

From: [Grizzle, Betty](#)
To: [Guinotte, John](#)
Subject: Re: Dispersal distances
Date: Friday, June 16, 2017 3:22:20 PM

If we knew the gender of the trapped animals, that would help, but you could go a bit smaller (102 and 100 km for males as averages reported in US and Canada).

On Fri, Jun 16, 2017 at 2:14 PM, Guinotte, John <john_guinotte@fws.gov> wrote:

Thanks Betty, So based on the the max avg distance for males do you think we are good with the 110km number we used to assess trapping in BC and Alberta?

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On Fri, Jun 16, 2017 at 3:01 PM, Grizzle, Betty <betty_grizzle@fws.gov> wrote:

Meant to send this to you yesterday (from Draft SSA Report) in response to questions about dispersal distances:

Dispersing wolverines in Idaho traveled over 200 km (124 mi) following routes across isolated subalpine habitat (Copeland 1996, p. 130). Inman *et al.* (2012a, p. 784) recorded dispersal-related movements of wolverines in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and found that the maximum distance of subadults from the home range of their mothers was 170 km (106 mi) for males and 173 km (108 mi) for females, with an average maximum distance per dispersal movement of 102 km (63 mi) for males and 57 km (35 mi) for females (Inman *et al.* 2012a, p. 784). In the Ontario, Canada, region a juvenile male reportedly dispersed 100 km (62 mi) (COSEWIC 2014, p. 24, citing unpublished data from Dawson *et al.* 2013).

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