



COLORADO WOLF & WILDLIFE CENTER

SEPTEMBER 2022 • CONSERVATION • EDUCATION • PRESERVATION



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| SOCIAL MEDIA HAPPENINGS |

Stay up to date with the animals at CWWC, wolves and wildlife in the news, and advocacy opportunities.



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Follow us on Instagram: @cowolfcenter to see pictures of our beautiful animals, stories of what we are doing around the center, and ways you can help wild wolf populations.. Keep your eye on our story for fun videos of the day to day lives of our wolves and keepers.



Follow us on Twitter: @Wolves_at_CWWC to see photos of our animals, read fun facts, and hear about events happening at CWWC.



Follow us on TikTok: @cowolfcenter for the videos you won't see on our other social media pages.

We hope to give you something to look forward to every day!

"The most incredible experience of my life. I would recommend this to anyone. The tour was educational and shed light on many issues that people do not know about wolves. Even after research I have done on my own, I learned so much more today from the tour and staff. The interaction with the wolves was magical. There's no other way to describe it. It was worth every penny I spent and to know it all goes back to helping these beautiful creatures made it even better. Please go and support a truly wonderful organization"



Heather Luby

Thank you Heather for your awesome and heartfelt review. This is exactly what we hope to accomplish for all of our guests.



CWWC



FIRE MITIGATION

A typical day reducing the risk of wildfires with the help of Darlene, Rick, and students from Colorado College.



OPINION: THE GRAY WOLF IS NOT A TROPHY TO BE HUNTED

Who says? Colorado voters, and state regulators should heed their clear statement

Mark Udall | The Colorado Sun | September 12, 2022

Like many of my fellow Coloradans, I have been fortunate to have spent many days hiking and camping on our state’s magnificent public lands. I have learned from years sleeping under the open sky that the simple act of being in wilderness is an inspiring and necessary part of a life well lived.

After college, I moved to Colorado, my mother’s home state, and began working for Outward Bound, taking students on outdoor expeditions. Later, I served as Outward Bound’s Executive Director, before turning to politics to pursue my passion to conserve and protect our environment. My 16 years serving in the House and U.S Senate made me appreciate the importance of public policy in conserving natural wild places and wildlife.

Colorado is poised to reclaim some of its lost wilderness characteristics thanks to the passage of Proposition 114 in November of 2020, which mandates the restoration of gray wolves to the state by the end of 2023. The planning process is underway, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife is likely to release 40-60 wolves over a 2–3-year period starting in late 2023.

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife management plan, by law, must be based on “best available” scientific research of wolf co-existence in the Northern Rockies and Great Lakes states. Experience in the Northern Rockies over the past 27 years clearly proves that wolves pose a minuscule threat to human safety, and will not threaten the economic viability of Colorado’s livestock or hunting industries. Further, Proposition 114 requires that livestock producers be compensated for losses to wolves, helping to ensure the health of our agricultural industry.

Biologists are continuing to learn more about how ecosystems function, and they now recognize that predators are essential for maintaining the health, integrity and natural balance of those systems. We know that the return of the gray wolf will help restore Colorado’s natural ecological balance, including reducing the prevalence of chronic wasting disease in elk and deer, and making wildlife populations more resilient to the effects of climate change.

The most controversial issue facing the Parks and Wildlife Commission will be whether wolves are recreationally hunted once they achieve a self-sustaining population.



Photo: iStock - LeFion

I strongly believe a recreational or trophy hunting season should not be allowed.

First, the gray wolf is currently fully protected by the Endangered Species Act as an ‘endangered species’ and thus cannot be killed or even harassed. Moreover, Colorado voters made the prohibition of a recreational killing season very clear in passing Proposition 114, which designates the gray wolf as a “non-game” species. Preventing random killing of wolves will help ensure they can fulfill their ecological role, restoring natural balance to Colorado’s ecosystems.

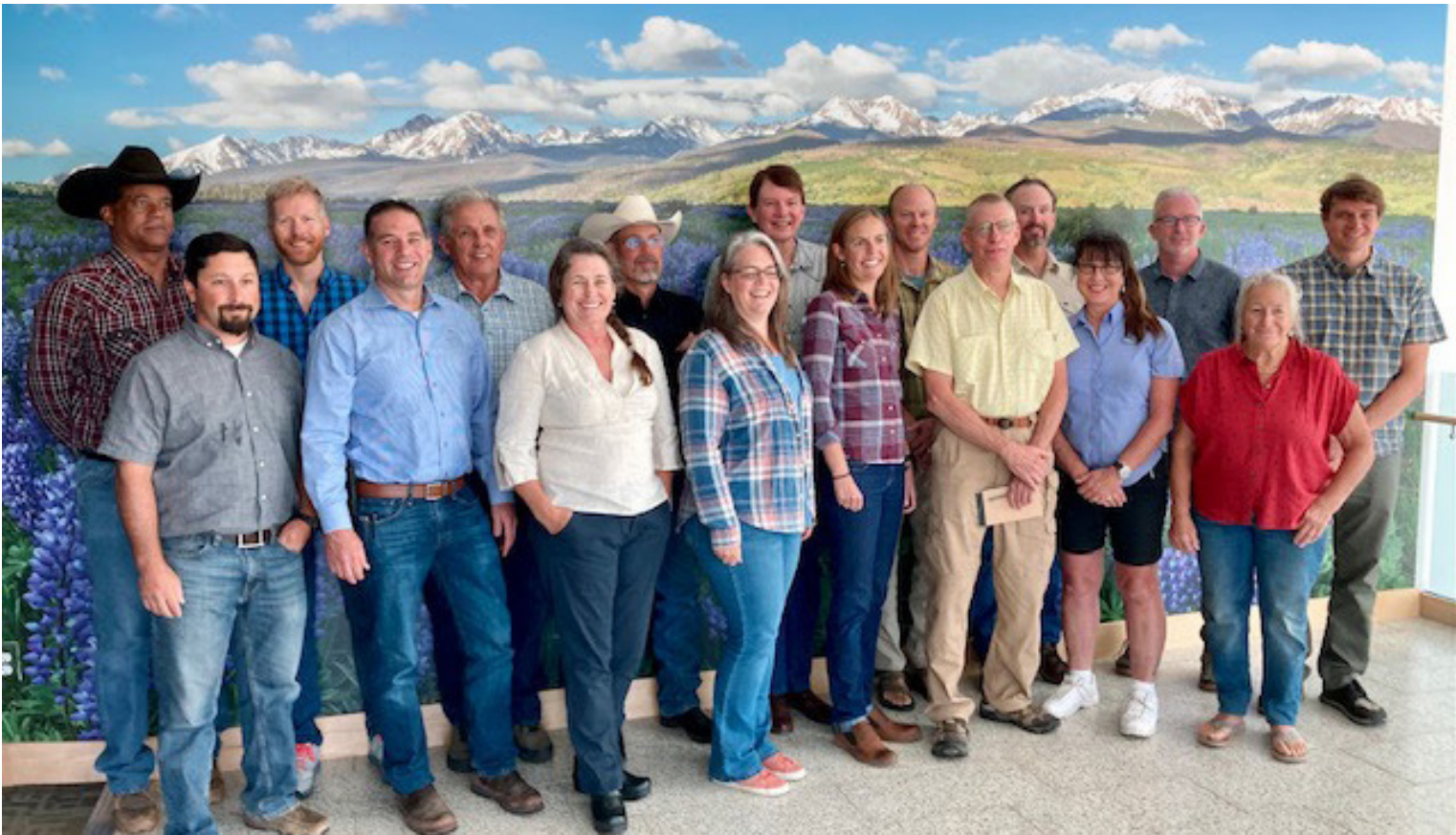
Nevertheless, when wolves have recovered sufficiently to remove federal protections, Colorado Parks and Wildlife will face pressure to establish a recreational hunting season. Giving in to this political pressure would be a mistake. There is no scientific reason for hunting wolves, as research has proven that wolf populations are self-regulated by territorial interactions between

wolf packs.

To address the relatively few instances of livestock killing, Colorado Parks and Wildlife is working with the Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act to allow for the selective removal of wolves that are causing problems. Done right, the restoration of the gray wolf to Colorado will be a historic achievement of national importance, reflecting the changing attitudes of Coloradans towards wildlife. More of our citizens value the presence of wildlife and their ecological roles in addition to the practical values expressed by the hunting public.

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission should stand up to the political pressure from trophy big game hunters and outfitters to approve a gray wolf management plan reflecting Colorado values, which does not endorse or allow a recreational hunting season of the gray wolf.

Wolf restoration advisory groups hold final meetings, complete reports that will provide input for wolf restoration in Colorado



The SAG held its final meeting in Glenwood Springs on Aug. 24 and 25. Back Left: Donald Broom, Jonathan Proctor, Tom Kourlis, Lenny Klinglesmith, John Howard, Adam Gall, Matt Barnes, Steve Whiteman, Brian Kurzel. Front Left - Adam Ortega, Bob Chastain, Jenny Burbey, Renee Deal, Hallie Mahowald, Gary Skiba, Darlene Kobobel, Francie Jacober. Not pictured: Dan Gates, DNR Executive Director Dan Gibbs (ex-officio), CPW Acting Director Heather Dugan (ex-officio). SAG member bios are available on CPW’s website. The TWG also held its final meeting in August and member bios are available on CPW’s website.

Travis Duncan | Colorado Parks and Wildlife | September 2, 2022

DENVER - Both the Stakeholder Advisory Group and Technical Working Group held their final meetings in August, wrapping up a 15-month long process that will inform Colorado Parks and Wildlife staff as they prepare to present the draft Colorado Wolf Restoration and Management Plan to the CPW Commission in December.

“CPW would like to recognize the tremendous effort from both the TWG and SAG members and the experience each person brought to

our process. The conversation and input have been invaluable,” said CPW Acting Director Heather Dugan. “The deep discussions on the sometimes challenging issues surrounding wolf restoration will be critical in guiding the agency’s wolf restoration efforts.”

Final meeting of Stakeholder Advisory Group

The SAG held its final meeting in Glenwood Springs on Aug. 24 and 25. At the meeting in Glenwood Springs SAG members completed

their conversations around core topics that will be rolled up into a report that will provide CPW staff with the group’s recommendations. The SAG’s report is in the process of being finalized and will be presented at the upcoming November CPW Commission meeting.

The SAG’s final report will cover topics such as:

- Preventative, Nonlethal Wolf-Livestock Conflict Minimization
- Comments to the Parks and Wildlife Commission on Proposed Wolf Hazing Regulation
- Livestock Compensation
- Impact-Based Management
- Ungulate Management
- Statement on Regulated Public Hunting of Wolves
- Education and Outreach
- Funding Recommendations

Over the past 15 months, SAG members have met monthly to fulfill their charter, to offer “a broad range of perspectives and experience to inform the social implications of wolf restoration and management strategies for the Colorado Wolf Restoration and Management Plan.”

Final meeting of Technical Working Group

Similarly, the Technical Working Group held its final virtual meeting on August 17, wrapping up its own 15-month long process and culminating in a final report that will inform staff as they prepare to present the draft Colorado Wolf Restoration and Management Plan to the CPW Commission in December. The TWG’s report is available online and provides recommendations on topics such as:

- Restoration logistics
- Livestock compensation
- State recovery metrics and delisting and down-listing

- thresholds
- Wolf management

About the Advisory Groups

The TWG consisted of members with expertise largely focused on reintroducing and/or managing wolves in a state or federal capacity. The TWG has contributed their expertise towards the development of reintroduction logistics, conservation objectives, management strategies, and damage prevention and compensation planning.

The SAG was made up of stakeholders from a wide range of interests and provided a range of viewpoints from diverse geographic areas of the state, and proposed considerations from their varied viewpoints for the work developed by the TWG to CPW staff and the CPW Commission.

CPW staff will use both the TWG and the SAG recommendations to present a plan to the CPW Commission in December 2022. For meeting summaries from these advisory groups, visit wolfengagementco.org/advisory-groups.

Next steps in Wolf Restoration

CPW is on track to complete the Colorado Wolf Restoration and Management Plan and restore gray wolves in Colorado by the end of 2023. Once the draft plan has been submitted to the CPW Commission in December, there will be multiple meetings scheduled dedicated to hearing public comments on the final plan. The CPW Commission will need to approve the final plan before wolves can be restored. CPW is working concurrently with its partners in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a 10(j) designation that will provide management flexibility for wolves that are in the state.

Visit CPW’s Stay Informed page and sign up for the Wolf Reintroduction eNews to stay up to date with CPW’s Wolf Restoration efforts.



World's rarest wolf species to call Colorado home

Spencer McKee | Out There Colorado | September 22, 2022

According to the Colorado Wolf and Wildlife Center, two of the world's rarest wolves are making a new home in Colorado.

"The Red wolves are coming! The Red wolves are coming!" reads a post made to the wildlife refuge's Facebook page, also noting that the wolves will be visitable at the destination after September 21.

The two wolves are 10-year-olds that have been retired from a breeding program meant to save the species – a male named Van Gogh and a female named Shawnee. Their last home was at the Fossil Rim Wildlife Center in Glen Rose, Texas and they were previously part of the SAFE (Saving Animals from Extinction) program, which is operated through the Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

According to the Colorado Wolf and Wildlife

Center, Red wolves (*Canis rufus*) are native to the United States and have never been found elsewhere. Wild populations of the species have declined by 85 percent in the last decade, with the wildlife refuge hoping that the new wolves' presence at their center will raise awareness about the critically endangered species.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service operates a Red Wolf Recovery Program that seeks to increase the population of the species. Though once declared extinct in the wild in 1980, a captive breeding program and reintroduction effort have resulted in a known population in eastern North Carolina. It's estimated that 19 to 21 members of the species exist in the wild, but only 10 have been collared. Meanwhile, 243 captive wolves are involved in the species survival plan.

The Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*) is the world's most endangered canine. It is a uniquely American wolf, with its entire historical range limited to within the eastern United States. The red wolf subspecies is the product of an ancient genetic mix between the gray wolf and coyote, but is now considered a unique subspecies and worthy of conservation. The red wolf is smaller and thinner than the gray wolf. It is actually gray-black in color, but has a distinctive reddish cast for which it is named. Photo Credit: JeffGoulden (iStock).

Washington Wildlife Officials Mistakenly Kill Wolf Pup

Eli Francovich | The Spokesman-Review | September 10, 2022

Washington wildlife officials mistakenly killed a wolf pup Thursday believing the animal was an adult member of the Smackout pack.

"It was unintentional to remove a wolf pup rather than an adult," said Julia Smith, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife statewide wolf coordinator. "Biologists who saw the wolf evaluated it and based on their professional opinion thought it was an adult from a distance. Following removal, they saw it was a pup."

On Sept. 1, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Director Kelly Susewind authorized the killing of one wolf from the Smackout pack territory after repeated attacks on cattle in Stevens and Pend Oreille counties. On Thursday, an agency biologist killed the wolf pup as part of that order. On closer examination it was unclear whether the wolf was a member of the Smackout pack.

"Although this wolf was in the immediate proximity of and appeared to be traveling with members of the Smackout pack, based on the location of the removal and subsequent discovery of Dirty Shirt wolves in the area, it is not clear whether the wolf was traveling with the Smackout pack or the Dirty Shirt pack," Smith said in an email.

WDFW suspended all lethal removal operations following that killing. Smith said while the pup's pack membership remained unclear, the death occurred in traditional Smackout territory, thus meeting the requirements of the lethal removal order.

"The director authorized the lethal removal of one wolf from the Smackout pack territory, which occurred," she said.

Prior to the order to kill a wolf from the Smackout pack agency officials documented five depredation events affecting three different livestock producers resulting in four dead and two injured calves since Aug. 17. There have been no documented wolf depredations in the Smackout pack territory since Aug. 31.

There were a minimum of 206 wolves and 33 packs in



Washington state in 2021 and the wolf population has continued to grow each year since wolves naturally returned to Washington in 2008.

The death shows the department's wolf-livestock rules need to be codified, said Samantha Bruegger, the executive director of Washington Wildlife First. In June, the WDFW Commission voted against doing so, sticking with the wolf-livestock protocols developed in the 14 years since wolves returned to the state.

"By accidentally gunning down a wolf pup from the wrong pack, the department has made clear how little the public can trust it to manage Washington's iconic wolves," Bruegger said in an email. "We need rules for wolves, we needed them when we first asked for them a decade ago and sadly we still need them today."

Washington Wildlife First has been a frequent and vocal critic of WDFW with the stated goal of reforming the agency. The accidental killing calls into question the state's lethal removal policy, she said, arguing the "department's inability to distinguish one pack from another calls into question the basis for attributing these predations to any particular pack."

Smith, the statewide wolf coordinator, said that lethal removals are always difficult.

"There is no way to make these operations perfect and guarantee a specific target," she said. "It is the challenging nature of the work; I have no way to explain it other than that. This is as difficult and upsetting for us as it is for our engaged communities."

Wildlife scientists want to increase wolf habitat in 11 states and Idaho is among them

Cassidy Randall | Rolling Stone | April 5, 2022

In February 2021, a black wolf wandered across the border of Yellowstone National Park in Montana. Called 1155, he wore a radio collar that park biologists fit him with three years before. When he left the safety of the park, 1155 was what biologists call a “dispersed male,” leaving his pack to travel alone in search of a mate. As a descendant of wolves reintroduced in 1995 to Yellowstone and Idaho’s Frank Church-River of No Return wilderness, he was playing out a role in a success story three decades in the making: to ultimately restore wolves to their former range from which they’d been exterminated.

The year before, scientific findings emerged from Yellowstone on the impact of wolves’ return to the landscape. In their long absence, coyotes had run rampant and the elk population exploded, overgrazing the willow and aspen. Without those trees, songbirds declined, beavers no longer built dams, and streams began to erode. In turn, water temperatures were too high for cold-water fish. Upon wolves’ reintroduction, in what’s called a trophic cascade, the elk populations began falling immediately. Within about 10 years, willows rebounded. In 20, aspen began flourishing. Riverbanks stabilized. Songbirds returned, as did beavers, eagles, foxes, and badgers. Wolf populations in Montana and Idaho began to grow and slowly disperse to other parts of the Rockies and beyond. Media and conservationists heralded it as the greatest rewilding event in history.

Not everyone out west agrees.

It’s unclear when, exactly, 1155 walked onto Robert E. Smith’s private ranch 10 miles north of the park. Director of the conservative Sinclair Broadcasting Group (the biggest owner of television stations in the country), Smith is a major donor to Republicans in the state, including giving thousands to newly elected Montana Gov. Greg Gianforte’s campaigns. Smith’s ranch is managed by Matt Lumley, vice president of the Montana Trapper’s Association, who was aiding Gianforte in his long quest to kill a wolf. The pair had set a trapline on Smith’s property, and 1155 walked right into it, triggering metal jaws to close on his foot and keep the wolf trapped.

It’s also unclear how long 1155 lay caught before Gianforte, presiding

over the frenetic session of a citizen Legislature that meets for a mere four months every two years (in Helena, a four-hour drive from Smith’s ranch) arrived to kill him. According to Montana law, trappers are required to check their traps at least every 48 hours to avoid leaving animals to suffer unnecessarily — a requirement the governor would have been familiar with, had he taken the required certification course all hunters are legally bound to take before killing a wolf. Later, Gianforte would say that he was already in the area, although one Montana reporter speculated how serendipitous it was that after weeks of waiting, the governor happened to be nearby when a wolf wandered into his trap; that perhaps Lumley had discovered 1155 and called Gianforte to let him know this was his chance — although law also states that trapped animals must be killed or released immediately upon finding them. Timeline aside, Gianforte shot 1155 — likely in the head to preserve the pelt for mounting — even though 1155 was radio-collared, and almost certainly knowing researchers have typically invested thousands of dollars in the animal for the purpose of scientific research.

In Montana, violation of hunting rules can incur a fine of up to \$500 and a stripping of hunting privileges. But the state’s Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) agency — overseen by the governor — handed Gianforte only a written warning for trapping 1155 without certification. The governor mostly stayed mum on the incident, until reporters ambushed him at



Photo: Jacob W. Frank, AP via CNN

a press conference, where Gianforte called the lack of certification a “slight misstep” and called the kill “a tremendous honor.”

“That he got off with just a warning was a slap in the face to all ethical sportsmen,” says Tim Roberts, who’s on the board of the Montana Wildlife Federation, a conservation organization in the “radical middle” that advocates for managing wolves with a sense of responsibility and fair chase. “Governor Gianforte already had it in his mind that he was going to annihilate wolves in Montana.”

(“States are responsible for the welfare of the gray-wolf population,” a representative for Gianforte tells Rolling Stone. “Montana is fulfilling its responsibility by ensuring a healthy, sustainable population of wolves well beyond recovery targets set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and will continue to manage wildlife wisely and judiciously.”)

The episode opened the floodgates in a state where many people have elevated a long-standing hatred of wolves to dogma. For the first time since wolves were deemed recovered enough for the federal government to hand their management back to Montana in 2009, the all-red state Legislature wasn’t reined in by a Democratic governor

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committed to managing wolves as wildlife, not vermin. Gianforte, a Trumpist Republican, is a wealthy creationist, best-known for body slamming a reporter on the eve of his 2017 election to Montana's sole congressional seat. He took office toting a questionable environmental record, having sued his own state in 2009 to block longtime public access to the East Gallatin River from his Bozeman mansion. And he'd just shot a collared Yellowstone wolf to show he would do what he pleased on the hunting issue, research and rules be damned.

GOP lawmakers took full opportunity to strike a heavy blow in the West's century-old wolf wars. By the end of the session, Gianforte had signed new laws that would extend the wolf-hunting season by several weeks; allow night hunting on private land with artificial lights, thermal-imaging tech, and night-vision scopes; neck snaring and the use of bait to hunt and trap; and increase the kill limit to 20 wolves per hunter.

And the kicker: Montana joined Idaho (which recently allocated \$1 million for efforts that lawmakers there say could wipe out 1,300 of its estimated 1,500 wolves) in allowing monetary compensation to hunters for each wolf killed — what many call a bounty. Now, in the two states where American taxpayers spent \$30 million to reintroduce wolves, anti-wolf organizations are legally paying hunters to kill them. The assault threatens the West-wide recovery the U.S. began 30 years ago — all because wolves are a socially charged political football used to appease a certain electorate, with the actual science on their contribution to the natural world often left on the sidelines.

"There's nothing normal about this," says Jamie Rappaport Clark. Now executive director of Defenders of Wildlife, Clark led the reintroduction of wolves to the area back in the 1990s as species director for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. "The numbers can't sustain 20 wolves decimated per individual. It defies all logic. There is no other creature in this country that's treated like wolves. It's just reckless killing across the board."

Wolves once roamed the western part of the continent from the Arctic to Mexico, but they were hunted to eradication from the 1870s onward. More than any other predator, wolves were seen as a symbol of the untamed wild in the West, and the antithesis of civilization: a danger to humans, a menace to ranchers, and competition for big-game hunters. That narrative persists, although wolves very rarely attack people and kill only 0.04 percent of available livestock.

Although USFWS underwent the requisite public-comment period in the early Nineties, people here still characterize the reintroduction as if the federal government "brought wolves and dumped them in Yellowstone Park basically overnight," says Roberts. Many people versed on the issue believe social tolerance for wolves would be higher

if the animals had continued their own, slower, dispersal down from Canada that was already in progress, instead of the agency dropping them in the middle of sagebrush-rebellion country, where private-property rights reign supreme and a significant portion of people don't trust the federal government.

"There was never an educational effort to say 'This is why wolves could be good,' " says Roberts. "And as wolves expanded, you've got conservative ranchers and sportsmen who felt like they had no say in their management, and the hatred just grew."

Roberts, a longtime traditional bowhunter who lives in Fort Benton, describes himself as an independent with conservative leanings. He sees the expanded wolf hunt as "political bullshit" that panders to the rich landowners and outfitters profiting off elk hunts who backed Gianforte's run for governor. It's also a tit-for-tat system based mostly on revenge. " 'You crammed it down our throat back then, so we'll cram it down yours now,' " he says. "If you make predators and agencies the boogymen ... well, hatred's easier to practice than education and calm."

If leveraging fear-based perspective for political gain sounds familiar, it should. "It's a lot of what Trump does in drumming up the base," says Dan Vermillion, a fly-fishing outfitter in Livingston who sat on the Fish and Wildlife Commission for 12 years, from the time wolves were delisted and Montana first allowed a hunt through 2018. He saw a lot of rancor dissipate over those years, as hunters felt they were part of the management strategy and the state set up programs to reimburse ranchers for lost livestock.

But this is where wedge issues can come in handy politically. Once a proudly purple state, Montana swung red for many of the same reasons as the rest of the country: in part due to the perception in rural America that the Democratic Party is disconnected from low- and middle-income and non-urban people, and — in a state where more than three in five people identify as hunters — out of growing fear that liberals will infringe on Second Amendment rights.

"Hunters, for years, get all spun up on Second Amendment issues, and they give the Republican Party a fair bit of latitude on wildlife issues, because they feel more strongly about the Second Amendment," Vermillion says. "The governor and Legislature are listening to a small but vocal minority when they make these decisions on wolves, and there are a lot of other Republicans who aren't going to stand up on it because it doesn't really matter to them."

Outside of the core wolf populations in the Northern Rockies (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota all have sizable numbers; Washington has an estimated 132 wolves, Oregon 173, California

fewer than 20), wolves were still protected under the Endangered Species Act until the Trump administration delisted them in 2020. A federal judge reinstated their protections on Feb. 10. But that ruling doesn't apply to Montana or Idaho, raising the question: What would it take to trigger relisting here? Wiping out 1,300 of Idaho's wolves? Losing more than 20 percent of Yellowstone's population?

The man known as the god of wolf trapping sits across from me in a cafe in Plains, a rural town of less than 1,200 people set on the banks of the Clark Fork River. Dan Helterline, 55 years old, with a bushy beard going to slate and kind eyes behind wire-rimmed glasses, grew up here, like the three generations of his family before him. He taught himself to trap muskrat and fox in the surrounding Lolo National Forest, becoming a hunting and trapping guide for half the year and smoke jumping (a firefighter who parachutes into wildfires) for the Forest Service in the summers. He retired from smoke jumping seven years ago, after breaking his hip on a landing, and turned to wolf trapping full time, both on his own and taking people on guided trapping adventures. His god status in the small trapping community comes from the fact that he laid the foundations for the practice in Montana from the first legal hunt after delisting, and he maxes out his limit every year — or did, back when the limit was five wolves per person. This season, even the god has caught only four wolves.

"No one is going to get 20 wolves," he says. "I bet no one even gets 10. Yes, they've passed all these mechanisms to give people more tools, but they're not going to tenfold-increase the take of wolves."



Dan Helterline. Courtesy of Dan Helterline

READ THE FULL ARTICLE
tinyurl.com/wolfculturewar

SAY NO TO RECREATIONAL KILLING AND TROPHY HUNTING OF COLORADO'S WOLVES

You can express your thoughts and make comments to your CPW commissioners about recreational killing and trophy hunting that may be a future topic for Colorado wolves. These are the decision makers and your comments do matter. You can also go to cpw.state.co.us SOC-Wolves for more information.

In early January and February 2023 there will be a chance to speak at public meetings to the commissioners. We will provide dates and locations in the upcoming months.

Remember that YOUR VOICE can make a difference and if you want to see wolves living free and protected, they need you.

EXPRESS YOUR CONCERNS TO THE FOLLOWING:

Carrie Besnette Hauser, Chair

Representative: Outdoor Recreation and Utilization of Parks; Glenwood Springs, CO
Email Address: carrie.hauser@state.co.us
Term Expires: July 2023

Taishya Adams

Representative: Outdoor Recreation and Utilization of Parks Resources; Boulder, CO
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Term Expires: July 2023

Dallas May, Vice Chair

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Karen Michelle Bailey

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Dan Gibbs

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READ MORE ABOUT
TROPHY HUNTING HERE:
[TINYURL.COM/WOLFTROPHYHUNT](https://tinyurl.com/WOLFTROPHYHUNT)



WAYS TO CO-EXIST WITH WOLVES

www.woodriverwolfproject.org/tools



<https://tinyurl.com/RestoreWolfProtection>



Range riding has come to an end for the year. It truly has been an experience and I am sure that I will be riding again next summer where the wolves roam in our state. I am happy to report that since the North Park area has had Range Riders, there has been no cattle depredations. Fortunately, most of the ranches in that area will move their cattle off the landscape this fall/winter.

Unfortunately, where the depredations occurred, the rancher has cattle there year round and he does not feel that range riders, fladry, or other deterrents work, so that ranch could be a problem with cattle that roam in large areas that are unprotected.

Wolves are an endangered species and so far until things change, it is illegal to kill them. It is claimed that there are 5-7 wolves out of the 8 originally reported. These are the wolves who migrated from Wyoming and had pups 2 years ago. The reintroduction of wolves to be introduced into Colorado under Prop.#114 are to be here no later than December 31st, 2023.

Please follow us monthly as I will bring you the most current updates.

Thank you for reading and thank you for being a voice when needed.

For the wolves,

Darlene

HOWLOWEEN

**Sunday
October 30th
4-6pm**

JOIN US AS WE
PASS OUT
MEAT FILLED
PUMPKINS
TO ALL
THE WOLVES!

+ ENJOY A
BON FIRE AND
REFRESHMENTS.

\$40 ages 12+
\$20 ages 6-11

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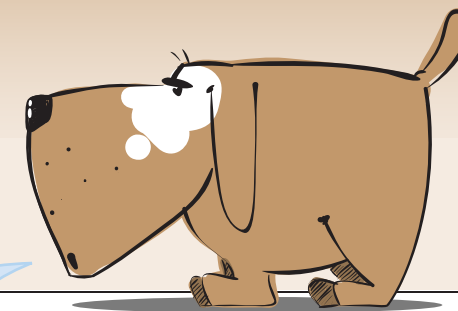
Adoption corner

TCRAS

Teller County Regional Animal Shelter
tcrascolorado.org · 719.686.7707

SLVAWS

San Luis Valley Animal Welfare Society
slvaws.org · 719.587.woof (9663)



[NOTE - Our shelter is still open for adoptions, but we are asking that you call ahead and make an appointment before coming in to the shelter - 719-686-7707.]

GRACIE »

Gracie is a 2 year old beauty with a smooth, shiny coat that feels like silk. Gracie is skittish when she meets new people, but when given space and time, she is affectionate, curious, and playful. It may take time for Gracie to become acquainted with older cats, but she has an instant affection for kittens. Are you the person to give Gracie the love and attention she needs?

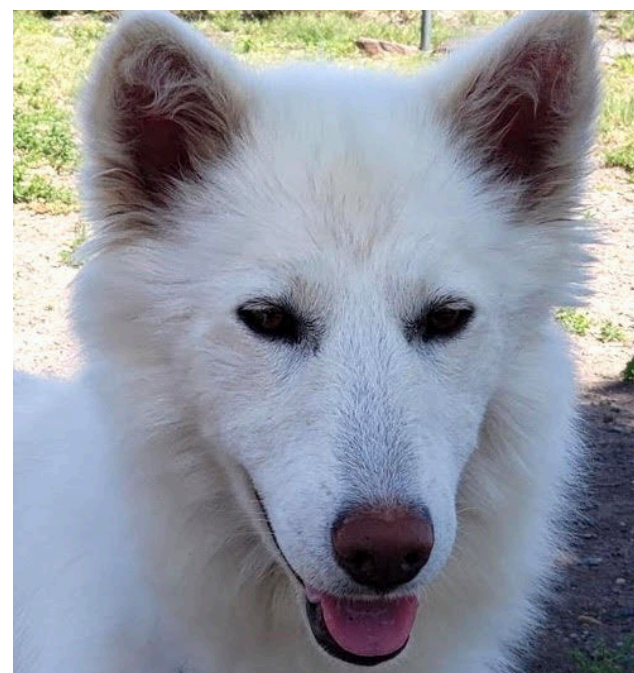


« KANE

Hi, I'm Kane! I'm full of energy and love to meet new people. I like to meet new dogs too, but sometimes I have too much energy for the other dogs. I have some hip issues so I prefer short bursts of energy, and shorter walks. I love a good squeaky toy to play fetch with, but after that I'd love to get some cuddles and just take it easy. I love a good squeaky toy to play fetch with, but after that I'd love to get some cuddles and just take it easy.



LACY



One year old Lacey is special needs as she is still very frightened of humans. Great with all dogs & cats. Will come closer to you if her doggie friend is with her. Unfortunately, her wonderful foster home cannot keep her as she is moving in a month. Weighs only 30 pounds, spayed, chipped, all vacc's. Needs her forever home or a quiet foster home with another dog.

APOLLO



Apollo is a 2 year old mix, husky/Carolina dog??? Higher energy, loves to play with puppies & adult dogs. About 75 pounds, loving, calm, quiet. Neutered, all vacc's, chipped. No cats please.

SLVAWS ADOPTION FAIR

Every 1st Saturday of the month 11:00am-3:00pm
at the Petco in Colorado Springs
5020 N. Nevada