



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170109 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 1/9/2017

General Area: Imnaha River breaks - public land

General situation and animal information: On 1/8/2017 a Wildlife Services employee found a dead adult bull on a steep hill side. The stock owner was notified, wolf depredation was suspected, and ODFW was contacted to examine the carcass. There was evidence that the bull had slid about 70 yards downhill and over a rock outcrop. The carcass was intact and estimated to have died 1/7/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Scrapes and muscle tissue bruising was found on the carcass, but no physical evidence of attack by predator on the carcass or the scene.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: No evidence at the scene. Chesnimnus Pack wolves OR42 and OR44 were located 2.5 miles northeast of the site on 1/7/17, and one mile west of the site on 1/8/17.

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 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 was determined to be the result of a fall.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170201 Jackson

Date Investigated: 2/1/2017

General Area: South Fork Rogue River area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 1/30/2017 a hunter found a domestic cow carcass in a forested area in an active logging operation. Depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the carcass on the morning of 2/1/2017. The entire skeleton and most of the hide was intact, but almost all internal tissues had been consumed. During the investigation a member of the logging crew notified ODFW that the carcass was there on 1/4/2017 and he had observed dogs at the site. The cow was estimated to have died between 12/30/2016 and 1/4/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: No evidence of a predator attack 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: None

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW and USFWS 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 cow had been dead for about 1 month and was nearly entirely consumed by scavengers.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170207 Crook

Date Investigated: 2/7/2017

General Area: Wolf Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: An adult pregnant cow was found deceased by a livestock producer on Sunday 2/5/17, he thought that it appeared to have died from natural causes and did not see a struggle or predator sign. The intact carcass was moved Monday 2/6/17 and skinned. When the producer skinned the carcass they found hemorrhage under the left front shoulder and the neck. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the next day. The producer reported seeing a wolf on 2/8/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: There was no evidence of attack by a predator. The carcass and skinned hide was examined. The hide was shaved in areas where there was hemorrhage in the corresponding muscle tissue. No bite punctures or bite scrapes were found on the hide. The hemorrhage in the muscle tissue was even, without the torn tissue caused by bites.

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 hide and carcass was thoroughly examined. No bite marks, scrapes or tooth channels were identified. The cause of the hemorrhage is unknown, but the death is not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170209 Crook

Date Investigated: 2/9/17

General Area: Wolf Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer discovered a dead pregnant heifer in an open sagebrush pasture on 2/9/17. The cows were checked three times on 2/8/17 and the producer reported seeing a wolf one of the times. The producer suspected wolf depredation and ODFW investigated the same day. The carcass was intact and the left hindquarter had been scavenged. The unborn calf was intact with 2 of its legs through the birth canal.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The carcass was skinned. No bites, punctures or scrapes were observed on the hide. No premortem trauma was observed in the 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: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The carcass and scene were examined. There was no evidence of attack by a predator, resulting in a determination that the death was not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170213 Morrow

Date Investigated: 2/13/2017

General Area: Hale Ridge – private land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer reported a dead cow to ODFW on the morning of 2/13/2017. The producer suspected wolf depredation and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was found on 2/12/17 and appeared to have been calving. The cow carcass was intact though portions on the rear of both hindquarters were consumed. Evidence of postmortem scavenging by coyotes and birds was found.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The front and hind quarters and neck were skinned. There were 2 shallow 6 inch bruises on the left side of the neck but no bite marks or scrapes present on the hide.

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 attack by a predator on the carcass or the scene, resulting in a determination that the death was not related to wolves.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170220 Crook

Date Investigated: 2/20/2017

General Area: Wolf Creek Area – Private Land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer observed an adult cow by itself and not feeding for two days (2/16 and 2/17). On 2/18, the landowner examined the cow and noticed several scrapes and scratches. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated once the producer was able to corral the cow on 2/20.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: There was no evidence of attack by a predator. There were minor scrapes and scratches located on the upper portion of the right shoulder, top of the neck, and on and in front of the left elbow. The areas around the scrapes or scratches were shaved for closer examination. There was one puncture wound on the left elbow and 2 jagged 6 inch horizontal scrapes on the right side that were mostly healed over. None of the scratches or scrapes were consistent with predator bites due to width, depth, jagged nature, orientation, or location on the animal.

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: This live cow was examined and shaved at several locations where the animal had sustained minor scrapes and scratches. These marks on the hide were not consistent with predator bites, therefore the injuries are not related to wolf depredation.

On 2/25/17 the livestock producer informed ODFW that the cow had died and that further investigation was unnecessary.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170225 Jackson

Date Investigated: 2/25/2017

General Area: Red Blanket Creek – private land

General situation and animal information: On 2/25/2017 a ranch employee found the remains of a 3-day-old calf with apparent wolf tracks around the carcass. Depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the carcass that same day. The carcass was mostly intact, with no entrails or organs present. Some muscle tissue remained on neck, rear legs and left shoulder area. The calf had been observed alive the evening before.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Pre-mortem trauma evidenced by muscle tissue hemorrhage, bite scrapes and bite punctures on inside of left front leg and throat area.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The bite scrapes on the neck were up to ¼ inch wide and up to 3 inches long, they are wider and deeper than coyote bites. The ¼ inch bite punctures and deep tissue damage at the armpit of the calf were indicative of wolf attack. No other predator tracks were found in the snow.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Single set of wolf tracks found near carcass on morning of 2/25/2017. GPS radio-collar location data at 1:00am and 5:00am on 2/25/17 indicated OR25 was at the kill site.

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 the calf carcass and found bite scrapes and deep pre-mortem muscle tissue damage in areas consistent with wolf predation. GPS location of OR25 also confirms wolf presence at the kill site. Based on the evidence gathered during the investigation, this incident is a confirmed wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170305 Jackson

Date Investigated: 3/5/2017

General Area: Grizzly Peak area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 3/5/2017 a landowner noticed a dead calf in his pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the carcass on the same day. Only the front half of the carcass remained, all organs and a large portion of tissue were missing. The calf was estimated to have died in the early morning hours of 3/5/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The area where the calf died showed some fresh deep, kicked up adult cattle hoof marks amongst post-partem blood, mixed with blood from the newborn calf possibly indicating an attack. Coyote sized tooth scrapes (narrow, 1 inch long, 7/8 inch apart) were present on the hide.

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 the scene and the carcass remains of a newborn calf. The size of bite scrape marks on the skin are not consistent with wolf attack. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170323-A Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/23/2017

General Area: Flora area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/23/2017, livestock owners heard wolf howls at about 4 am and later found feathers and chicken parts scattered near their chicken hutch. One of the livestock owners reported checking 16 chickens and 8 geese on the evening of 3/22/2017 and missing 16 chickens and 7 geese the next morning. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Multiple piles of feathers and fresh internal bird parts from at least 8 chickens and 1 goose.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Numerous wolf tracks were found in and around the open chicken hutch entrance and at the feeding sites that were marked by scattered feathers.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Hundreds of fresh wolf tracks were observed in the mud at the hutch and feeding sites. GPS collar data indicated that OR41 (Shamrock Pack) was about 300 yards away at 6am on 3/23/2017.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: The most recent confirmed wolf depredation by the Shamrock Pack was an injured calf, 24 miles southeast of the site on 11/21/2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The presence of wolf tracks both inside the chicken hutch and at the feeding sites, as well as nearby GPS radio collar data were adequate to confirm this incident as wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170323-B Wallowa

Date Investigated: 3/23/2017

General Area: Upper Prairie Creek – private land.

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/23/17 a landowner began searching for a horse that was missing. The horse was reported to be alive the evening of 3/22/17. The horse was found dead in an adjacent pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the horse carcass the same day. A small amount of post-mortem scavenging was found around the anus and abdomen. It was estimated that the horse had died late the previous evening 3/22/17 or early morning on 3/23/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The intact carcass was examined and no external injuries were observed.

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: ODFW examined the horse carcass and investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of predation. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the horse was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170327 Lake

Date Investigated: 3/27/2017

General Area: Fort Rock Valley – private land

General situation and animal information: A landowner reported that one of his cows had been killed by a wolf during the early morning of 3/27/2017. ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was a 2-3 year old adult with a 1-month-old calf. The cow reportedly had been standing by itself (away from the herd) for two days prior to death. The udder and an area of tissue approximately 10 inch diameter were missing from the anal area due to foraging by coyotes and birds.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: ODFW investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of an attack. No punctures, bite marks, or bite scrapes were found on the hide. The intact carcass was skinned and no pre-mortem hemorrhage was found in the 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: None.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the carcass and investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of wolf predation. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the cow was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170405 Lake

Date Investigated: 4/5/2017

General Area: Fort Rock Valley-private land

General situation and animal information: The landowner reported that a calf had been killed by a wolf during the morning of 4/5/2017. ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was 3-4 weeks old and weighed about 60 lbs. The calf had been sick but the landowner reported it was recovering. The front right leg had been disarticulated at the shoulder post-mortem and was missing, otherwise the carcass was intact.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: No evidence of a chase or struggle was found on the scene. The carcass was skinned. Pre-mortem hemorrhaging and tissue damage was found in the neck tissue. Pre-mortem hemorrhage staining and two cuts (1/16 inch wide x 1 inch long) were found on the hide in the neck area.

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 the carcass and investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of wolf predation. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170406 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 4/6/2017

General Area: Flora area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 4/5/2017, livestock owners heard a disturbance among their cattle in a hay field near their residence. The next morning they found a dead 3-week-old calf that weighed about 120 lbs. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was intact with minimal tissue consumed. The calf was estimated to have died during the night.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The calf was skinned. Several small (less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep) premortem bruises were located on the hind quarters, ribs, and neck of the calf that appeared to be from large claws. On the left hind leg the bruises formed an arc with the spacing consistent with the claws on a cougar. There were also two areas (up to 3 inches across, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep) of premortem hemorrhaging in the neck and throat area and the throat appeared to have been crushed.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: No wolf sign found at the carcass site. GPS collar data and VHF radio signals indicated that OR23 and OR41 (Shamrock Pack) were about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of this site at 6AM and 6PM on 4/6/2017.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: The most recent depredation by the Shamrock Pack was domestic fowl about 2 miles southeast of the site on 3/23/2017.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The location and characteristics of the premortem injuries with an attack pattern consistent with cougar depredation were sufficient to classify this incident as not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170407 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 4/7/2017

General Area: Imnaha River – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/7/17 a stockowner found a dead cow and dead 150 lb. calf in a river bottom hay pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow carcass was intact with no evidence of feeding from scavengers. The calf carcass was mostly consumed. Both animals were estimated to have died early on the morning of 4/7/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The adult cow was skinned. No external bite marks or internal bite trauma was found on the cow. The cow did have a severe injury to the right eye. Most of the tissue and the hindquarters of the calf were missing. The calf carcass had numerous bite scrapes on the top and both sides of the neck, right and left front shoulders. The underlying skin layer indicated associated hemorrhaging. These premortem injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: On the calf carcass, bite scrapes and underlying hemorrhaging were observed on the neck, and both shoulders; commonly observed attack points for wolves on small prey. The bite scrapes in the hide were up to ¼ inch wide and up to 3 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 both carcass sites. GPS radio-collar data showed that OR50 (Harl Butte Pack) was at the site of the calf carcass on 4/7/17 at 6am.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: The most recent depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack (formerly the Unnamed wolves in the Imnaha and Snake River Units) were on two USFS grazing allotments 5-10 miles west of this location in October 2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The size, spacing and number of bite wounds found on this calf, coupled with associated underlying hemorrhaging are similar to those observed on other confirmed livestock depredations by wolves. This evidence is adequate to confirm the death of the calf as wolf depredation. The cause of death of the cow could not be determined but was not predation related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170503 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 5/3/2017

General Area: Camp Creek drainage - private land

General situation and animal information: On 5/3/2017 a stock owner was gathering cattle and found a dead adult cow. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated that evening. The intact cow had been dead approximately one day, had various scrapes in the hide, and a small amount of muscle tissue had been scavenged around the anus and upper hind legs.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The carcass was skinned and each scrape was examined. Some of the scrapes in the hide had corresponding hemorrhage in the underlying tissues, but none that indicate attack by a predator. There was no evidence of attack by predator on the carcass or 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: A wolf depredation was confirmed on 11/21/2016 approximately 10 miles northwest of this site.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the adult cow carcass and did not find any evidence of predation. The injuries found on the cow carcass were believed to be the result of falls while traversing a steep canyon slope. The cause of death is determined to be other than wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170508 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 5/8/2017

General Area: Chesnimnus Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/6/2017, hikers saw a “dark gray dog” running away from a group of cattle in a grass pasture on private land. When they checked the area they found an intact “still warm” dead calf with minimal missing tissue and wolf tracks in the immediate area. The remains of the almost completely consumed calf carcass were picked up by the stockowners on the morning of 5/7/2017. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated on 5/8/2017. The two-month old calf was estimated to have died near noon on 5/6/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The photographs taken by the hikers and the remaining hide when examined showed no bite scrapes or injury to the hindquarters, back, neck or behind the right front elbow that would indicate predator attack. The remaining carcass was skinned and mostly shaved. All marks were postmortem except for several small premortem tooth scrapes found around the right eye with associated hemorrhaging (1 inch by 2 inches wide and ½ inch deep). The tooth marks and chipped bone around this eye also showed hemorrhaging. A second area of hemorrhaging (1 inch wide, 1/2 inch long and 1/4 inch deep) was found just below the right eye over the upper jaw bone.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. Premortem bite marks near the right eye were too small to have been wolf caused, but appeared to be coyote bites.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: On 5/8/2017, ODFW found about 25 wolf tracks as close as 5 feet to where the calf died. On 5/6/2017, GPS collar data indicated that at 6AM OR49 (Chesnimnus Pack) was about 40 yards from where the calf died and OR44 was about 8 miles away at 6AM and 6PM .

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: The most recent depredation by the Chesnimnus Pack was a calf that was injured and later euthanized about 6.5 miles away on 11/21/2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The evidence from the carcass indicated that the premortem injuries were too small to have been caused by a wolf. This was sufficient to classify this incident as not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170621 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 6/21/2017

General Area: Chesnimnus Creek drainage – public land.

General situation and animal information: On 6/21/2017 a member of the public was traveling along a forest road and found a dead domestic bull within an active USFS livestock allotment. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW was contacted. ODFW informed the livestock owner and the adult bull was examined the same day. It was estimated that the bull had died on 6/18/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The intact carcass was examined and no pre-mortem injuries were observed. There was a small amount of evidence to indicate attempted post-mortem scavenging on the left front shoulder.

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: ODFW examined the bull carcass and investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of predation. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the bull was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170624 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 6/24/2017

General Area: Harl Butte area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 6/24/17 a stock owner was moving cattle and noticed injuries on the back leg of a young calf. The approximately 1.5 month-old calf was trailed to a nearby corral for examination. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf the same day. After examination ODFW estimated the injuries to be 7 -10 days old. The calf appeared alert and healing well.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Bite wounds were found on both hind legs, both front legs and shoulders, neck, and back. Slight swelling was observed on upper right hind leg. These injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. Bite wounds with paired canine tooth spacing of approximately 1.25 inches were observed on the left hind leg, left front leg, and the back. This canine tooth spacing is too small to be wolf, but common for coyote. The numerous bite wounds did not result in severe tissue trauma characteristic of wolf bites.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Radio collar data indicate wolf OR50 (Harl Butte Pack) was in the vicinity during the past 2 weeks.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: A wolf depredation was confirmed on 4/7/2017 about 5 miles southeast.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The bite wounds found on this live calf were too small to be caused by wolf. This is sufficient to classify this incident as not wolf related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170708A & B Umatilla

Date Investigated: 7/8/2017

General Area: Reservation Mountain - Tribal land

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer reported finding 2 dead calves (150lbs and 350lbs) within the same fenced pasture 700 yards apart from each other while gathering cattle during the morning of 7/8/17. He suspected it was wolf related and ODFW investigated the same day. The 150lb calf had all internal organs consumed, as well as some muscle tissue from the neck and upper portions of all four legs. The carcass was intact except one rear leg was located 60 yards away. The 350lb calf had a small amount of scavenging in the areas of the brisket and anus and some scrape marks, but otherwise the carcass was untouched. The calves were estimated to have died 2 days earlier in unrelated events.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: No evidence of a chase or struggle was found at either scene. The carcass of the 150lb calf was skinned and exhibited signs of attack by a predator. The neck was broken in two places with associated bone fragmentation. There was no evidence found to suggest predation on the 350lb calf. The intact carcass was skinned in areas that appeared to have scrape marks with no underlying tissue damage or pre-mortem hemorrhaging observed in these areas. The scrape marks were made postmortem.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. The neck injuries and the entry hole through the rib cage on the 150lb calf were similar to other predations by cougars. No bite trauma was found in muscle areas where wolves usually attack.

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 both carcasses and the surrounding areas and found no evidence of wolf predation. Evidence found on the 150lb calf remains suggests that it was predated by a cougar. The absence of bite wounds on the intact carcass of the 350lb calf was adequate to determine that the death was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170717 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 7/17/2017

General Area: Howard Butte area - Private Land

General situation and animal information: A livestock owner was informed of a sick calf found by hikers on 7/15/17 in a large forested pasture. The live calf was located and euthanized by the producer at 10:00am on 7/17/17. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the carcass the same day. The carcass was intact with visible puncture wounds to the neck and back.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: While skinning the entire carcass, several premortem bites were identified. Bite trauma was located on the lower neck and along the top of the neck to just behind the front shoulders. Significant premortem hemorrhage and severe tissue damage were present. Bite depth was greater than three inches in places and contacted neck vertebra in at least one location. Canine tooth spacing was approximately two inches.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. No bite trauma was found on the hindquarters, flanks, or elbows; areas where wolves usually attack. The wounds indicate that the calf was attacked by a bear.

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 sufficient evidence to confirm that the calf was attacked by a predator. Based on the size, depth and location of the bite marks on the carcass, the wounds were caused by a bear. The death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170722 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 7/22/2017

General Area: Harl Butte area – public land

General situation and animal information: On 7/21/2017 a livestock producer was moving cattle and noticed injuries on the hindquarters of a 250 lb calf. The cow and calf were removed from the public land grazing allotment and hauled to the home ranch. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf the following morning. The calf was alert and responsive; the injuries were estimated to be approximately seven days old.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Bite wounds were found on the right flank and both hindquarters above the hocks. Exposed tissue damage was evident on the left hind leg. These injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The injured calf had an open wound 4 inches long and 3 inches wide with deeply damaged muscle tissue on the posterior medial portion of the hind left leg above the hock. There were multiple bite scrapes (up to 3/8 inch wide and 5 inches long) above the hocks on both legs. There were bite scrapes and an open wound (1 by 1/2 inch) on the right flank. The size, location, and direction of the bite scrapes and location of the tissue damage on both hindquarters are consistent with common attack points for wolves.

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. GPS radio-collar data shows wolf OR50 was within this grazing pasture near the time the calf was estimated to have been injured.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: ODFW confirmed wolf depredation in this area in the fall of 2016.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The size, directionality, and location of the bite marks, coupled with the severity of tissue damage and location of open wounds, are consistent with wolf depredation. This evidence is adequate to confirm the injuries as wolf depredation attributed to a wolf or wolves of the Harl Butte Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170725 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 7/25/2017

General Area: Blalock Mountain – private land

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 7/24/2017 a livestock producer's ranch hand reported seeing two wolves feeding on a dead heifer on a leased, forest pasture. ODFW was notified on 7/25/2017 and investigated the same day. All muscle tissue and organs of the 650 lb. heifer were consumed, leaving only the four legs connected to the hide. The pelvis with six vertebrae attached, both lower jaw bones, both scapulas, and five ribs were found scattered within 30 yards of the carcass. The skull and most vertebrae were not located. It is estimated that the heifer died on 7/23/2017. There was evidence of multiple wolves and bears feeding on the carcass.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Multiple postmortem marks were found on the right elbow, udder, and throat. There was no evidence of premortem hemorrhaging. There was no chase, struggle, or kill scene observed.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Multiple fresh wolf tracks and week old scat were documented at the site and 25 yards away on a dirt 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 carcass remains and found no evidence of a predator attack. No premortem injuries were found on the hide and the cause of death could not be determined.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170726 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 7/26/2017

General Area: Harl Butte area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 7/26/2017 a livestock producer found a calf dead on a USFS grazing allotment. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The 4.5-month-old calf weighed 400-500 pounds and was estimated to have died between 7/20/2017 and 7/22/2017. The carcass was mostly consumed with only the skeleton and about half of the hide remaining.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Pre-mortem bite marks were found on the hide behind both front elbows and on the rear of both hind legs on inner and outer surfaces above the hocks.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Several paired bite wounds had a spacing of 1-3/4 to 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 hind legs and behind the elbows of the dead 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 were observed in an area of 20x60 yards around the carcass and on a nearby dusty cow trail. OR50 of the Harl Butte Pack was located by GPS radio-collar data within 200 yards of the carcass four times between 7/21 and 7/25/2017.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been 6 calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 7/22/2017. All occurred within seven miles of this site.

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, number, size, and spacing of the bite wounds are indicative of wolf attack. These 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 one or more wolves of the Harl Butte Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170801 Union

Date Investigated: 8/1/2017

General Area: McCoy Creek area - private land

General situation and animal information: A dead calf, approximately 2 ½ months old, was found on 8/1/2017 by a livestock producer's employee in a large forested pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The carcass was mostly consumed except for the head, neck and lower portions of the legs. The calf is estimated to have died between 7/26/17 and 7/28/17. There was track and feces sign that the carcass had been visited by coyotes and scavenging birds.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The head, neck, and lower legs were skinned. Extensive premortem hemorrhaging in the throat area (throat, lower jaw, and up to ears) indicated an attack by a predator. The location of the trauma was similar to other depredations by coyotes.

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: There was sufficient evidence to confirm that the calf was attacked by a predator. Based on the location of trauma on the neck and throat, the wounds were likely caused by a coyote. The death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170803 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/3/2017

General Area: Weston Mountain Area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 8/2/17 a sheep producer found a dead seven year-old ewe approximately ½ mile from his ranch house, 30 feet on the outside of a 40 acre electrified grazing pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the following morning. The ewe had blood on its throat, the abdominal cavity was opened with the intestines still present, and feeding was only on both back legs above the hocks. It is estimated that the ewe had died on or about 7/31/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Premortem hemorrhaging associated with bite marks on the upper portion of the right shoulder, on the throat, and on the area between the shoulder and vertebrae are clear indicators of a predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. The premortem paired bite marks spacing measuring less than 1 1/8 inches and shallow premortem muscle tissue damage of 1/8 inch in depth on the throat, shoulder, back, and hindquarters are not characteristics observed in wolf attacks, but appear to be caused by a coyote.

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 premortem injuries on the carcass were too small and lacked the severity in tissue damage to have been caused by a wolf. This was sufficient to classify this incident as not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170804 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/4/2017

General Area: Camas Creek – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 8/4/17, a livestock producer found the carcass of a 400 lb. calf while gathering cows within a large timbered pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated that evening. The seven-month-old calf exhibited signs of feeding on the chest, pelvis, lower vertebrae, and both rear legs. It is estimated that the calf died on or about 8/2/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Premortem hemorrhaging found on the dorsal side of the thoracic vertebrae, along the inside of the left front leg, and muscle tissue trauma on the throat and left side of the neck are indicators of a predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. No bite marks or scrapes were observed on the hide or muscle tissue in areas typically attacked by wolves. The premortem hemorrhaging found on the back and the inside of the left front leg are not in areas that wolves characteristically attack.

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 evidence from the carcass indicated that the location of the injuries and the muscle trauma sustained to the neck and throat was likely caused by a large predator other than a wolf. This was sufficient to classify this incident as not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170807 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/7/2017

General Area: Weston Mountain area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 8/7/2017 a livestock producer reported that three adult ewes had been injured three days earlier (8/4/17) while the sheep were let out to graze during the day in a large forested pasture. The producer suspected wolf depredation and ODFW investigated the sheep the same day inside a pen. One ewe had puncture holes on the throat and left side of the neck. A second ewe had a large piece of hide missing from the sternum area exposing the muscle tissue. The third ewe was let out to graze on the morning of 8/6/2017 and never returned that evening. The producer reported that the missing ewe had a portion of hide missing on the right hind leg. The livestock producer reported hearing wolves howling the past few evenings in close proximity to the sheep pen.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The first ewe had multiple unpaired, scabbed over, puncture holes on the throat and left side of the neck measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ " by $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The second ewe had a large, $11\frac{1}{2}$ " by $6\frac{3}{4}$ ", open wound on the sternum and unpaired, scabbed over, horizontal scrapes on the front, outside of the right hind leg. These scrapes ranged from $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in length and $\frac{1}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The location of the open wound between the second ewe's front legs has not been observed on other confirmed wolf attacks. The spacing between the punctures and scrapes could not be determined. The width of the scrapes was not indicative of wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: None. GPS radio-collar location data showed OR51 (North Emily Pack) approximately two miles from the sheep pen all day on 8/4/2017.

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 two live sheep and found multiple unpaired, scabbed over puncture holes and scrape marks. From the physical evidence found on the live sheep the predator that caused the injuries could not be determined. ODFW offered to re-examine the ewes if they die and a different determination could be made at that time.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170808 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 8/8/2017

General Area: Marr Flat – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 8/8/17 the county range rider was working in the Marr Creek area and found a partially consumed dead calf. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same morning. The right hind leg was missing and some of the muscle tissue on the left hind leg was consumed by post mortem scavenging. It was estimated the calf died two days earlier on 8/6/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The carcass was examined and skinned; no premortem bite scrapes were found on the hide. No hemorrhage was found in the muscle tissue in relation to four postmortem bite scrapes. There was one bruise in the muscle tissue underneath the right front shoulder blade and into the brisket area; there were no marks on the hide or tissue damage from bites in that area.

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 observed at the carcass site at the time of the investigation. ODFW saw wolves within one mile of the carcass site on 8/6/17.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been seven calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 7/26/2017. All occurred within seven miles of this site.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the calf carcass and investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of predation. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170813 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/13/17

General Area: Sheep Creek – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 8/13/17 an employee of the livestock producer found a dead 550 lb. calf within a 4,000 acre forested pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated that afternoon. The eight month old steer was found on its back with the left front leg removed, all internal organs gone, and muscle tissue missing from the ribs, flanks, and front of upper hindquarters. It is estimated that the calf died on or about the evening of 8/11/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Premortem bite punctures and scrapes with associated underlying muscle tissue damage were found above both hocks. Blood was found on the ground 40 feet from the carcass that was not associated with feeding activity. This is evidence of an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Numerous bite scrapes (greater than 50 in a 5x14 inch area) on the hide measuring 3/16 to 1/4 inch wide and 2 to 3 inches long were found on the inside of the left and right legs above the hocks. All of these bite scrapes had associated premortem muscle tissue damage ranging from 1/2 to 2 inches in depth.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf scat and wolf tracks were present within 75 yards of the carcass and are estimated to have been deposited prior to the morning of 8/12/17.

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

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The number, locations, size, and spacing of bite punctures and scrapes in the hide with associated underlying muscle tissue damage are characteristic of wolf attacks. These injuries are adequate to confirm this incident as wolf depredation likely by wolves of the Meacham Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170814-A Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/14/2017

General Area: Government Mountain – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 8/13/2017 a livestock producer was checking cattle and found a dead cow on a leased open-land pasture and suspected wolf depredation. ODFW was notified on 8/14/2017 and investigated the same day. The 1400 lb. adult cow carcass was still intact with portions of the rear right leg, entrails, and area around the anus scavenged on.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no chase, struggle, or kill scene observed. No evidence of premortem hemorrhaging was found on the hide that was skinned.

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: ODFW examined the scene and the carcass and found no evidence of a predator attack. No premortem injuries were found on the carcass and the cause of death was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170814-B Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/14/2017

General Area: Government Mountain – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 8/13/2017 a livestock producer was checking cattle, found a dead calf on a 4,000 acre forested pasture, and suspected wolf depredation. ODFW was notified on 8/14/2017 and investigated the same day. The 400 lb., 5 ½ month old calf had the entrails removed and majority of the muscle tissue on the front right shoulder consumed. It is estimated that the calf died on 8/11/2017 or 8/12/2017. The producer reported finding wolf tracks approximately 1 ½ miles from the site on 8/11/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The entire carcass was skinned for examination. Many bite scrapes were found posterior to the udder and on the inside and posterior portions of both rear legs above the hocks. Premortem hemorrhaging was found above the hocks on both rear legs, and behind the elbow and shoulder on the front left leg.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Bite scrapes ranging in size from ½" to 2" long by ⅛" to ¼" wide were found posterior to the udder and on the inside and posterior portions of both rear legs. Premortem hemorrhage was found associated with the bite scrapes on both rear legs above the hock, and severe premortem hemorrhaging and muscle tissue trauma was found behind the elbow and shoulder on the front left leg. The injuries in these locations are well-known attack points for wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Wolf tracks were found around a pond and on a game trail within 30 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: ODFW examined the carcass and found bite scrapes with associated premortem hemorrhaging and deep muscle tissue trauma in common wolf attack areas. The locations and severity of the injuries are sufficient to confirm this incident as depredation by a wolf or wolves of the Walla Walla Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170816 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/16/17

General Area: Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 8/15/17 an employee of a livestock producer found an injured 550 lb. calf within a 4,000 acre forested pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected; ODFW was contacted the following morning and investigated the same day. The eight-month-old calf was examined inside a horse trailer and had multiple parallel scrapes on the back of both rear legs above the hock, as well as an open wound in the same area of the left leg. It is estimated that the calf sustained these injuries on the afternoon of 8/15/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Multiple bite scrapes were found on both rear legs and a 3”L x 5/8”W open wound with an approximately three inch deep hole in the muscle tissue in the same area as the bite scrapes on the left leg. Two pieces of muscle tissue observed in a nearby attack scene is clear evidence of an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Numerous parallel bite scrapes measuring up to 4”L x 1/4”W exposing muscle tissue were found on the back of both rear legs above the hock. Wolf tracks found in a nearby attack scene with muscle tissue lying on the ground are clear indicators that the predator was a wolf.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Two sets of fresh wolf tracks alongside fresh calf tracks were found at the scene of an attack.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: A confirmed wolf depredation was investigated three days earlier, a half mile from the location of the injured calf.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The number, location, and size of the bite scrapes, as well as, wolf tracks observed at a nearby chase and attack scene involving a calf are adequate to confirm this incident as wolf depredation by wolves of the Meacham Pack.

Addendum 08/22/17: The calf was taken for veterinary care on 8/16/2017 and is reported to have died of its injuries before the morning of 8/17/2017.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170816 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 8/16/2017

General Area: Marr Flat area – private land

General situation and animal information: At 6:15AM on the morning of 8/16/2017, a volunteer range rider found a 450 lb. dead calf in a large open-land pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was estimated to have died 1-2 hours earlier. The intact carcass had a small amount of feeding on the rear of the hindquarters and the abdominal cavity was exposed but nothing was missing.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Over one hundred pre-mortem bite marks were found on the hide behind the left front elbow, both flanks, and on both hind legs on the inner and outer surfaces above the hocks. These scrapes were associated with severe tissue trauma in the muscle. This is clear evidence of a predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The number, width (up to 3/16 inch), and length (up to 5 inches) of the bite scrapes combined with severe tissue trauma and the locations of the bite wounds on the hind legs, flanks, and behind the elbow of the dead calf are commonly observed attack injuries from wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Several fresh wolf tracks were observed at and around the carcass. OR50 of the Harl Butte Pack was located by GPS radio-collar data at the location of the carcass at 6:00AM on 8/16/2017.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been seven calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 7/26/2017. All occurred within nine miles of this site.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The locations, number, size, and spacing of the bite wounds are indicative of wolf attack. These 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 Harl Butte Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170817 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/17/2017

General Area: Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 8/17/2017 a livestock producer was rounding up cattle on a 4,000 acre timbered pasture and found an injured six-month-old, 450 lb. calf. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the injured calf in a squeeze chute the same day. The calf had numerous bite scrapes on the posterior and inside portions of both hind legs. A open wound was observed on the inside of the right hind leg. It is estimated that the calf sustained the injuries at least three days prior to the investigation. The producer reported finding numerous fresh wolf tracks in the area over the past week.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Bite puncture holes and at least 26 bite scrapes were observed on the posterior and inside portions of both hind legs. All of these markings are evidence an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The numerous bite scrapes observed on the posterior portions of both hind legs are common wolf attack injuries. A paired bite scrape on the posterior portion of the right hind leg had a bite spacing of two inches and scrape width of 3/16 inch. Many of the bite scrapes observed were 2-6 inches long. There was a puncture hole measuring ¼ x ¼ inch on the posterior portion of the left hind leg. A two inch long by one inch wide open wound was found on the inside of the right hind leg.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: ODFW staff observed wolf tracks at and around the location where the injured calf was found.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been two confirmed wolf depredations by the Meacham Pack within two miles of this area in the same grazing pasture on 8/13/2017 and 8/16/2017.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: ODFW examined the live calf in a squeeze chute and found the location, size, and number of bite scrapes are adequate to confirm this incident as wolf depredation by a wolf or wolves of the Meacham Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170819 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/19/2017

General Area: Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 8/19/17 an employee of a livestock producer found the carcass of a 500 lb. calf within a 4,000 acre forested pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf carcass was almost entirely consumed except for the vertebrae with attached ribs, pelvis and intact tail. Rumen contents and the lower jaw were found nearby. It is estimated that the calf died between 8/16/17 and 8/17/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: A 150 foot chase scene extending uphill was identified that contained a wolf track, several 1-2 inch deep calf hoof marks into the soil, and one area where dry dirt was propelled downhill 3-4 feet from a calf hoof print. All tracks were leading uphill toward and terminating at an initial feeding site. Blood drops, splattering and smearing on the top and sides of four different logs were observed within this scene. Several of the blood drops were splattered in a trajectory towards the feeding site indicating the calf was moving that direction while bleeding. Premortem hemorrhaging was found in the muscle tissue on the tail. This is sufficient evidence that the calf was attacked by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: A wolf track was seen in the 150 foot chase scene. A bite scrape, measuring 1 3/4 inches long by 1/16 inch wide, was observed along the ventral side of the tail with associated premortem hemorrhaging measuring 2 inches long by 3/4 inch wide and 1/8 inch deep. Blood drops and splattering indicate the calf was moving while being attacked. These are characteristics observed in other confirmed wolf attack scenes.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: A 2-3 day old wolf track was seen at the beginning of the 150 foot chase scene. Two similarly aged wolf tracks were found within 200 feet of the carcass, rumen contents, and blood on the logs.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Three wolf depredations were confirmed within the previous week in the same private-land pasture.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: ODFW observed a wolf track, calf tracks, and blood drop splatter leading to a feeding location indicating a chase and struggle scene. This scene is similar to other confirmed wolf depredations. The attack/chase scene, premortem hemorrhaging, and three previously confirmed wolf depredations in the same pasture within the last seven days provide evidence to confirm this incident as wolf depredation by a wolf or wolves of the Meacham Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170825 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 8/25/2017

General Area: Wilbur Mountain area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 8/25/17, a livestock producer was informed by their sheep herder that he had found an injured four-year old ewe and the remains of a lamb within a public-land sheep grazing allotment. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. Prior to ODFW arriving on scene, the ewe was euthanized by the herder. The ewe had muscle tissue missing from the left rear leg. All that remained of the lamb was small bone fragments, rumen contents, and hide containing the lower portions of each rear leg. It is estimated that the death and injury both occurred between 8/23/17 and 8/24/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The ewe had muscle tissue missing from the posterior portion of the left leg measuring 5 inches long by 6 inches wide and 2 inches deep. The left side of the ewe was shaved and the entire carcass was skinned. Superficial premortem hemorrhaging was found on the posterior side of the left hock and anterior side of the elbow of the left leg. The lamb had premortem hemorrhaging in the muscle tissue on the posterior side of the right rear leg below the hock. All these injuries are clear evidence that both sheep were attacked by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. Paired bite marks in the hide with a spacing of 1 1/4 inches and associated premortem hemorrhaging measuring 1 1/2 inches long by 1/2 inch wide and 1/8 inch deep were observed in the right rear leg of the lamb. The evidence obtained is typical of coyote depredation.

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 bite spacing of 1 1/4 inches and shallow premortem hemorrhaging provided enough evidence to confirm this incident as not wolf-related. The likely cause of death for the lamb and injuries for the ewe is coyote depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170831 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 8/31/2017

General Area: Upper Grouse Creek – public land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 8/31/17 an employee of a livestock owner was moving cattle to a new pasture and observed an injury on a 200 pound calf. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the live calf the same afternoon. The calf was generally in good health with an injury behind the right front shoulder. The injury was estimated to be 8-10 days old.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. ODFW shaved the injury site and found a hole (3/8 inch diameter) and a scrape (2 1/2 inches long by 1/16 inch wide and 1/16 inch deep). The cause of the injuries is unknown, but not predator-related.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS collar locations from OR50 were located in the allotment pasture on 8/19/17 and 8/20/17.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been eight calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 8/16/2017. All occurred within eight miles of the area the calf had been pastured.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the live calf, but found no evidence the injury on the calf was predator related. The evidence is adequate to determine that the injury on the calf was something other than wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170904 Malheur

Date Investigated: 9/4/2017

General Area: Beulah Reservoir area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/4/17, a ranch hand found a six month old, 500 pound, dead calf in an open-land pasture. Ranch staff suspected wolf depredation and contacted the Malheur County Sherriff Office (MCSO) to investigate. MCSO skinned the carcass and wolf depredation was suspected, then ODFW was notified and investigated late that evening. The carcass was intact except it had been previously skinned with scavenging at the udder and anus. It is estimated that the calf had died Sunday 9/3/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. An examination of the hide and skinned carcass found evidence of bite marks around the udder, on the back, face and neck. None of the bite marks showed premortem hemorrhaging indicating that all are from postmortem scavenging.

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 entire hide and carcass were examined and no premortem injuries were found. There was no evidence of attack by a predator on the intact carcass. The evidence collected is adequate to determine that the death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170913 Klamath

Date Investigated: 9/13/2017

General Area: Lost River area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/11/2017, a livestock producer found two dead approximately 100 lb. lambs that had been alone in a small open pasture near his residence. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW was contacted on 9/13/2017 by the livestock producer. ODFW investigated the same day. Most internal organs and muscle tissue were consumed on both lambs, large portions of the hides were present. The livestock producer reported observing a dark colored wolf on 9/11/2017 approximately ¼ mile away from pasture where depredation occurred. Livestock producer observed and shot a coyote feeding on the carcasses on 9/12/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The remaining hide was examined and the head and neck were skinned on each lamb. Significant premortem hemorrhage and muscle tissue damage evident on the throats of both lambs, just behind the lower jaw. There were numerous 1/8 inch canine tooth puncture holes and associated premortem hemorrhage in the hide at the throat. These injuries are clear evidence of attack by a predator. The only premortem trauma located on the lambs was in the throat area, a common attack location for coyotes.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. Evidence of premortem hemorrhage was absent from hide in areas characteristic of confirmed wolf depredation on sheep (hindquarters, front legs, and top of neck/back). Canine puncture diameter was too small for wolf.

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 both lamb carcasses and found premortem injuries in the hide and muscle tissue damage on both carcasses indicating an attack by a predator, however the location and size of injuries are not consistent with wolf depredation. The injuries and attack point are consistent with coyote depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170915 Baker

Date Investigated: 9/15/17

General Area: Lookout Mountain area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 9/15/17 at 9:00 am, a landowner found a 700 lb. dead calf in a mountainous rangeland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf carcass was nearly intact with muscle tissue missing from both rear legs and the internal organs exposed.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There were no signs of struggle on the scene. The entire carcass was skinned and examined, and no premortem bite marks or injuries were found on the calf. There was no evidence that the calf was attacked by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: The calf was estimated to have died 9/13/17. Tracks of one wolf that were left approximately 9/14/17, were found on a road within 20 yards of the carcass.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There were no premortem injuries on the skinned carcass and no evidence of predator attack. The cause of death was not determined, but it was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170915-B&C Baker

Date Investigated: 9/15/2017

General Area: Fish Lake area – public land

General situation and animal information: On 9/14/17 a hunter found a 500 lb. dead calf in a mountainous rangeland pasture (170915-B). ODFW was notified on 9/15/17, wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. A second 500 lb. dead calf (170915-C) was found about 300 yards away while locating the reported carcass. Both calf carcasses were intact except for muscle tissue missing from the left rear leg on each carcass. The internal organs were present in each carcass.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There were no signs of struggle at either scene. The entire carcass of each calf was skinned and examined, and no premortem bite marks or injuries were found on either of the calves. There was no evidence that either calf was attacked by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: The calves were estimated to have died around 9/8/17. Tracks of one wolf were left approximately 9/13/17 within 50 yards of the carcass.

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

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There were no premortem injuries on either of the skinned carcasses and no evidence of a predator attack. The cause of death for either calf was not determined, but it was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170921 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 9/21/2017

General Area: Birch Creek Area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 9/21/17, a livestock producer found a dead, four-year-old, 1,300 lb. cow in a creek bottom within a 1,000 acre fenced pasture of open fields with densely vegetated draws and creek bottom. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The cow was partially consumed with evidence of feeding at the anus, abdominal cavity, neck, and both front and rear right legs. It is estimated that the cow had died on or before 9/18/17. Numerous bear and coyote tracks were found in the immediate area of the carcass. The livestock producer reported that several wolves were seen within a mile of the investigation two days earlier.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The carcass was skinned and examined. Premortem hemorrhaging measuring 1/8 inch deep was found in the muscle tissue on the top of the front right shoulder and the top of the neck where it meets the shoulder. These injuries are clear indicators that the cow was attacked by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. The areas typically observed in wolf attacks were examined and no evidence of a wolf attack was observed.

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

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Wolf depredation attributed to the Walla Walla Pack was confirmed on 8/14/17, approximately four miles to the southeast.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The death of the cow is not wolf-related. The shallow premortem hemorrhaging found on the top of the neck and shoulders provided enough evidence to show that this incident is likely bear depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170921 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 9/21/2017

General Area: Broady Creek area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/21/2017, a hunter reported seeing four gray wolves feeding on a 500 pound, six-month-old calf carcass in a forested pasture and a black wolf was nearby. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The carcass was about half consumed with entrails removed and most tissue missing from the ribs, abdomen, and hind-quarters. The calf was estimated to have died on about 9/19/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The remaining carcass was skinned and the hide examined. Blood pooling was found on the left side of the neck, and lower portions of the left front and left back legs. All bite marks and scrapes found were postmortem.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS collar data indicated that both collared wolves of the Chesnimnus Pack have been about 11 miles east of this location since 9/17/2017. Numerous fresh wolf tracks were found around the carcass since the rain storm on the night of 9/20/2017. Older wolf tracks were found around the carcass, but because of the rain it was difficult to determine the age.

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

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: The hide and carcass were examined in common predator attack areas and there was no evidence of predation. All bite marks and scrapes were postmortem. This was sufficient to classify this incident as not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170925 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 9/25/2017

General Area: North Fork Walla Walla River area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 9/24/2017 a livestock producer found a dead 1,200 lb., adult cow in a river bottom on their grazing pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and the landowner scheduled ODFW to investigate the following day. The cow had all of the entrails and muscle tissue missing, with only the skeletal system and hide remaining. It is estimated that the cow died on or about 9/22/2017. Numerous piles of bear scat were observed as well as bear hair found on a barbed wire fence 15 yards from the carcass. Coyote tracks were observed on a nearby trail above the carcass.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The lower portion of all four legs were skinned down to the hooves and no evidence of premortem hemorrhaging was found. All bite marks, scrapes, and claw marks observed were postmortem. There was no chase, struggle, or kill scene observed and no evidence of attack by a predator.

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: Wolf depredation attributed to the Walla Walla Pack was confirmed on 8/14/17, approximately 3 miles to the northeast.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the skeleton, hide, and scene and found no evidence of a predator attack. The remaining carcass did not provide enough evidence to determine if the death was wolf-related, so possible/unknown is the appropriate determination.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170928 Grant

Date Investigated: 9/28/2017

General Area: Lockhart Crossing area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 9/28/17, a livestock producer found a dead, 600 lb. calf in a wet meadow, sagebrush pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was partially consumed with evidence of feeding at the left front quarter, left flank, left hind quarter, and right wither. It is estimated that the calf had died sometime on 9/27/17. The livestock producer reported finding fresh wolf scat two months prior, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile away from where the carcass was located.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The entire carcass was skinned and examined. Two punctures in the hide (approximately 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter) along with premortem hemorrhaging in the muscle tissue measuring approximately 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 7 inches long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep was found on the neck near the right shoulder. Three unpaired premortem puncture marks, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, were also located along the right side of the neck. These injuries are clear indicators that the calf was attacked by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: None. The areas typically observed in wolf attacks were examined and no evidence of a wolf attack was observed.

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 death of the calf was not wolf-related. The pre mortem puncture marks and hemorrhaging found on the neck provided enough evidence to show that this incident was likely bear or cougar predation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 170929 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 9/29/2017

General Area: Marr Flat area – private land

General situation and animal information: At 7:30AM on 9/29/2017, a volunteer range rider found a 425 lb. dead calf in a large open-land pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was estimated to have died earlier the same morning. The carcass was about 40% consumed with evidence of feeding on both hind legs and the right flank and rib cage.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Over 30 premortem bite marks were found on the hide of the left hind leg, left flank, and under the jaw. These bite marks were associated with severe hemorrhaging and muscle tissue trauma. These are clear evidence of a predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The remaining carcass was skinned and examined. Numerous bite scrapes were found on the left rear leg and flank with widths up to 1/4 inch, and lengths up to 4 inches. These combined with the severe hemorrhage and muscle tissue damage found on the hind leg and flank, are commonly observed attack injuries from wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Numerous fresh wolf tracks were observed at and around the carcass. OR50 of the Harl Butte Pack was located by GPS radio-collar data at the location of the carcass at 6:00AM on 9/29/2017.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been eight calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 8/16/2017. All depredations occurred within nine miles of this site.

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, number, size, and spacing of the premortem bite wounds are indicative of wolf attack. These 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 a wolf or wolves of the Harl Butte Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171001 Malheur

Date Investigated: 10/1/2017

General Area: Beulah Reservoir area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/1/17, a rancher found a dead seven-month-old, 600 pound calf in an open-land pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The carcass was intact with the exception of scavenging on the left cheek, tongue, and a 12x15 inch patch of the hide chewed off at the abdomen. It is estimated that the calf died 9/29/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The entire carcass was skinned and examined, several areas were also shaved with clippers. No external injuries were found on the hide, except for 3 small scrapes on the tail. There was no corresponding premortem hemorrhage with the scrapes on the tail. There was postmortem lividity (blood pooling from gravity) and some decomposition in the muscle tissue, but no muscle tissue tearing or trauma from predator bites. There was no evidence of predator attack on the scene or intact 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: The intact carcass was skinned and examined. There are no bite scrapes on the hide, and no premortem hemorrhage or torn muscle tissue to indicate predator attack. The cause of the calf's death is unknown, but it was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171001 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 10/1/2017

General Area: Marr Flat area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/1/2017, a livestock producer found an injured calf in an open-land pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW investigated the same day. The live calf had a large open wound on the inside of the upper left rear leg. The seven-month-old calf weighed 570 pounds and was estimated to have been attacked about 9/25/2017.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Tooth scrapes were found on the inner and outer surfaces of both of the upper hind legs. The calf also had an open wound on its left hind leg. These injuries are clear indicators of predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Two paired bite wounds on the rear legs had a spacing measuring 1 3/4 inches. Tooth scrapes on the hide on both legs above the hocks were 1/8 to 1/4 inch wide and up to 2 inches long. The locations of the bite wounds on the hind legs are commonly observed attack points for wolves.

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. OR50 of the Harl Butte Pack was located by GPS radio collar data in the Marr Flat area from 9/23 to 9/25.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been nine previous calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 9/29/2017. All occurred within about eight miles of this site and the most recent was within about one mile of this attack.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The location, size, and spacing of the bite wounds are similar to those observed on other confirmed calf depredations by wolves. These combined with the presence of wolf tracks and GPS radio collar data made proximal to the estimated time of attack were adequate to confirm this incident as wolf depredation by a wolf or wolves of the Harl Butte Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171009 Union

Date Investigated: 10/9/17

General Area: Little Catherine Creek - private land

General situation and animal information: A dead calf, estimated 600-pound steer, was found on 10/9/17 by a livestock producer while flying to locate cattle for roundup from a large forested pasture. Wolves were seen at the site of the mostly consumed carcass and ODFW investigated the same day. The calf was estimated to have died early on 10/8/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Running cow tracks to the place the calf died, premortem hemorrhaging, tissue trauma, bite scrapes and punctures to the lower right hind leg, left front elbow, chest, and neck were present. These are clear signs of attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Trauma to the back of one hind and one front leg with bite marks consistent with wolf size and extensive trauma to the neck with corresponding punctures, scrapes and marks and consistent with wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Numerous wolf tracks and scat at the location of the carcass. GPS collar location data of OR24 (Catherine Pack) at the location of the dead calf near the time of death.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: None

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: There is sufficient evidence to confirm that the calf was attacked by wolves based on the premortem wounds in wolf-attack locations, and the size, number, and severity of bite scrapes. The death is confirmed as caused by one or more wolves of the Catherine Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171011 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 10/11/2017

General Area: Harl Butte area – public land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/11/2017, an ODFW employee found a 550 lb. dead calf in a large rangeland pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and the calf carcass was examined the same morning. The calf was estimated to have died earlier the same morning. The carcass was about 50% consumed with all entrails, both hindquarters, and most of the right front shoulder tissue missing.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The remaining carcass was skinned and examined. Premortem bite marks were found behind the left ribs, between the shoulders, the right brisket, and under the jaw. These bite marks were associated with severe hemorrhaging and muscle tissue trauma, and are clear evidence of a predator attack.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: The areas of bite marks found on the carcass measured up to 8 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 1.5 inches into the muscle tissue. These combined with the severe hemorrhage and muscle tissue damage found behind the ribs, between the shoulders, and under the jaw are similar to other observed attack injuries from wolves.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: OR50 of the Harl Butte Pack was located by GPS radio-collar data at the location of the carcass at 6:00AM on 10/11/2017.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been ten calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 10/01/2017. All depredations occurred within nine miles of this site.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: The locations, and size of the premortem bite wounds are indicative of wolf attack. These combined with the GPS radio-collar data made proximal to the time of death were adequate to confirm this incident as a depredation by a wolf or wolves of the Harl Butte Pack.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171016 Union

Date Investigated: 10/16/2017

General Area: Clark Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 10/15/17 while rounding up cattle, a livestock producer noticed markings on one of the cows and suspected wolf depredation. ODFW was notified on 10/16/17 and examined the six-year-old, 1,100 lb. cow in a squeeze chute on the same day. Unpaired, scabbed over scrapes were observed on the left hindquarter of the cow two unpaired scrape marks at the base of the tail.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Three scabbed over scrapes were found on the back of the left hindquarter at a forty-five degree angle down and toward the outside of the leg. The direction of the scrapes on the left hindquarter and the location of the unpaired scrape marks at the base of the tail are not consistent with 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: N/A

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 live cow in a squeeze chute and found no evidence of a predator attack. The direction of the unpaired, scabbed-over scrapes is not consistent with a predator attack and therefore, other is the appropriate determination for this investigation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171017 Malheur

Date Investigated: 10/17/2017

General Area: Beulah Reservoir area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 10/16/17, a dead ten-year-old, 1,200 lb. cow was found to have gone through a fence from an open land pasture to a county road right-of-way. Wolf depredation was suspected. The investigation was postponed due to darkness until the morning of 10/17/16. The carcass was intact with no scavenging. It was estimated to have died 24-30 hours prior to examination.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The entire carcass was examined and skinned. Numerous scrape marks were found on the hide, but none were consistent with predator bites. The external injuries could be attributed to the cow breaking through the fence and struggling on the ground adjacent to the fence and at the bottom of a steep bank below the fence. No bite-caused premortem hemorrhage was found in the hide or underlying tissues. There was postmortem lividity (blood pooling from gravity), but no muscle tissue tearing or trauma from predator bites. There was no evidence of predator attack found at the scene or on the intact 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: The entire intact carcass was skinned and examined. There were no bite scrapes on the hide, and no bite-caused premortem hemorrhage or muscle tissue trauma to indicate predator attack. The cause of death is unknown, but there was no evidence it was wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171017 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 10/17/2017

General Area: Marr Flat area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/17/17, a hired hand was checking and moving cattle and found a partially consumed dead calf. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the calf carcass the same day. Approximately 80% of the carcass muscle tissue and about 40% of the hide was consumed by postmortem scavenging. It was estimated the calf died two days earlier on 10/15/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The carcass was examined, skinned, and hair shaved; no premortem bite scrapes were found on the hide, including the neck, right hindquarter, or entire left side of calf. No premortem hemorrhage was found in the remaining 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. No wolf sign in the vicinity of the carcass near the estimated time of death.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: There have been eleven calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 10/11/2017. All depredations occurred within nine miles of this site.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the calf carcass and investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of predation. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171019 Malheur

Date Investigated: 10/19/2017

General Area: Beulah Reservoir area – private land

General situation and animal information: While checking cows on 10/19/17, a producer found a seven-month-old, approximately 625 pound, steer calf dead in an irrigated pasture. Ranch staff suspected wolf depredation and ODFW investigated the same day. The carcass was found in a small water hole/spring that was four feet in diameter and over two feet deep. The carcass was intact with the exception of scavenging on the left cheek and tongue and two areas of hair were missing on the left side of the calf. The calf was estimated to have died 24 to 36 hours prior to being investigated.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. Once the carcass was removed from the water the entire carcass was skinned and examined. At the top middle of the back on the right side there were two parallel scrapes 1.5 inches long, 2 inches apart and .5 inches wide. There were two corresponding 3/8 inch marks in the muscle tissue with 1/8 inch deep bruising. On the right side behind the jaw were four marks on the skinned hide that did not puncture the hide. The marks were .5 inches wide, 1.5 inches apart and 3.5 inches between upper and lower marks. The corresponding muscle tissue had minor surface bruising.

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 intact carcass was skinned and examined, there was no evidence of wolf-related premortem bite wounds or hemorrhage. An internal examination showed mud in the calf's trachea and main bronchi of the lungs, most likely the cause of death. There was no evidence the cause of death was wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171023 Malheur

Date Investigated: 10/23/2017

General Area: Beulah Reservoir area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/23/17, a hired hand found a dead, eleven-year-old cow alone in a different pasture than where it was supposed to be. The carcass was found in an irrigated pasture approximately 250 yards from an occupied residence. The landowner later saw the carcass from his aircraft. No scavenging of the carcass had occurred, other than minor bird activity. The cow was estimated to have died during the previous night.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no predator attack scene evident on the site. The entire carcass was examined and skinned. The marks on the animal included small scrapes and scabs located on legs, back, side and face. All marks were less than 1.5 inch, did not go through the hide, and were not caused by predator bites.

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 intact carcass. The cause of death is unknown, but was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171024 Wallowa

Date Investigated: 10/24/2017

General Area: Big Sheep Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 10/24/17, the range rider was checking cattle in the Big Sheep Creek area and found a dead, adult cow. Wolf depredation was suspected and ODFW examined the cow carcass the same day. A small amount of muscle tissue around the anus was consumed by postmortem scavenging. It was estimated the cow died the previous day on 10/23/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no sign of predator attack on the scene. The intact carcass was examined, shaved and skinned to examine marks on the hide. There were no premortem bite scrapes on the hide or bite trauma in the 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: There have been eleven calf depredations attributed to the Harl Butte Pack between 7/15/2016 and 10/11/2017. All depredations occurred within ten miles of this site.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the cow carcass and investigated the surrounding area, but found no evidence of predation. The evidence gathered during this investigation is adequate to determine that the death of the calf was not wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171024-A Jackson

Date Investigated: 10/24/2017

General Area: Rancheria Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 10/23/17, while looking for wolf sign in an area of recent wolf activity, an ODFW biologist located three cow carcasses on a forested grazing lease. The cows had died at different times but in the same area. See investigation 171024-B&C Jackson for information about the other two cows. Carcass A was an estimated 600 lb. steer that was largely consumed with only the skeleton, head, legs, and 50% of the hide remaining. The steer is estimated to have died around 10/20/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: No evidence of attack by a predator was found at the scene. The hide attached at the lower legs was skinned and examined, no sign of pre-mortem trauma was observed. There was not enough of the carcass remaining in areas attacked by predators to determine whether the steer was attacked or died of other causes.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: GPS data showed Rogue Pack wolf OR54 was within 60 yards of the carcass four times between 10/19 and 10/22.

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

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Wolves were present in the area during the estimated time of death and appear to have fed on the carcass after death. However, there was not enough of the carcass remaining in areas where wolves attack to determine if it was killed by wolves. It is unknown if the cause of death was wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171024-B&C Jackson

Date Investigated: 10/24/2017

General Area: Rancheria Creek area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 10/23/17 while looking for wolf sign in an area of recent wolf activity, an ODFW biologist located three cow carcasses on a forested grazing lease. The cows had died at different times, but in the same area. See investigation 171024-A Jackson for information about carcass A. Carcass B was a mostly intact cow that had been scavenged in the chest area, but entrails remained in the abdominal cavity; the sides, hindquarters and most of the hide was available for examination. The cow was estimated to have died eight to eleven days earlier. Carcass C was an intact cow found in an open meadow that had significant internal consumption by maggots and drying (mummification) of the hide. The cow was estimated to have died two to four weeks prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no evidence of predator attack on the scene at either carcass. The hides on both carcasses were examined, and carcass B was skinned. No bites, scrapes, hemorrhage or tissue damage consistent with predation 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 cause of death of the cows is unknown, but both deaths were determined to be unrelated to wolf depredation. Carcass B was skinned and examined, no sign of pre-mortem hemorrhaging, or any bite scrapes or trauma consistent with predation was found. The advanced age of carcass C made it difficult to determine the cause of death, but there was no evidence of predation on the carcass's intact hide.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171101 Malheur

Date Investigated: 11/01/2017

General Area: Beulah Reservoir area - private land

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 11/1/17, a dead, five-year-old, 1200 lb. cow was found in a riparian area within an irrigated open land pasture. Wolf depredation was suspected and the investigation was conducted the same day. The carcass was intact with scavenging at the anus and on the left cheek and nose. It was estimated to have died approximately 72 hours prior to examination.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: The entire carcass was examined and skinned. No bite-caused premortem hemorrhage was found in the hide or underlying tissues. There was postmortem lividity and decomposition, but no muscle tissue tearing or trauma from predator bites. There was no evidence of predator attack found at the scene or on the intact carcass.

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 entire intact carcass was skinned and examined. There were no bite scrapes on the hide, and no bite-caused premortem hemorrhage or muscle tissue trauma to indicate predator attack. The cause of death is unknown, but there was no evidence it was wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171114 Union

Date Investigated: 11/14/2017

General Area: Mount Emily area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 11/13/17, a landowner found a dead llama in a 250 acre fenced, forest pasture. ODFW was informed of the loss and investigated the next day. Most of the carcass had been consumed, but the neck, head and left shoulder remained. The llama is estimated to have died around 11/10/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. There was no sign of struggle or chasing indicating an attack. The remaining carcass was skinned and examined and there was no premortem trauma observed.

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: There was no evidence of predator attack at the scene or on the carcass. Most of the muscle and skin tissue had been consumed, leaving little evidence to determine the cause of death. The cause of death is unknown.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171116 Umatilla

Date Investigated: 11/16/2017

General Area: Government Mountain area – private land

General situation and animal information: On 11/5/17 while rounding up cattle, a livestock producer noticed a cow missing the lower portion of its tail and suspected wolf depredation. ODFW was notified on 11/6/17 and the livestock producer set up a time on 11/16/17 to examine the five-year-old, 1,000lb. cow in a squeeze chute. The lower third of the tail was missing from the cow. It is estimated that the injuries are 11 to 14 days old. The livestock producer reported observing two black wolves within his leased grazing pasture on 11/4/17.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. On the remaining tail, the lower four inches had visible injuries that were healing and scabbed over. The injuries were in a circular direction running completely around the tail.

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: Wolf depredation attributed to the Walla Walla Pack was confirmed on 8/14/17, approximately three miles to the northeast.

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: ODFW examined the live cow in a squeeze chute and found no clear evidence of a predator attack. The cause of the injury is unknown, however due to the location and age of the injury it is possible this incident was wolf-related.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171125 Union

Date Investigated: 11/25/2017

General Area: Five Points Creek area - private land

General situation and animal information: On late afternoon 11/24/17, a landowner found a dead, 250 pound, adult llama in a forested pasture about 200 yards from the residence. The owner suspected wolf depredation; ODFW was notified and investigated on 11/25/17. The carcass was intact except most of the hide and muscle tissue of the right rear leg above the hock and around the anus was consumed. The llama was estimated to have died between late 11/22/17 and before dark on 11/23/17. The owner also found a dead llama on 11/13/17 (Investigation 171114 Union).

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: Multiple scuff marks were found along a trail for 50 yards leading to the carcass indicating a large animal running. Premortem bite scrapes, muscle tissue trauma and hemorrhaging were found indicating an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: Two patches of blood-stained llama hair and intestinal contents were found along the trail indicating either a wolf chase and kill scene or feeding activity. Most of the tissue and hide remained on the carcass for examination. The number of bite scrapes and depth of tissue trauma was less than usually seen on wolf depredations. The bite scrape sizes ($\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ inch width and up to 3 inch length) are consistent with wolf and other large predators. Though the wounds were not consistent with extensive wolf-caused injuries, there were premortem bite scrapes above the right hock (3), on the left rump (2), and on the throat (~15). There was hemorrhage and muscle tissue damage on the throat and 1 inch deep on the rump on the left and right side of the tail.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: At least two sets of tracks (both 1 - 2 days old) with one set looking older than the other were found in the mud on a road 20 yards from the carcass. ODFW documented trail camera photos about 300 yards from the carcass, of one wolf 11/23/17 at 11 am moving towards where the carcass was found.

Recent wolf depredation in the same or nearby area: Four depredations were attributed to the Meacham Pack in August, 2017 about ten miles away. This incident was located near the edge of the Meacham Pack AKWA (mapped Area of Known Wolf Activity).

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf Probable Wolf Possible/Unknown Other

Summary: There was sufficient evidence to confirm predation on the llama by a large predator, but not enough evidence to confirm which predator. The possible chase scene, premortem injuries on the hindquarters and neck, and the presence of at least one wolf near the time of death warrants a probable wolf depredation determination.

Addendum (2/6/2018): Since this investigation was completed in November, additional data has been collected causing ODFW to reassess the earlier determination of probable.

Since 11/25/17, ODFW biologists have confirmed wolves in the pasture with the llamas, and near the residence, six times. On 12/21/17 and 1/29/18 ODFW documented wolf/llama conflict events as seen by tracks in the snow. On 1/31/18, ODFW confirmed wolves again chased one of the llamas, killing it within 140 yards of the llama killed on 11/25/17. The OR52 group (3 wolves) was verified on the property on 11/30/17. Generally, there have been 3 wolves traveling together, based on tracks.

When investigating the llama killed on 11/25/17, ODFW was able to determine that a large predator killed the llama, but was not able to confirm that it was caused by wolves. Though the injuries were dissimilar to the attack locations used by wolves on some other similarly-sized prey, ODFW acknowledges that the shape and behavior of llamas are quite different from cattle and sheep. The injuries on the head, ears, neck and throat of the llama that was killed on 11/25/17 had marked similarities to the confirmed wolf attack on a llama on 1/30/18 in the same pasture and an unrelated confirmed attack by different wolves on an alpaca on 12/10/17.

This new evidence warrants a change from probable wolf depredation to confirmed wolf depredation.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171210 Union

Date Investigated: 12/10/2017

General Area: Starkey area - private land

General situation and animal information: An adult alpaca was found dead, and reported to ODFW as a wolf depredation by the owner on the morning of 12/10/17. ODFW staff investigated the same day. The carcass was still warm and intact except for feeding on the hindquarters.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: An attack scene was visible in the snow and bite marks with premortem hemorrhage were evidence of an attack by a predator.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: An approximately 800-yard chase and attack by three wolves was evident by tracks and blood in the snow. Premortem bite marks on the carcass were consistent with wolf canine tooth measurements and bite locations of a wolf attack.

Evidence of wolf presence near the time of the animal(s) death/injury: Collared wolf OR30 was about 130 yards from the carcass at 5am the same morning.

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

Cause of death/injury:

Confirmed Wolf

Probable Wolf

Possible/Unknown

Other

Summary: Evidence of wolf presence, attack scene, and premortem bite wounds and hemorrhaging gathered during the investigation, shows that the alpaca was chased and killed by wolves. A radio-collar GPS location and tracks put wolves at the scene.



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDACTION INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigation ID: 171211 Baker

Date Investigated: 12/11/2017

General Area: Lawrence Creek drainage – public land

General situation and animal information: On 12/11/2017, a producer found an adult Black Angus bull with an injury on the left rear leg. ODFW examined the bull in the squeeze chute the same day. The bull was reportedly seen one week previously with no apparent injuries. The injury was estimated to be about 4-7 days old.

Physical evidence of attack by a predator: None. The bull had one infected puncture wound (5/16" diameter) on the back of the left rear leg with the hair sloughing off around it in a four inch circle. No other physical injuries were located on the animal upon inspection.

Evidence that the predator was a wolf: N/A

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

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 to suggest that the bull was attacked by a predator. The exact cause of the injury to the left rear leg of the bull was unknown, but was not consistent with a predator attack.