

## Mexican Wolf Blue Range Reintroduction Project Statistics

Causes of documented Mexican wolf mortalities in the Blue Range Population<sup>a</sup>, Arizona and New Mexico, 1998-present. Management-related permanent removals, including lethal control are not included in this table.

### Data Current as of 16 June 2009

Year	Illegal shooting	Vehicle collision	Natural <sup>b</sup>	Other <sup>c</sup>	Unknown	Awaiting necropsy	Total
1998	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
1999	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
2000	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
2001	4	1	2	1	1	0	9
2002	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
2003	7	4	0	0	1	0	12
2004	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
2005	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
2006	1	1	1	1	2	0	6
2007	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
2008	5	2	2	0	2	2	13
2009	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</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> includes 3 wolves lost to predation, 2 to starvation, and 1 each to disease (canine parvovirus), asphyxiation, euthanasia, toxemia, and chronic bacterial pleuritis.

<sup>c</sup> includes 2 capture-related mortalities and 1 legal public shooting.