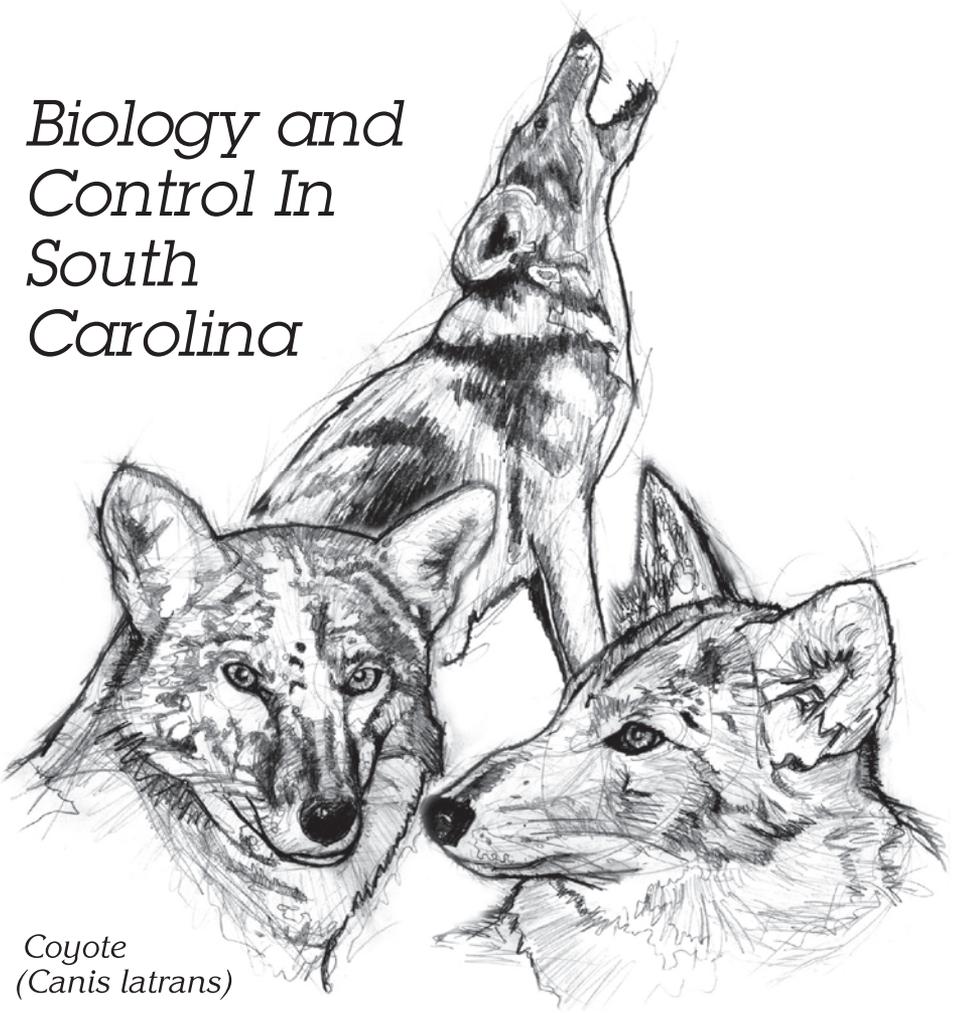


COYOTE

*Biology and
Control In
South
Carolina*



*Coyote
(Canis latrans)*

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries

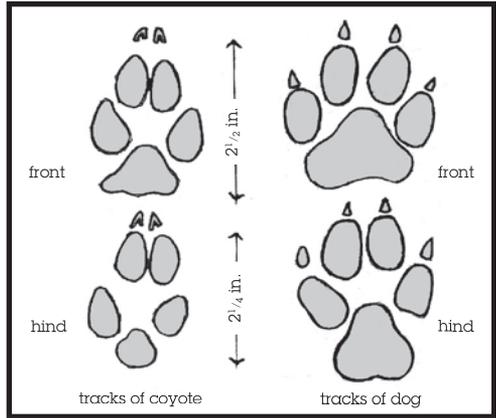


Furbearer Project
P.O. Box 167
Columbia, SC 29202

Biology

Appearance

The coyote has the general appearance of a small shepherd-type dog; standing 23 to 26 inches at the shoulder with a slim muzzle, erect pointed ears and a bushy tail. The fur is generally a grizzled, grayish-brown but varies greatly from a light tan or reddish-tan to almost black. The typical coyote weighs 30 to 45 lbs, though coyotes over 60 lbs. have been recorded in other states.



Coyote tracks are similar to other dog tracks; however a coyote's tracks are usually longer than they are wide. Their tracks are usually more compact than dogs', and their stride is longer, about 16-18 inches while trotting. Typical coyote tracks are 2-3 inches long and 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide with the front heel pad being larger than the rear. Often, only the middle two claws will be present in the tracks.

Coyote scat varies depending on their diet. Often it is cigar shaped and may contain bone, hair, berries and seeds. Coyote scat may also be nearly formless and dark red to black in color after feeding on larger animals. The most likely places to find coyote scat is along dirt roads, on ridges, trails, near large rocks or prominent clumps of vegetation. It is believed that coyote scat is often deposited to mark territories.

Distribution

Though historically found in the western half of the United States, the coyote is now found throughout North America due to range expansion and translocation by houndsmen groups. Populations in South Carolina were established in Pickens and Oconee counties in the late 1970's by houndsmen, and coupled with natural immigration, have since expanded to include all counties in the State.

Contrary to popular belief, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) did not stock coyotes in South Carolina to control the white-tailed deer population, or for any other reason.

Habitat

Though traditionally believed to be adapted to life in open areas, coyotes have expanded into most types of habitats. While they do well in agricultural communities, their relatively high tolerance for human populations allows coyotes to exist in most areas of South Carolina. This includes mountainous regions, swamps, dense forests as well as suburban areas.

Feeding Habits

Coyotes are opportunistic feeders. While rabbits probably comprise the majority of their prey items, they also eat rodents and other small mammals, and supplement their diet with fruits, berries, and insects. They will eat carrion and will also prey, to a limited degree, upon deer fawns and occasionally on adult deer. Deer predation is not significant enough to limit deer populations in South Carolina.

Coyotes can also prey on domestic poultry and livestock, particularly sheep, goats and calves. Calf predation usually subsides after weaning. Cows giving birth, especially animals having difficult births, can be susceptible to predation as they usually separate from the herd while birthing. On occasion, coyotes will prey on domestic pets. Pet predation is usually due to the territorial nature of the coyote and lack of an alternative prey base in suburban areas.

Behavior

Coyotes are typically most active beginning at twilight and continuing throughout the night. In some areas they may be seen during the day, especially when left undisturbed. Coyotes have a keen sense of smell and good eyesight. They can reach speeds of 40 mph for short durations, though they can sustain relatively high rates of travel over several miles.

Resident, or territorial male coyotes, typically have a home range from 2 to 20 square miles, with females occupying smaller ranges. Transient animals usually have much larger home ranges than resident animals, again with the males having larger ones than the females. Coyotes may move several miles within their home range daily, and their movement activity usually peaks during breeding season.

Coyotes usually hunt alone or in pairs and may travel over fairly large areas in search of food. Basically solitary animals, coyotes do not form packs, but family groups may be seen occasionally. These family groups may consist of a mated pair, non-breeding offspring from the previous year, and the current year's pups.

Coyotes have various calls in addition to howling that include yips and barks. Typically, their vocalizations are used to communicate location or to gather individuals together. Coyote vocalizations usually peak during the breeding season, and vocalizations are generally more frequent during clear nights with moderate temperatures. Often, loud noises from trains, airplanes or sirens will trigger coyote vocalizations.

Breeding

Coyotes are generally monogamous, breeding mostly in February and March. The gestation period is 63 days and the average litter size is 5 to 7. The pups begin to leave the den at 3 to 4 weeks, are weaned at 8 to 9 weeks and the family breaks up permanently at 9 to 10 months. In areas when food is abundant,

female young of the year may breed the following winter. Both adults, and on occasion other adults linked with the breeding pair, will hunt and bring food to their young.

While raising young, coyotes will den in brushpiles, banks, gullies, and old abandoned barns. Sometimes coyotes will den in burrows of other animals after enlarging and digging out their holes. Coyotes generally do not use dens except when rearing young, preferring to bed in tall grass and brush at other times of the year.

Coyotes are capable of interbreeding with domestic dogs, but survival of the offspring is low. Typically, coy-dogs' breeding cycles do not correspond to coyotes' thus further breeding with coyotes is unlikely even though coy-dogs are able to reproduce.

Controlling Factors

Coyotes are subject to canine distemper, parvo, hepatitis, mange and rabies. Coyotes also harbor a variety of parasites such as fleas, ticks, worms, and flukes.

Incidental take from hunting activities, most notably deer hunting, comprise most of the yearly coyote harvest in South Carolina.

Although western pelts may bring relatively high values, a strong market has not developed for the eastern coyote. Therefore, there is little incentive for sport trappers to target coyotes, keeping the commercial harvest of coyotes low. However, as nuisance coyote problems increase, the demand for contract coyote control work should increase and the number of coyotes taken from trapping by Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators (NWCOS) will rise.

Status

Coyotes may be hunted throughout the year with a valid hunting license. However, there may be certain weapon restrictions outside of the deer season in some parts of the State. The use of electronic calls is legal statewide, but coyotes cannot be hunted at night. Check the current SCDNR Hunting Rules and Regulations before hunting coyotes in your area.

Individuals may trap coyotes during the trapping season (January 1 - March 1) with a valid commercial fur harvest license along with a valid hunting license. Check the current SCDNR Commercial Fur Harvest brochure for more information about trapping regulations.

Depredation permits are available for controlling destructive coyotes year round. No hunting or trapping license is required with a depredation permit. For more information about depredation permits, see the **Depredation Permits** section in the back of this publication or contact the DNR Furbearer Project at (803) 734-3609.

Damage Identification

Coyotes and their associated damage are quickly becoming unpopular with livestock producers and sportsmen. Nevertheless, attempts in other states to eliminate or drastically reduce the coyote population on a large scale have proven largely unsuccessful. However, it is possible to control coyote-related damage at the local level by removing the offending animals. If coyotes in the area are not causing specific depredation problems, it is suggested they not be removed. Coyotes are territorial, and their removal may be replaced with coyotes that are more likely to cause depredation problems.

In case of suspected coyote depredation, the area should be searched for tracks, droppings, or any other sign that might indicate a coyote's presence. However, coyotes will scavenge dead animal carcasses; therefore, the presence of a dead animal with coyote sign in the vicinity does not necessarily indicate coyote depredation. Accurately determining coyote depredation involves carefully examining the carcass. Hemorrhaging just under the skin at the bite marks indicate the animal was alive when bitten; however, tooth marks under the skin without accompanying hemorrhage indicate the animal was fed upon while dead. The surrounding area should also be investigated for signs of a struggle. Attacks on larger animals usually involve a longer duration of attack, and the adjacent area may have broken vegetation, drag marks or scuffs, as well as blood and/or hair at the site of the kill.

Typical coyote predation involves attacking the throat of the prey, though some attacks on calves may be to the flanks or hindquarters. The presence or absence of this predation pattern, however, does not necessarily indicate coyote predation. Domestic dogs, which typically attack the flanks, hindquarters and heads of animals, will exhibit coyote predation patterns while some coyotes may resemble that of domestic dogs. Often domestic dogs will not feed on the killed animal, though true feral dogs and coy-dogs may kill for food and be efficient predators. Only a thorough investigation of the kill and surrounding area may help determine the actual predator involved.

Determination of predation can be a difficult task. The amount of evidence at the site of the kill along with the amount of prey and the age of the carcass are factors in assessing the source of predation. Usually, accurate determination of predation involves experience and a keen knowledge of the species of predators in the area. Even this acquired skill may not confirm the cause of death in many cases.

Control Techniques

Non-lethal Control

Exclusion

Fencing, where practical, can deter livestock predation. Traditional barbed wire fences are not a deterrent to coyotes. However, certain woven wire fences can keep out coyotes if installed properly. Because coyotes can dig under most woven-type fences, it is recommended that an apron of fence be buried perpendicular to the fence for a width of two feet. Because of the expense, this type of fencing may only be feasible for pens and corrals. If a buried apron fence is too expensive or impractical, barbed wire at ground level may deter coyotes from digging under the fence. An electric wire at the top or a barbed wire overhang angled towards the outside of the fence may deter climbing over the fence.

Electric fences can also deter coyotes if the spacing between the wires is 8" or less at the top and at least four strands at the bottom of 4" or less. These fences should be at least 5-6' high. The addition of an outside wire 8-10" out from the bottom of the fence and 6-8" high may greatly improve the effectiveness of an electrical fence.

Existing fences can be modified to deter coyotes by attaching 3 to 4 strands of electric fencing 8-10" to the outside of an existing fence.

It is important that all fencing be adequately maintained and in working order to ensure its effectiveness.

Cultural Methods

Some cultural methods can help minimize livestock loss to coyotes and other predators. Because of the high nutritional demands of bearing and raising pups, coyote predation may be highest from late spring to early fall. Changing calving or lambing season outside of this time frame, or shortening or synchronizing the birthing seasons may result in some reduction in livestock predation.

Confinement of smaller herds of livestock at night can also reduce coyote predation, especially in lighted predator-resistant fences.

Some modifications to the surrounding habitat may also be beneficial to reducing coyote depredation. Coyotes often use cover to stalk their prey, and reducing the amount of cover near pastures may lessen predation. Furthermore, brushpiles and heavy grass cover increases habitat for rabbits and other small prey items, thus attracting coyotes to the area. Cleanup or removal of this type of cover may promote a reduction in predation.

The dumping of livestock remains can attract coyotes and increase the chances of livestock predation as coyotes could become accustomed to feeding on livestock. Proper disposal of livestock remains may reduce coyote predation.

Frightening Devices

The use of frightening devices may temporarily reduce coyote predation. Lights over corrals have been shown to be effective. Parked cars, strobe lights, and

noise making devices may have some value in deterring coyotes for very short periods of time. Varying locations and/or intensity is important as coyotes can quickly become habituated to such techniques. The effectiveness of frightening techniques may be very limited.

Guard Animals

Certain animals such as donkeys, mules, llamas, emus, ostriches, and certain breeds of dogs have some promise in reducing coyote predation for livestock producers. Research has shown guard dogs to be particularly effective at reducing livestock damage, especially when the dogs are reared with the livestock from a very early age. Donkeys and mules may also have value as guard animals for sheep and goats. More research is currently needed on the use of guard animals.

For more information about guard animals, contact the United States Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services' office listed in the back of this booklet.

Lethal Control

Toxicants

No toxicants are registered for use on coyotes in South Carolina. The use of any poison to control predators in South Carolina is a violation of State and Federal law. Nevertheless, coyotes can become accustomed to avoid poisoned baits and the use of illegal poisoning is more likely to affect nontarget animals.

Shooting

Shooting coyotes to control predation can be effective in certain circumstances, and may be the only viable alternative for individuals inexperienced or uncomfortable with trapping.

Coyotes have a keen sense of smell; therefore, shooting locations should be selected so as to remain downwind from the area where coyotes are likely to approach. Smaller caliber centerfire rifles, where safe and legal to use, are capable of killing coyotes at relatively long ranges. A shotgun may be desirable when attempting to shoot coyotes at close range or in heavier cover types. Usually the smaller sizes of buckshot, such as #4, are preferred over the larger sizes.

Coyotes can be attracted through the use of predator calls, though the exclusive use of calling to control coyote depredation may not be successful, as they may become wary of repeated attempts to call and shoot. Usually the first few hours after sunrise and before sunset are the most effective times to call in coyotes. Even the imitated sound of a howl may attract a coyote, though the animal may approach without responding.

Locating den sites may aid in removing coyotes, especially during the pup-rearing season as the pups may trample vegetation just outside of the dens when beginning to venture out. This may make locating den sites easier.

In certain areas, the use of dogs to pursue coyotes and bring them into the range of shooters may be somewhat effective.

Trapping

Trapping is probably the most effective tool for removing problem coyotes. However, the coyote's wary nature and keen sense of smell can also make them one of the more difficult furbearing animals to trap. Inexperienced trappers or just poor trapping techniques may help educate coyotes to avoid traps.

It is suggested to wear rubber boots and clean gloves while preparing the trap site to minimize human odor to the best extent possible. Selecting proper trap sites is the key to determining whether or not trapping will be successful in controlling problem coyotes. Remove gloves when applying any scent or lure so as not to get any on the traps or equipment, which might cause the coyote to dig up the trap.

Try to ensure that traps are placed in areas where coyotes are traveling. Preferably, place traps where scent will travel in the direction coyotes are likely to approach. Trail, dam, stream and fence crossings as well as field corners and borders, hedgerows, brushpiles, isolated hay bales, or other prominent property features are all good areas to look for coyote sign such as tracks or droppings. Coyotes, just like domestic dogs, will urinate on objects that stand out such as fence posts, large rocks and other distinctive land features. Trappers can use this behavior to their advantage by trapping at these "scent posts".

Traps may also be successful if placed on trails near areas where livestock have been killed. Keep traps at least 50' away from dead animals or animal parts to avoid catching vultures or other nontarget animals.

Only foothold traps, size #2 and smaller are legal for use on coyotes in South Carolina. Check the current SCDNR Commercial Fur Harvest brochure for the legal use of foothold traps for a particular county. Live traps are legal for use statewide, though generally not effective for coyotes.

A trap setting video is available for loan at all SCDNR Wildlife Management Offices. It contains basic information on trap preparation and trap setting techniques.

Equipment

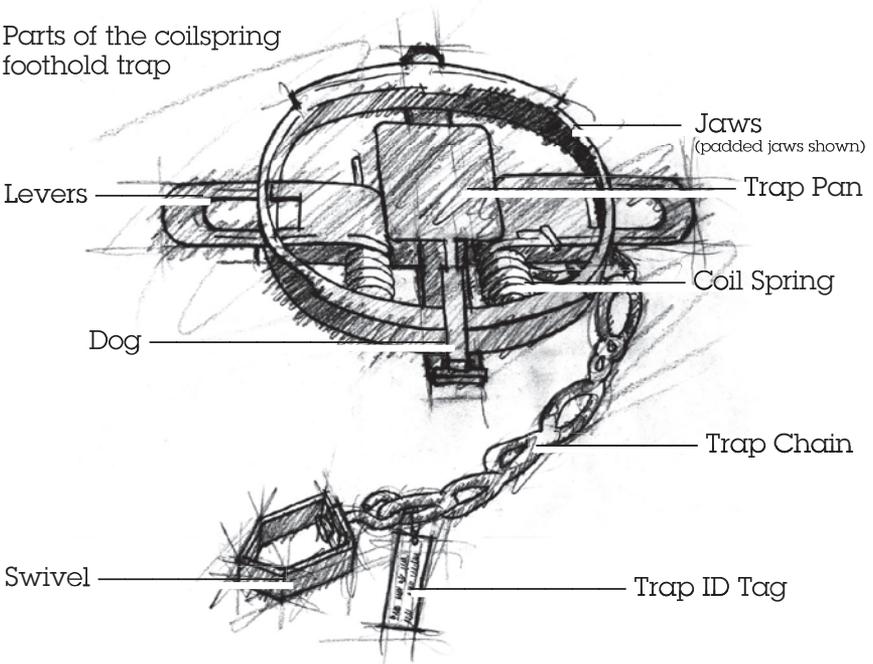
- #1.75 - #2 foothold traps, at least one per trap site, with a bottom swivel and one at the end of the chain
- 18-24" steel trap stakes, one per trap (use two per trap crisscrossed with a double stake swivel in areas with sandy or soft soil)
- Pan covers, if desired (wax paper makes a suitable pan cover)
- Sifter for sifting dirt over trap (a cake pan with the bottom cut out and covered with 1/4" hardware cloth will suffice).
- Clean gloves
- Trowel, for digging holes

- Hatchet or pick for cutting roots and driving stakes
- Coyote urine, food bait or other lure (keep separate to prevent scent from getting on traps and equipment)
- Plastic bucket to carry supplies
- 3' x 5' piece of canvas or cloth for kneeling on while setting traps
- Dry soil for setting traps in wet or rainy weather, if necessary. Dry soil may be mixed with salt for use in freezing temperatures. (note: salt will promote trap rusting. traps used in salt-mixed soil must be thoroughly cleaned after use)

Trap Preparation

All traps should be checked to ensure that they function properly. The trap pan should sit level with the jaws when set. It may be necessary to bend the portion of the frame that holds the small device called the dog to adjust pan height. Bending the frame out raises the pan and bending it in lowers the pan. Also, the dog should engage the notch cut in the pan so that only slight downward movement of the trap pan causes the trap to close. Too much pan travel may cause the animal to withdraw its foot from the trap. Therefore it may also be necessary to file the notch and dog square to ensure proper engagement so that the trap fires quickly. Pan tension, or the amount of weight required to fire the trap, should be set at 2-4 lbs. to reduce nontarget catches. Pan tension is usually adjusted by a small nut and bolt located at the base of the trap pan. A plastic bottle, filled with enough water so that it weights 2-4 lbs., can be used to adjust pan tension.

Parts of the coilspring
foothold trap



Properly maintained traps function better and last longer. New traps come with a thin coat of oil that must be removed, and it is advisable to dye and wax traps before use. This helps to camouflage the trap and to prevent rusting. Boil new traps in water and baking soda to remove any oil or grease. Thoroughly rinse all traps and place outside to dry and promote rusting. Dipping the traps into a solution of salt water will hasten rust formation. While it seems contradictory to allow new traps to rust, some light rust is required for new traps to accept dyeing.

After a light coat of rust has formed, boil the traps in a commercially available trap dye solution, or use a sufficient quantity of red oak or maple bark, walnut or pecan hulls or sumac berries. Boil the traps for 1 to 2 hours. Trap dye can stain anything it comes into contact with, including concrete, wood, hands or clothes. It is suggested that this process take place outside wearing gloves and old clothing. Remove the traps from the dye solution and allow to dry where they will not come in contact with foreign odors. A board with several nails spaced along its length makes a very suitable place to hang traps to dry.

Waxing traps serves two important functions. A thin coat of wax serves to prohibit further rusting and lubricates the trap allowing it to work smoothly. Waxed traps may present some problems with melting in extremely hot weather, and it may be preferable to not use waxed traps during these times. In this case, a few drops of vegetable oil can be used to lubricate moving trap parts if necessary.

Paraffin, usually available at grocery and craft stores, makes a suitable trap wax though some waxes available at trapping supply companies often have additives that provide a more durable wax coating.

Waxing traps can be dangerous! Wax is highly flammable and this procedure should always be performed outside and away from combustible materials. Avoid heating wax over open flames as dripping wax can ignite. Always keep a nonflammable cover on hand to place over the wax container should it ignite. Melt the wax slowly and use enough to completely cover the trap. Slowly dip each trap by its chain into the melted wax with a piece of wire and leave it in long enough for the trap to heat to the temperature of the wax. When removing a trap from the wax, hold it over the container for a few seconds to allow excess wax to drip back into the container. Hang the trap to dry and repeat the process for each trap. Again, a board with several nails spaced along its length makes a very suitable place to hang traps to dry.

Before newly waxed traps are used, be sure to remove the wax from the trigger area where the notch in the trap pan makes contact with the small device called the dog, which holds the trap in the set position.

An alternative to dyeing and waxing traps is to paint the traps with a flat black or brown rust-inhibiting spray paint after allowing the light coat of rust to form. To ensure proper functioning, it may be necessary to lubricate moving parts with a small amount of vegetable oil.

Periodically traps become soiled and need be cleaned. At least once a year, clean traps to maintain good working order. Heavily soiled traps can be pressure washed at home or at a local car wash rather quickly before repeating the dyeing and waxing process if needed.

Coyote Trap Sets

Scent-Post Set

This is a general set using coyote urine that can be used in nearly any area for trapping coyotes. It is important to locate a suitable trap site as suggested in the Trapping section. The use of two or more traps per site may increase its effectiveness. A bird wing may be added above the trap set as a visual attractant.

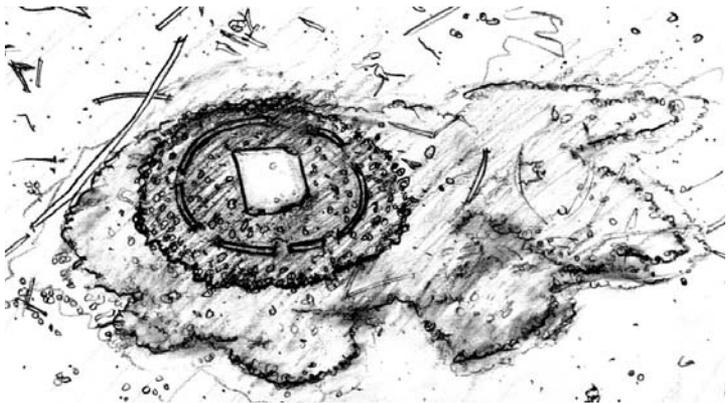
Step 1. Select a site where a coyote is likely to travel and upwind from their predicted path of approach. Wearing clean odor-free gloves, place the kneeling cloth down. Dig a hole deep and wide enough to allow the finished trap set to be just below the surface of the ground. Place the soil from the hole onto the kneeling cloth and some into the sifter. In wet or damp areas, dry soil must be brought for finishing the trap set since damp soil will not sift properly. Leave some loose soil in the bottom of the hole.

Step 2. Since it is possible that a coyote may pull up a single stake in soft soil, drive two stakes crisscrossed at the end of the trap chain in the center of the hole to secure the trap. In areas with firm clay soils, one stake may suffice.

Step 3. Set the trap, being sure that the pan sits level with the jaws of the trap. Press the trap into the loose soil. It is imperative that the trap does not rock or move when pressure is applied to the trap jaws. Take loose soil to pack under and outside the trap jaws to ensure that the trap is firmly bedded in the soil. Any trap movement may cause the coyote to shy away from the trap site. Make sure that the soil outside of the trap jaws is firmly packed as well since loose dirt around the trap may prompt the coyote to dig up the trap. If desired, a cover can be placed over the trap pan at this time to prevent dirt from getting under the pan. If no cover is used, be sure not to place too much soil under the pan to prevent the trap from being sprung (fig.1).

Step 4. Carefully sift dirt over the trap, completely covering the set trap. Using the trowel or a stick, carefully smooth the covered trap to ensure the trap pan is set slightly below the level of the surrounding ground. Pack the soil around the trap to approximately the same firmness as the surrounding ground.

Figure 1.

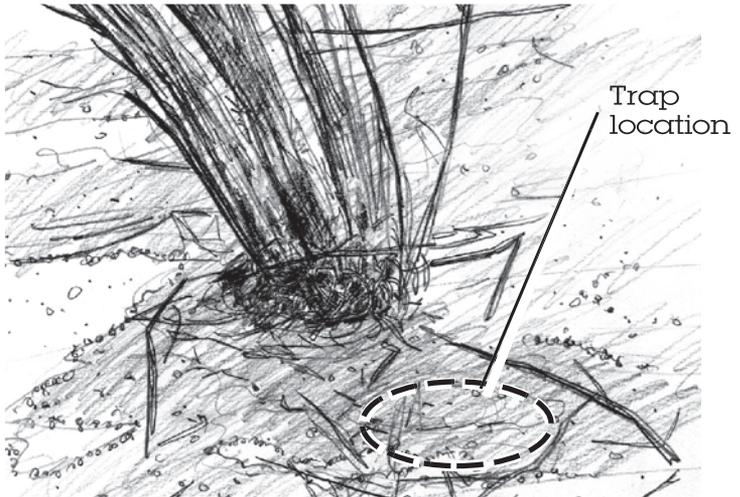


Step 5. Place a clump of grass, large rock, upright stick or post, piece of wood or other eye-catching object so that the trap is positioned 8-10" downwind and 2-3" off-center to the right of the object. Make the set appear as natural as possible, and after removing your gloves, place some coyote urine on the scent post object (fig. 2).

Step 6. Pick up the kneeling cloth and discard any unused soil away from the trap site. Make sure that the entire trap set appears natural before leaving.

A variation of this set is to set the trap beside an existing prominent land object which will be used as a "scent post". The trap is set and covered just like above. The center of the trap bed should be approximately 8-10" from the scent post object and 2-3" off-center to the right. The set is finished by applying urine to the scent post and making the set appear as natural as possible.

Figure 2.



Dirt-Hole Set

This set uses a dug hole along with a food bait or food lure to help attract the attention of coyotes. Only one trap is set per site. Again, locate a suitable area where a coyote is likely to travel as suggested in the Trapping section. It is recommended that the trap site be located where one is able to dig a hole with relative ease. Rocky ground and low wet areas that cause the hole to fill with water should be avoided when choosing this set. Wear gloves except when placing bait to avoid contaminating the gloves with scent.

Step 1. Select a site where a coyote is likely to travel. This set must be closer to the coyote's path than the scent post set. Preferably there should be some kind of prominent backing (large tuft of grass, embankment, rock, fence, etc.) behind the trap site that prevents the animal from approaching the trap from behind.

Step 2. Place the cloth on the ground to kneel on while preparing the trap site. Wearing clean, odor-free gloves, dig a hole about 6-8" deep at an angle under the backing. The hole should be about 3-5" round. Place the dirt from the hole into the sifter for later use.

Step 3. Dig a bowl shaped depression for the trap to rest in approximately 8-10" from the dirt hole. This trap bed should be made so the trap will sit just below flush with the ground when covered with a thin layer of dirt. Place the dirt from the depression on the kneeling cloth and some into the sifter for later use. Leave some loose soil in the bottom of the trap bed. In wet or damp areas, dry soil must be brought for finishing the trap set since damp soil will not sift properly. Because it is possible that a coyote may pull up a single stake in soft soils, drive two stakes crisscrossed at the end of the trap chain in the center of the hole to secure trap. In areas with firm clay soils, one stake may suffice.

Step 4. Set the trap, being sure that the pan sits level with the jaws of the trap. Place trap in trap bed and press into the loose soil, (fig. 3). It is imperative that the trap does not rock or move when pressure is applied to the trap jaws. Any trap movement may cause the coyote to shy away from the trap site. Take loose soil to pack under and outside the trap jaws to ensure that the trap is firmly bedded in the soil. Make sure that the soil outside of the trap jaws is firmly packed as well since loose dirt around the trap may prompt the coyote to dig up the trap. If desired, a cover can be placed over the trap pan at this time to prevent dirt from getting under the pan. If no cover is used, be sure not to place too much soil under the pan to prevent the trap from being sprung.

Step 5. Carefully sift dirt over the trap, completely covering the set trap. Using the trowel, carefully smooth the covered trap to ensure the trap pan is set slightly below the level of the surrounding ground. Pick up the kneeling cloth and discard any unused soil away from the trap site.

Step 6. Use dead grass or other light duff material to make the set appear natural. Do not use anything that may interfere with the trap mechanism. As most animals will avoid stepping on objects, sticks or small rocks may be used to help guide the animal's foot into the trap.

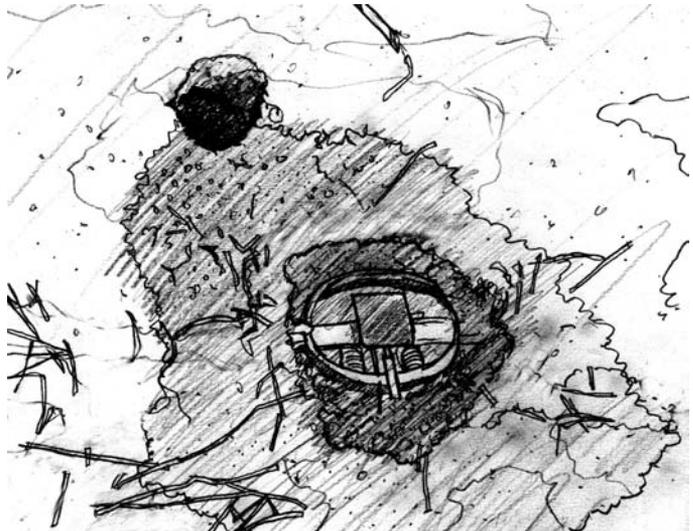
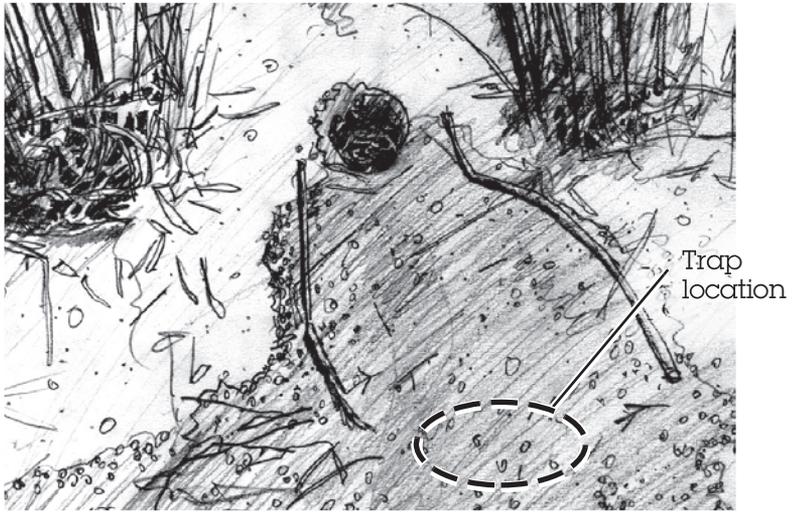


Figure 3.

Step 7. Take off gloves. Place a small amount of fetid bait or food lure into the hole. It may help to wad a ball of dead grass and place over the bait inside the hole. The addition of a second type of food bait or lure on top of the ball of grass may be more attractive to coyotes. Make sure that the entire trap set appears natural before leaving (fig. 4).

Figure 4.



Checking Traps

Traps should be checked the following morning. By State law, traps must be checked daily and may not be checked at night. Reapply scent or bait after a couple of days at unsuccessful trap sites. To minimize human scent and disturbance to the trap site, only approach close enough to assess if an animal is caught or whether the trap site has been disturbed. Coyotes caught in traps should be dispatched with a single .22 caliber shot to the head. It is sometimes possible to catch additional animals at the same trap site; therefore reset the trap(s) in the same place, if possible.

Depredation Permits

Trapping is often the most practical solution to nuisance coyote problems. Persons without a commercial trapping license, or anyone trapping outside of the trapping season, may trap problem coyotes with a depredation permit. This permit is available from any DNR Wildlife Management or Law Enforcement office at no cost to the applicant.

The DNR's Furbearer Project also maintains a list of Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators (NWCOs) that can assist property owners with various nuisance wildlife problems for a fee. The NWCO list is available at any DNR Wildlife Management or Law Enforcement Office listed in the back of this booklet. Further information about the NWCO list can be obtained by contacting the Furbearer Project at (803) 734-3609.

**South Carolina
Department of Natural Resources Offices**

Wildlife Management Section

Region 1

163 Hopewell Road
Clemson, SC 29670
(864) 654-1671

Region 2

SC Hwy. 72 West
Greenwood, SC 29649
(864) 223-2731

Region 3

124 Wildlife Drive
Union, SC 29379
(864) 427- 4771

Region 4

Dennis Center
305 Black Oak Road
Bonneau, SC 29431
(843) 825-3387

Region 5

Webb Wildlife Center
Garnett, SC 29922
(803) 625-3569

Region 6

420 Dirleton Road
Georgetown, SC 29440
(843) 546-8119

2007 Pisgah Road

Florence, SC 29501
(843) 661-4768

Columbia Office

1000 Assembly Street
Columbia, SC 29202
(803) 734-3886

Santee Coastal Reserve

220 Santee Gun Club Road
McClellanville, SC 29458
(843) 546-8665

Donnelley WMA/ACE Basin

585 Donnelley Drive
Green Pond, SC 29446
(843) 844-8957

Law Enforcement Section

Barnwell	(803) 259-7900	Greenville	(864) 288-1131
Charleston	(843) 762-5013	Hampton	(803) 943-4088
Conway	(843) 248-6013	Ridgeland	(843) 726-5054
Edgefield	(803) 637-3397	St. George	(843) 563-2302
Florence	(843) 661-4766	York	(803) 684-4078

United States Department of Agriculture

Wildlife Services

400 Northeast Drive
Columbia, SC 29203
(803) 786-9455



DNR

Furbearer Project
South Carolina
Department of Natural Resources
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Direct all inquiries to:

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