

## Additional Resources

At the April 24, 2013 WMAC meeting, WMAC members were asked to submit “informational citation/websites/resources” they felt the NRC should have for review to aid in their decision regarding the public harvest of wolves. As of May 3, 2013, one WMAC member had submitted materials for consideration. The following resources were submitted by Nancy Warren representative for the National Wolfwatcher Coalition.

### **Research shows that hunting affects wolves more strongly than expected**

<http://www.montana.edu/cpa/news/nwview.php?article=8837>

“Looking at data published from 21 North American wolf populations the authors found no evidence of hunting being compensatory. Instead, increased human-caused mortality was associated with a strong increase in the overall death rate and a strong tendency for wolf populations to decline.”

### **Is Hunting Wolves Key to Their Conservation?**

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/08/110808104624.htm>

The assumption that hunting and reducing the number of animals will reduce livestock losses would be proven false if hunters are targeting the wrong animals, such as animals in wilderness areas,

### **Hunting for large carnivore conservation**

[http://nelson.wisc.edu/people/treves/Pubs/Treves\\_Hunting\\_to\\_conserve\\_carnivores.pdf](http://nelson.wisc.edu/people/treves/Pubs/Treves_Hunting_to_conserve_carnivores.pdf)

Policy-makers may achieve support for policy if they mesh utilitarian and preservationist values held by the general public and come to grips with scientific uncertainties about the effectiveness and ecological consequences of carnivore hunts.

Unfortunately, policy-makers may not be willing to wait for balanced, interdisciplinary, long-term research in the face of vociferous interest groups

### **Management of Predators: A need for changes in policies**

<http://www.thewildlifeneeds.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Predator-report.pdf>

“More importantly, state agency management goals to maintain predators at populations lower than biological carrying capacity does have other consequences. It is increasingly obvious that top predators play an important role in ecosystem regulation. Plus indiscriminate hunting and killing of predators can actually increase conflicts with humans – the opposite of what wildlife agencies profess is their goal.

**Hunters as Stewards of Wolves in Wisconsin and the Northern Rocky Mountains, USA**  
[http://nelson.wisc.edu/people/treves/Pubs/Treves\\_Martin\\_2011.pdf](http://nelson.wisc.edu/people/treves/Pubs/Treves_Martin_2011.pdf)

Essentially, hunters of wolves showed little inclination to conserve wolves.

**Longitudinal Analysis of Attitudes Toward Wolves**

(Treves, A, L Naughton-Treves, and V Shelley. 2013. Longitudinal Analysis of Attitudes Toward Wolves. *Conservation Biology* 00 0, 1–9.)

Studying how people think about wildlife aids conservation because attitude and intention may predict behavior, both legal and illegal

**LARGE PREDATORS, DEER, AND TROPHIC CASCADES IN BOREAL AND TEMPERATE ECOSYSTEMS**

[http://www.cof.orst.edu/leopold/papers/Ripple\\_etal2010\\_TrophicCascades.pdf](http://www.cof.orst.edu/leopold/papers/Ripple_etal2010_TrophicCascades.pdf)

Wherever deer have been released from historic predation pressure (truncated trophic cascade), we observe the same general pattern—high population densities and loss of predation risk accompanied by intensive browsing that begins to shift plant community composition towards domination by browse-tolerant or -resistant plants

**Rescuing Wolves from Politics: Wildlife as a Public Trust Resource**

[http://nelson.wisc.edu/people/treves/Pubs/BruskotterJT\\_2011.pdf](http://nelson.wisc.edu/people/treves/Pubs/BruskotterJT_2011.pdf)

Wolves as a public trust

**Here is a link to other publications:**

<http://nelson.wisc.edu/people/treves/publications.php>