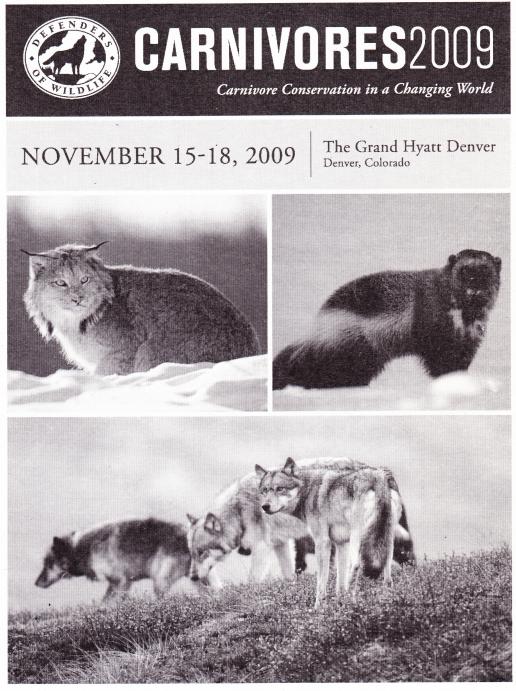
## PROGRAM AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

G. Wengert.

### DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE PRESENTS



## www.carnivoreconference.org

### **Conference Information**

### Welcome to the Grand Hyatt Denver

Carnivores 2009 activities are divided between the Hotel and the Atrium tower of the Grand Hyatt Denver. The Imperial Ballroom, Mt. Sopris Room and Maroon Peak Room are in the Hotel, and the Mt. Elbert, Mt. Evans, Grays Peak and Longs Peak rooms are in the Hyatt Conference Center on the second floor of the Atrium tower, which is connected by breezeway to the Hotel. The banquet on Tuesday is on the 38<sup>th</sup> floor of the Atrium tower. Located in the heart of the Central Business District and steps from the 16<sup>th</sup> Street Pedestrian Mall, the hotel is convenient to a huge array of dining options to suit any budget.

#### Ambassador Wolf Workshops

Mission: Wolf will bring ambassador wolves for six small-group programs to allow attendees an up-close look at a live wolf. Mission: Wolf is a peaceful wolf sanctuary located in the remote mountains of Colorado. The refuge supports a primitive visitor center that provides visitors and volunteers with hands-on working experience. Socialized ambassador wolves travel nationally, offering public education about wild wolves while stimulating people to care about and respect nature. The programs will provide information on basic wolf biology and behavior and offer a unique opportunity to interact one-on-one with a wolf. There is no cost for this workshop, but space is limited to the first 200 conference registrants who enroll. Tickets to an assigned session are included in your registration packet and are not transferable to any other session. No food or beverage is permitted in the sessions. For more info visit www.missionwolf.com.

### Notice to Speakers and Poster Presenters

To ensure a fair time allotment for all speakers, moderators have been instructed to adhere to the schedule. Please complete your presentation in the designated time allowed so as not to shortchange other speakers or interfere with other conference activities.

Speakers who are using PowerPoint presentations must submit their presentations on a USB device (flash drive), CD or a Zip (100 or 250) disk at the registration desk at least three hours prior to their session. Speakers should report to their assigned rooms 30 minutes before the start of their session for a final check of audiovisual materials.

Posters should be set up in the Imperial Ballroom foyer between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Sunday and must be removed by 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday. Velcro and thumbtacks will be provided. All poster presenters should plan to be present for the poster session on Tuesday from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. to discuss their work with interested attendees.

#### **Carnivores 2009 Science Advisory Committee**

Peter Brown, McGill School of the Environment James Estes, University of California, Santa Cruz Lloyd Lowry, University of Alaska, Fairbanks Barry Noon, Colorado State University Reed Noss, University of Central Florida Pete Peterson, University of North Carolina Ron Pulliam, University of Georgia Rich Reading, Denver Zoo Bill Ripple, Oregon State University David Wilcove, Princeton University Gerald Zuercher, University of Dubuque

# Monday, November 16

	10-9:30 Plenary (Imperial Ballroom): Ecological Consequences Of Large Predator Removal: A Comparison Of Five U.S. National Parks, Robert Beschta and William Ripple (page 1)	
	MT. ELBERT ROOM	MT. EVANS ROOM
10:00- NOON	<ul> <li>The U.SMexico Border Wall: Implications for Carnivore Conservation</li></ul>	<ol> <li>Ecology and Recovery of Mesocarnivores</li></ol>
:30-3:00	<ul> <li>Conservation Challenges, Priorities &amp; Opportunities in the U.SMexico Border Region</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Climate Change</li></ul>
:30-5:30	Jaguars       43         1. Bio-Politics And The Path To Jaguar       Recovery, Tony Povilitis         2. Jaguar Monitoring In Sonora, Mexico (1999-2009): Towards A Recovery For The Northern       Populations, Carlos A. López González         3. Jaguar Population Connectivity In       Northwest Mexico, Daniela Valera         4. Community Protected Areas and the Conservation of Jaguars and their Prey in the Chinantla       Region of Oaxaca, Mexico, Joe Figel         5. What's On The Menu? Food Habits Of Pumas And Jaguars In The Lowland Amazon Forest Of Peru, Samia Carrillo-Percastegui       6. Jaguar Corridors In Brazil, Leandro Silveira	<ul> <li>New Tools for Sea Otter Research</li></ul>

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# Tuesday, November 17

	GRAYS PEAK ROOM	LONGS PEAK ROOM
8:00-10:00	Foxes	Economic Tools for Predator Conservation
8.00-10.00	<ol> <li>Population Size Of The San Clemente Island Fox, William F. Andelt</li> <li>Reproduction And Denning Ecology Of The San Clemente Island Fox, Nicholas P. Gould</li> <li>Analyses Of Factors Affecting Reproductive Success In Island Foxes, Cheryl Asa</li> <li>Identifying Suitable Habitat For Endangered San Joaquin Kit Foxes: Conservation Implications, Brian Cypher</li> <li>Phylogeography Of The North American Red Fox: Vicariance In Pleistocene Forest Refugia, Keith Aubry</li> <li>The Origin Of Putative Nonnative Red Foxes In The Contiguous United States: Translocations Or Natural Range Expansions? Mark Statham</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Economic Fools for Frederic Conditional Conditional Fools for Frederic Conditional Fools for Frederic Conditional Conditiona Conditional Conditional Conditional Conditional Conditional</li></ol>
10:30-	Black-footed Ferrets	Carnivores on the Hill 102
NOON	<ol> <li>Recovery Efforts for the Black- Footed Ferret, Paul Marinari</li> <li>Reintroduction Of The Black-Footed Ferret To A Small Prairie Dog Complex, Daniel Licht</li> <li>From The Underground Up: Habitat And Population Analysis Of Prairie Dogs To Support The Reintroduction Of Black-Footed Ferrets In Canada, Tara Stephens</li> <li>Burrow Distributions and Resource Selection of Black-Footed Ferrets on Black-Tailed and White- Tailed Prairie Dog Colonies, David A. Eads</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>The Global Warming Survival Act, Robert Dewey</li> <li>Sustaining Wildlife on Public Lands: America's Wildlife Heritage Act, Peter Nelson</li> <li>Saving the Sea Otter: Defenders of Wildlife's Legislative Efforts in Paving the Road Back Towards Recovery, Jim Curland</li> <li>The Truth About Cats and Dogs-Supporting International Carnivore Conservation, Nina Fascione</li> <li>The Protect America's Wildlife Act, Robert Dewey</li> </ol>
1:30-3:00	Florida Panther 115	Energy Development Effects on Carnivores 120
	<ol> <li>Florida Panther Recovery Plans: Next Steps, Chris Belden</li> <li>Current Research Objectives And Management Of The Florida Panther, Marc Criffield</li> <li>Evaluation Of Wildlife Underpasses Designed For The Florida Panther, Deborah Jansen</li> <li>The Florida Panther Protection Program: A New Model For Collaboration Amongst Nongovernmental Organizations And Private Landowners, Christian Spilker</li> <li>Florida Panther Outreach Programs, Elizabeth Fleming</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Renewable Energy in the California Desert-Is it Compatible with Conservation? Jeff Aardahl</li> <li>Assessing Impacts Of Wind Energy Development On Wildlife: Challenges And Solutions, Aimee Delach</li> <li>Renewable Energy and Federal Lands: Structuring Decisions for Wildlife, Peter Nelson</li> <li>The Bush Administration's Energy Legacy Impacts to Wildlife-Oil and Gas Leasing and the West-wide Energy Corridors, Nada Culver</li> </ol>
3:30-5:30	Mountain Lions, People and Policy Roundtable 135	Eastern Mesocarnivores 144
	<ol> <li>Overview</li> <li>Christopher Papouchis, Wild Felid Research &amp; Management Association</li> <li>Tim Dunbar, Mountain Lion Foundation</li> <li>Rick Hopkins, Live Oak Associates</li> <li>Gary Koehler, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife</li> <li>Jerry Apker, Colorado Division of Wildlife</li> <li>David Mattson, USGS Southwest Biological Science Center</li> <li>Sharon Negri, WildFutures</li> <li>Ron Thompson, Arizona Game and Fish Department</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Seasonal Variation In Detections Of Forest Carnivores In Western Maryland Using Remote Cameras, Julia Smith</li> <li>Spatial And Temporal Distribution Of Bobcat And Fisher Detections In Western Maryland, Zoe Hanley</li> <li>Genetic Analysis Of Formerly Extirpated Carnivores In Northwestern New Jersey, Charles Kontos</li> <li>Distribution Of Fishers Occupying Small Fragmented Forests In Eastern North Dakota, Maggie Triska</li> <li>Distribution And Habitat Use By A Pioneering Fisher Population In Eastern North Dakota, Steve Loughry</li> <li>A Genetic Approach To Determine River Otter Abundance And Effects On Fish Populations In Missouri, Rebecca Mowry</li> </ol>

# Wednesday, November 18

	MT. ELBERT ROOM	MT. EVANS ROOM
8:00-	Mexican Wolf 151	Attitudes, Education and Policy 1
10:00	1. The Value Of Private Partnerships And Private Funding To Make	1. From Extirpation To Coexistence: Wolves And
	Possible Mexican Wolf Recovery In The Wild, Patrick Valentino	U.S. Environmental Policy, Lynne Nemeth
	2. Will Politics Or Science Govern The Future Of The	2. "The Language Of Success": What Does It Mean
	Mexican Gray Wolf? Michael Robinson	to the Delisted Wolf? Karlyn I. Atkinson Berg
	3. Estimating Population Size Of Reintroduced Mexican Gray Wolves On The Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona, Sarah Rinkevich	<ol> <li>The Effect Of Civilization On Wolf Habitat And Wolf Populations, Tamara Gregg</li> </ol>
	4. Mexican Wolf Recovery, Or Lack Thereof: An Assessment	4. Re-Creating Eden: Scientific Information In
	Of Problems And Solutions, David R. Parsons	The Depiction Of North American Predators
	5. Mexican Wolf Reintroduction in Northwestern	In Contemporary Informational Books For
	Mexico, Carlos A. López González	Young People, Debra Mitts-Smith
	6. The Mexican Wolf Conservation Assessment-	5. Facts And Values: The Objectivist Stance In
	Where Do We Go From Here? Buddy Fazio	Wildlife Management, Kirk C. Robinson
		6. Conserving Urban Carnivores: Modeling Humane Treatment, John Hadidian
0.00	Foological Data of Walvas 175	Mountain Lions: Spatial Ecology 1
10:30- NOON	Ecological Role of Wolves 175	1. Cougar Habitat Use, Social Organization and Human
	1. Socio-Political Ecology Of Wolf-Induced Trophic Cascades, Carlos Carroll	Interactions In Washington, Brian Kertson
	2. Trophic Cascades Involving Humans, Wolves, Elk, And Aspen:	2. Cores And Corridors: Mountain Lions At The
	Defining An Ecologically Effective Wolf Population, Cristina Eisenberg	Edge In Southern California, Winston Vickers
	3. A Cross-System Comparison Of The Ecosystem Effects Of Wolves	3. Mountain Lion Movements And Mortality Relative
	In Banff, Isle Royale, And Yellowstone, Mark Hebblewhite	To Roads And Development In A Fragmented, Urban
	4. Do Wolves Buffer Ecological Communities From	Landscape In Southern California, Seth Riley 4.)Effects Of Fire On Mountain Lion Movement And
	Climate Change? Christopher Wilmers	Habitat Use In Southern California, Megan Jennings
NOON	A New Era for Wolves and People 191	
1:30-	Role of Humans: Reciprocal Effects 192	Mountain Lions: Attitudes and Management 1
3:00	1. Recognizing Ecological Diversity Within	1. Cougar Management: What Would
	Wildlife Populations, Paul Paquet	Darwin Do? Evolutionary and Behavioral
	2. Cascading Effects Of Humans, Through Welves, In	Considerations, Gary Koehler
	A Multiple Land Use Ecosystem, Tyler Muhly	2. Roots of Cougar-Related Human Behaviors
	3. Wolves, Grizzlies, Elk And The Ecosystem: Effects Of	and Behavioral Intentions, David Mattson
	Human Activity In National Parks, J. Kimo Rogala	3. The Discourse of Incidents: Cougars and People on Mt. Elden and in Sabino Canyon, Susan Clark
	4. Level Of Social Trust In Government And Wolf Management, Carly Sponarski	4. Urban And Rural Residents' Attitudes Toward Mount
	won wanagement, oany openation	Lions In Two Midwestern States, Clayton K. Nielsen
3:30-	Wolves & Livestock 208	Diseases and Parasites of Carnivores 2
5:30	1. Gray Wolves And Livestock In Montana: Solving A	1. Modeling Animal Movement, Functional
	Puzzle One Piece At A Time, Carolyn A. Sime	Connectivity, And Disease Transmission In
	2. Comparison Of Electrified Fladry To Fladry For Protecting A	Fragmented Landscapes, Jeff Tracey
	Food Resource From Wolves In Captivity, Stewart W. Breck 3. The Use Of Non-Lethal Tools And Best Management Practices	2. Parasite Species Diversity Of North American Carnivores: Hotspots, Host Composition,
	To Reduce Conflict Between Imperiled Predators And	And Specificity, Nyeema Harris
	Livestock: A Case Study In Preventing The Depredation By	3. Mitigating The Effects Of Plague On Black-Footed
	Wolves On Sheep In Central Idaho, Jesse Timberlake	Ferrets In Conata Basin, South Dakota, Travis Livieri
	4. Proactive Projects to Reduce Mexican Wolf and Livestock Interactions	4. Wildlife Reintroductions: A Review Of Disease
	in Arizona and New Mexico: An Overview, Chris Bagnoli	Issues And Implications, Mourad W. Gabriel
	5. 'Repeatable Environments': The Role Of Public Lands	5. Occurrence Of Pathogens In Fishers Throughout
	Grazing Practice In Relation To Wolf-Livestock Conflicts	Their Range, Mourad W. Gabriel
	In The Rocky Mountains, Timmothy Kamminski 6. Economic Impacts Of Wolves And Livestock Montana's	6. Collibacillosis in a Wild Dog, Avadh B. Shrivastav

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### **Ecology and Recovery of Mesocarnivores**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 10:00 A.M. MT. EVANS ROOM MODERATOR: DAVID GAILLARD

## 2. Confirming The Identity Of Suspected Predators Of Fishers Through Molecular Techniques

GRETA M. WENGERT<sup>1,2</sup> M.W. GABRIEL<sup>1,2</sup>, J.M. HIGLEY<sup>3</sup>, S.M. MATTHEWS<sup>4,5</sup>, C.M. THOMPSON<sup>6</sup>, K.L. PURCELL<sup>6</sup>, R. GREEN<sup>6</sup>, R.A. SWEITZER<sup>7</sup>, R.H. BARRETT<sup>7</sup>, J.C. LEWIS<sup>8</sup>, P.J. HAPPE<sup>9</sup>, K.J. JENKINS<sup>10</sup>, J.E. FOLEY<sup>11</sup> AND B.N. SACKS<sup>1,12</sup>

The fisher (Martes pennanti) is a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act in the Pacific United States. Recovery of their populations requires an understanding of mortality factors, including predation. In most accounts of predation on fishers, observers have suspected potential predators based on puncture wounds, which can be misleading in determining the predator species. Furthermore, DNA evidence of predation in any wildlife community is scarce in the literature. We generated a field protocol for gathering DNA evidence of predation on fishers for several research projects in California and Washington. We have been able to identify predators of fishers through three types of samples: predator fur left at the carcass, predator saliva from matted fisher fur and predator saliva collected by swabbing the interior of bite wounds. In conjunction with necropsies performed, we were able to confirm in most cases that bite wounds from which we collected DNA were inflicted ante-mortem. To date, we have documented bobcats (Lynx rufus) and mountain lions (Puma concolor) as frequent predators of fishers, while only one fisher was killed by a coyote (Canis *latrans*). Currently, we are working on identifying the sex of the predator through its DNA, as well as the individual identity of each predator, to search for patterns in predation. This information coupled with knowledge of the trends in fisher predation, such as whether fishers of one sex sustain greater predation rates, will allow for a more thorough assessment of the impact that predation may have on fisher populations.

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<sup>5</sup>University of Massachusetts, Department of Natural Resources Conservation, 160 Holdsworth Way, Amherst, MA 01003 <sup>6</sup>USFS Pacific Southwest Research Station, Sierra Nevada Research Center, 2081 E. Sierra Avenue, Fresno, CA 93710

<sup>7</sup>University of California–Berkeley, Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, Berkeley, CA 94720

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<sup>12</sup>California State University, Department of Biological Sciences, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819

## **Ecology and Recovery of Mesocarnivores**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 10:00 A.M. MT. EVANS ROOM MODERATOR: DAVID GAILLARD

## 3. Restoring Lynx, Wolverines And Fishers In The American West–What's It Gonna Take?

DAVID GAILLARD<sup>1</sup>

Many of America's wildlife restoration successes have been focused on animals that taste good. What about animals that are fanged, furry and nobody wants to eat? Our (unfinished) success restoring wolves (Canis lupus) and grizzly bears (Ursus arctos horribilis) provides hope for restoring other "non-consumptive" wildlife, but also illustrates the extensive time and resources required for the research, policies and public outreach needed. In this presentation I provide an update on the conservation status and needs of lynx (Lynx canadensis), wolverines (Gulo gulo), and fishers (Martes pennanti) in the Lower 48, with an emphasis on the U.S. Rocky Mountain region. The imperiled status of these species indicates that edible wildlife, wolves and bears are not the only species that have suffered the unintended consequences of overexploitation and the destruction and fragmentation of our forests. We also cannot assume that our progress restoring game species, wolves and grizzly bears is sufficient to restore the full suite of North American wildlife. These rare carnivores have survived thus far largely through neglect, but we can no longer take that for granted, especially given the dual threats of development and climate change across their last remaining habitat. Instead, we must make a conscious commitment to their recovery. At stake is the survival of the full suite of top-level carnivores in North America, and the forest ecosystems where they live.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 3:30 P.M. MT. EVANS ROOM MODERATOR: AIMEE DELACH

### 4. Wildlife Reintroductions: A Review Of Disease Issues And Implications

MOURAD W. GABRIEL<sup>1</sup>, GRETA M. WENGERT<sup>1</sup> AND BEN N. SACKS<sup>1,2</sup>

Over the past century, many attempts were made to reintroduce species to their historic ranges, with mixed success. Multiple factors can influence the outcome of reintroductions, including the health and disease status of both the translocated individuals and the established biological community at release sites. We describe several examples illustrating the importance of *a priori* and *post hoc* monitoring of pathogenic exposure in translocated individuals and discuss developing adaptive management approaches to assist in re-establishing populations. We review a series of reintroduction programs that employed a wide spectrum of pre-introduction screening and monitoring of founder animals, the biological communities, and the environment at the release site before and after reintroductions. We conclude that health and disease screening for zoonotic, domestic animal, and wildlife pathogens should be an integral part of all reintroduction programs.

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### **Diseases and Parasites of Carnivores**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 3:30 P.M. MT. EVANS ROOM MODERATOR: AIMEE DELACH

### 5. Occurrence Of Pathogens In Fishers Throughout Their Range

Mourad W. Gabriel<sup>1,2</sup>, Richard Brown<sup>3</sup>, Greta M.Wengert<sup>1,2</sup>, J. Mark Higley<sup>4</sup>, Sean M.Matthews<sup>5</sup>, Jeff L. Larkin<sup>6</sup>, Craig Thompson<sup>7</sup>, Kathryn Purcell<sup>7</sup>, Richard Sweitzer<sup>8</sup>, Reginald Barrett<sup>8</sup>, Janet E. Foley<sup>9</sup>, Jeff Lewis<sup>10</sup>, Steve Self<sup>11</sup>, Richard Callas<sup>12</sup> and Benjamin N. Sacks<sup>1,13</sup>

The population of fishers (*Martes pennanti*) in the Pacific coastal United States was recently listed as a candidate warranting protection under the federal Endangered Species Act. Disease was noted as one of five potential threats to the west coast distinct population segment of fishers. However, there is a paucity of information on potentially population-limiting pathogens in this and other fisher populations. We collected various biological samples from over 250 individuals range-wide that allowed us to examine differences in pathogenic risk throughout the fisher's range. We used serological techniques which included Immunofluorescent Antibody (IFA) tests to evaluate exposures and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to determine active infections. To date, we report ranges of exposure to canine distemper (0%-17%), canine parvovirus (4%-67%) and *Toxoplasma gondii* (11%-93%), and active infections of canine parvovirus (0%-18%), each of which are likely to pose risks to the survival and fitness of fishers. We discuss the pathogenic risks to fishers and their implications for the multifaceted field of carnivore conservation.

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