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# Coyote predation control manual and study guide



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Coyote Predation Control Manual and Study Guide | Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development

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## Introduction

Coyote predation is a concern of all livestock producers. Losses throughout the province are considerable and directly affect the producer's bottom line. Various control methods are available for the control of coyotes including trapping, livestock management, hunting, and toxicants to be used as a last resort.

The Federal Government regulates the use of toxicants, which are one tool in the toolbox for coyote control. The use of it is a privilege, not a right. Care must be given when using toxicants to ensure that non-target animals are not poisoned. The continued availability of toxicants depends upon the safe and responsible use of these products. Improper or unnecessary use of toxicants will jeopardize the future availability and use of this valuable tool for livestock predation management.

Animal Health and Assurance Branch of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development (AFRED) holds a registration for one toxicant for coyote control (Sodium Monofluoroacetate). AFRED is bound by the Federal Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) to ensure all federal label requirements are closely followed, and all provincial regulations in the *Agricultural Pests Act* and Pesticide (Ministerial) Regulation are adhered to. In order to administer this restricted material safely, and limit the effects of toxicant on non-target wildlife, AFRED requires anyone issuing, using, or handling coyote control devices to be trained and possess a valid Form 7 Permit.

The objective of this manual is to inform Form 7 Permit holders as to when, how, and what control devices to issue for a coyote control problem.

**\*\*\*Please note that M44 sodium cyanide devices, livestock protection collars, and gas cartridges are no longer registered by AFRED, and therefore are not legal for use in Alberta. If a municipality has any of these products, contact AFRED for pickup and proper disposal.\*\*\***

# Coyotes: Species Profile

Scientific name: *Canis latrans*

## 1. Historical background

With the arrival of agriculture, the coyote has increased its habitat area, population, and density in Alberta. Settlers and their activities generally have caused a decrease in large competitive carnivores, and an increase in food supply for the coyote. A winter feed source from dead livestock has been a significant factor in enabling coyotes to increase in both densities and range.

Early livestock producers (particularly sheep producers) viewed the coyote as a threat to their livelihood. They convinced the Department of Agriculture to consider the coyote a pest, and to develop control programs to reduce coyote predation on livestock. Fur trappers desired the valuable pelts of the coyote, and utilized this resource abundantly. Others admired the cunning, curious, and wily nature of this wildlife species.

In the mid-20th century, the coyote was declared a pest and poison-baiting programs were initiated to reduce their numbers. They did not have status as a wildlife species. The government, livestock producers, hunters, and trappers combined forces to control the coyote, which resulted in a limited reduction on the general population.

As agricultural practices and the general population became more environmentally conscious, the status of the coyote changed from a hunted canine, to a valuable wildlife resource and an agricultural nuisance. Populations are now maintained by available food supply and fur harvest management. The determining factor is the availability of food during the winter season.

Agricultural producers use livestock husbandry and winter carrion disposal as the first line of defense against predation, with lethal control as a last resort. The use of toxicants has steadily decreased over time. Coyote control targets the individual offending coyote on specific ranches, and utilizes sound livestock management in conjunction with selective toxicant use.

## 2. Biological Information

The coyote has many names: brush wolf, prairie wolf, barking wolf, heul wolf, and American jackal. It is a slender canine weighing between 10 to 22 kilograms, with pointed nose and ears, slender legs with small feet, and a bushy tail. Coloration of the coyote varies considerably between individuals, and ranges from a light buff-grey to a dark grey with black tones. The under parts are typically whitish, and the upper parts have black tipped hairs with strong accents of black towards the tip of the tail. Some individuals have reddish tints to the outside of the legs and face. A coyote stands about 65 centimetres at the shoulder, and is 1.3 metres long including a 25 to 40 centimetre tail.

The song of the coyote is a sound that evokes a vision of picturesque wilderness and beauty to most people; even those who are recipients of its predation. The coyote's ability to adapt and its fertility have made it a well-established species almost everywhere in North America, from deserts to mountains, and coastal forests to plains.

The coyote is one of the most aggressive North American carnivores, and is capable of preying on small animals, the young of most large ungulates, and domestic stock of all kinds. They eat fruit, insects, and carrion to balance out their diet, and will eat just about anything that is available.

Their cunning nature and adaptability make their management and control difficult to achieve. They are considered one of the most intelligent of all animals on the North American continent. Learned behavior is extremely keen in the coyote species making control of individual coyotes challenging.

Coyotes are often monogamous for life and breed in February, subject to local conditions (January in warmer locales to March in cooler locales) and give birth 63 days later. Coyotes are sexually mature at one year of age but often do not reproduce until their second year. They readily cross with domestic canines when breeding season arrives, but the resulting coy-dogs are infertile.

Litter size averages about five with up to 17 pups that are born sightless and brown in colour. The pups stay inside the den for the first two weeks of life, and then start to venture out further each day.

Both parents care for the young. The male is capable of feeding the pups as soon as milk is not a necessity. Rodents make up a large percentage of their diet, but any small animal, dead or alive is fed during pup rearing.

Maternal dens are often the old dens of other animals or coyotes, as coyotes seldom dig new dens. Dens are often concealed using topographical relief, like brush cover, fence lines, rock piles, and other geographical features to hide their location. The den site is kept very clean of food and feces. The only signs of habitation are packed-down earth and grass, with the occasional stick or bone used to chew on.

The young remain in the maternal den for up to two months then are moved to other holes, brush piles, culverts, rock piles, or other places of refuge for the little coyotes. The adults only frequent dens for the first two to four weeks after whelping, and then nursing and feeding takes place outside the den entrance. An extraordinary amount of food is required, due to the large amount of energy used to raise the young during whelping.

It is at this time predation pressure on domestic stock is greatest. Pups start eating solid food from regurgitated carrion at about three weeks of age, or small mammals are brought back to the den site by the male. Pups learn to catch and eat insects early in life and grasshoppers can constitute a significant part of their diet.

The reproductive potential of the coyote is extremely high and can compensate for 75% yearly reduction in population by producing high litter numbers and a great number of first year breeders. Conversely a low food supply with a high population causes the coyotes to produce low litter size and fewer pregnant females.

The family group stays together until late fall when dispersal of the juveniles begins. Occasionally, a juvenile will stay with their parents through the breeding season and even into the next spring's whelping.

The home range of the coyote is quite variable depending on terrain and food supply. A three to eight square kilometre area is the norm with a density rate of approximately 0.1 to one coyote per square kilometre. Determining these population densities is not easy and challenges wildlife managers, thus making sound decisions in management and control difficult and controversial.

### **3. Predation and Economic Impact**

Since early pioneer days, the coyote has been killed and targeted by stockmen and hunters throughout Alberta for predation on domestic stock. Yet after decades of destruction from poisons to bounties, the coyote remains abundant and healthy. The coyote has survived all efforts to exterminate it.

There have been many detailed studies on coyote predation of domestic stock and wildlife. There is no doubt coyotes are capable, and often attack lambs, kids, calves, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry. They also take the young of wild ungulates, mostly deer and antelope. Their greatest impact traditionally has been on the sheep industry. Livestock losses were well documented in Alberta from 1971-1980 and the losses ranged from \$300,000 to \$800,000 per year of actual livestock killed and documented. Industry and government responded, and as a result the losses are much less today.

Agriculture has changed considerably over the last 35 years with confined feeding operations, larger farms, and improved animal husbandry. All of these factors have limited the impact of coyote predation, particularly in the sheep, goat, hog, and poultry industries.

Currently, the cattle industry suffers the most, mainly through economic losses to coyote predation during the calving season. Although debatable, it has been attributed to:

- the coyote turning more to calves because there is less open range of other domestic stock.
- the sheep industry adapting their industry to cope with coyote predation.

Overall complaints from the agricultural community have decreased over the years along with the amount of toxicants issued.

## 4. Coyote Management

Historically, coyote management was achieved by lowering coyote populations through:

- trapping,
- shooting,
- poisoning.

Little concern was given to sustaining coyote numbers or managing populations at any natural level. Fortunately, the coyote has been able to withstand any control, and there has been little overall impact on its population. The species is now recognized as a valuable part of our environment.

[Predation management with a focus on coyotes - Open Government \(alberta.ca\)](#)

### A) Livestock Husbandry

The first consideration, when conflict exists between livestock and coyotes, is the management of livestock to prevent situations that induce or invite predation. Sound husbandry practices reduce interactions between livestock and coyotes. Land use practices must be analyzed, and the best use patterns considered before coyote conflicts arise.

Open grazing on public lands require that the most sophisticated livestock husbandry practices are being implemented. Any open grazing should be analyzed for sound management, economic, and livestock husbandry practices before considering coyote control. The following play an important role in reducing coyote conflicts with livestock:

- herd surveillance
- corralling at night
- carrion disposal
- age classing
- use of guard animals.

Ensure animals are healthy and robust before placing in a predation environment, which will assist in reducing coyote predation.

#### Herd Surveillance

Herd surveillance can require a herder to be constantly with a large flock of sheep on open range, or merely attending the flock once a day to ensure they are cared for. When lambs are small, multiple visits should be conducted until they become strong enough to defend themselves.

First time calvers should not be left unattended in an open range situation and require much more surveillance than mature cows. The constant presence of a livestock manager contributes considerably to the reduction in coyote conflicts. Brush cover also plays an important role in the probability of coyote attacks. In heavy brush conditions, compensate by increasing livestock husbandry practices to minimize the threat of predation.

#### Corralling at Night

Corralling at night is a necessary practice with sheep in open range situations, and should be considered where a flock is grazing in open pasture habituated by coyotes. Frequent pen checks are a necessary management practice for sheep producers. Identifying problems early can be a great advantage.

When checking sheep, take note of their behavior. Repeated attacks will change their behavior. Are your sheep more nervous, alert, or fearful than usual? Also take note of whether the sheep are more scattered or split into groups, or anything that is uncharacteristic of your flock or breed of sheep. Cattle do not require such practices and are relatively safe from coyote attacks, except during the calving season.

## Carrion Disposal

Livestock carrion removal can play a role in reducing predator dependence on domestic stock. A dependence on livestock for a predator's food source, particularly in the winter months, can develop if there is an available source of livestock carrion. Also weak or sick animals can entice a predator to develop a dependence on livestock as a food supply. Coyote predation on livestock is a learned behavior and anything that impedes, disturbs, or prevents this process, such as the removal of livestock carrion, will reduce livestock losses.

Even if coyotes are not feeding on the carrion, the mere presence of dead animals can entice coyotes to remain in the area, and thus initiate the predation learning process.

## Age Classing

Age classing for protection of young animals is another method of livestock husbandry that needs to be considered in reducing the potential for coyote predation. Not putting young lambs on summer open pasture greatly reduces the probability of predation. Feedlotting lambs and placing young lambs and calves in close small pastures before placing them out on summer range can reduce the pressure of predation.

## Guard Animals

One of the best preventative methods of livestock predation for sheep producers is introducing a guard animal. A livestock guardian animal stays with the flock without harming the sheep and aggressively repels predators. Dogs, donkeys, and llamas have all been used successfully to protect livestock. The choice depends on the:

- livestock needing protection
- local terrain
- acreage
- predator threats
- budget
- personal preference.

Whichever animal you choose, it will require training, extra feed, vet care, and housing expenses. Guard animals can be effective, but in some situations, packs of coyotes will defeat the most diligent guard animals. If you are following an aggressive rotational grazing program, with flocks in several paddocks at the same time, you may need a guard animal for each paddock. The major advantages of using guard animals include decreased predation, reduced labour to confine sheep at night and more efficient use of pastures for grazing.

**Guard dogs are the most useful tool for reducing livestock losses to predators.** A trustworthy, well-bonded dog is very effective. It is important to remember they are a fulltime member of the flock. They are not a herding dog or a pet.

There are many breeds that are suitable, such as Maremma, Akbash, Kuvasz, Great Pyrenees, Komondor, Anatolian Shepherd, Sharplaninatz and others. An advantage of using dogs is that multiple dogs do not reduce individual effectiveness. Guard dogs work well in both fenced pasture and range operations. In fact, they are the most effective weapon in large flock, range-type operations, or in heavily treed pastures where more than one guard animal is required.

In rare instances, dogs may harass or injure sheep, or wander off and not remain with the sheep. Guard dogs have higher feed costs than guard donkeys or llamas and require daily feeding. However, guard dogs will alert the owners to any disturbances near the flock. They will also protect the livestock and the farm property. **They are the best guard animal and best management tool to reduce predation from coyotes (especially for sheep producers) and are used extensively in Alberta.** However, if a guard dog is being used to protect livestock, we do not recommend the use of coyote control toxicants.

**Guard donkeys** have been used for centuries to protect sheep and other herding animals. Donkeys are extremely intelligent, with acute hearing and sight, and they are conservative by nature. They do not like change in their surroundings, and will drive off a coyote or stray dog intruder. Donkeys also have an instinctive dislike of canines.

Donkeys are easy to care for; good pasture or hay and water is all they need. Not all donkeys are instinctive guards. Some will ignore an intruder, and there have been cases of donkeys that run away from intruders, or donkeys that attack the sheep and goats they are assumed to protect. There is wide variation in how individual donkeys interact with sheep. Be aware that the donkey's behaviour and mood may be unpredictable during estrus, or when the ewes are lambing.

Researchers recommend using only one jenny (female) or gelded jack (male) per pasture; intact jacks are too aggressive, and two or more donkeys might stay together instead of being with the sheep. They also recommend allowing for an approximately four to six week period for the donkey to bond with the sheep. The donkey's distinct dislike of canines may also include the farm or herding dog. It is suggested donkeys are most effective in small, open pastures or where sheep are cohesive and graze together. Feeds containing anabolic agents, such as monensin (Rumensin) and lasalocid sodium (Bovatec) are poisonous to donkeys.

Protecting Livestock with Guard Donkeys. Updated: January 1, 1994. [Protecting livestock with guard donkeys - Open Government \(alberta.ca\)](#)

**Guard llamas** are intelligent, instinctively dislike canines, and are capable of protecting a flock from some predator attacks. A tall, alert llama can be intimidating to a coyote. Because they are ruminants, llamas can eat the same diet as a flock of sheep or goats they are guarding. A guard llama should always be gelded. It is generally recommended that llamas not be gelded before one year of age because of problems in the growth of leg bones if the male hormones are not available.

Llamas are naturally aggressive toward coyotes and dogs. Typical responses of llamas towards coyotes and dogs are that of being alert, alarm calling, walking to or running toward the predator, chasing, kicking, or pawing the predator, herding the sheep, or positioning themselves between the sheep and predator. Although the snorting and stomping of a llama can be an effective deterrent against a prowling coyote, llamas can themselves be vulnerable to packs of coyotes, dogs, wolves, and cougars. Many llama breeders now refuse to sell llamas as livestock guards because their guarding manner - out of natural curiosity, a llama walks toward a marauding predator - can increase their vulnerability. Also be aware the llamas may spit at you.

## **B) Fencing**

Success, in terms of fencing to keep coyotes out, is variable and dependent on many different factors, including the predator's experience, the type and availability of livestock, the predator population, the season of the year, and the design and quality of the fence.

Net fences, when in good repair, will deter many coyotes, as will several other combinations of barbwire and electric fences. Remember, however, the coyote's motivation and experience with the fence will affect their response to it. In other words, if they know there is an easy meal on the other side, expect this canine to dig under, or jump over or through most conventional fences. Some of the most effective fences can be simple in design when combined with other aggressive deterrents, such as guard dogs and donkeys. When the potential for predation warrants the expense and labour involved with fencing, contact the Ag-Info Centre at 310-FARM, or the provincial sheep organization for more information on fencing design.

Electric fencing has proven to be an effective, non-lethal method of preventing predation to sheep producers. It also provides the opportunity to use temporary electric fences to facilitate pasture division for improved grazing management. Electric fences are relatively easy to maintain and are cheaper to build than conventional fences. However, the fences must be designed and built properly, be grounded properly and be powered by a sufficient energizer. They also require routine inspection and maintenance to reach full protection capabilities. Detailed instructions for the construction of these fences can be obtained from the following fact sheets:

[Protecting livestock from predation with electric fences - Open Government \(alberta.ca\)](#)

[Fencing with electricity - Open Government \(alberta.ca\)](#)

## **C) Lethal Control of Coyotes**

### **Neck Snares**

Neck snares, constructed of braided steel cable, have been used for many years by fur trappers to capture coyote, wolf, and fox. Neck snares are also effective to remove problem coyotes from farms where livestock predation has occurred. Snares are harmless to birds but will capture deer, other wildlife, and farm animals if not set properly. Snares can be set on coyote trails leading to a coyote killed carcass or use scent baits to draw coyotes away from game trails to where the coyote snare is set.

Snares must be made with quality, proper size steel-braided cable, and a locking device. If inferior material is used to construct a snare a coyote may break or chew off the snare and escape. Several strands of haywire should be used to securely anchor the snare to prevent escape.

Coyotes that enter a pasture by digging under or crawling through a fence can be taken with a snare encircling the entry hole (Figure 1). The snare should be set on the side of the fence the coyote would approach from. Secure the snare to the wire fence by the haywire on the end of the snare. Watch small snare loops within the hole, as they are more easily detected by coyotes.



**Figure 1. Coyotes that enter a pasture by digging under or crawling through a fence can be taken with a snare encircling the entry hole.**

On a dig hole under a fence, the loop should be made as large as the outside of the hole. Place the bottom of the snare five centimetres above ground level. As the coyote pushes through the hole under the fence, its feet will pass the snare and its head will pass into the snare loop. The outline of a snare can be concealed with dry grass. Make sure there is no material that could get caught in the lock.

As with all control techniques do not leave unnecessary signs or odours at the site. Cigarette butts, footprints, spit, and urine may frighten coyotes or make them wary. Wear clean gloves when snares are handled and set. Do not wear shoes that are fouled with grease, oil, or other material. To minimize suffering, always check set snares daily, preferably each morning to monitor snaring success and to dispatch captured coyotes.

During open season for coyotes, producers may obtain a Resident Fur Management Licence to trap on their own land. Please refer to Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations for season dates and rules and regulations.

[Alberta Guide to Trapping Regulations - Quotas and Fur Seasons \(albertaregulations.ca\)](http://albertaregulations.ca)

Under the *Agricultural Pests Act*, producers may be able to snare coyotes outside of their open season. These snares are individually numbered, marked for accountability, and must be used according to a Form 8 issued by the municipality in accordance with Form 8 rules and regulations.

### **Toxicant usage**

Toxicant use for coyote control in Alberta is regulated under the Pest Management Regulatory Agency of Canada. The only toxicant registered for use in coyote control in Alberta is Sodium Monofluoroacetate, commonly known as Compound 1080.

### **Sodium Monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080)**

In Alberta, Compound 1080 replaced strychnine for coyote removal because it is a more selective toxicant. The small amount required to kill a coyote is less likely to harm a person or animals such as bears and wolves. In addition, the chance of secondary poisoning is low for animals that feed on coyotes killed with Compound 1080. The major hazard of Compound 1080 use is to domestic dogs that consume baits set for coyotes. Dogs should be confined when Compound 1080 baits are used; adjacent neighbours must also be notified of toxicant use.

## What is Compound 1080 and How Does it Work?

Compound 1080 is only absorbed when ingested. Symptoms of poisoning appear within 15 to 45 minutes with death from cardiac and/or nervous system failure occurring within 24 hours.

There is no practical antidote for Compound 1080 poisoning; only the symptoms are treated. As with all toxicants, Compound 1080 is an extremely toxic chemical and is dangerous to people, wildlife, and domestic animals if used improperly.

Compound 1080 poisoning symptoms include initial effects on the nervous system followed later by effects on the heart. A dog poisoned with Compound 1080 becomes hyperactive, frequently howls, and has running fits and actions suggestive of hallucinations or hysteria. Death from heart failure usually follows continual body contractions combined with running movements while laying stretched out. If a producer suspects their animal has been poisoned with Compound 1080, it should receive veterinary care immediately.

People who use Compound 1080 under the AFRED Coyote Predation Management Program (CPMP) must be trained and able to demonstrate responsible use of the poison, and agree to use it in strict accordance with the use limitations set out by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency of Canada and AFRED Form 8 regulations.

### Compound 1080 use limitations as outlined by PMRA:

When dispensing Sodium Monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080), the Pest Management Regulatory Agency label, which outlines the use limitations (Limitations 1 through 7 inclusive, and 12 through 16), must be provided to producer.

- Ensure there has been coyote predation **WITHIN** the last 30 days.
- Confirm proper herd management practices to discourage predation are in place.
- Tablets must be inserted into a carcass in a deep horizontal cut to prevent scavenging birds from accessing the tablets.
- To prevent secondary poisoning, any baits removed from use or from the carcasses of poisoned coyotes must be burned or buried to a depth of 60 cm (2 feet).
- The user of tablets must immediately post warning signs at all normal access to land where poisoned baits are set and remove signs at end of poison use.
- The user of tablets must inspect poisoned bait at least every seven days.
- The user of tablets must monitor and keep accurate records on the use of each poison bait.
- The user of tablets must remove and destroy all poison baits within 15 days of placement.
- The user of tablets must receive a copy of the PMRA Sodium Monofluoroacetate label.
- Sodium Monofluoroacetate must not be set nearer than 800 meters of a hamlet, village, town or city, nor closer than 400 meters to a residence, except that of the landholder who has approved the use of the tablets.
- This product is not to be used in areas where there are species at risk.

### Additional regulations regarding dispensing of Sodium Monofluoroacetate:

- Tablets, to a **MAXIMUM of six (6)**, may be dispensed at one time.
- Form 8 Permit is issued for a maximum of 30 days. If a producer would like to extend the permit, the Pest Control Officer has to drive to the producer's property to confirm the need.
- Pest Control Officer must provide sufficient warning signs for posting on the land where poison is set.
- When dispensing to producer, the PCO must provide a copy of the label (use limitations reviewed with the owner), the Safety Data Sheet and have a Form 8 verbally reviewed and signed by both PCO and producer.
- Ensure all toxicant containers have appropriate toxicant stickers and labels. A skull-and-crossbones label is mandatory on all toxicant containers.
- Compound 1080 must be dispensed and kept in childproof vials with a label on the vial.
- Keep the toxicant in the childproof vial provided by the inspector inside a locked container at all times, and out of reach of children, pets, and livestock.
- When the Form 8 permit expires in 30 days, it is important to call producer as soon as possible and retrieve any unused tablets.
- Record on Form 8 number of tablets returned and date returned.

The Federal Government regulates the use of toxicants for coyote control. The use of toxicants is one tool in the toolbox for coyote control and the use of it is a privilege, not a right. The continued availability of toxicants depends upon the safe and responsible use of these products. Improper or unnecessary use of toxicants will jeopardize the future availability and use of these valuable tools for livestock predation management.

### How to Use Compound 1080

AFRED's registration of Compound 1080 is in tablet form. Each tablet contains enough Compound 1080 to kill one coyote.

Compound 1080 tablets can be used in two ways (single lethal dose bait or carcass bait):

#### Single Lethal Dose (SLD)

A single tablet can be placed in a bite-sized piece of meat weighing less than 100 grams (e.g. chicken head). **This is the preferred method** and is referred to as a single lethal dose (SLD) bait.

SLD baits are restricted to three per predation site; they should be set far apart to discourage coyotes, or any other animal, from eating all the baits. If correct bait placement procedures are followed, there is less chance of poisoning other species with SLD baits than with a large carcass bait.

SLD baits are often placed along coyote trails leading to a predation site. A coyote-killed livestock carcass can be a "draw bait" to attract coyotes to the predation site. As coyotes approach the draw bait, the SLD baits are found and consumed. However, animals scavenging the untreated draw bait are not harmed.

#### Carcass Bait

Up to a maximum of six tablets can be placed in a coyote-killed livestock carcass. A coyote that returns and feeds on the carcass is also likely to be involved in killing the animal. Toxicant should only be placed in a carcass when the carcass is fresh. In warm weather, this is generally less than one day after death. Otherwise, the carcass should be used as a draw for SLD baits or the carcass should be removed and disposed of. Placing toxicant in a carcass will increase the chances of non-coyote poisoning. Also, disposal of unconsumed portions of a poisoned carcass is more difficult than disposing of SLD baits.

#### SLD (Single Lethal Dose) Baits

One Compound 1080 tablet placed in a small, bite-sized (less than 100 grams) piece of meat makes an SLD bait (Figure 2). A chicken head makes an excellent bait at all times of the year, and should be used in preference to other bait materials. The beak should be opened and the tablet placed in the throat. Chicken heads are preferred because they are not readily consumed by ants, carrion beetles, or mice. The skull makes effective bait even after the head is dried out or stripped of flesh by insects.



**Figure 2. One Compound 1080 tablet placed in a small, bite-sized (less than 100 grams) piece of meat makes an SLD bait.**

Soft meats (hamburger, liver, flesh) do not make good SLD baits during the warm seasons because they quickly rot, and are eaten by mice or insects.

Raw eggs can be used during warmer months. Make a small hole in the end of the egg with a knife and insert one tablet. Seal the opening with lard, fat, or tape.

Be sure to place a lure or odour attractant on the egg because an egg does not have much scent. Chicken eggs make good bait because, normally, they cannot be broken by animals smaller than a skunk.

Coyote lure is usually placed on or close to SLD baits. SLD baits must be covered with a layer of either sod, soil, snow, dry chicken or cattle manure. Coyote lure can be placed on the cover material or on vegetation within close proximity of the bait.

Lures are usually made from strong-smelling ingredients that attract coyotes to the site. Common components of lure include coyote urine, rotten meat, fish oil, beaver castor, skunk or mink musk, and anise oil. Many commercial lures are also available.

One to three SLD baits should be placed at a time, but not close together, at a predation site. Spacing the baits out on different coyote trails in association with a livestock kill site will improve poisoning efforts. SLD baits make for more effective coyote control and reduce non-target animal hazards. They are also easier to pick up and destroy than a poisoned carcass.

### **Draw Baits**

Occasionally, a toxicant cannot be used directly at a livestock kill site because it may be too close to a road or a residence. However, the livestock carcass may be used as a draw bait by moving it to a location where toxicant can be used. Place the draw bait carcass near the approach trails used by coyotes and in an open area 50 to 75 metres from a creek or bush cover. Baits placed immediately adjacent to a creek or bush are frequently taken by non-target species, so avoid these areas.

If the carcass of a coyote kill is not available, baits can be set along coyote trails leading to the kill site or area where livestock are being held.

### **Set bait to minimize non-target animal consumption and poisoning**

Coyotes will readily find and consume a SLD bait that is covered with five to ten centimetres of soil, snow, or sod. Covering a SLD bait only with grass or other light vegetation is not recommended as wind may blow it away leaving the bait visible to non-target animals.

Birds rarely pick up bait if it cannot be seen from above. Carrion beetles, ants, and other insects consume SLD baits very quickly in warm weather. Carrion beetles are attracted by ammonia given off by rotting flesh. Consumption of SLD bait by insects can be reduced or prevented by applying a layer of dry chicken manure over the bait.

Cattle will frequently investigate a dead carcass, and may also be attracted to the odour of coyote lure, particularly if it contains fish oil. SLD bait should not be placed closer than 15 metres to a carcass used as a draw bait, if cattle are present, to reduce the chances of the SLD bait being trampled. Also, coyote lure should not be used, or applied only sparingly, to the covered SLD bait.

A hole, set with bait, may be dug to mimic the burrow of a rodent (Figure 3). Do not use existing holes dug by rodents to limit secondary poisoning. The hole should be about five to ten centimetres in diameter and about 15 to 20 centimetres deep at an angle into the soil. This method can be used with or without a draw bait. Place bait in the hole and cover with about five centimetres of soil. Coyote lure may be placed on the bait or at the tip of the hole.

Rodent burrows are often investigated by coyotes. Therefore, the hole set offers a visual attractant for coyotes as well as protects the bait if cattle are present. Cattle may still trample the site without destroying the bait. In winter, snow can be mounded and SLD bait buried about seven and a half centimetres into the top of the mound. Coyote lure can be applied to the bait and on top of the mound for extra attraction. Snow mounds make checking and locating baits easier, even after a heavy snowfall. A coyote attracted to the snow mound will dig out and consume the concealed bait. This is usually obvious upon bait inspection and baits can therefore be accounted for.

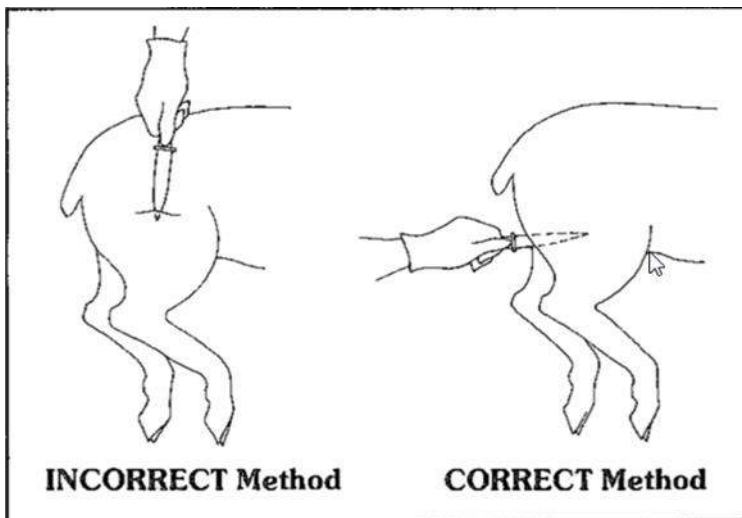


**Figure 3. A hole dug to mimic the burrow of a rodent works very well for applying SLD baits.**

**DO NOT** place Compound 1080 in a carcass used as a draw bait when SLD baits are used. Poisoned draw bait will increase the poisoning hazard to scavengers, particularly birds, and is more difficult to dispose of if not totally consumed by coyotes.

#### **Carcass Bait**

When it is necessary to poison a carcass, the toxicant should only be placed, using a deep horizontal incision, in areas protected by intact hide (such as the thigh muscle) or on the underside of the carcass to minimize hazards to birds and other animals (Figure 4).



**Figure 4. Compound 1080 tablets inserted into a carcass.**

## **Available Resources**

### **Agdex 684-14, Methods of Investigating Predation of Domestic Livestock**

Order On-Line: [Agriculture and Forestry : PPS - Methods of Investigating Predation of Livestock \(gov.ab.ca\)](#)

### **Agdex 684-19, Coyote Predation of Livestock.**

Order On-Line: [Agriculture and Forestry : PPS - Coyote Predation of Livestock \(gov.ab.ca\)](#)

# Coyote Predation Management Program (CPMP) Operations Policy and Procedure

## Introduction

The purpose of the Coyote Predation Management Program (CPMP) is to inform and assist landholders in managing coyote predation of their livestock. Alberta Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development (AFRED) administers the CPMP throughout the agricultural regions of the province.

AFRED and participating rural municipalities (Agricultural Service Boards) administers the CPMP through a joint co-operative arrangement; AFRED supervises the program provincially and municipalities deliver the program within their jurisdiction in accordance with this document and municipal policy.

Included in the written municipal policy on coyote predation management will be the list of coyote control materials and devices approved by council (or Agricultural Service Boards [ASB]) for use within their jurisdiction for the purposes of the program.

Municipal personnel are trained and authorized by AFRED as inspectors under the *Agricultural Pests Act (APA)* to carry out the CPMP.

Authorized municipal inspectors respond to landholder complaints of coyote predation and provide advice and, where needed, direct assistance to landholders in managing coyote predation on their property.

## General Background

Conflict between coyotes and farmers began with the arrival of European settlers and livestock domestication in the Canadian west. Despite early attempts of elimination, the coyote has expanded its range and increased its numbers significantly throughout the province.

The coyote is an important and valuable wildlife species and an ally of agriculture, eating many species of rodents and insects harmful to agriculture. The coyote is also a valuable furbearer bringing thousands of dollars annually to the fur industry.

Unfortunately, the coyote occasionally causes problems by preying on domestic poultry and livestock. Today, the livestock industry and AFRED recognize predation by coyotes as a potential, but manageable risk to livestock production. Recognizing the risk of predation, livestock producers should follow acceptable and appropriate management practices, and procedures aimed at reducing or preventing coyote damage.

AFRED advocates the use of pro-active measures to prevent or reduce coyote predation. This includes close supervision of stock, proper carrion disposal, use of guardian animals, predator-proof barrier of electric fences, scare devices, shooting and other lawful means of protecting livestock from coyote predation. AFRED also supports selective removal of coyotes with appropriate use of specific predator toxicant and neck snares.

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) of Health Canada has approved the use of one toxicant (Compound 1080) in Alberta for the protection of livestock where **coyote predation has been confirmed by an authorized municipal inspector** on: cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, bison, farmed elk, deer and other recognized livestock (i.e. llamas). It is not approved for the use of protection of cats, dogs or children.

## ***Agricultural Pests Act (Alberta)***

Management of coyote predation on livestock is regulated, in part, by the *Agricultural Pests Act* (APA) and the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation. The regulation declares the coyote to be a 'nuisance' which allows authorized municipal inspectors to set out or issue coyote control devices and materials to landholders at the discretion of municipal policy and in accordance with provincial and federal legislation. Authority is also granted under the regulations to permit landholders to use coyote control materials issued to them by an authorized inspector to control coyotes.

In addition, the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation of the APA allows landholders and others authorized by them, to destroy coyotes on land which the landholder owns or controls by:

- Shooting coyotes
- Use of authorized toxicant under the requirement of the APA and Pest Control Products Act Canada (PCP Act) (mentioned above)
- Use of approved neck snares in compliance with the APA.

AFRED does not use or supply leg hold traps for coyote predation management. Landholders who wish to trap coyotes or authorize someone else to trap coyotes on their property should inquire at the local Fish and Wildlife office for further information.

## **Inspectors**

Upon appointment by municipal council to carry out the CPMP, the appointee will be required to complete AFRED Form 7 training in order to dispense coyote control devices. Included in the training is an overview of coyote predation prevention and avoidance, non-lethal and lethal control strategies, procedures of storage, transportation and use of coyote control devices, and the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the program. At the conclusion of the training and having successfully completed a written exam on the program, the appointee will receive their provincial Form 7 Permit authorization from AFRED. The Form 7 Permit is valid for five years.

One or more municipalities may share an authorized inspector(s) who must be appointed and identified in the Agriculture Service Board (ASB) or council meeting minutes as the designated person to conduct the CPMP in that municipality.

A municipal inspector certified by AFRED is authorized under Form 7 permit to use, within their municipal jurisdiction, the coyote control material specified on their Form 7 permit. Landholders must be in possession of a valid Form 8 permit, issued by the Form 7 permit holder, to receive and set out AFRED approved coyote control devices. In addition, landholders may authorize the municipal inspector to set out these devices on property they own or have under their control identified on the permit.

Form 7 permit holders are required to submit annual Device and Toxicant Material Report (Appendix 1), which must include copies of all Form 8 permits issued during the calendar year, in January of the following year.

## **Pest Control Products Act (Canada)**

Toxicant use for coyote control in Canada is registered by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) of Health Canada and classed as "restricted products".

Restricted products may only be used by provincially authorized personnel for specific uses and, as such, are closely monitored and supervised for accountability and compliance with appropriate legislation. The coyote control product (Compound 1080) has a 'product use' label provided by AFRED for the coyote predation management program.

**\*\*\*Please note that M44 sodium cyanide devices, livestock protection collars, and gas cartridges are no longer registered by AFRED, and therefore are not legal for use in Alberta. If a municipality has any of these products, contact AFRED for pickup and proper disposal.\*\*\***

The AFRED toxicant is registered for the control of coyotes causing confirmed predation of designated livestock. It is not to be used to control coyote predation of unconfined poultry, pets or hobby animals, or for any other reason not directly associated with livestock predation.

Municipal inspectors must store and transport these materials and devices in a locked, properly labelled plastic or metal container (i.e. lockable tool box).

Landholders must not be issued, at one time, more than 6 (six) tablets of Compound 1080.

Only AFRED approved toxicant and identified device will be issued or set out. Compound 1080 tablets contain a tracer dye that identifies them as belonging to AFRED. Neck snares can be used and are commercially available, but must be properly identified by a unique number as identified on the Form 8.

Requests for repeat issuances of devices must be closely examined to ensure restricted product use is justified, including steps taken by the landholder to manage the coyote problem.

Compound 1080 is the property of Alberta Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development.

## Predation Reporting and Response Action

1. All complaints of livestock harassment or predation by coyotes should be reported immediately to the local municipality office where the problem occurred. Predation by other wildlife such as eagles, bears, wolves, etc. is to be directed to Fish and Wildlife. Complaints of livestock damage or predation by domestic or feral dogs should be directed to the local RCMP detachment office. Feral pigs (wild boar) should be reported to your local Agricultural Service Board or [AF.wildboar@gov.ab.ca](mailto:AF.wildboar@gov.ab.ca)
  2. All complaints of coyote predation must be investigated by an authorized municipal inspector for verification and for recommended course of action. This will involve a physical examination of the predation site by the inspector to assess the situation, and to talk to the landholder. The landholder should take steps to preserve the carcass, and any other evidence as best as possible (i.e. covering with a tarp, etc.) until the investigator arrives.
  3. Coyotes can kill healthy, sick, and injured livestock and commonly scavenge dead animals. Occasionally, observations of coyote(s) at a carcass, which may have died of other causes, may be incorrectly identified as predation. That is why it is important all coyote predation complaints be completely and thoroughly investigated by the municipal inspector.
  4. In the event of confirmed coyote predation, the landholder should take immediate remedial action to protect their livestock from further damage. For information on appropriate action to prevent and control predation, refer to AFRED publication "Coyote Predation of Livestock" (Agdex 684-19). Order On-Line: [Agriculture and Forestry : PPS - Coyote Predation of Livestock \(gov.ab.ca\)](#) Landholders are expected to provide adequate protection for their livestock.
  5. The role of the inspector is to gather and consider all evidence on the property to confirm coyote predation, and what course of action is required. The attack site should be closely inspected for evidence such as carcass remains, blood, hair, tracks, and signs of struggle to assist in the confirmation of coyote predation. Eyewitness accounts, visible injury to livestock, and other indirect evidence are often present at the attack scene and should be gathered for confirmation of predator damage.
  6. A useful publication on identifying types of predation is entitled:  
  
"Methods of Investigating Predation of Livestock", Agdex 684-14. Order On-Line: [Agriculture and Forestry : PPS - Methods of Investigating Predation of Livestock \(gov.ab.ca\)](#)
- AFRED publications are available by calling 780-427-0391 or email: [publications.office@gov.ab.ca](mailto:publications.office@gov.ab.ca)
7. Only after all physical and other evidence is considered can the municipal inspector confirm coyote predation has occurred or not, and what course of action is required including the use of a toxicant or snares.
  8. Compound 1080 use may be warranted where coyote predation is confirmed and deemed integral to an overall plan that includes other strategies of livestock protection. Using Compound 1080 alone, without a long-term plan, will only result in increased reliance and use of toxicants, without an appreciable reduction in predation losses.
  9. Where the municipal inspector decides to set out or issue restricted products, all parts of the Pest Control Products Act (PCP Act) Canada label for Compound 1080, along with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), must be reviewed with the landholder (and copies given to the landholder). The inspector must emphasize to the landholder the potential hazards associated with toxicant use including the accidental poisoning of non-target animals such as livestock or pets. Dogs should be tied up or confined during toxicant use. Toxicants must not be used where a landholder is unwilling to take measures to prevent poisoning of non-target animals.
  10. The landholder is responsible for informing close neighbours when restricted devices are used, and must set out AFRED provided warning posters when toxicant or snares are set.

11. Where snares are set out, the municipal inspector must provide a copy of the AFRED neck snare information sheet to the Form 8 Permit holder on the use and management of the device. All snares must be marked with a unique identifying number which is recorded on the Form 8.

12. Unused Compound 1080 tablets must be returned to the issuing municipal authority by the 30 day expiry date on the Form 8 Permit. The municipal inspector is to collect pertinent information from the landholder for the municipal report to AFRED.

For assistance in resolving difficult or complex coyote predation cases, the municipal inspector should contact AFRED inspection staff. AFRED staff will provide resolution consultation as it relates to interpretation of policy, provincial legislation or federal labels and predation management methodology.

# Appendix 1



## 2021 DEVICE AND TOXICANT MATERIAL REPORT

Inspector's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

County, MD, ID, Special Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete the following table. If "zero", please indicate below.

**\*\*\*PLEASE NOTE: Sodium Cyanide Cartridges/M44 Devices, Sodium Monofluoroacetate - Compound 1080 Collars, and coyote den bombs are no longer registered by Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development for use in Alberta.\*\*\*  
If you have any of these products, please contact Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development for pick-up, and proper disposal.**

Control Material	Sodium Monofluoroacetate - Compound 1080 Tablets	Neck Snares	Other
Carried over from last year			
Received from the Province this year (+)			
Used by Inspector (-)			
Issued to Landholders (-)			
Returned by Landholders (+)			
Returned to the Province this year (-)			
Removed for other reasons (-) (Please specify)			
Known coyotes removed			
Total Remaining (=)			

COMMENTS:

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Inspector's Signature

Date

Please mail, or scan and email this report (and include copies of all expired or completed "Form 8 Permits" during 2021), before January 14, 2022 to:

Rat and Pest Program Specialist  
 Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development  
 97 East Lake Ramp NE  
 Airdrie, AB T4A 0C3  
 Email: AF.iisreports@gov.ab.ca

# Form 8 Sample

Government of Alberta ■  
Agriculture and Rural Development

## Permit to Use Coyote and Skunk Control Material or Devices on Own Land

Name of Landowner or Occupier:
Mailing address:
Town or City:
Telephone:

Location of owner or occupant's land on which device or poisonous material to be used.				
Qtr	Sec	Twp	Rge	W of

- The permit holder named above is authorized to use devices and poisonous material to control on the land described above:
1. coyote predation of:  
cattle  sheep  goats  swine  farmed elk or deer  poultry  other : \_\_\_\_\_
2. rabies of: skunks  other : \_\_\_\_\_
- The permit holder named above is authorized to remove or alter a written warning issued by the Department concerning the use or storage of those devices or poisonous material on his/her own land.

Please initial one box:

- I have received:
- the devices or poisonous material listed below.
  - the Pest Control Act (Canada) label and warning posters for them.
  - the instruction for their use, storage, and handling.
- and I agree to:
- use the device or poisonous material only on the land described above.
  - follow the instructions given on the product label, and by the inspector named below.
  - keep a map where I placed them on the land.
  - return all unused devices and poisonous material by the expiry date given below.
  - report to the inspector on the success of my coyote or skunk control efforts by the expiry date given below.

- I give my permission for the holder of a Form 7 Permit for coyote and skunk control to use the material listed below on the land described above.

Device or Poisonous Material	Serial numbers	Amount issued to owners or occupants	Amount used by inspectors	For Inspectors use only	
				Amount returned	Date returned
1080 Tablets					
M44 Devices					
M44 Cartridges					
Neck Snares					
Other					

Signature of landowner or occupier:
Date signed:

Name of Inspector referred to above:
Date this permit expires:
Signature of issuer (holder of Form 7 permit):

Permit # **12651**

07/2009

White - Client Yellow - Head Office Pink - Inspector

**Form 8**

## ***Agricultural Pests Act***

Click on Link Below

[http://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=a08.cfm&leg\\_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779782642](http://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=a08.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779782642)

## **Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation**

Click on Link Below

[http://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=2001\\_184.cfm&leg\\_type=Regs&isbncln=9780779792481](http://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=2001_184.cfm&leg_type=Regs&isbncln=9780779792481)



## Alberta Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Economic Development Neck Snare Information Sheet

1. Snares may not be used without proper authorization from Animal Health and Assurance Branch. You must comply with all provisions of the *Agricultural Pests Act, 2000*, and regulations.
2. Only snares that have a unique identification number can be used, and must be recorded on the Form 8.
3. Do not set snares closer than 0.8 km (0.5 mi) from any city, town or village and not closer than 0.4 km (0.25 mi) from any inhabited dwelling, excluding that of the producer for who is setting the snares for predation control.
4. Do not set snares within sight of a travelled road.
5. Maintain a record of all snare locations.
6. All snares must be inspected daily.
7. All snares are to be removed after 30 days.
8. A Form 8 permit with landowner's signature is required before snares can be set out.
9. Warning signs must be posted at all legal access points to property where snares are set.

# Sodium Monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080)

2021-0869

2021-06-11

## **SODIUM MONOFLUOROACETATE** PREDACIDE

COYOTE CONTROL AND WOLF CONTROL

RESTRICTED



**DANGER POISON**

### READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

GUARANTEE: Sodium monofluoroacetate 5 mg per tablet  
REGISTRATION NO. 18300 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT  
NET CONTENTS: 5 mg per tablet  
GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA  
Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

Inspection and Investigation Section

97 East Lake Ramp NE

Airdrie, AB T4A 0C3

### NOTICE TO USER:

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the Pest Control Products Act to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

### NATURE OF RESTRICTION:

This product is for storage, use and handling only by persons authorized under the Alberta Agricultural Pests Act and by designated Fish and Wildlife Officers of the Government of Alberta.

### RESTRICTED USES:

#### COYOTE

##### Single Dose Bait

Place one tablet into a bait of about 100g (e.g. chicken head). Place up to three of these poisoned baits at a coyote site. Cover treated baits with 5 - 10 cm of soil, snow, vegetation or other material to prevent exposure to birds.

**Limitations 1 through 7 inclusive, 12 through 16 inclusive**

##### Multi Dose Bait

Place up to six tablets into a carcass at a coyote control site and then cover with 30 cm of snow or 15 cm of loose soil. For targeting specific individual coyotes, place up to three tablets into a coyote killed carcass at the predation site.

**Limitations 1 through 7 inclusive, 12 through 16 inclusive.**

#### WOLF

##### Small Bait

Place three tablets into a bait of about 100g. Conceal up to six of these baits under approximately 30 cm of snow or 15 cm of loose soil along trails leading to an unpoisoned carcass or in a circle around an unpoisoned carcass.

## Limitations 8 through 13 inclusive

### Large Bait

Place up to twelve tablets into a carcass that is securely anchored. Cover the bait with 30 cm of snow or 15 cm of loose soil.

### Limitations 8 through 13 inclusive

#### Use Limitations

1. Tablets inserted into a carcass should be placed deep in a horizontal cut to prevent scavenging birds from accessing the tablet.
2. For use only to control offending animals in areas where proper herd management is practiced to discourage predation.
3. Do not apply this product if species at risk (for example the swift fox) that may feed on Compound 1080 bait or on poisoned carcasses are present in your (local or specific) area. For information on species at risk in your area, contact the Fish and Wildlife Division of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development.
4. For use where verified predation of livestock or game production animals has occurred within the past 30 days.
5. For use by Alberta Fish and Wildlife Services personnel on public land where predation of domestic animals or other problems occur requiring coyote removal.
6. Sodium monofluoroacetate tablets must not be set nearer than 800 metres from the boundary of a hamlet, village, town or city, nor closer than 400 metres to a residence except that of the landholder who has approved the use of the tablets.
7. The user of tablets must remove and destroy all poisoned baits within 15 days of initial placement.
8. For use only by designated Fish and Wildlife Officers of the Alberta Government.
9. For use where verified wolf predation of domestic animals has recently occurred or where a serious threat to human safety exists.
10. For use only under official approval by the Minister responsible for wildlife, where predation has been identified as the primary factor affecting survival of a specific wildlife population.
11. Do not set bait within 800 metres of an inhabited dwelling.
12. To prevent hazard of secondary poisoning, any baits removed from use or the carcasses of poisoned coyotes or wolves must be burned or buried to a depth of 60 cm (2 feet). Vials and unused product must be disposed of in accordance with provincial requirements.
13. The user of tablets must immediately post warning signs at all normal access points to land where poisoned baits are set and remove signs at end of poison use.
14. The user of tablets must provide a copy of this label to the landholder on whose land tablets are being used.
15. The user of tablets must monitor and keep accurate records on the use of each poisoned bait.
16. The user of tablets must inspect poisoned bait at least every 7 days.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL.**

Sodium monofluoroacetate is toxic to all warm-blooded animals. Store sodium monofluoroacetate tablets under lock and key in a dry place away from food, feed, domestic animals, and corrosive chemicals. Do not use in any manner that could contaminate food or feed. Wear gloves when handling tablets. Wash hands thoroughly before eating or smoking. Place poisoned baits to minimize non-target poisoning of wild and domestic animals. Keep dogs and cats on a leash or confined when poisoned baits are set.

**DISPOSAL:**

Burn unconsumed poisoned baits, toxicant containers and damaged or unusable tablets at high temperature or bury to a depth of 60 cm. For information on the disposal of unused, unwanted product and the cleanup of spills contact the provincial regulatory agency or the manufacturer.

**FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS:**

Speed is essential. Immediately cause vomiting by inserting a finger down the throat. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Then give 30 ml of Epsom salts in water. Have victim lie down and keep warm and quiet. Call a doctor or the Poison Control Centre (1-800-332-1414) immediately.

**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:**

Sodium monofluoroacetate poisoning results from fluoroacetate changing into fluoroacetate within cell mitochondria. Poisoning is characterized by a symptom-free period of 0.5 to 2 hours or longer between ingestion and onset of symptoms (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and hyperactive behaviour leading to convulsions). In monkeys, and presumably in humans, effects on the heart are the primary cause of death. The first symptoms of poisoning are changes of heart sounds and premature, weak contractions. No effective antidote is known, but treating the symptoms is effective in approximately 50% of human cases. Immediately cause a victim to vomit all stomach contents and give Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate). Compounds capable of supplying acetate ions give antidotal effects in animals including monkeys; the choice drugs are acetate and ethanol (2g/kg of each). A single dose of magnesium sulphate (800 mg/kg) injected into muscle as a 50 % solution has saved the life of rats dosed with lethal amounts of sodium monofluoroacetate. Complete quiet and rest are required. Symptoms of non-lethal sodium monofluoroacetate poisoning will usually subside within 12 - 24 hours.

\*\*\*\*\*

This label transcript service is offered by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency to provide efficient searching for label information. This service and this information do not replace the official hard-copy label. The PMRA does not provide any guarantee or assurance that the information obtained through this service is accurate, current or correct, and is therefore not liable for any loss resulting, directly or indirectly, from reliance upon this service.

# Compound 1080 Checklist for Ag Fieldmen



## Inspection and Investigation Section

### Toxicant Dispensing Guidelines and Form 8 Checklist

- Current Form 7 must be held by person dispensing a Form 8 to the owner or occupant of land requesting Compound 1080 (Sodium Monofluoroacetate).
- Store tablets under lock and key; double locked (locked cupboard in a locked warehouse).
- Keep tablets out of sun or heat. Keep them cool.
- Current Form 7 holders are to issue tablets only to agriculture producers suffering **active coyote predation to livestock that has occurred within the past 30 days**, after confirming management practices are in place such as: guard dogs, carcass disposal, electric fences, etc...
- **A maximum of six tablets of Compound 1080 can be dispensed at one time.**
- Compound 1080 tablets must be dispensed in a labelled pill vial.
- Form 8 is issued for a maximum of 30 days.
- Remove all poisoned baits within 15 days of initial placement.
- Current Compound 1080 SDS and Pest Management Regulatory Agency Label, which outlines the Use Limitations of the product, must be given to agriculture producer with the Form 8 and Compound 1080 tablets.

**\*\*\*Always wear disposable gloves when handling product\*\*\***

Please contact Karen Wickerson at [karen.wickerson@gov.ab.ca](mailto:karen.wickerson@gov.ab.ca) or 403-701-9668 if you have any questions.

2021-11-02

# **Alberta Poison and Drug Information Service**

**Poison & Drug Information Service**

[www.padis.ca](http://www.padis.ca)

**Toll-Free: 1-800-332-1414**

**Calgary: (403) 944-1414**

**Foothills Medical Centre**

**1403 29th Street NW**

**Calgary, AB T2N 2T9**

## Warning Signage

# **WARNING** **DANGER**

**DEADLY POISON or OTHER DEVICES have been set on this property to destroy pests and nuisances in interest of protecting LIVESTOCK.**

**KEEP CHILDREN, DOGS, AND OTHER**

**DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**AWAY FROM THESE DEVICES.**

**Tampering with, or the removal of these baits or devices is unlawful.**

**AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY REQUESTS YOUR CO-OPERATION IN THIS EFFORT TO PREVENT LIVESTOCK PREDATION.**

The logo for the province of Alberta, featuring the word "Alberta" in a stylized, cursive script font, followed by a small square icon.

Classification: Protected A