



TOWN OF NAHANT

COYOTE RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT PLAN





INTRODUCTION AND GOALS

The Town of Nahant and its officials have created a Coyote Management and Response Plan to help educate the public on how to humanely and effectively prevent and solve conflicts among coyotes, people and companion animals.

In response to the rise in more aggressive coyote activity in neighborhoods, The Town researched responses from surrounding communities, reviewed existing Coyote Management Plans, analyzed Coyote guidelines from the Humane Society and Massachusetts Wildlife and researched Coyote ecology to better understand and create an appropriate plan for the Town.

The goal of this plan is to provide a program for reducing human-coyote conflicts while prioritizing human safety. The suggested actions outlined in this plan are designed to increase citizen's knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and make clear how such behavior can be managed to reduce or eliminate conflicts with coyotes.

The Coyote Management and Response Plan is based on scientific research, a thorough understanding of coyote ecology and biology in urban settings, and the best known management practices.

Our Plan is guided by the following principles:

- Human safety is a priority in managing human-coyote interactions
- Coyotes serve an important role in ecosystems by helping to control the population of rodents, Canada geese, rabbits and other urban mammals.
- Preventative practices such as reduction and removal of food attractants, habitat modification and responding appropriately when interacting with wildlife are key to minimizing potential interactions with coyotes.
- Solutions for coyote conflicts must address both problematic coyote behaviors (such as aggression toward people and attacks on pets) and the problematic human behaviors (intentionally or unintentionally feeding coyotes and letting pets outside and unattended) that contribute to conflicts.
- Non-selective coyote removal programs are ineffective for reducing coyote population sizes or

preventing human-coyote conflicts.

- A community-wide program that involves residents is vital for achieving co-existence among people, coyotes and pets.

The suggested actions in the Town of Nahant's Coyote Management and Response Plan are intended to increase knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and how such behavior can be managed to reduce or eliminate conflicts with coyotes. The plan requires active participation of the entire community in order for the Town to be successful.

THE COYOTE

Due to their intelligence and adaptability- in addition to extensive urbanization and subsequent decline in larger predators, coyotes have successfully expanded their range across North America. Coyotes are now found in all states in the U.S. except Hawaii, and have become well established in nearly every ecosystem. They live in deserts, swamps, tundra, grasslands, brush, dense forests, cities and suburbs. The eastern coyote is well established throughout Massachusetts and can be found in nearly every city and town.

ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE: Coyotes are curious, smart and adaptable creatures and our urban areas provide the perfect balance of food, shelter and water for them. What you may not know is that even in fragmented and urbanized landscapes, coyotes can play an integral role in their environment by providing ecosystem services and helping to maintain species diversity. Coyotes in urban areas not only provide free rodent control by feeding on mice and rats, but also help to regulate the population size of other species that may cause conflicts with people in urban areas (such as voles, wild turkeys, white-tailed deer and Canada geese).

APPEARANCE AND SIGNS: The eastern coyote resembles a medium size dog in body size and shape but has longer, denser fur and pointed erect ears. The tail is long, black tipped and bushy. Typical coat color is a grizzled gray but can vary from creamy blonde to red or nearly solid black. A typical weight for a female is 33-40 pounds, while males typically weigh 34-47 pounds. Coyotes often look heavier than they are due to their thick fur. Coyotes also have yellow/amber eyes (which help to distinguish them from domestic dogs), large ears and narrow, pointed muzzles (which help to distinguish them from wolves). Since coyotes are naturally very skittish and afraid of humans, they are rarely seen. Thus, their signs (including prints, scat and vocalizations) may be a better indicator of their presence. Coyote prints are similar to those of a domestic dog's, but are usually observed in a straight line (as opposed to the meandering path of a domestic dog tracks). More commonly, coyote howling or other vocalizations may be heard. Coyotes produce a variety of sounds (including howls, barks, whines and yips) to communicate with one another and defend their territory. Small groups of two or three coyotes can distort their voices and sound like a group of 20. Coyotes also use scat (feces) to communicate by depositing it in the middle of a trail or on the edge of their territory. Coyote scat is similar to dog scat in size and appearance, but unlike dog scat, it is rope-like and typically filled with hairs, seeds and bones.

DIET: Coyotes are opportunistic omnivores with great flexibility in their diet. They generally hunt small mammals such as mice, rats, voles, rabbits and prairie dogs, but will also eat fruit and berries and will even scavenge road-killed animals. In urban area, coyotes are also known to eat pet food, unsecured garbage and compost. They may also prey on unattended domestic pets such as cats and small dogs if given the opportunity. This does not indicate a danger to humans, but is rather a natural coyote behavior. This behavior

can be prevented by reducing human associated food attractants in urban area and not letting pets outside unattended (unless protected by a coyote-proof enclosure or fence).

SOCIAL STRUCTURE: Most coyotes (called resident coyotes) live in family groups with one breeding pair and three to four other related individuals. Coyotes do not hunt in packs, but work together to defend their territory from other coyote family groups. Other coyotes (called transient coyotes) live alone or as an isolated male pair. Coyotes mate once per year during their breeding season (which occurs from January through March). During the pup season (April through August), the breeding pair will give birth to pups (typically in April or May). Litter size depends on available resources and the number of coyotes in the area. The average litter size is four to seven pups. Coyotes will place their pups in a den for the first 6 weeks, after which the pups will learn to hunt with their parents. Coyote dens are found in steep banks, rock crevices and underbrush, as well as in open area. During dispersal season (September through December), the pups from the previous year (yearlings) will leave the family group and become transient coyotes in search of a new home range.

HABITAT: Coyotes are naturally diurnal (most active at dawn and dusk), but often shift to more nocturnal activity in urban and suburban area in an effort to avoid people. Coyotes prefer open space and natural preserve areas over human-dominated landscapes, but are extremely adept at living in proximity to people. Coyotes thrive in these areas because food, water and shelter are abundant.

Home range sizes vary for each individual coyote. Research has shown that home range sizes for resident coyotes average 2-5 square miles, while transient coyotes have larger home ranges (averaging 10 square miles). Home range size can be an important indicator of resource distribution and abundance and also may correlate with population density.

COYOTE ATTRACTANTS IN URBAN AREAS

Coyotes are drawn to urban and suburban areas for the following reasons:

1. **FOOD:** Urban areas provide a bounty of natural food choices for coyotes, who primarily eat rodents such as mice and rats. However, coyotes can be further attracted into suburban neighborhoods by human-associated food such as pet food, unsecured compost or trash, and fallen fruit in yards. Intentional and unintentional feeding can lead coyotes to associate humans with sources of food, which can result in negative interactions among coyotes, people and pets. To reduce food attractants in urban and suburban areas:
 - Never hand-feed or otherwise deliberately feed a coyote.
 - Avoid feeding pets outside. Remove sources of pet food and water. If feeding pets outside is necessary, remove the bowl and any leftover food promptly.
 - Never compost any meat or dairy (unless the compost is fully secured).
 - Maintain good housekeeping, such as regularly raking areas around bird feeders, to help discourage coyote activity near residences.
 - Remove fallen fruit from the ground.
 - Keep trash in high-quality containers with tight-fitting lids. Only place the cans curbside the morning of collection. If you leave trash cans out overnight, they are more likely to be tipped over and broken into.
 - Bag especially attractive food wastes such as meat scraps or leftover pet food. If it is several days

before garbage will be picked up, freeze the food temporarily or take it to a dumpster or other secure storage container.

2. **WATER:** Urban areas provide a year-round supply of water in the form of storm water impoundments and channels, artificial lakes, irrigation, pet water dishes, etc., which support both coyotes and their prey.
 - In dry conditions, water can be as alluring as food, so remove water bowls set outside for pets and make watering cans unavailable.
3. **ACCESS TO SHELTER:** Parks, greenbelts, open spaces, golf courses, buildings, sheds, decks and crawl spaces, etc., increase the amount and variability of cover for coyotes. They allow coyotes to safely and easily remain close to people, pets, homes and businesses without detection.
 - In the spring, when coyotes give birth and begin to raise young, they concentrate their activities around dens or burrows in which their young are sheltered. Coyotes may take advantage of available spaces under sheds or decks for use as a den, bringing them into close contact with people and pets.
4. **UNATTENDED PETS:** Pets are a normal part of an urban landscape. Within their territory, coyotes may consider pets as potential prey or potential competitors. Free-roaming pets, especially cats and sometimes small dogs, may attract coyotes into neighborhoods. The best way to minimize risk to pets is to not leave them outside unattended.
 - **CATS:** Coyotes primarily eat small mammals such as mice and rats, but will also prey on slightly larger mammals such as rabbits and groundhogs. Approximately the same size as a groundhog or rabbit, free-roaming outdoor cats may also be seen as eligible prey items by coyotes. It is important to note that attacks on cats are normal coyote behavior and do not indicate a danger for people. The only way to protect cats from coyotes (and the other dangers of outdoor life such as cars, disease, dogs and other wildlife) is to keep cats indoors (or only let them outside in a secure enclosure or when accompanied by a person and under the control of a leash and harness).
 - **FERAL CATS:** People who feed feral cats are often concerned that coyotes might prey on the cats. These concerns are well founded, as coyotes will be attracted to both the outdoor pet food and the cats themselves as prey. Although there is no sure way to protect feral cats from coyotes, the following tips can be helpful:
 - Feed cats only during the day and at a set time—and pick up any leftovers immediately.
 - Haze coyotes seen on the property (see Appendix B). Making them feel uncomfortable will encourage them to stay out of the area.
 - Dogs are also vulnerable to coyote confrontations. These incidents generally involve coyotes who are accustomed or habituated to people (usually due to wildlife feeding) or coyotes who are protecting their territory and pups (usually during breeding season).
 - Small, unattended dogs may be seen as potential prey for coyotes. It is important to either keep dogs on a leash 6 feet long or shorter when outdoors or to stay within 6 feet of them when outside. (Coyotes may view a dog on a leash longer than 6 feet as an unattended pet.) Attacks on unattended small dogs are normal coyote behavior and do not indicate a danger for people.
 - Although attacks on larger dogs are rare, coyotes will sometimes go after a large dog when they feel that their territory is threatened. This generally occurs during the coyote breeding season, which takes place from January through March. During this time, it is especially important not to let dogs outside unattended and to keep them on leashes (6 feet long or shorter) when in public areas.

- Fences can be used to keep coyotes out of residential yards, but they must be “coyote- proof.” Coyote-proof fences are at least eight feet tall and made of a material that coyotes cannot climb or at least 6 feet tall with a protective device on top such as a “coyote roller (coyoteroller.com) that rolls off any coyotes (and dogs) that try to scramble over the fence. To prevent coyotes from digging under a fence, it should extend underground at least twelve inches or include an L-shaped mesh apron that extends outward at least 18 inches and is secured with landscape staples.
- Other domestic animals kept outside, such as chickens and rabbits, may also be viewed as prey by coyotes. Protect poultry or other outdoor animals from coyotes (and other predators) with protective fencing (both structural and electric), by ensuring that they are confined in sturdy cages or pens each evening and by using livestock-guarding animals where possible.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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An essential component of a successful coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents. Education is the key to having residents make the appropriate decisions regarding their safety and managing their property and pets.

Along with this management plan the following educational material can be found on our dedicated coyote website page at nahant.org

- Video recording from Massachusetts Wildlife with important information on how to properly haze coyotes and safely coexist with them.
- A “Coyote Yard Safety Checklist”
- Coyote action plan
- Coyote response plan
- Areas in Town that have been marked as coyote hotspots

HAZING AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE

Generally, coyotes are reclusive animals who avoid human contact. Coyotes in urban and suburban environments, however, may learn that neighborhoods provide easy sources of human-associated food while presenting few real threats. These coyotes, having lost their fear of humans, may visit yards and public areas even when people are present and may cause conflicts with people and pets. Humans have contributed to this habituation of coyotes by not reacting when they see a coyote. To safely coexist, it’s important to modify this behavior and attitude in resident coyote populations. Habituated coyote behavior needs to be reshaped to encourage coyotes to avoid contact with humans and pets. Hazing, also known as “fear conditioning” is the process that facilitates this change. Hazing is an activity or series of activities that is conducted in an attempt to change behaviors of habituated coyotes and/or to re-instill a healthy fear of people in the local coyote population. Hazing techniques include generating loud noises, spraying water, shining bright lights, throwing objects, shouting etc. Hazing can help maintain coyotes’ fear of humans and deter them from neighborhood spaces such as backyards and play spaces.

A hazing program encourages the use of harassing actions without employing weapons or causing bodily harm to the coyote. The more often and individual animal is hazed, the more effective the hazing is. It is not economically, ecologically or in other ways efficient to try and eradicate coyotes from the urban ecosystem but rather use hazing as a long term plan to create a safe living situation and reduce coyote conflicts.

GOALS OF HAZING:

- Reverse the habituation of coyotes to people, teaching them to once again fear and avoid humans
- Discourage coyotes from entering public areas such as parks, playgrounds and yards when people are present
- Discourage coyotes from approaching people and pets
- Provide residents with information and tools to actively engage in reshaping coyote behavior and to support feeling safe in their parks and neighborhoods
- Increase awareness about coyote behavior among residents and involve the community in coyote management efforts
- Monitor hazing to assess its effectiveness and determine if further action or more aggressive hazing is needed.
- Develop long-term community based hazing programs

BASIC HAZING:

Consists of directly facing the coyote and being “big and loud” by waving your arms over your head, making loud noises or squirting the coyote with water until the coyote(s) chooses to leave. Using a variety of different hazing tools is critical because coyotes can become desensitized to the continued use of just one technique, sound or action. Basic hazing can be performed by anyone and includes the following techniques:

- Yelling and waving your arms while approaching the coyote
- Making loud noises with whistles, air horns, megaphones, soda cans filled with pennies, pots and pans
- Throwing projectiles such as sticks, small rocks, cans, tennis balls, or rubber balls at the direction of the coyote.
- Squirting water from a hose, water gun or spray bottle

HIGH INTENSITY HAZING:

Consists of approaching the animal quickly and aggressively, throwing projectiles, paint balls, pepper balls, sling shots, clay pellets, or pepper spray the coyote. High-intensity hazing should only be carried out by trained professionals such as animal control and police officers. High intensity hazing should be used in specific areas and only in response to more egregious incidents.

LETHAL CONTROL, HUNTING AND TRAPPING

HUNTING: In the state of Massachusetts it is legal to hunt coyotes during certain times throughout the year. However according to M.G.L Ch. 131 Sec. 58, you cannot hunt within 500 feet of an occupied dwelling or within 150 feet of a paved road. This essentially means there is no hunting in Nahant. Additionally, there is a no discharge bylaw in Nahant. With hunting being the main means of regulating wildlife populations, and it not being allowed in Nahant, our options are significantly limited. Also due to the inherent biology of coyotes, hunting and trapping, even if virtually limited does very little to control coyote numbers.

TRAPPING: The traps effective to catch coyotes, foothold traps and snares or cable restraints, were made illegal by a ballot referendum, Question 1, in 1996. This means that by law the only legal trap to use is a large box trap. Coyotes are very reluctant to enter box traps. Traps must be baited open for months to habituate a coyote to entering. A coyote may not ever be trapped, but even if one is all other coyotes in the area have been attracted to the bait in the trap and have been fed. This has the potential to make any problems worse without ever resolving an issue. That being said, it is legal to use these traps, either during the regulated season Nov 1 to Nov 30 or through a PAC agent (Problem Animal Control). However, there is virtually no trapping of coyotes in Massachusetts as a result of these restrictions.

RELOCATION: Relocating coyotes is not an option. Relocating an animal would only move that problem somewhere else in the state. Mass Wildlife cannot prioritize people in one location over another. Additionally, it would be virtually impossible to achieve. See above for trapping. The other means of capture would be to dart and immobilize. To effectively dart a coyote, one would need to be within 15 yards of it, have it standing still in a location you can safely shoot a dart projector. This circumstance is extremely rare.

LETHAL REMOVAL: It is illegal to discharge a firearm in Nahant. See above for hunting. This applies to everyone except law enforcement. Massachusetts Wildlife employees and PAC agents cannot discharge a firearm in Nahant. It is illegal to discharge a firearm in Nahant. Local, state and the Environmental Police are the only ones who could legally dispatch a coyote in Nahant. There may be only 4 Environmental Police officers covering the dozen or more towns around Nahant, not all working at the same time. They could come to Nahant multiple times and never see a coyote or if they did see one by chance, it may not be safe to dispatch it where encountered. It can take them an hour or more to respond to an immediate call regarding a coyote incident. Essentially Nahant Police Department is the best option for an **immediate** threat. Even if it was possible to remove an individual coyote or two, eliminating coyotes anywhere, even an isolated location like Nahant is virtually impossible. This is why the public is encouraged to change their behaviors to limit bold behavior by coyotes and prevent conflict.

RESPONSE PLAN

A detailed tiered response plan has been developed to provide mechanism for identifying and classifying different levels of human and coyote interactions. This plan will guide residents on identifying non-aggressive and aggressive behaviors, how it is classified, the action the resident should take and the Town's response to the incident.

Coyote Behavior	Classification	Resident Action	Town Response	ACO Coyote Report
Non-Aggressive Behaviors				
Coyote heard or seen moving through area (day or night)	Sighting	Can Contact ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can Contact Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	If requested, Animal Control Officer (ACO) will provide approved education materials and information on normal coyote behavior.	No
Coyote seen resting in area or entering a yard with no person present outside.	Sighting	Can Contact ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can Contact Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	If requested, ACO will provide approved education materials and tips, techniques, and resources for preventing potential coyote conflicts.	No
Coyote following or approaching a person with or without pets and no incident.	Encounter	Contact ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can notify Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	ACO will provide approved education materials and tips, techniques, and resources for preventing potential coyote conflicts. ACO will monitor frequency.	Yes. ACO will share with MassWildlife
Coyote entering yard with people and pets present.	Encounter	Contact ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can notify Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	ACO will provide information and tips, techniques, and resources for preventing potential coyote conflicts. ACO will monitor frequency.	Yes. ACO will share with MassWildlife
Coyote Behavior	Classification	Resident Action	Town Response	ACO Coyote Report
Aggressive Behaviors				
Coyote injures or kills unattended or unleashed pet in back yard or open area.	Unattended Pet Attack	Contact NPD: 781-581-1212 Contact ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can notify Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	NPD will alert ACO. Responding Officer/ACO will provide educational resources on pet management, hazing techniques. Desk Officer/Responding Officer/ACO should advise pet owner to wear protection when handling the victim dog and to seek medical advice if he or she may have come in contact with the coyote's saliva.	Yes. ACO will share with MassWildlife
Coyote injures or kills a pet on-leash and in the direct presence of a human.	Attended Pet Attack	Contact NPD immediately: 781-581-1212 Can follow up with ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can notify Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	Police may take steps to remove coyote if safe to do so. If the coyote has left the area, a PAC can be contact asap to address the problem animal. Responding Officer/ACO provide educational resources on pet management and hazing techniques.	Yes. ACO will share with MassWildlife
Coyote bites human (human feeding coyote, approaching animal with pups, intervening during pet attack)	Provoked Human Attack	Contact NPD immediately: 781-581-1212 Can follow up with ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can notify Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	Police should be immediately notified, attack victim to seek advice of physician or EMS response. Police may take steps to remove coyote if safe to do so. If coyote not present, a PAC can be contacted asap to address the problem animal. Responding Officer/ACO provide educational resources on pet management and hazing techniques.	Yes. ACO will share with MassWildlife
Coyote bites human (human did not encourage coyote to engage)	Unprovoked Attack	Contact NPD immediately: 781-581-1212 Can follow up with ACO: animalcontrol@nahant.org Can notify Mass Wildlife: Mass.Wildlife@mass.gov	Police should be immediately notified, attack victim to seek advice of physician or EMS response. Police may take steps to remove coyote if safe to do so. If coyote not present, a PAC can be contacted asap to address the problem animal. Responding Officer/ACO provide educational resources on pet management and hazing techniques.	Yes. ACO will share with MassWildlife



COYOTE INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Date: _____ Time of interaction: _____ Duration of Interaction: _____

Name of reporting party: _____

Address of reporting party: _____

Phone number of reporting party: _____

Address of interaction: _____

Location type (park, commercial property, residential property, natural preserve, vacant land, other): _____

Type of interaction: *Observation, Sighting, Encounter, Incident, Pet Attack: Attended/Unattended, Human Attack: Provoked/Unprovoked?* (See reverse for definitions) _____

Activity of reporting party prior to interaction (e.g., walking, running, riding bike): _____

Was the coyote being intentionally fed? Yes ☐ No ☐

Was there pet food present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Was unsecured garbage present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Were other food attractants present? Yes ☐ No ☐

(e.g., bird seed, compost, fruit, etc.) If yes, describe: _____

Was a pet involved? Yes ☐ No ☐

Type of pet: Cat ☐ Dog ☐ Other ☐ _____

Breed/weight of pet: _____

Was pet on leash? Yes ☐ No ☐

(If yes, was leash longer than 6 ft.?) Yes ☐ No ☐

Description of interaction/what happened: _____

Actions taken by reporting party (e.g., ran away, hazed coyote, none, etc.): _____

How did coyote respond? (e.g.,* ran away, approached, etc.)

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Outcome of incident: _____

Human injuries: _____ Post-exposure rabies vaccination recommended: Yes ☐ No ☐

Pet injuries: _____ Pet killed: Yes ☐ No ☐

Coyote injuries: _____ Coyote euthanized: Yes ☐ No ☐

Coyote necropsy results: _____

Stomach contents: human food: Yes ☐ No ☐

Sign of disease: Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, describe: _____

DEFINITIONS:

OBSERVATION:

The act of noticing signs of a coyote(s), such as tracks, scat or vocalizations, but without visual observation of the coyote(s).

SIGHTING:

A visual observation of a coyote(s). A sighting may occur at any time of the day or night.

ENCOUNTER:

A direct meeting that is between human and coyote(s) with no physical contact and that is without incident.

INCIDENT:

A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits any of the following behaviors: growling, baring teeth, lunging or making physical contact with person. A human is not bitten.

HUMAN ATTACK:

Provoked: An attack where the involved human encourages the coyote to engage. Examples include a human hand-feeding a coyote, approaching a coyote with pups or intervening in a coyote attack on a pet.

Unprovoked: An attack where the involved human does not encourage the coyote to engage.

PET ATTACK:

Coyote(s) kills or injures a domestic pet.

Attended: Pet is on a leash less than six feet in length or is in the presence of a person less than six feet away.

Unattended: Pet is free-roaming, walking off-leash more than six feet from a person or on a leash longer than six feet.

LIVESTOCK LOSS/DEPREDATION:

Coyote(s) kills or injures livestock.



COYOTE YARD SAFETY CHECKLIST

(For Municipal or homeowner use)

	OK	FIX	WAYS TO MITIGATE
FOOD			NEVER feed wildlife! Or 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) in dry climates.
Bird Feeders			Remove bird feeders or clean fallen seed to reduce the presence of small mammals that coyotes can eat.
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 den sites.
STRUCTURES/OUTBUILDINGS			Restrict access under decks and sheds, around woodpiles, or any other structure that can provide cover or denning sites for coyotes and their prey.
FENCING			Enclose property with an 8-foot fence (or a 6 foot fence with an additional extension or roller-top) to deter coyotes. Ensure 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.

We encourage you to take steps to eliminate attractants on your property in order to minimize conflicts with coyotes. We also urge you to share this information with friends and neighbors because minimizing conflicts is most effective when the entire neighborhood works together.