

## **Effects of snow depth on food and habitat selection by roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* along an altitudinal gradient in south-central Norway**

Authors: Mysterud, Atle, Bjørnsen, Bjørn Helge, and Østbye, Eivind

Source: Wildlife Biology, 3(1) : 27-33

Published By: Nordic Board for Wildlife Research

URL: <https://doi.org/10.2981/wlb.1997.004>

---

The BioOne Digital Library (<https://bioone.org/>) provides worldwide distribution for more than 580 journals and eBooks from BioOne's community of over 150 nonprofit societies, research institutions, and university presses in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. The BioOne Digital Library encompasses the flagship aggregation BioOne Complete (<https://bioone.org/subscribe>), the BioOne Complete Archive (<https://bioone.org/archive>), and the BioOne eBooks program offerings ESA eBook Collection (<https://bioone.org/esa-ebooks>) and CSIRO Publishing BioSelect Collection (<https://bioone.org/csiro-ebooks>).

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Digital Library, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](http://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Digital Library content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non-commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne is an innovative nonprofit that sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

# Effects of snow depth on food and habitat selection by roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* along an altitudinal gradient in south-central Norway

Atle Mysterud, Bjørn Helge Bjørnsen & Eivind Østbye

Mysterud, A., Bjørnsen, B.H. & Østbye, E. 1997: Effects of snow depth on food and habitat selection by roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* along an altitudinal gradient in south-central Norway. - Wildl. Biol. 3: 27-33.

Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* food and feeding habitat selection was studied by snow tracking on transects along an altitudinal gradient in Flatdal, the county of Telemark, south-central Norway, during winter 1979/80. The main food was bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* (36.8%), rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* (24.4%) and arboreal lichens *Alectoria sarmentosa*, *Bryonia* spp., *Hypogymnia physodes*, *Usnea* spp. (17.4%), which were also the only preferred food plants. The amount of food removed from the field layer was stable through the winter. Roe deer used the lower part of the study area most heavily. At lower altitudes, older mature stands and edges between medium-aged stands and clear-cuts/plantations were preferred, pole-sized stands and edges between older mature stands and clear-cuts/plantations were used as expected from their availabilities, whereas medium-aged stands, clear-cuts and young plantations were avoided. That snow depth was an important factor determining habitat use by roe deer was evident in three ways: 1) use of areas at higher elevations decreased as winter progressed, 2) use of mature forest stands increased from early to late winter relative to open habitats, and 3) use of mature forest stands was more extensive at higher than at lower elevations compared to open habitats.

*Key words:* altitude, boreal forest, *Capreolus capreolus*, food selection, habitat selection, roe deer, snow

Atle Mysterud & Eivind Østbye, Department of Biology, Division of Zoology, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1050 Blindern, N-0316 Oslo, Norway  
Bjørn Helge Bjørnsen, Tinn kommune, Torget 1, N-3660 Rjukan, Norway

Received 15 October 1996, accepted 4 March 1997

Associate Editor: Henrik Andrén

Snow conditions are regarded as an important component of the habitat at northern latitudes for cervids (e.g. Formozov 1946, Coady 1974, Telfer & Kelsall 1984). Snow reduces the availability of forage to deer, and increases the cost of locomotion profoundly, especially when layers exceed breast height (Parker, Robbins & Hanley 1984). Several studies of North-American cervids have concluded that snow depth is a major factor determining habitat selection (Huot 1974, Kucera 1976, Armstrong, Euler & Racey

1983, Beier & McCullough 1990, Pauley, Peek & Zager 1993, Armleder, Waterhouse, Keisker & Dawson 1994), and that older mature forest is often preferred winter habitat due to its ability to intercept snow (Huot 1974, Armstrong et al. 1983, Weber, Mautz, Lanier & Wiley 1983, Pauley et al. 1993, Armleder et al. 1994).

Data on roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* habitat selection during winter in Fennoscandia are few, but spruce forest was reported as an important winter



habitat in Finland by Helle (1980), whereas Cederlund (1983) found no consistent pattern of habitat selection in central Sweden, although bogs and clearcuts were typically avoided. No studies on roe deer have tested the effects of snow depth on habitat selection. Critical snow depth for roe deer is regarded to be only 50 cm (Cederlund & Liberg 1995), and as snow depth is higher during most winters in Norway, snow may be an important factor in food and habitat selection.

Here, we present data on food and feeding habitat selection along an altitudinal gradient in a boreal habitat in south-central Norway. We test the hypothesis that roe deer prefer low elevation areas and mature forest stands due to consistently shallower snow depths and that use of higher elevation areas will be more restricted to mature forest stands than at lower elevations. The relative strength of selection between high/low elevation and open/mature forest is expected to change with increasing snow depth for two reasons: 1) snow depth increases proportionally between habitats (e.g. a snow depth of 20 cm in dense and 40 cm in open habitat increase to 40 and 80 cm, respectively) and 2) energetic costs of movement increase exponentially when snow depth exceeds breast height (Parker et al. 1984). We therefore test whether use of higher elevations decreases and use of mature forest stands increases from early to late winter in accordance with changes in snow depth.

## Study area

The study area, Flatdal, is situated in the community of Seljord in the county of Telemark, south-central Norway (between 59°32'-59°34'N and 8°32'-8°36'E) and the altitude ranges from 170 m a.s.l. to 1,000 m a.s.l., the area sloping between 15° and 30° (Bjørnson 1985). The terrain is hilly also on a smaller scale, with many large boulders and small cliffs. The area is forested and situated within the northern boreal zone, though it is close to the boreo-nemoral border-zone (Abrahamsen, Jacobsen, Kalliola, Dahl, Wilborg & Pålsson 1977). Plant species representative of both vegetation zones are found within the study area. Norway spruce *Picea abies* is the dominant tree species, but scattered stands of Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris* occur on poor and dry sites. At the highest altitudes, birch *Betula* spp. predominates. The forest is commercially managed. There are no farms or

houses within the study area, which is rather undisturbed, even though some hunting occurs during autumn. Roe deer density was about 2-4 deer/km<sup>2</sup>.

## Material and methods

### Tracking procedure

Data were collected by snow tracking along seven transects traversing all major habitat types in the study area, covering the height gradient from 170 to 1,000 m a.s.l. Transects were laid at least a few hundred metres apart. Data were collected within sub-units of each transect in intervals 50 metres long and 15 metres wide. There were 789 such intervals. Tracking was performed during the period November 1979 to April 1980. Each transect was covered by one day of tracking. Every interval was checked with approximately two weeks interim when tracking conditions were good. Only new tracks were registered, i.e. tracks not recorded during the last visit to the transect.

Feeding signs on all species were recorded as frequencies, i.e. number of intervals with recorded feeding on a particular plant species. Coverage of the different plant species (availability) was estimated using the Hult-Sernander coverage scale. The relationship between the horizontal projection of all plants of a species within an interval and the area of the interval gives the plant coverage (Rønning 1972). We distinguished between feeding in the field and bush layers. Graminoids *Poaceae* spp., *Cyperaceae* spp. and *Juncaceae* spp. and arboreal lichens *Alectoria sarmen-tosa*, *Bryonia* spp., *Hypogymnia physodes*, and *Usnea* spp. were pooled.

All intervals with registered feeding activity were recorded as habitat use. We differentiated between nine elevation classes (100-metre intervals) and five cutting classes following the standard national forest evaluation of Norway (Landskogstakseringen 1971); clear cuts (class I), young plantations (class II), pole sized stands (class III), medium-aged stands (class IV) and older mature stands (class V). Intervals containing both class IV and class I/II were termed edge 1, and edge 2 if both class V and class I/II were present. Classes IV and V combined are referred to as mature forest stands, and classes I and II as open habitat.

Snow depth and structure were measured at six altitudes from 180 to 720 m a.s.l. and in open (Class I) and mature forest (Class V) habitat at each altitude.



Snow hardness was measured with ramm-penetro-  
meter (e.g. Coady 1974, Skogland 1978, Perla & Glenn  
1981). We also measured depth of tracks and crater-  
ing depth from January to April.

### Statistical procedures

Since we get pooled data on habitat use for all ani-  
mals in the area (Design 1, *sensu* Thomas & Taylor  
1990), we used Bonferroni z-statistics (Neu, Byers &  
Peek 1974, Byers, Steinhorst & Krausman 1984)  
when testing habitat use against availability. Even  
though this method does not consider habitat selec-  
tion as a two-step process, as more recent methods do  
(Johnsen 1980, Aebischer, Robertson & Kenward  
1993), it is reported to perform well in simulation  
tests compared to other methods (Allredge & Ratti  
1986, 1992). This test is thus sensitive to how avail-  
ability is defined, and hence, we first considered  
choice of elevation class in the area, and then studied  
choice of cutting classes within the preferred area  
(see below) to limit this problem of spatial scale in a  
way similar to considering choice of home range and  
then choice within a home range (Johnsen 1980,  
Aebischer et al. 1993). Overall difference from avail-  
ability was tested using Chi-square Goodness of fit  
tests (Bhattacharyya & Johnson 1977).

Autocorrelation plots (Wilkinson, Hill, Welna &  
Birkenbeuel 1992) showed that there were autocorrela-  
tion between adjacent intervals, but never between

three consecutive intervals. Autocorrelation does not  
bias estimates, but will bias P-values (Ims & Yoccoz  
1995). We therefore adjusted P-values appropriately,  
equivalent to using every other interval and hence  
removed the autocorrelation (Ims & Yoccoz 1995).  
This adjustment was only done for habitat selection,  
since food choice and track/cratering depth were  
regarded as choices on a more local scale.

### Results

The only plants preferred and also the ones most used  
by roe deer in the study area were bilberry *Vaccinium  
myrtillus* (36.8%), rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* (34.4%)  
and arboreal lichens (17.4%), whereas other plants  
each constituted only minor amounts of the food  
(Table 1). There was a similar frequency of feeding  
(N = 634) recorded in the field layer (46.4%) and on  
browse (53.6%) including arboreal lichens in the last  
category, and no significant difference in the amount

Table 2. Habitat selection of roe deer in Flatdal, Norway during the  
winter 1979/80 (N = 496). Only data collected below 469 m a.s.l.  
is included in the comparison of use and availability of cutting  
classes (N = 480). Use higher than availability is marked +, use as  
expected from availability is marked 0, whereas use less than  
expected is marked -.

Table 1. Food choice of roe deer in Flatdal, Norway, winter  
1979/80 (N = 634). Use exceeding availability is marked +, use as  
expected from availability is marked 0, whereas use less than  
expected is marked -.

Species	Obs. use (%) ± c.i.	Expected use (%)
Field layer (total)	46.4	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	36.8 ± 5.4 +	16.3
Graminoids	4.7 ± 2.4 -	18.0
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	2.7 ± 1.8 0	1.8
<i>Dryopteris austriaca</i>	1.9 ± 1.5 -	8.9
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	0.2 ± 0.5 -	6.4
Browse (total)	53.6	
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	24.4 ± 4.8 +	14.4
Arboreal lichens	17.4 ± 4.2 +	13.1
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	2.5 ± 1.7 -	5.5
<i>Populus tremula</i>	2.1 ± 1.6 0	2.9
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	2.1 ± 1.6 0	1.4
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	1.9 ± 1.5 0	1.0
<i>Salix caprea</i>	1.4 ± 1.3 0	2.5
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	0.5 ± 0.8 0	0.2
<i>Corylaceae avellana</i>	0.5 ± 0.8 -	2.7
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	0.3 ± 0.6 0	0.3
<i>Prunus padus</i>	0.3 ± 0.6 0	0.1
<i>Alnus incana</i>	0.2 ± 0.5 -	3.3
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	0.2 ± 0.5 0	0.3

Habitat	Obs. use (%) ± c.i.	Expected use (%)
Altitude (m a.s.l.)		
170 - 269	32.7 ± 5.4 + ± 5.9* +	18.3
270 - 369	54.2 ± 5.7 + ± 6.2* +	27.0
370 - 469	10.1 ± 3.4 - ± 3.8* -	18.0
470 - 569	1.6 ± 1.4 - ± 1.6* -	10.3
570 - 669	1.4 ± 1.4 - ± 1.5* -	7.5
670 - 769	0	4.5
770 - 869	0	4.9
870 - 969	0	7.8
970 - 1069	0	1.6
Cutting classes		
Class I	6.7 ± 2.8 - ± 3.1* -	11.8
Class II	3.8 ± 2.2 - ± 2.4* -	8.6
Class III	1.7 ± 1.5 0 ± 1.6* 0	3.0
Class IV	21.9 ± 4.6 - ± 5.1* -	28.3
Class V	53.3 ± 5.6 + ± 6.2* +	40.6
Edge 1	8.8 ± 3.2 + ± 3.5* +	2.5
Edge 2	4.0 ± 2.2 0 ± 2.4* 0	5.3

\* adjusted autocorrelation



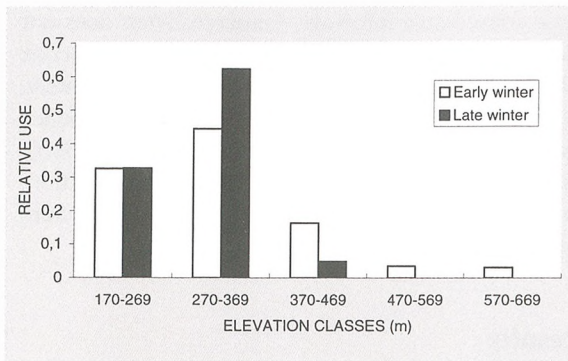


Figure 1. Roe deer proportional use of elevation classes (170-669 m a.s.l.) during early (November-January) and late winter (February-March) 1979/80 in Flatdal, Norway.

removed from the field layer from early (51.4%, November-January) to late winter (48.6%, February-March,  $\chi^2 = 1.7$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ).

Selection of feeding habitat by roe deer in the study area showed an overall difference from random use when elevation class above sea level was considered ( $\chi^2 = 354.6$ ,  $df = 8$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; adjusted autocorrelation (marked with \* below)  $\chi^2 = 177.3$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Roe deer preferred the lower part of the study area (Table 2), and use of the higher elevations declined from early (November-January) to late (February-March) winter ( $\chi^2 = 59.0$ ,  $df = 4$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;  $*\chi^2 = 29.5$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; Fig. 1). Areas above 469 m a.s.l. were therefore excluded from the analysis of choice of cutting classes. Overall choice of cutting classes was different from that expected from availability ( $\chi^2 = 132.1$ ,  $df = 6$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $*\chi^2 = 66.0$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Class I, II and IV were used less than expected, class III and edge 2 as expected and class V and edge 1

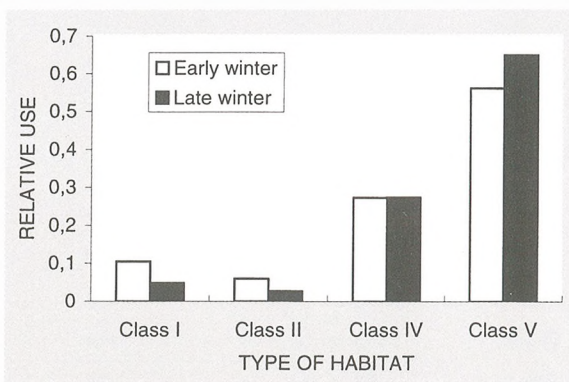


Figure 2. Roe deer proportional use of open habitat (Class I and II) and mature forest stands (Class IV and V) during early (November-January) and late winter (February-March) 1979/80 in Flatdal, Norway.

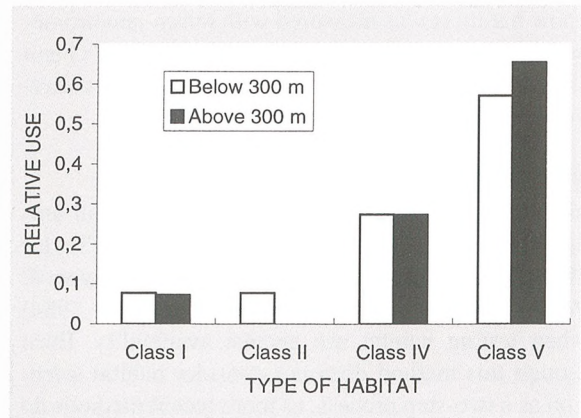


Figure 3. Roe deer proportional use of open habitat (Class I and II) and mature forest stands (Class IV and V) at high (above 300 m a.s.l.) and low (below 300 m a.s.l.) elevations during winter 1979/80 in Flatdal, Norway.

more than expected (see Table 2). The use of (dense) mature forest stands (class IV and V) relative to open habitats (class I and II) increased as the winter progressed ( $\chi^2 = 14.0$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $P < 0.005$ ,  $*\chi^2 = 7.0$ ,  $P < 0.1$ ; Fig. 2) and were higher at higher than at lower (<300 m) altitudes ( $\chi^2 = 17.4$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ,  $*\chi^2 = 8.7$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ; Fig. 3).

Snow depth increased through the winter and was on average deeper in February-March than in November-January (Fig. 4). The snow was very soft through the entire winter, with low penetrometer-values. Only one measurement gave a higher value than 30 kg, and even this was regarded as rather soft snow. A multiple ANCOVA model ( $N = 406$ ,  $r^2 = 0.101$ ) showed that track depth (range 5-35 cm) did not differ from early to late winter ( $F$ -ratio = 0.121,  $P = 0.729$ ), differed only slightly between cutting classes ( $F$ -ratio = 2.507,  $P = 0.030$ ), with no interaction between effect of period and cutting classes ( $F = 0.949$ ,  $P = 0.449$ ). Track depth increased only marginally with altitude (mean = 19.2 cm for 170-269 m a.s.l., mean = 20.3 cm for 370-469 m a.s.l.;  $F$ -ratio = 27.325,  $P = 0.001$ ). Also very little of the variation in cratering depth (range 1-40 cm) was explained by the same factors (multiple ANCOVA,  $N = 281$ ,  $r^2 = 0.091$ ), with no increase from early to late winter ( $F$ -ratio = 0.608,  $P = 0.436$ ), no difference between cutting classes ( $F$ -ratio = 1.478,  $P = 0.197$ ), and no interaction between the effect of period and cutting classes ( $F$ -ratio = 1.832,  $P = 0.107$ ). Cratering depth increased marginally with altitude (mean = 9.4 cm for 170-269 m a.s.l., mean = 13.3 cm for 370-469 m a.s.l.;  $F$ -ratio = 8.734,  $P = 0.003$ ).



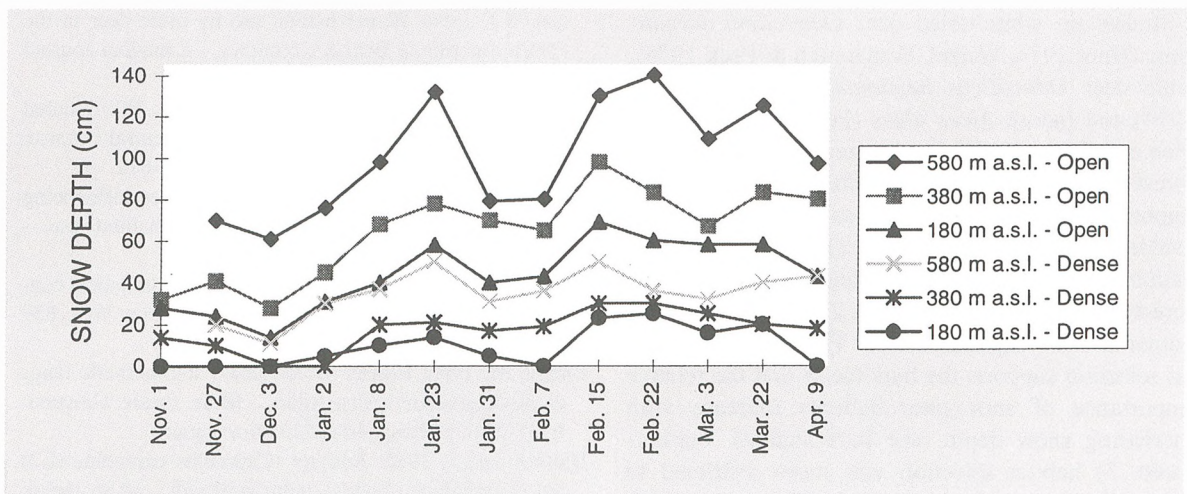


Figure 4. Snow depth (in cm) at different altitudes in Flatdal, Norway, during winter 1979/80 in open habitat (Class I) and in mature forest stand (dense; Class V).

## Discussion

### Food plant selection

The roe deer generally occurs in a wide variety of habitats; the food supply and thus the food selection therefore vary much from one locality to another (Helle 1980, Petersen & Strandgaard 1994, Tixier & Duncan 1996). Bilberry seem to be the main bulk food source for roe deer during winter in Fennoscandia (Hagen 1958, Cederlund, Ljungqvist, Markgren & Stålfelt 1980, this study), although it was only the sixth most important food plant at Muhos in Finland (Helle 1980). Differences between areas are more evident when other food plants are considered. Rowan was important in our study and also in a study in the county of Østfold further southeast in Norway (Hagen 1958), but made up only a small proportion of the diet at Grimsö in Sweden (Cederlund et al. 1980), and were not even present in the diet of roe deer at Muhos in Finland (Helle 1980). In addition to plants, arboreal lichens were found in roe deer diet in rather large amounts during winter in coniferous areas in both Fennoscandia (Helle 1980) and in the Alps (Wotschikowsky & Schwab 1994). The amount of feeding in the field layer was constant through the winter, whereas earlier studies have found a decreasing amount of field layer species in the roe deer diet with increasing snow depth (Cederlund et al. 1980, Helle 1980, Mysterud & Østbye 1995b). The stable amount of feeding in the field layer may be due to the increase in use of mature forest stands as winter pro-

gressed and snow depth increased. Snow structure was soft throughout this winter, and the deer were therefore able to dig through the snow the entire winter. It was surprising, however, that cratering depth did not increase through the winter or with altitude in accordance with increasing snow depth. This implies that there may be some threshold level of snow depth, above which costs of cratering are high. A similar threshold, between cratering behaviour of reindeer *Rangifer tarandus* and snow hardness, was found to be remarkably similar in Alaska (Lent & Knutson 1971) and Norway (Skogland 1978). However, also track depth was rather stable, and this suggests that roe deer selectively used habitats with shallow snow depth.

### Habitat selection and snow depth

Roe deer in the study area preferred the lower elevations of the altitudinal gradient that consistently provided a shallower snow depth. This fits the general pattern for cervids with migration to lower elevations during winter (Brazda 1953, Dalke, Beeman, Kindel, Robel & Williams 1965, LeResche 1974, Albon & Langvatn 1992, Bjerga 1996), and snow is regarded as the most important factor causing such migration (e.g. Nelson 1995). This study further supports studies that have shown that mature forest is the preferred winter habitat for cervids at northern latitudes (Huot 1974, Kucera 1976, Armstrong et al. 1983, Beier & McCullough 1990, Pauley et al. 1993, Armleder et al. 1994).



Studies on white-tailed deer *Odocoileus virginianus* (Huot 1974, Wetzel, Wambaugh & Peek 1975), mule deer *Odocoileus hemionus* (Armleder et al. 1994) and moose *Alces alces* (Peek, Scott, Nelson, Pierce & Irwin 1982) show increased use of mature forest with increasing snow depth. That snow was an important factor for habitat selection by roe deer was evident in three different ways: 1) use of higher elevations decreased (see Fig. 1) and 2) use of mature forest stands increased (see Fig. 2) from early to late winter as snow depth increased. This change in habitat selection supports the hypothesis that the relative importance of snow-poor habitats increase with increasing snow depth (see Introduction). Furthermore, 3) habitat selection was more restricted to mature forest stands at higher than at lower elevations (see Fig. 2).

A problem often faced when trying to dissolve the factors affecting ranging behaviour and habitat choice during winter, is that snow depth and low temperature are often correlated (Cederlund 1982). Myrsterud & Østbye (1995a) showed that during a winter with low snow depth thermal factors affected choice of bed-site by roe deer, but not choice of feeding site. In our study, only the feeding habitat was investigated. Thus, the changes in habitat use were more likely to have been caused by increasing snow depth than by decreasing temperature.

*Acknowledgements* - we thank Ivar Myrsterud and two anonymous referees for valuable comments on earlier drafts of this paper.

## References

- Abrahamsen, J., Jacobsen, N.K., Kalliola, R., Dahl, E., Wilborg, L. & Pålsson, L. 1977: Naturgeografisk regioninndeling av Norden. - Nordiska Utredningar Series B 34: 1-135. (In Norwegian).
- Aebischer, N.J., Robertson, P.A. & Kenward, R.E. 1993: Compositional analysis of habitat use from animal radio-tracking data. - *Ecology* 74: 1313-1325.
- Albon, S.D. & Langvatn, R. 1992: Plant phenology and the benefits of migration in a temperate ungulate. - *Oikos* 65: 502-513.
- Allredge, J.R. & Ratti, J.T. 1986: Comparison of some statistical techniques for analysis of resource selection. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 50: 157-165.
- Allredge, J.R. & Ratti, J.T. 1992: Further comparison of some statistical techniques for analysis of resource selection. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 56: 1-9.
- Armleder, H.M., Waterhouse, M.J., Keisker, D.G. & Dawson, R.J. 1994: Winter habitat use by mule deer in the central interior of British Columbia. - *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 71: 1721-1725.
- Armstrong, E., Euler, D. & Racey, G. 1983: White-tailed deer habitat and cottage development in central Ontario. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 47: 605-612.
- Beier, P. & McCullough, D.R. 1990: Factors influencing white-tailed deer activity patterns and habitat use. - *Wildlife Monographs* 109: 1-51.
- Bhattacharyya, G.K. & Johnson, R.A. 1977: Statistical concepts and methods. - John Wiley & Sons, New York, 639 pp.
- Bjerga, M. 1996: Elgens (*Alces alces*) sommerbeite langs en høydegradient i Aust-Agder. - M.Sc. thesis, University of Oslo, Norway, 40 pp. (In Norwegian).
- Bjørnsen, B.H. 1985: Rådyret (*Capreolus capreolus* (L.)) sitt vinterhabitat i Flatdal, indre Telemark. - M.Sc. thesis, University of Oslo, Norway, 101 pp. (In Norwegian).
- Brazda, A.R. 1953: Elk migration patterns, and some of the factors affecting movements in the Gallatin river drainage, Montana. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 17: 9-23.
- Byers, C.R., Steinhorst, R.K. & Krausman, P.R. 1984: Clarification of a technique for analysis of utilization-availability data. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 48: 1050-1053.
- Cederlund, G. 1982: Mobility response of roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) to snow depth in a boreal habitat. - *Swedish Wildlife Research* 12: 37-68.
- Cederlund, G. 1983: Home range dynamics and habitat selection by roe deer in a boreal area in central Sweden. - *Acta Theriologica* 28, 30: 443-460.
- Cederlund, G. & Liberg, O. 1995: Rådjuret. Viltet, ekologin och jakten. - Svenska Jägareförbundet, Solna, 301 pp. (In Swedish).
- Cederlund, G., Ljungqvist, H., Markgren, G. & Stålfelt, F. 1980: Foods of moose and roe deer at Grimsö in central Sweden - Results of rumen content analyses. - *Swedish Wildlife Research* 11: 169-247.
- Coady, J.W. 1974: Influence of snow on behavior of moose. - *Naturaliste Canadien* 101: 417-436.
- Dalke, P.D., Beeman, R.D., Kindel, F.J., Robel, R.J. & Williams, T.R. 1965: Seasonal movements of elk in the Selway river drainage, Idaho. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 29: 333-338.
- Formozov, A.N. 1946: Snow cover as an integral factor of the environment and its importance in the ecology of mammals and birds. - Moscow Soc. Naturalists, Materials for Fauna and Flora U.S.S.R. Zoological Section, New Series 2: 1-152. (English translation by Prychodko, W. & Pruitt, W.O., Jr., Publ. as Occasional Paper No. 1, 1963, Boreal Institute, University of Alberta, Edmonton).
- Hagen, Y. 1958: Litt om undersøkelser over vinternæringen hos rådyr og elg. - *Jeger og Fisker* 87: 453-464. (In Norwegian).
- Helle, P. 1980: Food composition and feeding habits of the



- roe deer in winter in central Finland. - *Acta Theriologica* 25, 22: 395-402.
- Huot, J. 1974: Winter habitat of white-tailed deer at Thirty-one Mile lake, Quebec. - *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 88: 293-301.
- Ims, R.A. & Yoccoz, N.G. 1995: Ecological methodology: Study design and statistical analysis. - Technical report, University of Oslo, Norway, 93 pp.
- Johnson, D.H. 1980: The comparison of usage and availability measurements for evaluating resource preference. - *Ecology* 61: 65-71.
- Kucera, E. 1976: Effects of winter conditions on the white-tailed deer of Delta Marsh, Manitoba. - *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 54: 1307-1313.
- Landskogstakseringen 1971: Instruks for markarbeidet. - Technical report, 45 pp. (In Norwegian).
- Lent, P. & Knutson, D. 1971: Muskox and snow cover on Nunivak Island, Alaska. - In: Haugen, N.O. (Ed.); Proceedings of symposium on snow and ice in relation to wildlife and recreation. Iowa State University, pp. 50-62.
- LeResche, R.E. 1974: Moose migrations in North America. - *Naturaliste Canadien* 101: 393-415.
- Mysterud, A. & Østbye, E. 1995a: Bed-site selection by European roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) in southeastern Norway during winter. - *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 73: 924-932.
- Mysterud, A. & Østbye, E. 1995b: Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* feeding on Yew *Taxus baccata* in relation to Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* density and snow depth. - *Wildlife Biology* 1: 244-248.
- Nelson, M.E. 1995: Winter range arrival and departure of white-tailed deer in northeastern Minnesota. - *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 73: 1069-1076.
- Neu, C.W., Byers, C.R. & Peek, J.M. 1974: A technique for analysis of utilization-availability data. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 38: 541-545.
- Parker, K.L., Robbins, C.T. & Hanley, T.A. 1984: Energy expenditure for locomotion by mule deer and elk. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 48: 474-488.
- Pauley, G.R., Peek, J.M. & Zager, P. 1993: Predicting white-tailed deer habitat use in northern Idaho. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 57: 904-913.
- Peek, J.M., Scott, M.D., Nelson, L.J., Pierce, D.J. & Irwin, L.L. 1982: Role of cover in habitat management for big game in northwestern United States. - *Transactions of the North American Wildlife Nature Resource Conference* 47: 363-373.
- Perla, R. & Glenn, B. 1981: Skiing. - In: Gray, D.M. & Male, D.H. (Eds.); *Handbook of snow. Principles, processes, management & use.* Pergamon press, Toronto, pp. 709-740.
- Petersen, M.R. & Strandgaard, H. 1992: Individual variation in food intake among Danish roe deer. - In: Wotschikowsky, U. (Ed.); *Proceedings of the 2nd European roe deer meeting.* Wildbiologische Gesellschaft, München, pp. 69-76.
- Rønning, O. 1972: *Vegetasjonslære.* - Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, 100 pp. (In Norwegian).
- Skogland, T. 1978: Characteristics of the snow cover and its relationship to wild mountain reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus tarandus* L.) feeding strategies. - *Arctic and Alpine Research* 10: 569-580.
- Telfer, E.S. & Kelsall, J.P. 1984: Adaptations of some large north american mammals for survival in snow. - *Ecology* 65: 1828-1834.
- Thomas, D.L. & Taylor, E.J. 1990: Study designs and tests for comparing resource use and availability. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 54: 322-330.
- Tixier, H. & Duncan, P. 1996: Are European roe deer browsers? A review of variations in the composition of their diets. - *Revue d'Ecologie (La Terre et la Vie)* 51: 3-17.
- Weber, S.J., Mautz, W.W., Lanier, J.W. & Wiley, J.E. 1983: Predictive equations for deeryards in northern New Hampshire. - *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 11: 331-338.
- Wetzel, J.F., Wambaugh, J.R. & Peek, J.M. 1975: Appraisal of white-tailed deer winter habitats in northeastern Minnesota. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 39: 59-66.
- Wilkinson, L., Hill, M., Welna, J.P. & Birkenbeuel, G.K. 1992: *SYSTAT. Statistics.* - SYSTAT Incorporated, Evanston, Illinois, 750 pp.
- Wotschikowsky, U. & Schwab, G. 1994: *Das Rehprojekt Hahnebaum.* - Schlußbericht an die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, München, 171 pp. (In German).