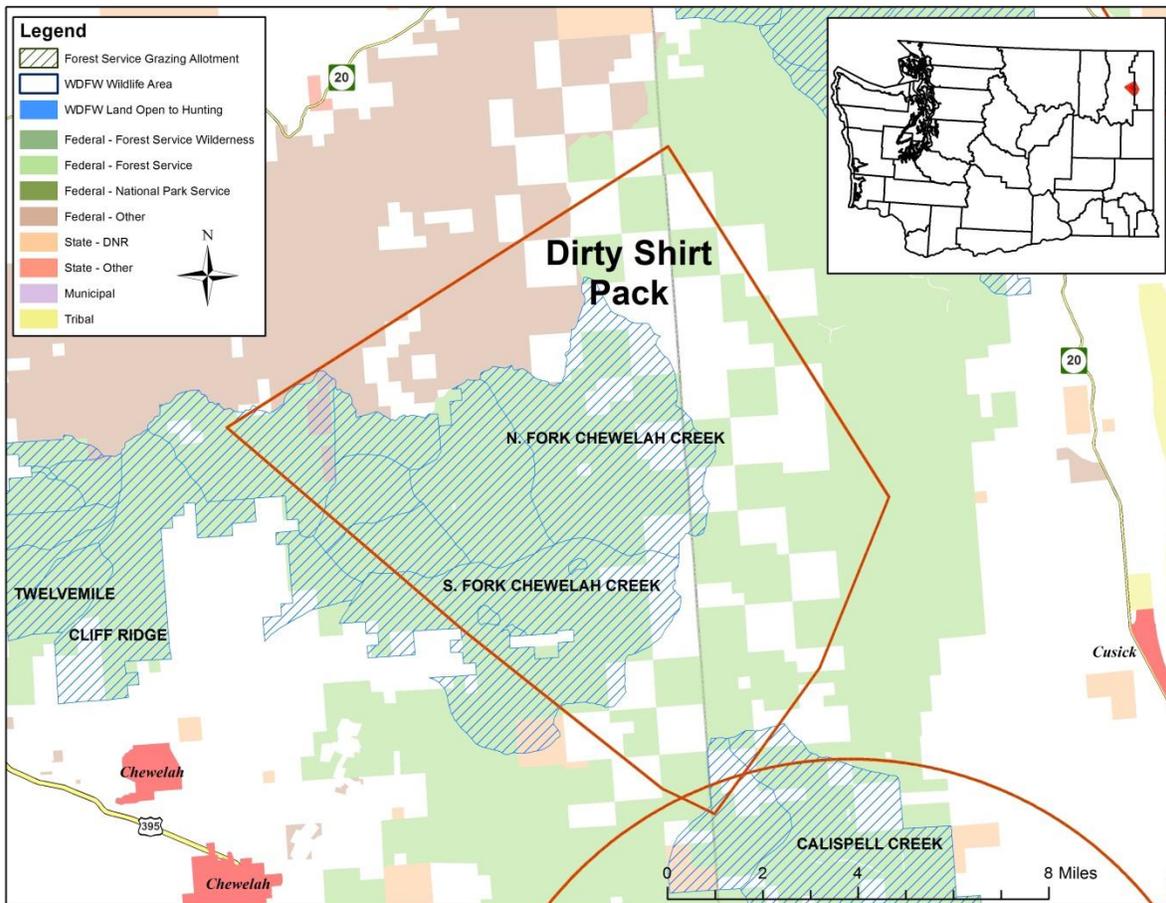


DIRTY SHIRT

Latest Revision Date: August 18, 2015

1. Pack Location



2. Pack Information

2014 min number of wolves:

- 2014: Pack has 6 members as of April 2015.
- 2015: Breeding, denning, and pups possible

Number of radioed individuals and type of collar:

- One active GPS collar on an adult female

Summer trapping plans:

- Capture efforts continuing through summer as areas of high wolf activity are found.

General denning area known (yes/no): No

3. Wolf-Livestock Conflict

Pack's conflict history: In July 2015, four confirmed wolf depredations on cattle (three adult cows and one calf) were documented.

Knowledge of allotments/producers/grazing practices in area: There are four or five U.S. Forest Service grazing allotments with multiple pastures overlapping within the Dirty Shirt wolf pack. On USFS and mixed USFS/industrial timber ownership, four confirmed wolf depredations on cattle have been documented in July 2015. Contact has increased with state, federal, and private livestock producers. WDFW has attended USFS allotment meetings to talk with permit holders about conflict avoidance measures and Department assistance every year since 2010. Cattle also occur in small numbers on privately owned land east of Chewelah and elsewhere on the periphery of the potential areas occupied by this pack.

Outreach with producers (leading up to turn out; plans for check ins throughout summer): WDFW has attended USFS allotment meeting every year since 2010, and has again made contact from April to August 2015 with permit holders. Collaboration has occurred on grazing strategies and coordinated range riding, data sharing agreements, updates on wolf activity, and increased contact with private land grazers. Damage prevention agreements have been discussed, but no producers have signed up at this time.

Number of Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements with livestock producers: Local producers have not chosen to enter into Damage Prevention Agreement cost-share agreements with WDFW at this point.

Number of data sharing agreements with producers/counties: Stevens County, two federal permit holders, and two state lease holders currently have data sharing agreements.

Plans for verbal communication of wolf locations to area producers: The Department has verbally shared wolf location data with federal and state permit holders since the July wolf depredations on livestock occurred.

Approaches for sanitation: The County allows disposal of livestock carcasses at their facility by appointment and WDFW has developed a free disposal site on the Sherman Creek Wildlife Area. We have encouraged producers to properly dispose of carcasses and informed them of the options. WDFW staff recently disposed of a road-killed elk on a ranch in the area to avoid attracting wolves to the actively grazed pasture. Four wolf depredations on USFS property in the North Fork of Chewelah Creek were fenced with fladry to deter wolf activity and covered with lime.

Range rider/human presence: Within days of the first wolf depredation on livestock, range riders have worked on the North and South Fork allotments (except for one weekend with exceptionally high lightning and fire activity). WDFW staff and range riders have spotlighted and hazed observed wolves for several nights during July and August 2015.

Outreach to producers on WDFW lands: NA

Other items of interest/awareness:

- This area has potential for inclusion in the WSU Research Project as a collar has been placed on a wolf in the pack.