

Coyotes

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## Coyotes

This project aims at comprehensively discussing the coyotes and the study of their physical characteristics, habitat, interactions, feeding patterns, mode of reproduction and survival etc. *Canis latrans* commonly known as the coyotes are the members of the dog family. They are commonly found in the American West, especially in the Oregon. Coyotes have always been a topic of romantic tales and folklores and have been depicted in a lot of movies and novels. But at the same time they have been killed and persecuted all across United States of America, for killing and predated the pet animals and livestock. They appear to very similar in appearance to small German shepherd dogs. They have erect pointed ears, a bushy tail and a slender muzzle. They are brown in color mostly with black and grey stripes or streaks (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2010). Coyotes have a life span of about 14 years and are very adaptable animals. They eat up almost anything from rabbits, rodents to livestock and pet animals. They have strong family groups and live in packs for more effective hunting. Coyotes are found almost all across United States of America especially North American state Los Angeles. Coyotes prefer living in plain open areas and they can run up to 40 miles i.e. 60 kilometers per hour. They are often called as the brush wolves or the Prairies because of their smaller size. Coyotes have a distinctive way of communication, i.e. a special call and howling (National Geographic Society, 2014).

## Outline

### A. Prologue

### B. Nomenclature and Origin of Coyotes

1. Biological and Local Name
2. Historical Background
3. Myths about Coyotes

### C. Taxonomic Classification and Evolution

1. Species
2. Sub species
3. Hybrids and cross species

### D. Morphology and Physical Features

1. Ears
2. Nose
3. Feet
4. mouth
5. Tail
6. Fur and Skin
7. Legs

#### E. Framework of Internal Organs and Anatomy

1. Respiratory System
2. Circulatory System
3. Digestive System
4. Reproductive System
5. Excretory System
6. Nervous System
7. Homeostasis
8. Locomotion and Movement

#### F. Activities and Behavior of Coyotes

1. Family and Packs
2. Social Behavior
3. Reproductive Behavior
4. Territorial and Protecting behavior
5. Feeding behavior

#### G. Modes of Nutrition

1. Carnivores
2. Hunting
3. predation
4. Type of food

## H. Environment and Ecology of Coyotes

1. Habitat and Territory
2. Sheltering
3. Competitors
4. Commensalism

## I. Way of Communication among Coyotes

1. Communication through body Language and Mannerism
2. Vocalizations
3. Howling
4. Yelping
5. Barking
6. Huffing

## J. Range and Location

1. Central America
2. Northern Mexico
3. North America
4. American West
5. Canada

## H. Diseases and Parasites in Coyotes

1. Rabies
2. Heartworm
3. Mange
4. Distemper
5. Tularemia
6. Parvo
7. Leptospirosis

## I. Ecological Benefits of Coyotes

1. Part of food chain
2. Skin and Fur Products
3. National Parks
4. Zoos

## K. Longevity and Mortality Rate of Coyotes

## L. Coyotes Relationship with Humans

1. Mythological relation and Traditional Stories
2. Attacks and Assaults against humans
3. Killing and Hunting of Livestock
4. Predation of Pets
5. Taming the Coyotes

## M. Public Health Safety

1. Coyote Attacks on Human Population
2. Public Health Concerns
3. Spread of Diseases and Parasites

## N. Protection and Conservation of Coyotes

1. Wildlife officers
2. Conservational Parks
3. Protection of Coyotes' Habitat
4. Provision of Breeding Grounds
5. Vaccines against viruses

## O. Epilogue

References

Bibliography

Coyotes Image Gallery

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Further Reading

## References

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