

**Bounding Through Barriers:
The Sensational Reintroduction of
the “Big Bad Wolf” to Yellowstone National Park**

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Documentary

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When we first began looking for a topic to study, we had difficulties finding a topic that matched our interests. It was not until we sought help from our teacher, explaining our interests revolved around animals and the environment, that we managed to find a topic that appealed to us. Keari, who was studying a different animal-related topic, joined our group later on. The wolves and their story proved to be a complex and captivating topic the more we looked into it.

As we began our research, we started by building up a solid foundation, using a variety of informative texts and websites. Over time, as we looked deeper into how our topic connected to the theme, we discovered more primary sources, such as the Endangered Species Act, and newspapers such as Great Falls Tribune. Some of our most valuable sources were books; in particular, *Wildlife in Shiretoko and Yellowstone National Parks*, published by the Shiretoko Nature Foundation and contributed to by experts, made connections between Yellowstone and a similar park. Other sources helped us understand opposing perspectives, such as the documentary *The Bitter Fight over America's Wolves* by Elliott Woods. In addition, we conducted an interview with Dr. Mark Boyce, a professor of ecology at the University of Alberta, which opened us up to the reintroduction's other impacts. We also interviewed Elizabeth Taylor, a National Park Education Ranger at Yellowstone. She helped us understand how humans can positively or negatively impact nature and how wolf advocates compromised with ranchers. These interviews allowed us to collect information from experts and people who have had first-hand experience in the park.

Most of our research provided us with the information we needed for our script, but some of the most visually captivating sources about wolves in Yellowstone National Park were the documentaries created by nature channels, which inspired our decision to create one of our own. We aimed to make a similar product: an eye-catching glimpse into nature that tells the wolves' controversial story.

The reintroduction broke ecological and ideological barriers, yet created financial barriers for ranchers. In the past, influential people such as President Theodore Roosevelt, childhood tales, and negative stigma shaped public opinion, creating ideological barriers for wolves. Unfortunately, some wolves in Yellowstone killed local ranchers' livestock

outside the park, significantly harming their businesses, leading the government to administer predator control campaigns and encourage wolf hunting. Wolves were crucial components of the park's food chain, so this created significant ecological barriers and unbalanced the ecosystem. Reintroducing Yellowstone's apex predator helped to restore the ecosystem, breaking the ecological barriers created earlier for the park. The reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone left a substantial influence on the future of National Parks, proved the importance of all species, and showed that humans must make thoughtful decisions surrounding nature. The reintroduction's story still has a significant impact, serving as a model for other ecosystems around the world, such as the forests of Japan's Shiretoko National Park and the deserts of the Australian outback.

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Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Archives

“Fish and Wildlife Service News Release Archives.” Fish and Wildlife Service, www.fws.gov/news/?ref=topbar.

This archive holds the news releases from the Fish and Wildlife Service from 1914 to the present. It helped us understand the negative public conceptions about the wolf reintroduction at the time, as many of them included concerns about wolf predation on livestock. From it, we were able to understand the barriers created for wolves from ranchers and possibly other groups of people. We found this source when attempting to find an archive that has more news articles within our time period.

"Western Gray Wolf." *Fws.gov*. N. p., 2019. Web. 18 Oct. 2019.

www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/grayWolf.php

This page by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service links many valuable legal documents by the federal government on the gray wolf, showing numerous decisions made by the U.S. government. It helped us understand the times of events, as it contains a list of documents in chronological order. We obtained this source through a list of resources from the official National Park Service page on the gray wolf of Yellowstone.

Books and E-Books

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Hunting the Grisly and Other Sketches*". G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1902, *Full Text Archive*,

www.fulltextarchive.com/page/Hunting-the-Grisly-and-Other-Sketches1/.

This book by Theodore Roosevelt is about hunting native animals in the United States. He wrote it in 1902. The book helped us understand the perspective of hunters on wolves and how that influenced their decisions, and it was useful for showing us how influential people like Roosevelt affected public opinion. We

found the source through an online database.

Roosevelt, Theodore. 1893, *Open Library*,

openlibrary.org/works/OL20528W/The_wilderness_hunter.

This book, the Wilderness Hunter, is one of Theodore Roosevelt's books promoting the hunting of wolves and other animals. He describes his hunting experiences and how to hunt certain large predators, such as wolves, grizzly bears, and coyotes. This book was helpful because it helped us see what Roosevelt thought of wolves in detail. It helped us understand our topic by helping us understand the other side's perspective. We found this source through an electronic book website, Open Library.

Documents

Bangs, Edward E, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Gray Wolf EIS. *The Reintroduction of Gray Wolves to Yellowstone National Park And Central Idaho: Final Environmental Impact Statement*. Helena, Mont.: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Gray Wolf EIS, 1994.

**babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015032494257&view=1up&seq=7
www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/species/mammals/wolf/EIS_1994.pdf**

This document is the Final Environmental Impact Statement, which shows the consequences and possible alternatives for the plan to introduce wolves. It helped us understand important people who supported and managed the reintroduction, and also what other methods the government could have used to achieve this goal. It showed the many techniques that could be used in order to break this ecological barrier. We used a section of this to support the argument in opposition to the reintroduction, showing the financial barriers created for ranchers. We found the source when going through documents that led to the eventual reintroduction in 1995.

Department of Wildlife Science (1978). *The Wolves of Yellowstone*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

This is a federal report on wolves in Yellowstone from 1978. It helped us

understand how the wolves' numbers have fluctuated throughout the decades, and contained a variety of maps and images. At the end of the report, there are numerous references that proved to be very useful. This was useful for our documentary as we used a table from the report to show how wolf numbers decreased over the years up to 1926. We found this source when searching for documents about wolves.

Endangered Species Act. Pub. L. 93-205. 202 Stat. 40. 27 December. 1973. Print.

www.fws.gov/ endangered/esa-library/pdf/ESAall.pdf

This source is the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which is what propelled the reintroduction of wolves and proved to be a turning point in terms of the protection of endangered species. It helped us understand under what circumstances do species get recognized as endangered or threatened species, or what each classification entails for the species. This source was useful as it showed us how the measures that the government took to protect these species. We found the source through the source list of a Wikipedia page about the Endangered Species Act.

Frampton, George T. *Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Gray Wolves in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior (DOI). RIN 1018-AC86. 1994.*

www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/species/mammals/wolf/FR11221994Yellowstone.htm

This is a federal policy on reintroducing gray wolves to Yellowstone National Park. It has all the details and information regarding the reintroduction, including what ranchers can do if wolves attack their livestock, how the reintroduction is considered “experimental”, and many official dates and names. This source was helpful as it showed us more on the limits that ranchers had in terms of livestock protection against wolves and the many factors that went into the reintroduction. It also helped us understand the final decisions and considerations of our topic. We used this source when mentioning the state of wolves in the park after their near-complete extermination in 1926. We found this source from the Fish and

Wildlife Service's website.

Halfpenny, James. "Wolves in Yellowstone: Records Since 1967." *Proceedings of the Third Biennial Conference on the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, September 24-27, 1995: Greater Yellowstone Predators: Ecology and Conservation in a Changing Landscape*, edited by A. Peyton Curlee, Anne-Marie Gillesberg and Denise Casey, Northern Rockies Conservation Cooperative, 1995, pp. 111-117. home.nps.gov/yell/learn/nature/upload/3rdConf_Proceedings.pdf

This is the proceedings of the third biennial conference about the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. While all of these conferences revolve around wildlife, this one was about predators, specifically how to conserve them and their behavior. The time period in which the conference occurred was approximately eight to nine months after the first wolves were reintroduced. The chapter was about wolves from 1967 onwards, five years after the extermination. This helped us understand the possibility of wolf existence from the analysis of wolf sightings during that time period. We found the source through the National Park Service's website.

O'Gara, Bart. "Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan." *Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan*, 1987.

www.fws.gov/montanafieldoffice/Endangered_Species/Recovery_and_Mgmt_Plans/Northern_Rocky_Mountain_Gray_Wolf_Recovery_Plan.pdf

This source is a document by the Fish and Wildlife Service on the specific plans put into place in order to manage wolf recovery. The source helped us understand the reasons for the reintroduction and the methods they would use to contain and transfer the wolves. This source supports our connection to the theme because it shows how barriers were created for the ecosystem through its environmental complications. We found this source on the National Park Service's website, where they linked many primary documents such as the plan and wolf reports.

Smith, Douglas, et al. *Yellowstone Wolf Project: Biennial Report 1995 and 1996*. Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA: National Park Service, Yellowstone Center for Resources, 1997. YCR-NR-97-4.

This is a report from 1995-1996 on the Yellowstone Wolf Project. This report is mainly about the slow process of the wolf reintroduction. It was useful because it contains specific information on the impact of it, helping us understand the details. We found this source by searching for reports and primary sources on our topic.

Rules and Regulations, Federal Register, Vol. 39, NO. 3, Friday, January 4, 1974.

Pgs. 1171, 1175 -1176. PDF.

www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/species/mammals/wolf/FR01041974.pdf.

This federal register is on the rules and regulations regarding interacting with endangered wildlife. It helped us understand the ways species considered endangered should be handled, and the lists of animals also gave us an idea of what groups and types of species were most threatened. We found this source through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's page on gray wolves.

S.2674 - Northern Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf Restoration Act of 1990, 1990.

www.congress.gov/bill/101st-congress/senate-bill/2674/text.

We obtained this federal bill for restoring wolves to Yellowstone National Park and Central Idaho Wilderness areas through the Library of Congress website. Comprising different sections, the bill contains dates of enactment, how the wolves will be monitored, and other details. This source was helpful because it helped us understand how our topic relates to U.S. politics and taught us the different details that were thought through in a concise way.

United States, Congress, Burton, Ken. "Wolf Reintroduction Under Budget and Ahead of Schedule: No Further Releases for Idaho or Yellowstone in 1997." *Wolf Reintroduction Under Budget and Ahead of Schedule: No Further Releases for Idaho or Yellowstone in 1997*, 1996, pp. 1-2.

As a news report on the wolf situation at the time, this source helped us understand how the wolves were reintroduced and how they were managed. We did not use this source in our documentary. We found this source when searching through the Fish and Wildlife Service's historic document archives.

United States, Congress, Parham, Georgia. "Interior Department Announces

Options for Wolf Reintroduction in Yellowstone, Central Idaho.” *Interior Department Announces Options for Wolf Reintroduction in Yellowstone, Central Idaho*, 1993, pp. 1–2.

www.fws.gov/news/Historic/NewsReleases/1993/19930701.pdf.

This source is a news release from the Department of the Interior about the Environmental Impact Statement being created a week after the article was published. It helped us understand the essential components and purpose of an EIS. We found this source when searching through the Fish and Wildlife Service’s historic document archives.

United States, Congress, “Trapping Wolves and Coyotes Is Described in New Leaflet.” *Trapping Wolves and Coyotes Is Described in New Leaflet*, 1930, pp. 1–2. www.fws.gov/news/Historic/NewsReleases/1930/19300912.pdf.

This source is an article from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which examines a leaflet that shows how stockmen, or ranchers, can help to lower the populations of predators. Its purpose is to prevent game animals such as elk and livestock from being threatened by predators. We found this source when searching through the Fish and Wildlife Service’s historic document archives.

Yellowstone National Park Protection Act of 1872. Pub. L. 42-16. 1 Mar. 1872. *National Archives*. Web. 17 May 2020.

www.archives.gov/legislative/features/national-park-service/yellowstone.html

This is the Act that protected the National Park’s unique features. This established Yellowstone as the world’s first National Park. This source helped us understand how laws put into place affected the park. We found this source through the National Archives.

Newspaper Articles

Hurd, Brad, editor. “Yellowstone Needs Wolves.” *Missoulian Editorial*, 9 July 1993, pp. 4–4.

www.newspapers.com/clip/20898715/editorial_yellowstone_needs_wolves/

This is a newspaper article from July 9th, 1993 called “Yellowstone Needs Wolves” from Missoulian Editorial. Wolves were reintroduced in 1995, so this newspaper was written before the reintroduction, meaning details on the reintroduction were still being discussed. This primary source newspaper article was useful as it gave us a glimpse of the public’s thoughts surrounding wolves before the plan was put to action. We obtained this source through newspapers.com, a historic newspaper archive.

Milstein, Michael. “Wolves: Pro vs. foe.” *The Billings Gazette*, 18 June 1992, pp. 29–29.

www.newspapers.com/clip/23786973/wolvesyellowstonebillingsgazetteo6189/.

This newspaper article was written in 1992, about the wolves in Yellowstone and the two main perspectives. This was while scientists were working on the project to reintroduce wolves—the first wolf was only reintroduced in 1995. The article helped us understand the debate about whether the wolves will be beneficial. It also had information about the controversy surrounding federal vs. state ownership. The article helped us understand the theme by showing the barrier the wolves had to face—ranchers and hunters. We found the source on newspapers.com.

“Montana Notes.” *The Daily Missoulian*, 11 Feb. 1917, pp. 4–4. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025316/1917-02-11/ed-1/seq-1/.

This is a section in the Daily Missoulian called ‘Montana Notes’ that gives short information about events that occurred. One of the events was that a total of 401 coyotes and 3 wolves had been turned in in the previous year, 1916, in Yellowstone County to receive money for their bounty. This helped to provide some historical context to our argument, supporting the fact that wolves, as well as other animals, were hunted not only for sport but also for their bounty. We found this source through the Library of Congress’s Chronicling America.

“Wolves ready, but court won't let 'em out of pens.” *Hazleton Standard-Speaker*, 13 Jan. 1995, pp. 4–4.

www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=3844780&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJ

IUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOjU5MTE3NzExLCJpYXQiOjE1NzY0MTUyNzIsImV4cCI6MTU3MzY0MTY3Mn0. _5w3eHnFj7rvhbu1gD8T62fiaH49xdY-xdg3IN9Hp74

This is a newspaper article that is written about how the Court of Appeals delayed the release of the wolves because they had to finish reviewing requests from ranchers. While it may not seem like much, this helped us understand the issue of how humane it was to transfer wolves in small kennels and the conflict that coincided with the reintroduction. We found the article on newspapers.com, a historic newspaper archive.

“Yellowstone Welcoming The Wolves at Its Door.” *Great Falls Tribune*, 19 Dec. 1968, pp. 9–9.

www.newspapers.com/clip/18512574/yellowstone_welcoming_wolves_at_its_door/

This is a newspaper article called “Yellowstone Welcoming The Wolves at Its Door” from Great Falls Tribune. This newspaper is from 1968, Dec 19th, meaning it is a primary source and was published years before the reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park. It does not seem very biased; it includes quotes from park officials in favor of having wolves in Yellowstone but does not contain many opinions from the author. This source was helpful for us to learn when wolves were sighted in the time period the newspaper was made. We obtained this source through newspapers.com.

Films/Videos

Gillett, Bert, director. *Silly Symphonies: The Three Little Pigs*. Walt Disney

Productions, 1933. www.youtube.com/watch?v=SKxWJP_LH7A&t=229s

This is a short film by Disney, released in 1933. This source helped us understand how the public opinion of wolves has changed over time. Originally, wolves, as shown in this film, were thought of as beasts, forming a barrier for them to overcome. Over time, this view changed as people realized that wolves as predators were still important to ecosystems, breaking that barrier. We used this for context as a way to show the traditional stereotypes that surrounded wolves.

We found this source when searching for older versions of classic childhood stories like Little Red Riding Hood and The Three Little Pigs.

**Iwerks, Ub, director. *The Big Bad Wolf*. YouTube, Castle Films, 1942,
www.youtube.com/watch?v=tjFHlybDrAY.**

This film is an excerpt from Little Boy Blue. It helped us understand the general public opinion on wolves, as they are depicted as beastly and frightening creatures. It also shows how the wolves' reintroduction broke this psychological barrier and proved that instead of beastly animals, they are important to an ecosystem's stability. We found this source when searching for renditions of the "Big Bad Wolf" fairytale in film before the time period.

Photographs

**"Elk Feeding Line near Gardiner, Montana." *National Park Service*, 1909,
www.nps.gov/features/yell/slidefile/history/1872_1918/wildlifemanagement/Images/02976.jpg.**

This is a photo of a herd of elk on the feeding line near Gardiner, Montana, which is part of Yellowstone National Park. As a primary source photograph, it shows the overpopulation of elk within the park after the wolves' extermination. We used this source for that purpose—to provide a visual that shows the unbalanced ecosystem. We found this photo by looking through the Yellow National Park photo slides.

**Good, John. "Elk Near Fountain Flats." *National Park Service*, 1964,
www.nps.gov/features/yell/slidefile/mammals/elk/Images/00314.jpg.**

This photo shows a group of elk in Yellowstone, presumably during winter. In our documentary, we used this source to demonstrate the high numbers of elk pre-reintroduction. We found this source when searching for images of elk taken before the wolf reintroduction.

Hancock, Sue. "Theodore Roosevelt and Group of Noted West Texans on Famous Wolf Hunt." *When Lords of the Plains Lived on the Plains*, 1906,

www.depts.ttu.edu/nrhc/about/publication/PDF/RR_Fall16_Comanche.pdf.

This photo shows Roosevelt with a group of other men holding a killed wolf. This helped us understand his relationship with wolves, showing that he was also a psychological barrier for the wolves. We found this image by searching for a photo of Roosevelt hunting wolves.

“Jupiter Terrace, Yellowstone National Park.” Library of Congress, 1905,

www.loc.gov/item/97505259/.

This is a photo of Jupiter Terrace, a part of Yellowstone, in 1905. This image was taken about 20 years before wolves were exterminated from the park, making it an accurate representation of what Yellowstone looked like around that time in history. We used this image in the historical context section of our documentary for that purpose. We found this source through the Library of Congress.

“Old-Time Yellowstone: Historic Photos Show Unknown Family's Trip from a Century Ago.” *Grand Forks Herald*, 1920,

www.grandforksherald.com/lifestyle/4607298-old-time-yellowstone-vacation.

This is a small photo collection from approximately a century ago. We used a few of these photos in our documentary, specifically the historical context, in order to show how the park was created for the people and the appearance of Yellowstone's landscape a few years before wolves were exterminated. We found this source when searching for images of the park that are from the 1920s period.

Papineau, Diane. “Truck carrying wolves driving through Roosevelt Arch with school children watching” *National Park Service*, 12 Jan. 1995,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=0&id=F7511D1D-1DD8-B71B-0BD38FF823128064&gid=25C97BD8-155D-451F-675E208BE082FE26.

This is a photo of a truck carrying wolves with a few children watching. It helped us understand how wolves were transferred to Yellowstone National Park, showing us the method of transportation used to move wolves to the park. We found the source while looking through the National Park Service's collection of wolf photos.

Peaco, Jim. “A Wolf Being Released From Its Cage into the Pen.” *National Park Service*, 1995, www.nps.gov/yell/learn/nature/wolf-restoration.htm.

This photo shows a wolf being released from its crate into a reintroduction pen. We used this photo to show how wolves were reintroduced to the park. We found the source when searching through the National Park Service’s wolf photo archives.

Peaco, Jim. “Four Members of the Crystal Bench Wolf Pack in Lamar Valley.” *National Park Service*, May 1995,

www.nps.gov/features/yell/slides/mammals/wolf/Images/15023.jpg.

This is a primary source photo of the Crystal Bench wolf pack taken in May 1995, about 2 months after their release. It helped us understand the environment in which they lived in and also their pack size. We found the source while looking through the National Park Service’s archives, which have much more historical photos than their albums.

Peaco, Jim. “Plans for Soft Release Wolf Pen.” *National Park Service*, 1995,

www.nps.gov/features/yell/slides/mammals/wolf/Images/15052.jpg.

This image is of the plans for the wolf pens. There are notes on the plan, such as how the doors would work and also the size of the pen, which is 64,160 square feet. That helped us know how much space the wolf packs had and the dynamics put into place of the reintroduction. We found it in the National Park Service’s archives.

Peaco, Jim. “Releasing a Sawtooth Wolf Pup into the Nez Perce Acclimation Pen, February 1997.” *1995 Reintroduction of Wolves in Yellowstone*, Tori Peglar, 19 Sept. 2019,

www.yellowstonepark.com/park/yellowstone-wolves-reintroduction.

This is a photo of a wolf being released into Yellowstone. Similarly to the photo of the truck carrying wolves, it helped us understand how wolves were transported; the wolf is shown coming out of a large metal crate. This source was useful as a visual to help us clearly understand how wolves were released and handled. We obtained this source when looking for photos of wolves on the

internet for our topic proposal.

**Peaco, Jim. “Wolf #7 in the Rose Creek Pen.” *National Park Service*, 1995,
www.nps.gov/features/yell/slidefile/mammals/wolf/Images/15037.jpg.**

The photo features Wolf #7, who is running in the reintroduction pen at Rose Creek. The wolf appears to have bloodstains on its face, which could be a connection to the ethical concerns related to the reintroduction. It helped us understand what the conditions were like inside these pens as well as the behavior of the wolves within them. We found the source in the archives of the National Park Service, under the wolf collection.

**Peaco, Jim. “Wolf #10 in the Rose Creek Pen.” *National Park Service*, Feb. 1995,
www.nps.gov/features/yell/slidefile/mammals/wolf/Images/15091.jpg.**

This photo is of a wolf, specifically Wolf #10, in the Rose Creek pack’s reintroduction pen. Based on the date, the wolf is from Canada as wolves from other parts of the country were introduced later on. This photo helped us understand how the wolves looked and the environment they lived in. We found the source in the archives of the National Park Service.

**Peaco, Jim. “Wolves in the Crystal Bench Pen.” *National Park Service*, 1995,
www.nps.gov/features/yell/slidefile/mammals/wolf/Images/15033.jpg.**

This image is of the Crystal Bench wolves in their pen. The specific date is unknown, except for the year 1995. The photo helped us understand how they were slowly introduced to their new environment, which is in closed pens. We found the source while looking through the National Park Service’s archives of photos.

**Roosevelt, Kermit. “Col. Roosevelt With His Big Bull Rhino.” *Library of Congress*,
14 May 1919, www.loc.gov/item/2010645479/.**

This photo shows Theodore Roosevelt standing over one of his trophy kills. It helped us understand one of his interests: hunting. We used this photo to show how he often hunted large animals such as wolves, and in this case, rhinos. We found this source when searching for images of Roosevelt hunting through the

Library of Congress.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Wilderness Hunter*. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1893, *Abe Books*, www.abebooks.com/servlet/BookDetailsPL?bi=30362833000.

This photo shows the cover of one of Theodore Roosevelt's books—The Wilderness Hunter. It helped us understand what his books look like and allows the viewer to see visually what the book looks like. The photo also helped to show what the barrier is in terms of public opinion. We found the source when searching online for a photo of this specific book.

“Roy McBride Stands Next to Six Wolves Killed in the Upper Flat Creek Area, 1902.” *Intermountain Farm and Ranch*, 2019, www.postregister.com/farmandranch/idaho/attitudes-toward-predators-change-over-time/article_e3f0054e-8233-5045-bba6-d4611ea6084c.html.

This is a photo of Roy McBride with six hunted wolves, taken in 1902. The photo was used in our historical context when we explained the bounty system that was one of the factors that led to their extermination. It helped us understand public opinion during that time period, and how that was a barrier the reintroduced wolves had to face. We found the source when searching for images regarding the wolf bounty system in the states that Yellowstone National Park covers.

“Stand of Quaking Aspen.” *National Park Service*, 1964, www.nps.gov/features/yell/slidefile/plants/willowfamily/Images/08559.jpg.

This shows a stand of quaking aspen in Yellowstone, prior to wolf recovery. We used this photo in our documentary to show how as elk populations grew from the wolves' absence, vegetation decreased. We found this source when searching for images of aspen before the reintroduction.

“Theodore Roosevelt, Half-Length Portrait, Seated, Facing Slightly Left.” *Library of Congress*, Washington D.C., 1911, www.loc.gov/item/2002715826/.

This is a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, who may be a key figure in terms of public attitude of wolves before the reintroduction. This photo helped us to visually see what he looks like. We used this source in the historical context

section of our documentary. We found the source in the Library of Congress's archives.

Grant, Ulysses. "An Act to Create Yellowstone National Park." *National Archives*, 1 Mar. 1872,

www.archives.gov/legislative/features/national-park-service/yellowstone.html.

This photo shows the Act to Create Yellowstone National Park, which, similar to what the name suggests, is signed in order to declare the area as a public park. We used this in our documentary to show how Yellowstone was established as the first national park. We found this source when looking through the National Archives to find this specific document.

"Yellowstone Wolf Running in Snow in Crystal Creek Pen." *National Park Service*, Jan. 1996,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=27005DD0-155D-451F-679427474DA6F247.

This photo shows a wolf running in snow within one of the reintroduction pens. We used it to show how wolves were reintroduced to the park. We found this photo when searching through the National Park Service's photo archives.

Young, R. Y. "President Roosevelt's Western Tour - A Speech at the Entrance to Yellowstone Nat. Park." *Library of Congress*, 1903,

www.loc.gov/resource/stereo.1s02085/.

This stereograph is of President Theodore Roosevelt delivering a speech to a crowd during his western tour. We used this when featuring a quote from his speech to emphasize that a reason for the park's establishment was for the people in the U.S. We found this stereograph from the Library of Congress.

Young, R. Y. "President Roosevelt's Western Tour - A Visit to Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Nat. Park." *Library of Congress*, 1903,

www.loc.gov/item/2010647524/.

This is a stereograph of President Theodore Roosevelt and Major John Pitcher on their horses at the Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park during a

western tour. This source helped us understand how people toured places then. It also gave us an idea of what Yellowstone looked like in 1903. We found this photograph from Encyclopedia Britannica, where we found the original stereograph on the Library of Congress.

Secondary Sources

Books

Urbigkit, Cat, and Ronald M. Nowak. *Yellowstone Wolves: A Chronicle of the Animal, the People, and the Politics*. The McDonald & Woodward Publishing Company, 2008.

This book is written by Cat Urbigkit, who was an activist that supported the notion that Yellowstone's wolves should be brought from their endangerment through natural migration from the south, not the importing of wolves from different subspecies. It helped us understand another perspective that seems to be blended—not supporting the reintroduction but still wanting to protect wolves through other measures. This makes it reliable as she has first-hand information. The book connects to the theme by showing what the barriers are and how the government broke through them. We found the book on Amazon, and used help from our teachers to order it.

Goldish, Meish, and Douglas W. Smith. *Gray Wolves: Return to Yellowstone*. Bearport Publishing, 2017.

This book is about the history of wolves in Yellowstone National Park, their extinction from the park, and the reintroduction of them years later. This source helped us by giving historical context on how wolves were treated and killed off in Yellowstone but then were studied more thoroughly later on. It helped us understand the theme by connecting wolf stereotyping, which is a prominent barrier, to our topic. This book also aided us in giving us our first pieces of information from the perspective of somebody in evident favor of the reintroduction, as it is one of our first books. We found this book in a school library.

McCullough, Dale R., et al., editors. *Wildlife in Shiretoko and Yellowstone National Parks*. Shiretoko Nature Foundation.

This book touches on the wildlife of Shiretoko National Park and Yellowstone National Park. This book helped us understand how Shiretoko and Yellowstone are more similar than they seem. It was useful for providing us with high-quality photos, graphs, and maps which we used in our documentary. We found this by looking for photos related to our topic and came across this.

Nagle, Jeanne. *Endangered Wildlife: Habitats in Peril*. Rosen Pub., 2009.

This book is about how they reintroduced the wolves to the national park, describing some events that happened when the wolves were gone. For example, some of the populations of the animals went up significantly. This source helped us in giving us some information on the reintroduction of the wolves. We found this book in a school library.

Patent, Dorothy Hinshaw., et al. *When the Wolves Returned: Restoring Nature's Balance in Yellowstone*. Walker, 2008.

This book is about wolves in Yellowstone National Park. It was useful because it helped us understand what happened when the wolves were eradicated from the park and the reasoning behind it. The book is biased towards wolves because they are only mentioning the negative consequences that resulted when wolves were eliminated, and seemingly ignoring other evidence. We found this book in a school library.

Scherer, Lauri S. *Endangered Species*. Greenhaven Press, 2012.

This book has not been particularly helpful, mentioning wolves only one or two times. However, although it does not mention Yellowstone National Park specifically, it does give us some background knowledge on what actions have been taken for wolves and other species. It does not seem to be too biased—it mainly consists of facts, dates, and names. This source helped us understand our topic by giving us crucial background information. We obtained it from a school library.

Documents

United States, Congress, Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, and Aaron Clark.

“Gray Wolf Management.” *Gray Wolf Management*, 2012.

This is a document by Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. It provided us with details on the management of gray wolves, and the section on trophy hunting specifically interested us. It helped us understand hunting regulations in slightly more recent terms. We obtained this source through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s page on the gray wolf.

Email Correspondence

“Re: Interview for National History Day.” Received by Mark Boyce, Re: Interview for National History Day, 17 Jan. 2020.

This email is a reply from Mark Boyce, who we interviewed later on. It helped us understand the topic from the view of a professional who had done a study on wolves. He allowed us to be able to think of the theme in a different sense, because we had originally thought that wolves only put up barriers for ranchers, but the ranchers had also built barriers for the wolf reintroduction.

Interviews

Lee, Amber, et al. “Interview with Elizabeth Taylor.” 9 May 2020.

This source is the interview we had with Elizabeth Taylor, an education ranger at Yellowstone. From the interview, we were able to expand our understanding of the reintroduction’s plan and process and the lessons learned from the reintroduction. We used clips from it in our documentary’s conclusion to reinforce the lesson of how humans can both harm and help nature. We found her through a contact of our teacher.

Lee, Amber, et al. “Interview with Dr. Mark Boyce.” 1 Feb. 2020.

This is a video call interview we conducted with Dr. Mark Boyce, University of Alberta professor of ecology. This was especially useful because Dr. Boyce gave us the answers to our questions directly with specific examples, while without it we would have to find them through much more research. He gave us information that led us to look at specific organizations and new vocabulary related to the ecological benefits of the reintroduction. We used clips from this interview as evidence to support our side of the argument in our documentary, and it was useful because we received a lot of new information about ranchers and the impact wolves brought to the park. We found Dr. Mark Boyce by looking for experts to interview, and he happened to have replied within a matter of minutes, which was very fortunate for us. We were grateful that he was willing to not only answer our questions by email but also through a video conference.

Smith, Douglas “Q & A: Wolves, Doug Smith.” *National Park Service*, 2015, www.nps.gov/yell/learn/photosmultimedia/qa-wolves.htm.

This bank of interviews with Douglas Smith, the project leader of the Yellowstone reintroduction plan since its beginning, was a big leap we took in our research—our first few expert interviews we found. He answered questions about the purpose and also concerns about the animal, helping us understand the situation with a person with firsthand knowledge. We found the source while searching for an interview with him.

Letters

Ashe, Daniel M. “FWS Approval Letter.” Received by Honorable Mathew Mead, Governor of Wyoming, State Capitol, 200 West 24th Street, 31 Aug. 2012, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

This letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Department of the Interior, written by Daniel M. Ashe, was sent to the Governor of Wyoming. It approves the delisting of gray wolves on the Endangered Species Act in Wyoming in 2012. Gray wolves were, however, relisted and delisted in later years. This letter helped us understand part of the process involved in relisting or delisting certain species. We obtained this source through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s page on the

gray wolf.

Music

Duski, Lauren. “Timeless.” *YouTube Audio Library*.

www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music?nv=1,

We used this song in the section of our documentary where we gave the historical context to our topic. We found it by looking through YouTube’s audio library for music that matched the mood of the section.

Gandhi, Aakash. “Dancing Star.” *YouTube Audio Library*,

www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music?nv=1.

We used this music in the concluding minutes of our documentary. It gives the listener a sense of hope, as while the reintroduction was not perfect, it taught valuable lessons for the future. We found this music through YouTube’s audio library.

Gandhi, Aakash. “Falling Snow.” *YouTube Audio Library*,

www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music?nv=1.

This is the music we used in our documentary introduction. It gives it a soft, ambient start, matching the opening scenes and easing the listener into the rest of the documentary. We found this music through YouTube’s audio library.

Gandhi, Aakash. “Waterfall.” *YouTube Audio Library*,

www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music?nv=1.

We used this music when building our argument. It creates a calm mood, helping to show that wolves are not always “beastly creatures” and building up to the ranchers’ perspective. We found this source through YouTube’s Audio Library.

Gandhi, Aakash. “White River.” *YouTube Audio Library*,

www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music?nv=1.

We used this music when describing the short and long-term impact of the wolves’ reintroduction. It creates a hopeful mood, representing the hope the

reintroduction brings for the future. We found this source through YouTube's Audio Library.

Lebowitz, Dan. "Last Train to Mars." *YouTube Audio Library*,

www.youtube.com/audiolibrary/music?nv=1.

We used this music to match the country-like mood of the counter-argument from the ranchers. Similar to the other music choices we used, it is reasonably calm and quiet, but this piece also has a touch of sadness to it, representing the ranchers' losses. We found this music through YouTube's audio library when looking for dim country-themed music for this section of our documentary.

Newspaper Articles

Friedman, Lisa. "U.S. Significantly Weakens Endangered Species Act." *The New York Times*, 12 Aug. 2019,

www.nytimes.com/2019/08/12/climate/endangered-species-act-changes.html.

This news article is on a recent event that happened: President Donald Trump's weakening of the Endangered Species Act. It was helpful for connecting our topic with a present-day situation. This helped us understand our topic better as it has a strong connection to government policies—it shows how different political parties generally have conflicting views on animals and their protection laws. We found this source by conducting general research online related to our topic.

Glass, Andrew. "Nixon Signs into Law Endangered Species Act, Dec. 28, 1973."

***Politico*, 28 Dec. 2012,**

www.politico.com/story/2012/12/this-day-in-politics-085535.

This source is a newspaper article that is in the "This Day in History" series. It was about the time when President Richard Nixon signed the Endangered Species Act, and the information surrounding it. It helped us understand the purpose of the Act, which allowed us to further explore our topic. We found the source by searching for information surrounding the Endangered Species Act.

Lackey, Katharine. "Yellowstone's Wolves Are Back, but They Haven't Restored

the Park's Ecosystem. Here's Why.” *USA Today*, 7 Sept. 2018,
www.usatoday.com/story/tech/science/2018/09/07/wolves-reintroduction-yellowstone-ecosystem/973658002/.

This news article is arguing that while wolves have changed the ecosystem for the better, it is not a ‘complete restoration’, as some have said. Many areas lost much of their biodiversity, but the help from the wolves was not enough. This helped us understand the impact of wolves. The source was not very biased, including facts from both sides of the argument, but it did lean towards being against the reintroduction. This connects to the theme, showing that helping to break down a barrier does not mean the barrier is entirely broken down. We found this source while attempting to search for information regarding the other side of the argument.

Middleton, Arthur. “Is the Wolf a Real American Hero?” *The New York Times*,
2014,
www.nytimes.com/2014/03/10/opinion/is-the-wolf-a-real-american-hero.html?_r=3

This is an article by the New York Times. Biased against wolves, it explains how reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone did not fully restore its ecosystem in the way that other articles have described. This source helped us understand the drawbacks of the reintroduction because it is written from an opposing perspective. We obtained this article through a Google search when looking for a source written from the other side’s perspective.

Wynn, Joe. “Roosevelt Visit, April 1905.” *Tillman County Chronicles*, 19 Mar. 2011,
www.cascwild.org/updating-roosevelt-teddy-and-the-wolves/.

This page on Theodore Roosevelt contains information on Roosevelt as a hunter. It was useful in showing us what Roosevelt did when hunting and gave us additional information about him. We used this to find out more about his influence on wolf public opinion during his presidency. We obtained this from suggestions from our teacher, who first suggested we look into Roosevelt.

Photographs

Addicks, Rich. “Dean P. Peterson Is a Fourth-Generation Cattle Rancher in the Big Hole River Valley of Southwestern Montana.” *After Years of Conflict, a New Dynamic in Wolf Country*, 2011,

www.nytimes.com/2011/11/05/science/earth/conflict-over-wolves-yields-new-dynamic-between-ranchers-and-conservationists.html.

This is a photograph of Dean P. Peterson, a cattle rancher. This helped us understand his view on wolves returning to the park. This image was incorporated into our documentary in the parts where we mentioned his quotes. We found this photo from the New York Times article that we read and used partially in the final product.

Addicks, Rich. “Ranchers Move Cattle in Montana.” *The New York Times*, 4 Nov. 2011,

www.nytimes.com/2011/11/05/science/earth/conflict-over-wolves-yields-new-dynamic-between-ranchers-and-conservationists.html.

This photo shows a rancher herding cattle in Montana. We used this photo to show ranchers’ difficulty with predator losses. We found this source when searching for photos of ranchers herding livestock.

“A Group of Rocky Mountain Elk in Yellowstone.” *Fish and Wildlife Service*, www.fws.gov/refuge/Hanford_Reach/Wildlife_Habitat/Elk.html.

This photo shows a group of elk in Yellowstone. We used this photo to show the impact of elk on the ecosystem. We found this source when searching for photos of elk within the park.

“Art of Edo Street Scene from the 18th Century.” *MIT History*, www.history.mit.edu/subjects/inventing-samurai.

This is a photo of artwork from Japan in the 18th century. We used this photo in our documentary to represent the time period. We found this photo when searching for visuals representing 18th century Japan.

Baker, Craig. “Roosevelt Arch.” *Everett Potter's Travel Report*, 20 Apr. 2019,

www.everettpotter.com/2019/04/wowed-by-yellowstone-wonders/.

This photo shows the Roosevelt Arch, which was created for the establishment of Yellowstone as the first National Park. We used this photo to show Theodore Roosevelt's role in the creation of Yellowstone National Park. We found this source when searching for high-quality images of the Roosevelt Arch.

“Bison in Yellowstone National Park.” *American Automobile Association*, 9 Apr. 2019, www.az.aaa.com/via/national-parks/yellowstone-surprising-facts.

This photo is of a group of bison in Yellowstone. We used this photo to show how all species' populations were affected by the wolf reintroduction. We found the photo when searching for images of bison within the park.

Buckert, Amy. “River in Yellowstone.” *Go Pet Friendly*, 2010,

www.blog.gopetfriendly.com/achieving-balance-with-pets-in-yellowstone/.

This photo shows a river in Yellowstone. We used this photo when describing the way wolves changed the habitats of river animals, and found this source when searching for images of riverbanks in Yellowstone.

“Bugling Elk in River, Sunset, Yellowstone National Park, Montana.” *Jon Paul Gallery*,

www.jonpaulgallery.com/bugling-elk-in-river-sunset-yellowstone-national-park-montana.

This is a photo of an elk in Yellowstone. Although it did not broaden our understanding of our topic, we used it in our documentary as it is a high-quality photo that demonstrates the park's situation. We found this photo when searching for a matching image that shows how Yellowstone is being referred to by other parks around the world.

Butler, Rhett. “Logging in the Amazon.” *Rainforests Mongabay*, 26 Feb. 2020, rainforests.mongabay.com/amazon/amazon_destruction.html.

This photo shows logs on the ground in the Amazon Rainforest. We used it in our documentary's conclusion to show how humans can disrupt nature. We found this source when searching for images of logging.

Campion, Kim. “Yellowstone National Park Wolves: Triumph Of A Keystone Species.” *Imgur*, 2017, www.imgur.com/gallery/HfxqM.

This source is a collection of photos, mainly of wolves but also other wildlife in Yellowstone National Park such as beavers, grizzly bears, and deer. These photos help us understand the diverse range of wildlife in the park and their appearance. We used them when describing how the changes made to the ecosystem affected certain species.

Cleaver, Alan. “Robin on Grass.” *The Spruce*, 14 May 2019, www.thespruce.com/can-birds-get-fat-386588.

This photo shows a robin on grass covered in snow. We used this photo in our documentary to show how bird populations are affected by the wolf reintroduction. We found this photo when searching for images of birds.

Cooke, Reinado. “A Simulation of Livestock Predator Encounters Using German Shepherds.” *Beef Magazine*, 2017, www.beefmagazine.com/grazing-systems/wolf-attacks-have-long-term-impact-cowherd.

This is a photo of cattle in a pen with a German Shepherd dog outside of it, used to simulate a predator such as a wolf. The photo helped us understand how wolves as predators may have more influence on livestock than just a few depredations because ranchers would have to resort to methods like this to keep their property safe. We used this photo when we were showing a rancher’s perspective. We found the photo when searching for photos that show a predator’s impact on livestock.

Cramer, Rachel. “A Big Hole Watershed Employee Hauls a Dead Cow to the Livestock Carcass Composting Site near Wisdom, MT.” *To Keep Predators Away, Montana Ranchers Compost Dead Cattle*, 2017, www.ypradio.org/post/keep-predators-away-montana-ranchers-compost-dead-cattle#stream/0.

This photo shows a dead cow in a truck being hauled to a carcass composting site.

This helped us understand the problems that the ranchers have with the wolves because the wolves would kill the ranchers' livestock. We used this photo in our documentary when we described how wolves hurt ranchers. We found the source when searching for images of dead cattle in Montana.

**“Defenders of Wildlife Logo.” National Academies, 2009,
sites.nationalacademies.org/pga/biso/DIVERSITAS/PGA_048796.**

This source is the logo of Defenders of Wildlife, a group supporting the wolves. They are the organization that created the compensation fund for ranchers. The source helped viewers to understand what Defenders of Wildlife is, so we used it when we showed how the group tried to compensate ranchers. We found the source when searching for Defenders of Wildlife's logo.

**Dekker, Chase. “Grizzly Bear and Cubs.” *Mother Nature Network*, 25 Sept. 2018,
www.mnn.com/earth-matters/animals/blogs/yellowstone-grizzlies-be-removed-from-endangered-species-list.**

This photo shows a grizzly bear and its cubs trailing behind it. We used this source to show Yellowstone's diverse wildlife and how it was affected by the wolves' reintroduction. We found this source when searching for images of grizzly bears.

**“Dingo in a Desert in Western Australia.” *National Capital Coalition*, 10 May 2017,
naturalcapitalcoalition.org/dingo-fence-study-shows-dingo-extermination-leads-to-poorer-soil-quality/.**

This photo is of a dingo in an Australian desert. We used this photo to show how Yellowstone has impacted other ecological experiments such as Australia's dingo restoration. We found the source when searching for images of dingoes.

**“Dingo in Central Australia.” *Travel Around Australia*, Aug. 2013,
www.travel-around-australia.com/travel-tips/things-that-bite/dingo-safety.**

This photo shows a dingo in central Australia. We used the photo in our documentary to show how the wolves' reintroduction impacted other ecological experiments such as the dingo restoration. We found the image when searching

for photos of dingoes in deserts.

Dixon, Deby. “926F, a Wild Wolf in Yellowstone, in the Late Fall of 2016. Like Her Mother, She Was Killed by a Hunter.” *A Famous Alpha Wolf’s Daughter, Spitfire, Is Killed by a Hunter*, 2018, www.nytimes.com/2018/11/30/science/wolf-spitfire-killed.html.

This photo shows a wolf in Yellowstone that was killed by a hunter. This helped us understand that even twenty-one years after the reintroduction, wolves are still being hunted. It was useful as we often need simple portraits of wolves for our documentary, and we used it as a when describing how wolves were an additional hindrance to ranchers’ businesses. We found this photo when we were looking for images of wolves in Yellowstone.

Dixon, Deby. “Ten Members of the Wapiti Lake Wolf Pack in Hayden Valley.” *Nature up Close: A Wolf Pack Love Story.*, 2018, www.cbsnews.com/news/nature-up-close-a-wolf-pack-love-story/.

This photo is of a wolf pack, the Wapiti Lake Wolf Pack, in Yellowstone’s Hayden Valley. This helped us understand the wolf packs that were reintroduced and monitored. We used this photo when mentioning the general wolf reintroduction. We found this photo by searching for photos of wolf packs in Yellowstone National Park.

Domain, CC0 Public. “Letting Nature Take Its Course: Wolves in Yellowstone National Park.” *Letting Nature Take Its Course: Wolves in Yellowstone National Park*, Katie Willis, 16 Oct. 2018, phys.org/news/2018-10-nature-wolves-yellowstone-national.html

This is a stunning photograph of two wolves in a mossy forest, presumably in Yellowstone National Park. It is very similar to the photo of the two gray wolves in a snowy field, but this one is of two wolves in a forest with trees bearing red leaves. Again, it helped us understand our topic better because it shows wolves’ habitats and where they naturally live. This photograph is a useful image for our project as it is, in contrast to some other photos we are using, showcases visually the beauty of wolves. We found it through simple Google searches for images of

wolves in Yellowstone, and this photo caught our eyes.

Donovan, Ronan. “Mollie’s Wolf Pack Investigating Grizzly Bear Tracks in Yellowstone’s Pelican Valley.” *National Geographic*, May 2016, www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2016/05/yellowstone-national-parks-part-2/.

This photo is of Mollie’s wolf pack in Yellowstone National Park, taken in 2016. It helped us learn that wolves use tracks and scent markings to understand their surroundings—this is a natural behavior of wolves. It can also help to provide a visual for our project. We found this source through National Geographic.

Dore, Gustave. “Red Riding Hood Meets Old Father Wolf.” *Wikimedia Commons*, 1862, www.commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dore_ridinghood.jpg.

This illustration is from an edition of the Little Red Riding Hood, by Charles Perrault and illustrated by Gustave Dore. It helps to show how the common stereotype of wolves has been around for a very long time. We found this source when searching for older illustrations of wolves in childhood tales.

“Douglas Smith Holding a Tranquillized Wolf to Be Radio Collared.” *Be Provided Conservation Radio*, 12 Dec. 2017, www.beprovidedconservationradio.libsyn.com/doug-smith-senior-wildlife-biologist-at-yellowstone-national-park.

This photo shows Douglas Smith, a wildlife biologist, holding a wolf to be radio collared. We used this source in our conclusion, to describe how people are supporting the reintroduction. We found this source when searching for images of conservationists.

Elk Eating Tree. 2012, www.travelblog.org/Photos/7143448.

This is a photo of a elk eating a tree. We used in our documentary when mentioning elk and how they overpopulated the park when wolves were exterminated. We found this photo when searching for photos of elk.

“Elizabeth Taylor, Education Program Manager.” *National Park Service*, 17 Nov.

2014, www.nps.gov/articles/2014-tilden-winners.htm.

This is a portrait photo of Elizabeth Taylor, one of our interviewees. We used it in our documentary when we used one of her audio clips from the interview. We found this source when searching for photos of her.

“Elk in a River in Yellowstone.” *Yellowstone Forever*, 2018,

www.yellowstone.org/programs/fall-wolf-and-elk-discovery/.

This is a photo of an elk in an unspecified river in Yellowstone. The source helped us understand what elk look like. We used this photo when we were talking about elk populations in our documentary. We obtained this source by searching for photos of elk in the park.

“Elk in the National Elk Refuge, Close Shot.” *Jackson Hole Wyoming*,

www.jacksonholewy.com/things-to-do/national-elk-refuge/.

This is a close shot of elk in the National Elk Refuge, one of the largest elk herds on earth. This helped us understand that though wolves have severely cut down elk numbers, there are still many elk in the areas surrounding Yellowstone. We found the source when searching for photos of large groups of elk.

“Elk in the National Elk Refuge, Wide Shot.” *Jackson Hole Wyoming*,

www.jacksonholewy.com/things-to-do/national-elk-refuge/.

This photo is a wide shot of elk in the National Elk Refuge, which holds a very large elk herd. This helped us realize how many elk there were in places around Yellowstone, such as the National Elk Refuge. We found the source when searching for photos of large groups of elk.

“Elk in Yellowstone.” *History of Wolves in Yellowstone*, Jakob Larson, 5 Oct. 2019,

storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/bc7810d831264b9c9914480e4b20dc56.

This photo is of an elk herd in Yellowstone. It signifies the importance of having sufficient predators in an ecosystem, as elk can easily overpopulate and damage the park's landscape; several elk are shown feeding on the grass farther back. This also helped us understand what a herd of elk in a natural habitat looks like. We found this image when looking for a picture of elk to include in our documentary.

Evergration. “Australia photo.” Evergration,

evergration.com/basic-facts-documentation-for-australia/australia-map/

This is a picture of the shape of Australia. This doesn't really help us understand anything more but it helped us make an animation showing a change of location in our documentary, which supported the fact that the wolves' impact on the park was significant towards other parks around the world. We found this photo by searching for an image of Australia.

“Ezo Deer in Shiretoko National Park.” *Shiretoko National Park*, 2017,

zoosinjapan.blogspot.com/2017/09/shiretoko-national-park.html.

This photo shows a Ezo deer in Japan. We used this photo in our documentary to show how the reintroduction has impacted other parks like Shiretoko National Park. We found this photo by searching for images of Ezo deer.

Famartin. “Cattle along Deeth-Charleston Road, Nevada.” *Wikimedia Commons*, 2013,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:2013-06-28_15_48_26_Cattle_along_Deeth-Charleston_Road_%28Elko_County_Route_747%29_at_the_BrunEAU_River,_about_38.6_miles_north_of_Deeth_in_Elko_County,_Nevada.jpg.

This is a photograph of cattle on an open field, showing how vulnerable cattle are to predators. This helped us understand the problems ranchers face—having to protect their livestock in an environment with so few barriers to keep them secure. We used this photo when explaining the perspective of ranchers in our documentary. We found the image when searching for images of cows.

“Four Bull Elk near Lava Creek.” *National Park Service*, Nov. 1990,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=26F34F9E-155D-451F-675F9A6BBC141994.

This photo shows four bull elk in Yellowstone. We used this source to show how elk numbers changed with the wolves' reintroduction. We found the photo when looking through National Park Service's photo galleries.

“Four People on Horseback in Jackson Hole, Close to Yellowstone.” *Jackson Hole Wyoming*, www.jacksonholewy.com/things-to-do/horseback-riding/.

This photo shows four people on horseback in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. This photo helped us understand the effort ranchers have to go through. We used this photo when mentioning the wolves’ impact on ranchers near Yellowstone. We used this photo when explaining how wolves damaged livestock belonging to ranchers.

“Four Wolves in Yellowstone During Winter.” *Nine Ranch, 2019*, www.ninequartercircle.com/wolves-in-the-winter-what-to-watch-for-what-you-can-see/.

This photo shows four wolves in snow. It helped us understand why tourists tend to try to see wolves in winter, because their darker coats make them much easier to spot. We used the source when searching for high-quality images of wolves in Yellowstone National Park.

Frank, Jacob. “Violet-green Swallow: Tachycineta Thalassina.” *National Park Service, 2017*, www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=f84040bc-ff6e-4056-85d3-b619a00d8006

This photograph is of a swallow which is native to Yellowstone National Park. This photo helped us understand the diverse array of wildlife that live in the ecosystem. We used this photo when showing the consequences of the wolves’ reintroduction. We obtained the source when looking through the National Park Service’s galleries for birds.

Frank, Jacob. “Wolf in Yellowstone.” *After Killing All the Wolves in Yellowstone, They Finally Brought Them Back - Here's What Happened Next*, Melissa Breyer, 4 Sept. 2018, www.treehugger.com/conservation/thanks-wolves-aspen-recovering-yellowstone.html.

This photo is a simple portrait of a wolf. Taken by Jacob Frank from the National Park Service, it shows a close-up of a wolf with what seems like a snowy

background. It helped us understand wolves' environments better because we are able to see a trend between a few wolf photographs—the wolves seem to live in cold areas, often snowy. We found this photo by searching for wolf images and noticed this image seemed like one that was high quality.

Frank, Jacob. “Wolf Moving Through Fresh Snow.” *National Park Service*, 2017, www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=0&id=9556603C-155D-451F-6724656D76F96483&gid=25C97BD8-155D-451F-675E208BE082FE26.

This source shows a wolf walking through snow. It was taken in 2017, about 22 years after the wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone. While it did not specifically help us understand more about the topic, it does help the viewer to visually see the wolves in the park. We found the source through the National Park Service's galleries of wolf photos, with many other high-quality images.

Frank, Jacob. “Yellowstone National Park.” *Audubon*, www.audubon.org/climate/national-parks/yellowstone-national-park.

This photo is a large panoramic shot of Yellowstone and its landscape. We used it to show how the ecosystem changed as a result of the wolf reintroduction. We found this source when searching for images of Yellowstone's landscape.

Freedman, Lew. “Three Gray Wolves Outside Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.” *Wyoming News*, 12 Oct. 2019, www.wyomingnews.com/news/local_news/yellowstone-biologist-works-to-separate-wolf-fact-from-fiction/article_b7a0085a-2733-5e19-a787-1b152a3e95ff.html.

This photo shows three gray wolves outside of the park. We used it to show visually what wolves look like and their impact on the ecosystem. We found the source when searching for images of wolves.

Gaynor, Andrea. “Dingo of Fraser Island.” *Australian and New Zealand Environmental History Network*, 2017, www.environmentalhistory-au-nz.org/2017/06/new-environmental-history-blog-posts-dingoes-and-emotions/.

This is a photo of a dingo at Fraser Island, off the coast of Australia, which has a high population of dingoes. The photo helped us understand what dingoes look like. We used this photo when showing the long-term effects of the reintroduction. We found the source when searching for images of dingoes.

George, Robbie. “Two Gray Wolves, Canis Lupus, Pause in a Snowy Field.” *Why We're So Divided Over Saving Wolves*, Simon Worrall, 11 June 2017, www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2017/06/wolf-nation-brenda-peterson-wolves/.

This is a photo of two gray wolves in a field covered in snow. We might be able to infer that they are in Yellowstone National Park, as the article it is from is partially about the park. This photo helped us understand our topic better because it shows us more on gray wolves' appearances and their habitats. We obtained it from a National Geographic article showing some questions and answers about wolves.

Gransbery, Jim. “Cattle Herd West of Billings, Montana.” *Progressive Cattle*, 24 Aug. 2015, www.progressivecattle.com/features/producer-profiles/montana-rancher-sees-fall-calving-advantage-in-small-details.

This photo shows a herd of cattle on a ranch in Montana, which is relatively close to Yellowstone. We used this source to show a visual representation of cattle in our documentary. We found the photo when searching for images of cattle.

“Gray Wolf Facts | Yellowstone Wildlife Guide.” *Gray Wolf Facts | Yellowstone Wildlife Guide*, www.nathab.com/know-before-you-go/us-national-parks/yellowstone/wildlife-guide/gray-wolf/.

This photo shows three gray wolves in Yellowstone during winter. We used this image in our documentary when mentioning wolves in Yellowstone. We found this photo when searching for images of wolves.

“Gray Wolf Howling in Yellowstone.” *Yellowstone Park Trips*, 21 Jan. 2001,

www.yellowstonepark.com/things-to-do/presence-of-wolves.

This photo shows a gray wolf howling in Yellowstone National Park. We used the source in our documentary to show how the wolf reintroduction impacted the ecosystem and other parks. We found this photo when searching for images of wolves within the park.

“Grizzly Bear.” *Billings Gazette*, 2018,

billingsgazette.com/lifestyles/recreation/animals-to-watch-for-in-yellowstone-national-park/collection_363b4f66-4d8d-52dc-8b77-f1d8481470f3.html.

This is a photo of a grizzly bear in the spring or summer. It helped us understand what grizzly bears look like and why the public also did not want many of them, similar to wolves. We used this source when showing the changes the wolf reintroduction did to the ecosystem, such as balancing the populations of species like grizzly bears. It also helped to reinforce the idea of wolves breaking ecological barriers. We found the source when searching for images of elk, but found it on the same site.

“Hello, Harbinger of Spring.” *Male Mountain Bluebird in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming*, 2020, animal.dearjulius.com/2020/03/mountain-bluebird.html.

This photo shows mountain bluebirds in Yellowstone. We used this image in our documentary when mentioning wildlife in Yellowstone. We found this when searching for birds in Yellowstone.

Herbert, Neal. “A Group of Elk in Lamar Valley.” *National Park Service*, 2017,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=2549121&id=83e24f7d-feb3-4751-947e-9103edfad68a&gid=F94243C9-1DD8-B71B-0B6A91B7B5171A35.

This source is a photo, showing a group of elk grazing in Lamar Valley, which is located in Yellowstone National Park. The photo does not help us understand anything more from what we know, but it will help the listener get some context on what elk look like. The image was used when we were explaining how wolves helped balance the ecosystem. We found the source by searching on NPS’s Multimedia search.

Herbert, Neal. “Black Bear Near the Northeast Entrance.” *National Park Service*, 16 May 2015,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=1539C7BE-1DD8-B71B-0B42BB045779711F.

This photo shows a black bear in Yellowstone National Park. We used this photo when we mentioned how wolves helped to balance the ecosystem, which includes bears. We found this source when searching for photos of bears within Yellowstone.

Herbert, Neal. “Bison in Lamar Valley.” *National Park Service*, 18 Aug. 2016,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=92ddfdb2-3b56-4fa5-a714-3057ba96ec2f.

This photo shows a few bison in Lamar Valley. We used this photo in our documentary to show how wolves also helped to increase bison populations. We found this photo when searching for photos of bison in the National Park Service’s photo galleries.

Herbert, Neal. “Bull Elk at the Blacktail Deer Plateau.” *National Park Service*, 13 Dec. 2014,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=FAD223B7-1DD8-B71B-0B8B436D7D3D1195.

This photograph features a bull elk in Lamar Valley. We used this photo in our documentary to show how wolves preyed on elk. We found this photo when searching for photos of elk in the National Park Service’s photo galleries.

Herbert, Neal. “Canada Geese and Goslings.” *National Park Service*, 5 Aug. 2014,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=d4cf56e1-ae75-4457-993d-ef3d2b2b5978.

This photo shows two Canada geese and their goslings. It helped us understand the variety of wildlife that inhabits Yellowstone National Park, so we used it in our documentary to help show that wolves balanced the ecosystem. We found the source by searching through NPS’s Multimedia search.

**Herbert, Neal. “Cinnamon Black Bear near Mammoth Hot Springs.” *National Park Service*, 29 Aug. 2018,
www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=7e4440bd-9624-46d2-85e8-9962957a0ed8.**

This photo shows a cinnamon black bear in a forest in Yellowstone National Park. This helped us understand Yellowstone’s environment. We found the source when searching for images of wildlife in forests.

**Herbert, Neal. “Cow and Calf Elk in Yellowstone.” *National Park Service*, 23 June 2015,
www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=e4fadb8c-e9b4-40b6-b44a-556e7fef148c.**

This photo shows a cow and calf elk in Yellowstone National Park. We used it when mentioning elk populations in our heart. We found this source when searching through the National Park Service’s galleries for elk photos.

**Herbert, Neal. “Inspiration Point.” *National Park Service*,
www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=0&id=5A670EAA-1DD8-B71B-0B6D9271AE453304&gid=5A1536B8-1DD8-B71B-0B19DB167E2B0AB1.**

This is a photo of the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone River in Yellowstone. This tourist spot is a well-known icon in the park, and this photo gave us a glimpse of Yellowstone’s natural formations. We found this source when looking for images of popular or often photographed places in Yellowstone.

**Herbert, Neal. “Morning Fog in the Yellowstone River Valley.” *National Park Service*, 2014,
www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=31E7595D-1DD8-B71B-0BE31F30E07FD222.**

This photo shows a foggy landscape view of the Yellowstone River Valley. It was helpful in providing a high-quality image of Yellowstone’s landscape for our documentary in order to give the viewer an idea of what the park looks like. We found the source when searching through the National Park Service’s photo galleries.

Herbert, Neal. “Summer in Lamar Valley.” National Park Service, 2018,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=9da42609-9f2d-4886-94fd-a9e5d4d66529.

This photo shows when it is summer and what Lamar Valley looks like. This photo helps us understand what Yellowstone’s Lamar Valley looks like. We used this photo when describing Yellowstone. We found this photo on the National Park Service’s website.

Herbert, Neal. “Yellowstone River in Winter.” National Park Service, 2014,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=0788E591-1DD8-B71B-0B5EBD6CC5E5DD9E.

This photo of the Yellowstone river shows the river surrounded by mountains. This photo helped us understand what the park looks like. We used this photo when describing the landscape. We found the source on the National Park Service’s website, which has a large collection of photos.

Herbert, Neal. “Young Bull Elk on a Snowy Day.” *National Park Service*, 12 Oct. 2013,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=FA2E1737-1DD8-B71B-0BEC72187AB2B44E.

This photo features two young elk in Yellowstone during winter. It helped us understand what the physical features of a young bull elk look like. We found this source when searching through the National Park Service’s photo galleries for photos of elk.

Hicks. “Deer in Shiretoko National Park.” *The 10 Most Beautiful National Parks in Japan*, 2017,

theculturetrip.com/asia/japan/articles/the-10-most-beautiful-national-parks-in-japan/.

This photo shows two sika deer. This helped us understand how other ecosystems like Yellowstone need apex predators in their park to control large populations of herbivores like elk. Similarly, it is also helping to show the theme because it

shows that wolves broke through these barriers to pave the way for other ecosystems, such as Shiretoko National Park. We used this source when explaining sika deer's overpopulation and its impact on vegetation. We found the source when searching for images of sika deer.

Highsmith, Carol M. "Cattle Graze North of the Town of Lingle in Goshen County, Wyoming." *Library of Congress*, 15 Sept. 2015, www.loc.gov/item/2L017685180/.

This photo is of cattle in Wyoming. It helped us understand how cattle graze on fields. We used it as a visual in our documentary, so it was useful for getting our point across clearly to the audience. We found this source when looking for photos of cattle to include in our documentary.

Highsmith, Carol. "Snow Dusts the Absaroka Range of the Rocky Mountains in Yellowstone National Park." *Library of Congress*, Washington D.C., 2016, www.loc.gov/item/2017884330/.

This photo is of the landscape of Yellowstone National Park in winter. It helped us understand what its ecosystem can look like in winter and how its wildlife is built around it. We used the photo in the introduction of the documentary to help introduce the park. We found the source by searching on the Library of Congress database for photos of Yellowstone.

"Large Elk Herd Gathered on a Riverbank." *Just Fun Facts*, 2017, justfunfacts.com/interesting-facts-about-elks/.

This image shows a very large elk herd gathered near a river. We used this photo as a visual representation of how large elk herds may have damaged the strength of riverbanks. We found this source when searching for large groups of elk.

Jackrel, Rebecca. "Lamar Valley of Yellowstone National Park." *Thrillist*, Tanner Saunders, 19 Sept. 2018, www.thrillist.com/travel/nation/places-things-to-see-in-yellowstone-national-park.

This is a photo of 6 wolves trekking through snow. It does not help us understand much more about the topic, but it can help the viewer to know what wolves look like as well as the park's landscape. We used this photo as the backdrop for our title. We found the source when searching for images of Yellowstone's wolves.

Jacoby, Jayson. "Rancher Herding a Group of Cattle." *United Community Partners*, 2019,

www.unitedcommunitypartners.org/projects/strategic-ranching-seminar/?__cf_chl_jschl_tk__=3af04c749f9450c22acdebc7566c5c72d3858d37-1581820622-0-AUJ_lJi0ouTohNzruApb8phdt9c7_z96TrzYUhzOwZM3-xQ1lCmLzsYiHcnUpmOoRNu-FcTRFGqm6lZeLrkbjhx9muGBG2zLcVBe49CoDAiajQzphJzSNZG6iJJq_6a4Dx_axmpKTU7r7LI8itwag4ypLOuGZcWmb5GXVg7-wDbLSUV-nlxmMK3i1uK_gJJBwhArY54mXys7PSkwbLLrUvcwCzmOLsmFvIyJot4StNmoMDoNs6BtXwg3P9-DMFOw08PfJSE9KHirH4p_OJ5zpoR-CXkdjwOFJRi_axYe6heh08HNv8JnWYpxAX2BMaYM7A

This photo is of an unnamed rancher herding a large group of cattle. The photo helped us understand the difficulties ranchers have to face because of predators like wolves and coyotes. We used this photo in our counter-argument portion, when we argued from a rancher's perspective. We found the photo when searching for photos of ranchers with their cattle or sheep.

"Japan Shape." *ConceptDraw*,

www.conceptdraw.com/How-To-Guide/geo-map-asia-japan.

This is a simple photo of Japan's shape. It helps us understand what Japan looks like—this is related to our topic because it is currently being considered whether to bring wolves back to Japan or not. This was useful as we used it in an animation for our documentary to show a change of locations from the United States to Japan. We found this source by searching for an image of Japan's shape to use for this reason.

Johns, Louise. "Whit Hibbard, Fourth-Generation Montana Rancher and Cattleman." *Ensia*, 28 Nov. 2017, ensia.com/features/predators/.

This photo shows Whit Hibbard, who is a rancher close to Yellowstone in

Montana. We used this photo in our documentary to show ranchers' relationship with wolves and other predators. We found this source when searching for images of ranchers.

Julie. "The Grand Prismatic Spring." *Grand Prismatic Spring and the Fairy Falls Hike, Yellowstone National Park, 2020,*
www.earthtrekkers.com/grand-prismatic-spring-fairy-falls-hike-yellowstone/.

This photo shows the Grand Prismatic Spring. We used this photo when talking about Yellowstone's famous landmarks. We found this photo by searching for images of Yellowstone's famous landmarks.

Latta, John. "Bull Elk Moving with Cows Trailing Behind It." *Spokesman, 31 Jan. 2018,*
www.spokesman.com/stories/2018/jan/31/survey-shows-yellowstone-elk-herd-at-highest-level/.

This photo shows a bull elk which has a few cows trailing it. The photo helped us understand what these two animals look like, and it also provided a visual for the viewer. We found the source when searching for photos of elk and cattle.

Lawson, Kurt. "Cottontail Rabbit in Yellowstone." *Flickr, 30 July 2013,*
www.flickr.com/photos/kurtlawson/9966822795.

This photo shows a cottontail rabbit in Yellowstone National Park. We used this photo in our documentary to show how the wolves' reintroduction impacted animal populations. We found the source when searching for photos of rabbits in the park.

Layman, Chet. "Wolf Deep in Snow in Yellowstone." *KBZK Boisean, 3 Mar. 2020,*
www.kbzk.com/news/local-news/face-the-state-wolves-in-yellowstone.

This photo shows a wolf surrounded by snow in the park. It helped us understand what Yellowstone's landscape is like, especially in winter. We found this source when searching for images of wolves.

Leathe, Rachel. "A Bull Elk Rests in the Snow on Jan 5. 2019, in Yellowstone

National Park.” *Bozeman Daily Chronicle*, 6 Apr. 2019,
www.bozemandailychronicle.com/news/environment/northern-yellowstone-elk-numbers-slightly-down/article_8b1f4148-0d4b-5d67-9d8e-fb160aec046a.html.

This is a picture of a bull elk in Yellowstone during winter. It helped us understand what elk look like up close. We found this source when looking for photos of elk in Yellowstone.

Lochman, Jiri. “A Spinifex-Hopping Mouse.” *Australian Geographic*, 17 Jan. 2018,
www.australiangeographic.com.au/topics/wildlife/2018/01/australias-desert-dwelling-mammals/.

This photo shows a type of mouse in Australia’s deserts. We used it in our documentary to show what types of prey dingoes eat. We found the source when searching for images of mice in Australia.

Ludin, Matt. “Bull Elk in Yellowstone.” *Yellowstone Forever*, 7 Sept. 2019,
www.yellowstone.org/sound-the-bugle-yellowstones-fall-elk-rut/.

This photo shows a close up shot of a bull elk in Yellowstone National Park. We used this source in our conclusion to show the diverse wildlife in the park. We found the source when searching for high-quality photos of elk.

Lund, Ken. *An Elk Beside Firehole River in Yellowstone*. 2007.

www.flickr.com/photos/kenlund/1273685228/in/photostream/

This photograph is of an elk partially covered by bushes beside the Firehole River. This photo helped us understand what environments elk can live in. We used this photo when mentioning the effects of elk on Yellowstone’s ecosystem. We found the source when searching for photos of elk in Yellowstone National Park.

**MacLeod, Clark. “Time Travel: Japan In The Late 1800's - Popwuping”.
Popwuping, 2010,**

popwuping.com/photos/time_travel_japan_in_the_late_1800s/

These photos show what Japan looked like in the late 1800s, when wolves were eradicated. This helped us understand what state Japan was in when they wiped

out the wolves in their country. We used it to show the long term impact of the wolf reintroduction. We found the source when searching for images of Japan in 1800s

Mangelsen, Thomas. "Winter Herd." *Greater Yellowstone's Coming Plague*, 2017, mountainjournal.org/a-wildlife-plague-is-coming-to-yellowstone.

This photo shows a large elk herd in the winter. This image helped us understand that when the wolves were not in the park, elk populations rose and unbalanced the ecosystem in Yellowstone. This photo is useful to our documentary because we put it in to show what it was like before wolves were reintroduced. We found this photo by searching for large elk herds in Yellowstone.

"Mark Boyce at the Royal Society of Canada." *Barrett Labs*, 2016, labs.eeb.utoronto.ca/BarrettLab/Photos_people_biologists.html.

This is a photo of Mark Boyce at the Royal Society of Canada. Mark Boyce did an extensive study on wolves, making him an expert on the topic. This photo helped us understand what he looks like, so we used it in our documentary when he was talking in an interview. We found the source when searching for photos of Mark Boyce.

McClean, Robert. "Shell Ends Arctic Offshore Drilling in Alaska." *Shell Ends Arctic Offshore Drilling in Alaska*, 2015, money.cnn.com/2015/09/28/news/companies/shell-ends-offshore-alaska-drilling/index.html.

This image helped us understand how oil drilling affects the environment, and we connected this photo to the recent news of the Trump Administration weakening the Endangered Species Act. We found this photo by searching for photographs of oil drilling in the United States.

Metz. "Prospect Peak Wolf Pack Chases Elk." *WyoFile*, 2017, www.wyofile.com/many-elk-yellowstone-wolves-eat/.

This photo shows a few members of the Prospect Peak wolf pack hunting elk. We used this source to show that wolves prey on elk. We found this source when

searching for photos of wolves hunting elk.

Millage, Robert. “Man Holding a Hunted Wolf Close to Yellowstone.” *Spokesman*, 9 Sept. 2009, www.spokesman.com/stories/2009/sep/09/federal-judge-says-gray-wolf-hunts-can-continue/.

This photo shows a man holding a shot wolf in Idaho, close to the National Park. We used it in our documentary to show how wolves can now be hunted outside of the park. We found the source when searching for images of hunted wolves.

Mooy, Sam. “Sheep Farmer Lee Fletcher On His Property ‘Merryshiels’ East of Walcha, North West New South Wales.” *The Australian*, Jared Owens, 21 Jan. 2013, www.theaustralian.com.au/news/health-science/sheep-farmers-flocking-back-to-mulesing/news-story/db41404d010a1b267102de949b79e9f8.

This image helped us understand what sheep farms in Australia are like and how they are managed. It was useful as it helped us make a connection between Yellowstone’s ranchers and Australia’s farmers. We found this source when searching for a visual of sheep farmers in Australia to use in our documentary.

Mortimer, Amanda. “Lower Yellowstone Falls.” *Off the Beaten Path*, 2018, www.offthebeatenpath.com/trips/essence-of-yellowstone-and-grand-teton/.

This is a scenic photo of the lower portion of Yellowstone Falls, a popular tourist site. The photograph helped us understand what some of the park looks like. We used this photo when mentioning the landscape of Yellowstone National Park. We found the source when searching online for images of Yellowstone’s popular photo spots.

Murty, Colin. “Beleaguered Sheep Farmer Craig Stewart on His Property Yesterday near Toodyay, in Western Australia.” *How Sheep Cull Opened Gates to a Crisis*, 2012, www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/foreign-affairs/how-sheep-cull-opened-gates-to-a-crisis/news-story/75b5e328dd45ad4ac4d9d6a40a68ddf0.

This photo shows sheep farmer Australian Craig Stewart with his sheep. This helped us understand that wolves kill farmers' livestock like sheep and how it is a significant problem because they create financial barriers for them. We found this photo by searching for sheep farmers.

Natz, Elliott. "A Small Crowd of People Gather at Caras Park Monday Afternoon to Support Wolf Howl Protest, a Movement to Support Continued Federal Protection of Wolves." *Protesters Seek Protection for Gray Wolf as Feds Consider Delisting*, 24 Mar. 2014, missoulian.com/news/local/protesters-seek-protection-for-gray-wolf-as-feds-consider-delisting/article_5058f66e-b3a9-11e3-8034-0019bb2963f4.html.

This image is of a group of protesters protesting for the Endangered Species Act to keep wolves under protection in the United States. This source helped us understand that wolf protests are not only about Yellowstone but also for wolves to be protected/unprotected in general. We found this image by searching for Yellowstone wolf protests on Google.

Noh, Laird. "Dead Sheep Are Lined Up After Having Been Killed by Wolves." *Wolf Reintroduction to Idaho Creates Conflict*, 2019, www.postregister.com/farmandranch/idaho/wolf-reintroduction-to-idaho-creates-conflict/article_110422ee-3c79-57cb-913c-fcdfb0bb60a7.html.

This is a photo of eight sheep that are lined up on the ground. Like the title of the photo suggests, these sheep are all killed by wolves, helping us understand why ranchers are against wolves. The image also shows why wolves created barriers for ranchers. It was used when describing the way ranchers' businesses were affected by the reintroduced wolves. We found the source when searching for examples of livestock depredation by wolves.

"Odori Park, Sapporo." *UK Hotels*, uk.hotels.com/go/japan/best-sapporo-things-to-do.

This photo is of Odori Park in Sapporo, a popular tourist site. This helped us understand the tourist industry in Japan, as Shiretoko National Park is another tourist site. We found this photo when searching for photos of parks in Japan.

Oeland, Ingo. “The Little Sandy Desert Region of Australia’s Western Desert.”

Humans Braved Australia’s Hostile Desert Interior Thousands of Years Earlier than Thought, 2018,

www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/09/humans-braved-australia-s-hostile-desert-interior-thousands-years-earlier-thought.

This photo shows a desert in Australia. We used this photo in our documentary to show how the wolf reintroduction affected the Australian dingo restoration. We found this photo when searching for deserts in Australia.

Oens, John. “Wolf Caught in a Trap.” YouTube, 2015,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0LPX-AeKNk.

This photo shows a wolf caught in a coyote trap. It helped us understand how wolves could be hunted outside of Yellowstone National Park. We used this photo when showing the viewer how wolves are hunted in the areas surrounding the park. We found the source when searching for images of wolves caught in traps.

O’Keefe, Eric. “Cattle Grazing on an Open Field in Wyoming’s Y-Cross Ranch.”

Land Report, 2012,

www.landreport.com/2012/07/on-the-block-wyomings-y-cross-ranch/.

This photo is of nine cattle grazing on Y-Cross Ranch in Wyoming. This photo helped us understand a rancher’s perspective of the topic because we can see how difficult it is to protect livestock when they are so spread out at times. We used this source when looking through the perspectives that are against wolves, most notably ranchers. We found the source when looking for photos of ranches near Yellowstone which have been affected by wolves.

Ordelheide, Grant. “Grand Prismatic Hot Spring in Yellowstone.” *Yellowstone*

National Park Trips, Tori Peglar, 14 Aug. 2017,

www.yellowstonepark.com/things-to-do/grand-prismatic-midway-geyser-basin.

This is a beautiful scenic photo of the well-known tourist attraction in Yellowstone National Park, the colorful Grand Prismatic Hot Spring. It was useful

as a visual of Yellowstone's nature, and as a photo showcasing Yellowstone's beauty as we concluded our documentary. This photo also helped us understand what kinds of tourist attractions there are in the park. We found it through general searches on the internet for scenery in Yellowstone.

Oregon State University. "A River in Yellowstone Surrounded by a Few Trees."

Phys.org, Steve Lundeberg, 8 Nov. 2018,

phys.org/news/2018-11-yellowstone-streams-recovering-wolf-reintroduction.html.

This photo is of a small river in Yellowstone with trees surrounding it. The nature in this photo seems to be recovering, so it was useful to see how Yellowstone looked in the midst of recovery. We used it to explain how the rivers in Yellowstone were contaminated by elk. It helped us understand Yellowstone's landscape slightly better. We found this photo when looking for a visual to support the fact that the park's rivers were affected by elk.

Orsted, Brad. "Wolf 911 Roams Yellowstone National Park. One Observer, a Veteran of Wolf Observations, Says the Ailing Predator's Attack on an Elk Was the Most Courageous and Heroic Foray He Had Ever Witnessed." *My Time with 'Male 911': This Yellowstone Wolf Was Safe from People, but Not from Nature*, 2019,

www.washingtonpost.com/health/my-time-with-male-911-this-yellowstone-wolf-was-safe-from-people-but-not-from-nature/2019/05/31/fbbb8a8-7cda-11e9-8ede-f4abf521ef17_story.html.

This photo shows the wolf "911" roaming in Yellowstone National Park. This helped us understand the purpose of the reintroduction—to balance the populations of animals within the park. This helped to show how they broke ecological barriers through that process. We found this photo by searching for images of wolves in Yellowstone.

Peaco, Jim. "A Bull Elk Walks in Snow Near Obsidian Creek in Yellowstone National Park in This Nov. 17, 2016, Photo." *Bozeman Daily Chronicle*, 17 Nov. 2016,

www.bozemandailychronicle.com/news/environment/northern-yellowstone-elk-numbers-slightly-down/article_8b1f4148-0d4b-5d67-9d8e-fb160aec046a.html.

This photo, originally from the National Park Service, is of a bull elk trekking in thick snow in Yellowstone. It helped us understand how elk survive in winter and what kind of trees live during that time. We found this photo when looking for photos of elk in Yellowstone.

Peaco, Jim. “Canyon Wolf near Mammoth Hot Springs.” *Mother Nature Network*, 30 Apr. 2009,

www.mnn.com/earth-matters/animals/blogs/yellowstone-hazing-wolves-help-them-avoid-hunters.

This photo shows a wolf from the Canyon Wolf Pack in Yellowstone. We used the photo in our documentary to show how wolves changed the ecosystem and broke ecological barriers. We found this photo when searching for photos of wolves in the park.

Peaco, Jim. “Lower Falls of the Yellowstone in Winter.” *National Park Service*, 14 Nov. 2012,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=07D30267-1DD8-B71B-0B8FC42C0B38C7DF.

This photo shows the lower Yellowstone falls. We used this photo to show Yellowstone’s nature and landscape. We found the source when searching for images of Yellowstone’s waterfalls.

Peaco, Jim. “Mountain Chickadee near Silver Gate.” *National Park Service*, 2005,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=2549121&id=0B2EDECDD8-B71B-0BC136E23379B3F4&gid=99860177-1DD8-B71B-0B4784E7DC8A689D.

This is a photo of a mountain chickadee bird standing on snow. It helped us understand the types of wildlife that belong to the ecosystems of Yellowstone National Park. We used this photo to accentuate the idea of more variety of species in the park. We found the photo by searching through the National Park

Service's photo galleries.

Peaco, Jim. "Nymph Lake in Spring." *National Park Service*, Apr. 2013,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=5410494&id=C86D12C5-1DD8-B71B-0BDAA8ECB7537C9F&gid=CB472F38-1DD8-B71B-0B4379A1F1D76E45.

This source is an image of Nymph Lake, one of more than 20 lakes in the park. It helped us understand the environment of the park and what kinds of animals can live there. We did not use this photo in our documentary. We found the source in the National Park Service's photo galleries.

Peaco, Jim. "Palette Spring at Mammoth Hot Springs." *National Park Service*, June 2015,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=A8B4E317-1DD8-B71B-0BF4C54B0EFDF3D9.

This photo shows a few tourists looking at the Palette Spring, part of the Mammoth Hot Springs. We used this photo to show the unique geologic features of the park, such as its numerous hot springs and geysers. We found this source when searching through the National Park Service's photo galleries for images of hot springs.

Peaco, Jim. "Porcelain Basin on a Cold Winter Day." *National Park Service*, 2013,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=31D21284-1DD8-B71B-0BF5F49F9624D74D.

This is a photo of the Porcelain Basin, which has many geysers. The photo helped us understand why so many people go to Yellowstone National Park as tourists—because of sightseeing. We used this photo at the end of our argument section when describing the landscape. We obtained it by searching through the National Park Service's photo collection.

Peaco, Jim. "Upper Falls of the Yellowstone River." *National Park Service*,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=0&id=5B6072B5-1DD8-B71B-0B09DC13BE09C021&gid=5A1536B8-1DD8-B71B-0B19DB167E2B0AB1.

This photo shows the upper falls of the Yellowstone River. We used this photo to show the unique landscape of the park. We found the source when searching for photos of waterfalls in Yellowstone.

Peaco, Jim. “Wolf at Blacktail Pond.” *National Park Service*, 2019,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=4a80ddea-4a54-452d-8365-08570cdb c729.

This photo shows a wolf at the edge of Blacktail Pond in winter. It appears to be surrounded by birds. This photo will help the viewer of our documentary to know what gray wolves look like as well as how they interact with other species. We used this photo when explaining the wolves’ impact on the ecosystem in our main argument. We found the photo by searching on the National Park Service’s photo archives.

Peaco, Jim. “Wolf Howling on a Glacial.” *National Park Service*, 2004,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=0&id=6d825b66-f2bb-48db-a56a-f925fdd14cd5&gid=25C97BD8-155D-451F-675E208BE082FE26.

This photo shows a dark grey wolf howling on a stone covered in snow. This photo helped us understand that wolves are needed in the ecosystem. We used this photo in our documentary in the parts where we state things about wolves. We found this in the NPS photo gallery by searching for wolf images.

“Pine Trees Damaged by Elk Antlers and Insects.” *My Wildhood*, 11 Aug. 2014,

[mywildhood.wordpress.com/2014/08/11/wolves-in-yellowstone-an-ecology-less on/](http://mywildhood.wordpress.com/2014/08/11/wolves-in-yellowstone-an-ecology-less-on/).

This is a photo of pine trees that have been scraped by elk antlers and eaten by insects. It was useful in seeing what kinds of damage elk did to Yellowstone’s vegetation, which further supports our argument of how a park that has exceedingly high numbers of herbivores like elk may weaken it. It helped us understand specifically how elk damaged trees in Yellowstone—pine trees, aspen trees, willow trees, etc. We used it in our documentary to emphasize this point. This photo was found by searching for damaged trees or the lack thereof in order to demonstrate how elk can harm the park’s vegetation.

Read, Richard. “Cattle Graze at a Ranch in Eastern Washington.” *The Wenatchee World*, 24 Oct. 2019,

www.wenatcheeworld.com/news/northwest/gray-wolves-are-protected-in-washington-so-why-does-the/article_1d9a9d8c-f6b4-11e9-9dcb-035d8d755f68.html.

This photo is of a few cattle grazing on a ranch. While the photo was not taken near Yellowstone, there are also some wolves in Washington that bring up the same problems as the ones near the park. This helped us understand the problems ranchers have to face when trying to deal with wolves. The source was used in our counter-argument section, which uses the perspective of ranchers. We found the source when searching for wolves hurting livestock that belong to ranchers.

Renkin, Diane. “Bull Elk.” National Park Service,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=2549121&id=e8c198ac-83a0-433c-b324-223eb35c632c&gid=F94243C9-1DD8-B71B-0B6A91B7B5171A35.

This photo shows elk resting on green grass. This shows that elk are still in Yellowstone and in order to control the population of the elk there has to be wolves in the park. We used this photo when talking about elk in our documentary. We found this photo in the National Park Service’s photo galleries.

Renkin, Diane. “Bull Elk Along the Gardner River.” *National Park Service*, 14 Mar. 2016,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=dd28f477-d38e-42e0-8322-c1fb0637f997.

This photo shows a bull elk near a river. We used this photo to show how elk numbers decreased as wolves were reintroduced. We found the source when searching through the National Park Service’s photo collections.

Renkin, Diane. “Damaged Pine Trees at Fountain Paint Pots.” *National Park Service*, 16 July 2019,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=71cd5168-5492-4a25-ada6-89d6c5bec22b.

This photo shows damaged pine trees in Yellowstone. We used the photo to show how vegetation was affected by the wolves' eradication in 1926. We found the photo when searching for images of damaged vegetation.

Renkin, Diane. "Lodgepole Pine Forest in Yellowstone National Park." *National Park Service*, 30 Aug. 2019,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=ae8a3d1d-be9e-4c76-a388-6e59b5f5c199.

This photo shows the Lodgepole pine forest's regrowth after a fire in 1988. We used this source to show how vegetation regrew after elk numbers decreased. We found this source through the National Park Service's photo collections.

Renkin, Diane. "Looking South over Yellowstone from Gallatin National Forest." *National Park Service*, 2014,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=3791B374-1DD8-B71B-0B3467F69CC291B9.

This photo is of one of Yellowstone National Park's forests in autumn. It helped us understand what the park looks like and the reasons why many tourists visit there. We found the source by searching through the National Park Service's photo galleries of Yellowstone.

Renkin, Diane. "Mount Washburn." *National Park Service*, 2012,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=A0D1022E-155D-451F-672AFF93267A3F03.

This photo shows Mount Washburn, a popular tourist site in Yellowstone. It was useful for figuring out what frequently visited tourist spots in Yellowstone look like. We found it when searching through the National Park Service's photo galleries.

Rich, Miranda. "Looking Out Over Lake Kussharo, Part of the Akan National Park." *A Bear and a Pig*, 8 Nov. 2017,

www.abearandapig.com/15-photos-that-will-make-you-want-to-visit-hokkaido/.

This photo is of a sunset in Akan National Park, another national park in Hokkaido. This does not help us understand much more about the topic, but it was helpful in providing us a photo to use when describing Hokkaido's landscape. We found the source when searching for images of Hokkaido's nature.

Richards, Cory. "Rancher Riding Above the Range to Herd Cattle." *National Geographic*, May 2016, www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2016/05/yellowstone-national-parks-and-use/.

This photo shows a rancher, Hilary Anderson, riding a horse around her cattle in order to keep them together. We used this source to represent how ranchers dealt with natural predators such as wolves. We found the source when searching for photos of ranchers herding cattle.

Ripple, Beschta. "Comparison Photographs Taken in 1997, 2001, and 2010 near the Confluence of Soda Butte Creek with the Lamar River Illustrating the Stature of Willow Plants." *United States Coast Guard*, 2011, www.uscg.mil/Portals/0/Headquarters/Administrative%20Law%20Judges/NOAA%20files%202019/34%20-%20AWI%20-%20Exhibit%2038%20-%20Biological%20Conservation%20Trophic%20cascades%20in%20Yellowstone%20the%20first%2015%20years%20after%20wolf%20reintroduction.pdf?ver=2019-05-29-112239-287.

This is a photographic comparison of willow in Soda Butte Valley. It helped us understand how the wolf reintroduction impacted vegetation growth within Yellowstone's ecosystem. We used it in the introduction to show how wolves affected the landscape. We found the source when looking for a visual of the impact of wolves on vegetation.

Sawe, Benjamin. "Dingo in an Australian Desert." *World Atlas*, 2 Nov. 2018, www.worldatlas.com/articles/where-does-the-dingo-live.html.

This is a photo of a dingo in Australia. We used this photo in our documentary in order to show how the wolves' reintroduction impacted other ecological experiments, one of which is the dingo restoration in Australia. We found this source when searching for images of dingoes in Australia.

Schmidt. "Specimen Creek." *National Park Service,*

www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=5785683&id=F8F6D1A8-1DD8-B71B-0B1AB6F341F502E5&gid=F6090F59-1DD8-B71B-0B482C19C3DF2CEA

This is a photograph of Specimen Creek, which is located in Yellowstone National Park. It helped us understand nature in the park and the general environment. We found the source in the National Park Service's photo galleries.

Schraad, Mark. "Mountain Chickadee." *Yellowstone National Park Bird Celebration, 2018,*

www.10000birds.com/yellowstone-national-park-bird-celebration.htm.

This photo shows a Mountain Chickadee which is a type of bird. We used this photo in our documentary to show wildlife in Yellowstone. We found this source by searching for birds in Yellowstone.

"Slough Creek Campground." *Park Camper,*

www.parkcamper.com/Yellowstone-National-Park/Yellowstone-National-Park-Slough-Creek-Campground.htm.

This is a photo of the Slough Creek Campground, surrounded by streams and forests. We used this photo in our documentary to show how wolves were able to restore vegetation. We found the source when searching for images of forests in Yellowstone.

"Sika Deer in Hokkaido." *Creative Cowboy Films,*

www.creativecowboyfilms.com/blog_posts/shiretoko-of-the-japanese-wild.

This photo shows a sika deer surrounded by plants and flowers. We used this photo in our conclusion to show how the reintroduction has also impacted other parks. We found the photo by searching for images of sika deer.

“Sika Deer on Shiretoko Peninsula.” *Tourist Spots*,

www.touristspots.org/shiretoko-national-park-in-shiretoko-peninsula-japan/.

This photo is of a sika deer in Shiretoko National Park. Similarly to elk in Yellowstone National Park, sika deer are overpopulating in Japan. This photo was useful for understanding what a sika deer’s physical features are like. We included it in our documentary’s introduction and found it by searching for a photo of sika deer.

“Sika Stag Deer.” *Rainsford Hunting*, 2017,

www.rainsfordhunting.com/en/hunting-trophies/sika-stag-hunting/.

This photo shows a sika stag deer in either spring or summer. It helped us understand why sika deer are important to many—because of hunting. We used this source when mentioning Japan’s proposed wolf reintroduction and why they were thinking about it. We found the source when searching for high-quality photos of sika deer in Yellowstone.

“Skinny Devon Cattle.” *Thistledog’s Farm*, 2012,

thistledog.wordpress.com/tag/body-condition-score.

This photo shows a cow that is underweight. This helped us understand the theme at a deeper level because it shows that wolves created many barriers for ranchers. We found the source when searching for images of skinny cattle.

“Small Herd of Elk in Yellowstone.” *Go Hunt*,

www.gohunt.com/read/news/new-study-links-elk-brucellosis-to-greater-yellowstone-area#gs.6mywgb.

This image shows a small elk herd in winter within Yellowstone. We used this to show how elk populations decreased when wolves were reintroduced. We found this source when searching for photos of elk.

Smith, Douglas. “Gibbon Wolf Pack in Yellowstone During Winter.” *National Park Service*, 2007,

www.nps.gov/media/photo/view.htm?id=955CF95E-155D-451F-67367A1B1AB8D776.

This photo is of a wolf pack. This helped us understand that wolves are apex predators and they are needed in the ecosystem in order to keep the population of elk contained. We found this photo by searching for wolf packs.

Smith, Douglas. “Wolves Chase an Elk.” *National Park Service*, 2007, www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery-item.htm?pg=2549121&id=9556603C-155D-451F-6724656D76F96483&gid=25C97BD8-155D-451F-675E208BE082FE26.

This image is of four gray wolves chasing down an elk. This helped us understand the relationship between elk and wolves. We used the photo in our argument when explaining the impact of elk on the ecosystem. It shows how wolves were able to break through the ecological barriers created by the overpopulation of elk. We found the photo when searching through the National Park Service’s photo collection.

Solomon, Charles. “A Parcel of Pigs.” *We’re Not Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf: 6 Fun Facts about the Three Little Pigs*, 2018, d23.com/not-afraid-big-bad-wolf-6-fun-facts-three-little-pigs/.

This image shows a cartoon of the “Three Little Pigs” being prepared to be a meal for the wolves. This helped us understand the image created of wolves, showing their “big and bad” stereotype. We used this image when providing a visual of the “big bad wolf” by using an image from a cartoon showing the wolves’ beastly stereotype. We found this when looking for a picture of the wolf in an old cartoon.

Stahler, Daniel. “A Pack of Wolves Hunting an Elk.” *Phys.org*, 29 Sept. 2011, phys.org/news/2011-09-strength-wolves.html.

This photograph shows five wolves chasing an elk. We used this to show how wolves hunted elk and helped to lower their population. We found this source when searching for photos of wolves in the act of hunting an elk.

Strasma, Jim. “Riverbank in Yellowstone National Park.” *Yellowstone National Park*, 2018, unsplash.com/photos/Yv099tZ94Vw

This shows a photo of a riverbank in Yellowstone National Park. This image

helped us understand how wolves have changed the landscape when brought back. We used this photo when mentioning the park in our documentary. We found this photo by searching for photos of Yellowstone National Park's landscape.

“Sturt National Park.” *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service*,

www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/visit-a-park/parks/sturt-national-park.

This photo of Sturt National Park in Australia was useful for getting a glimpse of what a similar national park could look like, especially where apex predators are also lacking. We used it to explain how Yellowstone is impacting similar parks around the world today in our documentary, and this was useful as a visual of one of those examples. We found this source by looking for quality visuals of Sturt National Park.

Tanya, Mehek. “Shape of USA.” *KindPNG*,

www.kindpng.com/imgv/JmhxR_us-united-states-russia-map-america-flag-shape/.

This is an image of the shape of the USA. It doesn't help us understand much more, but it helped us create an animation that shows the link between the countries mentioned that were affected by Yellowstone National Park's wolf reintroduction. We found the source when searching for simple images of America.

Teacher's Pet. “A Chart of a Trophic Level Pyramid.” *YouTube*, 2015,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=0glkXIj1DgE.

This is a figure showing the layers of an ecosystem through the use of a trophic level pyramid. It is part of a YouTube video lesson, but we only used one frame of it. This helped us understand the roles of animals such as wolves, elk, and vegetation in a complex ecosystem like Yellowstone's. We used the source to reinforce the idea of wolves being apex predators in the introduction. We obtained the source when looking for charts that show a trophic pyramid.

Thorne, Brendon. “Cattle Grazing on a Ranch.” *Fortune*, 19 Nov. 2015,

fortune.com/2015/11/19/australia-just-stopped-china-buying-a-farm-the-size-

of-kentucky/.

This photo shows a few cattle grazing on a field. We used this photo to show how ranchers struggled to protect livestock from predators, as the land tends to be very open and lacking natural protection. We found the source when searching for images of cattle grazing.

**“Two Wolves in Yellowstone.” *University of Colorado Boulder*, 21 Jan. 2018,
www.colorado.edu/alumni/wolves-yellowstone.**

This photo shows two wolves in the park, presumably in winter. We used this source to show how wolves were introduced. We found the source when searching for images of wolves in the park.

Van Bommel, Linda. “Linda van Bommel Holding a Sheepdog.” *Australian National University*, 2017, researchers.anu.edu.au/researchers/van-bommel-l.

This photo shows Linda Van Bommel holding a sheepdog, one of her main areas of study. We found this source useful as we could understand what she looks like. We used this source when mentioning one of her quotes. We found this source when searching for a photo of her.

**Vanuga, Jeff. “Wolf Howling in Yellowstone.” *Yellowstone Park Trips*, 6 Mar. 2020,
www.yellowstonepark.com/things-to-do/how-many-wolves-yellowstone**

This photo shows a wolf howling in Yellowstone National Park, presumably in winter. We used this source in our documentary when mentioning the wolf reintroduction’s impact. We found the source when searching for images of wolves.

**Vesma, Miriam. “Young Kids Planting Trees in Kenya.” *International Tree Foundation*, 2 May 2017,
www.internationaltreefoundation.org/1000-young-people-race-across-europe-plant-100000-trees/.**

This photo shows a group of young children planting trees in Kenya’s highland forests. We used this source in our conclusion to show how humans can benefit nature. We found the source when searching for photos of trees being planted.

**“Visitors Observing Nature in Yellowstone National Park.” *Road Scholar*,
www.roadscholar.org/find-an-adventure/23111/wildlife-watching-in-grand-teton-and-yellowstone-national-parks.**

This photo shows a few visitors viewing nature at the park. We used this photo to show how we can benefit nature with tourism. We found the source when searching for photos of wildlife watchers.

Wendland, Mike. “Camper Standing Beside Yellowstone River.” *RV Lifestyle*, 22 Aug. 2012, www.rvlifestyle.com/im-one-happy-yellowstone-camper/.

This photo is of a visitor standing beside the Yellowstone River. We used this source to show how visitors can help the park financially through tourism. We found the source when looking for images of visitors in the park.

**“Wildlife Are Abundant in Gardiner in Early Spring.” *Tips for Visiting Yellowstone in the Spring*, 2019,
www.visitgardinermt.com/item/550-tips-for-visiting-yellowstone-in-the-spring**

This photo shows Yellowstone's wildlife at Gardiner in early spring. We used this photo in our documentary when mentioning Yellowstone's landscapes. We found this photo when we searched for Yellowstone.

**Wilson, Kurt. “Angry Protesters Outside the Missoula, Montana, Federal Courthouse Last June, When Environmental Lawyers Were Asking District Judge Donald Molloy to Keep Northern Rockies Wolves on the Endangered Species List.” *How the Gray Wolf Lost Its Endangered Status — and How Enviros Helped*, 6 June 2011,
www.hcn.org/issues/43.9/how-the-gray-wolf-lost-its-endangered-status-and-how-enviros-helped.**

This is an image of people protesting that wolves are not endangered and should not be on the list of endangered species. This source helped us understand a similar issue to the controversy of reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone National Park. We needed to represent and understand both sides, so this image was useful

for us as the signs are clearly not in favor of wolves. This image was obtained through a Google search while looking for photos of both pro- and anti-wolf protests.

Wirth, Zack. “Zack and Patty Wirth, Ranchers in Montana.” *Rocking Z Guest Ranch*, www.rockingz.com/ourfamily.

This photo shows two ranchers in Montana, close to Yellowstone National Park. We used this source in our documentary when mentioning ranchers’ perspectives. We obtained the source when searching for images of ranches close to Yellowstone.

Whitaker, Bill. “Wolf Looking Down Over Snow.” CBS News, 2018, www.cbsnews.com/news/the-return-of-wolves-to-yellowstone-park-60-minute-s-2020-01-19/.

This photo shows a wolf standing on snow, staring down at the photographer. It appears threatening, allowing us to understand why there is a lot of stigma surrounding wolves. We used the photo when describing wolf stereotypes that were reinforced by stories and important figures. We found the photo when searching for images of a single wolf.

Wilson, Mark. “The U.S. Department of Interior Building in Washington, DC.” *Former Alaska Attorney General Leads U.S. Interior Office with Focus on Arctic and ‘Adaptation,’* 2018, www.rcinet.ca/eye-on-the-arctic/2018/09/06/usa-renkes-interior-department-politics-arctic-adaptation-policy-alaska-attorney-general/.

This photo is of the Department of the Interior building. This does not help us understand more about the topic, but it does allow the viewer of the documentary to get a visual representation of the Department of the Interior. We used this in the historical context portion of the documentary when we were talking about the events that happened which led to the wolf reintroduction.

“Wolf Laying in Snow.” 9 Ranch, 2019, www.ninequartercircle.com/wolves-in-the-winter-what-to-watch-for-what-yo

u-can-see/.

This photo shows a wolf laying in snow. It does not help us understand much more about the topic but it was useful in providing a visual for the conclusion. We found the source when searching for photos of wolves in Yellowstone.

“Wolf Howling in Snow in Yellowstone.” *Yellowstone National Park Trips*, 21 June 2001,

www.yellowstonepark.com/news/gray-wolves-increase-tourism-in-yellowstone-national-park.

This photo shows a wolf howling in the wintertime in Yellowstone National Park. We used this photo in our argument to show the wolves’ impact on the ecosystem. We found this source when searching for images of wolves within the park.

Wright, Andrew. “Oil Sands Mine in Alberta, Canada.” *Vancouver Observer*, 9 Dec. 2014,

www.vancouverobserver.com/news/indirect-bullying-feds-take-legal-action-against-alberta-first-nation-famous-oil-sands.

This is a photo of one of Alberta’s oil sands mines, which are used to harvest the oil. We used this photo to show how humans can destroy nature. We found this source when looking for photos of oil sands.

“Yellowstone’s Roosevelt Gate: For the Benefit and Enjoyment of the People.” *Yellowstone National Park Trips*, 1 July 2014,

www.yellowstonepark.com/park/roosevelt-arch.

This photo features Yellowstone’s Roosevelt Gate, which was completed in ceremony of President Theodore Roosevelt’s visit to the national park. We used this source when including part of his speech in our documentary, as one of his lines match the inscriptions on the arch. We found the source when looking for images of the Roosevelt Gate.

“Yellowstone Wolves in the Winter.” *US Fish And Wildlife Service Considers Removing Grey Wolves From Endangered Species List*, 2019,

www.upr.org/post/us-fish-and-wildlife-service-considers-removing-grey-wolves

es-endangered-species-list.

This photo of Yellowstone's wolves in the winter. We used this photo when mentioning wolves in Yellowstone. We found this source when we were looking for pictures of wolves.

Zeman, Nate. "Gray Wolf in Yellowstone National Park." *Nate Zeman*, www.natezeman.com/photo/yellowstone-grey-wolf/.

This photo is of a gray wolf in Yellowstone. We used the photo to show how the wolf reintroduction's impact. We found this photo when searching for images of photos.

Videos

Amazing Places on Our Planet. *Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone National Park, USA in 4K (Ultra HD)*. *YouTube*, 17 Oct. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzxlyTJD66Q.

This video is of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. It provided us with scenic visuals to use of the popular location in the park, and it helped us understand what the canyon looks like up close. We found this when looking for quality visuals of tourist spots in Yellowstone.

Bohlke, Dale. *Yellowstone Red Fox, Uncut*. *YouTube*, 25 Mar. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=uoOw30Lk9Iw.

This is a video of a red fox hunting for food in Yellowstone National Park. It was useful in showing us the way foxes hunt in the snow—they leap in headfirst and fish out prey under the snow. It helped us understand foxes' roles as predators in Yellowstone, and we used it in our documentary to show how mouse and rabbit populations were dwindling. We found this when searching for videos to support our argument.

Buchanan, Gordon, *Young Wolves Filmed Using Remote Camera! | Snow Wolf Family And Me* | *BBC Earth*. *BBC Earth*, BBC Earth, 22 June 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZMuMIcQx9Qc.

This video shows a unique way to photograph wolves in a den from far. It helped us understand that there are many unique ways to capture close-ups of animals using the technology that has been developed over the years. We found this when searching for videos related to wolves.

Dixon, Deby. *Spring in Yellowstone*. YouTube, 9 Apr. 2020,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=RI2C_tJkg9A&t=2s.

This video of mainly birds but also other wildlife in Yellowstone National Park. We used it in our documentary to show how wolves impacted wildlife such as birds. We found the source when searching for videos of birds in Yellowstone.

Gardner, Doug. *Winter Wildlife in Yellowstone*. The Natural History Channel, 2018,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=he_s_O-rDsQ.

This video shows the assortment of wildlife in Yellowstone during winter. This source was useful because it allowed us to visually show the different species that coexist in Yellowstone. We found the source when searching for footage of wildlife in Yellowstone.

German, Erik. *Reintroducing Wolves to Yellowstone Requires a Delicate Balance*.

***YouTube*, 2 Sept. 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGHSXTsf8yQ.**

This short documentary goes through the details behind the controversy of Yellowstone National Park's wolf reintroduction. It helped to prove how wolves broke barriers ecologically, yet created barriers for local ranchers whose livestock were often killed by wolves. We found this source when searching through documentaries on this topic.

***Wolf's Sweet Voice Inspires 50 Wolves to Howl*. YouTube, Wolf Conservation Center,**

19 Jan. 2020, www.youtube.com/watch?v=fUpQFMEb9po.

This video shows a gray wolf howling with its pack. We used the source in our documentary to provide a closing scene. We found the source when looking for high-quality videos of gray wolves howling.

"How Reintroducing Wolves Helped Save A Famous Park." *Bbc.com*. N. p., 2019.

Web. 7 Oct. 2019.

www.bbc.com/future/story/20140128-how-wolves-saved-a-famous-park.

This source helped us understand more about the perspective of scientists on the topic. However, the source was biased as it only included information about how the positive influences wolves had on the park. We found this source online when we searched for the reintroduction of the wolves.

Kallien, Fred. *Canyon Pack Wolves vs. Elk*. YouTube, 2013,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=IQ8PVft0tFs.

This is a video of wolves chasing down elk in Yellowstone. We used this source at the end of the introduction to show how wolves brought benefits to the park. From the source, we could understand the hunting strategies employed by wolves and how wolves can change the behavior of elk through them. It also shows how wolves broke through ecological barriers by hunting elk. We discovered this source when searching for footage of wolves hunting elk.

Kitchovitch, Milosh. *Grand Prismatic Spring, Yellowstone National Park, USA*.

YouTube, 26 Sept. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=635UZAPkElg.

This video has a lot of high-quality footage of Yellowstone's Grand Prismatic Spring—one of the park's most well known landmarks. We used this in our documentary to show the park's unique features. We found this source when searching for footage of the hot spring.

LaClair, Trevor. *Sleigh Ride on the National Elk Refuge: Jackson Hole, Wyoming*.

YouTube, 2019, www.youtube.com/watch?v=i6dPLXD5Sj4.

This source contains a lot of footage of one of the world's largest elk herds, which reside primarily in the National Elk Refuge. This slightly counters our claim that wolves reduced elk populations from its sheer numbers, as the National Elk Refuge is close to the park. We found the source when searching for videos of elk.

Lehmberg, Verne. *Saving Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout*. YouTube, 2015,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=ATb5wUNxlbq.

This is a short video documentary about the history of Yellowstone's cutthroat

trout. We used some of their footage of the species swimming in a river in our introduction, which helped both us and the viewer to understand the diversity of species in the park. We found the source when searching for video clips of fish in Yellowstone National Park's ecosystem.

Markel, Brad. *Nature: Grizzly Bears. CBS Sunday Morning, 2015,*

www.cbsnews.com/video/nature-grizzly-bears/.

This is a video of two grizzly bears—a cub and its mother, in Yellowstone National Park. The source helped us understand what grizzly bears look like and how they behave. We used it in our documentary when we were showing the impact of wolves on wildlife. We found the source when searching for videos of grizzly bears.

Monbiot, George. *How Wolves Change Rivers. Sustainable Human , 2014,*

sustainablehuman.org/project/how-wolves-change-rivers/.

This film, written and produced by George Monbiot, is about how wolves seem to have changed the flow of the rivers in Yellowstone. It has a specific part in the film where it captures the effect the wolves had on the elk. This helped us understand that not only did the wolves reduce the elk numbers, but they also changed the behaviour of the elk. We were recommended this video by one of our teachers.

National Geographic, *Hunting With the Dark Wolf | Wild Yellowstone. Nat Geo*

WILD, YouTube, 2 Dec. 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCn9H4A7ZVY.

This short cinematic film by National Geographic is about the relationship between elk and wolves. It has scenes that really caught our eye to represent the long legacy of the wolves' reintroduction, and it helped us understand how wolves take to hunting their prey. We found this video when looking for impactful opening and concluding scenes for our documentary.

National Geographic, *Wolves of Yellowstone on the Hunt. YouTube, 30 July 2019,*

www.youtube.com/watch?v=cATIsFzHigI.

This is a short, action-filled video by National Geographic. It describes how wolf

packs attack their prey, showing scenes of a wolf pack chasing an elk through the snow. This video helped us understand how wolf packs work together to hunt and how elk find ways to escape. We found this source when looking for an opening and concluding scene for our documentary.

National Geographic Society. *Wolves of Yellowstone*. National Geographic Society, 26 Jan. 2015, www.nationalgeographic.org/media/wolves-yellowstone/.

This video by National Geographic is about the benefits of returning wolves to Yellowstone National Park, as well as the ways the absence of wolves unbalanced ecosystems and impacted things many would think are not related to wolves—yet killing them from the park managed to affect other animals and natural features far beyond what people could imagine. Found from the article about Japan’s wolves disappearing, this source has been especially useful in finding many good reasons for us to argue our points.

Richardson, Larry. *Yellowstone 4k Video Sony AX53*. YouTube, 29 Aug. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=B1isqV-RE8M&t=452s.

This video showcases Yellowstone’s stunning geologic features, wildlife, and popular tourist spots. It provided us with quality visuals of the park that we included in our documentary, and it helped us understand what these features look like from a closer point of view. We found this when looking for examples of Yellowstone’s frequently visited spots.

“Smithsonian Learning Lab Resource: Why 1995 Was a Big Year for Grey Wolves in Yellowstone.” *Smithsonian Learning Lab*, Smithsonian Center for Learning and Digital Access, 22 Mar. 2019. Accessed 6 Oct. 2019. learninglab.si.edu/resources/view/3603111.

This source helped us understand what happened when the wolves returned and how the changes they made to the ecosystem. This video explained how some people thought that wolves were not going to help the park, which is why they were originally exterminated. Some people thought that the environment was going to fall apart without the wolves, which led to the reintroduction. We found this source by looking through the Smithsonian Learning Lab video resources on

our topic.

Stone, Gerald. *The Fight to Save Yellowstone Wolves*. 60 Minutes Australia, 7 Jan. 2019, www.youtube.com/watch?v=l59-szc_UbA.

This documentary shows the ‘fight’ between pro- and anti-wolf activists. It helped us understand the views of both sides, specifically the anti-wolf perspective as it included many interview clips with ranchers on their stance on the wolf reintroduction. We used some of these clips in our own documentary in order to support our counterclaim. We found this source when searching for a documentary that clearly shows both sides of the argument and is not biased.

Valk, Marco. *Yellowstone in Beautiful 4K/UHD*. YouTube, 24 June 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8AoHKFWk9I&t=37s.

This video shows many of Yellowstone’s scenic features and various species. It helped us understand the way certain animals moved, and we used it to hook the listener by showing the park’s fascinating nature in our documentary introduction. We found this source when searching for scenic videos of Yellowstone.

“Winter Shiretoko.” YouTube, 21 Dec. 2016,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=13&v=O7Nq4eYBS24&feature=emb_title.

This video is of Shiretoko National Park in Hokkaido, Japan. It includes clips of sika deer, which we used in our documentary to show wolves’ main prey. We found the source when searching for footage of sika deer in Hokkaido.

Woods, Elliott. *The Bitter Fight Over America's Wolves*. Outside, 2015, www.outsideonline.com/1928836/fight-over-most-polarizing-animal-west#close.

This source helped us understand the perspective of the ranchers and what they think about the wolf reintroduction. This video explains why wolves were maybe not supposed to be brought back to the park and some of the problems that resulted after the wolves were reintroduced. It was useful as it contained interviews of ranchers that we included in our documentary. We got this source by

searching for footage, possibly of ranchers, to include in our documentary.

Maps

“Map of Yellowstone National Park's Location in the U.S.” *Yellowstone National Park Trips*, 8 Aug. 2019,

www.yellowstonepark.com/park/where-is-yellowstone-national-park.

This map of Yellowstone National Park’s location in the U.S. served as a visual in our documentary of where the park was located. It helped us understand precisely how much of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana Yellowstone took up. It was useful to give us some context on where exactly Yellowstone is, and we found this source through general searches of maps and Yellowstone’s location in order to show the audience of our documentary clearly where Yellowstone sits.

“Map of Yellowstone National Park.” *National Park Service*,

www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/placestogo.htm.

This is a map of Yellowstone National Park that shows some major landmarks and state borders. It helped us understand the size and what other sources are referring to when they mention specific sections of it. We did not use it in our documentary, as it is only focused on the park and does not show its location in the larger picture. We found the source when searching for maps.

World Heritage Site. “Yellowstone National Park Yellowstone National Park, Northwest-Central United States, Designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1978.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Kenneth Pletcher, 30 Jan. 2020,
www.britannica.com/place/Yellowstone-National-Park.

This is a map of where Yellowstone is in the U.S. between Canada and Mexico. It was useful in giving us a view of where it is in relation to Canada, where the reintroduced wolves came from. It helped us understand how far it is from Canada from a more zoomed-out perspective than the other maps of just Yellowstone itself or its location in the U.S. We used this to show how wolves were relocated from Canada to Yellowstone using animation to put in our documentary. We found this by searching for maps of Canada or Yellowstone, and stumbled across

this perfect map that includes both.

Reports

Annual Report on Forest and Forestry in Japan. Government of Japan, 2016, Annual Report on Forest and Forestry in Japan.

This report supplied us with many visuals which we could use in our documentary. This helped us look closely at the statistics of sika deer and their effect on Japan's ecosystems. We used a chart from this report to show how much of the ecosystem's vegetation was damaged by deer. We found this report by searching for reports related to sika deer.

Smith, Douglas, et al. *Yellowstone National Park Wolf Project Annual Report 2014.* Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA: National Park Service, Yellowstone Center for Resources, 2015. YCR-2015-02.

This is the 2014 report by the Yellowstone Wolf Project and the National Park Service. It contains important information about the park, the results of the reintroduction project, and the impact it had. This was useful as it gave us an idea of how the wolves are affecting the park today, since it is quite a recent report. We used it to look at specific numbers of different animals in the park, and it helped us understand what wolves did to change those numbers. We found this by looking for official reports that could give us specific information on our topic.

Smith, Douglas, et al. *Yellowstone National Park Wolf Project Annual Report 2015.* Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA: National Park Service, Yellowstone Center for Resources, 2016. YCR-2016-01.

This is a report from 2015 by Yellowstone Wolf Project and the National Park Service. Similarly to the report from 2014, it contains specific information and statistics about the wolf reintroduction and the effect it had on the park.

Yellowstone Wolf Project is an organization that protects and monitors the wolves in Yellowstone, so this helped us further understand what they keep track of. We used this to look at the statistics of different animals in the park. This was found by searching for official reports to give us reliable and detailed information on our

topic.

**Smith, Douglas, et al. *Yellowstone National Park Wolf Project Annual Report 2016*.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA: National Park Service,
Yellowstone Center for Resources, 2017. YCR-2017-02.**

This is a report from 2016 by the Yellowstone Wolf Project and the National Park Service. Like the reports above, it has specific statistics and graphs that helped us understand the ecological impact of reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone. It was useful as we used a graph from this report in our documentary to illustrate the decrease of elk since the reintroduction. We found this source when looking for the original source of a graph.

**Smith, Douglas, et al. *Yellowstone National Park Wolf Project Annual Report 1997*.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA: National Park Service,
Yellowstone Center for Resources, 1998.**

This 1997 report is about how the wolves were doing after the reintroduction. It was useful for looking closely at specific details related to the ecological impact of the reintroduction. We found this source by searching for reports that could give us specific numbers and statistics on the reintroduction.

Websites

**"1995 Reintroduction Of Wolves In Yellowstone." *My Yellowstone Park*. N. p., 2019.
Web. 29 Sept. 2019.**

www.yellowstonepark.com/park/yellowstone-wolves-reintroduction.

This website is one of the first that we found. Originally, we thought it was the official Yellowstone National Park website, but it turned out to simply be an informative site for tourists. It was, however, still helpful, giving us more information on the reintroduction. This is one of our first few bits of information, so as we progress with our research, we will need to look deeper into our topic. As it provided us with background knowledge, it helped us understand the gist of our topic. We obtained this when searching for information on the reintroduction.

“Animal Rights Uncompromised: Predator-Reintroduction Programs | PETA.”

PETA. N. p., 2010. Web. 18 Oct. 2019.

www.peta.org/about-peta/why-peta/predator-reintroduction-programs/.

This page is by the well-known animal rights activist organization PETA, or People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. They explain how they are against any kind of predator-reintroduction program as it is unkind and stressful towards the predators being brought in. From this, we learned about a new perspective, one that is much less well known. This source was obtained through searches on reintroducing animals to national parks, and it has been useful since it helped us understand our topic from a different point of view.

Belmaker, Genevieve. "Restore Wolves Or Slaughter Deer To Save Japanese

Forests?." Mongabay Environmental News. N. p., 2018. Web. 21 Jan. 2020.

www.news.mongabay.com/2018/11/restore-wolves-or-slaughter-deer-to-save-japanese-forests/.

This article is about the danger of deer overpopulation in Japan due to the lack of predators. It helped us understand the impact of overpopulated prey in other national parks. This article was useful as it showed us how other places in the world are also considering similar ecological solutions to solve the overpopulation of a certain species and we used it to look deeper into Japan's situation with wolves. We found this source when looking for information about Japan's wolves.

"Can Japan's "Lost Wolves" Be Reintroduced? - Asia Sentinel." *Asia Sentinel*. N. p., 2019. Web. 18 Oct. 2019.

www.asiasentinel.com/society/japan-lost-wolves/.

This article about returning wolves to Japan—specifically Shiretoko National Park—was useful for proving that reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone had a long-term impact. It helped us understand how reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone created a legacy and impacted similar situations in other national parks. We found this source through general searches when looking for how the reintroduction is still impactful today.

Chaney, Rob. "Protesters Seek Protection for Gray Wolf as Feds Consider

Delisting.” *Missoulian.com*, 24 Mar. 2014,

www.missoulian.com/news/state-and-regional/protesters-seek-protection-for-gray-wolf-as-feds-consider-delisting/article_8a163741-cafb-58d0-9e67-ef80524ed4e8.html.

This article is on how protesters started to fight back when wolves could have possibly been delisted by the federal government. It helped us understand how strongly people believe in the wolf reintroduction, and was useful for showing us how people protested. We used it to find out more about protesting related to our topic and found it by looking for images related to protests.

"Douglas W. Smith (U.S. National Park Service)." *Nps.gov*. N. p., 2019. Web. 9 Nov. 2019. www.nps.gov/articles/douglas-w-smith.htm.

This is a short page on Douglas W. Smith, a senior wildlife biologist in the National Park Service and the leader of the Yellowstone Wolf Project. Since Smith was crucial in supporting the wolves, this source was useful in providing us with more information about him. It also helped us understand how he was related to our topic. We found this source through the NPS official website.

"Endangered Species | National Wildlife Federation." *National Wildlife Federation*. N. p., 2019. Web. 13 Nov. 2019.

www.nwf.org/Educational-Resources/Wildlife-Guide/Understanding-Conservation/Endangered-Species.

This source has more of a general view on endangered species and the protections they receive when they are endangered or threatened. This helped us understand more about our topic as it helped us look further into the protection that the Endangered Species Act gave wolves. We did not use this in our final product, but it did help us with context and our general understanding of the topic. We found the source when searching for information regarding endangered species.

"Endangered Species | Region 6." *Fws.gov*. N. p., 2019. Web. 1 Oct. 2019.

www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/endangered.php.

This website article is about endangered species in the Mountain-Prairie region, such as the Wyoming Toad and Salt Creek Tiger Beetle. This helped us

understand what species are endangered and what the term specifically means. We found this source when searching for information regarding endangered species.

"Graywolfconservation.com - Wolf History In U.S.." *Graywolfconservation.com*. N. p., 2019. Web. 11 Nov. 2019.

www.graywolfconservation.com/Wild_Wolves/history.htm.

This website was useful in helping us understand more about the history of the wolves in the United States and how the wolf population increased after their reintroduction in 1995. We found this source by searching for the history of wolves in the United States, specifically the areas around Yellowstone National Park.

"Gray Wolf Hunts Can Continue, Federal Judge Says." *Spokesman.com*, The Spokesman-Review, 13 Sept. 2009, www.spokesman.com/stories/2009/sep/09/federal-judge-says-gray-wolf-hunts-can-continue/.

This website was important to understand the present situation of the event. While we did not use it in our documentary, it was important to our overall understanding of the topic. We found the source when trying to figure out if wolves can now be hunted in Yellowstone.

"Gray Wolf - Yellowstone National Park (U.S. National Park Service)." *Nps.gov*. N. p., 2019. Web. 2 Oct. 2019. www.nps.gov/yell/learn/nature/wolves.htm.

This source was useful for finding out background information on a critical part of our topic: wolves—particularly the species reintroduced to Yellowstone. It helped us understand the behaviors and details of wolves better, which is crucial for understanding wolves as predators in general. We were hunting for Yellowstone information on the National Park Service's official website when we found this page of information on wolves.

"Have Returning Wolves Really Saved Yellowstone?." *Hcn.org*. N. p., 2019. Web. 1 Oct. 2019.

www.hcn.org/issues/46.21/have-returning-wolves-really-saved-yellowstone.

This source helped us understand the other side of the argument—it is biased against wolves, and explains how wolves did not really improve Yellowstone’s environment when reintroduced. We found this source by searching online for the other side of the argument. This source helped us understand the theme, “Breaking Barriers in History”, because the people who were against having wolves in Yellowstone were the barrier for the reintroduction.

Herring, Hal. “How the Gray Wolf Lost Its Endangered Status - and How Enviros Helped.” *How the Gray Wolf Lost Its Endangered Status - and How Enviros Helped*, 6 June 2011,

www.hcn.org/issues/43.9/how-the-gray-wolf-lost-its-endangered-status-and-how-enviros-helped.

This article was particularly interesting because of the first image shown—the image shows a group of people protesting against wolves with signs. The article seemed to describe environmentalists as untrusting and ignorant but supported each argument, so it was useful for seeing what people against the wolf reintroduction thought. We used it to look closer into this point of view, and it helped us understand more about this perspective. We found this source by searching for protests related to our topic.

Johnston, Jeremy. “Preserving the Beasts of Waste and Desolation: Theodore Roosevelt and Predator Control in Yellowstone.” *National Park Service*, 2002, www.nps.gov/parkhistory/hisnps/NPSHistory/beasts.pdf.

This source helped us learn more about Theodore Roosevelt, who opposed wolves. This source helped us understand his perspective more deeply, with his background and novels. In addition, he also played a role in lowering wolf populations before the wolf reintroduction. This relates to the theme because this shows that Theodore himself is a barrier that is stopping the wolves. We found this source by searching about Theodore Roosevelt.

Kaufman, Leslie. “After Years of Conflict, a New Dynamic in Wolf Country.” *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 5 Nov. 2011,

www.nytimes.com/2011/11/05/science/earth/conflict-over-wolves-yields-new-dynamic-between-ranchers-and-conservationists.html

This article is about a rancher, Dean B. Peterson, and his experience with wolves eating his livestock. It helped us understand what the ranchers think of the reintroduction by giving us information on a rancher's personal experience, opinions, and thoughts. We found this source through a Google search when looking for a rancher's perspective on the situation.

"Keystone Species." *National Geographic Society*. N. p., 2019. Web. 26 Apr. 2020.

www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/keystone-species/

This website article by National Geographic details the definition of a "keystone species", a few examples, as well as shows how they are important in an ecosystem. This source was important to understanding this term, which we used in our documentary, and why wolves seem to be one of these species. We found this source when searching online for the definition of a keystone species.

Kuhne, Michael. "Scientists Debunk Myth That Yellowstone Wolves Changed Entire Ecosystem, Flow of Rivers." *Local Weather from AccuWeather.com - Superior Accuracy™*, 2 July 2019, www.accuweather.com/en/weather-news/scientists-debunk-myth-that-yellowstone-wolves-changed-entire-ecosystem-flow-of-rivers/70004699.

This article is about how reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone did not really restore its ecosystem. The author calls it a "myth" and "legend". The quotes given suggest the fact that wolves completely changed Yellowstone is more of a fairytale than anything else, mentioning a popular video on Youtube and how it is not close to what is really happening. This article was helpful for us because it gives a good perspective on how the effects of the reintroduction were not as dramatic as some made it seem. This article helped us understand more about the elk and wolves' relationship, and we found it when searching for articles written against the reintroduction.

Law, Yao-Hua. "Earth - When Wolves Return to the Wild, Everything Changes." *BBC*, BBC, 17 May 2017.

www.bbc.com/earth/story/20170516-when-wolves-return-to-the-wild-everything-changes.

This article is on how the reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park has served as an example for scientists, making them consider restoring dingoes in Australia to their habitats. This source helped us understand how other places with similar situations Yellowstone had been using Yellowstone as an example for other places in the world. It is reliable because it is by a well-known news source and includes many quotes from experts. We obtained this source through a Google search when we were looking for how Yellowstone impacted the decisions of other parks.

“Speech of President Roosevelt.” *President Theodore Roosevelt’s Speech at Yellowstone, 1903,*

www.betterhiker.com/president-theodore-roosevelts-speech-at-yellowstone/.

This source is a manuscript of President Roosevelt’s speech at Yellowstone in 1903. The speech was about how Yellowstone is an important place for the public to gather and enjoy nature. We used this in our documentary in order to show how the establishment of Yellowstone was crucial for the protection of nature and wildlife. We found this source when searching for the speech’s manuscript.

"The 'Most Famous Wolf In The World' Lived Hard—And Died Tragically."

***Nationalgeographic.com*. N. p., 2017. Web. 30 Oct. 2019.**

www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2017/11/american-wolf-nate-blakeslee-yellowstone-hunting.

This article by National Geographic is an interview with an author who wrote about ‘06, a female wolf who was a skilled hunter and was killed in 2012. It had information about the wolf herself, the two sides of the wolf debate, and what can be done next. The website helped us understand the other side of the argument as well as the perspectives of hunters and ranchers. We found the article while searching for evidence to support the fact that the reintroduction negatively impacted the hunting industry.

Nuwer, Rachel. "Top Carnivores Help Shape Nearly Every Aspect Of Their

Environment." *Smithsonian*. N. p., 2014. Web. 24 Oct. 2019.

www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/top-carnivores-help-shape-nearly-every-aspect-their-environment-180949311/.

This website article is about the effects of top predators in an ecosystem. It states that increasing the number of predators can actually make many changes to the environment: increasing the number of animals in the lower levels of the trophic pyramid, increasing the quantity of local vegetation, and in some cases even strengthening riverbeds. That allowed us to grasp the idea of how much change can happen from introducing predators like gray wolves. It relates to the theme by showing how predators can break barriers by changing the surrounding ecosystem for the better. We found the article by searching on the Smithsonian.

"The New Threat To Wolves In And Around Yellowstone." *Nytimes.com*. N. p., 2019. Web. 1 Oct. 2019.

www.nytimes.com/2017/05/01/science/wolves-hunting-yellowstone-national-park.html.

This source helped us understand the new threat that the wolves are facing—a rising elk population. This is because when the wolves were eradicated, the elk population grew drastically because of a lack of predators. We found this source by searching about wolves in Yellowstone. This connects to the theme because this threat is a barrier that wolves have to break down.

"The Political Debate About Wolf Reintroduction - Living With Wolves." *Living with Wolves*. N. p., 2019. Web. 7 Oct. 2019.

www.livingwithwolves.org/wolf-issues/the-political-debate/.

This source talks more about the political side of this situation as it involves the government and the laws that were made for the National Park. This seems unbiased because it talks about multiple sides of the issue. We found this source by searching politics in regard to the wolves in Yellowstone National Park. This connects to the theme because the people are fighting for the rights of the wolves to be in the park.

"President Theodore Roosevelt's 1903 Visit To Wyoming." *Wyo History*. N. p., 2020.

Web. 20 May 2020.

www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/president-theodore-roosevelts-1903-visit-wyoming

This website has information on Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Yellowstone. We used this to find the date of his visit and his purpose for the trip. We found this source when searching for information about his speech at the park.

Regoli, Natalie. "18 Big Pros And Cons Of Wolf Reintroduction." *ConnectUS*. N. p., 2019. Web. 7 Oct. 2019.

www.connectusfund.org/8-big-pros-and-cons-of-wolf-reintroduction.

This site was useful in giving us specific reasons on both sides of the argument. Because it is a pro/con website, it is unbiased as it contains information to support each perspective. This website helped us understand more about why reintroducing wolves could negatively impact the ecosystem and the people surrounding it—we originally thought livestock kills were the only reasons. We found this source through general searches for unbiased information on our topic.

"Reintroducing The Wolf To Scotland - Wolves And Humans Foundation." *Wolves and Humans*. N. p., 2019. Web. 13 Nov. 2019.

www.wolvesandhumans.org/wolves/wolf_reintroduction_to_scotland.htm.

This website article is about how the reintroduction of wolves to Scotland was suggested, mainly because of the introduction of the wolf to parts of the U.S., including Yellowstone. This helped us understand the long-term impact that the reintroduction of wolves had, not only to a few places such as Japan earlier but also in Europe. It also presents the fact that while it was successful in Yellowstone, the government needs to look through all possibilities to make sure that it does not end in catastrophe. We found the source while searching for other predators were or are going to be reintroduced.

"History Of The Roosevelt Arch: 10 Fascinating Facts - Yellowstone Forever." *Yellowstone Forever*. N. p., 2016. Web. 4 May 2020.

www.yellowstone.org/history-of-the-roosevelt-arch-10-fascinating-facts.

This website taught us about the Roosevelt Arch in Yellowstone. It helped us

understand what the purpose of the arch was as well as what the meaning is behind the words imprinted on it. We found this website when looking for information on the Roosevelt Arch.

"The Return Of Wolves To Yellowstone Park." *Cbsnews.com*. N. p., 2019. Web. 2 Oct. 2019.

www.cbsnews.com/news/the-return-of-wolves-to-yellowstone-park-60-minute-s/.

This CBS News article was useful for retrieving numbers and statistics of tourists who visit Yellowstone National Park. We found this source online when we were searching for statistics that show the impact of the gray wolves in terms of tourism. This article helped us understand how wolves not only benefited the ecosystem but also the economy of the park.

"The Snarling War Between Cattle Ranchers And Conservationists Over Wolves." *Vice*. N. p., 2018. Web. 19 Oct. 2019.

www.vice.com/en_ca/article/59wv3k/the-war-between-cattle-ranchers-and-conservationists-over-wolves.

This source helped us understand that the cattle ranchers think of wolves as threats to their livestock. However, this article is biased because it only includes information about the negative aspects of the reintroduction of wolves, such as the effects on game hunting and livestock ranching. The barrier for this perspective is the people who support the wolves, as they are encouraging the damage that wolves bring to these businesses. This source was recommended by our teacher.

Stone, Suzanne, and Suzanne Stone. "The Spokesman Review: Wolf Project Shows Promise For Sheep Herds, Wolf Packs — Wood River Wolf Project." *Wood River Wolf Project*. N. p., 2012. Web. 14 Nov. 2019.

www.woodriverwolfproject.org/news/2016/4/19/the-spokesman-review-wolf-project-shows-promise-for-sheep-herds-wolf-packs.

This site helped us in finding a blended perspective on our topic: John Faulkner. He is a sheep rancher in Idaho and even though he has had many losses due to

wolves, he decided to give them a second chance by using nonlethal deterrent methods. It was helpful in giving us a deeper understanding of our topic—rather than simply thinking about the perspectives as black and white, we realized there was a lot of gray area between them. We found the source when trying to discover a middle ground between perspectives.

"Study Documents Wolves' Role Transforming Yellowstone | THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY." *Wildlife.org*. N. p., 2019. Web. 7 Oct. 2019.

www.wildlife.org/study-documents-wolves-role-transforming-yellowstone/.

This article shows how wolves have changed Yellowstone's ecosystem, which clearly supports our argument. It helped us understand our topic because it gave us a point to argue: how wolves benefitted Yellowstone on ecological terms.

However, this website seems to be biased towards wolves and did not take into account the significant financial loss to ranchers and hunters. We obtained this article through Google searches.

"Theodore Roosevelt Timeline - Theodore Roosevelt National Park (U.S. National Park Service)." *Nps.gov*. N. p., 2019. Web. 9 Nov. 2019.

www.nps.gov/thro/learn/historyculture/theodore-roosevelt-timeline.htm.

This website by the National Park Service was useful for retrieving detailed background information on Theodore Roosevelt, allowing us to be able to substantiate his perspective. This source helped us understand how Roosevelt was influential during the time, and helped us include more information about him in our script. We found this source through the official NPS website.

Volcovici, Valerie. "Trump Administration Weakens U.S. Wildlife Protections, States and Conservationists to Sue." *Reuters*, 12 Aug. 2019,

www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-wildlife/trump-administration-weakens-u-s-wildlife-protections-states-and-conservationists-to-sue-idUSKCN1V21KA.

This article helped us see the political side of our topic more clearly. It was useful in learning how different political groups such as Republicans think of animal protection laws and helped us understand how the present-day American President

can relate to our topic. It also informed us of what people's thoughts on ideas related to our topic are currently. We found this source by doing general research online about endangered species.

"What Are the Effects of Reintroducing Wolves into the US?" *What Are the Effects of Reintroducing Wolves into the US?*, SBS Dateline, 4 Mar. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=yEdUSZ2tS6o.

Similar to what the title suggests, this documentary focuses on the impact of the reintroduction—both the negatives and positives. It helped us understand how wolves have changed the landscape for the better but still have harmed local ranchers and hunters. We found this source when looking for documentaries about the wolf reintroduction.

"Why We're So Divided Over Saving Wolves." *Nationalgeographic.com*. N. p., 2017. Web. 23 Oct. 2019. www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2017/06/wolf-nation-brenda-peterson-wolves/.

This source talks more about the political side of this topic because it shows the government's role in the reintroduction. This helped us understand the theme because it shows that political barriers were also put up and broken. This shows the efforts of some to bring wolves back to Yellowstone National Park. We found this source by searching for information about the political debate on Yellowstone's wolves.

"Wolf Restoration - Yellowstone National Park (U.S. National Park Service)." *Nps.gov*. N. p., 2019. Web. 28 Oct. 2019. www.nps.gov/yell/learn/nature/wolf-restoration.htm.

This website is about the process and effects of the wolf restoration in Yellowstone. It included a lot of details, a timeline, and multiple perspectives. From it, we learned about the process that the park went through in order to maximize the survival of the wolves. We also learned about the debate about whether reintroducing the wolves made an impact or not. It relates to the theme because the wolves were able to break barriers by helping the wildlife recover

from the unbalanced trophic pyramid. We found this source while searching for specific details about the restoration.

"Wolves & Our Ecosystem - Living With Wolves." *Living with Wolves*. N. p., 2019.

Web. 7 Oct. 2019.

www.livingwithwolves.org/about-wolves/why-wolves-matter/.

This source helped us understand both sides of the argument as it shows both sides of the argument—why the wolves should be in the park and why they should not.

We found this source from searching for an argument in opposition to wolves. As this source contains multiple perspectives, it was an unbiased view on our topic.

"Yellowstone National Park (U.S. National Park Service)." *Nps.gov*. N. p., 2019.

Web. 2 Oct. 2019. www.nps.gov/yell/index.htm.

This is the National Park Service's official website for Yellowstone National Park.

It includes information about wildlife, park preservation, and nature. Although this seems to be directed towards tourists and visitors, it was still helpful in giving us information on what other species live in Yellowstone. It helped us understand what kinds of animals thrive in an ecosystem like Yellowstone's. We found this by exploring the National Park Service's website further.