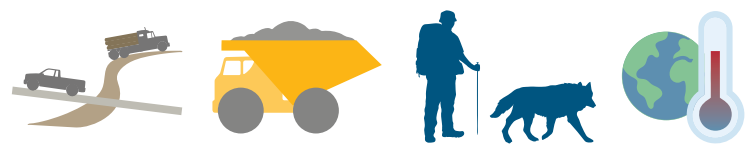


# Assessing Cumulative Effects in B.C.

## Moose

Moose are a high-value species in British Columbia (B.C.), with ecological, economic, social and cultural importance. Moose may benefit from some types of disturbance (e.g., disturbances that increase food availability), but they also rely on well-connected, functioning habitats across the landscape. This makes moose sensitive to the cumulative impacts of land use activities and disturbances on those habitats. Development that increases access for humans and predators into moose habitat (e.g., roads) can increase the vulnerability of moose to hunting and predation.

**Cumulative effects** result from the combined impacts of human activities and natural processes on the land over time. Together, these impacts may affect environmental, social, and economic values. The Province of B.C. has developed a Cumulative Effects Framework (CEF) to assess the condition of values, identify emerging risks and help manage cumulative effects. To learn more about the CEF, read the [CEF Infographic](#)



Key threats that contribute to cumulative effects on moose include road development, industrial activity, human and predator presence and climate change.

**Moose are one of the five environmental values currently assessed by the B.C. CEF.**



Aquatic Ecosystems



Grizzly Bear



Moose



Forest Biodiversity



Old Growth Forest

The purpose of this assessment is to understand the current state of moose and risks to their populations and habitats across B.C.

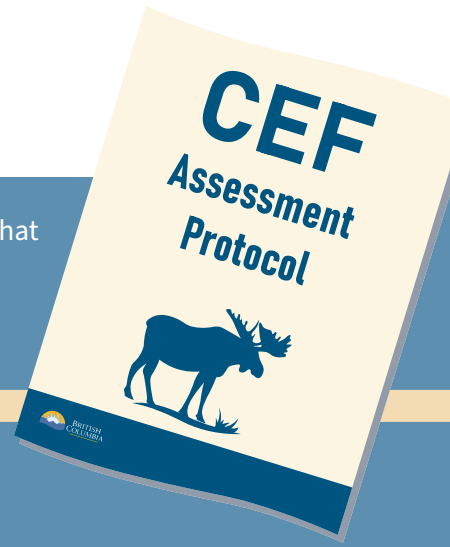
Using standardized methods and datasets, the assessment evaluates a series of indicators that measure and report on **key factors that affect moose habitat and populations**.



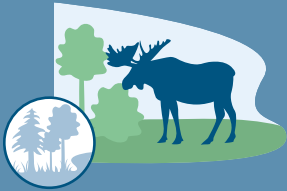
Habitat



Populations



**Habitat indicators** provide information on the impacts to moose from habitat alteration that impact:

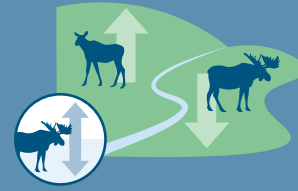


Forage  
(food supply)



Shelter  
(forest cover that protects  
from predators and  
harsh weather)

The **population trend indicator** provides information on whether the population is believed to be increasing or decreasing, as well as drivers of that trend.



Population trend



Juvenile  
recruitment

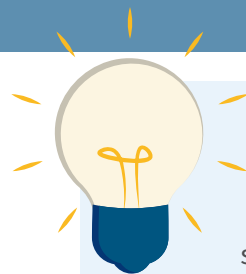
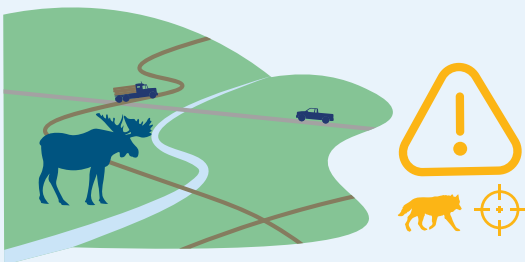


Adult female  
survival

Drivers

The protocol contains several additional indicators that provide supplementary information and context for informing decisions.

In addition, a **road disturbance indicator** provides information on where roads allow increased access by both humans and predators to moose habitat.



Findings from the assessment can be used to inform resource management decisions including setting objectives to better manage the value into the future. However, **they do not make decisions or set limits for development.**

All CEF assessments and data are publicly available through the CEF [website](#). While the CEF assessments are created by the Province of B.C. and use provincial datasets, the program is working towards collaborative assessments with First Nations.

Access the full Moose Protocol [here](#).

Learn more about the B.C. CEF's other priority environmental values here: [Grizzly Bear](#), [Old Growth Forest](#), [Aquatic Ecosystems](#) and [Forest Biodiversity](#).