Potential Conflict between Future Development of Natural Resources and High-Value Wildlife Habitats in Boreal Landscapes

Biodiversity and Conservation

Nobuya Suzuki¹, Katherine L. Parker¹

¹Natural Resources and Environmental Studies Institute, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9, Canada

Nobuya Suzuki (Corresponding Author) Email: nobi.suzuki@unbc.ca

Eman. noor.suzuki@unoc.cu

Online Resource 1. Habitat Suitability Maps

Fig. S1.1 Habitat Suitability for Caribou, Moose, and Elk

Fig. S1.2 Habitat Suitability for Stone's Sheep and Mountain Goats

Fig. S1.3 Habitat Suitability for Wolves and Grizzly Bears

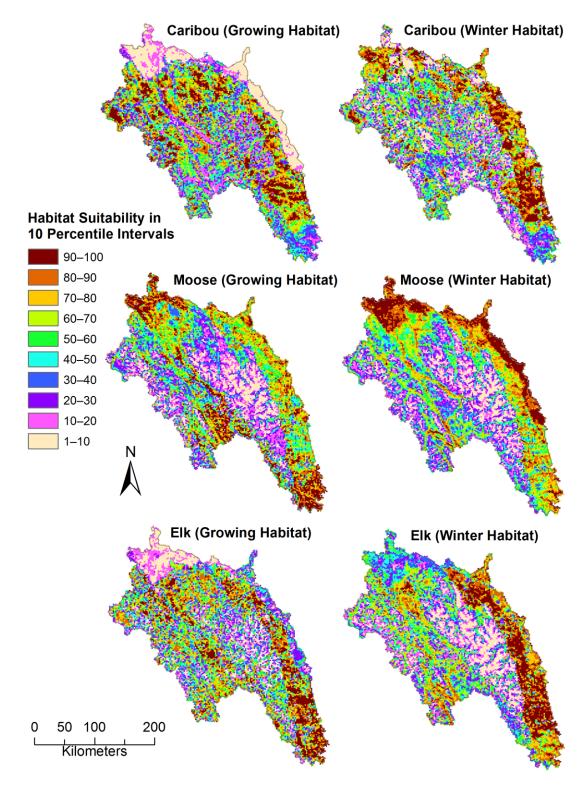


Fig. S1.1 Habitat suitability for caribou, moose, and elk in the growing and winter seasons at the planning unit scale (500 ha) in the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area, northeast British Columbia. Habitat suitability for planning units was calculated based on models by Heinemeyer et al. (2004). The unit of habitat suitability is in percentiles (1-100), and the top 30percentiles (70-100) were assigned as high-value habitat in this study

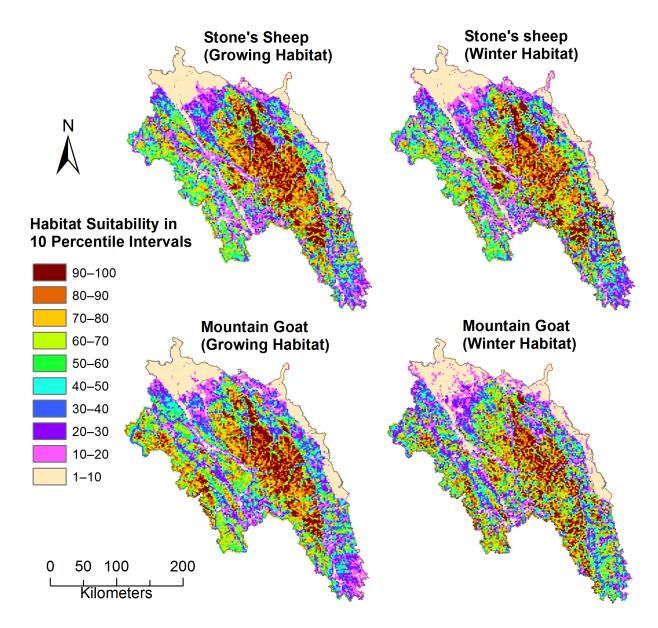


Fig. S1.2 Habitat suitability for Stone's sheep and mountain goats in the growing and winter seasons at the planning unit scale (500 ha) in the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area, northeast British Columbia. Habitat suitability for planning units was calculated based on models by Heinemeyer et al. (2004). The unit of habitat suitability is in percentiles (1-100), and the top 30 percentiles (70-100) were assigned as high-value habitat in this study

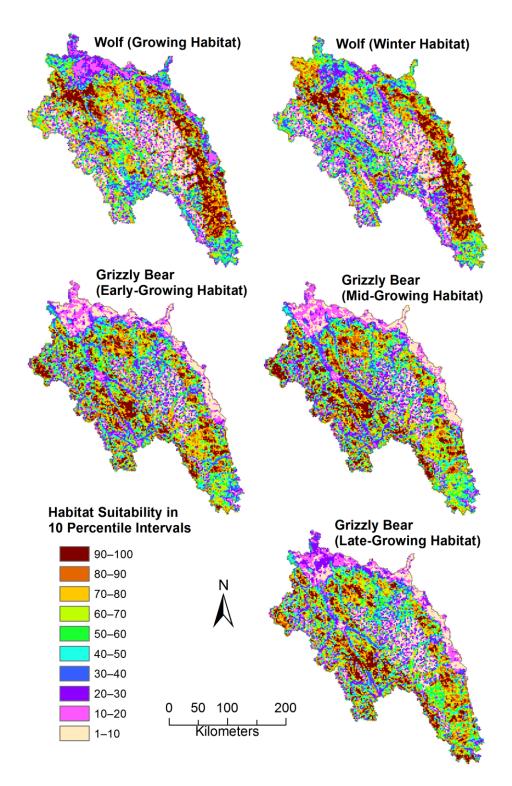


Fig. S1.3 Habitat suitability for wolves in the growing and winter habitats and grizzly bears in the early-growing, mid-growing, and late-growing seasons at the planning unit scale (500 ha) in the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area, northeast British Columbia. Habitat suitability for planning units was calculated based on models by Heinemeyer et al. (2004). The unit of habitat suitability is in percentiles (1-100), and the top 30 percentiles (70-100) were assigned as high-value habitat in this study

Reference

Heinemeyer K, Tingey R, Ciruna K, Lind T, Pollock J, Butterfield B, Griggs J, Lachetti P, Bode C, Olenicki T, Parkinson E, Rumsey C, Sizemore D (2004) Conservation area design for the Muskwa-Kechika Management Area. Prepared for the British Columbia Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management. Available at http://www.roundriver.org/wpontent/uploads/pubs/MK/reports/MK_CAD_V1.pdf