



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160119 Union

Date Investigated: 01/19/2016

General Area: Catherine Creek - private land

General situation and animal information: After being gone for the day, the owners found their injured 6-year-old Border Collie on the porch of their residence on Saturday, 1/16/2016. The dog was admitted to the veterinarian's office that night. The dog died at the veterinarian's office on Monday evening 1/18/2016. The owner suspected wolves and requested an investigation from ODFW on 1/19/2016.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Bite marks were present on all four legs, along the back and under the neck of the dog. All injuries were made by canine teeth with 1 inch spacing and 1/8 inch diameter. Wound depth was not over 1/2 inch into the muscle. No sign of a struggle was found on the owner's property.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: After thorough examination of the carcass, the evidence revealed that this dog was killed by wounds caused by a small canid. The bite measurements are suggestive of coyote bites.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160222 Klamath

Date Investigated: 2/22/2016

General Area: Swan Lake Valley Area - private land

General situation and animal information: On 2/22/16, a livestock producer found an injured 500 lb heifer in a winter feeding pasture. The livestock owner contacted ODFW about potential predation and they reported seeing wolf tracks about 1 week earlier in the pasture. The cow was examined in a squeeze chute the same day. The injury was estimated to be 7-10 days old.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The injured cow had an open wound 10 inches long and 5 inches wide with exposed damaged muscle tissue on the posterior medial portion of the hind left leg above the hock. There were multiple bite scrapes above the hock on both legs.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The commonly observed attack point location and severity of tissue damage to the hind leg and the location, size, length and 1¼-inch spacing of the canine tooth marks indicates wolf attack.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS radio-collared data showed that OR33 was in the area between 2/7/16 and 2/14/16. There were 6 GPS locations on 5 days during this time period; they varied between 1.6 and 9.7 miles from the pasture where the heifer was injured.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The confirmed presence of a wolf in the area, combined with the size, spacing and location of the bite marks, as well as severity and location of tissue damage, are consistent with wolf depredation. This resulted in a determination of confirmed for the cow.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160229 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 2/29/2016

General Area: Zumwalt Prairie – private land

General situation and animal information: On 2/28/2016 a livestock producer reported that 2 cows had escaped a pasture and wolf tracks were present in the pasture. On 2/29/2016 he notified ODFW that a cow had an injury. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was examined in the field on 2/29/2016 and in a chute on 3/2/2016. It was estimated to have been injured on about 2/28/2016.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks were reported by the producer in the pasture on 2/28/2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The cow that had not left the pasture had a single vertical scrape (3/4 inch wide by 3 inch long) on the inside of the right hind leg above the hock. Another cow, one that had left the pasture, had a small scrape (1/2 inch long) on the upper eyebrow of her left eye. The injuries were not consistent with wolf bite trauma. It is unknown if a wolf or wolves caused the cows to become injured. The possible/unknown determination reflects the possibility.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160309 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/9/2016

General Area: Upper Swamp Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/9/2016 a livestock producer reported that a dead steer calf had been found in a grassland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was examined and it was estimated to have been killed during the night of 3/7-3/8/2016. The calf was estimated to have weighed approximately 500 lbs. and the skeleton and hide were mostly intact. All internal organs and nearly all muscle tissue had been consumed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous pre-mortem bite wounds were found on the hide of both hind quarters of the calf. A kill scene which extended at least 25 yards upslope was observed along the adjacent barbed-wire fence with scattered blood drops and evidence of disturbance indicated the animal had been preyed on.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Multiple large tooth scrapes 1/8"-3/8" wide and 1-3" long, with associated hemorrhage, were observed on both hind legs above the hocks upward nearly to the rectum. This, combined with an observed struggle scene, wolf tracks and scat (see below) clearly indicate wolf predation.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: One wolf scat and numerous wolf tracks were found in an area about 30 yards around the carcass. Two wolves were reported observed by the livestock producer about 400 yards from the carcass. The wolves were in the process of leaving the area and this report was corroborated later in the day when 4 wolves of the Imnaha Pack were aerially observed by ODFW approximately 3 miles from the dead calf.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: The location, as well as the number and size of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed cattle depredations by wolves. This combined with the presence of wolf tracks and a clear disturbance/kill scene, and observed presence of Imnaha Pack wolves in the area were adequate to confirm this incident as a wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160315 Lake

Date Investigated: 3/15/2016

General Area: Silver Lake area - Private Land

General situation and animal information: On 3/14/16, ODFW called a livestock producer to report that OR28 had three GPS locations on their property in proximity to their cows. That evening the producer reported observing a dead new calf that morning at ~9AM near one of the locations. On 3/15/16, ODFW investigated. The carcass was heavily scavenged upon by birds.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. No evidence of a chase or struggle was found. No bites or bite scrapes were observed on the hide. The remaining carcass was skinned, no evidence of premortem hemorrhage was found on the skin or muscle tissue.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: OR28 radio-collar data showed 3 GPS locations within ½ mile of the carcass on 3/14/16 between midnight and 6 AM. No wolf tracks or scat were found at or near the carcass, however coyote and cattle tracks were present.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The calf had a severed spine of unknown cause. An examination of the carcass and the scene revealed no sign of predation, therefore a determination of other is warranted.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160316 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/16/2016

General Area: Lower Imnaha area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 3/16/2016 a livestock producer reported that an injured calf had been found in a grassland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was examined and it was estimated to have been injured during the early morning of 3/15/2016. The calf was estimated to weigh approximately 75 lbs.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Several bite wounds were found on the skin of the head and neck of the calf. A struggle scene which extended at least 40 feet was observed with cow tracks and evidence of the mother cow defending her calf.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The location and size (1 to 1 1/8 inch spacing) of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on depredations by coyotes. This combined with the presence of coyote tracks and a disturbance/struggle scene were adequate to classify this incident as a coyote depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160325 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/25/2016

General Area: Upper Swamp Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/25/2016 the range rider found a dead sheep in a grassland pasture near the county road. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated that morning. The adult ram was examined and it was estimated to have been killed during the morning of 3/25/2016.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Though a significant portion of this sheep had been consumed, premortem bite wounds with associated hemorrhaging and tissue damage were clearly observed on the ram's hind leg and neck indicating the animal was alive when attacked. Running sheep tracks were observed approximately 6 feet from the initial kill site where 3 pools of blood were located at the beginning of a drag path approximately 30 yards long continuing to the carcass. These are both indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Multiple large bite wounds and severe tissue damage were observed on the neck and left hind leg. The location of the bite wounds are commonly observed attack points for wolves. Premortem hemorrhage to underlying tissue with limited damage to the hide and canine puncture holes of 1/4 - 3/8 inches in the hide is similar to other wolf depredations.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS radio-collar data of 2 Imnaha Pack wolves indicated that OR39 was 500 yards from the carcass at 3:00am and both OR4 and OR39 were 200 yards from the carcass at 6:00 am on the morning of 3/25/2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed a calf depredation by 4 Imnaha Pack wolves about 3 miles away on 3/9/2016.

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: The location, as well as the number, size and severity of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed sheep depredations by wolves. Combined with an observed kill scene and direct evidence of wolf presence (at least two wolves) in the immediate area of the sheep at the time of this incident were adequate to confirm this incident as a wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160328 Lake

Date Investigated: 3/28/2016

General Area: Silver Lake Bed - private land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer found 4 dead calves in a large feed/calving pasture on the morning of 3/28/16. The calves had been checked the prior evening. The dead calves were 2 males, 1 female and one unknown. Their ages ranged from 1 to 2 weeks. All 4 had some signs of scavenging; one calf completely scavenged with ribs, spine and major leg bones still articulated, the other 3 had the eyes and anus scavenged by birds. One of the 3 also had the thoracic cavity opened and the heart and lungs were missing, but most of the ribs were intact. On the morning the calves were found there was a light dusting of snow and the only tracks reported by the landowner were from cattle. Behavior of the cattle in the pasture was normal and unremarkable.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no sign of struggle, chasing or any tracks indicating an attack. There was no sign of hemorrhage caused by injury prior to death on any of the dead calves.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: OR28, a radio-collared female wolf, was located 1 mile south of the location of the dead calves at 6am on 3/28/16. Her locations at 3am and 9am were farther away.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: At the scene there was no evidence of predator attack and evidence on the carcasses was of scavenging by ravens, crows and eagles but not mammalian predators. The cause of death is unknown but not predator related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160328-A Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/28/2016

General Area: Upper Swamp Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/28/2016 a livestock producer reported finding 2 dead calves in a rangeland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated that morning. The first calf was examined and determined to have died on the morning of 3/28 and is explained as a separate event in investigation 160328-B Wallowa. The second calf was determined to have died during the night of 3/26-27/2016 and is covered in this investigation report. The skeleton and hide of the dead calf was partially intact, but nearly all muscle tissue had been consumed. In the afternoon on 3/28/2016 a calf was found in the same pasture with numerous wounds and was examined by ODFW. Injuries on the live calf were determined to have been received on the night of 3/26-27/2016, so it is included in this report as the same event. Both heifer calves weighed approximately 700 lbs.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The majority of the dead calf was consumed; however, hemorrhage was found on the underside of the skin at two locations indicating premortem wounding. The live calf had numerous bite wounds and severe tissue damage on both hind legs.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: On the dead calf two large tooth marks $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter in the skin at the hock of the right hind leg with associated hemorrhage underneath was observed, as well as hemorrhaging underneath the skin of the left hind and left front legs. The live calf had multiple large bite wounds (3 – 5 inches long), and torn muscle tissue on both hind legs. The size of the bite wounds is similar to what has been observed on other wolf depredations, and the location of the bite wounds on both animals are commonly observed attack points for wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: At the time of the investigation, there were wolf tracks in the mud at the carcass. GPS radio-collar data of 2 Imnaha Pack wolves indicated that OR4 and OR39 were in the immediate area on 3/26-28/16. On 3/26/16 at 6am OR4 and OR39 were 600 yards from the carcass of the dead calf. On 3/27/16 from midnight through 6:00 am OR39 locations were at the carcass (OR4 was present at 6am). On the morning of 3/28/16, OR39 was at the carcass at 3am, and then both OR4 and OR39 were about 600 yards from the carcass at 6am.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed a calf depredation in the same pasture on 3/9/2016. A sheep was confirmed depredated about 3 miles away on 3/25/2016. Both depredations were attributed to Imnaha Pack wolves.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The location of the bite wounds on the dead calf, and the location, number and size of the bite wounds on the live calf are similar to those observed on other confirmed cattle depredations by wolves. The age of the bite wounds on the live calf combined with the presence of wolf tracks, and confirmed presence of Imnaha Pack wolves at the site of the dead calf are adequate to confirm that both calves were attacked by wolves in the pasture the same night.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160328-B Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/28/2016

General Area: Upper Swamp Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/28/16 a livestock producer reported finding 2 dead calves in a grassland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated that morning. The first calf was examined and determined to have died on the morning of 3/28 (still warm) and was intact with limited feeding. It was estimated to have weighed approximately 700 lbs. The second calf was determined to have died during the night of 3/26-27/16 and is explained in investigation 160328-A Wallowa as a separate event.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The calf had numerous premortem bite scrapes found on the hide of the hind quarters and the shoulder of its front left leg.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Multiple large tooth scrapes 3/16 inch wide, 1/8 inch deep and 1/4 - 3 inches long were observed on the right hind leg above the hocks nearly to the rectum and on the shoulder of the front left leg of the calf. There was premortem hemorrhage and severe damage to underlying tissue similar to other wolf depredations. The location of the bite wounds are commonly observed attack points for wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: At the time of the investigation, there were wolf tracks in fresh snow at the carcass. GPS radio-collar data of 2 Imnaha Pack wolves indicated that OR4 and OR39 were in the immediate area on the morning of 3/28. On the morning of 3/28/16, OR39 was about 350 yards away from the calf carcass at 3am, then both OR4 and OR39 were about 250 yards away at 6am.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed a calf depredation in this same pasture on 3/9/16. A sheep was confirmed depredated about 3 miles away on 3/25/2016. On the night of 3/26/16 two calves were attacked (1 killed, 1 injured and later euthanized) in this pasture; they were confirmed as wolf depredation on 3/28/16. All depredations were attributed to Imnaha Pack wolves.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The locations, as well as the number and size of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed cattle depredations by wolves. This combined with the presence of wolf tracks and confirmed presence of Imnaha Pack wolves at the site were adequate to confirm the calf as a confirmed wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160329 Union

Date Investigated: 3/29/16

General Area: Cricket Flat Area - Private Land

General situation and animal information: A livestock owner found a dead one-month old calf at 5:30 am on 3/29/16. The cow/calf herd was in a 20-acre fenced pasture approximately ½ mile from the house. The herd was checked just before dark on the evening of 3/28/16. The owner called our office to ask for help in determining what killed the calf. The calf was mostly scavenged with ribs, spine and three leg bones still articulated. The tissue still remained on the neck, head and lower legs. Evidence of scavenging by birds and coyotes was apparent.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no sign of struggle, chasing or any tracks indicating an attack. There was no premortem hemorrhage caused by injury prior to death on the remaining tissue on the carcass.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There was no evidence of predator attack on the scene or the carcass. There was significant sign (tracks, scat, small sharp teethmarks) that one or more coyotes scavenged the carcass. The cause of death is unknown but not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160330 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/30/2016

General Area: Upper Swamp Creek area – private land.

General situation and animal information: Late on the morning of 3/30/2016 a stockowner observed a group of domestic sheep running in a rangeland pasture and a single sheep moving slower than the group. Closer observation found the single sheep to have multiple injuries. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated shortly thereafter. The alive adult ram was examined and found to have fresh wounds.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Multiple fresh bite wounds were found inside both hind legs, on the back, left flank area, and over the right rib cage.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The bite wounds were from large canine teeth with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch puncture holes, and paired tooth spacing greater than 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches apart. The size of the punctures and tooth spacing is similar to other wolf depredations. The location of the bite wounds are commonly observed attack points for wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: The Imnaha pack has been using this area during the past several weeks, although collared pack members OR4 and OR39 were located approximately 16 miles southeast of the site at the time the incident occurred.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed 3 events of depredation by wolves approximately 2 miles south of this site on 3/9/2016 and 3/28/2016. A sheep was confirmed depredated in an adjacent pasture on 3/25/2016. All depredations were attributed to Imnaha Pack wolves.

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: The size, location, and number of bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed sheep depredations by wolves. This combined with reported sheep behavior, recent wolf activity, and confirmed depredations in the immediate area are adequate to confirm this incident as a wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160403 Klamath

Date Investigated: 4/03/2016

General Area: East Langell Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 4/1/2016 a livestock owner euthanized an adult cow that could no longer stand and was struggling to breathe. When the livestock owner salvaged the meat from the hindquarters of the dead cow, he reported finding tissue trauma and hemorrhage on the top of the hips. He described two circular hemorrhage patterns approximately 6 inches diameter, each associated with the upper hip. He also reported that there were no punctures through the hide associated with the muscle trauma. ODFW was contacted on 4/3/2016 to investigate for wolf depredation.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Examination of the intact front half of the carcass revealed no indication of bite marks, trauma or hemorrhage caused by predation.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Examination of the front half of the carcass and the owner's description of the hindquarters of the carcass did not include trauma or hemorrhage in locations associated with wolf attacks. The reported injuries on the hips are inconsistent with wolf caused trauma and warrant a cause of death determination by something other than wolf.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160415-A Wallowa

Date Investigated: 4/15/2016

General Area: Little Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/15/2016 the range rider reported that two dead calves had been found in a draw near a feedlot. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. This report is for the calf that was estimated to have died on 4/13/2016. The 2-week-old calf was estimated to weigh 100 lbs and was mostly consumed. The other calf is covered under Investigation 160415-B Wallowa.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no evidence of premortem bite marks or trauma on the carcass. There was no evidence of attack by a predator on the scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS location data and VHF telemetry indicated that OR38 was within 150 yards of this carcass at 6AM on both 4/14 and 4/15/2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Several confirmed calf and domestic sheep depredations occurred from 3/9/2016 to 3/28/2016 about 8-9 miles west of this location that were attributed to different wolves.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The size (1/8 inch wide and 1 to 1 1/8 inch spacing) of the small, sharp teeth marks from feeding activity are similar to those observed by coyotes. There was not enough carcass remaining to determine the cause of death of the calf.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160415-B Wallowa

Date Investigated: 4/15/2016

General Area: Little Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/15/2016 the range rider reported that two dead calves had been found in a draw near a feedlot. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. This report covers the calf that was estimated to have died late in the day on 4/14/2016. The calf was estimated to weigh approximately 140 lbs, the tissue from the thoracic cavity, abdomen and hindquarters was gone. The other calf is covered under Investigation 160415-A Wallowa.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Bite marks and extensive subcutaneous hemorrhaging were found at the throat, rear of both shoulders, and both lower rear legs just above the hocks. Blood was found soaked into the soil at a struggle scene indicating that the calf was alive when it was attacked.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS location data and VHF telemetry indicated that OR38 was within 150 yards of this carcass at 6AM on both 4/14 and 4/15/2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Several confirmed calf and domestic sheep depredations occurred from 3/9/2016 to 3/28/2016 about 8-9 miles west of this location that were attributed to different wolves.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The location and size (1/8 inch wide and 1 to 1 1/8 inch spacing) of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on depredations by coyotes. This combined with the presence of coyote tracks and a disturbance/struggle scene were adequate to classify this incident as a coyote depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160417-A Wallowa

Date Investigated: 4/17/2016

General Area: Little Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/17/2016 the range rider found a dead calf in a grassland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was examined and it was estimated to have died late in the day of 4/16/2016. The calf was estimated to weigh approximately 100 lbs. All entrails, muscle of rear end, plus much of the left shoulder and ribs had been consumed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no evidence of premortem bite marks or trauma in the tissue (mostly consumed) or hide (mostly present). There was no evidence of attack by a predator on the scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS location data indicated that OR38 was upslope of this carcass at 6AM on 4/17/2016, and had been 2 miles north of the area for the previous 2-3 days.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Several confirmed calf and domestic sheep depredations occurred from 3/9/2016 to 3/28/2016 about 9-11 miles west of this location that were attributed to different wolves.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The size (1 to 1 1/8 inch spacing) of the tooth marks were similar to those caused by feeding coyotes. However, all bites were post-mortem indicating that the coyotes were scavenging rather than killing this calf. The cause of death is unknown.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160417-B Wallowa

Date Investigated: 4/17/2016

General Area: Upper Imnaha River area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/17/2016 a livestock producer reported finding a dead cow in a creek in a grassland pasture the previous afternoon at about 3PM. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was examined and it was estimated to have died on 4/16/2016. The cow was estimated to weigh approximately 1300 lbs. The cow was intact with a small amount of feeding from the top of the left hindquarter into the abdomen.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no evidence of premortem bite marks or bite trauma on the carcass. There was no evidence of attack by a predator at the scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Several wolf tracks were found at the carcass and on a trail 20-40 yards away that approached the carcass at a walk. Post-mortem tooth scrapes with size and spacing consistent with wolf bites were found on the left flank. All bite marks were post-mortem.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The size and spacing (1 7/8 inch) of the bite marks were similar to wolf feeding. However, all bites were post-mortem indicating that the wolf or wolves were scavenging rather than killing this cow.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160426 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 4/26/2016

General Area: Lower Diamond Prairie area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/24/2016 a livestock producer found a dead calf in an irrigated pasture. ODFW was notified of the dead calf on 4/26/2016. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated on 4/26/2016. The calf was examined and it was estimated to have died late in the day on 4/23/2016. The calf was estimated to weigh approximately 110 lbs. All internal organs and most muscle tissue and skin had been consumed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no evidence of premortem bite marks or trauma in the remaining muscle tissue or skin. There was no evidence of attack by a predator at the scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The size (1 inch spacing) of the few tooth marks found were similar to those caused by feeding coyotes. All marks were post-mortem indicating that coyotes were scavenging rather than killing this calf. Most of the muscle and skin tissue had been consumed, leaving little evidence to make a determination on cause of death/injury other than Possible/Unknown.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160430 Union

Date Investigated: 04/30/2016

General Area: Catherine Creek - private land

General situation and animal information: A livestock owner found a dead one-month old calf at 7:00am on 4/30/16. The cow/calf herd was in a fenced pasture of approximately 20 acres. The cattle were last checked on 4/24/16. The owner called ODFW and Wildlife Services to ask for help in determining what killed the calf. The carcass was investigated by both agencies the same morning. The calf was mostly scavenged with ribs, spine and the leg bones still articulated. The hide and muscle tissue still remained on the upper neck, head and lower legs. Evidence of scavenging by birds and coyotes was observed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no evidence of premortem bite marks or trauma in the remaining muscle tissue or skin. There was no evidence of attack by a predator at the scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There was no evidence of a predator attack at the scene or on the carcass. There was significant sign of tracks, scat, and small teeth marks indicating that one or more coyotes scavenged the carcass. The cause of death is unknown. All marks were postmortem indicating that coyotes were scavenging. Most of the muscle and skin tissue had been consumed, leaving little evidence to make a determination on the cause of death other than Possible/Unknown.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160502-A Wallowa

Date Investigated: 5/2/16

General Area: Lightning Creek drainage – private land.

General situation and animal information: On 5/1/16 a local stockowner was checking his cattle in the Lightning Creek area and found a dead calf with muscle tissue on both hind legs mostly consumed. ODFW was notified of the dead calf on 5/2/16. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same day on 5/2/16. It was estimated that the calf had died the night of 4/30/16.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None observed. Tooth marks were found on the hide covering the back. The marks were made postmortem with no associated subcutaneous hemorrhage or muscle tissue damage observed – this indicated scavenging. No evidence of struggle or kill scene was observed.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None. The nearest GPS wolf collar location was approximately 2.7 miles east of the calf carcass on 4/17/16. No wolf tracks were observed at the investigation site or at the carcass.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Most recent confirmed wolf depredation occurred on 3/30/16 approximately 7.0 miles northwest of this investigation.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the calf carcass and found postmortem tooth marks on the hide covering the top of the back, indicating the carcass had been scavenged by coyotes. No wolf sign was found in the vicinity. No premortem injuries were found on the carcass and cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160502-B Wallowa

Date Investigated: 5/2/16

General Area: Big Sheep Creek drainage – private land.

General situation and animal information: On 5/2/16 a local stockowner was checking his cattle in the Big Sheep Creek area and found a dead calf with one hind leg missing and muscle tissue from the other hind leg consumed. Muscle tissue on the posterior portion of the spine and rib cage was consumed. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same day on 5/2/16. Cattle were last checked on 4/30/16. It was estimated that the calf had died the day before on 5/1/16.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None observed. No premortem hemorrhaging was observed and no evidence of struggle or kill scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Stockowner reported a single black wolf on the morning of 05/02/16 approximately ½ mile south of carcass site.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the calf carcass and did not find any evidence of a predator attack. All evidence observed indicated the carcass had been scavenged by coyotes. No wolf sign was found in the vicinity of the carcass. No premortem injuries or trauma were found on the carcass and the cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160509 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 5/9/16

General Area: Buford Creek Drainage – private land.

General situation and animal information:

Early on the morning of 5/9/16 a local stockowner was checking his livestock and found a dead llama with muscle tissue from the flank and abdominal area consumed. Most of the internal organs were on the ground adjacent to the carcass. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same morning on 5/9/16. Livestock were last checked the previous evening on 5/08/16. It was estimated that the llama had died 4-5 hours earlier that morning on 5/9/16.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator:

Pre mortem bite wounds with associated hemorrhaging were observed on the llama's upper left hind leg, posterior part of the left jaw and esophagus, indicating the animal was alive when attacked. These injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf:

Bite wounds and severe tissue damage were observed on the left hind leg and throat area of the llama. The location of the bite wounds are commonly observed attack points for wolves. Pre mortem hemorrhage to underlying tissue and canine marks of 1/4 inch diameter in the hide is similar to other wolf depredations.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury:

Fresh wolf tracks were observed approximately 200 yards away in the same pasture of the carcass, as well as a wolf track approximately 10 yards from the carcass. Collared wolf OR23 was located 1.5 miles southwest of the carcass site, 6 days prior, on 5/3/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary:

The locations and associated pre mortem hemorrhaging and deep muscle tissue damage of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This combined with the presence of wolf tracks at the carcass site, are adequate to confirm the cause of death as wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160515 Klamath

Date Investigated: 5/15/2016

General Area: Sprague River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 5/15/16 a sheep producer was contacted by their neighbor who reported observing a large light gray colored canid running out of the sheep pasture. The producer went out to check on his sheep and found 2 dead lambs. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the carcasses that day. It was estimated the lambs died around 7:30 – 8:00 am.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: An obvious attack/kill scene was found at both carcasses with blood observed along a drag path for 35 yards. Both lambs had pre-mortem muscle tissue trauma evidenced by subcutaneous hemorrhage; one lamb on the left side of the neck and the other lamb on the back and ribcage (the head and neck of this lamb was missing). For both lambs, hemorrhage was found to be shallow and not extending deeper into the muscle tissues greater than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Tears found in muscle tissue were fairly small measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. The shallow nature of the hemorrhage and smaller tears in the muscle tissues on both lambs are not consistent with wolf attacks.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW skinned and examined both lamb carcasses and found shallow pre-mortem muscle tissue damage on both carcasses as well as attack points similar to those observed by coyotes. The evidence gathered during the investigation is adequate to classify this incident as coyote depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160516 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 5/16/2016

General Area: Chesnimnus Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 5/15/2016 a livestock producer reported that a dead calf had been found in a grassland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the following morning. The calf was estimated to weigh approximately 200 lbs, the muscle tissue from the abdomen, left front leg, and internal organs was missing. Both rear legs were missing entirely. The calf was estimated to have died on the night of 5/13/2016.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Premortem bite marks with subcutaneous and intra-muscular hemorrhaging were found at the throat, below the ear, top of the neck, and top of the back over the shoulders.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Heavy rain occurred the day after the calf died, consequently the only track evidence found was post-mortem. This included numerous wolf tracks in mud showing that at least one wolf had visited the carcass, though no sign of wolf feeding was observed.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Several confirmed calf and domestic sheep depredations occurred from 3/9/2016 to 3/28/2016 about 15 miles southwest of this location. Those depredations were attributed to wolves that have been lethally removed.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The size (1/8 inch wide and 1 to 1 1/8 inch spacing) of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on depredations by coyotes. The location of bite marks on the throat, neck and below the ear are consistent with coyote depredation. The bites to the top of the back were not a typical coyote bite location and more like where a bear or wolf would bite a small calf, but the lack of severe tissue trauma under the bite marks indicates that the attack was not caused by a wolf or bear.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160521 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 5/21/2016

General Area: South Fork Walla Walla River – private land

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 5/20/2016 a herder noticed a disturbance in a band of sheep he was supervising. He investigated and found 1 dead lamb and 4 wolves. The herder then informed the livestock owner the next day when he arrived to supply the herder. ODFW personnel investigated the same day. ODFW investigators found a drag trail with small bits of bone, blood, and wool in it. The top of the drag trail had a scuffle area consistent with a sheep struggle scene associated with wolf predation. The sheep remains were absent other than the tissue, blood, and bone fragments along with rumen contents.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The sheep's remains were centered at the end of a long drag trail down a slope. At the top of the drag trail, a disturbed area existed in pine needle duff where a disruption occurred within 40 yards of the center of the bed ground. This disruption appeared to be associated with a struggle.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The herder saw a total of 4 wolves immediately after the sheep band disturbance, with one of the wolves having a sheep in its mouth.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: OR40, a member of the Walla Walla wolf pack, was present within 50 yards of bed grounds at 3:00 am on 5/21/2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: ODFW investigated and corroborated the herder's account of the events through physical evidence. The struggle scene at the top of the drag trail, along with the eye witness account of the herder of a significant disturbance of the band of sheep followed by four wolves in the immediate vicinity of a dead sheep no more than 10 minutes after the disturbance warrant a designation of confirmed depredation loss of 1 lamb sheep.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160522 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 5/22/2016

General Area: Chesnimnus Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/21/2016 a livestock producer reported that a cow had an injury. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the following morning. The death of the cow's calf had been investigated on 5/16/2016 (Investigation ID: 160516 Wallowa).

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Numerous wolf tracks were observed in the pasture between 5/15 and 5/19/2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Several confirmed calf and domestic sheep depredations occurred from 3/9/2016 to 3/28/2016 about 15 miles southwest of this location. Those depredations were attributed to wolves that were lethally removed 3/31/2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: During examination a large (6 x 8 inch) abscess was found and drained of exudate on the brisket. Also the brisket, rump and shoulder/elbow area was shaved, no marks were found on the hide. No evidence of predator attack was found on the cow.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160523 Wallowa

Date Investigated: May 23, 2016

General Area: Mud Creek drainage – private land

General situation and animal information: On 5/23/16 a landowner was checking cattle in the Mud Creek area and found the remains of a mostly consumed dead calf. The calf was reported to be alive the previous evening. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same day on 5/23/16. It was estimated that the 6-week-old calf had died late the previous evening 5/22/16 or early morning on 5/23/16.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Blood stains in grass indicating an attack scene covered a linear distance of approximately 10 yards, and were located approximately 70 yards from the carcass. The grass was matted down or disturbed at the site of blood stains. The tip of the calf's tail (approx. 6 inches long) was found near the blood stains.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: No clear evidence confirming that the animal was attacked by wolf(s). However feeding on bones of rib cage, vertebrae, and small parts of leg bones scattered at the site indicate predator with large teeth. The approximately 150 lb calf was consumed in one night and the remains appear similar to other calves consumed by wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS coordinates show that 2 Shamrock Pack wolves were in the area. Collared wolf OR23 was located 0.6 miles north of carcass site at 7:00 am on 05/23/16. Collared wolf OR41 was located approximately 3.0 miles north of carcass site at 6:00 pm on 05/22/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the remains of the calf carcass, investigated the surrounding area, and found a linear trail of blood stains on the ground indicating an attack scene. The crushing of carcass bones, along with the large amount of carcass material consumed in a short period of time is similar to that observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This combined with the known presence of collared wolf OR23 0.6 miles north of the carcass the same morning the carcass was found, are adequate to indicate the probable cause of death as wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160524 Klamath

Date Investigated: 5/24/2016

General Area: Williamson River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 5/24/2016 ODFW staff downloaded GPS collar location data that a collared wolf was located in a pasture occupied by livestock. The landowner was notified immediately and he responded to the location to investigate. After arriving the landowner noted that the cattle had redistributed significantly within the pasture from where they had been hours earlier and where notably disturbed. While driving through the pasture investigating, the landowner found a carcass of a calf and notified ODFW of the situation. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the carcass the same day.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Carcass remains were insufficient to determine if predation was involved due to scavenging.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS location data indicates a wolf was within 2 miles of the location where the carcass was discovered at the estimated time of death (5/22/2016).

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the pasture and carcass remains and found no evidence of a predator attack. No premortem injuries or trauma were found on the carcass and the cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160530 Klamath

Date Investigated: 5/30/2016

General Area: Williamson River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 5/30/2016 ODFW was notified of an injured calf on private land. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The live calf was injured on top of the back near the base of the tail. The age of the wound was approximated at 6-7 days old.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Two open wounds on either side of the spine near the base of the tail along with scrape marks consistent with canine type teeth were present.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS location data confirms that OR25 was between 0 and 2.5 miles from the pasture where the calf was located at the estimated time of injury (5/23-24/2016).

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Examination of the live calf revealed evidence of predation. Scrape marks associated with canine teeth were present. Spacing of 1" - 1 ¼" between bite scrape marks are consistent with coyote canine spacing. The location of the bite marks (at the base of the tail along spine) on the animal is also consistent with coyote predation. The lack of apparent muscle trauma at the wound site also indicate a smaller animal than wolf was involved with this injury. ODFW determined that coyote predation was most likely to have been the cause of the examined injury.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160602 Grant

Date Investigated: 6/2/2016

General Area: Bully Creek - Private Land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of June 6, 2016, a livestock producer discovered a dead bovine calf within a leased pasture while conducting a livestock welfare check and pasture move. The owner suspected wolf depredation and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf's carcass was found to be largely intact with only partial consumption of the carcass's hindquarters having occurred. Evidence of coyote and avian scavenging was apparent.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no sign of a chase or struggle on the scene indicating an attack. Examination of the intact carcass revealed no indications of bite marks, trauma, or hemorrhaging associated with predation.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW conducted a necropsy of the carcass and found a large amount of pre-mortem subdermal hematoma surrounding the lower jaw and upper neck region that appeared to have a blunt force cause. No bite wounds, scratches, cuts, scrapes, or bruises consistent with predation were observed upon the carcass. Given these circumstances, it was determined that the death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160608 Wallowa

Date Investigated: June 8, 2016

General Area: Griffith Creek Drainage – private land.

General situation and animal information:

On 06/08/16 an employee of a local stockowner was checking cattle in the Griffith Creek area and found a dead calf, unscavenged, next to what the employee thought to be a struggle site. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same day on 06/08/16. Cattle were last checked on 06/07/16 and no livestock were injured or dead. It was estimated that the calf had died early in the morning on June 8, 2016.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator:

None observed. The intact carcass was skinned and no premortem hemorrhaging or external injuries were observed.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury:

No recent confirmed sightings or tracks indicating wolf activity in the area.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary:

ODFW examined the calf carcass and did not find any evidence of a predator attack. No wolf sign was found in the vicinity of the carcass, and the cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160610 Jackson

Date Investigated: 6/10/2016

General Area: Grizzly Peak area – Private land

General situation and animal information: On 6/10/16 a goat producer contacted ODFW regarding a goat they found dead on their property. The producer reported hearing a commotion early in the morning from their livestock guard dog. Later, the producer was outside to check the goat herd, and saw a large black "wolf" leaving the field. At the same time the other owner was inside the house and observed the same black animal through a window. The producer then noticed a goat carcass in the bottom of the field with vultures around. The goats appeared nervous, and stayed in the field close to house. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the partially consumed carcass that day. Other goats were present in the pasture, and one had a fresh injury. ODFW returned on 6/13/16 to examine the injured goat but was unable catch it. The goat was limping and had injuries with dried blood on the upper left rear leg and top of back near the tail.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The dead goat was skinned and had pre-mortem subcutaneous hemorrhage and muscle tissue trauma to the lower and upper neck and left shoulder, as well as the upper and lower left thigh. There was deep tissue damage to the throat area near the jaw. The trachea was extensively crushed/torn. There was also damage to the cervical vertebrae.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The carcass had extensive pre-mortem trauma to posterior left thigh. There was pre-mortem trauma to the throat and top neck area with deep bruising and tissue damage. The extent and nature of the hemorrhage and attack locations are consistent with wolf caused trauma.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS radio-collar location data at 6pm on 6/11/16 indicated OR33 was .4 miles from the kill site. No collar data downloaded for 6/9/16 or 6/10/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Wolf depredation was confirmed on one adult ewe sheep for an incident that happened the night of 6/11-6/12/16 approximately ½ mile away.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: ODFW skinned and examined the goat carcass and found pre-mortem muscle tissue damage in locations consistent with wolf depredation. The locations of the wounds on the injured goat are also consistent with wolf attack. The GPS location of OR33 indicates wolf presence in the vicinity. The evidence gathered during the investigation is adequate to classify this incident as confirmed wolf depredation, resulting in one dead goat and one injured goat.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160613-A Jackson

Date Investigated: 6/13/2016

General Area: Grizzly Peak area – Private land

General situation and animal information: On 6/13/16 a goat producer contacted ODFW regarding a goat that was missing from their property. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW searched the property and found the carcass remains the same day. The producers indicated that the adult goat was alive on 6/10/16 and early the next morning, around 3:00am, they heard commotion and their livestock guard dog barking; and one goat was missing the morning of 6/11/16. When located on 6/13/16 only parts of the skeleton remained, all tissue from the carcass was consumed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: There was no sign of a chase or struggle on the scene indicating an attack. There was very little carcass to examine for evidence of bite marks, trauma, or hemorrhaging associated with predation.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The carcass was located approximately 40 feet from previous confirmed wolf kill on a goat from the same herd on 6/10/16.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS radio-collar location data at 6pm on 6/11/16 indicated OR33 was about .4 miles from the kill site.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Wolf depredation was confirmed on two adult goats on 6/10/16 on the same property and one adult ewe sheep for an incident that happened the night of 6/11-6/12/16 less than ½ mile away.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the minimal remains of goat carcass. GPS radio-collar location of OR33 confirms wolf presence in the vicinity the evening after the goat disappeared. Recent confirmed depredation at the same location the night before and a nearby location the next night allow for reasonable inference to classify this incident as probable wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160613-B Jackson

Date Investigated: 6/13/2016

General Area: Grizzly Peak area – Public land

General situation and animal information: On 6/13/16 a sheep producer contacted ODFW regarding a sheep that was found dead on property they leased. Depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the intact carcass that day. The producer indicated that the adult ewe was alive on the evening of 6/11/16 and found dead on the morning of 6/12/16. Other sheep were present, but none appeared to be injured.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The sheep had visible bite marks on the hide to the lower and upper neck and left shoulder, as well as the right upper and lower thigh, and lower left thigh. The sheep was skinned and pre-mortem hemorrhage and muscle tissue trauma was evident at all of these locations on the sheep. There was also deep tissue damage to the throat area. The trachea was extensively crushed/torn. There was also extensive damage to cervical vertebrae.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: There was extensive pre-mortem trauma to the top, front, rear and inside right thigh. As well as pre-mortem trauma to the upper left rear hip with extensive pre-mortem trauma to rear left thigh. There was extensive pre-mortem hemorrhage and tissue damage to the throat area and upper left shoulder and back/neck area. Hole spacing from matched bite marks on the side of neck on the hide was approximately 1 3/4 inches. The extent and severe nature of the hemorrhage is consistent with wolf caused trauma.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS radio-collar location data at 6pm on 6/11/16 indicated OR33 was .75 miles from the kill site.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Wolf depredation was confirmed on two goats for an incident that happened the night of 6/9 - 6/10/16 approximately ½ mile away, and a probable wolf depredation on another goat on the night of 6/10 - 6/11/16 at the same property.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: ODFW skinned and examined the intact sheep carcass and found severe pre-mortem muscle tissue damage in locations consistent with wolf depredation. A GPS location from OR33's radio-collar confirms wolf presence in the vicinity the same night as the sheep was killed. The evidence gathered during the investigation is adequate to classify this incident as confirmed wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160617 Jackson

Date Investigated: 6/17/2016

General Area: Butler Creek/Grizzly Peak area - private land

General situation and animal information: On 6/17/16 ODFW received a call from a livestock producer reporting that he had 3 dead and 2 injured sheep that were attacked late 6/15/16 or early 6/16/16. One of the sheep carcasses was dragged about 300 yards and only spinal column, rib cage, skull and two back legs remained with all tissue scavenged from the carcass. Two other sheep carcasses were intact with minimal feeding on one, and two other live sheep had wounds to neck and rear leg. The producer learned that there was confirmed predation by OR33 on a local goat herd and sheep flock only 1.3 miles away and thought that perhaps the wolf may have been involved in this attack.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Two dead sheep were skinned and both had pre-mortem subcutaneous hemorrhage to the throat and upper neck, and one had pre-mortem hemorrhaging on right side flank and entry into abdominal cavity. There were pre-mortem bite marks on the throat area, one matched set below the ear of one carcass with approximately 1 inch spacing and a 4 inch scratch on back that did not penetrate the hide. One live sheep was observed with injury to the neck noted by labored breathing and swallowing and one other live sheep was observed limping with rear hind quarter injury.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: No wolf sign was found at the scene. GPS radio collar data shows OR33 3.75 miles away on 6/15/16 at 6pm and at the same location on 6/16/16 at 6:00am.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Confirmed wolf depredation occurred 1.3 miles away on the nights of 6/9/16 and 6/11/16.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW skinned and examined two sheep carcasses and found pre-mortem muscle tissue damage in throat and neck area. The narrow bite spacing, lack of severe pre-mortem hemorrhaging, and the location of the damage on both dead sheep and the two injured sheep are not consistent with wolf attack. The evidence gathered during the investigation is adequate to classify this incident as other depredation, resulting in three dead sheep and two injured sheep.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160618 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 6/18/2016

General Area: Beeler Ridge area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 6/16/2016 a livestock producer left 3 cows that were tired behind while on a cattle drive. On a second cattle drive up the same trail on 6/18/2016 he found one of the cows dead in a steep, rocky, brushy draw near the trail. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was estimated to have died on 6/17/2016. The carcass was mostly intact, but most muscle of left hind leg and some from right hind leg had been consumed, as had some of the internal organs.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Pre-mortem bite marks and subcutaneous hemorrhaging were found on the upper right portion of the nose.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Three wolf tracks in mud/duff were observed about 20-30 feet from the carcass, which had not been rained on and so were made after the cow had died.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The pre-mortem wounds found on the nose were made by a large carnivore, but were not likely to have killed this cow and were apparently made after the cow was already down. The cause of the cows death is unclear.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160623 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 6/23/2016

General Area: Upper Mud Creek – private land

General situation and animal information: On 6/23/16 a landowner was checking cattle in the Mud Creek area and found the remains of a mostly consumed dead calf. The landowner suspected wolf depredation and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same day. It was estimated that the calf had died approximately 3 days earlier, and most of the carcass had been consumed. ODFW examined a probable wolf depredated calf carcass on 5/23/16 in the same pasture.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: No evidence of a struggle or kill scene observed. Carcass mostly consumed.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined what was left of the calf carcass and did not find any evidence of a predator attack. No wolf sign was found in the vicinity of the carcass. The cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160628 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 6/28/2016

General Area: Kuhn Ridge area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 6/28/2016 some firewood cutters found a calf dead on a USFS grazing allotment. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The 4-month-old calf was determined to have died the night of 6/27/2016. The carcass was mostly intact, but some muscle tissue of the right hind leg and most of the internal organs had been consumed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Pre-mortem bite marks and severe subcutaneous and intramuscular hemorrhaging were found on the rear of the upper hind legs on both sides, as was also found on the neck, throat, and ears. A few pre-mortem bite wounds were also found on the rib areas behind both front elbows.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Several paired bite wounds which could be measured had a spacing of 1-1/2 to 2 inches. Numerous bite scrapes on the hide were 1/8 to 1/4 inch wide and up to 4 inches long. The locations of the bite wounds on the hind leg and behind the elbow of the dead calf are commonly observed attack points for wolves. There was deep tissue shredding under the bite marks on the hindquarters and neck.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Numerous fresh wolf tracks were observed for an area of 20x60 yards around the carcass. Two wolves of the Shamrock Pack were confirmed by GPS radio collar data to have been either at the site of the carcass or in the area during the time the calf died. OR23 was within 50 yards of the carcass at 10pm and midnight on 6/27/2016 and OR41 was 1.7 miles away at 6pm on 6/27/2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: A llama was confirmed killed by the Shamrock Pack 15 miles north of this site on 5/9/2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The locations, as well as the number, size and spacing of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed calf depredations by wolves. This combined with the presence of wolf tracks and GPS radio collar data made proximal to the time of death were adequate to confirm this incident as a wolf depredation by multiple wolves of the Shamrock Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160629 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 6/29/2016

General Area: Upper Mud Creek – private land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer reported that on the afternoon of 6/28/2016 a 350 pound calf had been found dead in a 160 acre grassland pasture. The calf carcass was left in the pasture overnight and moved to the home ranch on 6/29/2016. ODFW was called on 6/29/2016 and investigated the same day. The 2.5-month-old calf was estimated to have died on the night of 6/27/2016. The carcass was intact, with no sign of feeding by predators or scavengers.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The carcass was skinned and no bite caused marks or hemorrhage were found.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: A confirmed depredation by the Shamrock pack occurred on 6/27/2016 about 9 miles away.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The calf's death was related to severe hemorrhage in the chest area. There was no evidence of attack by a predator, resulting in a determination that the death is not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160714 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 7/14/2016

General Area: Weston Mountain– private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 7/13/2016, the lessee of a bull (being used for breeding purposes) noticed scratch marks along the bull's rib cage and back when he checked the bull in its pasture. The lessee removed the live bull from its pasture and brought it to a corral later that day in Umapine, OR. The following morning, 7/14/2016, the lessee of the bull found it dead in the corral. The owner was notified who then requested an investigation by ODFW.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There were no bite marks or puncture wounds on the outside hide of the bull. There were no puncture wounds or hemorrhaging on the intact skinned carcass to indicate there was an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Unknown. Pasture where bull was removed from by the lessee was not examined due to the outcome of the investigation determining that the cause of death was not wolf related.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the bull and found no evidence of depredation. No premortem injuries or trauma were found on the carcass and the cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160715 Harney

Date Investigated: 7/15/2016

General Area: Poison Creek - public land

General situation and animal information: A dead calf was found by the livestock owner on his BLM grazing allotment near a stock pond on 7-15-16 about 800 am. The calf was last seen alive on 7-9-16 and seemed healthy. The animal was mostly consumed and being actively scavenged by vultures. The calf was about 6 months old and weighed an estimated 300 lbs. The livestock owner was concerned about wolves and ODFW investigated the same day. The site was trampled with cattle and vulture tracks.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: No evidence of a chase or struggle, but site was heavily used by cattle and scavengers (vultures). No blood trail noted. The hocks and lower legs were skinned, no evidence of premortem trauma was found.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None. Cameras placed on the carcass and nearby waterhole between 7-15-16 and 7-18-16 captured pictures of ravens, vultures, coyotes and a bobcat.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Unable to determine cause of death because the carcass had been nearly entirely consumed by scavengers. Also the site was heavily disturbed by scavengers and other cattle. ODFW examined what was left of the calf carcass and did not find any evidence of a predator attack. No wolf sign was found in the vicinity of the carcass. The cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160715 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 7/15/16

General Area: Beeler Ridge area – public land.

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 7/15/16 a local stockowner was gathering cattle and found a live calf with severe injuries on its back legs. The calf was brought to a holding facility. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf the same day. Wolf tracks have been reported, during the past month, approximately 1 mile northeast of the pasture location where the calf was found. It was estimated that the calf had received the injuries 5 – 7 days earlier.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous bite wounds were found on the inside and outside of the upper portions of both hind legs, the right shoulder and left flank. Underlying tissue damage was evident with considerable swelling and infection. These injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Bite wounds and severe underlying tissue damage were observed on hind legs above hock, shoulder, and flank; commonly observed attack points for wolves. The bite scrapes in the hide were up to ¼ inch wide and up to 4 inches long, paired scrapes had a 1 ¾ to 2 inch spacing.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: The calf's exact location at the time of injury is unknown.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The locations, size, spacing and number of bite wounds found on this calf, coupled with associated underlying tissue damage are similar to those observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the injury as wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160801 Union

Date Investigated: 8/1/2016

General Area: Catherine Creek – public land

General situation and animal information: A dead adult cow was found by a hunter on July 31, 2016 with suspected wolf tracks nearby. The livestock owner inspected the dead cow and the site on August 1, 2016; he suspected wolves and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was estimated to have died between July 25th and 27th. The hide was intact except for an area behind the right shoulder that was cut away by a knife. All tissue on the rear half of the cow had been consumed by maggots and a small portion of the exposed shoulder had been scavenged.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no sign of a chase, struggle or attack at the scene. Examination of the intact carcass revealed no bite marks, trauma or hemorrhaging associated with predation.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: No wolf sign was found from the estimated time of death. Fresh tracks of two different wolves were confirmed near the carcass and GPS collar location data showed OR27 was at the site at 6:00am on July 31, 2016.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There was no evidence of a predator attack at the scene or on the carcass. There was sign (tracks, scat, small, sharp teeth marks, feathers, bird feces) that coyotes and birds (ravens and vultures) scavenged the carcass. All marks were post-mortem indicating scavenging rather than predation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160813 Malheur

Date Investigated: 8/13/16

General Area: North Side of Castle Rock - public land

General situation and animal information: The dead cow was observed from the air by the owner on 8/12/16 and checked from the ground on 8/13/16 by ranch staff. The owner suspected wolf depredation and ODFW investigated the same day. The carcass was a 6 year old black angus cow. The carcass was intact except for minor postmortem scavenging at the anus and a tear in the hide on the lower right rear leg. The time of death was several days prior and decomposition was advanced. The cow was in an unnatural position at the time of discovery, it was sternal with the rear legs extended to the rear. Closer examination revealed that the cow had died on its left side and shifted downhill to the sternal position several days after death. Numerous coyote tracks and scat were located.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. An external examination of the entire carcass found no bite marks or scrapes indicative of predator attack. The right rear leg was skinned and no bite marks or pre-mortem damage or hemorrhage was found in the tissue. There was some ground disturbance in the area including small branches broken off a juniper, 2-3 rolled rocks and 2-3 crushed decadent sage but was not indicative of a struggle, chase or kill scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None. This is not an area of known wolf activity.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There was no evidence of attack by a predator on the intact carcass, resulting in a determination that the death was not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160818 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/18/2016

General Area: Spring Mountain area - public land

General situation and animal information: On 8/18/16, while USDA Wildlife Services was working in the area, a sheep herder informed the agent about a wolf encounter. The herder reported that on 8/16/16 at 4:00 PM, he heard a noise coming from a timbered draw near his camp and sheep night-penning area. He saw one of his guard dogs and one black wolf fighting. The herder fired three shots from his rifle in the air causing the wolf to run away. He went to where they were fighting and found a freshly dead ewe sheep. Wildlife Services suspected wolf depredation and ODFW investigated the same day. When examined, the carcass had been heavily consumed with only the skeletal system, small amounts of connective tissue, hide, rumen, and wool remaining.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: There was no evidence of disturbance, a chase, or drag marks at the scene. Seven feet from the carcass were two dried blood pools measuring 4x4 inches, which are consistent with other predation events where a sheep was still alive when attacked by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: No physical evidence was found. The herder reported seeing a wolf in close proximity to the dead sheep.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: No physical wolf evidence was found at the scene, but trail camera and track evidence show a single wolf using the area.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: By the time the investigation was initiated, the carcass had been heavily consumed to the point where the death of the sheep could not be confirmed to a specific predator. The evidence of predation, the confirmed presence of a black wolf near the band, and the herder's eyewitness account of the presence of a black wolf at or near the time of the sheep's death, warrants a probable determination.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160820 Morrow

Date Investigated: 8/20/2016

General Area: Upper Butter Creek – private land

General situation and animal information: A landowner found a dead 400 pound calf in a grassland pasture on the morning of 8/20/2016. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The carcass was mostly intact with only the left front shoulder, neck, and abdominal cavity areas consumed. All the parts of the carcass that were consumed appeared to be scavenged by coyotes and birds.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: No evidence of site disturbance or a chase or struggle were observed. The carcass was skinned and no bite marks or hemorrhage were found on the calf.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There was no evidence that an attack by a predator caused the calf's death, resulting in a determination that the death was not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160820 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/20/2016, 8/22/2016

General Area: Meacham Creek - private land.

General situation and animal information: An employee of the cattle operator observed a 450 lb calf laying partially under water in a pond on a forested cattle pasture on 8/20/2016. The employee tried to save the calf, but it died on the bank a few minutes later. The employee noticed marks on the calf and saw open wounds between the udder and anus. ODFW was contacted and arrangements were made to examine and remove the calf from the scene. The calf carcass was skinned by ODFW on 8/22/2016.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: There were numerous marks consistent with canine bite marks in the area between the udder and anus, as well as in the flank near the front shoulder. There was hemorrhage under the marks in the hide.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Numerous wolf tracks were observed around the edge of the pond where the calf was found. Although the number of bite marks made pairing marks for measurement difficult, a couple of the paired marks exceeded 1 ½ inches in width. There was deep tissue trauma under the bite marks. The locations of the bite wounds between the hind legs and behind the elbows of the calf are commonly observed attack points for wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Numerous fresh wolf tracks along the pond edge where the calf was found had not been disturbed by cattle use, indicating they had not been there for a long time before the calf was discovered.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW investigated and determined a wolf attack had occurred through physical evidence. The numerous bite marks on the carcass with measurements consistent with those of wolf teeth, as well as the severity and locations of the injuries, and a large number of wolf tracks as the only predator evidence at the scene warrant a designation of confirmed depredation. This depredation happened within the Meacham pack area.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160822 Jackson

Date Investigated: 8/22/2016

General Area: Middle Fork Rogue River area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 8/21/2016 a hunter scouting for elk found a domestic cow carcass on a forested allotment at the base of a waterfall. Depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the carcass on the morning of 8/22/2016. The entire skeleton was intact, but almost all tissue had been consumed by vultures and other scavengers. The cow was estimated to have died 5-7 days earlier.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Virtually no disturbance noticed in area, stream bed mostly bedrock, steep banks not disturbed. No evidence of a depredation event was found on the scene or carcass remains.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: No wolf sign was found from the cow's estimated time of death. One wolf scat was located approximately 100 yards away on a trail above the creek bottom. Wolf tracks less than 24 hours old were located approximately ¼ mile to the south on a dusty road.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the scene and the carcass remains and did not find any evidence of a predator attack. The cause of death could not be determined because the carcass had been nearly entirely consumed by scavengers.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160829 Union

Date Investigated: 8-29-2016

General Area: Flagstaff Butte - public land

General situation and animal information: On 8-28-2016 a hunter found the remains of an estimated 400 pound calf in a forested area. The owner suspected wolf depredation and contacted ODFW on 8-29-2016 and an investigation was conducted that same day. The site had been visited by numerous people and at least one cow dog prior to the investigation. All that remained of the extensively scavenged calf were scattered bones that had been chewed on, desiccated rumen contents and an ear tag. No tissue or hide remained and only a few maggots were present on several bone fragments.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no sign of a chase, struggle or attack at the scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks and scat that appeared to be less than a week old were present at and adjacent to the carcass remains. GPS collar location data showed wolf OR27 had used the general area intermittently over the last several months but no locations were recorded at the carcass remains.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Very little of the dead calf was available to examine. All of the muscle tissue, skin and most of the bones were not present at the scene leaving little evidence to make a determination on the cause of death.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160901 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 9/1/2016

General Area: Northeast Mt. Emily Wildlife Management Unit – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/1/2015, a herder found 2 dead sheep and 2 injured sheep on or near a sheep bed ground in a forested allotment. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. Of the two dead sheep, one had been fed on into the abdominal cavity and between the rear legs in the bag area and the other dead sheep was intact and exhibited outward signs of pre mortem hemorrhaging tissue damage on the neck and both rear legs. One injured sheep (examined on 9/5/16) had an 8"x12" section of hide hanging from the right rear leg. The other injured sheep was limping on the front and rear legs and died after the initial investigation.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Both dead sheep were skinned and displayed severe subcutaneous and intramuscular pre-mortem muscle hemorrhage on the dorsal, ventral and lateral sides of the neck and posterior portion of both back legs. These injuries are clear indicators of a predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: There was deep (greater than 1 inch) pre-mortem hemorrhage to underlying tissue on the posterior portion of both back legs and on the dorsal side of the neck. There was a canine spread measurement of 1 7/8" on one carcass. Also, the location of bite wounds to the posterior side of both rear legs and neck on both carcasses are consistent to other wolf depredations.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks were found within 20 feet of one of the carcasses. The tracks were deemed to be fresh since they were not yet obliterated by sheep disturbance which occurs daily in the area where the carcasses were found.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: ODFW investigated and determined a wolf attack had occurred through physical evidence. The severity and locations of the injuries to the sheep is consistent with other wolf depredation on sheep and wolf tracks at the carcass as the only predator evidence at the scene warrant a designation of confirmed depredation on 4 adult ewes. This depredation event occurred within the Mt Emily Pack area.

Addendum 10/18/2016: Due to a typographical error, the herder found the 2 dead sheep and 2 injured sheep on 9/1/2016, not on 9/1/2015.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160903 Klamath

Date Investigated: 9/3/2016

General Area: Sprague River Valley – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/2/2016 a ranch manager found a dead 65 lb. calf in a fenced pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the following day. The calf was reported to have been seen alive on the evening of 9/1/2016. The ranch manager reported finding a set of large canid tracks approximately ½ mile from the calf carcass the day he found the dead calf. The calf was mostly consumed with only the heart, skeletal system, muscle tissue on the neck and front legs, and a portion of the hide remaining. Fresh coyote scat was found at the scene.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Other than 4, 8x8 inch areas of pasture grass containing dried blood where the carcass was found, there was no evidence of disturbance, a chase, or drag marks at the scene. No pre-mortem hemorrhaging was found on the remaining muscle tissue of the neck or front legs. No bite marks were found on the remaining hide, bones, or muscle tissue.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: No recent wolf depredations in the area.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the calf carcass and did not find conclusive evidence of a predator attack. The cause of death could not be definitively determined, but evidence at the scene suggests that the calf was scavenged by coyotes.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160906 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 9/6/2016

General Area: Devils Run Creek drainage – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/4/16 an archery hunter heard an unusual bawling sound and walked toward it. Shortly afterward, at approximately 7:15 AM, he observed 6 wolves jumping around something on the ground. Returning to the site with a camera at about 7:30 AM, the hunter found a dead 1-month-old domestic calf where the wolves had been. The livestock owner and ODFW were contacted 2 days later and ODFW investigated the site that day. No carcass was found for examination, but drag marks showed that it had been moved to another location and consumed. ODFW received the photographs taken by the archery hunter on 10/4-6/16. The photos showed 1 gray wolf walking near a group of bunched-up cows and close-ups of the dead calf with minimal feeding in the flank area. The location of the photographs was corroborated by ODFW.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Seven separate blood stains were found on the ground 8-15 yards east of where the archery hunter found the carcass, indicating a struggle site where the calf was bleeding prior to death. In addition, the photographs show bloodstaining in the jaw and throat area with no apparent open wound or feeding activity, which would indicate a premortem injury.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The hunter observed 6 wolves at the site of the carcass within minutes of hearing the calf bawling. Wolf tracks were observed at the struggle and carcass sites.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks. GPS radio collar data for collared wolf OR42 shows a location approximately 600 yards east of carcass site at 3:00 am on 9/4/16, approximately 350 yards northwest of site at 6:00 am on 9/4/16, and approximately 600 yards east of site at 9:00 am on 9/4/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: Testimony and photos provided by the archery hunter showing hemorrhage on the neck, coupled with blood stains indicating a struggle site with wolf tracks, and the GPS radio-collared wolf locations provide adequate evidence to confirm the death as wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160924 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 9/24/2016

General Area: Griffith Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/23/2016 a livestock producer found a calf dead on a private land pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW was called on 9/24/16 and investigated the same day. The 6-month-old calf was estimated to have died on the night of 9/20/2016. The carcass was mostly scavenged, but some muscle tissue of the right lower back remained.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Most of the hide remained with no premortem bite scrapes or hemorrhage being present.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: One wolf track was found 35 yards from the carcass, but had been made 2-3 days after the calf died.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Lack of pre-mortem bite wounds suggest that this calf was not predated, but was scavenged primarily by coyotes.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160928 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 9/28/2016

General Area: Harl Butte area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 9/28/16 a local stockowner was checking cattle and found a dead calf. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf the same day. Wolf tracks were observed at the site of the carcass. The entire carcass was intact and it was estimated that the calf had died 3 days earlier.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous bite wounds were found behind the left front leg, on the left flank, and left hind leg. Underlying tissue damage was evident with associated hemorrhaging. These pre mortem injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Bite wounds and severe underlying tissue damage were observed behind the left front leg, on the left flank, and left hind leg above the hock; commonly observed attack points for wolves. The bite scrapes in the hide were up to ¼ inch wide and up to 4.5 inches long, paired scrapes had a 1 ¾ inch spacing.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks were observed at the carcass site.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed a wolf attack on a live calf on 7/15/16, approximately 8 miles southwest of this site.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The locations, size, spacing and number of bite wounds found on this calf, coupled with associated underlying tissue damage are similar to those observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the death as wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 160929 Lake

Date Investigated: 9/29/2016

General Area: Timber Fall Butte area – public land

General situation and animal information: On 9/28/16 a cattle producer was gathering cattle off his Forest Service grazing allotment and noticed a live calf with severe injuries between its rear legs. The calf was brought to a holding facility. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf the following day with a follow-up examination on 10/1/16. It was estimated the calf had received the injuries 14-21 days prior to being found.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: On the posterior and inside of both rear legs were numerous bite scrapes to the hide as well as two areas of hide missing exposing underlying muscle tissue; one measuring 9 X 6 inches and the other 3 X 5 inches. These injuries are indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The location of the bite scrapes and tissue damage on both back legs are consistent with common attack points for wolves. The bite scrapes in the hide were up to ¼ inch wide and up to 4 inches long. The paired puncture wounds and bite scrapes had a 1 ¾ to 1 7/8 inch spacing.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: The calf's exact location at the time of injury is unknown but was within a defined Forest Service grazing allotment. GPS radio-collar data shows wolf OR28 was within this grazing allotment during the period the calf is estimated to have been injured.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The location, size, spacing, and number of bite wounds found on this injured calf are similar to those observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the injuries as wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161005-A Klamath

Date Investigated: 10/5/16

General Area: Wood River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 10/5/16 a livestock producer called ODFW to report 2 dead calves. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calves died on different days and are considered separate events. This report covers the 800 lb. calf that was estimated to have died on 10/2/16. A 600 lb. calf is covered in investigation 161005-B Klamath. A ranch employee reported observing 3 wolves feeding on the carcass of this 800 lb. calf on 10/3/16. At the time of the investigation, all internal organs, muscle tissue and hide surrounding the thoracic cavity and left leg were consumed. Feeding around the anus was also observed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous bite wounds were found on the hide covering the left front leg and both hind legs. Underlying tissue damage was evident with associated pre-mortem hemorrhaging. These injuries are clear evidence of an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Bite wounds with associated underlying tissue damage and pre-mortem hemorrhaging were observed on the interior and posterior portion of both rear legs above the hock and interior portion of the left front leg above the elbow. All bite locations are commonly observed attack points for wolves. The bite scrapes in the hide were $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and 3-6 inches in length. Paired canine bite scrapes had a $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch spacing. These injuries are clear evidence that the predator was a wolf.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 4" long were found within 200 yards of the carcass.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: The reported sighting of wolves in the pasture where this incident occurred, combined with the number, size, and location of the bite marks and associated tissue damage to the calf are consistent with other confirmed livestock depredation by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the death as wolf depredation. The Rogue Pack is known to frequent this general area at this time of year.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161005-B Klamath

Date Investigated: 10/5/16

General Area: Wood River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 10/5/16 a livestock producer called ODFW to report 2 dead calves. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calves died on different days and are considered separate events. This report covers the 600lb calf that was estimated to have died the night of 10/4/16. An 800 lb. calf is covered in investigation 161005-A Klamath. A ranch employee reported observing 3 wolves in an adjacent pasture on 10/3/16. At the time of the investigation, all internal organs (accept one lobe of the lung), muscle tissue from the left rear leg above the hock and left side of the pelvis, and hide over the abdominal cavity were consumed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous bite wounds were found on the hide covering both front legs and behind both shoulders, left and right side of the anterior portion of the chest, and on both hind legs. Underlying tissue damage in areas with remaining muscle tissue was evident with associated pre-mortem hemorrhaging. These injuries are clear evidence of an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Bite wounds with associated underlying pre-mortem hemorrhaging and severe tissue damage were observed on the inside of the upper left leg, left and right sides of the anterior portion of the chest, and outside of the right leg above the knee. These areas are commonly observed attack points for wolves. The bite scrapes in the hide were $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and 3-6 inches in length. Paired canine bite scrapes had a $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch spacing. These injuries are consistent with other wolf depredations on livestock and is clear evidence that the predator was a wolf.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 4" long were found within 200 feet of the carcass.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: The number, size, and location of the bite marks and associated tissue damage to the calf are consistent with other confirmed livestock depredation by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the death as wolf depredation. The Rogue Pack is known to frequent this general area at this time of year.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161006 Klamath

Date Investigated: 10/6/16

General Area: Wood River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer was patrolling cattle at approximately 8:15 PM on 10/5/16 and reported hearing a calf bawling and noticed the cattle circled in a manner commensurate with a nearby threat. On the morning of 10/6/2016 a livestock producer called ODFW to report injuries to all four legs of a 300 lb. calf. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was removed from the pasture by the livestock producer and taken to a nearby corral and examined there in a squeeze chute. The calf was estimated to have sustained injuries sometime during the evening of 10/5/16.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous bite wounds were found on both rear legs above the hock, both front legs above the elbow, and below the mid-line of the posterior portion of the right and left flank. Significant swelling, indicating subcutaneous hemorrhage, was evident in all these areas. The calf's behavior during the examination indicated signs of shock, evident by a lack of response to external stimulus. These injuries are clear indicators of an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Bite wounds with associated internal swelling was evident on the posterior side of both front legs above the elbow and above the hock on both rear legs; these are all commonly observed attack points for wolves. The bite scrapes in the hide were $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and 3-6 inches in length. Paired canine bite scrapes measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide were also observed. The location of these injuries as well as the size, spacing, and length of the canine tooth marks with associated swelling to underlying tissue damage is clear evidence that the predator was a wolf.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 4" long were found within 400 yards of where the calf was first observed to be injured on 10/5/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Two separate incidents of confirmed wolf depredation were investigated on this ranch on 10/5/2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The recent confirmed wolf depredations in the area where this incident occurred, combined with the number, size, and location of the bite marks and associated tissue damage are consistent with other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm that the injuries to the calf were caused by wolf depredation. The Rogue Pack is known to frequent this general area at this time of year.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161006 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 10/6/2016

General Area: Harl Butte area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 10/5/2016 a stock owner was gathering cattle and noticed injuries on the back leg of a 500 lb calf. The calf was trailed to a nearby corral and kept overnight. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf the following morning. After examination ODFW estimated the injuries to be 5 – 7 days old.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Bite wounds were found on the right front shoulder and elbow, right and left flanks, base of the tail, and right and left hind legs above the hocks. Underlying tissue damage was evident at base of tail and left hind leg. These injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Open bite wounds and severe underlying tissue damage were observed on the left hind leg and base of tail. Severe swelling was associated with bite wounds on right front shoulder and elbow. Bite wounds were found on right and left flanks. These are all commonly observed attack points for wolves. The numerous bite scrapes in the hide were 1/8 inch wide and up to 5 inches long. Paired canine bite scrapes had a 1 ½ - 1 ⅝ inch spacing.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: ODFW confirmed wolf tracks in the vicinity on 9/28/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed wolf depredation on 7/15/16 eight miles away and in a nearby pasture on 9/28/16.

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: The locations, size, and number of bite wounds found on this calf, coupled with associated underlying tissue damage are similar to those observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the calf was attacked by wolf(s).



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161012 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 10/12/2016

General Area: Big Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/12/2016 a livestock producer found a cow dead under a tree by a stream in a meadow pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was estimated to have died between 10/5 and 10/7/2016. The carcass was mostly intact, but most muscle of right hind leg, right ribs, and all of the internal organs had been consumed. A group of 12 wolves was reportedly seen by a deer hunter about 1/2 to 1 mile north of this site on 10/10/2016.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The right side of the cow was skinned and the left side was examined visually, but no bite marks or pre-mortem hemorrhage was found to indicate a predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Several wolf tracks were observed within 200 yards of the carcass, which were made after the cow had died.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW has confirmed 3 wolf depredations in recent months; 1) 7 miles away on 7/15/16 (injured calf); 5 miles away on 9/28/2016 (dead calf); and 3) about 5 miles away on 10/6/2016 (injured calf).

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Lack of pre-mortem bite wounds or tissue hemorrhage indicate that this cow was not predated, but was scavenged primarily by coyotes.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161013 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 10/13/2016

General Area: Grouse Creek drainage – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/12/2016 a stock owner was gathering cattle and noticed injuries on the back leg of a 500 lb calf. The calf was trailed with other cattle to a private land pasture and kept overnight. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf the following morning. After examination ODFW estimated the injuries to be approximately one month old.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Bite wounds were found on the right and left hind legs above the hocks. Wounds were mostly healed with scars evident on skin, though some exposed flesh and scabs still present. These injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Bite wounds were found on right and left hind legs above the hocks, and are commonly observed attack points for wolves. The mostly healed bite scrapes in the hide were up to 3 inches long and 1/8 to 3/16 inches wide. Paired canine bite scrapes had a 1.5 - 1.75 inch spacing.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: No physical evidence of wolf presence since the exact location of calf at the time of injury is unknown.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed wolf depredation in an adjacent pasture on 7/15/16, and 2 wolf depredations were confirmed on 9/28/16 and 10/6/16 approximately 8 miles north of this area.

Cause of death/injury:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confirmed Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Probable Wolf	<input type="radio"/> Possible/Unknown	<input type="radio"/> Other
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Summary: The locations, size, and number of bite wounds found on this injured calf are similar to those observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the calf was attacked by wolf(s).



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161019-A Klamath

Date Investigated: 10/19/16

General Area: Wood River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 10/19/16 a livestock producer found a 700 pound calf dead in a ditch in an open land pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was estimated to have died on approximately 10/16/16. At the time of the investigation, the cow was mostly consumed except for small portions of hide and muscle tissue on both hind legs and the left front leg.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous pre-mortem bite scrapes with subcutaneous and intramuscular hemorrhage were found on both hind legs and the left front leg. These are clear evidence of an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Numerous pre-mortem bite scrapes with associated pre-mortem hemorrhage were observed on the inside and rear portion of both rear legs above the hock. These locations are commonly observed attack points for wolves. The left front leg below the elbow also exhibited subcutaneous and intramuscular hemorrhage. The bite scrapes in the hide were $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and 2-6 inches in length.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Several wolf tracks estimated to be several days old were found along cow trails on both sides of the carcass. Remote camera images of 5 wolves were documented 3.3 miles west of the carcass on 10/14/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed two dead calves as wolf depredation in the same area on 10/5/16 and one injured calf on 10/6/16.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The location, size, and number of pre-mortem bite scrapes and associated hemorrhage are consistent with other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the cause of death as wolf depredation. The Rogue Pack is known to frequent this general area at this time of year.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161019-B Klamath

Date Investigated: 10/19/16

General Area: Wood River Valley - private land

General situation and animal information: On 10/19/16 ODFW observed a dead cow in a pasture. The livestock producer was then contacted, wolf depredation was suspected, and ODFW conducted an investigation the same day. The 950 pound cow had been dead for several days and was almost entirely intact. A very small amount of feeding was observed on the inside portion of the right leg near its attachment to the pelvis. The cow was found lying in a ditch with its head partially submerged in a foot of water.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Several wolf tracks estimated to be several days old were found ¼ mile away on an adjacent property. Remote camera images of 5 wolves were documented 3.3 miles west of the carcass on 10/14/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed two dead calves as wolf depredation in the same area on 10/5/16 and one injured calf on 10/6/16.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The lack of bite scrapes, tissue damage and hemorrhage indicate this adult cow was not killed by wolves or any other predator.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161026 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 10/26/2016

General Area: Headwaters of West Birch Creek –public land

General situation and animal information: On 10/26/2016, a livestock producer reported finding a cow with an injured udder during gathering on a U.S. Forest Service grazing allotment. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was examined in a squeeze chute and exhibited a single 6-inch lateral tear on the anterior surface of the udder. The injury was estimated to have occurred 2 -3 weeks earlier.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. No bite scrapes or other injuries were found.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The singular injury without bite wounds to indicate predator attack makes it unlikely that the injury was caused by wolves.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161121 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 11/21/2016

General Area: Crow Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 11/21/2016 a range rider found agitated cows and an injured calf in a grassland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The 8-month-old calf was estimated to have been injured the evening of 11/20/2016. The calf was alive and mobile, but severe tissue damage was found around the rectal area. The calf was euthanized on 11/22/16.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Numerous tooth scrapes and bite wounds were found on the left hindquarter of the injured calf.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Several paired bite wounds on the rump which could be measured had a spacing of about 2 inches. Numerous bite scrapes on the hide were 1/8 to 1/4 inch wide and up to 6 inches long. The locations of the bite wounds on the hindquarter above the hock and rectal area of the calf are commonly observed attack points for wolves. There was deep tissue shredding under the bite marks on the rectal area.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Three fresh wolf tracks were observed at a gate and fences that the cow herd had broken down while running. GPS collar data from OR41 (Shamrock Pack) indicated that he was less than 1/2 mile from the cows at 5am on 11/21/16. His collar did not download location data at 5pm on 11/20/16.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: A calf was confirmed killed by the Shamrock Pack 13 miles northwest of this site on 6/28/2016. Another calf was confirmed killed by the Chesnimnus Pack 13 miles northeast of this site on 9/4/2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The locations, as well as the number, size and spacing of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed calf depredations by wolves. This combined with the presence of wolf tracks in a chase scene and GPS radio collar data were adequate to confirm this incident as a wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161208 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 12/8/2016

General Area: Kanine Ridge - Tribal Land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer noticed two of his calves limping while taking them off of his grazing allotment in October. He suspected that wolves caused the injuries while they were on the grazing allotment and notified the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) on 12/7/2016. The following morning ODFW examined the 800 pound and 300 pound calves in a squeeze chute. The 800 pound calf was limping on its back right leg and the 300 pound calf was limping on its back left leg. Besides the limping, the calves appeared healthy with no visible injuries. The livestock producer reported to the CTUIR on 12/7/2016 that he saw two wolves on his grazing allotment in August.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The calves were shaved on the hindquarters, flanks, and elbows. The 800 pound calf had a single puncture wound on the posterior portion of its left hind leg measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. In the same location it had a scrape measuring 2" X $\frac{3}{4}$ " and on the front right shoulder of the calf there was a scrape measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The 300 pound calf had two horizontal scrapes on the posterior portion of its left hind leg and on the front right elbow were two circular marks with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " spacing. None of these punctures, scratches, or scrapes are consistent with wolf depredation. The muscle under these scratches and scrapes did not feel damaged or scarred. The injuries were estimated to be one to three weeks old.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There was no evidence of muscle tissue damage, bites, or scrapes consistent with a predator attack. Based on these findings ODFW determines this investigation to be possible/unknown.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 161226 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 12/26/2016

General Area: Lost Prairie area – private land

General situation and animal information: About 11:30 pm on 12/25/2016 a livestock producer let three of her dogs out of her residence. A short time later she heard a fight involving her dogs outside. When the dogs were called back into the house, two of them had injuries. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the following day. The 2 injured cow dogs (each weighing approximately 65 pounds) were examined and both had several bite wounds. The livestock producer reported seeing wolves in the area on 11/30/2016

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: One dog sustained a 1/4" diameter tooth puncture wound above the right eye, and 3/16" x 1" or smaller tooth scrapes to the muzzle, throat, left fore leg, and right hind leg. The second dog had bite wounds on the neck behind the left ear (1/4" diameter), on the upper left fore leg (1/4x3/8"), and on the right hind leg (1/4" diameter). One set of coyote tracks was observed approaching the east side of the house and then departing to the north. The struggle scene was on the west side of the house and the coyote tracks were at least 120 yards away from it.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: No recent wolf depredation in this area.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The struggle site and the area surrounding the residence were investigated and no wolf tracks were found in the snow. The lack of wolf presence indicates that the injuries were not wolf-caused.