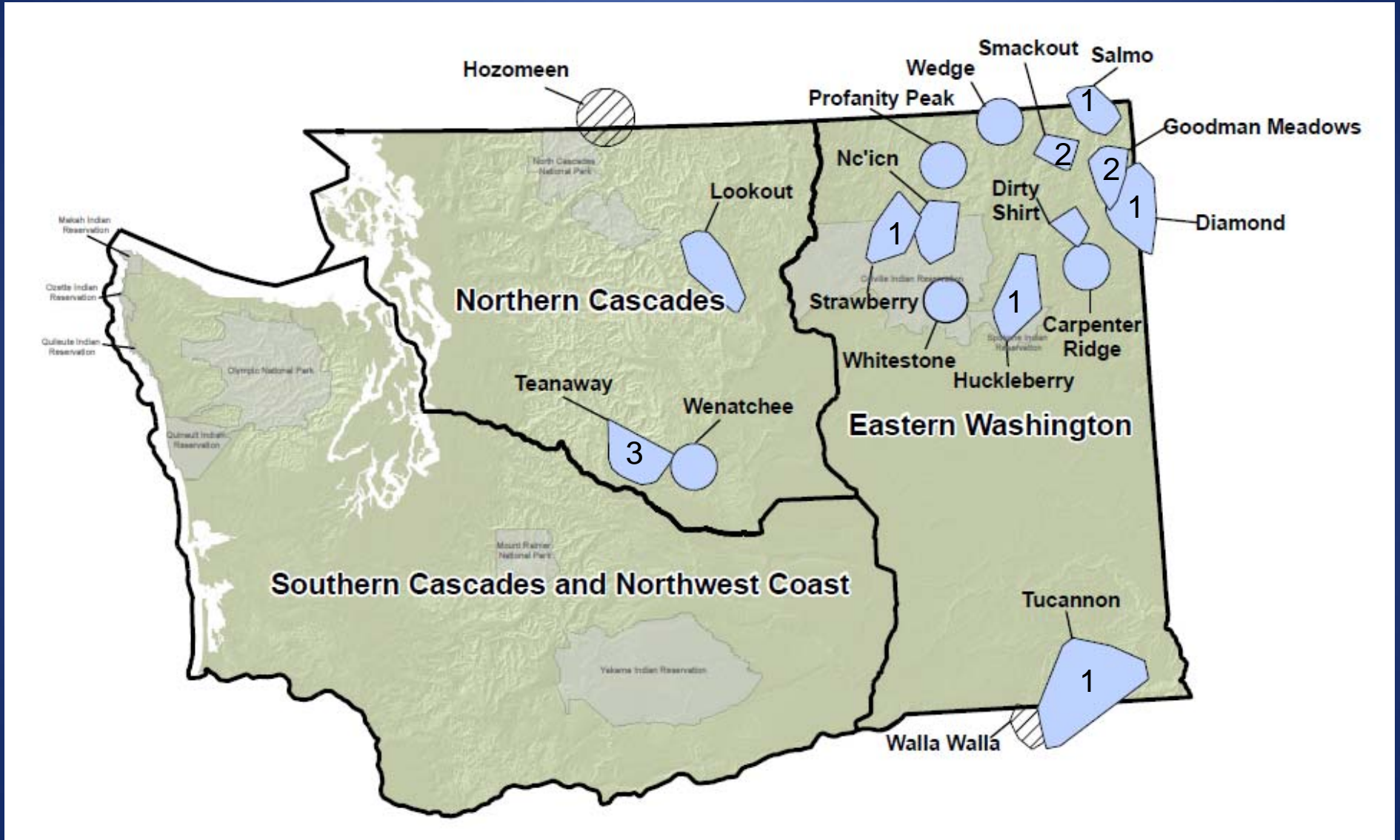


Interagency Wolf Committee

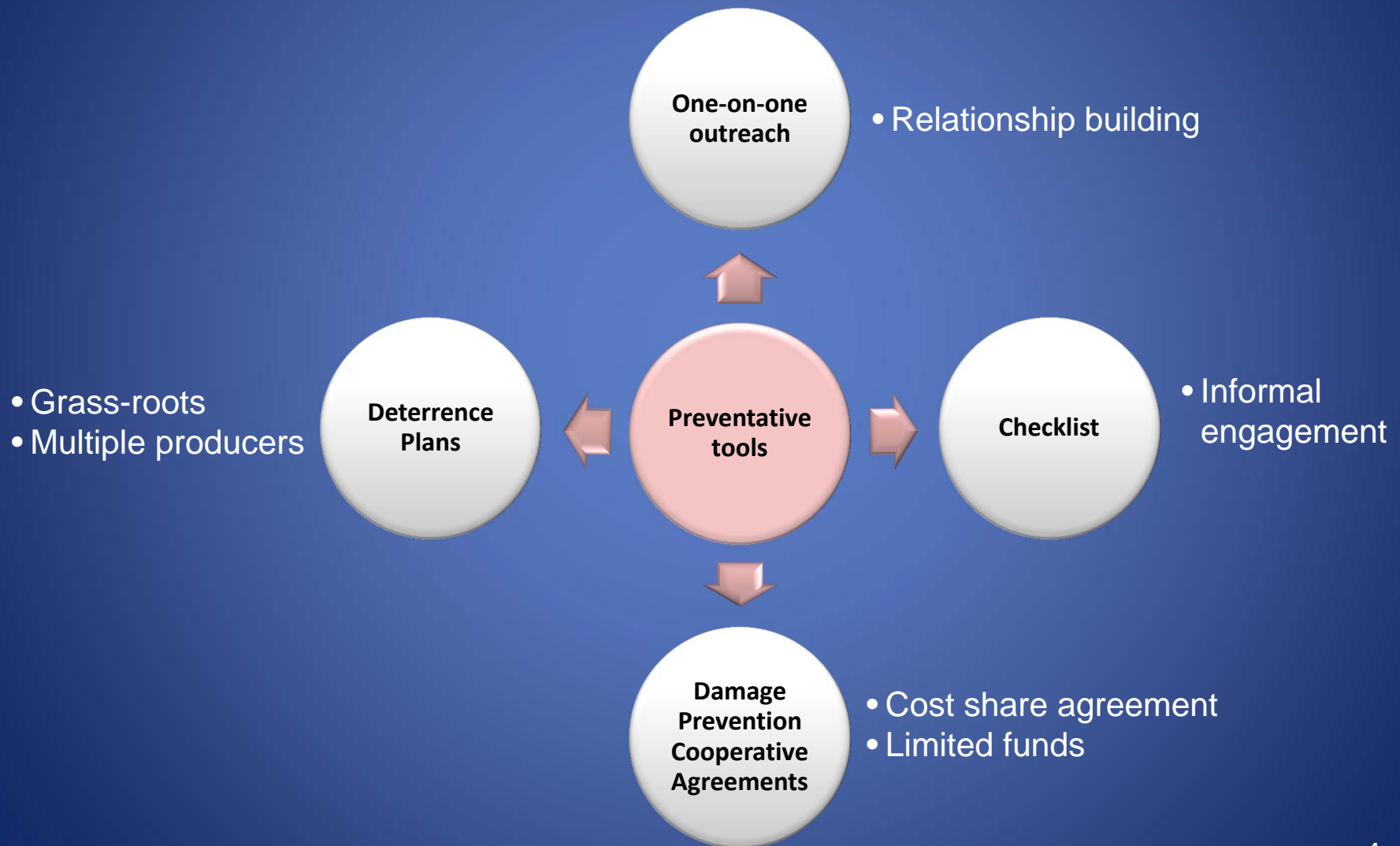
May 28, 2015

Capture and Monitoring Update

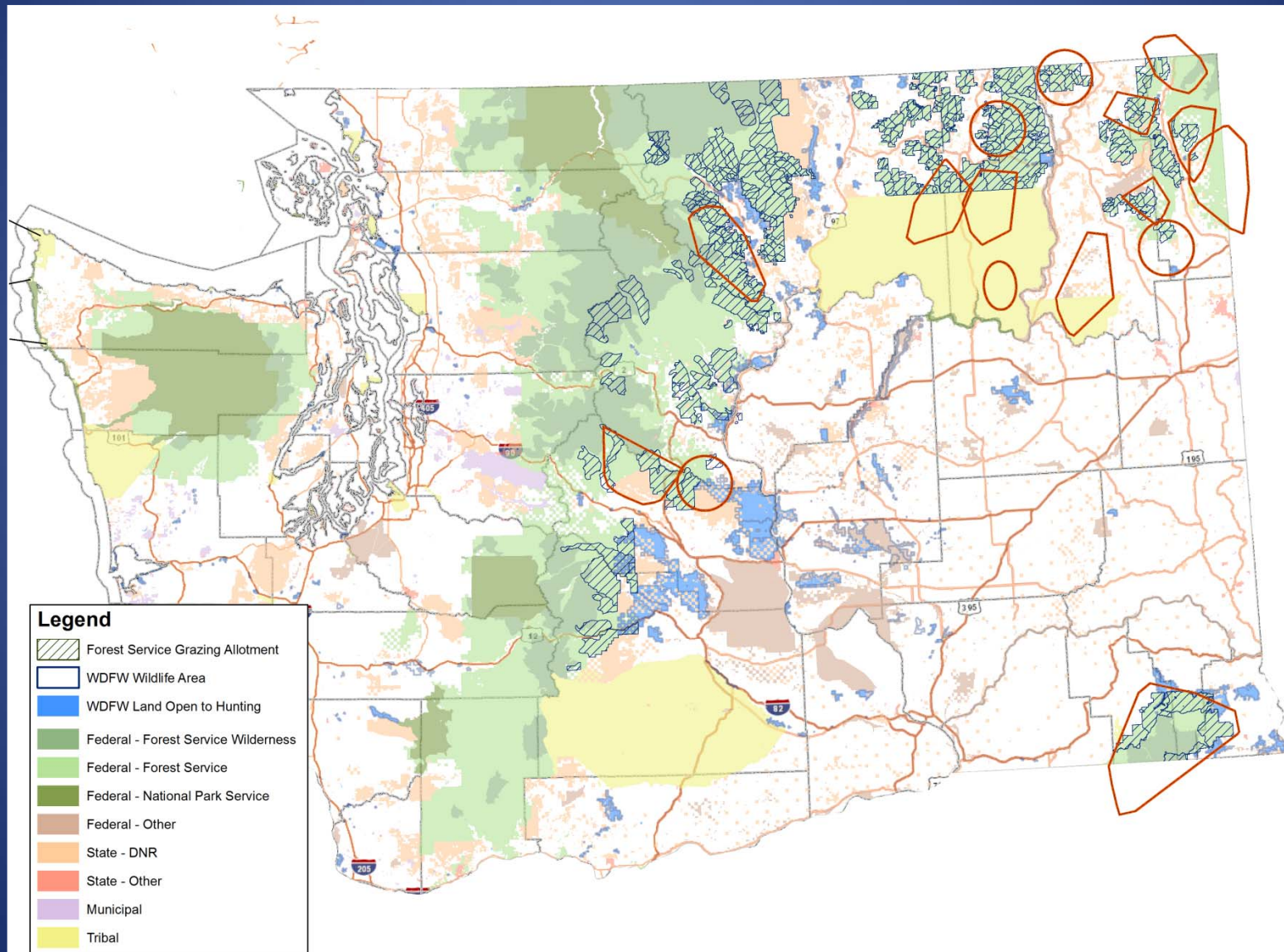


Coordination on grazing plans

Four Methods of Incorporating Preventative Tools



Evaluating Risk and Prevention



Conflict Prevention Planning

- Depredations could happen in any pack
- Six packs have pack size of 3 or less
 - ✓ Salmo, Diamond, Tucannon, Wedge, Strawberry, Wenatchee
- Emphasizing preventative resources in seven packs
 - ✓ Particularly concerned about Profanity, Huckleberry, Smackout, and Teanway

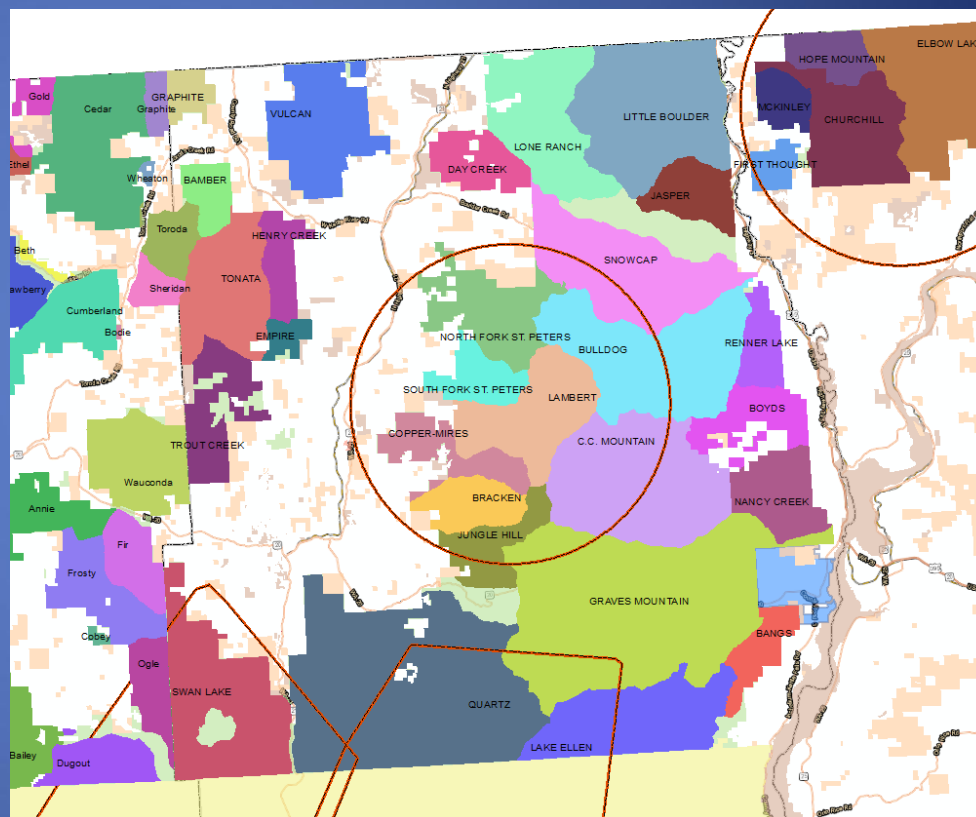


Profanity Pack

- Pack size: 6+
- Overlap with livestock: High
- Number of livestock: 1,000+
- History of depredations: Yes
- Collars: 0

2015 Plan

- Collar wolves
- Data sharing
- Range Rider

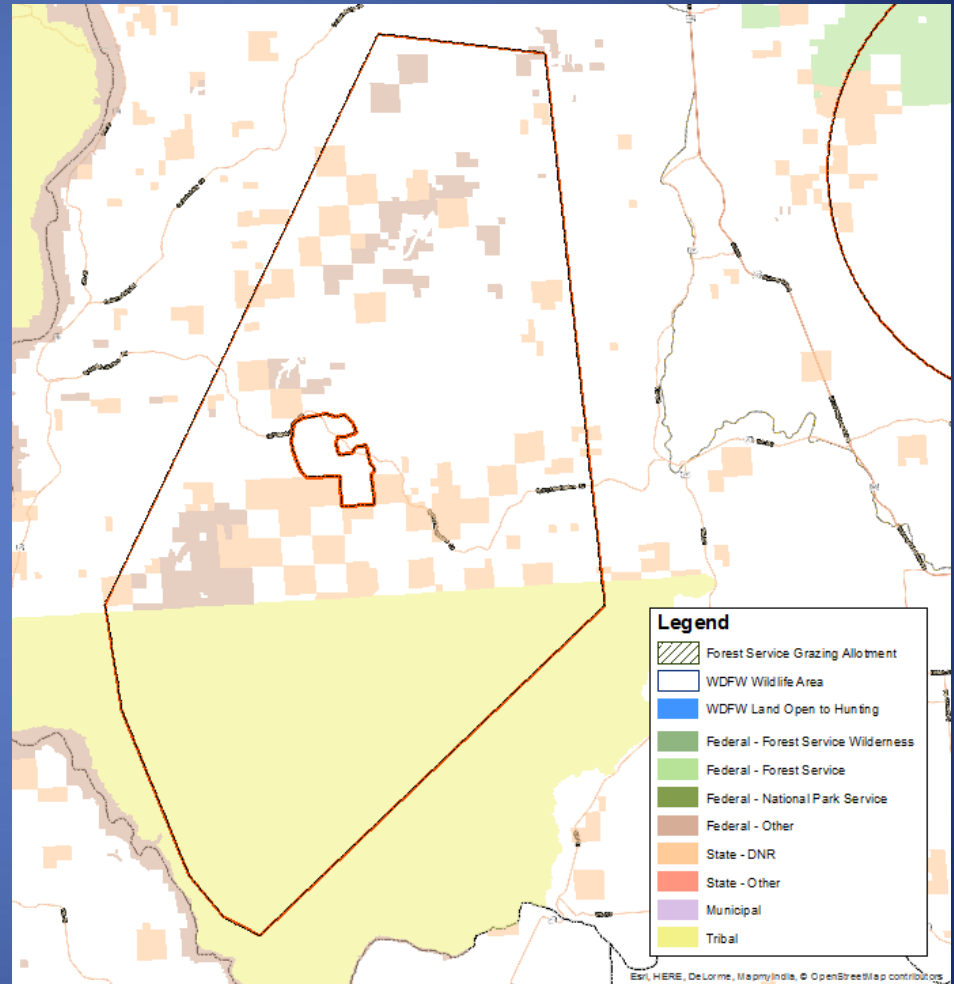


Huckleberry Pack

- Pack size: 6+
- Overlap with livestock: Unk
- Number of livestock: Unk
- History of depredations: Yes
- Collars: 1

2015 Plan

- Collar additional wolf
- Data sharing
- Damage Prevention Agreement
- Range riders

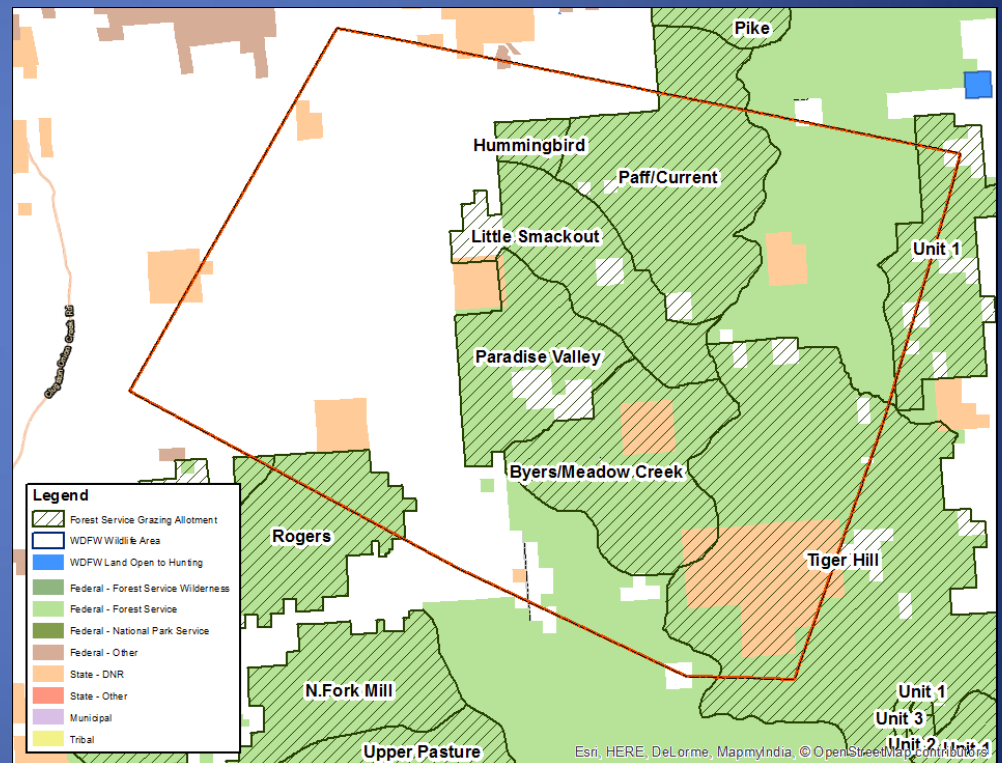


Smackout Pack

- Pack size: 5+
- Overlap with livestock: High
- Number of livestock: 650+
- History of depredations: No
- Collars: 2

2015 Plan

- Data sharing
- Damage Prevention Agreement
- Range riders

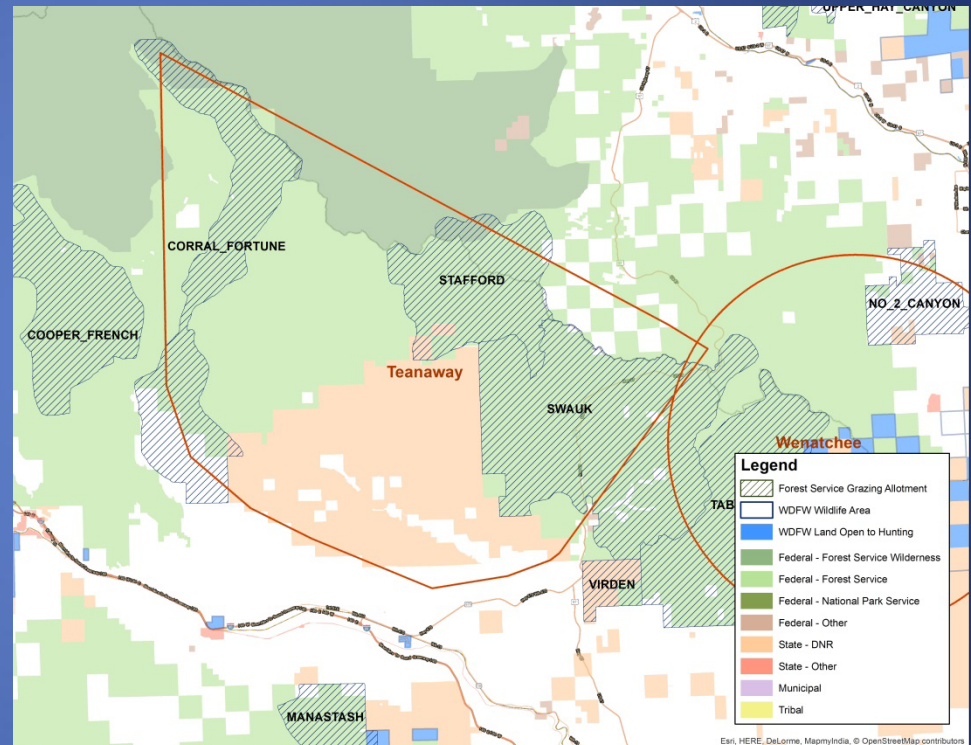


Teanaway Pack

- Pack size: 5+
- Overlap with livestock: High
- Number of livestock: 1,000+
- History of depredations: No
- Collars: 3

2015 Plan

- Data sharing
- Damage Prevention Agreement
- Range rider



Checklist of non-lethal tools

Required

1. Remove livestock carcasses
2. Remove sick/injured livestock
3. Secure boneyards where applicable
4. Calf/lamb away from wolves
5. Haze wolves with noise if encountered



Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Guidelines: LIVESTOCK-WOLF MITIGATION MEASURES

This checklist contains examples of proactive measures that are recommended for use by livestock operators to help avoid or reduce conflicts between livestock and wolves when practical and applicable. Identified within the checklist are measures that can be implemented to meet the requirements to enact non-lethal measures provided by state law (chapter 77) and WDFW regulations (WAC 232-36). The measures identified as essential are the minimum baseline measures that should be implemented if feasible prior to consideration for compensation or lethal management options. Identification of such measures through this checklist does not guarantee either compensation claims or that requests for lethal control measures will be granted. Effective implementation at the time of the conflict must be verified by WDFW.

SANITATION		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove or manage livestock carcasses from lambing or calving areas and from cooperators' lands when they are discovered (includes burying, burning, or composting consistent with state law and county or city ordinances).	Essential action
<input type="checkbox"/>	Install predator-proof fencing around a bone yard.	Essential action where applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	In areas where available, contact WDFW when livestock carcasses are discovered so that they can be removed or protected from wolves.	Essential action where applicable
Rationale:		
SICK AND INJURED LIVESTOCK		Compensation or Control Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove or treat non-ambulatory (sick or injured) livestock from unsafe pastures in areas where wolves are present (when feasible).	Essential action
Rationale:		

Depredation Prevention Cooperative Agreement

1. Implement preventative measures

- Sanitation
- Hazing
- Fencing
- Repellents
- Operational

2. Proactive Measures Cost Share options

- Fencing (50% max \$10,000)
- Sanitation (up to 100% max \$5,000)
- Guard animals (up to 50% max \$5,000)
- Range rider (up to 50% max \$10,000)
- Other



Prevention

Example BMPs used for Cattle:

- Avoid grazing livestock near known wolf den site or rendezvous site
- Use preventative measures where feasible
 - Remove livestock carcasses, Remove sick/injured livestock, Secure boneyards, Calf/lamb away from wolves etc.
- Respond to interactions...don't let the problem escalate
- Use multiple pastures, adjust allotments, timing and/or boundaries of allotment if feasible
- Understand that wolf movements can change over time



Prevention

Example BMPs Sheep Grazing/Open Range

- Use at least 1 herder (ideally two when possible) with herding dogs
 - 3 guard dogs for every 1,000 head (number of herders and dogs may vary depending on landscape conditions).
 - Critical times for human presence are during dawn and dusk periods.
 - Utilize human presence at night when wolf activity is suspected in the grazing area.
- Daily gathering of sheep for night penning (when penning is logistically feasible).
 - Night penning preferably on landing areas or closed roads, at higher elevation areas, and not near likely travel corridors for wolves.
- Avoid grazing close to rendezvous sites, denning sites, and core wolf use areas (if known).

Prevention

Example BMPs Sheep Grazing/Open Range

(continued):

- Removal of injured or sick sheep from free range grazing of the allotment.
- Sanitation within the grazing area.
 - Removal of all sheep carcasses is the first priority.
 - If carcass removal is not possible, then implement any one or a combination of the following: treatment of carcasses with lime, the use of fladry, cover with tarp or plastic to deter scavenging and promote decomposition.
- Use of at least one additional scare or avoidance device.
 - Preferred options include: Fox Lights or RAG boxes around night bedding or penning area, bio fence, and use of noise makers to haze wolves if encountered.

2015 Summary

- Continue one-on-one contact with producers
- Continue using checklist
- Encourage Damage Prevention Agreements with new producers particularly in higher risk areas
- Work collaboratively with producers to craft Deterrence Plans
- Focus resources on areas evaluated at increased risk for potential conflict
- Work collaboratively with land managers to implement BMPs on grazing leases

Coordination on response to
livestock depredations
and
protocol for lethal control

2015 protocol for consideration of lethal control

(or state proposed relocation in federally listed areas)

Wolf Conflict Management Flowchart

