



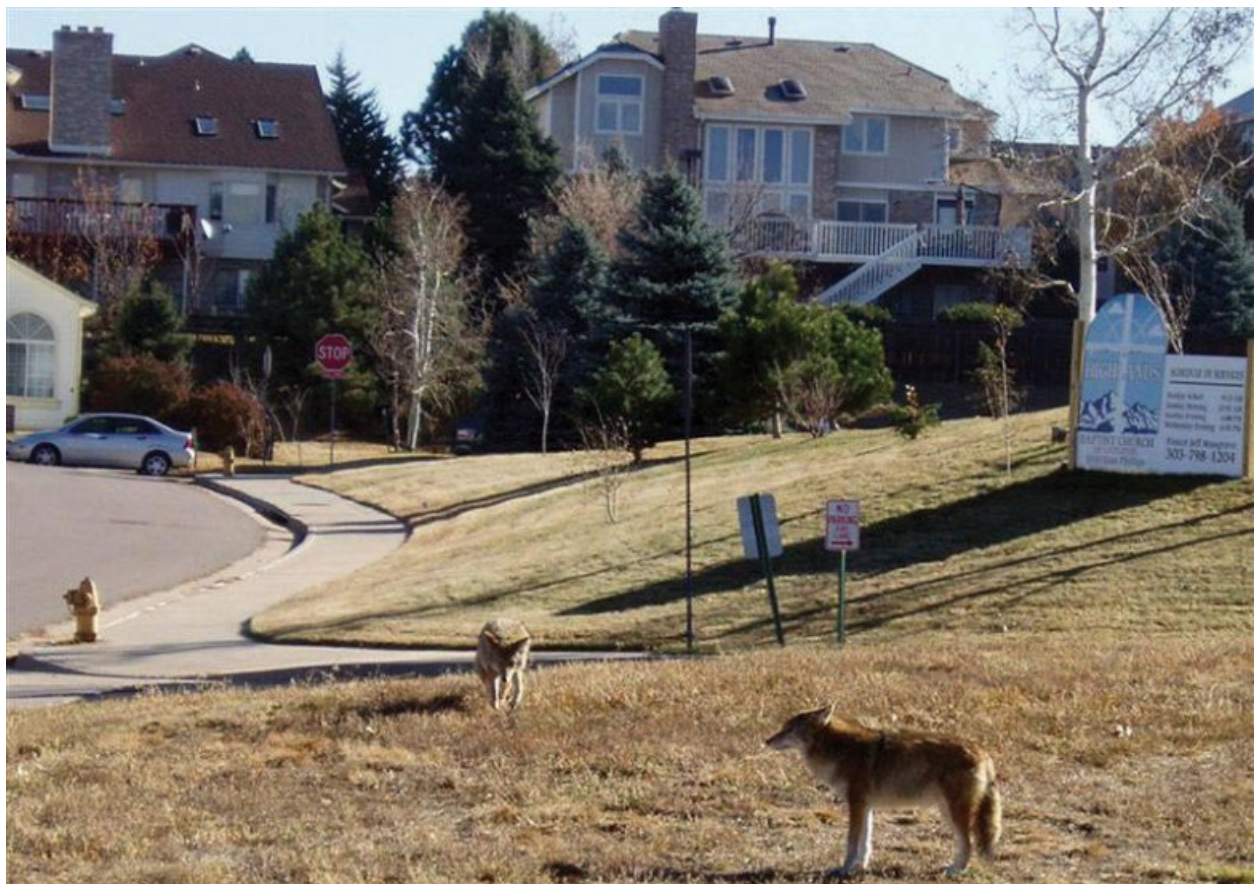
- **NAC 503.090- There is no closed season on wildlife classified as unprotected.**
- **NAC 503.193- A person holding trapping license issued by Department is not required to obtain a hunting license to hunt coyotes.**
- **NAC 503.760- The Department may issue a permit to the owner or tenant of any land or property, to a governmental agency, to engage in the hunting, killing or nonlethal control of coyotes from an aircraft for the purpose of protecting land, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals or human life.**

COYOTES

- Scientific name- “Canis latrans” which means “barking dog”, classified as Mammal.
- Known as the American jackal, Prairie wolf, or Brush wolf
- It is a species of canine native to North America.
- Lifespan is 5-7 years; State Conservation: Unprotected, Federal: Least Concern.
- Average Size: 2-3 feet tall; with 16–20-inch tail, weight: 25-30 pounds.
- Has pointed ears, a slender muzzle, and a drooping bushy tail.
- Often resembles a German Shepherd or Collie.
- Usually, a grayish brown with reddish tinges behind the ears and around the face.
- Coloration can vary from silver-gray to black.

- Tail usually has a black tip.
- Eyes are yellow, rather than brown like many domestic dogs.
- Use any habitat but prefer open areas (prairie and desert).
- Urban areas- prefer wooded patches and shrubbery for shelter to hide from people.
- Avoid residential, commercial, industrial areas, like to use parks, golf courses.
- Coyotes communicate by vocalizing, scent marking, by variety of body displays.
- Ecological role helping to maintain healthy ecosystems and species diversity.
- Over half a million coyotes are slaughtered every year in the United States.
- Coyotes' survival is attributed to their intelligence, adaptability and resilience traits.
- US Dept of Agriculture Wildlife Services kills over 64,000 coyotes each year.
- Locations of Coyotes in Nevada: Washoe, Humboldt, Pershing, Churchill, Mineral.
- Locations of Coyotes in Nevada: Lyon, Douglas, Carson City, Storey, Elko, Lander.
- Locations of Coyotes in Nevada: White Pine, Esmeralda, Nye, Lincoln, Clark.
- Threats to Coyotes: Habitat Fragmentation
- Population in the United States is between 2.89 million 4.7 million.
- It is not illegal to hunt coyotes because they are not endangered species.
- Abundance of coyotes is not good for ecosystem, prey on endangered species.
- Coyotes hunt in packs, reducing coyote casualties and increasing productivity.
- Coyotes are at higher risk for their predators, when alone and outside their packs.
- Hawaii is the only state where coyotes are nowhere to be found, zero coyotes.
- Texas has highest coyote population, next California, Arizona, Kansas, New Mexico.





MATING SEASONS & DENS



- Alpha pair in pack will mate, subordinates usually help raise the young.
- Monogamous, bonds between alpha pairs are broken only by death.
- Breeding season 4-6 weeks.
- Mating season takes place in January to early March.
- Pup mortality is high, with an average of 50-70 percent dying within their first year.
- In April, after 62–65-day gestation period, the female looks for dens or digs it herself.
- Pup season is the only time coyotes will voluntarily use a den.
- Coyotes usually sleep above ground in the open or in cover.
- Dens consist of hollowed-out tree stump, rock outcrops, or existing made burrows.
- Usually preferring protective cover at the den (bushes, trees).
- Mothers move their young from den to den to keep them protected.
- A den may be reused multiple times by Mother coyote and her young.
- In urbanized areas a den is near buildings or roads or even in parking lots.
- Litter sizes often range from four to seven pups, some larger, some smaller.
- Coyotes adjust their litter sizes based on food abundance and population density.

DIET OF COYOTES



- Omnivorous, consuming food sources depending on availability.
- Hunt with badgers and follow the sounds of gathering crows to find food.
- Prey on deer, moose, snakes, rabbits, young water birds, pigeons.
- Eat fish and crustaceans, fruit, and amphibians except toads.
- Attracted to unsecured garbage, pet food and small pets.
- Prevention Methods for your Pet- Coyote Vests for Dogs of All Sizes (Purpose is to help slow down or prevent a surprise attack and give you enough time to react before a serious injury occurs).



NDOW Predation Management Status Report (2024):

Project 38: Big Game Protection-Coyotes

Project Narrative:

Coyotes face an increase in caloric need when raising pups, both through an increase in parent energetic output and feeding growing pups (Till and Knowlton 1983, Sacks et al. 1999, Seidler et al. 2014). Parent coyotes and their pups may consume a drastically different diet than their nonparent counterparts at the same time of year; this difference in diet likely requires larger prey, including mule deer fawns. Removing coyotes may increase mule deer fawn and other wildlife species reproductive output.

Upon approval of Project 38, game biologists with pronghorn management responsibilities were asked whether their pronghorn herds may be underperforming (low fawn ratios) due to coyote predation. Areas where predation by coyotes could be a factor limiting pronghorn populations received removal efforts from USDA WS. Wildlife Serviced performed coyote removal efforts in Hunt Units 065, 102, 104 and 121 of Elko County; Hunt Unit 231 of Lincoln County; Hunt Units 161, 162 and 221 of Nye County, Hunt Units 011, 021 and 022 of Washoe County and Hunt Units 104, 132, 221 and 222 of White Pine County. A total of 117 coyotes were removed during these efforts in May and June of 2024 and 5 dens were removed.

Project Summary: Elko 065 (3), Elko 102 (4); Elko 104 (3); Elko 121 (4); Lincoln 231 (20); Nye 161 South End of Unit (32); Nye 162 South End of Unit (14) Nye 22 (3); Washoe 011 (7); Washoe 021 (7); Washoe 022 (11); White Pine 104 (1); White Pine 132 South Egan Range (1); White Pine 221 (8); White Pine 222 (7); Total: 117 coyotes

Budget Detail Project 38: Big Game Protection - Coyotes Personnel compensation \$10,628.43 Travel/Camp \$3,098.04 Vehicle Use \$1,154.86 Supplies and Equipment \$641.21 Aerial Services \$57,777.41 Program Support (Admin/Indirect Costs) \$19,900.93 Project Total \$93,200.88 Principal Amount Proposed \$100,000 Balance \$6,799.12

Project 40: Coyote Removal – Eureka County

Project Narrative:

Mule deer populations in Diamond Mountains in Eureka County are believed to be underperforming due to competition with feral equids, pinyon-juniper expansion, and predation. To alleviate pressure on resources, the BLM conducted a feral horse round-up in the Diamond Mountains in January 2013, removing 792 horses. Eureka County and the Eureka County Advisory Board to Manage Wildlife directed the removal of pinyon and juniper trees on private range lands in the Diamonds and Roberts Mountains in 2008, 2009, and 2011. USDA WS removed coyotes in the area in 2011 and 2012. A private contractor removed coyotes in 2014. Intensive, timely and targeted removal of coyotes may assist mule deer population recovery.

During January, February, March and June of 2024, WS removed 90 coyotes in Hunt Unit 144 via aerial gunning and trapping.

Spring fawn ratios from Hunt Unit group 141-145 were 41 fawns per 100 adults, which is slightly better than the statewide average of 37 fawns per 100 adults with a sample size of 2,044 deer. In comparison, a fawn a ratio of 43 fawns per 100 adults was observed in the adjacent 151-156 Hunt Unit group during the spring of 2024 with a sample size of 1,411 deer. The population estimate for Hunt Unit group 141-145 was 3,700 in 2024.

Project Summary- (Coyotes Removed) January (4); February (4); March (44); June (38)

Budget Detail Project 40: Coyote Removal – Eureka County Personnel compensation \$21,688.22 Travel/Camp \$3,276.27 Vehicle Use \$1,143.94 Supplies and Equipment \$369.19 Aerial Services \$34,059.94 Program Support (Admin/Indirect Costs) \$16,435.95 Project Total \$76,973.51 Principal Amount Proposed \$150,000 Balance \$73,026.49



Coyotes First Year of Growth



Days Old

First month of Life



Two months



Three months



Four months



Five months (with Dad)



Nine months



One Year (Siblings)



Coyotes mate for life, monestrous-



Pups, (Spring to Fall) parents teach survival social skills to thrive independently.



Rendezvous sites parents choose location, pups remain waiting for parents to return with nourishment.

Coyotes- Seasonal Milestones



Dispersal- occurs during any season or after the pups mature; each family is unique.

"Forced Dispersal" can occur when there is a loss of territory, death of one or both parents, habitat loss/human infrastures.





Hazing Coyotes- Studies have shown that hazing decreases the frequency of human-coyote conflict. You can haze a coyote to reinforce its natural fear of humans by:

- **Make eye contact and be LOUD (yelling loudly or use tools to make noise.**
- **Use an air-horn or blow a whistle to startle the coyote.**
- **Making yourself appear larger, wave your arms, stomp your feet.**
- **Throwing small sticks or small stones in the coyote's direction, never at the coyote.**
- **Follow through and keep hazing until the coyote leaves the area.**
- **Never haze a coyote when you are with small children or pets.**
- **Keep yourself between them and slowly back away and do not turn your back on them.**

Tips to Avoid Coyote Encounters

- **Supervise domestic pets when outdoors, during early morning or evening hours**
- **Feed your pets indoors.**
- **Keep your property maintained and free of areas that could serve as a den (wood piles, thick brush)**
- **Store trash in covered heavy duty containers.**
- **Utilize motion-activated lighting & sprinklers when possible.**

Sick Coyotes- If the coyote looks sick or does not respond to hazing, or there is an incident please call (NDOW) Nevada Department of Wildlife dispatch 775 688-1331 or if a conflict with a human-coyote happens and it is serious, please call 911 first.

REMEMBER: Do not feed coyotes



Do not let pets run loose



Do not run from a coyote



Do not create conflicts



More Human-Coyote Encounters are Occurring



PREDATORS OF COYOTES

GRAY WOLVES



COUGARS



AMERICAN BLACK BEAR



GRIZZLY BEAR



CANADA LYNXES



AMERICAN ALLIGATORS



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HUMANS

