

Summary of Proactive Management Activities conducted in the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area in 2009

The Interagency Field Team (IFT), working with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and livestock producers implemented proactive management activities to assist in eliminating or reducing wolf livestock conflicts in the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area (BRWRA). The Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Project (Project) and NGOs spent approximately \$113,000 on proactive management activities affecting an estimated 9500 livestock (approximately 20% of the permitted livestock grazing in the BRWRA). The IFT and contractors spent approximately 3500 hours implementing proactive management activities.

The IFT installed and maintained turbo fladry for two livestock producers in Arizona to protect livestock and alpacas on public land and private property.

The Project built two fenced enclosures, one in Arizona and one in New Mexico, to protect vulnerable livestock on private land. No livestock depredation incidences occurred within the fenced areas after installation of turbo fladry or permanent fencing.

The Project and NGOs purchased hay during the calving season for one livestock producer in Arizona. No livestock depredation incidences occurred during calving season on this ranch.

The Project contracted or arranged for four seasonal range riders to assist four livestock producers (two in Arizona, two in New Mexico) with monitoring wolves found in close proximity to cattle. Range riders monitored approximately 8560 livestock within four wolf pack home ranges. Two packs in New Mexico with radio-collared wolves (Middle Fork, San Mateo) depredated on livestock that were being monitored by range riders.

The Project provided funding to a New Mexico livestock producer to improve water tanks in a livestock pasture farther away from denning wolves. No livestock depredation incidents occurred within denning and rendezvous areas near this proactive management activity.

The IFT loaned radio-telemetry equipment to local residents in areas where wolf-livestock conflicts were prevalent. Three sets were issued to livestock producers in Arizona and six sets were issued in New Mexico in 2009. The IFT trained these individuals to use the telemetry equipment to monitor wolves in the vicinity of cattle or residences and instructed them on non-injurious hazing techniques. The livestock producers were encouraged to contact the IFT for assistance and report any wolf-livestock conflicts requiring intensive hazing efforts.

Proactive management activities conducted in Arizona and New Mexico during 2009.

Proactive Management Activity	Purpose	Date	Location	Wolf ID	Management Result
Fladry – 3 mi	Reduce the probability of livestock depredation within a small area.	May to October	Sheep Springs, AZ	Paradise	No livestock depredation occurred.
Fladry – variable	Reduce the probability of livestock depredation on sheep during nighttime hours.	May to September	Sheep Springs, AZ	Paradise	No livestock depredation occurred.
Fladry – 0.25 mi	Reduce the probability of livestock depredation within a small area.	December - March	Antelope Mountain, AZ	F836	No livestock depredation occurred.
Fladry – 0.25 mi	Reduce the probability of depredation on alpacas	March – April	Nutrioso, AZ	Fox Mountain	No depredations occurred.
Hay	Reduce the probability of livestock depredation during vulnerable calving season.	January to March	Blue River, AZ	Uncollared Wolves	No livestock depredation occurred.
Range Rider	Reduce the probability of predator depredation on free-ranging livestock.	July to September	Crosby Crossing, AZ	Hawks Nest	No livestock depredation occurred within the fenced area.
Range Rider	Reduce the probability of predator depredation on free-ranging livestock.	February to September	Sand Flat, NM	San Mateo	One livestock depredation incident occurred.
Range Rider	Reduce the probability of predator depredation on free-ranging livestock.	July to October	Greens Peak, AZ	Paradise, Uncollared Wolves	No depredation incidences occurred.
Range Rider	Reduce the probability of predator depredation on free-ranging livestock.	April to November	Black Mountain, NM	Middle Fork	Ten livestock depredation incidences occurred.
Exclusionary Fencing	Reduce the probability of livestock depredation and nuisance within fenced areas of private property.	Year round	Gila Hot Springs, NM	Laredo, F1106	No livestock depredation occurred within the fenced area.
Exclusionary Fencing	Reduce the probability of livestock depredation and nuisance within fenced areas of private property.	Year round	Antelope Mountain, AZ	M619, F836, uncollared wolves	No livestock depredation occurred within the fenced area.
Water Tanks	Allow use of vacant pasture to reduce probability of wolf depredation.	August - December	Corner Mountain, NM	Dark Canyon	No livestock depredation occurred in pasture.