

From: [Grizzle, Betty](#)
To: [John Guinotte](#)
Subject: Excerpted section
Date: Monday, July 31, 2017 12:47:23 PM
Attachments: [Overutilization Section for John G.docx](#)

John - See attached for draft section and placeholder for border-specific discussion. If you want to add to this word document, that's fine. I'll paste it back in the document.

Thanks for your help.

Betty

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Overutilization for Commercial, Recreational, Scientific, or Educational Purposes

Unlike populations in Eurasia, wolverines rarely prey on livestock in North America (citing Landa *et al.* 1997) and therefore they are not directly targeted for predator control (COSEWIC 2014, p. 41). However, predator control programs targeting wolves, including poison and incidental trapping, can result in incidental losses of wolverines (COSEWIC 2014, p. 41). Within the State of Idaho, as of 2016, the number incidentally trapped wolverines reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services (Wildlife Services) totaled [update with final numbers]. This agency has also temporarily stopped (as of April 2017) using cyanide predator control devices in the State of Idaho (Moeller 2017).

Trapping of wolverines is currently closed in the contiguous United States. In Alaska, for the 2015–2016 reporting period, wolverine harvest for the State, based on furbearer sealing records, was 527 (Parr 2016, p. 42). This level of harvest has been fairly stable since 2010, as shown in table below:

Table 5. Number of wolverines harvested in Alaska, as reported from regulatory year sealing records, 2010–2015. Adapted from Parr 2016, p.42; Table 10.

Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
I	25	20	25	31	14	15
II	25	29	50	31	16	37
III	233	235	261	358	268	214
IV	180	160	170	158	99	150
V	140	110	135	133	109	111
Total	603	554	641	711	506	527

In Canada, wolverines are harvested in the northern and western territories—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut (COSEWIC 2014, p. 43). Non-aboriginal harvest of wolverines has not permitted since 2001–2002 in Québec, Labrador, or Ontario, though incidental harvest has been reported in Ontario. The management of wolverine harvest incorporates spatial and temporal elements such as season length, quotas, limited entry, and trapline management by trappers (Slough *et al.* 1987). Wolverine harvest levels in Canada are monitored using mandatory pelt sealing, annual harvest reporting, or through monitoring of fur exports (COSEWIC 2014, p. 43). In some northern communities, wolverine pelts are used locally and harvests are monitored through carcass collection programs (COSEWIC 2014, p. 43).

We evaluated trapping of wolverines in British Columbia and Alberta regions of Canada in an effort to document potential impacts to dispersing wolverines along the U.S.–Canada border. Summary and maps from BC and Alberta from John (see also email messages)