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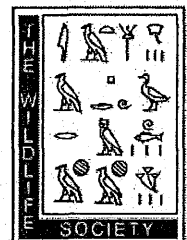
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The Mexican Gray Wolf: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Adaptively Managing Wolf Predation and Problems.

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The Mexican gray wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*) was extirpated from the southwest by the 1960s to meet the desire of the public. By the 1970s, public perceptions and desires began shifting towards endangered species protection, enhancement and reintroductions. By 1979, the Mexican Wolf Recovery Team drafted a recovery plan that was finalized and released to the public in 1982. The first Mexican gray wolves (11) were re-introduced under section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act during 1998 in the Blue Range of Arizona and New Mexico. Predictions in the environmental impact statement for reintroduction indicated a population of approximately 55 wolves in 6 years. At the end of January 2005, the collared population consisted of 22 wolves in 10 packs, one group, and three lone wolves. Supplemental data indicated that there were an additional 25-20 wolves. The wolves have not lost their ability to be predators, even though the source stock of the reintroduced wolves came from captivity. During the first six years of reintroductions there were 29 wolf/human interactions. The mean number of cattle killed per 100 wolves in Arizona/New Mexico is 15.84 which are slightly higher than Montana (11), Wyoming (8), and Idaho (5). To resolve the conflicts and depredations, the Interagency Field Team and the Adaptive Management Oversight Committee use a team approach to adaptive management as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding for the reintroduction of wolves into the Blue Range. The six lead agencies are; Arizona Game and Fish Department, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, US Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Wildlife Services, US Department of Agriculture/Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and White Mountain Apache Tribe.

Nutria: A Major Invasive Rodent Problem on Mainland USA.

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Nutria or coypu (*Myocastor coypus*), a semi-aquatic rodent native to southern South America, are an invasive species of concern mainly in the southern and eastern United States. Nutria were introduced into the U.S. in 1899 for fur farming and became established in several states. Nutria dispersals primarily occurred when the fur market declined in the early 1980s causing farmers to release animals, as escapees during hurricanes or rising floodwaters, or as releases to establish "weed eaters." The ravenous appetite of these herbivores can cause damage to agricultural crops and aquatic vegetation, and can alter aquatic ecosystems. Their burrowing habits can weaken irrigation structures and create hazards for cattle, and they are a host for some diseases. Eradication is desired in areas such as national wildlife refuges, but can be difficult due to the nutria's extensive suitable range of habitat, the logistical challenges associated with these habitats, their efficiency in dispersal, and their high, year-round reproductive ability. Control is more practical in some areas and is facilitated by periods of cold temperatures and sustained lethal control. An example of an eradication strategy was implemented by USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Maryland, in 2002-2004 where systematic intensive control was done across a "nutria exclusion zone." An example of long-term management of nutria was implemented by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries where an incentive payment is distributed to registered trappers/hunters on a per nutria basis. Louisiana continues to recognize nutria as a beneficial natural resource, such as food, and manages for a low population, whereas Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge recognized the overall impacts of this invasive species and implemented an eradication strategy. Research efforts continue to develop efficient methods for nutria control, including barriers and repellents to minimize damage, attractants for bait delivery of toxicants or fertility control materials, lures for improved capture rates, improved capture devices, and improved methods of detection and monitoring.

Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon Marinus*) Management in The Great Lakes.

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The Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*), a jawless fish native to the Atlantic Ocean, gained access to the Great Lakes through shipping canals and was first reported in Lake Erie in 1821. By the 1940's, the sea lamprey was well established, causing damage to fish stocks and extirpating certain species in several lakes. Adult lampreys spawn in gravel beds of streams. After hatching, sea lamprey larvae will remain in tributaries and filter feed micro-organisms for 3-17 years. They