

Outcomes 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>Lethal control</u>	<u>Permanent removal</u>	<u>Temporary removal<sup>c</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1998	0	2	4	6
1999	0	0	12	12
2000	0	4	19	23
2001	0	1	9	10
2002	0	3	4	7
2003	1	0	14	15
2004	1	0	6	7
2005 <sup>b</sup>	1	4	16 <sup>d</sup>	21
2006	5	3	10 <sup>e</sup>	18
2007	3	6	14 <sup>f</sup>	23
2008	0	0	2	2
2009	0	0	7	7
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	1	0	1	2
2012	0	1	0	1
2013	0	0	6	6
2014	0	0	13	13
Total	12	24	137	173

<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> temporary removal; eligible for translocation; some wolves, while eligible for translocation, have been removed from consideration for future release, includes cross foster pups.

<sup>d</sup> includes 3 and 4 dependant pups from the Aspen and Francisco packs, respectively.

<sup>e</sup> includes 6 dependent pups from the Hon-dah pack.

<sup>f</sup> includes 7 dependent pups from the Saddle Pack.

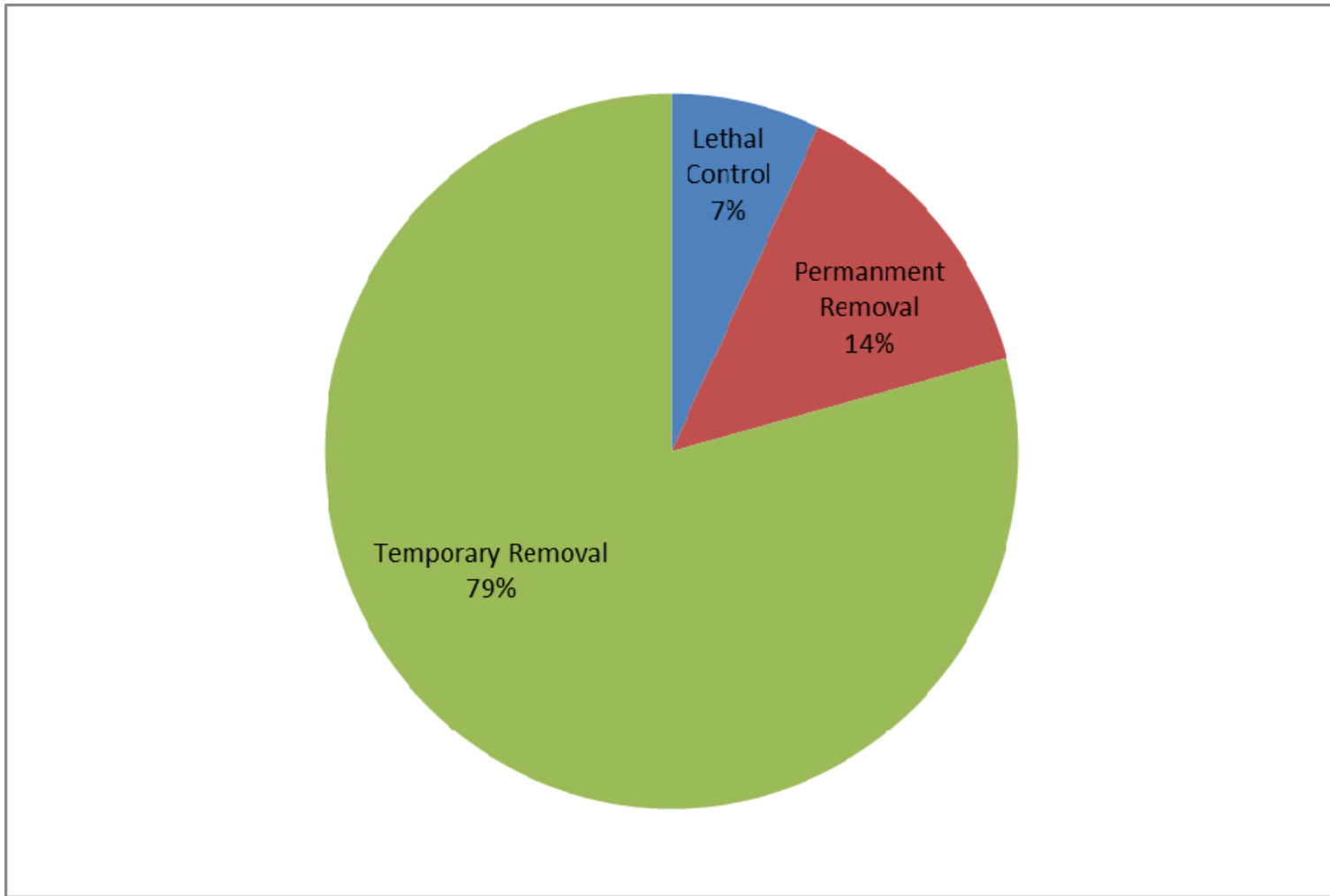


Figure 1. Outcomes of Mexican wolf management removals from the Blue Range Population, Arizona and New Mexico, 1998-2014.