



HOMESTEADING
for the
URBAN COYOTE

Why would an animal that prefers wild-over-man
come to room and board? Because they can't
starve. And it's strange, they don't eat about the
same while long of ranges they dimly remember
has a sense of being not the whole horizon of
planted about the fifty, crime, wilderness, here's
our city, a few decades ago, whose presence
here means that we are not. There are always
forces that we will fail to contain.

There was a time when the word wilderness
meant the case of wild beasts. Living in close
proximity to other animals which could hurt or
humans feared becoming just another flavor of
meat. But we've succeeded since the nineteenth
century that for the most part humans are the
major threat to nature. We have disturbed and
transformed the landscape to such an extent that
beyond the point of recognition. The word wild-
ness now has a more of human influence, meaning
something pure and innocent of human influence,
which means that it's more or less a myth, and
something that disappeared a long time ago.

Why would an animal that preys voluntarily on its prey, come to lose control of its own anatomy, then to lose control of its own mind? And if it also loses control of its own mind, how can it be said to be in control of its own fate? The answer is that we are not, of course, always in control of our own fate. We are always in control of our own actions, but we are not always in control of the actions of others. We are always in control of our own thoughts, but we are not always in control of the thoughts of others. We are always in control of our own feelings, but we are not always in control of the feelings of others. We are always in control of our own words, but we are not always in control of the words of others. We are always in control of our own deeds, but we are not always in control of the deeds of others. We are always in control of our own lives, but we are not always in control of the lives of others. We are always in control of our own souls, but we are not always in control of the souls of others. We are always in control of our own destinies, but we are not always in control of the destinies of others. We are always in control of our own fates, but we are not always in control of the fates of others. We are always in control of our own destinies, but we are not always in control of the destinies of others. We are always in control of our own fates, but we are not always in control of the fates of others.

Rewilding is a term originally used in conservation biology referring to the restoration of large tracts of connected wilderness with the aim of protecting both natural processes and the wild animals and plants that live in them. It is a much smaller and broader idea than the idea of wilderness. Rewilding is about breaking up areas into smaller and smaller bits. Where habitat has been lost, other species are isolated from each other, isolated species are vulnerable and liable to disappear, as their habitat shrinks and their gene pools are more limited over time.

Rewilding projects can range from reintroducing predators like the gray wolf in Yellowstone, or the Eurasian lynx in Central Europe. It can mean creating corridors for wildlife to travel across barriers like highways, or removing dams from rivers. It can mean protecting areas of land, restoring native plants and removing invasive ones. Once restored, the land is left alone, with minimal intervention from humans. Natural processes take over to repair damaged ecosystems and to create wilder, more biodiverse habitats.

