



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDAATION INVESTIGATION REPORTS

January 2019

This document lists livestock depredation investigations completed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife since January 1, 2019. Investigations are done at the request of the owner of injured or dead livestock when they suspect wolf depredation. The goal of these investigations is to determine if the livestock was attacked by a predator and if that predator was a wolf. The goal is not necessarily to determine the cause of death, as in some cases that would require a veterinary pathologist (e.g. illness, injury, age, poisonous plants). In some areas of Oregon, USDA Wildlife Services assists ODFW when wolves are suspected and is the lead agency to investigate when other predators such as coyotes, bear, or cougar are suspected. In areas where wolves are federally protected, the USFWS may choose to assist at investigations. In some counties, the local Sheriff's office deputies also attend investigations. ODFW needs to make the determination for lethal removal of chronically depredating wolves to be considered or if the livestock producer wants financial compensation from the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

There is information about methods to minimize conflict at https://www.dfw.state.or.us/Wolves/non-lethal_methods.asp. The investigation determination criteria and previous investigations are listed at https://www.dfw.state.or.us/Wolves/depredation_investigations.asp. Additional information about Oregon wolves and answers to frequently asked questions are provided at www.odfw.com/wolves.

January 1, 2019 – Jackson County (Boundary Butte area)

Date Investigated: 1/1-2/2019

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 1/1/19, a livestock owner found an injured, 5-month-old, 235 lb. calf in a private-land pasture. An approximately 2-foot length of intestine was protruding from the anus with tissue trauma evident on the hindquarters and abdomen. The injuries were estimated to have occurred less than 12 hours earlier. The animal was euthanized on site, the carcass was brought to an ODFW office, and the examination was completed the morning of 1/2/19.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The entire carcass was shaved and skinned. More than 100 tooth scrapes from 1/16 to 1/4 inch diameter were found on the hide of the neck, abdomen, flanks, and hindquarters. Associated trauma extending up to 1 1/2 inches into muscle tissue was found on the inside of the hind legs from the abdomen back to the tail and down the legs to within 3 inches of the hocks. The premortem muscle tissue trauma is a clear sign of predator attack and the size, number, and location of the bite injuries are similar to injuries observed on other calves attacked by wolves. The Rogue Pack has previously depredated on this property.