

Gregg Losinski

Regional Conservation Educator





YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE



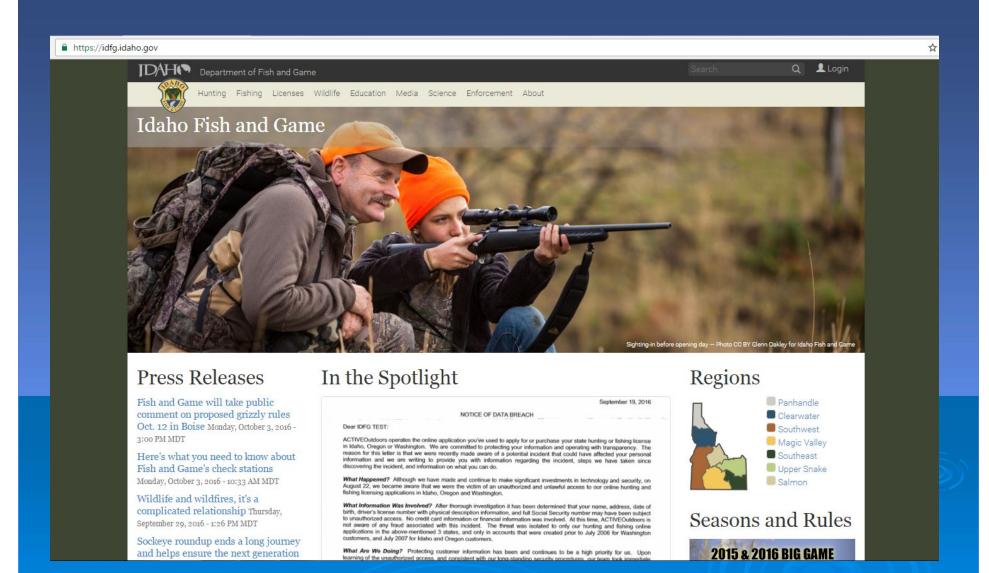
Group becomes known as the Yellowstone Grizzly Coordinating Committee (YGCC) after delisting occurs.

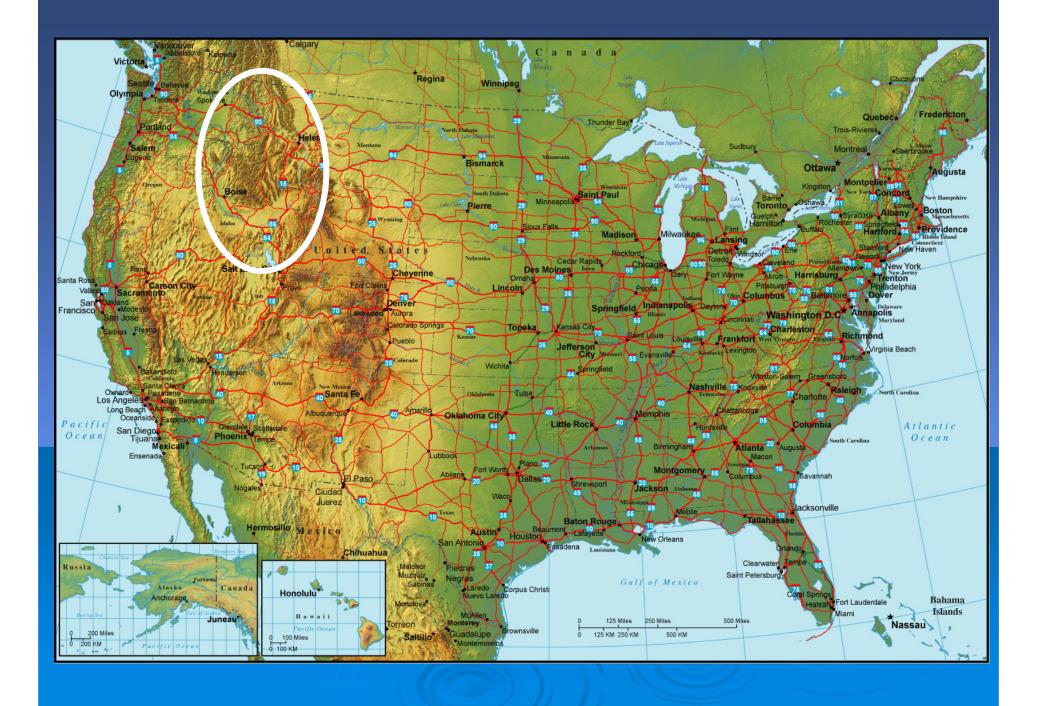




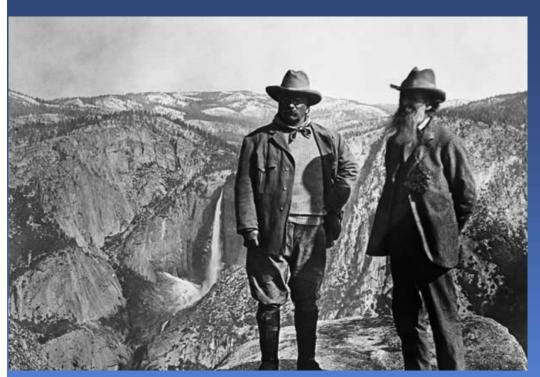
Chairman of Information &
Education Subcommittee of the
Interagency Grizzly Bear
Committee





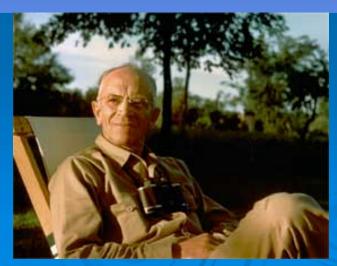


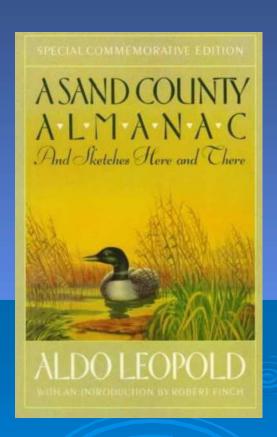




John Muir

Teddy Roosevelt





Aldo Leopold

Concept of

Public Trust

There are some things so valuable to all of us that they cannot be owned by any individual

In the United States, these things are:

Air

Fish



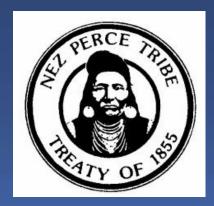
Wildlife

North American Model of Wildlife Conservation 7 Sisters for Conservation

- Maintain wildlife as a public trust resource
- Prevent injurious commerce in dead wildlife products
- Allocate wildlife democratically and by law
- Ensure wildlife is used for legitimate purpose
- Preserve hunting opportunity for all
- Recognize and manage wildlife as an international resource
- Insure that science is the basis for conservation policy



Gray Wolf Recovery



In 1995, 15 wolves were trapped in Alberta, Canada and released in Central Idaho, another 14 were released in Yellowstone National Park

In 1996, 20 were trapped in Canada and released in Idaho and 17 in Yellowstone

Wolves were allowed to enter on their own from Canada into Northwest Montana



Figure 2. Northern Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf Distinct Population Segment boundaries established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State of Idaho was not involved in recovery and state employees were not allowed to even speak about it until 2002!

IDAHO BIG GAME HARVEST HISTORY: 1935-PRESENT

Year	Deer	Elk	Pronghorn	Moose	Black bear	Bighorn sheep	Mtn. goat	Mtn. lion	Gray Wolf
1993	45,600	20,800	2,470	579	1,260	80	66	450	
1994	56,900	28,000	1,835	558	2,250	78	69	450	
1995	48,400	22,400	1,540	637	2,040	57	44	700	
1996	50,800	25,600	1,460	583	1,740	48	48	635	
1997	38,600	18,500	1,300	638	1,538	61	61	834	
1998	39,000	18,750	1,150	612	1,973	63	57	804	
1999	43,300	17,500	1,150	775	1,819	50	48	652	
2000	45,200	20,200	1,325	774	1,855	50	48	728	
2001	53,000	19,500	1,350	918	1,887	48	48	628	
2002	44,650	18,400	1,350	870	2,390	34	41	514	
2003	43,500	18,400	1,300	933	2,415	36	33	569	
2004	46,160	20,800	1,340	928	2,443	46	32	459	
2005	54,050	21,470	1,410	835	2,425	42	48	466	
2006	51,700	20,040	1,480	811	2,231	48	46	480	
2007	54,200	19,100	1,460	847	2,660	57	36	440	
2008	43,605	16,017	1,427	794	2,169	48	39	416	
2009	42,189	15,813	1,335	781	2,091	53	42	432	ç
2010	44,360	17,470	1,453	767	2,508	49	39	469	181
2011	41,805	15,155	1,329	701	2,249	53	45	449	376
2012	49,644	16,418	1,536	678	2,479	52	39	510	319
2013	49,100	16,680	1,495	689	2,215	63	45	543	303
2014	61,221	20,715	1,723	676	1,832	61	43	422	249

\$1.4 billion per year for Idaho's economy, supports over 14,000 jobs and is the second most popular outdoor activity in Idaho (behind camping) because we have such outstanding wildlife resources.



Pre 1970 ~300 Bears

Some Quick Grizzly Numbers For 2016:



- Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem –about 930
- Yellowstone Ecosystem Between 757 and 1150 *
- Cabinet/Yaak Ecosystem about 50
- Selkirks Ecosystem –about 30
- North Cascades Ecosystem— less than 20
- Bitterroot Ecosystem None Known

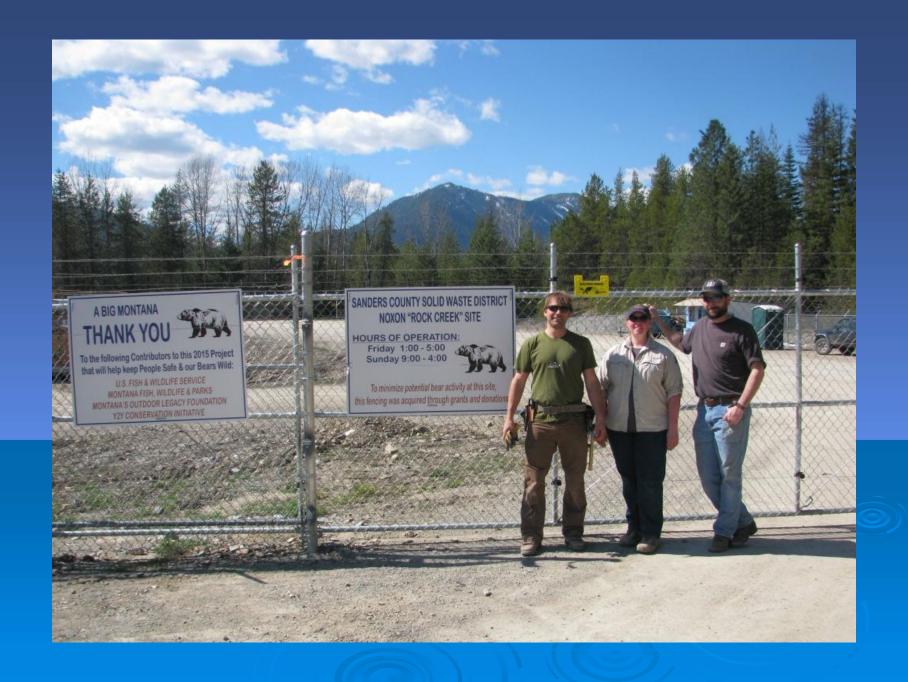




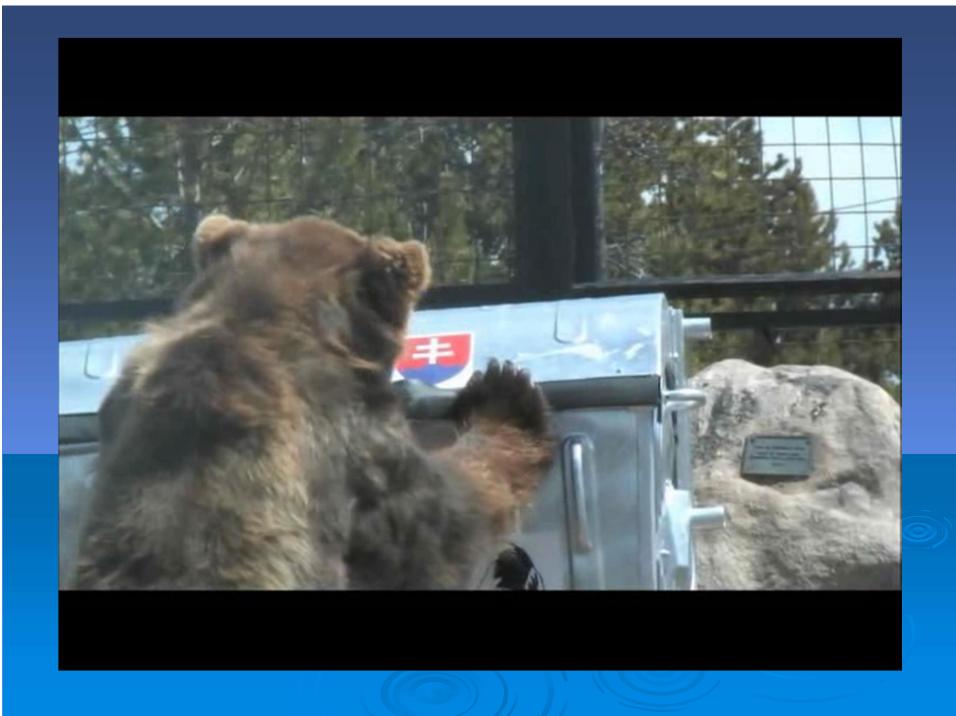










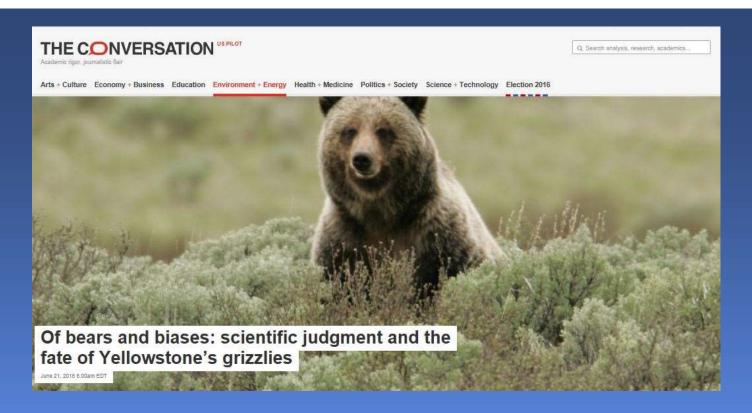










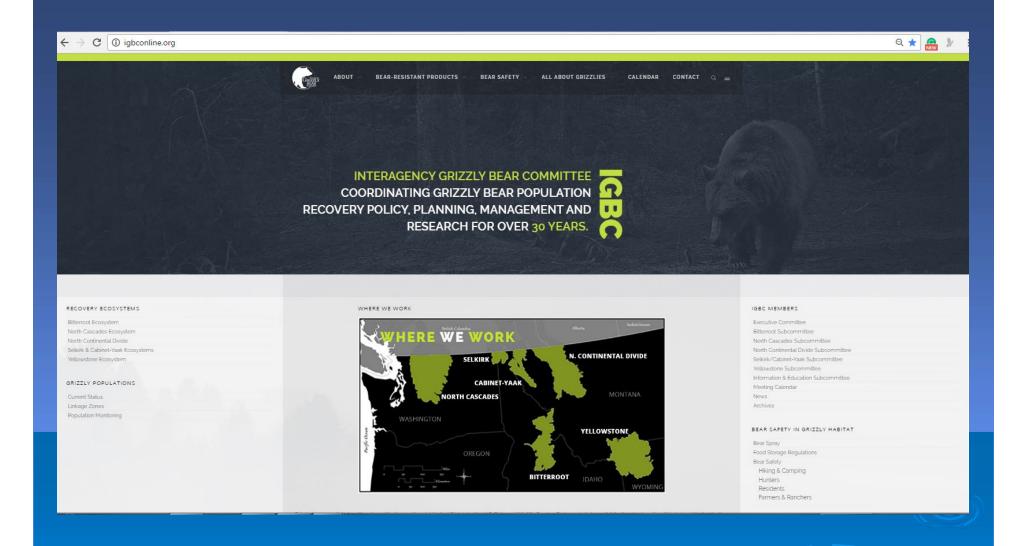


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