

## Mexican Wolf Blue Range Reintroduction Project Statistics

Causes of Mexican wolf management removals from the Blue Range Population<sup>a</sup>,  
Arizona and New Mexico, 1998-2014.

### Data Current as of 31 December 2014

<u>Year</u>	<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Nuisance</u>	<u>Boundary</u>	<u>Other<sup>f</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1998	0	2	1	3	6
1999	9	0	0	3	12
2000	6	6	5	6	23
2001	2	2	6	0	10
2002	2	1	4	0	7
2003	2	1	12	0	15
2004	4	1	2	0	7
2005 <sup>b</sup>	10 <sup>c</sup>	5 <sup>e</sup>	5	1	21
2006	16 <sup>d</sup>	1	1	0	18
2007	19 <sup>g</sup>	1	3	0	23
2008	0	0	2	0	2
2009	0	0	4	3	7
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	2	0	0	2
2012	1	0	0	0	1
2013	2	1	2	1	6
2014	2	0	2	9	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>173</b>

<sup>a</sup> The term “Blue Range population” is used to refer to wolves within the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area (BRWRA) as well as wolves that have traveled onto nearby tribal or private land, as all of these wolves are functioning biologically as a single population.

<sup>b</sup> Standard Operating Procedure 13.0 (Control of Mexican Wolves) was finalized on 10 October 2005, however, management-related wolf removals throughout the remainder of 2005 were conducted under the auspices of an earlier draft version.

<sup>c</sup> dependent wolf pups were not removed from the wild prior to 2005; includes 4 dependent pups from the Francisco pack.

<sup>d</sup> includes 6 dependent pups from the Hon-Dah pack.

<sup>e</sup> includes 3 dependent pups from the Aspen pack.

<sup>f</sup> e.g., re-pairings, cross foster of wolf pups, wolf pup removal due to adult abandonment.

<sup>g</sup> includes 7 dependent pups from the Saddle pack.

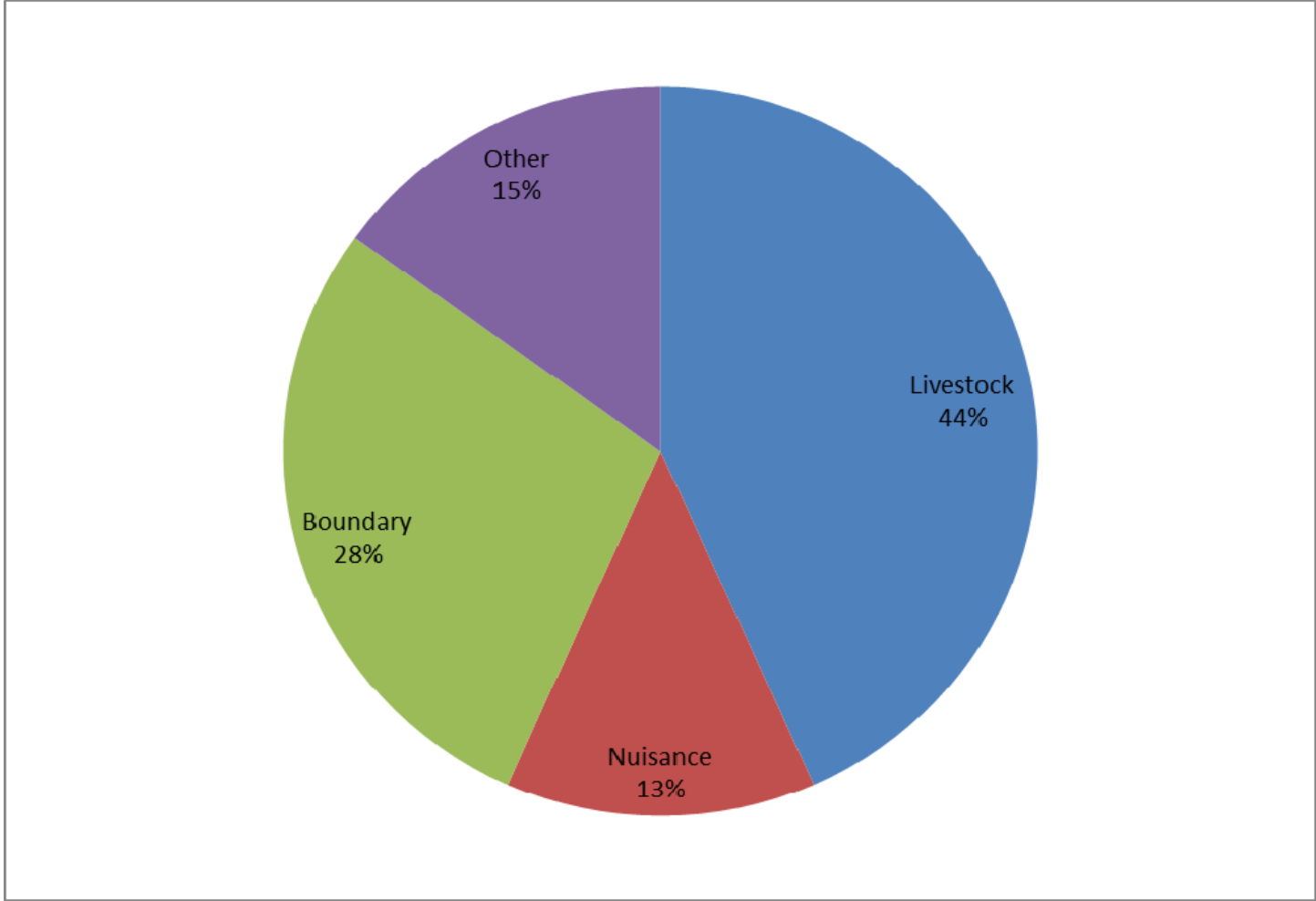


Figure 1. Causes of Mexican wolf management removals from the Blue Range Population, Arizona and New Mexico, 1998-2014.