

## **Errata for “Washington Gray Wolf Conservation and Management 2023 Annual Report”**

An error was made in the 2023 annual report, and the numbers have been corrected in the 2024 annual report. Specifically, in the Strawberry pack, which resides primarily on the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation’s (CTCR) and is tribally managed, five wolves harvested out of that pack in 2023 were not subtracted from the CTCR reported minimum count of eight. The year-end count for that pack should have been three rather than eight. The pack had also been noted as a breeding pair, but did not meet the criteria to be considered as a breeding pair after these harvests were subtracted. Correcting this error also meant decreasing the number of success breeding pairs by one to 24 successful breeding pairs in 2023. Incorporating the 12.5% correction for lone and dispersing wolves decreased the total minimum count for the 2023 annual report from 260 to 254 wolves (minus five wolves, minus one lone/ disperser).

Numbers provided by CTCR in 2019 and 2020 reflected winter numbers gathered by biologists from annual methods, but also took into account totals from a select few reliable hunters, trappers, and public observations. In 2023, The CTCR counts for the Frosty (11 total), Keller Ridge (10 total), and Dollar Mountain (10 total) packs, biologists knew den locations which allowed them to set trail cameras and get May and June pup counts for those packs. CTCR biologists knew that each pack had six, four, and five pups respectively, however, they were not able to successfully do end-of-the-year flights or track surveys, so the year-end minimum known number for those three packs was likely lower than reported, with known pup survival an average of 25%.

The corrected Figure 3 and Figure 5 for this report will be as follows:

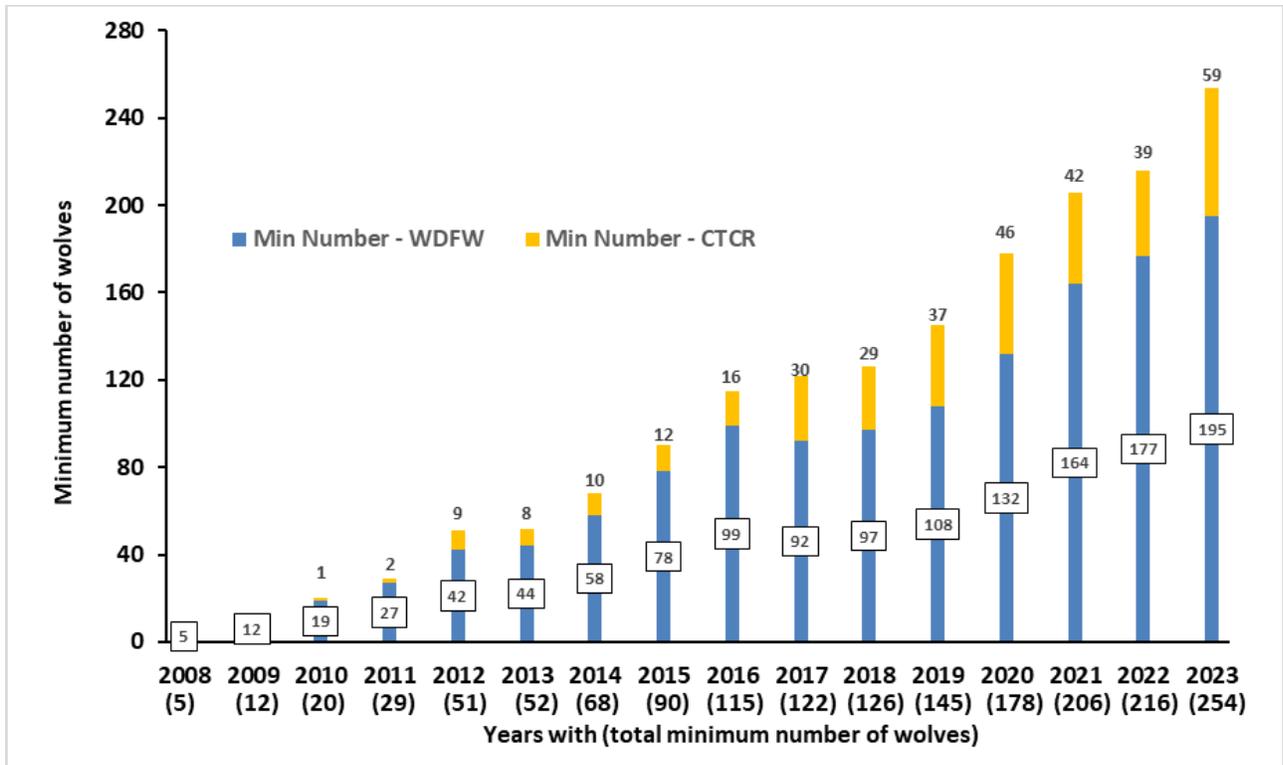


Figure 3 corrected: Minimum known number of wolves in Washington managed by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), the Spokane Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR), 2008 – 2023. CTCR packs were monitored differently during 2019, 2020, and 2023. Numbers provided by CTCR in 2019 and 2020 reflect winter numbers incidentally gathered by biologists from hunters, trappers, and public observations. In 2021 and 2022, the CTCR allocated focused efforts to count wolves using year-end track, aerial, and camera surveys similar to WDFW and Tribal partners.

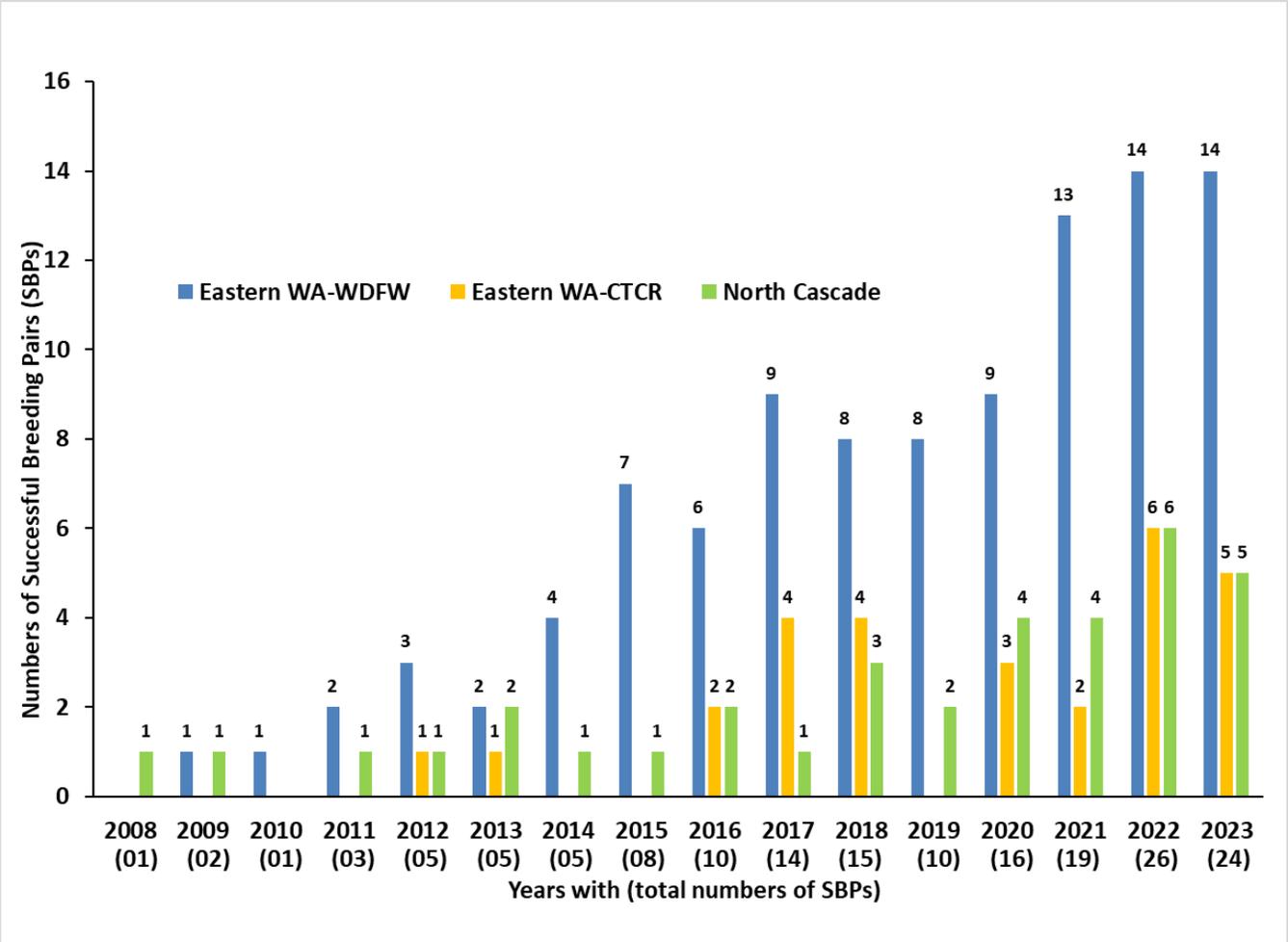


Figure 5 corrected: Minimum known number of successful breeding pairs (SBPs) by recovery region wise and for eastern WA (different management jurisdiction) in Washington, 2008 – 2023. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CTCR) did not count successful breeding pairs in 2019.