DISTRIBUTION OF THE WOLVERINE (GULO GULO) IN IDAHO, 1960-1987

Craig Groves
Idaho Natural Heritage Program
Nongame Program
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
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INTRODUCTION

Beginning in the late 1800s, wolverine (Gulo gulo) numbers declined steadily in the contiguous United States (Wilson 1982). Today, they are uncommon in the lower 48 states and likely only occur in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. In these western states, the wolverine appears to be making a comeback in recent years. It has been a protected species in Idaho since 1965.

Davis (1939) believed the wolverine to be extinct in Idaho by the 1930s. Pengelly (1951) summarized records of wolverine in Idaho through 1949. The first verified record of a wolverine in Idaho was an animal trapped near Johnson Peak, Bonner County, in 1949. However, sight records exist for wolverine on South Chilco Mountain (Kootenai County, 1930-1931) and on Norton Creek (Shoshone County, 1908). Other early sight records include Boulder Creek (Boundary County, 1916), Lightning Creek (Boundary County, 1920s), Teton Basin (Teton County, 1926), and Freezeout Mountain (Shoshone County, 1948). The next verified records of wolverines in the state were two kills, one near Addie (Boundary County) in 1953, and one near Caldwell (Canyon County) in 1954.

In their book on the mammals of Idaho, Larrison and Johnson (1973) considered the wolverine to be rare and restricted in distribution to areas north of the Salmon River Mountains and to the mountains of southeastern Idaho. Because of its restricted distribution and

apparent rarity in Idaho, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game has classified the wolverine as a Species of Special Concern. In addition, Region 1 of the U.S. Forest Service, which includes northern Idaho, and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in Idaho have designated the wolverine as a Sensitive Species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, has listed the wolverine as a Category 2 candidate for federal listing as a threatened or endangered species. In order to better determine the status and distribution of the wolverine in Idaho, I mailed a questionnaire to wildlife biologists and registered trappers throughout Idaho in 1985. The purpose of this paper is to report the results of the 1985 survey.

METHODS

In May 1985, a questionnaire on wolverine sightings was mailed to 296 individuals. The mailing list for the survey included all Idaho Department of Fish and Game biologists, conservation officers, and land managers; wildlife biologists in Idaho employed by the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; academicians and graduate students in biology, zoology, and wildlife departments at Idaho universities and colleges; Nongame Citizens Advisory Committees; National Audubon chapters in Idaho; and state park managers. Concurrently, a similar questionnaire was mailed to 1,500 trappers licensed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

The questionnaire sent to biologists (Appendix 1) asked the respondents to provide information on the date, location (place name, county, lat/long or township-range-section), habitat type, and type of wolverine observation (animal, tracks, scat) they had made, if any, in the last 25 years. Biologists were also asked to provide the name, address, and phone number of other people they knew who had information on wolverine sightings in the state.

Each licensed trapper was sent a cover letter explaining the purpose of the wolverine survey (Appendix 2) along with an addressed and postage-paid postcard for them to return to me with information on wolverine sightings. The postcard provided them with space to list their name, address, and telephone number; their general trapping area; a "yes" or "no" on whether they had trapped or seen wolverines or wolverine sign in the last 25 years; and the date and area where wolverines or sign had been observed.

Follow-up telephone calls were made to all individuals (biologists and trappers) that responded positively to the wolverine survey. Confirmed wolverine reports consisted of either a photograph or a carcass. For those reports that were not confirmed (i.e., sightings of wolverines or tracks), respondents were asked for a description of the animal, their level of confidence that they had seen a wolverine or tracks of a wolverine, whether they had previously seen a wolverine, the distance and amount of time of their observation, and their amount of experience as a biologist or trapper. If the observer lacked credibility, lacked

confidence in his/her observation, poorly described the animal, or saw it for a short time span and/or at a great distance, I did not include the wolverine observation in this report. Sightings of wolverine or wolverine tracks included here are referred to as probable reports.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One hundred eighty-five individuals of the 296 biologists who were mailed the questionnaire responded to the survey for a return rate of 62.5%. Thirty-seven of the 185 responses (20%) reported observations of wolverine or wolverine sign. Twenty-one questionnaires were received from individuals who were not included in the original mailing. Of those 21, 11 individuals submitted positive wolverine reports. Of the 1,500 trappers surveyed, 427 individuals responded for a return rate of 28.5%. Thirty-five trappers (8.2%) reported observations of wolverine or wolverine sign. Thirty-five positive reports returned by biologists or trappers were not included in this report due to insufficient information or lack of credibility in the report.

Results of the 1985 survey indicated that there have been only 10 confirmed reports of wolverine in Idaho between 1960 and 1986 (Table 1). Eight of these 10 reports occurred north of the Lochsa River, and all but two reports were from national forest lands. Prior to 1975 there were no confirmed reports in central or southern Idaho.

Table 1. Confirmed reports of wolverines (Gulo gulo) in Idaho 1960-1986. Confirmed reports constituted collected specimens (S) or photographs (P).

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
1	1963	Perkins Lake (62N 3E S5)	Boundary	S. Sweet (P)	Kaniksu NF
2	1964-03-22	Solomon Lake (63N 3E S20)	Boundary	E. Layser (P)	Kaniksu NF
3	1965	Deer Creek (63N 3E S6)	Boundary	C. White (S)	Kaniksu NF
4	1974-11	McArthur Lake (60N 1WS27)	Boundary	M. Branch (S)	IDFG
5	1975	Kalispell Bay (60N 5W S12)	Bonner	G. Koehler (S)	Kaniksu NF
6	1976	Beaver Creek (7N 14E 533)	Blaine	H. Schaefer (S)	Sawtooth NRA
7	1979-01-25	Fish Creek (34N 9E S33)	Idaho	D. Davis (S)	Clearwater NF
8	1984-03	Kelly Creek (39N 13E S8)	Clearwater	M. Schlegel (P)	Clearwater NF
9	1985-05	Paradise Lake (5N 14E S31)	Camas	R. King (P)	Sawtooth NF
10[1]	1986-05	Pinehurst (48N 2E S8)	Shoshone	D. Reynolds (S)	Private

1. This report was obtained after the survey.

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Between 1960 and February 1987 I documented 89 probable reports of wolverine or wolverine tracks (Table 2). Nine of these reports (10%) occurred from 1960-1969, 28 (32%) from 1970-1979, and 52 (58%) from 1980-1987. Thirty reports (34%) were sightings of tracks, whereas 59 reports (66%) constituted sightings of animals. Twenty-one percent of the probable reports were from Bonner and Boundary counties (Table 3). Eighteen percent of the reports occurred in Clearwater and Idaho counties, and another 22% came from a cluster of south-central counties (Custer, Elmore, Blaine, Camas, and Boise).

At least three areas in Idaho appear to contain wolverines. These are areas where there are confirmed reports of wolverines as well as a number of probable reports. These areas are the Selkirk Mountains north of Priest Lake, the Lochsa and Kelly Creek drainages, and the Sawtooth - Smoky Mountains (Figure 1). It is likely that wolverines also occur in Fremont County adjacent to Yellowstone National Park and in the upper St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene Rivers drainages. The Selway-Bitterroot and Frank Church River of No Return Wildernesses are conspicuously absent of any confirmed reports and contain only a few probable reports. The lack of wolverine reports in these areas may be due to their roadless nature and lower density of people, particularly biologists and trappers. If we assume that wolverines do occur in these areas, then the present day distribution of wolverine in Idaho is in the mountainous portions of the state from the South Fork of the Boise River north to the Canadian border.

Table 2. Probable reports of wolverines (Gulo gulo) in Idaho, 1960-1987. Probable reports constituted sightings of animals (A) or tracks (T). The affiliation shown below each observer's name is the affiliation at the time of the sighting.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
1	1961-10	Danskin Peak (1N 7E S18)	Elmore	J. Norris (A) trapper	Boise NF
2	1962	Boundary Creek (65N 2W S16)	Boundary	P. Printz (A) IDFG	Kaniksu NF
3	1962	Decker Flats (9N 13E S31)	Custer	R. Lyon (T) IDFG	Sawtooth NRA
4	1962	Snow Creek Butte (11N 45E S14)	Fremont	W. Jenkins (T) USFS	Targhee NF
5	1962-12	Lolo Pass (53N 4W S7)	Idaho	D. Turnipseed (T) IDFG	Clearwater NF
6	1965	Spirit Lake (53N 4W)	Kootenai	G. Power (A) IDFG	Private
7	1965	Junction Lake (39N 9E S36)	Clearwater	C. Sharrard (A) trapper	Clearwater NF
8	1968	Targhee Pass (16N 43E)	Fremont	D. Barney (A) IDFG	Targhee NF
9	1969	Sulphur Bar Creek (2S 45E S14)	Bonneville	F. DeShon (A) IDFG	Caribou NF
10	1970-08	Goat Lake (5N 20E S12)	Custer	B. Stackler (A) IDFG	Challis NF
11	1972	Moose Lake (58N 3E S19)	Bonner	J. Stark (A) USFS	Kootenai NF

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Table 2. Continued.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
12	1972-06	Packer Meadows (38N 15E S14)	Idaho	M. Schlegel (A) IDFG	Clearwater NF
13	1973	Moose Creek Butte (10N 45E S18)	Fremont	L. McVay (T) USFS	Targhee NF
14	1974	Tower Creek (23N 22E)	Lemhi	K. Nielsen (A) IDFG	Private
15	1974-Spring	S. Fork Boise River (N 6E S34)	Elmore	D. Beach (A) IDFG	Boise NF
16	1976	Laclede (56N 3W S3)	Bonner	K. Hawn (T) IDFG	Private
17	1976	Three Mile Creek (12N 37E S19)	Clark	T. Hayes (A)	Targhee NF
18	1976-10	Bear Valley (13N 9E S27)	Valley	R. Lyon (T) IDFG	Boise NF
19	1976-10-21	Sheep Mountain (40N 7E S4)	Clearwater	L. Diller (A) Univ. ID	Clearwater NF
20	1976-12	Dutch Creek Ranger Station (6N 9E S35)	Boise	T. Lucia (A) IDFG	Boise NF
21	1976-12	Lolo Pass (38N 15E)	Idaho	G. Gadwa (A) IDFG	Clearwater NF
22	1977	Gravel Creek (55 43E S26)	Caribou	B. Gentry (A) trapper	Private
23	1977-08-09	Velvet Creek Falls (15N 10E S31)	Custer	L. Drury (A)	Salmon NF

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Table 2. Continued.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
24	1977-10-20	Cottonwood Creek (11S 39E S29	Bannock	D. McPherson (A) trapper	Dept. Lands
25	1978	Continental Mountain (65N 5W S36)	Boundary	S. Sweet (T) trapper	Kaniksu NF
26	1978	Continental Moutain (65N 5W S9)	Boundary	D. Carrier (T) USFS	Kaniksu NF
27	1978	Trapper Creek (63N 4W S5)	Bonner	D. Carrier (T) USFS	
28	1978-05-07	St. Joe River (45N 4E S16)	Shoshone	M. Orme (A) USFS	St. Joe NF
29	1978-05-17	Red Raven Creek (44N 4E S24)	Shoshone	M. Orme (A) USFS	St. Joe NF
30	1978-07	Stein Mountain (25N 22E S32)	Lemhi	C. Wenger (A) USFS	Salmon NF
31	1978-08-17	Neddle Creek (42N 9E S11)	Shoshone	A. Bonczyk (A) USFS	St. Joe NF
32	1978-10	Rock Creek (7N 12E S34)	Elmore	J. Mallea (A) trapper	Sawtooth NF
33	1978-10	Lake Creek (48N 4E S32)	Shoshone	D. Lowry (A) IDFG	Coeur d'Alene NF
34	1979-08-01	Galena Summit (6N 15E S12)	Blaine	B. Sturges (A)	Sawtooth NRA

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Table 2. Continued.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
35	1979	Jordan Springs (53N 3E S2)	Shoshone	G. Lockman (T) trapper	Coeur d'Alene NF
36	1979-10	Corduroy Creek (28N 3E S12)	Idaho	W. Carpenter (A) trapper	Nez Perce NF
37	1979-11	Tepee Creek (52N 2E S1)	Shoshone	D. Lowry (T) IDFG	Coeur d'Alene NF
38	1980	Blue Joe Creek (65N 4W S10)	Boundary	B. Summerfield (T) USFS	Kaniksu NF
39	1980	Boundary Creek (65N 2W S18)	Boundary	B. Summerfield (T) USFS	Kaniksu NF
40	1980-08	Ross Fork Lakes (T5N R12E S16)	Camas	R. Gale (A) USFS	Sawtooth NF
41	1980-09	Crooked Ridge Road (52N 1N S13)	Kootenai	W. McKenna (A) trapper	Coeur d'Alene NF
42	1980-10	Santiam Creek (28N 7E S9)	Idaho	D. Miller (A) trapper	Nez Perce NF
43	1981	Lime Creek (1N 10E) get specifics	Elmore	S. Murrell (A) IDFG	Dept. Lands
44	1981-03-24	M. Fork Boise River (7N 12E S21)	Elmore	P. Hanna (T) IDFG	Sawtooth NRA
45	1981-07	Teton Canyon (7N 43E S19)	Madison	G. Tourtlotte (A) IDFG	Private

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Table 2. Continued.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
46	1981-11	Flora Gulch (47N SE S7)	Shoshone	D. Lowry (A) IDFG	Coeur d' Alene NF
47	1982	Bear Valley (13N 9E)	Valley	A. Boss (T) USFS	Boise NF
48	1982-04	Targhee Pass (16N 44E 32)	Fremont	R.H. Trapp (A) trapper	Targhee NF
49	1982-06-12	S. Fork Salmon River (15N 6E S30)	Valley	H. Gray (A)	Boise NF
50	1982-07-30	Blue Creek (11N 33E)	Clark	K. Saurey (A) trapper	BLM-IF District
51	1983	Joe Lake (64N 3W S19)	Bonner	J. Almack (A) Univ. ID	Kaniksu NF
52	1983	Red Top Mountain (64N 3W S9)	Boundary	P. Louman (T) USFS	Kaniksu NF
53	1983, 1977	Snow Creek (62N 2W S25)	Boundary	S. Sweet (T) trapper	Kaniksu NF
54	1983-05-30	Little Coffee Pot Campground (14N 43E S32)	Fremont	A. Thomas (A) BLM	Targhee NF
55	1983-07	Canuck Pass (64N 3E S10)	Boundary	D. Scott (A) USFS	Kaniksu NF
56	1983-09	Granite Creek (55N 1E S30)	Bonner	D. Thurson (A) USFS	Kaniksu NF

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Table 2. Continued.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
57	1983-09	Cascade (14N 3E S24)	Valley	G. Spangenburg (A)	Private
58	1983-09-05	Big Fog Lake (32N SE 53)	Idaho	D. Goble (A) Univ. ID	Nez Perce NF
59	1983-09-23	Mollies Lake (64N 4W S35)	Bonner	J. Rohlman (A) IDFG	Kaniksu NF
60	1983-09-29	S. Fork Boise River (1S 7E S31)	Elmore	M. Elms (A) IDFG	Boise NF
61	1983-10	Gilmore Summit (13N 27E S9)	Lemhi	J. Kidd (A) trapper	BLM-Salmon District
62	1983-12	Smith Creek (64N 3W S13)	Boundary	S. Sweet (T) trapper	Kaniksu NF
63	1983-12	Caribou Hill (63N 4W S15)	Boundary	S. Elliot (T) trapper	Kaniksu NF
64	1983-12	Breezy Point (44N 4E S34)	Shoshone	D. Roman (T) trapper	Clearwater NF
65	1984	W. Camas Creek (14N 36E)	Clark	T. Hayes (A)	Targhee NF
66	1984	Bradley Scout Camp (12N 11E S2)	Custer	T. Kemery (A) trapper	Private
67	1984-02	Chamberlain Basin (24N 12E S28)	Idaho	G. Hayward (T) Univ. ID	Payette NF
68	1984-09	Browns Mountain (36N 5E S33)	Clearwater	L. Fugate (A) trapper	Dept. Lands

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Table 2. Continued.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
69	1984-11	Squaw Creek (36N 13E S5)	Idaho	S. Ryan (A) trapper	Clearwater NF
70	1984-11	Cayuse Lake (38N 13E S29)	Clearwater	L. Blomdahl (T) trapper	Clearwater NF
71	1984-12	M. Fork Boise River (6N 11E S31)	Elmore	S. Roeber (A)	Boise NF
72	1984-12	Marble Creek (43N 4E)	Shoshone	D. Roman (T) trapper	St. Joe NF
73	1985-01	Fish Creek (10N 45E)	Fremont	W. Schiess (T) trapper	Targhee NF
74	1985-01	Rock Creek (9N 44E)	Fremont	W. Schiess (T) trapper	Targhee NF
75	1985-04	Bimerick Meadows (34N 8E S28)	Idaho	G. Swafford (T) trapper	Clearwater NF
76	1985-05-15	Algoma Lake (56N 2W S29)	Bonner	D. Young (A) USFS	Private
77	1985-07-24	Upper Priest Lake (65N 5W S23)	Boundary	C. Gatlin (A) USFS	Kaniksu NF
78	1985-09	Toboggan Hill (38N 12E S6)	Clearwater	N. Johnson (T) IDFG	Clearwater NF
79	1985-10	Tollgate Area (29N 3E S34)	Idaho	G. Newby (A)	Nez Perce NF
80	1985-12	Pistol Creek (16N 9E S17)	Valley	T. Kemery (T) trapper	Boise NF

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Table 2. Continued.

Report No.	Date	Site Name (TRS)	County	Observer	Land Owner
81[1]	1986-08	Five Mile Creek (12N 15E S1)	Custer	P. Cernera (A) Ft. Hall Indian biologist	Challis NF
82	1986-10	S. Fork Grays Creek (14N 1E)	Adams	F. Edwards (A) IDFG	Private
83	1986-11	Vienna (6N 14E S31)	Blaine	T. Kemery (T) trapper	Sawtooth NF
84	1986-11-08	Middle Mountain (56N 2E S35)	Bonner	J. Felch (T) USFS	Private
85	1986-12	Beaver Dam Saddle (35N 7E S9)	Idaho	C. Sharrard (T) trapper	Clearwater NF
86	1986-12-03	Highway 21, NE Lowman (9N 9E S14)	Boise	B. Ralphs (A) USFS	Boise NF
87	1987-01	S. Fork Boise River (5N 13E S21)	Camas	K. Higgs (T) USFWS	Sawtooth NF
88	1987-01-03	Clayton (11N 17E S28)	Custer	B. Ralphs (A) USFS	Challis NF
89	1987-02	Roaring River (5N 9E S7)	Elmore	K. Higgs (T) USFWS	Boise NF

1. Reports 1981-89 were obtained after the 1985 survey.

Table 3. Distribution of probable wolverine reports by county.

County	Number of Reports	Percent
Bonner	8	9
Boundary	11	12
Shoshone	9	10
Kootenai	2	2
Clearwater	5	6
Idaho	11	12
Valley	5	6
Adams	1	1
Custer	6	7
Elmore	8	9
Blaine	2	2
Camas	2	2
Boise	2	2
Lemhi	3	3
Clark	3	3
Fremont	7	8
Madison	1	1
Bonneville	1	1
Caribou	1	1
Bannock	1	1
Total	89	

In a study of wolverines in western Montana, Hornocker and Hash (1981) concluded that wilderness or remote country where human activity was minimal appeared essential to maintaining a viable wolverine population. Although results of this survey can offer no insights to the existence or viability of wolverine populations in Idaho, it does appear that wolverines in Idaho are occupying large, mountainous, essentially roadless areas in the state (i.e., Smoky Mountains, Sawtooth Mountains, Kelly Creek, and Selkirk Crest). In the Montana study, wolverines used both wilderness and nonwilderness areas, although the latter areas were used primarily in winter when human activity was minimal. Such may be the case in Idaho, too, since many of our reports were made during winter.

Koehler and Hornocker (1979) suggested that wolverines may be increasing in northern Idaho due to numerous reports. Hoak et al. (1982) made a similar conclusion for the wolverine in western Wyoming. Because over one-half of the wolverine reports compiled during this survey occurred during 1980 and 1987, there is a tendency to similarly suggest that wolverines are increasing in Idaho. However, such a conclusion could be misleading. In analyzing the historical abundance of wolverines in Washington, Johnson (1977) correctly pointed out that in earlier times less access was available to remote areas and the total number of people in the field was less. In addition, no effort to assemble information on wolverine distribution, such as in the present survey, was ever conducted in the past. Thus, the increasing number of wolverine reports in Idaho from 1960 to 1987 could just as

easily be attributed to greater access to remote areas, more people in the field, and no prior survey efforts, as it could be attributed to increasing wolverine numbers in the state.

Surveys such as this one can provide insights to the distribution of a species but are of little aid in estimating population size. Hornocker's and Hash's (1981) study in western Montana showed that wolverines occupy large annual home ranges of approximately 400 km^2. A recent study of wolverines in Alaska documented a long distance movement of 378 km by an adult wolverine (Gardner et al. 1986). Thus, a small number of individuals could be responsible for a large number of sightings over widespread areas in Idaho. Results of this survey indicate where wolverines likely occur in the state. What is needed now is information on the size, status, and ecology of wolverine populations in Idaho.

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APPENDIX 1

Return this form to: Kerry Paul Reese
Fish and Wildlife Resources
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83843
208-885-6435

Wolverine Questionnaire

In addition to the 27 bird species, we are also interested in wolverines in Idaho. We would appreciate your answering the questions below regarding this species.

1. Name _____
2. Address _____
   _____
3. Phone _____

1. Have you seen wolverines or their sign in Idaho since 1960? (Check those that apply).

   _____ Animal _____ Tracks _____Scat _____ Not observed

2. Location of your observation (be as specific as possible):

Date	Place and County	Lat./Long. or T/R/S

3. In what type of habitat was your observation made?

4. Do you know other people who have sighted wolverines or observed wolverine sign? _____ Yes _____ No.

Name	Address	Phone

In the future, please send any information on wolverine observations to:

IDAHO NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
c/o IDAHO DEPT. FISH & GAME
4696 Overland Road, Suite 518
Boise, IDAHO 83705
208-334-3402

APPENDIX 2

Idaho Natural Heritage Program

4696 Overland Road, Suite 518
Boise, Idaho 83705
(208) 334-3402

September 23, 1985

Dear Licensed Trapper,

The nongame program of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game is presently conducting a survey to determine the distribution and status of wolverines in Idaho. This letter requests your assistance in this project.

Presently, there appears to be a small number of wolverines scattered throughout Idaho, primarily in the rugged roadless areas of the central and northern parts of the state. Wolverines are uncommon animals in Idaho, but recent reports suggest they may be more common in the state than once thought. The purpose of our survey is to gain a better understanding of the past and present distribution of wolverines in Idaho.

Please indicate on the enclosed postcard the following information: 1) your name, address, and phone #, 2) your general trapping area, 3) whether you have accidentally trapped, seen or seen sign of wolverines in the past 25 years in Idaho, and 4) the date as best as you can remember and the area (be as specific as possible) where wolverines or their sign were seen.

If you have not trapped or seen any wolverines, please indicate so on the postage-paid postcard and return it to me. In addition, if you know of any people who have seen wolverines, I would appreciate you giving me their name(s) so I can contact them by phone.

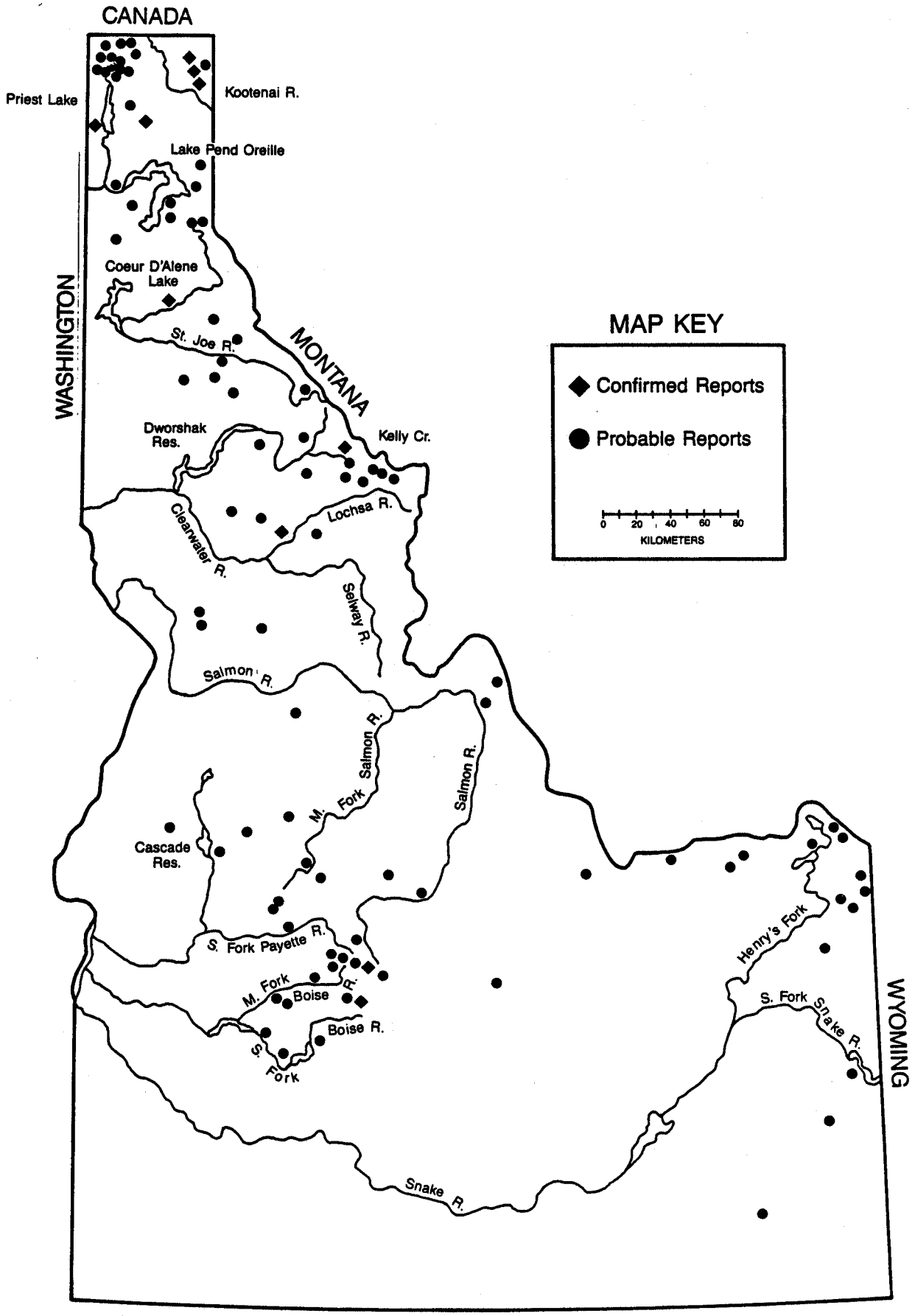
If you have any questions or concerns about this survey, please feel free to contact me. Your cooperation in this survey is very much appreciated. I assure you that the information you provide will be helpful in the future management of this rare, native carnivore. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Craig R. Groves

Craig Groves
Nongame Biologist

Figure 1. Distribution of wolverine reports in Idaho, 1960-1987. See text for definition of confirmed and probable reports.


CANADA
Priest Lake
Kootenai R.
Lake Pend Oreille
Coeur D'Alene Lake
WASHINGTON
St. Joe R.
MONTANA
Dworshak Res.
Kelly Cr.
Lochsa R.
Clearwater R.
Selway R.
Salmon R.
M. Fork Salmon R.
Salmon R.
Cascade Res.
S. Fork Payette R.
M. Fork Boise R.
Boise
Boise R.
S. Fork
Henry's Fork
S. Fork Snake R.
WYOMING
Snake R.
MAP KEY
Confirmed Reports
Probable Reports
0 20 40 60 80
KILOMETERS

Submitted by: Wayne Melquist

Wayne Melquist
State Nongame Manager
Threatened and Endangered Species Coordinator

Approved by:

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Jerry M. Conley, Director

Tom Reinecker, Chief
Bureau of Wildlife