



Investigator Training 2019

Ontario Wildlife Damage
Compensation Program

Segment Outline

- Brief background
- Biosecurity on Farm
- Application form
- Documenting evidence through photographs
- Assessing reasonable care
- Predator identification
- Q & A

OWDCP Background

- The OWDCP is part of *CAP*, a five-year, \$3 billion federal-provincial-territorial funding program launched in 2018.
- In 2017 program updates were launched as a result of a third party review and stakeholder consultations.
- In 2018, OMAFRA evaluated the program to ensure it was delivering services to owners in an effective, efficient, & transparent manner.
 - Changes made as a result of consultation with producers, investigators, predation experts and commodity organizations

OWDCP Background

- Program continues to pay 100% of fair market value, including premiums, where reasonable evidence substantiates predation.
- List of eligible livestock/poultry and wildlife species remain the same as amended in 2011.
- Standardized pricing model will continue to be used to assign value.
- Investigators continue to play a key role in collecting & documenting evidence of predation

Valuing Livestock Losses

- A standardized pricing table is used to assign value. The tables are reviewed regularly & updated.
- The standardized pricing tables are comprised of industry-recognized market data.
- The pricing tables can be found at www.ontario.ca/predation

Fair Market Compensation

Weaning calculation for Calves:

- Steer/bull calves assumed to weigh 560 lbs at weaning and heifer calves assumed to weigh 530 lbs.
- Newborn calves & calves up to 1 month of age are compensated at 75% of weaning weight using the “500 lbs to 599 lbs” pricing category with the value increasing 5%/month.

Weaning calculation for Lambs

- Lambs are assumed to weigh 80 lbs at weaning.
- Newborn lambs up to 1 week of age are compensated at 45% of the weaning weight using the “80 lbs to 94 lbs” pricing category with the value increasing 5% per week until the 12th week of age.

Other Livestock

- Alpaca, Bison, Deer, Donkey, Elk, Horse, Llama, Mule, and Ostrich will have a pro-rated value assigned in 1st year of life.
- Young animals in their 1st month of life will be compensated at 45% of FMV
- Increase 5% per month until reaching full value at 1 year old (12th month)

Fair Market Compensation

Bee Damage

- Bee investigator determines FMV of damaged beehive, bee colony or beehive-related equipment
- Max. compensation for bee colony is \$250.
- Max. compensation for beehive-related equipment is \$100.

Pregnant Animals

- Pregnant animals are compensated at 1.5 times the FMV set out in standardized pricing tables.
 - Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Alpaca, Bison, Deer, Donkey, Elk, Fisher, Fox, Horse, Llama, Lynx, Marten, Mink and Raccoon

The owner must provide an ultrasound report or breeding records.

Purebred Animals

- Registered, purebred cattle are compensated at 1.5 times the FMV set out in the standardized tables
- Registered, purebred sheep or goats are compensated at 2 times the FMV in the standardized tables.

Owner must provide registration documentation and evidence of an ID tag or tattoo that matches the documentation.

- Parental registration documents accepted if documents demonstrate a genetic link between animal and parents.

Sufficient Evidence Standards

- The program is moving away from the “three pillars of evidence” and will be requiring investigators to document both primary and secondary evidence.

Primary Evidence:

- Full / partial carcass required
- Animal was healthy & alive prior to attack
- Predatory attack occurred (i.e. blood, signs of tissue damage / struggle)

Sufficient Evidence Standards

Secondary Evidence:

- Scat, tracks, etc.
- Herd behaviour
- Client predation history
- Detail on factors that have impacted evidence (i.e. weather events)

Secondary evidence supports decision making.

Secondary evidence on its own cannot be used to demonstrate predation.

- Applications have been adjusted to capture program updates and primary and secondary evidence.
- Provide detailed explanations. Information is used to evaluate claims, reach decisions, and to support future audits of the program.

Application Assessment

- Applications are received within required timelines.
- If the application is incomplete or missing information, OMAFRA will contact the Municipality to request that the information be provided within 15 business days.
- If the information is not provided to OMAFRA within this period, the application may be deemed ineligible and will not be assessed.

Application Assessment

- Applicant (Owner) meets all eligibility requirements:
 - Valid Farm Business Registration Number (FBRN) from the current or previous year, or an exemption (Religious, Gross Farm Income or First Nations exemption);
 - Valid Premises Identification (PID) Number for the farm property where the damage or kill occurred;
 - The application is for an eligible livestock, poultry species and wildlife predator species;
 - In compliance with and remain in compliance with all federal, provincial, and municipal laws.
- Applications that do not meet basic program eligibility requirements (i.e. valid FBRN or photos) will be deemed ineligible and will not be assessed.

Application Assessment Cont'd.

- Sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the reported kill or injury was the result of predation.
- Available primary & secondary evidence must be captured through photographic and written evidence:
 - Secondary evidence is intended to support decision-making, particularly in difficult cases where primary evidence may be inconclusive.
 - Secondary evidence on its own cannot be used to demonstrate predation.

OMAFRA provides notification to owner & municipality of results, including any compensation value assigned & whether applicant is eligible to appeal.

Appeal Requests

- If an owner does not agree with the outcome of their application and is eligible to appeal, they may request, in writing, a review of the decision.
- The scope of review is limited to the specific issue(s) brought forward by the applicant.
- All appeals to flow through the Business Risk Management Review Committee (BRMRC).

Eligible for Appeal:

- Applications declined due to insufficient evidence;
- Application of a premium;
- Incorrect information;
- Insufficient reasonable care;
- Standardized pricing that was not accurately applied.

Ineligible for Appeal:

- Application was incomplete (i.e. no photos / description not provided etc.);
- Basic eligibility criteria was not met (i.e. FBRN, PID).

Appeal Process

- The Business Risk Management Review Committee (BRMRC) is an agency of OMAFRA and is responsible for hearing review requests.
- A specialized roster member of the BRMRC will review the appeal and provide a recommendation to the OMAFRA Program Director who will make a final decision.
- Specialized roster members will be knowledgeable in livestock production and predation.
- Livestock owner receives copy of BRMRC recommendation and final decision.

Payment Process

- OMAFRA provides a decision letter to owner.
 - If compensation is declined (\$0), Municipality receives a copy of decision letter via email. If an owner does not agree with the decline → may appeal.
- If no appeal, OMAFRA reimburses Municipality within 20 business days
 - Municipalities are informed of all application results at this time & begin the process of issuing payment to owner.
- On appeal, owner & Municipality notified of decision & compensation after appeal has been decided.

Owner Responsibilities

- Demonstrate reasonable care to prevent predation.
- Notify municipality or OMAFRA within 48 hours of discovering injury / death of livestock
 - In a territory without municipal organization, owner notifies OMAFRA.
- Seek veterinary care or other treatment for an injured animal.
 - If the animal is in distress & suffering, the producer may euthanize it before the investigator arrives without affecting program eligibility.
- Preserve the site & carcass(es) until the investigator arrives.
 - Strongly suggested that producers take clear photographs & notes of the carcass & kill site which can be submitted as additional evidence

Owner Responsibilities

- Dispose of all deadstock → Ontario Regulation 106/09 of the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*.
- Submit a Reasonable Care Plan after 5th application within 1 calendar year (Jan 1 to Dec 31) if intending to submit another application.
- Submit any additional evidence (i.e. photos, breeding records, registration documents etc.) to the investigator within 7 business days of investigation.
- **Review applications completed by the Investigator for accuracy & sign the application form prior to submission.**

Investigator Responsibilities

- Carry out a full and impartial investigation within 72 hours of receiving the notification.
- Take 3-6 colour photos per eligible kill/injury incurred & document all information to complete the application.
- Provide a completed application to the owner & municipality within 7 business days of the investigation.
 - Application updates include new mandatory fields to better collect primary & secondary predation evidence

OMAFRA Responsibilities

- Administration of the program & financial accountability to federal government.
- Appoint investigators for territories without a municipal organization.
- Post & update the standardized pricing table
- Review applications to determine eligibility & assigning values based on the evidence provided.
- Decline or deem applications ineligible if they do not meet the criteria in the program guidelines.

OMAFRA Responsibilities

- Provide owner and municipality with a written decision within 30 business days of receiving a complete application.
- Receive owners' requests for appeal, determining eligibility for appeal & notifying the Program Director & BRMRC panel member of all eligible requests for review.
 - Notify the owner of the recommendation from the reviewer & final decision.
- Reimburse municipalities.

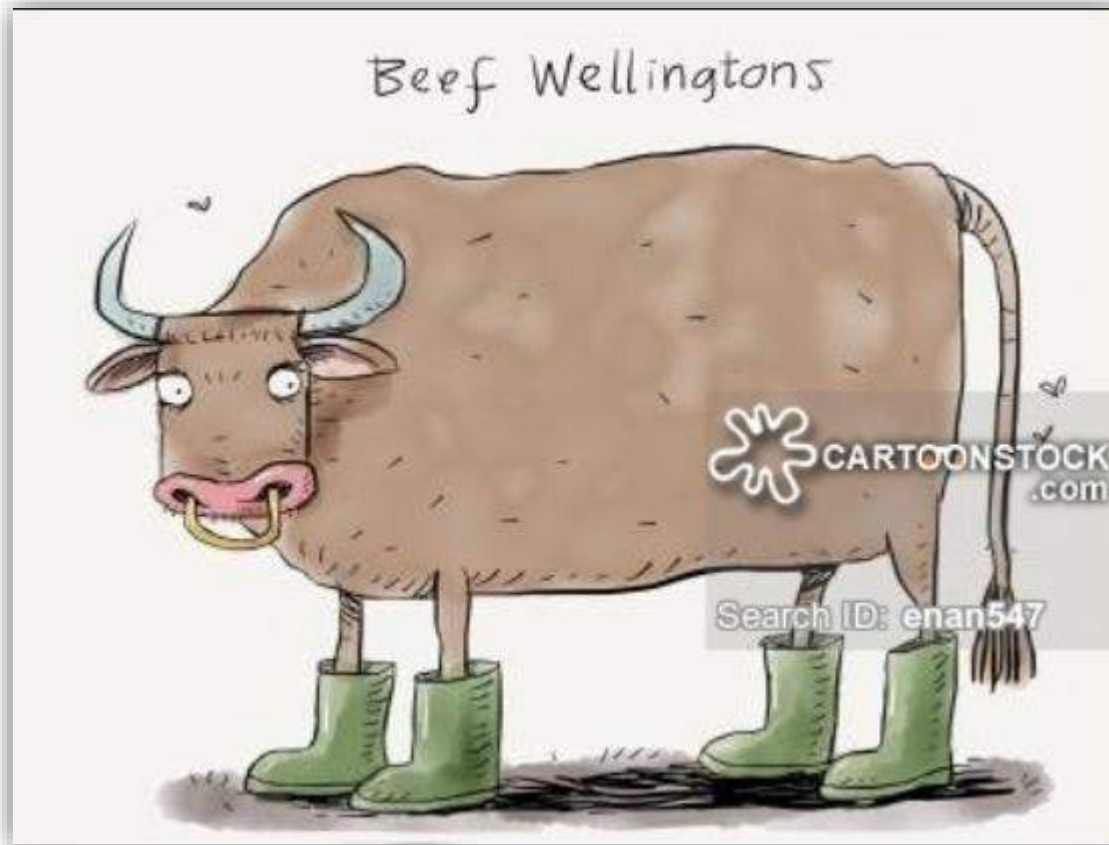
Municipal Responsibilities

- Appoint Investigators
- Notify an Investigator immediately after owner reports an attack.
- Review & submit completed applications.
 - Application updates include new mandatory fields (primary & secondary evidence)
- Submit additional owner evidence to OMAFRA.
- Pay an owner's approved application.
- Provide Statement of Farm Support Payments (AGR -1) to owners who receive compensation.
- Pay and reimburse Investigators.

- Owner informs municipality within 48 hours of discovery
- Municipality must immediately inform investigator.
- Investigator is required to conduct investigation within 72 hours of being notified.
- Investigator must submit a completed application to the municipality within 7 business days of conducting the investigation.
- The owner can submit additional evidence to the municipality within 7 business days of the investigation.

- Municipality must submit complete application & any additional evidence to OMAFRA within 7 business days of the investigation.
- OMAFRA will review the application.
- Compensation will be assigned & owner will be informed of the decision within 30 business days of submitting a complete application.
- Owner has 20 business days to appeal the outcome.
- If no appeal is requested within 20 business days of the decision letter being issued, OMAFRA will notify the municipality.

Biosecurity



- Investigators who travel to various livestock farms should be mindful of the potential to spread disease
- Utilize best management practices in the next few slides to minimize the risk of spreading disease

1. Drive slowly (30 km/hr max.) up the driveway & close all windows to avoid contamination
2. Park vehicle in an appropriate / designated area
 - Not adjacent to livestock housing facilities & animal traffic areas.
 - Not underneath ventilation exhausts & inlets.
 - Has no visible contamination (manure) on the ground.
 - Does not interfere with vehicle & material flow



3. If the owner is present, determine if there are operation-specific biosecurity protocols that need to be followed
4. If the owner/operator is not present, confirm, document & respect any signs, posted protocol, &/or barriers at the facility.
5. Ask if the farm has a visitor log book & sign in.
6. Wear boots that are clean of any visible contamination or wear disposable boot covers



- Consider bringing & wearing disposable gloves:
 - Touching or rolling carcasses over
 - Collecting 'pieces' of carcasses for photos
 - Collecting poultry to take a 'group shot'
 - Trying to find blood around grass / terrain
 - Etc.



- Germicidal hand lotion
- Spray bottle of disinfectant solutions

Boot Washing

- 1) Boots should be washed before arriving on site, in case water is not available.
- 2) Upon arrival, check boots for visible contamination. If contaminated, they should be re-washed
- 3) Disinfectant should be a broad spectrum bactericidal/ viricidal disinfectant

Boots should always be washed before leaving the site:

- Acquire water from operator or from your vehicle
- Follow label directions for washing with disinfectant or detergent solution.
- Rinse off loose mud & organic matter with water. Soaking for 5-10 minutes will help loosen dirt compacted into deep treads.
- Scrub boots, especially the soles, with brush and disinfectant or detergent
- Rinse boots with water

- If not possible to wash boots before leaving the site, change into another set of footwear & place contaminated boots in a plastic bag / washable sealable container.
- Boots must be washed before using them on another farm visit.

Some Personal Safety Tips

- Let someone know where you will be travelling & when you will be expected back
- Provide your cell # to municipality
- Back into a parking spot with nose of vehicle facing out for easy exit,
- Keep keys and cell phone in pocket
- Ask your municipality to look into a conflict resolution / personal safety course for you

Application Form



<http://shaunthesheep.wikia.com/wiki/Bitzer>

Application Form



Ministry of Agriculture,
Food and Rural Affairs

Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program
Application Form

- Applications need to be printed and signed by the Owner, Municipal Investigator & Municipal Officer.
- Application form is available online ontario.ca/predation

Instructions

1. Before completing this document, review the program guidelines that were supplied by the ministry.
2. This form reports damages to livestock/poultry from eligible wildlife.
3. This report should be submitted to OMAFRA within 7 business days of initial investigation.
4. Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*). Incomplete applications may lead to delays in processing, or be deemed ineligible for processing.

Step 1 – Owner Identification & Basic Eligibility Requirements

Owner (Applicant) Information

Business / Farm Business Name *

Owner Legal Last Name * Owner Legal First Name *

Owner Business Address

Unit No Street No * Rural Route PO Box

Street Name * City/Town *

Telephone * Email Province * Postal Code *

Eligibility Requirements

Canada Revenue Agency Number (CRA) ¹ OR I confirm the applicant does not have a CRA Number.

Farm Business Registration Number (FBRN) ² OR I confirm the applicant does not have a FBRN.

Premises Identification Number (PID) ³ OR I confirm the applicant does not have a PID.

Note: For more information about CRA, FBRN and PID and potential exemptions, see top of page 2.

Step 1 – Owner Information

Step 1 – Owner Identification & Basic Eligibility Requirements

Owner (Applicant) Information

Business / Farm Business Name *

Owner Legal Last Name *

Owner Legal First Name *

Owner Business Address

Unit No

Street No *

Rural Route

PO Box

Street Name *

City/Town *

Telephone *

Email

Province *

Postal Code *

Step 1 – Owner Information

Eligibility Requirements

Canada Revenue Agency Number (CRA)¹

OR I confirm the applicant does not have a CRA Number.

Farm Business Registration Number (FBRN)²

OR I confirm the applicant does not have a FBRN.

Premises Identification Number (PID)³

OR I confirm the applicant does not have a PID.

Eligibility Exemptions and Alternatives

CRA: In the absence of a CRA Number, the applicant will provide their SIN number to the Municipality and/or OMAFRA when requested. For more information go to: www.canada.ca/en/services/taxes/business-number.html or call: 1-800-959-5525.

FBRN: In the absence of a FBRN Number, the applicant must qualify for an exemption and will provide documented proof. For more information about FBRN: visit www.farmbusreg.com or call Agricorp : 1-888-247-4999.

PID: To obtain a new PID or re-validate an existing PID visit: www.ontariopid.com or call Agricorp: 1-888-247-4999.

Step 1 – Owner Information

- Without complete information in Step 1 → applications are ineligible under the program & will not be processed.
- Ministry staff will contact the municipality to get the information before the application is processed, which may result in a delay to the processing timelines.
- Farm Business Name or owner name should match how the FBRN is registered.

Step 2 – Investigator Information

Step 2 – Investigator Information

Represented Municipality *

Last Name *

First Name *

Telephone *

Email *

Mobile

Step 3 – Description of Damages

Step 3 – Description of Damages

Injury or Kill Date (yyyy/mm/dd) *

Indicate the type(s) of damage(s) *

- Death of livestock or poultry
- Injury of livestock or poultry
- Both death and injury of livestock or poultry

Note: If this application includes a claim for veterinary costs related to predation, provide proof of payment (i.e. veterinarian invoice / receipt referencing the livestock being claimed).

Ensure Animal Well-Being

- Producers should immediately seek veterinary care or other treatment to prevent further suffering.
- If the animal is in distress and suffering, the producer may euthanize it before the investigator arrives without affecting program eligibility.

Ensure Animal Well-Being

- Vet costs are eligible up to Fair Market Value. All receipts & invoices along with any medications needing to be purchased should be saved & submitted with the application.
- Producers can treat an animal with their on-farm medication “inventory”. Need proof that a vet directed its use as treatment for the injury & have a receipt for when the medication was purchased.

Step 3 – Injured Animals



Step 4 – Description of Livestock

Step 4 – Description of Livestock & Signs of Predation

Animal 1

of Head Species Type (One Per Sheet) Live Weight lbs years months days

Sex

Male (Castrated) Male (Uncastrated) Female Unknown

Declaration by the Investigator: *Evidence of a carcass is required

Sufficient Evidence Found Insufficient Evidence Found Natural Causes

- Weight & age is important to know, especially in the case of young stock in order to assign value

Step 4 – Description of Livestock - Premiums

Step 4 – Description of Livestock & Signs of Predation

Animal 1

Premium(s): * Documents required to substantiate premium

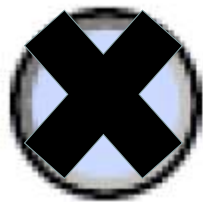
Not applicable

Pregnant

Registered

Poultry breeding stock

- If a premium box is selected, producers are required to submit documentation within 7 days
- Ideally collect the documentation during your visit to the farm
- Without proper documentation, the producer will receive FMV applicable to the class of animal



Pregnant

Pregnancy Premiums

**1.5 times the
Fair Market
Value**

Cattle

Sheep

Goats

Alpaca

Bison

Deer

Donkey

Elk

Fisher

Fox

Horse

Llama

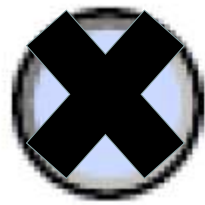
Lynx

Marten

Mink

Raccoon

(excludes: ostrich,
emu, rhea, poultry,
mules, and rabbits)



Pregnant

- Pregnant heifers will be valued as pregnant COWS
- Pregnant ewe lambs valued as pregnant ewes
- Pregnant goat kids valued as pregnant does

Required Pregnancy Documentation

CATTLE

- ID (animal or group)
- Insemination date (if applicable)
- Date exposed to bull
- Estimated calving date
- Confirmation of pregnancy date

SHEEP / GOATS

- ID (animal or group)
- # of ewe / does (if applicable)
- Ram / buck ID (animal or group)
- Dates rams / bucks went in and came out
- Estimated lambing / kidding date

OTHER LIVESTOCK

- ID (animal or group)
- Number of females (if applicable)
- Sire ID (animal or group)
- Dates sires went in and came out
- Estimated birthing date

Pregnancy Scanning Records

NAME

DATE 2018-11-09


	COW ID	FRESH	HEAT	BRED	PREGNANT	COMMENTS
1	BRADDICK				6-7	heavy in calf.
2	#56				6-7	
3	35W				6-7	
4	GERE				DPREV	
5	3A				7	heaviest in calf
6	U2				7	
7	13C				6-7	
8	KITKAT				6-7	
9	MANA (30)				6	
10	8C				6	not as big
11	77				DPREV	
12						
13						
14						
15						

Breeding records

Breeding Records

Group/Ewe ID	# Ewes	Ram ID	Date Rams In	Date Rams Out	Est. Lambing Date
Ewe lambs	150	175 300 265 10	Oct 15, 2016	Oct 31, 2016	March 11 → Mar 27, 2017
Pen 1-older ewes	400	10 rams - Pen A rams	Sept 28, 2016	Oct 31, 2016	Feb 22 → Mar 27, 2017

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT



SHEEP MANAGEMENT JOURNAL
Publication 846

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Ontario







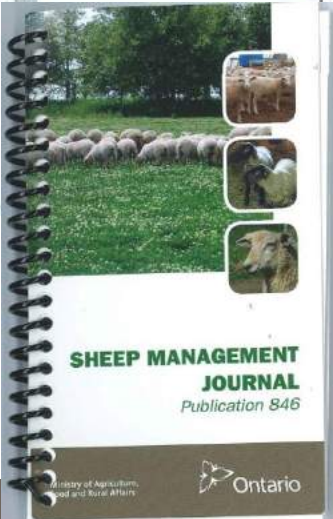


Breeding records

Breeding Records

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Pen 1-older ewes	400	10 rams - Pen A rams	Sept 28, 2016	Oct 31, 2016	Feb 22 → Mar 27, 2017

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT



Registered Animals

Species	Compensation Rate	Required Documentation
CATTLE	1.5 times the FMV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registered purebred documentation• Evidence of an ID tag or tattoo that matches papers• Parental registration documents are accepted - genetic link needs to be demonstrated between predated calf & registered parents
SHEEP/ GOATS	2 times the FMV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registered purebred documentation• Evidence of an ID tag or tattoo that matches papers• Parental registration documents are accepted - genetic link needs to be demonstrated between predated calf & registered parents

Registration Documents

Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association
Société Canadienne des Éleveurs de Moutons
INCORPORATED UNDER THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT / INCORPORÉE EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA GÉNÉALOGIE DES ANIMAUX
AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD, OTTAWA, CANADA / AU MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET AGRO-ALIMENTATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION / CERTIFICAT D'ENREGISTREMENT

Oxford
Purebred

NAME/NOM STONEBROOK CASSIE 9W **[-CAN]638995-** **SEX/SEXE** Female
 Twin

Ear Tattoo SBO **ID** 9W **DATE OF BIRTH / DATE DE NAISSANCE** March 24, 2009

SIRE/PÈRE
 STONEBROOK 1S [-CAN]599839- Single SBO
 SPRINGHILL 71M [-CAN]567753- Twin ZLS
 SPRINGHILL 9J [-CAN]509681- Twin ZLS
 MCLEAN 3K [-CAN]524155- Single HMC

DAM/MÈRE
 SPRINGHILL 16R [-CAN]590163- Twin ZLS
 SPRINGHILL 35K [-CAN]529616- Single ZLS
 SPRINGHILL 43E 461487- Twin ZLS
 CEDAR CREEK 19G 487261- Twin CC
 SPRINGHILL 29M [-CAN]567755- Single ZLS
 SPRINGHILL 40H [-CAN]49925- Single ZLS

BREEDER/ÉLEVEUR
OWNERS/PROPRIÉTAIRES

SERVICES/SAILLIES

IS THE ABOVE PEDIGREE IN ON RECORD IN THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RECORD FOR SHEEP / LA GÉNÉALOGIE CI-DESSUS A ÉTÉ ENREGISTRÉE AU LIVRE GÉNÉALOGIQUE CANADIEN DE MOUTON
CANADIAN LIVESTOCK RECORDS CORPORATION / SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'ENREGISTREMENT DES ANIMAUX
 V#588976-1-7-LW **OTTAWA-CANADA** **DATE OF ISSUE / DATE D'ÉMISSION** July 7, 2009

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION AND AGRI-FOOD / POUR LE MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET AGRO-ALIMENTATION
APPROVED BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD, CANADA / LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET AGRO-ALIMENTATION DU CANADA

GENERAL MANAGER / DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

Canadian Charolais Association
INCORPORATED UNDER THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT / INCORPORÉE EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA GÉNÉALOGIE DES ANIMAUX
AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD, OTTAWA, CANADA / AU MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET AGRO-ALIMENTATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

Certificate of Registration For

FFC13910

Birthdate 02 February 2005
Blood: DNA: CH2007016444.P

Tattoo PCFL 21R (LE) **Name** PCFL USHANNA 21R
As A Full French Female

Current Owner: [REDACTED]
Transfer Date: [REDACTED]
Last Owner: [REDACTED]
Original Owner: [REDACTED]
Breeder: [REDACTED]

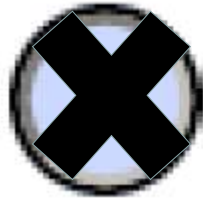
Sire FMC7607 PCFL REMINGTON 34M (PCFL 34M)
 FMC120 CYRANO (80045)
 71204Q12 QUARTERONNE
 FMC1187 RAINBOW MR CYRANO 32D (BR 32D)
 58003B08 BAGAREUR
 FFC1508 FRIVOLE (5870110508)
 58472T03 TOUPE

Dam FFC13339 PCFL REVELON 104M (PCFL 104M)
 FMC6078 TILL (5882101818)
 7188123178 DOUCETTE
 7186138885 BALADEUSE

Charolais Added Performance Evaluation
 Spring 2008 EPDs

EPD'S:
 BW +3.5 .35 WW +16 .27 YW +31 .26 MILK +3.8 .11 Tot Mat +12 -
 Service: PCFL RENEGADE 79M, FMC7608, 01/06/2006 - 03/10/2006

Printed: 22 January 2008 **Also: CAPE Updates available upon request - See reverse of registration certificate**



Poultry breeding stock

Breeding Poultry

- Breeding stock values are factored into standardized valuation tables found at www.Ontario.ca/predation

Required Documentation

- Sales receipts demonstrating the majority of the flock was sold to breeders
- Proof of pedigree from a breeder company to support grandparent, great-grandparent, foundation and pedigree stock claims.

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

Evidence Of Predation: *Provide Photos To Support Your Descriptions.

Is there evidence that the animal was alive prior to the attack? (Newborns: no hoof membrane, ID tag, cleanliness, etc.) Explanation Required. Yes No

Are there signs of bleeding and/ or hemorrhaging present? (Pooling blood, blood trails, etc.) Explanation Required. Yes No

Are there signs of claw and/ or puncture wounds visible on the carcass? Explanation Required. Yes No

Were there any other signs of predation? Explanation Required. Yes No

Applications will be deemed incomplete & returned to the municipality to complete, if the section shown here is not filled out.

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

Evidence Of Predation: *Provide Photos To Support Your Descriptions.

Is there evidence that the animal was alive prior to the attack? (Newborns: no hoof membrane, ID tag, cleanliness, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

A.

Are there signs of bleeding and/ or hemorrhaging present? (Pooling blood, blood trails, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

Are there signs of claw and/ or puncture wounds visible on the carcass? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

Were there any other signs of predation? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

A. Describe in detail any evidence that animal was alive prior to the attack.

Example – **young animal**:

- Hoof membrane worn
- Manure or dirt on the hooves
- Animal having identification markers (ID tag, tattoo, ear notch, leg band, etc.)
- Young animals licked or dried off
- Umbilical cord dried (this may be a poor indication if animal is very young)
- Milk in stomach
- Castration / tail docking bands present (if applicable)





1/2 hour old

5 hours old





1/2 hour old

5 hours old
-umbilical cord still
not dry
-animal not dry
yet...





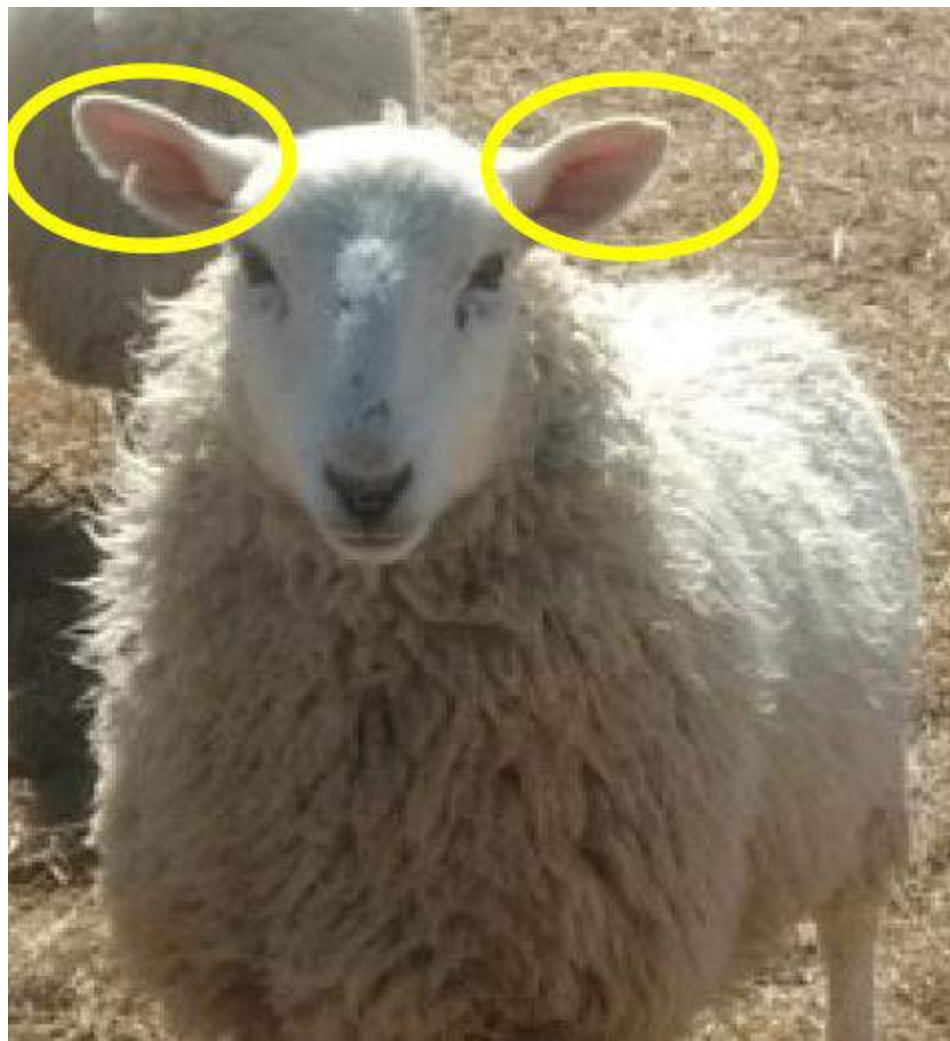


Photo Credit: Anita O'Brien



Lungs

Not necessary but if you are comfortable, or perhaps the producer is:

- Lungs of live newborns are spongy, light-pink to orange in colour & float in water
- Lungs of stillborn animals are hard, purplish-red in colour, and will not float

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

A. Describe in detail any evidence that animal was alive prior to the attack.

Example – **older animal**:

- Older animal appeared to be healthy & alive before the attack as seen by the bleeding (animals bleed during & shortly after death when attacked)

In the event of little carcass left –

- Producer saw the animal the day before (week before, etc.) and said it appeared to be healthy
- Producer did not notice any animals that appeared sick in the herd or flock at last check which occurred _____

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

Evidence Of Predation: *Provide Photos To Support Your Descriptions.

Is there evidence that the animal was alive prior to the attack? (Newborns: no hoof membrane, ID tag, cleanliness, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

A.

Are there signs of bleeding and/ or hemorrhaging present? (Pooling blood, blood trails, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

B.

Are there signs of claw and/ or puncture wounds visible on the carcass? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

Were there any other signs of predation? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

B. Signs of bleeding and / or hemorrhaging.

Examples:

- Blood on the body
- Pooling Blood
- Blood Trails
- Hemorrhaging on carcass
- Bleeding from eyeballs, mouth, anus (raven attacks)
- Etc.

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

- B.** **NOTE:** If there is no blood – describe why there is no blood...
- Weather
 - Timing (i.e. 48 hrs)
 - Mostly consumed
 - Etc.

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

Evidence Of Predation: *Provide Photos To Support Your Descriptions.

Is there evidence that the animal was alive prior to the attack? (Newborns: no hoof membrane, ID tag, cleanliness, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

A.

Are there signs of bleeding and/ or hemorrhaging present? (Pooling blood, blood trails, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

B.

Are there signs of claw and/ or puncture wounds visible on the carcass? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

C.

Were there any other signs of predation? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

C. Signs of claw and/or puncture wounds visible on the carcass?

- Scratches
- Claw marks
- Puncture wounds from beaks or teeth
- Marks from pecking
- Torn out wool / hair
- Etc.

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

Evidence Of Predation: *Provide Photos To Support Your Descriptions.

Is there evidence that the animal was alive prior to the attack? (Newborns: no hoof membrane, ID tag, cleanliness, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

A.

Are there signs of bleeding and/ or hemorrhaging present? (Pooling blood, blood trails, etc.) Explanation Required.

Yes

No

B.

Are there signs of claw and/ or puncture wounds visible on the carcass? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

C.

Were there any other signs of predation? Explanation Required.

Yes

No

D.

Step 4 – Evidence of Predation

D. Describe in detail any other signs of predation. Examples:

- Signs of a struggle
- Drag marks on the ground
- Broken vegetation
- Other parts or pieces of the carcass found around the bigger area
- Surrounding area
- *Predator tracks, scat, fur*
- *Hole in the fence / evidence of predator getting into the field*
- Etc.

Step 5 – A. Description of Predator

Step 5 – Description of Predator & Site Evidence

A. PREDATOR SPECIES * SEE PROGRAM GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBLE WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST

Coyote

Wolf

Bear

Others, Specify:

More on identifying predator species at the end of this presentation...

Step 5 – A. Description of Predator

Eligible Wildlife Species for Damage to Livestock & Poultry

- Bear
- Bobcat
- Cougar
- Coyote
- Crow
- Eagle
- Elk
- Fisher
- Fox
- Hawk
- Lynx
- Mink
- Raccoon
- Raven
- Vulture
- Weasel
- Wolf

Step 5 – A. Description of Predator

Eligible Wildlife Species for Damage to Beehives, Bee Colonies and/or Beehive-related Equipment

- Bear
- Skunk
- Raccoon
- Deer

Step 5 – Site Evidence

Step 5 – Description of Predator & Site Evidence

B. PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENTS AND ATTACK SITE. INCLUDE ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION SUCH AS WEATHER, CONDITIONS AND/OR BEHAVIOURS EXHIBITED BY THE HERD OR FLOCK AFTER THE ATTACK.

B.

C. PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE EVIDENCE LEFT BY THE PREDATOR. DESCRIBE HOW PHOTOS SUPPORT EVIDENCE OF PREDATION.

C.

B. Description of the events & attack site. (weather, conditions) Examples:

Note weather conditions

- +30 degrees Celsius - not a lot of the carcass left due to decomposition
- Rain events for days which washed away the blood on the carcass and around the site
- Snowed, so snow covered up blood
- Etc.



B. Description of the events & attack site. (behaviours of herd / flock) Examples:

Note behaviour exhibited by the herd / flock

- Pacing the fence line
- Mother is frantic
- Mother has swollen udder
- Balling / bellowing
- Separated from herd / flock
- Spooked
- Not wanting to go to pasture
- Etc.

C. Description of the evidence left by the predator. Describe how photos support evidence of predation:

- Predator tracks, scat, fur, predator sightings, holes under fence, etc.
- Ensure photos match descriptions of your report.



Example - Ineffective Description

Description - Species

Coyote

Description of the supporting evidence.

Coyote had been seen in Area.

Describe evidence left by the predator (e.g. tracks, droppings etc.)

Dead sheep

Example – Effective Description

Step 4 – Description of Predator

Predator Species (See Program Guidelines for eligible predator list)

Coyotes

Describe evidence left by the predator (e.g. tracks, droppings etc.)

Foot prints (tracks) on the road, along side the pasture. look consistent with coyote prints.

Foot prints (tracks) within fencing and flock of sheep

Farmer stated he observed 4 coyotes within the last few weeks.

Kill site- lots of blood, and other bodily fluids, drag marks. evidence there was a struggle and animal was pulled apart.

Intestines within the drag marks, the organs were strung out over 60 feet to where the carcass lay.

Chew marks on the organs.

Chew marks within the rib cage, and the inside is pulled out of the animal.

Example – sufficient evidence of predation



Alleged car accident

Innards intact

No teeth marks
on around neck







Photographic Evidence

- 3-6 clear digital colour photos per individual livestock or poultry. For poultry, a group shot is preferred so the number of birds being claimed can be confirmed.
- Colour & high quality
- If there are multiple animals, label each photo to correspond to each carcass e.g., lamb #1, lamb #2.
- Photos should match the description
- Photos of reasonable care measures are encouraged
- If the owner has additional photos, submit them as additional evidence to support the application.

Photographic Evidence

Required:

1. A close up photo of injuries and/or wounds sustained
2. A photo of the entire animal showing all injuries and/ or wounds sustained.
3. Photos of the location where the incident occurred, including any evidence of a predatory struggle

Photographic Evidence

Recommended:

1. Photo of ear tag(s), tattoo(s) or other forms of identification such as paint brands or ear notches, if available. (May not be available on young animals or carcasses which have ears eaten off)
2. Photo of the hooves, if it is a young animal, if available.
3. Photos of any other relevant items from the site, (entry point of predator, damage to the fence, and photos of weather conditions, etc.)



Photographic Evidence

- IF more than one carcass – label the photos so it is clear which carcass is which
- In the case of poultry, take a group shot once the individual birds & scene have been photographed so it is clear how many carcasses there are.
- Can use something to show scale in the photo (ruler, pen, etc.) to depict injuries, tracks, etc.
- Could date stamp photo
- It is critical that photos match the descriptions in the application form.

Photographic Evidence



Kill site and drag marks.



Foot prints located on Road beside Pasture.

Photographic Evidence

Owner photos (strongly recommended)

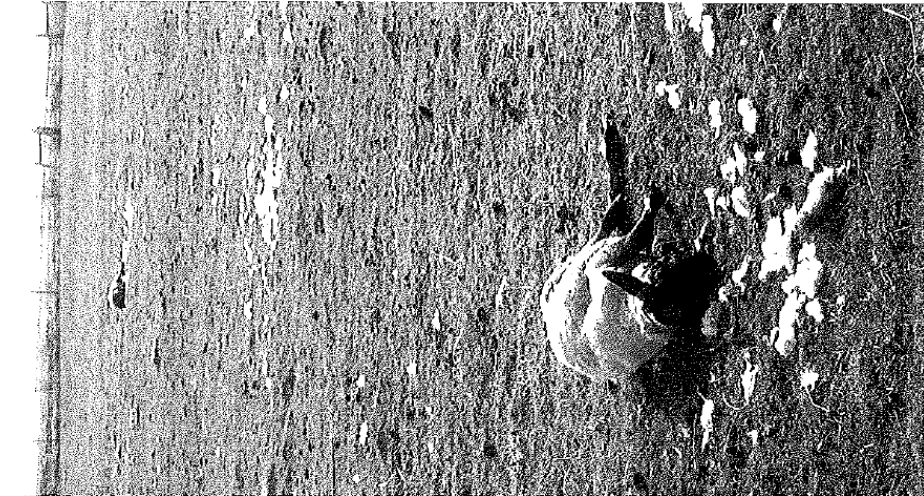
- Owners can provide timely photos
- Clearly label as “owner’s photos.”
- Submit additional photos & evidence provided by the owner within 7 business days



— electric fence.
X Remains Carcass.
#1 ⊗ Kill site
#2 ⊗ Jaw bones



Low Quality Photographs



Quality Photographs



Step 6: Reasonable Care

Step 6 – Reasonable Care

A. Overview

Herd / Flock Size:

Overall Health Condition:

Healthy, no concerns

Diseased

Sick

Other (Explain)

Deadstock Disposal:

Compost

Incineration

Burial

Disposal vessel

Off-site disposal

(licensed disposal/collector)

Other (Explain)

Step 6: Reasonable Care

B. Predation Prevention

INSPECTION FREQUENCY

- Multiple times daily At least once daily A few times per week Weekly
- Other (Explain)

B. Predation Prevention

FENCING:

Present Not Present

Condition

Very good Good Fair Poor Very Poor

Describe fencing type : (e.g. electric fencing)

Predator Deterrent Fencing

- Modified net-wire fence → Gold Standard
- Galvanized 12.5 gauge high-tensile mesh wire with 15 cm by 15cm spacing's.
- Can add electric strands to the top of the fence to make the overall height 1.70 meters.



Electric Fencing

- Electric fences can be effective; however some coyotes have learned how to get through.
- Perimeter fences should be at least 5 strands of electric with alternative live and ground wires;
 - Alberta 9 wire Anti-Coyote Fence: 9 wire fence constructed using 12.5 gauge high-tensile, smooth wire



Typical beef scenario – 1 strand



Electric Net Fencing

- Available in two different heights.
- Fence can be moved to different locations and fields.
- Coyotes may learn to jump the electric net fences.



Other Types of Fence: Page Wire / Barbed Wire





Livestock Guardian Animals

B. Predation Prevention

LIVESTOCK GUARDIAN ANIMAL(S):

Present Not Present

Describe type: (e.g. dog, donkey, llama)

Items to note:

- Type of guardian animals
- Number of guardian animals



Livestock Guardian Dog (LGD)

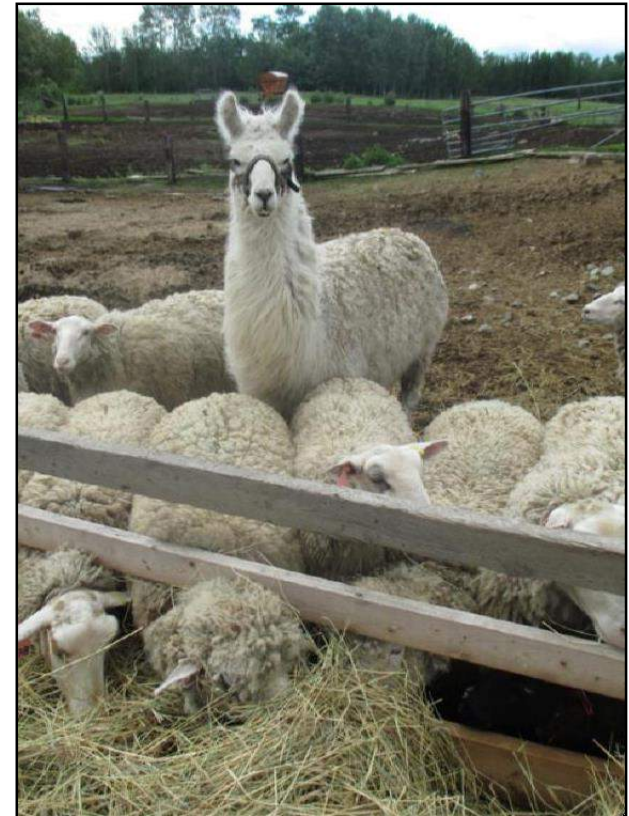
- Most popular choice.
- A good LGD will stay with the flock, not harm the livestock & be aggressive towards predators.
- Male & female dogs effective.
- Many different breeds of LGD's



Assessing Effectiveness of Guardian Animals

Llama

- Alert & may alarm call, may position themselves between flock / herd & predator.
- May run or walk toward predator – chase, kick or paw.
- Herd livestock away.
- Terrain needs to be clear of brush and livestock contained in a smaller paddock.
- May become aggressive with the flock / herd.



Assessing Effectiveness of Guardian Animals

Donkeys

- Use sight & sound to identify predators – will bray & try to chase predator out of the field or may strike out with hooves.

Effective When:

- 1 donkey, over 44" high
- Small flocks & herds <100
- Flat land with no trees in small paddocks
- May have to be removed at lambing / calving time



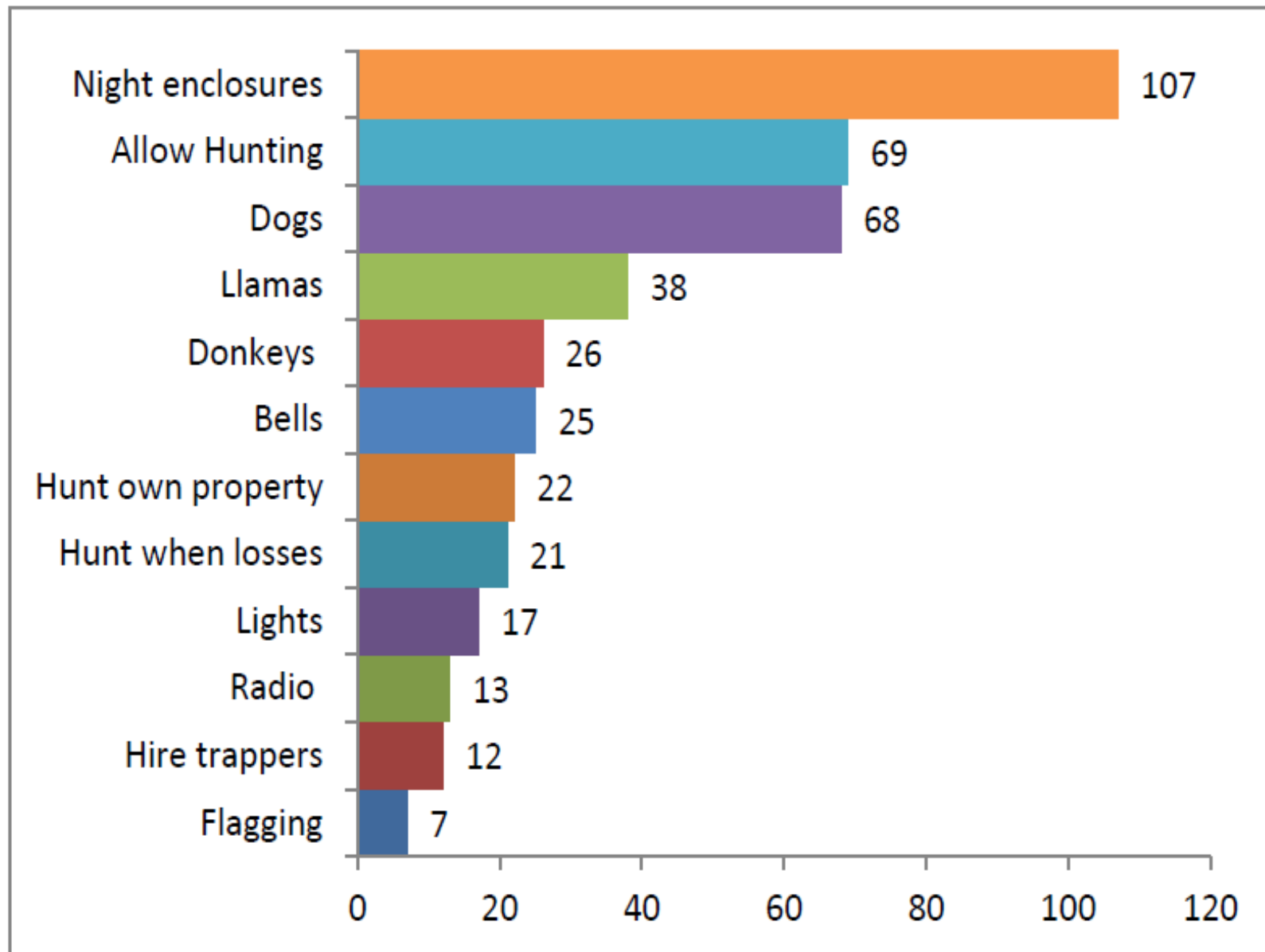
Step 6: Reasonable Care

B. Predation Prevention

- The owner has taken reasonable measures to prevent predation.
- The owner has not taken reasonable measures to prevent predation.

Comments (if applicable)

Figure 1. Use of different predation prevention methods by 181 survey respondents. Respondents were able to choose more than one option. (Nixon, 2013)



Other Management Practices








BATTERY FOXLIGHTS	SOLAR FOXLIGHTS
<p>The most advanced non lethal method of night predator control.</p> <p>A COMPUTERISED varying flash with 2 colours meaning predators are less likely to get used to.</p> <p>Nine LED bulbs projecting at 360 degrees can be seen over 1 kilometre.</p> <p>Set where stock are sleeping or near poultry pens, Foxlights appears as if someone is patrolling with a flash light which keeps predators away with their natural fear of man.</p> <p>Operated with a six volt battery making it able to function in any location, shaded or not, and through all weather conditions.</p> <p>The best battery will give 12 months of operation.</p> <p>Easy set up on a steel fence post, hung from a tree or on an existing fence.</p> <p>Easy to relocate with stock going to fresh pastures.</p> <p>Foxlights is very compatible with all guard and domestic animals.</p>	<p>The most advanced non lethal method of night predator control.</p> <p>A COMPUTERISED varying flash with 3 colours meaning predators are less likely to adapt to.</p> <p>Nine LED bulbs projecting at 360 degrees can be seen over 1 kilometre.</p> <p>Set where stock are sleeping or near poultry pens, Foxlights appears as if someone is patrolling with a flash light which keeps predators away with their natural fear of man.</p> <p>A solar panel collecting energy stored in 2 AA rechargeable batteries. The life of these batteries should be 3 years. A USB port allows charging from mains if required.</p> <p>Solar lights requires good sunlight and may not be suited for forested or shaded areas. We recommend a combination of both lights in some circumstances.</p> <p>Easy set up on a steel fence post, hung from a tree or on an existing fence.</p> <p>Easy to relocate with stock going to fresh pastures.</p> <p>Foxlights is very compatible with all guard and domestic animals.</p>

FOXLIGHTS ARE AN AID IN BETTERING NIGHT PREDATORS & MAY NOT PREVENT ALL ATTACKS.

- Ontario hunting restrictions must be considered.
- Target problem predators.
- Under section 31 of Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act
 - Anyone who believes that wildlife is damaging or is about to damage their property, may, on their own land, harass or kill the offending wildlife.
 - One cannot simply shoot wildlife because it is there
 - The threat must either be happening, or about to happen
 - Hunting license is not required to protect one's property, you must have a firearm's license
- May use an agent to harass, capture or kill the wildlife under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act



- Target problem predators.
- A tool that was approved as of January 1, 2016 is the relaxing cable restraint for use by trained trappers and producers on their own property to address problem coyotes and wolves.
- Certain seasonal and geographic restrictions apply to the use of this tool.



Step 6 – C. Reasonable Care Plan

C. Reasonable Care Plan

Note: Upon submitting five applications in one calendar year (i.e. January 1st to December 31st), an Owner must complete and submit a Reasonable Care Plan form provided by OMAFRA in order to remain eligible for program compensation.

Once a plan has been submitted, the Owner may be required to demonstrate that the plan has been implemented. Failure to submit a Reasonable Care Plan, after one has been requested, or to demonstrate that a plan has been implemented may result in the Owner's subsequent application being deemed ineligible. For Reasonable Care Plan template:

www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/predation/reasonable_care.pdf

Step 7 – Municipal Investigator Declaration and Signature

Step 7 – Municipal or Territorial Investigator Declaration and Signature

I hereby certify that the information I have provided in this application is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and that a copy of the completed application has been provided to the owner. I also understand that submitting false or misleading information in this application form could result in the denial of the claim. I further understand that any payment the Municipality I work for receives from OMAFRA under the Ontario Wildlife Damage Compensation Program as a result of false or misleading information I have submitted, may have to be repaid by the municipality I work for to OMAFRA.

Investigator Name (print)

Signature

Date (yyyy/mm/dd)

Forward completed applications and all supporting documents to your local Municipal Clerk within seven (7) business days of the initial investigation. If the damage occurred in an unincorporated township (a territory without Municipal organization as defined in Section 2 of the Northern Services Board Act.), completed applications and all supporting documentation should be submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs at: wildlife.damage@ontario.ca

- Forward application form & all supporting documents to local Municipal Clerk within 7 business days

Step 8 – Owner Declaration and Signature

Step 8 – Owner Declaration and Signature (To be completed by Owner)

Additional Evidence

I wish to apply. I have NO additional evidence and/or documentation to provide:

By checking this box, I as the Owner, wish to apply to the OWDCP and agree with the evidence gathered and reported by the Municipal or Territorial Investigator in this application. (I have no further information to provide)

I wish to apply. I have additional evidence and/or documentation to provide:

By checking this box, I as the Owner, wish to apply to the OWDCP, and provide additional evidence to support the application and, as reported by the Municipal or Territorial Investigator, will provide additional evidence (see program guidelines) to the Municipality/ Territorial Investigator within seven business days. I further understand that if I do not submit the additional evidence within seven business days, the Program Administrator will not consider it.

- The owner needs to provide additional evidence to the municipality within 7 business days of the investigation.
- Ideally collect this information when you are on-farm.

Step 8 – Owner Declaration and Signature

Step 8 – Owner Declaration and Signature (To be completed by Owner)

BY SIGNING BELOW, I CERTIFY THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO SIGN THIS APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT AS WELL AS BIND THE APPLICANT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF OWDCP, AS SET OUT IN THE OWDCP PROGRAM GUIDELINES.

Owner Last Name (print) *

Owner First Name (print) *

Signature *

Date (yyyy/mm/dd) *

- The owner needs to review the completed application form – it is their compensation
- The owner must also sign the application, which binds them to the terms and conditions of the program.

Submit Application to Municipality

Ensure:

- All sections of the application have been completed
- The application has been signed by the owner & you (the investigator)
- All required supporting documentation, including photographs, are included
- The additional evidence/ documentation was provided by the owner within 7 business days of the investigation.

Step 9 - Submitting this Program Application

Step 9 - Submitting this Program Application (To be completed by Municipal Official)

Municipal Declaration and Signature

I hereby certify that the information I have provided in this application form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that submitting false or misleading information in this application form could result in the denial of the claim. I further understand that any payment the Municipality that I work for receives from OMAFRA under the OWDCP, as a result of false or misleading information I have submitted may have to be repaid by the Municipality I work for to OMAFRA. Finally, I accept that a set administrative allowance per application will be provided by OMAFRA to assist with application processing costs.

Municipality*

Unit No.

Street No.

Street Name

Rural Route

PO Box

City

Province

Postal Code

ON

Phone

Email

Municipal Official First and Last Name (print)

Position

Signature*

Date (yyyy/mm/dd)*

Upon Decision:

Owner receives a written decision letter within 30 business days of receiving a complete application

Municipality receives decision letter only when it's a \$0 dollar claim. I.e. the claim was completely declined.

Please contact your municipality if you wish to receive notifications on the OMAFRA decision from your investigations via email.

Investigation



www.tenor.com

Determine Cause of Death

Keep in mind that time passage between the actual kill & your investigation can cloud the true cause of death

Evidence of predation disappears rapidly

- Carcasses deteriorate quickly in warm weather
- Scavenging will begin fairly quickly
- Inclement weather removes signs of evidence
- Normal livestock movement tramples evidence

Respond to calls as quickly as possible

- The time lines in the Program are maximums

1. Locate carcass & kill site

- Examine the attack & kill site if the carcass was moved by producer, or was dragged away
- It may be necessary to examine a large area to find attack site & predator sign if animals were wounded but not killed

2. Inspection of carcass

Examine for general damage, bleeding, claw marks / puncture wounds & hemorrhage

- Only “live” animals can bleed, & / or bruise – can occur for a brief time after death
- Examine head & neck area for sheep & goats
- Also examine hindquarters & tail in cattle
- Can skin-out - blood may not be evident on the hair or wool



3. Look for signs of struggle

- Broken foliage, trampled grass, tufts of wool or hair & drag trail of blood are good evidence of predation
- May not be present when very small, or young animals are killed
 - Also, predators may carry prey from kill site

4. Look for predator sign around carcass

- Scat, tracks, fur, etc.
- Do not automatically constitute evidence of predation, but do indicate what predatory species are in the area
- Will help substantiate predation claim when direct evidence of predation exists



5. Consider age & condition of dead animal

- Very young animals can be carried away or quickly consumed
 - Physical evidence of a young animal's existence is needed to establish a claim
- Need to determine if born alive
- Evaluate the age of the animal, should match with what the producer tells you
- Evaluate that the animal looks healthy & not sick

5. Consider age & condition of dead animal

- Decomposition does not occur at the same rate in all parts of the body
 - Side exposed to sun will decompose faster than the side nearest ground
- Carcass will distend (if abdomen & dig. tract not punctured) from gases formed during decomposition

6. Observe behaviour of herd or flock

- Herds and flocks become alert, nervous & flighty when they are repeatedly harassed or preyed upon.
- Agitated and stressed behavior, including mothers that urgently call and search for their young, is strong, indirect evidence of predation





Adapted from: Anita O'Brien, Investigator Training



Adapted from: Anita O'Brien, Investigator
Training



Obvious signs of feeding, what more do you see?



Adapted from: Anita O'Brien, Investigator Training

Predator Identification



Identify the Predator

In Ontario most livestock predation is attributed to:

Predators – OWDCP	
Predator	# of head approved
Coyote	1429
Raccoon	136
Wolf	115
Mink	70
Raven	40
Bear	33
Fox	27
Weasel	27
Vulture	6
Crow	5
Unknown	1

OWDCP Stats
Apr 2017 – Mar 2018

- Dog attacks often typified by many dead & wounded animals
- Attacks are usually prolonged & often occur near building sites
- Dogs normally chase and bite any part of their prey -> much mutilation
- Attacks from dogs with “developed” kill behaviour, difficult to distinguish from coyote

Dog (domestic and feral)**Sheep**

Prefer to attack adult sheep. Often involves death and injury of many sheep. Mutilation normal, with dead and injured sheep present. Bites and tears can occur anywhere on body.

Calves

Uncommon. May attack one or two. Bites anywhere on head and body. Generally do not feed.

Cows

Uncommon; packs of dogs may mutilate tail and hindquarters. Death results from being chased, especially during severe winter weather.

Poultry

Usually kill many birds per attack. Unconfined birds most vulnerable.

Coyote Predation of Livestock, 1998, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

Typical Dog Attack Signs



Domestic dogs do not qualify
under the OWDCP

Protection of Livestock and Poultry
from Dogs Act R.S.O. 1990, c.
L.24

www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90l24

Adapted from: Anita O'Brien,
Investigator Training

Coyote



Coyote

Sheep

Prefer to attack lambs, but will also kill ewes. Typical bite on neck behind jaw. Usually kill one sheep per attack. Feeding normally begins through flank area. Normally return to feed on carcass and kill again once predation starts.

Calves

Normally attack one calf, usually newborn. Bites and feeding at flank. May be bites on the back, neck and legs, especially on older calves. Usually return to consume carcass.

Cows

Attacks on healthy cows are uncommon. May be attacked and fed on while calving or injured and unable to stand.

Poultry

Usually take one bird per attack. Poultry are packed off and consumed elsewhere. Normally only feathers found where feeding occurred. Return repeatedly to take additional birds. Unconfined birds very vulnerable. Proper confinement will prevent poultry predation.

Coyote Predation of Livestock, 1998, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

Sheep:

- About 70% of sheep kills are by throat attack
- Very young lambs are often bitten on top of head or over shoulders
 - Relative size difference

Cattle:

- Young calves often killed with little sign of struggle, & often flank attacks
- Older calves show more injury to hindquarters and flank
- Mature cattle are often distracted from front & attacked from rear

- Killing & feeding behavior varies among individuals
 - Not all coyotes feed on carcass
- Feeding on carcass typically starts on abdomen eating most viscera except for stomach contents of older animals
 - Can also start on front leg, or ribcage
 - Most often hindquarters eaten first and work forward, towards head.

- Kill patterns & injuries can be different when pups are being trained in mid to late summer
 - Often more animals killed
 - Often more bite wounds on sides & flank from inexperienced pups

Coyote - bite over the head



Source: Anita O'Brien, Investigator Training





- Feeding pattern
- Entry through stomach region & feeding toward chest area & into hip/ leg portion of carcass

-Bite to the throat with obvious bleeding



Coyote Attack





Wolf

Sheep

Preference for adult sheep. May kill several at one attack. May have severe bites to head, neck, back or legs. May totally consume a carcass in one feeding.

Calves

Small calves killed and completely consumed. Older calves and yearlings may be severely bitten on hindquarters, flank, face and shoulders. Missing tails. Feeding on hindquarters and internals through flank area. Usually return to consume carcass.

Cows

Usually one attacked at a time. Bites to hindquarters and tail are common. Feeding on internals through flank and on hindquarters. Usually return to feed on carcass.

Poultry

Uncommon.

Coyote Predation of Livestock, 1998, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

- **“Bears generally leave the skeleton fairly intact, but often skin their prey and often peel the hide off intact. The hide is usually left like an inverted tube (i.e., inside out and pulled back to the head starting from the rear). ”**

-Dr Martin Obbard, Research Scientist , Ministry of Natural Resources, 2006



	Black Bear
Sheep	Usually kill two or more; occasionally kill many in a confined situation. Usually bite head, neck, back or ribs. Internal hemorrhage, severed spine common. May carry carcass to bush. May return to feed. May eat udder.
Calves	Generally take one calf. Bite and claw marks on neck and shoulders. May consume at first feeding, otherwise will return to feed.
Cows	Occasionally kill yearling, adult or a cow-calf unit. Kill as above. Many claw marks. May cover carcass. Will return to feed.

Poultry	Occasionally will enter chicken coop and kill many birds.
----------------	---

Coyote Predation of Livestock, 1998,
 Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural
 Development

Bear Kill



The bear attack on this calf resulted in hemorrhaging in the tissue.

Typical Signs of a Bear Attack

- **Claw marks and bite to back and/or base of head**
- **Investigation:**
 - Realize bears often carry their prey into cover to feed. Where dead livestock is found is not necessarily where they were killed.
 - Look for excessive blood and drag marks.
 - Caution cows may be very aggressive long after calf has been killed.



Jeff Fabian MNR

Bear Damage



Source: Anita O'Brien, Investigator Training

- Raven predation is increasing in Ontario – sheep & cattle
- Extremely smart birds – learned behaviour
- Attack from the sky so limited / no reasonable care measures
- Peck out eyeballs, tongue, anus, top of head & sometimes back.
- Often times, the animal will still be alive. Depending on injuries – producer to euthanize.

Appearance – Raven vs. Crow

Raven

- Larger size (length to 70 cm, weight to 1,600 g)
- Wedge/diamond shaped tail in flight
- Throat hackles
- Longer, more robust bill
- Low, hoarse voice
- More solitary or observed in pairs/small family groups



Patrick Hubert, MNRF



- Ravens & other new threats

Other Species



- **Black vulture**
- Bald & golden eagles
- Black-billed magpie
- American crow
- Gulls??

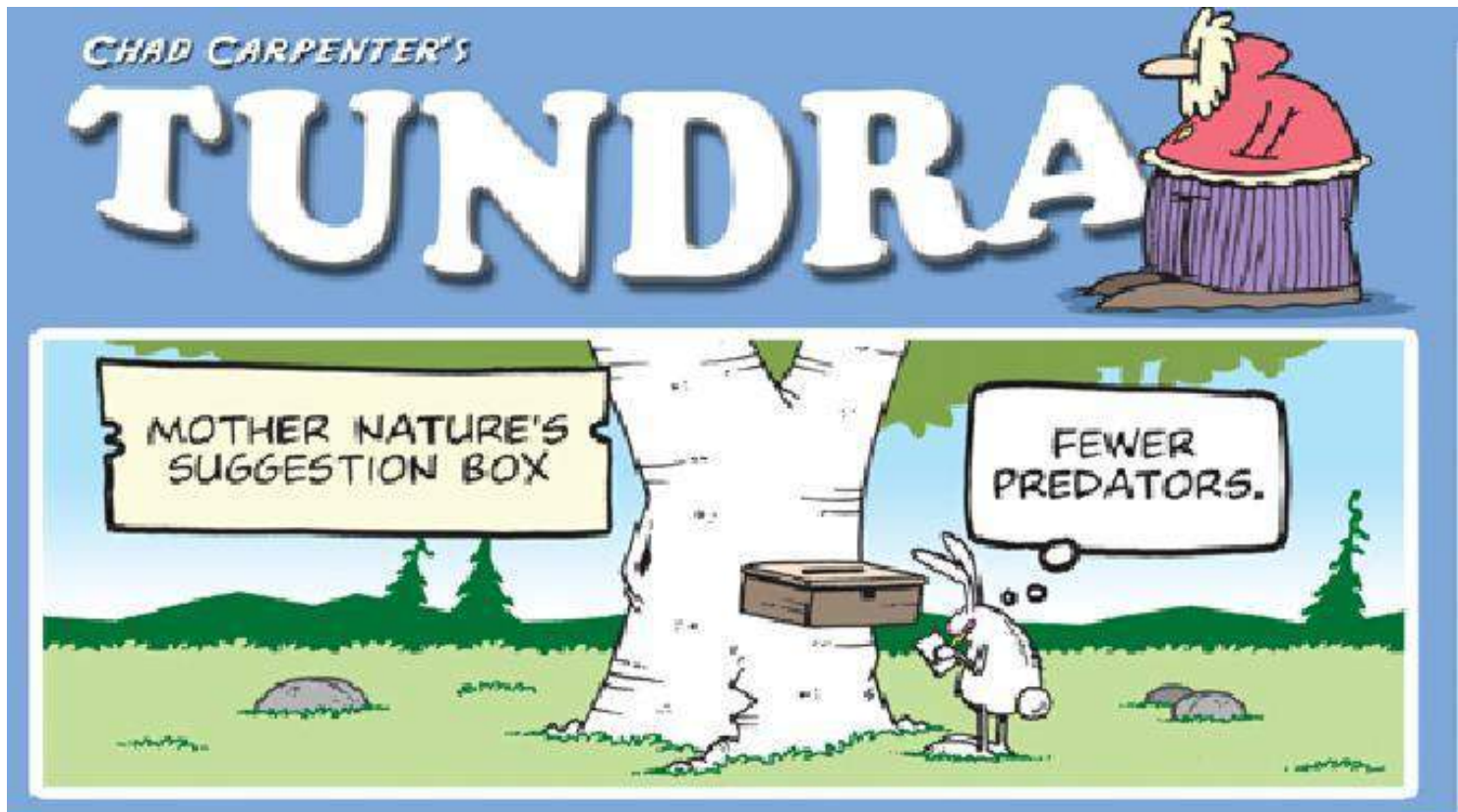
Patrick Hubert, MNRF







Lots of other predators not mentioned...

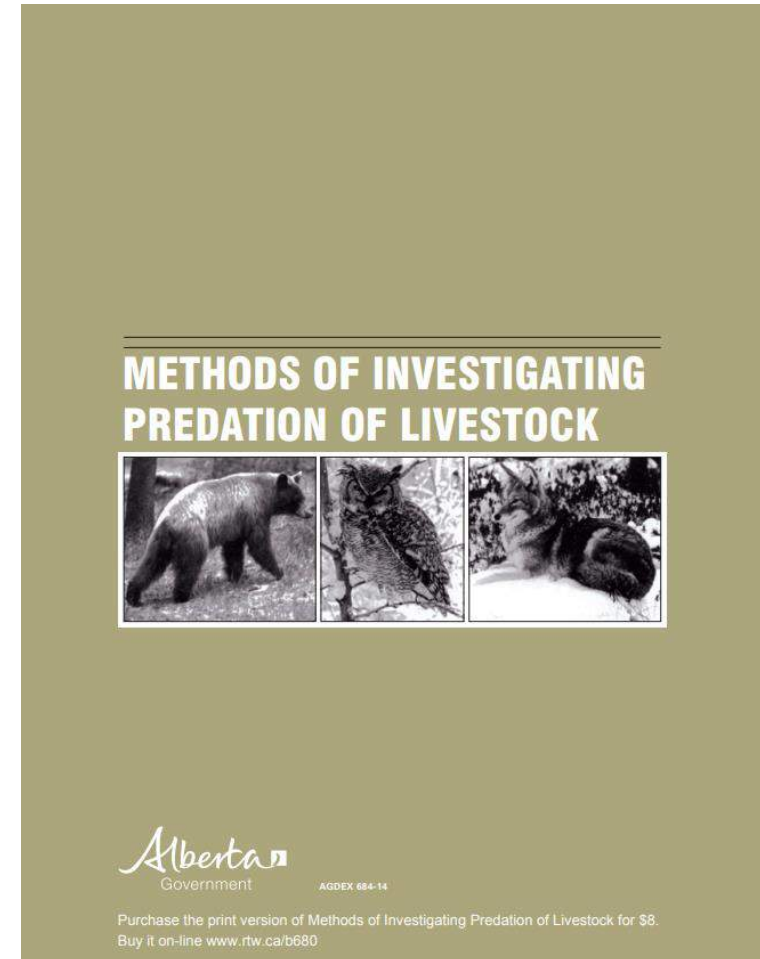


Methods of Investigating Predation, 1997.

Alberta Agriculture.

Free digital copy:

[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex44](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex44)

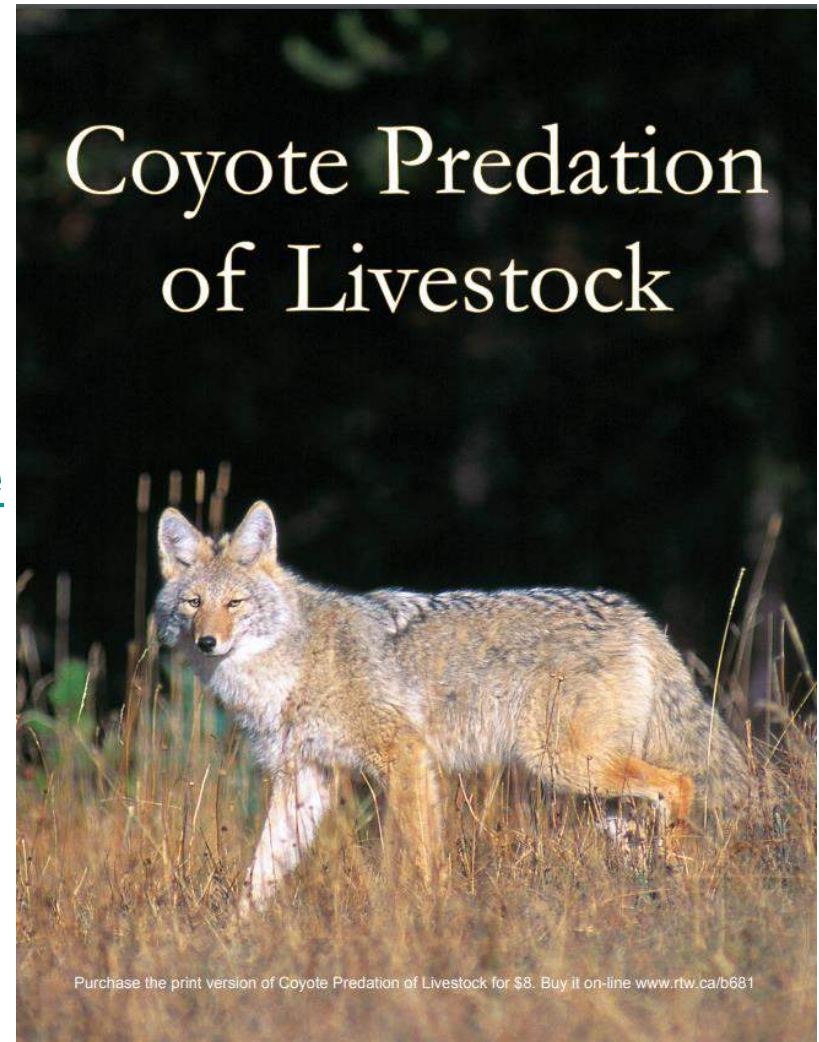


Coyote Predation of Livestock, 1999.

Alberta Agriculture

Free digital copy:

[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex43](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex43)



- You are the ‘boots on the ground’
- Complete your investigation by taking photos & documenting all relevant evidence. The more evidence / photos the better to tell the story of a predation event.
- Make sure the producer reviews your report & signs the application also collect any additional evidence from them.
- Submit to the municipality.

Program Resources

Resources available on ontario.ca/predation include:

- Investigator Tip Sheet
- Producer Tip Sheet
- Municipal Tip Sheet
- OWDCP Process Chart
- Standardized Valuation Table
- Predation prevention tips for producers
- Deadstock disposal regulations



<http://inspectorgadget.wikia.com>

Predation Related Resources

- **Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters** <https://www.ofah.org/fishing-hunting/hunting/wolf-coyote/resources/>
- **Ontario Fur Managers Federation** <http://www.furmanagers.com/>
- **MNRF** <https://www.ontario.ca/page/wildlife-management>
 - For full details on the amendment to Ontario Regulation 667/98 of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997 around the use of relaxing cable restraints please visit: www.ontario.ca/environmentalregistry and search ER# 012-4735
- **OMAFRA**
 - **Predation Prevention** <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/predation.htm>
 - **Deadstock Resource:** <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/deadstock/index.html>
- **Ontario Sheep Farmers**
www.ontariosheep.org/predation
- **National Farm Animal Care Council** <http://www.nfacc.ca/sheep-code#section5> <http://www.nfacc.ca/beef-cattle-code#section4>

Who to contact with Questions ?

General Inquiries: 1-877-424-1300

Agricultural Information Contact Center

By email to wildlife.damage@ontario.ca