

COYOTE AWARENESS FLYER



Above image: Coyote seen at Commissary



Background

Coyotes, native to the Mojave Desert, are highly adaptable and opportunistic eaters. Their diet includes mice, rabbits, insects, and some plants. Urban coyotes may also scavenge garbage and prey on small pets, leading to human-wildlife conflicts.

Tips to Avoid Conflict

- Monitor pets outdoors, especially at dusk and dawn.
- Remove food attractants like pet food.
- Secure garbage cans and dispose of waste regularly.
- **Feeding wildlife is illegal.**

Hazing Procedures

To deter coyotes:

1. Yell and Wave: Shout while waving arms.
2. Use Noisemakers: Use whistles, air horns, or "shaker" cans filled with marbles.
3. Throw Objects: If necessary, throw rocks or sticks towards the coyote.
4. Report Aggressive Behavior: Call MCAGCC PMO if coyote shows aggression or illness signs.

Signs of Aggression & Illness

Watch for agitated behavior, raised hackles, and aggressive posture. Call for help if coyote displays aggression. Look for visible signs of sickness like foamy salivation, wobbly walk, lethargy, missing fur, and raw, flaky patches of skin. Daytime activity does not mean the coyote is sick or in peril. Maintain a safe distance and report to MCAGCC PMO.

Final Thoughts

Coyotes play a crucial role in desert ecosystems. By eliminating attractants and using hazing techniques, conflicts can be minimized. Contact local authorities for assistance and remember to prioritize safety.

Contact Information

To report an incident: MCAGCC PMO: 760-830-6810

For questions related to coyote biology and more information on how to prevent a negative encounter, contact MCAGCC Environmental Affairs: 760-830-7896 / 5719 / 5728