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Wildlife Research

Supplementary Material

Can non-invasive methods replace radiocollar-based winter counts in a 50-year wolf study? Lessons learned from a three-winter trial

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Fig. S1. Aerial wolf snow-tracking route (dashed gray line) during winter 2021 and ground snow-tracking routes (solid black line) overlaid on the study area (solid gray line) in the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota, USA.

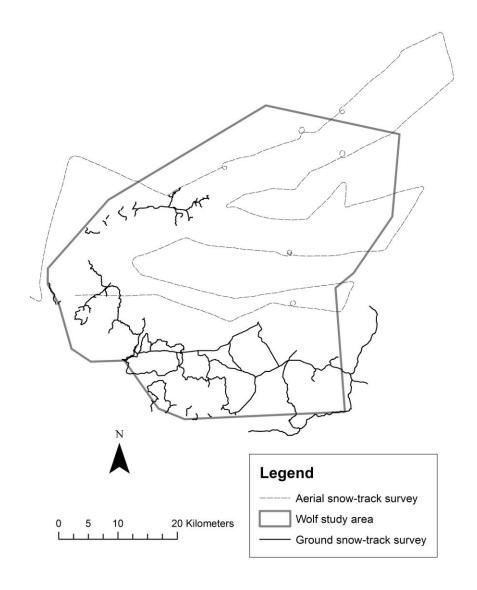


Fig. S2. Camera-trap locations (circles) during winter 2021 and ground snow-tracking routes (solid black line) overlaid on the study area (solid gray line) in the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota, USA.

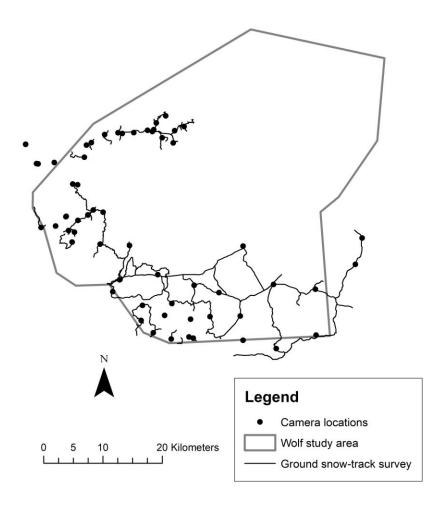


Fig. S3. Locations of wolf sign observations made (circles) during winter 2020 while conducting ground snow-tracking surveys (solid black line) and deploying cameras overlaid on the study area (solid gray line) in the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota, USA.

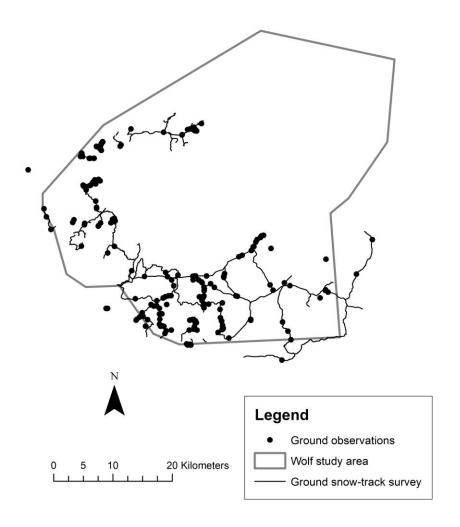


Fig. S4. Locations of wolf scats opportunistically collected (circles) during winter 2019 ground snow-tracking surveys (solid black line) overlaid on the study area (solid gray line) in the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota, USA.

