



ODFW LIVESTOCK DEPREDEATION INVESTIGATION REPORTS January - May 2022

This document lists livestock depredation investigations completed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife since Jan. 1, 2022. 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 injured or killed by a wolf or wolves. The goal is not to determine the cause of death, as in some cases that could require a veterinary pathologist (e.g., illness, injury, age, poisonous plants).

In some counties in 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 some counties, 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 31, 2022 – Umatilla County (Coyote Canyon)

Date Investigated: 5/31/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/30/22, a sheep herder found a dead 180-pound ewe and a dead 70-pound lamb in a 5,000-acre private-land pasture about one mile from the herder's camp, where the sheep had been bedded for the night. The ewe had been mostly consumed while the lamb was entirely intact. Both sheep were estimated to have died no earlier than the evening of 5/29/22 or the morning of 5/30/22.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Both carcasses were shaved, skinned, and examined. There were multiple bite punctures and pre-mortem hemorrhaging on both sheep indicating that they had been attacked by a predator. The ewe had pre-mortem tooth punctures up to 5/16" diameter on the neck with pre-mortem hemorrhaging in the remaining muscle tissue. The lamb had numerous ¼ inch pre-mortem bite punctures and multiple tears in the hide on the neck, throat, and left hindquarter above the hock. Trauma to the neck penetrated to the bone on both sides and dislocated the neck. Pre-mortem hemorrhage on the left hindquarter was up to 1.5 inches deep. The severity and location of injuries to these sheep is consistent with wolf attacks on sheep. This depredation is attributed to the Ukiah Pack.

May 24, 2022 – Wallowa County (Leap area)

Date Investigated: 5/24/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/24, ODFW personnel noticed a cluster of wolf GPS collar locations on a privately-owned 640-acre pasture. The producer was contacted and reported the presence of a dead 900-pound, two-year-old cow, and sightings of wolves in the pasture. Approximately 75 percent of the hide remained, including the entire front half of the cow and portions of the hindquarters. Most of the organs and hindquarter muscle tissues had been scavenged. The cow was estimated to have died 4-6 days prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved where possible and the remaining hide was skinned and examined. There were no pre-mortem bite scrapes or trauma found in the remaining hide or muscle tissues. No evidence of an attack or kill scene was found, and no wolf GPS collar locations were recorded at the carcass during the estimated time of death. However, due to the missing hide and tissues on the hindquarters, the determination is possible/unknown.

May 21, 2022 – Grant County - (Middle Fork John Day area)

Date Investigated: 5/21/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/21/22, a livestock producer observed a wolf at the carcass of a dead 1000 lb adult cow in a 4-acre pasture near his corrals. The entire cow was intact except for some missing skin in the abdominal area. It was estimated that the cow died the previous night.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The cow carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. The right leg above the elbow had post-mortem bite scrapes with spacing consistent with a wolf, however when the carcass was skinned there was no pre-mortem hemorrhaging associated with the marks. No pre-mortem bite marks or hemorrhaging was found to indicate that a predator attacked the animal while it was alive. The cause of death was not wolf related and so our determination was "Other".

May 20, 2022 – Grant County (Middle Fork John Day area)

Date Investigated: 5/20/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed (2)

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/20/22, a livestock owner found a 350 lbs. six-month-old dead calf in a 1200 acre, private-land pasture about 400 yards from his corrals. The carcass was mostly intact, but most tissue behind the back legs had been consumed. This calf was estimated to have died during the preceding night. In the afternoon while ODFW staff were on-scene investigating the first calf, the livestock producer found the remains of a 1-month-old calf. The second calf had been seen with injuries to the back end three to four days prior. The carcass was generally intact with multiple wounds to the hind end and back legs. The second calf was estimated to have died on May 19th.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Portions of the hide of the first calf carcass were shaved, and all remaining hide was skinned and examined. There were >25 bite scrapes, punctures, and associated pre-mortem hemorrhage on the hind legs, front legs, and back of the neck indicating the calf

had been attacked by a predator. Pre-mortem bites scrapes were up to ¼ wide with underlying hemorrhaging on the hide as well as muscle tissue trauma on the front right leg above the hock. The bite scrape measurements, attack locations, and severity of the trauma is consistent with injuries caused by wolf attacks on calves. This area is known to be used by the Desolation pack with GPS collar location placing a wolf at the kill site around the suspected time of death. This depredation was attributed to the Desolation Pack. The second calf carcass was skinned and examined. There were multiple pre-mortem bite scrapes on the hind quarter and hemorrhaged muscle tissue trauma approximately two inches deep indicating a predator attack. There were several wounds, one of which was 5-inch diameter, that were rotted out and filled with maggots. There was evidence that the wounds were healing, and the calf did not die immediately from its injuries. The injuries occurred approximately three to four days prior to its death. GPS collar wolf locations were near where the calf was known to be on or about May 14th. The location of the bite marks and injuries to the calf are consistent with wolf attacks on live calves. This depredation was also attributed to the Desolation Pack.

May 19, 2022 – Union County (Indian Creek area)

Date Investigated: 5/19/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/19/22, a livestock owner found three dead goats in a 50 yd x 50 yd fenced enclosure located approximately 200 yds from their house. The goats ranged in age from 1-3 years and weight from 25-40 pounds. The viscera and front legs of one goat were mostly consumed with the skin peeled back on the front legs; the other two goats were intact. The goats had died during the preceding night.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: All three carcasses were shaved, skinned, and examined. There were bite punctures and pre-mortem hemorrhage on all three goats indicating they had been attacked by a predator. Bite punctures were 3/16” – 5/16” in diameter and the depth of trauma was up to 2”. Location of hemorrhage included the neck and back on all three goats. The neck was broken on two goats and the back was broken on the other. There were fresh bear scat and tracks at the scene, and bear claw marks on a tree directly adjacent to the pen. The method of predation and the location and severity of injuries are consistent with bear attack. As such the determination for this investigation was “Other”.

May 19, 2022 – Baker County (Immigrant Gulch area)

Date Investigated: 5/19/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed (2);
Probable (1); Possible/unknown (3)

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/17/22, a livestock producer found two injured calves while checking cattle in a 600-acre private land allotment. The calves were gathered and examined on 5/19/22. The injuries were estimated to be two to three weeks old. Four additional calves were also examined.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The areas around the observed injuries on the first two calves were shaved and examined. Both calves had bite scrapes up to 1/8 inch wide on the outside of the hindquarters above the hocks with corresponding tissue trauma. The first calf had a 3 ½ inch by 2 ½ inch open wound and multiple tooth punctures of approximately 1/8-inch diameter. The second calf had a single 1-inch by 1-inch open wound on the outside of the left hind leg above the hock and a pair of tooth puncture marks of 1/8-inch diameter. The bite marks and location, size, and depth of the injuries on the first two calves are consistent with wolf attacks on live calves. These two attacks appear to be from the same event and were attributed to the Cornucopia Pack. The third calf examined had a one-inch-long by 1/8-inch-wide bite scrape with a healed puncture wound on the right rear leg near the hip. The area was raised and swollen. Six healed scrapes were found in the same area on the leg. Based on the size and location of the injuries and the timing of this injury relative to the confirmed depredations described above, the determination for this calf was “probable”. When shaved and examined, the other three calves lacked sufficient evidence to be able to determine the cause of observed scrapes and were classified as “possible/unknown”.

May 18, 2022 – Wallowa County (Red Hill area)

Date Investigated: 5/18/22

Cause of death/injury: Probable

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/18/22, a producer found the remains of a two-month-old calf in an ~2000-acre pasture on public land. The only parts remaining were the head, the spine, most of the ribs, and pelvis. There was no tissue or hide except on the head. There was an area of trampling and disturbance 20 yards above the carcass, and then the carcass was dragged, during feeding, to a more open area downslope. The calf was estimated to have died four days prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The head was shaved, skinned, and examined. There was no physical evidence of an attack on the carcass, however, the area of nearby ground disturbance appeared to be an attack scene where the calf was killed by a predator. Based on the scene and the recent confirmed wolf depredation events in nearby pastures one mile and five miles away, the determination is probable. This attack was attributed to the Chesnimnus Pack.

May 9, 2022 – Baker County B (Summit Road area)

Date Investigated: 5/9/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed (2);
Possible/unknown (1)

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/8/22, a livestock producer found two injured calves while checking cattle in a 5400-acre BLM public land allotment. The calves were gathered and examined on 5/9/22. The injuries were estimated to be one to two weeks old. A third calf was also examined.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The areas around the injuries were shaved and examined. Both calves had multiple bite scrapes up to 3/16 inch wide on the inside, rear, and outside of the

hindquarters above the hocks with corresponding tissue trauma. The first calf had a two-inch open wound and a swollen lump on the rear of the right hind leg. The second calf had two three-inch open wounds on the inside and outside of the right hind leg above the hock. The bite marks and location, size, and depth of the injuries on the first two calves are consistent with wolf attacks on live calves. These two attacks appear to be from the same event and were attributed to the Cornucopia Pack. The third calf had a few scrapes down the lower portion of the left hind leg, most below the hock. The third calf lacked sufficient evidence to be able to determine the cause of the scrapes and was classified as “possible/unknown”.

May 9, 2022 – Baker County A (Houghton Creek area)

Date Investigated: 5/9/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/8/22, a producer found a dead 125-pound calf that the owner had been keeping close to the house in a private 40-acre grassland pasture. The carcass was mostly intact and most of the hide was present but missing internal organs and some muscle tissue on three of the four legs. The calf had died the preceding night.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. There were numerous 1/8 inch wide and 3/4 inch long pre-mortem bite marks over the back, with two tears in the hide and associated bruising and muscle tissue trauma. There were no bite scrapes on the hindquarters, flanks or elbows where wolves commonly bite and the bite marks and damage on the back were smaller than expected for wolf. Some domestic dogs were causing damage nearby, but since the cause of death cannot be confirmed as coyote or domestic dog, this determination is “Possible/unknown”.

May 9, 2022 – Wallowa County B (Day Ridge)

Date Investigated: 5/9/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/9/22, a neighboring producer found a dead, approximately 120 lb. calf in a 9,000-acre U.S. Forest Service grazing allotment. The carcass was largely intact, with only the internal organs and left hind leg missing. The calf was estimated to have died less than 24 hours prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Portions of the hide were shaved, and all remaining hide was skinned and examined. Pre-mortem bite scrapes up to ¼ inch wide with underlying hemorrhaging and muscle tissue trauma up to two inches deep were found on both shoulders and the right hind leg above the hock. There were multiple bite scrapes on the neck and throat measuring up to ¼ inch wide with underlying tissue trauma greater than an inch deep. The bite scrape measurements, attack locations, and severity of trauma is consistent with wolf attack injuries on calves. This area is occasionally used by the Wenaha Pack. ODFW will monitor for Wenaha Pack or new wolf activity in this area.

May 9, 2022 – Wallowa County A (Zumwalt area)

Date Investigated: 5/9/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/9/22, a ranch manager discovered the remains of a one-month-old, approximately 150-pound calf in a privately owned grassland pasture. The calf was fully intact with all hide and tissue remaining. The calf was estimated to have died within 24 hours prior to the investigation. On the same morning, the ranch manager was notified of the remains of a one-year-old, approximately 750-pound cow in a different privately-owned pasture about ten miles away. The yearling was fully intact with all hide, organs and muscle tissue remaining, except for some scavenging on the left hindquarter. The yearling was estimated to have died within 36 hours of the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Both carcasses were shaved, skinned, and examined. The calf had approximately ten post-mortem tooth scrapes measuring 1/16 by 3/4 inches on the hide below and around the anus, indicating feeding. The yearling had approximately ten post-mortem scrapes 1/16 inches by up to an inch on the hide around the area that was consumed. There was no evidence of a predator attack on either carcass. As such, the cause of death was determined as not wolf related.

May 7, 2022 – Baker County (Balm Creek)

Date Investigated: 5/7/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/7/22, a livestock producer found an injured calf while moving cattle in a 1000-acre public land allotment. The calf was six weeks old and weighed approximately 125 lbs. The injuries were estimated to have occurred approximately two weeks prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Portions of the hide were shaved and examined. There were multiple bite scrapes on the right hind leg above the hock measuring from one to three inches in length and up to 3/16 inch wide. The left hind leg had a large open bite wound with exposed tissue that measured approximately 7 x 3 1/2 inches in size. The location of the bite marks and injuries to the calf are consistent with wolf attacks on live calves. This depredation was attributed to the Keating Pack.

May 6, 2022 – Wallowa County (Crow Creek area)

Date Investigated: 5/6/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On 5/6/22, the livestock producer reported a dead, three-month-old calf, weighing approximately 250 lbs in a private land grass pasture. The carcass was found in a 150-acre pasture from which the rest of the cow/calf pairs had been moved on 5/4/22. The carcass was partially intact, but the hide and all tissue on the right front and right hindquarters were consumed. The

hide and muscle tissue on the left side was mostly intact except for portions of the back left leg. The calf was estimated to have died approximately 36-48 hours prior to investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. There were multiple small post-mortem bite scrapes near the anus, above the hocks, and top of loins, measuring 1/16-1/8 inch wide from scavenging. There were no pre-mortem bite scrapes or evidence on the scene to indicate a predator attack. Due to the lack of hide and tissue remaining in the areas that wolves commonly attack, the investigation determination is possible/unknown.

May 5, 2022 – Baker County B (North of Richland)

Date Investigated: 5/5/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 5/5/22, ODFW staff found a dead approximately 225 lb. calf in a 5,400 acre rangeland BLM grazing allotment. The carcass was largely consumed, but most of the hide was intact. The calf was estimated to have died one day prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Portions of the hide were shaved, and all remaining hide was skinned and examined. Pre-mortem bite scrapes were found on the outside and back of the right rear leg above the hock with underlying muscle tissue trauma up to one inch deep. There was also trauma to the right shoulder and throat. The location and depth of trauma is consistent with wolf attack injuries on calves this size. This depredation was attributed to the Cornucopia Pack.

May 5, 2022 – Baker County A (North of Richland)

Date Investigated: 5/5/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 5/5/22, a livestock producer found two injured calves while working cattle that were gathered from privately-owned valley pastureland. One calf was three weeks old weighing approximately 75 lbs, the other calf was eight weeks old weighing approximately 100 lbs. The injuries were estimated to be about two weeks old.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: Portions of the hide were shaved and examined. One calf had bite scrapes up to 1 ½ inches long on the inside and outside back of the left rear leg with tooth punctures measuring up to 3/16 inch wide after partial healing. The other calf had bite scrapes up to one inch long on the outside of the right rear leg and an infected wound with multiple bite punctures on the left rear hock, with associated tissue damage. The size and location of the bite marks is consistent with wolf attack injuries on live calves. The attacks on these two calves were attributed to the Cornucopia Pack.

April 30, 2022 – Wallowa County (Joseph Creek area)

Date Investigated: 4/30/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/30/22, a producer found an injured two-month-old, 250-pound calf in a 1,000-acre public land pasture. The calf had open wounds on the left hindquarter above the hock. The calf was euthanized on scene due to the severity of the injuries. A second injured two-month-old, 250-pound calf from the same pasture was found shortly thereafter and removed from the pasture for treatment of its wounds. The injuries of both calves were estimated to be about a week old.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The euthanized calf was shaved, skinned, and examined. There were multiple tooth scrapes $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and up to four inches long on the right and left flanks with tissue necrosis and muscle trauma underneath. The left hindquarters had an open wound with tissue trauma, infection, and necrosis $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. The second calf was partially shaved and examined on 5/1/22. There were multiple wounds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and up to two inches long above the left hock and inner thighs. The bite scrape measurements, locations, and the severity of the injuries are consistent with other wolf attacks on calves. The mother cow of the second calf was agitated during the investigation and to reduce stress on the cow she was not available for an examination. She had one bite scrape visible on the flank that appeared to be the same age as the bite wounds on the calves. This attack was attributed to the Chesnimnus Pack.

April 29, 2022 – Wallowa County C (Elk Mountain area)

Date Investigated: 4/29/22

Cause of death/injury: Other (2 sheep)
Confirmed (3 sheep)

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/29/22, a producer found the remains of three lambs (approximately 15 pounds each) in a 400-acre privately-owned grass pasture, then found the remains of two adult ewes later that afternoon. Most of the tissue was consumed from both ewes and one lamb, and all the tissue was consumed from two lambs. The carcasses were mostly intact with all legs and most ribs still attached. Two ewes and one lamb were estimated to have died approximately 24 hours prior to the investigation. Two lambs died approximately two days prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: All sheep carcasses were skinned and examined. There were bite punctures and pre-mortem hemorrhaging on all five sheep, indicating they had been attacked by a predator. All five sheep had pre-mortem hemorrhaging and tissue trauma on the throat at the rear of the lower jaw with bite puncture diameters from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Both ewes and one lamb had bite wounds in other places; one ewe had tissue damage two inches deep behind the shoulder, while muscle trauma on the remainder of that ewe and the other ewe was up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The bite wound measurements, locations, and depth of trauma are consistent with coyote attacks on sheep, resulting in a determination of "Other".

Addendum (5/11/2022): A review of the investigation materials was requested by the producer on 5/4/2022. The review showed 4 of the 5 sheep (1 ewe and 3 lambs) had injuries and hemorrhage consistent with both coyote and wolf attack locations. One sheep (ewe) had premortem hemorrhage

observed on the throat, right elbow, above the right shoulder, on the upper portion of the right ribcage, and on the left hind quarter. Hemorrhage on the right ribcage was previously reported to be two inches deep was corrected to document a depth measurement of no more than one inch deep. The hemorrhage on the throat, right elbow, and on the hind quarter are all common coyote and wolf bite locations. However, the premortem hemorrhage above the shoulder and on right ribcage are less common places for coyotes to bite adult sheep while attacking. Additionally, the sheep with the hemorrhage on the right shoulder and upper right ribcage was unsheared and had a thick wool covering which can be a barrier to effective biting by coyotes. The hemorrhage in the upper, wool covered locations was more likely caused by a wolf than a coyote. As a result, the determination of "Other" was amended to "Confirmed" wolf for the two ewes and one lamb killed the night before the investigation. The determination of "Other" is still appropriate for the two lambs killed approximately 48 hours before the investigation. The location of the depredation event is outside the currently designated AKWA and could have been done by a dispersing wolf or wolves, or the Chesnimnus or Wildcat Packs.

April 29, 2022 – Wallowa County B (Miller Ridge area)

Date Investigated: 4/29/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/29/22, a livestock owner found the remains of a one-month-old calf in a partially timbered approximately 350-acre pasture on public land. Most of the carcass was missing, with only the lower part of both front legs, the pelvis with one attached femur, one scapula, the tail, and numerous bone fragments scattered in a 40-yard radius area. There was no tissue or hide to examine, except the lower front legs. It was estimated to have died two days before the investigation. This occurred 3.5 miles from the depredations investigated between 4/25/22 and 4/28/22.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The remaining hide was skinned and shaved, no pre-mortem trauma was found on the hide or in the tissue. There was no evidence on the scene or carcass that the calf was attacked by a predator. Due to lack of physical evidence, the investigation determination is possible/unknown.

April 29, 2022 – Wallowa County A (Crow Creek area)

Date Investigated: 4/29/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/29/22, a neighbor out checking cows for the producer found the remains of a six-week-old calf in a partially timbered 1200-acre pasture on public land about two miles from the calves that were confirmed depredations earlier in the week. The spinal column was intact with skull and pelvis and one disarticulated hind leg was found 26 yards away. The only tissue or hide that remained was on the hind leg below the hock and on the top of the skull. The calf was estimated to have died approximately 4-6 days earlier.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: No chase or struggle scene was found. The remaining hide was skinned and shaved, no premortem trauma was found on the hide or in the tissue. There was no

evidence on the scene or carcass that the calf was attacked by a predator. Due to the lack of physical evidence, the investigation determination is possible/unknown.

April 28, 2022 – Wallowa County B (Elk Mountain area)

Date Investigated: 4/28/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 4/27, a neighbor of a producer found the remains of a 100-pound, approximately four-day-old calf in a privately owned 400-acre pasture. The producer removed the carcass and called ODFW on 4/28. The carcass was intact with tissue missing on the left side from ribcage to the hocks. The calf was estimated to have died approximately 48 hours prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. There were multiple pre-mortem tooth scrapes on both shoulders near the spine, under the neck, and at the throat. Most bite scrapes were 1/8 inch wide and 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long corresponding to premortem hemorrhaging and tissue trauma 1/16 inch deep, indicating that it had been attacked by a predator. The bite measurements, depth of tissue damage, and location of tooth scrapes are consistent with other coyote attacks on calves. No evidence was found to suggest the cause of death was wolf related.

April 28, 2022 – Wallowa County A (Crow Creek area)

Date Investigated: 4/28/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 4/27/22, a livestock owner found the remains of a six-week-old calf in a partially timbered 1200-acre pasture on public land. The carcass had been largely consumed, with only part of the spine, a few ribs, and the pelvis with some hide remaining. This carcass was located approximately 90 yards from the carcass of the second confirmed depredation in this pasture and is estimated to have died near the same time as that calf (see April 27, 2022 – Wallowa County [Crow Creek area]).

Physical evidence and summary of findings: There were trails of heavily trampled ground where the herd of cows had traveled quickly down a ridge to the creek bottom where the carcass remains were found. Wolf tracks were also found in the trails mixed with the cow tracks. The remains of the calf were skinned and examined. Pre-mortem hemorrhaging measuring one inch long and 1/2 inch deep was evident in two areas near the tail and one area near the spine. This bruising, combined with the disturbed ground, and the nearby confirmed depredation, allows for using reasonable inference to confirm the death of this calf as wolf-caused. This depredation is attributed to the Chesnimnus Pack.

April 27, 2022 – Wallowa County (Crow Creek area)

Date Investigated: 4/27/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 4/26/22, a livestock owner saw eight wolves around the remains of a six-week-old, 180 lb. calf in a partially timbered 850-acre pasture on public land. The carcass was intact and the majority of the hide was present; most of the tissue was missing. The calf was estimated to have died within 24 hours of the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. There were at least 20 pre-mortem bite scrapes on the hindquarters up to ¼ inch wide and two inches long. There were pre-mortem tooth scrapes and punctures on the hide near both elbows, including premortem hemorrhage and torn muscle 1¾ inches deep in the corresponding tissue. The size and location of bite wounds and severity of trauma are similar to those observed in other calves attacked by wolves. This depredation is attributed to the Chesnimnus Pack.

Addendum (4/29/22): The pasture where this investigation occurred was 1200 acres, not 850 acres as previously reported.

April 25, 2022 – Wallowa County (Crow Creek area)

Date Investigated: 4/25/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 4/25/22, a livestock owner found the remains of a 2-month-old, 170 lb. calf in a privately owned 850-acre pasture. The carcass was intact except for feeding at the stomach. The calf was estimated to have died 24-48 hours prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved, skinned and examined. There were more than 20 pre-mortem tooth scrapes on the hindquarters and below the anus up to ¼ inch wide and 2½ inches long. Underlying tissue trauma and hemorrhage extended up to an inch deep. There were pre-mortem tooth punctures on shoulders and elbows, including tissue damage 1¾ inches deep. The size and location of the bite wounds and severity of trauma are similar to those observed in other calves attacked by wolves. This depredation is attributed to the Chesnimnus Pack.

Addendum (4/28/22): The carcass was found on public land, not on private land as previously reported.

Addendum (4/29/22): The pasture where this investigation occurred was 1200 acres, not 850 acres as previously reported.

March 29, 2022 – Baker County (Ruckles Creek area)

Date Investigated: 3/29/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the evening of 3/28/22 a producer found an adult, approximately 130 lb. alpaca injured within its enclosure. The producer euthanized the alpaca and moved

it away from other stock. ODFW was contacted and inspected the carcass on 3/29/22; the injuries were estimated to be from the day prior to the investigation.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The intact carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. One premortem bite puncture was observed on the side of the head, and a single premortem bite tear was observed on the top of the head, with associated muscle tissue trauma in both locations. There was muscle trauma on the left side of the neck and bruising in the hide, but no observable tooth scrapes on the hide in this location. There was also a single premortem tooth scrape on the back of the right hind leg near the anus with shallow associated tissue bruising. The location and number of tooth marks are not consistent with wolf attack injuries on livestock.

March 16, 2022 – Grant County (Bear Valley area)

Date Investigated: 3/16/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the afternoon of 3/16/22 a livestock producer found the remains of a one-day old calf in a private land pasture. The carcass was mostly consumed with the hind quarters missing from the scene. The calf had died the preceding night.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The remaining hide on the head, front quarters, back, and flanks were shaved and skinned. There were no premortem wounds indicating a predator attack. Evidence typical of scavenging by coyotes was observed on the carcass. No evidence was found on the scene or carcass to suggest the death was wolf related. Due to the lack of hide and muscle tissue on the carcass, the determination is possible/unknown.

March 16, 2022 – Baker County (Halfway Valley)

Date Investigated: 3/16/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/15/22 a producer found his 40-pound heeler wounded and bloody on his property. The dog was seen by a veterinarian but had to be euthanized. ODFW inspected the carcass on 3/16/22; the injuries were estimated to be from early morning on 3/15/22.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The remains were skinned, examined, and the hair was shaved around the injuries. There were premortem bite punctures to the head and throat with associated muscle tissue trauma. Bruising of the hide and muscle trauma were found on the back, hips, and groin. The location and size of the tooth marks are consistent with wolf attack injuries on dogs. One collared male yearling from the Cornucopia Pack had radio-collar locations ½ mile north of the ranch yard at 2 a.m. and 5 a.m., and south at 8 a.m. The depredation is attributed to the Cornucopia Pack.

March 9, 2022 – Union County (Cabin Creek Area)

Date Investigated: 3/9/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 3/9/22, a livestock producer found the carcass of a four-year-old cow and a leg from a calf on a 680-acre partly forested private land pasture. The 1,500-pound cow carcass was intact with a tear in the hide at the vulva. The cow died less than 48-hours prior to investigation, the calf appeared to have died prior to the cow.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: There was no chase scene. The cow carcass was shaved and skinned; there was no premortem bite marks on the hide and no premortem bite trauma in the tissue. There were wolf tracks at the cow and ¼ inch wide postmortem bite scrapes at the vulva. Clean/soft hooves and advanced decomposition of the hide of the calf leg indicate the calf was not born alive. The cow and calf were not killed by wolves.

February 9, 2022 – Wallowa County (Enterprise Area)

Date Investigated: 2/9/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 2/8/22, a landowner found an injured 5-year-old mare in their approximately 8-acre grass pasture. The mare had sustained a compound fracture to its left hind leg and was euthanized later that morning. That evening, the landowner discovered scratches on the hind legs of two additional horses and requested an investigation the next morning.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: There was no chase or attack scene located near where the mare was initially discovered. No wolf tracks were identified in the snow within the pasture or along the outside perimeter of the pasture. Neither the wounds sustained by the euthanized mare nor the live animals were wolf related.

February 5, 2022– Union County (Meadow Creek Area)

Date Investigated: 2/5/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 2/5/22 a livestock producer found the carcass of a 10-month-old 375-lb heifer calf on a 350-acre private land pasture. The hide and tissue were scavenged on the upper left rear quarter and anus. The calf died the night of 2/4/22 or early morning of 2/5/22.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: There was no chase or struggle scene and no wolf tracks in the snow. The entire carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. There were no premortem bite marks on the hide and no premortem bite trauma in the tissue. The death of the calf was not wolf related.

February 3, 2022 – Grant County (Izee area)

Date Investigated: 2/3/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/Unknown

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 2/3/22 a passing motorist observed two wolves feeding on a dead cow in a 30-acre private grass pasture. The 900-pound, 8 or 9-year-old cow was known to be lame and being doctored for hoof rot. The cow was observed alive the previous afternoon and died sometime during the preceding night. The carcass had feeding on the front left shoulder and hind end.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: No attack scene was found. The entire carcass was skinned, and most of the hide was shaved. No pre-mortem bite scrapes, wolf bite hemorrhaging or tissue trauma were observed on the carcass. The hide was present in most areas where wolves attack, but the hide was missing from the front left shoulder, and some of the rear of the hindquarters below and around the anus. There was no evidence on the carcass that wolves caused the death of the cow, but since some hide and tissue was missing, the determination is possible/unknown. Additional monitoring will be done to learn more about the wolves in this area.

January 27, 2022 – Lake County (Summer Lake area)

Date Investigated: 1/27/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: A local resident found a mortally wounded ~800-pound 11-month-old heifer on the morning of 1/27/22 in a 60-acre feedlot. The heifer was euthanized due to the extent of the injuries on its hindquarters. The injuries were estimated to be from the night of 1/24/22.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The majority of the carcass was shaved and skinned. There were over 50 pre-mortem bite scrapes up to four inches long and ¼ inch wide on both hindquarters, a large open wound with necrotic tissue on the underside of the right thigh, and an open wound on the left flank. Beneath the bite scrapes there was pre-mortem hemorrhaging up to two inches deep. The location, size, number, and direction of tooth scrapes and severe underlying muscle tissue trauma are consistent with wolf attack injuries. The depredation of this calf is attributed to two wolves (LAS13 and OR115).

January 25, 2022 – Baker County (Tucker Creek area)

Date Investigated: 1/25/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 1/25/22, a livestock producer found a dead 500-pound year-old calf in a 25-acre grassland private pasture. The carcass was mostly intact but the organs and most of the hide and muscle tissue from the hindquarters had been consumed. The calf had died during the preceding night.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: There was a struggle scene in an area of disturbed snow about 20 yards in diameter with fresh calf and wolf tracks and blood. The calf carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. Multiple premortem tooth scrapes were found on the remaining hide on the left rear leg above the hock with associated muscle tissue trauma. Premortem tooth scrapes with associated muscle tissue trauma were also found on the throat and back of the calf. Tooth scrape size and location of the injuries are consistent with wolf attack injuries on calves. The location of the attack was within the Keating Pack AKWA, though no radio-collared Keating Pack wolves were present in the area near the time of the calf's death. Additional monitoring will be done to assess if new wolves are using the area.

January 22, 2022 – Union County (Union area)

Date Investigated: 1/22/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 1/22/22, a livestock owner found a dead 10-month-old steer carcass in their 9-acre private grassland pasture. Most of the hide and skeleton remained, but the muscle tissue was mostly consumed. The steer had died approximately 3-5 days prior to examination.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The hide was shaved and the remains of the carcass were skinned. There was no evidence of predation on the scene and no premortem bite scrapes or hemorrhage on the carcass. The death of the steer was not wolf related.

January 20, 2022 – Jackson County (Boundary Butte area)

Date Investigated: 1/20/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: On the morning of 1/20/22, a livestock owner found a 327-pound five-month-old steer dead in his private grassland pasture about 300 yards from his home. The carcass was mostly intact.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved and skinned. There was scavenging around the face and tailhead as well as some older wounds that were starting to heal over. No additional scrape marks were found on the hide and no premortem hemorrhaging was found anywhere on the carcass. The cause of death is not wolf related.

January 19, 2022 – Jackson County (Boundary Butte area)

Date Investigated: 1/19/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: In the afternoon of 1/19/22, a livestock owner found his dead mixed breed livestock guardian dog inside of his electric wolf resistant fence in his private grass pasture about 600 yards from his home. The carcass was mostly intact. The dog died sometime during the previous night.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The carcass was shaved, skinned, and examined. There were bite punctures and premortem hemorrhage indicating it had been attacked. The location and severity of wounds are consistent with a wolf attack on a dog and include punctures up to ¼” wide and multiple areas of premortem hemorrhage and torn muscle tissue up to one inch deep. There were wolf tracks near the carcass and at least four sets of wolf tracks entered and left the electric fence about 300 yards from the carcass. This depredation is attributed to members of the Rogue Pack.

January 16, 2022 – Baker County (Middle Bridge Loop Area)

Date Investigated: 1/16/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: After being notified of wolves in close proximity to their house on 1/15/22, a livestock producer noticed the carcass of his 40-pound Kelpie herding dog 150 yards from their house on the morning of 1/16/22. The carcass had been scavenged and most of the muscle tissue and organs were missing. The dog was estimated to have died on the night of 1/14/22.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The remains were examined, and the hair was shaved around the injuries. There were over 15 premortem bite punctures approximately 1/8 inch in diameter, as well as tears at least 1/8 inch wide and up to 1/2 inch long on the back and inside of the right front leg. The location, size, and number of tooth scrapes are consistent with wolf attack injuries on dogs. The depredation is attributed to the Keating Pack.

Correction: ODFW spoke with the livestock producer about the wolves at 9pm on 1/14/22.

January 14, 2022 - Union County (High Valley area)

Date Investigated: 1/14/22

Cause of death/injury: Possible/unknown

General situation and animal information: A livestock producer found the remains of a deceased calf on the morning of 1/14/22 in a privately-owned 70-acre pasture near his residence. The carcass was completely scavenged with only the skull, one scapula, and the backbone with ribs attached. The calf was estimated to have died about 24 hours earlier.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: No evidence of a chase or kill scene was found. The bones of the carcass were examined. No evidence was found on the carcass to suggest the death was wolf related, but due to the lack of muscle tissue and hide the determination is possible/unknown.

January 7, 2022 – Jackson County (Lodgepole Rd area)

Date Investigated: 1/7/22

Cause of death/injury: Confirmed

General situation and animal information: A local resident found a mortally wounded 225-pound calf on the morning of 1/7/22 in an open area on a privately-owned industrial timber land allotment. The calf died shortly after being found. The carcass was largely intact with one open wound in the left flank and one where the tail had been removed. Fresh wolf tracks were found in snow at the carcass.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The majority of the carcass was shaved and skinned. There were over one hundred pre-mortem bite scrapes up to four inches long and ¼ inch wide on both hindquarters, as well as injuries on the head, elbows, flanks, and groin. Beneath the bite scrapes there was pre-mortem hemorrhaging up to two inches deep. The death of this calf is attributed to the Rogue Pack.

January 5, 2022 – Jackson County (Fredenburg Butte area)

Date Investigated: 1/5/22

Cause of death/injury: Other

General situation and animal information: A local resident found the carcass of a newborn calf at 5:00pm on 1/4/22 in a large industrial timberland pasture. The carcass was largely intact with the exception of scavenging on the front left shoulder, several ribs, and thoracic organs. It is estimated the animal died within 12 hours of being located.

Physical evidence and summary of findings: The majority of the carcass from the ears back was shaved and skinned. There was minor bruising in three locations on the right side of the carcass and minor bruising at and below the hocks of both hind legs. There were no pre-mortem bite marks or scrapes on the hide. There was air in the lungs and capsules on the hooves of the calf indicating it was alive for a very short time after birth but had never stood. There was no sign of a chase or struggle at the scene. Based on the evidence, the calf was not killed by a wolf.