

“Red Wolf”

A Non Native Invasive Species in NC  
Courtesy USFWS





































































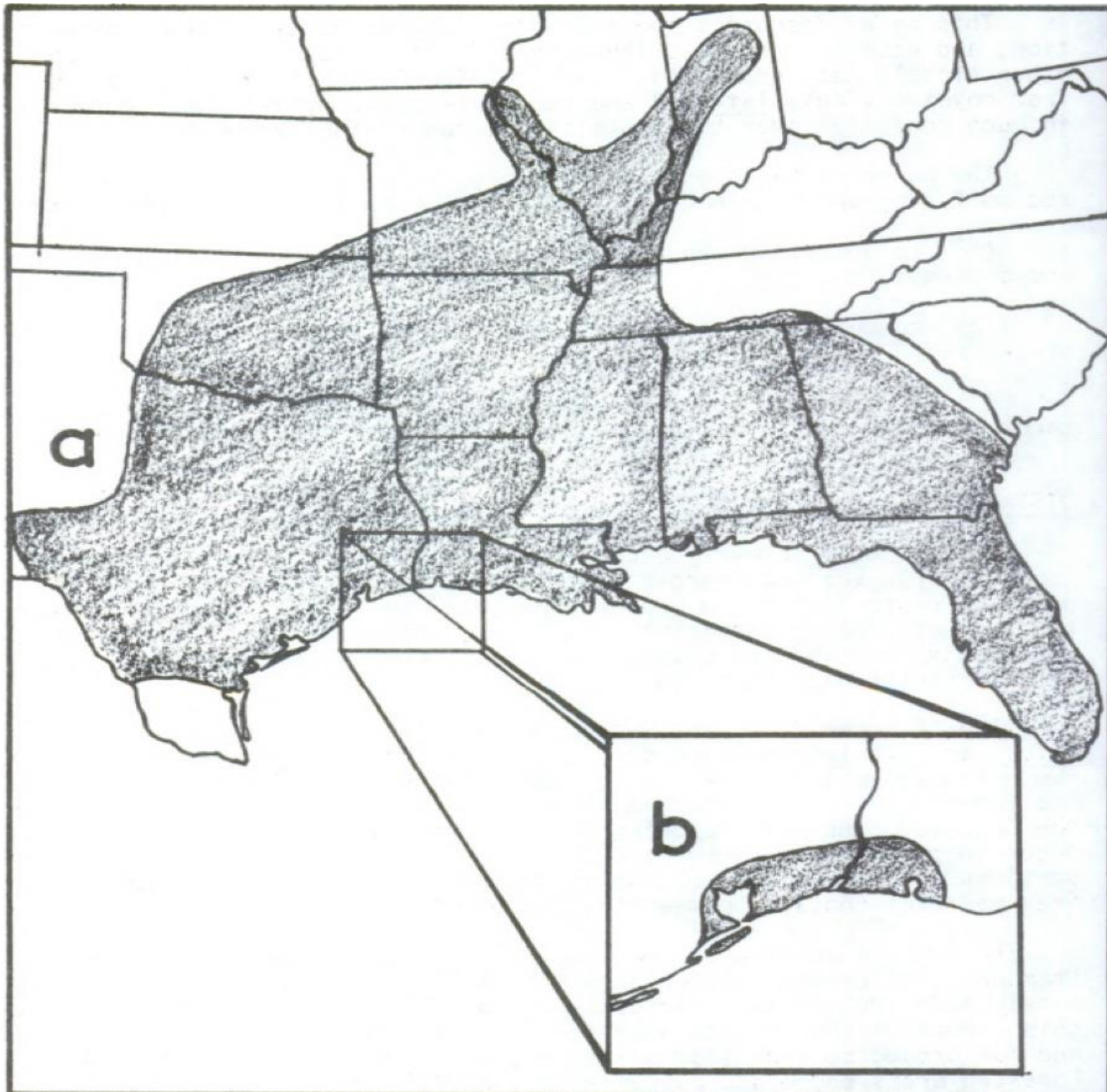


Figure 1. Historic range (a) and present known range (b) of the red wolf (*Canis rufus*).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

A SURVEY OF THE RED WOLF (Canis rufus)

Special Scientific Report--Wildlife No. 162  
Washington, D. C. 1972

INTRODUCTION

This paper discusses the red wolf's (Canis rufus) status, distribution, and ecology; and describes and differentiates the red wolf from other closely related canids. Difficulties in distinguishing red wolves from coyotes (Canis latrans) and red wolf-coyote hybrids have resulted in much confusion over the range and status of the red wolf.

The paper is based on information gathered as part of the Bureau's red wolf program which began in 1968. The purposes of the program are:

(1) to determine the red wolf's range, population size, food habits, and ecology,

DISTRIBUTION

**NO North Carolina???**

The red wolf formerly occurred from central Texas eastward to the coasts of Florida and Georgia, and along the Mississippi River Valley north to central Illinois and Indiana (Hall and Kelson, 1959). Presently the red wolf occurs in Liberty, Chambers, Jefferson, Brazoria, Galveston, and Harris Counties in southeastern Texas, and in Cameron Parish in southwestern Louisiana. (See Figure 1.)



Nowak simply extends the line to include  
NC in spite of no evidence

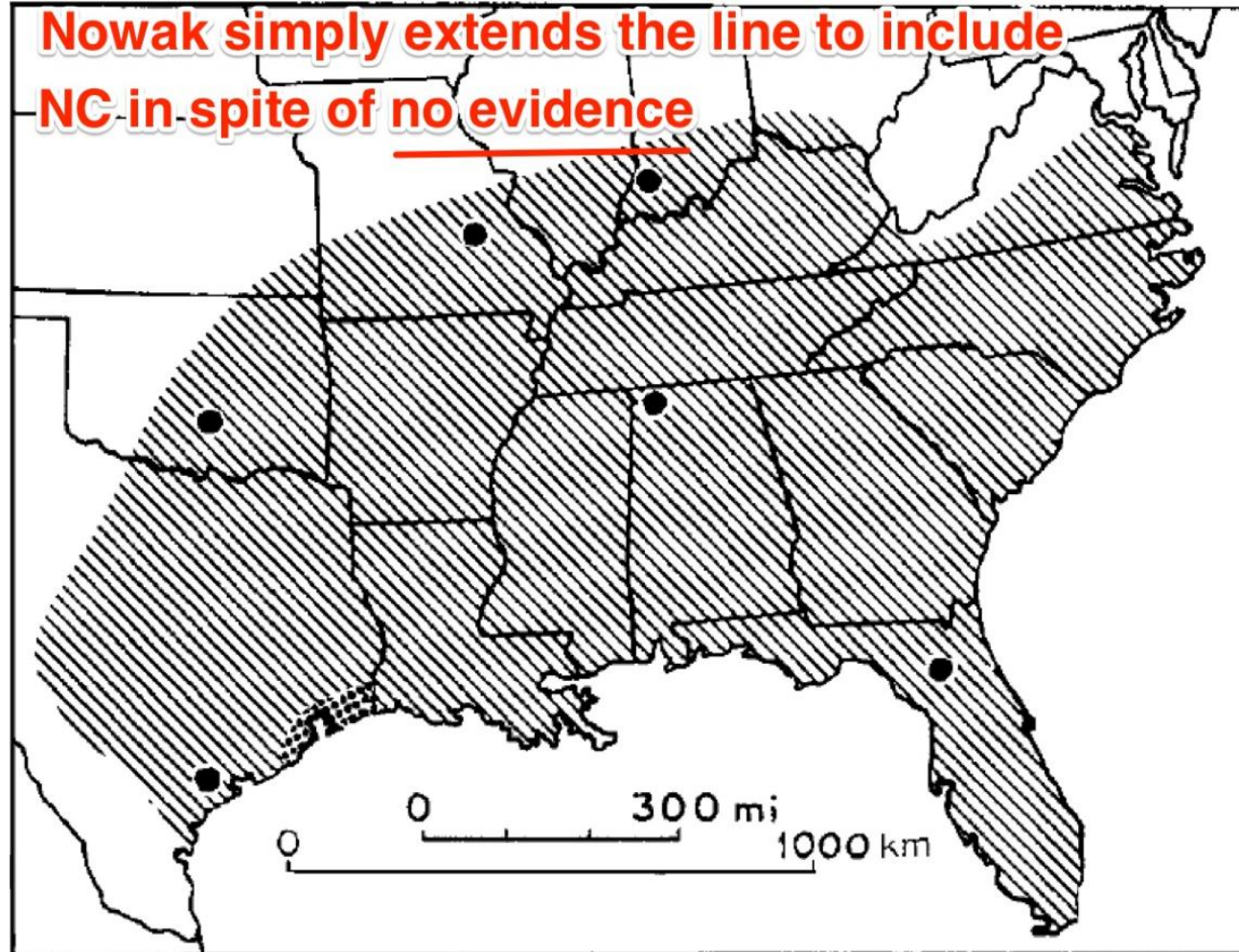


FIGURE 2. Map illustrating distribution of *Canis rufus*. The shaded portion shows the probable distribution prior to 1600. The dots represent the most marginal specimens (in museum collections) that can definitely be assigned to pure *C. rufus*. The stippling depicts the area in southeastern Texas where pure populations of *C. rufus* now occur as indicated by specimens. The species also probably now exists in southern Louisiana.

canid phylogeny, a conclusion clearly supported by all the alternative connections in Nowak's figure (Fig. 1). We disagree strongly with the statement by Nowak and Fed-  
eroff that "If the red wolf did not exist, we would have to  
invent it." The phylogenetic transition between coyote



When Kentucky and Tennessee said absolutely **"NO"** to the idea of releasing this new "wolf" in their Land between the Lakes refuge, USFWS conveniently changed their very own commissioned range map based upon fossil remains in order to meet the ESA 10(j) rules.

USFWS then proceeded to release over 100 of the invented red wolves with no ESA Section 7 authorization of which 64 were illegally released on private land.

USFWS has thus far made no attempt to remove these illegally released wolves as requested by the NCWRC in the same manner as they have ignored the private landowner's removal requests for almost 30 years.

And now Part 7 of this series, confirms USFWS has willfully and intentionally released 132 non-native invasive canines in the State of North Carolina in direct violation of The Endangered Species Act 10(J) rule, which specifically states that a nonessential experimental population of wolves may only be released within their historical range.

Note that these wolves bred from hybrid coywolves trapped over 1,400 miles away in the State of Texas and were manufactured in the State of Washington, over 3,000 miles away from North Carolina.

There is a very good reason for this critical historic range provision in the ESA. 30 years and over \$30,000,000 later a defunct program with only 1 more breeding pairs of wolves than the project started with but with countless hybrids produced, is all the proof that anyone needs that it simply does not pay to break the rules and ignore the facts.

50 CFR Part 17 of the 1995 Rules Revisions state:

"although some expressed concern about the effect of red wolves on activities on private land.

The Service assured them that, because free-ranging wolves are legally classified as members of an experimental nonessential population, the wolves would not negatively impact legal activities on private or Federal land"

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60 out of 64 wolves or 93.75% of all wolves killed by gun shot or poison in eastern NC were killed on private land, where USFWS assured our NC citizens the wolves would not be!

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"The Service will make every effort to keep red wolves on the refuge, but if an animal leaves the refuge / bombing range area, the Service intends to capture it and return it to captivity"

-----

**64 OUT OF 132 WOLVES WERE ILLEGALLY  
RELEASED ON PRIVATE LAND IN EASTERN NC**



## 64 OUT OF 132 WOLVES WERE ILLEGALLY RELEASED ON PRIVATE LAND

SPECIES ID # BIRTH DATE BL RELEASE DATE COUNTY LAND OWNERSHIP

WOLF 10304 06-May-86 C 17-Sep-90 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10327 12-May-87 C 17-Sep-90 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10397 09-Apr-90 C 17-Sep-90 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10398 09-Apr-90 C 17-Sep-90 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10399 09-Apr-90 C 17-Sep-90 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10426 02-May-90 C 03-Oct-90 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10427 02-May-90 C 03-Oct-90 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10430 02-May-90 C 03-Oct-90 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10464 26-Apr-91 C 23-Aug-91 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10382 14-May-89 I 03-Aug-92 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10517 14-Apr-92 C 03-Aug-92 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10518 14-Apr-92 C 03-Aug-92 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10519 14-Apr-92 C 03-Aug-92 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10523 14-Apr-92 C 03-Aug-92 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10408 10-Apr-90 C 23-Aug-93 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10586 18-Apr-93 C 23-Aug-93 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10587 18-Apr-93 C 23-Aug-93 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10588 18-Apr-93 C 23-Aug-93 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10589 18-Apr-93 C 23-Aug-93 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10590 18-Apr-93 C 23-Aug-93 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10591 18-Apr-93 C 23-Aug-93 DARE PRIVATE  
WOLF 10383 14-May-89 I 15-Sep-93 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10445 24-Apr-91 C 15-Sep-93 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10633 02-May-93 C 15-Sep-93 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10634 02-May-93 C 15-Sep-93 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10448 24-Apr-91 C 02-Feb-94 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10465 26-Apr-91 C 02-Feb-94 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10593 18-Apr-93 S 06-Apr-95 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 10771 10-May-94 I 27-Jan-99 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11088 15-Apr-00 C 26-May-00 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11061 26-Apr-00 C 02-Jun-00 WASHINGTON PRIVATE  
WOLF 11062 26-Apr-00 C 02-Jun-00 WASHINGTON PRIVATE  
WOLF 11063 26-Apr-00 C 02-Jun-00 WASHINGTON PRIVATE  
WOLF 11064 26-Apr-00 C 02-Jun-00 WASHINGTON PRIVATE  
WOLF 11076 26-Apr-00 C 02-Jun-00 WASHINGTON PRIVATE  
WOLF 11077 26-Apr-00 C 02-Jun-00 WASHINGTON PRIVATE  
WOLF 11078 26-Apr-00 C 02-Jun-00 WASHINGTON PRIVATE  
WOLF 10982 01-May-98 I 29-Sep-00 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11053 01-May-98 I 04-Oct-00 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11165 01-May-01 I 21-Jan-03 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11356 01-May-04 I 28-Sep-05 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11463 01-May-05 I 28-Oct-06 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11547 01-May-05 I 01-Nov-06 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11658 01-May-07 I 04-Aug-08 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11727 01-May-08 I 13-Apr-09 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11199 4/21/02 C 5/5/02 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11202 4/21/02 C 5/5/02 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11357 4/17/04 I 5/4/04 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11358 4/17/04 I 5/5/04 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11466 5/1/06 C 5/15/06 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11469 5/1/06 C 5/15/06 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11470 5/1/06 C 5/15/06 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11471 5/1/06 C 5/15/06 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11578 4/15/07 C 4/25/07 BEAUFORT PRIVATE  
WOLF 11579 4/15/07 C 4/25/07 BEAUFORT PRIVATE  
WOLF 11737 4/24/09 C 5/1/09 HYDE PRIVATE  
WOLF 11739 4/24/09 C 5/1/09 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11740 4/24/09 C 5/1/09 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11741 4/24/09 C 5/1/09 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11788 4/17/10 C 4/30/10 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11796 4/17/10 C 4/30/10 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11911 4/20/12 C 4/27/12 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11912 4/20/12 C 4/27/12 TYRRELL PRIVATE  
WOLF 11993 4/21/13 C 5/1/13 TYRRELL PRIVATE

Jon,

Below is a question I posted to our legal office (Solicitors) regarding our authorities to release animals on private lands. I think this question and answer may be important as part of the evaluation. Specifically for the "management" section.... Just recently, I found out that we in fact, have released many animals onto private lands.

Leo

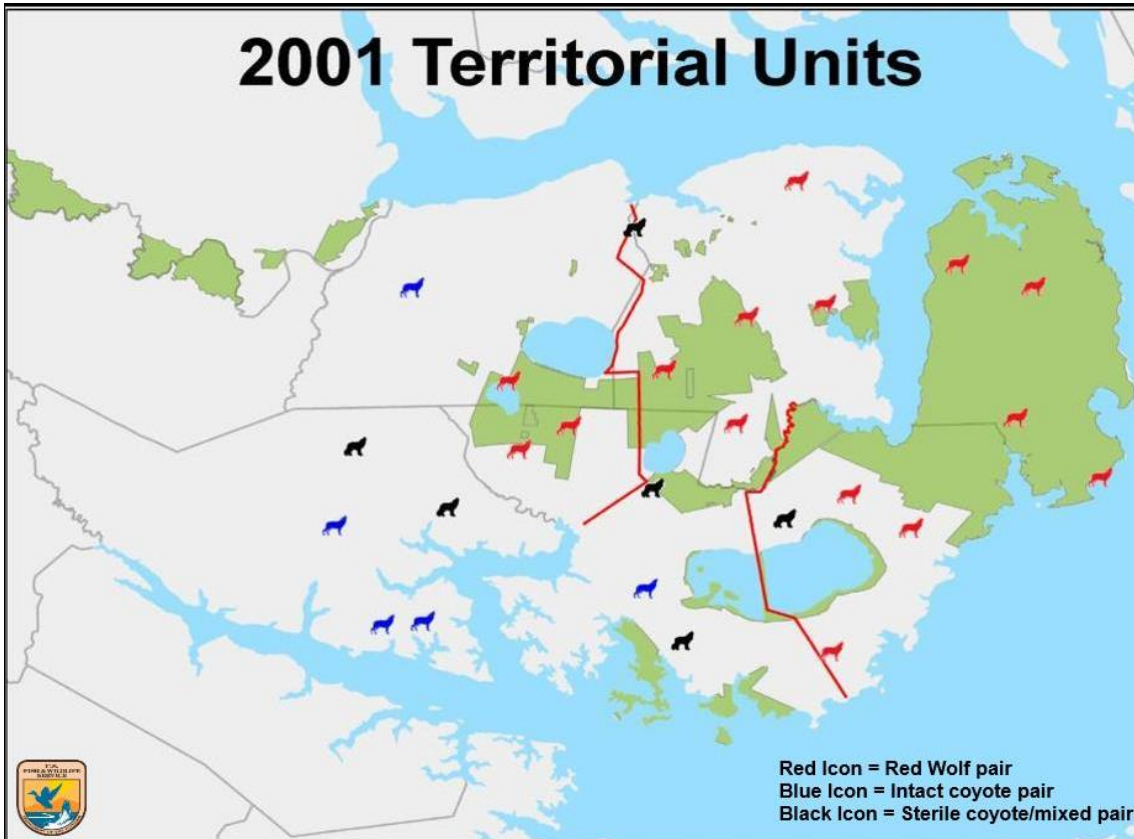
**Question 1:** According to the 1986 and 1995 Final Rules published in the Federal Register, the Service was to introduce wolves "on federal lands only." Through the years, it looks like red wolves also have been introduced onto private lands (presumably with the approval of the landowners approval although there is no documentation of such approvals or agreements). There are data on wolves being released onto private and federal lands. *Given the Service's statements in the final rules regarding establishing wolves on federal lands and the relaxed regulations for private landowners under the 10(j) rule, does the Service have authority to release red wolves directly onto private lands?*

**Answer:** No. Although your Rules acknowledge that landowners may assent to wolves using their lands, they neither contemplate nor provide authority for the direct release of wolves onto private lands.

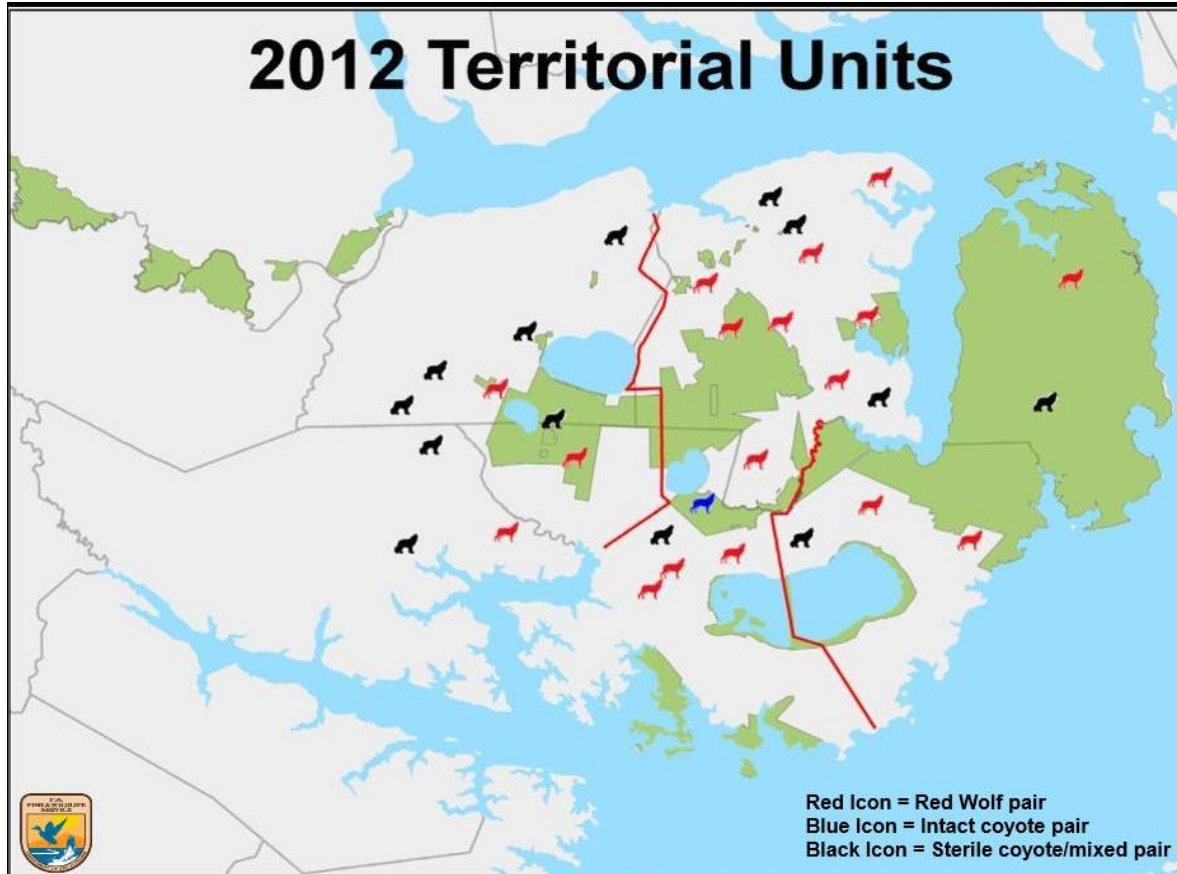
Leopoldo "Leo" Miranda  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services  
Southeast U.S., Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands  
1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
1-404-679-7085 (phone)  
1-404-353-6448 (Blackberry)



## 2001 Territorial Units



# 2012 Territorial Units





**2012**

**Dare Co. - Zone 1**

**58/132 Wolves 44%**

**~ 30 years Later**



Red Icon - Red Wolf Pair

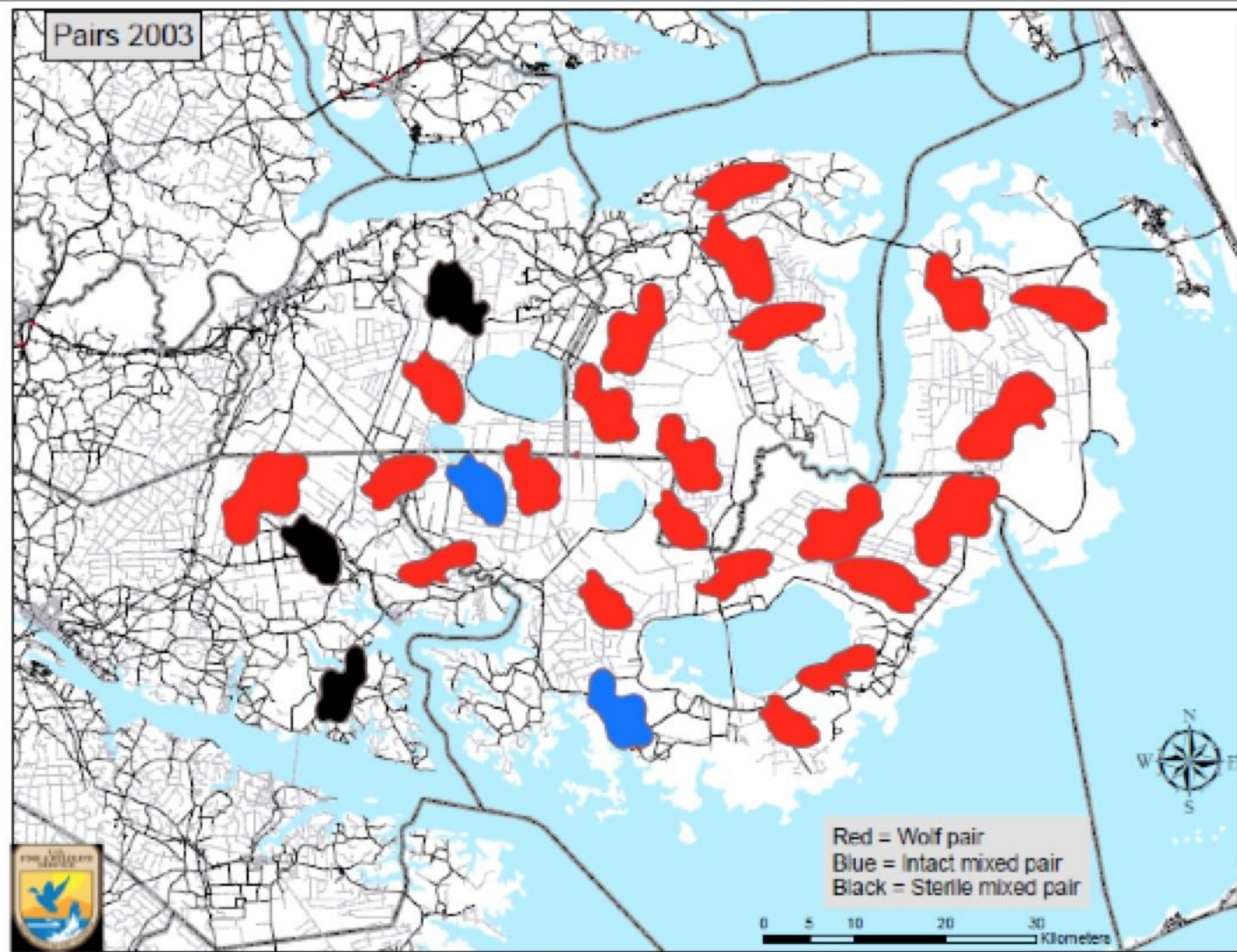
Black Icon - Sterile Coyote/Mixed Pair

1 wolf pair in 2012

1 Sterile Coyote/Mixed pair

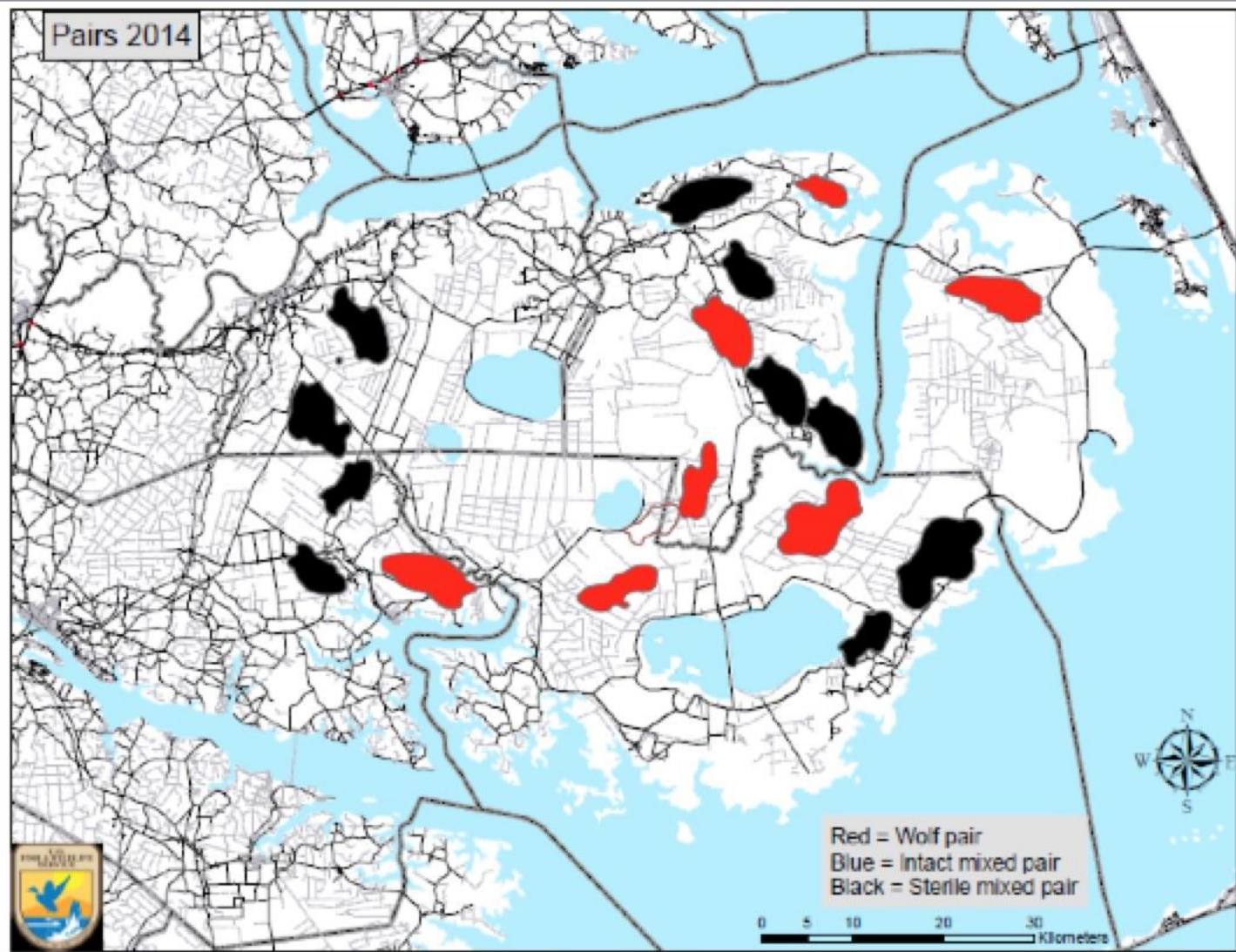
Only 2 suspected gun shot kills

Pairs 2003





Pairs 2014



# BETTER WATER MANAGEMENT

BY

## POCOSIN LAKES

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



Dehoog Road



# POCOSIN LAKES NWR DRAINS AN UNDETRMINED AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL WATER **ACROSS** ADJOINING TRACTS



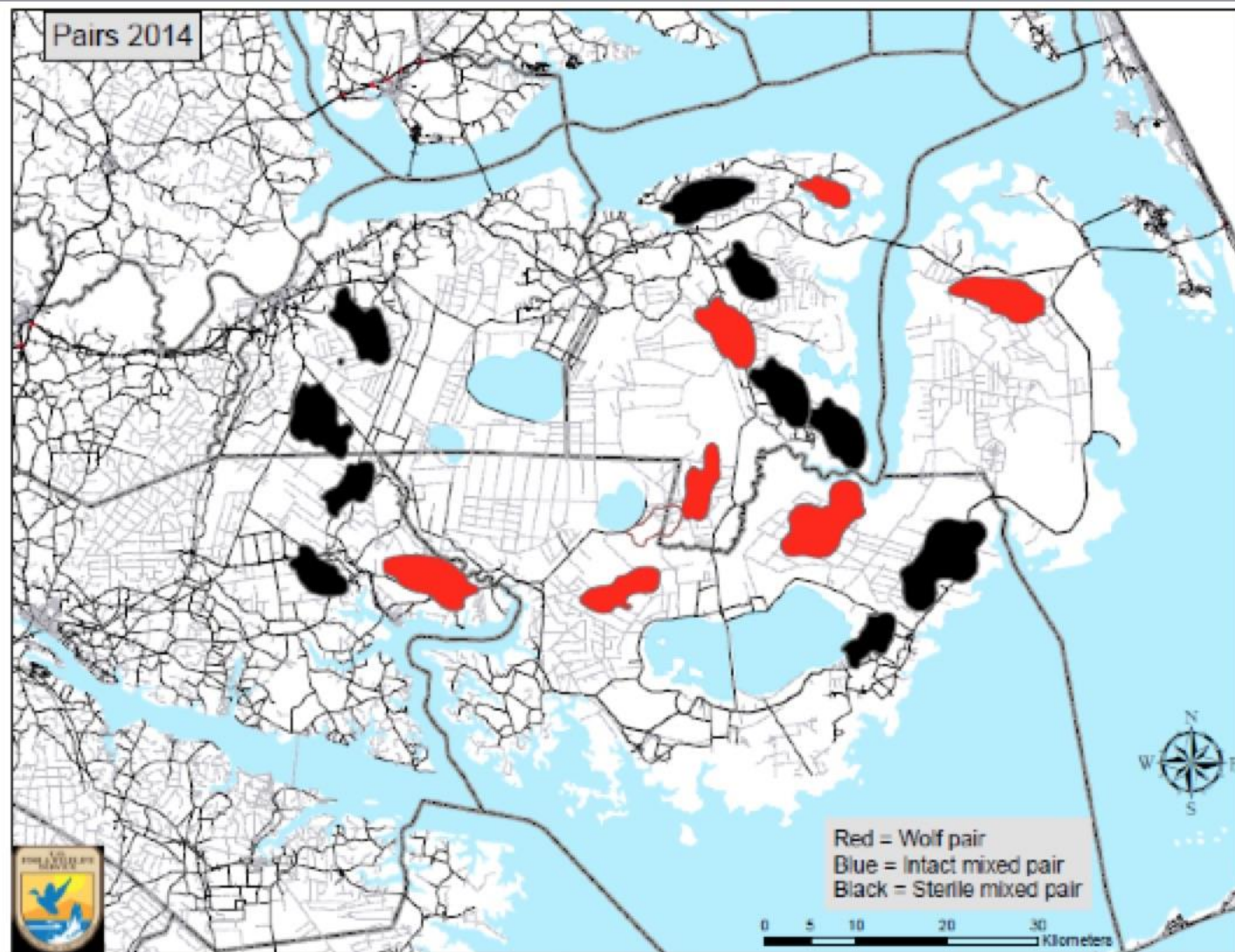


# 3B Farms West of Shore Drive





Pairs 2014



NC Governor Pat McCrory  
NC Attorney General Roy Cooper  
Secretary of Interior Sally Jewell  
USFWS Director Dan Ashe  
NC Congressman Walter Jones  
NC Senator Kay Hagan  
NC Senator Richard Burr

September 18, 2014

Dear Leaders and Representatives,

In 1986 and 1995, through 50 CFR Part 17 Rules for the Nonessential Experimental Populations of Red Wolves in North Carolina, USFWS assured the citizens of NC that wolves would only be released on the Federal Refuge land of the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge and the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge.

Through these same rules, USFWS further assured the citizens of NC that any wolves leaving these refuges would be immediately captured and returned to these refuges.

In a text book violation of the Administrative Procedures Act, USFWS then proceeded to release 64 out of 132 wolves onto private lands throughout the five counties of Dare, Hyde, Beaufort, Tyrrell and Washington. After repeated requests by private landowners over many years, USFWS has failed to remove their wolves from the private land.

Enclosed, please find the USFWS correspondence confirming the illegal releases of these wolves onto private lands in eastern NC. **Also, you will find over 500 recent private landowner requests from these counties asking that these wolves not be allowed on their land.** I believe these landowners include both Republicans and Democrats, so this should not be a political issue. In addition to the unwanted USFWS experimental wolves on our private land, we now have a fully and Federally protected coyote on our private land.

I believe we are still a Nation of laws and I am asking for each of you to now engage and protect the private landowners of these counties that you represent. I ask that you investigate these violations and enforce our laws.

Sincerely

Jett Ferebee



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF : Brian T. Kelly, Red Wolf Field Projects Coordinator, Manteo,  
NC *BTK*

SUBJECT: Take provision of our rules

TO: V. Gary Henry, Red Wolf Recovery Coordinator, Asheville, NC

After discussing the issue with the field crew and consulting with Jack Baker, I have, at this time, decided not to issue a letter giving permission to Lux Farms to take (trap) wolves off of their land. The primary reason for this is a concern over what such a letter may mean for red wolf recovery in NENC. Once we issue a letter to Lux Farms, I am concerned that others who have requested wolves be removed will want similar permission. Furthermore, I am concerned how landowners who are "on the fence" with respect to our program will react to the potential to be granted such permission. While it is true the issuance of such a letter is up to us and is not guaranteed, a set of defensible criteria for who is granted permission and who is not is problematic. Also, once the "cat is out of the bag" it is certainly possible that we will get more requests for removal. I cannot justify the potential risk this

**1986 50 CFR Part 17:**

**"The Service will make every effort to keep red wolves on the refuge, but if an animal leaves the refuge / bombing range area, the Service intends to capture it and return it to captivity"**

**1995 50 CFR Part 17:**

**"Any animal that is determined to be in need of special care or that moves onto lands where the landowner requests their removal will be recaptured"**

Sincerely,

Jett Ferebee



**Resolution Requesting that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Remove Red Wolves Released Onto Private Lands in the Red Wolf Recovery Area Located in Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties, North Carolina**

*Whereas*, the federal Red Wolf Recovery Plan institutes the clear goal that the non-essential experimental population (NEP) of red wolves on the Albemarle Peninsula of North Carolina should be managed on "federal lands"; and

*Whereas*, as evidenced by research, red wolves are more likely to utilize agricultural fields than all other habitat types combined; and

*Whereas*, agricultural fields are primarily found on privately owned lands; and

*Whereas*, the well documented persistence of red wolves on private lands is not in harmony with achieving the explicit goal set forth in the Red Wolf Recovery Plan that the red wolf NEP should be managed on "federal lands"; and

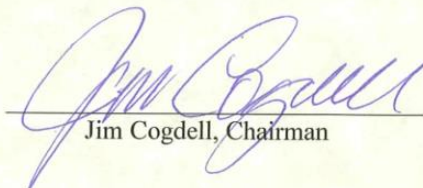
*Whereas*, the USFWS also released at least 64 captive-reared wolves on privately owned land; and

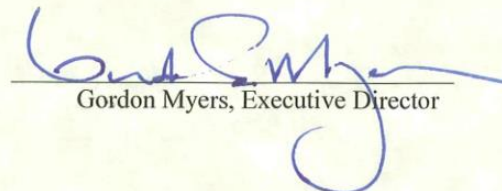
*Whereas*, this release of wolves on private lands could only inhibit the USFWS' ability to meet its explicit requirement that the red wolf NEP should be managed on "federal lands"; and

*Whereas*, this release of wolves on private lands was an unauthorized activity under federal rules;

*Now, therefore be it resolved*, that because the release of 64 wolves onto private lands is inconsistent with the explicit goal of the Red Wolf Recovery Plan that the red wolf NEP should be managed on "federal lands" and because that release of wolves on private lands was an unauthorized activity under federal rules, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission hereby requests that the USFWS immediately capture and remove those wolves, including any offspring arising solely therefrom.

Approved, this the 29<sup>th</sup> day of January 2015, in an official meeting by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

  
Jim Cogdell, Chairman

  
Gordon Myers, Executive Director





**Resolution Requesting that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Declare the Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*) Extinct in the Wild and Terminate the Red Wolf Reintroduction Program in Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties, North Carolina**

*Whereas*, the purposes of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) are “to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved [and] to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species”; and

*Whereas*, these species of fish, wildlife, and plants conserved under the ESA are to be of “esthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the Nation and its people”; and

*Whereas*, red wolves (*Canis rufus*) were listed as endangered in 1967 by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 resulting in initiation of intensive recovery efforts; and

*Whereas*, red wolves were believed by the USFWS to be extinct in the wild by 1980; and

*Whereas*, red wolves produced in captivity from 14 founders originating from 400 wild canids captured from 1973 through 1980 were first released onto the Albemarle Peninsula in the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge (ARNWR) in 1987; and

*Whereas*, USFWS designated red wolves on federal lands in the ARNWR and Dare County Bombing Range as a non-essential experimental population, expanding that designation to include Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in 1995, a cumulative total of 310,000 acres; and

*Whereas*, the red wolf recovery area, as currently designated, includes Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell, and Washington counties; and

*Whereas*, a majority of the lands in those counties are held in private ownership; and

*Whereas*, the red wolf recovery program is predicated upon the USFWS’s stated goal in 1986, 1991, and 1995 rules for establishing a self-sustaining population managed on federal lands, and under 10(j) rules minimizing negative impacts of red wolves on private lands; and

*Whereas*, since initiation of the restoration project active management of habitats to benefit red wolves on federal lands has been minimal, resulting in predominant use of private lands by wolves to meet to annual life requisites, a scenario inconsistent with stated USFWS goals; and

*Whereas*, climate change models indicate that much of the current recovery area will ultimately be inundated by sea level rise; and

*Whereas*, predominate use of private lands by red wolves continues to increasingly impact land-use options for these landowners, a scenario also inconsistent with USFWS goals and rules; and

*Whereas*, the USFWS has been unable to fulfill its obligations under federal rules to resolve these conflicts; and

*Whereas*, coyote distribution and density has continued to increase across the recovery area, resulting in increased hybridization and introgression among red wolves and coyotes; and

*Whereas*, purity of the red wolf genome is questionable and has been debated since initiation of restoration efforts; and

*Whereas*, increases in coyote populations combined with coyote/red wolf hybridization and introgression has eliminated a taxonomically unique red wolf; and

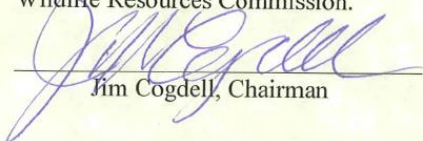
*Whereas*, on October 14, 2014, the USFWS released A Comprehensive Review and Evaluation of the Red Wolf (*Canis Rufus*) Recovery Program (Programmatic Review); and

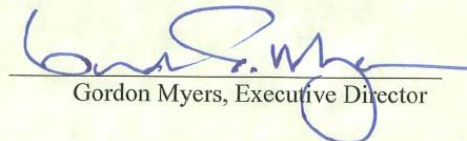
*Whereas*, the Programmatic Review includes conclusions that the Alligator River, Pocosin, Mattamuskeet, and Swan Quarter National Wildlife Refuges and Dare County Bombing Range within the restoration area cannot be managed or restored in a manner that would provide sufficient habitat for the current population of red wolves.

*Now, therefore, be it resolved*, that because red wolf restoration is no longer consistent with the goals of the ESA, and because current and future conditions make restoration and management of a self-sustaining population of red wolves on federal lands both taxonomically and operationally impossible, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission hereby requests that the USFWS:

- declare in federal rules that the red wolf is extinct in the wild in North Carolina,
- terminate the Red Wolf Reintroduction Program for free-ranging red wolves in North Carolina,
- repeal all federal rules describing, delineating, and designating conditions for red wolf restoration in North Carolina,
- designate all wild canids other than foxes on the Albemarle Peninsula as coyotes or coyote-hybrids,
- designate that no federal-trust canids exist on the Albemarle Peninsula, and
- designate that all wild canids on the Albemarle Peninsula are state-trust resources under the jurisdiction of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

Approved, this the 29<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2015, in an official meeting by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

  
Jim Cogdell, Chairman

  
Gordon Myers, Executive Director





June 24, 2014

Mrs. Cynthia K. Dohner  
Director, Southeast Region  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1875 Century Blvd.  
Atlanta, GA 30345

Dear Ms. Dohner,

As the Co-Chairmen of the bipartisan and bicameral North Carolina Legislative Sportsmen's Caucus (Caucus), we represent a group of committed state legislators dedicated to protecting and advancing the outdoor traditions of hunting, angling, recreational shooting, and trapping in North Carolina. Since its inception in 2006 the Caucus has consistently worked to promote North Carolina's sporting heritage by supporting pro-sportsmen's legislation and state fish and wildlife management objectives.

Recently, it has become clear that the Red Wolf Recovery Program established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) in northeastern North Carolina 27 years ago is failing to adhere to the clear goals outlined in the initial Red Wolf Recovery Plan. Namely, the nonessential and experimental red wolf population has not been effectively managed on 'federal lands' nor have private landowner rights been fully protected. Ultimately, the sustainability of the program, and the potential negative impacts of red wolves on state wildlife management objectives and private landowners' rights alike are a major cause for concern.

As such, we are writing to formally support the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) and their request for "an immediate programmatic evaluation using the abundance of existing data to determine feasibility of achieving a stable, 'self-sustaining' red wolf population on 'federal lands' as prescribed in the Red Wolf Recovery Plan." We strongly believe that the Service's Red Wolf Recovery Program, and related legal matters, inhibit WRC's ability to effectively carry out wildlife management objectives and agree that a review should "determine the appropriateness of continuing the experimental program."

Sincerely,

North Carolina Legislative Sportsmen's Caucus  
House Chair - Representative Tim Moffitt

North Carolina Legislative Sportsmen's Caucus  
Senate Chair - Senator Buck Newton

cc: Gordon Myers, Executive Director WRC  
Honorable Governor Pat McCrory  
Honorable Senator Richard Burr  
Honorable Senator Kay Hagan  
Commissioners, WRC

**Page 18, 1<sup>st</sup> para, 1<sup>st</sup> sentence:** *"... continued existence of the "pure" red wolf genome (an objective of the current recovery program)."*

It should be clearly noted in the report that the red wolf genome that exists is the product of selective breeding by U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) biologists in the 1970s. (This issue is also considered on page 84 of the WMI report.). The text on page 18 could be expanded to note that over 400 canids were captured in Louisiana and Texas in the early 1970s and examined for red wolf traits. Of these I recall that about 43 were allowed to breed to determine the nature of pups produced. Of those that were allowed to breed, 14 were chosen as the founding stock for the captive breeding program.

While I recognize that the USFWS biologists did the best they could with the information that was available at the time, it is still true that selectively moving animals through a review process that was based on somewhat arbitrary minimum taxonomic standards (USFWS 1984:10) represents selective breeding that resulted in a certain phenotypic (and probably genotypic) type of red wolf. There is no denying that the existing red wolf genome is something of a human construct. Given Congress' clear intent for the 1973 ESA to serve to conserve genetics (US House Report 1973:143), a clear understanding of the origins of the red wolf genome is of cardinal importance.



Dr. Roland Kays, the Museum's curator of mammals, was one of 15 other national and international scientists who collaborated on the study that used unprecedented genetic technology, developed from the dog genome, to survey the global genetic diversity in dogs, wolves and coyotes. The study used over 48,000 genetic markers, making it the most detailed genomic study of any wild vertebrate species.

The research results are especially relevant to wolves and coyotes in the Northeast. The study shows a gradient of hybridization in wolves, with pure wolves in western states and increasing hybridization as you move east. Wolves in the western Great Lakes area averaged a genetic makeup of 85 percent wolf and 15 percent coyote, while wolves in Algonquin Park in eastern Ontario averaged 58 percent wolf, and the 'red wolf' in North Carolina was only 24 percent wolf and 76 percent coyote.

## WOLVES BY THE NUMBERS

30 YEAR PROGRAM

\$1.2 TO \$1.5 MILLION ANNUAL BUDGET

1987 4 BREEDING PAIRS RELEASED IN DARE COUNTY

- 132 TOTAL NC RELEASES

- ONLY 12 WERE AUTHORIZED IN THE REQUIRED SECTION 7 CONSULTATION

- 120 NOT IN SECTION 7 COMPLIANCE

- 64 OF THE 132 ILLEGALLY RELEASED ON PRIVATE LAND W/O PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE

- 60 OUT OF 64 SUSPECTED GUN SHOT KILLS ON PRIVATE LAND (NOT ALLOWED)

- 58, ALMOST HALF, IN DARE CO.

2015 ALMOST 30 YEARS LATER

- ONLY 4-5 BREEDING PAIRS

- ONLY 1 BREEDING PAIR (?) IN DARE CO DESPITE "IDEAL HABITAT"

- 90 - 100% RESIDE ON PRIVATE LAND NOT FEDERAL

- 60% OF ALL KNOWN WOLVES ARE PAIRED WITH A COYOTE

- 514 PRIVATE LANDOWNERS DEMAND WOLVES OFF OF THEIR LAND



# Action Plan

- Demand Federal compliance with NCWRC resolutions
- Initiate immediate wolf removal request for all State lands
- Defund all State expenditures associated with the Red Wolf
- Declare all wild canids other than foxes on private and State lands to be unprotected coyotes
- Disallow temporary rules banning night time hunting of coyotes in the counties of Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, and Washington
- Allow year round trapping of coyotes on private land
- Solicit further assistance from Senators Burr and Tillis
- Solicit support to end the red wolf program in NC from Congressman Walter Jones