Interagency Wolf Committee

May 28, 2015
Capture and Monitoring Update
Coordination on grazing plans
Four Methods of Incorporating Preventative Tools

- One-on-one outreach: Relationship building
- Checklist: Informal engagement
- Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements: Cost share agreement, Limited funds
- Deterrence Plans: Grass-roots, Multiple producers

Four Methods of Incorporating Preventative Tools

- One-on-one outreach: Relationship building
- Checklist: Informal engagement
- Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements: Cost share agreement, Limited funds
- Deterrence Plans: Grass-roots, Multiple producers
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

---

### SANITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Compensation or Control Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove or manage livestock carcasses from lambing or calving areas and from cooperator's lands when they are discovered (includes burying, burning, or composting consistent with state law and county or city ordinances).</td>
<td>Essential action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install predator-proof fencing around a boneyard.</td>
<td>Essential action where applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In areas where available, contact WDFW when livestock carcasses are discovered so that they can be removed or protected from wolves.</td>
<td>Essential action where applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale:**

### SICK AND INJURED LIVESTOCK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Compensation or Control Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove or treat non-ambulatory (sick or injured) livestock from unsafe pastures in areas where wolves are present (when feasible).</td>
<td>Essential action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
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)