

# Moose Management in the Lake Revelstoke Valley

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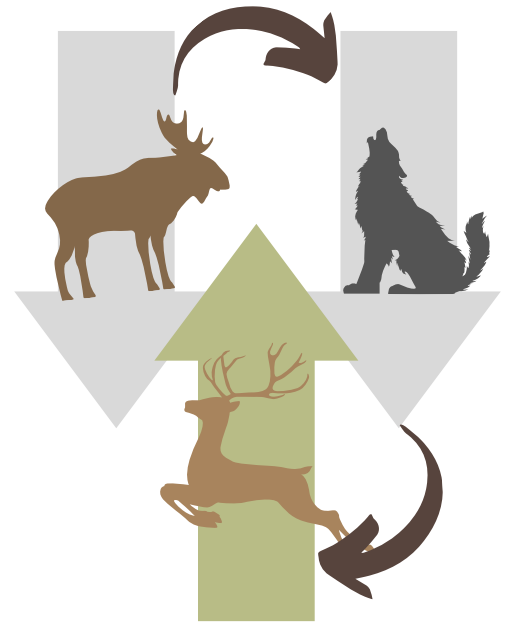
## Habitat, Harvest, & Population Dynamics

Endangered species recovery requires an understanding of the intricate relationships between competing species and their use of particular landscapes.

**Moose population management needs to consider the interests of caribou recovery, First Nations, resident hunters and guides and outfitters.**

Since the early 2000s, the BC government has placed restrictions on logging and increased moose harvest quotas to protect endangered caribou in the Lake Revelstoke Valley.

This changing, regenerating landscape is hypothesized to be suppressing moose populations. Good for caribou, but controversial: perhaps not good for the people who now depend on moose.



This web of relationships — recovering an endangered species and managing the subsistence needs of First Nations and resident hunters — is a complex and nuanced knowledge gap.

Species management in part relies on good data that allows us to model the potential effects of change.

Mateen uses statistics and remote sensing to study why moose choose one area over another. His work also relies on information gathered by the province on licensed hunters.



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**Balancing preservation of traditional cultural practices, economic interests and landscape conservation raises interesting questions. A science-based approach can help guide resulting policy decisions.**

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