



## Protect People and Wildlife

### Slow Down

buy yourself time to react to wildlife on the road

### Watch for Wildlife Warning Signs

they mark high risk collision locations

### Use Your Vehicle

clean your headlights, use high beams, wear seatbelts

### Stay Alert

scan continuously and actively watch for wildlife

## Learn More:

[wildlifecollisions.ca](http://wildlifecollisions.ca)

250-258-7103



## WHAT TO DO AFTER A COLLISION?

### \*KEEP THIS IN YOUR GLOVE BOX\*

1. Pull off the road if safe to do so.
2. Turn on your hazard lights.
3. Illuminate the animal with your head lights if possible.
4. Carefully approach the animal to determine if it is dead or injured.
5. If it is injured, back off - wounded animals can be dangerous. You are not required to put an injured animal out of its misery. Instead call the [Conservation Officer Service](#), in BC use the Report all Poachers and Polluters (RAPP) line: 1-877-952-7277.
6. You may remove a dead animal from the road so that it does not present a hazard. Only remove the animal if it is safe, and you are physically capable.
7. Report dead animals to highway maintenance contractors directly. You can look them up by area on gov.bc website with this QR code:



# WILDLIFE COLLISION PREVENTION PROGRAM



# THE FACTS

Wildlife vehicle collisions result in significant personal, environmental, and economic losses

## In a typical year in BC:

4 people are killed

870 people are injured

5,700 animal carcasses removed  
over \$41 million spent by ICBC on insurance claims

over \$770,000 spent on highway cleanup and carcass removal

Source: ICBC, BC Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, RCMP

## Peak Collision Times

Dawn (5am - 8am)

17% of collisions

Dusk (5pm - 11pm)

47% of collisions

## Slow Down.

Reduce speed in areas with wildlife warning signs.



**SPEED** reduces your ability to steer away from objects

**SPEED** extends the distance required to stop your vehicle

**SPEED** increases the force of impact if there is a collision

**Reducing your speed** from 100 kph to 80 kph gives 20 extra metres to stop - that's five car lengths

**Don't speed up** when driving conditions are good (long straight stretches, clear nights, dry roads)

## To swerve or not to swerve?

Do not take unsafe evasive actions

Use your **brakes**, not your wheel

**Driving slower** may mean that it is not necessary to swerve at all

# The Wildlife Factor



## Wildlife Behaviour

Animals are unpredictable

Animals blinded by headlights may be reluctant to move - flash headlights and be patient

Deer and other animals travel in groups, watch for multiple animals

## Time of Year

**Spring:** early plant growth near roads attracts wildlife

**Summer:** drought and forest fires affect animal movement

**Autumn:** animals are more active during mating season

**Winter:** road salt and better forage in valley bottoms attract wildlife to the road, snow hinders movement