

CATEGORY: AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD *(Pest Control)*
TITLE: *Coyote Control*
DATE APPROVED: 1989/09/09, 2008/02/26
DATE REVIEWED: 2015/02/11
DATE REVISED: 2008/02/20

PURPOSE: The County of Paintearth No. 18 Agricultural Service Board recognizes that predation of livestock by coyotes can be a serious problem.

STATEMENT: The County supports the control of coyotes which are declared a nuisance pest under the Agricultural Pests Act and therefore have adopted the following procedures.

Procedures:

Complaint Response Procedure: Refer to Coyote Predation Management Program.

2. Coyote Control Using Poisons

- a. as defined by the Agricultural Pests Act is as follows:
 - i. All coyote predation complaints will be directed to and handled by the Municipal Inspector (Agricultural Fieldman or Assistant Agricultural Fieldman) who possesses a Form 7 permit.
 - ii. Each complaint will be investigated to verify coyote predation and the course of action required. Registered poisons may only be used where predation has been confirmed on:

- poultry	- sheep	- farmed elk and deer
- goats	- swine	- cattle
 - iii. Poisons are not authorized to control coyote predation of pets or hobby animals.
 - iv. Only a Pest Control Officer who is certified by AAFRD is authorized to use coyote control material specified on the Form 7 Permit.
 - v. The recipient of coyote control materials must be trained by the Municipal Inspector and sign a "Form 8" before poison can be released. All parts of the Pest Control Products Act label for the poison must be reviewed and a copy given to the landowner when poisons are to be used.
 - vi. Poisons will only be issued if the Municipal Inspector has determined that coyote predation has occurred. Predation is defined as livestock that has been injured or death caused by coyotes. Coyotes chasing or attacking without resulting in injuries or death may be issued poison depending on prior history of predation and the testimony and credibility of the livestock producer.
 - vii. The livestock producer is responsible for informing close neighbors when poisons are used.

- viii. Only the person named on a Form 8 (permit to use poison) shall handle or use the poison provided to a maximum of thirty days.
- ix. Under the APA Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation, the municipal inspector is authorized to issue Form 9 permits to landholders to use dogs for coyote control.
- x. AAFRD recommends the use of quarterly reports of all toxicants and control devices;
- xi. However an annual report is all that is required.

b) Coyote Control Materials

- i. Only department supplied poisons and devices may be used for coyote predation management. These are:
 - Compound 1080 tablets (5 mg)
 - Sodium cyanide capsules (840 mg)
 - Fumigant cartridges (240 mg)
 - Compound 1080 collars (600 mg)
 - Neck snares

ii. Livestock producers must not be issued more than:

- 3 M-44 cyanide ejectors
- 6 M-44 cyanide cartridges
- 6 tablets of compound 1080, or
- 6 neck snares

2. Coyote Control Using Firearms

a) Eligibility for using firearms as follows:

- i. Coyote predation has been confirmed by the Agricultural Fieldman or Assistant Agricultural Fieldman who possesses a Form 7 permit and holds a valid Possession and Acquisition License, or a Possession Only License for the class of firearm being used.
- ii. The landowner or occupant signs a Form 8 permit indicating firearms as the control method preferred.

b) Storage and Purchase of Ammunition

- i. The employee stores all ammunition in a storage box capable of holding ammunition as per the Firearms Act.
- ii. The employee locks the ammunition boxes when not in use. The County will purchase all ammunition for the firearms being used.

c) Storage of Firearms

- i. The employee may store a firearm if the firearm is unloaded and is rendered inoperable by the secure locking device, or by the removal of the bolt or bolt carrier, or

ii. The firearm is not stored with cartridges, unless the cartridges are stored in a container or receptacle described in (b)(i).

d) Transportation of Firearms

i. The employee transports firearms according to the Firearms Act under Storage, display and Transportation of Firearms and Other Weapons by Businesses Regulations SOR/98-210 (11.1 & 11.2)

ii. The employee locks unattended vehicles containing firearms.

e) Maintenance of Firearms

i. Since the firearms are owned by the employee, they take full responsibility for repairs, maintenance, and cleaning.

A Regional Predator Control Specialist can be consulted with at the request of the Municipal Inspector for livestock producers who have serious problems with coyotes. Refer to the Coyote Predation Management Program.