Exhibit 3
in support of
Appellants' Motion to Expedite and Consolidate Proceedings in
Ctr. for Biological Diversity et al. v. Salazar et al.,
Civ. No. 11-35670
(Wolf: Montana Hunting Regulations 2011)

2011

WOLF

Montana Hunting Regulations

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

What's New? See Page 2 for Details and Reminders

Gray wolf Canis lupus. Photo by Jaime and Lisa Johnson

Apply for General Licenses, Special Licenses, and SuperTags Online: fwp.mt.gov

Regulations Adopted by FWP Commission

These regulations are adopted under the authority granted to the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission (FWPC) in MCA 87-1-301 and are valid March 1, 2011 through February 29, 2012. These regulations were adopted by the FWPC on July 14, 2011. Joe Maurier, Director.

State and Federal laws, Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, age, religion, national origin, or disability. Anyone believing he or she has been discriminated against (as described above) in any Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) program, activity, or facility may write to FWP Personnel Office, 1420 East Sixth Avenue, PO Box 200701, Helena, MT 59620-0701 or the office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

What's New & Reminders

What's New

- License sales to begin August 8, 2011.
- A wolf license purchased after September 2 may not be used until five days after the license is issued.
- 14 wolf management units created.
- Quota changes in all wolf management units (WMUs).
- Quotas are valid through December.
- Early backcountry areas have their own quotas or subquotas.
- Archery Only season for wolf.
- A resident or nonresident youth who is currently 11 but will reach 12 years of age by January 16, 2012, may hunt any game species for which their license is valid, after August 15, 2011.

Reminders

- WMUs may close within 24 hours; a wolf harvest must be reported within 12 hours.

License Chart

The following licenses, for the purpose of wolf hunting are valid March 1, 2011 through the dates listed in these regulations and subject to quota closures.

LICENSE	REQUIREMENTS	COST
Conservation	Required Prerequisite	$ 8 Resident
		$ 10 Nonresident
Hunting Access Enhancement Fee	Annual fee charged at the time the hunter purchases his/her first hunting license.	$ 2 Resident
		$ 10 Nonresident
Wolf	Required	$ 19 Resident
		$350 Nonresident

Licensing – Residency

It is illegal to swear to or to affirm a false statement in order to obtain an original or duplicate resident hunting and/or fishing license OR to assist an unqualified applicant in obtaining a resident license.

Resident

- To be a legal Montana resident and eligible to purchase any Montana resident fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, as per MCA 87-2-102, you must:
  - claim Montana as your principal or primary home or place of abode.
  - have been physically living in Montana for at least 180 consecutive days immediately prior to purchasing a resident license.
  - register your vehicle(s) in Montana.
  - be registered to vote in Montana if you're registered to vote.
  - not possess current (or have applied for any) resident hunting, fishing, or trapping privileges in another state or country.
  - file Montana state income tax returns as a resident, if you are required to file.
- Once you have established your residency, you must continue to meet all these requirements and physically reside in Montana as your principal or primary place of abode for not less than 120 days per year (days need not be consecutive).
- To purchase an annual resident conservation license you will be required to show a valid Montana Driver's License (MDL), a valid Montana Identification Card (MIC) or a valid Tribal Identification Card.
- If your MDL or MIC has been issued for less than six months, you may be required to show additional proof of residency. An out-of-state driver's license is NOT an acceptable form of ID for resident license purchases. Contact your local FWP office for specifics.
- A person is NOT considered a resident for the purposes of this section if the person claims residence in any other state or country for any purpose.

Licensing – General Information and Procedures

- A wolf license is available at all Fish, Wildlife & Parks offices, FWP license providers, and online at fwp.mt.gov.
- A wolf license purchased after September 2 may not be used until five days after the license is issued.
- The conservation license allows hunters, anglers and trappers access to all legally accessible state school trust lands.

Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact – Montana is a member of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact. Under the compact, member states recognize suspensions of hunting, fishing or trapping privileges. It is illegal for a violator whose privilege to hunt, fish or trap is suspended to obtain or attempt to obtain a license, tag or permit in a member state. For more information, call 406-444-2452.

Youth Hunting Opportunities

- A resident or nonresident youth 11 years of age is entitled to purchase a wolf license. Proof of hunter education must be presented at the time of purchase.
- A resident or nonresident youth who will reach 12 years of age by January 16, 2012, may hunt any game species for which their license is valid, after August 15, 2011.

Hunter Education Requirements

Hunter Education for Firearm and Archery

- If you were born after January 1, 1985, you are required to show proof of completing a Montana hunter safety and education course (or an approved hunter safety course from any other state or province) prior to applying for or purchasing a hunting license, whether the hunting license is for the rifle or archery season.
- Montana law requires members of the armed forces and their dependents stationed in Montana to present a Montana hunter education certificate or similar certificate from any state or province when purchasing any Montana hunting license.
- Duplicates – Montana certificates of completion for the Montana hunter education and/or bowhunter education courses may be obtained from FWP's Web site.

Definitions

Legal Wolf – Any male or female wolf, including young-of-the year.

Wolf Management Unit (WMU) – Represents a group of hunting districts as specified under "WMU Regulations".

Subunit – Represents a specifically described portion of a WMU.

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Hunter Land Access

Private Land Access – Montana law requires hunters to have the permission of the landowner, lessee, or their agent before hunting on private property, regardless of whether the land is posted or not. Access courtesy cards and a map directory pamphlet are available at all FWP offices.

Public Land Access

- Wolf hunting between the ordinary high water marks of streams and rivers is illegal without landowner permission. Landowner permission must be obtained to hunt private lands adjacent to waterways.
- FWP is working cooperatively with other agencies to improve signing of legally accessible public lands wherever possible. A map directory pamphlet is available at all FWP offices.
- Enforcement of Area Closures on Public Land: All federally approved travel plans on public lands in Montana are hereby adopted by the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission. Motorized travel in restricted areas in violation of any current travel plan or land use plan is prohibited during the hunting season.

Railroad Access – Railroads and railroad right-of-ways are private property and may not be hunted without permission, nor should they be used as access to other lands (private or public) without explicit permission from the railroad. Consult the individual railroad for details.

State School Trust Land

- A conservation license allows hunters, anglers and trappers access to all legally accessible state lands.
- Motorized travel is only allowed on public roads or on designated roads.
- Designated roads signed as "open" to motorized vehicle use or the information as to which roads are designated as open is available from the DNRC Offices.
- Motorized use of other roads and trails and all off-road use is prohibited.

State Wildlife Management Areas (WMA)

- Wildlife Management Areas are generally open to hunting during the fall wolf season. WMAs with big game winter range are closed to public entry, unless otherwise posted, from the day following the end of the general deer-elk season or December 1, whichever is later, to May 15 each year, as posted.
  - Exception: There are several exceptions to these guidelines. For WMA specific information, please call the Regional office (see page 12 for contact numbers) or visit the FWP website at:

    fwp.mt.gov/habitat/wildlifeManagementAreas

Closed Lands – State Game Preserves, National Parks, and National Wildlife Refuges are closed to wolf hunting. For additional information on state and federal regulations, contact the local land manager.

Tribal Lands – Only tribal members may be allowed to hunt wolves on Indian Reservations, unless otherwise provided for by agreements between the State of Montana and Tribal governments. For questions contact the respective Tribal Government Office.

Hunters with a Disability

If you or someone you know has a disability and/or is aging, and is in need of assistive technology (AT) or adaptive equipment to facilitate participation in outdoor recreation, please contact MonTECH at the University of Montana Rural Institute at 700 SW Higgins Ave., Suite 250, Missoula, MT 59803; 877-243-5511.

Means and Methods of Hunting

As a species in need of management, wolves may only be taken by hunting (firearms or archery) .

Youth

- In order to carry or use a firearm for any reason, a youth under 14 years of age must be accompanied by a person having charge or custody of the child, or be under the supervision of a qualified firearms safety instructor or an adult 18 years of age or older who has been authorized by the youth's parent or guardian, MCA 45-8-344.

Firearms – General Season

- There is no rifle or handgun caliber limitation for the taking of big game animals.
- Muzzleloaders, shotguns with 0, 00, or slugs, archery equipment, and crossbows are legal.
- The possession of firearms with silencers while afield is illegal.

Archery Equipment – Archery Only Season and in archery equipment only areas.

- It is unlawful to use any chemical or explosive device attached to an arrow to aid in the taking of wildlife.
- Lawful Archery Equipment: It is illegal to possess, while hunting big game during any archery only season and in archery equipment only areas, archery equipment that does not meet the following criteria.
- Hunting Bow: A hunting bow for big game shall be a longbow, flatbow, recurve bow, compound bow, or any combination of these designs
- The bow must be a device for launching an arrow, which derives its propulsive energy solely from the bending and recovery of two limbs (includes bows with split limbs).
- The bow must be hand drawn by a single and direct uninterrupted pulling action of the shooter.
- The bow must be hand-held. One hand shall hold the bow and the other hand draw the bowstring. Exception: Physically disabled bowhunters certified by FWP with the Permit To Modify Archery Equipment (PMAE) are exempted from the requirement of holding or shooting the bow with their hands.
- A bow is considered legal if not shorter than 28 inches total length.
- The nominal percent of let-off for hunting bows shall be a maximum of 80 percent.
- Arrow: An arrow is a projectile at least 20 inches in overall length. The length of the arrow is measured from the rearward point of the nock to the tip of the broadhead.
- A broadhead is mounted on the fore end.
- The arrow shall weigh no less than 300 grains with the broadhead attached.
- Arrows must have broadheads with at least two cutting edges. Expandable broadheads are legal as long as when expanded they are at least 7/8 inches at the widest point, and weigh no less than 70 grains.
- The following are not considered a hunting bow or legal archery equipment during the Archery Only Season or in an ArchEquip Only area or hunting district:
  - Crossbow.
  - Any device with a gun-type stock or incorporating any device or mechanism that holds the bowstring at partial or full draw without the shooter's muscle power.
  - Any bow for which a portion of the bow's riser (handle) or any track, trough, channel, or other device that attaches directly to the bow's riser contacts, supports, and/or guides the arrow from a point rearward of the bow's brace height. This is not intended to restrict the use of standard overdraw systems.
  - Electronic or battery-powered devices attached to a hunting bow.
  - A bow sight or arrow which uses artificial light, luminous chemicals such as tritium, or electronics.

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Prohibited Methods of Taking

- It is unlawful to:
  - loan or transfer your license to another person or use a license issued to another person.
  - interfere/hinder with the lawful taking of a game animal.
  - to hunt wolves with dogs.
  - to trap wolves during the wolf hunting season.
  - to place any bait for the purpose of attracting wolves to hunt.
  - use artificial scents or lures to hunt wolves.
- It is illegal for anyone to hunt or attempt to hunt any wolf:
  - from any self propelled (that is, motorized) or drawn vehicle. Even if the vehicle is not moving, hunters must be off or out of the vehicle. Holders of the Permit To Hunt From A Vehicle are the exception to this;
  - from, on or across any public highway or the shoulder, berm, barrow pit or right-of-way of any public highway (the entire width between the boundary lines of every publicly maintained way when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel, MCA 61-1-202) in the State of Montana; or
  - by the aid or with the use of any set gun, jacklight, spotlight or other artificial light, trap, snare, or an electronic tracking deviceas per Montana law.
- Hunters may not use a motorized vehicle or aircraft to concentrate, drive, rally, stir-up, corral or harass wolves.
- Party hunting is not legal in Montana; each hunter must shoot his/her own animal.

General Regulations

It is illegal to

- "Party" hunt. Each hunter must shoot and tag his/her own animal.
- Loan or transfer their license to another person or use a license issued to another person.
- Carry or have physical control over a valid and unused hunting license or permit issued to another person while in any location where the species to be hunted occurs. Exception: a person may carry or have control over a license or permit issued to that person's spouse or any minor when the spouse or minor is hunting with that person.
- Alter a license or permit for any reason.
- Post state or federal land other than that done by a state or federal land agency.

Airplane Spotting – Aircraft may not be used to locate wolves for the purpose of: 1) hunting those animals within the same hunting day after a person has been airborne; or 2) providing information to another person for the purpose of hunting those animals within the same hunting day after being airborne. The same hunting day in this context is defined as between the earliest and latest legal hunting hours.

Check Stations – All hunters are required to stop as directed at all designated check stations on their way to and from hunting and fishing areas, even if they have no game or fish to be checked.

Evidence of Sex – The following are considered lawful evidence of sex: males: testicles; females: vulva or mammaries.

Hunting Hours – Authorized hunting hours for the taking of wolves begin one-half hour before sunrise and end one-half hour after sunset each day of the hunting season. See official sunrise-sunset tables in these regulations.

Hunter Orange

- Firearm Hunters
  - Any person hunting or accompanying a hunter as an outfitter or guide must wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange (fluorescent) material above the waist, visible at all times.
- Archery Hunters
  - A licensed bowhunter pursuing wolf during the Archery Only Season or in archery only hunting district is not required to meet the hunter orange requirement even if there is a concurrent firearm season in that hunting district or portion of district. However, bowhunters hunting during any portion of the general season (firearm) for wolf must always wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange (fluorescent) above the waist, visible at all times.

Illegal Take – A person convicted of the illegal taking, killing, or possession of a wolf will be fined $1,000 as per Montana law.

Inspection of Wildlife – Wildlife taken must be shown to FWP enforcement for inspection when requested.

License Possession

- Licenses must be carried on your person at all times while in the field hunting.
- Licenses must be produced if requested by FWP Enforcement personnel.

Limits and Seasons – A hunter may legally harvest/take one wolf per license year.

Motion-Tracking or Camera Devices – It is illegal for a person to possess or use in the field any electronic or camera device whose purpose is to scout the location of game animals or relay the information on a game animal's location or movement during any Commission-adopted hunting season.

Night Vision Equipment – It is illegal to use night vision equipment or electronically enhanced light gathering optics for locating or hunting game.

Recorded Animal Sounds – It is illegal to use any recorded or electrically amplified bird or animal calls or sounds or imitations of bird or animal calls or sounds to assist in the hunting, taking, killing or capturing of wolves."

Return to Kill Site – As a condition of hunting in Montana, persons may be required to return to the kill site if requested to do so by a FWP employee.

Silencers – The possession of firearms with silencers while big game hunting is illegal.

Simulated Wildlife – It is illegal to discharge a firearm or other hunting implement at a simulated wildlife decoy in violation of any state statute or FWP commission rule regulating the hunting of the wildlife being simulated.

Transport of Big Game

- If you are transporting wolves, game, furbearers or fish between Montana and Canada, whether for commercial or noncommercial purposes, you must complete a USFWS declaration form and inspection. Contact the Wildlife Inspector, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement, Great Falls International Airport, 2800 Terminal Drive, Suite 105, Great Falls, MT 59404 or phone 406-453-5790 or fax 406-453-3657 or download from USFWS website at www.fws.gov.
- A CITES permit is required in order to export wolf hides or parts out of the United States. Information on these permits and how to acquire them may be obtained from: Office of Management Authority, USFWS, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 432, Arlington VA 22203 or telephone 1-800-358-2104 or local USFWS office or agent, or USFWS website at www.fws.gov.

Two-way Communications

- Two-way communication (radios, cell phones, text messages, etc.) may not be used to:
  - hunt wolves. "Hunt" means to "pursue, shoot, wound, kill, chase, lure, possess or capture."
    OR
  - avoid game checking stations, FWP enforcement personnel, or to facilitate unlawful activity.
- The rule does not prohibit the possession or use of two-way communication for safety or other legitimate purposes.

Waste of Game – wolf is excluded from being considered as "suitable for food" under big game regulations. A person that harvests a wolf must possess the head and hide, with evidence of sex naturally attached. The remaining carcass may be taken in possession or be left in the field.

Youth Hunters – In order to carry or use a firearm for any reason, a youth under 14 years of age must be accompanied by a person having charge or custody of the child, or be under the supervision of a qualified firearms safety instructor or an adult 18 years of age or older who has been authorized by the youth's parent or guardian, MCA 45-8-344.

Procedures to Follow Upon Harvesting a Wolf

- Wolves are excluded from being considered as "suitable for food". A person that harvests a wolf and wishes to retain possession of the hide and head must personally present the hide and skull with evidence of sex naturally attached to a designated FWP employee within ten (10) days after harvest. The remaining carcass may be taken in possession or be left in the field as per Montana law.
- Individuals may possess, transport, sell, or purchase naturally shed antlers, or the antlers with a skull or portion of a skull attached from a game animal that has died from natural causes and that has not been illegally or accidentally killed. Because road-killed animals have not died from natural causes, the carcass or parts of protected or regulated species may not be salvaged or possessed. It is illegal to possess a bighorn sheep head/horn picked up in the wild.
- Immediately after killing a wolf, a hunter must cut out the proper month and date of the kill from the appropriate license and attach it to the animal or hide in a secure and visible manner. All hunters must validate and tag their wolf harvest.

> To properly validate a license, locate the appropriate month and date the animal was killed and completely cut away (notch out) the month and the first and second digits of the date designations. Removing more than one month or one date designation invalidates the license.

- Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.
- All successful wolf hunters must personally report their wolf kill within 12 hours regardless of their intent to retain possession of the hide and skull by calling the Wolf Reporting Number at 1 877-FWP-WILD (1-877-397-9453) so that FWP can monitor quota levels. Hunters are required to provide: name, telephone number, ALS number, species, date of harvest, WMU, specific location (legal description), and sex when reporting a wolf harvest. When reporting a wolf harvest, it is unlawful to subscribe to or make any statement that is materially false.
- As a prerequisite to retain possession of the hide and skull, a hunter must personally present the hide and skull to a designated FWP employee within ten (10) days after harvest for the purpose of:
  - inspection and registration of kill.
  - verify evidence of sex.
  - tagging the hide. The hide tag must thereafter remain attached to the hide until tanned.
- Any hide and skull not presented or registered to FWP personnel within ten (10) days of harvest are subject to confiscation.
- It is unlawful for anyone to possess, ship, transport, sell or purchase any wild wolf harvested in Montana, or part thereof, unless the animal has been tagged as prescribed.

Harvest Limits and Quotas

Harvest Limits – A wolf license holder may take only one legal wolf.

Harvest Quotas

- Harvest quotas will be established for each WMU or subunit.
  - During annual quota-setting, subunits may be described and assigned harvest subquotas.
- When a hunting season quota is reached in a WMU, the hunting season will close upon a 24-hour notice, but no later than December 31.
- The Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission has authorized the department to initiate an emergency season closure at any time.

Harvest Status, Closure and Reporting Information

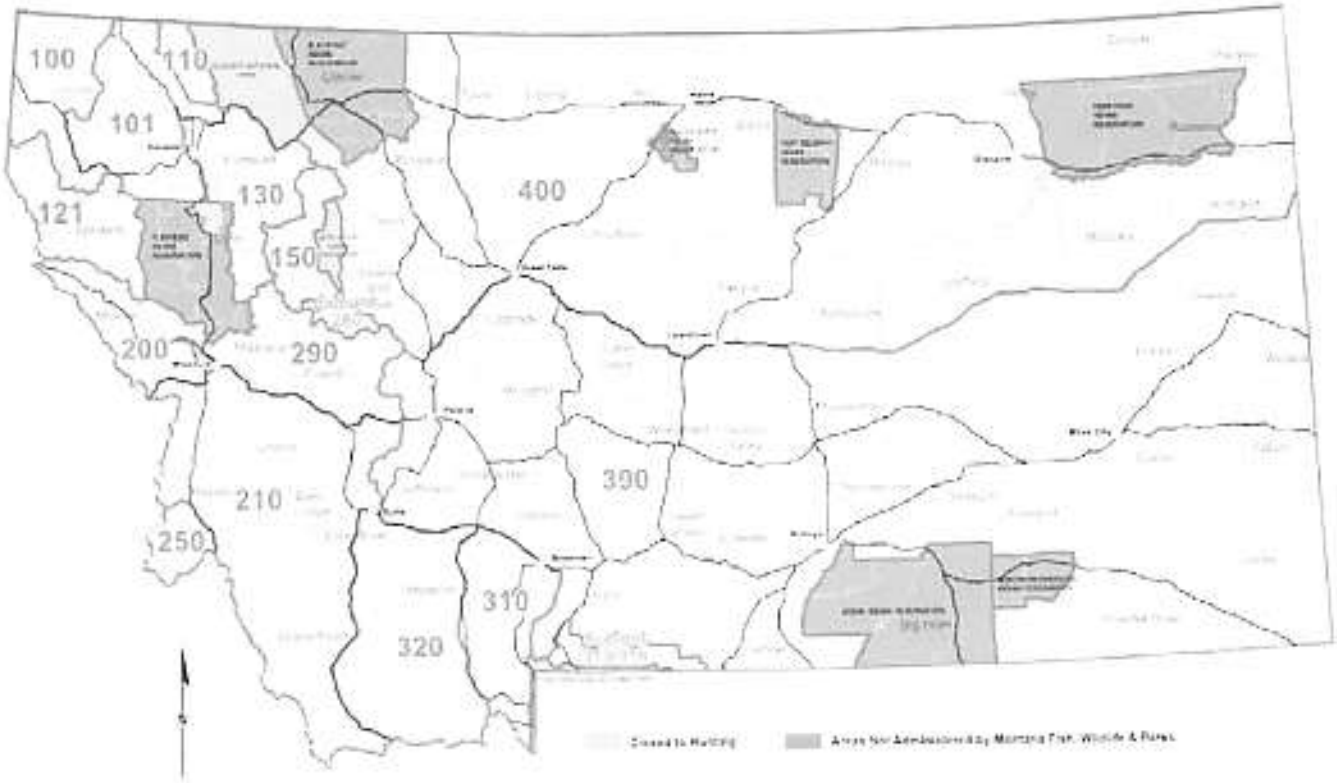
- Wolf harvest information may be obtained:
  - by calling 1-800-385-7826 for statewide information or,
  - by checking the FWP website at fwp.mt.gov, available 24-hours a day.
  - The toll-free line and FWP website are updated daily by 1 p.m. MST.
- A wolf harvest must be reported within 12 hours by calling 1-877-397-9453. This number is available 24-hours a day.

Common Sense Precautions When Field-Dressing or Skinning Big Game

- To minimize risk of disease or parasite transmission to humans, follow these proper ways to handle wild meat, carcasses and hides:
- Wear rubber (latex) gloves when field dressing or skinning game.
- Minimize contact with animal fluids, brain, spinal tissues and feces.
- Wash hands and instruments thoroughly after field dressing or processing.
- Cook all meat until well done before consuming.
- To minimize risk of disease or parasite transmission to your domestic dog, prevent consumption of big game viscera.
- See page 9 for more information.

To report a violation anywhere in the state call 1-800-TIP-MONT, 1-800-847-6668.

Wolf Management Units



Wolf Hunting Seasons

Archery Only Season – September 3 - October 16, 2011.

- Resident and nonresident hunters may harvest any wolf in any open WMU statewide during the archery only season.
- A bow and arrow license, plus the proper hunting license, is required to hunt wolf during the archery only season.
- The archery only season for wolf will close:
  - with the end of the archery only season or,
  - earlier upon reaching 20 percent of a WMU total quota or subquota.
  - when one wolf is taken in those districts with a total harvest quota of less than five wolves.
- Reporting requirements are listed under "Procedures to Follow Upon Harvesting a Wolf".

General Season – October 22 - December 31, 2011.

- Reporting requirements are listed under "Procedures to Follow Upon Harvesting a Wolf".

Wolf Management Unit (WMU) Regulations

WMU 100 – Purcell

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 18 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 101 – Salish

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 19 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 110 – North Fork Flathead

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 2 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 121 – Lower Clark Fork North

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 17 any legal wolf..

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 130 – Flathead

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 12 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 150 – Bob Marshall

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 3 any legal wolf.

- Sep 03 - Sep 14 – Archery Only Season.
- Sep 15 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 200 – Lower Clark Fork South

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 22 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 210 – Bitterroot/Upper Clark Fork/Big Hole/Tendoys

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 36 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

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WMU 250 – West Fork Bitterroot

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 18 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 290 – Blackfoot
(Subunit 280 = deer/elk HD 280)

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 20 any legal wolf. Subquota in Subunit 280 = 4.

- Sep 03 - Sep 14 – Archery Only Season in Subunit 280.
- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season except in Subunit 280.
- Sep 15 - Dec 31 – General Season in Subunit 280.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 310 – Gallatin/Madison

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 19 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 320 – Highlands/Tobacco Roots/Gravelly/Snowcrest

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 6 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

WMU 390 – South Central Montana
(Subunit 313/316 = deer/elk HDs 313 & 316)

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 18 any legal wolf. Subquota in Subunit 313/316 = 3.

- Sep 03 - Sep 14 – Archery Only Season in Subunit 313/316.
- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season except in Subunit 313/316.
- Sep 15 - Dec 31 – General Season in Subunit 313/316.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season except in Subunit 313/316.

WMU 400 – North Central Montana

General Wolf License.

Harvest Quota: 10 any legal wolf.

- Sept 03 - Oct 16 – Archery Only Season.
- Oct 22 - Dec 31 – General Season.

Wolf Managment Unit (WMU) Legal Descriptions

WMU 100 Purcell: That portion of Lincoln County lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning where the Montana- Idaho-Canadian border meets at the northwest corner of Montana, then easterly along the Canadian border to the east shore of Lake Koocanusa (Kootenai River), then southerly along said shore to Libby Dam and the east shore of the Kootenai River, then southerly along and westerly along said shore of the Kootenai River to US Highway 2 in Libby, then southerly and easterly along said highway to USFS Road 9991 between Upper and Lower Thompson Lakes, then southerly along said road to USFS Road 6769, then southerly and westerly along said road to the hydrologic divide, T26N, R27W,S30, then first south, then generally west and north along said county line to the Montana-Idaho border, then northerly along said border to where the Montana-Idaho-Canadian border meets, the point of the beginning.

WMU 101 Salish: Those portions of Lincoln and Flathead Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning where the east shore of Lake Koocanusa and the Canadian border meet, then easterly along said border to the Whitefish Divide, T37N, R24W,S4, then southerly along said divide to the top of Big Mountain and the head of Canyon Creek, then down Canyon Creek to the North Fork of the Flathead River, then southerly along said river to the Flathead River, then westerly along said river to US Highway 2, then westerly along said highway to 12th Avenue West, Columbia Falls, then northerly to Tamarack Lane, then westerly to East Edgewood Drive and continue westerly to East 2nd Street, Whitefish, then south and westerly to US Highway 93, then west and northerly along said highway to Farm-to-Market Road, then southerly along said road to West Spring Creek Road across US Highway 2 on to Dem Road then east on Whalebone Drive to Foys Lake Road, then southerly along said highway to the Somers Fishing Access Site and the north shore of Flathead Lake, then west and southerly along said shore to the Flathead Indian Reservation Boundary, then west along said boundary to USFS Trail 290, then westerly along said trail to USFS Trail 132, then westerly along said trail to USFS Trail 137 and Shroder Creek Road to the Thompson River County Road, then northerly long said road to US Highway 2, then westerly along said highway to the south shore of the Kootenai River in Libby, then easterly and northerly along said shore to Libby Dam and the east shore of Lake Koocanusa (Kootenai River), then northerly along said shore to the Canadian border, the point of the beginning.

WMU 110 North Fork: Those portions of Lincoln and Flathead Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning on the U.S./British Columbia border west of Frozen Lake, proceeding southerly along the Whitefish Divide to the top of Big Mountain, then proceeding easterly from the top of Big Mountain down Canyon Creek to the North Fork of the Flathead River, then northerly up the middle of the North Fork of the Flathead River to the U.S./British Columbia border, then westerly along the U.S./British Columbia border to the Whitefish Divide, the point of beginning.

WMU 121 Lower Clark Fork North: Those portions of Lincoln and Flathead Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning where the Sanders-Lincoln County line intersects the Idaho border, then easterly along said county boundary line through Silver Butte Pass, Willow Creek Pass and Davis Peak to USFS Road 6769, T26N, R28W, S12, then northeasterly along said road to US Highway 2, then easterly along said highway to the Thompson River County Road, then southerly along said road to the Shroder Creek Road and USFS Trail 137, then easterly along said road and trail to USFS Trail 132, then southeasterly to USFS Tail 290, then along said trail to the Flathead Indian Reservation Boundary, then southerly along said boundary to the Sanders County line, then westerly along said line to the Clark Fork-Ninemile Divide, then westerly along said divide to USFS Trail 242, then northerly along said trail to the Clark Fork River, Then southwesterly up said river to USFS Trail 1714, then northerly along said trail to USFS Road 7592, then north and westerly along said trail through Compest Peak to the Mineral-Sanders County line, then westerly along said line to the Montana-Idaho border, then northwesterly along said border to the Sanders-Lincoln County line, the point of beginning.

WMU 130 Flathead-Swan: Those portions of Flathead, Lake, and Missoula Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning where US Highway 93 and Farm-to-Market Road meet northwest of Whitefish, then southerly along Farm-to-Market Road to West Spring Creek Road across US Highway 2 on to Dem Road then east on Whalebone Drive to Foys Lake Road, then southerly along said highway to the Somers Fishing Access Site and the north shoreof Flathead Lake, then easterly and southerly along said shore to the Flathead Indian Reservation boundary, then easterly and southerly along said boundary to the Clearwater River/Swan River Divide, Section 27, T18N, R17W, then northeasterly along said divide (Flathead NF/ Lolo NF boundary) to the Swan Divide at Wolverine Peak, then northerly along said divide to Inspiration Point and the Middle Fork Creek/Inspiration Creek Divide, then northeasterly along said creek divide to USFS Trail 218, then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 226 (Picture Peak Trail), then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 107 near Picture Peak, then northerly along said trail to the south side of Sarah Peak, then easterly along the main creek to the South Fork Flathead River and the mouth of Mid Creek/USFS Trail 103, then northeasterly along said trail to USFS Trail 89 at Mid Mtn., then easterly and northerly along said trail to USFS Trail 83 (near Silvertip Cabin), then northwesterly along said trail to USFS Trail 43, then northwesterly along said trail to USFS Trail 327 east of Whitcomb Peak, then northwesterly along said trail to USFS Trail 81, then northerly along said trail to USFS Trail 155, then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 154, then northeasterly along said trail to USFS Trail 179, then northeasterly and northerly along said trail to the Continental Divide (east of Big Lodge Mountain), then northerly along said divide to the Glacier National Park Boundary (near Marias Pass), then southwesterly and northwesterly along said boundary to where the Middle Fork and the North Fork of the Flathead River meets to form the Flathead River, then westerly along said river to US Highway 2, then westerly along said highway to 12th Avenue West, Columbia Falls, then northerly to Tamarack Lane, then westerly to East Edgewood Drive and continue westerly to East 2nd Street, Whitefish, then south and westerly to US Highway 93, then west and northerly along said highway to Farm-to-Market Road, the point of beginning.

WMU 150 Bob Marshall: Those portions of Flathead, Missoula, Powell and Lewis and Clark Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning at Inspiration Point on the Swan Divide and the Middle Fork Creek/Inspiration Creek Divide, then northeasterly along said creek divide to USFS Trail 218, then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 226 (Picture Peak Trail), then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 107 near Picture Peak, then northerly along said trail to the south side of Sarah Peak, then easterly along the main creek to the South Fork Flathead River and the mouth of Mid Creek/USFS Trail 103, then northeasterly along said trail to

USFS Trail 89 at Mid Mtn., then easterly and northerly along said trail to USFS Trail 83 (near Silvertip Cabin), then northwesterly along said trail to USFS Trail 43, then northwesterly along said trail to USFS Trail 327 east of Whitcomb Peak, then northwesterly along said trail to USFS Trail 81, then northerly along said trail to USFS Trail 155, then easterly along said trail to USFS Trail 154, then northeasterly along said trail to USFS Trail 179, then northeasterly and northerly along said trail to the Continental Divide (east of Big Lodge Mountain), then southerly along said divide to the Lolo NF/ Flathead NF Boundary at Triple Divide Peak, then westerly along said boundary to the Swan Divide at Wolverine Peak, then northerly along said divide to Inspiration Point, the point of beginning.

WMU 200 Lower Clark Fork South: Those portions of Mineral, Sanders and Missoula Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the Flathead Indian Reservation Boundary near Evaro, then south along US Highway 93 to its junction with Interstate 90, then northwesterly along said interstate to the first bridge over Clark Fork River west of Frenchtown (second bridge east of Alberton), then easterly along the west and south side of said river to the old Harpers Bridge and County Road 30 (Big Flat Road), then southerly along said road to its junction with the Blue Mountain Road, then south along said road to its junction with US Highway 93, then south along said highway to Lolo, then westerly along US Highway 12 to the Montana-Idaho border (Lolo Pass), then northwest along said border to Lookout Pass, then northerly along said border to the Mineral-Sanders County line, then in an easterly and southerly direction along said county line (C-C Divide) to USFS Trail 404 near Combest Peak, then easterly on said trail to the Miller Creek Loop USFS Road 7592, then easterly along said road to its junction with USFS Trail 415, then easterly on said trail to its junction with USFS Trail 1714, then southerly on said trail to the Clark Fork River, then easterly along said river downstream to Cascade Campground, then south along USFS Trail 242 to Ninemile-Seigel Creek Divide (Sanders-Mineral County Line), then easterly along said divide crossing Seigel Pass to the Flathead Indian Reservation Boundary, then southeasterly along said reservation boundary and divide to Evaro, the point of beginning.

WMU 210 Bitterroot/Upper Clark Fork/Big Hole/Tendoys: Those portions of Deer Lodge, Granite, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Beaverhead and Silver Bow Counties lying within the following described boundary: Beginning on Interstate 90 at the first bridge over Clark Fork River west of Frenchtown (second bridge east of Alberton), then easterly along the west and south side of said river to the old Harpers Bridge and County Road 30 (Big Flat Road), then southerly along said road to its junction with the Blue Mountain Road, then south along said road to its junction with US Highway 93, then south along said highway to Lolo, then westerly along US Highway 12 to the Montana-Idaho border (Lolo Pass), then southerly along said border to Tin Cup Creek headwaters, then in an easterly direction down Tin Cup Creek to its junction with U.S. Highway 93 south of Darby, then in a southerly direction along said highway to the Montana-Idaho border, then southerly and easterly along said border to Interstate 15 at Monida Pass, then northerly along said interstate to its junction with the Continental Divide at Elk Park north of Butte, then northerly along said divide to US Highway 12 at MacDonald Pass, then westerly along said highway to Interstate 90 at Garrison Junction, then westerly along said interstate to the first bridge over Clark Fork River west of Frenchtown (second bridge east of Alberton), the point of beginning.

WMU 250 West Fork Bitterroot: That portion of Ravalli County lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the junction of Tin Cup Creek and U.S. Highway 93 south of Darby, then in a southerly direction along said highway to the Montana-Idaho border, then in a southwesterly and northerly direction along said border to Tin Cup headwaters, then in an easterly direction down Tin Cup Creek to its junction with U.S. Highway 93, the point of beginning.

WMU 290 Blackfoot: Those portions of Granite, Lewis and Clark, Missoula and Powell Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at Missoula, then northwest along Interstate 90 to US Highway 93, then north on said highway to the Flathead Indian Reservation boundary near Evaro, then northeast and north along said boundary to the Swan-Clearwater Divide, then northeast along said divide, crossing State Route 83 to Wolverine Peak, then southeast and east along the Flathead-Blackfoot River Divide to Triple Divide Mountain and the Continental Divide, then southeast along said divide to Rogers Pass, then south along said divide to MacDonald Pass, then west along US Highway 12 to its junction with Interstate 90 at Garrison, then west on said interstate to Missoula, the point of beginning.

WMU 290 Subunit 280:

- deer/elk HD 280 North Blackfoot: Those portions of Powell and Lewis and Clark Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning on Monture Creek Trail 27 at its junction with Falls Creek Trail 16, then north along Monture Creek Trail 27 to Center Creek Trail 463, then west along said trail to Center Creek Trail 246, then west along said trail to Youngs Pass and the Flathead-Blackfoot Divide, then northeast along said Divide to Triple Divide Mountain and the Continental Divide, then southeasterly along said Divide to Falls Creek (of the Landers Fork of the Blackfoot River), then southwest along said creek to the Landers Fork, then up said river to Heart Lake Trail 478, then southerly along said trail to its intersection with Trail 481 at Heart Lake, then westerly along Trail 481 to Red Mountain-Ringeye Creek Trail 423, then southwesterly along said trail to Red Mountain, then southwesterly along the Scapegoat Wilderness Boundary (divide between Copper and Beaver Creeks on the south and East Fork of North Fork Blackfoot River on the north) to Arrastra Mountain then northwest along Scapegoat Wilderness Boundary to Windy Pass Trail 464, then southwesterly along said trail to the Bear Creek-North Fork Blackfoot Trail 17, then northwesterly along said trail to its intersection with North Fork Blackfoot Trail 32, then southwesterly along said trail to North Fork Blackfoot Trailhead and Lake Creek Trail 61, then northwest along said trail to its junction with Trail 16 near Lake Olalsy, then northwesterly along said trail through Camp Pass to Monture Creek Trail 27, the point of beginning.

WMU 310 Gallatin-Madison: Those portions of Gallatin, Madison and Park counties within the following boundary. Beginning at the Montana-Idaho border at Raynolds Pass, then northerly along Highway 87 to the junction with Highway 287, then northerly along Highway 287 to the junction with Interstate 90 at Three Forks, then easterly along Interstate 90 to the Meadow Creek Road, then southerly along the Meadow Creek Road to the Goose Creek Road, then southerly along the Goose Creek Road to the Gallatin-Yellowstone Divide near the Old Cooper Reservoir, then south along the Gallatin-Yellowstone Divide to the Yellowstone National Park boundary, then westerly and southerly along the Yellowstone National Park boundary to the Montana-Idaho border, then northwesterly along the Montana-Idaho border to Raynolds Pass, the point of beginning.

WMU 320 Highlands-Tobacco Roots -Gravelly-Snowcrest: Those portions of Beaverhead, Broadwater, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison and Silver Bow counties within the following boundary. Beginning at the Montana-Idaho border at Monida Pass, then northerly along Interstate 15 to the junction with Interstate 90 at Rocker, then easterly along Interstate 90 to the junction with Highway 287 at Three Forks, then southerly along Highway 287 to the junction with Highway 87, then southerly along Highway 87 to the Montana-Idaho border at Raynolds Pass, then westerly along the Montana-Idaho border to Monida Pass, the point of beginning.

WMU 390 South Central Montana: Those portions of Silverbow, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Cascade, Meagher, Gallatin, Park, Judith Basin, Wheatland, Sweet Grass, Stillwater, Carbon, Golden Valley, Fergus, Petroleum, Musselshell, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Treasure, Rosebud, Garfield, McCone, Prairie, Custer, Powder River, Carter, Fallon, Wibaux, Dawson and Richland Counties within the following boundary. Beginning at the junction of Interstate 90 and Interstate 15 at Butte, then northerly along Interstate 15 to the Continental Divide at Elk Park Pass, then northerly along the Continental Divide to the North Fork of Lyons Creek (northwest of Flesher Pass), then southeasterly down said creek to Interstate 15, then northeasterly along said interstate to the junction with Highway 200, then easterly along said highway to the Montana-North Dakota border, then southerly along said border to the Montana-South Dakota border, then southerly along said border to the Montana-Wyoming border, then westerly along said border to the Montana-Yellowstone National Park boundary, then westerly along said boundary to the Yellowstone- Gallatin River Divide, then northerly along said divide to the Goose Creek Road, then northwesterly along said road to Meadow Creek Road (west of Livingston), then westerly along said road to Interstate 90, then westerly along said interstate to Butte, the point of beginning.

WMU 390 encompasses deer/elk hunting districts 309 (north of I-90), 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 335, 339, 343, 350, 370, 380, 388, 390, 391, 392, and 393 AND all of Region 5, all of Region 7 south of US Hwy 200 and a portion of Region 4 south of US Hwy 200 and east of I-15.

WMU 390 Subunit 313/316:

- deer/elk HD 313 Gardiner: That portion of Park County lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the intersection of the Yellowstone River and the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park near Gardiner, then northwesterly along said boundary to Shooting Star Mountain, then northeasterly along the Tom Miner-Cinnabar Basin divide to Black Mountain, then northeasterly to the West Fork of Sphinx Creek, then northeasterly down Sphinx Creek to its junction with the Yellowstone River, then north along said river to its junction with Sixmile Creek, then up said creek to the intersection with State Highway 540 (East River Road), then northeasterly on said highway to the intersection of Sixmile Creek Road, then southerly on said road to the intersection with the westerly branch of Sixmile Creek in the NE1/4 Section 29, T6S, R6E, then southerly up said creek to the North Fork of Sixmile Creek, then easterly up the North Fork of Sixmile Creek to Monitor Peak, then southeasterly along the Mill-Hellroaring-Bear Creek divide to Ash

Mountain, then southerly along the divide between Crevice and Cottonwood Creek and Hellroaring Creek to the Yellowstone National Park boundary, then westerly along said boundary to its intersection with the Yellowstone River, the point of beginning.

- deer/elk HD 316 Absaroka: Those portions of Carbon, Sweet Grass and Park Counties lying within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the junction of the Montana-Wyoming border and the Custer-Gallatin National Forest boundary southeast of Albino Lake, then northerly and westerly along said boundary to Granite Mountain, then north one-half mile to the Stillwater County Line, then west along said county line to the Custer-Gallatin National Forest Boundary near Timberline Mountain, then northerly along said boundary to the Slough Creek-Boulder River Divide near Columbine Pass, then southwesterly along the Boulder River-Slough Creek Divide and northwesterly along the Boulder River-Buffalo Fork Divide and the Hellroaring Creek-Boulder River Divide to the Hellroaring-Mill Creeks Divide near Crow Mountain, then southwesterly along the Mill-Hellroaring Creeks Divide to the Bear-Hellroaring Creeks Divide to Ash Mountain, then southerly along the Crevice-Hellroaring Creeks Divide to the Crevice-Cottonwood Creeks Divide, then southerly along the Crevice-Cottonwood Creeks Divide to the Yellowstone National Park Boundary, then easterly and southerly along said boundary to the Montana-Wyoming border, then easterly along said border to the Custer-Gallatin National Forest boundary southeast of Albino Lake, the point of beginning.

WMU 400 North Central Montana: Those portions of Glacier, Pondera, Teton, Lewis and Clark, Cascade, Chouteau, Judith Basin, Toole, Liberty, Hill, Blaine, Fergus, Petroleum, Phillips, Valley, Garfield, McCone, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Daniels and Dawson counties within the following described boundary: beginning at the intersection of Interstate Highway 15 and State Highway 200 near Great Falls, then easterly along Highway 200 to the Montana - North Dakota border, then northerly along said border to the Montana – Canada border, then westerly along the Montana – Canada border to its intersection with the continental divide in Glacier National Park, then southerly along said continental divide, through Rogers Pass, to the North Fork of Lyons Creek, then southeasterly down Lyons Creek to Interstate Highway 15, then northerly along Interstate Highway 15 to its intersection with State Highway 200 near Great Falls, the point of beginning.

Some Things You Should Know

Hunting Tips

- Know your target. A full sized adult wolf is about 2.5 feet tall, 5-6 feet long, and 70-120 pounds. Adult males are heavier and usually a little larger than adult females. By early fall, a young wolf is almost as tall as an adult, but weighs 10-30 pounds less and appears lanky.
- Compared to a coyote, a wolf is bulky, massive and long-legged, with a broad snout, round ears and fur ranging from gray, black or tan to white.
- Experts suggest you use a center fire rifle suitable for big game.
- Wolves may travel on roads and trails; look for tracks and scat.
- Wolves communicate with each other via howls and other sounds. If you howl at the right time, you might draw in a wolf.
- Alert deer and elk may signal a wolf nearby. Look for movement and pay attention.

Reminders for Wolf Hunters

- If you buy your wolf hunting license after the season has already opened, the license is not valid for five (5) days.
- Report your harvest within 12 hours by calling the Wolf Reporting Hotline at: 1-877-FWP-WILD (1-877-397-9453).
- You can harvest a radio-collared wolf, but the collar must be returned to FWP. Please don't cut the collar belting.
- Report wolves and wolf sign to FWP to help monitor and manage the wolf population. Information provided by hunters and other outdoor recreationists helps FWP get more accurate population counts. This benefits hunters directly by helping FWP make better decisions about wolf management. It also benefits hunters by helping FWP work more effectively with private agricultural landowners who provide open space and wildlife habitat, yet may lose livestock to wolves. If you see injured or dead livestock that you think could be due to wolves, contact FWP or the livestock owner. Report wolves and wolf sign:
  - online at: http://fwp.mt.gov/wolf – look for 'Report a Wolf',
  - call the nearest FWP office, or
  - mail a Wolf Observation Post Card.
- Montana law allows a person to kill a wolf that is seen in the act of attacking, killing, or threatening to kill a person, seen in the act of attacking, killing, or threatening to kill livestock (cattle, sheep, llama, horses, mules or herding or guard animals), or seen in the act of attacking or killing a domestic dog not used for herding or guarding livestock. FWP must be notified within 72 hours of take or attempt to take under these circumstances.

Wolf Behavior: Tips and What to Expect

- After the shot, follow the wolf to retrieve and tag it as you would any other big game animal. Wolves aren't known to defend a wounded or harvested wolf pack member. Other wolves may howl, bark, observe, or linger briefly, but will leave the area.
- Wolves are not known to defend their own kills from humans. If you find a wolf-kill be aware of any bear sign and stay vigilant.
- Though curious, wolves rarely pose a threat to human safety. Risk factors are primarily habituation (loss of fear), food conditioning, or domestic dogs. Keep a clean camp as you would if hunting in bear country by securing all food and game meat from wolves and other scavengers. Pack out all garbage so the area will be safe for you and other recreationists in the future.

Wolf Parasites

Mange

- Some wolves have mange – a skin parasite that results in the loss of fur on the wolf. In mild cases, the wolf can lose hair on its tail, lower belly, or the lower parts of its legs. In severe cases, a wolf can lose hair across a large part of its body. Hunters can visually scan a wolf to see if it shows signs of hair loss. If it does, you may choose to not take the animal, as its fur will likely not be in prime condition for tanning. If you shoot a wolf that does show signs of mange, tag the animal and report the kill to FWP. You may be issued another wolf license.

Tape Worm

- Wolves commonly carry tapeworm in their intestinal tract called *Echinococcus granulosus*. There is some risk of humans becoming infected with this parasite.
- Hunters should wear gloves when field dressing a awolf, coyote, or fox carcass, and wash hands and forearms thoroughly, since they may have come into contact with contaminated feces or fur. When skinning any animal, use common sense precautions: wear rubber (latex) gloves, minimize contact with animal fluids, brain and spinal tissues, and wash hands and instruments thoroughly after field dressing. Carry and use hand sanitizer.
- Several basic precautions will minimize the risk of human infection with *Echinococcus*. Dog owners should not allow dogs to consume carcasses of wild or domestic ungulates. If your dog does have access to carcasses, talk to your veterinarian about an appropriate deworming strategy. Always wash your hands after handling a dog that has access to ungulate carcasses. When enjoying outdoor recreation, do not touch or disturb wolf, coyote, or fox scat.
- The general public is unlikely to be infected with Echinococcus. To become infected with *Echinococcus*, a human must ingest parasite eggs, which are passed with the feces of an infected wolf, coyote, fox or domestic dog. Eggs could be ingested while consuming vegetation or drinking water that has been contaminated with infected feces. Humans may also become infected after handling contaminated canine scat or fur, and then transferring eggs to the mouth by touching the face or eating before adequate handwashing. *Echinococcus* infection in humans can lead to development of cysts in organs such as the lungs, liver, or brain, just as it does with other intermediate hosts. Cysts may develop over prolonged periods of time (10-15 years) before any clinical signs are evident. Treatment may involve surgical removal of cysts and treatment with anthelmintic medications. Contact the Montana Department of Health and Human Services for more information.

Actual size wolf track
(typical adult front foot)

Actual size coyote track
(typical adult front foot)

WOLF

- 2.5 feet tall
- 5-6 feet long
- 70-120 pounds
- Broad snout
- Round ears
- Color light gray to black
- Long, low howl
- Track 4.5 inches wide, 5 to 5.5 inches long
- Claws evident

COYOTE

- 1.5 feet tall
- 4 feet long
- 30-40 pounds
- Narrow snout
- Pointed ears
- Color light gray to brown
- Track 2.5 inches wide, 2 to 2.5 inches long
- Claws evident

2011 Sunrise-Sunset Tables For Determining Hunting Hours

These tables, including adjustments for daylight savings time, are the official sunrise-sunset tables adopted by the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission for wolf hunting in Montana. Authorized hunting hours for the taking of wolf begin one-half hour before sunrise and end one-half hour after sunset each day of the hunting season. (Do not utilize from other sources).

ZONE 1

INCLUDES: Flathead, Granite, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders Counties

	Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Day	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
01	6:55	8:16	7:35	7:16	8:18	6:20	8:00	4:49
02	6:57	8:14	7:35	7:14	8:20	6:19	8:01	4:49
03	6:58	8:12	7:37	7:12	8:21	6:17	8:03	4:49
04	6:59	8:10	7:39	7:10	8:23	6:16	8:04	4:48
05	7:01	8:08	7:40	7:08	8:24	6:15	8:05	4:48
06	7:02	8:06	7:41	7:06	7:26	5:13	8:06	4:48
07	7:03	8:04	7:43	7:04	7:27	5:12	8:07	4:48
08	7:04	8:02	7:44	7:02	7:28	5:10	8:08	4:48
09	7:06	8:00	7:45	7:00	7:30	5:09	8:09	4:47
10	7:07	7:58	7:47	6:59	7:31	5:08	8:10	4:47
11	7:08	7:56	7:48	6:57	7:33	5:07	8:11	4:47
12	7:10	7:54	7:49	6:55	7:34	5:06	8:12	4:47
13	7:11	7:52	7:51	6:53	7:36	5:04	8:13	4:47
14	7:12	7:50	7:52	6:51	7:37	5:03	8:14	4:48
15	7:13	7:48	7:54	6:49	7:39	5:02	8:14	4:48
16	7:15	7:46	7:55	6:47	7:40	5:01	8:15	4:48
17	7:16	7:44	7:56	6:46	7:42	5:00	8:16	4:48
18	7:17	7:42	7:58	6:44	7:43	4:59	8:16	4:49
19	7:19	7:40	7:59	6:42	7:44	4:58	8:17	4:49
20	7:20	7:38	8:01	6:40	7:46	4:57	8:18	4:49
21	7:21	7:36	8:02	6:38	7:47	4:56	8:18	4:50
22	7:23	7:34	8:04	6:37	7:49	4:55	8:19	4:50
23	7:24	7:32	8:05	6:35	7:50	4:54	8:19	4:51
24	7:25	7:30	8:06	6:33	7:51	4:54	8:20	4:52
25	7:27	7:28	8:08	6:32	7:53	4:53	8:20	4:52
26	7:28	7:26	8:09	6:30	7:54	4:52	8:20	4:53
27	7:29	7:24	8:11	6:28	7:55	4:52	8:21	4:54
28	7:31	7:22	8:12	6:27	7:57	4:51	8:21	4:54
29	7:32	7:20	8:14	6:25	7:58	4:50	8:21	4:55
30	7:33	7:18	8:15	6:23	7:59	4:50	8:21	4:56
31			8:17	6:22			8:21	4:57

ZONE 2

INCLUDES: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Cascade, Choteau, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Glacier, Hill, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Liberty, Madison, Meagher, Park, Pondera, Powell, Silver Bow, Teton and Toole Counties.

	Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Day	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
01	6:48	8:06	7:27	7:08	8:10	6:13	7:51	4:43
02	6:49	8:06	7:28	7:06	8:11	6:12	7:53	4:42
03	6:50	8:04	7:29	7:04	8:13	6:10	7:54	4:42
04	6:52	8:02	7:30	7:02	8:14	6:09	7:55	4:41
05	6:53	8:00	7:32	7:00	8:16	6:07	7:56	4:41
06	6:54	7:58	7:33	6:59	7:17	5:06	7:57	4:41
07	6:56	7:56	7:35	6:57	7:18	5:05	7:58	4:41
08	6:57	7:54	7:36	6:55	7:20	5:03	7:59	4:41
09	6:58	7:52	7:37	6:53	7:21	5:02	8:00	4:41
10	6:59	7:50	7:39	6:51	7:23	5:01	8:01	4:41
11	7:01	7:48	7:40	6:49	7:24	4:59	8:02	4:41
12	7:02	7:46	7:41	6:47	7:26	4:58	8:03	4:41
13	7:03	7:44	7:43	6:45	7:27	4:57	8:04	4:41
14	7:04	7:42	7:44	6:43	7:29	4:56	8:05	4:41
15	7:06	7:40	7:45	6:42	7:30	4:55	8:05	4:41
16	7:07	7:38	7:47	6:40	7:31	4:54	8:06	4:41
17	7:08	7:36	7:48	6:38	7:33	4:53	8:07	4:42
18	7:10	7:34	7:50	6:36	7:34	4:52	8:07	4:42
19	7:11	7:32	7:51	6:34	7:36	4:51	8:08	4:42
20	7:12	7:30	7:52	6:33	7:37	4:50	8:09	4:43
21	7:13	7:28	7:54	6:31	7:38	4:49	8:09	4:43
22	7:15	7:26	7:55	6:29	7:40	4:48	8:10	4:44
23	7:16	7:24	7:57	6:28	7:41	4:47	8:10	4:44
24	7:17	7:22	7:58	6:26	7:43	4:47	8:11	4:45
25	7:19	7:20	8:00	6:24	7:44	4:46	8:11	4:45
26	7:20	7:18	8:01	6:23	7:45	4:45	8:11	4:46
27	7:21	7:16	8:02	6:21	7:46	4:45	8:12	4:47
28	7:23	7:14	8:04	6:19	7:48	4:44	8:12	4:48
29	7:24	7:12	8:05	6:18	7:49	4:44	8:12	4:48
30	7:25	7:10	8:07	6:16	7:50	4:43	8:12	4:49
31			8:08	6:15			8:12	4:50

ZONE 3

INCLUDES: Big Horn, Blaine, Carbon, Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Wheatland and Yellowstone Counties

	Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Day	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
01	6:37	7:58	7:16	6:58	8:00	6:02	7:43	4:30
02	6:38	7:56	7:18	6:56	8:02	6:00	7:44	4:30
03	6:39	7:54	7:19	6:54	8:03	5:59	7:45	4:30
04	6:41	7:52	7:20	6:52	8:05	5:57	7:46	4:29
05	6:42	7:50	7:22	6:50	8:06	5:56	7:47	4:29
06	6:43	7:48	7:23	6:48	7:08	4:54	7:48	4:29
07	6:45	7:46	7:24	6:46	7:09	4:53	7:50	4:29
08	6:46	7:44	7:26	6:44	7:11	4:52	7:51	4:28
09	6:47	7:42	7:27	6:42	7:12	4:50	7:52	4:28
10	6:49	7:40	7:29	6:40	7:14	4:49	7:53	4:28
11	6:50	7:38	7:30	6:38	7:15	4:48	7:53	4:28
12	6:51	7:36	7:31	6:36	7:17	4:47	7:54	4:28
13	6:52	7:34	7:33	6:34	7:18	4:45	7:55	4:28
14	6:54	7:32	7:34	6:33	7:20	4:44	7:56	4:29
15	6:55	7:30	7:36	6:31	7:21	4:43	7:57	4:29
16	6:56	7:28	7:37	6:29	7:22	4:42	7:58	4:29
17	6:58	7:26	7:38	6:27	7:24	4:41	7:58	4:29
18	6:59	7:24	7:40	6:25	7:25	4:40	7:59	4:30
19	7:00	7:22	7:41	6:23	7:27	4:39	8:00	4:30
20	7:02	7:20	7:43	6:22	7:28	4:38	8:00	4:30
21	7:03	7:18	7:44	6:20	7:30	4:37	8:01	4:31
22	7:04	7:16	7:46	6:18	7:31	4:36	8:01	4:31
23	7:06	7:14	7:47	6:16	7:32	4:35	8:02	4:32
24	7:07	7:12	7:49	6:15	7:34	4:35	8:02	4:32
25	7:08	7:10	7:50	6:13	7:35	4:34	8:02	4:33
26	7:10	7:08	7:51	6:11	7:36	4:33	8:03	4:34
27	7:11	7:06	7:53	6:10	7:38	4:33	8:03	4:35
28	7:12	7:04	7:54	6:08	7:39	4:32	8:03	4:35
29	7:14	7:02	7:56	6:06	7:40	4:31	8:04	4:36
30	7:15	7:00	7:57	6:05	7:42	4:31	8:04	4:37
31			7:59	6:03			8:04	4:38

ZONE 4

INCLUDES: Carter, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Treasure, Valley and Wibaux Counties

	Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Day	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
01	6:23	7:43	7:02	6:44	7:45	5:49	7:26	4:18
02	6:25	7:41	7:03	6:42	7:46	5:47	7:27	4:18
03	6:26	7:39	7:04	6:40	7:47	5:46	7:28	4:18
04	6:27	7:37	7:06	6:38	7:49	5:44	7:29	4:17
05	6:28	7:35	7:07	6:36	7:50	5:43	7:31	4:17
06	6:30	7:33	7:08	6:34	6:52	4:42	7:32	4:17
07	6:31	7:31	7:10	6:32	6:53	4:40	7:33	4:17
08	6:32	7:29	7:11	6:30	6:55	4:39	7:34	4:17
09	6:33	7:27	7:12	6:28	6:56	4:38	7:35	4:16
10	6:35	7:25	7:14	6:26	6:58	4:36	7:36	4:16
11	6:36	7:23	7:15	6:24	6:59	4:35	7:37	4:16
12	6:37	7:21	7:16	6:23	7:00	4:34	7:37	4:16
13	6:39	7:19	7:18	6:21	7:02	4:33	7:38	4:17
14	6:40	7:17	7:19	6:19	7:03	4:32	7:39	4:17
15	6:41	7:15	7:20	6:17	7:05	4:31	7:40	4:17
16	6:42	7:13	7:22	6:15	7:06	4:30	7:41	4:17
17	6:44	7:11	7:23	6:14	7:08	4:29	7:41	4:17
18	6:45	7:09	7:25	6:12	7:09	4:28	7:42	4:18
19	6:46	7:07	7:26	6:10	7:10	4:27	7:43	4:18
20	6:47	7:05	7:27	6:08	7:12	4:26	7:43	4:19
21	6:49	7:03	7:29	6:06	7:13	4:25	7:44	4:19
22	6:50	7:01	7:30	6:05	7:14	4:24	7:44	4:20
23	6:51	6:59	7:32	6:03	7:16	4:23	7:45	4:20
24	6:53	6:57	7:33	6:01	7:17	4:23	7:45	4:21
25	6:54	6:55	7:34	6:00	7:18	4:22	7:46	4:21
26	6:55	6:53	7:36	5:58	7:20	4:21	7:46	4:22
27	6:56	6:51	7:37	5:57	7:21	4:21	7:46	4:23
28	6:58	6:50	7:39	5:55	7:22	4:20	7:46	4:23
29	6:59	6:48	7:40	5:53	7:24	4:19	7:47	4:24
30	7:00	6:46	7:42	5:52	7:25	4:19	7:47	4:25
31			7:43	5:50			7:47	4:26

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Contacts

Wolf 24-hour Harvest Reporting Number..... 1-877-FWP-WILD (397-9453)

Wolf Quota Status
24 hours/day - 7 days/week..... 1-800-385-7826 OR fwp.mt.gov

FWP Wolf Management Specialists –
Helena..... 406-461-0587
Bozeman..... 406-581-3664
Bozeman..... 406-581-3281
Butte..... 406-425-3355
Missoula 406-865-0017
Kalispell..... 406-250-5047

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks State Headquarters
1420 East 6th Avenue, PO Box 200701,
Helena, MT 59620-0701 406-444-2535
Wildlife Division 406-444-2612
Enforcement Division 406-444-2452
Parks Division (Montana State Parks)..... 406-444-3750
Deer, elk, antelope,moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, and all special drawings 406-444-2950
Resident and nonresident licensing for fishing, upland game birds, migratory birds, black bear, and mountain lion..... 406-444-2535
Telephone Device for the Deaf..... 406-444-1200

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Regional Headquarters

Region 1
490 N Meridian Rd
Kalispell, MT 59901
406-752-5501

Region 2
3201 Spurgin Rd
Missoula, MT 59804
406-542-5500

Region 3
1400 South 19th Ave
Bozeman, MT 59718-5496
406-994-4042

Helena Area Res Office (HARO)
930 Custer Ave W
Helena, MT 59620
406-495-3260

Butte Area Res Office (BARO)
1820 Meadowlark Ln
Butte, MT 59701
406-494-1953

Region 4
4600 Giant Springs Rd
Great Falls, MT 59405
406-454-5840

Lewistown Area Res Office (LARO)
215 W Aztec Dr
PO Box 936
Lewistown, MT 59457
406-538-4658

Region 5
2300 Lake Elmo Dr
Billings, MT 59105
406-247-2940

Region 6
54078 US Hwy 2 W
Glasgow, MT 59230
406-228-3700

Havre Area Res Office (HvARO)
2165 Hwy 2 East
Havre, MT 59501
406-265-6177

Region 7
352 I-94 Business Loop
PO Box 1630
Miles City, MT 59301
406-234-0900

Contacts Outside Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Montana State Agencies
Agriculture
406-444-3144
Guides & Outfitters
406-841-2373
Livestock
406-444-2977
State Lands
406-444-2074
Tourism
406-841-2870

Federal Agencies
US Department of Interior
202-208-3100
US Fish & Wildlife Service
406-449-5225
US Forest Service
406-449-5201

Federal Agencies continued
Bureau of Land Management
406-896-5000
National Weather Service
406-329-4840 (Missoula)

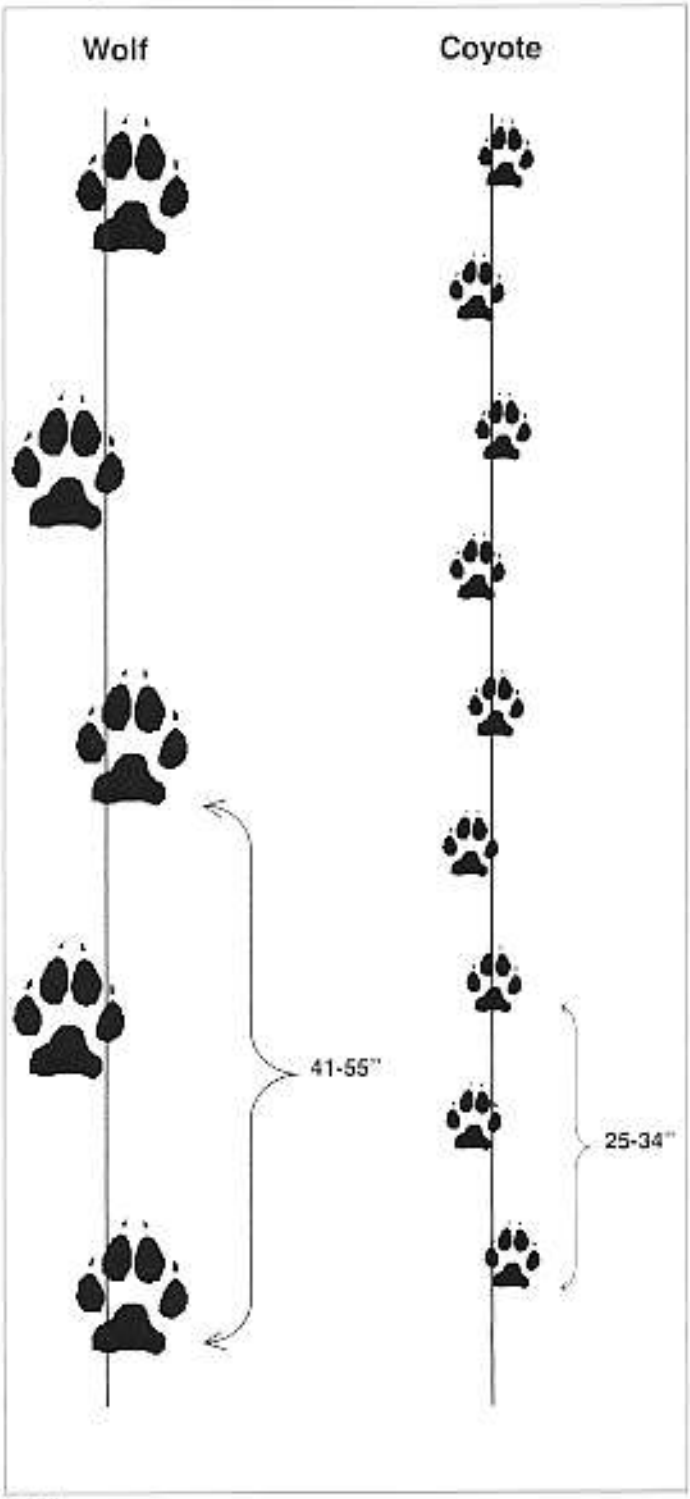
Tribal Lands
Blackfeet Reservation
406-338-7276
Crow Reservation
406-638-2601
Flathead Reservation
406-675-2700
Fort Belknap
406-353-2205
Fort Peck Reservation
406-768-5305
Northern Cheyenne Reservation
406-477-8844
Rocky Boy Reservation
406-395-4207

Tracks Stride Length

The tracks shown below represent a "stride length" measurement comparison between a wolf and coyote.

Track identification for both wolf and coyote. Reference page 10 for actual track size and wolf/coyote identification.

- claws evident
- track generally square shape
- track is longer than wide
- four toes symmetrical
- single lobe on the front of the main foot pad



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