

OCRF 2024-83 Wolverine Tracking Project

Spring 2024 OCRF Project Proposal

Cascadia Wild

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FollowUp Form

Introduction

Project Title*

Insert the full project name assigned by ODFW, including the unique code before the Project Title that was given in the agreement.

(Example) **OCRF XXXX-XX_ ProjectTitle**

OCRF 2024-83 Wolverine Tracking Project

Upon completion of the project, please complete this Final Report document and submit it before the Project Expiration Date on the Project Agreements. The information you provide will be used for accountability and reporting and displayed to the general public. Please be as clear and concise as possible and avoid jargon or acronyms.

Project Location

Provide the nearest city and the county where project work will be completed, if multiple locations will be used provide them as a bulleted list.

Portland Oregon

Small towns surrounding Mt. Hood

Anticipated Impact Measurement Unit*

Other (please explain below)

Anticipated Impact Measurement Unit - Other

If you selected other above, please explain here.

Volunteer engagement hours

Anticipated Impact Value

(from the original application)

4500

Anticipated Impact Value 2*

Enter the actual miles, acres, volunteers engaged, etc.

3976

Oregon Conservation Strategy Species*

List the Oregon Conservation Strategy Species and Oregon Conservation Strategy Opportunity Areas that the Project benefited.

Conservation Strategy Species: Wolverine, Gray wolf, Sierra Nevada red fox, Pacific marten, Fisher
 Conservation Strategy Opportunity Areas: 107 - Mt Hood Area, 125 - Wasco Oaks Area

Final Report Questions

Project Statement*

Briefly describe what the project accomplished and the problem(s) it addressed. Make a clear and concise statement; avoid jargon and acronyms.

The Wolverine Tracking Project is a community science project that trains and organizes volunteers to carry out surveys for rare carnivores in the Mt Hood National Forest. As a result of the project, important knowledge was gained to help better manage and protect these species, and 283 volunteers were engaged and educated about the outdoors.

As a community science project, the project serves as a tool to get people outside and interacting with our local National Forest; educate people about wildlife, wildlife issues, and the outdoors; build people's capacity to be effective environmental stewards; and help build a constituency that supports conservation measures. In addition, the project has also gathered meaningful data. Data was collected on five Conservation Strategy Species plus one soon to be listed species: wolverine, Sierra Nevada red fox, gray wolf, Pacific marten, fisher, and porcupine. In addition, data was collected on many other species to add to long term records.

Summary of Goals*

Describe how project goals, objectives, and/or milestones were completed. Discuss any measurable and achieved benefits (# of volunteers engaged, acreage restored, retrofits, planning documents created, research results, etc.).

Number of volunteers: 283 (goal: 260)

Volunteer hours: 3976 (goal: 4500)

Miles of snow tracking surveys completed: 17 (goal: 15)

Miles of fox and wolf surveys completed: 106 (goal: 200)

Number of cameras operating: 27 (goal: 23)

Number of trips for specially target groups from underserved communities: 1 (goal: 2)

Four different types of surveys were carried out: camera and snow tracking surveys were done during the winter; and camera, fox scat, and wolf tracking surveys were done during the summer. This year, we increased number of cameras we operated from 18 to 24, visited by volunteers every 4 weeks, and in addition, a volunteer contributed 3 of his own cameras to the project, further increasing the survey effort. We had planned to use our new cameras to expand the project into the adjacent Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, but unfortunately the permitting didn't go through until May. The extra cameras, instead, enabled us to better follow up with detections of a new pair of wolves that seemed to be using the Mt Hood National Forest.

Surveys did detect a new pair of wolves in the Forest, through 1 trail camera photo and 10 observations of tracks or other sign, though so far no evidence of denning has been found. Other observations (4 trail camera photos and 3 track observation) have confirmed the members of the White River pack still using their territory further south. Sierra Nevada red fox and Pacific marten have continued to show up on cameras (3 fox detections, 7 marten detections), though only in the locations where they have been detected previously, indicating we may have mapped the extent of their range. Fourteen new scats that are likely to be from Sierra Nevada red fox were also collected to continue a study on their genetics and help get an estimate of population size.

Surveys collect data on multiple species at the same time. With this flexibility, we have been able to adapt the project to meet evolving management needs. Porcupine is being planned to be added as a Conservation Strategy Species this year, and by adding salt-soaked wood blocks to our camera setups and training volunteers on what porcupine sign looks like, we were able to add them as a target species. Our findings have supported the lack of their presence in areas where they might be expected to be. We will continue to work closely with the Mt Hood National Forest and Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife to make sure the data we collect addresses important management needs.

Volunteer involvement and education is another very important part of the project. Volunteers received online and optional in-person trainings, with additional trainings held for tracking leaders and apprentices. In all, 11 trainings were put on for the winter season and 6 for the summer season. Trainings covered not only how to carry out a survey, but information on our target species, outdoor safety, map and compass use (for camera surveys), wildlife tracking (for snow tracking surveys), and for apprentices, on group management and leadership skills. To further engage volunteers and the public, a weekly newsletter is sent and survey highlights shared weekly on facebook and instagram.

One of our goals is make the outdoors more accessible. One special trip was done for Cascade Education Corps, a program that teaches job skills to youth at risk. Another trip was planned for Helensview High School, an alternative school for students having difficulty in the normal educational system, however the trip was canceled twice due to weather and other extenuating circumstances.

One final, exciting development of the project this year was a new partnership with Think Wild, an environmental non-profit based in Bend. In collaboration with them, wolf surveys and camera surveys were done in the Ochoco Mountains, and we plan to expand this to include tracking surveys this winter. It is exciting for us to see other organizations interested in adopting our community science model.

Lessons Learned*

Describe lessons learned and challenges faced during the grant performance period. Examples being delays, contractual issues, permitting, funding, changes to the project Scope of Work or amendments, etc.

We had planned to expand the project last winter to a new area, the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, at the request of their biologist. This area has never been surveyed for rare carnivores before, and funds were requested to purchase 5 new cameras and supporting equipment. However, their biologist ran into difficulty securing the necessary permits and the process took much longer than anticipated. The cameras were instead placed on the eastern side of the Mt Hood National Forest to follow up with observations of a new wolf pair in the area, which seems like a very good use for them. The permit was finally completed in May, and this coming winter, the cameras will be placed in the Gorge, as long anticipated.

Next Steps*

Describe any next steps for the project, if any.

The need for this work continues, and we plan to continue to the project in the upcoming year. The current summer survey season runs until November. In November, we plan to resume the snow tracking surveys and will continue to operate cameras in locations accessible during winter. This winter, we will also expand the camera surveys to include the Columbia River National Scenic Area, at the request of their biologist. We will also continue working with Think Wild to bring the snow tracking surveys to the Ochoco National Forest as well.

Attachments

Include all project data collected, such as surveys, reports, PDF maps, photo monitoring and planning documents. Upload any color photographs of the Project area(s) before and after the Project completion taken at the pre-set photo points as one document.

Optional Document URL

If documents are stored in an accessible location such as Dropbox, you may enter the url here.

Attachment 1

WTP Report 2024-25.pdf

Attachment 2

Tracking survey volunteers Feb2025.jpg

Attachment 3

wolf2 W2024-25.JPG

Attachment 4

deer from trail cameras.JPG

Attachment 5

bear from trail cameras.JPG

Attachment 6

Attachment 7

Attachment 8

Attachment 9

Attachment 10

Certification

Drafts of final reports for review may be submitted to OCRF.ODFW@odfw.oregon.gov.

Certifying Statement*

I certify that the above and attached information is true and accurate.

Yes

Applicant Authorized Representative Name*

Teri Lysak

Authorized Representative Title*

Board Chair

File Attachment Summary

Applicant File Uploads

- WTP Report 2024-25.pdf
- Tracking survey volunteers Feb2025.jpg
- wolf2 W2024-25.JPG
- deer from trail cameras.JPG
- bear from trail cameras.JPG



**Cascadia
Wild**

**Wolverine Tracking Project
2024-25 Annual Report**

The Wolverine Tracking Project is a grassroots community science project in which trained volunteers conduct surveys for rare carnivores in the Mt Hood National Forest. The project has three objectives: to collect data on the occurrence of target rare carnivore species in the Mt Hood National Forest, to get people involved in their local national forest, and to teach participants about wildlife and the natural world. This report documents the summer and winter survey seasons, running from May 2024 through April 2025.

Project Description

Primary target species of the project are wolverine, gray wolf, Sierra Nevada red fox, and Pacific marten. Information is also collected on all mammal and select bird species detected, with emphasis on carnivores. This project collects data from three kinds of surveys: camera trap surveys, year-round; snow tracking surveys, during the winter season; and scat surveys, mostly during the summer season. Genetic samples of gray wolf and Sierra Nevada red fox are collected when encountered on all surveys. Surveys followed similar protocols to previous years; see Appendix A for survey details.

2024-25 Results

SURVEY EFFORT

Camera surveys

Camera sites were divided into two general areas, as in previous years: those near Mt Hood targeting Sierra Nevada red fox, and those near the eastern edge of the National Forest boundary targeting wolves.

Summer: This summer only 4 of our cameras were placed in the Mt Hood area, since a graduate student at WSU was also placing cameras in this area to study Sierra Nevada red fox. Cameras were placed in locations where foxes had been detected previously to try and collect additional information and genetic samples. Fifteen cameras were placed along the eastern edge of the Forest, including 4 placed on the edge of an extensive burn area from three years ago. In addition to these cameras, two volunteers donated the use of their collective 5 personal cameras to help monitor wolves near their area of known activity. Cameras were baited with a mixture of Minnesota Valley Predator bait, Gusto, or fish emulsion fertilizer, placed under a log or the base of a tree in the center of the field of view of the camera.

Winter: In the Mt Hood area, the 4 cameras from summer were continued in the same locations, and an additional 9 cameras were placed in this area. In the eastern edge of the National Forest, 3 of the cameras from the summer were continued and an additional camera added, plus 9 volunteer-owned cameras were operating here as well. Camera sites were baited as in summer, and bait was placed in a wooden covered platform nailed to a tree to hold the bait out of the snow.

Camera survey locations are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Scat surveys

Scat survey volunteers hiked, biked, or drove dirt trails and roads looking for scat, which they identified using visual characteristics. Surveys took place in the same two broad areas as the camera surveys. Those targeting Sierra Nevada red fox occurred primarily at elevations above 4000 ft, and those targeting wolves

occurred over a broad area covering the eastern edge of the National Forest and likely dispersal routes. In addition to searching for scat, volunteers had the option of doing a complete species survey, recording all tracks and sign seen, following the same protocols as the snow tracking surveys; however, this year no complete species surveys were done. Volunteers carried out 47 survey trips, surveying 152.2 miles of trails or roads. Scat survey locations are shown in Figure 3.

Tracking surveys

Tracking survey volunteers went out on snowshoes, in groups led by experienced volunteer tracking leaders. All tracks and sign encountered were documented. Seventeen surveys occurred from December through March. Surveys covered 17.0 miles and surveyed 11 of the 12 pre-established transects. Tracking survey locations are shown in Figure 4.

Genetic Samples Collected

Potential genetic samples of Sierra Nevada red fox and gray wolf were collected when found on each camera, scat, and tracking survey. 72 scat samples were collected by volunteers, 58 from fox scat surveys, 3 from wolf surveys, and 11 during camera maintenance visits. Of these, researchers took 12 as potential Sierra Nevada red fox scat. In addition, one red fox carcass was collected incidentally. No hair samples or urine samples were collected. Samples were given to two graduate students, at Washington State University and Northern Arizona University, for analysis. A summary of the genetic samples collected is presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

FINDINGS

Wolves were detected at 6 different camera sites, 5 of which were within the Area of Known Wolf Activity and within 10 miles of each other. In addition, 8 sets of wolf tracks were seen during scat surveys.

Red fox were detected at 2 locations on Mt Hood, both at locations where they have been detected before. The sites were in the subalpine and montane forest zones, and as usual, both occurred during winter.

We also had 1 red fox detection at a camera on the lower east slope of the Cascades, at an elevation of around 2500 ft. Presumably, this is not the Sierra Nevada sub-species, even though its location is only about 20 miles as the crow flies from detections that are assumed to be the Sierra Nevada subspecies.

Pacific marten were detected at only two sites, both in the montane forest zone on Mt Hood. Detections occurred at these sites during both summer and winter. We find it interesting that there are so few detections, given that Mt Hood is supposedly good habitat and in the past they have been detected at other areas.

Many other non-target species were also recorded, including coyote, cougar, bobcat, black bear, weasel, striped skunk, deer, elk, and many hares, squirrels, and small mammals. As before, deer and coyote were the most abundantly detected species on the camera surveys; snowshoe hare and Douglas squirrel were most abundant in the tracking surveys.

Results from the camera surveys are given in Tables 4 and 5, results from the scat surveys are given in Table 6, and results from the snow tracking surveys are given in Table 7.

VOLUNTEERS

A total of 289 volunteers were involved in the surveys, demonstrating how much people want to be engaged with wildlife and the outdoors. Volunteers put in over 4100 hours, contributing over 2524 hours for the camera surveys, 626 hours for the scat surveys, and 907 hours for the tracking surveys. Two project support volunteer interns also assisted this project, putting in an additional over 650 hours. The level of enthusiasm and commitment from volunteers is what continues to make this project a success.

Acknowledgments

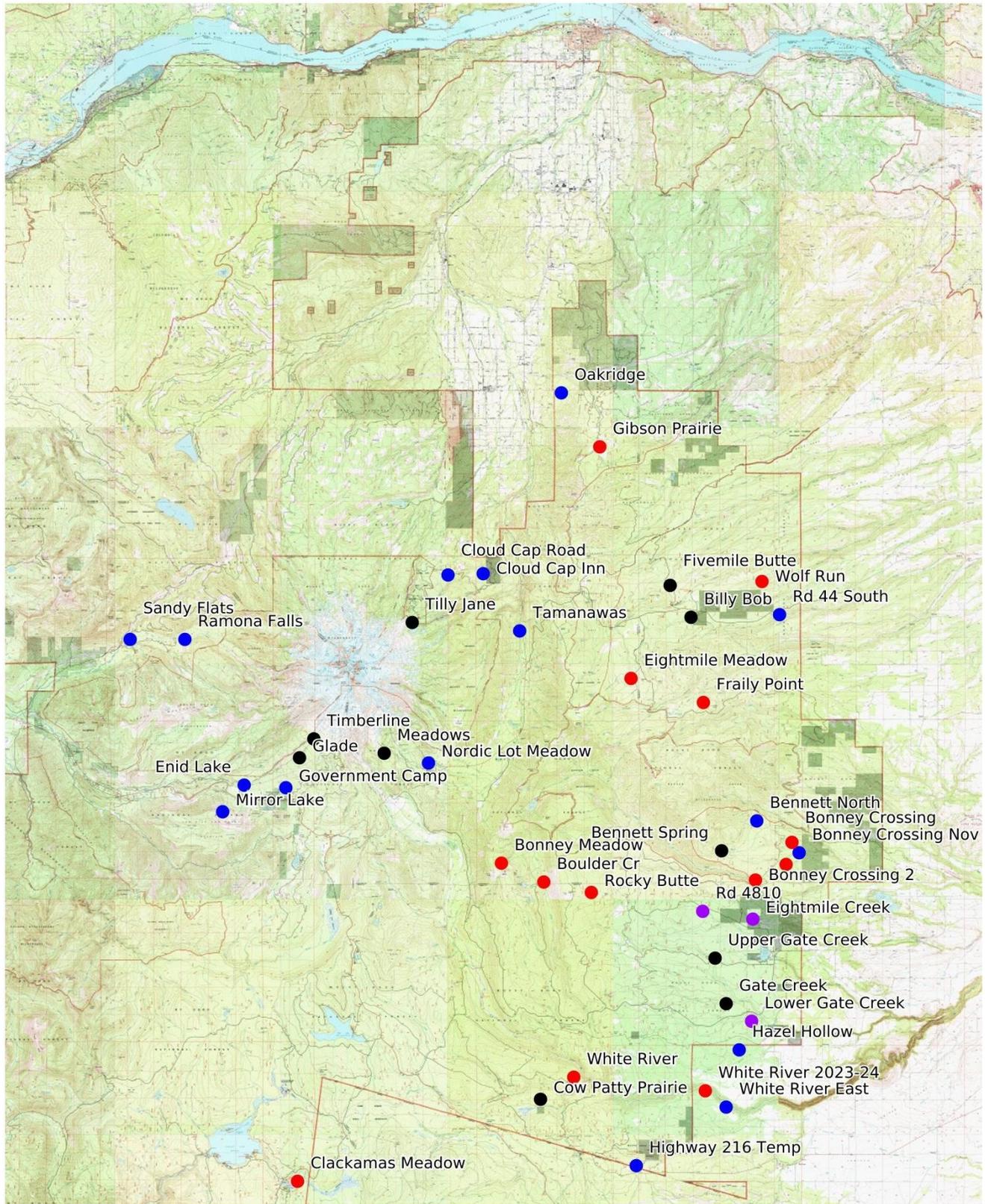
Cascadia Wild would like to thank the Oregon Recreation and Community Fund, National Forest Foundation, Mt Hood National Forest, and Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife for their funding and support, without which this project could not happen.



A gray wolf pauses in front of a wildlife camera.

Figure 1: Camera survey locations: North half

Red = summer only, Blue = winter only, Purple: spring only, Black = all year



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10T

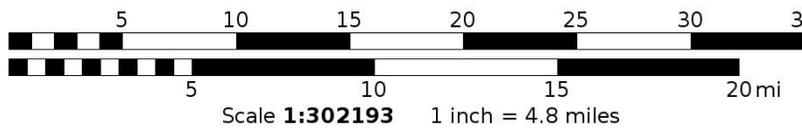
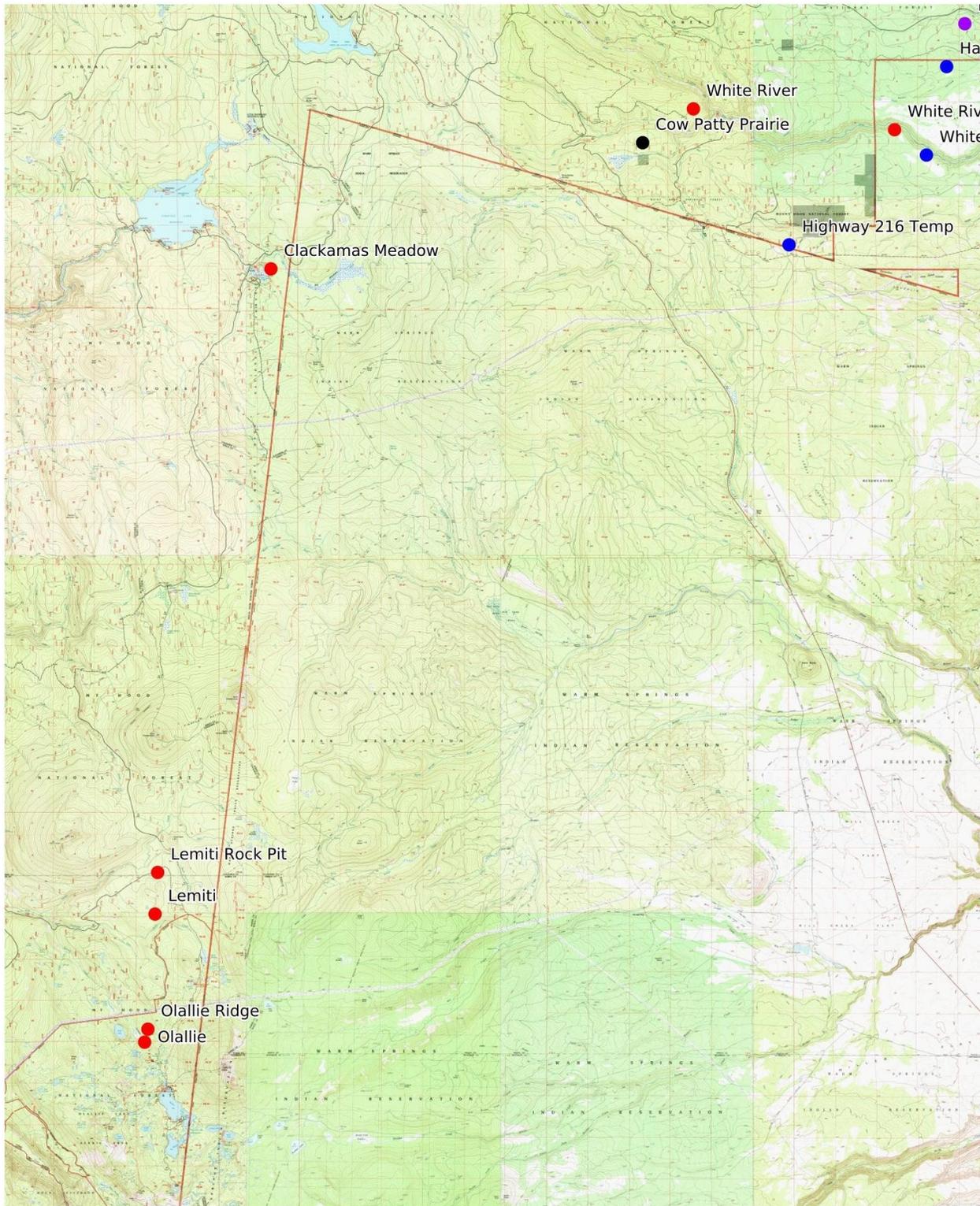



Figure 2: Camera survey locations: South half
 Red = summer only, Blue = winter only, Black = all year



Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 UTM Zone 10T

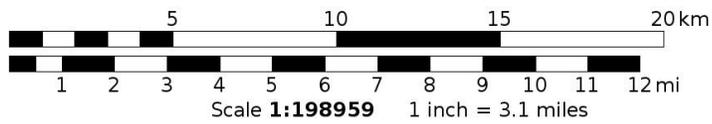
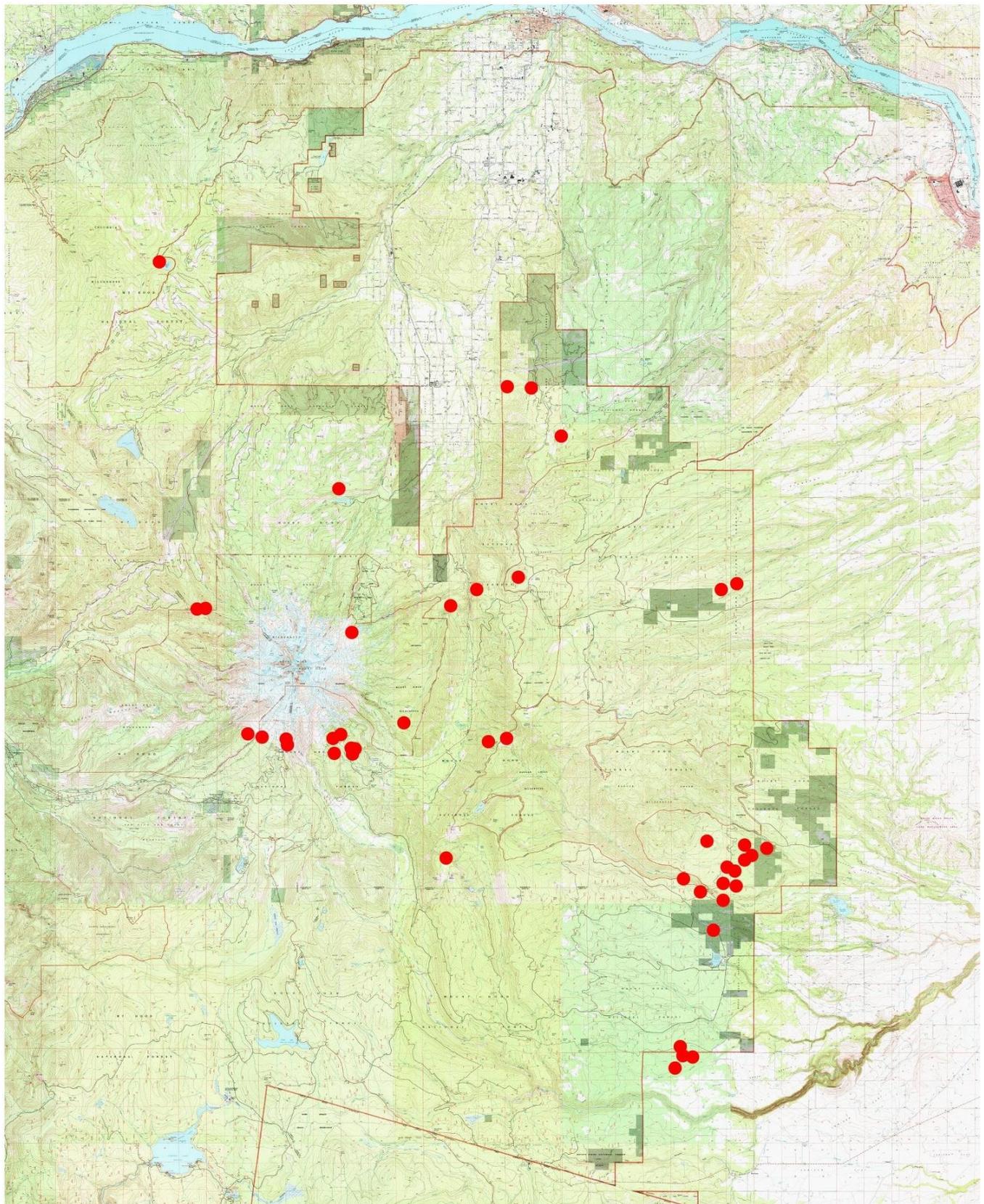



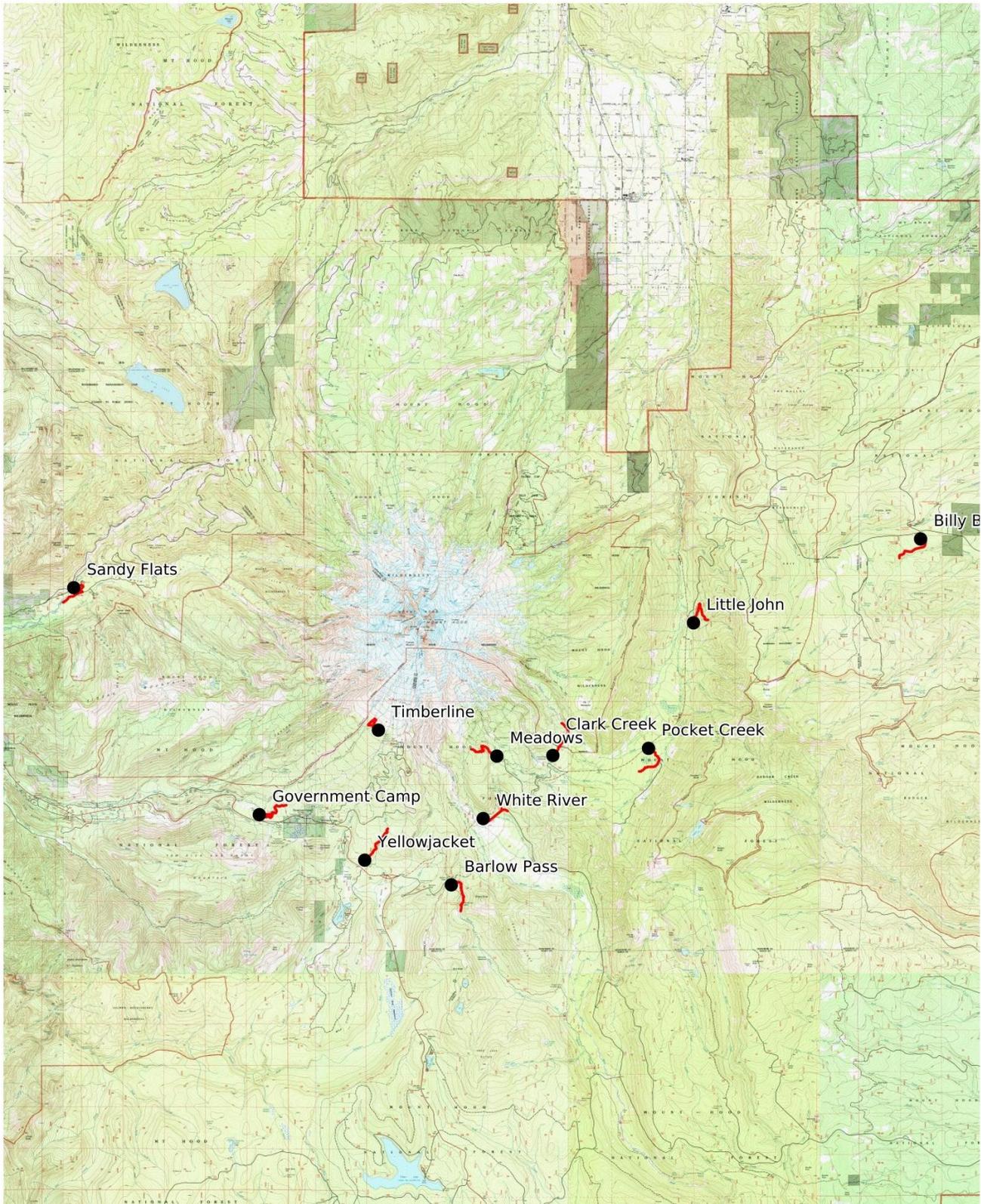
Figure 3: Scat Survey Locations



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10T




Figure 4: Tracking Survey Locations



Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10T



Scale 1:198629 1 inch = 3.1 miles



Tables 1 and 2: Genetic Sample Collection Results

Number of Genetic Samples Turned In		
Survey Type	Red Fox	Wolf
Camera Surveys	11 collected / 0 turned in	0
Scat Surveys	58 collected / 12 turned in	3 collected / 0 turned in
Incidental	1	1

Types of Genetic Samples Collected		
Survey Type	Red Fox	Wolf
Camera Surveys	scat	scat
Scat Surveys	scat	scat
Incidental	carcass	scat

Table 3: Target species tracks detected

Number of Tracks Detected		
Survey Type	Red Fox	Wolf
Camera Surveys	0	0
Scat Surveys	0	8
Incidental	0	0

Table 6: Scat Survey Results

Survey Area	Date	Location	Survey Type	Distance surveyed (miles)	Samples collected	Samples Turned in: possible red fox	Samples Turned in: possible wolf	Tracks Detected: probable wolf
Mt Hood	6/9/2024	Gumjuwac	Fox	4.5	1			
	6/16/2024	Wahtum Lake	Fox	3.5	1			
	6/22/2024	Meadows Group Survey	Fox	3.4	1			
	6/22/2024	Umbrella Falls	Fox	1.8				
	6/23/2024	Surveyors Ridge	Fox	1.3				
	6/29/2024	Umbrella Falls Loop	Fox	3.8	1			
	6/30/2024	Gumjuwac	Fox	2.4	8			
	7/3/2024	Meadows	Fox	1.8	2			
	7/13/2024	Timberline Group Survey	Fox	1	4	4		
	7/14/2024	Timberline	Fox	0.7				
	7/21/2024	Lawrence Lake Ridge	Fox	3	1	1		
	7/27/2024	Top Spur	Fox	3.5	2			
	8/3/2024	Timberline East	Fox	1.4	2			
	8/4/2024	Umbrella Falls	Fox	1.9	1	pending		
	8/9/2024	Elk Meadows	Fox	2.5				
	8/11/2024	Top Spur	Fox	2.8				
	8/24/2024	Tamanawas Falls	Fox	1.7				
	8/28/2024	Bonney Meadow	Fox	2.5	1			
	9/7/2024	Mt Hood Meadows	Fox	1.6	1			
	9/8/2024	Tilly Jane	Fox	2.3				
10/12/2024	Timberline	Fox	1.4					
East Forest	5/19/2024	Oakridge	Fox	4.3	2	2		
	6/10/2024	withheld	Wolf	0.8	1			1
	6/11/2024	Badger Creek Lower	Wolf	5				
	6/12/2024	Badger Creek Lower	Wolf	5				
	6/13/2024	Badger Creek Lower	Wolf	4.8				
	7/1/2024	Badger Creek Lower	Wolf	3.3				
	7/2/2024	Badger Creek Lower	Wolf	1.4				
	7/3/2024	withheld	Wolf	4				2
	8/10/2024	Little Badger Creek area	Wolf	7.3	3	1		
	8/11/2024	withheld	Wolf	2.9				1
	8/11/2024	withheld	Wolf	0.5	1			1
	8/12/2024	Bonney Crossing	Wolf	2.7	4	1		
	9/14/2024	Oakridge	Fox	2	1			
	9/14/2024	Brooks Meadow	Fox	2.2	2			
	10/14/2024	Near Bonney Crossing C	Wolf	11.5				
	10/16/2024	Hazel Hollow	Wolf	8.4	5	2 pending		
	10/28/2024	Hazel Hollow	Wolf	7	4	pending		
	10/29/2024	Bonney Crossing	Wolf	3.6	5	pending		
	11/25/2024	Badger Creek Lower	Wolf	4.5				
	1/29/2025	withheld	Wolf	3.5				2
4/23/2025	Various	Wolf	3				1	
Mt Bachelor / Redmond	8/13/2024	Highway 97 Bend	Incidental		1	1 (carcass)		
	8/26/2024	Todd Lake	Fox	1.7				
	8/29/2024	Redmond	Fox	4.4	1	1		
	9/2/2024	Mt Bachelor area	Fox	4.9	1	1		
	9/3/2024	Redmond	Fox	2.3	4	1		
	9/5/2024	Mt Bachelor	Fox	2.4	1			
Totals				152.2	62	12	0	8

Table 7: Tracking Survey Results

Locations organized by elevation, from highest to lowest

Species	Snow Quality	Distance (miles)		Date		Start Elv (ft)		Location										
		1	1	2/21/2024	1/23/2025	6034	5243	Timberline	Meadows									
		1.3	1	2/19/2025	1/12/2025	4546	4212	Clark Creek	White River									
		1.25	1	3/30/2025	12/8/2024	4095	3963	Barlow Pass	Billy Bob									
		1	1	12/7/2024	3/17/2025	3892	3806	Yellowjacket	Pocket Creek									
		1	1	2/1/2025	1/16/2025	3342	3630	Little John	Gov't Camp									
		0.75	0.75	3/8/2025	2/9/2025	2015		Sandy Flats										
	Unacceptable																	
	Poor																	
	Good																	
	Poor																	
	Good																	
	Acceptable																	
	Poor																	
	Good																	
	Acceptable																	
	Poor																	
	Acceptable																	
	Good																	
	Acceptable																	
	Good																	
	Good																	
	Best																	
Coyote	Tracks	2	1		2					1	1	1						
	Sign					1		1	1									
Bobcat	Tracks				2	2			1									
Bear	Sign						1	2										
Weasel	Tracks				2		1	2			2							
	Sign						1											
River otter	Tracks							1										
Raccoon	Tracks												1					
Rabbit/Hare	Tracks				7		3	2	2	9	11	47	1	3	4	1	1	
	Sign								4	1				3	2	1		
Douglas squirrel/ Flying squirrel	Tracks	2		2		14		28	2	1	23	3	27	4	3	1		26
	Sign							1	1	11			1		2		5	
Gopher	Sign									1								
Mouse/Shrew/Vole	Tracks		1								2	1						
	Sign														10			
Unknown: canine or bobcat	Tracks		3			1				1	1							
	Sign											1		1			2	
Unknown	Tracks		1							3			2				2	
	Sign									3				1				

Appendix A: Project Description

SURVEY STRUCTURE

Camera Surveys:

Wildlife camera surveys are carried out year-round, divided into a summer season and a winter season. Camera site locations are selected based on accessibility, habitat suitability for target species, previous detections or known habitat use, and/or to collect data for under-surveyed areas. Due to seasonal changes in access and in bait setup, most camera sites are moved between the summer and winter survey seasons, while some sites are maintained throughout consecutive seasons or years.

Bait for the camera sites varies with the season and target species. On most camera set ups, two different baits and lures were used: a long-range scent lure designed for canines and mustelids (Caven's Gusto) and a commercial bait (Minnesota Valley Predator Bait). During the summer, the baits were placed under a down log, and during the winter they were placed in a small wooden box nailed to a tree approximately three feet off the ground or snowline to keep them above the snow. Some camera sites instead had a hair snagger device near the bait, consisting of either gun cleaning brushes attached to a web belt, nail gun nails attached to a wood plate, or wool carding brushes. At these sites, bait was usually soaked into a sponge located above the snagger. Camera sites were generally visited approximately every 4 weeks to replenish the baits, retrieve memory cards, ensure the camera was still operating, and collect any genetic samples at the vicinity of the site.

Every mammal, ground bird, and bird of prey detected at a camera site is recorded, including domestic animals, unidentified humans, and unidentifiable animals. For each detection, the following data is recorded: date; time; species; number of juveniles, yearlings, or adults (if identifiable); number of males and females (if identifiable); and any relevant behavior or reaction to the bait.

Tracking Surveys:

Snow tracking surveys are carried out on snowshoes along designated, one mile-long transects. Every animal trail within the survey path, or animal sign seen, is recorded with a GPS waypoint. Additional written documentation and pictures are taken for all carnivore trails and a subset of other trails. Transects were chosen to cover as many different habitats as possible within the snow zone and generally follow recreational trails or closed roads. Survey dates are decided at the beginning of the season; therefore, weather during the survey is highly variable and snow track quality (the ability of the snow to record clear tracks) is also recorded.

Scat Surveys:

Scat surveys are conducted during the summer when the snow is gone, or in the winter at lower elevation areas that do not receive snow. Volunteers choose where, when, and how far to survey; recommended survey locations are provided based on habitat suitability or known use by a target species. Most surveys are done on foot, with volunteers continually keeping an eye out for scat samples as they walk. Samples are photographed and collected in a paper bag. The samples and photographs are reviewed and assessed by Cascadia Wild personnel for species confirmation.

Two types of scat surveys are carried out. Sierra Nevada red fox scat surveys are done June to October, in the vicinity of Mt Hood above 4000 ft elevation, mainly centering on the Timberline Trail and its connecting trails or offshoots. Gray wolf scat surveys are done year-round, around the eastern boundary of the Mt Hood National Forest and along likely dispersal routes.

VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT

Camera Survey Participants - "Camera Crew":

Cameras are visited in groups of at least two volunteers. Volunteers choose the dates and the cameras they wish to visit. Camera locations are chosen in part to suit a wide variety of physical abilities and outdoor

skill levels. Volunteers are given a 2 hour on-line training plus an optional field training, with the field training repeated three times to allow for small group size and better learning opportunity. Volunteers are trained in camera check procedures as well as in using a GPS and basic navigation skills.

Tracking Survey Participants - “Tracking Teams” and “Tracking Leaders”:

Tracking surveys are done in groups of up to 12 people, including 1-2 tracking trip leaders. Leaders have a minimum of two seasons tracking experience and must pass written and field evaluations before being qualified to lead. This not only helps ensure the quality of the data collected, but also allows new participants to be further mentored during the surveys themselves, not only in animal tracking but also in related topics, such as natural history, awareness activities, and wilderness survival. The aim of this blend of topics is to increase not only participants’ knowledge but also their feelings of connection to their local area. Survey participants attended a 2 hour on-line training. They are highly encouraged to also attend an Introduction to Wildlife Tracking class, which consists of 2 hours online plus an optional field session. The field session is repeated three times to allow for smaller group size.

Scat Survey Participants - “Scat Surveyors”:

Scat survey volunteers go out on their own, provided with a detailed instructional booklet on scat collection and identification, scat collection supplies, and maps. Scat survey volunteers attend a 1 ½ hour on-line training to learn about scat identification and collection procedures. Fox scat surveys are open to anyone; wolf scat surveys are limited to returning volunteers due the sensitive nature of the data. In addition, two group fox scat surveys are done, to provide an opportunity for new volunteers to experience the surveys in the field before going on their own.



2025-03-22 10:03:18 AM M 2/4

0 37°F



HYPERFIRE 2 COVERT





Ⓜ CORE_CAM

58F 14C ○

05-16-2025 17:50:10

2025-05-23 7:54:46 AM M 1/4

0 44°F



HYPERFIRE 2 COVERT

