

1.3.3 MULTIPLE CUES LENGTHEN AVERSION TO SHEEP PREDATION IN COYOTES.  
Ray T. Sterner, Denver Wildlife Research Center.

Four sheep-killing coyotes (*Canis latrans*) were tested for resumption of predation after each displayed baitshyness of leg-of-lamb baits and whole-sheep carcasses injected with a 10 cc/lb of 33% lithium chloride in water solution. Four other coyotes received matched exposures to baits and carcasses injected with a 25% sodium chloride in water solution. Two coyotes in each of these groups were exposed to baits and carcasses sprayed with cologne and fitted with a bell collar; these were then paired with a live sheep carrying the same stimuli. Control coyotes were offered similar baits, carcasses, and sheep without the cologne and bell collar. Predation tests involved successive 1-hr per day trials which continued until 2 sheep were killed by each coyote. Prey aversions lasted 6 and 9 trials (days) for the lithium-treated coyotes exposed to the stimuli; whereas, sodium-treated coyotes exposed to stimuli killed 2 sheep in fewer than 5 trials. Coyotes fed baits and carcasses, but not exposed to stimuli, killed 2 sheep within 3 trials. Implications of these data to development of a lithium-chloride technique for reducing sheep predation will be discussed.

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