THE APPLICATION OF DNA IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY TO LARGE WILDLIFE CARNIVORE ATTACKS ON HUMANS

Jeff Rodzen,¹ Ph.D.; <u>Elizabeth Thompson</u>,² B.S.; James D. Banks,¹ B.S.; Erin Meredith,¹ M.S.; Hailu Kinde,³ D.V.M., M.P.V.M.; Joseph J. Halka,⁴ M.D.; Pennie Laferty,² M.S.; John Hartmann,^{2†} B.S.

¹California Dept of Fish and Game Wildlife Forensic Laboratory, Rancho Cordova, CA ²Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department, Forensic Science Services, Santa Ana, CA

³California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System, San Bernardino, CA

⁴Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department, Forensic Science Center, Santa Ana, CA

[†] Corresponding author

The growth and encroachment of human populations into rural areas, and the consequences of several years of drought, especially in the western U.S., has resulted in more frequent contact with large predators such as mountain lions and bears, with sometimes fatal consequences for one or both. Correct identification of the species and individual animal is essential to ensuring public safety with minimal loss of endangered wildlife. We report here on the application of modern DNA technology to a fatal mountain lion and non-fatal mountain lion and a recent bear attack on humans with two-way and one-way transfers of DNA that enabled certain identification of the predator.