

## Lookout Pack

Latest Revision Date: June 22, 2016

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### 1. Pack Information

2015 minimum number of wolves: 3 individuals at the end of 2015. It is unknown if this pack reproduced in 2016.

Number of radioed individuals and type of collar: There are no collared animals in the pack. A GPS collar on the breeding female stopped transmitting data in October 2015.

Summer trapping plans: There are no trapping plans at this time. Trapping may occur in the fall if WDFW staff discovers concentrated areas of wolf activity.

General denning area: In the spring/summer of 2014, the pack denned on Forest Service land within the Carlton Complex Fire perimeter. In 2015, WDFW staff located a den on Forest Service land in the northern half of the territory. There is no known denning activity in 2016.

### 2. 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 2014 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.

A second producer grazes cattle north of the Twisp River road. It is unclear how often the wolves move onto those Forest Service allotments. In 2014, a radio-collared yearling did use a portion of those allotments late in the 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. In 2015, the collared breeding female remained south of the Twisp River road within the traditional Lookout Pack territory.

Outreach with producers (leading up to turn out; plans for check-ins throughout summer): Conflict Staff are required to 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.

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 discussed locations over the telephone and occasionally met to look at maps.

Currently, there are no radio collared animals to transmit regular wolf locations. The producer will be notified if wolf sign or trail camera photos indicate wolf activity.

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."

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. WDFW has a contract range rider available to respond to depredation events, if needed. This contract range rider covers three wolf packs within Okanogan County and is not available to monitor livestock within the Lookout Pack's territory on a daily basis.

Outreach to producers on WDFW lands: The Lookout Pack does not currently use WDFW lands with grazing leases.

Any other items of interest/awareness: None