

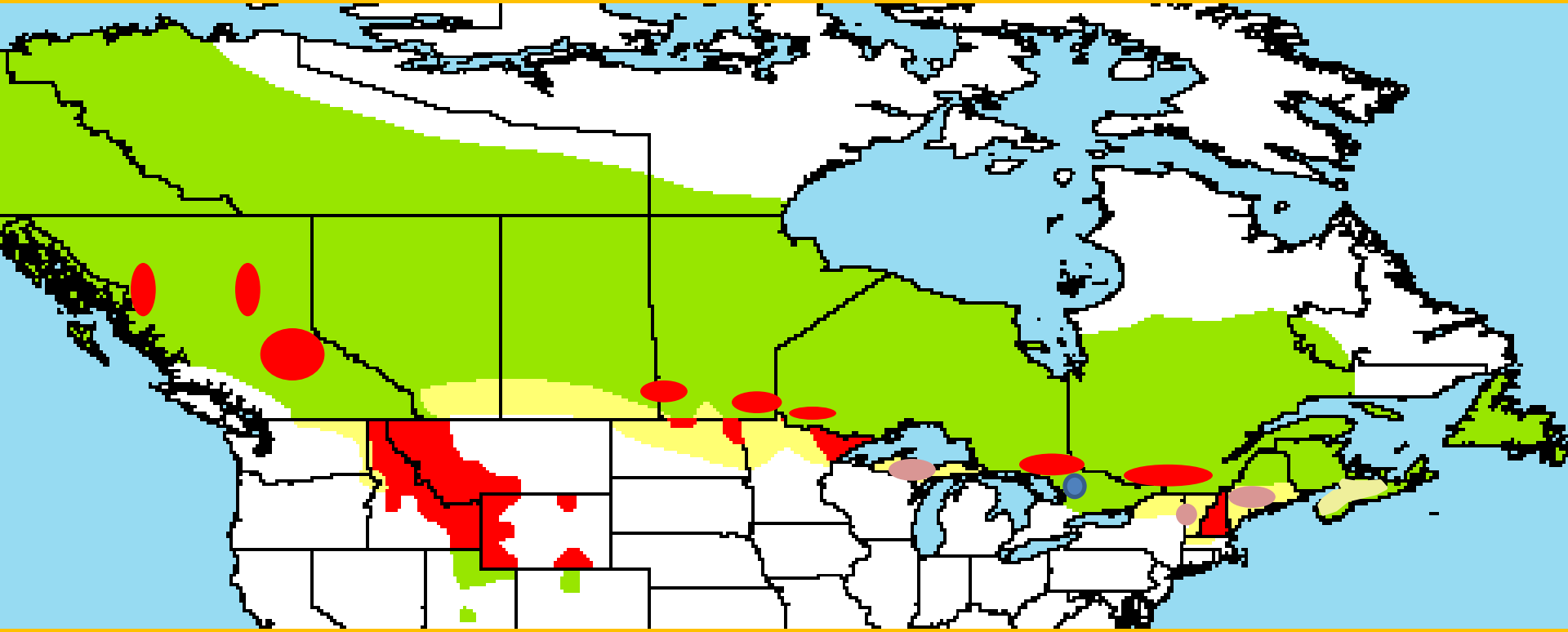
# Status of Moose in Minnesota



**Moose Advisory Committee  
DNR Research and Management Plan  
Hunting season closed 2013  
Species of Special Concern  
Ongoing Research Projects**



# Moose populations – a broader perspective



**New Hampshire – Winter ticks**

**Quebec – Winter Ticks?**

**North Dakota – Overharvest / disease**

**Minnesota – “Tipover” syndrome, Low calf survival, habitat**

**Michigan, Vermont – not growing as fast as expect**

**Manitoba – Probably overharvest some populations**

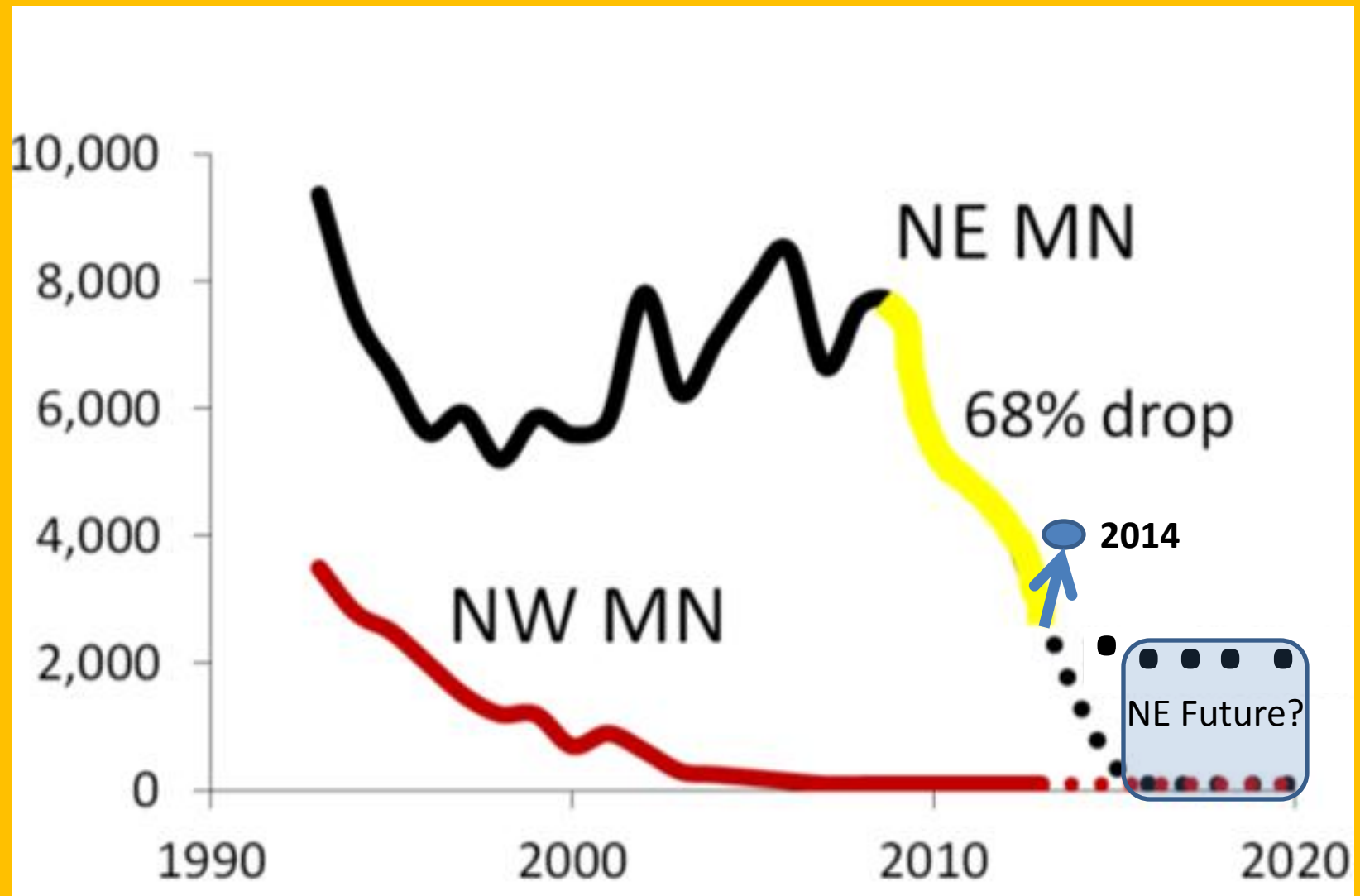
**Wyoming – Carotid artery worm (?), Predators**

**Montana – ??**

**British Columbia – Bark beetles/climate/Visibility to hunters**

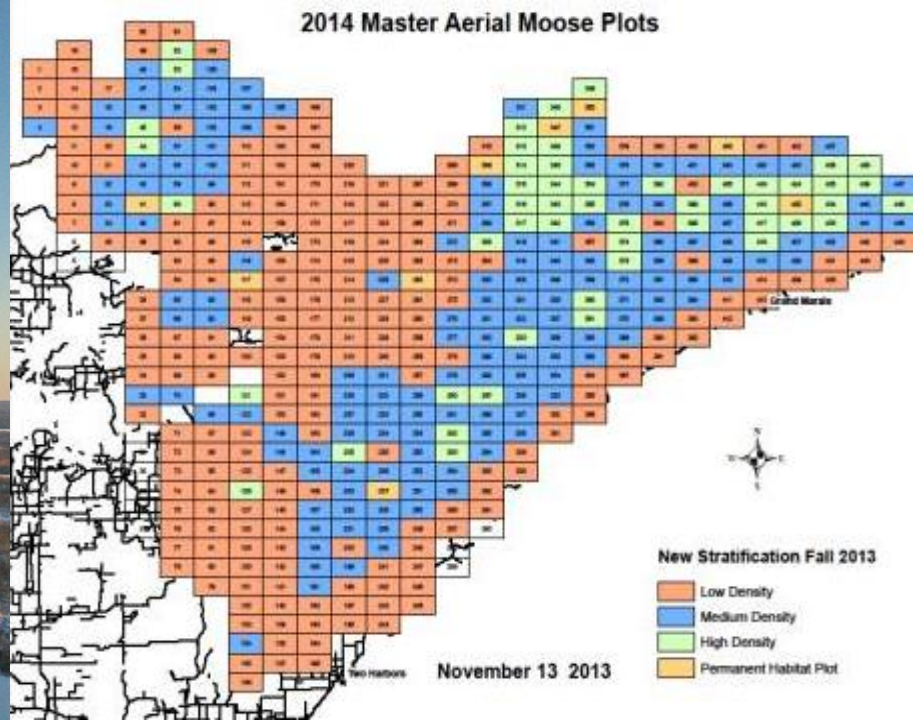
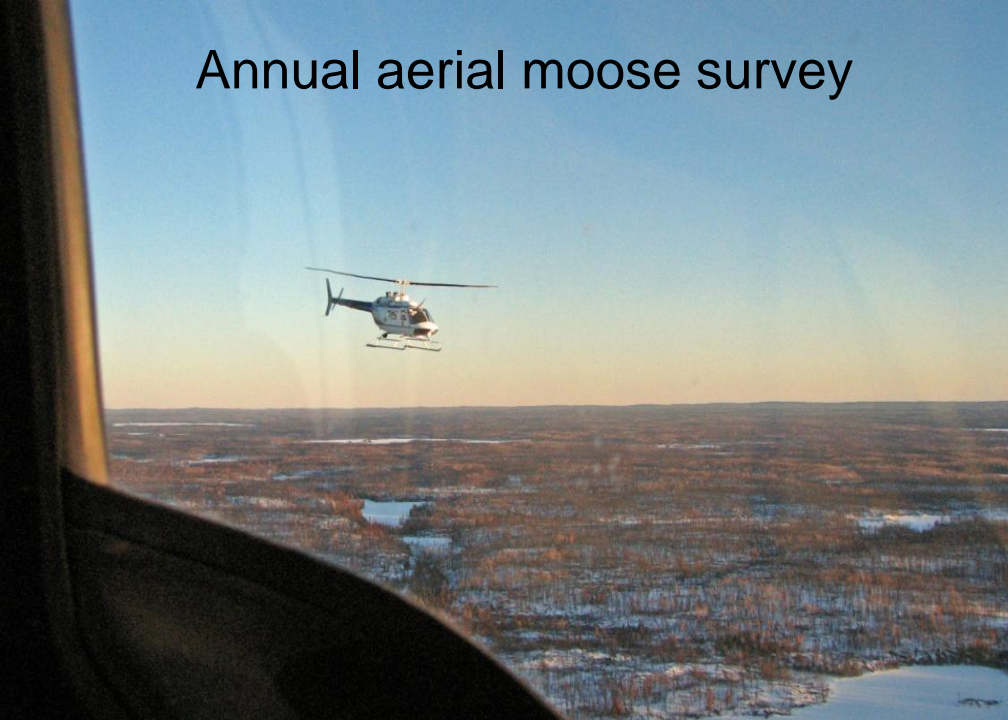
**Idaho – ??**

# Minnesota Moose Population





# Annual aerial moose survey

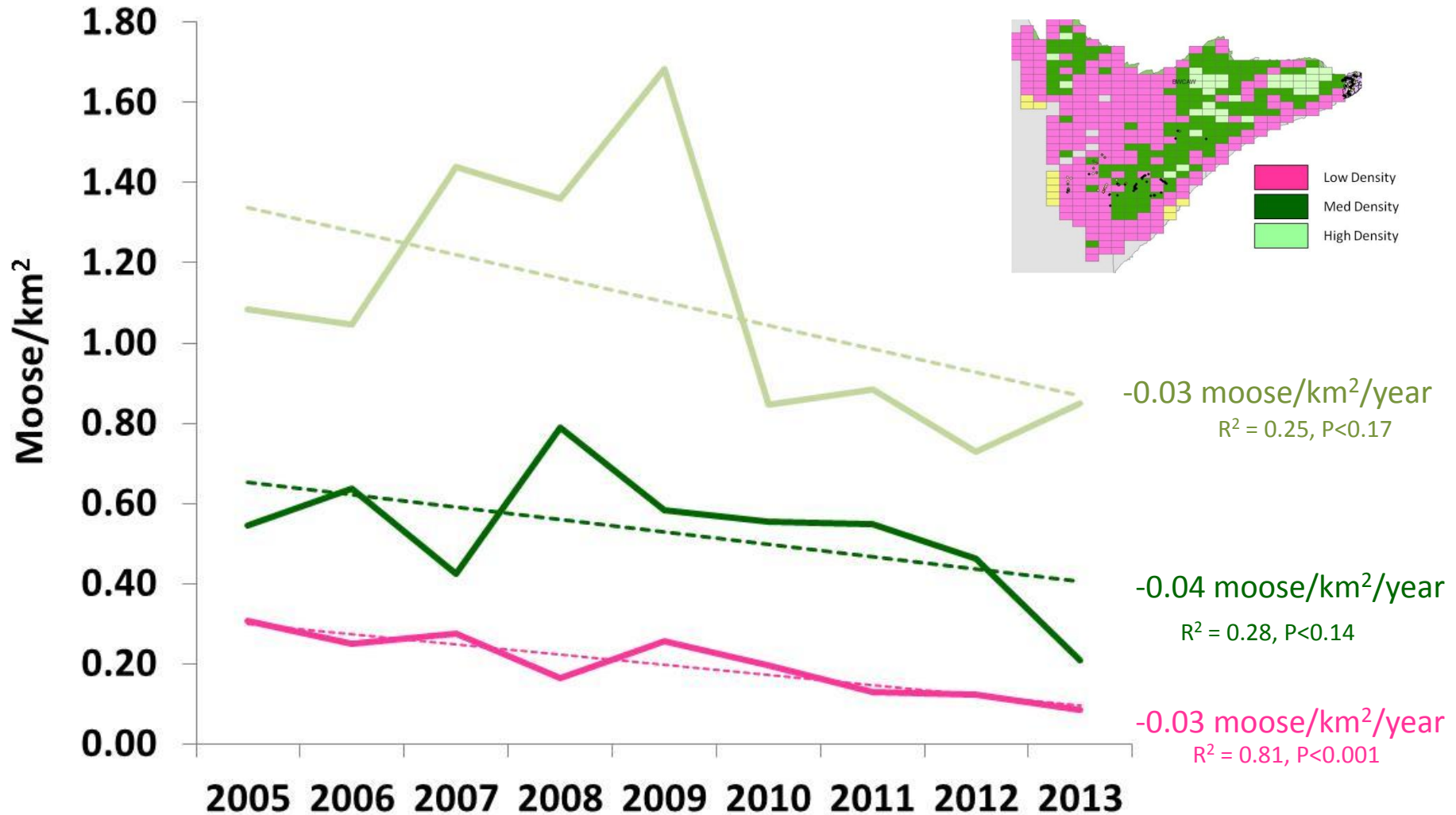


DelGiudice





# Rates of Decline Across Moose Density Strata



# Why the decline?

**Adult mortality**  
**Should be 10%,**  
**is about 20%**

**Calf mortality**  
**Was 60%,**  
**Now 75%**

**Habitat**  
**Forest disturbance**  
**Thermal protection**





# Adult Moose Mortality Project

Maintain sample size at 100 for 3 years  
2013: 111 moose (84 females, 27 males)  
Over 30% “thin” or “very thin”  
Pregnancy rate 75%, was 83% in 2002

Assess body condition at capture  
Assess nutritional condition via snow urine

Screen for diseases. Exposure to:  
WNV (16%), no EEE, MCF (50%)  
Borreliosis (23%), *Leptospira* sp.(12%)  
Nematodes & tapeworms (37%)  
Microfilarial infections, high tick loads

Field investigation within 24 hours of death  
Extract entire intact carcass if possible



# Cause of death in Adult moose



**Mortalities to date = 22/107 (20%)**

**8 wolf kills – Predisposed in 3**

**2 wolf injury / 2° lethal infection**

**10 health-related**

**1 brainworm in brain and eye**

**3 winter tick**

**1 liver fluke / 2° lethal infection**

**5 unknowns – results pending**

**1 trauma – compound fracture**

**and subsequent septicemia**

**1 unknown. Collar only, no carcass**

**3 moose euthanized**

**8 carcasses removed intact and full  
necropsies at UM-VDL**

**Response time < 24 hours in 16 of 22  
moose deaths**



# Tick Collection

## Sample Habitat Types:

- Mixed wood
- Conifer
- Deciduous
- Bog
- Regenerating/Cut

Total 48 sites (Ticks 52%)

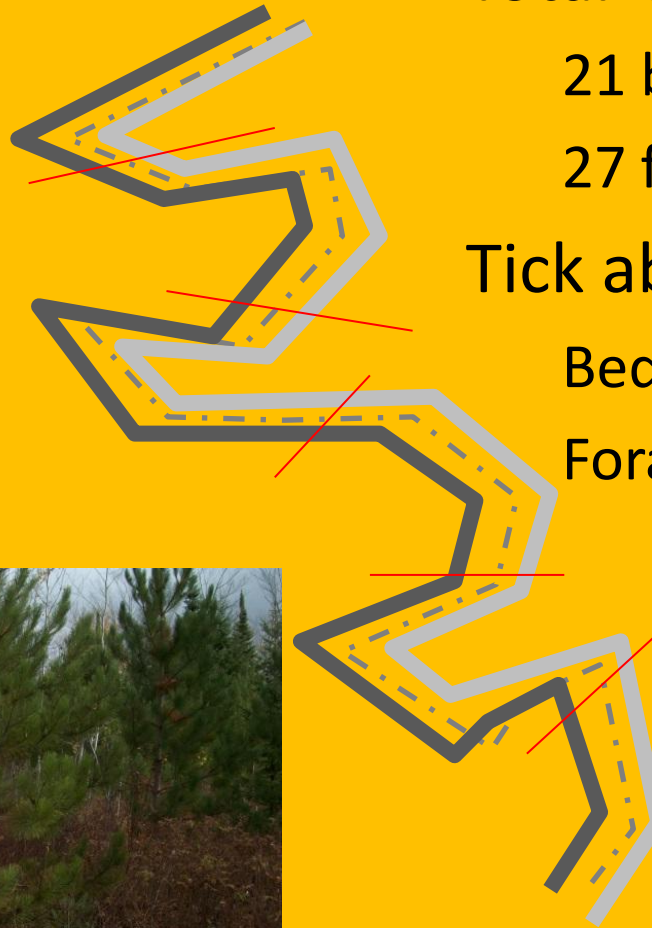
21 bed sites (Ticks 33%)

27 foraging paths (Ticks 66%)

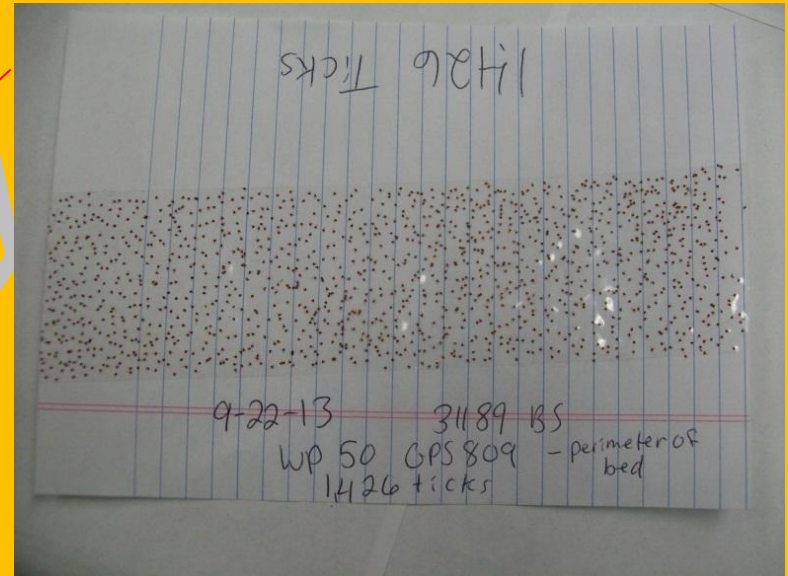
Tick abundance (28,730 ticks)

Bed sites 21%

Foraging paths 79%



Terry, Moen



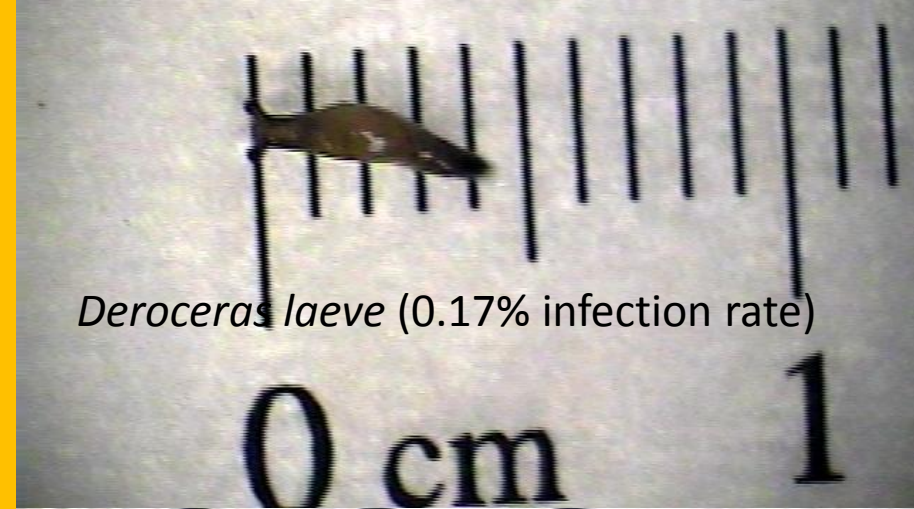
# Prevalence of *P. tenuis* in gastropods of Northeastern Minnesota



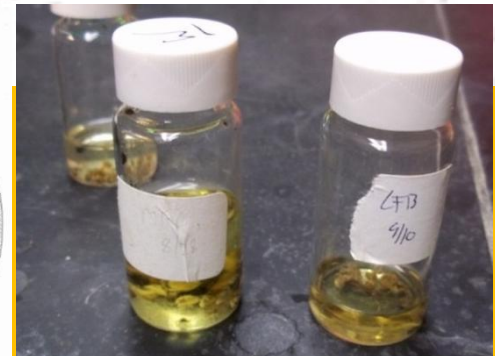
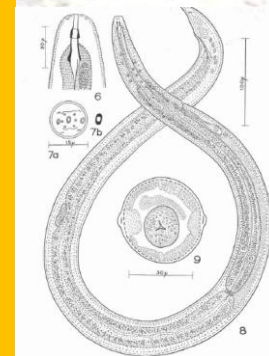
1,449 Snails, 2,301 Slugs  
Hand Search on Shrubs

13 Slugs – 6 to 100 cm

3 Snails – 4 to 95 cm



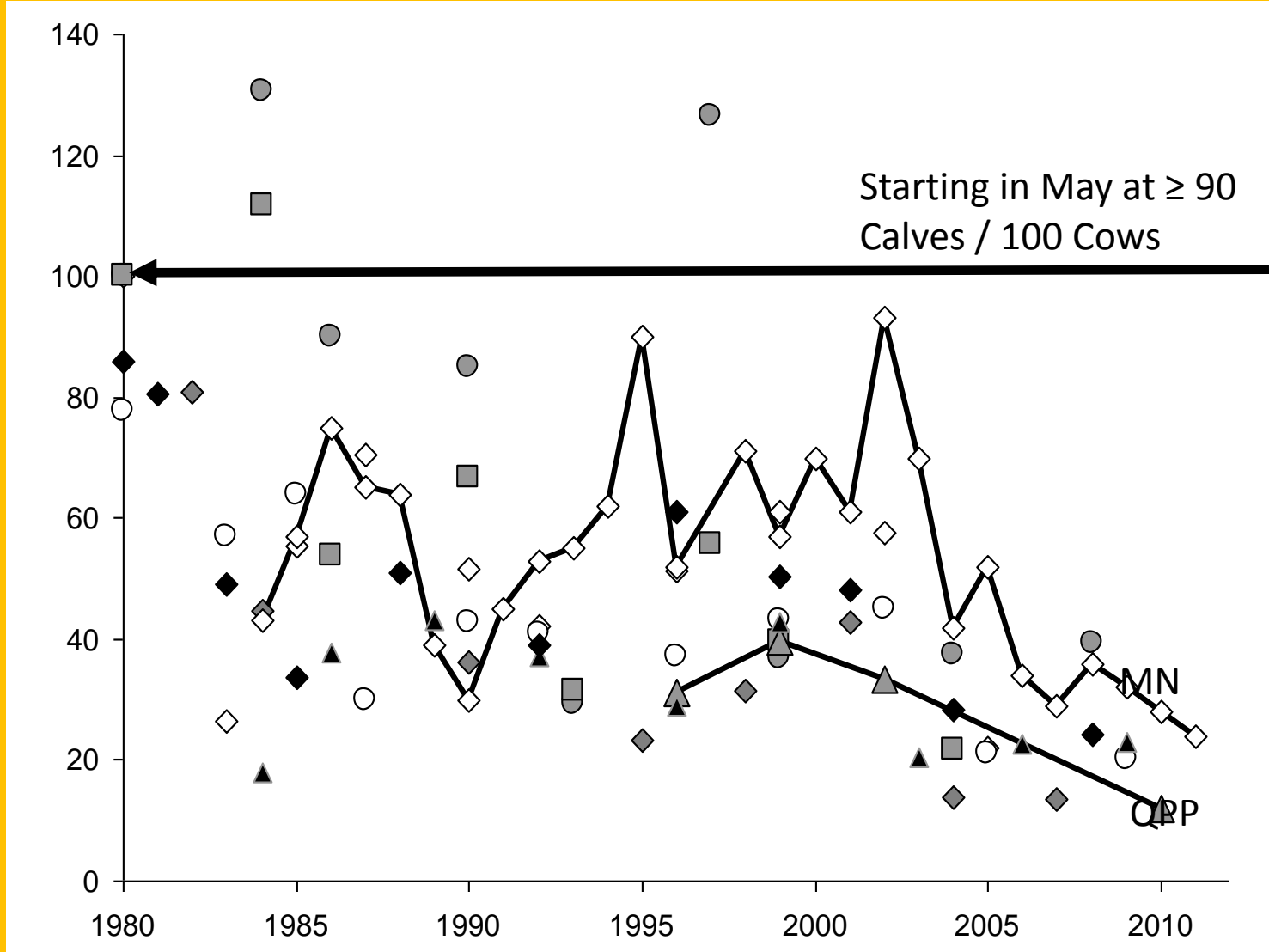
*Deroceras laeve* (0.17% infection rate)





# January Calf:Cow Ratio in MMU's in Ontario and MN

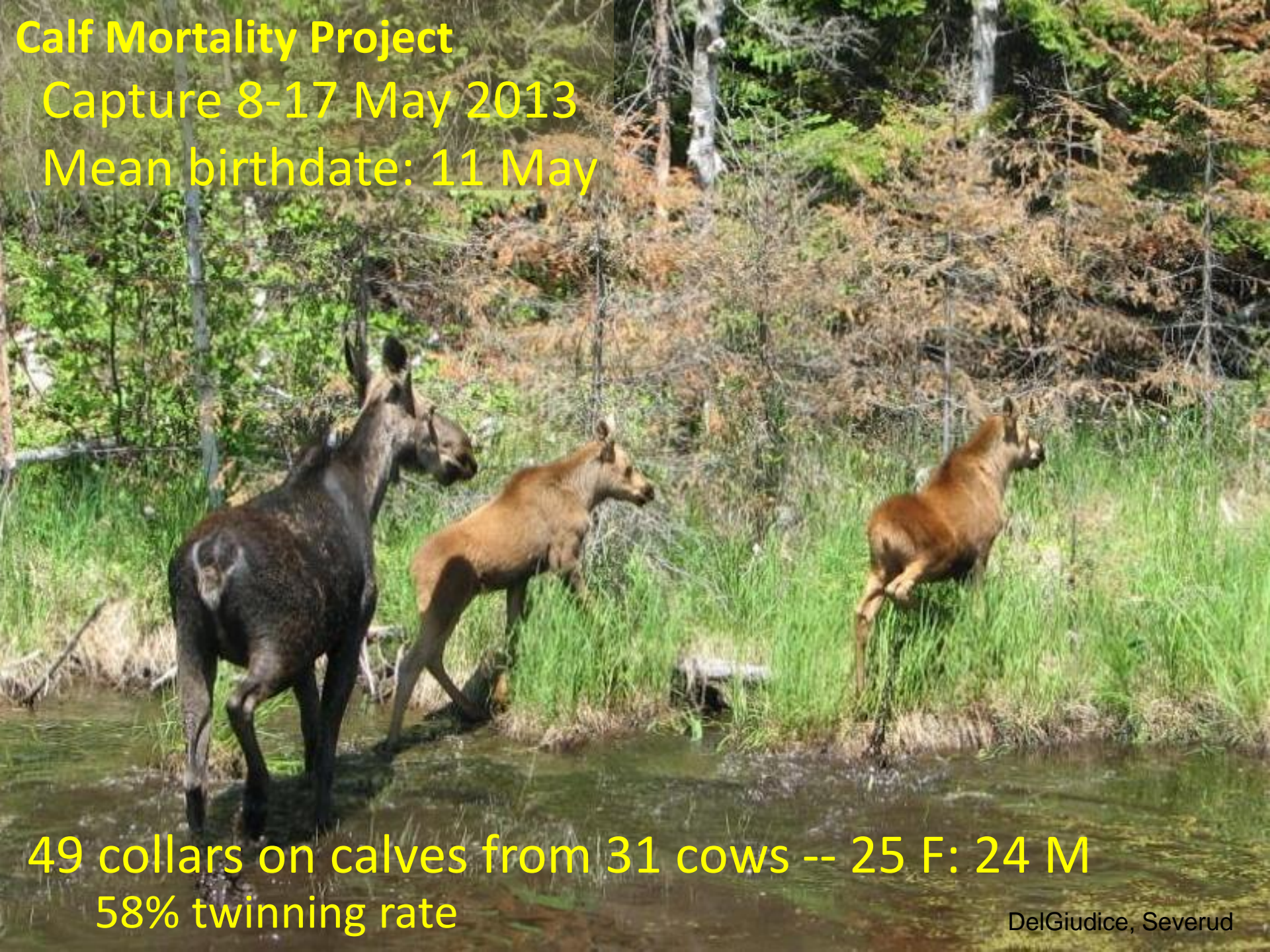
Calf:Cow Ratio in January



# Calf Mortality Project

Capture 8-17 May 2013

Mean birthdate: 11 May

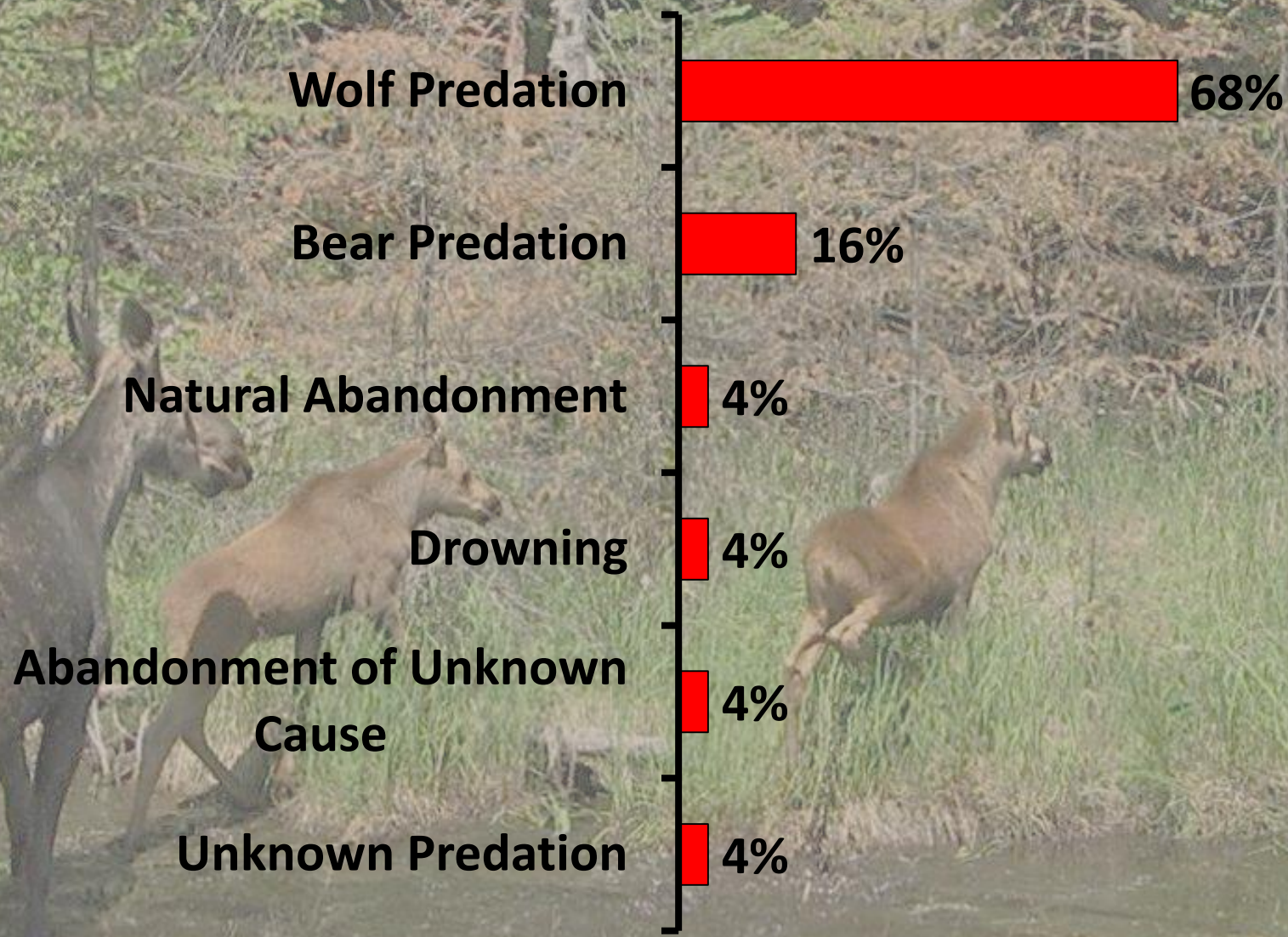


49 collars on calves from 31 cows -- 25 F: 24 M

58% twinning rate



# 70% mortality reached by September 2013



49 collars on calves from 31 cows -- 25 F: 24 M  
58% twinning rate



# Wolf Scat Analysis

Boil and wash scats

Identify prey items

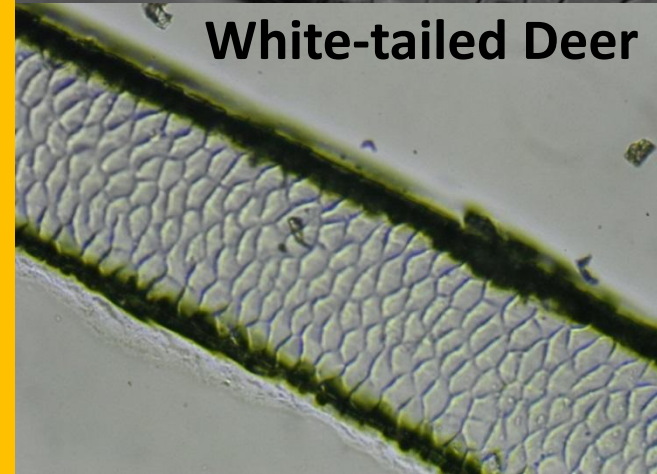
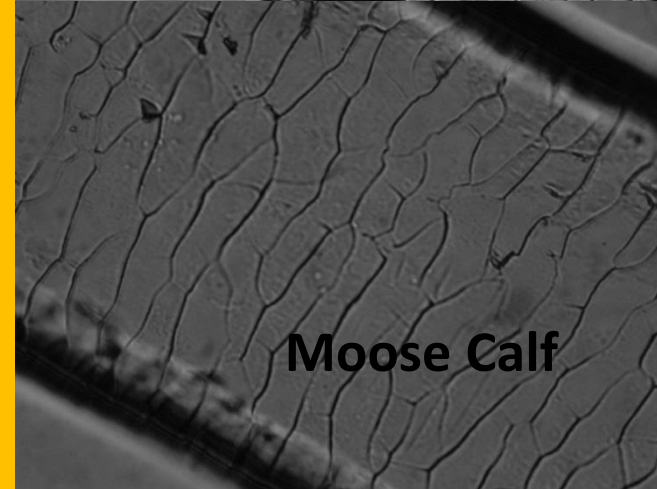
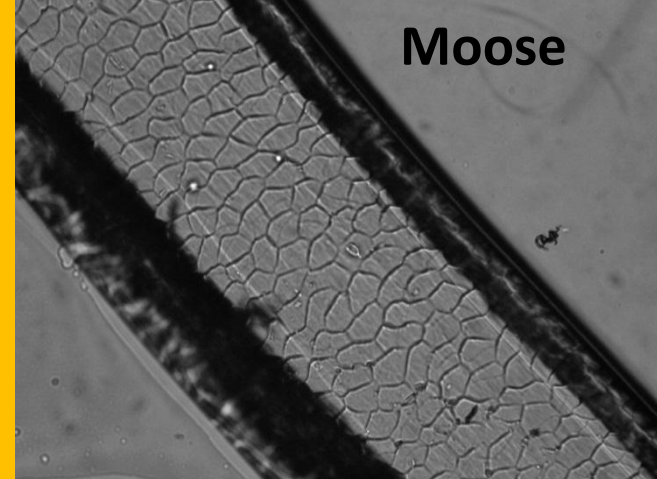
Color, length, diameter, shape

Microscope

Convert based on body mass



Ibrahim, Moen, Moore





# Habitat Issues: Browse, Thermal refuge, Calving

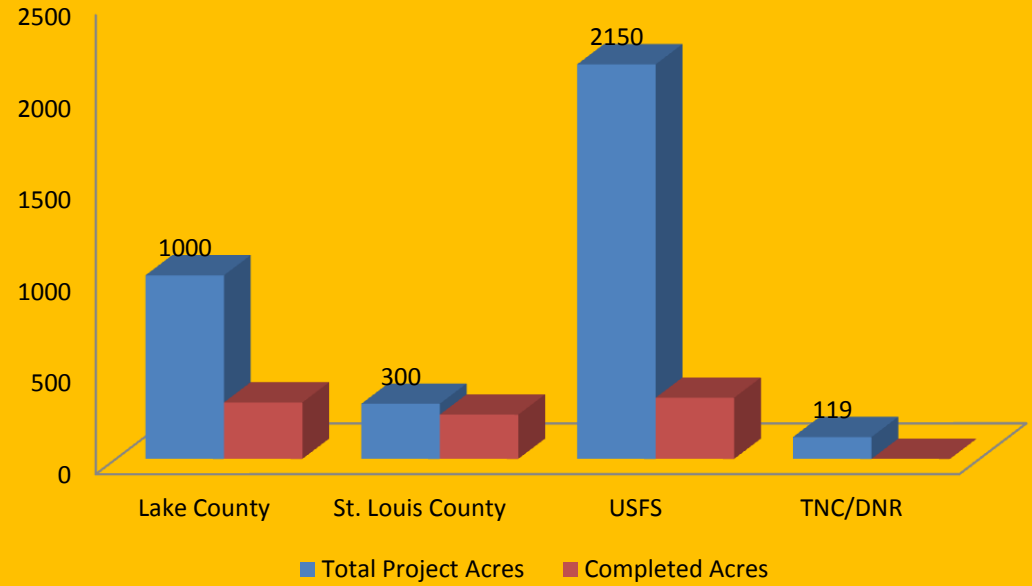




# MN Moose Habitat Collaborative



USFS Completed Shear Projects



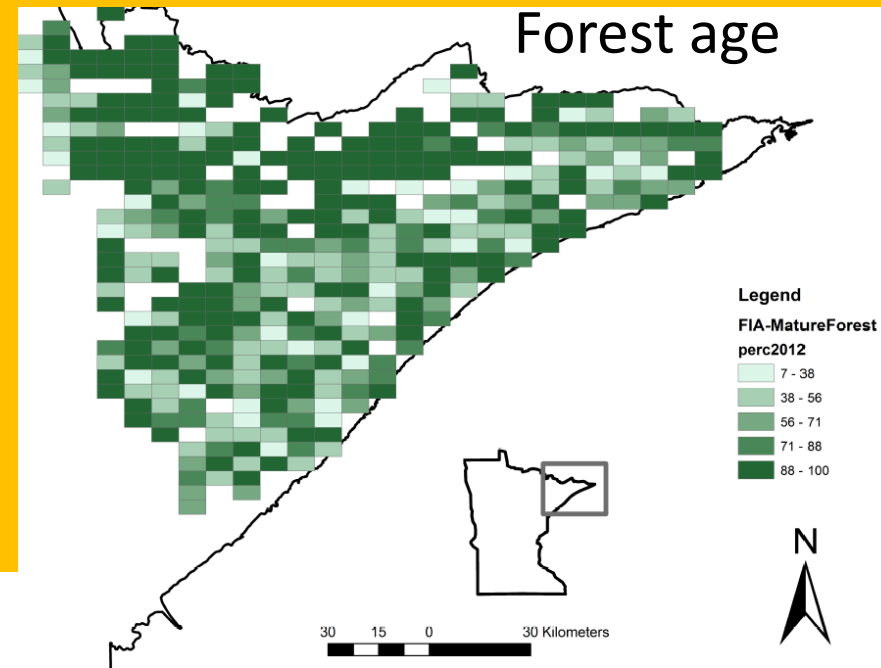
Johnson



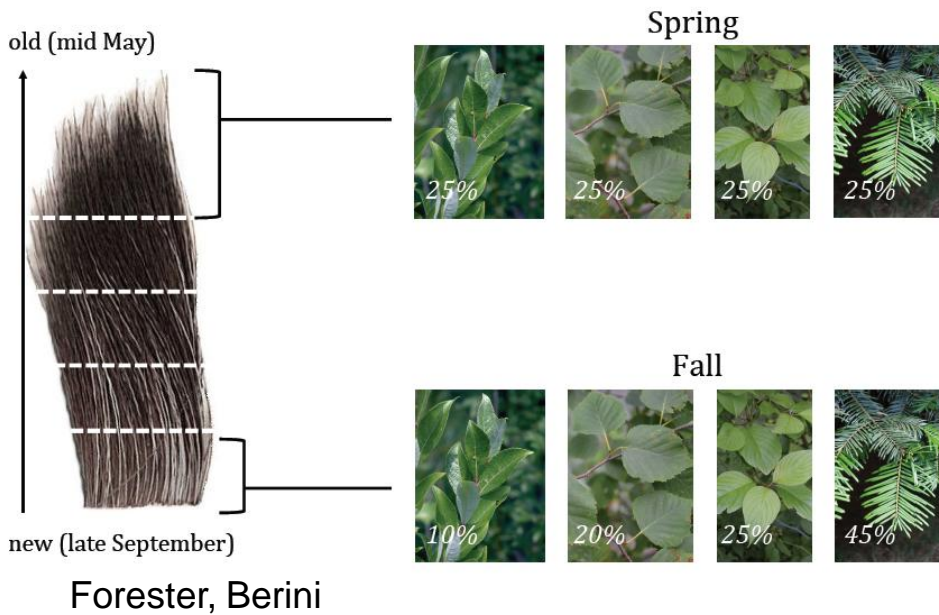


# Changes in diet with season and location

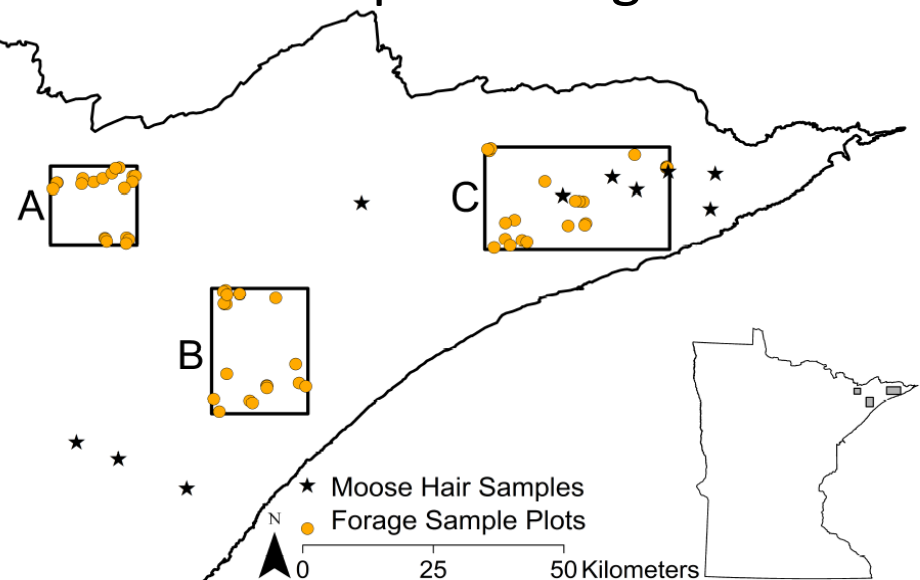
## Temperature effects



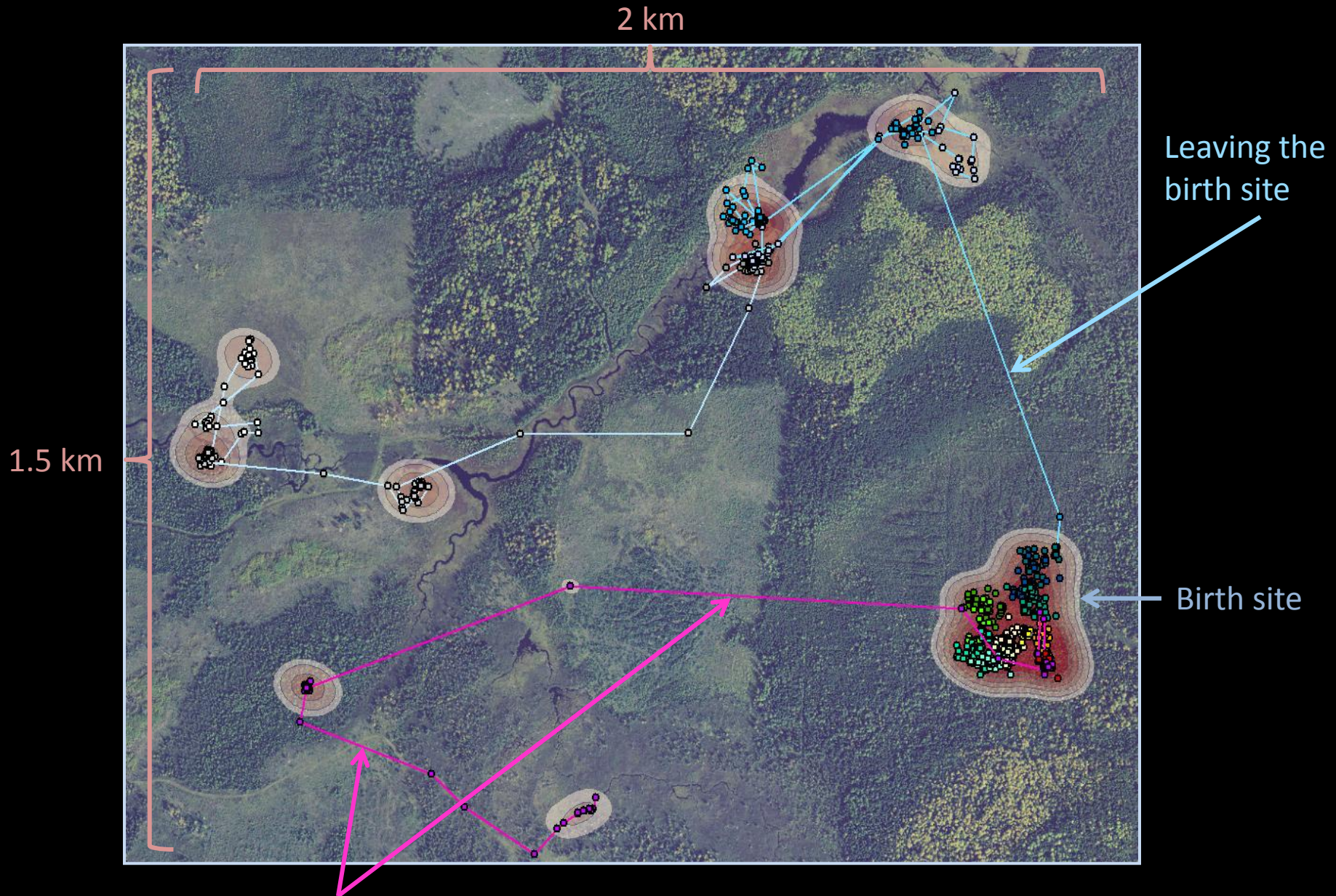
## Stable isotope analysis



## Temperature gradient



# Birth Site Habitats





# Thermal Refugia – Minnesota Zoo



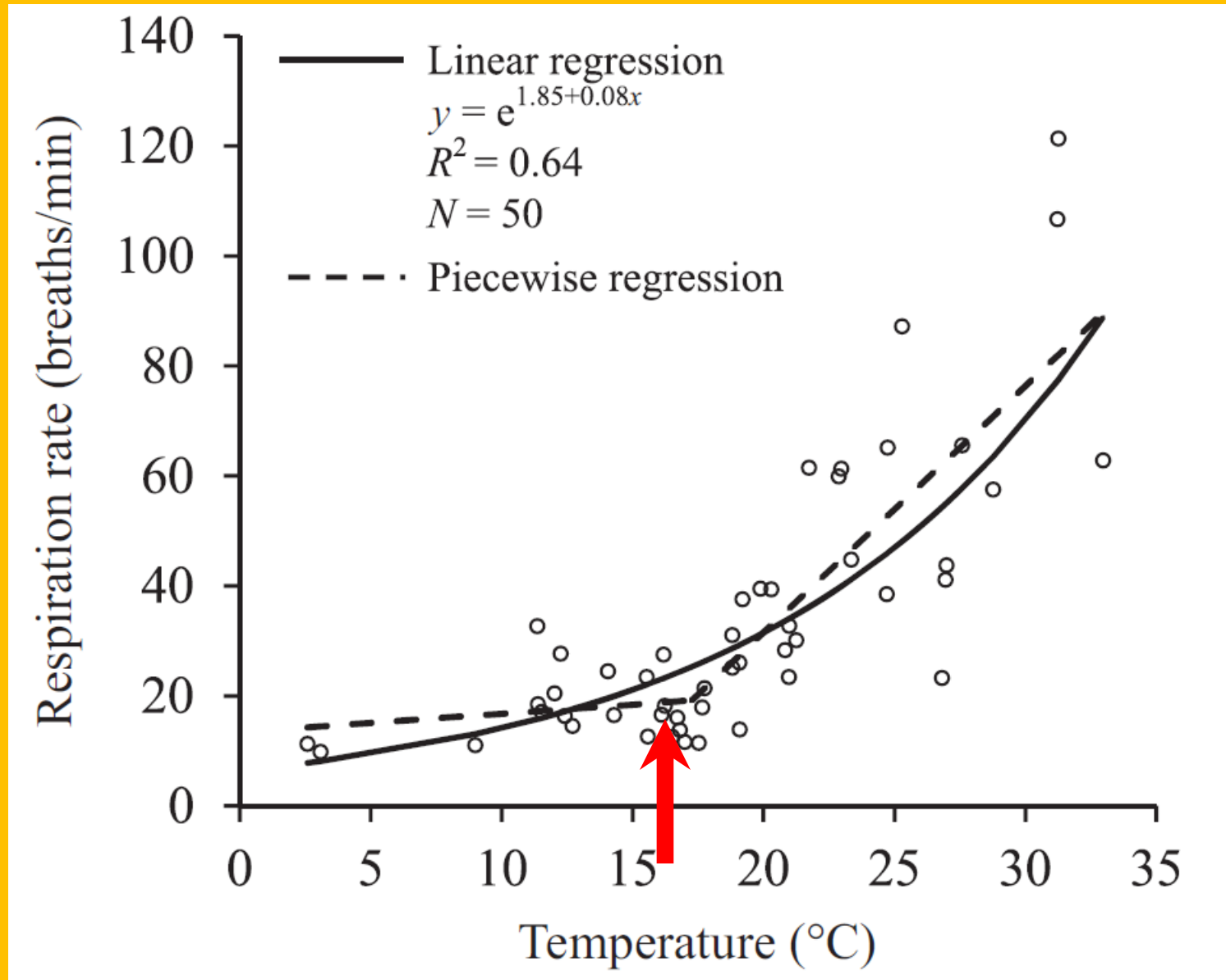


# Thermal Refugia – Minnesota Zoo

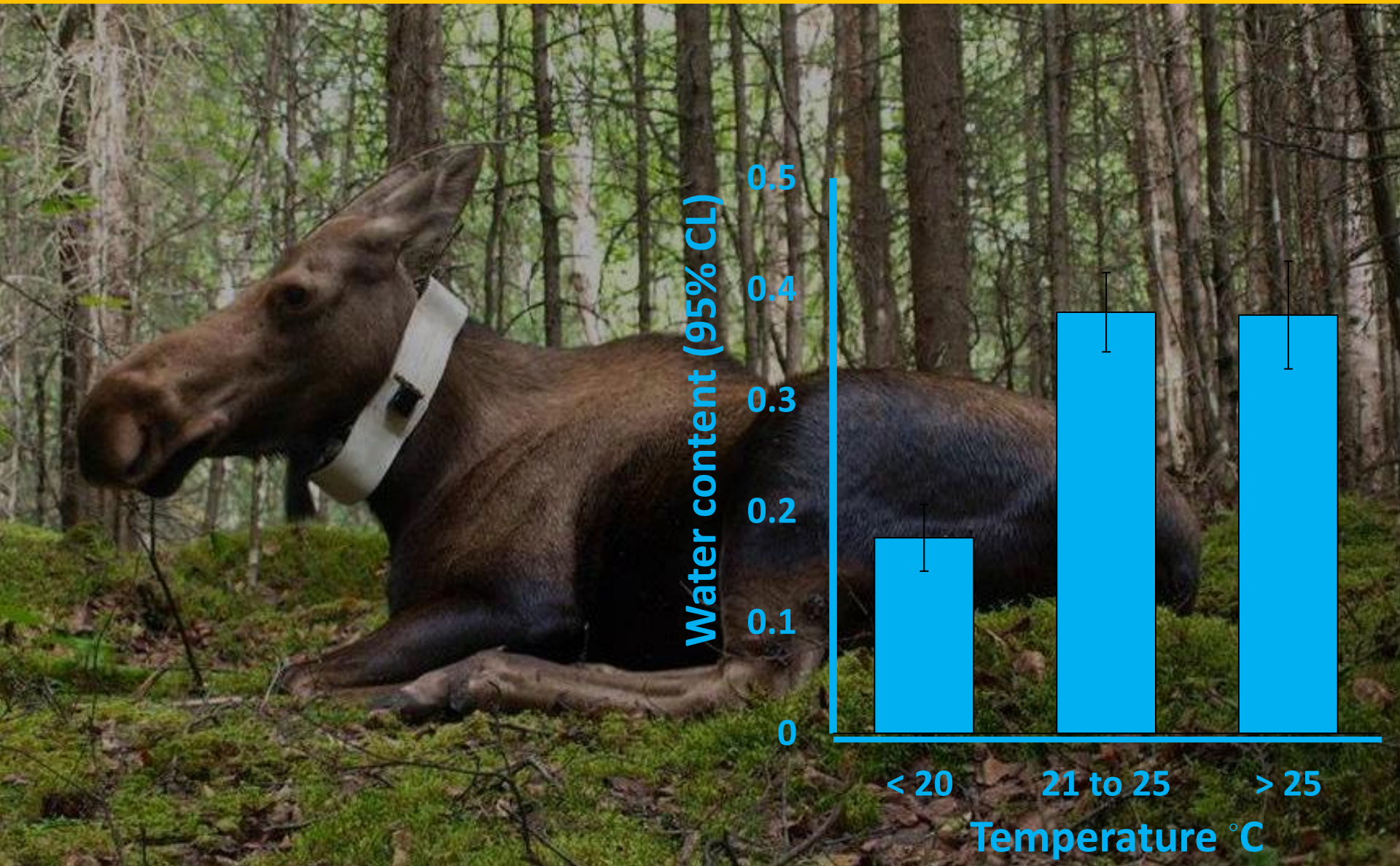




# Respiration rates increased at 17 °C (63 °F)



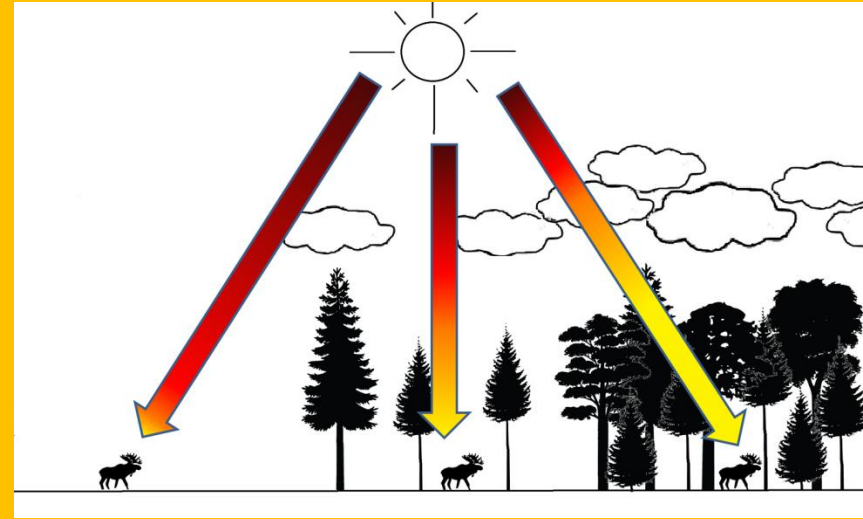
# Selected higher substrate water content on warmer days



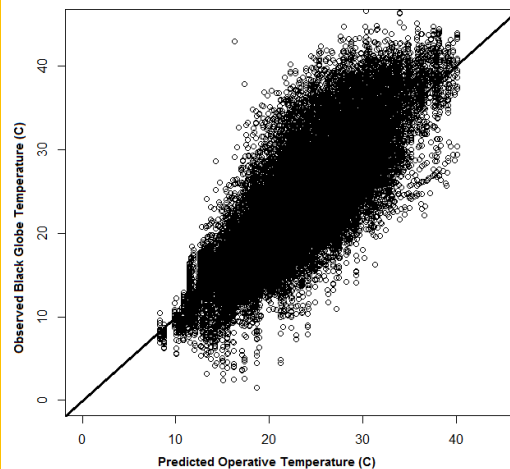
Canopy closure in day 81%, at night 38%  
Use opening 3x more at night than during day



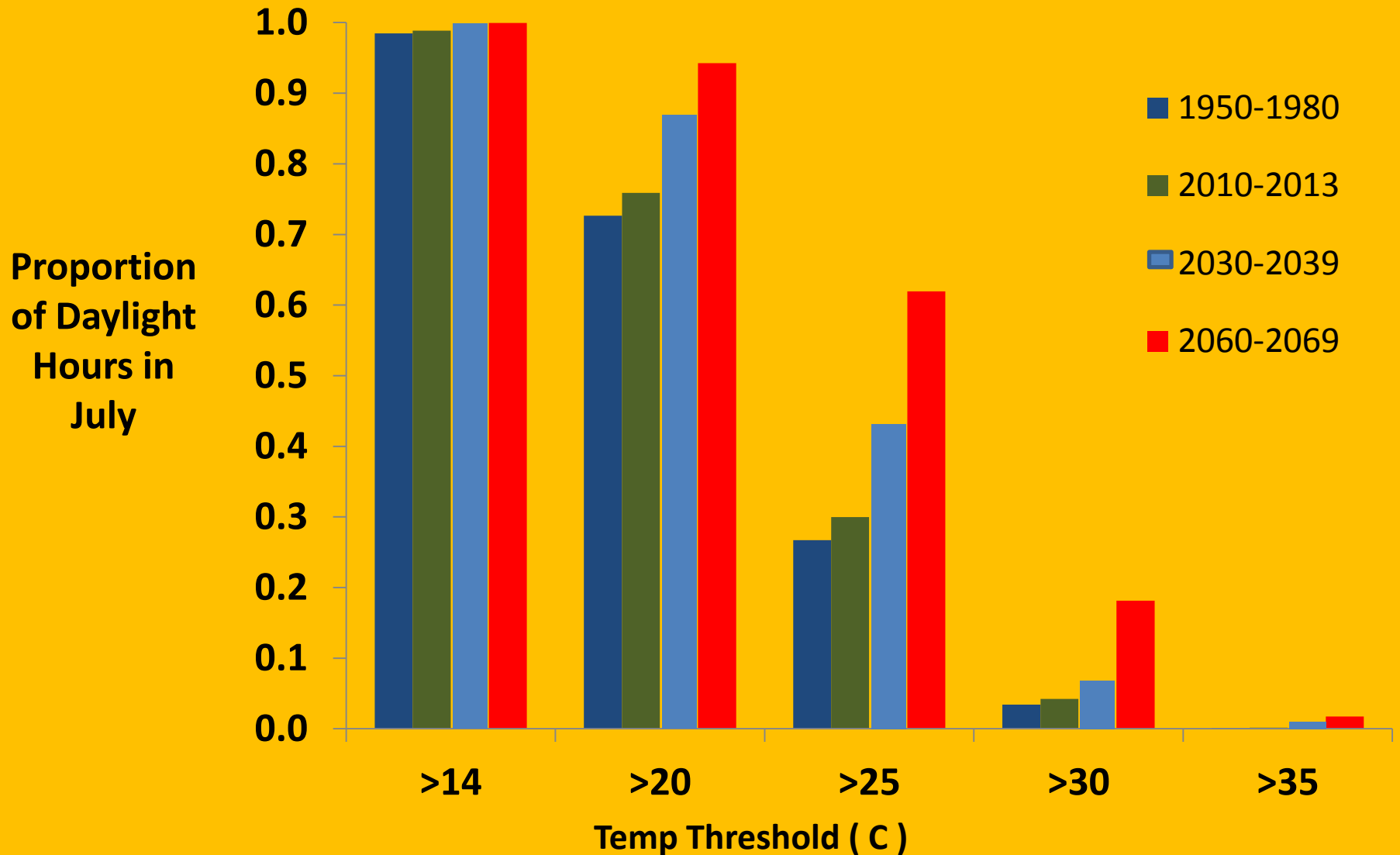
# Modeling Operative Temperature



$$T_e = T_a + \frac{R_{abs} - \epsilon_s \sigma T_a^4}{c_p (g_r + g_{Ha})}$$

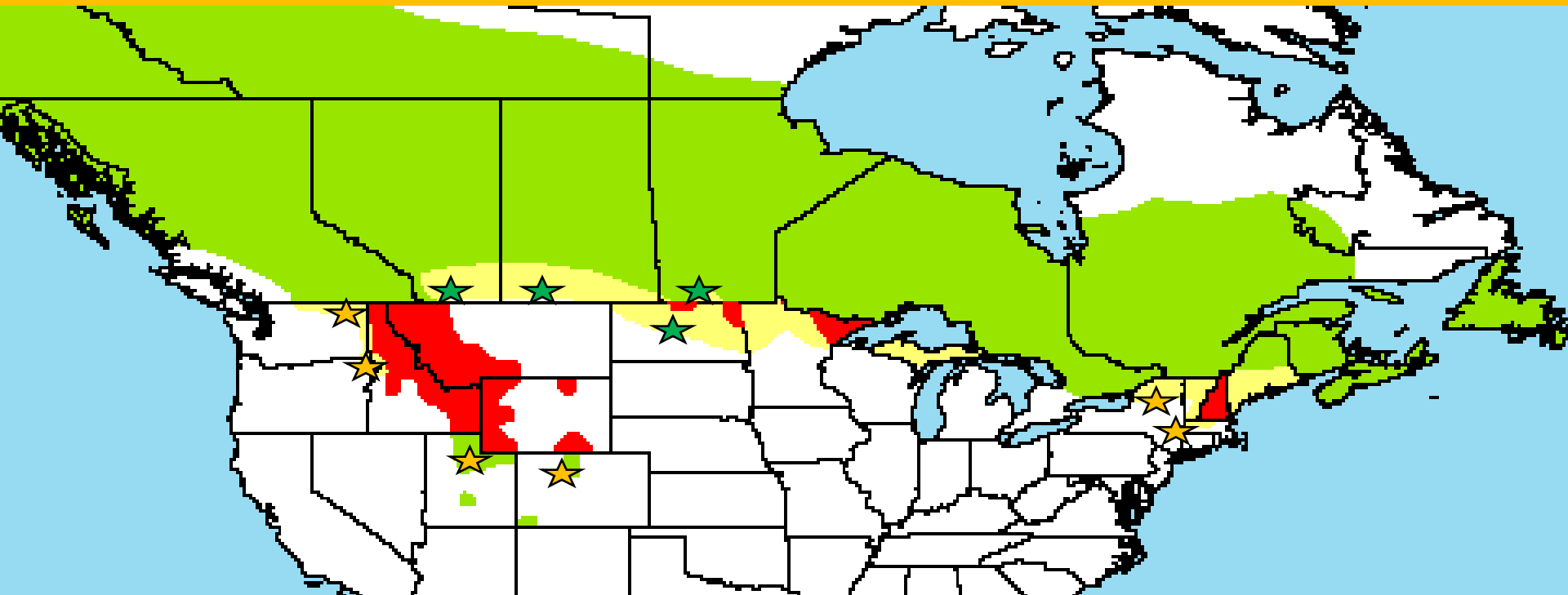


# Implications of Climate Change





# Expanding populations: Low density, Low predation, Unoccupied



## Traditional

Connecticut  
New York  
Utah  
Oregon  
Washington

## Agricultural

North Dakota  
Saskatchewan  
Manitoba  
Alberta



ND G&F

# Future Populations: Stable Low Density?





# Everyone wants to help moose

Enhancements made possible through the LSOHC Project - MN Moose Habitat Collaborative



Cook County

Thank you to all Collaborators!

