



WILDLIFE CARE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Partnering with citizens to help Coyotes recover from Mange

Hi, If you are on this page you have a coyote in your neighborhood that you want to help. Welcome to our Team!

Thank you for searching out help for this coyote with mange.

These sick coyotes are not a threat nor have we ever had a report of them being aggressive, they are anemic, dehydrated, hungry, and just trying to survive.

This condition is caused by a compromised immune system, by the coyote ingesting poisoned rodents in our environment. Rodent poison has been positively determined to cause the death and mange in bobcats, coyotes and fox and we know it secondarily kills owls, hawks and smaller animals.

Mange is a mite that most animals have but a good diet and healthy immune system can fight off. We are poisoning the food source for all of native Wildlife, that is a fact.

These Coyotes with mange are out in the day avoiding competition and conflict with healthy coyotes at night, they are seen laying in the sun to get warm, they are standing in the middle of streets or on corners where they have learned people throw them food. They are too weak to hunt. These coyotes can live up to 2 years or more with this condition. Even in this condition they are very difficult to trap.

Today you can help this coyote by collecting sightings.

What we need to help this coyote:

Have people in your community email me at annareams@gmail.com with the following or any questions.

(next door or facebook works well to connect sightings)

- pictures
- address

- time of day
- date
- sightings within the past 2 weeks.
- This is a process and can take anywhere from 1 day - 2 weeks
- A lot of the areas are too far for us to travel but we will work with individuals who live in the area.
- Our protocol is not dangerous, it does work, it does not create a habituated animal.

Each sick coyote gets a file once we see pictures we determine if the animal needs to be caught, most coyotes are treated in the field and recover just fine.

When we get enough information we will be able to help but it will take committed citizen scientist observations, we need to know where he rests and the places he frequents the most.

Pictures are very important because there are usually more than one in an area and we need to know we are tracking the same animal.