

Developing a cost-effective technique to estimate wolf abundance in Michigan

Jerrold L. Belant, Michigan State University

Tyler R. Petroelje, Michigan DNR

Brian J. Roell, Michigan DNR

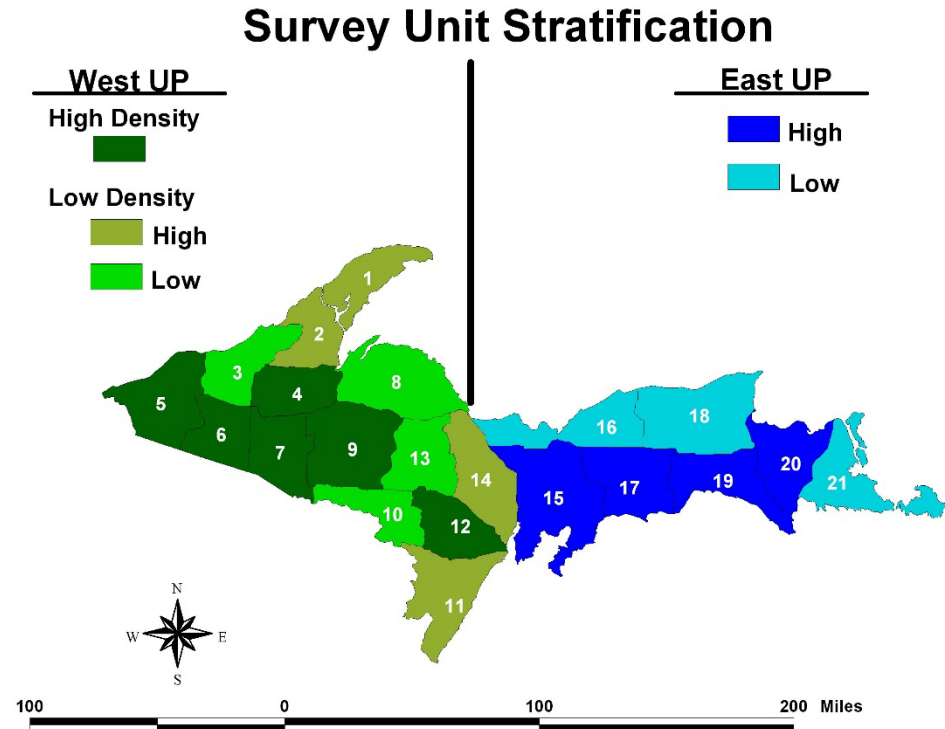
J. Matt Nelson, Michigan State University

Dean E. Beyer, Michigan State University



Minimum Count: Wolf Population Index

- Track Surveys
 - Cover 60% of UP biennially
 - Travel by truck or snowmobile
 - Intensive & extensive search for wolf tracks and sign
 - Aerial counts



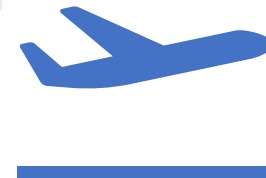
Background/Need for Wolf Abundance Project

- Ongoing delisting/relisting of wolves requires the Department continue to monitor wolf abundance
 - Desire to have accurate information on wolf status and abundance
- Current minimum count requires significant effort to provide index of abundance
 - As wolf density has increased more time is needed to discern adjacent packs
 - Does not account for imperfect detection
 - Does not provide a confidence (or credible) intervals
- Proposed wolf abundance project to research alternatives to estimate wolf abundance (2022-2027)
 - Increase precision
 - Decrease cost



What are the alternatives?

- **Aerial surveys**
 - Significant forest cover and area precludes this method from being used
- **Acoustic-howling**
 - Low response rate and detection requires significant time investment to determine abundance
- **Occupancy based snow track surveys**
 - Modification of current track survey to account for imperfect detection
- **Camera surveys**
 - Breakthroughs in machine learning allow for rapid classification of remote camera images
 - Potential to monitor other wildlife species in addition to wolves



Wolf Abundance Project: Approach



Evaluate Efficacy of Occupancy-based Track Surveys



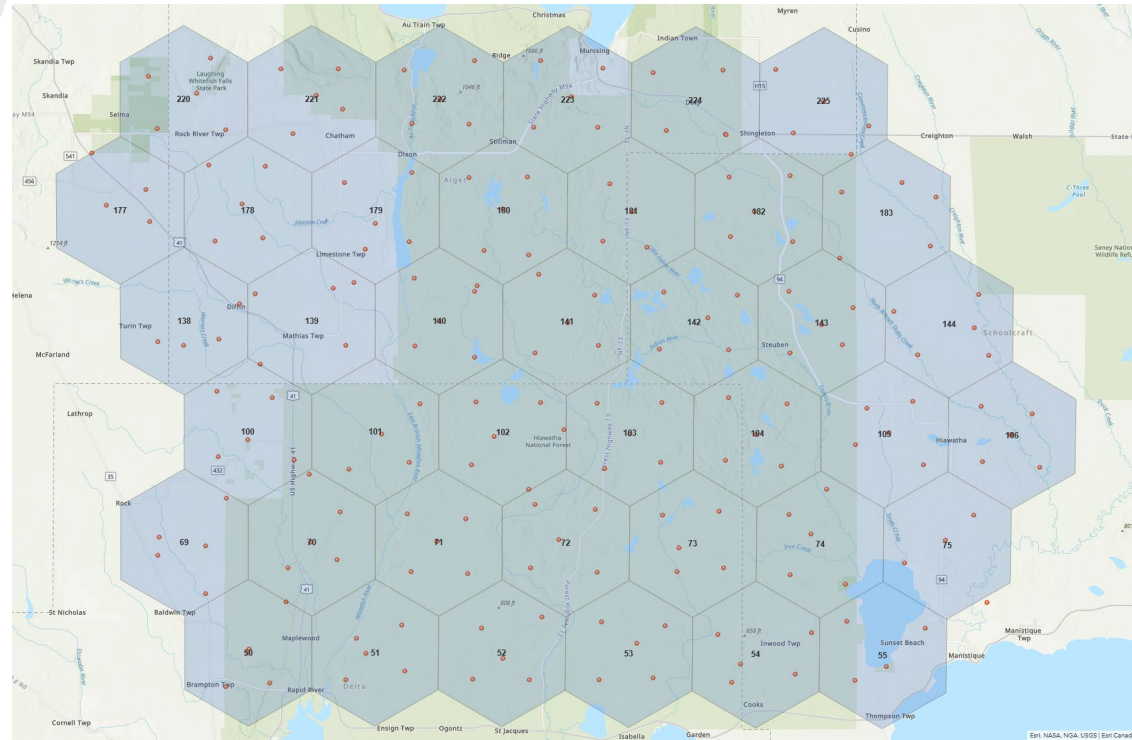
Evaluate Efficacy of Camera-based Surveys



Compare Cost-effectiveness of the 3 survey techniques, considering potential for monitoring other wildlife species.

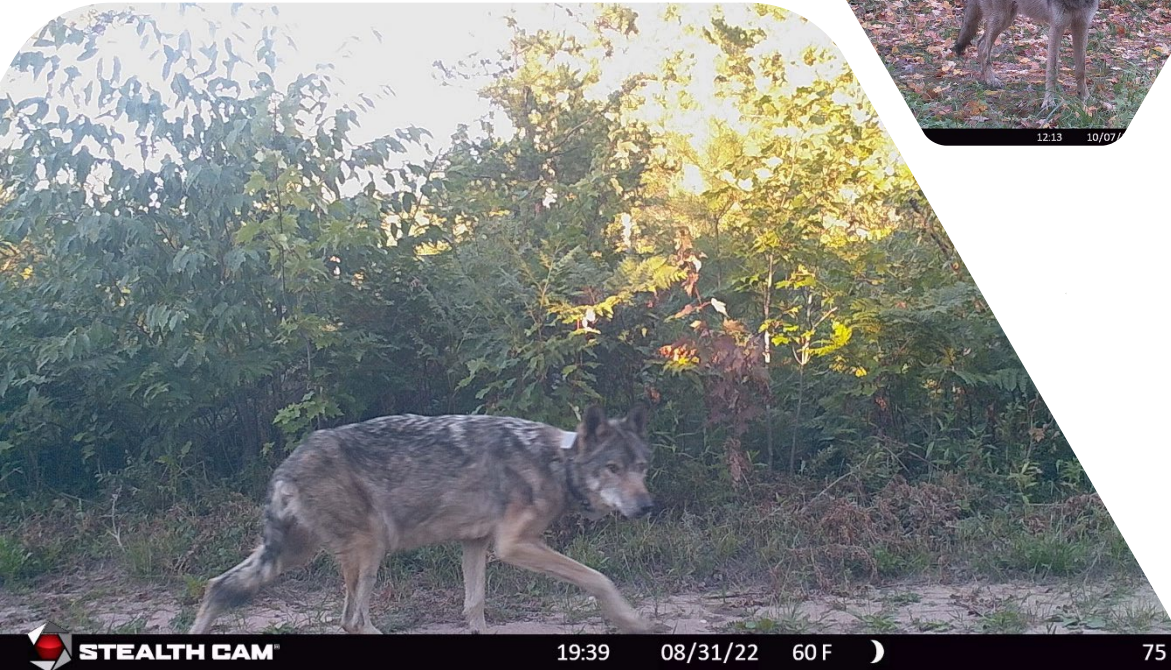
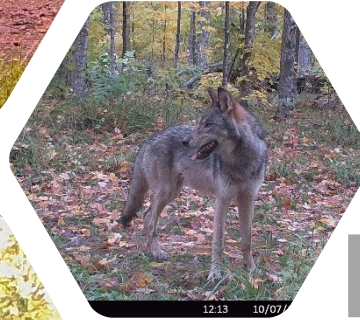
2022 Pilot Camera Survey

- Feasibility study
- Pilot of 40 cells
 - 100 km² (~62 mi²)
- 200 cameras
- 5 cameras per cell
 - Camera density: 1 camera / 20 km² (~12.5 mi²)



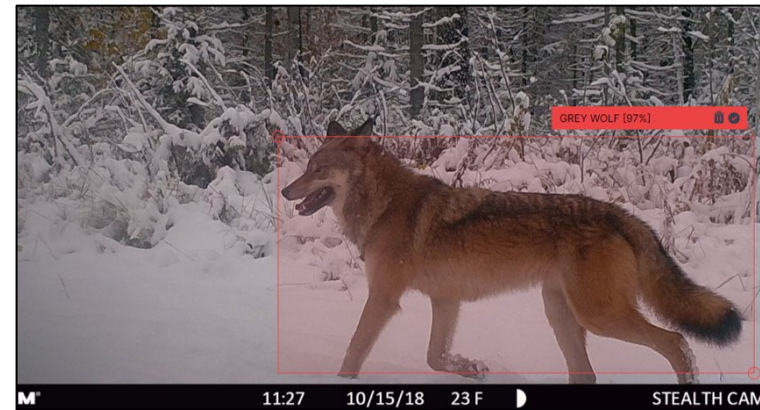
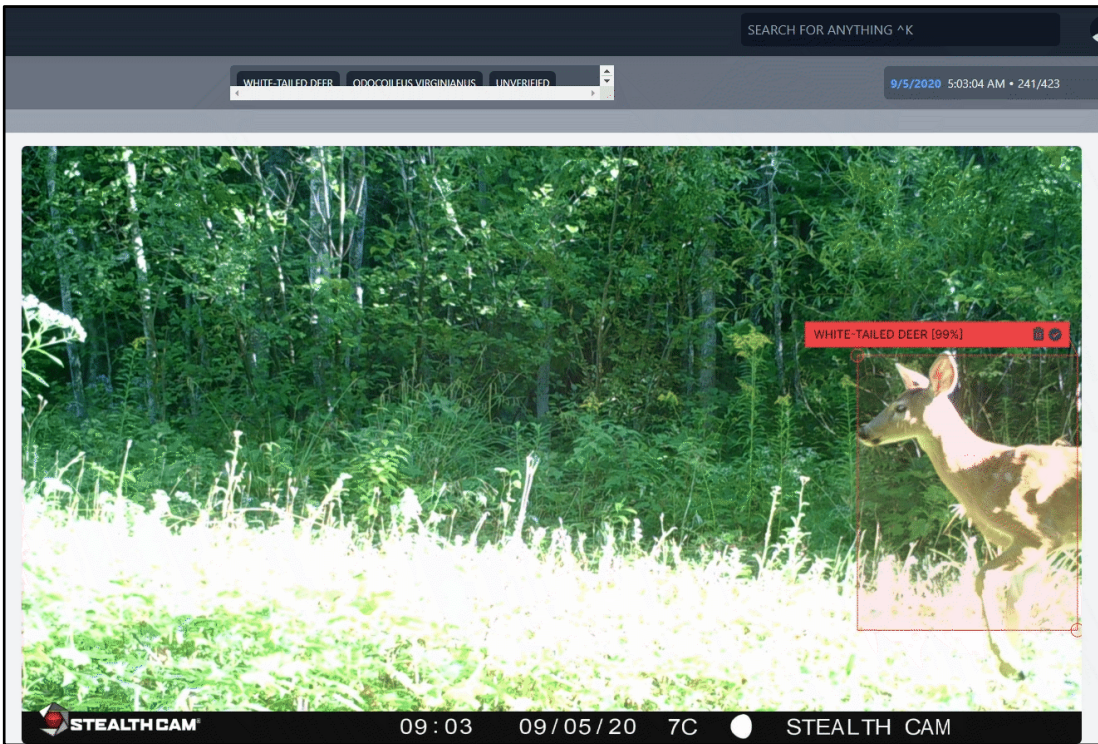
Preliminary Camera Survey Results

- Cameras deployed for 3 months
 - 1.7 million images



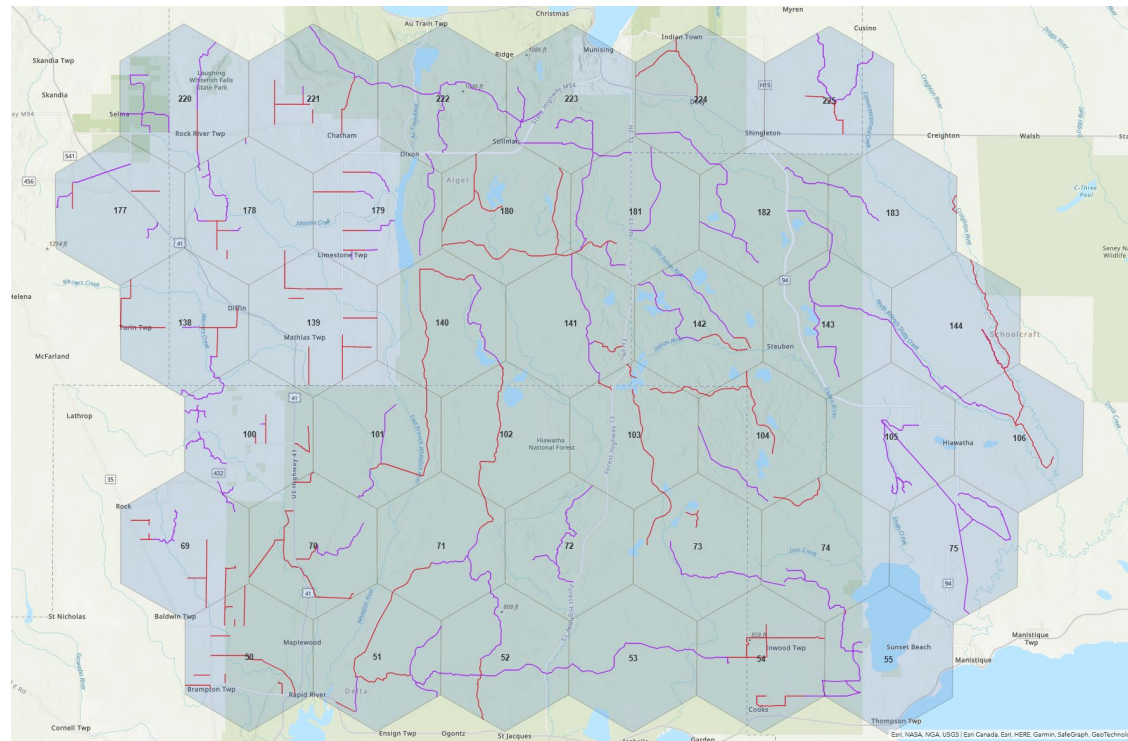
Species	Number of photos
Wolf	4,221
Black bear	7,534
Coyote	2,936
Bobcat	764
White-tailed deer	40,323
Sandhill crane	2,823
Red fox	2,315

RECONN.AI - Sorting Through Photos



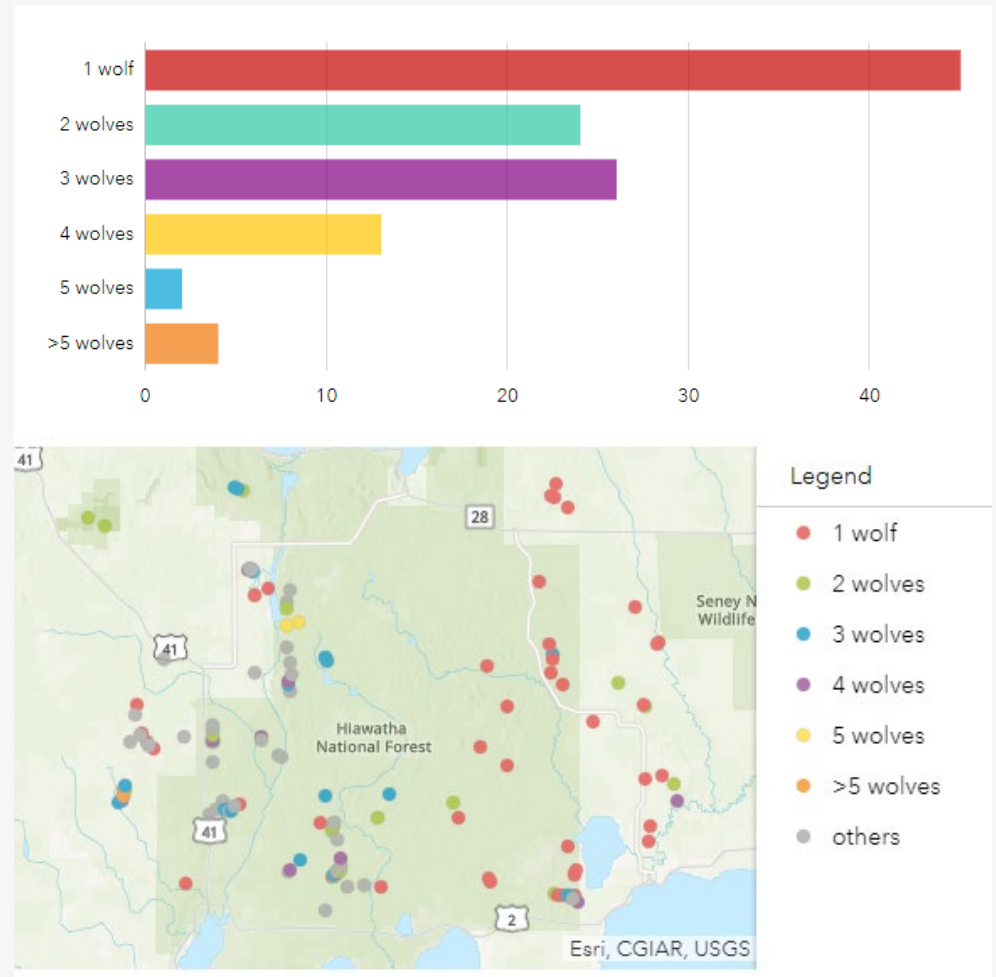
2022-2023 Pilot Snow Track Survey

- Feasibility study
- Pilot of 40 cells
 - 100 km² (~62 mi²)
- Wolf snow track survey throughout pilot area
 - Truck/snowmobile track survey
 - 756 miles; average 19 miles/cell
 - Time consuming
 - Weather dependent
 - Scaling up is difficult



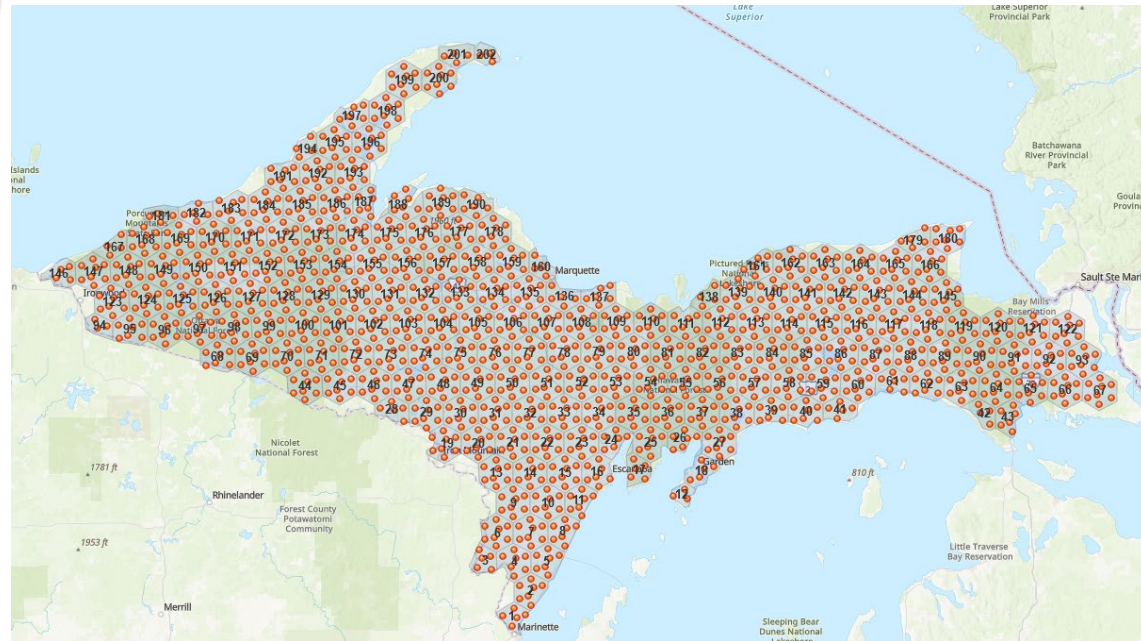
Preliminary Track Survey Results

- 2,268 miles driven
- 119 observations of wolf tracks



Scaling up to a Peninsula-wide survey

- Preliminary analysis
 - Demonstrated need for some alterations
 - Cell size increased to match annual home range of GPS collared wolves
 - Camera density decreased
 - Change in deployment style
- Camera grid to cover entirety of UP
 - 202 cells
 - 210 km² (~130.5 mi²)
 - 8 cameras per cell
 - Camera density: 1 camera / 26.25 km² (~16 mi²)



Camera Deployments

- Browning Dark Ops HD ProX Cameras
- Placed on closest accessible road or trail near pre-determined point
 - Wolves habitually travel low use roads and trails
- Camera placement
 - Approximately 4.5 ft. from the base of the tree
 - Oriented in a general north direction down the trail

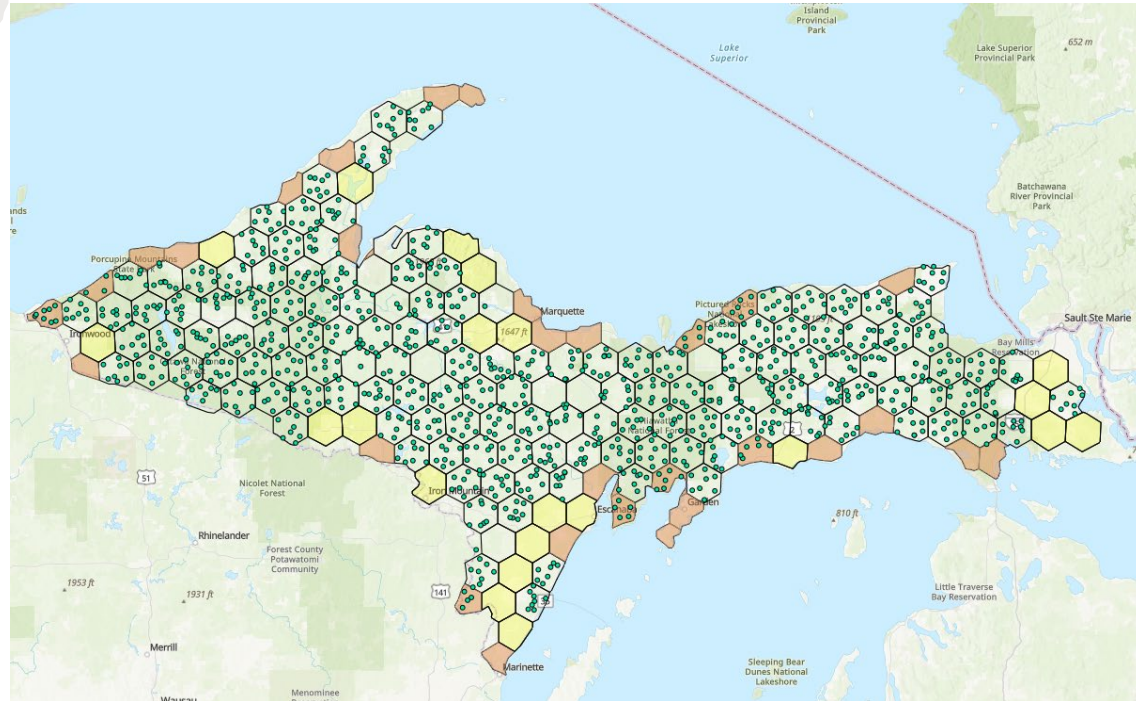


These cameras are in use for a collaborative project estimating wildlife abundance between Michigan State University Department of Fisheries and Wildlife and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. If you are interested in the project and would like to learn more, please contact Matt Nelson (MSU) at 864-978-6943 or Tyler Petroelje (MDNR) at 906-202-4757.



Peninsula-wide deployments

- 159 cells with cameras
 - 1,230 cameras deployed
- Some cells excluded due to size/ownership
 - 22 partial cells
 - 21 cells mostly private ownership





Potential monitoring tool for other wildlife species

White-tailed deer, moose, bobcat, black bear, red fox, gray fox, coyote, turkey



Wolf Abundance Project – Ongoing Research



- Full camera deployment planned for next two years
 - Cameras deployed in summer 2023 will be revisited in 2024 and 2025
- 2024-2025
 - Photo analysis using RECONN.AI
 - Wolf abundance estimate for U.P.
 - Annual reports available to public
 - Public facing website with interactive results
- 2025 and beyond
 - Continuation of full camera deployment for wolf and other species abundance estimates in the U.P.

Thank you –
Questions?

