Wolf Management – Public Harvest Recommendation



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Evaluation Process

- Management authority
- Review of the plan
- Evaluate field conditions
- Tribal consultation
- Engage the public
- Recommendation



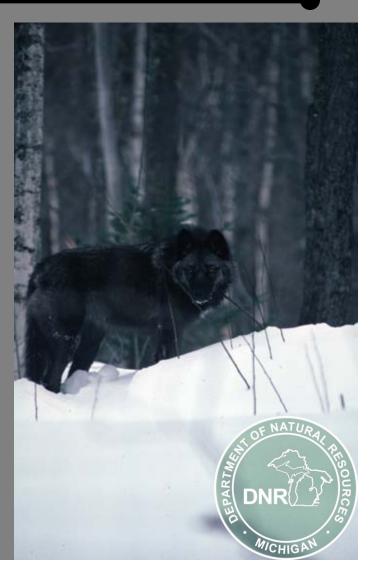
Management Authority

- Wolves Federally Delisted
 - Management authority to State
 - » Some tools in the Plan now available
 - » 2008 PA 290, 318, permitted take
- Wolves Listed as a Game Species (2012 PA 520)
 - Management authority to Natural Resources
 Commission
 - Hunting as management tool now an option



Public Harvest in the Wolf Management Plan

- Section 6.12 of the Plan
 - –Two categories of take:
 - Recreational
 - Conflict resolution



Public Harvest in the Wolf Management Plan: Section 6.12

- Recreational Harvest
 - Only issue with no consensus from Wolf Roundtable
 - Plan outlines several action items before considering

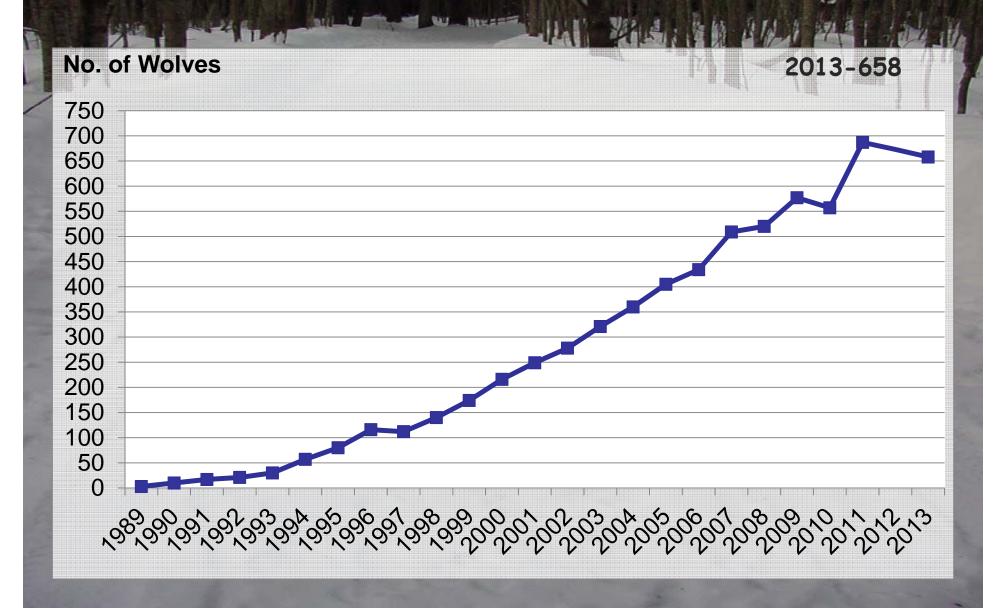


Public Harvest in the Wolf Management Plan: Section 6.12

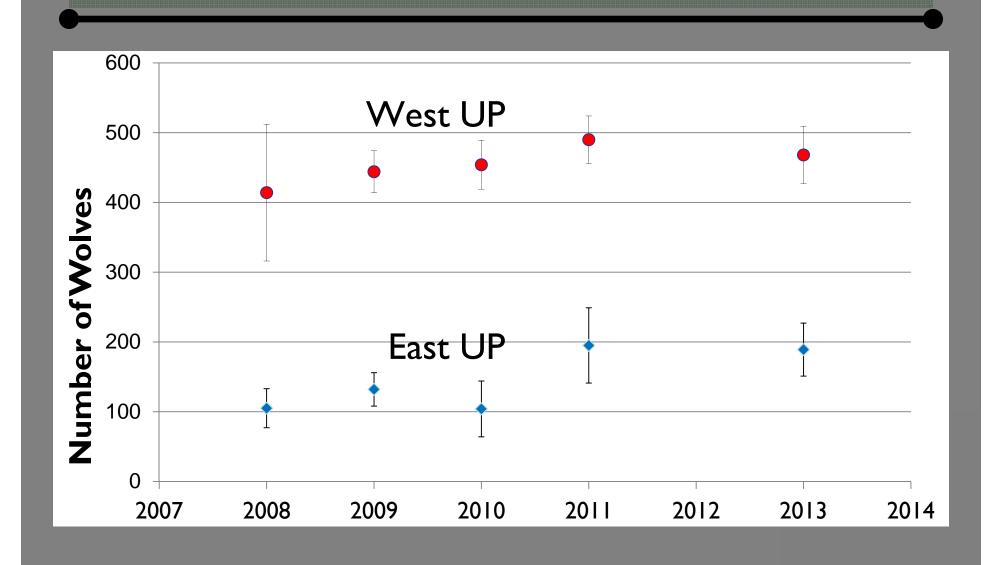
- Conflict Resolution
 - Public harvest to resolve conflicts
 supported by Plan and Roundtable if:
 - Does not threaten long-term viability
 - Targeted lethal or nonlethal controls are ineffective or not logistically feasible
 - Wolf densities are found to be primary cause of conflicts in localized area
 - There is a need to address conflicts that cannot otherwise be resolved
 - Evaluate local situations on a case-by-case basis



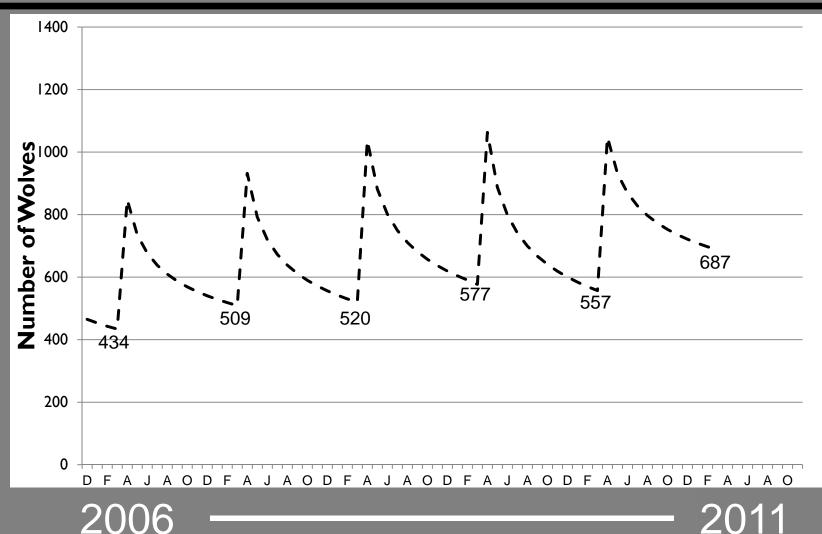
Minimum Winter Population Estimates



Wolf Population By Region



Annual Wolf Population Cycle



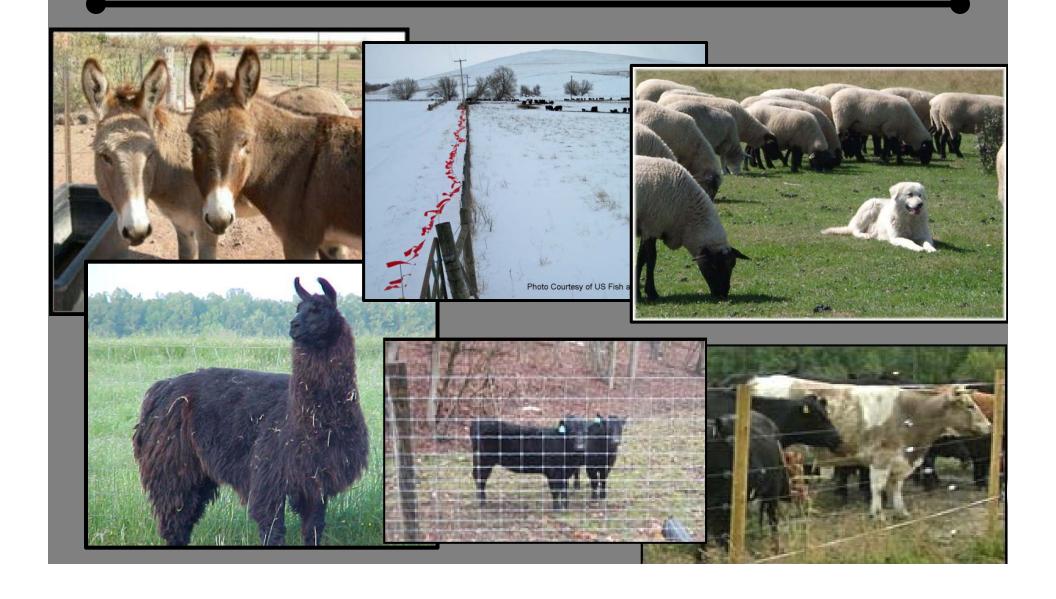
2011

Resolving Conflicts

- Conflicts occur in several ways
 - Human safety
 - Livestock depredation
 - Pet depredation
 - Conflict can mean many things to many people
 - Agency needs to be responsive to wolfrelated conflicts



Nonlethal Examples



Resolving Conflicts

- Lethal
 - -2008 PA 290 and 318
 - Permits
 - Targeted removal by agency staff



Indemnification

Year	MDA	IWC	Total
1998	\$612.50	NA	\$612.50
1999	\$400.00	NA	\$400.00
2000	\$850.00	NA	\$850.00
2001	\$1,450.00	\$750.00	\$2,200.00
2002	\$3,081.00	\$567.50	\$3,648.50
2003	\$4,370.00	\$350.00	\$4,720.00
2004	\$4,575.00	\$860.00	\$5,435.00
2005	\$1,510.00	\$380.00	\$1,890.00
2006	\$1,765.00	\$825.00	\$2,590.00
2007	\$5,564.75	\$1,095.00	\$6,659.75
2008	\$7,264.90	\$1,700.00	\$8,964.90
2009	\$3,526.50	\$1,170.00	\$4,696.50
2010	\$20,026.50	\$2,355.01	\$22,381.51
2011	\$14,829.50	NA	\$14,829.50
2012	\$20,530.00	NA	\$20,530.00
Totals	\$91,280.65	\$10,052.51	\$101,333.16

MDNR Wildlife Division Procedure

 Permits were issued to 15 farms and 10 wolves were killed under these permits.





Wolf Control

Year	4d rule	10a- 1A Per mit	Human Safety, USFWS (50 CFR 17.21)	Federal Delisted State Threatened	Human Safety after Federal Delisting	State and Federal Delisted	Public Act 290	Damage Control Permit	Human Safety; State and Federal Delisted	Total
2003	4	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
2004	5	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
2005	NA	2	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
2006	NA	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
2007	NA	NA	3	14	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	18
2008	NA	NA	NA	8	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	9
2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	0	1
2010	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5
2011	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	6	10	8	23
Total	9	9	17	22	2	2	6	10	8	85

58 Livestock27 Human Safety85 Total

Public Harvest Consideration Warranted

- Chronic conflicts despite lethal and nonlethal techniques in Ironwood/Gogebic County
- Chronic conflicts with livestock and dog depredation in localized areas
 - Difficult to resolve effectively with current techniques
 - Feasible to use public harvest to resolve issues



Human Safety Concerns

- February 2010: wolves in Ironwood
- Since 2010: over 90 complaints from Ironwood area
- March of 2010: aggressive nonlethal harassment
- After more than 30 days, animals removed for human safety reasons
- Aggressive nonlethal efforts continued in 2011 and 2012 before lethal control authorized.
- Efforts to reduce deer feeding in urban areas
- Although wolf complaint numbers have declined, wolves continue to use areas in Ironwood



Depredation Concerns

- Some areas have depredation after multiple years of nonlethal and targeted lethal control methods
- In some areas nonlethal methods have been successful in controlling depredation for multiple years
- No one method has proven to be 100% effective in controlling depredation
 - A combination of control efforts most effective
- Public harvest is another tool that could be used with nonlethal efforts and targeted lethal efforts



Concerns Regarding Public Harvest

Tribes

 The Tribal governments that provided comments were uniformly opposed to public harvest of wolves



Concerns Regarding Public Harvest - WMAC

- Science
- Social conflicts
- Negative attitudes
- Poaching
- Public interest/input/engagement
- Regulations
- Financial resources
- Sustainability of wolf populations
- Use of management tools
- Wolf conflicts
- Wolf pack dynamics
- Wolf-deer relationships



Concerns Regarding Public Harvest: Public Ranking

- Public agreed with the concerns of WMAC
- Of the concerns identified by WMAC, the following were ranked highest by the public:
 - Wolf conflicts
 - Science
 - Sustainability of wolf population

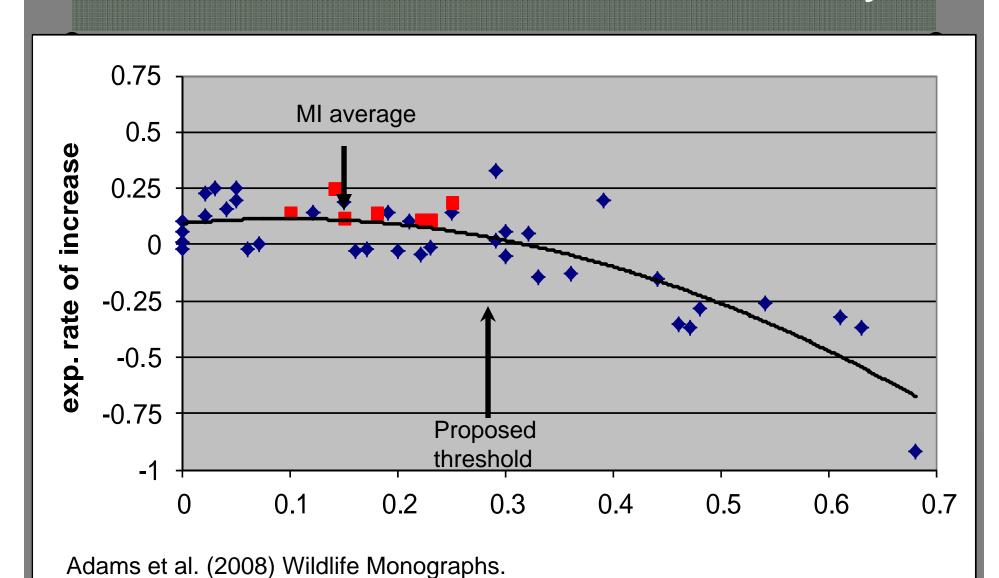


Season Recommendation: Objectives

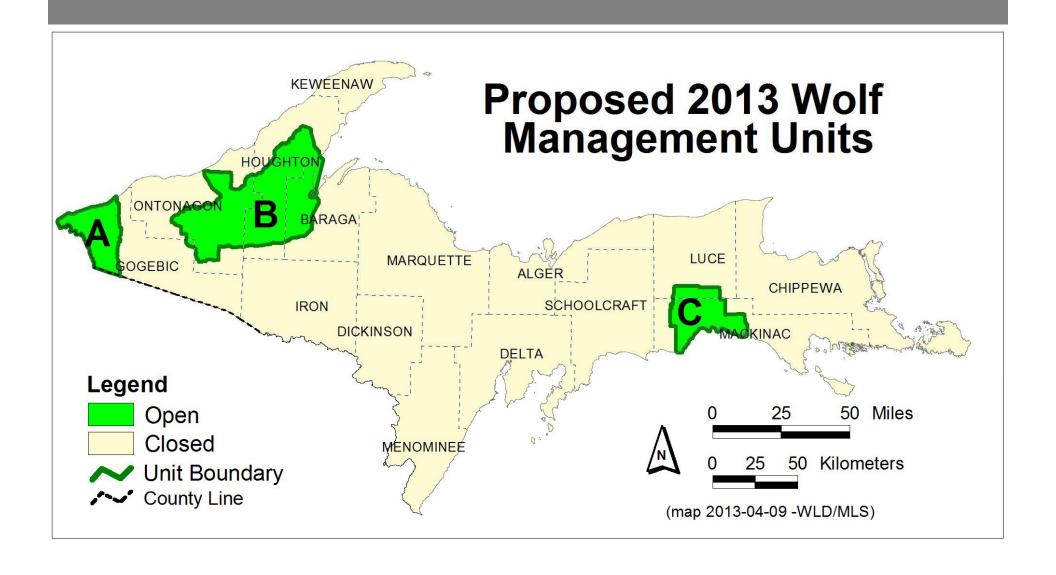
- Maintain long-term viability of wolf population
 - Recommendation will not effect overall population trajectory
- Reduce Conflicts
 - Reduce livestock depredations
 - Reduce pet depredations
 - Reduce human safety issues



Annual Human-Caused Mortality



Season Recommendation: Open Areas



Season Recommendation: WMU A

- 201,845 acres
- 72% privately owned land count
- Target harvest 16 (down from 21)
 - Objective to remove 20% of local population
 - Expect ~35% overall human caused mortality
- Reduce human safety issues
 - 91 complaints since 2010
 - Removal of 17 wolves



Season Recommendation: WMU B

- 846,938 acres
- 55% privately owned land
- Target harvest 19 (up from 18)

 Superior
- Objective to remove 20% of local population
 - Expect 35% overall human caused
 mortality
- Reduce dog and livestock depredations
- Since 2010 80 livestock events on 11
 - Dog depredations
 - Removed 17 wolves



Season Recommendation: WMU C

NEWBERRY

- 236,856 Acres
- 55% privately owned land
- Target harvest 8 (unchanged)
 - Objective to remove 20% of local population
 - Expect ~35% overall human caused mortality
- Reduce dog and livestock depredations
 - Since 2010- 25 livestock depredation events
 - 4 dog depredation events involving 12 dogs



Season Structure

- Call-In System
 - Check each day to see if season is open
 - Call-in and report take on day of harvest
 - Close units if goal is reached
- Mandatory registration
 - Within 72 hours
 - Seal pelt, collect tooth, female repro tracts
 - Collect harvest location information



Season Structure

- Dates
 - November 1-December 31
 - Or until the Unit target harvest is reached or expected to be reached
- Bag limit- one wolf per person per year



Season Structure

Hunting

- One half hour before sunrise until one half hour after sunset
- Firearm, crossbow or bow and arrow
- Public and private lands
- Trapping
 - Private land only (Excluding CF lands)
 - Foothold traps only
 - Outside jaw spread of 5.25"-8"



Licenses

- Option 1
 - Lottery, random draw
 - Apply August 1- September 1
 - Available for purchase late Sept. Oct. 31
 - License quota of 1,200
 - License good for all units until closed
 - Non-residents capped at 2%



Licenses

- Option 2
 - Over the counter, no quota
 - License good for all units until closed
 - No non-resident restrictions
 - Licenses available Aug. 1- Oct. 31



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Thank You

www.michigan.gov/dnr



WOLF PRESENTATION

Jim Hammill, Upper Peninsula Resident April 11, 2013

Wolf Presentation



Chris Smith, Western Field Representative Wildlife Management Institute April 11, 2013