

Mark Kayser

What is your gender?

Male

Age?

65

County (or Counties) of Primary Residence?

Kittitas

Residential setting:

Rural

WDFW has identified a list of impact topics to include in the Plan/EIS. Impact topics are a means of organizing the discussion of issues and analysis of impacts. Impact topics can be thought of as chapter or section headings in the Plan/EIS.

Please review this list and add other topics, or items that fit under these headings.

Please check the topics you view as most important.

Wolf classification/status

Wolf-livestock conflicts

Wolf-ungulate interactions

Wolf hunting

Translocation

Goals objectives strategies and tasks

Costs and funding priorities

Economic analysis

Do you have general comments about the scope of Washington's updated wolf conservation and management plan?

Too many wolves exist in Northeast Washington for the habitat prey available.

There needs to be some type of population control of wolves in areas that are over populated.

Idaho and Montana have better management of their wolves population, with habitat availability and wolf numbers being directly correlation. Science instead of emotion is the guideline to a healthy wolf population.

Montana held 958,000 humans (6.6 per square mile) and 40,929 square miles of suitable wolf habitat. Wyoming had 523,000 people (5.4 per square mile) with 29,808 square miles of wolf ground. IDAHO, WITH ITS 1,499,000 people (18.1 per square mile), has wolf habitat totaling 31,586 square miles. Washington's population was 6,468,000 (97.2 people per square mile). Our wolf habitat: 297 square miles in the eastern one-third and "scattered habitat in small isolated areas of the Okanogan, marginal habitat both north and south of Mount Rainer, and a large area of habitat in and around the Olympia National Park," adding up to something around 4,500 square miles.

Thus, in Washington we have human population of four to thirteen times the other "wolf" states, a population density of five to nineteen times theirs, and "suitable habitat" only eleven to fifteen percent of theirs. Yet, in each of the other states, the goal for delisting was 100 wolves (10 breeding pairs), while Washington's goal was 15 breeding pairs/packs of wolves (about 150 animals) before delisting.

The above two paragraphs we taken from an article written by Jim Huckabay (Daily Record, Ellensburg Wa Nov 6,2019).