

**Table 4a: Northern Rocky Mountain States minimum fall wolf population and breeding pairs,\* 1979-2003**

Minimum fall wolf population by recovery area:

Year:	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03
Recovery Area:																									
NW MONTANA	2	1	2	8	6	6	13	15	10	14	12	33	29	41	55	48	66	70	56	49	63	64	84	108	92
YELLOWSTONE																	21	40	86	112	118	177	218	271	301
CENTRAL IDAHO																	14	42	71	114	156	196	261	284	368
TOTAL	2	1	2	8	6	6	13	15	10	14	12	33	29	41	55	48	101	152	213	275	337	437	563	663	761

Breeding pairs by recovery area:

Year:	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03
Recovery Area:																									
NW MONTANA								1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	6	7	5	5	6	6	7	12	4
YELLOWSTONE																	2	4	9	6	8	14	13	23	21
CENTRAL IDAHO																		3	6	10	10	10	14	14	26
TOTAL								1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	8	14	20	21	24	30	34	49	51

\* By the standards of the Rocky Mountain gray wolf recovery plan and wolf reintroduction environmental impact statement, a breeding pair is defined as an adult male and an adult female wolf, accompanied by 2 pups that survived at least until Dec 31. Recovery goals call for 10 breeding pairs per area, or a total of 30 breeding pairs distributed through the 3 areas, for 3 years.

Breeding pair count was increased from 23 to 24 for 1999, after it was discovered, in 2000, that the Boulder Pack (NWMT) had bred and raised pups the previous year.

Breeding pair count was increased from 28 to 30 for 2000, after it was discovered, in 2001, that the Gravelly Pack (GYE) and the Gold Fork Pack (CID) had bred and raised pups the previous year.

Breeding pair count was increased from 43 to 49 for 2002, after it was discovered, in 2003, that the composition of the Lazy Creek Pack (NWMT), and the Cook, Eldorado, Morgan Creek, O'Hara Point, and Red River Packs (CID) showed that successful breeding had occurred in 2002.