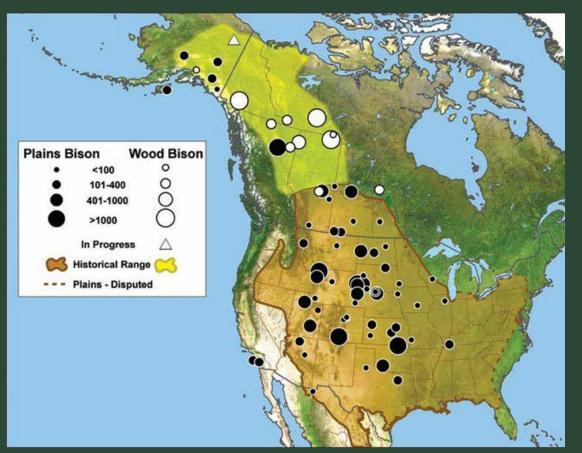
Bison Conservation: The Habitat Issue



Seutin et al. Wildlife Trilateral Meeting 19 May 2016





Habitat Patches:

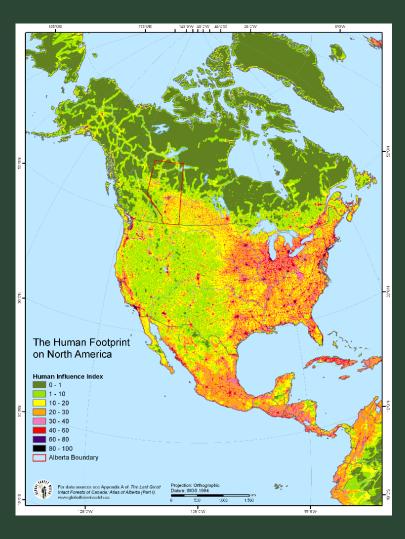
- Small or large
- Fenced or open
- Supplemented or self
- Predators or not

• Etc.

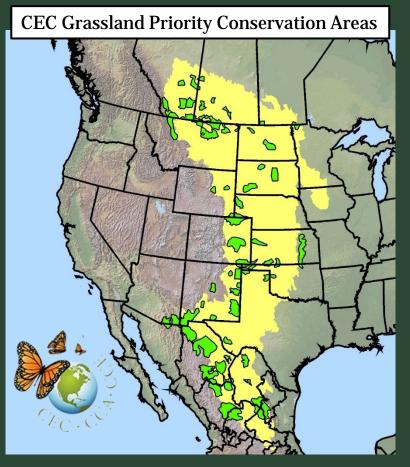


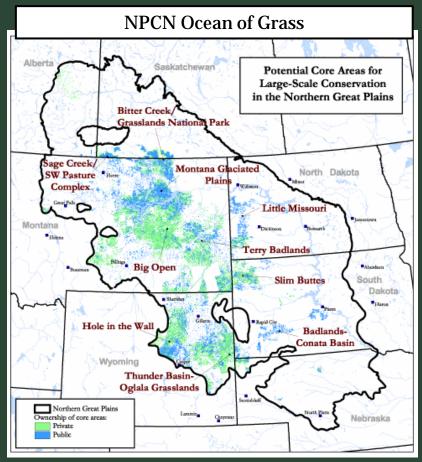
Habitat Conditions



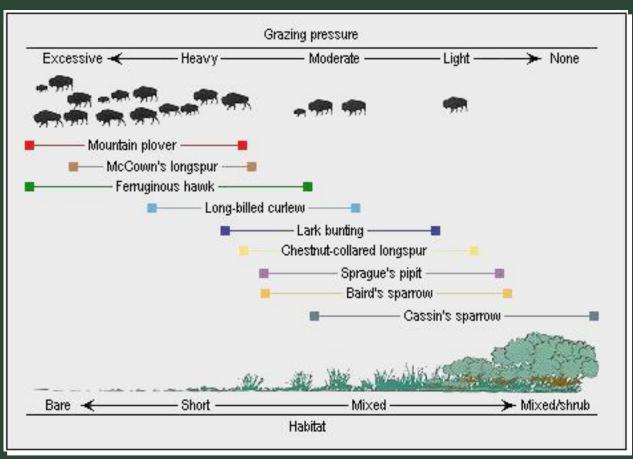














When establishing new bison habitat patches or expanding existing patches:

- What habitat characteristics are we targeting?
- Are there ecological pre-requisites?
- How do we factor in co-benefits?



Predation

An Expert's View to Bison Habitat Conservation

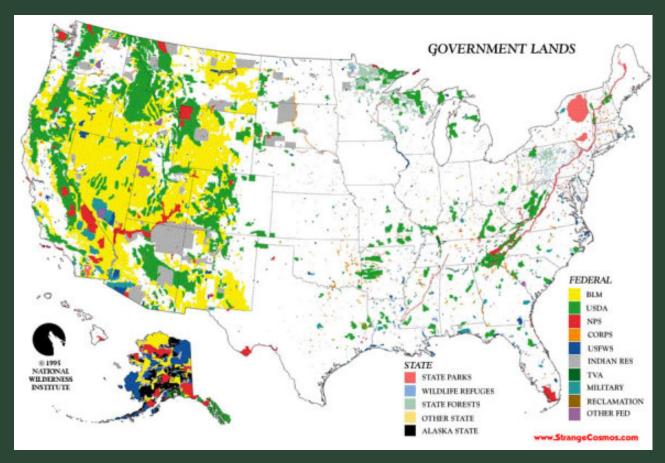
Factors in "wild by nature" assessment by CO	COSEWIC
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Population structure	Typical "wild" sex ratio is maintained, culling emulates natural mortality
Supplemental feeding and disease treatment	No supplemental feeding, interventions re: introduced disease do not affect ecological/evolutionary processes

Movement and habitat	Not confined to areas <200 km ² , densities are
heterogeneity	suitable for social interactions, and space allows for seasonal movements

Predators are present as a selective force

A Social View to Bison Habitat Conservation



A Social View to Bison Habitat Conservation

The condition:

Respect both the interests of land owners and agricultural production and those wishing to conserve and protect large intact grassland landscapes and free roaming herds of bison

Enabling mechanisms:

Awareness and engagement; facilitation; certification; incentives; monitoring; recognition

Large Scale Habitat Conservation Successes

- Integrated land use planning focused on an iconic wildlife species and its habitat the Spirit Bear and rainforests;
- Success resulted in 85% protection (3.1 million hectares) with 15% available for logging under strict Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) principles.



