

**Table 4b: Northern Rocky Mountains minimum fall wolf population and breeding pairs\* (by state), 1979-2002**

Minimum fall wolf population by state

Year:	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
State:																								
MT	2	1	2	8	6	6	13	15	10	14	12	33	29	41	55	48	66	70	56	49	74	97	123	183
WY																	21	40	86	112	107	153	189	217
ID																	14	42	71	114	156	187	251	263
TOTAL	2	1	2	8	6	6	13	15	10	14	12	33	29	41	55	48	101	152	213	275	337	437	563	663

Breeding pairs by state:

Year:	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
State:																								
MT								1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	6	7	5	5	7	8	7	16
WY																	2	4	9	6	7	12	13	18
ID																		3	6	10	10	10	14	9
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	8	14	20	21	24	30	34	43

\* By the standards of the Rocky Mountain gray wolf recovery plan and wolf reintroduction environmental impact statement, a breeding pair is defined as an adult male and an adult female wolf, accompanied by 2 pups that survived at least until Dec 31. Recovery goals call for 10 breeding pairs per area, or a total of 30 breeding pairs distributed through the 3 areas, for 3 years.

Breeding pair count was increased from 23 to 24 for the year 1999, after it was discovered, in 2000, that the Boulder Pack (NWMT) had bred and raised pups the previous year.

Breeding pair count was increased from 28 to 30 for the year 2000, after it was discovered, in 2001, that the Gravelly Pack (GYE) and the Gold Fork Pack (CID) had bred and raised pups the previous year.