

Wolverine Track and Sign Documentation
Abbreviated Protocol for Slacker Backcountry Powder Gangstas' that can just barely stop carving the sweet backcountry freshies for a second to document a mythical endangered alpine carnivore.

FIELD MATERIALS NEEDED	
Paperwork	Recommended Equipment: (NOT PROVIDED HERE)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wolverine track Identification sheet <input type="checkbox"/> Photo-documentation guidelines	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 index cards <input type="checkbox"/> Camera <input type="checkbox"/> GPS unit <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Map <input type="checkbox"/> scrap of paper/pencil

Procedure for Potential Wolverine Tracks:
1) Select the clearest tracks for photographs. Consider photographing tracks in a variety of locations if possible. 2) When ambiguous or unidentifiable tracks are found, the first step is to search the area for better tracks of the same animal. If there is a trail you can follow, this is one way you may discover clearer tracks for that individual. In general, look for where the creature has entered more sheltered areas away from direct sunlight, wind, further snowfall, or whatever has likely obscured the tracks. 3) Photograph tracks, trail patterns, and other signs as per photo-documentation procedures below.

Photographic Documentation Procedure: (see appendix for diagrams and further instructions)	
<i>General:</i>	Take multiple photographs to ensure you get a quality shot. Take at least one picture of the track that includes a card in the picture with the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date • Location Observer name. • <i>GPS coordinates (if available) and datum used (UTM NAD 83 preferred)</i>
<i>Individual tracks:</i>	Take photo looking directly down on track to reduce distortion. Include two scales, preferably rulers, one running lengthwise, the second widthwise. <i>(Collapsible ski poles with cm calibrations showing also work)</i>
<i>Track patterns, trails, other signs:</i>	Include a scale of some sort. Leaving the scale you used for photographing an individual track on the ground by that track to give a reference for where that track sits in the pattern. Try to take picture looking straight down on trail to reduce distortion. If this is impossible due to size of trail, include scales both near and far to account for distortion. Including a person in a photo can help with scale for larger frames.

SEND US YOUR DATA!	
Once you come out of the field contact CWMP via phone or email. If you email photos please also include a description of where they were/when they were taken and the best way to contact you for follow up. <i>Immediate communication is highly valued as strong evidence may solicit a hasty follow up response in the area of discovery that might include setting up remote cameras, hair snags or follow up tracking surveys.</i>	
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CASCADE WILDLIFE MONITORING PROJECT TRACK MEASUREMENT GUIDELINES

Length and Width: Use track minimum outline

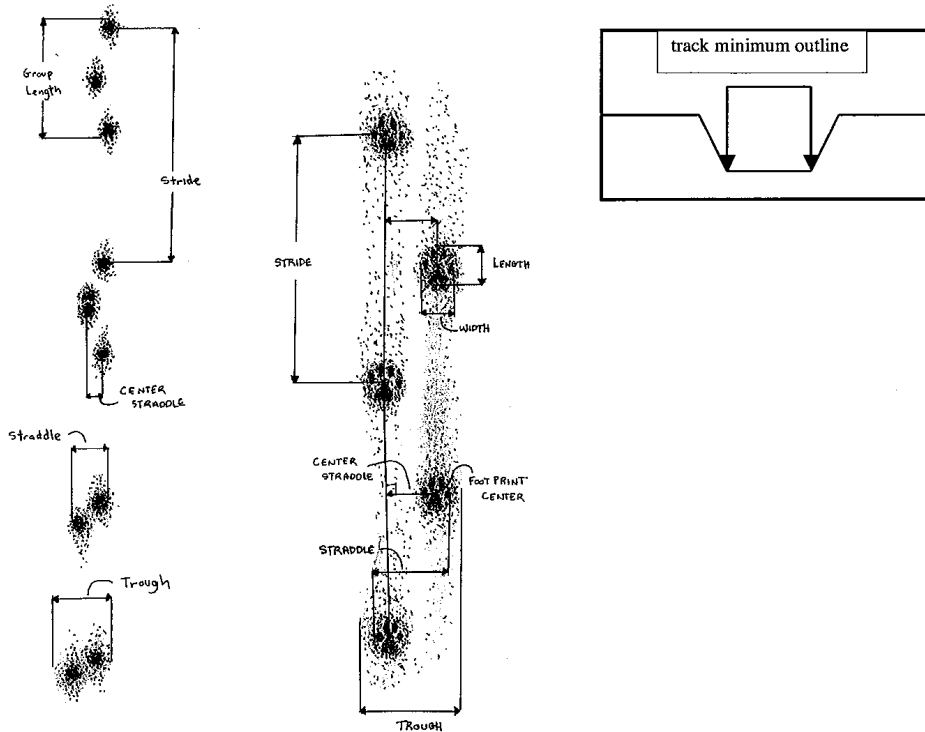
Group length: measured from the back of the track furthest back in a set of 4 tracks to the front of the track furthest forward. NOT USED FOR walking or trotting gaits (groups of 2)

Stride: measured from a place on one foot (such as the “center of the front left”) to the same place on the same foot the next time it appears in the trail.

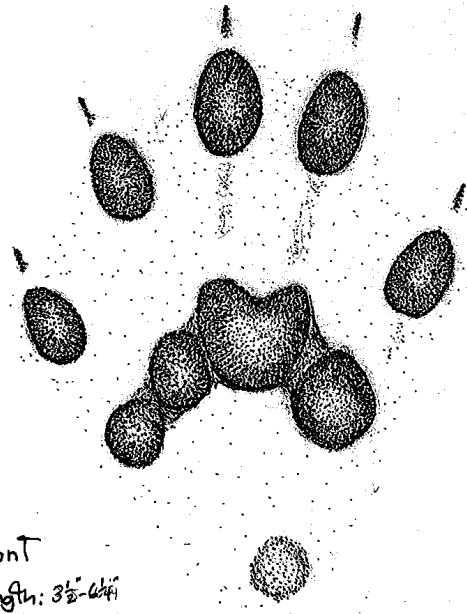
Straddle: distance from the outside of the leftmost track in a trail to the outside of the rightmost (using minimum outline)

Center Straddle: distance from the center of the leftmost track in a trail to the center of the rightmost.

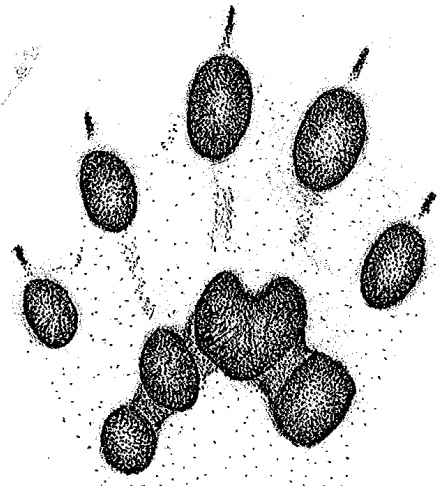
Trough: width of the entire disturbance created by an animals trail (greater then the minimum outline of the tracks which may be indecipherable in some instances)



WOLVERINE



Front
 Length: 3½-6"
 Width: 3½-5¼"



Hind
 Length: 3½-6"
 Width: 3¼-5¼"

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