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:



facebook.com/coyotewatchcanada

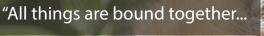
instagram.com/coyotewatchcanada



coyotewatchcanada.com 01-21

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 conservationscience-based investigation, education, prevention and enforcement. Our mission champions co-operative, non-lethal solutions for human-wildlife conflict.









Eastern Coyote

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.



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



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.