- **Aversion conditioning has been used with great success around the world** with many species, including bears and tigers.
- Aversion conditioning can restore a coyote’s natural avoidance of humans and minimize interactions. **Communities that employ these techniques experience measurable results** while educating and empowering citizens.
- For communities experiencing regular coyote sightings in identified hot spots, patience is required. **Intensive and consistent action may be required to encourage the coyote to move on entirely.** Teams can be trained to respond to calls, communicate with residents, and utilize more intensive techniques if needed.
- Remember that **each coyote has a different “food education”**: some coyotes have been taught that people (and their properties) **will provide food** (e.g., direct feeding, compost bins, bird feeders, or cat and dog food left outside).
- Aversion conditioning can effectively **change coyote behaviour and can help to ensure that future coyotes do not develop these behaviours.**



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Aversion conditioning, when used as part of an overall coexistence program addressing other contributing factors, is a life-long tool to help prevent human-wildlife conflict.

- **Always Put Safety First**
 - Never run from any canine, including coyotes
 - Never corner a wild animal; always provide an escape route
 - Never approach a sick or injured coyote



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For information and downloadable resources, please visit: coyotewatchcanada.com.

Basic Aversion Conditioning Techniques

- **Stand tall, make yourself big, wave your arms and shout** (don’t scream) while stepping in the direction of the coyote until he or she runs away
- **Use a noisemaker**, such as:
 - your voice
 - an air horn or whistle
 - pots and pans banged together
 - a shake can (such as a pop can filled with coins or pebbles)
 - snapping a large plastic garbage bag
 - jingling keys, or
 - an umbrella popping open and closed
- **Use a projectile (toward, not AT the coyote)**, such as:
 - sticks
 - clumps of dirt
 - small rocks, or
 - a tennis ball
- **During warm months, use liquids**, such as:
 - a garden hose
 - a water gun, or
 - water balloons

Note: a coyote that has never been exposed to aversion conditioning techniques before may not leave immediately. You may need to use more than one of the above-mentioned deterrents. If the coyote runs a short distance, stops, and turns to look at you, continue your aversion conditioning actions until the coyote has left the area.