

## What predators are covered?

Compensation is eligible on predation by coyotes, bears, cougars, lynxes, fox, wolves, bobcats, birds of prey, scavenging birds, raccoons, skunks, badgers, minks, weasels or any other wild animal that causes injury or death to eligible livestock.

## What steps do I need to take to ensure I received compensation?

- Call Saskatchewan Crop Insurance immediately
- Secure the area from the entry of other livestock
- Cover droppings or feces with an empty bucket
- Cover livestock carcass or remains with a tarp and weigh down securely to keep other animals from destroying the evidence. Two thirds of the carcass should be present. If this evidence is not present, compensation may not be paid
- Photograph or videotape the evidence and show a ruler to show sizes of tracks and other evidence
- In event of injury, retain veterinarian receipts

## What can I do to prevent further predator attacks?

Producers are expected to implement predator control measures and to follow good livestock husbandry practices to minimize the potential for predator problems. Failure to do so will result in a producer being denied further predator control services or compensation.

Prevention methods include:

- Fencing that is effective and specific to livestock/fowl operation
- Fence patrol
- Record keeping/monitoring of livestock or fowl on a daily basis
- Birthing area that is protected versus an exposed area or an area bordering prime wildlife habitat
- Properly trained guardian dogs
- Appropriate dead stock management (for example, dead stock should not be fed to guardian dogs)
- Use of llamas and donkeys as guardian animals
- Paddock/field size suited to the number of guardian animals
- Night confinement close to residence
- Noise, light and other deterrents

## How much compensation is available?

If the adjuster determines that:

- There is sufficient evidence to prove a predator attack, the producer will receive full compensation
- The evidence is inconclusive, but the probable cause of loss is a predator, the producer will receive 50 per cent compensation
- There is no carcass or there is no evidence to prove a predator attack, no payment will be issued
- Producers must be claiming farm income from the animal to be eligible for coverage
- Producers can receive up to 80 per cent of the animal's value, in the event of injury, to cover veterinary costs

Other compensation information:

- Minimum compensation values are determined bi-annually
- For beef calves, pricing will be determined using market sales data the week before, the week of, and the week after the loss. The producer will be compensated for the highest of these three values. If the market price is lower than the set minimum, the producer will receive the minimum amount
- Beef calf minimum value will be based on the average February Western Livestock Price Insurance calf coverage forecast for the earliest fall settlement period. This value (\$/cwt) will be applied to a 550lb calf. For uncommon species, values will be determined on an as-needed basis
- Registered livestock, fowl, and eligible specialty animals are compensated at 1.5 times the commercial value. Proof of registration is required

To file a claim,

**Call 1-888-935-0000**

SCIC has 21 customer service offices throughout Saskatchewan.

Hours are 8:00am-5:00pm, Monday through Friday. Messages are monitored on weekends during peak claim seasons.



**CANADIAN  
AGRICULTURAL  
PARTNERSHIP**

# Wildlife Damage What You Need to Know About Your Predation Claim

**SCIC**  
SASKATCHEWAN CROP  
INSURANCE CORPORATION

Canada

# How Did My Livestock Die?

**Animal Died of Natural Causes**

**Animal is Found Dead**

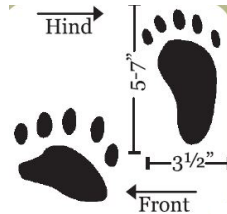
**Animal Was Killed**

## Common Causes of Livestock Death

The following are common examples of livestock death that are not eligible for compensation:

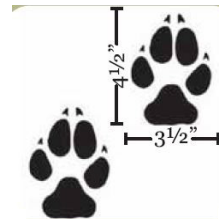
- Starvation
- Suffocation
- Hypothermia (Exposure)
- Bacterial and Viral Diseases
- Pregnancy Diseases
- Stillbirth
- Calving Difficulties
- Poisonous Plants and Moldy Feeds

**Bear**



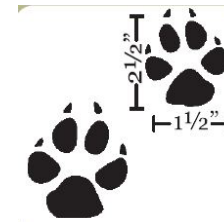
- Typically leave distinctive paw marks and feces.
- Tend to go for muscle rather than organs, but may eat the udder.
- Carcass will show a lot of blood, bruising, broken bones and trauma.

**Wolf**



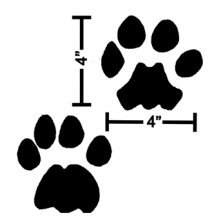
- Tend to bite flanks, hindquarters and upper shoulders of large livestock.
- Signs of feeding on organs and hindquarters.
- Carcass almost totally consumed or torn apart.
- Large bones are often chewed and broken.
- Bite marks are two inches long.

**Coyote**



- Tend to bite the throat, clamping down on the windpipe or severing the jugular vein.
- Chew on ears, nose and rib cartilage.
- Bite marks on the legs at the back and face area where it tries to suffocate prey.
- Teeth marks are usually 1.5 inches long.

**Cougar**



- Bite marks on neck, top of spine, head and throat area.
- Claw marks on the shoulders and across the back.
- Hair scattered throughout the area.
- Won't eat stomach or intestines, will be rolled to the side.

Additional evidence that an animal was killed by a predator includes the presence of large pools of blood, blood splatter or trails, and/or bruising and bleeding under the skin or hide as a result of bite trauma.

Contact SCIC immediately:  
**1-888-935-0000**