

INTERNATIONAL WOLF



SPECIAL ISSUE: Attitudes Toward the Wolf

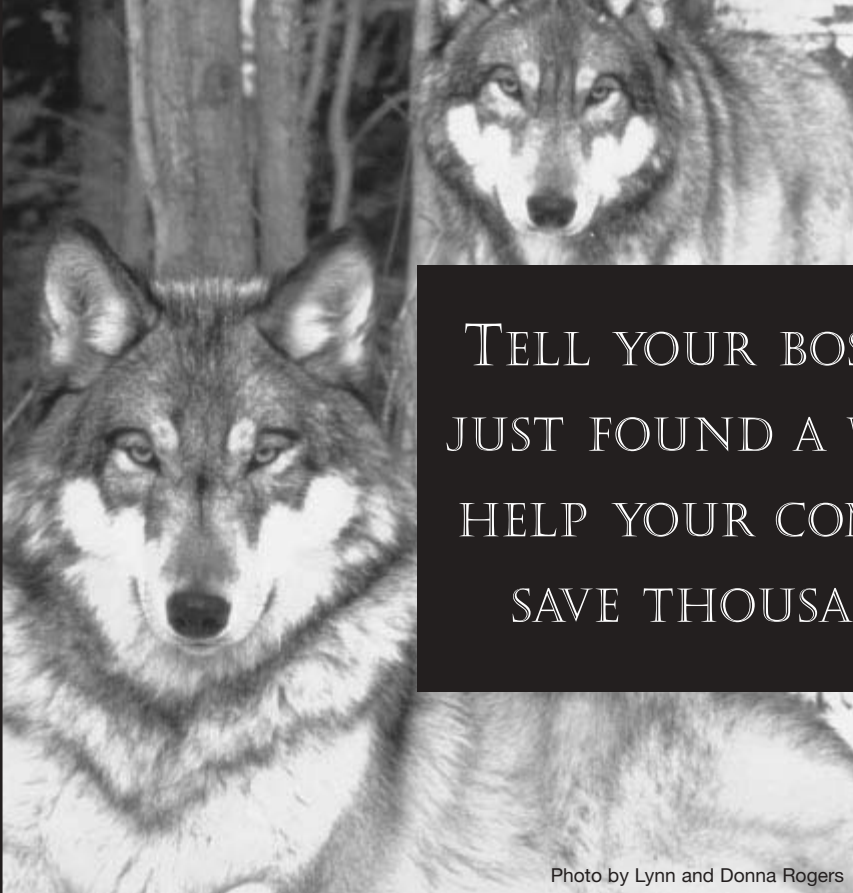
A PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOLF CENTER
FALL 2000

Deep-seated belief
systems govern
attitudes toward
wolves, page 5

Minnesotans
largely support
the wolf, page 9

Pups! Meet our newest
additions, page 16

C.J. CONNER



Okay, so it's not money. But it's something no one can put a price on. The survival of a species. A not-for-profit organization like the International Wolf Center is as reliant on the generosity of people like yourself as are the wolves we

work together to protect. And it may surprise you to find that in this era of corporate cutbacks and belt-tightening, companies like Citibank, American Express, Arco Chemical and IBM are now matching employee membership fees and contributions to the Center. Please ask your












benefits administrator if your donation or membership renewal qualifies for a matching contribution. It's a great way to save.

INTERNATIONAL WOLF CENTER

TELL YOUR BOSS YOU
JUST FOUND A WAY TO
HELP YOUR COMPANY
SAVE THOUSANDS.

Photo by Lynn and Donna Rogers

Your Four-Season Resort

-  Cabins and lakeside suites
-  Restaurant and lounge — waterfront dining
-  8-bedroom retreat cabin — 6000 sq. ft. with sauna
-  Naturalist program & children's activities
-  White Iron chain of lakes (20 miles of water)
-  Direct BWCAW water entry
-  Large hot tub room
-  Fishing, boating, canoeing, swimming
-  Hiking, x-c skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling
-  Lakeside camping — RV full hook-ups
-  Canoe day-tripping

Silver Rapids
Lodge ELY, MN

www.silverrapidslodge.com

800-950-9425

INTERNATIONAL WOLF

SPECIAL ISSUE: Attitudes Toward the Wolf

THE QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOLF CENTER

VOLUME 10, NO. 3 FALL 2000

Features



J. Henry Fair

Luigi Boitani, a wolf biologist from the University of Rome, speaks at the symposium about wolves and attitudes toward them in Europe.

5

What good is the wolf: public opinion about wolves

International experts examine the determining factors that shape world-wide attitudes toward wolves.

Cornelia Hutt and Steve Grooms

9

Study details attitudes about wolves, past and present

An examination of a study conducted by Yale University Professor Stephen Kellert reveals the attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors of Minnesota residents toward wolves.

D. M. O'Keefe



William Ridgway, Kishenehn Wildlife Works

Departments

3

From the Chair of the Board

12

International Wolf Center
Notes from Home

16

Tracking the Pack

19

Personal Encounter

22

Great Minnesota
Wolf Debate

25

News and Notes

26

Wolf Tales; Wolf Trails

27

Don't Believe
Everything You Read

29

Wild Kids

30

As a Matter of Fact

31

A Look Beyond

On The Cover

Cover artwork by C.J. Conner.

Conner is an artist living and practicing in Hayward, WI. Conner does a wide variety of wildlife art in acrylics and describes herself as a surrealist painter. Her work will be featured in a sticker book called *Discovering Wolves*, published this summer by Dog Eared Publications. Conner was also designated as Artist of the Year by the Timber Wolves Alliance in 1995.



International Wolf Center

Pups! Two new arctic wolf pups became permanent residents of our Wolf Center in Ely this summer. Read all about their first few weeks in *Tracking the Pack*.

Amy Farrar

Publications Director

Mary Ortiz

Managing Editor

Amy Farrar

Technical Editor

L. David Mech

Consulting Editor

Lynette D'Amico

Graphic Designer

Tricia Hull

International Wolf (1089-683X) is published quarterly and copyrighted, 2000, by the International Wolf Center, 3300 Bass Lake Rd, Suite 202, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55429, USA. e-mail: mplspack@wolf.org. All rights reserved.

Membership in the International Wolf Center includes a subscription to *International Wolf* magazine, free admission to the Center, and discounts on programs and merchandise. • Lone Wolf memberships are U.S. \$28 • Wolf Pack \$50 • Wolf Associate \$100 • Wolf Sponsor \$500 • Alpha Wolf \$1000. Canada and other countries, add U.S. \$15 per year for airmail postage, \$7 for surface postage. Contact the International Wolf Center, 1396 Highway 169, Ely, MN 55731-8129, USA; e-mail: wolfinfo@wolf.org; phone: 1-800-ELY-WOLF

International Wolf is a forum for airing facts, ideas and attitudes about wolf-related issues. Articles and materials printed in *International Wolf* do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the International Wolf Center or its board of directors.

International Wolf welcomes submissions of personal adventures with wolves and wolf photographs (especially black and white). Prior to submission of other types of manuscripts, address queries to Mary Ortiz, publications director.

International Wolf is printed entirely with soy ink on recycled and recyclable paper (text pages contain 20% post-consumer waste, cover paper contains 10% post-consumer waste). We encourage you to recycle this magazine.

PHOTOS: Unless otherwise noted, or obvious from the caption or article text, photos are of captive wolves.

Letters

Editor's Note: The International Wolf Center greatly appreciates all the feedback we received regarding our proposed expanded mission to include educating the public about the importance of wildlands to the survival of the wolf. As evidenced here, most of the readers who responded favored our proposal. We re-emphasize our mission to educate the public about wolves. In response to the letters below, some letters have been edited to save space.

Wildlands

Without wildlands...where would the wolf be? As with the destruction of homes caused by the fighting in Kosovo and the floods in Africa, where are these people to go now that their natural environment has been destroyed? It will be costly to rebuild. Without the wolf's natural environment and wildlands, they would disappear as so many species have before them. We must be guardians to the animals and the earth. Doing my part to "Save Something Wild,"

Lauren Coffman
Reinbeck, Idaho

[As] an International Wolf Center member for many years, I've always been impressed with your ability to maintain a clear focus on your mission. But the article [on wildlands] made me stop and think about the wolf recovery success in the broader sense of the surrounding environment. If we envision the state of our environment years into the future without additional emphasis on maintaining or expanding that wilderness today, I think we can imagine a day [when] the wolf is again in dire trouble. For the Center to continue down the same path of narrow environmental focus would be short-sighted. Wasn't it Leopold

who said, "The first step in intelligent tinkering is to save all the pieces"?

John Bridgeland
Monticello, Wis.

Due to the ever-increasing pressure on wildlands everywhere from an ever-expanding [human] population, it will likely not be possible to keep as much land in true wildlands that would be best for our brother wolf.

For those interested and willing to share the land and live with the wolf, there is a way to do this while protecting the land. Through the use of Conservation Easements, one can dictate the use of the land in perpetuity whether it be undeveloped, lived on or agricultural (just about any combination is possible). Enough connecting easements would likely not provide sufficient habitat to sustain a pack but could very well provide a corridor to or between such areas.

Through a Conservation Easement with the Minnesota Land Trust, [part of my] land will be protected long after I am dead and gone.

Henry Crosby
Jordan, Minn.

The proposal to extend the Center's mission to incorporate education about wildlands is fine. [However] in order for your organization not to lose its identity and become "just another pro-wilderness" organization, I feel it important that the expanded mission focus most heavily on preservation of wilderness areas in which wolves could be reasonably expected to (eventually) expand their range if those areas were so preserved. While I do support "saving a brushy vacant lot for inner-city kids to explore or
continued on page 28



From the Chair of the Board

INTERNATIONAL
WOLF CENTER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nancy jo Tubbs
Chair

Dr. L. David Mech
Vice Chair

Dr. Rolf O. Peterson
Secretary

Paul B. Anderson
Treasurer

Dr. Larry D. Anderson

Phillip DeWitt

Thomas T. Dwight

Nancy Gibson

Helene Grimaud

Cornelia Hutt

Dr. Robert Laud

Mike Phillips

Dr. Robert Ream

Paul Schurke

Teri Williams

Pat Woodworth

MISSION

The International Wolf Center supports the survival of the wolf around the world by teaching about its life, its association with other species and its dynamic relationships to humans.

Educational services and informational resources are available at

1396 Highway 169
Ely, MN 55731-8129, USA
1-800-ELY-WOLF
1-218-365-4695

e-mail address:
wolfinfo@wolf.org

Web site:
<http://www.wolf.org>

In this issue of *International Wolf*, we're listening to public opinion on important questions about the wolf, and we hope you'll join us. When we talk, we learn what we think. That's why the good teacher asks important questions, and then listens for the speaker's knowledge, values, concerns, reasoning and feelings.

I've said the following, and maybe you have, too: "I didn't know I felt that way until the words came out of my mouth."

We're tuned to our own thinking as well. Members of the Board of Directors met in April and, having listened to each other, to our staff, and to the voices of

our members, decided to add to our mission "education about the wolf's relationship to wildlands."

Good teachers that you are, you asked us what we meant by "wildlands"?

We thought about it and came up with a working definition: Wildlands are extensive natural habitats, such as forests, prairies, brushlands, tundra, and deserts, where human

presence is minimal and human tolerance could allow coexistence with other species. Examples of wildlands include designated wilderness areas, state and national parks and forests, wildlife refuges, wildlife management areas, and natural habitat around interspersed communities.

From your letters to the editor, we learned that you believe wildlands are important to the survival of the wolf, but don't want us to lose our focus. We agree. We'll teach about wildlands in the context of the wolf, related species, and human concerns.

We'd like to thank The Turner Foundation, Inc. for subsidizing this issue focused on public opinion on the wolf, its management, wildlands, and wolf-human conflict. We can't wait to hear what you think. ■

Nancy jo Tubbs



"....we learned that you believe wildlands are important to the survival of the wolf, but don't want us to lose our focus."

Lynn and Donna Rogers

Nancy jo Tubbs

The Importance of the Minnesota Experiment

by Steve Grooms

Illustration by Joan Ouellette

Minnesota is unique. In no other state have so many wolves and so many humans occupied the same landscape for so many years. Unlike every other state except Alaska, Minnesota has always had a wolf population. Since coming under federal protection, that population has steadily increased (today it numbers somewhere between 2,500 and 3,000 adults). At the same time, wolf range has steadily increased and today it comprises more than a third of the state. Because it was the earliest state to experience wolf restoration, Minnesota now has wolves increasingly occupying developed lands that have high numbers of humans, pets, and livestock.

These unusual facts are made even more unusual by the fact that Minnesotans generally like wolves and want them to continue as a presence in the state's wildlife community. Public opinion polls, including media polls and the work

of Yale researcher Steven Kellert, all show that most Minnesotans want wolves to do well in their state. For an animal that has been vilified and persecuted for centuries, the climate of opinion in Minnesota today represents an unprecedented opportunity. A significant wolf population now lives in relatively close contact with a significant human population, and those humans generally hope they can coexist with wolves without a great deal of conflict. The situation defined by all these circumstances might never have existed anywhere in the world, and it certainly has not existed anywhere before in United States.

Minnesota is a laboratory in which people's tolerance for wolves will be tested in ways it never has been before. Most Minnesotans who say they like wolves live far from them and thus are not in a position to lose a pet or livestock to wolves. Their affection for wolves might be enhanced by the fact that wolves are a theoretical presence and not a real threat of any sort. As wolves and people increasingly come into contact with one another, the depth of Minnesotans' tolerance of wolves will be tested. Similarly, the ability of managers and politicians to craft intelligent and effective wolf management programs will be challenged at the same time. So far, wolves and people have gotten along better than most observers would have expected, although that could change.

The effort to restore wolves where they were once extirpated is taking place in many different regions and countries. Inevitably, people fighting to fashion new wolf policies will cite the Minnesota experience as an example of what happens when people and wolves share the same living space.

If wolf restoration eventually goes badly in Minnesota, people in other states and other countries will be more reluctant to conduct a similar experiment on their own soil. But if wolves and Minnesotans can continue to coexist with an acceptable level of conflict, the future for the wolf will be much better in many varied places on earth. ■

Steve Grooms is the author of several books, including a popular book on wolves and wolf restoration in the United States, 'Return of the Wolf.' A writer living in Saint Paul, he serves on this magazine's advisory committee.



Steve Grooms

Inevitably, people fighting to fashion new wolf policies will cite the Minnesota experience as an example of what happens when people and wolves share the same living space.

WHAT GOOD IS THE WOLF?

Public Opinion About Wolves

BY CORNELIA HUTT
AND STEVE GROOMS

A Croatian shepherd spits in disgust. "What good is the wolf?" he asks. "You can't eat him and you can't milk him." A young man who suffered a violent attack by thugs outside his high school takes a dramatically different view of wolves. During months of painful recuperation, the teenager develops a fascination for wolves, seeing their restoration as a symbol of hope for his own recovery. He hungrily reads anything written about wolves in Yellowstone and dreams of seeing one.

People have exceptionally diverse views of wolves. Recently, several wolf authorities discussed the various factors that cause people to see wolves so differ-

ently. Many of them addressed this topic at our Beyond 2000 wolf symposium held in Duluth in February. Others responded to requests for comments for this article.

There are surely other factors that influence people's views on wolves. The list of factors in this article, if

not complete, at least suggests why wolves are so controversial for so many people.

Knowledge about wolves

Myths and lack of information often cause people to fear wolves. Canada's Alistair Bath, talking to an education panel at the wolf symposium, noted that many wolf opponents have false impressions of their size, their

People often hold negative views of wolves unless they see there is a way they can benefit economically from wolves.



Lynn and Donna Rogers



Yadvendradev Jhala of the Wildlife Institute of India speaks during the symposium on conflict between humans and wolves in India.



Djuro Huber of the University of Zagreb speaks on the situation of wolves in Croatia.

numbers, and their behavior. Nikita Ovseyanikov of the Russian Federation has found that many people in his country fear predators and misunderstand their role in an ecosystem. Gerry Ring Erickson, a field representative with Defenders of Wildlife, constantly battles misinformation about wolves, especially the perception that wolves commonly attack humans.

Some wolf educators caution that disseminating accurate information about wolves will not end wolf hatred. The facts people hear about wolves usually have less impact on their view of wolves than deeply held convictions and fears. Those core convictions and anxieties often determine which “facts” about wolves people choose to believe.

Wolf educators note that it is usually easier to educate children about wolves, since children have fewer entrenched biases than adults. For this reason, polls on attitudes toward wolves often show that younger people see them more favorably than older people do.

Patrick Valentino, director of the California Wolf Center, worries that many people in the United States don't have much direct knowledge of animals. They pick up cues from the media that they should “save” one animal or another, yet the same people are quickly terrified if exposed to wild animals that they feel could threaten them.

Wolf fans sometimes labor under misperceptions of their own.

According to Luigi Boitani, a wolf specialist in Italy, efforts to eradicate old stereotypes about the “bad wolf” might have created new stereotypes about the “good wolf.” Boitani asks, “Have we done something wrong in education to have made wolf support so emotional?”

Acceptance of ecological values

People who like wolves are often motivated by their understanding of the role of wolves in ecosystems and by their acceptance of several core values associated with environmental preservation. Environmentalism is

not only a series of observations about the natural world but also a worldview and a set of beliefs. Those beliefs include notions about what is valuable, such as ecological health, and about mankind's proper role in the natural world, which is not to dominate but to live in harmony with it.

Nina Fascione, director of carnivore conservation with Defenders of Wildlife, observes that people who like wolves often feel a moral obligation to pass along a healthy ecosystem to future generations. As it affects attitudes about wolves, environmentalism encourages people to appreciate wolves as keystone predators rather than condemning wolves because they kill to survive.

That perspective is not shared by everyone. People who think man was put on earth to dominate “lesser” animals often dislike the wolf, a predator that competes with humans and is hard to dominate. People who see animals in strictly utilitarian terms sometimes find little value in wolves. The Kellert study (see page 9, Survey Details Attitudes About Wolves, Past and Present) shows that hunters and trappers value the wolf.

Several wolf educators believe environmentalism is a natural development of highly developed and wealthy societies. Researchers Yadvendradev Jhala of India and Christoph Promberger of Romania note that people living in poverty are usually unaware of environmental values and would consider them a frivolous luxury anyway.

The economic Impact of Wolves

A ubiquitous factor influencing attitudes toward wolves is the issue of depredation on livestock. All around the world, a consistent source of wolf hatred is the fear of livestock producers that wolves will hurt them economically. Because livestock producers are so vehement, their

opposition to wolves can be more politically potent than would be expected based on the actual damage wolves do.

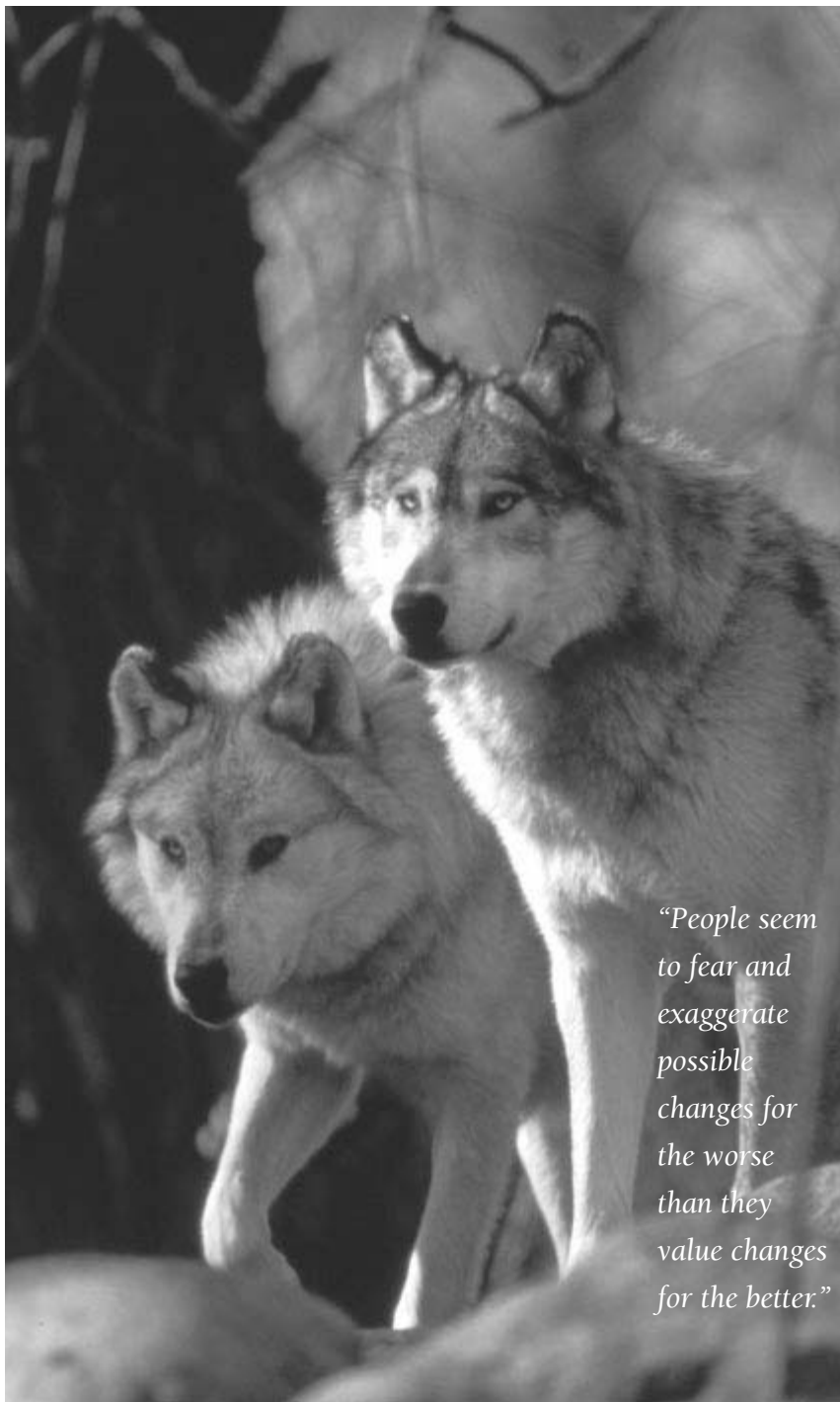
An example is Sweden, where anti-wolf sentiment is closely linked to wolf depredation on reindeer herds, according to researcher Anders Bjarvall. Portugal's Francisco Petrucci-Fonseca told symposium attendees that the key to wolf acceptance in his country would be responding to the concerns of shepherds, the group that has most to lose from wolf restoration. In the United States, wolf opposition has come not only from livestock producers but from hunting outfitters who fear wolves will kill enough elk or deer to threaten the resource that supports their businesses.

People often hold negative views of wolves unless they see there is a way they can benefit economically from wolves. That leads some educators to hope that support for wolves can be built by showing the potential for eco-tourism based on wolves. Mary Theberge, a researcher working with her husband John in Canada's Algonquin Park, hopes to improve people's attitudes toward wolves by making the public aware of the ways wolves can attract people and money to the park.

Proximity

Many wolf educators point to people's proximity to wolves as a major factor influencing public opinion on them. Even in Minnesota, a generally "pro wolf" state, those living in urban areas tend to like wolves more than those who live in wolf ranges and are at risk of losing a pet or livestock to wolves.

The importance of proximity to wolves is usually expressed in terms of the rural-urban split. In the words of Djuro Huber, a researcher in Croatia, "The key factors influencing public attitudes about wolves are



"People seem to fear and exaggerate possible changes for the worse than they value changes for the better."

Lynn and Donna Rogers



completely different for the public that shares the habitat with wolves and have some direct competition with them as opposed to the urban public.”

Rural people sometimes feel they have practical knowledge of wildlife such as wolves, but believe wolf supporters operate from uninformed sentimentality. Dean Cluff, a biologist in Canada’s Northwest Territories, expressed the point this way: “Those who experience wildlife on a day-to-day basis will likely differ in perceptions from those who get their exposure mostly by Discovery Channel or visits to parks.”

Experience with wolves and fear of change

A few wolf researchers and educators point to the fear of change as a factor that causes people to oppose wolf restoration. Where wolves are being introduced, people often react negatively because of stereotypes and myths. Where wolves have long been established, people are more likely to accept them (sometimes begrudgingly) as a natural part of life. In Croatia, for example, shepherds have long dealt with wolves, according to researcher Djuro Huber. In the U.S., there is a sharp contrast between wolf

acceptance in Minnesota (where wolves have always existed) and the Southwest (where wolf restoration is a new fact that frightens many people). According to Gerry Ring Erickson, “People seem to fear and exaggerate possible changes for the worse than they value changes for the better.”

Respect for government and law

Several wolf education panelists at the symposium mentioned the covert but potent impact of people’s attitudes about government and law. In the United States, this is often linked to particular resentments among rural people toward the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Because wolf restoration is a federal government initiative conducted under the ESA, some wolf opponents express some sympathy for wolves but contempt for the government and the law that forced wolf restoration upon them against their will.

Patrick Valentino points to the example of an Arizona gun shop owner who vigorously opposes wolf restoration in the Southwest. That man believes wolves could put his gun shop out of business. “The wolf, to this man, is a symbol of governmental intrusion into his way of life,” according to Valentino. A woman who fears wolf attacks on her grandchildren explained that she doesn’t worry about cougars or coyotes much because, “We can kill them, but we can’t do anything about wolves (because of ESA protection).”

Gerry Ring Erickson has learned the hard way that negative attitudes toward government can poison people’s attitudes toward wolves. Erickson reports, “Opposition is particularly virulent on the Olympic Peninsula where there is tremendous residual anger at government interference stemming from the creation of Olympic National Park over six decades ago.” More recent actions,

including restricting timber cuts to protect spotted owls, have exacerbated local bitterness about federal “meddling” in local affairs.

Resentment of government is not limited to the U.S. In Croatia, Djuro Huber fears governmental protection of wolves came “too fast” for local people. Wolves, once accepted by local people as a fact of life, now are tainted with rural people’s fear they are losing control over their lives.

Final Thoughts

If anything is clear from the perceptions of people who work with public opinion about wolves, it is that the topic is complex. Wolf fans generally believe that more people would love wolves if they just knew more about them. As a generality, that is probably true. Yet wolf educators caution that it is overly optimistic to expect wolf education to turn wolf haters into wolf supporters.

Opinions about wolves are complex because they exist on many levels. People often argue facts about wolves when what really determines their attitudes are deeper fears and resentments. Debates about depredation rates, for example, often mask underlying resentments about the way rural people feel abused by distant politicians and arrogant city-dwellers.

It also seems clear that self-interest has a major impact on how people see wolves. An old maxim holds that “where you stand depends on where you sit.” How people feel about an issue like wolf restoration is heavily influenced by the impacts people imagine wolves will have on their lives. ■

Cornelia Hutt is a wolf advocate, educator, and International Wolf Center board member who lives in Purcellville, Virginia. Steve Grooms, a writer living in Saint Paul, has recently revised his book, The Return of the Wolf.

SURVEY DETAILS ATTITUDES ABOUT WOLVES, PAST AND PRESENT

BY D.M. O'KEEFE

According to a Yale University study sponsored by the International Wolf Center, *The Public and the Wolf* in Minnesota, 1999, public attitudes and behaviors toward the wolf are changing. Residents are moving farther away from seeing the wolf as a furbearer and dangerous beast. Regardless of where in Minnesota they live, most residents now see the animal as an intrinsically valuable resource to be protected for future generations.

Stephen R. Kellert of Yale University's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies designed and

analyzed two surveys in 1985 and 1999 to investigate the attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors of Minnesota residents toward wolves. The studies were not identical, but 25 questions in each survey were the same or similar enough for the comparisons discussed here.

The Turner Foundation Inc., the National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, the Harold W. Sweatt Foundation, the Unity Avenue Foundation, and an anonymous donor funded the 1999 study. The entire 1999 study can be found at the International Wolf Center Web site, at www.wolf.org.

... most residents now see the animal as an intrinsically valuable resource to be protected for future generations.

Fear of wolves decreased substantially since 1985 for northern

Legislative background

The successful recovery of the gray wolf in the Western Great Lakes region, and Minnesota's recent adoption of a wolf management plan, have set the stage for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to remove Minnesota's wolves from its threatened species list. When protection of the wolf passes to the state's Department of Natural Resources, its task will be to ensure the long-term survival of the wolf to the satisfaction

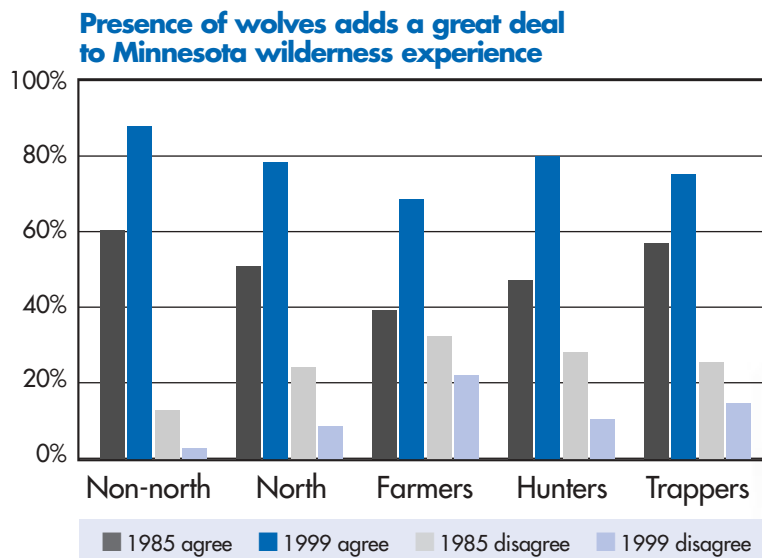
of the service while keeping an ear tuned to the opinions of Minnesotans.

The new wolf management plan, [carefully] drafted by the department in 1999 and modified by the 2000 Legislature, was signed into law by Governor Jesse Ventura. Plan critics still fear the consequences of two allowances: the possible establishment of a public hunting and trapping season five years after the wolf's delisting, and the destruction of wolves threatening residents, livestock, or pets

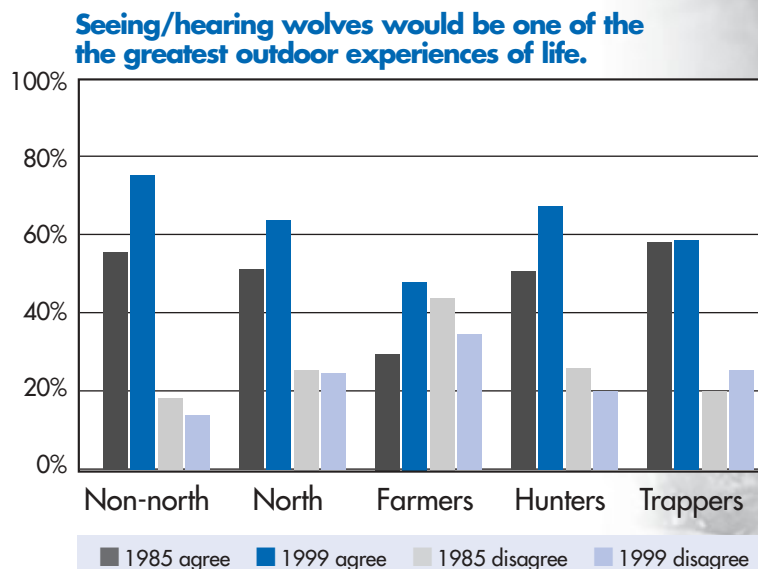
in regions outside the wolf's designated range. Such measures, they say, will encourage indiscriminate and unnecessary killing, which, they claim, could set the wolf's survival back 25 years.

Management plan proponents say that the wolf can successfully sustain its population with these controls. Without them, its predatory instincts will eventually contribute to adverse public opinion. Wolves that disperse beyond their intended range into areas of greater human population density will take advantage of domestic prey. Minnesotans are likely to tire of this opportunism, demanding stricter controls despite adequate compensation for livestock loss. The end game, they say, is the same.

How the department and the Legislature will strike a balance between human interests and wolf survival under the scrutiny of state, national, and international watchers is



Kellert's study reveals that a majority of people surveyed in 1999 think wolves add to the experience of enjoying the wilderness.



Kellert's study also reveals that nearly 80 percent of those surveyed in 1999 believe that seeing or hearing wolves would be on of their greatest outdoor experiences.

yet to be seen, but ongoing awareness of trends in public opinion may help to chart the course of future actions.

Survey shows positive stance

Responses to survey questions in 1999 show that nine out of ten residents, including farmers and livestock owners, think the wolf symbolizes the beauty and wonder of nature—up over 12 percent since 1985, when a similar survey was conducted. More than 70 percent of Minnesotans now think that seeing or hearing wolves would be one of their greatest outdoor life experiences.

More significantly, nearly nine out of every ten residents believe that the wolf's presence adds to the Minnesota wilderness experience. Only six in ten held that belief 15 years earlier. Fewer northern (living in the northeastern one-third of the state) than non-northern respondents hold these beliefs, but the numbers of farmers and livestock owners who do rose significantly. More than 80 percent of all residents

think Minnesota would be a lesser place without wolves.

Fear of wolves is an important component of how the animals are perceived. In 1999, just over a third of non-northern residents thought they would feel afraid if they saw a wolf while alone in the woods or if wolves lived near their homes, while a fourth of northern residents shared the same concern. Fear of wolves decreased substantially since 1985 for northern residents, despite growing numbers of wolves living in the region.

Management and control

As Minnesota's wolf population increased between 1985 and 1999, so did the public's support for elimination of predators of livestock and pets. Northern supporters increased by 20 percent. Yet, there was a notable increase in the number of residents—excluding farmers and livestock owners—who think killing wolves is wrong because of the animal's intelligence and ability to feel pain.

These somewhat conflicting outcomes suggest that Minnesotans are ambivalent about which control methods should be used for problem animals, and explains the division between those who do and don't support unlimited wolf dispersion throughout the state. Only a small minority of residents in both survey years supported poisoning or killing cubs in their dens, but 1999 showed an increase in support for poisoning. A majority finds hunting for sport and trapping for fur unacceptable, but they still prefer that wolves be

used that way rather than be killed by the government.

Education and knowledge

The number of Minnesotans who had seen a television program or film about wolves in the two years prior to the survey increased 30 percent in 15 years. The increase could be explained by wider access to satellite and cable TV, but viewing is voluntary and therefore suggests heightened interest in wolf behavior. Still, responses to questions about wolf biology and behaviors suggest that increased viewing contributed little to increased knowledge of the animal.

The percentage of Minnesotans with practical knowledge about wolves has changed little. This includes things like knowing the approximate weight of an adult male wolf and that wolves do not necessarily avoid killing cattle and sheep if enough deer are available.

What these findings say about Minnesotans is hard to determine. Are more residents and their domestic animals now exposed to interactions with wolves? Are more residents willing to kill wolves illegally or to justify killing as legal? Further study of resident behaviors may be necessary as wolves disperse and human population increases.

As Minnesota enters a new chapter of gray wolf management, the attitudes and behaviors of residents will continue to be valuable when formulating policy and evaluating solutions to human/wolf conflicts. It's hoped that trends uncovered by the 1999 study will be important to decision-makers in Minnesota, and instructive to those responsible for threatened and endangered species world-wide. ■

D. M. O'Keefe is a freelance writer, Wisconsin Master Naturalist, and long-time supporter of wolf recovery and habitat protection efforts in the United States.

Lynn and Donna Rogers

Notes from Home

Artist shares vision with Center

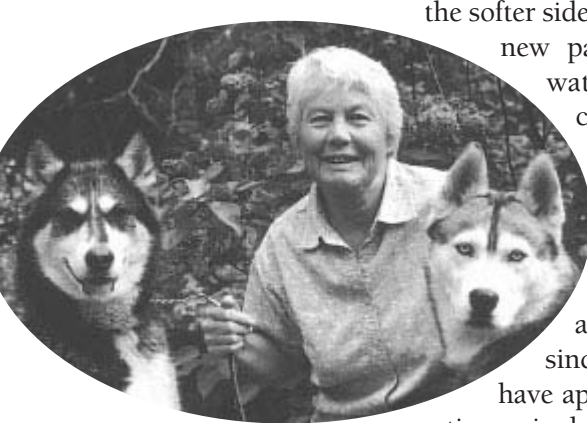
By Jennifer Reed

Joan Ouellette has worked with wolves her entire life. Unlike a wolf handler or scientist, Ouellette is an artist and contributes to the International Wolf Center through her artwork, often showing the softer side of wolves. Recently, in anticipation of the Center's new pack members, Ouellette has included pen and watercolor drawings of wolf pups playing and cuddling together.

Those who have shared her art praise Joan for her generous talent, but she responds with extreme modesty. She says, "I feel like a small cog in the wheel" compared to others in the wolf world. For a small cog, her work has had quite an impact. Ouellette has worked with the Center since shortly after its inception, and her illustrations have appeared in nearly every facet of the Center's publications, including educational materials, funding requests, *International Wolf*, this year's symposium logo, and an upcoming page on the web site. "It's very hard to find an illustrator who draws wolves well, let alone someone who can respond quickly to our requests," noted Mary Ortiz, Associate Director.

For Ouellette, wolves have long been a passion. She knew, even at age six, that she would draw wolves. At that young age, a teacher told her class they could choose an animal for their next drawing assignment, and Ouellette remembers her sharp disappointment at being too sick to go to school that day, losing her chance at drawing a wolf.

That interest has only strengthened, and she now says that if someone told her she could only draw or paint wolves for the rest of her life, "I would be happy. The wolf is the epitome of wilderness, completing a healthy ecosystem."



Joan Ouellette poses with her Siberian Husky Eddie and her Alaskan Malamute, Tundra.

Joan Ouellette's artwork has graced the pages of the Center's publications and this year, our newly remodeled web site.



Nannies nurture pups

By Jennifer Reed

Not everyone can find out what it's like to raise two wolf pups, socialize them to humans, and introduce them to another wolf pack. Twelve people participated in the Nanny program at the International Wolf Center this summer, each spending a week acting as a surrogate parent.

The first on the scene was Nancy Weiss, an attorney who has returned to her ecology roots, working with both the California Wolf Center and Defenders of Wildlife. Weiss was excited



The pups were nurtured this summer by volunteer nannies.

Jim Hille

about how the nanny experience will enhance her work in educating people about wolves. She said, "I'd like to educate myself on rearing wolves, and would like to use that in my presentations. There's nothing better than personal experience for people to listen to the message."

One interesting skill Weiss brings to the program is her certification in TTouch™, a method of physical training, exercises, and bodywork designed to help animals' well-being. Weiss has used TTouch™ with wolf hybrids, and offered this expertise in working with the Center's pack.

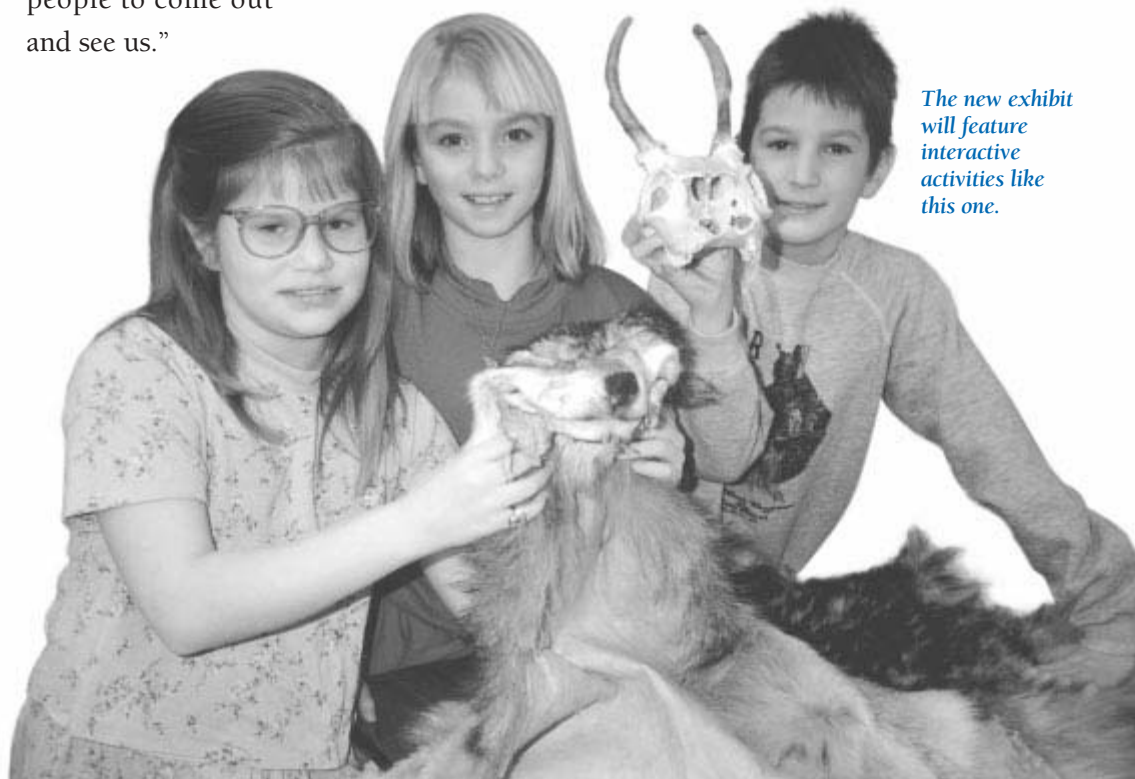
See our next issue for details about Weiss' experience as a nanny.

Museum, Center partner to craft interactive exhibit

By Allison Devers

By summer of 2001, the International Wolf Center will have a new exhibit designed and built by the Science Museum of Minnesota. In 1993, the Science Museum donated the award-winning Wolves and Humans exhibit to the Center, providing the jump-start the interpretive facility needed to get off the ground. The new exhibit, for families and children, will be permanently on display at the Center in Ely, Minnesota.

With support from funding from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR), the exhibit will be "interactive, family-oriented, and engaging," according to Andrea Strauss, the Center's Education Coordinator. "We hope to creatively educate and engage people while they learn about wolves," Lorek Strauss said. Right now, the exhibit exists only in the minds of the Center's staff and the Science Museum's design team. Brainstorming has provided ideas ranging from a life-size wolf den to wolf, deer, and raven costumes for children to wear during role-playing. None of the exhibit-components are in writing at this early stage, but, "the Center is looking forward to this opportunity to support our mission, enhance the visitor's experience for ALL ages, and develop the interactive components of the Center," said Strauss. "Hopefully this will target families' needs and encourage people to come out and see us."



The new exhibit will feature interactive activities like this one.

Notes from Home

Website transformation features new pups

By Allison Devers

The daunting task of maintaining the International Wolf Center's extensive Web site (www.wolf.org) has been made less challenging with the addition of talented volunteers. With staff guidance, Valerie DuVernet, Meg O'Keefe, Mike O'Connell, and Steve McCann have collectively put in hundreds of hours revamping and adding information to the site.

Following the new arrival of two arctic wolf pups to the Center, possibly the most exciting addition to the Web site is the wolf Pups Page, with links to

arctic wolf information, an article about a year in the life of an arctic pup, and a Grow-the-Pup donation page. Through June and July, this site also had a link to KARE 11 television's Wolf-Cam, a 24-hour live Web-cam that featured our newborn wolves.

The Grow-the-Pup page is another feature of the updated site. Documenting the characteristics of wolf pups as they

grow, this site offers the first opportunity for visitors to donate on-line. People can visit the Grow-the-Pup site and help the Center provide for the care and feeding of our pups and their packmates.

Another helpful addition to the site is the media Press Kit. The press kit will make it easier for the press and other visitors to seek out basic information about the Center. With board and staff biographies, a short history of the organization, testimonials of visitors to the interpretive Center in Ely, Center press releases, and links to wolves in the news, the press kit provides a new dimension to the site.

With our new volunteers, the Center hopes to continue updating and improving our on-line content. Enjoy visiting www.wolf.org! ■



International Wolf Center Wish List

The International Wolf Center would like to thank members for their remarkable generosity in historically responding to our needs. We continue to be in need of the following items or services. If you are able to donate, please contact our Brooklyn Center office, at 763-560-7374. All donations are tax deductible.

GENERAL:

- 🐾 van
- 🐾 tape backup for the computers
- 🐾 wheelchair
- 🐾 software upgrades for Word, Excel and Quark
- 🐾 room dividers, preferably cubicle units with shelving for 2 offices
- 🐾 web software for mgmt modules for 2 computers
- 🐾 music/information on voicemail waiting
- 🐾 bookcases
- 🐾 new microwave

WOLVES:

- 🐾 walk-in freezer

MEMBERSHIP:

- 🐾 heavy duty printer

RETAIL:

- 🐾 display cases and rolling clothing racks

STORAGE:

- 🐾 shelving behind exhibit
- 🐾 shelving in new storage closet under-sink cabinets in new restrooms

COMMUNICATIONS:

- 🐾 zip drive
- 🐾 CD burner
- 🐾 Color Scanner
- 🐾 Equipment for editing tapes

MAGAZINE:

- 🐾 G4 450 mghrhz computer with internal zip drive and cd player with 19-20 inch monitor
- 🐾 zip drive
- 🐾 PhotoShop software
- 🐾 digital camera
- 🐾 scanner

AUDITORIUM:

- 🐾 blinds
- 🐾 ceiling fans

CLASSROOM:

- 🐾 countertop and cabinets

EDUCATION:

- 🐾 lap-top projector unit for power point presentations
- 🐾 concierge stand

INFORMATION RESOURCES:

- 🐾 voicemail-on-demand for wolf info
- 🐾 free standing bookcases

Notes from Home

Arctic wolf pups named by lucky contest winners

By Amy Farrar

The arctic wolf pups that became the Center's most recent additions were named on June 12 by our Name-the-Pups contest winners, Dan Gregory, of Coon Rapids, MN, and Gina Dejong, of Belcamp, MD. No longer referred to by the colors of their collars, the pups are now being called by their names, Malik and Shadow.

According to Dejong, "I chose the name Shadow because I have a friend in North Carolina who loves wolves and owns Shiloh Shepherds. One of the shepherds is named Smokey's Shadow. The pup looks a lot like Smokey's Shadow when she was a puppy." Gregory named the other pup Malik after late Timberwolves superstar Malik Sealy.

Approximately 1,700 people submitted names to the contest and more than

8,000 votes were tallied to select the top two names from the choices provided by the contest judges. The contest's judges included Allen Garber, Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Ann Lachinski, Sales Promotion Manager for KARE-11, Lori Schmidt, the International Wolf Center's wolf curator, Lolita Schnitzius, Mayor of Ely, and Nancy Jo Tubbs, Chair of the International Wolf Center's Board of Directors.

Malik and Shadow, who were born on May 8, spent the first few weeks of their lives with International Wolf Center Board Member and Naturalist Nancy Gibson. KARE-11 TV, an NBC affiliate in the Minneapolis/Saint Paul area, hosted the contest on their web site and set up a pup cam during the pups' first few weeks of life (people with access to the Internet could view live pictures of the pups that were updated every 60 seconds).

The Name-the-Pups contest was also promoted on the Center's Website, and KARE-11's "Creature Feature" and news programs. Anyone not directly affiliated with the contest was allowed to submit names. ■

Malik and Shadow explore Nancy Gibson's backyard in characteristic wolf exploratory fashion.



Dan Gregory of Coon Rapids, MN, holds Malik, the arctic wolf pup he named after the late Minnesota Timberwolves basketball superstar, Malik Sealy. Not shown: Gina Dejong of Belcamp, MD, who named our other wolf pup, Shadow.





Tracking the Pack

Raising Wolves in a High-tech World

By Nancy Gibson

International Wolf Center Board Member Nancy Gibson shares her experiences raising the arctic pups that became the most recent additions to our Center in Ely this summer. At seven weeks old, the pups, named Malik and Shadow, joined our ambassador wolves, Lakota, Mackenzie, and Lucas at our Center in Ely this summer. Executive Director Walter Medwid said having the wolves at the Center “will bring the global issues and the international story of wolves to our visitors and members.” Arctic wolves are the least well known by the general public because their natural environment is so remote.

The call came on May 8: two male arctic wolf pups were born in captivity and doing well. Bottles, nipples, fresh goat milk, towels, and a special telephone line were quickly assembled. We were pioneering our wolf education efforts with live science via the Internet with the support of NBC-affiliate television station, KARE 11 in Minneapolis.

Raising wolves is a challenge in itself, but doing the task in front of a curious world via a web camera presents a forum for intense public input. The color of towels and choice of stuffed animals was always under scrutiny, while I worried about mustard-colored excretions being exposed to the world. I had to master the high technology of web camera paraphernalia, the most pleasing angle for exposure, but most impor-

tantly, the welfare of the pups. Brightly colored collars were attached to each pup for identification so the public could marvel at the pups' rapid growth. As each movement was being recorded in history, the pups were learning to adapt to a human's world that had not historically been user friendly.

The pups were taken from their mother at ten days of age to start the critical socialization process. Each day brought new revelations. At 12 days of age, their blue eyes were completely open, their vision limited to seeing shadows, bound to improve with each day. The pups cut their front upper teeth the same day, and by evening, their lower front teeth were

exposed. By 13 days, most of their tiny teeth were visible and they were sharp!

Equally sharp was the pups' sense of smell. I had to keep a certain distance from their cage—a mere whiff of me close to feeding time would send them into a feeding frenzy. This strong sense is a survival tool that would serve them well to find their prey and stick to their territory.

The pups made several sounds. My favorite was the cooing and rumblings some refer to as “comfort” noises. Those sounds of content-

ment were most prevalent after a good meal and were almost constant. As the fourth hour between feedings approached, the comfort noises changed to whines and short, high-pitched howls designed to bring mother back into the den. This became the time for the pups to seek out each other for comfort and play.

The pups' hearing developed earlier than I expected—at 15 days of age, they would tune in to the sound of the microwave announcing their next meal as I heated their bottles



Tim Heile

Right: International Wolf Center Communications Director Nancy Vest feeds one of the puppies.

of milk. Just the sound of the microwave door would send the pups to the cage door in anticipation.

At three weeks, their personalities developed drastically. One pup was more vocal as he explored his surroundings; the other one lagged behind by a few ounces in weight but made up for it in his feisty behavior. Time will turn their grey coats to cream

white and their “cuteness” will evolve into the sleekness of efficient predators. In the meantime, the adult wolves at the Center will demonstrate their nurturing skills with the pups under the gaze of the public and the high-tech world, reverting back to the natural behavior that has allowed this species to survive throughout the centuries. ■

See our next issue for details on how the pups, later named Malik and Shadow, (see page 15) were acclimated to our Center in Ely.



Too cute to be real! Gibson rocks one of the pups (at 25 days old) to sleep.

Amy Farrar

Snippets from the diary of a surrogate wolf mom (taken from the International Wolf Center's web page, www.wolf.org):

May 19, 2000 🐾 The two male Arctic wolf pups each weighed a pound at birth and have already almost tripled their weight. They are eating two ounces of special formula primarily made up of fresh goat's milk every four hours. The red-collared pup made his first attempt at howling at 11 days of age and he remains the most vocal of the two pups.

May 22, 2000 🐾 [The pups] collars had to be loosened one notch to accommodate their rapid growth. The diet has increased to 15 ounces of formula per day. Their eyes fully opened on May 20 at 12 days of age.

May 25, 2000 🐾 They have quadrupled their weight in 17 days, which is typical of wolves that need to grow rapidly in order to survive. Wolf pups need to be able to travel with the pack by fall.

May 30, 2000 🐾 Their light colored underfur is now noticeable around their head. Their fur will start to lighten all around their body the next two weeks until they are almost blonde. The red-collared pup joined his brother for a howl on May 28.

June 2, 2000 🐾 They are playing more with each other with play biting and growling, which begins the survival training process.

June 5, 2000 🐾 The two pups spent part of the morning outside discovering that insects are fun to chase and pounce. This is typical of what wild pups would be doing outside their den while the adults are hunting or sleeping near the den.

June 8, 2000 🐾 They gained 11 ounces in three days! With the onset of warm weather, the pups have begun to dig up the soft dirt outside to reach cooler soil to escape the heat. Wolves will dig large holes in warmer months not only for relief from heat but also the bugs.

June 12, 2000 🐾 The red collared wolf weighs 8.6 pounds and the blue one is 8.75 pounds. Their legs are beginning to grow, as are their feet and nose. Each day they are getting faster as they romp outside.



INTERNATIONAL WOLF CENTER

Contributors

Thank You!

Todd Bernard

Lammot Copeland, Jr

Julie & Parker Hall III

F B Hubachek Jr

Ms Lacey M Hunter

Neil Hutt

Robert &
Harriet Jakovina

Dorothy Kanehl

Robert & Christine Laud

Mimi & Stew McMillen

Christina M Probst

David Smith

Ronald Sternal &
Nancy Gibson

Terra et Educare
Foundation

Douglas &
Leonore Walters

Memorials

*In memory of
Mary L Keillor*

Patricia O'Donnell &
Joann Papenfuss

*In memory of
Nina Melbin*
Carol Walsh

*In memory of
Paul "Kirk" Principe*
Gloria Debrunner

Brian Hom
Sharon Kariya
Pam Logasa
Betty Principe

*In Memory of
Jan Volkman*
Frederick Eller

Honorary

*In Honor of
Brianna Garbo*
Lawrence Feuer

Norman and
Rhonda Garbo
Mark and Sally Olds
Kenneth Rawson

*In Honor of Ron &
Marlene Nauman*
Sally Bell

*In Honor of
Ryan Singer*
Steven and
Jennifer Weiss



Be sure to check out
www.wolf.org to see
how you can help grow
the new additions to
our family!

Kiana Memorials

Chick Steffes

Matching Gifts

Does your company have a matching gift program?
We have received matching gifts from:

American Express

Dayton Hudson Corporation

Enron Corporation

General Mills

IBM International

Kimberly-Clark
Foundation, Inc.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance
Company

Pfizer Foundation

Sidgwick Inc.

UPS Foundation

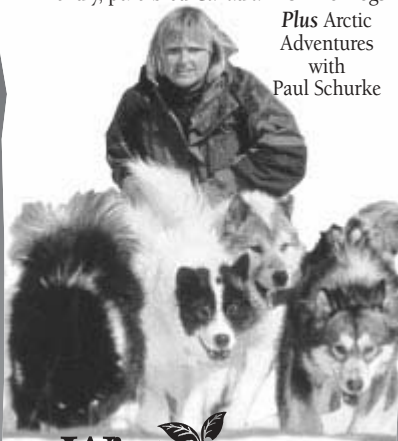
U.S. Bancorp Foundation

XTRA Corporation Charitable Foundation

Mush Your Own Team DOGSLED VACATIONS

- 3 & 4 night Lodge-to-Lodge Dogsled Tours
- Boundary Waters Dogsled Camping Trips
 - For all ages, no gear or skills needed
- Friendly, pure-bred Canadian Eskimo Dogs

Plus Arctic
Adventures
with
Paul Schurke



Wintergreen
Dogsled Lodge

1101 Ring Rock Road • Ely, MN 55731

For 18 Years, America's Top Dogsled Trips Program
Directed by Arctic Adventurer Paul Schurke

For info: (218) 365-6602

For color brochure: 1-800-584-9425

Correction

International Wolf apologizes
for the following error:

In our spring issue, we incorrectly
stated on page 12 that the Westwood
Hill Nature Center is in Bloomington.
The center is actually in St. Louis Park.

LEARN ABOUT WOLVES, ENJOY
MANY DYNAMIC WOLF IMAGES,
SHOP ON-LINE FOR WONDERFUL
GIFTS AND DISCOVER THE
LATEST NEWS ABOUT OUR
ARCTIC WOLF PUPS!

VISIT

www.wolf.org
TODAY!

Personal Encounter

The Wolf Trap: Encountering Mixed Attitudes in Tibet

by William Bleisch

Editor's Note: The following report is a field report by Dr. William Bleisch, a biologist who has worked in wildlife field research since 1987. Bleisch is currently coordinating a joint project between the China Exploration and Research Society (CERS), a Hong Kong-based non-profit, and the Arjin Mountain Nature Reserve to establish a research and monitoring program for Tibetan antelope and other large mammals. Bleisch spends two months a year studying wolves in Tibet. This article originally appeared in China Explorers, CERS quarterly newsletter.

The wolf lay limp at our feet, its muzzle streaked with blood. Except for the weak movement of its breathing, it would have been hard to say if she was dead or alive. We shuffled and stamped our feet to fight the growing cold as the sun descended in a red horizon and the wind gathered its strength. Harboring no doubts that her end was near, we left feeling depressed and helpless.

It was hard to understand how her condition could have deteriorated so quickly. Less than one hour before, she had struggled against the steel

foot-hold trap with frantic strength fed by fear at our approach. We had come upon her sitting strangely quiet on a grassy mound by the roadside. The chain that held her fast to a stake in the ground was not obvious until we were only a few meters away.

Life or death?

We stood around the wolf for some time debating what to do. On the one hand, the wolf was a traditional enemy in Xinjiang, where the culture is very much rooted in the traditions of the herder. The trap that had caught this unfortunate wolf had been set by Uigher villagers from Yishakipati, a small settlement of mud-faced houses just a few miles away. They set traps specifically for wolves in retaliation for the loss of their sheep. Some families reported losing nearly one sheep

W.V. Bleisch/CERS



The reserve staff felt that they could not protect wolves without souring their relationship with the local herders. Here, a wolf on the reserve eats its kill.

*True to her faith,
Shah spent the
evening praying
for the wolf's
recovery.*

each night to wolves during the winter. The law requires that compensation should be paid by the county government, but no money was available for such payments.

It was understandable that the reserve staff would feel that they could not protect wolves without souring their relationship with the local herders. That relationship had become even more valuable as the villagers had become allies in the reserve's fight to control outsiders. Local people regularly reported on illegal activities by outsiders, including poaching of Tibetan antelope and other rare wildlife.

In addition, the reserve staff all knew that wolves are not rare in the Arjin Mountain Nature Reserve. During our observations on the winter rutting grounds of the Tibetan antelope, we encountered one or more wolves nearly every day.

The reserve's mission was to protect the Tibetan antelope and other larger grazing animals, so the staff harbored no romantic affections for the wolves.

There were some compelling reasons why the reserve staff were reluctant to save this helpless wolf. On the other hand, the reserve staff considered that trapping of any wild animal inside the nature reserve was a dangerous breach of the regulations and an attack on their authority. The staff also knew that their job was to protect the nature reserve, and that meant protecting the entire ecosystem, not just this or that species. And this ecosystem included the predators as well as the prey.

Several other nature reserves, where wolves and other predators had been exterminated, were now reporting dangerous over-population of grazing animals, as the prey populations increased unchecked by natural predators. Would the Arjin Mountain ecosystem remain healthy if it lost its wolves to uncontrolled trapping?

After some discussion, including much gentle coaxing by two foreign biologists, Director Zhang Huibin made his decision. We would release



Bleisch and his colleagues encountered one or more wolves at the Arjin Mountain Nature Reserve in Tibet each day.



The wolf, which must have spent the night in the same spot where we had left her, leapt up and trotted away when the car approached!

the wolf. We would cover her with heavy sheepskins to calm her while the trap was removed from her leg. We would also get ready with cameras and video to document the event, as a statement of a new policy and a lesson for the future.

When we returned with the equipment, one of the local guards, not understanding our intention, approached the wolf with a shovel, ready to end her suffering. He could not understand that the wolf was to be spared, and thought we only intended to collect and measure the corpse. We stopped him in time, but then realized that, even without his hasty act, the wolf's situation had already changed dramatically. She lay nearly senseless at the end of the out-stretched chain. The sheepskins were not necessary because she did not struggle as the trap was carefully removed. Beneath the trap, the bone was not broken, but the wolf simply lay still and made no move to flee.

Overnight Recovery

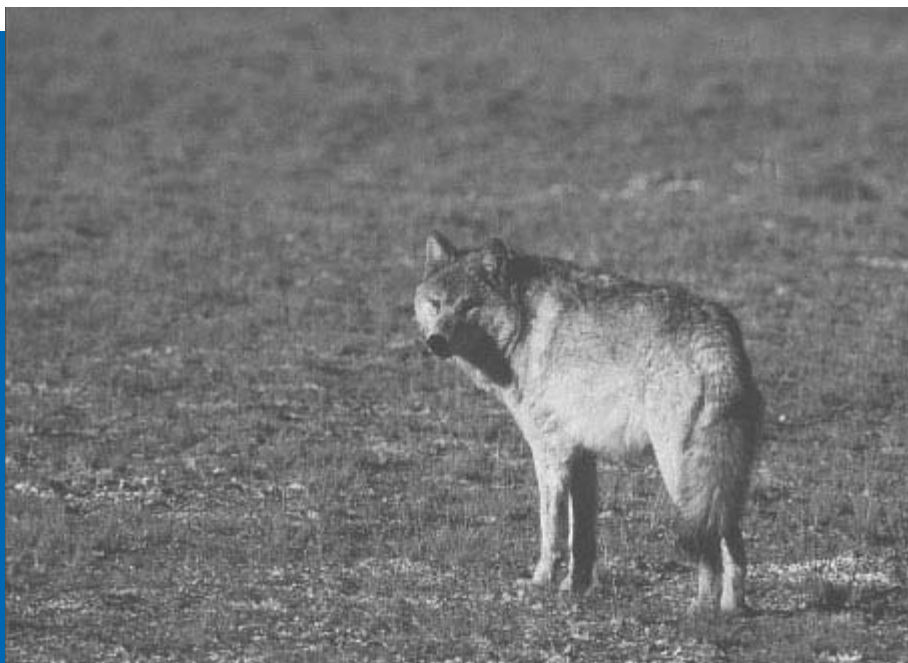
Discouraged and depressed, we returned to the village. All but one of us was convinced that the wolf was now beyond our help. But Nita Shah, a biologist from India, thought there was one last measure she could take. The China Exploration and Research Society (CERS) had invited Shah to join our expedition to the reserve so that she could give advice and training for surveys of Tibetan wild ass. In addition to being one of the world's foremost authorities on the ecology and behavior of wild ass, Shah is also an adherent of Ahimsar, the doctrine of nonviolence, which preaches respect and compassion for all sentient beings. True to her faith, Shah spent the evening praying for the wolf's recovery.

In the morning, before setting out for the day's surveys, Shah asked to be taken back to check on the wolf one last time. The joy and relief were clear on her face when she soon returned to tell us all that the wolf, which must have spent the night in the same spot where we had left her,

had leapt up and trotted away when the car approached. Although limping slightly, she seemed to have fully recovered from her ordeal. She gave one last glance at the car, perhaps unsure whether it contained friends or foes, then disappeared into the vastness of the nature reserve.

Although the salvation of one wolf will not tilt the balance in the ecosystem, perhaps these events signify a turning point in nature conservation in China. Nature reserves in China are slowly becoming more than simply lines on a map and lists of regulations, worth little more than the paper they are written on. Many of China's nature reserves are becoming true refuges of wildness, where nature is allowed to take its course, undisturbed by the acts of humankind.

Although the goal is for these wild areas to be relatively free from human influences, this can only be achieved with active management to protect these special areas from the great changes brought about by the restless activities of China's vast human population, and by the new impacts of rapid economic and technological development. Arjin Mountain Nature Reserve is proving to be one of the leaders in the new approaches to nature conservation in China, and CERS is proud to be able to work in partnership with the reserve. ■



All photos by W.V. Bleisch/CERS

The wolf survived the ordeal, thanks to the efforts of visiting biologists. After recovering overnight, she gave one last glance at the car and disappeared into the nature reserve.

The Great Minnesota Wolf Debate

Minnesota Legislature carves out wolf management zones

By Kimberly Byrd

On May 15, Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura signed a bill in the Minnesota Legislature establishing two wolf management zones in Minnesota. The bill represented a compromise between the 1998 Citizen's Roundtable Agreement and a bill passed by the House in 1999 that established an open hunting and trapping season in the state. The battles leading up to this agreement were contentious – and it's not

over yet. A number of environmental groups have threatened to sue to prevent the state management plan from being implemented.

The bill that passed this year, House File 3046, establishes two wolf management zones in Minnesota after federal delisting. Wolves would be more highly protected in "Zone A," the northernmost wilderness zone estimated to contain 98 percent of the wolves in Minnesota. In this zone, wolves could only be killed by private citizens if they are viewed as posing an "immediate threat" to livestock, domestic animals, or pets. Depredation control would be carried out by state-trained and certified trappers who could take wolves in "predator control zones" for 60 days after a verified depredation.

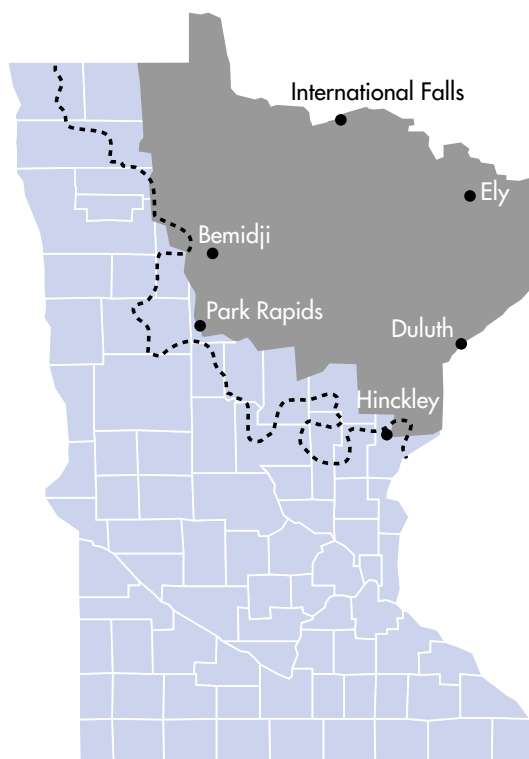
Wolves would be less protected in "Zone B," the southern agricultural zone comprising five-eighths of Minnesota, where biologists estimate about 100 wolves live. Subdivision 8 of the legislation would allow citizens in this zone to take

continued on page 24

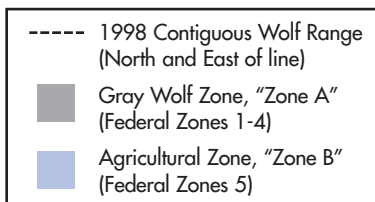


Linda Aylsworth

Minnesota Wolf Distribution and Management Zones



This map shows the areas of the state carved out by the Minnesota Legislature for two wolf management zones.



Bill Summaries

Hunting/Trapping Season

Type of Depredation Control by Farmers and Pet Owners

Type of State-Run Depredation Control

Different Wolf Management Zones

Wolves Killed in Defense of Human Life

Harass Wolves

Penalty for Illegal Killing

Other Provisions

Bill Outcomes

Citizens' Roundtable Agreement

Developed by a 33-member stakeholder committee in 1998. Rejected by the Legislature.

No public hunting/trapping for five years.

Farmers and pet owners can kill wolves if they witness an attack on one of their animals.

DNR maintains animal damage control program for depredating wolves.

No

Yes

Can harass wolves within 500 yards but injury is prohibited.

Gross misdemeanor, \$2,000 restitution

Provides money for non-lethal controls; livestock compensation cap lifted.

Amended radically in House 1999 (see HF 1415); tabled in Senate 1999; slightly modified and passed on Senate floor March 15, 2000 by a vote of 45-21 to go to Conference Committee.

House File 3046

A "compromise agreement" between the Roundtable Agreement of 1998 and a bill permitting open hunting and trapping seasons by the House in 1999. Accepted by the Legislature in 2000.

No public hunting/trapping for five years.

Throughout the state, farmers and pet owners can kill wolves if they present an "immediate threat" by stalking, pursuing, or attacking one of their animals.

"Subdivision 8" allows a person in Zone B to "shoot a wolf at any time to protect livestock, domestic animals, or pets," or they may employ a state-certified trapper to take wolves.

"Predator control zones" extending a mile beyond the farm are established after verification of a wolf depredation. Opened maximum of 60 days in wolf zone, seven months in agricultural zone. Can be re-opened in the agricultural zone for five years. State-certified trappers are paid \$150 for each wolf killed.

Yes, establishes management "Zone A," which is identical to Federal Recovery Plan Zones 1-4, and contains mostly wildlands and approximately 98% of wolves in the state. "Zone B" is identical to the 1992 Federal Recovery Plan Zone 5, and is mostly agricultural, and contains approximately 100 wolves.

Yes, throughout the state.

Can harass wolves within 500 yards but injury is prohibited.

Gross misdemeanor, \$2,000 restitution

DNR to manage the "ecological impact of wolves on prey species;" livestock compensation cap lifted.

Passed House 78-53 on April 11, 2000 as HF1415 (2000 version); Sent back to Conference Committee twice by the Senate; attached to hunting and fishing license increase bill HF3046 and passed through the Senate by a vote of 38-24, and through the House by a vote of 87 to 44. Signed by Governor Ventura on May 15, 2000.

wolves “at any time” to protect livestock, domestic animals, and pets, or hire a state-certified trapper to remove wolves for the same purpose. Predator control zones could be opened any time in Zone B within five years following a verified depredation.

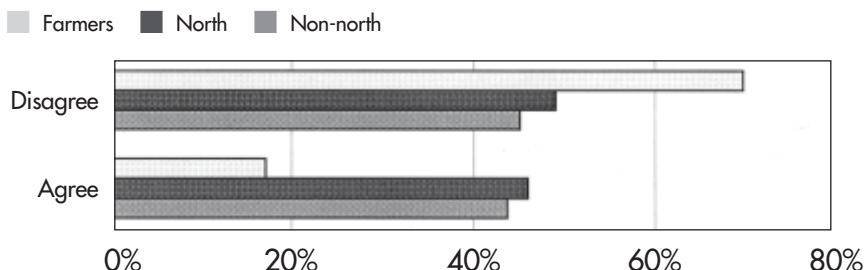
Management techniques in Zone B provided much of the fodder for

debate about the bill. Some organizations labeled subdivision 8 the “shoot on sight provision,” and claimed the predator control zones would be a modern-day bounty that provided incentives for trapping as many wolves as possible. Supporters of the bill claimed that many people were exaggerating potential impacts on the

wolf population, that wolves in Zone B would “continue to multiply,” and that the bill “implemented the round-table agreement’s five-year protection from public hunting and trapping in 90 percent of wolf range.”

This ruling calls to light the very high level of controversy surrounding interactions between humans and wolves in Minnesota and beyond. In developing this legislation, heated discussions focused on the ethical implications of dealing with individual wolves and the tolerance of predators that people are willing to support. Will the state’s decision set a precedent for similar scenarios throughout the nation and the world? ■

Wolves should be allowed to spread throughout Minnesota



These statistics, taken from Yale University Professor Stephen Kellert's study of public attitudes toward wolves in Minnesota (1999), show the level of controversy about what the sampled populations think of their interactions with wolves.

Kimberly Byrd is a doctoral candidate in Conservation Biology at the University of Minnesota, studying various belief systems behind public perceptions about wolves.

BIG LAKE WILDERNESS LODGE

AND OUTFITTERS

Come join us at Ely's finest full-service wilderness resort — the most remote drive-in lodge in northern Minnesota.

- Fully modern, squeaky clean housekeeping cabins
- Fully outfitted secluded island campsites
- Family activities; knowledgeable, friendly staff
- Minnesota DNR top-rated walleye lake
- Abundant wildlife; spectacular fall colors
- Daytrips and overnights into the BWCAW
- Nestled in the Superior National Forest
- Weekly area orientation and fishing seminar
- Pontoon boat, kayaks, paddle boats, playground, sauna

Call, write or e-mail for a free brochure

Big Lake Wilderness Lodge
P.O. Box 359, Ely, MN 55731
info@biglakelodge.com
www.biglakelodge.com

1-800-446-9080

DANCE with the WOLVES!

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
AND NUNAVUT, CANADA**

Join Arctic bush pilot and wildlife guide 'Tundra Tom' along with some of the world's leading wolf biologists on a choice of remarkable catered basecamp expeditions to the Canadian mainland Arctic! With aircraft support, we will observe active traditional tundra wolf den sites, plus gyrfalcon & other raptor nests during the 'midnight sun' springtime bloom. Encounters with musk oxen, incredible natural and native history/archaeology! \$3,600.00 single \$6,500.00 double from Yellowknife, NWT. For a copy of our color brochure email tundra@thelon.com, check out our website, or call our toll-free number:

GREAT CANADIAN
ECOVENTURES

www.thelon.com **1-800-667-WILD**

News and Notes

LUCKY WOLF. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biologists Diane Boyd and Tom Meier recaptured a radio-collared wolf in Glacier National Park and learned why the wolf's collar had ceased transmitting prematurely—there was a bullet hole through the transmitter! The wolf itself was unscathed.

MINNESOTA'S WOLVES are the subject of a new, popular book to be published by Voyageur Press this autumn. With chapters by many of Minnesota's past and present wolf researchers, the book presents in plain language the highlights of the wolf's history in Minnesota, and the animal's biology, behavior, and interactions with prey. It also examines public attitudes toward the wolf and celebrates the creature's recovery.

OREGON WOLF? A radio-collared wolf was found dead near Baker, Oregon, possibly a road kill, according to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Baker is about 40 miles west of Idaho, easy dispersal distance from the Idaho wolf population. However, the Service cautioned that conceivably the wolf was carried to the area and dropped off there.

WILD LAND PROTECTION gained considerable momentum in May when the U. S. House of Representatives agreed to create a \$45 billion fund to buy parks and open spaces, restore damaged coastal areas, and purchase scattered private property within federal parks over the next 15 years.

AMICHIGAN WOLF dispersed to the International Falls area of Minnesota in May but apparently was hit by a car and had to be destroyed. The animal had been radio-collared in November near Crystal Falls, Michigan and thus had traveled a straight line distance of about 400 miles before succumbing.

BREEDING FEMALE WOLF 40 of Yellowstone's famed Druid Pack that inhabits the east end of the Lamar Valley was killed by other wolves in early May when her pups were just a few weeks old. The night before, she had been seen interacting aggressively with her daughters, at least two of which also produced litters. Biologists suspect that wolf 40 was killed by her daughters. It does appear, however, that other pack members are tending 40's pups.

"PLACES FOR WOLVES," a handsome and useful booklet published by the Defenders of Wildlife in December 1999, provides "A *Blueprint for Restoration and Long-term Recovery [of the Wolf] in the Lower 48 States.*" The booklet examines various areas of wildlands in the U. S. outside of Alaska and discusses their potential for wolf recovery.

WOLVES AND HUNTERS compete little for deer in most of northeastern Minnesota, concludes a Journal of Wildlife Management article, "Do Wolves Affect White-tailed Buck Harvest in Northeastern Minnesota?" by L. David Mech and Michael E. Nelson. The authors based their analysis on up to 23 years of data on wolf numbers and hunter-killed bucks. ■

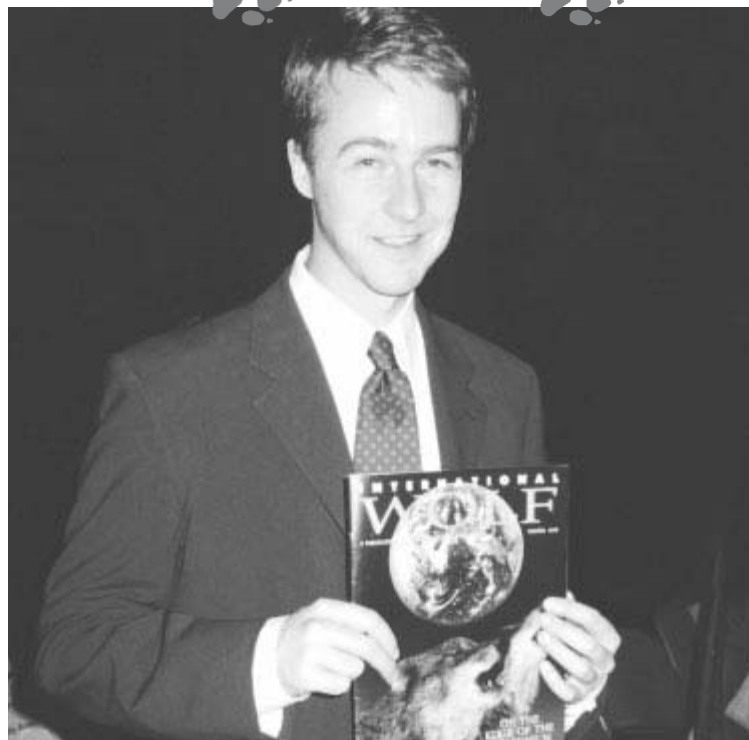


Lynn and Donna Rogers

Wolf Tales, Wolf Trails

Edward Norton reads a copy of *International Wolf* at the historic Senator Theater in Baltimore where Norton's recently released film *Keeping the Faith*, premiered. Norton, who is an International Wolf Center member, both directed and acted in the film. The film is about the importance of community spirit and effort in creating positive change. ■

Please send photos or slides of you or a friend reading the magazine in a favorite or far-off place to Managing Editor, International Wolf Center, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd., Suite 204, Minneapolis, MN 55429. Identify the person pictured and include their permission to use the photo, the photographer's name and the location. Regretfully, we are unable to return slides or prints.



New Release from C. J. Conner

**Wolf Alliance Artist of the Year
'95 and '98**

"In the Shadows"

18" X 24"

Limited Edition of 200
with 20 Artist Proofs

Giclee' on Canvas

Regular Edition — \$225.00

Artist Proof — \$295.00

C.J. Conner Studio

14333 West Christiansen Road
Hayward, WI 54843

(715) 634-8528 or (715) 462-9910

Fax: (715) 462-3205



Don't Believe Everything You Read

From **"Yellowstone Wolves,"** [Star Tribune](#), January 16, 2000, p. A22.

STATEMENT

"The government has tried to meet the ranchers' objections [to wolf recovery in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho] by mitigating predation, paying for losses . . ."

CORRECTION

It is Defenders of Wildlife, a non-government organization, that pays ranchers compensation for losses of livestock to wolves in the West. The only places where any government in the United States pays such compensation is Minnesota and Wisconsin.

From **"Crying Wolf,"** by Deryk Funkhouser, [Letters from readers, Star Tribune](#), February 17, 2000.

STATEMENT

"This [3,500 wolves] is 140 percent of the 2,500 the federal government has requested [for wolf recovery]."

CORRECTION

The federal government's criterion for delisting the wolf in Minnesota was not 2,500 wolves but rather was 1,250.

From **"Gods or Monsters? Neither, Just Wolves,"** by Kristin Tillotson, [Star Tribune](#), March 5, 2000, p. F3.

STATEMENT

" . . . but even Michigan and Wisconsin—states that don't have significant [wolf] populations . . ."

CORRECTION

Michigan and Wisconsin contain about 400 wolves, four times the federally mandated recovery level.

From **"Of Survival on the Edge: How a Beetle Led Experts to a New Path,"** William K. Stevens, [New York Times Science](#), February 22, 2000.

STATEMENT

"A range map of the red wolf shows the species' current distribution as being in the southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana areas."

CORRECTION

The current distribution of the red wolf is in northeastern North Carolina. The last remaining red wolves were removed from Texas and

Louisiana in the mid-1970s, placed in captivity and bred for reintroduction. Captive-bred animals were then reintroduced into northeastern North Carolina where they form the only known wild population of the species.

From **"President's Message,"** by Martha Minchak, [Minnesota Chapter, The Wildlife Society Newsletter](#) 27 (1):1.

STATEMENT

(Referring to the proposed Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' [DNR] wolf management plan) "And where will the \$100 wolf bounty monies come from?"

CORRECTION

Wolf bounties are traditionally monies paid to anyone for killing wolves at any time and any place in the state regardless of where wolf damage might have occurred. Because they did little or nothing to solve a depredation problem, such bounties were rejected by wildlife professionals. The DNR plan, on the contrary, would pay specially trained trappers to capture wolves at specific times and places where wolves have done damage. Thus the only resemblance between a bounty and the DNR payments is that rather than paying individual control trappers on an hourly basis, the plan would pay on a per-wolf basis. ■



Lynn and Donna Rogers

Letters

cont. from page 2

setting aside parcels of land around a housing development," I feel that such areas are not likely to be key areas for wolves. To move away from a mission of supporting wolf environments and wolf survival would cause your organization to lose its focus and, as a consequence, particular appeal.

Carol A. Lawson
Piedmont, Calif.

I have been a member of the International Wolf Center for

several years now. All this time, it has bothered me somewhat that the Center seems to support wolf education and recovery with very little regard for the serious problems of human population growth and the resulting loss of wildlands that, sooner or later, are sure to undermine these efforts. I was very surprised and pleased to see the Spring 2000 issue follow the lead of the Wildlands Project and similar groups, and address these critical issues head-on. I read the article by Nancy Jo Tubbs and could not agree more. In fact, I would be hard-pressed to find a single line in the whole issue that I disagreed with. It is now or never for this country's remaining wildlands—either they will be protected for the future, or they will be destroyed, to the detriment or extinction of wolves and all other species that depend on them.

I feel that the Center should definitely change its mission statement to include education and advocacy for wildlands. This position will help benefit the long-term security of wolves, along with that of many other species of organisms. It will also help ensure the

survival of these lands for future generations to enjoy.

Nancy Garske
Marenisco, Mich.

I am writing you because I have a real interest in the environmental affairs of the Mexican wolf in Arizona. I just finished an environmental project for my English class, and this is the issue I researched. I have read many articles in my city's newspaper about wolves being killed by angry ranchers, who feel their livestock and land are being threatened by wolves.

I see the killings of the Mexican wolves as a potential problem here in Arizona, because of how it is affecting so many lives. Some causes of the problem are that our federal government in the 1930's gave rewards out to bounty hunters to kill wolves. The wolves then almost became extinct, and ranchers now find it astonishing how the government is trying to redeem itself today by giving out large rewards to protect wolves and fine the poachers who kill them.

Some possible solutions that I see are to put tracking devices on the wolves and to release them into their natural habitat. Another solution is to center most of the wolf population in national parks such as Yellowstone, although I feel this would not be the best solution.

What are some other solutions that you know about to solve this problem? Also, if I wanted to start a career in the wildlife field,

what can you tell me about a job and education that is needed for me to succeed in this field? I eagerly await your reply.

Alleana Blacketer
Flagstaff, Ariz.

Technical Editor's Note: Alleana, take as many science and math courses as you can, and in college, major in Wildlife Management, Biology, Zoology, or Conservation Biology.

Twelve years ago, I went to a zoo in Orono, Ontario. I stopped at a cement cage with bars, no bigger than six or eight square feet in size. It housed a gray wolf and a black wolf, who only had room to take several steps here or there. I knew nothing of wolves in those days. I stood there in my ignorance thinking, what on earth are wolves doing in a zoo?

The black wolf stopped, turned, and glared at me with hatred. I will never, never forget that moment. I had to leave. Ever since then, I have felt the deepest sorrow for those wolves and regret that I did not at least try to do something for them.

Thank you for what you are doing. Thank you for great people like R.D. Lawrence, Dr. David Mech, and Nancy Gibson to name a few, for their wonderful books and courage to do something. Some day, I would like to be of more help. Right now, I can only give what I can and hope it makes a difference.

Joni Gale
Thunder Bay,
Ontario Canada



Linda Aylsworth

Wild Kids



We've Got *Ooooooooooooooooooahhh* Mail

By Nancy Jo Tubbs

We love getting letters from young people at the International Wolf Center. The wolves of fact and imagination dance across their pages. Here, in a few excerpts, is a peek inside the heads and hearts of our young public.



My class is learning about wolves and we would like to help save the wolves. I admire wolves. I think they're cool because one wolf bites an elk's nose and the rest of the pack brings it down. I have a dog named Rex and he howls like a wolf.

RACHAEL GOSHI • FAYETTEVILLE, NC



I am a second grader at Our Lady of Lourds School. I know some facts to tell you. Wolves are mammals. They have live birth. Wolves have two leaders called alphas. Alphas don't let others have babies. But if the baby is in her stomach, it is too late! But if she sees that they are trying, the alphas will break it up! So please help them.

HILARY JEAN MAGIERA • DAYTONA BEACH, FL



Do wolves fight back to their enemies? How big do baby wolves get when they are born? I just hope that they will bring some wolves to Downers Grove.

SHELLEY • DOWNER'S GROVE, IL

Please do not kill the wolves. They are very cute. They may eat animals but they mean much to me. I love the sound when they howl but if you take it away I would be very sad and they are my favorite wild animal.

CHAUFA



We wild ones are now very few. You made the woods small, you have killed many of us. But I still hunt. I feed our

hidden pups. I wonder if the tame ones who live with you made a good choice. They have lost the spirit to live in the wild. They are many, but they are strange. We are few. I still watch you so I can avoid you. I do not think I know any more.
—Sincerely, Canis Lupis

HEATHER WILLIAMS • TOCCOA, GA ■



As A Matter Of Fact



N. Claxton

Arctic wolves are much larger than their southern relatives and hold territories well over 1,000 square miles.

How is the arctic wolf different from other wolves?

The arctic wolf is very similar to other wolves. Arctic wolves differ from other wolves mainly in their habitat, appearance, and prey. Arctic wolves live primarily in the arctic. They have white fur, more-rounded ears, shorter muzzle, and shorter legs than other types of gray wolves. Like other northern wolves, they also have hair between their toe pads and long, thick fur to keep them warm. Arctic wolves live and hunt in packs, have a social hierarchy, and hold territories well over 1,000 square miles, much larger than their southern relatives. They prey primarily on musk oxen, Peary caribou, and arctic hares.

Arctic wolves are much larger than their southern relatives and hold territories well over 1,000 square miles. ■

Journey by Horseback Through Wolf Habitat Deep in the Heart of the Idaho Wilderness



- One night hotel stay, with meals
- Base camp in the wilderness with canvas cooktent and individual pop-up tents to sleep in for privacy.
- Fully prepared home cooked meals
- Trips begin in mid-July and end in late August

Mile High Outfitters of Idaho, Inc.
P.O. Box 1189, Challis, Idaho 83226
(208) 879-4500
milehigh@cyberhighway.net
visit our webpage at
www.milehighwolf.com

WEST GATE MOTEL

110 North 2nd Avenue West • Ely, MN 55731

RESERVATIONS:

1-800-806-4979

1-218-365-4513

Closest motel to the downtown area.

New Question

When do arctic wolf pups gain adult size?



A Look Beyond

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE WOLF

By Alistair Bath

Increasingly more positive public attitudes toward carnivores and better knowledge about them are two reasons large carnivores (European brown bear, Eurasian lynx, wolverine, and wolf) are coming back to many parts of Europe. There are several factors influencing this trend: rural-to-urban human population shift, an increase in vegetative cover, an increase in prey base, and the efforts of the LCIE, a coalition of experts from more than 25 Pan-European countries.

Historically, European attitudes toward wolves, like attitudes in North America, were extremely negative, but an interesting difference exists. Europe, with many more people than the U.S. and much less space, did not reduce their wolf numbers to the degree that occurred in the United States. Without any introductions of wolves, Europe today has significantly more wolves than the lower 48 contiguous states. What has changed in North America is public attitudes toward wilderness, now seen as endangered space and something to preserve for future generations. Wolves exist within this wilderness.

In many parts of Europe, wolves do not exist in wilderness. There are European wolves that prey on red deer, wild boar, and roe deer living a semi-wilderness lifestyle like their counterparts in North America. But in many areas of Europe, wolves feed at garbage dumps, eat livestock carrion, survive on killing livestock and pets, routinely cross highways, wander through cities, and rest under a single tree in the midst of an agricultural field that has been cut to the ground.

This may surprise North Americans, but it also surprises many Europeans. In some areas, Europeans believe wolves do need wilderness, that their country has no wilderness, and therefore they should have no wolves. The wolves are returning, but the question is whether people are willing to tolerate them and share the space.

Human dimensions (HD) research has been initiated through the LCIE in two provinces in France (Savoie and Des Alpes Maritimes), in Poland (entire country), Croatia (wolf range), Spain (Zamora province), and the United Kingdom (UK). Smaller projects are also underway in Portugal and Slovenia. The HD approach is to gain representative

data from the general public and key interest groups (hunters, foresters, shepherds, biologists, teenagers, tourism officials, political leaders) across various geographic zones within a country that may have different characteristics.

Understanding how attitudes and beliefs of various groups may change over space helps managers decide whether different policies should vary over space and the likelihood of success of those policies when implemented. Such information allows communication and educational efforts to be targeted to those weaknesses most strongly linked to attitude and to a certain segment of society, resulting in better success of those programs. This research has been set within a context of conflict and management options,

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE WOLF

allowing an understanding of the nature of the conflict and support or opposition for management actions. Results from these areas are just becoming available.

In Norway, Sweden, and Finland, attitudes toward wolves are becoming increasingly more positive. The media are presenting more balanced articles depicting positive and negative aspects of wolves. The majority of shepherds in Sweden had positive attitudes toward wolves and wolf management. This may be partly due to a compensation program for losses.

In Norway, wolves kill domestic reindeer, causing conflicts with the traditional people of the region (Sami) who still see the wolf as a direct competitor. Hunters occasionally lose their hunting dogs to wolves, creating conflict with this interest group. The general public remains concerned about public safety, even though wolf attacks on humans have been rare. The lack of public knowledge about the animal continues to influence public attitudes toward the species.

Public attitudes toward wolves in Croatia vary considerably across wolf range. Those individuals living with the highest density of wolves tend to hold significantly more positive attitudes toward the wolf than individuals where wolf densities are considerably lower. Interest groups involved in the HD Croatia wolf study area are considering the Gorski Kotar region, where attitudes were most positive by hunters and the general public. This region is being looked at by these groups as the best place to encourage eco-tourism.

Hunters and foresters vary in their

attitudes toward wolves across the three study zones in Croatian wolf range. Attitudes in the north (Gorski Kotar) are positive while attitudes become less positive as one moves southward into Lika and Dalmatia. The most negative attitudes toward wolves occur in Dalmatia where wolf densities are low but livestock losses are the highest in wolf range. With very little wild prey available, approximately 80% of a wolf's diet in Dalmatia is made up of domestic sheep.

A study of UK student attitudes toward wolves, bears, and otters found that wolves were perceived quite positively, especially compared against otters (a close second) and ahead of bears. Regional differences did occur. Northern Ireland students were significantly less positive toward wolves Scottish, Welsh, and English students. Knowledge levels about all three species were low but in all areas strong support existed for the continuing survival of the wolf.

Interestingly, Spanish teenagers, when asked similar questions on their attitudes toward wolves, were much more positive toward wolves. Spanish students who lived in more rural areas with higher densities of wolves were more positive than their less rural counterparts who did not have wolves.

Such findings begin to challenge our traditional ways of thinking that rural areas are more negative than

urban areas. In Sweden, with shepherds and in Spain with teenagers, this does not seem to be the case. This means that communication messages and target audiences for wolf education programs may have to be revisited in the near future.

Stay tuned for more news on European attitudes toward wolves and wolf management as results become available. ■

Dr. Alistair J. Bath is an associate professor in the Department of Geography at Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. He is also a member of the Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE), where he has contributed to increasing public awareness and acceptance of large carnivores through his research in public attitudes.



Lynn and Donna Rogers

Tom Brakefield



International Wolf Center



Don Zippert



William Rideg, Kishenehn Wildlife Works



Lynn Rogers

Let your legacy be a world with wolves.

You have spent your life trying to make a difference... you've voted for leaders who will protect the natural world, you've raised awareness of the plight of the wolf, you've supported organizations like the International Wolf Center. When you leave this world, do you trust that those who remain will show the same care you do? 🐾 As an **ALPHA LEGACY** member of the International Wolf Center, you can ensure that your work on behalf of wolves continues when you are gone. Your bequest of stock, property, or cash will guarantee that the International Wolf Center's important work continues through the next century.

If you'd like to create an Alpha Legacy, contact Executive Director Walter Medwid at 612-560-7374, wmedwid@wolf.org, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd, Minneapolis, MN 55429.

We'll carry on your legacy.

ADOPT •A• PUP

Wolves around the world need your support!

Order a pup adoption kit today and get to know your very own adopted wolf: Malik or Shadow! As a bonus, you'll learn more about this fascinating animal and its life in the wild.



Pup Partner
MALIK
adoption kit

Pup Playmate
SHADOW
adoption kit



EACH KIT CONTAINS:

- an adoption certificate with a photo of your pup
- a biography of your pup and information about the Center's pack
- National Geographic *White Wolf* video
- *Wolf Pup Book* by J.C. George
- stickers
- interesting facts and information about wolves
- a jumbo pencil with paw prints
- a wolf puzzle
- and a folder for storing your adoption materials

Recommended for ages 13 to adult.

Price \$29.95

To order, call 1-800-ELY-WOLF ext. 29 or purchase online at www.wolf.org!

2000-2001



International Wolf Center



International Wolf
5930 Brooklyn Boulevard
Minneapolis, MN 55429-2518

CELEBRATING 15 YEARS!



Adventure Programs

Family Dogsled Adventure

December 29 – 31, 2000

February 17 – 19, 2001

Bond with your family this holiday season by dogsledding, howling to wolves and snow-shoeing in the beautiful north woods.

Intensive Wolf Study Course

January 13 – 19, 2001

Spend a whole week delving into the world of the wolf. Independent study time compliments fascinating lectures and multiple field adventures.

Tracking the Pack

January 26 – 28, 2001

March 2 – 4, 2001

Experience wolf research like the world's experts! Observe our captive pack and participate in aerial radio telemetry.

Wolves and Wilderness by Dogsled

February 21 – 25, 2001

Calling all dog lovers—this is your chance to experiment with the sport of dogsledding while learning about canid behavior.

Wolves Eagles and Bears. Oh, My!

May 18 – 20, 2001

Focus on animal behavior this weekend while observing nesting eagles, viewing a feeding of our captive wolf pack and visiting a bear sanctuary.

Isle Royale Revealed

Specific dates will be announced (six days between May 26 – June 14, 2001)

An intensive adventure combining wolf study with exploration of Isle Royale National Park, home to a dynamic equilibrium between wolves and moose.

Members receive \$25.00 off the adult price of any program!
Programs fill up quickly so make your reservation soon. All ages welcome.

**Call 1-800-ELY-WOLF ext. 25
or visit www.wolf.org**

TEACHING THE WORLD ABOUT WOLVES

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit #4894
Mpls., MN