

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR

If your home is near a wooded area, ravine or a new residential area where coyotes have been established, it is not unusual to see a coyote. However, if you see a coyote with any of the following behaviours, you should call Animal Services.

- Exploring a home or building far from their natural habitat.
- Entering a barn area where large animals are housed.
- Limping or staggering, or with paralyzed hind legs.
- Injured or deceased.

In the event that a coyote, dog or other wild animal is presenting an immediate threat to public safety, residents are encouraged to call Animal Services and/or the police.

WHAT CAN I DO TO PROTECT MY CHILDREN AND PETS?

The City of Brampton Animal Services and the Ministry of Natural Resources can offer information about wildlife, and dealing with nuisance wildlife in general.

To protect your children and pets:

- Never leave children unattended.
- Educate children to not approach or harass any wildlife or unfamiliar domestic pets. This will reduce the risk of bites or exposure to certain diseases.
- Keep cats indoors at all times and keep dogs on short leashes or enclosed in your yard. Allowing pets to roam at large increases their risk of injury by wild animals, other domestic animals, and traffic. City of Brampton by-laws prohibit dogs running at large.

City of Brampton Animal Services

Phone: 905.458.5800

Fax: 905.458.7040

E-mail: animalservices@brampton.ca

Website: www.brampton.ca/animalservices

For more information, please contact:

Ministry of Natural Resources

Phone: 905.713.7400

Website: www.mnr.gov.on.ca

Living with Coyotes

Information Pamphlet



This pamphlet is for information purposes only.
The information has been provided by the
Ministry of Natural Resources.

City of Brampton Animal Services

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT COYOTES

- The coyote is a small relative of the wolf, averaging in weight between 30 and 40 pounds. Their thick fur may make them appear to weigh more.
- The colours of coyotes vary from blonde to reds to browns.
- Coyotes are very adaptable and can do well in any area that includes forest areas.
- They inhabit natural valley lands, ravines and parks of large urban centres such as the City of Brampton.
- They provide benefits to agricultural and urban areas by assisting in the control of small mammals such as mice, rabbits, groundhogs and woodchucks.
- Since the early 1990s, there have been increased complaints regarding coyotes in agricultural and residential areas.
- Coyotes are very active at dusk, dawn and throughout the night.
- Coyotes do not hibernate and may be seen all year round.
- Coyotes are generally shy, cautious and non-confrontational, but can be curious and experimental.

Normally, coyotes pose no danger to adults but people should be aware there are potential risks to pets and small children. Coyotes, by nature, are fearful of humans. Attacks by coyotes on people are very rare (only a few documented cases in all of Ontario), far more uncommon compared to dog attacks on people. In all known cases of coyote interactions with people, the coyote had lost its fear of humans because people were feeding the animals.



COYOTES AND OUR COMMUNITY

The coyote is a natural inhabitant of rural areas and urban areas near ravines and wooded regions. Some residents welcome coyotes as part of the local wildlife, while others are concerned for the safety of their pets, children and families. In many cases, the concern is prompted simply by seeing the animals.

Coyotes cause problems in rural areas as they are predators to livestock such as sheep, poultry and calves. In urban areas, the concerns relate to damage to garden crops, foraging through garbage and the possibility of them preying on domestic pets such as cats and small dogs.

RABIES

Residents have also expressed concerns about coyotes carrying the rabies virus. All warm blooded animals are potential carriers of the virus. Coyotes, however, are not the main carriers of the disease among wild animals. There is a 50% higher chance of a dog or cat exposing people to rabies than coyotes.

PUBLIC SAFETY

It is important to note that there are only a few documented cases of coyotes attacking people in Ontario.

If you are walking in an area known to have coyote activity, here are some suggestions:

- Avoid walking alone.
- Carry a personal audible alarm and flashlight or umbrella (which can be used to scare them off).

If you are approached by a coyote, stay calm and wait until they move on. You can make yourself appear larger and shout or clap your hands together or make some other loud noise to scare them off. **Do not run!**

PREVENTING COYOTE PROBLEMS

- To prevent coyotes from entering your yard, enclose it with a solid fence preferably 1.8 metres in height.
- Properly store and maintain garbage containers. This will prevent raccoons, skunks, cats, dogs and coyotes from becoming a nuisance. It will also discourage the presence of small rodents, which are an important food source for coyotes.
- Remove pet food left outside. This will help prevent coyotes and other wildlife animals from being attracted to your property.
- Avoid composting meat products. The smell of the meat composting will attract the animals to your property.
- Do not approach or feed coyotes. Coyotes are wild animals, but can become more comfortable with humans as a result of regular contact. There may be more contact between coyotes and humans if they are fed or otherwise encouraged to stay near residential areas.
- Remember that bird feeders attract birds, squirrels and rodents, which may also attract coyotes.
- Use motion-sensitive lights in yards or gardens. Well lit yards or the use of motion-sensitive lighting will make a property less attractive for coyotes and other nocturnal wildlife.
- The use of whistles and personal alarm devices can be used to frighten an approaching or threatening animal.

