

**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Natural Resources Board Agenda Item**

SUBJECT: Request approval of the fall 2021 wolf season harvest quota

FOR: August 2021 Board meeting

TO BE PRESENTED BY: Keith Warnke, Fish Wildlife and Parks Division Administrator

SUMMARY:

The Department of Natural Resources seeks approval from the Natural Resources Board concerning the quota for the upcoming November 2021 wolf hunt, to be held in accordance with s. 29.185(1m), Wis. Stats. The Department's objective regarding the November 2021 hunt is to maintain the long-term sustainability of the population as the Department undertakes development of a Wisconsin Wolf Management Plan which will provide the framework for future population management.

Pursuant to a court order a wolf hunting season was held in February of 2021. The results of the February 2021 hunt cause the Department to recommend a conservative approach for the November 2021 hunting season for the following reasons:

- The timing of the winter 2021 hunt truncated the Department's winter wolf track survey before it's normal completion.
- Hunting during the breeding season leads to uncertainty in terms of the impacts to reproduction and overall population response.
- Unlike in the prior 3 harvest seasons (2012-2014), we do not have post hunt population monitoring data available to evaluate the response of the wolf population to the February 2021 hunt prior to setting the harvest quota.
- Models used to determine a quota recommendation were not built using data from harvest seasons like the one that occurred in February of this year. Populations may respond differently to harvest in February, therefore the models' ability to accurately predict outcomes of the most recent season is unknown.
- There is no population management experience with a second hunt in the same calendar year (February 2021 and November 2021).
- As compared to other harvested species, the Wisconsin wolf population is relatively small. It is secure at current levels, however sustainable management requires conservatism and caution in this fall's quota.
- The Department is currently developing a new wolf management plan that will not be finalized until 2022.

Given the foregoing, the Department respectfully seeks the approval of the Board for a statewide harvest quota of 130 wolves for the November 2021 hunt.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Board approve the fall 2021 wolf season harvest quota.

LIST OF ATTACHED MATERIALS (check all that are applicable):

Background memo

Type name of attachment if applicable

Type name of attachment if applicable

Type name of attachment if applicable

Approved by	Signature	Date
Eric Lobner, Bureau Director	DocuSigned by: <i>Eric Lobner</i> 49A5E090CF88465...	7/26/2021 3:53 PM CDT
Keith Warnke, Division Administrator	DocuSigned by: <i>Keith Warnke</i> 9D69747CE78D4CA...	7/26/2021 4:21 PM CDT
For Preston D. Cole, Secretary	DocuSigned by: <i>Todd Ambs</i> 6793A7BA427C4CD...	7/27/2021 9:18 AM CDT

cc: Board Liaison – AD/8

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by Todd Ambs

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CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 26, 2021

TO: Natural Resources Board Members

FROM: Preston D. Cole, Secretary

SUBJECT: Fall 2021 Wolf Season Harvest Quota Recommendation

Summary

The Department is recommending a harvest quota of 130 wolves for the fall 2021 wolf season which begins on November 6, 2021.

The Department's recommendation is based on the objective of implementing a harvest that maintains the long term sustainability of the population as the Department undertakes development of a Wisconsin Wolf Management Plan which will provide the framework for future population management. The recommendation is also based on consideration of the results of the February 2021 hunt.

The Department has consistently stated, beginning shortly after the announcement of the federal delisting of wolves late last fall, that any hunt prior to November of this year was ill advised. Despite those warnings, pursuant to a court order a wolf hunting season was held in February of 2021. The results of the February 2021 hunt cause the Department to recommend a conservative approach for the November 2021 hunting season for the following reasons:

- The timing of the winter 2021 hunt truncated the Department's winter wolf track survey before its normal completion.
- Hunting during the breeding season leads to uncertainty in terms of the impacts to reproduction and overall population response.
- Unlike in the prior 3 harvest seasons (2012-2014) we do not have post hunt population monitoring data available to evaluate the response of the wolf population to the February 2021 hunt prior to setting the next harvest quota.
- Models used to determine a quota recommendation were not built using data from harvest seasons like the one that occurred in February of this year. Populations may respond differently to harvest in February, therefore the models' ability to accurately predict outcomes of the most recent season is unknown.
- There is no population management experience with a second hunt in the same calendar year (February 2021 and November 2021).
- Although currently at a secure level, in order to maintain a sustainable population, the management approach requires conservatism and caution in this fall's quota.
- The Department is currently developing a new wolf management plan that will not be finalized until 2022.

At this time, the Department respectfully seeks the approval of the Board for a statewide harvest quota of 130 wolves for the November 2021 hunt.

Background and JustificationsProcess for Recommendation Development, Public Input, and Tribal Involvement

As part of the Department's commitment to a transparent, deliberative and inclusive process that recognizes the diversity of interests regarding wolf management, several key processes were performed to inform the Department's fall 2021 wolf season recommendation. These processes are detailed below.

The Department convened a 2021 Wolf Harvest Advisory Committee for two meetings in April and June 2021. This diverse committee, representing government agencies, non-governmental organizations, tribal interests, and conservation groups, was brought together to provide input towards the development of the Department's season recommendation. These meetings were open to the public and included opportunity to provide written and verbal public comments during the first meeting and submit written comments prior to the second meeting. During these meetings, Department staff presented a wide variety of relevant information including an updated wolf population estimate, analysis of past wolf seasons (Table 3), wolf conflict and population monitoring updates, biological considerations from the Feb. 2021 wolf season, projected impacts of wolf harvest quotas, and review of public input. In addition to information presented and discussed, the committee thoroughly deliberated several items key to the fall wolf season, including quota levels and quota allocation by wolf harvest zones. The Department did not expect the committee to reach consensus on a specific recommendation, but instead provide valuable and diverse input to help inform the Department's decision-making processes and consideration along with other public input and tribal consultations. Full meeting minutes from these two meetings detailing the inputs received, areas of agreement and disagreement, and which organization representative provided the input, are available on the [DNR website](#).

To provide the public an opportunity to comment on the fall 2021 season objectives and other wolf management issues, the Department made an online input form available between April 15 and May 15, 2021. While open access forms, such as the one used in this effort, offer insights into the range of opinions held by the interested public, one cannot make any inferences about how the opinions expressed through the form reflect those of the broader Wisconsin public, or the stakeholder groups with which individual commenters self-identify. Rather, the information provided through the input form is most relevant to identify issues and concerns and to find commonalities and points of difference within the range of attitudes and opinions reported by commenters. Department staff provided a comprehensive review of the input related specifically to the fall 2021 wolf season to the 2021 Wolf Harvest Advisory Committee and gave a presentation during the second meeting to address any questions. A detailed technical report including summary of analyses and comments is available on the [DNR website](#).

As part of a continued effort to engage and respect tribal concerns and treaty rights related to wolf management, the Department has worked diligently with staff from the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) to review relevant population information, address questions and concerns, and ensure proper application of scientific information. In accordance with off-reservation treaty rights established under *Lac Courte Oreilles Indians v. State of Wis.*, 775 F. Supp. 321, 323 (W.D. Wis. 1991), once a quota is determined, Wisconsin's Ojibwe tribes may declare for up to half of the portion of the approved quota within the Ceded Territory. In addition, the Department offered consultations with each of Wisconsin's eleven tribal nations to discuss the fall season as desired by the tribes and also attended two meetings of the Voigt Intertribal Task Force over the last several months for the express purpose of conducting direct consultations, in accordance with the aforementioned treaty rights. These discussions and consultations have resulted in important contributions towards the Department's season recommendation.

Approach to Fall 2021 Quotas

By its nature, the gray wolf is of interest not only to hunters, but also to persons who are interested in nature viewing, photography, hiking and nature study. As an apex species, the management of wolves impacts other forest species. Wolves play an important role in predator/prey relationships. By culling old, young, sick, and

injured individuals from a prey population, wolves help maintain healthier, viable prey populations when other prey population mortality factors are in balance.

The Department considered numerous factors in developing its fall 2021 wolf season quota in accordance with current administrative code [NR 10.145\(1m\)](#). These factors include population estimates and trends (not including reservation wolves), population thresholds established in a wolf management plan, projected impacts of wolf harvest quotas on the wolf population, management to reduce conflicts in areas with agricultural land use, the ecological importance and ecological impacts of wolves, the take of wolves for depredation management purposes, previous levels of harvest, the impact of disease, illegal harvest, other sources of mortality, recreational demands for wolf hunting and trapping, wolf harvest management in adjacent states, consideration of conservation genetics, off-reservation treaty rights and on-reservation jurisdiction of Native American tribes. These factors guided and influenced discussions throughout the processes detailed in this document.

As noted many times since the Department commenced planning for a wolf harvest season, the objective for the fall 2021 wolf season is to provide a wolf season and associated opportunity with a harvest that maintains the long term sustainability of the wolf population. The Department is committed to a conservative approach to determining a quota that will result in sustainable management of the population. This approach is warranted because it respects the process currently underway to update the state's wolf management plan and reflects the inherent uncertainty and increased difficulty in predicting wolf population change following the court-ordered Feb. 2021 wolf season.

The existing wolf management plan was initially approved by the Natural Resources Board in 1999; an addendum was approved by the Board in 2006-2007. Much has changed since that time, and the Department is in the process of preparing a new management plan, which will be presented to the Natural Resources Board in 2022. The existing plan was prepared prior to implementation of a public harvest and does not consider a harvest goal. At the time the 1999 plan was drafted, wolves remained on the endangered species list, and the management goal of 350 wolves was established as a population threshold at which additional management options (such as public harvest and increased depredation flexibility) would become available. Neither the 1999 plan nor the 2006-2007 addendum address a population goal or cap for purposes of public harvest.

As directed by NR 10.145(1m)(a), the Department considered current data on wolf population estimates and trends in determining the quota for the November 2021 harvest. The current population estimate is based on wolf monitoring data collected prior to the February 2021 hunt from Dec. 1, 2020 to Feb. 21, 2021, resulting in a pre-hunt, mid-winter 2021 population estimate. Truncating the data in this fashion provided sufficient data to produce robust estimates while also preventing bias in the estimate from the impacts of the Feb. season. However, because harvest occurred immediately following the monitoring period, estimating the post-hunt population size with the model is impossible. This lack of a post-hunt estimate warrants a precautionary approach to the Fall 2021 season.

Harvest mortality is generally compensated for by reproduction in the spring, but here too there is uncertainty because the timing of the February season during breeding season may have increased impacts on reproduction and annual recruitment (e.g. through removal of breeding adults). The extent of the impact on reproduction and whether it will lead to any population change is uncertain. Therefore, determining the most appropriate way to account for the direct impacts (removal of individuals via harvest) when producing a post-hunt population size from the pre-hunt estimate and how conservative to be when comparing quota scenarios considering potential indirect impacts (changes in reproduction and recruitment) were topics debated at length by the 2021 Wolf Harvest Advisory Committee and during meetings with tribal partners. In addition, there may be impacts to the population that the models do not account for, particularly given the recent report of heartworm in 38% of wolves necropsied from the February hunt (n=24) which will require further study and analysis to understand the impacts.

In order to evaluate the potential impacts of various quotas on population change, as required by NR 10.145(1m)(c), the Department relies on published scientific research. The relationship between annual human-caused mortality and the rate of change in wolf population sizes has been studied and published numerous times for North American wolf populations (Fuller et al. 2003, Adams et al. 2008, Creel and Rotella 2010, Gude et al. 2012). Because there has been some debate in the form of this relationship, traditionally the Department has used two of these published relationships, Fuller et al. (2003) and Adams et al. (2008), in assessments for comparison. Fuller et al. (2003) identified 19 published studies (including data from Wisconsin) of exploited wolf populations in North America and fit a line between the annual rate of population increase, λ , versus the observed annual human-caused mortality rate. Adams et al. (2008) looked at those same 19 studies but identified when there were shifts in population trends or harvest and split the records when there were shifts. The result was 41 data points (3 determined to be outliers) that were fit with a curvilinear model (Adams et al. 2008). The curvilinear shape of the Adams model, as opposed to the linear shape of the Fuller model, also allows for a level of compensatory mortality. Both Adams and Fuller models were created with data from “exploited” wolf populations (human-caused mortality was a source of death for wolves) and each data point represented 2 – 9 years of data. Both models take into account some, but not all, of the factors identified in NR 10.145(1m) when assessing population impacts.

To evaluate how these relationships have predicted recent wolf population changes in Wisconsin, Department staff plotted each year’s data from 2012 (first wolf hunting season) until 2020 (Table 1). For each of the last nine years, the relationship between annual population change and human-caused mortality in the Wisconsin wolf population was predicted within the 80% prediction interval for the Adams curvilinear relationship, including all three years with fall harvest (2012-14). The Fuller linear model predicted the Wisconsin data points in 8 of the last nine years within the 80% prediction interval but failed to predict the population change following the 2014 harvest season (Fig. 1). To further assess whether the Adams or Fuller relationship were better predictors for Wisconsin’s wolf population, we cross-validated each model with data from Wisconsin that was not used to develop the relationships. We calculated the root mean squared error (RMSE), which measures the average prediction error made by the model when predicting the outcome for an observation. When comparing the two models, the lower RMSE of the Adams model (RMSE = 0.09) indicated that it is preferred over the Fuller model (RMSE = 0.12). Based on this review, the relationship observed in Wisconsin to date is better represented by the curvilinear relationship of the Adams model than the linear relationship of the Fuller model. Therefore, Department staff utilized the Adams model exclusively to project potential quota scenarios for the fall 2021 season because it provides an improvement upon the Fuller relationship (allowing for compensatory mortality) and it has been more accurate when predicting wolf population change in Wisconsin. However, several members of the 2021 Wolf Harvest Advisory Committee and GLIFWC expressed desires to include the Fuller model in discussions because the Fuller model would represent a more conservative approach to quota projections.

In order to use the Adams model to evaluate the impacts of potential quotas, two pieces of information are required: a starting population size and an estimate of the anticipated non-harvest human caused mortality to occur in the year ahead. During the second meeting of the 2021 Wolf Harvest Advisory Committee, Department staff presented background on the Adams model along with information needed to estimate these two inputs. First, discussion occurred on an appropriate estimate of non-harvest human-caused mortality based on the data in Table 2. Consideration of the other sources of mortality is consistent with the requirements in NR 10.145(1m)(g)(take of wolves for depredation management) and (i)(impact of disease, illegal harvest, other causes of mortality). Suggestions from committee members ranged from 10%-15% and ultimately moved forward with an estimate of 13%.

The second piece of information needed is a starting population size. For the reasons described above, there is significant uncertainty in determining how to account for the direct impacts (i.e. harvest) from the Feb. 2021 season. Considerations include the number of harvested wolves, how many of those wolves were likely to be

pack-associated wolves (as the pre-hunt estimate does not explicitly account for loners), the potential for unaccounted illegal take, and other factors confounding the ability to precisely estimate the starting population size. Ultimately, the Department based decisions on subtraction of the 218 harvest wolves and an additional subtraction of 42 wolves to account for those wolves estimated to be living on tribal reservations.

The model results indicated a quota of approximately 135-140 would be most likely to result in 0% annual population change from the adjusted post-February 2021 hunt population as described above with associated uncertainty (80% prediction interval of -18% to +18%; Fig. 2). Although the scenarios considered by the Department were informed by committee discussion, interpretation of the results varied across committee members. Some expressed strong concerns regarding the approach used and urged a more conservative interpretation of the results, ultimately advocating for a quota less than the stabilization midpoint indicated by the model. What can be said with certainty is harvest quotas above the level indicated by the midpoint of the committee-informed models (~135) become increasingly more likely to result in population decline while quota levels below the level indicated by the midpoint are less likely to result in population decline (Fig. 2).

Given the uncertainty regarding the modeling results and the impact of the February 2021 harvest, the Department is recommending a quota of 130 for consideration by the Natural Resources Board.

Table 1. Wisconsin wolf annual population growth and percent known human-caused mortality, 2011 – 2020. Data from annual Wisconsin Gray Wolf Post-Delisting Monitoring reports.

Year	Minimum Count	Number Killed by Humans	Population Growth	% Human-Caused Mortality
Winter 2011-2012	815	NA	NA	NA
Winter 2012-2013	809	224	-0.01	0.27
Winter 2013-2014	660	358	-0.18	0.44
Winter 2014-2015	746	207	0.13	0.31
Winter 2015-2016	866	31	0.16	0.04
Winter 2016-2017	925	26	0.07	0.03
Winter 2017-2018	905	20	-0.02	0.02
Winter 2018-2019	914	28	0.01	0.03
Winter 2019-2020	1034	38	0.13	0.04

Figure 1. The relationship between annual population change and human-caused mortality for North American wolf populations as analyzed by A) Adams et al. (2008; see Table 7) using a curvilinear model and B) Fuller et al. (2003; see Table 6.8) using a linear model. The open data points from other populations and from Wisconsin (WI) were used to fit the relationships. The stars represent recent years of Wisconsin data points plotted on each of these relationships to assess prediction accuracy. The labels for the Wisconsin data indicate the first year in the winter tracking season range, i.e. 2019 represents the change in the population size from the 2018 – 2019 tracking season to the 2019 – 2020 tracking season.

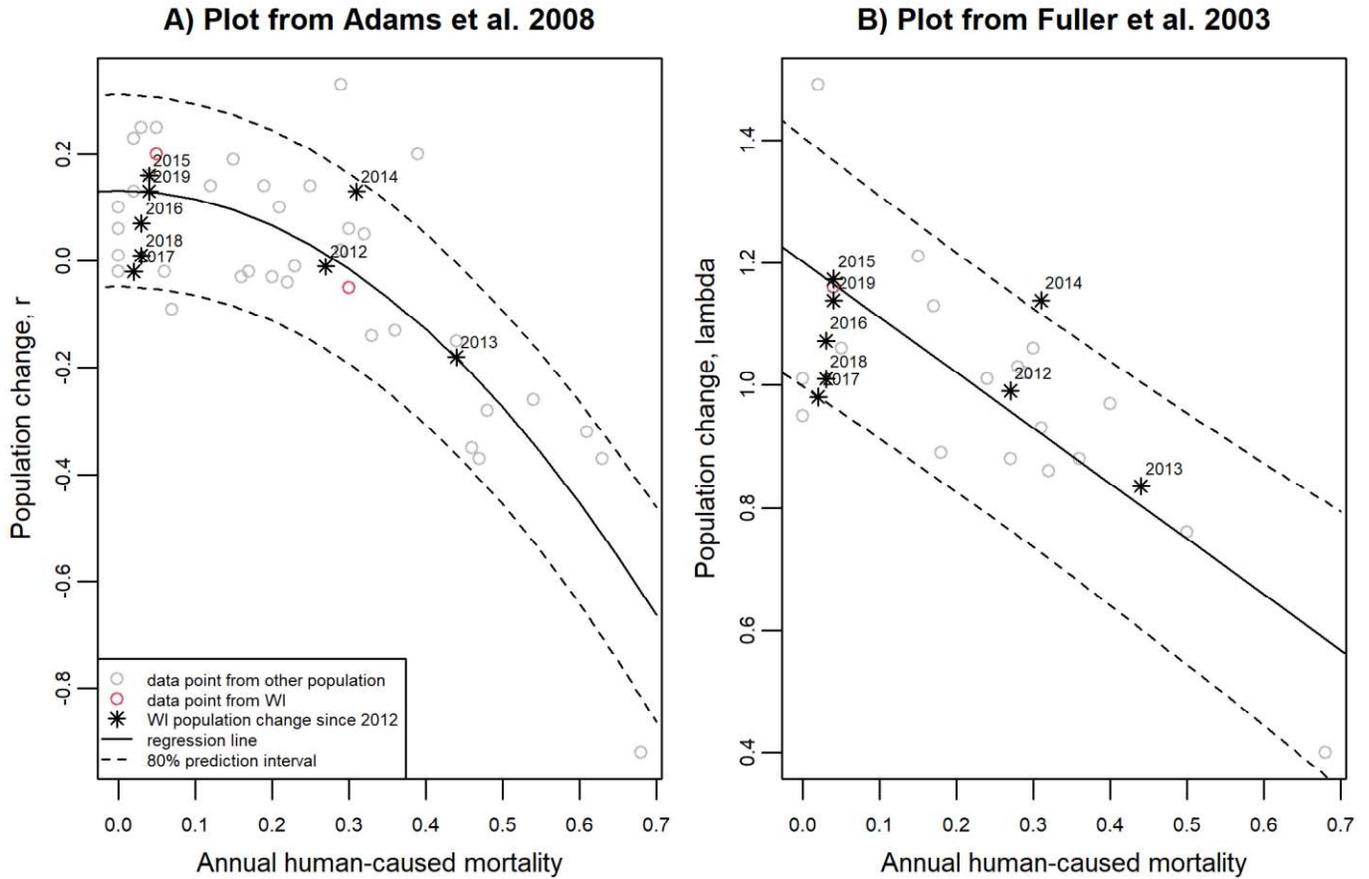
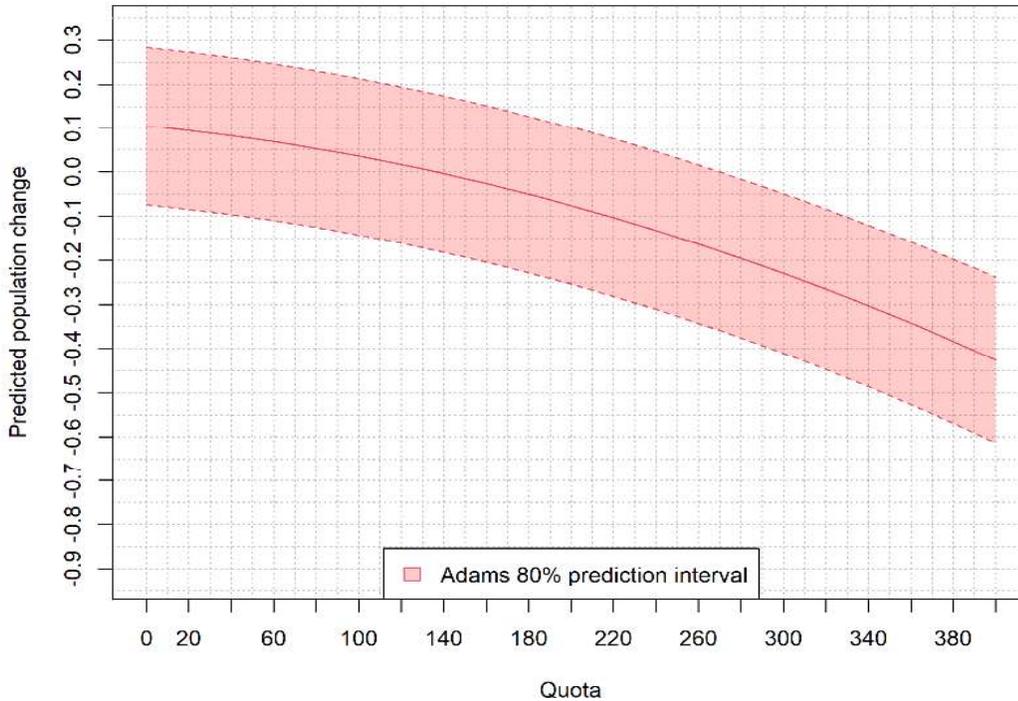


Table 2. Summary of known human-caused mortality in Wisconsin's wolf population, 2012 - 2020.

	15 April 2012 – 14 April 2013	15 April 2013 – 14 April 2014	15 April 2014 – 14 April 2015	15 April 2015 – 14 April 2016	15 April 2016 – 14 April 2017	15 April 2017 – 14 April 2018	15 April 2018 – 14 April 2019	15 April 2019 – 14 April 2020	15 April 2020 – 14 April 2021
Depredation Control Mortality ¹	64	66	34	1	0	1	0	1	4*
Vehicle Collision Mortality ¹	22	20	12	17	17	12	18	21	19*
Illegally Killed with Radio-collar ¹	7	7	2	4	2	3	6	9	4*
Known Illegal Kill without Radio-collar ¹	14	8	5	9	7	4	4	7	6*
Total Known Non-harvest Mortality ²	107	101	53	31	26	20	28	38	33*
Annual Known Non-Harvest Human-Caused Mortality Rate ³	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03*
Legal Harvest Mortality ¹	117	257	154	0	0	0	0	0	218
Total Known Human-caused Mortality ⁴	224	358	207	31	26	20	28	38	291*
Total Annual Known Human-Caused Mortality Rate ⁵	0.27	0.44	0.31	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.28*
Midwinter Minimum Wolf Count ⁶	809	660	746	866	925	905	914	1034	-
¹ Data from annual Wisconsin Gray Wolf Monitoring reports. ² Sum of depredation control mortality, vehicle collision mortality, and known illegal kills. ³ Total non-harvest mortality divided by previous winter's minimum count. ⁴ Sum of total non-harvest mortality and harvest mortality. ⁵ Total known human-caused mortality divided by previous winter's minimum count. ⁶ Minimum count from April of the latter year. Note: territory mapping technique used to produce minimum count replaced by scaled occupancy model (which produces a population estimate) beginning in 2021. *Data are preliminary.									

Figure 2. The Adams mortality curve used to inform the Department quota recommendation. The model assumes a 0.13 non-harvest human-caused mortality rate (depredation removals, vehicle collisions, illegal kill, etc.) and accounts for the number of wolves estimated to reside primarily on tribal reservations (n=42). The model subtracts 218 wolves to account for the Feb. 2021 harvest. This results in an estimated 0% annual population change (80% prediction interval of -18% - +18%) at a quota of 136. This model assumes “normal recruitment”, which may or may not have occurred following a hunt during the breeding season last February.



Implications of February 2021 Overharvest & Considerations for November 2021

One of the key concerns expressed during the process of developing a quota recommendation for the November 2021 harvest was the level of scientific uncertainty that is a result of the February hunt. The intense pressure created by a rushed February season and limitations in how the Department regulates and administers the hunt resulted in a harvest by state-licensed hunters that was over the state’s quota of 119 by 99 wolves. The Department will be proposing regulatory provisions in an Emergency Rule that will be presented to the Board in September to assist the Department in managing the November 2021 harvest. The Department firmly believes that because of the decreased statistical confidence level there must be a corresponding conservative approach when conducting a second harvest season in the same population monitoring year, especially regarding a species that was just recently removed from federal protective status. Given the unique circumstances and substantial uncertainty resulting from the February 2021 hunt, once the Emergency Rule is considered and approved by the Board, the Department will be taking further administrative action to determine the number of licenses to be issued. In addition, the Department will be taking further administrative action to assess whether the quota approved by the Board should be adjusted to account for the results of the February 2021 hunt, which included the

overharvest of 99 wolves, to ensure a level of harvest for the November 2021 season that is consistent with the long-term sustainability of the wolf population.

Approach to Quota Allocation

Once an appropriate quota is determined, the total quota must be allocated among the 6 wolf harvest zones (Fig. 3). The application of harvest pressure geographically may be informed by different philosophical and management objectives. The 1999/2007 wolf management plan calls for a four zone management system which effectively allows for the density of wolves to be the highest in the northern and central forested regions of the state (considered the most suitable habitat and lowest likelihood of conflict), intermediate wolf density in the agricultural/forested transition areas, and lowest wolf density in the rest of the state which was considered marginal habitat with the greatest potential for human conflict at the time the plan was written.

The wolf season emergency rule from 2012 ([EmR1210](#)) established six wolf harvest zones (different boundaries than the four management zones but similar in their approach) which have been utilized since to distribute harvest at a finer scale. The goals with these six zones are:

- Provide core range critical to wolf population viability, where wolves will be managed at a higher density (Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 5)
- Provide secondary range where greater conflict potential exists and where wolves will be managed at a lower density (Zone 3 and Zone 4)
- Manage the rest of the state at very low wolf densities through liberal harvest prescriptions (Zone 6)

The 2021 Wolf Harvest Advisory Committee discussed three primary approaches to quota allocation by zone and provided input on them. These three approaches included:

1. Applying equal harvest rates across all zones. In zones with higher wolf numbers, proportionally more wolves would be harvested. In zones with fewer wolves, proportionally fewer wolves would be harvested.
2. Applying higher harvest rates in zones considered core wolf habitat. This would apply more harvest pressure in zones where wolf densities are currently the highest.
3. Applying higher harvest rates in areas considered marginal habitat. This would apply more harvest pressure in zones considered transitional and marginal habitat to reduce wolf numbers in areas where human activity is higher. This would be most consistent with the current management plan.

In addition to these three approaches, committee members had the opportunity to provide additional approaches or other input and understood these were not rigid approaches nor do they determine the exact allocation numbers at this time. The most committee support was voiced for option #3 (apply more harvest pressure in areas considered marginal habitat) while moderate support was voiced for option #1 (equal harvest pressure among zones). Very little support was voiced for option #2 (apply more harvest pressure in areas considered core wolf habitat).

November 2021 Wolf Season Recommendations

The Department recommends to the Board a total harvest quota of 130 wolves for the fall 2021 wolf season. A quota of 130 represents an approach that results from the process followed by the Department to date that is supported by the scientific literature and population modeling while also accommodating the general input received from the 2021 Wolf Harvest Advisory Committee and tribal partners.

The quota is recommended to be allocated equitably among wolf harvest zones.

Figure 3. Wolf Harvest Zones and zero quota areas for the fall 2021 wolf season.

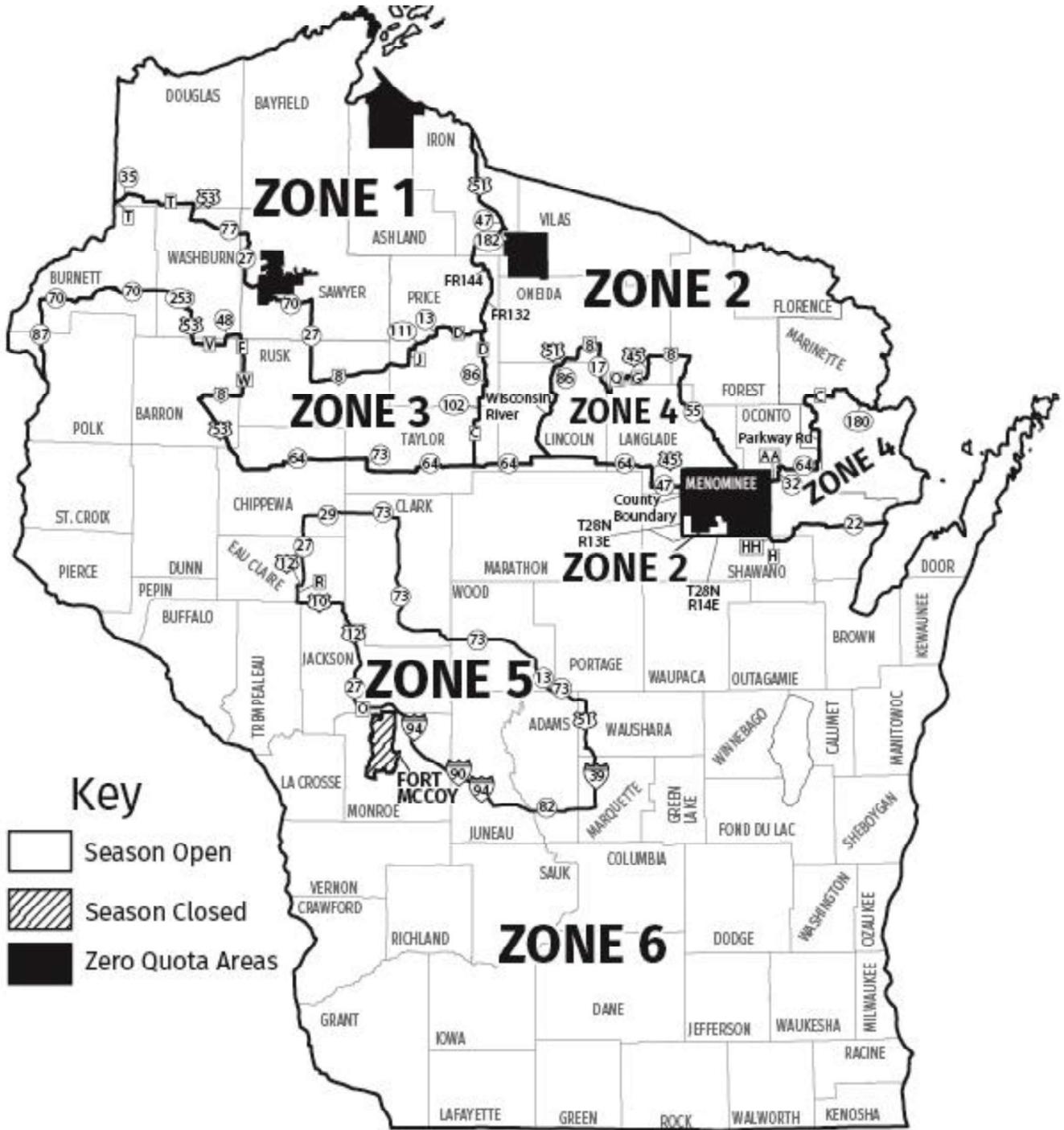


Table 3. Summary of past Wisconsin wolf seasons. *Feb. 2021 population number refers to the most likely value from scaled occupancy model population estimate.

<i>Harvest Season</i>	2012	2013	2014	February 2021
	Pre-hunt Population Estimate			
<i>Population</i>	815	809	660	1195*
	Quota and Harvest Level			
<i>Total Quota</i>	201	275	156	200
<i>State Quota</i>	116	251	150	119
<i>State Licenses</i>	1160	2510	1500	2380
<i>State Harvest</i>	117	257	154	218
	Season Dates			
<i>Open</i>	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Feb. 22
<i>First Zones Closed</i>	Nov. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 18	Feb. 23
<i>Last Zones Closed</i>	Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 5	Feb. 24
	Sex and Age Structure of Harvested Animals			
<i>Males</i>	59%	52%	57%	53%
<i>Females</i>	41%	48%	43%	47%
<i>Young of the Year (~6 mo.)</i>	50%	56%	63%	9%
<i>Subadult (~1.5 yr)</i>	25%	21%	15%	51%
<i>Adult (~2.5 yr and older)</i>	25%	23%	22%	39%
	Method of Take			
<i>Foothold Trap</i>	52%	70%	80%	3%
<i>Cable Restraint</i>		0	0	2%
<i>Hunting/Predator Call</i>	48%	16%	14%	9%
<i>Aid of Dogs</i>	n/a	14%	4%	86%
<i>Archery</i>	-	1%	2%	-

Drafter: Keith Warnke

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