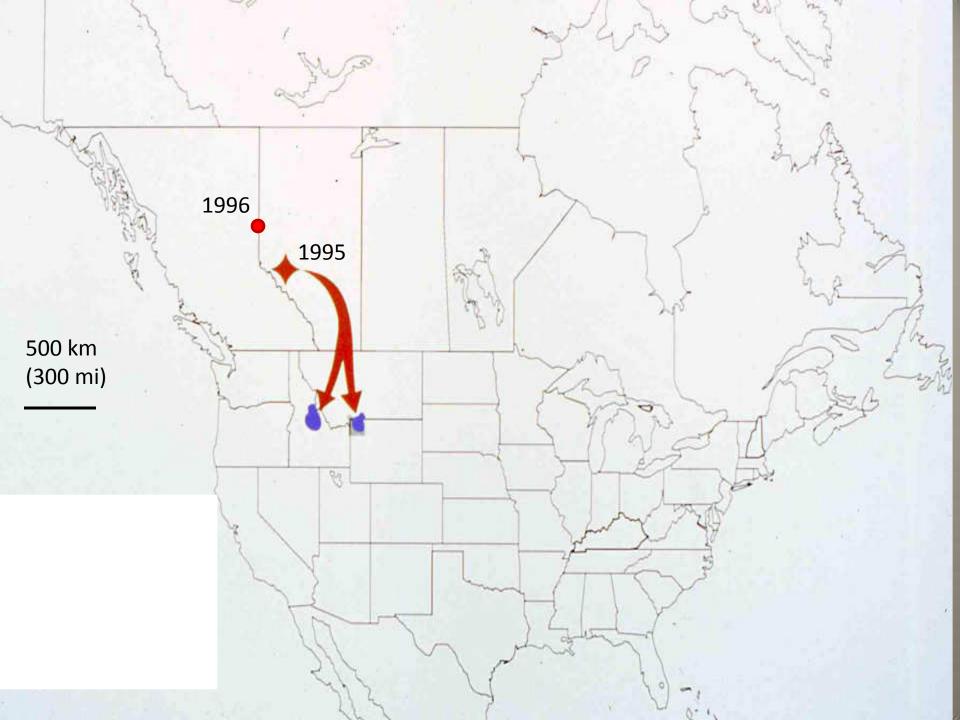


Background

- Nat. Parks –minimal human interference
- Govt. killed off wolves in YNP by 1930
- Thus OK to restore wolves
- 20+ yr of lobbying, EIS, lawsuits, etc.
- Endangered Species Act helped
- Stakeholders agreed to population of 300 wolves for delisting from the End. Sp. List and return to state management



































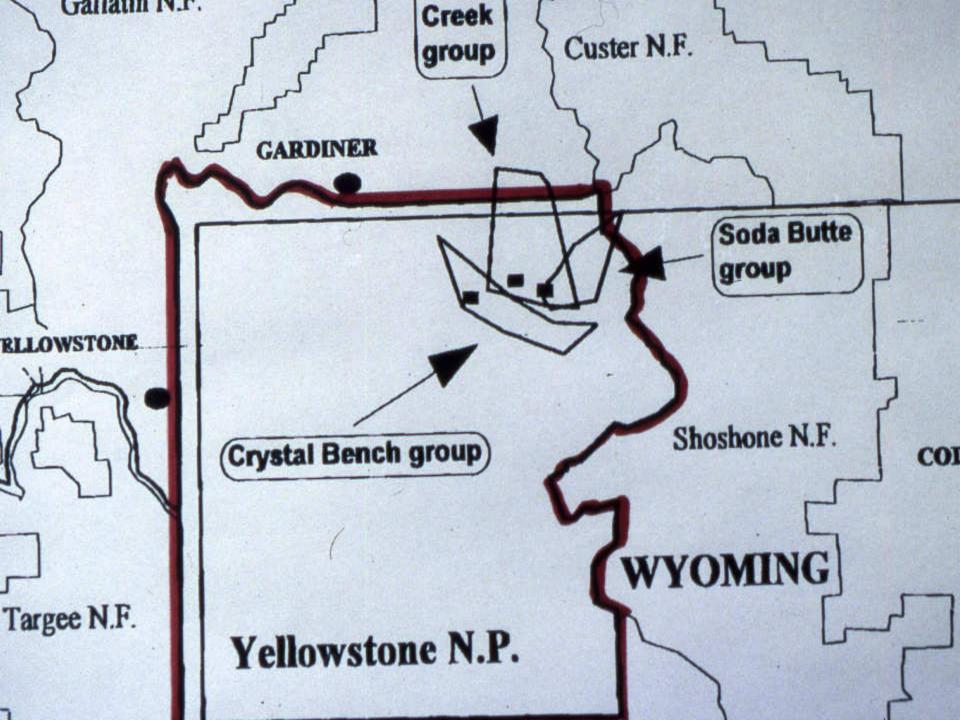




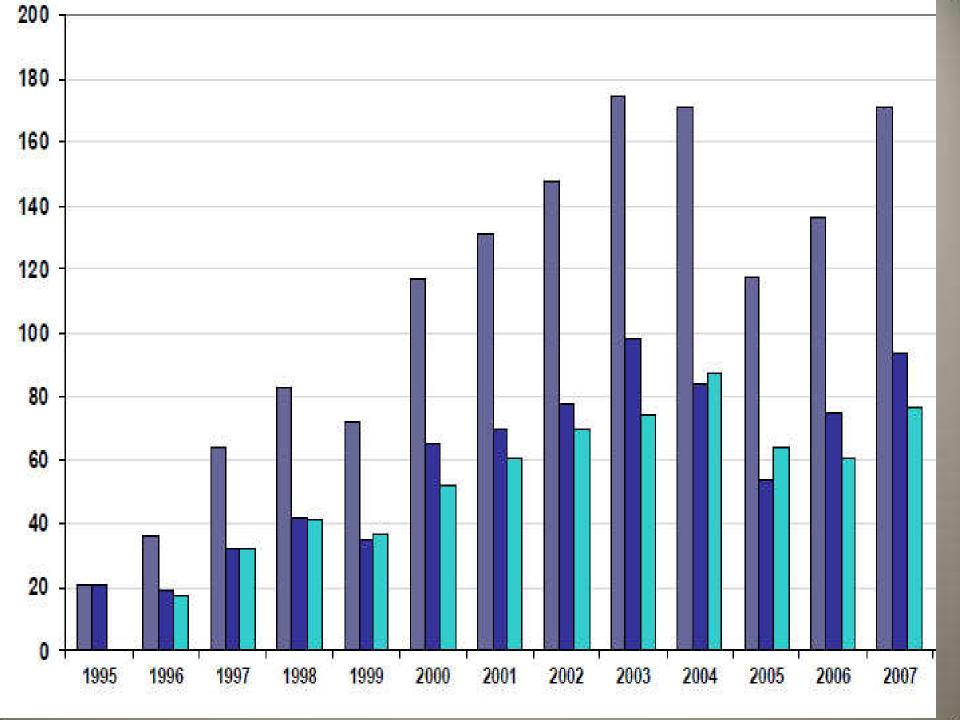


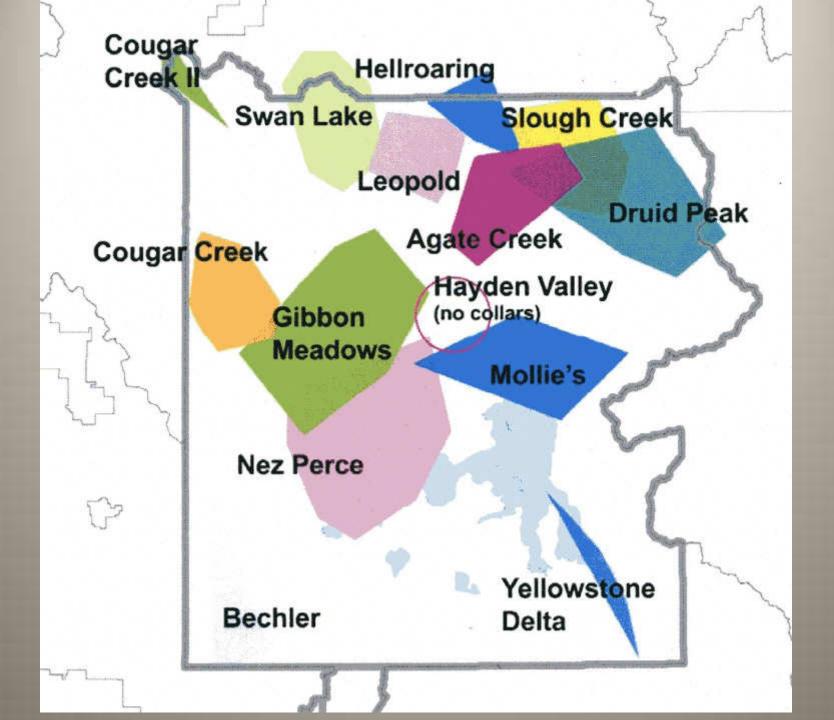


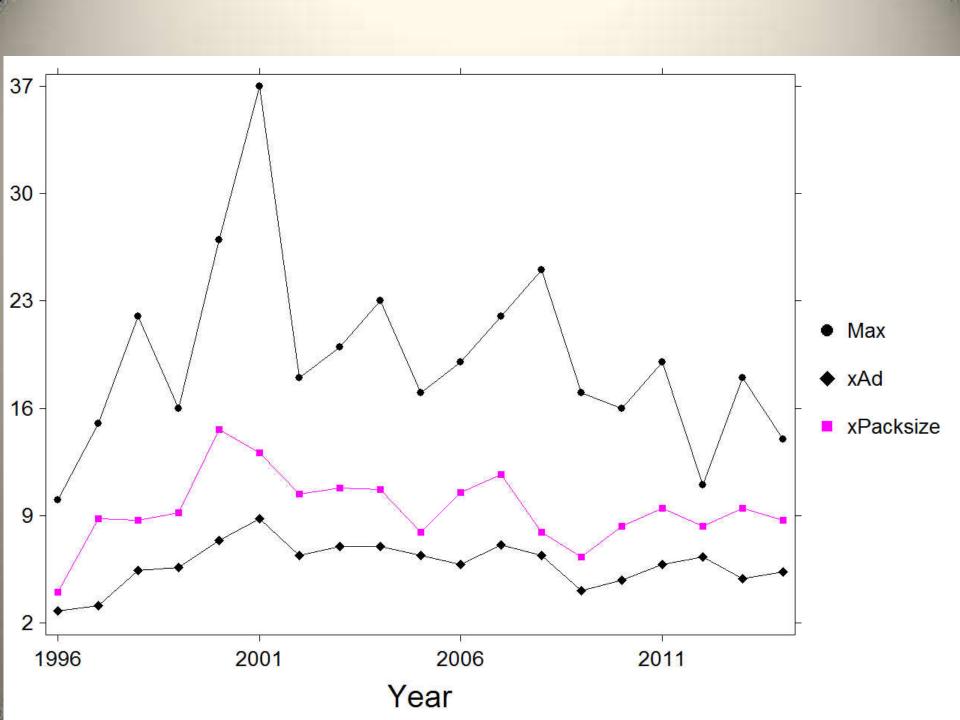


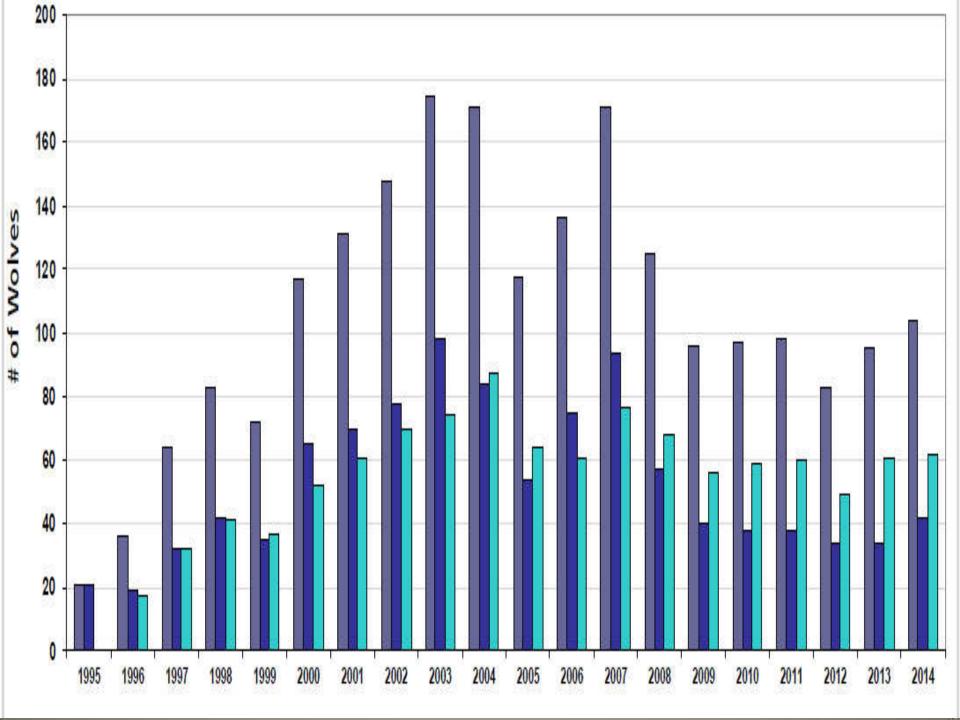




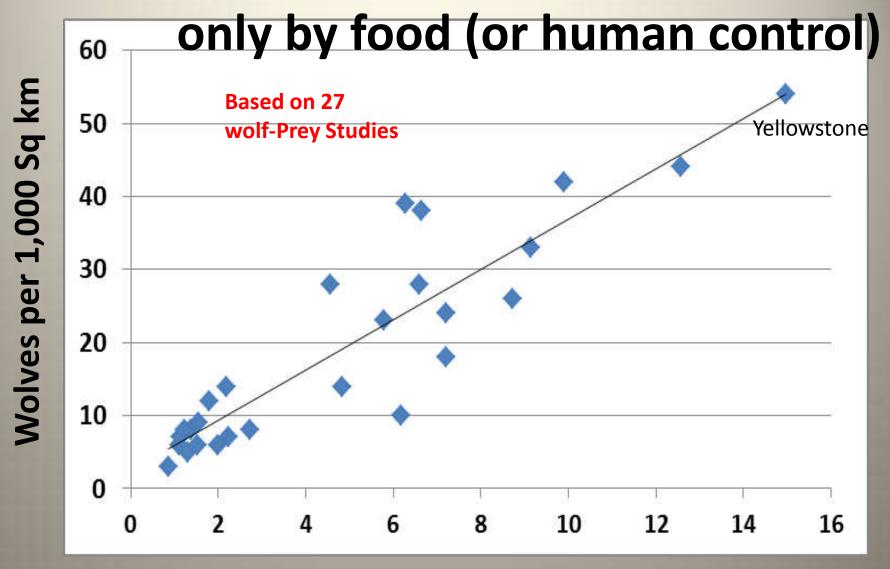








Wolf populations are limited



Prey Biomass (food supply)



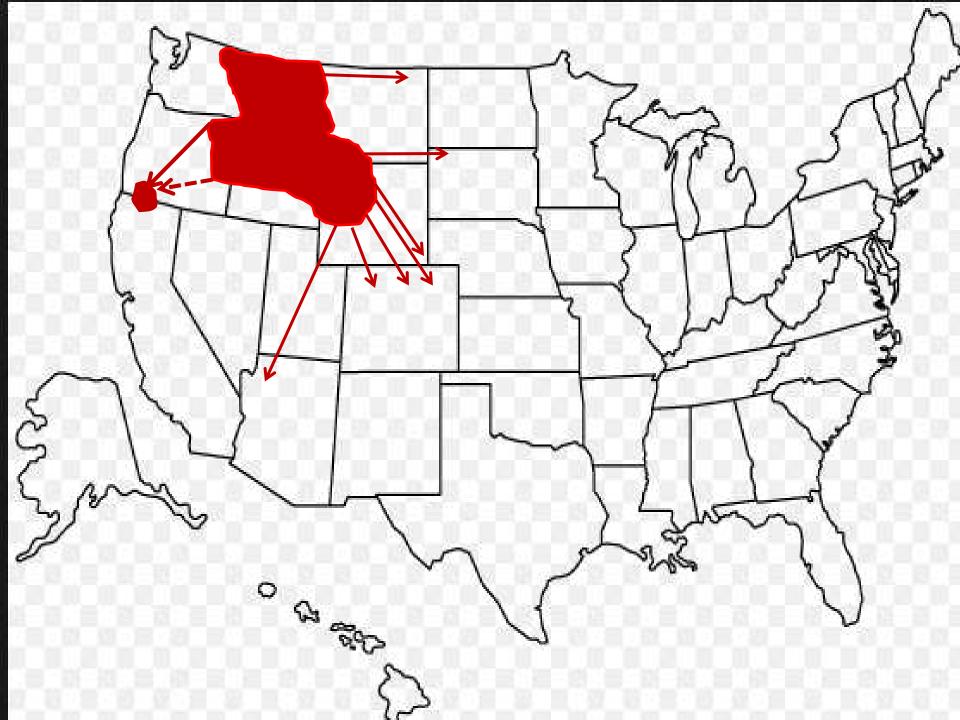
But, Animal Protection Groups sued and won on legal technicalities.



This kept wolves protected for many years, and population reached over 1,600



Livestock owners eventually became upset, and Congress took wolf off list in MT and ID





Mortality factors

Grizzly bears

Black bears

Cougars

Coyotes

Wolverines

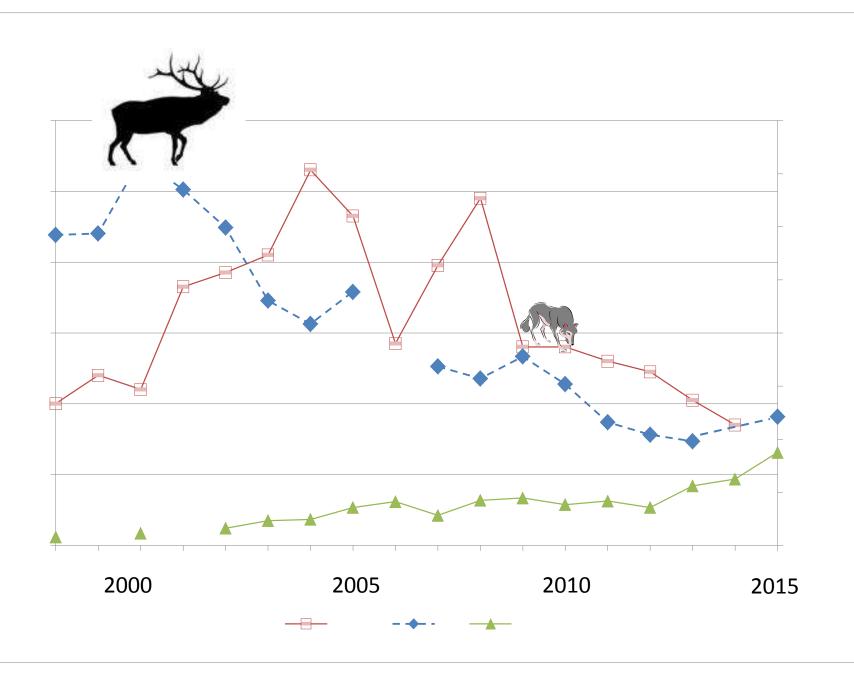
Human hunting

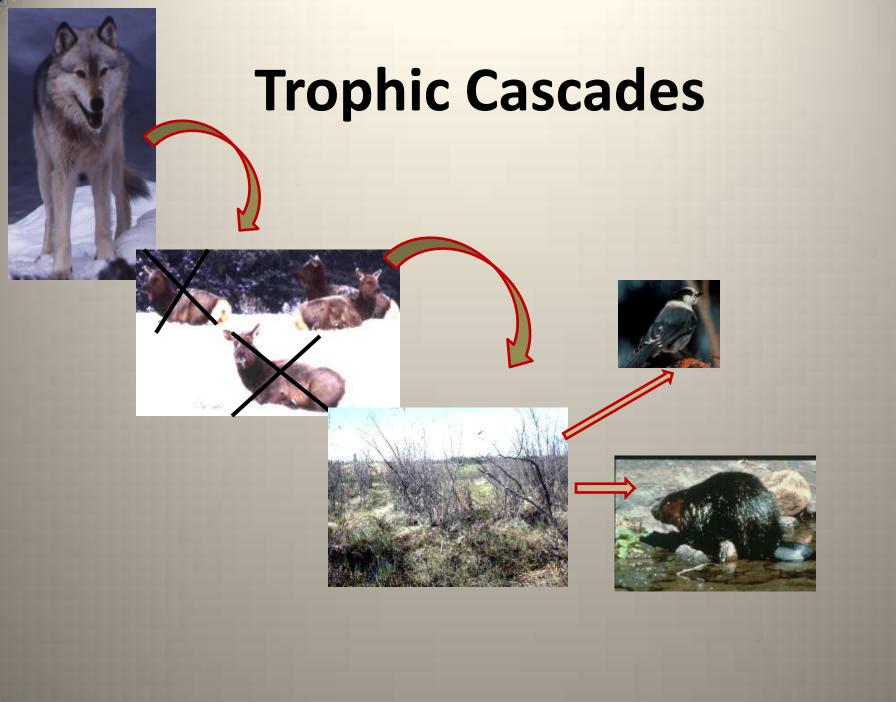
Drought

Severe Winters









YNP Wolf Trophic Cascade Studies being Debated

- 16 Articles claiming cascades
- 11 Articles challenging them



YNP Wolf Restoration Controversy

Positive Effects

Restores natural park ecosystem

Park visitors enjoy seeing wolves

Improves local economy by > \$35 million/year

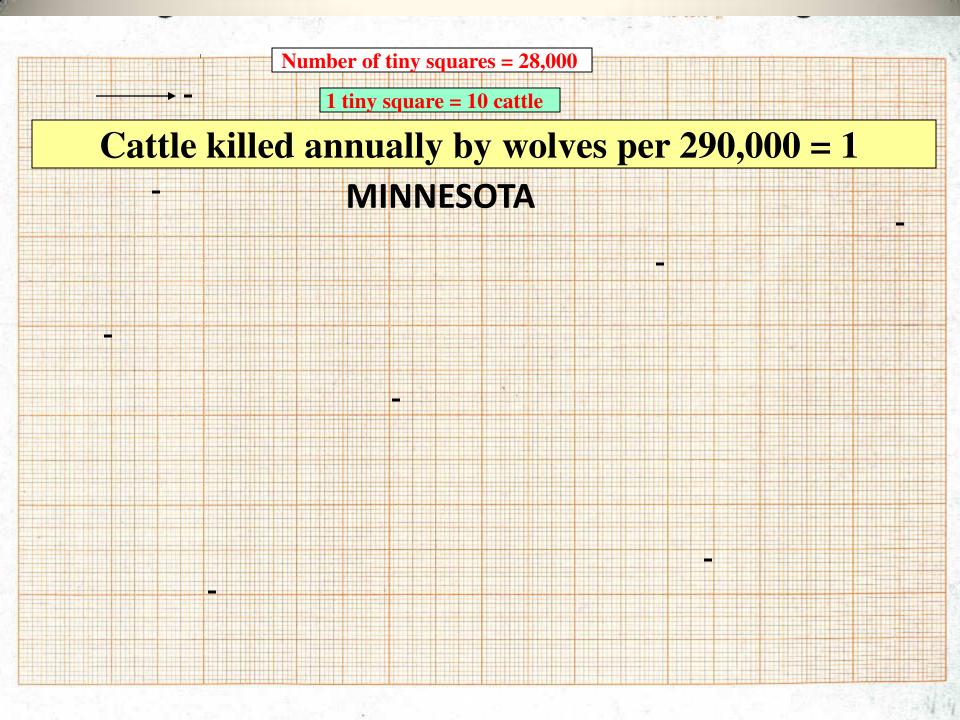
Negative Effects

Wolves dispersing from YNP kill livestock

YNP Wolves compete with hunters, guides, and their economy









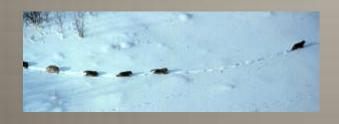
- Wolves currently being hunted
- Idaho –255 (20% of pop.) –120 killed
- Montana -75 (15% of pop.)—72 killed





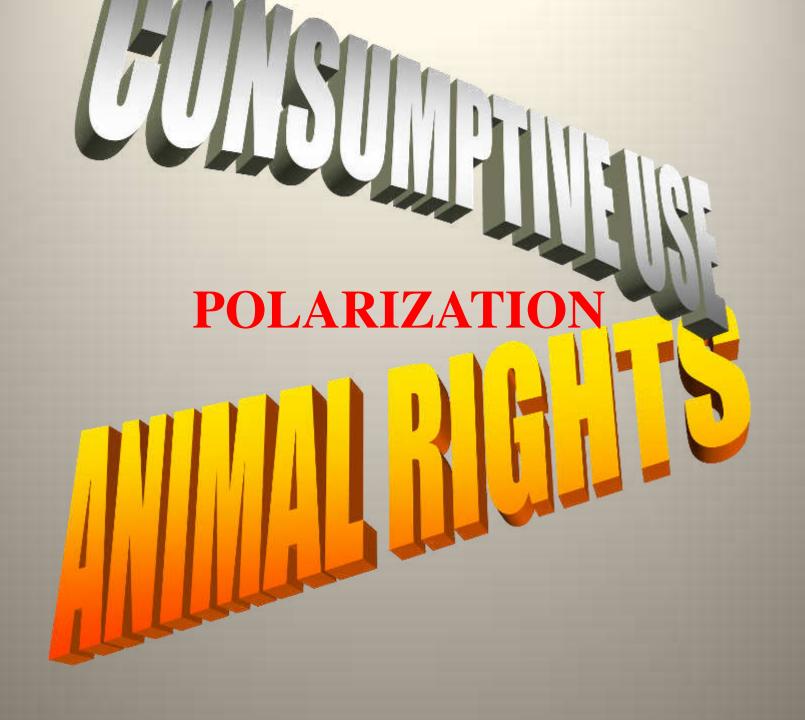
EFFECTS OF HUNTING ON YELLOWSTONE Wolves

- Two collared wolves in a pack straddling the park boundary were killed by hunters.
- Montana changed hunting regulations the next year to minimize the problem.
- No population effect on park wolves.
- New proposal to minimize harvesting around Yellowstone.



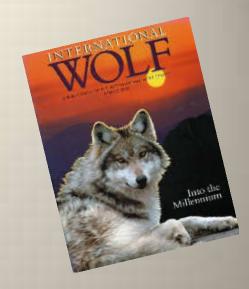












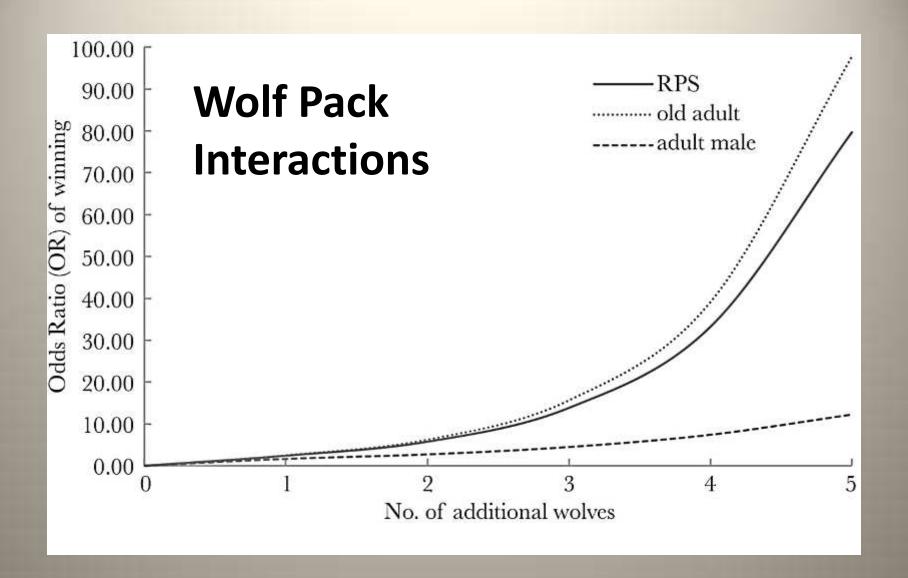


www.wolf.org



Lessons from the Yellowstone Wolf Restoration

- Biologically wolf restoration is easy.
- Wolves quickly establish and spread.
- They are limited only by food supply or human control.
- They reduce prey populations as they establish in an area.
- They prey on livestock when available.
- Some humans want to protect wolves as much as possible, while others want to kill them all.
- Wolf groups sometimes renege on management agreements.
- Whether wolves promote important trophic cascades is unsettled science.







Hunting success with larger prey, Elk --4 wolves most effective



Bison—9-13 wolves



Scientifically and Personally . . .

 Data in the form of the following <u>Bob Landis</u> <u>video</u> from Yellowstone changed the way we view wolf selection of vulnerable prey from <u>MECHANISTICALLY</u> to







