WASHINGTON GRAY WOLF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

A cooperative effort by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Confederated Colville Tribes, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Photo: WDFW

This report presents information on the status, distribution, and management of wolves in the State of Washington from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) were classified as an endangered species in Washington under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973. In 2011, wolves in the eastern third of Washington were removed from federal protections under the ESA when a portion of a federal budget bill directed the Secretary of the Interior to reissue the final delisting rule for gray wolves in the Northern Rocky Mountains Distinct Population Segment (NRM DPS), with the exception of Wyoming. Wolves in the western two-thirds of Washington continue to be protected under the ESA and are classified as an endangered species under federal law. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently conducting a status review of wolves in the contiguous United States (lower 48 states) to determine whether they continue to warrant threatened or endangered status under the ESA where they are currently listed. This review does not apply to those areas where wolves have already been removed from federal protections. A draft decision on this review should be completed in 2013.

In December 2011, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Commission formally adopted the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan to guide recovery and management of gray wolves as they naturally recolonize the State of Washington. At present, wolves are classified as an endangered species under state law (WAC 232-12-014) throughout Washington. Washington is composed of three recovery areas which include Eastern Washington, the Northern Cascades, and the Southern Cascades and Northwest Coast. The WDFW is the primary agency responsible for managing wolves in the Eastern Washington recovery area while WDFW works as an agent of the USFWS in the remaining areas of the state. Wolves that inhabit tribal lands within Washington are managed by those specific tribal entities.

The minimum estimated wolf population in Washington increased by approximately 31% over 2011 levels to at least 51 known wolves in 9 known packs including at least 5 breeding pairs. Average pack size was 5.6 wolves per pack and the average litter size for breeding pairs was 3.6 pups per litter as of 31 December 2012. We documented 9 mortalities in Washington during 2012 and the causes of mortality included agency control (n = 7), human-caused (n = 1), and unknown (n = 1). Two additional radio collared wolves that were radio collared in Washington were legally harvested in Idaho and British Columbia, Canada and were counted towards their respective mortality totals.

Wolf populations were managed to ensure progress towards recovery goals while also minimizing chronic loss of livestock caused by wolves. Seven cattle and 1 sheep were confirmed wolf-kills and an additional 6 cattle and 2 sheep were confirmed injured by wolves. Three packs (33% of known Washington packs) were involved in at least 1 livestock mortality and 1 pack (Wedge) was responsible for approximately 75% (12 of 16) of all confirmed livestock injuries and mortalities. Agency control efforts removed 7 depredating wolves to reduce livestock injuries and mortalities and the State of Washington paid $1,595.00 to compensate livestock producers who lost livestock to wolves in 2012.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wolf management in Washington is a cooperative effort by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). WDFW personnel who played a primary role during 2012 include WDFW Director Phil Anderson, Wildlife Program Assistant Director Nate Pamplin, Game Division Manager Dave Ware, , and other WDFW personnel including Harriet Allen, Gary Wiles, Chris Anderson, Dan Anderson, Tiffany Baker, Dana Base, Rich Beausoleil, Dennis Beich, Mike Charron, Ted Clausing, Jason Day, Paul DeBruyn, Andrew Duff, Chris Erhardt, Severin Erickson, Scott Fitkin, Jeff Heinlen, Ryan John, Madonna Luers, Ben Maletzke, Richard Mann, Kristin Mansfield, Joey McCanna, Matt Monda, William Moore, Paul Mosman, Brian Murphie, Anthony Novak, Nick Parkert, John Pierce, Steve Pozzanghera, Dan Rahn, Scott Rasley, Kevin Robinette, Ella Rowan, Jay Shepherd, Gabe Spence, Jeff Tayer, Pam Taylor, Cal Tresser, Mark Vekasy, Dave Volson, Dave Ware, Don Weatherman, Paul Wik; contactor Jeff Flood; CCT personnel include Randy Friedlander; USFWS personnel included Hilary Cooley, Gregg Kurz, and Corky Roberts. Although we could not list all who were involved, for those not listed, we also thank you for your efforts and patience.

Numerous other agencies and agency personnel also played a key role with wolf management efforts in Washington. In particular, we would like to thank personnel from the U.S. Forest Service including Bill Gains, Andrea Lyons, Ray Robertson, John Rohrer, and Aja Woodrow; the National Park Service including Roger Christophersen; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services including Roger Woodruff, Ken Gruver, and Chad Heuser.

We would also like to thank the many members of the public who provided wolf observation reports and the many private landowners in Washington.

Finally, we sincerely appreciate the safe piloting and aerial telemetry skills of Dave Parker of Northern Air (Bonners Ferry, ID) and Jess Hagerman of Northwest Helicopters (Olympia, WA).

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INTRODUCTION

Definitions

Two terms often used when discussing gray wolves (*Canis lupus*) and wolf management are "pack" and "breeding pair". Although similar, "pack" is primarily used to evaluate the number of wolves while "breeding pair" is an estimate of reproductive success. A pack is defined as two or more wolves traveling together in winter and a breeding pair is defined as at least one adult male and one adult female wolf that raised at least two pups that survived until December 31. Thus, in any given year, the number of packs will always be greater than or equal to the number of breeding pairs.

Background

Historically, gray wolves were common throughout much of Washington, but numbers began to decline as human populations increased in the latter half of the 1800s. Encouraged by high prices for hides, bounties, and government sponsored predator control programs, wolves were believed to be extirpated from Washington by the 1930s. Sporadic reports of wolves were received over the next several decades, and increased during the 1990s and early 2000s, but no resident packs were documented during this time.

Dispersing wolves from large populations in Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia were likely responsible for the documented reports of wolves in northern Washington during the 1990s and early 2000s. It was not until 2008 that the first resident pack in the state since the 1930s was documented in Okanogan County in north-central Washington. Since that time, wolves have continued to naturally recolonize the state via dispersal from resident Washington packs and neighboring states and provinces.

Federal Status

Gray wolves in Washington acquired federal protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973. When the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) completed the Northern Rocky Mountain (NRM) Wolf Recovery Plan in 1987, only the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming were included. In 2007, the USFWS published a final rule designating the NRM population of gray wolves as a Distinct Population Segment (DPS). The eastern third of Washington was included in the NRM DPS designation to account for dispersing wolves from populations in Idaho and Montana; however, federal recovery requirements were only applicable to those states in the original NRM Wolf Recovery Plan. No federal recovery requirements have been set for wolves in Washington.

In 2008, the USFWS published a final rule to remove wolves in the NRM DPS from ESA protection. This rule was later challenged in federal court and, consequently, wolves were placed back under federal protection. The USFWS again published a final rule to remove the NRM DPS wolf population, excluding Wyoming, from the protections of the ESA in 2009, but the rule was vacated by a federal judge in 2010 which again restored federal protections to wolves in the NRM DPS. In 2011, President Obama signed the Department of Defense and Full-

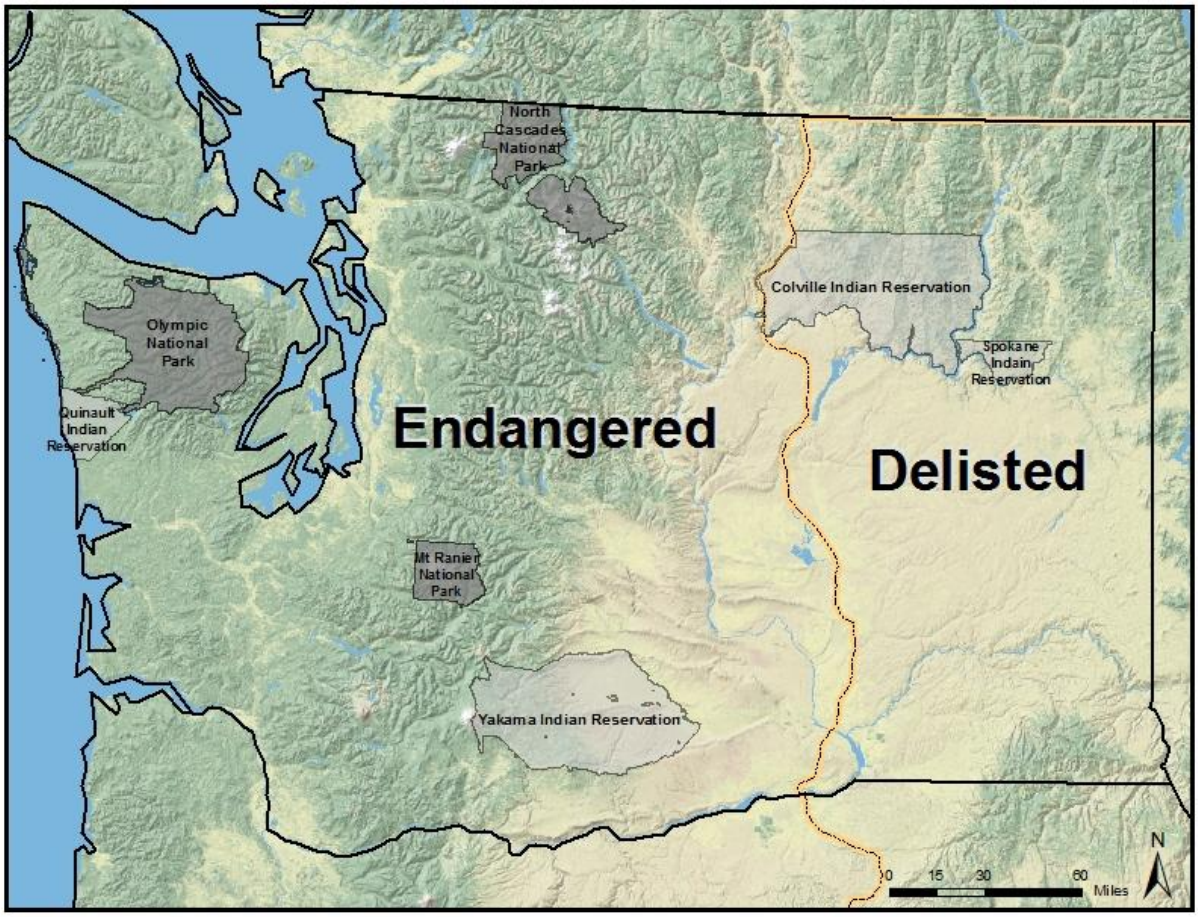

Figure 1. Federal classification of wolves in Washington State, 2012.

Year Appropriations Act, 2011; a section of which directed the Secretary of the Interior to reissue the 2009 delisting rule. As a result, wolves in the NRM DPS, including the eastern third of Washington, were once again removed from ESA protections.

Although wolves in the eastern third of Washington are no longer federally protected, wolves in the western two-thirds of the state continue to be protected under the provisions of the ESA and are presently classified as an endangered species under federal law (Figure 1). The USFWS is currently conducting a status review of wolves in the lower 48 states. This review will determine whether wolves in the contiguous United States continue to warrant threatened or endangered status under the ESA where they are currently listed; this review does not apply to those areas where wolves have already been removed from federal protections. A draft decision on this review should be completed in 2013.

State Status

In response to the expected dispersal of wolves into Washington from populations in surrounding states and provinces and the likely formation of resident packs, the Washington Department of

Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) initiated the development of the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan for Washington (Plan). In 2007, the Director of WDFW appointed an 18 member working group to advise WDFW with plan development. After nearly five years of work, the WDFW Commission formally adopted the Plan in December 2011 to guide recovery and management of gray wolves as they naturally recolonize the state.

At present, wolves are classified as an endangered species under state law (WAC 232-12-014) throughout Washington regardless of federal classification. The Plan designated three recovery areas in the state which included Eastern Washington, the Northern Cascades, and the Southern Cascades and Northwest Coast (Figure 2). The WDFW is the primary agency responsible for managing wolves in the Eastern Washington recovery area while WDFW works as the designated agent of the USFWS in the other two recovery areas. Wolves that inhabit tribal lands within Washington are managed by those specific tribal entities.

The Plan allows for downlisting wolves from endangered to threatened status and threatened to sensitive status once specific criteria are met. However, the process of fully delisting wolves under state law, and classifying them as a game species, will begin only when there are at least 4 successful breeding pairs in each recovery area plus an additional 3 breeding pairs anywhere in the state for three consecutive years; or when there are at least 4 successful breeding pairs in each recovery area plus an additional 6 breeding pairs anywhere in the state for a single year.

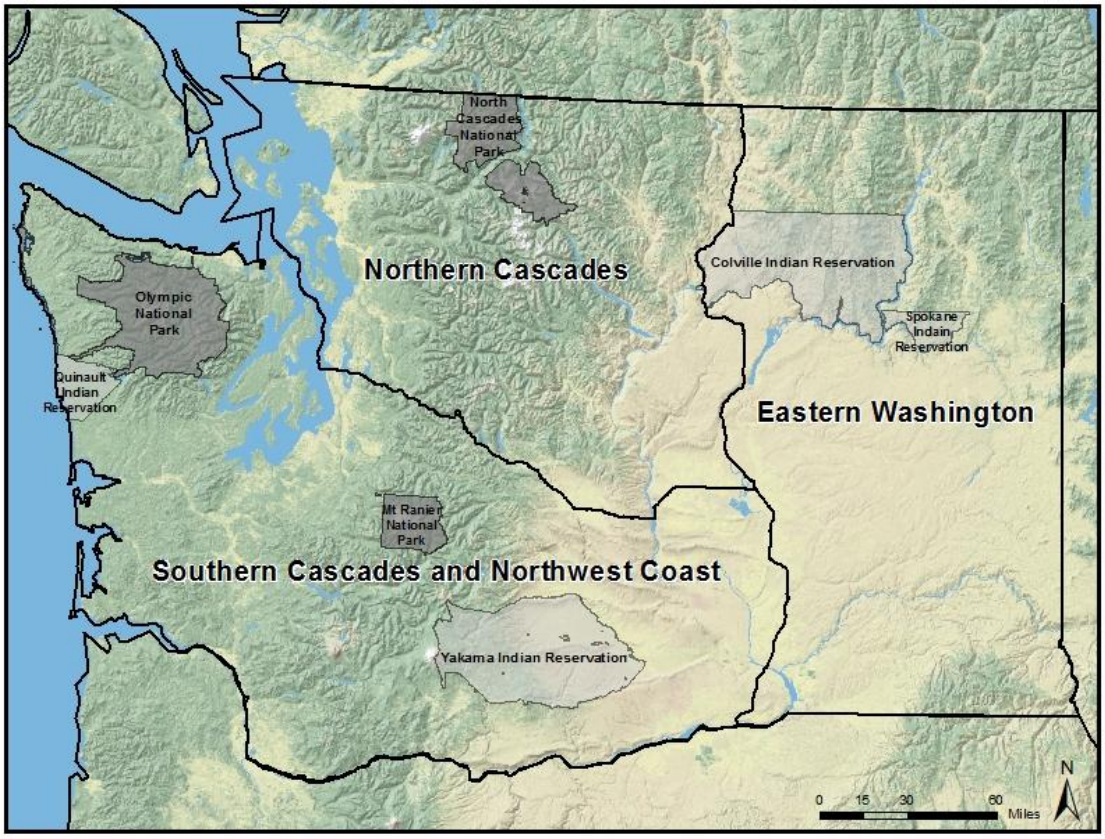

Figure 2. Washington wolf recovery areas as defined in the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan.

POPULATION MONITORING

Monitoring Techniques

Wolf monitoring activities occur year-round. The most common monitoring techniques include direct observational counts either from the ground or the air, howling and track surveys, trail camera surveys, and public wolf reports. These techniques are used by biologists to evaluate pack size and reproductive success, identify pack territories, monitor movements and dispersal events, and mitigate conflicts with livestock.

As with all wildlife, counting the total number of wolves on the landscape can be challenging, if not impossible, so biologists use the above techniques to estimate a minimum number that is known to exist on the landscape at the end of the calendar year. Thus, our estimates of wolf numbers, breeding pairs, and pup production are likely conservative and the actual number may be slightly higher. Lone wolves are accounted for when reliable information is available. Suspected wolf packs are those that could not be verified with confidence and they are not included in the reported minimum known estimates. If evidence collected during the most recent calendar year suggests that packs and/or breeding pairs were present on the landscape the previous year, our estimates of the minimum known number of wolves (i.e., total number, packs, breeding pairs) will be updated to reflect this new information. This means that numbers from past reports are subject to change and may differ from numbers included in the most recent annual report.

Surveys to Document New Packs

From May through October 2012, WDFW personnel conducted intensive surveys in northeast Washington and along the east slopes of the Cascade Mountains in an attempt to document the presence of wolves in areas where they were not currently known to occur (Figure 3). Public wolf reports provided starting points for the majority of areas that were covered by the surveys. Survey techniques included the deployment of numerous trail cameras as well as surveying roads and trails for tracks and other sign that may be present.

In addition to surveying countless miles of roads and trails, cameras were deployed for a total of 2,275 camera nights by WDFW personnel, not counting several hundred more by contractors, partners, and private citizens. Two recently unknown packs were documented in the Eastern Washington recovery area while, outside of known pack territories, no new wolves were detected along the east slopes of the Cascade Mountains. Two new packs were also documented by biologists from the Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) on the Colville Indian Reservation. Although wolves were always detected within known territories, it is entirely possible that some wolves may have been present in areas that were surveyed, but simply avoided detection.

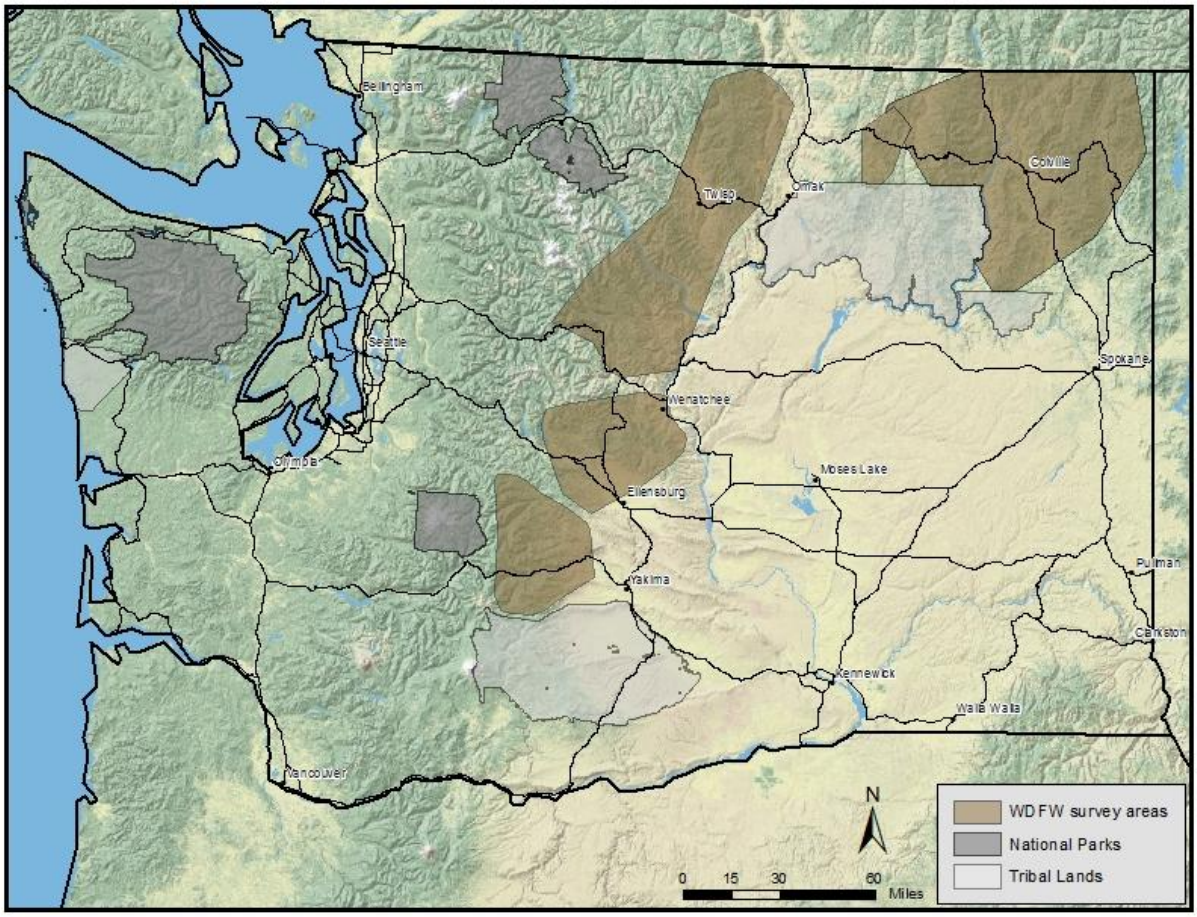

Figure 3. Areas in Washington surveyed for new wolf packs by WDFW, 2012. Techniques used included the deployment of trail cameras and surveying roads and trails for tracks and other sign that may be present.

Population Status and Distribution

As of 31 December 2012, the minimum estimated wolf population in Washington increased by approximately 31% over 2011 estimates and was composed of at least 51 wolves (Figure 4) in 9 known packs (Table 1, Figures 5). Pack sizes ranged from 2 to 12 and averaged 5.6 wolves per pack. Five of 9 known packs were considered successful breeding pairs (Figure 6) and produced at least 18 pups that survived until 31 December 2012 (mean = 3.6 pups/pack). Two radio-collared wolves were known to have dispersed out of Washington and into British Columbia, Canada in 2012.

During 2012, wolves continued to inhabit a mix of both public and private lands from northeast Washington to the east slopes of the Cascade Mountains (Figure 7). The estimated mean home range size of 8 packs with distinct territories was approximately 319 mi^2 and ranged from approximately 115 mi^2 to 560 mi^2. A minimum estimate of 43 wolves in 7 known packs (4 breeding pairs) inhabited the Eastern Washington recovery area. A minimum estimate of 8

wolves in 2 packs (1 breeding pair) was known to exist in the Northern Cascades recovery area. No wolves were documented in the Southern Cascades and Northwest Coast recovery area during 2012.

Table 1. Known wolf packs in Washington by WDFW recovery area, minimum estimated size and composition of known packs, documented mortalities, and number of known wolves that dispersed, 2012. Underlined packs are counted as breeding pairs. CCT = Colville Confederated Tribes.

		Minimum Estimated Pack Size Dec 2012			Documented Mortalities					Known
Wolf Pack	Recovery Area	Adult	Pup	Total	Natural	Human	Unkn	Harvest	Control	Dispersed
Diamond	E. Wash	6	4	10						
Huckleberry	E. Wash	4	4	8		1				
Lookout	N Cascades	2	0	2						
Nc'icn (CCT)	E. Wash	3	3	6						
Salmo	E. Wash	2	0	2						1
Smackout	E. Wash	7	5	12						
Strawberry (CCT)	E. Wash	3	0	3						
Teanaway	N Cascades	4	2	6						1
Wedge	E. Wash	2	0	2			1		7	
Washington Totals		**33**	**18**	**51**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**2**

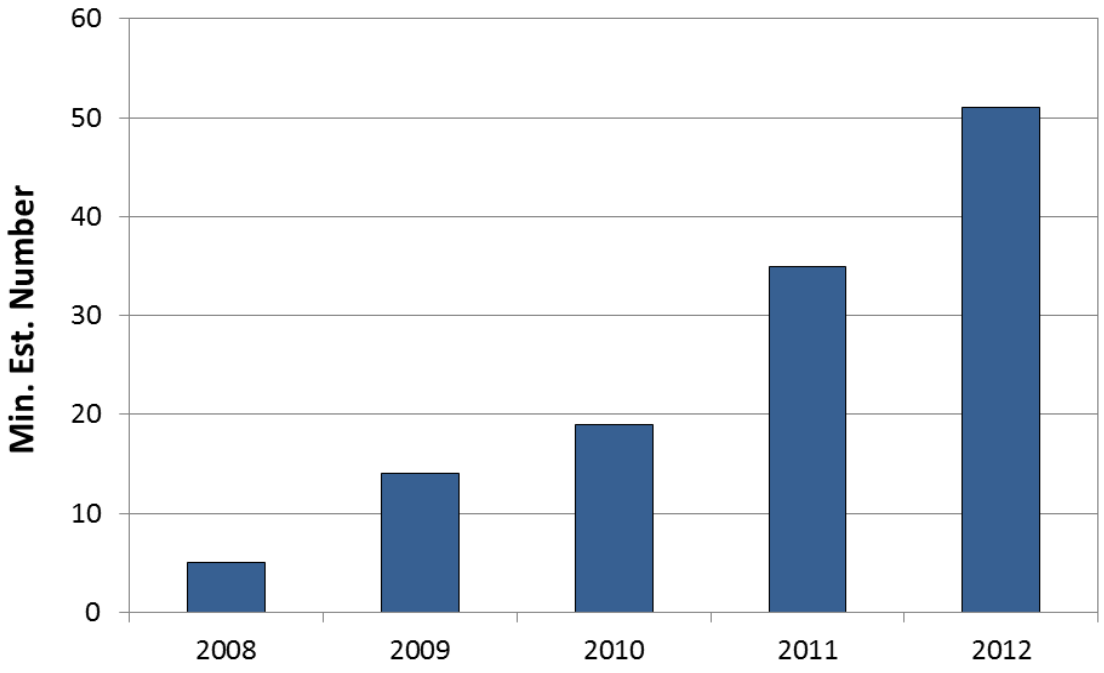

Figure 4. Minimum estimated number of wolves in Washington, 2008 – 2012.

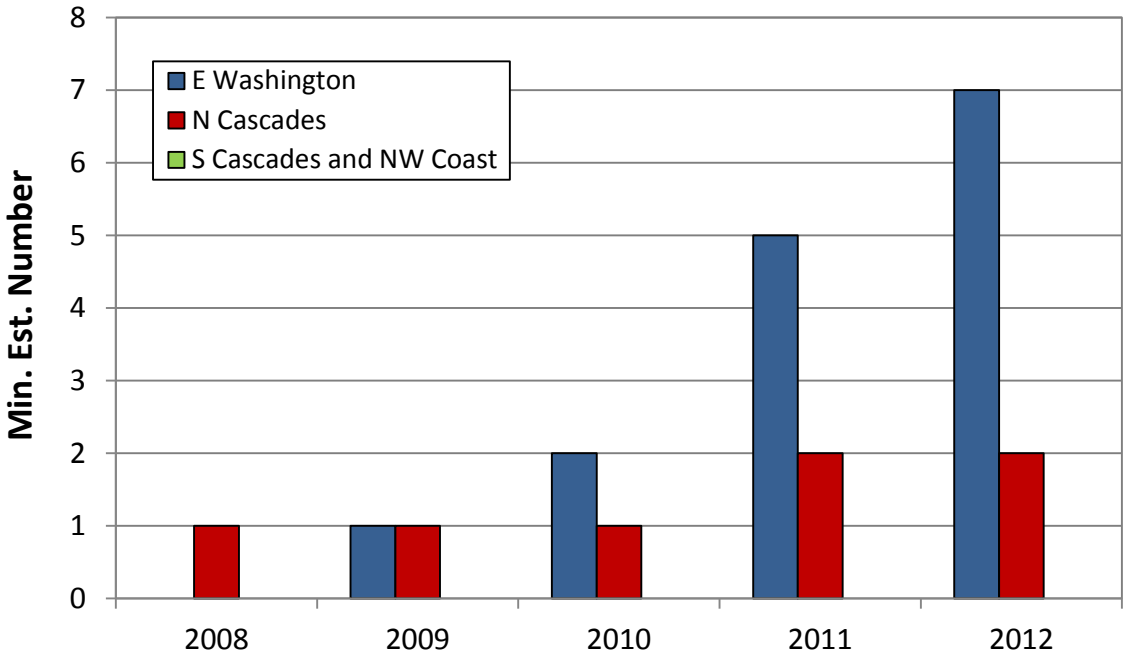

Figure 5. Minimum estimated number of packs by recovery area in Washington, 2008 – 2012.

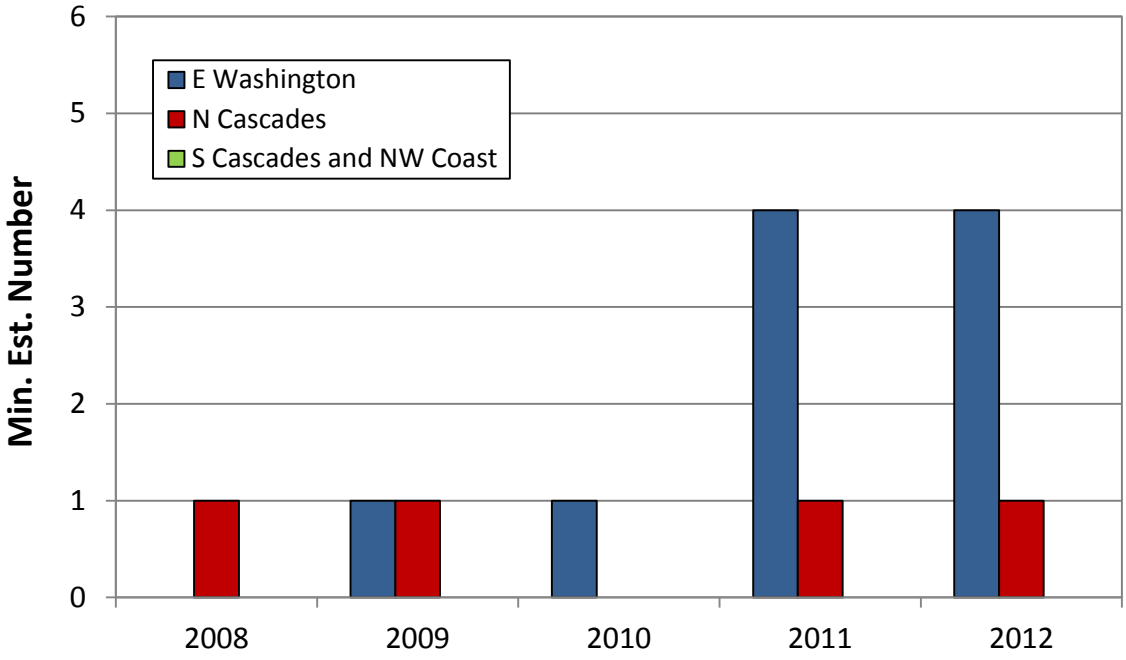

Figure 6. Minimum estimated number of breeding pairs by recovery area in Washington, 2008 – 2012.

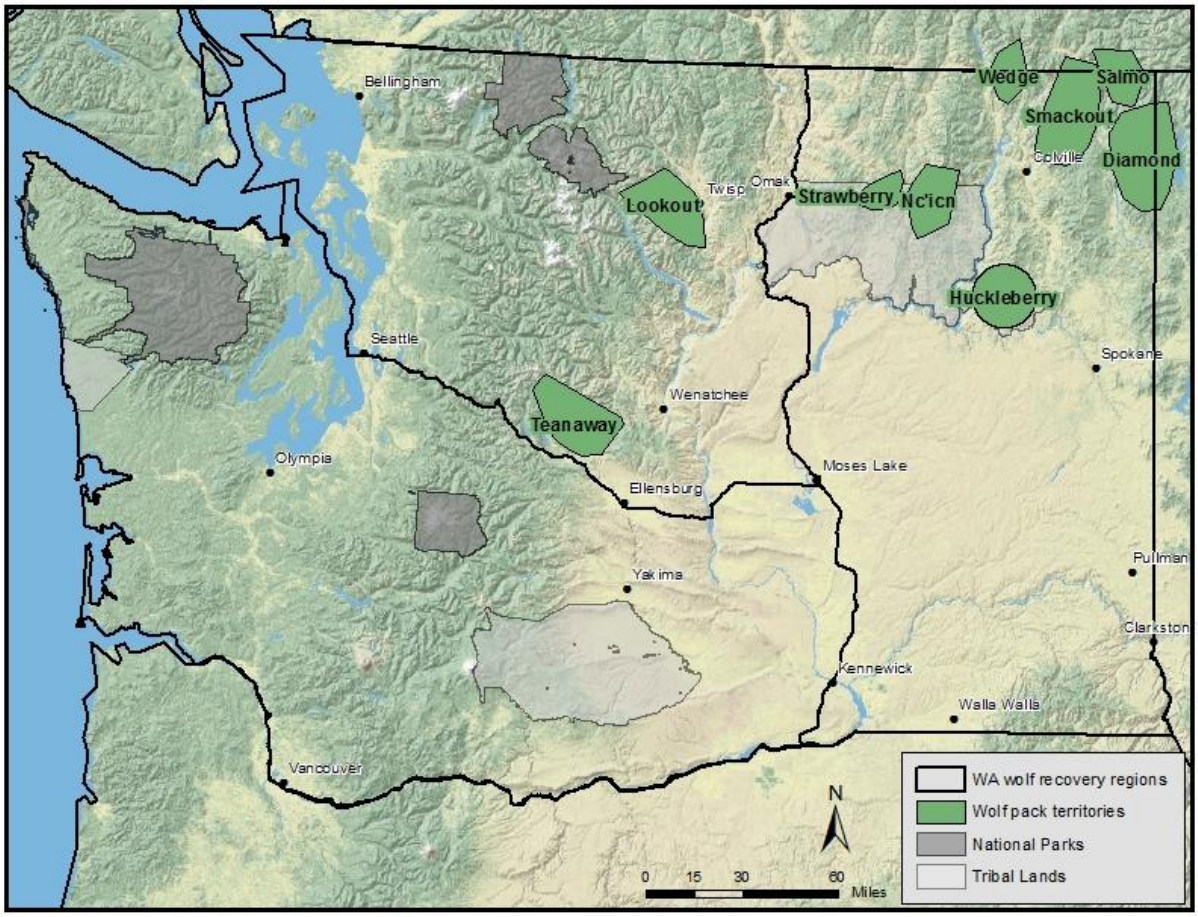

Figure 7. Known wolf packs and pack territories in Washington, 2012. Suspected packs were not included.

Wolf Captures and Monitoring

In 2012, biologists from WDFW and CCT captured a total of 9 wolves from 6 different packs. Six adults, 2 yearlings, and 1 pup were captured of which 4 were males and 5 were females. Eight of the 9 wolves were fitted with either satellite or very high frequency (VHF) radio collars; 1 pup was not radio collared at capture due to its size. We monitored a total of 11 radio collared wolves (approximately 22% of the minimum known population) in 7 different packs (78% of known packs) during 2012.

Regulated Harvest

Regulated wolf harvest was allowed on CCT lands for tribal members only beginning in November 2012. A harvest quota of 3 wolves was set for 3 of 7 tribal wolf management zones (WMZ; total quota = 9 wolves). No hunting was allowed in the remaining 4 WMZs and trapping of any kind was not allowed in any WMZ. As of 31 December 2012, no wolves had been

harvested. No regulated public harvest occurred in Washington outside of the Colville Indian Reservation in 2012.

Mortalities

A total of 9 wolves were known to have died in Washington during 2012 (Table 1). Causes of mortality included agency control (n = 7), human-caused (n = 1), and unknown (n = 1). In addition to known mortalities that occurred in Washington, 2 wolves known to have originated in the state were legally harvested in Idaho and British Columbia, Canada and were included in their respective mortality totals for 2012.

MANAGEMENT

Livestock Injuries and Mortalities

Potential livestock depredations in Washington were investigated by WDFW with some assistance by deputies from local County Sheriffs Departments. Personnel from WDFW classified possible depredations as confirmed, probable, confirmed non-wild wolf, unconfirmed depredation, non-depredation, or unconfirmed cause of death based on specific criteria outlined in the Plan. The following livestock depredation statistics were based on reported livestock injuries and mortalities and do not reflect lost or missing livestock. In 2012, confirmed livestock mortalities caused by wolves in Washington included at least 7 calves and 1 sheep; investigators also confirmed 6 calves and 2 sheep as being injured by wolves (Table 2). An additional 4 injured calves were classified as probable wolf depredations. All livestock mortalities occurred during the summer months and increased during late summer (Figure 8). This was the first year since 2007 that wolves were responsible for any livestock mortalities in Washington (Figure 9).

Table 2. Confirmed wolf-caused livestock injuries and mortalities in Washington, 2011 – 2012.

	2011		2012	
	Injuries	Mortalities	Injuries	Mortalities
Cattle	0	0	6	7
Sheep	0	0	2	1
Dogs	1	0	0	0
Total	1	0	8	8

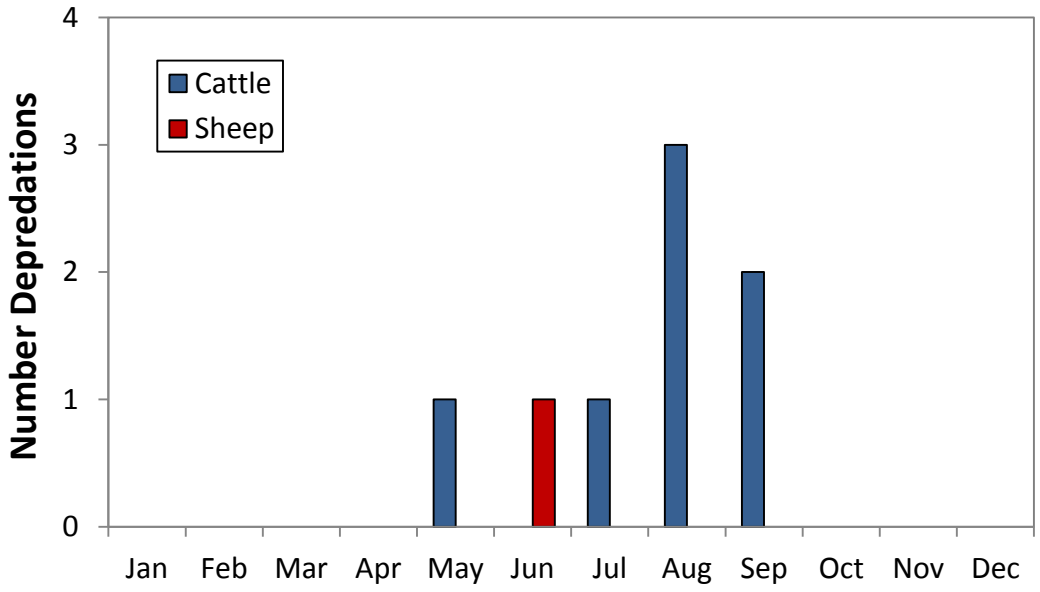

Figure 8. Number of confirmed livestock mortalities by month in Washington, 2012.

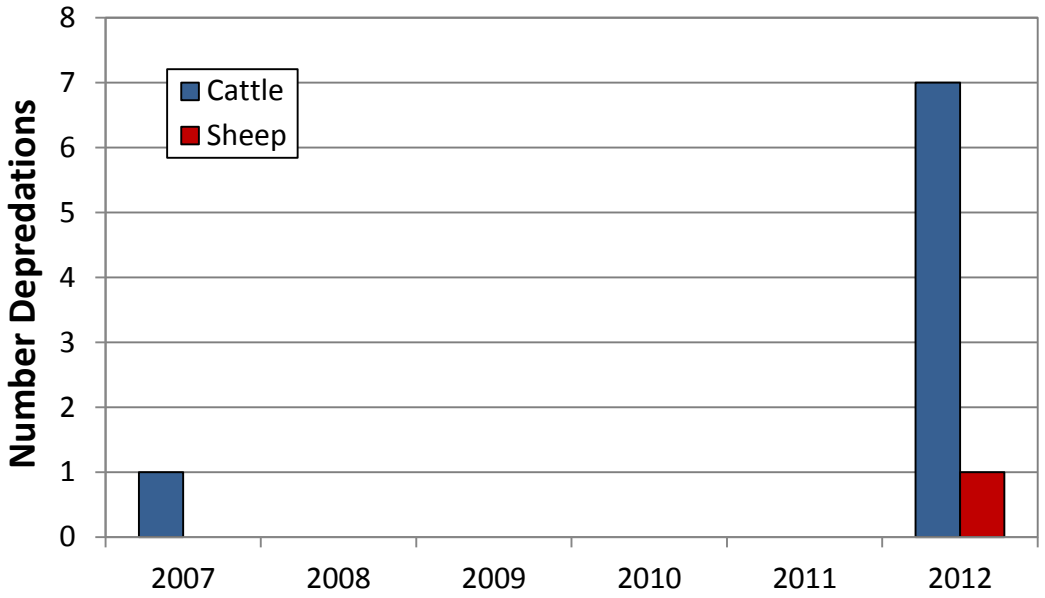

Figure 9. Total number of confirmed livestock mortalities caused by wolves in Washington, 2007 – 2012.

Number of Packs Involved in Livestock Injuries and Mortalities

Three of the 9 known packs (33%) in Washington were involved in at least 1 confirmed livestock injury or mortality in 2012 (Figure 10). One pack (Wedge) was responsible for 12 of 16 (75%) confirmed livestock injuries and mortalities.

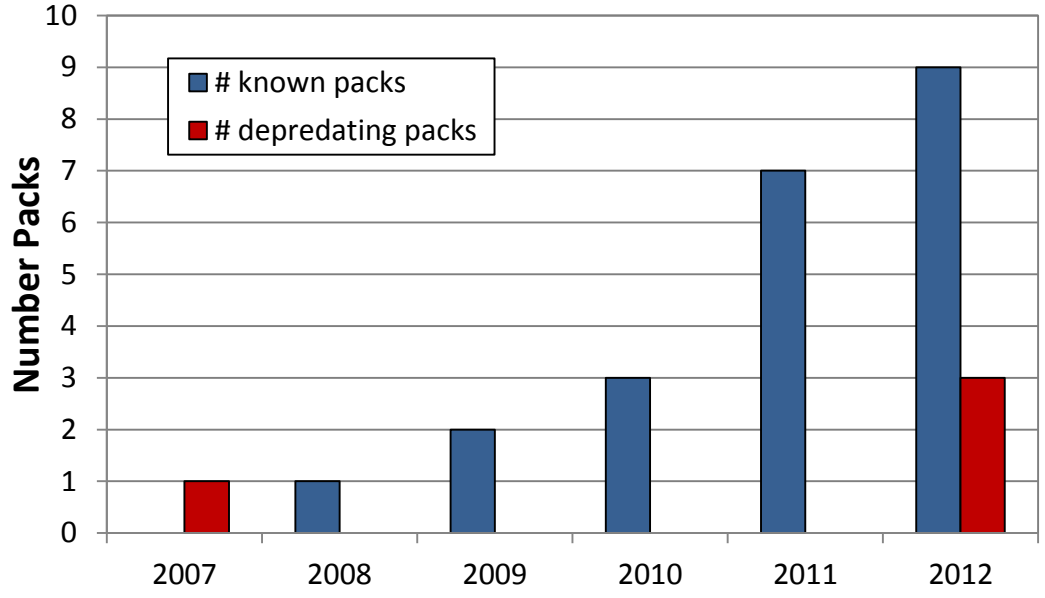

Figure 10. Minimum number of known packs and the number of depredating packs in Washington, 2007 – 2012.

Control Actions in Response to Livestock Injuries and Mortalities

One goal of the Wolf Conservation and Management Plan for Washington (Plan) is to manage wolf-livestock conflicts in a way that minimizes livestock losses while at the same time not impacting the recovery and long-term perpetuation of a sustainable wolf population. Techniques that may be used to minimize livestock depredations include both non-lethal and lethal control of depredating wolves. The WDFW and livestock producers can implement non-lethal and preventative control measures any time they deem necessary throughout Washington. The WDFW has full management authority of wolves in the Eastern Washington recovery area (Figure 2) and, under state law RCW 77.12.240, can implement lethal measures to control depredating wolves when it is deemed necessary to detour chronic livestock depredations. However, in the western two-thirds of Washington, where wolves remain classified as an endangered species under the ESA, WDFW must consult with USFWS to ensure that any management actions being considered are consistent with federal law prior to implementation.

In 2012, livestock producers and WDFW implemented numerous non-lethal and preventative control measures in an attempt to minimize livestock injuries and mortalities caused by wolves. These measures included the use of fladry and electrified fladry, RAG boxes, hazing wolves from livestock, increased operator presence around range livestock, range riders, daily text messaging of wolf locations to livestock producers and range riders, and removal of injured and/or dead livestock from grazing sites.

The WDFW also implemented lethal measures to minimize chronic loss of livestock caused by wolves in 2012 by removing 7 wolves through agency control actions (Table 1). Under state law and the provisions of the Plan, WDFW may issue a permit to livestock producers and their authorized employees to lethally remove wolves in the act of attacking livestock (defined as biting, wounding, or killing) on private land and public grazing allotments they own or lease after a documented depredation. These permits cannot be issued in the western two-thirds of the state where wolves remain federally listed. The WDFW issued 2 Caught-in-the-Act permits to livestock producers and no wolves were taken with those permits.

WDFW Livestock Depredation Compensation Program

The Plan expands compensation for wolf depredation beyond what is currently provided for by Washington State laws RCW 77.36 and WAC 232-36 (see Plan: Appendix F). The Plan also expands the definition of livestock eligible for compensation from damage caused by wolves to include cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, mules, llamas, goats, and guarding/herding dogs. Currently, compensation is not allowed for domestic pets and hunting dogs that may be injured or killed by wolves. To receive compensation, the injury or mortality must be classified as confirmed or probable by WDFW personnel, or an authorized agent of WDFW, and livestock producers must demonstrate that they are implementing methods that may minimize damage from wolves.

The WDFW paid $1,595.00 to compensate cattle producers and wool growers who lost livestock, or had livestock injured by, wolves during the 2012 calendar year. Washington's payment plan is two-tiered dependent on the size of the grazing site. For each confirmed depredation on grazing sites greater than or equal to 100 acres, WDFW would compensate producers for the full

market value (defined as the value of an animal at the time it would have gone to market) of that animal plus full market value of one additional animal if some were unaccounted for at the end of the grazing season. The additional payment would not apply if all livestock were accounted for at the end of the grazing season. If the depredation were confirmed, but the grazing site was less than 100 acres, or if the depredation were classified as probable on a grazing site greater than or equal to 100 acres, WDFW would compensate for the full market value of the affected animal only. If the depredation was classified as probable and the grazing site was less than 100 acres in size, WDFW would compensate for half the current market value of livestock. The WDFW also compensates producers for veterinary costs associated with treatment of livestock injured by wolves up to the current market value of the livestock.

RESEARCH

Since wolves have only recently begun to recolonize parts of Washington, wolf-related research has been limited to date. Nonetheless, in 2012, two new research projects were initiated that included wolf ecology and wolf-prey relations. These studies are summarized below.

***Title*:** Monitoring and modeling wolf population dynamics and spatial ecology in Washington
***Principal Investigator*:** Brian Kertson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
***Collaborators*:** Donny Martorello, WDFW; Scott Becker, WDFW; Ben Maletzke, WDFW; John Pierce, WDFW
***Project Summary*:** Implementation of Washington's Wolf Conservation and Management Plan requires not only information on pack occurrence and breeding activity, but also an understanding of how patterns of survival, mortality and space use govern population change and persistence. To meet these information needs, we are employing a combination of intensive field efforts and rigorous, quantitative modeling of wolf population dynamics and spatial ecology. Specifically, we are using motion sensing cameras, howl surveys, aerial surveys and GPS/VHF radio collars to document and monitor wolf pack status, distribution and reproductive activity. We are modeling wolf population viability and persistence using the distribution of known packs in conjunction with vital rates, movement patterns and landscape suitability estimated from GPS relocation data, RAMAS GIS and multivariate resource utilization functions. Collectively, these efforts will support the successful implementation of Washington's Wolf Plan and sound management of wolves into the foreseeable future.

Title: Impact of re-colonizing gray wolves on mule and white-tailed deer in Washington
Graduate Student: Justin Dellinger, University of Washington
Principal Investigator: Aaron Wirsing, University of Washington
Collaborators: Eric Krausz, Colville Confederated Tribes; Matt Marsh, USFS; Woody Myers, WDFW; Brian Kertson, WDFW
Project Summary: As wolves recolonize Washington State, managers and outdoorsmen alike are interested in how they may impact major game species. A first step in understanding this dynamic is to learn about how wolves impact game species via consumptive and non-consumptive effects. We are using two methods to study this; first we are deploying camera GPS collars on mule and white-tailed deer in areas with and without wolves to compare behavior of deer free from wolf predation and currently under the influence of wolf predation. Secondly, we are conducting capture-mark-recapture analyses to determine survival, abundance, and population dynamics of mule and white-tailed deer in areas with and without wolves.

OUTREACH

In addition to numerous, daily interactions (i.e., phone calls, emails, in person) with the general public concerning wolves and wolf management in Washington, WDFW personnel also provided various formal presentations to school groups, universities, wildlife symposiums, state and federal management agencies, livestock association meetings, state legislature committees, Department's Fish and Wildlife Commission, local interest groups, and conservation groups. Department personnel were also interviewed by local radio, newspaper, and television outlets on many occasions this year.

The WDFW maintains numerous pages on its' website related to wolves and wolf management in Washington. In addition to general wolf information and links to other wolf-related sites, the website also provides interested parties with access to archives of Plan development, WDFW news releases related to wolves, and weekly updates of wolf management activities. The website also has a wolf observation reporting system where members of the public can report information regarding wolf sightings, or evidence of wolf sign, which assists WDFW personnel with monitoring existing packs and documenting wolf activity in new areas. The website also provides telephone numbers to report suspected livestock depredations.

Besides web-based information, WDFW also developed various brochures and other printed materials in 2012. The WDFW published a livestock conflict brochure, a general wolf information brochure, and magnets on how to identify wolves and what to do if you suspect a wolf depredation.

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- To report a suspected livestock depredation, a dead wolf in the Eastern Washington recovery area, or any type of illegal activity, please call: **1-877-933-9847 or your local WDFW enforcement officer**
- To report a dead wolf in western Washington, please contact the nearest USFWS special agent
- For information about wolf management in Washington and to report a wolf sighting, please visit: **http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/gray_wolf/**
- For information about wolf management on lands owned by the Colville Confederated Tribes and to report a wolf sighting on tribal lands, please visit: **http://www.colvilletribes.com/**
- For information about wolf recovery in the Northern Rocky Mountains, please visit: **http://www.westerngraywolf.fws.gov/**