

## NOTICE TO PRODUCERS

### PROPOSED BAN ON WOLF AND COYOTE HUNTING IN PARTS OF ONTARIO

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry has proposed a ban on wolf and coyote hunting in parts of Ontario. Anti-hunting and anti-trapping groups are pushing for a much broader ban that includes 37 Wildlife Management Units from Marathon to Timmins, Orillia to Arnprior and everywhere in between.

OSMA is working with the Ontario Fur Managers Federation and the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters to get this message out to as many people as possible and encourage individuals to comment on the proposed ban.

For more information on the ban visit please visit [www.ebr.gov.on.ca](http://www.ebr.gov.on.ca) and search for EBR #012-8104.

An easy-to-use comment submission template has been provided by the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters at <http://www.ofah.org/wolfcoyoteban>

***You are encouraged to customize your response*** and speak to the importance of hunting and trapping to your business. **The deadline for comments is August 22.**

Some points you may wish to consider including:

- In government's last fiscal year over \$1.6 million in predation claims were paid to livestock producers across Ontario. This amount will climb if the hunting and trapping ban is imposed.
- It is necessary for producers to be able to protect their livestock and have the ability to control/remove individual coyotes/wolves or local groups causing damage.
- Reducing incidences of coyote/wolf depredation results in producers earning a higher return from the market place, generates an economic benefit for the province, and reduces the need for government compensation.
- From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 1,563 sheep have been injured or killed by predators in Ontario. In our current market, if those animals were able to be marketed they would have generated over \$2.3 million in economic activity for the province. Instead the province paid out \$337,229 to sheep producers
  - To calculate your flock's impact take the 2015 average market price \$270.64 x 5.55 x # of animals
- Compensation amounts paid by the province tend to underestimate the real extent and cost of the problem. The program requires that a carcass be present to support a claim. Many animals are removed from the pasture by predators leaving no carcass behind.
- Producers also have direct costs associated with predation control. A typical working dog costs \$1,000 per year and a producer would need a minimum of 2 guard dogs for every 100 sheep. A producer with 200 ewes then would pay \$20 per ewe per year on guard dogs.
- There are also costs associated with ewes that may abort after a prey event and/or the emotional impact on a producer of walking out to the pasture or barn yard to find animals that have been killed, mutilated and injured.
- The agriculture sector has been challenged by the provincial government to double its production by 2020. To meet this, the agricultural sector needs government policy and program support.
- Hunting and trapping can be more effective at controlling localized populations of coyotes, as well as keeping them wary of humans and, therefore, away from buildings and livestock.



### Proposed Season Closures for Hunting and Trapping Wolf and Coyote

- Provincial Park Boundary
- Wildlife Management Unit Boundary
- No Open Season for Hunting and Trapping Wolf and Coyote (existing closure)
- Proposed Season Closures for Hunting and Trapping Wolf and Coyote (proposed closure)

This map is illustrative only. Do not rely on this map for legal administrative purposes. Do not rely on it as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, or as a guide to navigation. This map may contain cartographic errors or omissions.

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