

WISCONSIN ENDANGERED RESOURCES REPORT # 111

STATUS OF THE TIMBER WOLF IN WISCONSIN
PERFORMANCE REPORT, 1 JULY 1995 THROUGH 30 JUNE 1996

By: Adrian P. Wydeven and Rebecca A. Megown

SUMMARY

This report covers activities conducted from July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996. The Wisconsin wolf population was at its goal of 80 or more wolves for the second year in a row. Reclassification to threatened status could potentially occur by 1997.

Fifteen wild wolves from 13 different packs were captured and radio-collared in 1995. Thirty-three radio-collared wolves were monitored during the period. Winter territories of 14 adult wolves in Wisconsin averaged 46 mi². Wolves occupied 2400 mi² at a density of about 1 wolf per 24 mi². The estimated wolf population in winter 1995-1996 was 99-105 wolves in 28 or more packs. Six radio-collared wolves died during the period including 3 from mange, 1 shooting, 1 intra-specific strife, and 1 capture related. Wolf observations were reported from 29 Wisconsin counties. Wolf serum was tested for 5 canine diseases: 2 of 14 were positive for Lyme disease, and none were positive for canine parvovirus, hepatitis, heartworm, or distemper. Three of 16 captured wolves had some sign of possible mange, including a pup that was severely affected by it. Work was begun on developing a Wisconsin wolf management plan.

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**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
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**RECOVERY OF THE TIMBER WOLF
PERFORMANCE REPORT**

JULY 1, 1995 TO JUNE 30, 1996

Prepared by Adrian P. Wydeven and Rebecca A. Megown

<u>Job:</u> 106.1	Direct educational activities
106.2	Provide legal protection
106.3	Cooperative habitat management
106.4	Monitor statewide wolf population
106.5	Initiate disease abatement
106.6	Evaluate progress
106.7	Implement livestock damage control action
106.8	Coordinate with other agencies
106.9	Citizen participation
106.10	Volunteer programs
106.11	Develop reclassifying criteria
106.12	Review translocation

Background: The timber wolf (*Canis lupus*) was included in the first list of Federal Endangered Species in 1967 and was again listed after the Enactment of the Federal Endangered Species Act in 1973. The state of Wisconsin listed the timber wolf as a state Endangered Species in 1975. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has monitored the state wolf population since 1979. The Wisconsin Timber Wolf Recovery Plan was approved in 1989, and set a minimum population goal of 80 wolves for the state. Down listing to Threatened Status would be considered if the state maintained a minimum of at least 80 wolves for three consecutive years. This report covers the period July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996; this is the second year at which the wolf population has exceeded its goal of 80 animals.

JOB 106.1 DIRECT EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The project biologist (Wydeven) and technician (Ronald N. Schultz) provided training for 65 people at Timber Wolf Alliance (TWA) Speakers Bureau and volunteers in August

1995, and January 1996. The project personnel also provided carnivore track training to 30 volunteers in Stevens Point on December 9, 1995. Three TWA board meetings were attended by the project biologist during the period. The project biologist and data base manager (Rebecca A. Megown) prepared 4 quarterly reports on the progress of wolf population monitoring in the state. Reports were prepared for the Midwest Furbearer Conference, Wisconsin Wildlife Surveys, and the Wisconsin Deer Population Goal and Harvest Management Environmental Assessment. Work was done on papers on mange occurrence in Wisconsin wolves, and the release of a captive-treated wolf pup back into the wild.

JOB 106.2 PROVIDE ADDED LEGAL PROTECTION FOR WOLVES

Areas closed to coyote hunting during the gun deer hunting season were carefully monitored in November. No wolves were known to be killed during the Wisconsin gun deer hunting season, but 2 collared wolves along the border with Minnesota went off the air during the Minnesota gun deer hunting season. News releases were published throughout the state in the fall on areas closed to coyote hunting during the gun deer hunting season. The DNR cooperated with the Timber Wolf Information Network and the TWA to advertise presence of wolves in central Wisconsin where coyote hunting was not closed during the gun deer hunting season.

Two wolves were known to be shot during the fiscal year 1995-1996, including a non-collared male in Bayfield County, and a collared male in Ashland County. Wolf project personnel assisted in legal investigations.

JOB 106.3 COOPERATIVELY MANAGE HABITAT WITH LANDOWNERS

Comments and management recommendations were sent to the Forest Service for a project in the northern Nicolet Forest. GIS maps of potential wolf habitat in each National Forest in Wisconsin was sent to Biologists for use in developing new plans for each Forest.

A cooperative research project with Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) on impact of highway development on wolf activity has been on-going since 1992. Bruce E. Kohn of DNR Research has directed this study on the impact of development on U.S. Highway 53 on local wolf populations. Two graduate research projects have been completed on the project. Current research emphasis is on characteristics of wolf road crossings. The research will allow better development of future roads in Wisconsin, while also protecting habitat for wolves and other wildlife.

JOB 106.4 MONITOR STATEWIDE WOLF POPULATION

Sixteen wild wolves and a wolf-like animal (256F) that may have been a wolf-dog hybrid were caught in 1995 in Wisconsin and Pine County, Minnesota. All except wolf 501M

were radio collared. Wolf 501M was injured after capture and escaped from captivity into the fenced Sandhill Wildlife Area while recuperating from its injury. Collared wolves represented members of two Minnesota Packs, 11 Wisconsin Packs, and a group of 3 pups (256F and siblings). Wolves 251M, and 252M became loners, dispersing soon after capture.

At least 31 wolf territories were identified in Wisconsin in 1995-1996 and at least 28 of these territories contained evidence of breeding packs (Figure 1). Packs were distributed mainly across northwestern and northcentral Wisconsin, but 3 packs also occurred in central Wisconsin. Wolf territories occurred in at least 13 Wisconsin counties. Only packs with more than half their territories in Wisconsin were tabulated as part of the state wolf population.

Thirty-three collared wolves were monitored during the period (Table 2). Collared wolves included 26 wolves in 19 Wisconsin Packs, 4 wolves in 3 Minnesota Packs, and 4 wolves that were mainly loners. Radio-collared wolves monitored during the study period included 14 adult males, 11 adult females, 2 yearling males, 2 yearling females, 1 pup male, and 3 pup females (age during majority of the study period except wolves captured since May 1996 are listed by age at capture).

Winter home range varied from 8 mi² to 114 mi², and averaged 46 mi² for 27 wolves. Territory size for 14 Wisconsin adults averaged 48 mi².

A summary of wolf activity and monitoring efforts within specific regions and specific packs are listed below.

DOUGLAS COUNTY:

Two wolves were initially monitored in the Truck Trail Pack during the period, including 191M (alpha male), and 187F (subordinate female). By late fall and early winter 187F began to associate with 230M from the Empire Pack. During winter, 187F and 230M occupied a new territory south of the Truck Trail Pack. Wolf 191M continued occupying the Truck Trail Pack over winter 1995-1996 with two other wolves, including his mate and a pup produced in 1995. The pack occupied an area of 64 mi² over winter, and in spring again showed denning activity.

Two collared wolves initially occupied the Empire Pack including 186M (adult male - alpha?) And 230M (subordinate male). In fall, 186M dispersed westward into Minnesota. Wolf 230M initially dispersed with 186M, but returned eastward to occupy the area near Moose Road with 187F from the Truck Trail Pack. Four non collared wolves continued to occupy the Empire Pack area including a breeding pair and two pups from 1995. Breeding activity was again detected in 1996.

The Crotte Creek Pack occupied about 34 mi² near the St. Croix River. Two adult males were monitored in the pack during the period (194M, 500M). A total of 7 wolves occupied the territory during winter 1995-1996. Apparently 4 pups from spring 1995 had survived over winter. Denning activity was again detected in 1996.

Three collared wolves were monitored in the Moose Lake Pack including 200M (male pup), 209F (female pup), and 210F (adult female). Wolf 200M unfortunately died soon after collaring in September 1995, after his radio-collar became stuck in his mouth. Wolf 209F occupied a home range of 18 mi² in winter 1995-1996. The area was considerably smaller than the 50+mi² occupied by adults in this territory in the 1980's. The immature status of this animal or the severe winter may have reduced movements. A total of 5 wolves occurred in the Moose Lake Pack over winter including 2 or 3 pups. Breeding apparently again occurred in winter 1996.

Wolf 209F remained in the territory overwinter, but dispersed northward to the shores of Lake Superior in June 1996. An adult female (210F) was caught on May 31, 1996 in this territory.

The Chase Brook Pack occupied 66mi² in southwest Douglas and portions of northwest Burnett County. Wolf 185F (adult female) occupied this territory with her mate. No pups were produced in 1995, and although breeding activity apparently occurred in winter 1996, denning activity was not detected in spring.

A calf was killed on the south side of the Chase Brook territory in April 1996, but 185F was 10 miles away at the time of depredation. She did travel within at least $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the depredation site in May while control trapping was occurring, but was not caught.

Wolf 187F (adult female) from the Truck Trail Pack, wolf 230M (adult male) from the Empire Pack, and a third uncollared wolf formed a new territory during winter 1995-1996. The 34 mi² Moose Road Territory was located south of the Truck Trail Territory, southwest of the Empire territory, west of the Crotte Creek territory, and north of the Chase Brook territory. Evidence of breeding was detected in winter, but it was not clear if denning occurred in spring.

BURNETT COUNTY:

Wolves 184M (alpha male) and 195F (subordinate female) were monitored in the Crex Meadow Pack in western Burnett County. Part of this pack territory extended west across the St. Croix River into Minnesota. In fall the pack consisted of 9 wolves, probably including 4-6 pups. Wolf 184M went off the air along the Minnesota Border in early November, the start of the Minnesota deer gun hunting season. Yearling male 196M in the adjacent Five Corner's Pack in St. Croix State Park, Minnesota also went off the air at this time. Neither wolf had shown any indication of starting to disperse, and both may have been killed. By January the Crex Meadow Pack was down to 5

wolves including a wolf with a limp. Only 4 wolves were seen in the pack the remainder of winter. The adjacent Five Corner's Pack declined from 4 wolves in the fall to only 2 wolves over mid-winter. With the decline of the Five Corner's Pack, 195F and other members of the Crex Meadow Pack began to spend more time in St. Croix State Park. Wolf 195F occupied a large home range of 114 mi² during winter. The large home range was due to the expansion of Crex Meadow wolves into the Five-Corner's territory, and perhaps also represented home range expansion for 195F prior to dispersal. On May 23, 1995, wolf 195F was only 1½ miles from wolf 221F, the alpha, and perhaps last wolf left of the Five Corner's Pack. Five days later, 221F was found dead within ¼ miles of her previous location. She was probably killed by wolf 195F and possibly other members of the Crex Meadow Pack.

During winter 1995-1996 evidence of breeding was found in the Crex Meadow Pack, but no evidence of denning was found in spring. The Crex Meadow Pack may be shifting its territory to Five Corner's Pack area in St. Croix State Park in Minnesota.

In late fall and winter, 256F (wolf-like female pup) was monitored with 2 other female pups near the Clam River, 2-3 miles west of Webster, Wisconsin. The pups were found abandoned in the wild by a local resident, who fed and cared for the canids in summer and fall 1995. The pups became habituated to people and remained close to their caretakers home until February 1996 when they moved 6 miles to the southwest. The canids were adult size by this point, and became nuisance animals, attacking dogs, mating with a dog, and stealing food scraps. After 4 attacks on dogs and challenging a woman, the two noncollared canids were live captured and placed in captivity. Canid 256F eluded capture and was shot by DNR personnel, after discussion with a federal warden and U.S.D.A. - Animal Damage Control. One of the live captured canids produced 4 hybrid pups in captivity, one of which survived. The specific origin of these 3 canids was not determined, but it appeared they might be wolf-dog hybrids.

WASHBURN COUNTY:

Wolf 199M (adult male) and his mate (probably wolf 207 with a nonfunctioning radio-collar) occupied the Stuntz Brook territory along U.S. Highway 53 in northwest Washburn County. The pack occupied a small territory of only 8 mi². No pups were produced in 1995, but breeding activity was detected in winter 1996 and denning apparently occurred in spring.

BAYFIELD COUNTY:

Wolf pup 254F occupied a 69 mi² home range in the Smoky Hill Pack area of southwest Bayfield County, and also extended into northeast Washburn and northwest Sawyer counties. Four wolves were located in this pack in midwinter including a breeding pair and two pups. Wolf 254F was 19 miles southwest of the Smoky Hill territory on February 29, 1996, and her signal was lost afterwards. It appeared that she dispersed out

of the area.

Breeding was detected in the Smoky Hill Pack in winter and pups were again produced in spring 1996.

Three noncollared wolves, including a breeding pair, were monitored in the Flag River area of northern Bayfield County. The Flag River Pack apparently occupied county and national forest land southeast of Port Wing. Breeding activity was detected in winter, but denning was not found in spring 1996.

Wolf 223M (alpha male) and wolf 255F (female pup) were monitored in the Rainbow Lake Pack during the period. The radio signal was lost on 223M in March 1996. Three or four wolves occurred in the 101 mi² territory during winter 1995-1996.

Wolf pup 255F was placed in captivity and medically treated because she had a severe case of mange when captured in early September 1995. She was held in captivity for 53 days before release back into the wild. After two weeks of limited movements, wolf 255F rejoined the pack. She remained with the pack until late winter, when 255F began dispersing westward toward the Gordon area.

The Echo Valley area of northeast Bayfield County was found to have at least one wolf in winter and spring 1996. No evidence of a breeding pair was found.

ASHLAND / IRON / SAWYER COUNTIES:

Five noncollared wolves were monitored in the Hellhole Creek Pack north of Clam Lake in winter 1995-1996. The pack consisted of a breeding pair and probably 2-3 pups. Breeding again occurred last winter and additional pups were produced during spring 1996. Wolf 257M (adult male - probably alpha) was caught in the Hellhole Creek Pack in June 1996. He occupied a territory near Spider Lake in west Ashland and portions of eastern Bayfield Counties.

A breeding pair was detected in the Brush Creek area northeast of Clam Lake. Although denning was not detected in Spring 1996, a vehicle killed pup was found in this territory in June 1996.

Wolf 234M (adult male) had been a member of the Torch River Pack previously, however during the study period the wolf was only loosely associated with this pack. He died in early January 1996 from the affects of mange and porcupine quills.

Four noncollared wolves occupied the Torch River Pack southeast of Clam Lake during winter 1995-1996. The group probably consisted of a breeding pair and two surviving pups from 1995. Pups were again produced in 1996.

Three groups of wolves occurred on the Bad River Indian Reservation in winter 1995-1996. The Morrison Creek Pair existed in the northern part of the reservation, in northern Ashland and northwest corner of Iron Counties. Two wolves occupied southern parts of the reservation in the area of the Bad River, and probably occasionally traveled through Copper Falls State Park. A breeding pair occurred near West Firelane in western portions of the reservation.

Wolf 229F (alpha female), her mate, and one surviving pup from 1995, occupied the 36 mi² Augustine Lake territory southeast of Mellen. The Augustine Lake Pack showed breeding activity in winter 1996 and again produced pups in spring 1996. This represents the second litter for wolf 229F.

In winter 1995 the O'Brien Lake Pack was thought to occupy a large area in central Iron County. The pack may have split into two territories sometime during the last year. There appeared to be at least 2 packs in this area in winter 1995-1996. In June 1995, adult male 252M was caught in the O'Brien Lake Territory, but soon dispersed eastward into Vilas County, Wisconsin and Gogebic County, Michigan. Wolf 252M returned to Ashland / Iron Counties in September and settled into a small area near Augustine Lake southwest of his original capture site. Wolf 252M died near this location on December 20, 1995 from gunshot wounds, and was also impacted by mange.

The O'Brien Lake Pack consisted of a single breeding pair last winter that occupied west central Iron County. No pup production was detected in spring, but additional survey work was planned.

Wolf 253F (adult female - probably alpha) and her mate, occupied the 52 mi² Pine Lake Territory in central Iron County. When 253F was originally caught in June 1995, she was thought to be part of the O'Brien Lake Pack, but she never associated with 252M, nor traveled through areas occupied by this pack. The Pine Lake Pack territory is centered on Moose Lake in Iron County. No evidence of pup production was found in spring 1996.

A new breeding pair of wolves was found at the headwaters areas of the Chippewa River in southeast Ashland, and western Iron Counties. The Chippewa River Pair was not known to produce pups in spring 1996, but additional surveys are needed in the area.

No radio collared wolves occurred in the Log Creek Pack during the study period. As many as 8 wolves occurred in this territory in fall 1994, but only 3 remained by winter 1994-1995. Although at least one pup was produced in this pack in spring 1995, only the breeding pair survived in the pack by winter 1995-1996. Breeding activity was detected, but pup production has yet to be confirmed.

Wolf 251M (adult male) was initially caught in the Thornapple River Pack in May 1995, but spent only about one half of his time in the territory. By fall the wolf was spending

most of his time 20 miles southwest of the territory near Dairyland Flowage. He was found dead near this area on January 24, 1996, and apparently died from exposure due to severe mange.

Although at least 2 pups were present in the Thornapple River Pack in summer 1995, none apparently survived. Only the breeding pair remained in the territory by mid-winter. Breeding again occurred last winter and pups were produced in spring 1996.

PRICE / ONEIDA COUNTIES:

Wolf 237F (yearling female) occupied the 74 mi² Price Creek Pack territory with the breeding pair during winter 1995-1996. Although at least 2 pups were present in summer 1995, none apparently survived to mid-winter. Breeding again occurred in winter 1996, but pups have not been detected.

In November 1995, a two-week old calf was killed in western Price County within the Price Creek territory. Wolf 237F was nearby shortly after the depredation. The cattle were grazing in a back pasture near legume fields planted to attract deer.

Adult male 128M, formerly the alpha male of the Bootjack Lake Pack, paired up with a female to form a new pack around Wilson Flowage in the Park Falls District of the Chequamegon National Forest. The Wilson Flowage Pack bred in winter and produced pups in spring 1996. Wolf 128M had been on the air since July 1991, and his radio-collar finally quit in mid-April 1996. This male is probably 10-12 years old, and was on the "air" the longest of any wolf in Wisconsin.

Wolf 225F (alpha female), her mate and two pups were monitored in the 23 mi² Bootjack Lake Pack throughout the winter. Three pups had been alive until early winter, but only 2 were observed in mid and late winter. The breeding pair again bred in winter and produced pups in spring 1996. This is the second litter for wolf 225F.

Two wolves occupied the Little Rice River territory southeast of the Willow Flowage in Oneida County. The female in this pack did produce some pups last year, but she lost her mate (201M) from a shooting in May 1995 and no pups survived into the fall. Breeding activity was detected in winter 1996, but pup production has yet to be verified.

LINCOLN / TAYLOR COUNTIES:

Wolf 231M had originally been captured in the Averill Creek Pack of western Lincoln County in May 1994. By late summer 1994, 231M was only loosely associated with the Averill Creek Pack, spending much time in eastern Taylor County. During the study period, wolf 231M spent some limited time in the Averill Creek Pack, but most of the period was spent in Taylor County and a few locations occurred in extreme southwestern Lincoln and northcentral Marathon Counties. He apparently continued to be mainly a

lone wolf. The signal for 231M was lost after February 21, 1996; he may have finally dispersed out of the area, or his radio collar battery went dead.

The Averill Creek Pack consisted of 3 wolves in winter 1995-1996. At least 2 pups had been produced the previous year, and one pup apparently survived to mid-winter. Breeding activity occurred in winter 1996 but pups have yet to be detected.

A single lone wolf was tracked in northern portions of Taylor County in the Chequamegon National Forest. No breeding activity was detected with this animal.

NE WISCONSIN:

No wolf sign was found in 336 miles of track surveys in the northern Nicolet Forest. Volunteer trackers reported possible tracks of 2 or 3 wolves in western Florence County, but the observations were not verified by DNR trackers.

JACKSON/WOOD/CLARK COUNTIES:

Wolf 238M was monitored in the Wildcat Mound Pack and occupied a 74 mi² territory. Up to 4 wolves were seen from the air, and track surveys indicated that as many as 6 to 8 wolves existed in this pack. Apparently as many as 4 pups survived in this territory from last year. Wolf pups were again produced in spring 1996.

Three or four noncollared wolves occupied the Bear Bluff Pack in eastern Jackson county. One or two pups had apparently survived from last year, and pup production again occurred in spring 1996.

In May 1996 a Plotthound was killed by members of the Bear Bluff Pack. A raccoon hunter was training his dog in the area when the female Plotthound had gotten separated from the other dogs. The depredation site may have been close to the packs den area.

A pack of 4-5 wolves was found in winter 1995-1996 in the vicinity of South Bluff in southwestern Wood County. The South Bluff Pack apparently also used portions of northwestern Juneau County. This pack had probably been present for a year or two and had gone undetected. There were probably 2 or 3 pups from 1995 in this pack. Breeding probably again occurred, but pups have not been found.

Wolf 501M (adult male) was injured when caught in May 1995. He escaped into the Sandhill Wildlife Area while recuperating before we had a chance to place a collar on him. The wolf continued occupying the 13 mi² fenced wildlife area throughout the period. He apparently has accepted the area as his territory, and had not displayed any evidence of attempting to escape.

Last year wolf sign was observed in Clark County. Although no sign was detected, observations continued to be reported from the area.

DISPERSING WOLVES:

Thirteen radio-collared wolves displayed dispersal behavior during the study period. Eight animals dispersed as adults, three as yearlings and two as pups.

Wolf 128M (adult male) had been the alpha male of the Bootjack Lake Pack in eastern Price County, but was displaced when his daughter accepted a new male as her mate. He moved west in spring and summer 1995 to form a new territory near Wilson Flowage. The center of the new territory was about 10 miles west of the center of the Bootjack Lake territory.

Wolf 186M (adult male) was thought to be the alpha male of the Empire Pack in Douglas County. He dispersed westward in late October 1995. Three other wolves including 230M (adult male) traveled with him at least 20 miles to the west. The other three came back east, but may not have resettled into the Empire territory. Wolf 186M was last located near Hinekley, Minnesota, 42 miles southwest of his original territory.

Wolf 230M originally moved west with wolf 186M, but returned eastward to settle into the area south of the Truck Trail Territory and southwest of the Empire Pack. Wolf 187F (yearling female) dispersed south from the Truck Trail Pack to join 230M in the new territory along the Moose Road. The center of the territory was about 8 miles southwest of the center of 230M's original territory, and 8 miles south of the center of 187F's original territory.

Wolf 195F had moved as much as 14 miles north of the center of Crex Meadow Pack territory. In her case it was not entirely clear if 195F was dispersing by herself, or if the whole pack had shifted its territory. In spring and summer 1996, wolf 195F was spending much of her time 8-10 miles north of her original territory.

Wolf 198F was originally caught in the Moose Lake territory on May 23, 1996, but she probably was already a dispersing wolf. She traveled through at least 4 other packs during the next 3 weeks. Wolf 198F was last detected on June 14, 19 miles southwest of her original capture site. She probably dispersed out of range after that.

Wolf 209F (yearling female) dispersed north from the Moose Lake Pack to the shores of Lake Superior in late May 1996, shortly after reaching her first birthday. She moved to an area east of Wisconsin Point in Superior and about 18 miles from the center of the Moose Lake territory. From Wisconsin Point, she moved eastward along Lake Superior and in 10 days had traveled 24 miles to the east, near Port Wing. From Port Wing, she returned westward and spent time near the mouth of the Brule River for much of the remainder of the period.

Wolf 231M had originally dispersed out of the Averill Creek Pack in western Lincoln County in late summer 1994. He spent most of his time in eastern Taylor County, but continued to make some trips back to the Averill Creek Pack up to summer 1995. During fall 1995 and winter 1995-1996 he moved as far southwest as 17 miles from the center of the Averill Creek Territory, to within 1½ miles of State Highway 13. His last location on February 21 was about 9 miles south of the center of his original territory.

Wolf 251M was caught in the Thornapple River Pack in May 1995 and began making extensive moves outside of the pack territory in late June. By late summer he was spending most of his time 12 to 18 miles south, and southwest of the Thornapple River territory. He spent most of the fall near Dairyland Flowage, 7 to 10 miles north of Ladysmith. The wolf was found dead near Highway J on January 24, 1996, about 22 miles southwest of the center of his original territory. He apparently had died from exposure due to mange.

Wolf 252M was caught in the O'Brien Lake Pack territory in early June, 1995. He initially remained near Island Lake and O'Brien Lake but by the end of June, he moved eastward into Vilas County, Wisconsin and Gogebic County, Michigan, as much as 28 miles southeast of his original capture site. The full extent of his movements were not known because he was not found during most of July and August. After September 7, wolf 252M settled into an area 14 miles southwest of his original capture site. He remained in this area near Augustine Lake until his death on December 20, 1995. His death site was 15 miles southwest of his original home. He died from gun shot wounds with a severe mange infection.

Wolf 234M had been a member of the Torch River Pack but during the last year spent most of his time on the periphery of the pack territory. He died from mange and imbedded porcupine quills on January 10, 1995. His last location was near Glidden east of the Chequamegon National Forest and about 8 miles from the center of the Torch River territory.

Wolf 254F (female pup) apparently dispersed from the Smoky Hill territory in mid or late January 1996. She was last detected on February 29, 21 miles southwest of the center of her natal territory. Her signal was lost after that and it appeared she dispersed out of range. Its rather unusual for a wolf to disperse at such a young age.

Wolf 255F had been raised in captivity for 53 days in fall 1995, but seemed to have been re-accepted into the Rainbow Lake Pack by mid November 1995. She dispersed westward from the Rainbow Lake Pack in early April 1996, just before her first birthday. She moved as far as the St. Croix Flowage, 28 miles WSW of her original home. During spring, she crossed U.S. Highway 53 at least 4 times. By late June 1996, wolf 255F was spending time northwest of the pack territory, but showed no indications of rejoining the pack.

The results of 13 dispersals of wolves included: 3 successfully found mates and settled into new areas; 3 died while dispersing; 3 were still moving about; and signals had been lost on 4. Direction of major movements was 9 wolves west and southwest, 1 wolf south, 1 wolf east, and 2 wolves northward.

WINTER WOLF POPULATION:

The minimum estimation of the Wisconsin timber wolf population in winter 1995-1996 was 99-105 wolves (Table 3). Twenty-eight breeding packs averaged 3.2 wolves (range 2-7). Areas occupied by wolf territories and adjacent interstitial areas included about 2400 mi² with an average density of 1 wolf per 24 square miles.

The 1995-1996 wolf population represented a 19% increase above last year (83-86 wolves). This represents the second year at the population goal of 80+ wolves.

WOLF MORTALITY:

Six radio-collared wolves were found dead during the study period (Table 4). Gross survival rate for 29 adult and yearling wolves was 83% (Micromort analysis will be performed later to more accurately determine survival rate). If 2 wolves that went off the air under suspicious circumstances (184M and 196M), were included as mortality, gross survival rates would be reduced to 76%. Causes of death was due to complications from mange for 3 wolves, 1 wolf shot (also had severe mange), 1 wolf killed by other wolves, and 1 wolf (pup) died from capture related mortality.

Two noncollared wolves were found dead during the period. A yearling male was shot in western Bayfield County in July 1995. A male wolf pup was killed by vehicle collision in June 1996 near Clam Lake in Ashland County.

About 29 pups were thought to be alive in the 1995-1996 winter population. Mean pup survival was estimated at 28% (29 pups/20 females x 5.2 pups per female). Five of 20 packs lost all pups by mid-winter.

A summary of mortality for radio collared wolves in Wisconsin and Pine County, Minnesota since 1979 is shown in table 5'. Overall human causes accounted for 60% of the loss. In recent years human caused mortality have declined.

STATEWIDE WOLF DISTRIBUTION:

Wolf observations were obtained from natural resource agency personnel and private citizens from July 1, 1995 through June 30, 1996. All observations were classified as "probable", "possible", and "not likely". A total of 134 probable and possible observations were received (Table 6); this represented a decline of 20% from last year (190 observations). Decline in wolf observations may be partially due to decreased tendency

of people to report sightings as wolves have become more abundant; only 4 reports were received for Douglas County despite the highest concentration of wolves in the state, and the longest history of wolves present (21+ years). Observations were generally highest from counties that had know wolf packs; although no reports were received from Wood and Juneau Counties, where wolf packs have only recently colonized. Wolves were reported from 29 Wisconsin counties, with the majority of reports from northern Wisconsin. Wolf reports in central Wisconsin might include some dispersing wolves, but could include some misidentification, or wolf dog hybrids. A dispersing wolf did occur as far south as Columbia County in August 1994.

JOB 106.5 INITIATE DISEASE ABATEMENT

Wolves captured in 1995 were tested for 5 different diseases (Table 7). None of 14 wolves tested were positive for canine parvovirus tested in serum, but 11 were in the suspicious category; this probably indicates past exposure and healthy immune response. Two of 5 wolves did test positive for parvovirus in feces. Moderate to low levels of the disease continued to exist in the population. Other disease testing included: 0 of 14 positive for infectious canine hepatitis, 0 of 14 positive for distemper, 0 of 14 positive for heartworm, and 2 of 14 positive for Lyme Disease. During most years nearly half the wolf population has tested positive for Lyme, but the rate may have declined recently.

Since 1991, only 1 of 50 wolves tested was positive for heartworm (wolf 147F, adult female in 1991). Canid 256F, believed to be a wolf dog hybrid, was shot in March, 1996. Although her serum sample from October 1995 tested negative for heartworm, she was infected with heartworm at the time of death. Also a captive wolf temporarily held by the wolf project also tested positive for heartworm in summer 1995.

Only three wolves captured in 1995 showed signs of mange. Wolves 237F (yearling female) and 251M (adult male) had slight signs of mange, but wolf pup 255F had severe mange and weighed only 10 1/2 pounds in early September when she should have weighed near 30 pounds. Wolf 255F was taken from the wild and raised in captivity for 53 days. She was released back in the wild in late October, and eventually did rejoin her pack. Four adult males died during winter with severe mange including 251M, 252M, 234M, and 188M. Wolf 252M also had been shot, which was the major factor in its death. All wolves had been injected for mange with Ivermectin at the time of capture, but its effectiveness on wild wolves may be limited. In combinations with ectoparasite dip and boosters, as well as supplement feeding, as occurred with 255F, Ivermectin may be more effective. All wolves captured in 1994 were also vaccinated with a modified live virus multiple antigen vaccine for canine distemper virus, canine parvovirus, infectious canine hepatitis, and corona virus.

JOB 106.6 EVALUATE PROGRESS

Meetings were held with the Wisconsin Wolf Advisory Committee on 20 September,

1995, 7 December 1995, 26 January 1996, and 12 June 1996, to work on reclassification procedure to move wolves from Endangered to Threatened. Work was initiated on the development of a state wolf management plan and the citizen participation process for preparing such a plan. If wolves remain at 80 or more animals, reclassification can potentially occur in 1997.

Criteria for Federal Delisting is the occurrence of 100 or more wolves in a combination of Wisconsin and Michigan for five years. The number 100 was first surpassed in 1994, and have been well above this number the last three years. In 1996 about 215 wolves occurred in the two state area. Therefore, Federal Delisting procedures may begin in 1998. The Wisconsin Wolf Advisory Committee has begun work on a state wolf management in preparation for federal delisting and to establish state criteria for delisting. A Wisconsin wolf management plan hopefully would be ready to go into effect in 1998.

JOB 106.7 IMPLEMENT LIVESTOCK DAMAGE CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Three cases of depredation occurred by wolves in Wisconsin during the period. Wolves in the Price Creek Pack of western Price County caused mortality of a single calf in November, 1995. A calf was killed by wolves at the southern edge of the Chase Brook Pack in southern Burnett County in April, 1996. Wolves of the Bear Bluff Pack killed a Plotthound in eastern Jackson County in May, 1996. Live trapping was conducted for 15 days by U.S. Department of Agriculture-Animal Damage Control in Burnett County without success. Reimbursement payments were provided for the dog and two calf losses.

In October, 1995, a canid pup was caught by a coyote trapper that appeared to be a wolf-dog hybrid. The pup (256F) was radio-collared and monitored with 2 other wolf-like canids near Webster, in Burnett County over winter. It was later determined that these pups had been raised in the wild by a person near Webster since early June 1995. The pups had either lost their mother, or perhaps were released into the wild by some person. In February, the three canids moved southwest into an area near Grantsburg, southeast of the Crex Meadow Wildlife Area. The group visited homes and attacked three different dogs four times (one dog was attacked twice). Because of the nuisance problems and the possibility that wolf-dog hybrids were close to an existing pack, the decision was made to remove the canids from the area. Two of the canids were live-trapped and moved to captive facilities. The third canid (256F) avoided capture, but after she challenged a woman and attacked her dog, it was decided to have 256F shot. Personnel of the Crex Meadow Wildlife area shot 256F in late March, 1996.

All three canids were females, and although wolf pups normally do not reach sexual maturity until two or three years old, one of the canids had bred with a collie dog. She produce four hybrid pups in captivity, although only one survived.

One of the dog owners did request payments for damage to his dog. Because at the time the DNR could not fully verify whether these were wolves, payments were made.

JOB 106.8 COORDINATE WOLF MANAGEMENT WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Several Wisconsin Wolf Project persons (Randy Jurewicz, Bruce Kohn, Ronald Schultz, and Dick Thiel) attended the Great Lakes Interagency Wolf Group Meeting in Ironwood, Michigan in March, 1996. Wydeven and Thiel also attended a Great Lakes Wolf research meeting in Camp Ripley, Minnesota on May 30-31, 1996.

Wisconsin wolf management considerations were also discussed at a U.S. Forest Service Conference on GIS analysis in St. Paul, Minnesota. Depredation control efforts along the Wisconsin-Minnesota border were discussed with Minnesota DNR, U.S.D.A. - Animal Damage Control, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the Midwest Furbear Conference near Ironwood Michigan in April 1996.

The Wisconsin DNR continued cooperating with Wisconsin Department of Transportation at evaluating highway development along U.S. 53 in northwest Wisconsin and determine means of reducing impact on wolf populations.

JOB 106.9 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Presentations were given in 21 talks to 1512 people by Wydeven. Additional wolf talks were also given by Ron Schultz, Sheri Buller, Dick Thiel, Randy Jurewicz, Sarah Boles and other DNR personnel.

Initial work was done for citizen participation in developing a state wolf management plan. Public forums to identify issues and concerns of wolf management will be held in October, 1996.

JOB 106.10 VOLUNTEER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

A total of at least 47 volunteers assisted on wolf population monitoring activity. A volunteer carnivore tracking survey was initiated during winter and 83 different volunteers participated. Wydeven met with volunteers of the Timber Wolf Alliance on three occasions during the period.

JOB 106.11 DEVELOP RECLASSIFYING CRITERIA

Reclassification criteria for downlisting wolves from endangered to threatened were evaluated by the Wisconsin wolf advisory committee during the period. The criteria goal of 80 wolves for three consecutive years was supported for reclassification, and the committee recommended that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be requested soon to begin the process of reclassification so that it could go into effect in 1997 if the

wolf populaton continues to grow. Work was also begun on developing a state wolf management plan which will eventually outline criteria for total delisting of wolves in Wisconsin.

JOB 106.12 REVIEW TRANSLOCATION

No additonal work was done to encourage translocations because wolves continued to expand in Wisconsin. Translocation would only be considered for moving depredating wolves to remote areas away from depredation sites. Work was done with the national forests to formalize consideration for using the Forests as potential relaese sites for depredating wolves.

n:\Bekee\summary

Table 1. Capture data on wolves^a caught in Wisconsin and adjacent areas of Minnesota in 1995.

Date	Weight	Sex	Age ^b	Wolf #	Study Area	
					Pack	County
05/04/95	76 lbs.	F	Y	W237	Price Creek	Price
05/04/95	85 lbs.	M	A	W184	Crex Meadows	Burnett
05/09/95	65 lbs.	M	Y	W196	Five Corners	Pine(MN)
05/11/95	68 lbs.	F	A	W195	Crex Meadows	Burnett
05/21/95	75 lbs.	F	Y	W238	Wildcat Mound	Jackson
05/21/95	85 lbs.	M	A	W501 ^d	Wildcat Mound	Jackson
05/23/95	82 lbs.	M	A	W251	Thornapple River	Sawyer
06/08/95	76 lbs.	M	A	W186	Empire	Douglas
06/11/95	78 lbs.	M	A	W252	Pine Lake	Iron
06/11/95	97 lbs.	M	A	W199	Stuntz Brook	Washburn
06/12/95	52 lbs.	F	A	W253	O'Brien Lake	Iron
07/28/95	68 lbs.	M	A	W197	Tamarack River	Pine(MN)
08/24/95	32 lbs.	F	P	W243	Smokey Hill	Bayfield
08/29/95	≈25 lbs. ^c	F	P	W209	Moose Lake	Douglas
09/01/95	30 lbs.	M	P	W200	Moose Lake	Douglas
09/03/95	11 lbs.	F	P	W255	Rainbow Lake	Bayfield
10/31/95	38 lbs.	F	P	W256	Unknown	Burnett

^a Animal 256 may have been a wolf-dog hybrid or captive raised wolf

^b Age: P=pup (<1 yr), Y=yearling (>1 yr & <2 yr), A=adult (≥2 yrs)

^c Not weighed

^d Not radio-collared; escaped while being treated for injury

Table 2. Capture and telemetry data on wolves monitored from July 1, 1995 - Jun 30, 1996 in Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota.

Wolf # & Sex	Age ^a	Pack ^b	Date Captured	Last Date Located	No. of Locations	Winter Territory Size (mi ²)	Wolf No. in Territory ^c
128M	A	Wilson Flowage	07/23/91	04/16/96 ^e	256	52	2
184M	A	Crex Meadows	05/04/95	11/09/95 ^e	53	20	4-5
185F	Y	Chase Brook	06/23/94	Ongoing	206	66	2
186M	A	Empire	06/08/95	11/27/95 ^e	47	NE	5
187F	Y	Moose Road	07/30/94	Ongoing	188	34	3
188M	Y	Sand Creek	05/12/93	01/03/96 ^d	297	17	3
191M	A	Truck Trail	07/29/93	Ongoing	319	64	3
194M	A	Crotte Creek	06/16/94	Ongoing	209	34	7
195F	A	Crex Meadows	05/11/95	Ongoing	114	114	4-5
196M	Y	Five Corners	05/09/95	11/02/95 ^e	51	17	2
197M	A	Tamarack River	07/28/95	Ongoing	88	52	3
198F	Y	Loner	05/23/96	06/14/96 ^e	7	-	1
199M	A	Stuntz Brook	06/11/95	Ongoing	108	8	2
200M	P	Moose Lake	09/01/95	09/16/95 ^d	3	NE	3
209F	P	Moose Lake	08/29/95	Ongoing	88	12	3
210F	A	Moose Lake	05/31/96	Ongoing	8	-	3
221F	A	Five Corners	05/07/94	05/22/96 ^d	215	89	2
223M	A	Rainbow Lake	09/09/92	03/06/96 ^e	289	101	3-4
225F	Y	Bootjack Lake	05/25/93	Ongoing	130	23	4
229F	Y	Augustine Lake	07/09/93	Ongoing	177	36	3
230M	P	Empire	09/05/93	Ongoing	302	26	5
231M	Y	Loner	05/13/94	02/21/96 ^e	83	41	1
234M	A	Loner	05/21/94	01/10/96 ^d	95	51	1
237F	Y	Price Creek	05/04/95	Ongoing	70	74	3
238F	Y	Wildcat Mound	05/21/95	Ongoing	82	48	6-8
251M	A	Thornapple River	05/23/95	01/24/96 ^d	42	23	2
252M	A	Loner	06/11/95	12/20/95 ^d	24	9	1
253F	A	Pine Lake	06/12/95	Ongoing	58	52	2
254F	P	Smoky Hill	08/24/95	02/29/96 ^e	34	69	3
255F	P	Rainbow Lake	09/03/95	Ongoing	50	73	3-4
257M	A	Hellhole Creek	06/05/96	Ongoing	4	-	5
258F	A	Torch River	06/13/96	Ongoing	2	-	4
500M	A	Crotte Creek	05/14/93	Ongoing	332	36	7

^a Age at the time of capture

^b Pack during winter of the study period

^c Midwinter wolf number

^d Wolf died

^e Lost radio signal (186M, 198F, and 254F probably dispersed out of range)

Table 3. Minimum estimation of Wisconsin's timber wolf population in winter 1995-1996.

Pack/Area/Wolf	County(ies)	No. of Wolves	Evidence*
Crex Meadow	Burnett	4-5*	R
Chase Brook	Douglas, Burnett	2*	R
Truck Trail	Douglas	3*	R
Crotte Creek	Douglas	7*	R
Empire	Douglas	4*	T
Moose Lake	Douglas	5*	R
Moose Road	Douglas	3*	R
Stuntz Brook	Washburn	2*	R
Flag River	Bayfield	3*	R
Smoky Hill	Bayfield, Washburn	3*	R & T
Rainbow Lake	Bayfield	3-4*	R & T
Hellhole Creek	Bayfield, Ashland	5*	T
Brush Creek	Ashland	2*	T
Torch River	Ashland	4*	T
Bad River	Ashland	2	T
West Firelane	Ashland	2*	T
Morrison Creek	Ashland, Iron	2	T
Echo Valley	Bayfield	1+	T
Augustine Lake	Ashland, Iron	3*	R & T
Chippewa River	Ashland, Iron	2*	T
O'Brien Lake	Iron	2*	T
Pine Lake	Iron	2*	R & T
Log Creek	Ashland, Sawyer	2*	T
Thornapple River	Sawyer	2*	T
Price Creek	Price	3*	R & T
Wilson Flowage Pair	Price	2	R & T
Bootjack Lake	Price, Oneida	4*	R & T
Little Rice River	Oneida	2*	T
Averill Creek	Lincoln	3*	T
N. Taylor Co. Loner	Taylor	1	T
Wolf 231M	Taylor	1	R

Table 3. (continued)

Pack/Area/Wolf	County(ies)	No. of Wolves	Evidence ^a
Wildcat Mound	Jackson	6-8*	R & T
Bear Bluff	Jackson	3-4*	T
South Bluff	Wood	4-5*	T
TOTAL		99-105	

^a Evidence: R = radio-telemetry surveys
T = track and sign surveys

* Pack with breeding activity

Average pack size (28 packs) = 3.2

Table 4. Mortality during July 1, 1995 - June 31, 1996 of radio-collared wolves.

Wolf # & Sex	Age^a	Date Captured	Date Died	Cause of Death
W188M	Y	05/12/93	01/03/96	Mange?
W200M	P	09/01/95	09/16/95	Capture related
W221F	A	05/07/94	05/22/96	Other Wolves
W234M	A	05/21/94	01/10/96	Mange / porcupine quills
W251M	A	05/23/95	12/28/95	Mange
W252M	A	06/11/95	12/20/95	Gun Shot wound (also had mange)

^a Age of wolf at time of capture

Table 5. Mortality summary of radio-collared wolves from Wisconsin and adjacent areas of Minnesota, October 1979 - June 1995.

Cause of Death	Number	% Known Mortality
Shot Wound ^a	15	35%
Trapped	3	7%
Capture Related	1	2%
Vehicle Collision	4	9%
Unknown-Human Causes	3	7%
Total Human Causes	26	60%
Killed by other Wolves	5	12%
Disease	9	21%
Unknown Natural Causes	3	7%
Total Natural Causes	17	40%
Total Known Mortality	43	100%
Unknown Mortality	5	
Total Mortality	48	

^a14 wolves shot by firearm; 1 wolf shot by bow and arrow

Table 6. Wolf observations reported by natural resource agency personnel and private citizens in Wisconsin in July 1994 - June 1995.

County	Sightings	Wolves Seen	Track or Sign Observations	Total Observations
Adams	1	1	-	1
Ashland ^a	7	11	8	15
Barron	1	4	-	1
Bayfield ^a	7	14	8	15
Burnett ^a	4	7	-	4
Chippewa	-	-	1	1
Clark	2	2	-	2
Columbia	2	2	-	2
Douglas ^a	2	2	2	4
Dunn	1	2	-	1
Florence	4	4	-	4
Forest	2	2	-	2
Iron ^a	10	16	3	13
Jackson ^a	2	4	1	3
Langlade	2	3	-	2
Lincoln ^a	10	14	2	12
Marathon	6	6	-	6
Marinette	1	1	-	1
Oneida ^a	4	4	1	5
Polk	1	1	-	1
Price ^a	8	11	2	10
Richland	1	1	-	1
Rusk	2	4	-	2
Sauk	1	1	-	1
Sawyer ^a	13	15	4	17
Taylor	-	-	1	1
Vilas	-	-	1	1
Washburn ^a	5	5	-	5
Waupaca	1	1	-	1
TOTALS	100	138	34	134

^a County with known wolf pack during portions of this study period

Table 7. Disease tests of wolves in Wisconsin and adjacent areas of Minnesota in 1995.

Wolf # & Sex	Age ^a	Date	Serum CPV	Fecal CPV	ICH	CDV	HW	Lyme
184M	A	05/04/95	1:320	1:512	Neg	1:5	Neg	Neg
186M	A	06/08/95	1:80	-	Neg	1:5	Neg	Neg
195F	A	05/11/95	1:320	-	1:5	1:5	Neg	Neg
196M	Y	05/09/95	1:160	1:32	1:10	<1:5	Neg	Pos
197M	A	07/28/95						
199M	A	06/11/95	1:160	-	1:10	1:5	Neg	Neg
200M	P	09/01/95	1:40	-	1:5	<1:5	Neg	Neg
209F	P	08/29/95						
237F	Y	05/04/95	1:80	-	1:20	1:5	Neg	Neg
238F	Y	05/21/95	1:160	-	1:20	1:20	Neg	Pos
251M	A	05/23/95	Neg	1:512	Neg	<1:5	Neg	Neg
252M	A	06/11/95	1:80	-	1:5	1:5	Neg	Neg
253F	A	06/12/95	1:80	-	1:5	1:5	Neg	Neg
254F	P	08/24/95						
255M	P	09/03/95	1:160	Neg	1:5	<1:5	Neg	Neg
256F ^b	P	10/31/95	<1:20	-	1:5	1:5	Neg ^c	Neg
501M	A	05/21/95	1:320	1:256	1:5	<1:5	Neg	Neg

^aAge: P = Pup (< 1 yr)
 Y = Yearling (> 1 yr & < 2 yr)
 A = Adult (≥ 2 yrs)

^bWolf 256F was believed to be a wolf-dog hybrid

^cAlthough serum tested negative, the canid was found positive for heartworm at the time of death in March 1996

Disease Tests:

CPV = Canine Parvovirus Serum: ≤1:40 Negative
 80-320 Suspicious
 >320 Positive

= Canine Parvovirus Fecal: >256 Positive

ICH = Infectious Canine Hepatitis: <1:20 Negative
 1:20 - 1:40 Suspicious
 >1:40 Positive

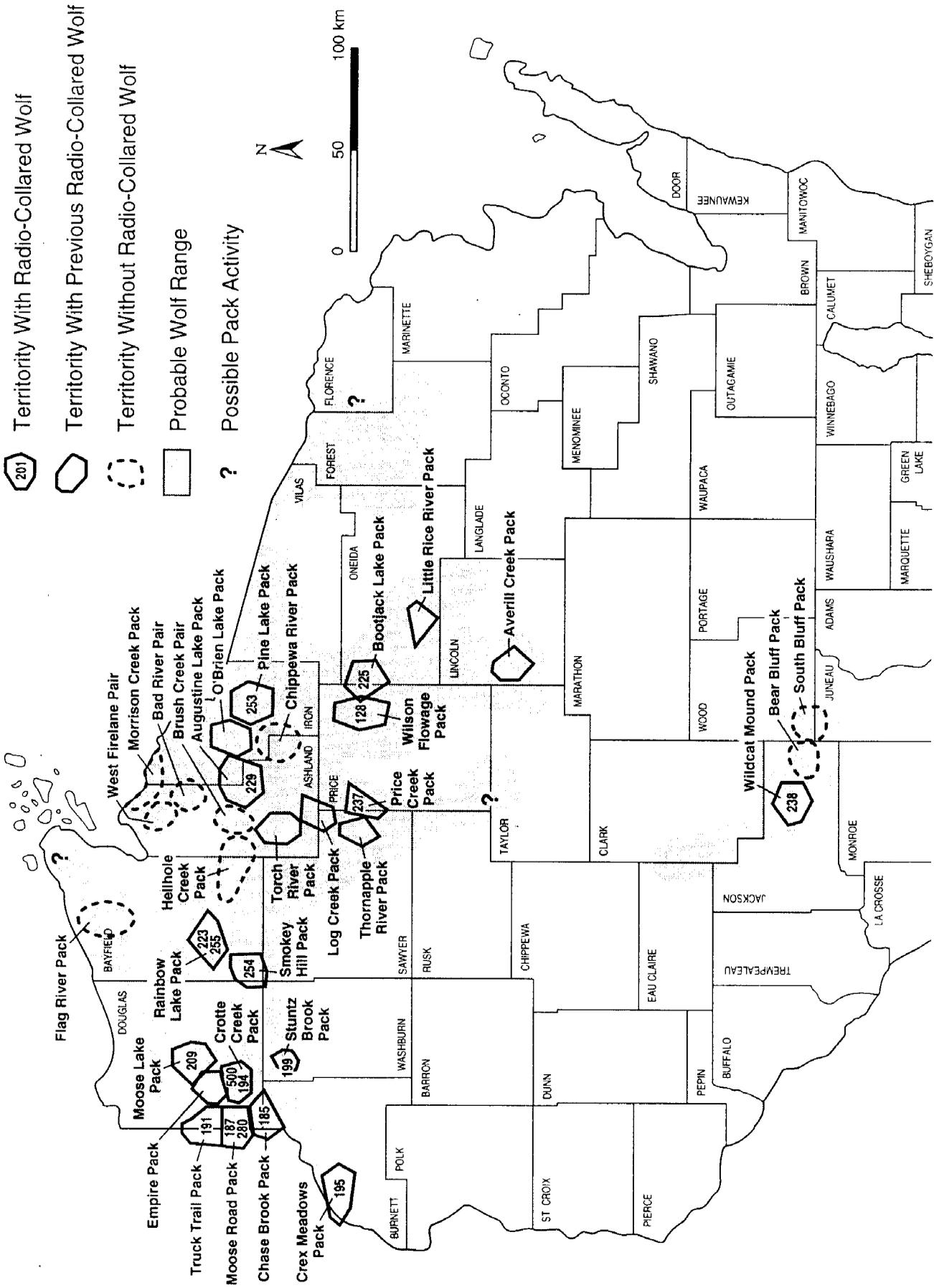
CDV = Canine Distemper Virus ≥1:40 Positive

HW = Heartworm: Neg = Negative; Pos = Positive

Lyme = Lyme Disease: Neg = Negative; Pos = Positive

(Health Testing conducted by Kerry A. Beheler Amass, DNR Wildlife Health Program)

-  Territory With Radio-Collared Wolf
-  Territory With Previous Radio-Collared Wolf
-  Territory Without Radio-Collared Wolf
-  Probable Wolf Range
-  Possible Pack Activity



Gray Wolf Distribution in Central and Northern Wisconsin: Winter 1995 - 1996