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TRAPPING WOLVES AND COYOTES  
IS DESCRIBED IN NEW LEAFLET

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Wolves and coyotes, still a source of worry and serious loss to stockmen and sportsmen of the West because of destructiveness to livestock and game animals, are uncanny in their ability to avoid man's efforts to keep them under control. To capture these animals man must match with strategy their cleverness in avoiding capture. Trapping has been found by experts of the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to be one of the most effective methods. Leaflet 49-L, entitled "Hints on Coyote and Wolf Trapping," just issued by the department, describes the successful methods of Federal trappers.

The areas most heavily infested with wolves are in Alaska, eastern Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. Coyotes also exist in all the Western States. "The coyote," according to the leaflet, "is by far the most persistent of the predators of the western range country, and is a carrier of rabies, or hydrophobia, and tularemia, a disease of wild rabbits and other rodents that is transmissible and sometimes fatal to human beings.

"Much of the country inhabited by coyotes and wolves is purely agricultural and contains vast grazing areas, and a large part of the food of the animals in those areas consists of mutton, beef, pork, and poultry produced by the stockman and the farmer, and of the wild game that should be conserved. It is a matter of great importance, therefore, to the Nation's livestock-producing sections, as well as to the conservationist's plan of game protection or game propagation, that coyotes and wolves be controlled in areas where they are destructive."

The new leaflet tells how best to take advantage of some of the habits of the animals in order to overcome their natural caution and their highly developed defense against danger, and so to lure them to the traps. It gives detailed information on how and where to set the traps and how to prepare scents to be placed as lures on weeds, clusters of grass, or stubble near the traps and along the animals' travelways.

Copies of Leaflet 49-L may be obtained free on request to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.