



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION INVESTIGATION REPORTS

January - May 2020

This document lists livestock depredation investigations completed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife since January 1, 2020. 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.

May 23, 2020 – Wallowa County (Swamp Creek area)

Date Investigated: 5/23/2020

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On 5/21/20, a producer found an injured, two-month-old, 130-pound calf in a large public land grazing allotment while gathering cattle. The calf was trailered to a vet clinic for treatment and investigation on 5/23/20. The calf had a large area of missing hide and muscle tissue from the back of the right rear leg. The injuries were estimated at five days old at the time of the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Both hindquarters were shaved for examination and the rest of the body was physically palpated for injuries. There were 1/8-1/4 inch wide bite scrapes leading in/out of a 5x4 inch wide and 2 inch deep hole in the back of the right rear leg above the hock. The large hole extended through the muscle tissue to a 1/2 inch wide puncture in the hide on the inside of the leg. The location and size of the tooth scrapes and severity of the open wounds are similar to other confirmed wolf attack injuries on calves. The depredation occurred within the Chesnimnus Pack AKWA.

May 15, 2020 – Grant County (Logan Valley area)

Date Investigated: 5/15/20

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/15/20, a hired hand for a producer found a dead approximately 80 lb., week-old calf in a 560-acre private-land pasture. The carcass was intact with broken ribs, spine, and minimal feeding on the hindquarters near the spine. The calf was estimated to have died on 5/14/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was skinned and examined. There were multiple pre-mortem tooth scrapes/punctures up to ¼ inch in width on the hide with hemorrhaging located on the underlying tissues of the front shoulders, and along the spine extending to the midsection of carcass. The pre-mortem bite scrapes and hemorrhaging are clear signs of a predator attack and the location, size, and severity of injuries are consistent with bear predation. The calf's death was not wolf related.

May 14, 2020 – Klamath County (Fort Klamath area)

Date Investigated: 5/14/20

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/14/20, an approximately 650 lb. yearling steer was found dead in a 500-acre private-land grass pasture. Nearly all of the muscle tissue and significant portions of the hide were consumed, with the entire skeleton largely intact. The yearling was estimated to have died within 12 hours of the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: There was a trail of blood sprayed on vegetation leading to the location where the carcass was fed upon. The remaining carcass was skinned, numerous pre-mortem tooth scrapes up to ¼ inch wide and 3.5" inches long were present on the hide. There was corresponding pre-mortem hemorrhage on the underside of the hide at the spine, belly, anus, and rear legs. The attack scene and pre-mortem injuries are clear signs of predator attack and the size and location of the bite injuries are similar to injuries observed on other cattle attacked by wolves. This depredation is attributed to wolves of the Rogue Pack.

May 13, 2020 – Umatilla County (Telephone Ridge area)

Date Investigated: 5/13/20

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/13/20, a livestock producer found a dead calf on his 5,500 acre Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) rangeland grazing allotment while checking his cattle. ODFW and CTUIR responded and investigated the 3-month-old, approximately 175 lb. calf the same day. The livestock producer reported seeing one wolf near his cows on 5/11/20 near the location the calf was later found. The carcass was nearly intact with slight scavenging occurring at the anus, tongue, right hindquarter and abdomen. It was estimated that the calf died late on 5/11/20 to early on 5/12/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The dead calf was shaved revealing multiple pre-mortem canine punctures and tooth scrape marks to both rear legs, both on the inside and outside above the hocks, that are clear evidence of a predator attack. These punctures and tooth scrapes measured 3/16-1/4 inch in width, 2-4 inches in length, and had associated pre-mortem hemorrhaging to the underlying

muscle tissue measuring up to 2 inches in depth. The location, size of bite scrapes, and severity of the injuries are similar to those observed in other calves attacked by wolves. This depredation is attributed to the Mt. Emily Pack.

May 12, 2020 – Umatilla County (Telephone Ridge area)

Date Investigated: 5/12/20

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/12/20, a range rider found a dead calf on a CTUIR rangeland grazing allotment while checking on cattle. ODFW responded and investigated the calf on the same day. The calf was 3 months old and weighed approximately 175 lbs. The carcass had been heavily scavenged with all entrails and most muscle tissue consumed. The head, vertebrae, rib cage, pelvis, and tail were still attached, but all four legs were missing. Hide remained on the head, tail, and a portion along the vertebrae. It was estimated that the calf died on 5/11/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The surrounding area was searched and remaining hide on the head, tail, and portions of the vertebrae was skinned. Additionally, the hide of the lower jaw was shaved for further examination. No chase, struggle, or kill scene was found. No injuries or bite marks were observed on the skinned or shaved hide. Due to the lack of hide and muscle tissue remaining the determination is possible/unknown.

May 11, 2020 – Umatilla County (Emigrant Hill area)

Date Investigated: 5/11/20

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/10/20, a livestock producer found a dead cow on his CTUIR rangeland grazing allotment while checking his cattle. The 10 year-old cow weighed approximately 1300 lbs. The carcass had been heavily scavenged with all internal organs consumed and muscle tissue only remaining below the hocks, elbow, neck, head, back, and tail. A majority of the hide remained except for the areas of the pelvis and brisket. It was estimated that the cow died sometime between 5/8/20 and early 5/9/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The remaining carcass was skinned and examined. No premortem bite marks or scratches on the hide or underlying tissue damage was found. There was no evidence of a predator attack on the carcass or at the scene. The cause of death is unknown, but was not wolf related.

May 11, 2020 – Klamath County A (Fort Klamath area)

Date Investigated: 5/11/2020

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/11/20, a ranch manager found a dead, approximately 650 lb. yearling steer in an 80-acre private-land grass pasture. Most muscle tissue and hide of the upper hindquarters and right shoulder/ribs were consumed, but the remainder of carcass and hide were largely intact. The yearling was estimated to have died within 24 hours of the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was partially shaved and skinned. There were numerous pre-mortem tooth scrapes up to ¼ inch wide and 9 inches long along both flanks with associated tissue trauma up to ¾ inch in depth. There were also pre-mortem tooth scrapes near both elbows up to ¼ inch wide and 4 inches long with associated tissue trauma up to 2 inches in depth. The pre-mortem bite scrapes and muscle tissue trauma are clear signs of predator attack and the size, number, and location of the bite injuries are similar to injuries observed on other cattle attacked by wolves. This depredation is attributed to wolves of the Rogue Pack.

May 11, 2020 – Klamath County B (Fort Klamath area)

Date Investigated: 5/11/2020

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/11/20, a ranch manager found a dead, approximately 650 lb. yearling steer in an 80-acre private-land grass pasture. This was the same pasture where another dead yearling steer was found and investigated earlier the same day (report May 11, 2020 – Klamath County A). The carcass was missing some of the organs as well as a portion of muscle tissue from the front of the left hind leg, but was otherwise intact. The yearling was estimated to have died within 24 hours of the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was skinned and examined and the surrounding area searched. No chase, struggle, or kill scene was found. There were no pre-mortem bite scrapes or muscle tissue trauma indicating a predator attack on the largely intact carcass. The cause of death was not wolf related.

May 1, 2020 – Union County (High Valley area)

Date Investigated: 5/1/2020

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/1/20 wolf GPS collar data indicated a wolf in a pasture near a residence and ODFW contacted the landowner about possible wolf attractants in the area. The producer stated they discovered a dead yearling bovine on the evening of 4/30/20 in a pasture approximately 200 yards from residence. ODFW staff investigated and found a carcass mostly consumed, with only a portion of rib cage, spine, and head remaining; no other organs or muscle tissue present. Date of death was estimated as 4/29/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The head of the carcass was skinned and no pre-mortem injuries were found. With the lack of muscle tissue and hide on the carcass, the determination is possible/unknown.

April 30, 2020 – Umatilla County A&B (Telephone Ridge area)

Date Investigated: 4/30/20 & 5/2/20

Cause of death/injury: Probable (2)

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/30/20, a livestock producer found a dead calf, calf A, on his CTUIR rangeland grazing allotment while checking on his cattle. ODFW responded and investigated this calf the same day. On the afternoon of 5/1/20 the livestock producer found an additional dead calf, calf B, on the same allotment in close proximity to calf A. ODFW responded and investigated this calf on 5/2/20. Both calves were 2 ½ months old and weighed approximately 150 lbs. The carcass of calf A had been heavily scavenged with all entrails consumed and muscle tissue only remaining on the lower portion of all four legs below the hocks. Hide remained on the lower portion of all four legs below the hocks, part of the left rear leg above the hock, and portions remained on the underside from the belly to the sternum. The carcass of calf B had been heavily scavenged with all entrails and muscle tissue consumed. The hide was missing and only portions of the leg bones, spine, and skull remained. It was estimated that both calf A and calf B died between 4/28-4/29/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The lower half of each leg was skinned below the hocks, and the hide of the left rear leg was shaved for further examination on calf A. Two pre-mortem bite scrapes were observed on the inner left rear leg above the hock. The scrapes were approximately 1/8 inch in diameter and had associated bruising on the inside of the hide. Wolf tracks and scat were observed less than 100 yards from the carcass locations, and radio-collar data showed a wolf in proximity to the carcass locations on 4/29 and 4/30. Observed wounds on calf A are consistent with a predator attack, but the heavily scavenged carcass lacked diagnostic evidence to clearly confirm species. Based on the pre-mortem wounds on calf A, close proximity of the two calves, and confirmed presence of a wolf during the estimated time of death for both calves, this is a probable wolf depredation event by the Mt. Emily Pack.

April 29, 2020 – Wallowa County (Allen Canyon area)

Date Investigated: 4/29/2020

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer found the carcass of a dead calf in their large, private, grassland pasture on the morning of 4/29/2020. The carcass was heavily scavenged with only a portion of the hide, vertebrae, skull, and leg bones remaining. The calf was estimated to have died about one week prior.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The pasture was searched, no signs of predator attack were found. The lower legs were skinned, the hide and remaining tissues were examined and no pre-mortem injuries were found. The deterioration of tissues and extent of scavenging made determining the cause of death difficult. With the lack of muscle tissue on the carcass and time that had passed since the calf had died, the determination is possible/unknown.

April 28, 2020 – Baker County (Lookout Mountain area)

Date Investigated: 4/28/20

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/28/20, a livestock owner found one dead approximately 250 lb. calf in a large BLM allotment. The carcass was intact with all muscle tissue on the hindquarters above the hocks consumed. The date of death was estimated to be 4/27/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The calf carcass was skinned and examined. There were no bite scrapes on the hide or bite-caused hemorrhage or muscle tissue trauma indicating a predator attack. The carcass had pre-mortem bruising caused by blunt force trauma to the left side and underside of the body. The presence of blunt force trauma and the location of the carcass near a road suggest possible vehicle strike. The cause of death was not wolf related.

April 22, 2020 – Wallowa County A&B (Three Lakes area)

Date Investigated: 4/22/20

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed (2)

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/22/20 two live calves were found with injuries in a large rangeland pasture on private property. Both calves were hauled to a local veterinary clinic for treatment, and ODFW was asked to examine the injuries. Calf A had injuries on the right hind leg that were estimated to have occurred earlier that morning. Calf B had injuries on the left front leg that were estimated to be 2 days old. Since these calves were injured on separate days, these are considered separate events.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Hair on both calves was clipped around the injuries. Calf A had a hole (approx. 3 by 1.5 inches diameter) that ran completely through the upper right hind leg to the groin, with torn and damaged muscle tissue inside. There were also multiple canine tooth scrapes and punctures up to ¼ inch wide on the right hind leg above the hock. Calf B had a hole (approx. 1.5 by 1 inches diameter, 2 inches deep) on the left front leg above the knee, with damaged muscle tissue inside. The number of bites and location, size, and depth of the injuries was similar to other confirmed wolf attack injuries on calves. These depredations are attributed to the Middle Fork Pack.

April 16, 2020 – Union County (Hilgard area)

Date Investigated: 4/16/2020

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed (2)

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 4/16/20, one dead and one injured adult llama were found in an approximately 1 acre timbered enclosure at a vacant homestead on private land when the landowner's agent visited to feed the animals. The dead llama was almost entirely intact with some feeding on the hind legs above the hocks and groin. The injured llama was stiff but able to move quickly hindering an examination. The death and injury were both estimated to have occurred less than 12 hours earlier.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The area where the dead llama was found was searched, but a clear attack scene was not found. Fresh wolf tracks were found less than 10 yards from the carcass. The remains of the dead llama were skinned and portions of the hide on the hind legs was shaved. Several pre-mortem tooth scrapes up to ¼ inch diameter were found on the hide of the hind legs above the hocks. An area of muscle tissue on the right hind leg, approximately 6 inches by 4 inches, exhibited pre-mortem bruising and tissue damage to a depth of at least 2 inches. The injured llama had tooth scrapes several inches long on both hind legs above the hocks and behind the right elbow. The pre-mortem tooth wounds on both animals are clear evidence of attack by a predator, and the size, location, and severity of injuries are similar to other confirmed wolf attacks on livestock. This event is attributed to the Five Points Pack.

April 14, 2020 – Union County (Cricket Flat area)

Date Investigated: 4/14/2020

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer found the remains of a dead, approximately 6-week-old calf at about 7:00am on 4/14/20 in a small private-land calving pasture. The producer removed the carcass from the pasture for ODFW to examine later that day. The carcass was mostly intact except for the majority of the organs and some of the tissues from the nose and belly had been scavenged. It was estimated that the calf died less than 24 hours prior to being found.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The area where the calf was initially found was searched. No attack scene was found. The majority of the calf carcass was shaved and skinned, then examined. There were no pre-mortem marks or trauma on the hide or in the tissue to indicate predation or how the calf died. The cause of death is unknown but was not wolf related.

April 2, 2020 – Morrow County (Rhea Creek area)

Date Investigated: 4/2/20

Cause of death/injury: Cow – Possible/Unknown,
Calf – Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/2, a livestock owner's agent found a dead adult cow and the remains of a young calf about 60 yards apart in a draw in a large grassland private-land pasture. The majority of the tissue and organs had been consumed from the cow, except most of the left front leg tissue was intact. The majority of the hide was present with the right abdomen, right leg, and part of the right hind leg missing. Only the bones of two legs were found of the calf. The date of death for both animals was estimated to be around 3/30. The agent reported seeing 2 wolves in the pasture on 3/29. There were GPS collar locations of a Heppner Pack wolf within ¼ mile of the carcass location each night between 3/28 and 4/2.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The area around the carcasses was searched for signs of a disturbance. No signs of an attack or struggle was present. The remains of the cow carcass was skinned and examined, and the hide was shaved in the areas where wolves attack adult cows. There was no premortem trauma or bites on the carcass, except for one possibly premortem bruise in the tissue on the

left front leg at the elbow with corresponding 1/8-inch-wide scrapes 3/8 inch apart on the hide. With no reasonable physical evidence that the death was wolf-related, and due to the missing hide and tissue on the right side the determination is possible/unknown. There was not enough of the calf to investigate to make any determination besides possible/unknown.

April 1, 2020 – Union County (Taylor Creek area)

Date Investigated: 4/1/2020

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer found the remains of a dead, approximately 6-week-old calf at about 6:30am on 3/31/20 in a small private-land calving pasture. The producer removed the carcass from the pasture for ODFW to examine the following day. The carcass had been largely consumed with only portions of the ribcage, left rear leg, and spine remaining. All hide and muscle tissue was missing except on the remaining leg below the hock. It was estimated that the calf died 2-3 days prior to being found.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The remaining calf carcass was skinned and examined and the area where the calf was initially found was searched. No chase, struggle, or kill scene was found. There were no pre-mortem bite marks on the hide or bite-caused hemorrhage to muscle tissue indicating a predator attack. There was evidence of both coyote and avian scavenger activity on the carcass and in the pasture. Due to the missing muscle tissue and hide, the investigation determination is possible/unknown.

March 21, 2020 – Crook County (South Fork Crooked River area)

Date Investigated: 3/21/2020

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: A ranch hand saw a wolf feeding on a dead 10-day-old calf around 4:30 pm on 3/20/20 in a large, sagebrush, private-land calving pasture. The producer removed the carcass from the pasture for ODFW to examine the following day. The carcass was intact, except for all entrails, some tissue from the right front leg, and a 3 x 2.5 inch area of tissue from the neck was missing. The hide was largely intact, with one opening at the sternal side of the ribcage and a small opening at the neck. It was estimated that the calf died the night of 3/19 or the morning of 3/20.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The calf carcass was skinned and examined and the nearby area was searched. About 50 yards from the carcass was a 10-foot area of disturbed ground with wolf and adult cow tracks where the calf had originally died, but there were no pre-mortem bite marks on the hide or bite-caused hemorrhage to muscle tissue indicating the wolf killed the calf. The cause of death is unknown, but was not wolf-related.

March, 9 2020 – Baker County (Immigrant Gulch area)

Date Investigated: 3/9/20

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 3/8/20 a livestock producer found an injured 2-day-old calf on a fenced 350-acre private land pasture. The livestock producer scheduled ODFW to examine the live calf the following morning. The calf was able to stand and walked stiffly. The calf was more lethargic than the other calves in the field. The calf was estimated to have been injured approximately 3 days before.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The calf sustained numerous bite marks to the rear of both hind quarters above the hock, and to the groin that were clear evidence of attack by a predator. The rear legs and groin area were shaved for examination. The left rear leg was hot and swollen with multiple tooth scrapes. Shallow wounds had begun to form scabs and the deeper wounds were still weeping. There were paired canine bite punctures near the pelvis and scrapes on the right rear leg with approximately 1 7/8 inch spacing. Several of the tooth scrapes were >1/8" in diameter. The canine spacing and location of the injuries were similar to other confirmed wolf attack injuries on calves. The location of the attack was within the Cornucopia Pack AKWA.

February 28, 2020 – Union County (High Valley area)

Date Investigated: 2/28/20

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 2/28/20, a livestock producer found a dead approximately 1-day-old, 60 lb. calf in a private-land pasture about 400 yards from the nearest house. Most muscle tissue behind the shoulders, and all entrails had been consumed. The calf was estimated to have died the previous night.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was skinned and examined, and the surrounding area searched for an attack scene. A struggle scene approximately 40 yards in length containing significant blood splatter on rocks and vegetation and coyote tracks was found. There were pre-mortem bites with associated tissue hemorrhaging up to ¼" deep on the legs, top of shoulders, head, and face. Paired canine puncture spacing ranged from 1" to 1 ¼". The attack scene, location and depth of hemorrhaging, and the tooth spacing of bite marks are consistent with coyote predation. The death of this calf was not wolf related.

February 16, 2020 – Baker County A, B (Eagle Creek area)

Date Investigated: 2/16/20

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed (1), Probable (1)

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 2/12/2020 five cattle (3 bulls, 1 cow, and 1 2019 calf) were found stranded on a private timbered parcel. The livestock producer had been unable to find them when gathering his livestock off his USFS allotment in the fall. A friend returned on 2/15/2020 to trail the cows out and found the dead yearling steer and an injured 2-year-old bull. ODFW

was contacted on 2/16/20. Fresh wolf tracks were found at the scene. The steer was largely consumed and only a small piece of the hide, skull and pelvis remained. The bull was euthanized due to its injuries and examined.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The remains of the steer were examined. It was estimated to have died 3-4 days prior. The steer had been mostly consumed and no muscle tissue remained. Numerous wolf tracks were found by the carcass and the hide that remained had numerous tooth scrapes that measured up to 1/4" in diameter and up to 3 inches long, that appeared to be postmortem. The bull was estimated to have been injured 3-4 days prior. Numerous pre-mortem bite scrapes were found behind both front elbows, the rear and sides of both hind legs from the anus to just above the hock, the groin, and the lower right flank. The bite scrapes measured up to 1/4 inch across and up to 5 inches long. The muscle tissue underneath the bites on the rear legs showed areas of associated trauma up to 9 by 6 inches across and 3" in depth. Due to the time since the attack and the recent snowfall no attack scene was found for either animal. The number, location and direction of the bites and the associated depth of injuries on the bull are consistent with other confirmed wolf attack injuries on cows and is a confirmed wolf depredation. The steer died at the same location and time as the injuries to the bull occurred, and is a probable wolf depredation. This event is attributed to the Keating Pack.

January 7, 2020 – Union County (Hilgard area)

Date Investigated: 1/7/20

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On 1/7/20, the partial remains of an adult llama were found in a small pasture on private land. Portions of the hide from the hind legs and back were present, but the remaining bones and hide were scattered over a large area and had been heavily scavenged by wolves and coyotes with all muscle tissue consumed. The death was estimated to have occurred two to three days earlier.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The area where the llama remains were found was searched, but no attack scene was located. The remaining hide and bones were examined. There were no pre-mortem injuries found on the carcass remains. Due to the missing muscle tissue and hide, the investigation determination is possible/unknown.