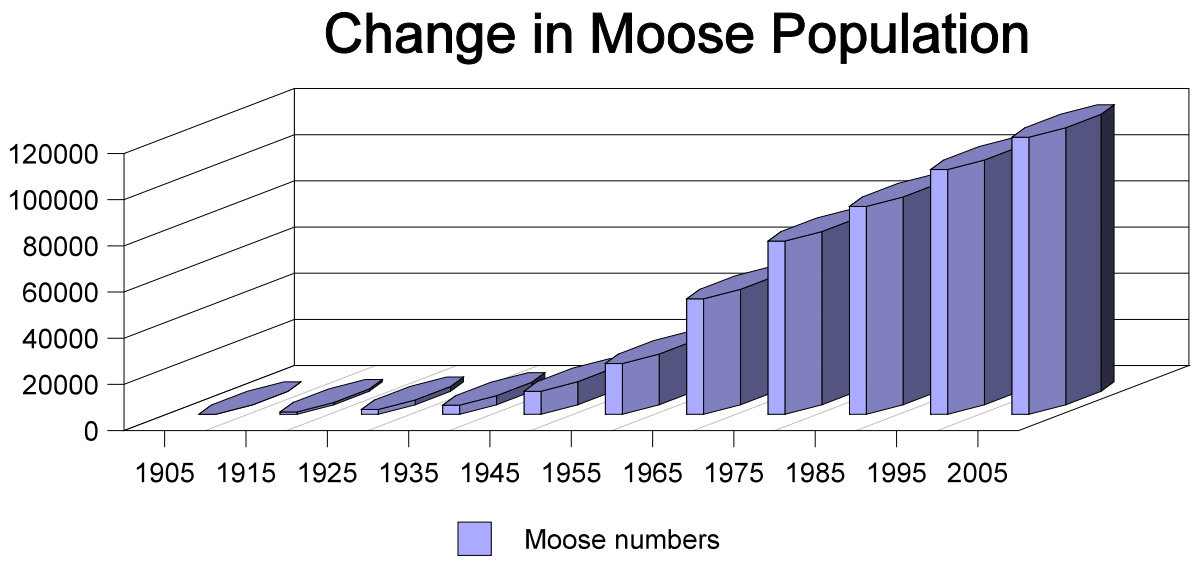
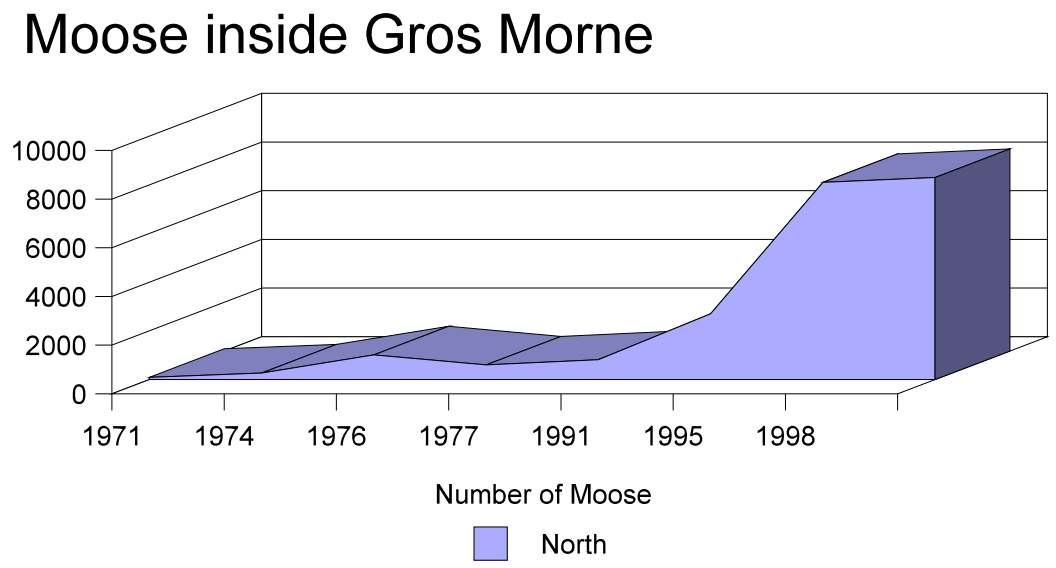
Growth of Newfoundland Moose
1905 - 2005





Managing Moose Populations :

To successfully manage moose populations, the NL Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) uses....

1. aerial survey data
   - 4 km^2 areas flown at low altitude - classified as low, med, high density
   - Choose random areas representing MMA's average density
   - Extrapolation math to estimate population size
2. jawbones sent by hunters
   - Samples used by DEC to understand health, age of population structure
3. license returns
   - Hunter survey data returned after season closes, hunters report on days spent hunting, wildlife numbers, population related opinions
4. Socioeconomic concerns
   - Number of outfitters and size of client base, political concerns, forestry activity, moose vehicle collision pressures, charity licensing, etc.

A Big Game Management Plan must be drawn up by DEC each year <u>BEFORE</u> the hunting quotas (number of licenses to be issued) are set.

Biologists must have an idea of a population's productivity, poaching loss, hunting success rate, crippling loss, natural mortality rates, and desired population change in each area. All entered into a

license quota formula that results in a recommended number of licenses....

$$\frac{P \times (PR - (PL + NM + DC))}{HS}$$

Moose Population Census Activity, page 225 / 226

The Arrival of the Coyote :

Considered to be the most important ecological change to Newfoundland since moose introduction ! They have NO predator in the Newfoundland ecosystem !

Coyote management, like moose management, will need info on their health, range, territory, and their impacts on other wildlife.

1985 - sighted on the Port au Port peninsula
1995 - sighted all over the Island
2008 - confirmed in southern Labrador and the HV GB area

Studies show they are healthy and are having lots of young (up to 68 % of the pop'n). Eating

mainly caribou, moose, hares....but also including berries, birds, beaver, livestock. 20 to 50 pounds in weight. Travel up to 200 km from collaring sites. Prefers open areas, concentrating on tree line edges, which is primarily how they are hunted.