Conclusions

✓ Released wolves succeeded in foraging and killing prey.



Steffi hunting rodents

✓ They acquire the repertoire behaviour of their species.

Wolf bed made of branches on the snow



 Individual wolves movement patterns might depend on the ecological conditions for finding food

Individual wolves behaviour may be due to their genetic inclination and their past ecological influences.

✓ Our findings may:

• Allow controlled release in isolated populations (genetic influx).

· Help endangered canids.

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Can reintroduced hand-raised wolves survive?

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Background

Studies on hand-raised wild animals, showing successful reintroduction (e.g. brown bears), suggested that young released wolves might be able to survive into the wild without previous fastidious training.

Objectives

- 9 young wolves were reintroduced in Tver region (Russia)
- Aim: Assess their survival chances.
- Focus on: their fear of humans, movement patterns and food habits





Results

- ✓ Released wolves consumed:
- Ungulates (moose) and other wild mammals (hares & beavers)
- Domestic animals sporadically
- Vegetal matter regularly
- Small animals occasionally



Methods

• 3 wolves were equipped with **GPS**-**Argos collars** and **snow tracking** was conducted to find presence clues (faeces, prints, urination marks).



•The **food habits** were assessed thanks to different methods of **faeces analysis**:

- ✓ Frequency of Occurrence of Items
 per faeces & per items
 ✓ Relative Estimated Bulk
- ✓ Biomass consumed



