

A black and white photograph of a mountain landscape. In the foreground, there is a field of tall, dry grass. Behind the grass, a dense forest of evergreen trees covers the lower slopes of a mountain. In the background, a snow-capped mountain peak rises above the treeline under a clear sky.

# Living With Wildlife

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# Living With Wildlife

- Overview
  - Living With Wildlife
  - Wildlife Conflict
  - Common species of wildlife
  - Mitigating and minimizing conflicts
  - Q/A



# Living With Wildlife



Photo: Lauren Taylor



Photo: Lauren Taylor



# Living With Wildlife

- Gain knowledge of the wildlife that is around you
- Seek technical advice or consultation
- Take preventative measures or corrective actions to minimize conflicts
- Use management tools and techniques to manage existing and new human-wildlife conflicts (WDFW)



# Human Wildlife Conflict





# Human-Wildlife Conflict

- An interaction between humans and wildlife that causes a negative impact on people, resources or property.





# Human-Wildlife Conflict

YOU +



= SOLUTIONS

# Human-Wildlife Conflict

- Identify what is the problem, why this conflict is occurring and how severe it is to you.
- Research the species of wildlife and how to prevent conflicts using legal methods.
- Use preventative measures to try and reduce or eliminate the conflict
- Ask for technical advice



# Human-Wildlife Conflict

Wildlife on the Griffin Peninsula  
And  
How to Prevent Conflicts



# Woodpecker





# Woodpecker



Both the Northern Flicker and the Pileated Woodpecker are Federal Protected Species under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.



# Turkey





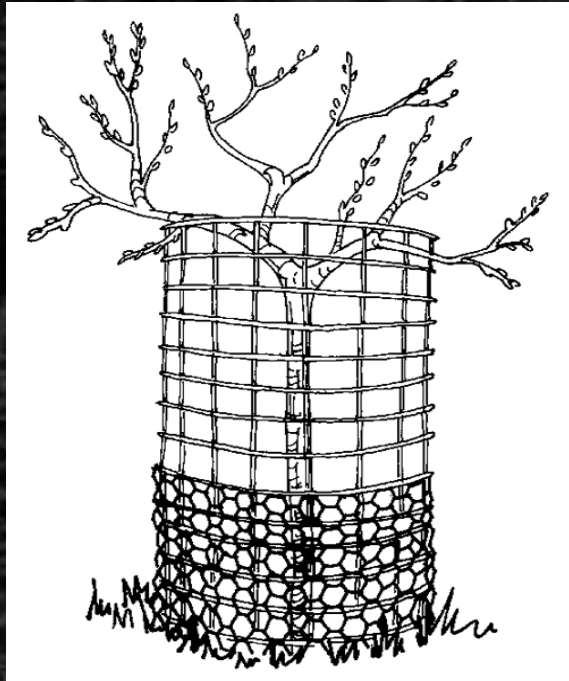
# Deer



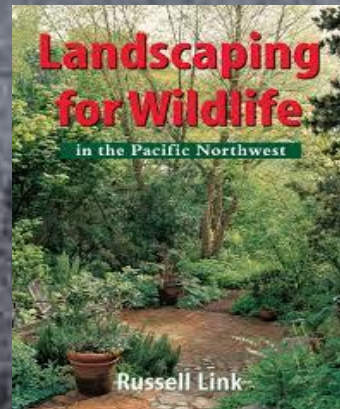
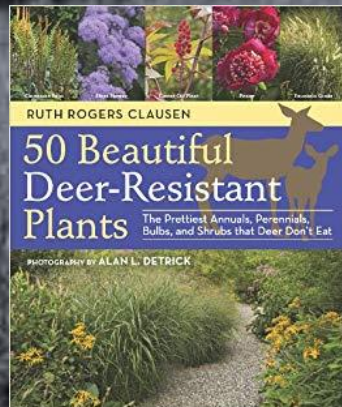
- Black Tailed Deer
- Browsers; but can be opportunistic
- Home Range of 0.5 to 3 square miles.
- Conflicts can be variable



# Deer: Preventing Conflicts



- Install barriers around ornamental plants, fruit trees and landscaping
- Repellents
- Scare devices
- Landscape with deer resistant plants
- Fence gardens with permanent or temporary designs





# Coyote



- Adaptable to urban environments and human presence
- Opportunists (hunters and scavengers)
- Weigh 20 -35 lbs (males larger than females)
- Coyotes are extremely wary. Mostly active at dusk and dawn hours.



# Coyote: Preventing Conflicts



- Never feed coyotes (feeding dogs/cats outside)
- Keep pets in at dawn or dusk or on a leash.
- No access to garbage cans
- Trim back shrubs and bushes above the ground.
- Construct a fence
- Enclose poultry birds in a pen, coop or house.



# Bobcat



- Home range of 2.5 to 6 square miles
- Opportunistic hunters and scavengers.
- Hunt by sight and sound
- Solitary animals
- Difficult to see in the wild and most likely to be seen in open areas.
- Active at dusk and dawn
- Rarely vocalize (sometimes during mating season)



# Bobcat: Preventing Conflicts



- Protect the Coop!
- Keep dogs and cats indoors at dawn and dusk.
- Prevent the build up of bird feed under bird feeders.
- Do not directly feed wildlife and take caution to make sure you are not indirectly feeding wildlife.



# Black Bear



- Omnivores: diet shifts seasonally
- Den during the winter months (November through April)
- Very curious
- Skilled scavengers
- Tend to avoid people
- Litter of cubs every other year. One or two cubs in a litter.



# Black Bear: Preventing Conflicts

At home in Wisteria Park



Loafing on Logan



Snooping in Crofton Springs



Bear Damage in Dahlia Park



- Majority of conflicts occur during the spring and fall months.
- Keep pets inside
- Don't feed bears
- Manage all garbage and other attractants (bird feeders, barbecue grills and fruit trees).
- Hang bird feeders where they are not accessible to bears
- Protect bee hives with electric fencing.
- Report incidents to WDFW.



# Black Bear: Preventing Conflicts





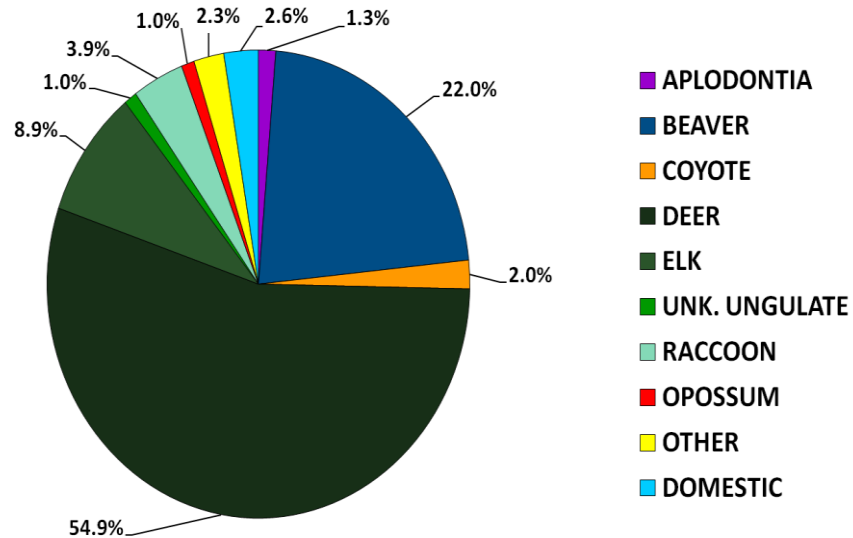
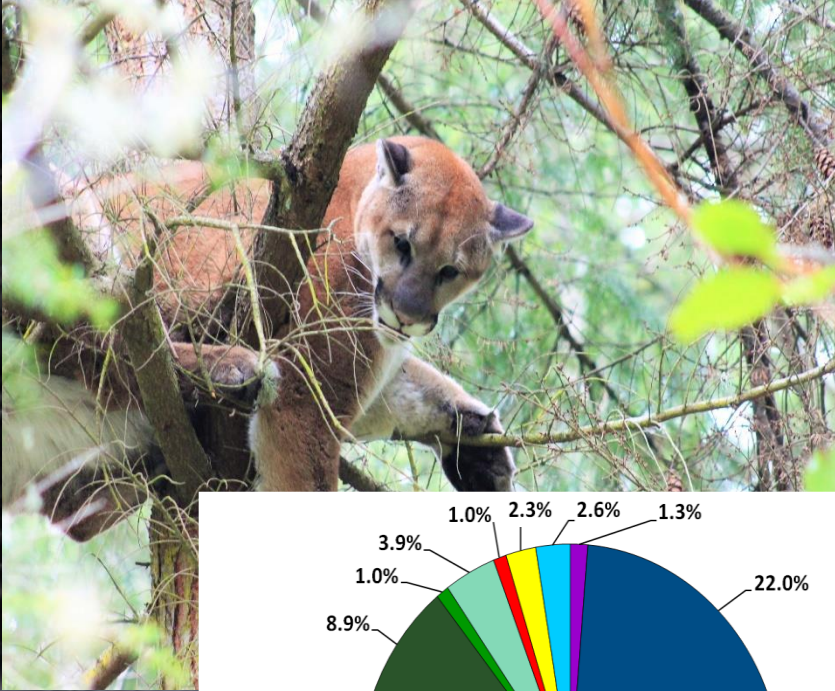
# Black Bear: Safety when Recreating



- Carry bear spray
- Never travel alone
- Keep small children near you at all times
- Always make your presence known
- Do not approach. Observe from a distance.



# Cougar



- Solitary animals
- Adult male home range from 50 to 150 square miles. Overlap home ranges with two or three females.
- 2-3 kittens in litter. Young every two years. Disperse at 15-18 months.
- Most active dusk to dawn
- Ambush predators – stalk prey
- Males on average weigh about 140 lbs. Females on average weigh 100 lbs.
- Fearful of humans and tend to go through great lengths to avoid humans and their pets.







# Cougar: Preventing Conflicts



- Keep dogs and cats indoors at dusk and dawn and only feed them inside.
- Landscape around home
- Don't leave small children alone and unattended while playing outdoors. Make sure they are in the house by dusk.
- Don't feed wildlife or feral cats. Predators follow prey!
- Close off open spaces under structures (decks and porches)
- Keep livestock secured in pens.
- Outdoor Motion detection lights



# Cougar: Safety



- Attacks on humans are very rare
- Keep area around home or campsite clean and maintained.
- Make your presence known.
- Do not approach a cougar if you see it.
- Do not run away or turn your back.
- Make a lot of noise and try to appear larger
- In the event of an attack: fight back.



# Reporting

- Please report sightings! The more we know the more we can help!
- Report sightings or incidents involving cougar over the phone at 1-877-933-9847 or by visiting <https://wdfw.wa.gov/living/dangerous/reports/>