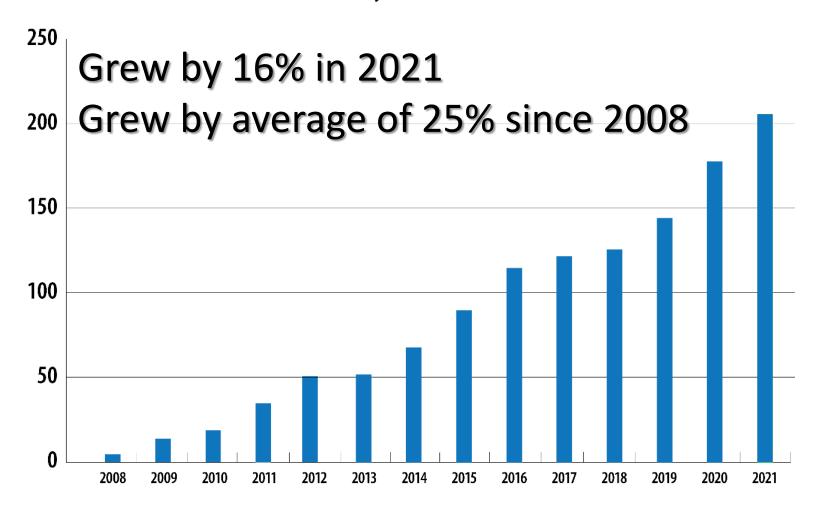


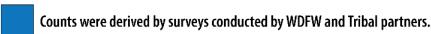
Wolf-livestock conflict in Washington

Julia B. Smith Wolf Policy Lead, Wildlife Program



Wolf Survey Counts 2008-2021





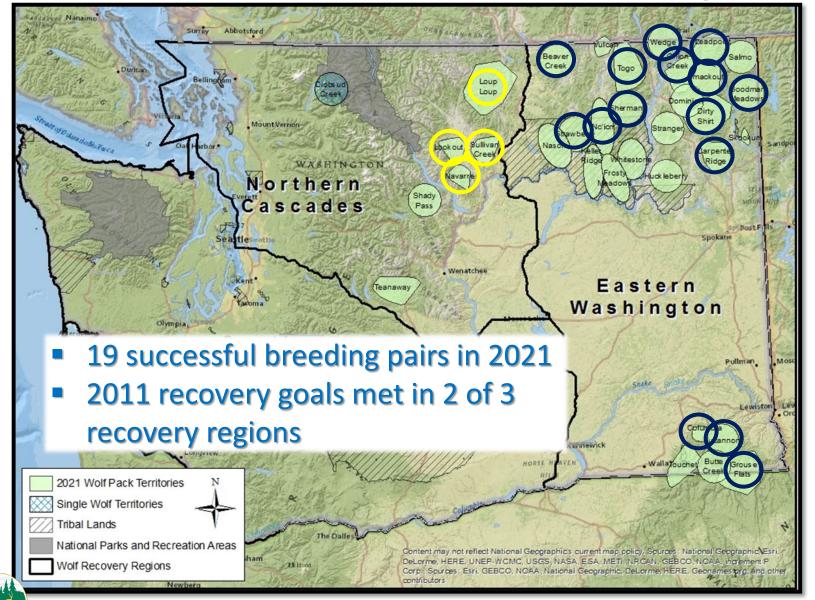


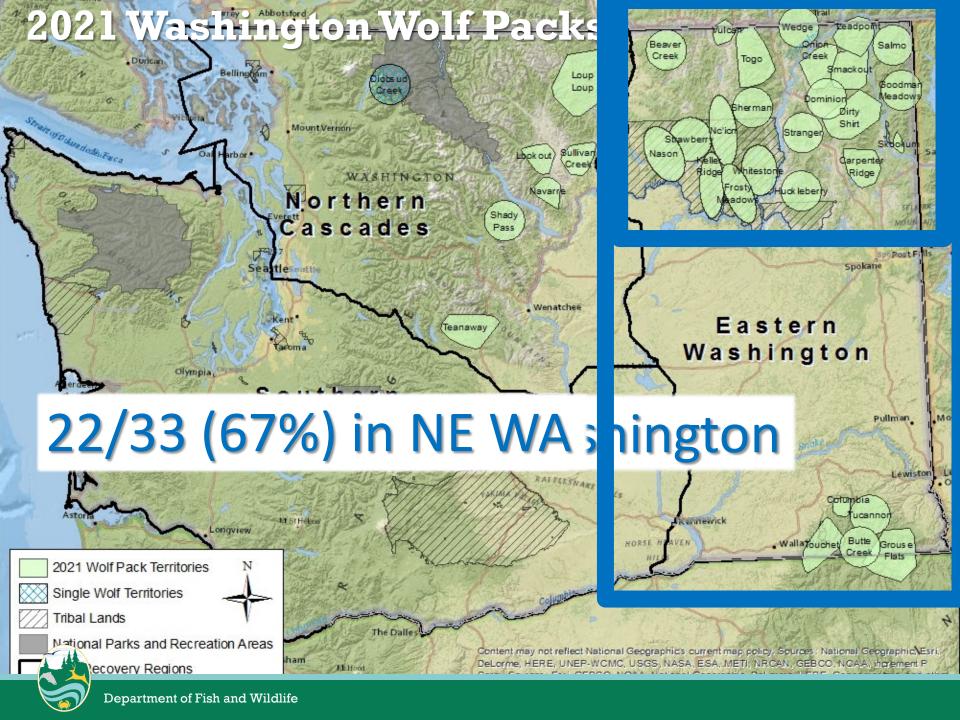
Successful breeding pairs

Washington's wolf recovery goals

Northern Cascades







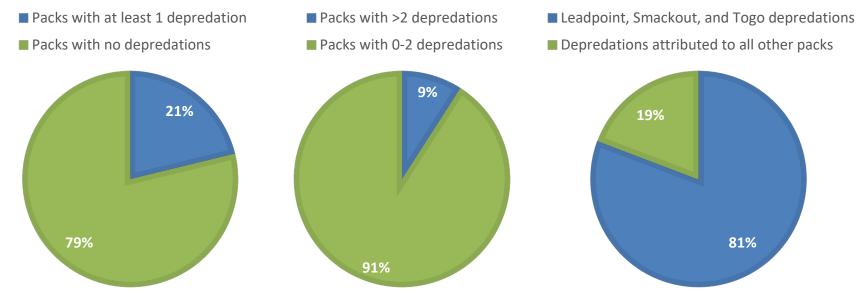


However, direct loss is only part of the story.

- Time, effort, and funds invested in preventing/mitigating depredation and/or seeking compensation
- Interactions with wolves stressing/harassing livestock
- Indirect losses such as lower market rates and open cows
- Undocumented/unreported depredation

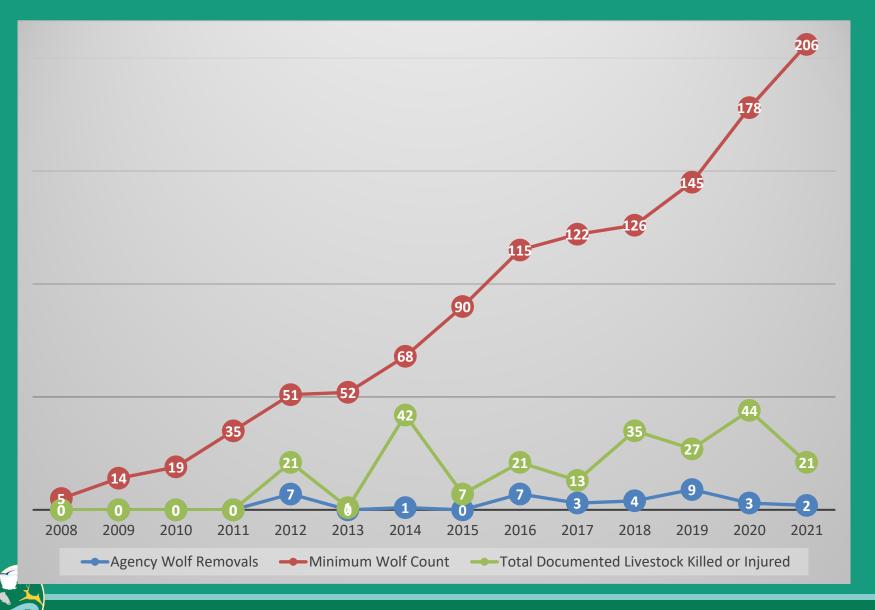
2022 livestock depredations by wolves

- 26 confirmed/probable depredation incidents involving 29 individual livestock
- 18 dead, 11 injured
 - 1 adult cow + 15 calves killed, 1 adult cow + 10 calves injured, 2 sheep killed
- 23/26 incidents on private land, 3 incidents on USFS land
- Most documented depredation attributed to 3 NE WA packs (Leadpoint, Smackout, Togo)
- 6 wolves (~3% of wolf pop) removed from these pack areas



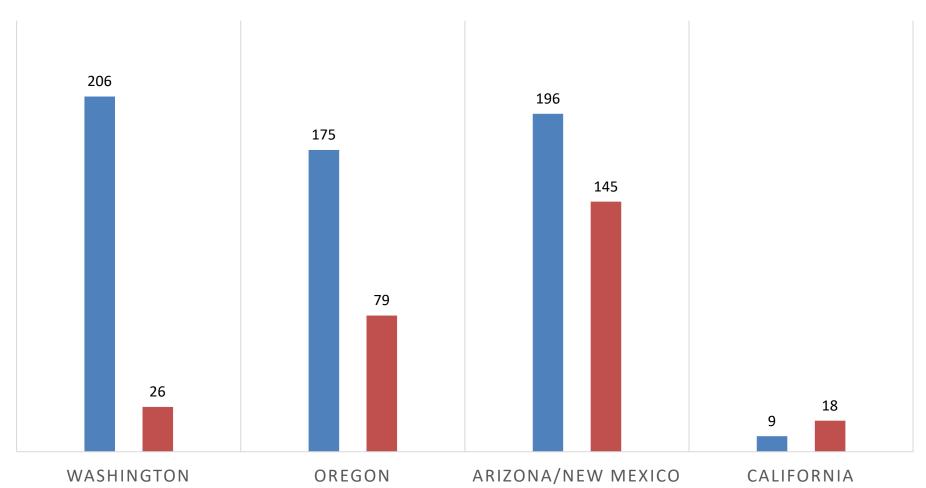


Wolf-livestock conflict, 2008 - 2021



How does Washington compare with other states recovering wolves?

■ Wolf population size (as of 2021) ■ Documented livestock depredation incidents in 2022











Carcass management challenges and opportunities

Questions?





Wolf Management Expenditures

(Jan 1, 2021 - Dec 31, 2021)

	•	
Allocation	Use	Cost
Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements – Livestock (DPCA-Ls)	30 Livestock Producers	\$111,649
Contracted Range Riders	16 Range Riders	\$205,969
Compensation for Livestock Losses (Indirect and Direct)	4 Livestock Producers	\$20,866
Lethal Removal Operations	Reducing Depredations on Livestock	\$19,957
Wolf Management	Management and Research Activities	\$1,062,952
Total		\$1,421,393

