

## News

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# Killing Wolves Might Protect 1 Farm's Livestock At Expense Of Others

by **Tony Schick** (</contributor/tony-schick/>) [Follow](#) OPB/EarthFix Jan. 10, 2018 5:15 p.m. | Updated: Jan. 11, 2018 7:05 a.m. |

Portland



OR-10, a female pup from the Walla Walla pack is pictured in this file photo.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife  
([https://www.flickr.com/photos/odfw/16671794354/in/photolist-otE11u-8kcfts-s4Eqy7-rpeiCf-s4Dgdo-ni9Ttw-nkezem-9gJn9L-bzgGqz-5VGwdX-9ymiu9-bmmPMU-coytJh-bEQDQZ-9d2U8b-bLjhYv-6xwMq8-9jJc4-4znyyo-8KdrQk-5ULsS8-bEAtYt-bVb4ch-38JcXL-4LJnJP-76Avag-4zoHWU-5R6qUp-5RKUGM-coxWHh-4zps8R-6NoGU3-9B2G5R-e8mC4y-bcxUuz-bcy3bM-9B9grh-bcxYwZ-nfbJkK-8cXtVS-4xECSr-aLdkj6-cppBr1-edehfG-ed7xM8-ed7y3c-edejol-5Ny3sz-7oBpzR-ed7Aqp\)/Flickr](https://www.flickr.com/photos/odfw/16671794354/in/photolist-otE11u-8kcfts-s4Eqy7-rpeiCf-s4Dgdo-ni9Ttw-nkezem-9gJn9L-bzgGqz-5VGwdX-9ymiu9-bmmPMU-coytJh-bEQDQZ-9d2U8b-bLjhYv-6xwMq8-9jJc4-4znyyo-8KdrQk-5ULsS8-bEAtYt-bVb4ch-38JcXL-4LJnJP-76Avag-4zoHWU-5R6qUp-5RKUGM-coxWHh-4zps8R-6NoGU3-9B2G5R-e8mC4y-bcxUuz-bcy3bM-9B9grh-bcxYwZ-nfbJkK-8cXtVS-4xECSr-aLdkj6-cppBr1-edehfG-ed7xM8-ed7y3c-edejol-5Ny3sz-7oBpzR-ed7Aqp)/Flickr) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/>)

A new study claims government killing of wolves can increase the risk to nearby farms, providing further evidence for the ineffectiveness of the so-called “lethal control” policy approach.

The report also casts doubt on an earlier research paper, which government agencies often use to support the practice.

The research adds to a stack of recent scientific papers that question the often-used practice of killing predators to reduce the chances of attacks on cattle, sheep and other livestock. Wildlife managers across the West trap and kill wolves, cougars and coyotes and other predators, and

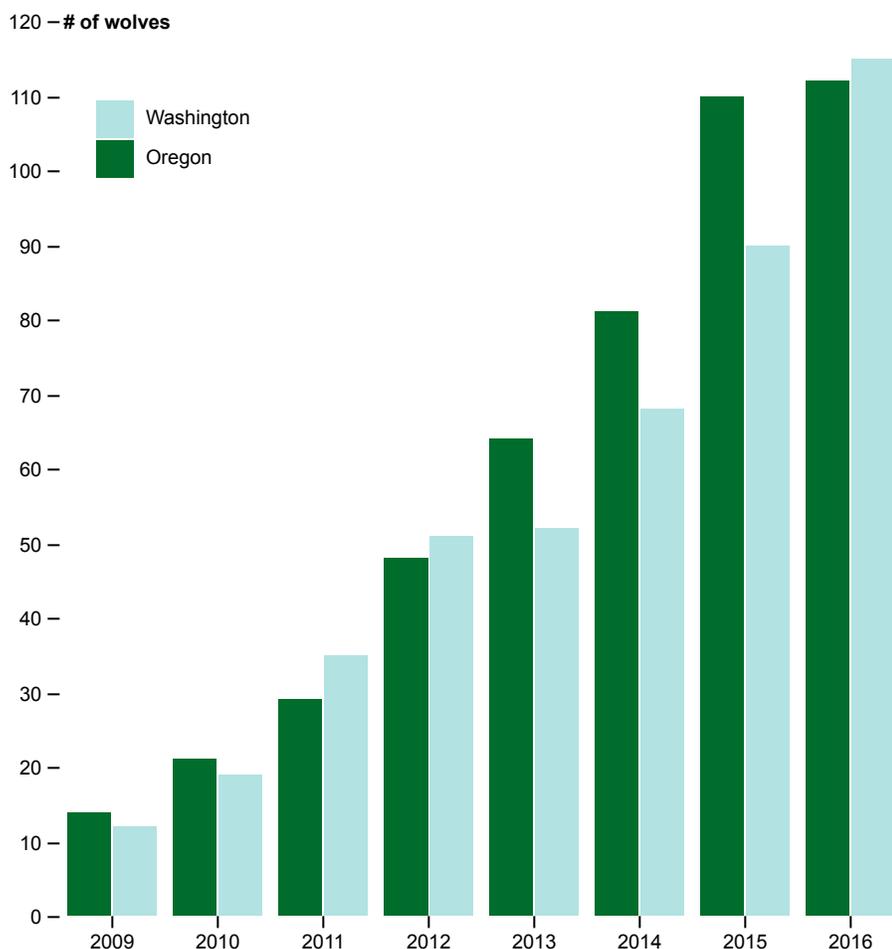
lethal control has become more common for wolves in Oregon and Washington as their

populations have grown. But many scientists contend there's little good evidence for the effectiveness of those efforts. (<https://www.opb.org/news/article/northwest-wolf-killings-dont-align-with-science/>)

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## Northwest Wolf Populations

The number of wolves has grown rapidly since they first returned to Northwest states. As their numbers grow, the likelihood increases of encounters with cattle and sheep.



Source: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Tony Schick/OPB/EarthFix

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Published Wednesday in the online journal PLOS ONE

(<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0189729>), a research team from the University of Wisconsin analyzed 17 years of data collected on wolves and farms in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

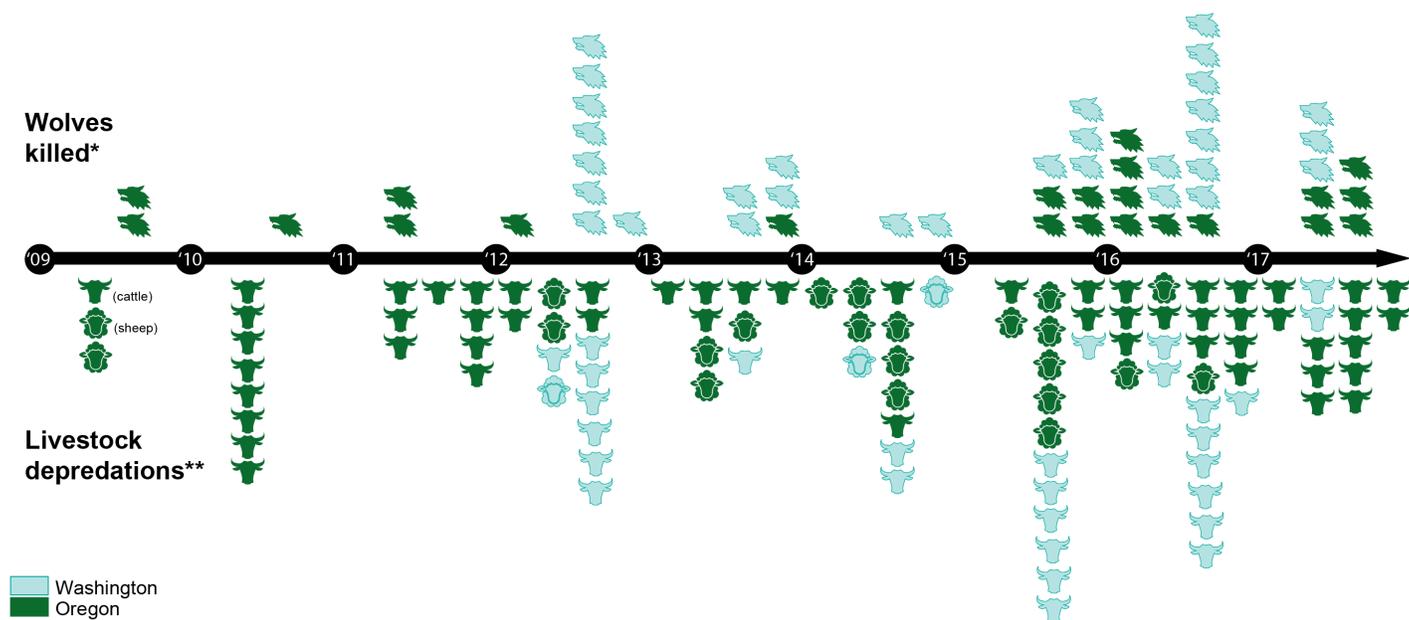
They found killing a small number of wolves might potentially reduce the risk of future wolf attacks for the targeted farm by a small amount. But it also increased the risk for nearby farms up to about 3 miles away.

The increase could be from remaining wolves scattering, new ones moving in or fractured packs struggling to hunt elk and turning to easier prey.

“You have this small group of satisfied livestock owners, who might be ecstatic about how successful lethal intervention is on their land,” Francisco Santiago-Ávila, the lead author, said. “While their neighbors are suddenly suffering more losses, and they don’t know why.”

## Wolf Deaths and Livestock Attacks

Over the years, confirmed cattle and sheep deaths have increased. The spikes in the number of wolves killed follow repeated incidents of predation on livestock.



\* Includes lethal control, legal hunting, illegal kills and other human-caused deaths. Icons are placed according to the corresponding quarter of the calendar year, or best approximation.

\*\* Includes confirmed losses. Incidents listed for sheep could include multiple animals

Source: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Santiago-Ávila said the combination could result in an inflated perception of the effectiveness and necessity for lethal control. Some studies have found non-lethal wolf deterrents, such as the use of guardian dogs and fencing, to be effective. But they, too, are lacking in solid evidence and their adoption has been inconsistent.



Todd Nash, rancher and Wallowa County commissioner, examines wolf tracks on a road in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, which leads up to a pasture where his cattle graze.

Tony Schick, JPB/EarthFix

The study also challenges research from 2015 of the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf population, saying steps taken in the research might have made lethal control appear more effective on that population than it actually was.

Liz Bradley of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the 2015 paper's lead author, said she had not yet had a chance to review the just-published study.

Bradley's paper, which is one of the most frequently cited by wildlife managers including those in Oregon and Washington, found certain methods of killing

wolves can reduce cattle and sheep losses. The analysis found removing a full wolf pack from the landscape can lead to a gap of up to two years between depredations.

That study examined local effects, not the spillover potential Santiago-Ávila described.

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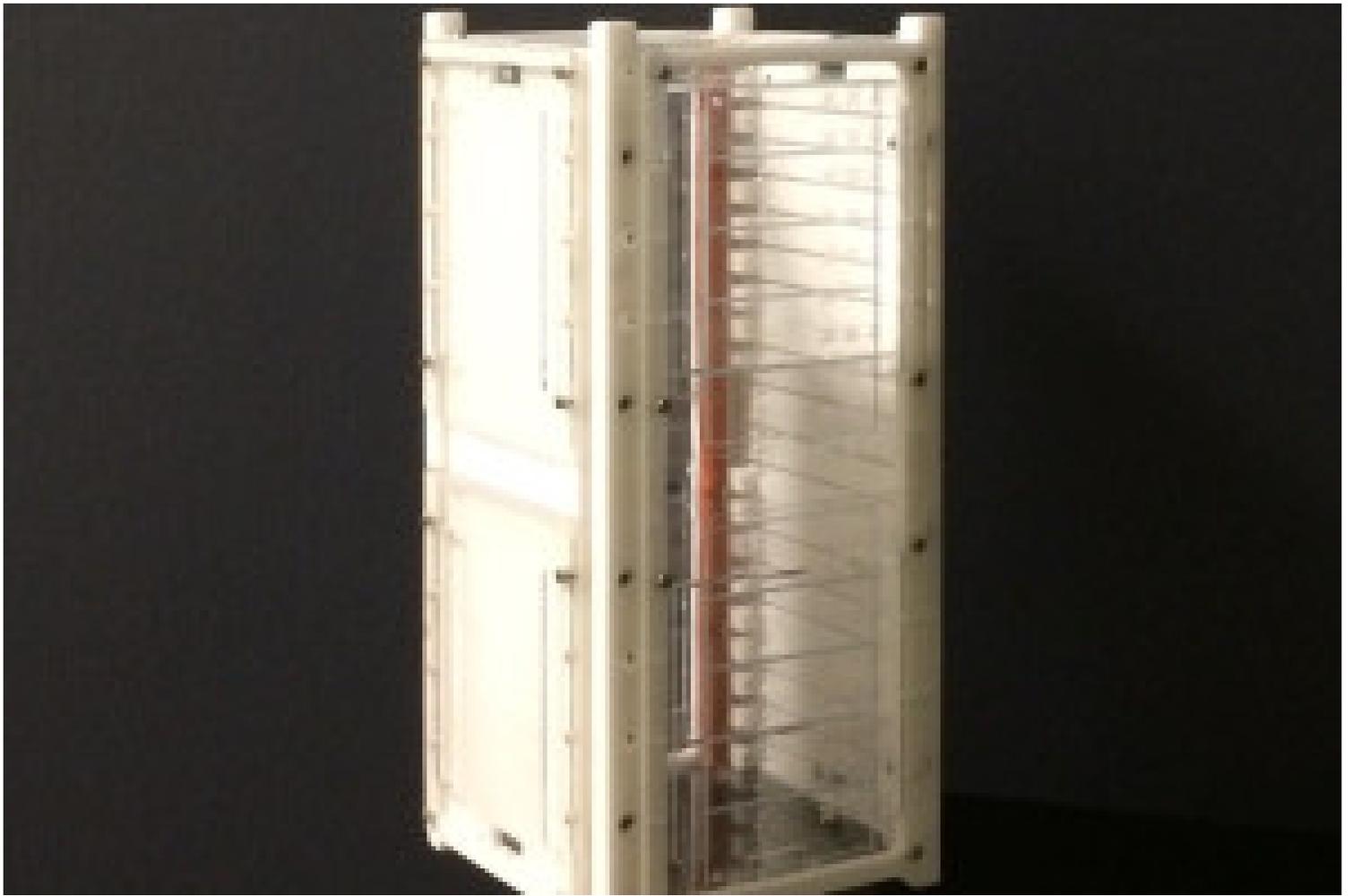


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