

## Keeping Domestic Animals Safe

Coyotes don't know the difference between a rabbit and a cat, and may view small domestic animals as prey, while larger dogs may be viewed as a threat, particularly during mating season (winter) and pup rearing (spring & summer). Most interactions with coyotes in urban areas result from the presence of a dog.

- Don't allow your dog to interact with a coyote in any way, including chasing or playing!
- Keep your dog under control at all times. Use a leash even in off leash areas if you can't keep voice control.
- If you walk your small dog at dusk or dawn in a coyote area, keep the leash short and be aware of your surroundings.
- Don't allow companion animals to roam free and keep them inside at night.

## If You Encounter a Coyote

Coyotes may lose their natural wariness of people because of intentional or unintentional feeding. Encourage coyotes to avoid people by "hazing" if one approaches or follows you.



- If you can make eye contact, wave arms, make noise. Be "Big, Bad and Loud!" until s/he retreats.
- Keep yourself between a coyote and your companion animal. Keep small children near and calmly leave the area.
- Read and share the *Coyote Hazing Field Guide* from the resources link at [ProjectCoyote.org](http://ProjectCoyote.org) - Hazing correctly and consistently are key to shaping unwanted coyote behavior.

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*Note: Coyotes are not considered a disease threat. They keep populations of disease carrying animals down.*

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## Coexistence is a Neighborhood Effort!

If you think neighbors are providing food or shelter for coyotes, talk to them. Report any intentional feeding (it's illegal) to Berkeley Animal Care Services at 510.981.6600. Additional tips and tools are available for download from [ProjectCoyote.org](http://ProjectCoyote.org) - please share with your neighbors!



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WATCH IT  
[bit.ly/coyotevideo](http://bit.ly/coyotevideo)



[ProjectCoyote.org](http://ProjectCoyote.org)