287 dispersals of radio collared wolves in the NRM from 1993-2008.
Wolf Plan Goals

- Restore self-sustaining wolf population
- Manage wolf-livestock conflicts
- Maintain healthy prey base
- Develop public understanding and promote coexistence
Recovery Objectives

- Delist at 15 successful breeding pairs for 3 consecutive years
- Or 18 successful breeding pairs for 1 year
- Distributed among 3 recovery regions
Definitions

- **Pack**: 2 or more wolves traveling together

- **Successful Breeding Pair**: male and female raising 2 or more pups until Dec 31
Legal Status

- Entire state is State-listed as Endangered

- Federally delisted in Eastern 1/3 WA in 2011

- Federally listed as Endangered in Western 2/3 WA

Federal listing status of gray wolves
Trend in Number of Wolf Packs

Number of Packs

Year | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Value | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 16
Trend in Successful Breeding Pairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Successful Breeding Pairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trend in Minimum Number of Wolves

Min number wolves

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Wolf Population Growth In NRM DPS

Figure 7a. Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Population Trends in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming: 1982-2014 (excludes Oregon and Washington)
## Washington Wolf Population Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Min Number</th>
<th>Known Packs</th>
<th>SBP</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Known Wolf Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Washington Wolf Packs Relative to Estimated Suitable Wolf Habitat

Legend
- Game Management Units
- Wolf packs (as of Dec 2014)
- Estimated suitable wolf habitat (greater than or equal to 50% probability of occupancy; see page 60 in Wolf Conservation and Management plan)
Wolf-Livestock Conflict
## Wolf Management

### Washington

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Packs</th>
<th>Depredating Packs</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Montana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Packs</th>
<th>Depredating Packs</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Packs Depredating on Livestock

* Preliminary estimate based on information on Sept 20, 2014
## Washington Wolf Population Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Min Number</th>
<th>Known Packs</th>
<th>SBP</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Known Wolf Mortality</th>
<th>Depredating Packs (% of known packs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>20%</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Four Methods of Incorporating Preventive Tools

- Relationship building
- Informal engagement
- Cost share agreement
- Limited funds

One-on-one outreach

Deterrence Plans

Preventive tools

Checklist

Damage Prevention Cooperative Agreements

Grass-roots
Multiple producers

Cost share agreement
Limited funds
Evaluating Risk and Prevention
Conflict Prevention Planning

• Depredations could happen in any pack

• Six packs have pack size of 3 or less
  ✓ Salmo, Diamond, Tucannon, Wedge, Strawberry, Wenatchee

• Emphasizing preventive resources in seven packs
  ✓ Particularly concerned about Profanity, Huckleberry, Smackout, and Teanaway
Profanity Pack

- Pack size: 6+
- Overlap with livestock: High
- Number of livestock: 1,000+
- History of depredations: Yes
- Collars: 0

2015 Plan
- Collar wolves
- Data sharing
- Range rider
Huckleberry Pack

- Pack size: 6+
- Overlap with livestock: Unk
- Number of livestock: Unk
- History of depredations: Yes
- Collars: 1

2015 Plan
- Collar additional wolf
- Data sharing
- Damage prevention agreement
- Range riders
Smackout Pack

- Pack size: 5+
- Overlap with livestock: High
- Number of livestock: 650+
- History of depredations: No
- Collars: 2

2015 Plan
- Data sharing
- Damage prevention agreement
- Range riders
Teanaway Pack

- Pack size: 5+
- Overlap with livestock: High
- Number of livestock: 1,000+
- History of depredations: No
- Collars: 3

2015 Plan
- Data sharing
- Damage prevention agreement
- Range rider
2015 Summary

• Continue one-on-one contact with producers
• Continue using checklist
• Encourage damage prevention agreements with new producers, particularly in higher risk areas
• Work collaboratively with producers to craft deterrence plans
• Focus resources on areas evaluated at increased risk for potential conflict
Questions
Contact
Email: wildthing@dfw.wa.gov
Phone: (360) 902-2515