Figure 1. Distribution of coyote reports across Edmonton.

Chart, bar chart, histogram

Description automatically generated

Figure 2. Trends in coyote reporting over temporal scales

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 3. Trends in Coyote boldness and human perceptions over habitat types

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 4. Trends in coyote boldness and human perceptions over the duration of coyote report collection.

Chart

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface, chart

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 5. Trends in coyote boldness and human perceptions over months

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 6. Trends in coyote boldness and human perceptions as associated with contextual variables

Chart, treemap chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 1. Relationships between categories of contextual variables (human activity, vulnerable individuals, coyote number and coyote health) and coyote boldness and human perception, as indicated by Pearson’s residuals from chi square tests. Higher residual values indicate positive associations whereas low residual values are negative associations. Significance is indicated by asterisks (\* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01, \*\*\* P < 0.001) and P values are adjusted for multiple comparisons using Holm’s correction. Cycling and Outdoor Activity are omitted from Human Perception analysis because they contained categories where the expected X2 value was less than 5, making the test unreliable.

Chart, treemap chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 1 ALTERNATIVE. Relationships between categories of contextual variables (human activity (A, F), vulnerable individuals (B, G), dog leash status (C, H), coyote number (D, I) and coyote health (E, J)) and coyote boldness (A – E) and human perception (F-G), as indicated by Pearson’s residuals from chi square tests. Higher residual values indicate positive associations whereas low residual values are negative associations. Significance is indicated by asterisks (\* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01, \*\*\* P < 0.001) and P values are adjusted for multiple comparisons using Holm’s correction. Cycling and Outdoor Activity are omitted from Human Perception analysis because they contained categories where the expected X2 value was less than 5, making the test unreliable.

Chart, treemap chart

Description automatically generated

Figure Supplemetary. Relationships between categories of contextual variables (human activity (A), vulnerable individuals (B), dog leash status (C), coyote number (D) and coyote health (E)) and land cover types as indicated by Pearson’s residuals from chi square tests. Higher residual values indicate positive associations whereas low residual values are negative associations. Significance is indicated by asterisks (\* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01, \*\*\* P < 0.001) and P values are adjusted for multiple comparisons using Holm’s correction.

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Figure SUPP. Trends in coyote boldness and human perceptions during different times of day.