

PREY CARCASS INVESTIGATION FORM IDAHO

Study Area: (1) Big Creek 2) Panther Creek
Field Investigators H Akenson
Species Mule Deer Sex: M (F) Unk D
Age: 1) <1 yr 2) yearling 3) adult 4) unk Pregnant: Y N ? F
Predation sequence: Y (N) animal ID _____ start d

Windssock carcass visits
15 visits (6 cougar, 6 bobcat, 3 coyote)
(12 night, 3 day)
cougar (n) coyote (d)
bobcat (n) magpies (d)
cougar (n) bobcat (d)
cougar (n) magpies (d) new roll
cougar (n) bobcat (n)
coyote (n) bobcat (n)
coyote (n) cougar (n)
cougar (n) bobcat (n)
bobcat (d)

KILL SITE DESCRIPTION:

General Location IN Big Creek, just below Cabin
Kill: UTM 662,500 E x 4,998,680 N Elev. (ft) _____
Ambush site: Slope 0 % Dist. from kill (m) unk Cache: Slo _____
Physiography: 1) ridge top 2) upper 1/3 slope 3) mid 1/3 slope 4) lower 1/3 slope 5) bottom
Snow depth (cm) trace * Snow crust: (Y) N ^{River ice} Rock: 1) cliff 2) outcrop 3) cave 4) talus 5) none
Habitat type Riparian (burned cottonwood) / grassland (domestic) Forest canopy cover 15 %
Vegetation dry well drained river cobble w/ grasses, CELE, resprouting POTR & other shrubs - mostly open w/ sparse veg
Visibility (90% predator concealment distance): uphill _____ downhill _____ left _____ right _____ (m) _____
Describe kill area IN Big Creek. Shore ice up to 40cm deep, but no sign of break through or identifiable tracks. No chase scene seen (not investigated thoroughly). Was solid ice cover @ time of death.

SITE EVIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF CARNIVORE INVOLVEMENT:

Carcass detection: (1) bird activity 2) tracks/sign 3) telemetry 4) bones 5) other & reported to me
Carnivore Sign Present: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) black bear 6) none 7) other _____
Carnivore present: Y (N) _____ Telemetry on 1/29 indicated wolves not around this fresh carcass.
Fresh tracks NO Old tracks NO
Beds _____ Hair _____ Scats _____ # scats _____ Tree scratching _____
Scrapes _____ # scrapes _____ Urine marking _____ # marks _____

Mortality Site: Carcass located: 1) under tree/shrub 2) in open IN water, was on ice
Carcass covered: Y (N) Cover material _____ Prey slid/moved: Y N (?) _____
How far (m) _____ Carcass moved postmortem: Y N ? Distance dragged (m) _____
Signs of struggle or chase: Y (N) _____
Scavengers present: (Y) N # observed: 1) wolf _____ 2) cougar _____ 3) coyote _____ 4) bobcat _____ 5) bl bear _____
6) raven 4 7) golden eagle 1 8) bald eagle _____ 9) magpie 8 10) other _____
Cause of death (list numbers from Kill Eval. Chart and describe): chased onto ice likely = wolf or coyote style and not non predation.

1) possible a) carnivore (list species): Coyote most likely due to carcass on ice & no wolf evidence
(2) probable b) malnutrition/winter kill c) unknown, not predation d) unknown
3) positive e) other: _____

Cougar or Wolf ID if known _____ Wolf Pack _____
Type: 1) ground telemetry 2) aerial telemetry Color & # of wolves observed _____
Golden wolves not present @ fresh carcass

CARCASS DESCRIPTION, UTILIZATION, AND CONDITION:

Canine punctures: Y N Distance between canines (mm): upper _____ lower _____
Location on body: _____
Bones crushed: Y (N) Which bones _____
Hair plucked: Y (N) ? Hide peeled: Y N Hide torn/shredded: Y N Nasal area eaten: Y N
SubQ hemorrhage: at base of skull Y N ? at throat Y N ? at other site _____
Point of first feeding: unk

once ice melted, carnivores would have to stand in 14" deep water to feed
some bird utilization
Ken & Dave checked wolf telemetry @ Cabin Cr on 1/29, 7 days ago = no signals, nor @ mile high (no voices @ telemetry tho)

Blood on carcass or ground: Y N ? Aspirated blood: Y N ?

Probable kill method: 1) choke 2) bite to skull 3) broken neck 4) unknown 5) other chase onto ice and
Describe kill/carcass: Under water; 1st reported "on the ice". Bones not disarticulated; most
meat/organs/gut material gone, except @ head kill when it falls down.

Utilization

- 1) 76-100% No soft tissue; hide usually present; generally disarticulated
- 2) 51-75% All organs consumed, all/most of quarters consumed; some head/neck present; partial/slight disarticulation.
- 3) 26-50% Organs usually consumed, major portions of several quarters consumed; head/neck mostly intact; usually articulated.
- 4) 0-25% Some organs consumed; most muscle tissue intact; skeleton articulated.

Carcass abandonment: Date last examined _____ Days since last use _____ 1) known 2) estimated
Due to human influence: Y N ? Evidence of another predator NO

Soft Tissue Eaten: Organs: 1)none 2)all 3)liver 4)heart 5)lungs 6)kidneys 7)pancreas 8)spleen
9)uterus/fetus 10)stomach 11)intestines (circle for yes, underline for no)

Muscle: 1)all 2)cervical _____ % 3)thoracic _____ % 4)lumbar _____ % 5)pelvis _____ %
6)R front quarter _____ % 7)L front quarter _____ % 8)R hind quarter _____ % 8)L hind qrtr _____ %

Bones found & #: 1)all 2)skull 3)jaw 4)vertebra _____ 5)ribs _____ 6)scapula _____ 7)humerus _____
8)radius/ulna _____ 9)metacarpus _____ 10)pelvis 11)femur _____ 12)tibia _____ 13)metatarsus _____

Prey Condition and Health:

Tooth wear & condition: unk.

Antlers: 1)pedicel 2)velvet 3)polished 4)NA Metatarsus length (cm): Left _____ right _____

External scars/wounds: Y N Bone fractures/injuries: Y N Organ/tissue abnormalities: Y N
Describe _____

Bone Marrow: 1) solid/white 2) solid/pink 3) soft/pink 4) solid/red or yellow 5) gelatinous

Body Fat: subQ fat: Y N ? omentum fat: Y N ? kidney fat: Y N ? other _____

Arthritis: vertebrae: Y N ? Type: 1) cervical: # _____ 2) thoracic: # _____ 3) lumbar: # _____
pelvis (acetabulum): Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both femur ball: Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both

other arthritic joints: Y N specify _____
severity: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Describe _____

Jaw Necrosis: Y N Upper: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Lower: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe

Disease and Parasitism: (ticks, lice, lung worm, liver fluke, tapeworm, muscle cysts)
Parasites present _____ Infection: 1) light 2) moderate 3) severe

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

Carnivore _____ : 1) scats: # _____ 2) hair 3) other _____ Photo #s _____

Prey: 1) JAW 2) FEMUR 3) METATARSUS 4) skull 5) humerus 6) pelvis 7) vertebra 8) hoof

Teeth: I₁ I₂ I₃ I₄ C₁ PM₂ PM₃ PM₄ M₁ M₂ M₃ 1)upper L 2)upper R 3)lower L 4)lower R
Other: _____

COMMENTS: Only a quick look at carcass & area - not much evidence. "Carcass on the ice" is best indicator this was a predation event (wolf, coyote, possibly bobcat ~~type~~). Lack of wolf tracks, scats, signals and not prime bobcat habitat point toward coyote likelihood. This is <300M from the wolf killed 2 year old elk found 1/8/05 that was utilized by wolves & coyotes. Fresh coyote trx @ Cabin Cr airstrip today. No recent snow/mud conditions for seeing tracks by the carcass.

PREY CARCASS INVESTIGATION FORM

IDAHO WOLF AND COUGAR PROJECT

Study Area: (1) Big Creek 2) Panther Creek

Carcass No. _____

Field Investigators J. Akenson then H. Akenson too

Date 1-15-05

Species Elk Sex: M F (Unk) Days since death <24hr (1) known 2) est.

Age: (1) <1 yr 2) yearling 3) adult 4) unk Pregnant: Y N ? Fetus (cm): C-R _____ HL/deerHF _____

Predation sequence: Y N animal ID _____ start date _____ sequence kill # _____

KILL SITE DESCRIPTION:

General Location Taylor Ranch, Rush Cr windsock in trail along Big Creek.

Kill: UTM _____ E x _____ N Elev. (ft) 3800 Slope 0% Aspect NA

Ambush site: Slope 0% Dist. from kill (m) 40 Cache: Slope _____% Dist. from kill (m) _____

Physiography: 1) ridge top 2) upper 1/3 slope 3) mid 1/3 slope 4) lower 1/3 slope (5) bottom

Snow depth (cm) 7" Snow crust: Y (N) Rock: (1) cliff 2) outcrop 3) cave 4) talus 5) none

Habitat type Burned riparian shrub + burned shrub debris tangle Forest canopy cover 15%

Vegetation Resprouting shrubs POTR, COST, Thistle, ROSA, ALIN, Betula

Visibility (90% predator concealment distance): uphill 20 downhill 10' left 6 right 30 (m)

Describe kill area Elk was bedded in burned shrub riparian w poor visibility due to downed tangle of burned shrubs near Rush trail @ mouth

SITE EVIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF CARNIVORE INVOLVEMENT:

Carcass detection: 1) bird activity (2) tracks/sign 3) telemetry 4) bones 5) other _____ Followed cougar trx

Carnivore Sign Present: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) black bear 6) none 7) other _____

Carnivore present: Y (N)

Fresh tracks COUGAR Old tracks _____

Beds _____ Hair cougar Scats _____ # scats _____ Tree scratching _____

Scrapes _____ # scrapes _____ Urine marking _____ # marks _____

Mortality Site: Carcass located: 1) under tree/shrub (2) in open ON Trail to Rush Cr

Carcass covered: (Y) N Cover material HAIR Prey slid/moved: Y N ?

How far (m) _____ Carcass moved postmortem: Y N ? Distance dragged (m) _____

Signs of struggle or chase: (Y) N Cougar hair tufts & elk hair w tracks in snow

Scavengers present: Y (N) # observed: 1) wolf _____ 2) cougar _____ 3) coyote _____ 4) bobcat _____ 5) bl bear _____

6) raven _____ 7) golden eagle _____ 8) bald eagle _____ 9) magpie _____ 10) other _____

Cause of death (list numbers from Kill Eval. Chart and describe): probably bite to throat

- 1) possible
- 2) probable
- (3) positive
- a) carnivore (list species): COUGAR
- b) malnutrition/winter kill
- c) unknown, not predation
- d) unknown
- e) other: _____

Cougar or Wolf ID if known _____ Wolf Pack _____

Type: 1) ground telemetry 2) aerial telemetry Color & # of wolves observed _____

CARCASS DESCRIPTION, UTILIZATION, AND CONDITION:

Canine punctures: Y N Distance between canines (mm): upper _____ lower _____

Location on body: _____

Bones crushed: Y N Which bones NONE

Hair plucked: (Y) N ? Hide peeled: Y N Hide torn/shredded: Y N Nasal area eaten: (Y) N

SubQ hemorrhage: at base of skull Y N ? at throat Y N ? at other site _____

Point of first feeding: throat & liver

Blood on carcass or ground: Y N ? _____ Aspirated blood: Y N ?
Probable kill method: (1) choke 2) bite to skull 3) broken neck 4) unknown 5) other _____
Describe kill/carcass: _____

Utilization

- 1) 76-100% No soft tissue; hide usually present; generally disarticulated
- 2) 51-75% All organs consumed, all/most of quarters consumed; some head/neck present; partial/slight disarticulation.
- 3) 26-50% Organs usually consumed, major portions of several quarters consumed; head/neck mostly intact; usually articulated.
- 4) 0-25% Some organs consumed; most muscle tissue intact; skeleton articulated.

* Carcass abandonment: Date last examined _____ Days since last use ____ 1) known 2) estimated
see below Due to human influence: Y N ? Evidence of another predator _____

Soft Tissue Eaten: Organs: 1)none 2)all 3)liver 4)heart 5)lungs 6)kidneys 7)pancreas 8)spleen
9)uterus/fetus 10)stomach 11)intestines (circle for yes, underline for no)

Muscle: 1)all 2)cervical _____ % 3)thoracic _____ % 4)lumbar _____ % 5)pelvis _____ %
6)R front quarter _____ % 7)L front quarter _____ % 8)R hind quarter _____ % 8)L hind qrtr _____ %

Bones found & #: 1)all 2)skull 3)jaw 4)vertebra _____ 5)ribs _____ 6)scapula _____ 7)humerus _____
8)radius/ulna _____ 9)metacarpus _____ 10)pelvis 11)femur _____ 12)tibia _____ 13)metatarsus _____

Prey Condition and Health:

Tooth wear & condition: _____

Antlers: 1)pedicel 2)velvet 3)polished 4)NA Metatarsus length (cm): Left _____ right _____

External scars/wounds: Y N Bone fractures/injuries: Y N Organ/tissue abnormalities: Y N
Describe _____

Bone Marrow: 1) solid/white 2) solid/pink 3) soft/pink 4) solid/red or yellow 5) gelatinous

Body Fat: subQ fat: Y N ? omentum fat: Y N ? kidney fat: Y N ? other _____

Arthritis: vertebrae: Y N ? Type: 1) cervical: # _____ 2) thoracic: # _____ 3) lumbar: # _____

pelvis (acetabulum): Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both femur ball: Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both

other arthritic joints: Y N specify _____

severity: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Describe _____

Jaw Necrosis: Y N Upper: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Lower: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe

Disease and Parasitism: (ticks, lice, lung worm, liver fluke, tapeworm, muscle cysts)

Parasites present _____ Infection: 1) light 2) moderate 3) severe

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

Carnivore _____ : 1) scats: # _____ 2) hair 3) other _____ Photo #s _____

Prey: 1) JAW 2) FEMUR 3) METATARSUS 4) skull 5) humerus 6) pelvis 7) vertebra 8) hoof

Teeth: I₁ I₂ I₃ I₄ C₁ PM₂ PM₃ PM₄ M₁ M₂ M₃ 1)upper L 2)upper R 3)lower L 4)lower R

Other: _____

* Remote Camera
COMMENTS: We put up remote camera (3 rolls) and documented 15+ carnivore visits to carcass in ~96 hours including cougar + 1 visit by coyote early then coug & bobcat then bobcat & coyote when little left. Coug visits were all at night, bobcat at night & day, coyote @ night & day. 15 visits = 6² cougar, 6 by big bobcat that ate our domestic cats and 3 by coyote. Also heavy magpie use (up to 12) and used by a golden eagle that kept bald eagle from approaching the carcass.

Also observed the bobcat on the carcass during the day ≥ 5 times, and the cougar 1 time.

obs carcass until gone

Did I write up Dear favor w/ twisted gut?

PREY CARCASS INVESTIGATION FORM IDAHO WOLF AND COUGAR PROJECT

Study Area: 1) Big Creek 2) Panther Creek Carcass No. _____
Field Investigators H Akenson Date 1/14/2005
Species Mule Deer Sex: M F Unk Days since death 4 1) known 2) est.
Age: 1) <1 yr 2) yearling 3) adult 4) unk Pregnant: Y N ? Fetus (cm): C-R _____ HL/deerHF _____
Predation sequence: Y N animal ID _____ start date _____ sequence kill # _____

KILL SITE DESCRIPTION:

General Location Along shore ice of Big Cr between Cougar & Goat Cr.
Kill: UTM _____ E x _____ N Elev. (ft) _____ Slope _____ % Aspect _____ Injured animal bedded head while before it went into Big Creek
Ambush site: Slope _____ % Dist. from kill (m) _____ Cache: Slope _____ % Dist. from kill (m) _____
Physiography: 1) ridge top 2) upper 1/3 slope 3) mid 1/3 slope 4) lower 1/3 slope 5) bottom
Snow depth (cm) _____ Snow crust: Y N Rock: 1) cliff 2) outcrop 3) cave 4) talus 5) none
Habitat type _____ Forest canopy cover _____ %
Vegetation _____
Visibility (90% predator concealment distance): uphill _____ downhill _____ left _____ right _____ (m)
Describe kill area No carcass. Several very bloody beds on narrow shore ice in boulders & narrow riparian. Animal or its carcass slid into Big Creek (hair & blood marks). Wolf trx, coyote trx, bobcat trx, otter trx in area.

SITE EVIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF CARNIVORE INVOLVEMENT:

Carcass detection: 1) bird activity 2) tracks/sign 3) telemetry 4) bones 5) other BLOOD IN BED
Carnivore Sign Present: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) black bear 6) none 7) other
Carnivore present: Y N
Fresh tracks bobcat Old tracks wolf, coyote (2-4 days)
Beds _____ Hair _____ Scats COYOTE @ Blue grouse # scats Tree scratching _____
Scrapes _____ # scrapes _____ Urine marking _____ # marks _____
There is a drag mark in snow from talus above w/ coyote trx nearby. Carcass may have been under water - making it unavail for food.

Mortality Site: Carcass located: 1) under tree/shrub 2) in open on shore ice, site view semi hidden from
Carcass covered: Y N Cover material _____ Prey slid/moved: Y N ? trail 15M away
How far (m) _____ Carcass moved postmortem: Y N ? Distance dragged (m) _____
Signs of struggle or chase: Y N
Scavengers present: Y N # observed: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) bl bear
6) raven 7) golden eagle 8) bald eagle 9) magpie 10) other _____
Cause of death (list numbers from Kill Eval. Chart and describe): _____

1) possible a) carnivore (list species): WOLF or COYOTE, KNOWN PREDATION
2) probable - wolf or coyote b) malnutrition/winter kill c) unknown, not predation d) unknown
3) positive e) other: _____

Cougar or Wolf ID if known _____ Wolf Pack New collared pair @ Waterfall area "Y###" signal
Type: 1) ground telemetry 2) aerial telemetry Color & # of wolves observed _____
This wolf pair travelled down Big Creek to Middlefk during time this deer was killed.

CARCASS DESCRIPTION, UTILIZATION, AND CONDITION:

Canine punctures: Y N Distance between canines (mm): upper _____ lower _____
Location on body: N/A
Bones crushed: Y N Which bones _____
Hair plucked: Y N ? Hide peeled: Y N Hide torn/shredded: Y N Nasal area eaten: Y N
SubQ hemorrhage: at base of skull Y N ? at throat Y N ? at other site _____
Point of first feeding: not a clean kill; not a break to neck; likely injured by predator 1st (at bed site? - no blood trail elsewhere)

get
See Form

Blood on carcass or ground: (Y) N ? Much At bed; and a smear where carcass went into water Aspirated blood: Y (N) ?

Probable kill method: 1) choke 2) bite to skull 3) broken neck 4) unknown 5) other bled from injuries or
Describe kill/carcass: NO CARCASS. Bloody beds, hair & blood smear where carcass slid down 3' ice wall into Big Creek. taken down in the water

Utilization UNK - suspect from lack of pred beds & prey remains that carcass was submerged & unavailable for consumption.
1) 76-100% No soft tissue; hide usually present; generally disarticulated
2) 51-75% All organs consumed, all/most of quarters consumed; some head/neck present; partial/slight disarticulation.
3) 26-50% Organs usually consumed, major portions of several quarters consumed; head/neck mostly intact; usually articulated.
4) 0-25% Some organs consumed; most muscle tissue intact; skeleton articulated.

Carcass abandonment: Date last examined _____ Days since last use ___ 1) known 2) estimated
Due to human influence: Y N ? Evidence of another predator _____

Soft Tissue Eaten: Organs: 1)none 2)all 3)liver 4)heart 5)lungs 6)kidneys 7)pancreas 8)spleen
9)uterus/fetus 10)stomach 11)intestines (circle for yes, underline for no)
Muscle: 1)all 2)cervical _____ % 3)thoracic _____ % 4)lumbar _____ % 5)pelvis _____ %
6)R front quarter _____ % 7)L front quarter _____ % 8)R hind quarter _____ % 8)L hind qrtr _____ %
Bones found & #: 1)all 2)skull 3)jaw 4)vertebra _____ 5)ribs _____ 6)scapula _____ 7)humerus _____
8)radius/ulna _____ 9)metacarpus _____ 10)pelvis 11)femur _____ 12)tibia _____ 13)metatarsus _____

Prey Condition and Health:
Tooth wear & condition: UNK
Antlers: 1)pedicel 2)velvet 3)polished 4)NA Metatarsus length (cm): Left _____ right _____
External scars/wounds: Y N Bone fractures/injuries: Y N Organ/tissue abnormalities: Y N
Describe _____
Bone Marrow: 1) solid/white 2) solid/pink 3) soft/pink 4) solid/red or yellow 5) gelatinous
Body Fat: subQ fat: Y N ? omentum fat: Y N ? kidney fat: Y N ? other _____
Arthritis: vertebrae: Y N ? Type: 1) cervical: # _____ 2) thoracic: # _____ 3) lumbar: # _____
pelvis (acetabulum): Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both femur ball: Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both
other arthritic joints: Y N specify _____
severity: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Describe _____
Jaw Necrosis: Y N Upper: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Lower: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe
Disease and Parasitism: (ticks, lice, lung worm, liver fluke, tapeworm, muscle cysts)
Parasites present _____ Infection: 1) light 2) moderate 3) severe

SAMPLES COLLECTED:
Carnivore _____ : 1) scats: # _____ 2) hair 3) other _____ Photo #s _____
Prey: 1) JAW 2) FEMUR 3) METATARSUS 4) skull 5) humerus 6) pelvis 7) vertebra 8) hoof
Teeth: I₁ I₂ I₃ I₄ C₁ PM₂ PM₃ PM₄ M₁ M₂ M₃ 1)upper L 2)upper R 3)lower L 4)lower R
Other: _____

COMMENTS: See fawn carcass info from 1/14/05 also!
The fawn had been fed on by bobcat, but apparently died on shore ice of twisted gut. Fawn carcass 200M from bloody bed and closer to other deer beds. Fawn has NO sign of injury or haemorrhage to cause blood, so these are different carcasses. Was (injured) doe bedded in shore ice due to sick fawn?

PREY CARCASS INVESTIGATION FORM

IDAHO WOLF AND COUGAR PROJECT

Study Area: 1) Big Creek 2) Panther Creek Carcass No. _____
 Field Investigators A. Akenson J. Akenson Troy Hinck Date 1-11-03
 Species Domestic cat Sex: (M) F Unk Days since death (ohrs) 1) known 2) est.
 Age: 1) <1 yr 2) yearling 3) adult 4) unk Pregnant: Y N ? Fetus (cm): C-R _____ HL/deerHF _____
 Predation sequence: Y (N) animal ID _____ start date _____ sequence kill # _____

KILL SITE DESCRIPTION:

General Location Taylor Ranch hydro - on ice of Pioneer Cr
 Kill: UTM _____ E x _____ N Elev. (ft) _____ Slope _____ % Aspect _____
 Ambush site: Slope _____ % Dist. from kill (m) at kill Cache: Slope _____ % Dist. from kill (m) _____
 Physiography: 1) ridge top 2) upper 1/3 slope 3) mid 1/3 slope 4) lower 1/3 slope 5) bottom
 Snow depth (cm) 1" on ice Snow crust: Y (N) N/A Rock: 1) cliff 2) outcrop 3) cave 4) talus 5) none
 Habitat type Riparian shrub adj pasture & cabins Forest canopy cover 30 %
 Vegetation Alder, Birch, DF, rose, ninebark - dense riparian shrub
 Visibility (90% predator concealment distance): uphill _____ downhill _____ left _____ right _____ (m)

Describe kill area On Pioneer Cr ice - appears that "Simon" had his head down in a hole in the ice drinking when the bobcat walked up Pioneer Cr on the ice and killed him.

SITE EVIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF CARNIVORE INVOLVEMENT:

Carcass detection: 1) bird activity (2) tracks/sign 3) telemetry 4) bones 5) other blood tuft of bobcat hair =
 Carnivore Sign Present: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) black bear 6) none 7) other a struggle.

Carnivore present: Y (N)
 Fresh tracks BOBCAT Old tracks _____
 Beds _____ Hair BOBCAT Scats _____ # scats _____ Tree scratching _____
 Scrapes _____ # scrapes _____ Urine marking _____ # marks _____

Mortality Site: Carcass located: 1) under tree/shrub 2) in open under log over Pioneer Cr

Carcass covered: Y (N) Cover material _____ Prey slid/moved: (Y) N ?

How far (m) 1 Carcass moved postmortem: (Y) N ? Distance dragged (m) 200M +

Signs of struggle or chase: (Y) N Bobcat hair & black domestic cat hair & blood @ kill site

Scavengers present: Y N # observed: 1) wolf _____ 2) cougar _____ 3) coyote _____ 4) bobcat _____ 5) bl bear _____
 6) raven _____ 7) golden eagle _____ 8) bald eagle _____ 9) magpie _____ 10) other _____

Cause of death (list numbers from Kill Eval. Chart and describe): bobcat killed domestic cat at site of ambush, then dragged it off.

1) possible a) carnivore (list species): very large bobcat
 2) probable b) malnutrition/winter kill c) unknown, not predation d) unknown
3) positive e) other: _____

Cougar or Wolf ID if known _____ Wolf Pack _____

Type: 1) ground telemetry 2) aerial telemetry Color & # of wolves observed _____

CARCASS DESCRIPTION, UTILIZATION, AND CONDITION:

Never saw carcass

Canine punctures: Y N Distance between canines (mm): upper _____ lower _____

Location on body: _____

Bones crushed: Y N Which bones _____

Hair plucked: Y N ? Hide peeled: Y N Hide torn/shredded: Y N Nasal area eaten: Y N

SubQ hemorrhage: at base of skull Y N ? at throat Y N ? at other site _____

Point of first feeding: _____

* see comments

carried away by a coyote!

Blood on carcass or ground: Y N ? _____ Aspirated blood: Y (N) ?
Probable kill method: 1) choke 2) bite to skull 3) broken neck 4) unknown 5) other _____

* Describe kill/carcass: CARCASS MISSING: Dragged away by bobcat then taken from bobcat by a coyote! Carried away by coyote!

Utilization

- 1) 76-100% No soft tissue; hide usually present; generally disarticulated
- 2) 51-75% All organs consumed, all/most of quarters consumed; some head/neck present; partial/slight disarticulation.
- 3) 26-50% Organs usually consumed, major portions of several quarters consumed; head/neck mostly intact; usually articulated.
- 4) 0-25% Some organs consumed; most muscle tissue intact; skeleton articulated.

Carcass abandonment: Date last examined _____ Days since last use _____ 1) known 2) estimated

Due to human influence: Y N ? Evidence of another predator _____

Soft Tissue Eaten: Organs: 1)none 2)all 3)liver 4)heart 5)lungs 6)kidneys 7)pancreas 8)spleen 9)uterus/fetus 10)stomach 11)intestines (circle for yes, underline for no)

Muscle: 1)all 2)cervical _____ % 3)thoracic _____ % 4)lumbar _____ % 5)pelvis _____ %

6)R front quarter _____ % 7)L front quarter _____ % 8)R hind quarter _____ % 8)L hind qrtr _____ %

Bones found & #: 1)all 2)skull 3)jaw 4)vertebra _____ 5)ribs _____ 6)scapula _____ 7)humerus _____

8)radius/ulna _____ 9)metacarpus _____ 10)pelvis 11)femur _____ 12)tibia _____ 13)metatarsus _____

Prey Condition and Health:

Tooth wear & condition: _____

Antlers: 1)pedicel 2)velvet 3)polished 4)NA Metatarsus length (cm): Left _____ right _____

External scars/wounds: Y N Bone fractures/injuries: Y N Organ/tissue abnormalities: Y N

Describe _____

Bone Marrow: 1) solid/white 2) solid/pink 3) soft/pink 4) solid/red or yellow 5) gelatinous

Body Fat: subQ fat: Y N ? omentum fat: Y N ? kidney fat: Y N ? other _____

Arthritis: vertebrae: Y N ? Type: 1) cervical: # _____ 2) thoracic: # _____ 3) lumbar: # _____

pelvis (acetabulum): Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both femur ball: Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both

other arthritic joints: Y N specify _____

severity: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Describe _____

Jaw Necrosis: Y N Upper: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Lower: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe

Disease and Parasitism: (ticks, lice, lung worm, liver fluke, tapeworm, muscle cysts)

Parasites present _____ Infection: 1) light 2) moderate 3) severe

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

Carnivore _____ : 1) scats: # _____ 2) hair 3) other _____ Photo #s _____

Prey: 1) JAW 2) FEMUR 3) METATARSUS 4) skull 5) humerus 6) pelvis 7) vertebra 8) hoof

Teeth: I₁ I₂ I₃ I₄ C₁ PM₂ PM₃ PM₄ M₁ M₂ M₃ 1)upper L 2)upper R 3)lower L 4)lower R

Other: _____

OBS 1-12 hours after kill:

* COMMENTS: Bobcat dragged cat carcass between its legs from Pioneer Cr. to Fuel shed and in riparian by Fuel shed then uphill by our cabin & on sidehill S of airstrip several hundred yards. A coyote intercepted (from SE) bobcat. Bobcat jumped on a rock 4' high and sat/milled around there. Track evidence shows no more drag marks or carcass from this site - coyote & bobcat directions of travel both change & go uphill (bobcat SE, coyote SW). It appears coyote must be carrying carcass now. Both sets of tracks converge again at the outcrop above our cabin on the Pioneer/Big Cr ridge. No sign of black cat carcass!

* Coyote took domestic cat carcass from bobcat before it got a chance to feed on carcass

Hydro/

Also record ^{Nov} Dec kills?
RPHorse
Jim's broken leg deer find

See Field notes for info

PREY CARCASS INVESTIGATION FORM IDAHO WOLF AND COUGAR PROJECT

Study Area: (1) Big Creek 2) Panther Creek Carcass No. 01-05
Field Investigators H Atenson, Troy Hinck, Troy Hinck Date 1-08-05
Species elk Sex: M (F) Unk Days since death 1 known 2) est.
Age: 1) <1 yr 2) yearling 3) adult 4) unk Pregnant: Y N ? Fetus (cm): C-R HL/deerHF
Predation sequence: Y (N) animal ID start date sequence kill #

KILL SITE DESCRIPTION:

General Location Cabin Creek Flat E side in burned cottonwoods 60M from Big Creek
Kill: UTM E x N Elev. (ft) Slope % Aspect
Ambush site: Slope % Dist. from kill (m) Cache: Slope % Dist. from kill (m)
Physiography: 1) ridge top 2) upper 1/3 slope 3) mid 1/3 slope 4) lower 1/3 slope 5) bottom
Snow depth (cm) Snow crust: Y N Rock: 1) cliff 2) outcrop 3) cave 4) talus 5) none
Habitat type Forest canopy cover %
Vegetation
Visibility (90% predator concealment distance): uphill downhill left right (m)
Describe kill area

SITE EVIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF CARNIVORE INVOLVEMENT:

Carcass detection: 1) bird activity 2) tracks/sign 3) telemetry 4) bones 5) other
Carnivore Sign Present: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) black bear 6) none 7) other
Carnivore present: Y N
Fresh tracks Old tracks
Beds Hair Scats # scats Tree scratching
Scrapes # scrapes Urine marking # marks

Mortality Site: Carcass located: 1) under tree/shrub 2) in open
Carcass covered: Y N Cover material Prey slid/moved: Y N ?
How far (m) Carcass moved postmortem: Y N ? Distance dragged (m)
Signs of struggle or chase: Y N
Scavengers present: Y N # observed: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) bl bear
6) raven 7) golden eagle 8) bald eagle 9) magpie 10) other
Cause of death (list numbers from Kill Eval. Chart and describe):

1) possible a) carnivore (list species):
2) probable b) malnutrition/winter kill c) unknown, not predation d) unknown
3) positive e) other:
Cougar or Wolf ID if known Wolf Pack
Type: 1) ground telemetry 2) aerial telemetry Color & # of wolves observed

CARCASS DESCRIPTION, UTILIZATION, AND CONDITION:

Canine punctures: Y N Distance between canines (mm): upper lower
Location on body:
Bones crushed: Y N Which bones
Hair plucked: Y N ? Hide peeled: Y N Hide torn/shredded: Y N Nasal area eaten: Y N
SubQ hemorrhage: at base of skull Y N ? at throat Y N ? at other site
Point of first feeding:

m-high
bird
utilization

Blood on carcass or ground: Y N ? _____ Aspirated blood: Y N ?
Probable kill method: 1) choke 2) bite to skull 3) broken neck 4) unknown 5) other _____
Describe kill/carcass: _____

Utilization

- 1) 76-100% No soft tissue; hide usually present; generally disarticulated
- 2) 51-75% All organs consumed, all/most of quarters consumed; some head/neck present; partial/slight disarticulation.
- 3) 26-50% Organs usually consumed, major portions of several quarters consumed; head/neck mostly intact; usually articulated.
- 4) 0-25% Some organs consumed; most muscle tissue intact; skeleton articulated.

Carcass abandonment: Date last examined _____ Days since last use ____ 1) known 2) estimated
Due to human influence: Y N ? Evidence of another predator _____

Soft Tissue Eaten: Organs: 1)none 2)all 3)liver 4)heart 5)lungs 6)kidneys 7)pancreas 8)spleen
9)uterus/fetus 10)stomach 11)intestines (circle for yes, underline for no)
Muscle: 1)all 2)cervical _____ % 3)thoracic _____ % 4)lumbar _____ % 5)pelvis _____ %
6)R front quarter _____ % 7)L front quarter _____ % 8)R hind quarter _____ % 8)L hind qrtr _____ %
Bones found & #: 1)all 2)skull 3)jaw 4)vertebra _____ 5)ribs _____ 6)scapula _____ 7)humerus _____
8)radius/ulna _____ 9)metacarpus _____ 10)pelvis 11)femur _____ 12)tibia _____ 13)metatarsus _____

Prey Condition and Health:

Tooth wear & condition: _____
Antlers: 1)pedicel 2)velvet 3)polished 4)NA Metatarsus length (cm): Left _____ right _____
External scars/wounds: Y N Bone fractures/injuries: Y N Organ/tissue abnormalities: Y N
Describe _____

Bone Marrow: 1) solid/white 2) solid/pink 3) soft/pink 4) solid/red or yellow 5) gelatinous
Body Fat: subQ fat: Y N ? omentum fat: Y N ? kidney fat: Y N ? other _____
Arthritis: vertebrae: Y N ? Type: 1) cervical: # _____ 2) thoracic: # _____ 3) lumbar: # _____
pelvis (acetabulum): Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both femur ball: Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both
other arthritic joints: Y N specify _____
severity: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Describe _____

Jaw Necrosis: Y N Upper: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Lower: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe
Disease and Parasitism: (ticks, lice, lung worm, liver fluke, tapeworm, muscle cysts)
Parasites present _____ Infection: 1) light 2) moderate 3) severe

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

Carnivore _____ : 1) scats: # _____ 2) hair 3) other _____ Photo #s _____
Prey: 1) JAW 2) FEMUR 3) METATARSUS 4) skull 5) humerus 6) pelvis 7) vertebra 8) hoof
Teeth: I₁ I₂ I₃ I₄ C₁ PM₂ PM₃ PM₄ M₁ M₂ M₃ 1)upper L 2)upper R 3)lower L 4)lower R
Other: _____

COMMENTS: _____

PREY CARCASS INVESTIGATION FORM

IDAHO WOLF AND COUGAR PROJECT

Study Area: (1) Big Creek 2) Panther Creek

Carcass No. 1-14-05

Field Investigators H Atkinson

Date 1-14-05

Species mule deer fawn

Sex: (M) F Unk

Days since death <1 (1) known 2) est.

body still

Age (1) <1 yr 2) yearling 3) adult 4) unk

Pregnant: Y N ?

Fetus (cm): C-R HL/deerHF

warm

Predation sequence: Y (N) animal ID

start date

sequence kill #

(10°F last night)

KILL SITE DESCRIPTION:

General Location Cougar - Gnat along Big Cr ice 100M downstr of Hat's otter den

Kill: UTM E x N Elev. (ft) Slope % Aspect

Ambush site: Slope Non % Dist. from kill (m) Cache: Slope % Dist. from kill (m)

Physiography: 1) ridge top 2) upper 1/3 slope 3) mid 1/3 slope 4) lower 1/3 slope (5) bottom

Snow depth (cm) 3" Snow crust: Y (N) Rock: 1) cliff 2) outcrop 3) cave (4) talus 5) none

Habitat type PSMF SYAL Forest canopy cover 25 %

Vegetation w/CELE, riparian shrubs unburned riparian/cliff

Visibility (90% predator concealment distance): uphill 20 downhill N/A left 35 right 15 (m)

Describe kill area along narrow Big Cr canyon, 1 M from water, on ice jumble - there are 4 other deer beds here - one with blood & a 5th with blood further W.

SITE EVIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF CARNIVORE INVOLVEMENT:

Carcass detection: 1) bird activity 2) tracks/sign 3) telemetry 4) bones (5) other CARCASS

Carnivore Sign Present: (1) wolf 2) cougar (3) coyote (4) bobcat 5) black bear 6) none 7) other

Carnivore present: Y (N) bobcat most recent, dragged & scratched snow on carcass

Fresh tracks Bobcat Old tracks coyote & wolf

Beds Hair Scats coyote & wolf # scats Tree scratching

Scrapes # scrapes Urine marking # marks

Mortality Site: Carcass located: 1) under tree/shrub 2) in open along river ice 3M from fawn's bed

Carcass covered: Y (N) Cover material a little snow scratch by bobcat Prey slid/moved: Y (N) ?

How far (m) 3M Carcass moved postmortem: Y N ? Distance dragged (m) 3M

Signs of struggle or chase: Y (N) Long time in deer bed, no blood, only post mort feeding

Scavengers present: Y (N) # observed: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) bl bear

6) raven 7) golden eagle 8) bald eagle 9) magpie 10) other

Cause of death (list numbers from Kill Eval. Chart and describe): → I may have spooked the bobcat.

Twisted gut / blocked intestine @ caecum

1) possible a) carnivore (list species):

(2) probable b) malnutrition/winter kill c) unknown, not predation d) unknown

3) positive e) other: NOT PREDATION This fawn in vic. of another deer kill from 4 days before!

Cougar or Wolf ID if known Wolf Pack

Type: 1) ground telemetry 2) aerial telemetry Color & # of wolves observed

CARCASS DESCRIPTION, UTILIZATION, AND CONDITION:

Canine punctures: (Y) N Distance between canines (mm): upper lower

Location on body: lower neck, elbow have hide missing; bobcat punctures to shoulder - all post mortem

Bones crushed: Y (N) Which bones

Hair plucked: Y (N) ? Hide peeled: Y (N) Hide torn/shredded: Y (N) Nasal area eaten: Y (N)

SubQ hemorrhage: at base of skull Y (N) ? at throat Y (N) ? at other site NO, but skin off elbow & neck

Point of first feeding: base of (lower) neck

Blood on carcass or ground: Y (N) ? Aspirated blood: Y (N) ?

Necropsy: Lung - normal color & texture, air filled, blood in vessels, did swab of foamy lung fluid in bronchioles
 Heart - thin white striations on heart surface
 Liver - sharp edges, firm, good dark color - uniform
 Spleen - normal color, texture, flat
 Kidney - normal structure - no fat, adrenal gland I cut thru (~ size of cashew)
 Caecum - small intestine junction - dark red/purple with some lumpy purple tissue, (poor necropsy removal of tissue)

Probable kill method: (1) ^{possible?} choke (2) bite to skull (3) broken neck (4) unknown (5) other blocked intestine ^{twisted}
 Describe kill/carcass: Fawn died lying in its bed, no blood, fecal pellets in bed then diarrhea; urine on ice (in awning); bobcat scratch snow around carcass & drag carcass 3M and feed
 Utilization on lower/base of neck - no hemorrhage anywhere on neck or back of head, no aspirated
 1) 76-100% No soft tissue; hide usually present; generally disarticulated blood; no broken neck or legs; hide
 2) 51-75% All organs consumed, all/most of quarters consumed; some head/neck present; missing on lower partial/slight disarticulation. (right) elbow - looks older injury but no hemorrhage on skin or muscle. SEE COMMENTS BELOW
 3) 26-50% Organs usually consumed, major portions of several quarters consumed; head/neck mostly intact; usually articulated. Body still warm.
 4) 0-25% Some organs consumed; most muscle tissue intact; skeleton articulated. < 2% consumed

Carcass abandonment: Date last examined _____ Days since last use _____ 1) known 2) estimated
 Due to human influence: Y N (?) Evidence of another predator Possibly
 Soft Tissue Eaten: Organs: (1) none (2) all (3) liver (4) heart (5) lungs (6) kidneys (7) pancreas (8) spleen (9) uterus/fetus (10) stomach (11) intestines (circle for yes, underline for no)
 Muscle: 1) all 2) cervical 15% 3) thoracic _____ % 4) lumbar _____ % 5) pelvis _____ %
 6) R front quarter _____ % 7) L front quarter _____ % 8) R hind quarter _____ % 8) L hind qtr _____ %
 Bones found & #: 1) all 2) skull 3) jaw 4) vertebra _____ 5) ribs _____ 6) scapula _____ 7) humerus _____
 8) radius/ulna _____ 9) metacarpus _____ 10) pelvis _____ 11) femur _____ 12) tibia _____ 13) metatarsus _____

Prey Condition and Health:
 Tooth wear & condition: Young
 Antlers: 1) pedicel 2) velvet 3) polished 4) NA Metatarsus length (cm): Left _____ right _____
 External scars/wounds: Y N Bone fractures/injuries: Y (N) Organ/tissue abnormalities: (Y) N
 Describe NONE, legs not broken, not previously injured
 Bone Marrow: 1) solid/white 2) solid/pink 3) soft/pink 4) solid/red or yellow 5) gelatinous
 Body Fat: subQ fat: Y (N) ? omentum fat: Y (N) ? kidney fat: Y (N) ? other _____
 Arthritis: vertebrae: Y N ? Type: 1) cervical: # _____ 2) thoracic: # _____ 3) lumbar: # _____
 pelvis (acetabulum): Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both femur ball: Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both
 other arthritic joints: Y N specify _____
 severity: 1) slight 2) moderate 3) severe Describe _____
 Jaw Necrosis: Y N Upper: 1) slight 2) moderate 3) severe Lower: 1) slight 2) moderate 3) severe
 Disease and Parasitism: (ticks, lice, lung worm, liver fluke, tapeworm, muscle cysts)
 Parasites present none noticed, but not examined Infection: 1) light 2) moderate 3) severe

SAMPLES COLLECTED:
 Carnivore _____: 1) scats: # _____ 2) hair 3) other _____ for marrow fat Photo #s _____
 Prey: Bones: 1) skull 2) jaw 3) femur 4) humerus (5) metatarsus 6) pelvis 7) vertebra 8) hoof
 Teeth: I₁ I₂ I₃ I₄ C₁ PM₂ PM₃ PM₄ M₁ M₂ M₃ 1) upper L 2) upper R 3) lower L 4) lower R
 Other: diarrhea, heart, lung, caecum - small intestine connection ^{fall along Big Cr on shore (ice below hidden from trail).}

COMMENTS: Fawn had been bedded in vicinity of 5 other beds to West: 17 meters - 22 meters - 30 meters - 58 meters (bloody bed) - 105 meters (blood/hair smear where a carcass slid over ice into Big Creek) - ~ 150 meters (bloody bed).
The wolf & coyote tracks are several days old (+ adult deer tracks in last bloody bed).
I assume a doe was injured then killed at this site several days ago by wolf or coyotes.
The fawn may have been part of that deer group. It is possible bobcat could have killed fawn with surprise bite to lower neck, but no struggle or blood OR fawn could have died from hypothermia - no body fat at all and last night record low temp for winter = 9°F. Most likely evidence for cause of death is blocked (twisted) intestine, as no material in small or large intestines, but caecum large & tight (~ 10" x 2") and stomach full of mt mahogany; diarrhea in original bed and on tail & hindquarters. Question: Were these deer bedded in this unusual site because fawn was ill?

empty intestine - enlarged caecum - diarrhea

PREY CARCASS INVESTIGATION FORM

IDAHO WOLF AND COUGAR PROJECT

Study Area: (1) Big Creek 2) Panther Creek

Field Investigators Holly Atkinson

Carcass No. _____

Date 1-14-05

Species mule deer Sex: M (F) (Unk) Days since death 3 1) known 2) est.

Age: 1) <1 yr 2) yearling 3) adult 4) unk Pregnant: Y N ? Fetus (cm): C-R HL/deer/HF

Predation sequence: Y (N) animal ID _____ start date _____ sequence kill # _____

Tracks size & bed size

KILL SITE DESCRIPTION:

General Location Big Cr trail between Cougar & Goat Cr 40M E of Hatl & My 2004 otter den; on river

Kill: UTM _____ E x _____ N Elev. (ft) _____ Slope % Aspect _____

Ambush site: Slope % Dist. from kill (m) _____ Cache: Slope % Dist. from kill (m) _____

Physiography: 1) ridge top 2) upper 1/3 slope 3) mid 1/3 slope 4) lower 1/3 slope 5) bottom

Snow depth (cm) 4" Snow crust: Y (N) Rock: 1) cliff 2) outcrop 3) cave 4) talus 5) none

Habitat type PSME/BYAL Forest canopy cover 25 %

Vegetation PHMA CELE, PHE? Rosa, riparian shrub BEOC

Visibility (90% predator concealment distance): uphill downhill left right (m)

Describe kill area Deer was bedded on ice flow along Big Cr in one or two bloody beds.

Many coyote, wolf & bobcat tracks over deer tracks along Big Cr to site where carcass slid into Big Cr and disappeared.

SITE EVIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF CARNIVORE INVOLVEMENT:

Carcass detection: 1) bird activity 2) tracks/sign 3) telemetry 4) bones 5) other

Carnivore Sign Present: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) black bear 6) none 7) other

Carnivore present: Y (N)

Fresh tracks bobcat Old tracks coyote, 2 wolf, bobcat

Beds _____ Hair _____ Scats | coyote on trail # scats _____ Tree scratching _____

Scrapes _____ # scrapes _____ Urine marking _____ # marks _____

Also a blue grouse killed on trail 50 m away ~ same date.

Mortality Site: Carcass located: 1) under tree/shrub 2) in open NOT LOCATED - went down Big Cr?

Carcass covered: Y (N) Cover material _____ Prey slid/moved: Y (N)?

How far (m) into Big Cr? Carcass moved postmortem: Y (N)? Distance dragged (m) _____

Signs of struggle or chase: Y (N) Blood & hair smeared on 1M high ice block into Big Cr.

Scavengers present: Y (N) # observed: 1) wolf 2) cougar 3) coyote 4) bobcat 5) bl bear

6) raven 7) golden eagle 8) bald eagle 9) magpie 10) other

Cause of death (list numbers from Kill Eval. Chart and describe): Injured first (2 overnight bloody beds); killed in water?; no aspirated blood - looks like leg/body injury blood

1) possible a) carnivore (list species): WOLF or possible coyotes

2) probable b) malnutrition/winter kill c) unknown, not predation d) unknown

3) positive e) other: _____

Cougar or Wolf ID if known _____ Wolf Pack _____

Type: 1) ground telemetry 2) aerial telemetry Color & # of wolves observed _____

CARCASS DESCRIPTION, UTILIZATION, AND CONDITION: NO CARCASS

Canine punctures: Y N Distance between canines (mm): upper _____ lower _____

Location on body: _____

Bones crushed: Y N Which bones NO BONES

Hair plucked: Y (N)? Hide peeled: Y N Hide torn/shredded: Y N Nasal area eaten: Y N

SubQ hemorrhage: at base of skull Y N? at throat Y N? at other site _____

Point of first feeding: _____

Blood on carcass or ground: Y (N)? In 2 beds, also some blood spots in snow

Aspirated blood: Y (N)? probably not

Probable kill method: 1) choke 2) bite to skull 3) broken neck 4) unknown 5) other Likely sloppy injury 1st
Describe kill/carcass: _____

Utilization N/A

- 1) 76-100% No soft tissue; hide usually present; generally disarticulated
- 2) 51-75% All organs consumed, all/most of quarters consumed; some head/neck present; partial/slight disarticulation.
- 3) 26-50% Organs usually consumed, major portions of several quarters consumed; head/neck mostly intact; usually articulated.
- 4) 0-25% Some organs consumed; most muscle tissue intact; skeleton articulated.

Carcass abandonment: Date last examined _____ Days since last use _____ 1) known 2) estimated
Due to human influence: Y N ? Evidence of another predator _____

Soft Tissue Eaten: Organs: 1)none 2)all 3)liver 4)heart 5)lungs 6)kidneys 7)pancreas 8)spleen
9)uterus/fetus 10)stomach 11)intestines (circle for yes, underline for no)

Muscle: 1)all 2)cervical _____ % 3)thoracic _____ % 4)lumbar _____ % 5)pelvis _____ %
6)R front quarter _____ % 7)L front quarter _____ % 8)R hind quarter _____ % 8)L hind qrtr _____ %

Bones found & #: 1)all 2)skull 3)jaw 4)vertebra _____ 5)ribs _____ 6)scapula _____ 7)humerus _____
8)radius/ulna _____ 9)metacarpus _____ 10)pelvis _____ 11)femur _____ 12)tibia _____ 13)metatarsus _____

Prey Condition and Health:

Tooth wear & condition: UNKNOWN

Antlers: 1)pedicel 2)velvet 3)polished 4)NA Metatarsus length (cm): Left _____ right _____

External scars/wounds: Y N Bone fractures/injuries: Y N Organ/tissue abnormalities: Y N
Describe _____

Bone Marrow: 1) solid/white 2) solid/pink 3) soft/pink 4) solid/red or yellow 5) gelatinous

Body Fat: subQ fat: Y N ? omentum fat: Y N ? kidney fat: Y N ? other _____

Arthritis: vertebrae: Y N ? Type: 1) cervical: # _____ 2) thoracic: # _____ 3) lumbar: # _____
pelvis (acetabulum): Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both femur ball: Y N ? 1) rt 2) lft 3) both
other arthritic joints: Y N spccify _____

severity: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Describe _____

Jaw Necrosis: Y N Upper: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe Lower: 1)slight 2)moderate 3)severe

Disease and Parasitism: (ticks, lice, lung worm, liver fluke, tapeworm, muscle cysts)

Parasites present _____ Infection: 1) light 2) moderate 3) severe

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

Carnivore _____: 1) scats: # _____ 2) hair 3) other _____ Photo #s _____

Prey: Bones: 1) skull 2) jaw 3) femur 4) humerus 5) metatarsus 6) pelvis 7) vertebra 8) hoof

Teeth: I₁ I₂ I₃ I₄ C₁ PM₂ PM₃ PM₄ M₁ M₂ M₃ 1)upper L 2)upper R 3)lower L 4)lower R

Other: _____

COMMENTS: Despite no carcass, I believe an adult doe was killed here and carcass/deer went into BigCreek. It is possible bloody beds were from fawn that died a few days later, but refuting evidence includes ① Adult deer/sheep tracks in western most bloody bed ② no blood in fawn bed or hemorrhaging @ hide & muscle torn open at elbow (looked older wound) or neck ③ why didnt wolves or coyotes kill the fawn several days ago?