

The Remington Research Group found that a strong majority of Oregonians, in all five congressional districts, support legislation to ban coyote killing contests. This should be enough but if it isn't...

Science does not support the premise that these contests protect livestock, but studies do show that the contests increase conflict between coyotes and livestock. When coyote populations drop, they are pressured to compensate with better survival rates of their young. As a result, coyotes will target larger prey, livestock, that they previously ignored. This has been proven repeatedly in practice. The contests result in increased livestock attacks. Findings have been published over the years.

Blejwas, K. M., B. N. Sacks, M. M. Jaeger, and D. R. Mc Cullough. 2002. The effectiveness of selective removal of breeding coyotes in reducing sheep predation. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 66:451-62.

Conner, M. M., M. M. Jaeger, T. J. Weller, and D. R. Mc Cullough. 1998. Effect of coyote removal on sheep depredation in northern California. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 62:690-99.

Jaeger M. M. 2004. Selective targeting of alpha coyotes to stop sheep depredation. *Sheep Goat and Research Journal* 19:80-84.

Jaeger, M. M., K. M. Blejwas, B. N. Sacks, J. C. C. Neale, M. M. Conner, and D. R. McCullough. 2001. Targeting alphas can make coyote control more effective and socially acceptable. *California Agriculture* 55:32-36.

Sacks, B. N., M. M. Jaeger, J. C. C. Neale, D. R. Mc Cullough. 1999. Territoriality and breeding status of coyotes relative to sheep predation. *The Journal of Wild life Management* 63:593-605.

Shivik, J. A. 2014. *The Predator Paradox: Ending the war with wolves, bears, cougars, and coyotes*. Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts.

Shivik, J. A., A. Treves, P. Callahan. 2003. Non-lethal techniques for managing predation: primary and secondary repellents. *Conservation Biology* 17:1531-37.

Understandably, people want opportunities to fundraise for causes in community events and that can be provided without counterproductive killing sprees. Contests for backing a four wheel wagon, tractor obstacle course, chainsaw competitions, or clay target shooting could be held. This means that these communities wouldn't have to compromise fundraising in exchange for science based conservation practices.

This bill specifically addresses coyote killing contests and not killings in other settings but, if they are needed, non lethal methods are provided for repelling coyotes. A quick search of projectcoyote.org suggests:

Fencing

Fladry

Night Corrals or shed lambing

Scare tactics or fox lighting

This means we have nothing to lose with this ban and much to gain. It's also what Oregonians want. It's also the compassionate thing to do.