

**Table 4b: Northern Rocky Mountains minimum fall wolf population and breeding pairs\* (by state), 1979-2003**

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	03
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	182
WY																	21	40	86	112	107	153	189	217	234
ID																	14	42	71	114	156	187	251	263	345
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	761

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	03
State:																									
MT								1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	6	7	5	5	7	8	7	17	10
WY																	2	4	9	6	7	12	13	18	16
ID																		3	6	10	10	10	14	14	25
TOTAL								1	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	8	14	20	21	24	30	34	49	51

\* 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 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 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.

Breeding pair count was increased from 43 to 49 for 2002, after it was discovered, in 2003, that the composition of the Lazy Creek Pack (NWMT), and the Cook, Eldorado, Morgan Creek, O'Hara Point, and Red River Packs (CID) showed that successful breeding had occurred in 2002.