

Table 4a: Northern Rocky Mountain minimum fall wolf population and breeding pairs* 1979-2005, by Federal Recovery Area

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	04	05
<u>Recovery Area</u>																											
NWMT	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	59	130
GYA																	21	40	86	112	118	177	218	271	301	335	325
CID																	14	42	71	114	156	196	261	284	368	452	565
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	846	1020

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	04	05
<u>Recovery Area</u>																											
NWMT								1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	6	7	5	5	6	6	7	12	4	6	11
GYA																	2	4	9	6	8	14	13	23	21	31	20
CID																		3	6	10	10	10	14	14	26	29	40
TOTAL								1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	8	14	20	21	24	30	34	49	51	66	71

* 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.

NOTE: Each year, wolf packs discovered in the current year that contain ≥ 2 yearlings and ≥ 2 adults are added to the previous year's breeding pair and population totals; similarly, if evidence in the current year indicates that < 2 pups or < 2 adults survived on December 31 of the previous year, that wolf pack is deleted from the previous year's breeding pair counts and population totals. Therefore, breeding pair counts and population totals are updated in current annual reports.