Canis Lupus. Otherwise known as the Grey wolf, it has a range all over the world. From the deserts of Arabia to the cold boreal forests of Minnesota. The wolf is classified as least concerned with a population of 250,000 strong. The grey wolf has multiple subspecies some of which have gone extinct, such as the Japanese wolf. But they used to inhabit more of the world.The wolf is native to 3 out of the 7 realms of biogeography and continents. 13/50 states and 68 countries. But why does not inhabit more. You dear reader would sit in your chair asking yourself, doesn't this idiot know anything about extinction and we tried to drive wolves to extinction in almost every country. That is not what I am asking; I am asking why haven't there been more attempts to reintroduce wolves to their historic habitat. I am also asking if there are areas that can support a wolf population despite not having a historical presence there.

Our suspect will be the Northeast region of the contiguous United states. Or in simpler terms Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New york. According to the National park service these states have habitats able to support wolf populations. New York sticks out as a sore thumb but the upper most regions, or upstate, once had viable populations. But what is a viable population and how can you have one? Let's look at the two states with the most wolves Alaska and Minnesota. Alaska has a mean population of 9,000 and Minnesota with a population of 2,696. This is what we will use as our minimum and maximum for a viable population. The requirements for a viable population are that there has to be a large source of prey, there must be a large area of habitat for there to support multiple packs, and there must be enough area to support multiple prey species. If we look at the first criterion you can see that the area has a population of nearly two million white tailed deer. Maine has the second largest moose population of any state. The second requirement is filled out since there is almost all of Maine for the wolves to live. The third requirement is mostly filled as there are 5 species that wolves will predate upon. Then why is there no attempt to introduce wolves to this area. In simplest terms, the human population. As wolves have legs and are able to move around they may move to areas with humans. As humans and wolves don't have the greatest history there are some people that will gladly shoot a wolf for its pelt or if it kills their pet or sheep. This has been shown in history time and time again. Except for the case of Minnesota. Now the thing that makes Minnesota different from the rest of the lower 48 is that the area of where wolves resided since the arrival of the first humans to the continent has been an area of lakes and snow. This has created shanty towns to exist but they cant have populations of over 100,000 people. The largest city in this area is Duluth with a population of 86,000 people. This low population has allowed wolves to inhabit areas just outside of Duluth. New York's Albany has a population just under 100,000 and is the largest city in the area. The Way I would see it working is that they introduce 100 wolves from Minnesota and into Maine. The wolves would be introduced into Baxter state park as it is in a mountainous area with lakes and moose for the wolves to predate upon. This would attract tourism to the rest of the state, people won’t just go for the city. This would be the first time wolves were in the state since the 1890s. If Baxter state park doesn't work then they would be introduced to White Mountain national forest. In this scenario the wolves would only prey on white tailed deer and sometimes moose. Wolves would be an amazing introduction to these states as they provide a control to the deer population which in turn controls the number of trees grown as seen with the absence of wolves in Yellowstone. The wolf is a keystone species that, in my

opinion, has the biggest impact on its environment, without any other predators. They are the apex predator in places where they are native. This in turn provides us with the perf