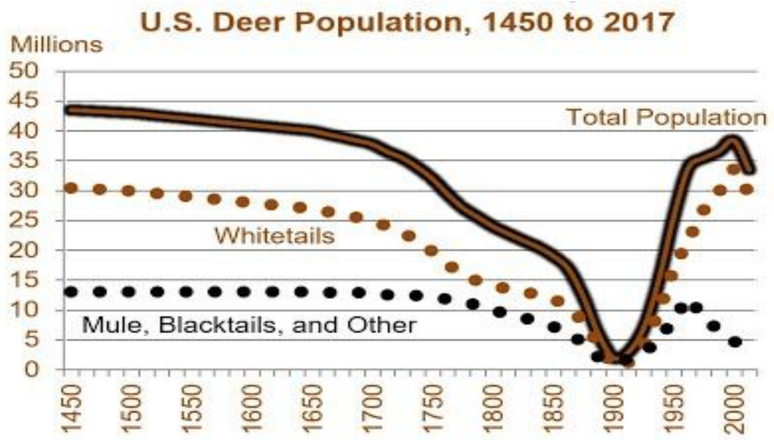
How Climate Changing is Affecting Animals of the Northern Forests

By: Sydney Ferguson and Julie Travis

Class: Environmental Problems, Bio 208-01, Prof. David Tapley

White Tailed Deer

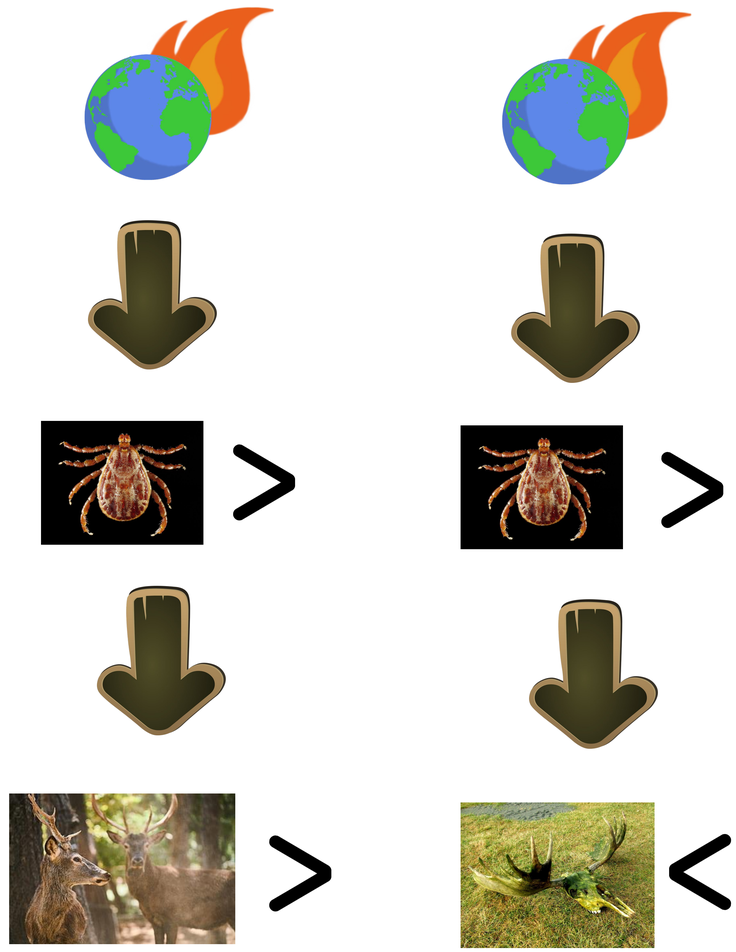
- Shorter winters with less snow may increase the range and population size of white-tailed deer in North America.
- While moose populations are expected to decline as they experience heat stress and an increase in disease and winter tick infestation.
- It is projected that by the 2050s white-tailed deer would likely spread more than 60 miles further north in northeastern Alberta.
- The increasing deer population will result in disease being spread to the moose population.



White tailed deer population from 1450-2017

reference

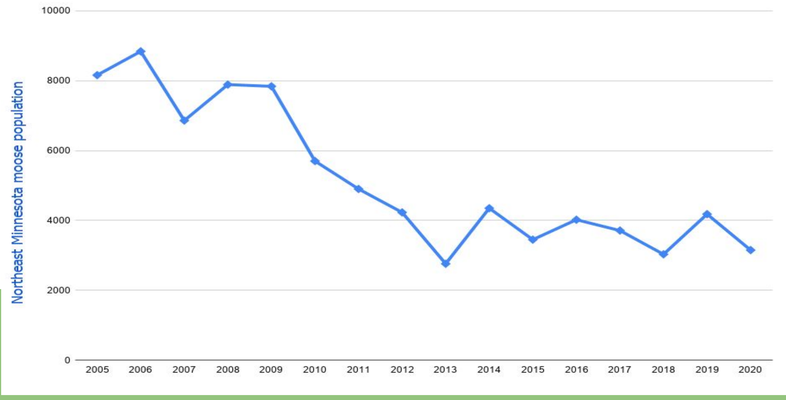
Effects on the cycle of life



- The diagrams above show the affect climate change has on both the white tailed deer and the moose that inhabit the northern forests.
- Due to the increase in temperatures the tick population is increasing causing a decrease in the moose population.
- While the increase in temperatures is causing the population of the white tailed deer to increase

Moose

- Could lose entire moose population in north east due to Climate Change (CC)
- CC is causing rise in Tick Populations that are killing claves
- In 2014, more than 60 percent of the collared calves died; by 2016, it was up to 80 percent.
- Ticks- ranging from an average amount of 35,000 to as many as 150,000- can feed on one calf at a time
- Calves are not surviving to see adulthood



Moose population over the past 10 years

Reference