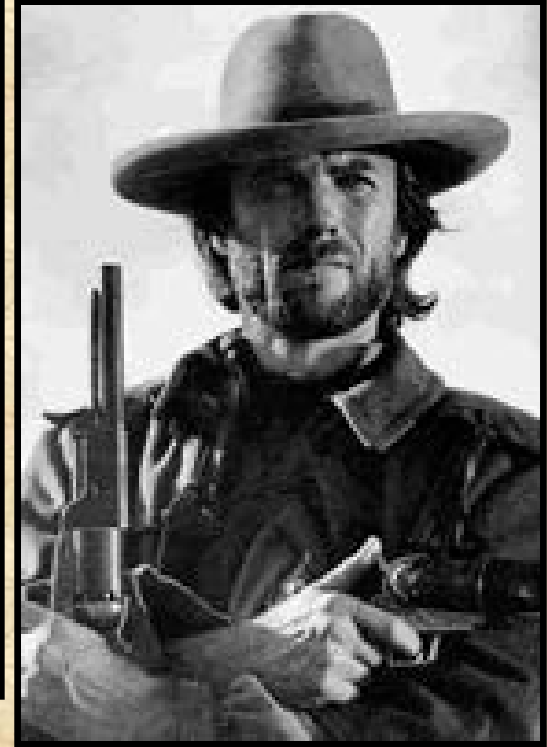
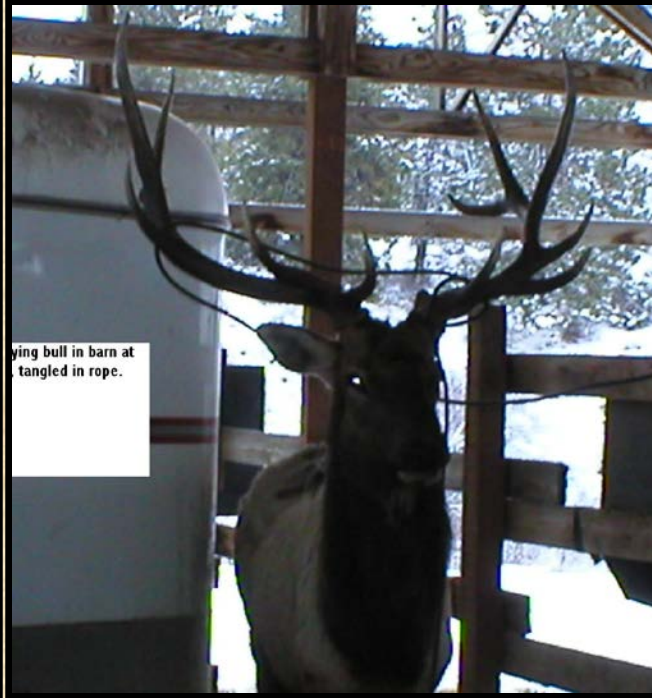


History of Elk-Agriculture Conflicts in the Yakima Basin – **The Good, the Bad & the Ugly**



**Pre-construction baseline
monitoring of elk-agriculture
conflicts for Washington's I-90
Snoqualmie Pass East Project**

Elk Damages



Types of Elk Damage



Crop Damage



Irrigation Pipe



Fencing

Orchard Damage



Vineyard Damage



History

1880's - 1912 – Zero Elk

1913 & 1915 – Elk
reintroduced

1938 – Elk damage a, “Grave
Concern”

(3000+ animals)

1943 - 1953

State appropriates funds for game damage prevention:

- Elk Fence Construction
- Herding/Hazing
- Damage claims
- Purchase Critical Elk Habitat



1960

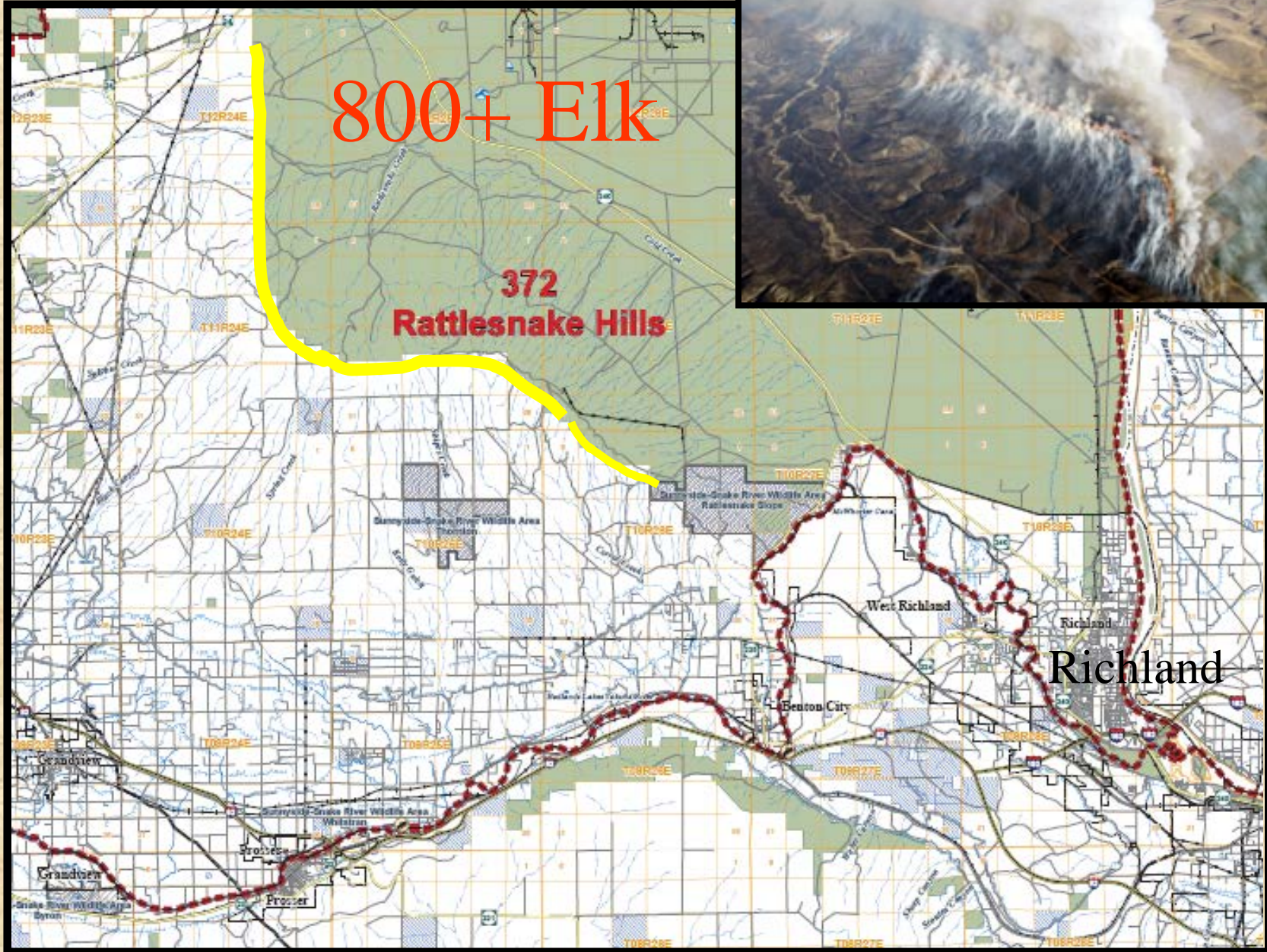
Elk Feeding begins



Hanford

800+ Elk

372
Rattlesnake Hills

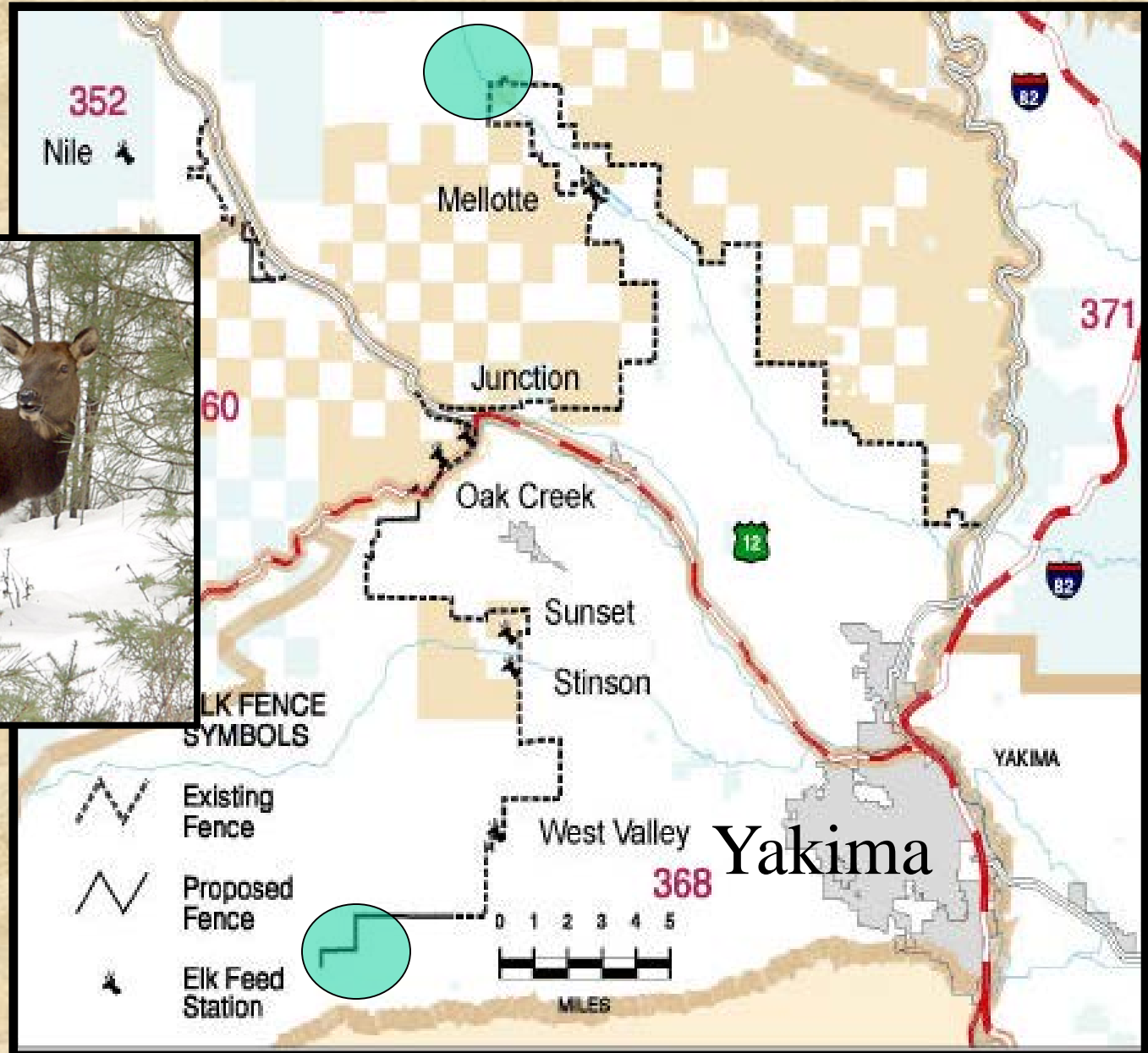


West Yakima and Wenas

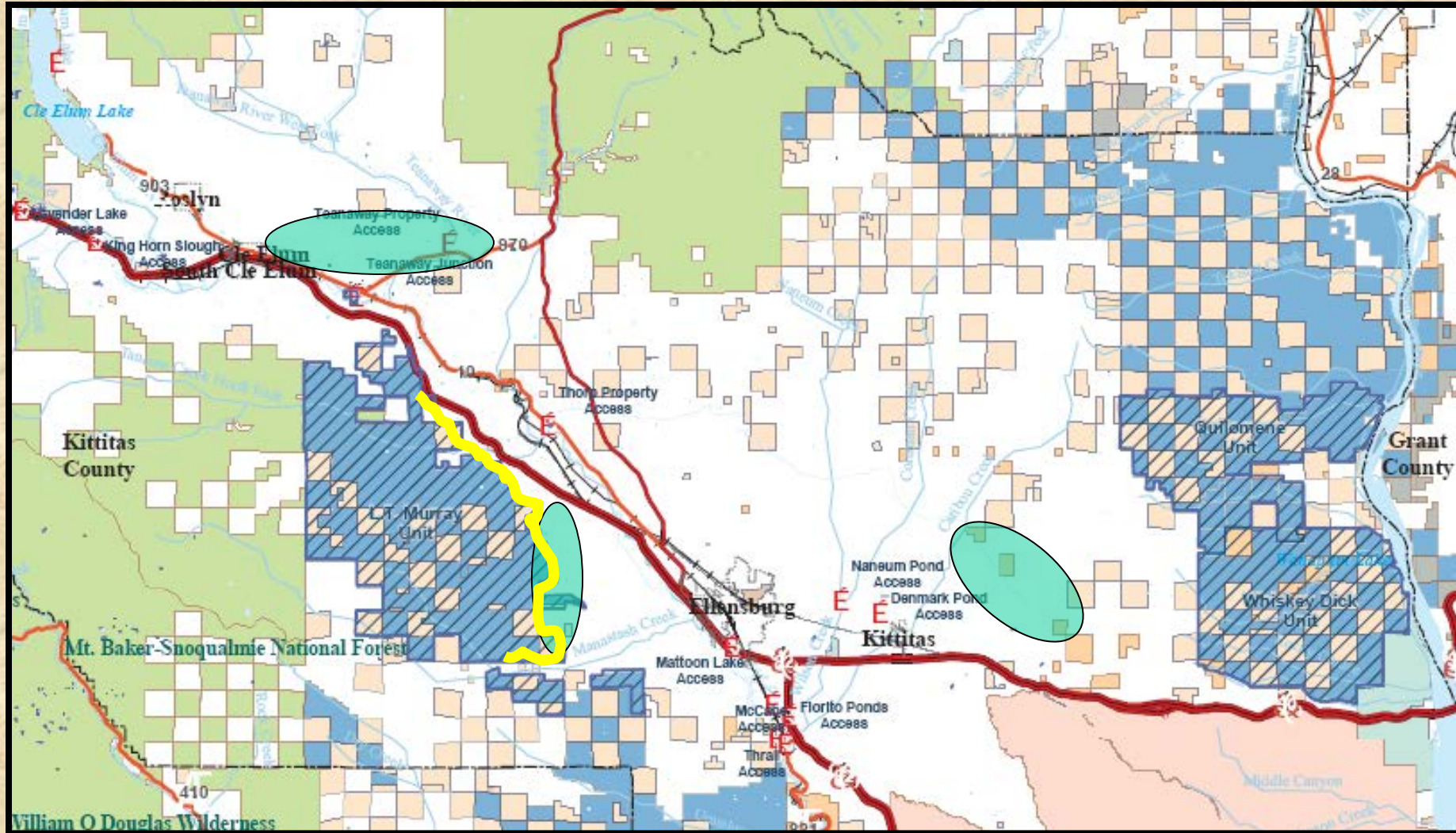
10,000+ Elk



80+ Miles
Fence

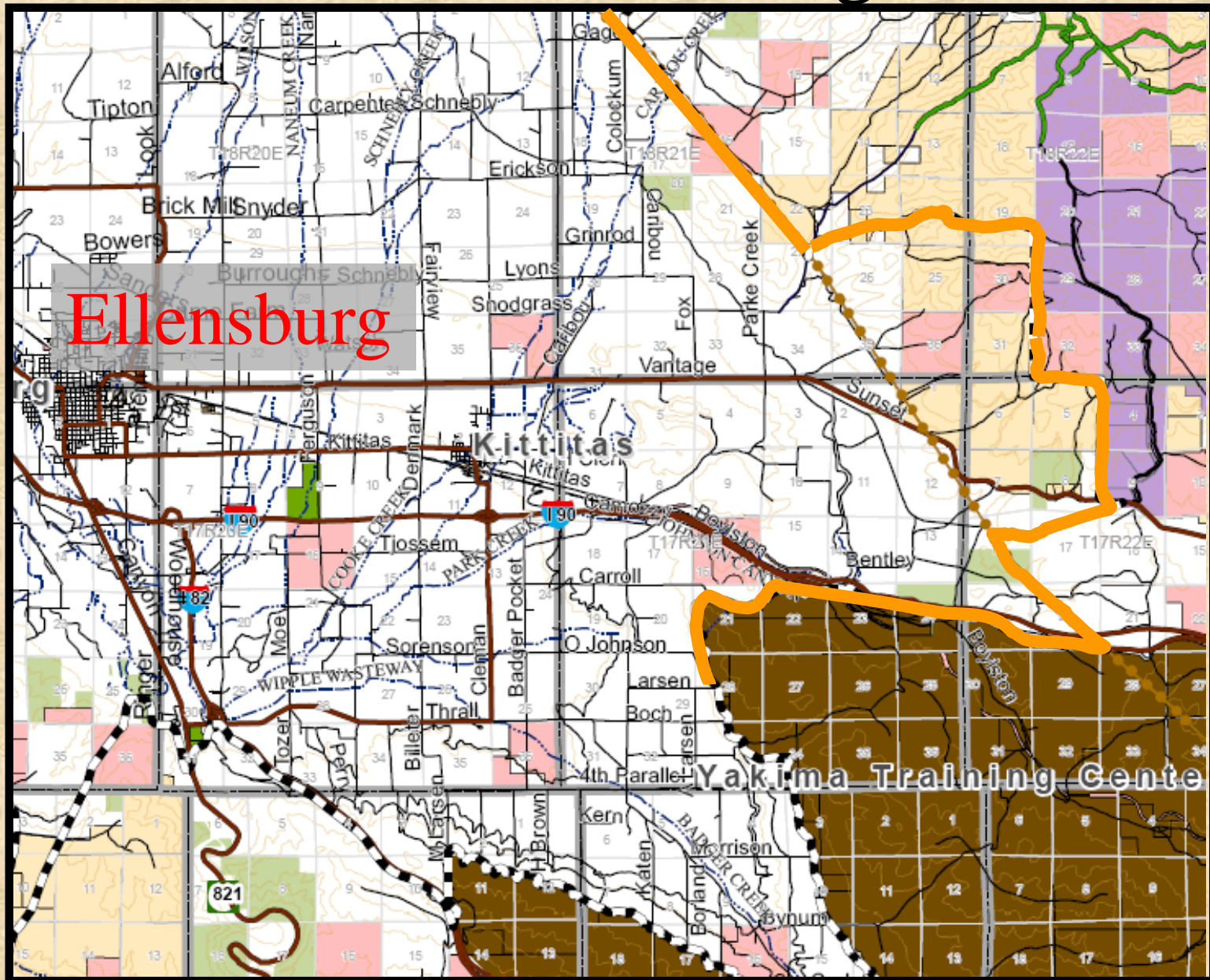


Kittitas County – Elk Damage Hotspots (4,000+ Elk)



- Increased conflict
 - Greater crop damage
 - Landowner dissatisfaction
 - Enforcement priorities
- 2003- Stakeholder group formed – Big Game Management Roundtable
- 2003 – 3911 Damage Hunt Zone established
- Oct 2006 – WDFW Conflict Specialist

3911 Elk Unit – Damage Hunt



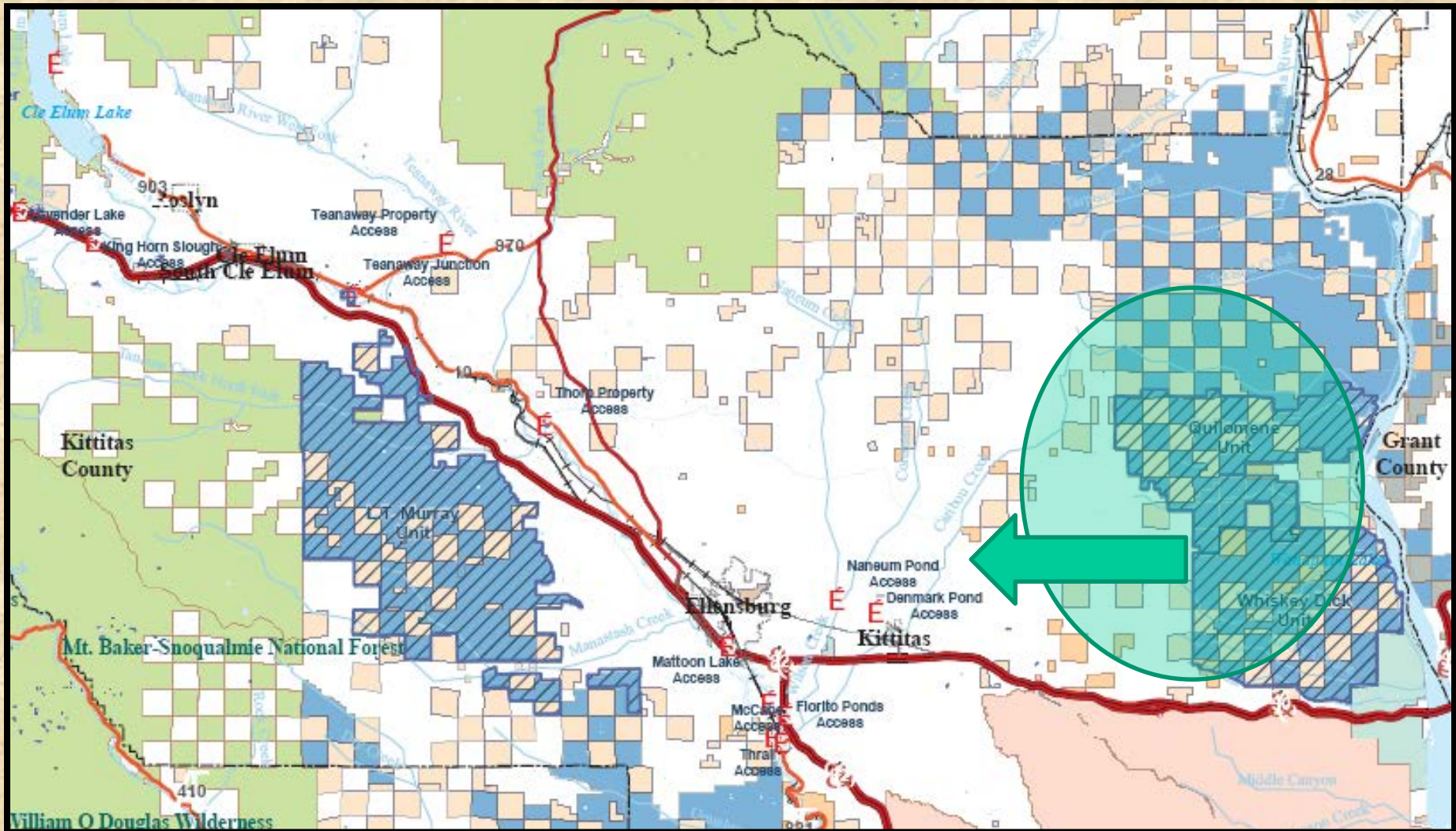
Responses to Elk Damage



Goal = Motivate elk to move off private lands while increasing herd size

- ◆ **Damage hunts**
August 1 – Feb. 28
- ◆ Allowing B tags to encourage harvest in 3911 (**Aug 1–Oct 24**)
- ◆ Landowner permits
- ◆ Late season permits
(GMU 335)
- ◆ Herding/Hazing
- ◆ Seasonal Closure

Principles of Wildlife Conflict Resolution



Elk Telemetry Study



QUESTIONS?

