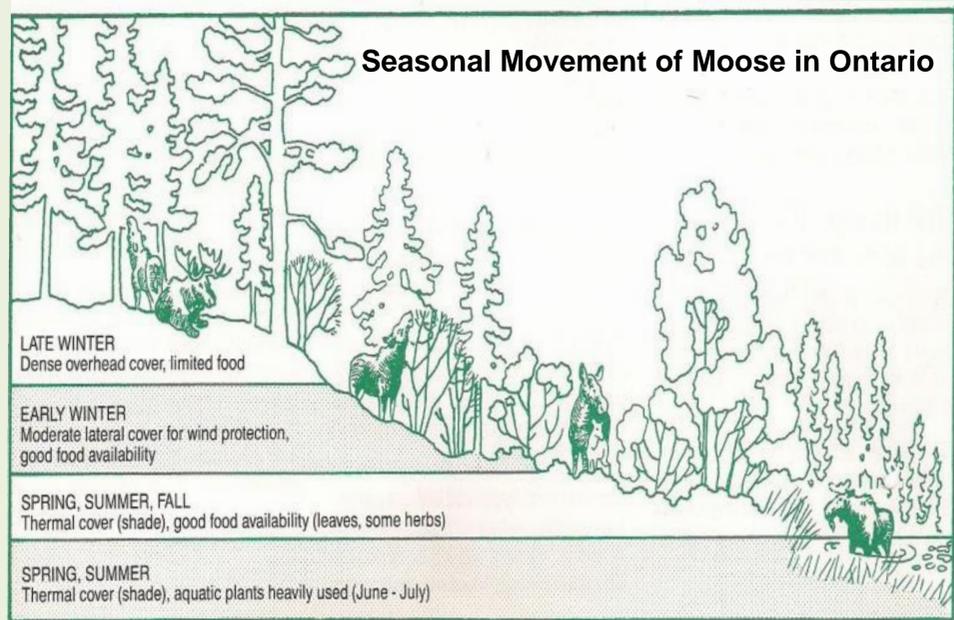


# Moose Habitat in Forest Management Planning

- **Moose Habitat** is managed in Forest Management Planning through an ecological approach using the best available science and information.
- The **Cervid Ecological Framework** provides **landscape level guidance** to maintain moose density within a range at which they can fulfill their natural role in the ecosystem, and the **Forest Management Guide for Boreal Landscapes** provides direction on how to manage forests for all wildlife including moose.
- **The Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales** provides **operational guidance** to accomplish habitat objectives at the stand level.



### Growing Season Browse:

- Young mixed stands less than 35 years old and less than 10m tall



### Moose Aquatic Feeding Areas:

- Waterbodies rich with aquatic vegetation



### Early Winter Habitat:

- mature or over-mature, mixed-wood stands with < 60 % tree cover, or
- burned areas or cutovers 5 - 25 years old



### Late Winter Habitat:

- dense mature conifer stands with good overhead cover, or
- mixed stands with half mature conifer are habitat if pure conifer stands are unavailable

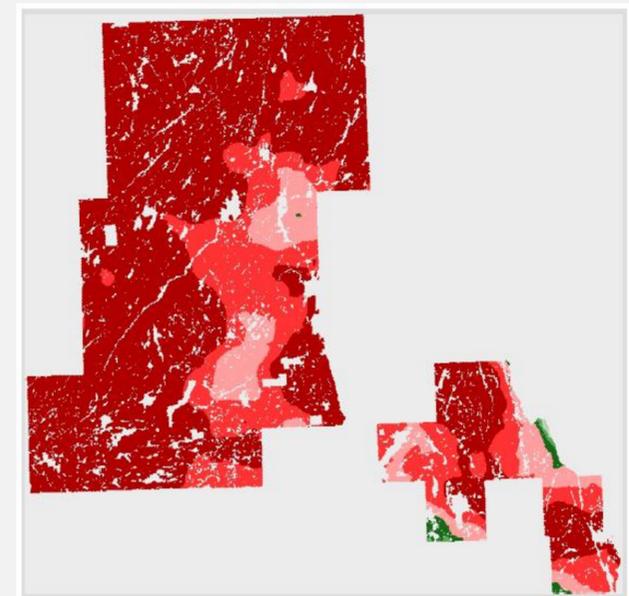
### The Boreal Landscape Guide direction:

- Large Landscape Patches (LLPs) of land are identified using biodiversity indicators and milestones, to maintain wildlife habitat for all wildlife.
- Moose Emphasis Areas are a type of LLP often developed to provide large patches of suitable habitat consisting of aquatic feeding areas, browse and summer/winter thermal cover.

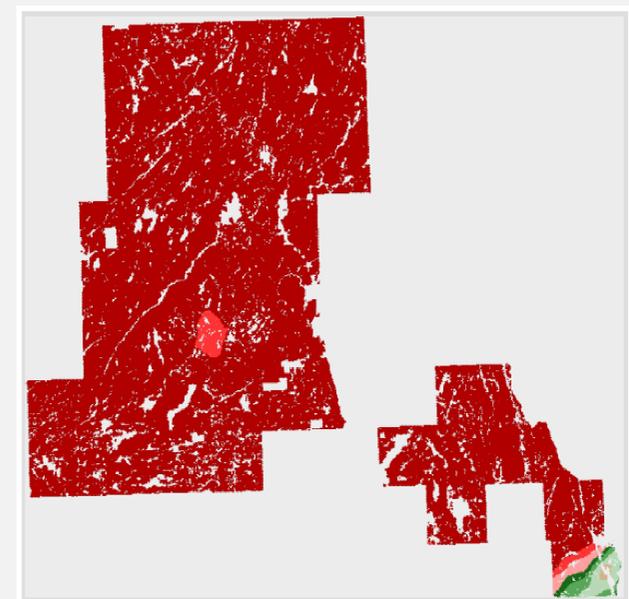
### Stand and Site Guide direction:

- Harvest, renewal, tending areas and methods
- Residual placement
- Patch size, distribution and locations of summer cover (near Moose Aquatic Feeding Areas), winter cover and browse
- Road planning considerations
- Mineral lick prescription

### Growing Season Carrying Capacity (DRAFT):



### Winter Carrying Capacity (DRAFT):



Darker red areas have potential to support higher densities of moose, while light green areas can be expected to support the lowest densities of moose based on the different seasonal requirements.