

MICHIGAN
2008 WOLF MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Division
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The 2008 Michigan Wolf Management Plan

Summary of Management Accomplishments

In June 2008, the Michigan DNR released the Michigan Wolf Management Plan providing strategic guidance for the management of wolves in Michigan. It was developed to help: 1) maintain a viable Michigan wolf population above a level that would warrant its classification as threatened or endangered; 2) facilitate wolf-related benefits; 3) minimize wolf-related conflicts; and 4) conduct science-based wolf management with socially acceptable methods.

The Plan did not outline operational details of wolf management in Michigan. Operational details were specified within an adaptive-management framework, in which specific management methods were routinely adjusted and updated as local conditions, technology, regulations, and other aspects of management context changed. This document is a product of an evaluation of the operational details that have been used since 2008 to successfully manage wolves in Michigan. It summarizes those management accomplishments that have been, and for many activities continue to be, used to implement the 2008 Michigan Wolf Management Plan. This document also identifies potential management activities that may need additional effort to improve wolf management in Michigan.

This Summary of Management Accomplishments was informed by internal DNR evaluation of management actions and the 3,031 responses to the Fall 2014 external survey (see Appendix A) of DNR performance in implementing the 2008 Plan. The management accomplishments and evaluation of performance are reported upon by the 12 Strategic Goals described in Chapter 6 (sections 6.1 - 6.12) of the 2008 Plan. This document has two primary purposes: 1) to document and inform the public of the management accomplishments of the DNR and its management partners; and 2) to help inform the 2015 update to the Michigan Wolf Management Plan.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DNR	Department of Natural Resources
LP	Lower Peninsula
MSU	Michigan State University
MTU	Michigan Technological University
NLP	Northern Lower Peninsula
NRC	Michigan Natural Resources Commission
PA	Public Act
RAP	Report All Poaching
UP	Upper Peninsula
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UW	University of Wisconsin

Strategic Goals and Objectives from the 2008 Wolf Management Plan

6.1 Increase Public Awareness and Understanding of Wolves and Wolf-related Issues.

6.1.1 Coordinate with management partners to develop and implement a wolf-based information and education program.

6.1.2 Provide timely and professional responses to information requests.

6.1.3 Support training opportunities for staff and management partners involved in the wolf-based information and education program.

6.1.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of the wolf-based information and education program.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Provide information to farmers on how to minimize risk of wolf depredation of livestock. Provide UP farmers with two pamphlets: *Did a predator kill or injure my livestock?* and *How to minimize livestock losses to predators*. Create a wolf track refrigerator magnet to help farmers identify wolf tracks and provide farmers with the RAP phone number.
- b. Train trappers and Conservation Officers on methods of release for wolves caught in traps.
- c. Provide a website showing where hunting dogs have been attacked by wolves. Provide information in the bear hunting digest on how to minimize wolf depredation.
- d. Present information and provide speakers for a variety of events including the annual Wolf Stewards meeting, Timber Wolf Alliance speakers' bureau, K-12 school and university classes.
- e. Host, every 3 to 4 years, the Midwest Wolf Stewards Meeting.
- f. Develop an extensive website where the public can get information on wolf biology, wolf identification, living with wolves, and the management of wolves.
- g. Provide *Michigan Wolf Facts*, *How to Identify a Wolf*, and *Sharing the Land with Wolves* hand outs.
- h. Communicate with the public through timely press releases, radio and TV interviews, and public lectures to interested groups.
- i. Provide access and field trips for the press to understand wolf research and monitoring efforts.
- j. Train staff in providing information to the public on available resources for wolf information and education.
- k. Identify lead points of contact for the DNR on wolf management.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Informing the public on our information and education activities.
- b. Evaluating the effectiveness of information and education activities.
- c. Improving the ease of access of information on wolves.
- d. Focusing education efforts on younger people.
- e. Focusing more information and education on positive interactions with wolves.
- f. Improving timeliness of website updates.

6.2 Maintain Active Research and Monitoring Programs to Support Science-based Wolf Management.

6.2.1 Monitor the abundance of wolves in Michigan.

6.2.2 Monitor the health of wolves in Michigan.

6.2.3 Investigate biological and social factors relevant to wolf management.

6.2.4 Coordinate with partners to support a wolf research program.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Conduct an annual survey of the wolf population every year except 2012. Moved to a semi-annual survey in 2013.
- b. Develop a survey technique based upon stratified sampling to reduce cost and provide a more precise estimate of the wolf population.
- c. Investigate reports of wolves and search for evidence of wolves in the NLP.
- d. Continue to carry out the “Predator-Prey” study looking at the impacts of multiple predators on deer. <http://www.fwrc.msstate.edu/carnivore/predatorprey/index.asp>
- e. Investigate different aspects of public attitudes and acceptance for wolves. Multiple surveys have been conducted by management partners and universities.
- f. Work cooperatively with individuals from USFWS, USDA, MSU, MTU, Hope College, Notre Dame, Northland College, Wisconsin DNR, UW, Trent University, and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
- g. Fund wolf management and research with help from a variety of groups and agencies including USDA Wildlife Services, Safari Club International Foundation, and Michigan Involvement Committee of Safari Club International.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Repeating a statewide survey of public attitudes towards wolf management similar to previous studies.

- b. Developing more user friendly research and management summaries.
- c. Developing an annual wolf report.

6.3 Enact and Enforce Regulations Necessary to Maintain a Viable Wolf Population.

- 6.3.1 Ensure adequate legal protection for wolves.
- 6.3.2 Inform the public on regulations pertaining to wolves.
- 6.3.3 Investigate and penalize violations of wolf regulations.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Remove wolves from the State List of the Threatened and Endangered Species.
- b. Sustain a viable wolf population in the UP for the last 15 years.
- c. Reclassify wolves at the State level to ensure appropriate protection and management of a viable population with changing State and Federal status.
- d. Provide press releases and an updated website to inform the public on changes in regulations pertaining to wolves. Create internal talking points for DNR Staff to ensure that correct information is passed on to the public.
- e. Advertise the RAP line as the place to report wildlife violations including illegal killing of wolves.
- f. Investigate and pursue penalties for violation of wolf regulations. From 2008 through 2014 DNR Law Enforcement has investigated the illegal killing of 62 wolves.
- g. Provide DNR staff with information on regulation changes and implementation guidelines.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Creating a clear communications plan to notify the public and staff of regulation changes associated with changes to Federal and State legal status.

6.4 Maintain Sustainable Populations of Wolf Prey.

- 6.4.1 Maintain prey populations required to sustain a viable wolf population.
- 6.4.2 Maintain prey populations to provide for sustainable human uses.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Manage deer populations at levels to provide for an array of public benefits including abundant hunting opportunities and where they have not been limiting the viability of the wolf population.
- b. Establish and fund a multi-year research project (predator-prey) focused on providing greater understanding of the cumulative impacts of multiple predators on white-tailed deer.
- c. Develop a variety of public outreach materials aimed at keeping the public up-to-date with the findings of the Predator-Prey study.
- d. Provide the public information on all the causes of deer mortality including wolves.in the *Hunting and Trapping Digest*

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Better informing the public on where to find information on products from the Predator-Prey study and other studies to help the public understand the impact of wolves on prey species.
- b. Better understanding the distribution and abundance of beaver in the UP and their role as wolf prey.

6.5 Maintain Habitat Necessary to Sustain a Viable Wolf Population.

6.5.1 Maintain habitat necessary to sustain adequate levels of wolf prey.

6.5.2 Maintain habitat linkages to allow wolf dispersal.

6.5.3 Minimize disturbance at known active wolf den sites.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Minimize disturbance at known den sites on DNR lands by working through the forest management compartment review system.
- b. Work with USFS, The Nature Conservancy and other private land managers during their review process for endangered species.

No additional level of effort is planned beyond current levels.

6.6 Monitor and Manage Adverse Effects of Diseases and Parasites on the Viability of the Wolf Population.

6.6.1 Monitor the health of wolves in Michigan.

6.6.2 Assess the need to manage diseases and parasites in the wolf population.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Provide training on handling wolf carcasses.
- b. Send all wolf carcasses to the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab for necropsy to monitor health and disease prevalence.
- c. Develop a tagging and tracking system for recording all the mortality information in a central database.

No additional level of effort is planned beyond current levels.

6.7 Achieve Compatibility between Wolf Distribution and Abundance and Social Carrying Capacity.

6.7.1 Promote consistent public understanding and appreciation of the benefits and costs associated with particular wolf levels.

6.7.2 Manage wolf-related interactions to increase public tolerance for wolves.

6.7.3 Manage wolf distribution and abundance as necessary to maintain positive and negative wolf-related interactions at socially acceptable levels.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Provide information through a variety of forums on wolf numbers and associated benefits and cost.
- b. Provide case-by-case management of conflict situations to minimize negative consequences on the population of wolves. From 2008 through 2014, the DNR received 495 wolf activity complaints. From 2004-2011, the DNR conducted an onsite visit to 67% of the complaints.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Finding additional methods to facilitate positive wolf-human interactions and other wolf-related benefits.

- b. Determining stakeholder acceptance capacity for wolves. Continue to search for common ground in stakeholder acceptance capacity.

6.8 Facilitate Positive Wolf–Human Interactions and Other Wolf-Related Benefits.

6.8.1 Inform the public on benefits derived from the presence of wolves.

6.8.2 Maintain a distribution and abundance of wolves adequate to maintain benefits at levels acceptable to the public.

6.8.3 Promote opportunities for people to experience and appreciate wolves.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Provide, through a variety of formats (website, new release, media interviews, conferences, and pamphlets), information on the ecological benefits of having wolves in the landscape.
- b. Maintain a growing wolf population with a UP-wide distribution through most of the time period of implementation of the Plan.
- c. Provide individuals with information on where to have the best chance of hearing, observing sign of, or seeing wolves.
- d. Provide an opportunity for schools to participate in a 6-month educational program geared towards 4th graders where they mapped collared wolves while learning about the ecology and biology of wolves. Hold interactive teleconferences with LP elementary schools, provided classroom talks with UP schools, interactive field talk with school camps, 4-H and Scouting groups.
- e. Work with an eco-tourism company interested in the viewing, hearing, and photography of wolves.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Evaluating what other states are doing to facilitate positive wolf-related experiences.
- b. Spending more effort facilitating the non-ecological benefit of having wolves in the landscape, such as eco-tourism.
- c. Working with schools to develop more programs focused on understanding wolf ecology.
- d. Reprinting or developing and distributing revised wolf fact sheets.

6.9 Manage Actual and Perceived Threats to Human Safety Posed by Wolves.

6.9.1 Promote accurate public perceptions of the human-safety risks posed by wolves.

6.9.2 Provide timely and professional responses to reports of human-safety risks posed by wolves.

6.9.3 Minimize the incidence of rabies in wild and domestic populations.

6.9.4 Prevent or minimize the habituation of wolves.

6.9.5 Eliminate actual human-safety threats where they occur.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Provide information on living with wolves through our website, pamphlets, personal contact, and media interviews.
- b. Provide information on safety threats posed by wolves, especially associated with instances of perceived threat.
- c. Develop procedures and training for staff, and investigate all instances of threats to human safety posed by wolves.
- d. Develop and make available to the public, wolf behavior modification kits (noise making scare pistols) and, in some cases, provide flashing lights as another scare technique.
- e. Send all wolf carcasses to DNR Wildlife Disease Lab for necropsy. Test for rabies when necessary, and euthanize all sick wolves.
- f. Provide information to people in person, and through multiple media formats, on how to avoid habituation of wolves to human activity.
- g. Provide case-by-case management of conflict situations to minimize negative consequences on the population of wolves. From 2008 through 2014, the DNR received 495 wolf activity complaints. From 2004-2011, the DNR conducted an onsite visit to 67% of the complaints. All complaints received recommendations on how to mitigate their wolf conflict.
- h. Work with USDA Wildlife Services to develop protocols and apply them to remove threats when deemed appropriate. Although Michigan has no documented wolf attacks on humans, eleven wolves were euthanized because of threats to human safety.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Better educating the public on the actual risk to human health from *Enchinococcus spp* infections in wolves.
- b. Improving communication and education on real and perceived threats to human safety posed by wolves.

- c. Better advertising all the efforts at using non-lethal methods to minimize human health risk posed by wolves.

6.10 Manage Wolf Depredation of Domestic Animals.

- 6.10.1 Provide timely and professional responses to reports of suspected wolf depredation of domestic animals.
- 6.10.2 Minimize the risk of wolf depredation of domestic animals.
- 6.10.3 Eliminate or minimize ongoing wolf depredation of domestic animals.
- 6.10.4 Develop a program to allow livestock producers to control depredating wolves on their property.
- 6.10.5 Facilitate financial compensation for livestock losses caused by wolves.
- 6.10.6 Work with partners to discontinue compensation for privately owned cervids lost to wolves.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Provide information to farmers on how to minimize risk of wolf depredation of livestock. Provide UP farmers with two pamphlets: *Did a predator kill or injure my livestock?* and *How to minimize livestock losses to predators*. Create a wolf track refrigerator magnet to help farmers identify wolf tracks and provide farmers with the RAP phone number.
- b. Ensure guidelines for dealing with depredation are updated to reflect the changing legal status of wolves.
- c. Develop procedures and train staff on how to investigate suspected depredation of livestock.
- d. Provide the public with information and education on how to minimize risk of wolf predation on livestock.
- e. Provide farmers with non-lethal tools to minimize wolf livestock conflicts such as: wolf behavior modification kits, (when legal) cracker shells, fladry, flashing lights, strobe lights and siren.
- f. Provide non-lethal tools to DNR and USDA staff, such as: rubber buckshot, rubber slugs, cracker shells, bird bangers, bird screamers, and propane cannons.
- g. Apply for and provide match funding for a USFWS non-lethal wolf grant.
- h. Work with eligible farmers to purchase fencing materials and place livestock guarding donkeys using the non-lethal grant funding.
- i. Develop online maps showing where recent wolf depredation of dogs has occurred in order to keep hunters informed of potential problem areas. Add information in the *Bear Hunting Digest* on ways to identify and avoid wolf conflicts.

- j. Work with bear hunting groups and individuals on effective techniques to minimize wolf visitation to bear bait sites.
- k. Consult with local governments in Ironwood, Iron River, Crystal Falls, Bessemer, and Wakefield on practices to reduce risk of depredation of domestic animals.
- l. Recommend rules and regulations pertaining to bear hunting to minimize potential wolf depredation issues.
- m. Work with USDA Wildlife Service on lethal and non-lethal methods for minimizing depredation risk of domestic animals.
- n. Develop a process to allow livestock producers to control wolves on their property following a verified depredation event.
- o. Develop guidelines to implement PA 290 and 318 of 2008.
- p. Monitor and enforce compliance with PA 290 and 318 as well as the private land wolf control permits.
- q. Investigate 249 livestock depredation events and 72 dog depredation events.
- r. Work with MDARD, Defenders of Wildlife, and the State legislature to compensate livestock producers for losses caused by wolves. In total, Michigan has paid out \$125,643.16 for indemnification payments.

No additional level of effort is planned beyond current levels.

6.11 Minimize the Negative Impacts of Captive Wolves and Wolf–Dog Hybrids.

6.11.1 Minimize and deter the possession of captive wolves in Michigan.

6.11.2 Minimize and deter the possession of wolf–dog hybrids in Michigan.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Amend the Wildlife Conservation Order as necessary to reflect the changing legal status of wolves.
- b. Euthanize injured wolves to avoid long term captivity.
- c. Train staff and work with local agencies to help identify wolf-dog hybrids.
- d. Investigate the methods and techniques of genetic assignment so testing can be done at the DNR lab.
- e. Assist other agencies and law enforcement officials with the identification and management of wolf-dog hybrids.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Supporting inclusion of wolves as animals covered under the Large Carnivore Act (PA 274 of 2000).

6.12 Develop and Implement a Socially and Biologically Responsible Policy Regarding Public Harvest of Wolves.

6.12.1 Develop and implement a policy regarding public wolf harvest for the purpose of reducing wolf-related conflicts.

6.12.2 Develop and implement a policy regarding public wolf harvest for reasons other than managing wolf-related conflicts.

Management Accomplishments

The DNR has worked individually and with partners to:

- a. Determine that localized wolf populations should be reduced to try to reduce wolf related conflicts; the DNR used hunting as a tool to reduce local populations in 2013.

Contingent upon available resources, action items from the Plan evaluation that may need additional effort include:

- a. Repeating a statewide survey of public attitudes towards wolf management similar to previous studies.

Appendix A

Information from the Public Survey on the DNR's Implementation of the 2008 Michigan Wolf Management Plan

The 2008 Michigan Wolf Management Plan was designed to provide the DNR with strategic guidance for wolf management in Michigan. Operational details were part of an adaptive-management framework, in which specific management methods were routinely adjusted and updated as local conditions, technology, regulations, and other aspects of management context changed. As part of the first step in updating the 2008 Plan, the DNR desired input from the public on how well they thought the DNR implemented the management actions listed under the 12 Strategic Goals identified in Chapter 6 of the Plan. The DNR developed an online survey structured around the 12 Strategic Goals and made this survey available to the public from November 13 through December 12, 2014. This document summarizes the results of that survey.

The survey was available online (via Survey Monkey), or upon request, a paper copy was provided to potential respondents. Respondents were asked to rank DNR implementation of each goal using ordinal categories of “Not well,” “Ok,” “Well,” “Very well,” or “Unsure”. Respondents were also provided the opportunity to comment on implementation of each Strategic Goal.

The DNR received a total of 3,031 responses, 3,010 online and 21 paper copies. Over 91% of survey respondents described themselves as very familiar or somewhat familiar with the DNR's wolf management activities. Less than 4% described themselves as having worked with the DNR on wolf management in the last 5 years. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported reviewing the current wolf management plan.

All survey responses, both online and hardcopy were evaluated and used to help inform the update to the 2008 Plan. Table 1 provides the results of the implementation rankings for each Strategic Goal and the number of comments received for each goal. Also below are the major themes expressed by survey respondents organized by each Strategic Goal (see Comments Received from the Survey). Note that many respondents did not answer all the questions or provide written comments.

Strategic Goal	Not Well	OK	Well	Very Well	Unsure	Total Responses	Total Comments
6.1	1,178	740	405	182	213	2,718	892
6.2	1,045	660	452	188	240	2,585	643
6.3	999	621	438	214	219	2,491	557
6.4	1,103	587	349	171	250	2,460	592
6.5	751	557	363	168	580	2,419	333
6.6	536	560	300	170	794	2,360	265
6.7	1,211	463	233	145	278	2,330	568
6.8	1,151	514	220	136	249	2,270	479
6.9	993	520	249	161	319	2,242	443
6.10	949	516	210	133	369	2,177	434
6.11	584	513	285	138	627	2,147	232
6.12	1,119	380	211	140	238	2,088	579

Table 1. Number of responses for each Strategic Goal by category of implementation performance and number of comments received.

Figure 1 shows the trend in the number of survey responses each day of the survey period. A significant increase in the number of responses to the survey occurred on November 24 and 25 (929 responses). An analysis of the trends in how respondents ranked the DNR’s performance showed that the percent of respondents ranking the DNR’s implementation as “Not well” doubled for many of the strategic goals, when comparing the first 11 days of the survey with the responses received on November 24 and 25. This trend of more respondents ranking the DNR’s implementation as “Not well,” when compared to the responses from the first 11 days, continued through the rest of the survey period, although not at the same rate as the responses from November 24 and 25.

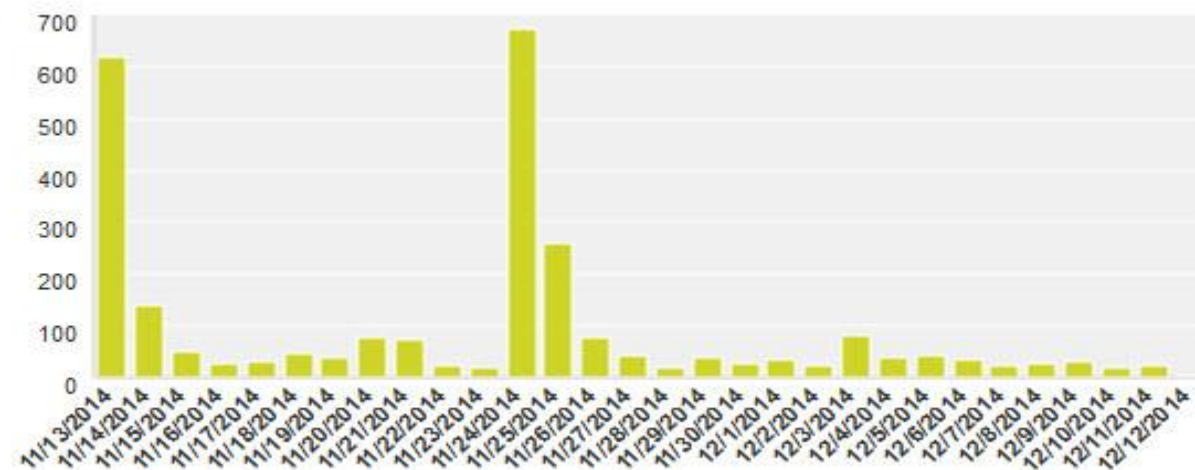


Figure 1. Daily response rate to the online public survey of the DNR’s implementation of the 2008 Michigan Wolf Management Plan.

Comments Received from the Survey

All comments received were read and evaluated to determine if they provided actionable recommendations to help improve the list of actions for the 2015 update to the Plan. Listed below are the actionable themes derived from the survey comments and organized by Strategic Goal.

6.1 Increase Public Awareness and Understanding of Wolves and Wolf-related Issues.

- Increase education to every age class of citizen on wolf biology and ecology.
- Do a better job working with the media.
- More information on the real issues in wolf management.
- More information to Lower Peninsula residents.
- More information on positive wolf-related experiences.
- Publish more of your work on wolves.
- Work with a broader range of stakeholders at a higher level.
- More information about the role biologists play in managing wolves.

6.2 Maintain Active Research and Monitoring Programs to Support Science-based Wolf Management.

- Do a better job in sharing research findings.
- Develop better monitoring programs.
- Partner with more universities on wolf research.
- Don't overlook other researchers' studies.
- Monitor public attitudes on wolf management.
- Showcase the importance of the study design and why it works.

6.3 Enact and Enforce Regulations Necessary to Maintain a Viable Wolf Population.

- Population viability number is questionable, need to reconsider it.
- Concern that some laws and regulations are not properly implemented.
- Increase public awareness of laws and regulations.
- Reclassify.
- Increase fines and penalties.

6.4 Maintain Sustainable Populations of Wolf Prey.

- Deer population is too low, change regulations to increase population.
- Increase or improve deer habitat, especially winter habitat.
- Need more communication and education to the public on what the DNR is doing.
- Need more education on predator-prey dynamics.
- No Antler Point Restrictions (APRs)
- Reduce number of bucks shot.

6.5 Maintain Habitat Necessary to Sustain a Viable Wolf Population.

- Find new management partners, current partners aren't doing much.
- Minimize disturbances at den sites.
- Do not allow bear dog training near den sites.
- Do not protect den sites any more than you protect other animal's sites.
- Purchase conservation easements on isolated farms in good wolf habitat.
- Need more corridors for wolf and other wildlife habitat.
- Don't protect any habitat for wolves, there is too much already.

6.6 Monitor and Manage Adverse Effects of Diseases and Parasites on the Viability of the Wolf Population.

- Need more information on these issues.
- Let nature take its course.
- Better train staff to be experts.
- Don't waste money on this strategy.

6.7 Achieve Compatibility between Wolf Distribution and Abundance and Social Carrying Capacity.

- Wolves colonizing the NLP is a bad strategy.
- Foster better relationships with wolf conservation groups.
- Do a much better job on informing public on how to avoid conflicts with large predators.
- Do more to facilitate positive wolf-human interactions.
- Educate more people, including farmers, on how to live with wolves.
- Allow wolves to colonize all habitat in Michigan.
- Increase reporting on wolf depredation of livestock and dogs.

6.8 Facilitate Positive Wolf–Human Interactions and Other Wolf-Related Benefits.

- Increase information on things being done to address these actions.
- Increase public outreach and education, especially to children and hunters.
- Train staff to better address these actions.
- Work with conservation groups to accomplish this strategy.
- Provide NLP citizens more information.

6.9 Manage Actual and Perceived Threats to Human Safety Posed by Wolves.

- Use more non-lethal actions against wolves.
- Clarify what is immediate threat to human life.
- Increase information and education.

6.10 Manage Wolf Depredation of Domestic Animals.

- Non-lethal methods should be used.
- Do not use snares or poison in wolf control.
- Educate public on how to deter conflict.
- Train staff better.
- Do not compensate farmers.
- Do compensate farmers.
- Make baiting illegal.
- Allow hunter with dogs to kill wolves if threatened.
- No compensation for hunting dogs.
- Develop a better system for reporting depredations.
- Good information online for hunters.

6.11 Minimize the Negative Impacts of Captive Wolves and Wolf–Dog Hybrids.

- Ban wolf-dog hybrids.
- Agree with strategy.
- Do not agree with strategy.
- Don't know anything about strategy.
- Let nature take its course with injured wolves.

6.12 Develop and Implement a Socially and Biologically Responsible Policy Regarding Public Harvest of Wolves.

- Manage or hunt only problem wolves.
- No recreational or trophy hunt.
- No trapping of wolves.
- Allow deer hunters to hunt a limited number of wolves.
- Plan jointly with Wisconsin and Minnesota.
- Only professionals or conservation offices should be allowed to shoot problem wolves.
- Need to monitor impacts on packs with hunting.
- Open the entire UP to hunting wolves.
- Only consider the opinion of UP residents when considering a hunting season.