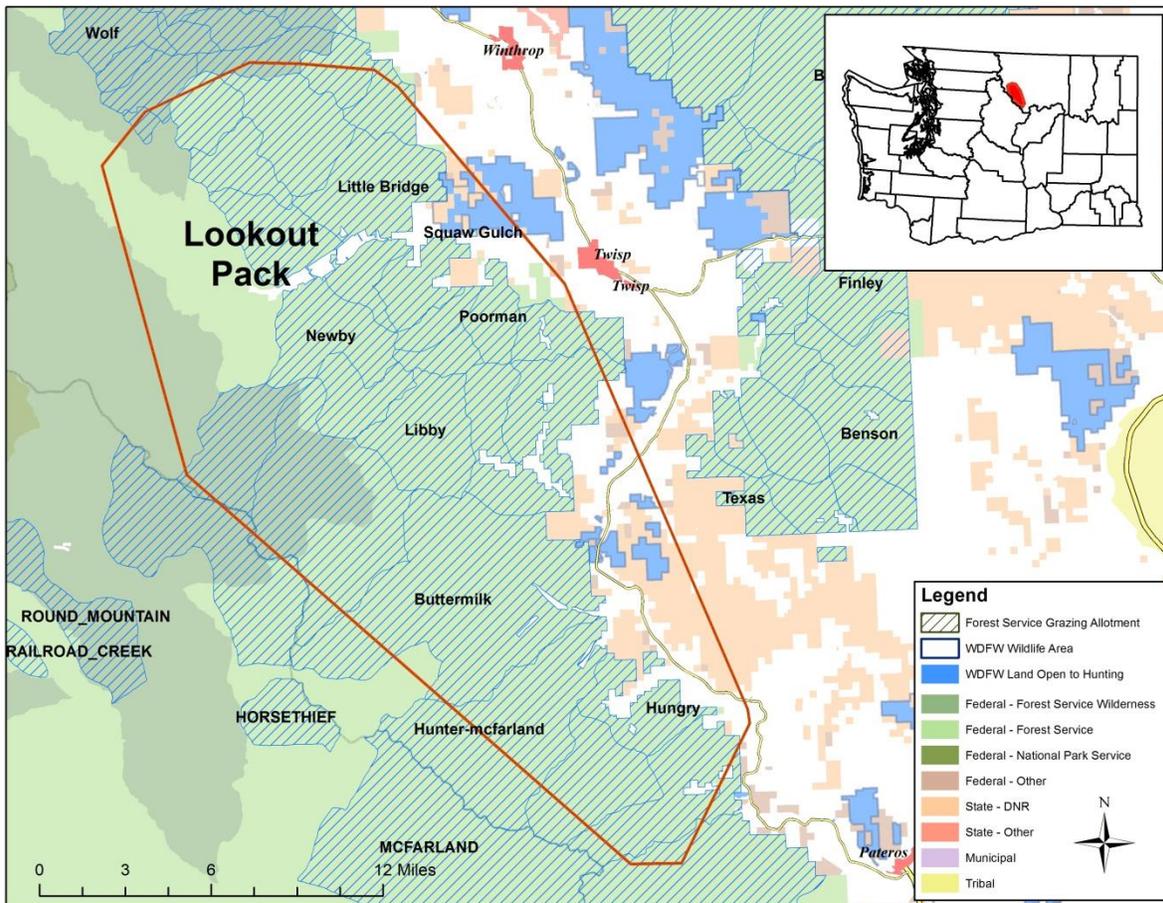


# Lookout Pack

Latest Revision Date: August 18, 2015

## 1. Pack Location



The red line represents the pack's approximate territory. Territories are dynamic and often shift from year-to-year. This map will be updated in December based on data from the 2015 calendar year.

## 2. Pack Information

2014 minimum number of wolves: 3-5 individuals at the end of 2014. Pups heard howling in July 2015.

Number of radioed individuals and type of collar: A GPS collar on the breeding female.

Summer trapping plans: Washington State University (WSU) Wolf Extension Specialist and graduate students captured the breeding female in June 2015. There are no additional trapping plans at this time.

General denning area: In the spring/summer of 2014, the pack denned on Forest Service land within the Carlton Complex Fire perimeter. WDFW knows an approximate denning location for 2015, which is on Forest Service land in the northern half of the territory.

Overall, this pack's history includes very little recent telemetry data. The southern portion of their territory was discovered last year using remote cameras and data from the collared yearling.

### **3. Wolf-Livestock Conflict**

Pack's conflict history: One probable depredation on a calf and two more calves injured in May 2012. Two separate attacks with injuries on dogs in March 2013 and March 2014.

Knowledge of allotments/producers/grazing practices in area: There are few active allotments within the Lookout Pack's known territory. The allotments/pastures in the southern portion of their territory were vacant prior to the Carlton Complex Fire. Due to the fire, the allotment(s) may stay vacant for longer than initially scheduled.

Historically, there has been one primary producer who grazes cattle on Forest Service allotments in the middle of the pack's territory. However, due to the Carlton Complex Fire and subsequent loss of grazing land, a second producer will graze two pastures in 2015.

A third producer grazes cattle north of the Twisp River road. It is unclear how often the wolves move onto those Forest Service allotments. The radio-collared yearling did use a portion of those allotments late in the 2014 grazing season. However, a yearling wolf located in late summer/fall is not a good indication of the pack as a whole, especially since the yearling ended up dispersing. WDFW will monitor the recently collared breeding female to get a better understanding of the pack's territory.

Outreach with producers (leading up to turn out; plans for check-ins throughout summer): WDFW Conflict Staff regularly contact the range riders and producer as part of the conditions of the WDFW Damage Prevention Agreement.

Number of Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements with livestock producers: WDFW has a Damage Prevention Agreement with the primary producer in the center portion of the Lookout Pack's territory.

Status of formal data sharing agreements with producers/counties: Although the producer with the Damage Prevention Agreement does not have internet access, the producer authorizes the range riders to receive access to location information. A new agreement was signed in 2015 to include different ranger riders.

Plans for verbal communication of wolf locations to area producers: In 2014, when WDFW and WSU monitored radio-collared wolf locations, they notified the producer if the radio-collared animal crossed north, beyond a particular canyon. Otherwise, the producer was not concerned with the locations. When the radio-collared wolf crossed north of the canyon and stayed north, staff notified the rancher and/or range rider of the more unusual movements.

In 2015, Conflict staff and the producer discuss locations over the telephone and periodically meet to look at maps. Conflict staff will also notify other ranchers in the area if the pack's location changes or a new pack is located.

Approaches for sanitation: Sanitation is addressed in the Damage Prevention Agreement. The producer agrees to sanitation as stated in the agreement:

- “Remove dead livestock: Livestock operator/owner will improve sanitation by notifying and coordinating with WDFW staff when dead livestock are buried onsite. Livestock operator/owner will notify WDFW immediately if depredation is suspected. Livestock owner will remove livestock (if practical) that perish for reasons other than depredation and notify WDFW of the location where it was found. Alternatively, the livestock operator/owner or WDFW may hire a contractor to remove the carcass.”
- “Install fladry: If the livestock operator/owner is unable to remove the carcass, then fladry will be installed (if practical) to encircle the carcass and prevent possible scavenging by wolves. Alternatively, the livestock operator/owner or WDFW may hire a contractor to remove the carcass.”

WDFW plans to construct a livestock composting facility on the Methow Wildlife Area. The facility would be available for permittees who graze livestock on WDFW lands or those with active Damage Prevention Agreements.

Range rider/human presence: The producer with the Damage Prevention Agreement hires range riders but has difficulty finding experienced individuals willing to do the job.

Outreach to producers on WDFW lands: The Lookout Pack does not currently use WDFW lands with grazing leases. One livestock producer who grazes WDFW land closest to the Lookout Pack is part of the WSU wolf-depredation study. Most WDFW permittees are also Forest Service permittees. Conflict Staff has attended Forest Service meetings for permittees, and met most WDFW permittees at last year’s meetings.

Any other items of interest/awareness: None