

PROJECT COYOTE

F O S T E R I N G C O E X I S T E N C E



Talking Points for New Hampshire HB1100

- Coyotes are characterized by highly developed cognitive, emotional and social capabilities which carry ethical implications for their treatment. They also play a crucial role in ecosystems by regulating rodent populations, enhancing songbird diversity, and contributing to ecological balance. Killing coyotes disrupts intrinsic population regulation mechanisms, triggering ecological degradation and impacting the health, integrity, and diversity of ecosystems.
- Maintaining stable coyote family structure minimizes human-coyote conflicts and preserves their reliance on natural food sources. Larger pack sizes during the pup-rearing period contribute to den-guarding and pup provisioning while hunting pressure during said period may incentivize coyotes to venture closer to human-associated resources and domesticated animals.
- Human-coyote conflicts are more common during the pup-rearing period, as coyotes focus on protecting pups from perceived threats, and hunting may incentivize this via increased social disruption and defensiveness.
- Concerns about negative impacts on deer populations lack validity, as data from the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department indicates thriving deer populations.
- No other hunted species in the state has a year-round open season or is allowed to be hunted during the period when their offspring are reared.
- Closing the coyote hunting season during their pup-rearing period aligns coyote hunting regulations with the management of other hunted species, such as red fox and gray fox, promoting consistency and fairness.