**CALIFORNIA CONDORS!**

Part on an article by nicra hime that originally appeared in hockey magazine and was subsequently reprinted in the high country news in October of 2019 well in the late Pleistocene about 40,000 years ago California condos are found throughout North America condors are vultures they belong to the family cathartic they beat on the carcasses of dead animals while there were many large mammals back then comprising what was known as the megafauna and that meant there were plenty of carcasses for condors to feed on but the days of the megafauna mammals were numbered and most of those vanished by recent times the range of condors shrank to areas along the West Coast and interesting side note in 1805 Lewis and Clark reported seeing condors in the Pacific Northwest but since then the Condor range has receded and by the last half of the 20th century there were just a few individuals left in the wild surviving in just a few areas of Southern California in the 20th century the population decline accelerated due to the combined effects of habitat loss for development and farming poaching and lead poisoning the lid comes from bullets that find their way in the carcasses of various varmints and ranchers and farmers shoot and then to just leave them out there when lead bullets right the body they fragment and scattered throughout the tissues emir sliver of lead is all it takes to kill in Condor by lead poison also condors being huge scavengers they need to cover vast areas to find adequate food mostly mammal carrion habitats with lots of dead mammals were and continue to be disappearing well the Condor is classified as endangered in 1967 as the population declined to a tiny number the decision was made capture the remaining wild birds and set them up in a captive breeding program by 1987 the last 27 some references say 22 wild individuals were captured and brought into the breeding facilities several groups have played an important role in this effort in addition to the state wildlife agencies of California and Arizona several non governmental agencies or organizations especially the arrogant fund as well as various zoos have been involved the peregrine fund turns out has a breeding facility associated with his headquarters in Boise ID they release young condors into Arizona and Utah the program has also resulted in the in the release of juvenile condors in necessitate Condor sanctuary east of Santa Barbara CA additionally many of these released birds still fell victim to lead poisoning since 1992 in fact 83 condors have died from lead poisoning that's 40% of the recorded deaths a single mammal carcass can have numerous lead fragments and wanted killing several birds with this in mind starting in 2002 the non governmental organization the ventana wildlife society started handing out lead free ammunition ranchers and hunters and as of July 1st 2019 hunting with lead ammunition was banned statewide in California well condos have been released into the Vermilion cliffs National Monument in Northern Arizona as well as California by 2018 the total wild population had increased with individuals released in Arizona Utah California Mexico there are roughly 170 condors in southern Utah Northern Arizona today in addition to the reduction and hopefully eventual disappearance of lead ammunition in California the rebound in marine mammal populations does also aided in Condor recovery one biologist noted that he had never seen Condor chicks so fat and healthy as when the parents were feeding them from a beach whale well the goal of recovery and condors said in 1996 is wild populations of 150 in California and Baja and 150 in Arizona in Utah with at least 15 nesting pairs in each region as the populations of condors and east two areas continue to grow there's a chance that soon the the Condor will be delisted that would make condura conservation a major conservation victory.

**URBAN COYOTES**

This answer is based on Fort sources and article in the guardian by gathering gamons called hike add diet urban coyotes feast on pets from April 12th of 2019 an article by postal at all from 2016 on kayak nearest cities the Utah State extension publication by Mallory Ortega entitled pastor president North America also from 2016 and a journal of wildlife management article by hill at all from 1987 that talked about coyotes in the southeastern U S well the coyote came this is a medium size Canada regionally was thought to occur chiefly in the western portion of North America precolumbian times in southern Alaska Costa Rica however warm before have now found title like fossils from a cave in Maryland wellmark back off treatment of the kayak mammalian species of 1977 he listed the body size of males should be a bit larger than females 20 kilograms Max for males 18 kilograms Max for females on my million flesh whether it's carrying which they commonly feed on the winter or their own kills coyotes are extremely adaptable and even though many argue that in pre columbian times caio strange mostly across the Great Plains and West to the Pacific Coast but as European colonists moved across the continent in response major land use changes due to forestry and farming expanded their range coyotes spread into Florida presumably as Rudolph both of Napa range expansions and by being released for sporting purposes along with rapt adaptability coyotes occurred now in cities across EU S researchers from Utah State surveyed 105 urban areas ranging in population size from 100,000 residents to New York City with more than 18 million in found that 96 of the 105 cities supporting Kyle populations and that 3/4 of the city with Niles had reported human coyote conflicts well the conflicts included things like bearing your teeth at or growling or stalking a person or pet most cities don't keep tabs on these interactions but in the cities that do officials say they experience 40 or fewer incidents per year in most cases however some exceptions of this involve four cities Denver and Colorado Springs in the Front Range of Colorado St. Louis and Missouri and Portland OR each reporting more than 100 conflicts manually well in the northeastern U S coyotes are more likely to be hybrids meaning fetion coyotes hybridized eastern walls this like people are considered to be shy more shy and actually larger than the ones from out West in California a research at UC Irvine examined DNA in the stomach contents of urban coyotes and found that house cats made up at least 20% of the urban diet coyote also killed bark but not at the three kill cats once he reported 145 cat deaths and 58 dog deaths based on these essays we can only expect urban populations of coyotes to increase in the future.

# **CALIFORNIA CONDORS**

The subject of this essay is California, condo recovery. And it's based in large part on an article by Nick Rahim that originally appeared in Hakai magazine and was subsequently reprinted in the high country news in October of 2019. Well in the late processing about 40,000 years ago, California condors are found throughout North America.

Condors are vultures they belong to the family. Catharticity they feed on the carcasses of dead animals. While there were many large mammals back then comprising, what was known as the mega fauna and that meant they were plenty of carcasses for condors to feed on, but the days of the mega fundamentals, were numbered and most of those vanished, by recent times.

The range of Condor shrank to areas along the west coast and interesting side. Note in 1805 Lewis and Clark reported seeing Condors in the Pacific Northwest. But since then, the condo arrange has receded and by the last half of the 20th century, there were just a few individuals left in the wild surviving in just a few areas of Southern California In the 20th century.

The population decline accelerated due to the combined effects of habitat loss for development of farming poaching and lead poisoning. The lead comes from bullets that find their way, in the carcasses of various varmints, at ranchers and farmers shoot. And then to this, leave them out there, when lead bullet strike the body, they fragment, and scatter throughout the tissues.

A mere sliver of lead, is all it takes to kill a condor by lead poison. Also, condors being huge scavengers. They need to cover, vast areas to find, adequate food, mostly mammal. Carry it. Habitats with lots of dead. Mammals were and continue to be disappearing On. The condor was classified as endangered in 1967 as the population declined to a tiny number.

The decision was made to capture the remaining wild birds and set them up in a captive. Breeding program By 1987 the last 27, some references say 22, wild individuals were captured and brought into the breeding facilities. Several groups have played an important role in this effort, In addition to the state wildlife agencies of California and Arizona, several non-governmental agencies organizations, especially the peregrine Fund, as well as various zoos have been involved.

The peregrine Fund, it turns out has a breeding facility associated with his headquarters. In Boise Idaho, They release young condors into Arizona and Utah. The program is also resulted in the, in the release of juvenile. Condors in the sespay Condor Sanctuary east of Santa Barbara, California. Initially many of these released birds still fell victim to lead poisoning since 1992.

In fact, 83 condors have died from lead poisoning, that's 40% of the recorded deaths, a single mammal. Carcass can have numerous lead fragments and wind up killing several birds. With this. In mind, starting in 2002, the non-governmental organization, the Ventana Wildlife Society, started handing out lead, free ammunition to ratchers and hunters.

And as of July 1st, 2019 hunting with lead ammunition was banned statewide in California. What condors have been released in the Vermillion Cliffs. National Monument, northern Arizona, as well as California by 2018, the total wild population had increased with individuals released in Arizona, Utah, California and Mexico. There are roughly 170.

Condors in southern Utah and Northern Arizona today. In addition to the reduction and hopefully eventual disappearance of lead ammunition California. The rebound in marine mammal population says also aided in condo recovery one biologist noted that he had never seen Condor chicks so fat and healthy as when the parents were feeding them from a beached whale.

Well the goal of recovery in Condors set in 1996 is wild. Populations of 150 in California and Baja, and 150, in Arizona in Utah with at least, 15 nesting pairs in each region. As a populations of condors in East two, areas, continue to grow. There's a chance that soon that the condor will be delisted that would make condor conservation a major conservation victory.

# **URBAN COYOTES**

This essay is based on four sources and article in the Guardian by Catherine, Gammons called Highcat Diet. Urban coyotes feast on pets from April, 12th of 2019 and article by Postal at all from 2016 on college in US cities the Utah, State Extension Publication by Mallory Ortega entitled Coyotes, past and present in North America.

Also from 2016 and a journal of Wildlife Management article by Hill, at all, from 1987 that talked about coyotes in the southeastern US. Well, the coyote canis Latrans is a medium-sized Canaan that originally was thought to occur chiefly in the western portion of North America, 3 Colombian times from southern out Alaska to Costa Rica.

However, one report has now found coyote, like fossils from a cave in Maryland, When Mark Beckoff's treatment of the Coyote mammalian, species of 1977. He listed the body sizes of males to be a bit larger than females, 20 kilograms max for males. 18 kilograms max for females Coyotes feed chiefly on mammalian flesh.

Whether it's carrying, which they commonly feed on the winter or their own kills. Okay, that's are extremely adaptable and even though many argue that in pre-Columbian times coyotes range, mostly across a great planes and west to the Pacific coast. But as European colonists moved across the continent. In response to major land, use changes due to forestry and farming coyotes expanded their range into the Asian.

US coyotes are spread into Florida presumably as a result of both of natural range expansion and by being released for sporting purposes along with throughout the adaptability coyotes occur. Now in cities across the US Researchers from Utah State, surveyed 105, urban areas ranging in population, size from a hundred thousand residents to New York City with more than 18 million.

They found that 96 of the hundred and five cities supported Kyle populations. And at three quarters of the city's with coyotes had reported human, coyote conflicts. Well, the complex included things like bearing your teeth at or growling, or stalking a person or bet most cities. Don't keep tabs on these interactions, but in the cities that do officials say, they experience for your fewer incidents per year in most cases.

However, some exceptions of this involve four cities Denver, and Colorado Springs, and the front range of Colorado, saint louis in Missouri, and Portland and Oregon each reporting more than a hundred conflicts annually. Well, in the Northeastern US coyotes are more likely be hybrids, meaning Eastern coyotes hybridized with Eastern Wolves.

This leads people to consider them to be shy more shy and actually larger than once from out west In California, a researcher at UC Irvine. Examined. The DNA in the stomach contents of urban coyotes and found that house cats made up at least 20% of the urban diet. Coyotes also killed dogs, but not at the ridicule.

Cats, one said, he reported 135 cat deaths and 58 dog deaths. And I would say, based on these essays, we can only expect urban populations of coyotes to increase in the future.