



REWILDING EARTH

Camilla Fox

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SPEAKERS

Camilla Fox, Jack Humphrey [Click here to listen to this episode of Rewilding Earth Podcast](#)



Jack Humphrey 00:15

You're listening to the rewilding Earth podcast. The rewilding Earth podcast is supported by businesses such as Patagonia and kotula, the Wheaton foundation and listeners like you, if you love the work rewilding is doing please consider donating@rewilding.org and be sure to subscribe to the podcast while you're there. Camilla fox is the founder and executive director of Project Coyote, a national nonprofit organization that promotes compassionate conservation and coexistence between people and wildlife through education. Science and advocacy, with over 20 years of experience working on behalf of wildlife and wild lands and a master's degree in wildlife ecology, policy and conservation. Camilla's work has been featured in The New York Times The BBC, NPR, Orion, National Geographic and Mother Jones. Camilla has authored more than 70 publications and his co author of two books, coyotes in our midst and call of the wild. She also co produced the companion award winning documentary called the wild the truth behind trapping, and she's director and producer of the killing games wildlife in the crosshairs, a documentary film released in 2017, with the aim of ending wildlife killing contests in the US, Camilla, thanks for being with us today on rewilding Earth podcast. Let's start out with giving everybody a brief history of Project Coyote, how did it start? And how has it grown? It seems to be a very healthy organization.



Camilla Fox 01:49

Sure. Well, first off pleasure to be on this program. My love rewilding Institute. So yeah,

Project Coyote I I started the organization 10 years ago. In 2008, and I had worked in both environmental protection and animal protection for 20 something years before that, and I really saw a need and a niche for an organization that would be a voice for the most maligned, misunderstood and persecuted predators in North America. So that was really the idea behind it, to be a voice for them, and also to provide solutions to both rural and urban communities about how we can better code this with these animals. And so in 2008, I had actually just finished my master's degree with Dave Parsons, and Dave is, I know, associated with rewilding Institute as well. He was my advisor at Prescott. And he became one of the sort of founding science advisory board members for Project Coyote back in 2008. And so yeah, we've been going strong ever since. And we're national Based in Northern California, we are a nonprofit. We are expanding as well.



Jack Humphrey 03:05

Yes, I when you get on your site project, coyote coyote.org, for everyone listening, you can go check it out. I mean, this really smacks you in the face. You've got a message from Peter coyote, who's on your advisory board, but I see Brian May from one of my favorite bands of all time,



Camilla Fox 03:22

we are expanding and I think definitely Peter coyote and Brian May as ambassadors are helping us reach bigger venues. Brian actually reached out to us several years ago and and I didn't even know it was Brian May who was reaching out to us it was via email. And his message basically said, though, respect the work that you're doing for the underdog, for the ones that are most persecuted and maligned and he, most people don't know is not only an astrophysicist, but he started group himself and in England saved Trust, and they're protecting badgers and foxes and some of the underdogs of England. So he very much appreciate the work that we do for those animals that are often considered vermin and nuisance animals in our country. So we've we've greatly appreciated his voice and him coming on board as a project Katie ambassador,



Jack Humphrey 04:21

wow, I like him so much, even more than before. Now, that's so cool. I love that. I was gonna ask you like, how do you just run into these guys? And I imagine that you maybe had a friend of a friend of a friend or something like that, and you reached out but he reached out to you.



Camilla Fox 04:38

He reached out to us and I have saved the email. It was a very short email. And it just, it said something akin to really appreciate the work of Project Coyote and the fact that you are helping the underdogs. Well, it was it was time to bribe VRI. And I had no idea at the time, so I just shared it with some of our folks internally and said, You No respond, if you think appropriate, and they looked up and saw his email and realized it was Brian May, and then that started a whole conversation between the two of us. And then I finally got to meet him in Hollywood. And we did a film to interview together, which can be seen on our website under his. On the About Us page under his name is project Cody ambassador. And in that that interview, we talked about the work that he's doing, or the underdogs of England and then our work particularly focused on our work around and the wildlife killing contest. And that particular campaign, I think, is really resonated with him. Because, of course, in England, they have tried to stop the hunting of foxes, and similar kind of exploits.



Jack Humphrey 05:46

Well, let's get into that, because it's the most obvious and glaring thing on the front page of your site right now. And I've been seeing it. I mean, I know rewilding ran at least a couple of alerts this year on killing games. Tell us a little bit about that and how that came. About



Camilla Fox 06:00

Sure, so killing games. full title is killing games wildlife in the crosshairs. And that's a documentary film that project Cody produced in 2017. We have a 30 minute version and a 10 minute version. And we produced it because we had led a successful effort in California to close the loopholes on wildlife killing contests, specifically contest targeting non game and fur bearing animals. This includes coyotes, foxes, bobcats, raccoons, among other species. Back in I think it was 2012. I learned from a Project Coyote supporter up in mo County, which is up in the northeastern corner of California, that a big coyote killing contest was going to take place in February and we did some research and learn that this contest was going to take place in about four counties in Northern California and at the time, This was an area where or seven also known as journey, a gray wolf who had dispersed down from Oregon was had been seen and documented and with traversing the landscape up in this, this whole large territory in Northern California. So we decided to appeal to the California Fish and Game Commission to end this contest, and we were focusing on the threat to a listed species, the gray wolves at the time, listed as a federally endangered species. And we also appeal to the commission that killing contest targeting

coyotes are ethically and ecologically indefensible. We then started a whole campaign that ended up being about an 18 month campaign that was very grassroots focused, and we formally petitioned the Fish and Game Commission to end the practice. pointing out that gray wolves were also threatened from coyote hunters out hunting day At night tore their quarry. And ultimately, after getting many organizations involved, and getting thousands of people writing into the commission and showing up at commission hearings, testifying, we finally got the majority vote to end the practice. That was in December of 2014. And I should mention that even before that there was a killing contest in Eldorado County, that was taking place at night, targeting coyotes and as I recall, Bob cats and foxes as well. And one of the Department of Fish and Wildlife officers at the time was shot by one of the contestant participants offensively by accident at night, and he was rushed to er it was actually on Valentine's Day, and thankfully, he survived. But it demonstrated just how very dangerous these killing contests are. And so you know, obviously that was something That the commission the department came to know. And we of course linked it in the media and everything to these deadly killing contests. And so that helped our campaign. And ultimately, we became the first state in the nation to ban the practice. And then for us for Project Coyote that led to a lot more research to see how prevalent this practice is beyond California. And what we learned is that these contests are taking place all over, not just the West, but on the east in Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts. And it's not just as I mentioned, it's not just coyotes that are targeted. We have foxes, Bobcat, crows, ravens, Marmont, prairie dogs, even wolves and states like Idaho. What this led to with the film is we had organizations and individuals who said How did you do it in California? How did you ultimately enact this campaign and successful fight to The practice. And I personally have seen the power of film I had worked before on a another film called Call of the Wild the truth behind trapping, that largely focused on trapping for animals for the International fur trade. And of course, some of your listeners will have seen movies like the cove and Blackfish, which are very powerful documentaries that really had significant impacts on campaigns. And so we decided to put the time and resources and money into another documentary. And killing games came out in 2017. And I'll share as well that since that time, we have formed a national coalition, specifically focused to end wildlife killing contests. And we founded that coalition with the Humane Society United States. And we now have 30 plus national and state organizations that are part of that coalition. And our film, killing games is A major campaign tool that the coalition is using to raise public awareness. And I'd say that's the biggest thing that we're up against is that when I give presentations across the country on this issue, and I talked to legislators and I talked to state wildlife agency commissioners and staff, most people have no idea that this is going on. These species that are targeted have really no protections by our state wildlife agencies, they are fair game and their classification is reflective of this often they are classified as non game, which basically means they're not really important to us. Sometimes they're even classified as as

nuisance. So that's really what the bigger the bigger issue is here is the state wildlife agencies are not protecting these species. And so they're not even monitoring these killing contests that are happening. And from our experience in California, and now in several other states. Our state wildlife agency didn't even know Where are these contests are happening, what species are targeted, how many are being killed. So we had to bring this information and this data these data to our state wildlife agencies. And thankfully, as in California at the time, Mike Sutton was our president of our fishing Game Commission. He was shocked and he became our leader in our effort in California. And now he's very outspoken on the issue. He's no longer with our California fishing Game Commission, but he was recently featured in an article by Todd Wilkinson, who some of your listeners may be familiar with. Excellent writer, many books, and now has a online journal called mountain journal. And Todd just did a feature on this issue, and also the cruelty in general perpetrated against coyotes in particular. And Mike Sutton was very outspoken, they're talking about the fact that killing costs Tests are really an affront to ethical hunters like, like him and really give hunting a bad name. So getting back to your question about killing games, this is Mike Sutton's also in our film, being the leader of our champion effort in California. And like I said, Our hope is really that with this film, we will raise public awareness and also inspire action. Because we very much talk about how this practice is going on across the country. It is illegal in every state now with the exception of California and Vermont. I'm pleased to share that Vermont in 2018, earlier this year, also passed a ban on Katie killing contest. And now we have several states that are looking at enacting legislation.



Jack Humphrey 13:53

I see you out there doing stuff all the time. I mean, like other people who are promoting, you know, something Or they're having a screening of killing games. But just talking to you right now I can, I'm probably having a little bit of the effect, and I'm kind of on the inside, right. But I'm still having the effect that I think you're describing at these at these meetings where you're doing the screenings, and that I'm still I'm just in the back of my mind taking this little inventory of all the times I bring up wolves, all the times I bring up, you know, like, when I'm passing things on, on Twitter things, it's really disproportionate. It really is. And it took just talking to you to really have that hit home. And if that's happening with those of us in the conservation community, I can only imagine what a shock this really comes as for people who, you know, had all their bases covered, because a lot of the groups also go out with the charismatic megafauna and they say, you know, here's the polar bear. Here's a wolf. Here's a Ranga Tang. Everybody's got a basic grasp of at least that, but there is a really big zone of, I don't know lost creatures that don't have any standing like you said, it really makes me glad that you exist very, very glad that you're out there speaking for, for these critters that really don't have any standing when

you sit and really think about it, that is scary. And no wonder, then that these guys can just be out there, not only shooting them but accidentally shooting other wildlife and even people,

C

Camilla Fox 15:23

right and then and you have touched on the issue that really is, you know, our *raison d'être* as an organization is, is that these animals have no voice and they don't have standing. And they have been persecuted since really, you know, colonists stepped foot on this continent, they viewed the large carnivores as a threat to agriculture and as a threat to the game species that humans were hunting for food. And that, that prejudice against predators persists to this day. And that's really what we're up against. And and as you mentioned, you know, many people are aware of the plight of elephants of the planet. Polar bears, they've heard it, they've seen it in the news, they might support an organization that's doing some, some work on that. But they're largely unaware of the plight of our own native carnivores in this country. And the fact that in many, many states, they can be hunted, and trapped year round in unlimited numbers. And many people from our experience are shocked to learn that there are many of them are trapped for the commercial and recreational for trade. So we are we are very much up against a lack of public awareness. And hence, one of the reasons why project paid he believes very strongly in the power of film, is that film can really help to raise to raise public awareness. And then secondly, the aims of our films are also to inspire action and to show people that every person has a voice. And that's what we saw so incredibly powerfully here in California and then also with the effort in Vermont, as I mentioned, led to ultimately a bill being passed to ban coyote killing contest. Prior to that in Vermont, there was a rule put forth by the Vermont fishing Game Commission, or actually, let me say, in New Hampshire next door, because there's a lot of parallels between what's happening in both of those states against predators. In New Hampshire, there was an effort to open up Bobcat trapping, baiting and hounding, and Bobcat have been protected in New Hampshire since 1989. And what this did was really catalyze A Whole New England wide effort to not only stop that rule successfully, so bobcats are still protected from those practices now in New Hampshire, thankfully, but it also catalyzed and opened Pandora's box in terms of how predators are being persecuted throughout New England. I'm talking New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts. And the fact that these killing contests and trapping have so many of these important predator species is still persisting and then that's what ultimately led to this grassroots effort in Vermont, to ban Cody killing contests. I will also say that we have a representative who's in Vermont, New Hampshire. And there is now a lot of grassroots momentum towards banning this practice in New Hampshire as well. So we will be showing our film again to raise the awareness in the States, and then hopefully catalyze another grassroots effort to ban the practice. That is awesome. You



Jack Humphrey 18:26

sound like you have a little I mean, I know you deal with an awful lot of stuff on a regular basis. And there's a lot of sad, awful stories going around. But there also seems to be a little bit of hope in your voice. You sound like do I sense that we are gaining some traction here? I know you would probably like it to go faster. But is that the case? I



Camilla Fox 18:44

am very. I'm very hopeful on this and I'll just say that for me what you know, I'm often asked how do you keep doing this day in and day out? Camilla like I've been doing this my whole professional career. And my response is generally that I think it's of us who are in the trenches in this work, we have to find our ways of how we rejuvenate our souls because so much of this work is hard and very challenging to see the the most ugly of human unkind. But I see the humankind, to the kindness, the compassion, the empathy, the energy. And the grassroots momentum is really what keeps me motivated, because when I when we have led these efforts in places like California and elsewhere, and we've seen individuals get involved, and we've seen through our keeping it while the youth and education outreach program, young kids getting involved in conservation and coming to these Fish and Game Commission meetings and coming before the legislature and saying, I want to grow up and be able to see a bobcat, a wolf in California, I don't want them killed indiscriminately through killing contests and trapping that is so powerful and so inspirational. And it's working with those views and it's working with those educators and those people who come to us and say I want to volunteer for Project Coyote. I will share we have more people now who want to volunteer with us and we can actually harness, I'm hoping we can increase our staffing so that we can harness all that energy out there. We have currently more than 60 people who are a part of our team across the country, and many of them are volunteers and many of them come to us with just energy and passion and we figure out what their skill set is and how we can harness and channel that to, you know, to meet our mission. And our mission is basically to promote coexistence between people and wildlife through education, science and advocacy. So everyone who comes our way who wants to get involved, we find a way to harness that.



Jack Humphrey 20:45

One of the things that I noticed in New Mexico and we were doing the wolf reintroduction work there the pre work to the reintroduction, which is lots and lots way too many public hearings was that a lot of people from our side, really we're not familiar with going to these things. And the guys in the room were always shocked when we came in because they weren't used to see in us they have never seen a Birkenstock in their lives. And they,

you know, they were really shocked that this thing was picking up the kind of steam that it was. And that was telling to me because they are used to running the show when it comes to getting outside city limits when there are meetings when there are things to do with land use and everything else. It was in the 90s in New Mexico completely almost completely dominated by ranchers and people stakeholders on the other side of this issue. Is that part of the involvement that you're looking to get people going on like in their areas, because Is it still that way? Is it still really dominated by these guys because they It feels like with Wildlife Services and the diamond m ranch in Washington, it feels like those guys can just pretty much call the helicopters in and Start the shooting of wolves anytime they want. Are we getting more people to the right places going to the right hearings on on these things like maybe something that might have occurred in in Vermont during that campaign.



Camilla Fox 22:11

Your your point with regard to that basically consumptive use dominated state wildlife agencies and when I say consumptive use, I'm talking people, generally the users who have hunted, trapped or fished wildlife and and i'm not thrilled with that kind of term of consumptive versus non consumptive use, but that's kind of the terminology that is out there. And, in general, historically, consumptive users have dominated our state wildlife agencies historically, this goes way back to the early 1900s. When you look at the formation of our state wildlife agencies, many of them were formed to actually stop the heavy exploitation of wildlife including birds that were being slaughtered in mass numbers for the International federal trade, but also game species that were being just hammered across the continent. So state wildlife agencies formed to essentially promulgate regulations to limit and regulate hunting, trapping and fishing. And so historically, and to this day, the wildlife agencies have really viewed the consumptive users as their constituents as their base and also their their funding sources, because many of the state wildlife agencies depend on the license sales for hunters, trappers and anglers. And so what this has translated to over the last almost two centuries is that the way that our state wildlife agencies are run is in a way that that views wildlife as a resource for consumptive users. And so as you were mentioning, the voices of conservationists have really been absent from state wildlife aid. To see governance that's also reflected in who is appointed to the Commission's. The Commission's are the bodies that oversee the state wildlife agencies. Most of those Commission's are appointed by the governor. And they can shift with the next governor in a significant way. And most of those appointments are not made with the wildlife in mind, even though the wild animals are ostensibly supposed to be stewarded by these agencies. Very often the the appointments are political appointments. And so very, very frequently, we see that very few commissioners have any kind of background or knowledge of wildlife that's not across the board. But that's what

we see in a number of states and including New Mexico. And in some states, you have to hold a hunting or trapping license to actually be appointed to a commission. Again, reflecting that arcane way of viewing wildlife as something for us to consume. So, we project it feels it's very important for, for those who enjoy wildlife in ways that doesn't necessarily entail consumptive use. But also we think it's important that ethical hunters, ranchers get involved in this as well. And we actually have a number of predator friendly ranchers who are involved with Project Coyote and speaking before Commission's and legislatures, whether it's in efforts to ban killing contests or to reform predator management. So and actually, I will give a shout out to my colleagues at the Southwest Environmental Center. They organized a meeting this year around the very issue of state wildlife agency governance that took place in Albuquerque, and it was very powerful and it was what I hope is the beginning of a lot more strategizing across the nation of how we can reform our state wildlife agencies, so that they're representing a conservation minded viewpoint And also representing non game species. So I will say it's going to be a long haul, but we see progress on that in California, mentioned that after we were successful in banning the killing contests in California. We then worked with a whole coalition that successfully banned Bobcat trapping again through that fishing game regulatory process. California became the first state to do that no other state has banned Bobcat trapping, and most people are shocked to learn that bobcats are still trapped for the commercial and recreational for trade. And as we pointed out in our campaign in California, Bobcat pelts right now or pulling up to \$1,000 on the international firfer market, largely going to China and other Asian countries for the fur trade. And I'll mention too, that with that effort, we had many people testifying before the fishing game commission across the state. And our commission was not used to so many of our voices coming before them because as you mentioned, historically and has been hunters and trappers who are seeking before them. So we see a lot of a lot of movement on this and in California, that then led to the appointment of a predator policy working group by the Commission. And it was something that we had pressed for back in 2012. In pointing out the way that predators are being mismanaged in California, from killing contests to commercial and recreational trapping, to night hunting, we appealed to the commission to say that what we really need to do is to review the state predator related statutes, regulations and policies, because not only do they not reflect current invest available science, but they also have been adopted over the course of 30 or 40 years. So there's a lot of inconsistency. And that is not unique to California. Most state wildlife agencies have similar issues of a failure to reflect Current and best science, and also a failure to have consistency, because of the fact that those regulations, policies and statutes have been adopted over decades. So our commission appointed this committee project pilot, he had a science advisory board who was appointed to that committee. And over the course of 18 months, that committee worked on a predator policy, and that has since been adopted by our commission. And I think it's the only policy in the country that actually recognizes the

intrinsic value, the intrinsic and ecological value of predators. And we hope that it provides the basis for more enlightened and ecologically and ethically minded regulatory reform over the years ahead.



Jack Humphrey 28:46

What How do you want people to get involved?



Camilla Fox 28:48

Well, there are several ways and I think one way is to to identify the conservation organizations in your state. So for example, at this conference, wildlife for all, there will be a multitude of organizations represented. You know, we encourage people to get involved with a variety of different organizations, most of us have a team. So I will say, you know, going to our website Project cody.org, there's a place where you can sign up for what we call our team and be alerted of different efforts. On a predator reform front, people can see what programs we have on our homepage and see what appeals and then getting on our E email list. We will alert about different meetings and different efforts underway in different state. We have several that will be unfolding this next year across the nation with different members of our national coalition and wildlife killing contests. also working with a number of organizations to reform Wildlife Services, and we all have, you know, email list. I would say that Project Coyote really works to try to harness volunteer interest Try to point people in different ways of how they can get involved. I'll also say that, you know, there are some people who are very comfortable with going and testifying in front of a commission or a legislature. Other people would prefer to write letters. Other people would prefer to give their skills and in other capacities, so, you know, we don't try to dictate of how people should, should use their energies and skills. But you know, whether it's writing whether it's showing up at a commission or legislative hearing, or in some other fashion, we just encourage involvement, just really trying to identify what are the groups that you resonate with, and then reaching out to them to see you know, what opportunities they have. Can you talk



Jack Humphrey 30:45

a little bit about non lethal predator control and the really positive things that you've done with stakeholders who were formerly lumped in with all the people who were just kill everything that's not a cow, you've had some really good you've had some really good success with that.



Camilla Fox 31:00

Yeah, and I will say that that was another reason in forming project Cody was I felt like not only did we need an organization that would be a voice for the most persecuted native carnivores of North America, but also an organization that would provide concrete solutions for how we can better coexist peacefully and safely with these animals, both in urban areas and in rural areas. So we have two programs, one is called our ranching wildlife program, and the other is called coyote friendly Communities Program. ranching with wildlife program is oriented towards working with ranchers and farmers, and helping them to shift away from lethal control, which has been the standard approach toward mitigating conflicts between livestock and predators and toward a more holistic, sustainable, humane way of addressing conflicts you we touched on before just mentioned Wildlife Service's but for your listeners, Wildlife Services is the federal agency under the USDA that has historically addressed conflicts between wildlife and, and livestock, particularly predators. And so this agency at taxpayer expense killed between two and 4 million animals every year. And of that a little over 100,000 are native carnivores, from coyotes, bobcats, and mountain lions and wolves. And the agency has come under a tremendous criticism from scientists and conservation groups, because of the fact that their approach highly relies on indiscriminate lethal tools such as traps, aerial gunning, snares, poisons. And so what we try to do is to help communities shift away from that reliance on Wildlife Services, and instead to adopt non lethal programs. And so I'll just give an example and Marin County where project Katie's face just north of San Francisco. We convinced our county to end its contract with the federal agency USDA Wildlife Services, and to instead adopt a non lethal program and it's a cost share program that basically took the funds that were used to pay a federal Trapper, and instead helped ranchers through a cost share program to adopt and implement non lethal methods. And this includes livestock guard animals, such as dogs and llamas, and improved fencing, night crowds and a variety of different non lethal tools. So we believe firmly that so much of human wildlife conflicts, whether in urban areas or rural areas, are really locally driven and must be addressed at a local level. And so through our coyote friendly community program that is oriented more towards urban and suburban communities and We assist cities and counties with adoption and implementation of non lethal ways of mitigating conflicts between people and coyotes and other wildlife. So when we work, for example, we have a formal contract with the City of San Francisco. We assist them with their public education and outreach. And usually those efforts involve a variety of different agencies that are first responders on human wildlife conflicts. And then often, they also include wildlife rehabilitation centers in the area. So we have a variety of ways of people getting involved with those programs. For example, with the Cody friendly community program, we have what are called Project Coyote citizen leaders, and these people help us with doing outreach in hotspot communities with our door hangers, our brochures, our fact sheets or signage. And usually we're doing that in collaboration with

the different agencies within that given region. So we have these all over the country. And if people are interested, they can check out these programs. on our homepage. There's a top tab says programs. Under that you can see the ranching with wildlife program and also Cody from the community program.



Jack Humphrey 35:22

Now, just for fun, because this is always I hear this in passing all the time, and today we're going to be a news organization. We're going to get the bottom of this story. I understand guard dogs. I do not understand llamas, they are too cute. How in the world? Does that just get thrown in and then nobody ever explains it. I'm gonna make you explain it today. What the heck, llamas?



Camilla Fox 35:46

Well, let me just share that I do presentations all over and I get this question in variably. So I at the end of my PowerPoint presentation, I have a fabulous little clip and the clip is of a Montana rancer. She's on our course. She's out in the in the pasture with her seat. And there she has. She has a guard dog and he has a guard llama. And you actually In this clip, it's remarkable. It's on the BBC. You see a coyote coming into the flock, and you see the llama and what they do and they basically, they have a an aversion towards canids. And so you see the llama running and charging the coyote and they will literally bite at them. They'll kick they'll spit and and you see the coyote exit exit the scene. So they they historically have been very powerful guard animals and in South America, they use alpacas for similar kind of guards guard animal for sheep. And so there's actually been controlled studies also showing how effective they can be.



Jack Humphrey 36:51

Well, I'm glad we got to the bottom of this once and for all and probably I'm the only one who needed to get to the bottom



Camilla Fox 36:56

of it but it is truly amazing to see them in action then. your listeners could probably Google, BBC and llama and livestock guard animal and and see that clip. It's it's a fun little clip.



Jack Humphrey 37:07

I'm going there immediately after this. And I can see why now that you have a little bit of a volunteer problem, not the kind that most organizations do. But the kind that it makes it very difficult for you to wrangle everybody into the right places and everything because you are a credible ambassador for your organization. And I don't know why you have such a problem with sometimes having more volunteers than you can handle. But you need more and you need the funding. And I hope people listening understand that all of this works on donations, right. And, and grants and things like that and support from celebrities and everything else. It all goes together. It's not that you have a lack of work to do. It's not that you have a lack of ways for people to get involved. It's really just the organizational part of it for what you would need. Like all organizations with a healthy volunteer program funding to do so, please everybody do visit ProjectCoyote.org and find out all the different ways that we talked about today. With Camilla to get involved, there's seems to be something for everybody. And Camilla, thank you so much. I want to talk to you again. So we just definitely have to have you back sometime in 2019, since you will be the last person in 2018 to round out the rewilding Earth podcast. Thanks again so much for your time.



Camilla Fox 38:27

Thank you. I'd love to come back. Thanks for the opportunity.



Jack Humphrey 38:30

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