



City of Wauwatosa
Coyote Nuisance Management and
Response Plan Policy

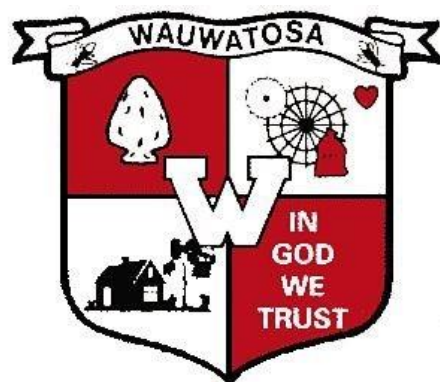


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I. Introduction

This Coyote Nuisance Management and Response Plan Policy is intended to provide a plan for strategic action that will increase residents' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and how such behavior can be managed with human safety as a priority. The focus of the policy is to provide information about the behavior of coyotes as it relates to different forms of human interaction. The Coyote Policy for the City of Wauwatosa acknowledges that public safety is a primary concern. Given that concern, however, the City of Wauwatosa recognizes the environmental benefit of maintaining and encouraging natural wildlife populations and will make every effort to maintain natural ecosystems. That being said, it is not the intention of the City, nor is it an objective of this policy, to carry out a wholesale coyote culling program. The City's Coyote Policy will provide strategies as to the best known responses to live compatibly with coyotes while providing guidance for appropriate levels of response to varying types of coyote activity and/or interactions.



The City's Coyote Policy is rooted in the most current understanding of coyote behavior and management. It was important in the development of the policy to review the latest urban coyote studies and literature from throughout the United States. Fortunately, within the last 10 years, much has been learned about coyote behavior and management although there is still work to be done. The policy provides a summary of the latest coyote studies and literature and provides the foundation for specific courses of action that are outlined in the policy.

The understanding of coyote behavior and management is evolving as wildlife experts continue to study the coyote in suburban environments. In fact, on February 10th, 2016 Milwaukee County began its Tag-and-Track program. Working with researchers from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Forestry and Wildlife Ecology's Urban Canid

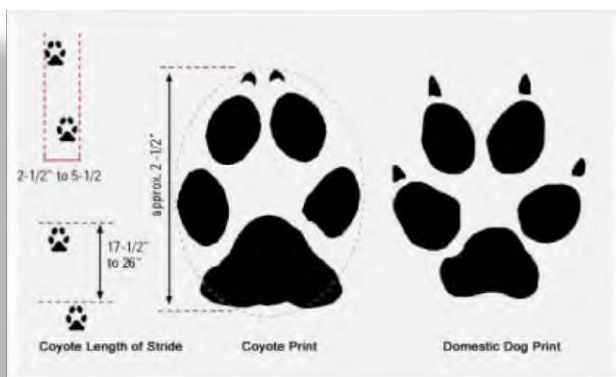


Fig. 1: Comparison of Coyote vs. Domesticated Dog footprints

Project and staff with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the County will set cable restraints, which do not harm the animal, place uniquely colored ear tags on the trapped coyote, and release them. Through citizen-based monitoring the Milwaukee urban coyote population researchers and wildlife managers will learn about their behavior towards humans, and determine which specific animals are exhibiting habituated, or bold, behavior in order to provide additional targeted educational outreach. In fact,

members of the public are encouraged to actively participate by reporting animals. For this

reason, the City's policy will need to be flexible and reevaluated, as necessary, when new information and techniques become available.

This document provides a summary of coyote biology/behavior, defines nuisance coyote behavior, summarizes existing state/local laws affecting coyote management, examines education/public information tools, emphasizes the need for a coyote/human interaction monitoring and data collection program, and details coyote management responses that may be necessary given specific coyote/human interaction and conflicts.

II. Coyote Biology/Behavior

The coyote is a member of the dog family that includes wolves and foxes. Coyotes are grayish brown with reddish tinges behind the ears and around the face and often resemble a German shepherd or Collie. Their black-tipped tail helps to distinguish coyotes from other canids such as foxes. Their eyes are strikingly yellow with dark pupils. Adults weigh between 25 and 35 pounds, although their heavy coats make them appear larger. Coyotes produce a variety of sounds including howls, barks, whines, and yips to communicate with one another.

Habitat

Coyotes have adapted to and now exist in virtually every type of habitat from arctic to tropic. They live in deserts, swamps, tundra and grasslands, brush, dense forests, below sea level to high mountain ranges and at all intermediate altitudes. In more recent decades, coyotes are now found in all 50 states and have become more numerous in many suburban environments where an ample food supply is available. Some of the highest population densities on record occur in suburban areas.

Where food is abundant, territories for coyotes are smaller than where food is scarce. Coyote territories can be greater than 15 square miles in arid areas where food is scarce to less than one square mile in suburban areas.

Food Habits

Coyote diets are diverse and adaptable, and vary according to local or seasonal availability of food sources. Rodents or rabbits are a major portion of their diet when available; however, at times coyotes will rely on insects, fruits, berries, songbirds and carrion. In some areas, coyotes feed on human refuse at dump sites, compost bins, and may possibly even prey upon pets. Coyotes are opportunistic and generally take prey that is the easiest to secure. The Cook County (Illinois) Coyote Project found that the most common food items were small rodents (42 percent), fruit (23 percent), deer (22 percent), and rabbits (18 percent). The study noted that coyote feces often contain more than one diet item; therefore, frequencies do not necessarily add up to 100 percent. Coyote scat is similar to dog feces in size and appearance, but unlike dog scat it is typically filled with hair, seeds, and/or bones.

General Biology, Reproduction and Behavior

Coyotes are most active at night and during early morning hours, and during hot summer weather. Coyotes largely avoid humans, which has resulted in a shift to nocturnal activity in suburban areas (Gehrt 2007). Coyotes usually breed in February and March, producing litters about nine weeks later in April and May. The average litter size is five to seven pups. Coyote dens are found in steep banks, rock crevices and underbrush, as well as in open areas. Dens can also be found in man-made structures, such as culverts and abandoned buildings. Both adult males and females within the colonies hunt and bring food to the young for several weeks. Coyotes commonly hunt as

Some of the highest coyote population densities on record occur in suburban areas.

singles or in pairs and they hunt in the same area regularly if food is readily available.

In urban and suburban areas, coyotes have adapted to residential neighborhoods, parks and open spaces. Coyotes thrive in such areas because food, water and shelter are abundant. Coyotes living in these environments may come to associate humans with food and protection. Once within a suburban area, coyotes prey on abundant rabbits, rodents, birds, and possibly house cats and small dogs that live in residential habitats when natural food sources are scarce. They will also feed on household garbage, pet food and the seeds and fruits contained in many garden and landscape plants.

Food abundance regulates coyote numbers by influencing population density (Timm, 2004). Where resources are plentiful, coyotes' territories are significantly smaller than where resources are scarce. In a food abundant environment such as a sheep ranch, the home range of a coyote is 1.2 to 2.9 square miles, while suburban coyotes in southern California have documented home ranges of .25 to .56 square miles. Such research suggests suburban environments are very rich in resources, and lead to higher densities (Timm 2004).

Habituation towards Humans and Intentional/Unintentional Feeding

The habituation of coyotes towards humans is a phenomenon that is generally recognized. Habituation begins when animals tolerate humans at a distance and progress in some instances to taming, which is, conditioning an animal through positive reinforcement such as food. Habituated animals can and do become troublesome and dangerous (Gehrt 2007).

Habituation of wildlife has recently been described as an animal's decreased responsiveness to humans due to repeated contact. Habituated animals, or those animals that have developed a psychological patience with human presence, are potentially much more dangerous than a non-habituated wild animal, because habituation is a state of unconsummated interest on the part of the animal expressing itself as tolerant of, or even attracted to, humans (Schmidt, 2007). It has been noted that this phenomenon has ushered in a host of new wildlife management challenges.

Intentional feeding of coyotes is likely the principal cause of the coyote losing its fear of humans, resulting in their approaching humans at close distances where the risks of negative interaction are highly likely (Timm, 2004). Intentional feeding should be strictly avoided. Suspected intentional feeding of coyotes should be reported to the WI-DNR Milwaukee Service Center at (414) 263-8500.

Humans also unintentionally provide food to wildlife and often provide opportunities for coyotes to obtain human food items either from careless storage of foods or from garbage containers or compost piles that are not animal-proof or that are full or overflowing.

III. Unruly Coyotes?

It is possible that there are certain changes in human behavior that have contributed to the rise of habituated coyotes in suburban areas. Human modifications to the residential environment create an inviting, resource-rich habitat for coyotes entering into more urban areas (Schmidt, 2007).

Through the course of its evolution as a community, the City of Wauwatosa has encouraged a living environment that incorporates open space, wildlife corridors, parks, greenbelts and other habitat features that attract and support wildlife. In Wauwatosa, our proximity to the Milwaukee County Parkways accompanied by the City's proud history of preserving "green spaces" makes Wauwatosa a favorable home for coyotes as well as many other types of wildlife.

Throughout the country it has been observed that a certain segment of the populace believes that any conflict between coyotes and people is solely the fault of people while another segment believes the coyote is at fault.

It is clear to most expert observers that coyotes have adapted well to certain suburban habitats, successfully denning and rearing pups in suburban neighborhoods in the presence of people, pets and traffic. They essentially have become "at home" in suburban areas and do not associate humans as enemies (Schmidt 2007).

Research Projects in both Illinois (Urban Coyote Research Program) and Rhode Island (Narragansett Bay Coyote Study) have noted that removal of coyotes by lethal means—though it may be necessary for some problem or nuisance animals—is not effective for population control. Lethal methods like hunting, trapping or poisoning—especially in neighborhoods—are generally more dangerous to pets and the community than to the problem coyotes. It is worth noting that poisoning is illegal in the State of Wisconsin and hunting with a firearm or bow is illegal. Eliminating an entire group of coyotes, rather than addressing potential root causes of the problem, simply creates a vacuum that other coyotes will fill. Such a flux in population can lead to ongoing interactions between coyotes and humans. This policy provides a plan to help guide informational/educational efforts that will aid residents in better understanding about how or why coyote interactions occur. Furthermore, the policy also looks to outline varying levels of response depending upon different triggering events.

IV. Education/Public Information

When coyotes are initially encountered, many people regard them as interesting and inviting wildlife. Through research of coyote behavior, it can be safely assumed that when coyotes settle in a neighborhood and find abundant food sources, they can become increasingly bold and possibly even aggressive towards humans.

A critical element of a coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents. The education of the public is an important tool for the coexistence of residents and coyotes in a safe environment. An educational campaign should focus on how residents can coexist with coyotes. Examples of educational outreach include: brochures, informational postcards mailed to specific neighborhoods with an increased level of coyote sightings and incidents, detailed information and appropriate links made available on the City's website, educational signs posted in appropriate parks and open spaces and at those locations experiencing an increase in coyote activity.

Hazing

Over the years, coyotes have had more contact with humans because of habitat encroachment and food supply. One of the solutions to this problem is to re-instill the coyote's fear of humans by adopting a hazing program. A hazing program will encourage harassing actions without the use of weapons or bodily harm to the coyote.

Plan for a Hazing Program

1. Identify geographical areas where coyotes have become habituated.
2. Contact property owners within these geographic areas to provide public information regarding anti-feeding and hazing methods.
3. Continue to monitor incidents, tracking and reporting the effect of hazing efforts.

The following are some examples of hazing/adverse conditioning methods that have proven effective. Although some of these methods can prove effective on their own, they are much more effective if combined:

- **Human behavior** – yelling, clapping or moving arms and acting in a threatening manner towards coyotes; however, be safe and never corner a coyote or approach a sick coyote or one with a young coyote nearby.
- **Sound devices** – using a device that makes a loud popping sound, air horns, banging pans, whistles or other noise makers.
- **Motion activated devices** – spotlights, strobe lights, motion activated water sprinklers. These devices tend to be most effective when sound is also incorporated.
- **Projectiles** – throwing objects such as rocks or golf balls in the vicinity of the coyote.
- **Predator Scents** – placing predator scent, such as wolf urine, in your yard can sometimes be an effective deterrent to coyotes.

V. Interactions between Coyotes and Humans

Coyote interactions range from sightings of an occasional coyote without additional incident to attacks on pets, to the most extreme cases where coyotes attack people. Coyotes will attack and sometimes kill pets. Most metropolitan areas in the United States have reported an increase in the number of coyote and human interactions.

In the Cook County (Illinois) Coyote Study, researchers were surprised to find so many coyotes living near people, despite the fact that relatively few conflicts had been reported. Of those radio-collared coyotes, various sex and age classes became nuisances, and in nearly all cases, either disease or feeding by residents was involved. However, the Cook County Study also noted that overall, very few coyotes had become “nuisances” in Cook County, providing further evidence of a coyote’s general pattern to avoid humans.

For the purpose of this policy, nuisance activity is considered as a reported and verifiable pet attack(s) and/or a pattern of threatening human interactions.

These types of behavior may suggest that a coyote is “habituated,” or has lost its fear of humans. Habituation may result from food attractants in backyards or neighborhoods (such as pet food, unsecured garbage, fallen fruit, etc.) and/or repeated exposure to humans without negative reinforcement. A coyote may appear to be habituated or exhibiting bold behavior if it is observed doing things such as languishing in parks during the daytime in close proximity to humans, following humans and their pets, or not running away upon encountering people. These bold behaviors associated with habituation are what can ultimately lead to human-coyote conflicts in urban areas.

VI. Factors Leading to Conflicts

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

- 1) An attractive, resource rich suburban environment which provides sources of food, shelter and water to attract coyotes;
- 2) Human acceptance or indifference to coyote presence (i.e., not establishing boundaries);
- 3) Lack of understanding of coyote ecology and behavior, particularly when coyote habituation progresses to aggressive behavior towards humans; and
- 4) Intentional feeding.

The City of Wauwatosa encourages all residents to take steps to eliminate attractants on your property in order to minimize interactions with coyotes. Residents are also urged to share this information with friends and neighbors because minimizing interactions is most effective when the entire neighborhood works together.

[Appendix C](#) contains a helpful tool for property owners to utilize when reviewing your yard for possible coyote attractants. The “Yard Audit” is a listing of common attractants and recommendations on how to reduce the potential for attracting a nuisance animal.

VII. Monitoring/Data Collection

Coyote monitoring and data collection are critical components to implementing an effective coyote management action plan. One of the important tools of a monitoring program is input from both residents and employees. The purpose of monitoring coyote interactions with humans is to document where coyotes are frequently seen, how many coyotes are within an area, and possible identification of problem or nuisance coyotes. Gathering specific data on coyote sightings will allow the City, and county, to focus specific components of its management action plan with a more defined effort to prevent possible negative coyote/human interactions.

If you see a coyote, please report it at [Milwaukee County Coyote Watch website](http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/milwaukee-county-coyote-watch), <http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/milwaukee-county-coyote-watch>. This regional effort will assist by providing observations and behaviors about specific animals, which enhances the likelihood of being able to proactively respond to coyotes who are habituated.



For coyote nuisance incidents, again a **nuisance activity is considered as a reported and verifiable pet attack(s) and/or a pattern of threatening human interactions**, a resident can fill out a Coyote Incident Reports ([Appendix B](#)). Based on verifiable nuisance activity an Incident Map will be developed. This Incident Map will allow for quick identification of areas within the City where incidents are high and may require implementation of a component(s) of the management plan. The Incident Map will also allow for a better understanding of coyote habitats as they interfaces with residential areas. The Incident Map will also provide the ability to generate notification lists in identified areas for the distribution of educational materials as needed.

Coyote Incident Reports are available online (www.wauwatosa.net) and in paper form at City Hall and the Police Department. Residents may have a blank report mailed to their residence simply by contacting the Administration Office or Police Department. Completed hard-copy reports can be submitted to the Administration Office or Police Department. Electronic submittal via the City's website (www.wauwatosa.net) is also available.



VIII. Coyote Response Plan

The City of Wauwatosa has taken both a progressive and proactive approach to the creation of a formal policy to help address the potential root causes behind human-coyote interactions within the community. The following matrix, found in [Appendix A](#), sets forth a sequence of suggested actions by the City in response to varying classifications of coyote interactions.

As coyotes continue to adapt to the suburban environment and their populations continue to expand and increase, interactions with humans may be expected to occur (Timm, 2007). To reverse this trend, residents must attempt to correct coyote behavior problems before they rise to a safety risk. If appropriate preventative actions are taken before coyotes establish feeding patterns in neighborhoods, further problems can be avoided. This requires aggressive use of hazing, as well as correcting environmental factors that have attracted coyotes into the neighborhood (especially intentional and unintentional feeding). Coyote sightings should be reported on the [Milwaukee County Coyote Watch website](http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/milwaukee-county-coyote-watch), <http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/milwaukee-county-coyote-watch>. If a nuisance type of activity has occurred a Coyote Incident Report should be filled out, which can be accessed via [the City of Wauwatosa website](http://www.wauwatosa.net), <http://www.wauwatosa.net>. All reports will be included in the City's data collection efforts as set forth in this policy. It should be noted that the City of Wauwatosa Police Department will respond to any emergency calls involving coyote interactions resulting in injuries to a human.

The City's data collection efforts, via resident submitted "Coyote Incident Reports", are intended to help identify any trends of nuisance coyote activity within a specific area(s) of the City. **Nuisance coyote activity, for the purpose of this response plan, is considered as a pattern of aggressive coyote activity that has been established through multiple reports of threatening interactions towards humans and/or a report of a verified pet attack.**

In the event that a pattern of nuisance coyote activity is identified or that a pet attack is verified, and upon resident request, the City of Wauwatosa will engage a contracted professional in an attempt to locate and remove the nuisance coyote(s). A pet attack will be verified by the City based upon a review of photographs depicting the subject injuries and a veterinarian's bill/invoice/statement of charges, submitted in connection with a completed Incident Report. It should be noted that a pet injured while off-leash and off of its owner's property does not constitute a verifiable pet attack that would trigger the engagement of a City contractor under this Policy and Response Plan. As indicated, the City of Wauwatosa does not intend to pursue a large-scale culling program, but rather a specific and targeted approach to addressing problem (i.e., nuisance) coyotes.

This Coyote Management and Response Plan Policy is intended to provide a plan for strategic action that will increase residents' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and how such behavior can be managed with human safety as a priority. The City of Wauwatosa also recognizes the environmental benefit of maintaining and encouraging natural

wildlife populations and will make every effort to maintain natural ecosystems. Thus it is not the intention of the City, nor is it an objective of this policy, to carry out a wholesale coyote culling program. The City's Coyote Policy will provide strategies as to the best known responses to live compatibly with coyotes while providing guidance for appropriate levels of response to varying types of coyote activity and/or interactions.

HELPFUL CONTACT INFORMATION

Incident Reports are available online at
www.wauwatosa.net

To report a coyote sighting go to
Milwaukee County Coyote Watch,
<http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/milwaukee-county-coyote-watch>

If you do not have internet services, or have questions, or have questions about this policy, please contact the following departments:

City of Wauwatosa Administration
(414) 479-8915

Wauwatosa Police Department,
non-emergency
(414) 471-8430

For general wildlife information, a listing of registered trappers, or State trapping regulations:

WI Department of Natural Resources <http://dnr.wi.gov/>
(414) 263-8500

In case of EMERGENCY dial 911

Appendix A: RESPONSE PLAN

<u>RESPONSE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TRIGGER</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>
LEVEL 1	EDUCATION	PUBLIC AWARENESS	CITY/COMMUNITY
<p>The City of Wauwatosa will engage in ongoing efforts to provide educational materials, both online and in paper format, pertaining to coyotes within the community. Partnerships between the City, Milwaukee County, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI-DNR), and other appropriate organizations will be utilized to promote and distribute educational materials and to coordinate informational workshops as needed.</p>			
LEVEL 2	DATA COLLECTION & EDUCATION	SIGHTING/INTERACTION	COMMUNITY/CITY
<p>In order to collect specific and useful data pertaining to coyotes within the community, a resident should determine if the coyote is nuisance or not. If it is merely a sighting, residents should report it at the Milwaukee County Coyote Watch website (http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/milwaukee-county-coyote-watch).</p>			
LEVEL 3	TRAPPING/HUNTING & EDUCATION	INQUIRY/LOCAL CONCERN	INDIVIDUAL/GROUP
<p>The trapping and hunting of coyotes is legal throughout the State of Wisconsin on a year-round basis in accord with State law. The City of Wauwatosa does, however, prohibit discharging a firearm or bow within City limits. For those who are interested, information about trapping and WI-DNR registered trappers are available online at the City website (www.wauwatosa.net), the WI-DNR website (http://dnr.wi.gov/) or by calling the WI-DNR at (414) 263-8500. Paper copies of local and State hunting/trapping regulations are also available at City Hall and at the Wauwatosa Police Department.</p>			
LEVEL 4	NUISANCE REMOVAL & EDUCATION	THREAT/PET ATTACK	CITY CONTRACTOR
<p>In the event that there is a verified pet attack, and upon resident request, Wauwatosa will dispatch a City contractor in an attempt to locate, trap and/or lethally dispatch the nuisance coyote(s). A “Coyote Incident Report” is available online (www.wauwatosa.net), a paper copy may be requested from the Administration Office (414)-479-8915 or Police Department (414)-471-8430.</p>			
LEVEL 5	EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUISANCE REMOVAL, EDUCATION	HUMAN ATTACK	PUBLIC SAFETY & CITY CONTRACTOR
<p>In the event of a coyote attack on a human, Wauwatosa will dispatch emergency services to provide medical attention to the individual and to possibly dispatch the aggressive animal if it is still in the area. If emergency services are unable to locate the animal, the City-contracted professional will be engaged in an attempt to locate, trap and/or lethally dispatch the nuisance coyote(s). In the event of an Emergency, please dial 911.</p>			

Appendix B: INCIDENT REPORT

1. Incident Date: _____
 2. Incident Time: _____ AM or PM
 3. Location *(please provide nearest address or cross street)*: _____
-

4. Incident Type *(incident types defined below)*

- Known Food Source
- Observation *(skip to #5)*
- Sighting *(skip ahead to #6)*
- Encounter *(skip ahead to #6)*
- Aggressive Behavior *(skip ahead to #6)*
- Injury/Attack *(skip to ahead #6)*

Known Food Source: Any location where food (pet food, compost piles, garbage, edible plants, etc.) is left outside

Observation: Act of noticing or taking note of tracks, scat (feces) or hearing coyote calls or howling

Sighting: A visual observation of a coyote(s) generally from a distance

Encounter: An unexpected direct meeting between human and coyote(s) with no physical contact and no aggressive behavior displayed by the coyote(s)

Aggressive Behavior: Meeting between a pet or human and coyote(s) that results in one of the following types of aggressive behavior: growling, baring teeth, lunging, scratching, flanking, chasing or biting

Injury/Attack: Pet or human is physically contacted, bitten or killed by a coyote(s)

5. Please Describe the Signs/Evidence of Observed Coyote Activity (e.g. tracks, hearing calls, feces, etc.):
-
-

If reporting an observation, completion of question #5 concludes the report. Please feel free to provide additional information at the bottom of this report. THANK YOU.

6. Please Describe the Sighting / Encounter / Conflict / Pet Interaction:
-
-
-

7. How Many Coyote(s) did You See? _____

8. Did the Coyote Appear Sick or Injured? Yes or No (if No, please skip to #10)

9. If so, Please Describe (e.g. limping, foaming at the mouth, missing patches of hair):

10. Are You Aware of a Food Source in the Area where the Incident Occurred? Yes or No

11. If so, Please Describe (e.g. bird feeder, bait pile, animal carcass, etc.):

12. Was an Attempt Made to Haze/Discourage the Coyote? Yes or No (if No, please skip to #15)

13. If so, What Efforts were made to Haze/Discourage the Coyote? (mark all that apply)

- Shouting
- Noise Maker
- Garden Hose or Water Gun
- Throwing Object(s)
- Firearm or Bow-and-Arrow
- Other _____

14. Please Indicate how the Coyote Reacted to the Hazing?

- Unfazed by Hazing Efforts
- Walked/Trotted a Short Distance and Stopped
- Walked/Trotted Away without Stopping
- Ran a Short Distance and Stopped
- Ran Away without Stopping
- Other _____

15. Please Provide any Additional Information/Detail about your Incident not covered elsewhere

16. Please feel free to attach photographs or other documentation to this report that you feel is appropriate. If you are submitting this report to document an attack on your pet, please attach photographs of the injuries, as well as a bill or statement of charges from your veterinarian.

17. Contact Information (optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Appendix C: YARD AUDIT CHECKLIST

(For homeowner use)

Item	O	FI	N/	Ways to Mitigate
Food				NEVER hand-feed or intentionally feed a coyote!
Pet Food				Never feed pets outdoors; store all pet food securely indoors.
Water Sources				Remove water attractants such as pet water bowls.
Bird Feeders				Remove bird feeders or clean fallen seed to reduce the presence of small mammals that coyotes prefer
Fallen Fruit				Clean up fallen fruit around trees.
Compost				Do not include meat or dairy among compost contents unless fully enclosed.
BBQ Grills				Clean up food around barbeque grills after each use.
Trash				Secure all trash containers with locking lids and place curbside the morning of trash pickup. Periodically clean cans to reduce residual odors.
Landscaping				Trim vegetation to reduce hiding places and potential denning sites.
Structures/ Outbuildings				Restrict access under decks and sheds, around woodpiles, or any other structure that can provide cover or denning sites for coyotes or their prey.
Fencing				Establish a fence (only as permitted by Chapter 15.28) to deter coyotes. Ensure that there are no gaps and that the bottom of the fence extends underground 6 inches or is fitted with a mesh apron to deter coyotes from digging underneath.
Pets				Never leave pets unattended outside.
				Never allow pets to “play” with coyotes.
				Fully enclose outdoor pet kennels.
				Walk pets on a leash no longer than 6 feet in length.

The City of Wauwatosa encourages all residents to take steps to eliminate attractants on your property in order to minimize interactions with coyotes. Residents are also urged to share this information with friends and neighbors because minimizing interactions is most effective when entire neighborhoods work together.

Appendix D: REFERENCES

Village of Riverside

Coyote Policy, Village of Riverside, Illinois

City of Greenwood Village

Coyote Management Plan, *Greenwood Village, Colorado*.

City of Wheaton

Coyote Management Plan, *City of Wheaton, Illinois*.

Cook County

Cook County Coyote Project/Urban Coyote Research Program, Cook County Illinois

Conservation Agency

Narragansett Bay Coyote Study, Jamestown Rhode Island

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Bad Dogs: Why do Coyotes and Other Canids Become Unruly? *Proceedings of the Wildlife Damage management Conference*

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