

4) Restaurer l'habitat perturbé



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effects of Recreational Cabins, Trails and Their Removal for Restoration of Reindeer Winter Ranges

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Le retrait de perturbations anthropiques pourrait favoriser le retour des rennes/caribous dans des habitats anciennement perturbés

Table 1. Mean distances to reindeer herds in relation to the 10 tourist resorts surrounding Rondane before and after ski trails and a cabin were moved 4–5 km closer to the Måsåplassen resort.

Resort	Mean Distance to Reindeer Herd 1984–1994 (km ± SE)	Mean Distance to Reindeer Herd 1995–2005 (km ± SE)	p (t test)
Hjerkinn	13.16 ± 0.97	17.06 ± 3.56	0.35; n.s.
Vålåsjøen	15.39 ± 0.89	15.27 ± 0.95	0.92; n.s.
Høvringen	13.13 ± 1.56	10.00 ± 0.74	0.10; n.s.
Mysusæter	20.18 ± 1.28	19.91 ± 1.71	0.92; n.s.
Rondablikk	18.70 ± 0.49	18.07 ± 0.63	0.41; n.s.
Skjerdingen	10.99 ± 0.51	10.98 ± 0.67	0.98; n.s.
Venabygd	16.59 ± 0.21	17.05 ± 0.77	0.71; n.s.
<i>Måsåplassen^a</i>	18.08 ± 1.73	13.63 ± 0.69	0.02
Nordseter	26.34 ± 0.90	28.33 ± 0.43	0.15; n.s.
Sjusjøen	19.43 ± 0.00 ^b	0.00 ± 0.00	—

^a Måsåplassen was the only resort where ski trails and a tourist cabin were moved closer to the resort around 1995 to reduce disturbance.

^b Only one small group of bulls—18 animals came within 20 km of this largest resort.

n.s. = not significant.

Evaluating functional recovery of habitat for threatened woodland caribou

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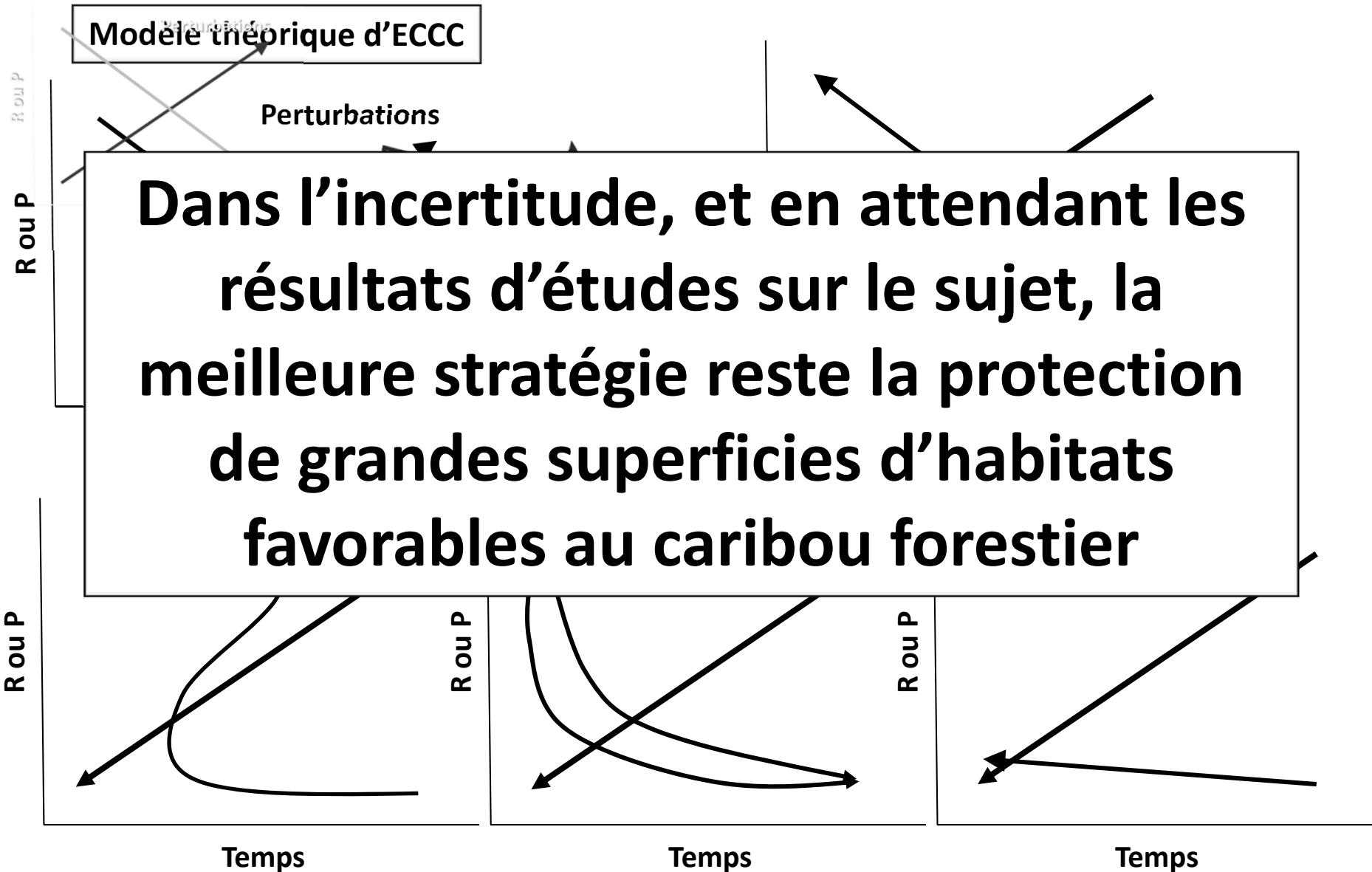
La sélection envers des corridors linéaires et la vitesse de déplacement sur ces corridors diminuaient avec la croissance de la végétation chez les loups

Table 3. Mean wolf selection coefficients and bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals of vegetation height on linear features (LFs) compared to non-LF forest in summer ($n = 8$ individuals) and winter ($n = 4$ individuals).

Height (m)	Summer mean	Winter mean
<0.5	0.615 (0.419 to 0.985)	0.459 (0.291 to 0.695)
0.5–1.0	0.357 (0.167 to 0.558)	-0.087 (-0.317 to 0.043)
1.0–1.5	0.463 (0.341 to 0.729)	-0.002 (-0.115 to 0.057)
1.5–2.0	0.454 (0.287 to 0.552)	0.129 (-0.028 to 0.190)
2.0–3.0	0.669 (0.254 to 0.802)	0.068 (-0.001 to 0.116)
3.0–4.0	0.574 (0.358 to 0.795)	0.130 (-0.006 to 0.260)
4.0–5.0	0.465 (0.146 to 0.596)	0.333 (0.110 to 0.401)
>5.0	0.299 (-0.004 to 0.477)	0.304 (0.033 to 0.443)

Notes: Individuals were modeled separately using conditional logistic regression and then averaged for each category for population-level inferences. Individual coefficients were weighted by the inverse of the square root of the variance. Significant estimates are bolded.

Les limites de la restauration



A black and white aerial photograph showing a coastal landscape. A large, winding river or estuary flows from the center-left towards the bottom left, its path marked by lighter-colored sediment. The surrounding land is dark and textured, likely forested or marshy wetlands. The horizon is visible in the distance under a clear sky.

Conclusions et recommandations

Implications pour la conservation

- Le caribou forestier est une espèce menacée (LEP); nous avons une obligation légale d'agir.
- Le déclin est causé par une multitude complexe de perturbations anthropiques et naturelles, aux effets cumulés et complexes.
- L'aménagement forestier intensif compromet la conservation du caribou; le statu quo n'est plus une option viable.
- Nous devons conserver les derniers habitats favorables et basculer vers l'écologie de la restauration des habitats pour permettre au caribou d'affronter les changements appréhendés du climat.



Mes collaborateurs !



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Questions...?



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