The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR), in partnership with 12 other organizations, has embarked on a program to restore elk (Cervus elaphus) to the Province of Ontario. The plan to restore elk to 6 broad geographic areas in Ontario (based on habitat suitability) was approved in 1997. The recommendation is that up to 200 animals should be released in each of the areas. As of March 2001, elk have been released in 4 areas of Ontario: Nipissing-French River (south of Sudbury); Haliburton Highlands (Bancroft/North Hastings area; Lake of the Woods (south of Kenora); and Lake Huron North Shore (east of Sault St. Marie). The elk being restored in Ontario were acquired from Elk Island National Park (EINP), Alberta. Elk were captured and processed at EINP prior to shipment to Ontario (during the winter only). Processing included testing for tuberculosis and brucellosis, treatment for liver flukes and other parasites, as well as marking the animals with ear-tags for identification. Most of the elk were fitted with radio collars. Elk were shipped using Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) trailers or using commercial haulers. As of March 31, 2001, 460 elk have been shipped to Ontario from Elk Island National Park, Alberta (since 1998). Once in Ontario, the elk were placed into pens (2 to 3 acres in size) and held for a variable period (usually 2-6 weeks) depending on the location and logistics of caring for them while in the pens. When the animals were released, they were monitored (using telemetry receivers) by graduate students and other personnel from the Local Implementation Committees, colleges, universities, and OMNR. Preliminary results indicate that the longer the animals are held in the pens prior to release, the lower the mortality and the closer to the release site the elk remain. The sex and age composition of the elk transported to Ontario during 1998-2001 was: 82 bulls, 247 cows, 56 male calves and 74 female calves. Total mortality for elk in all areas to date (not including those shipped in 2001) has been 26% (86/336). Causes of mortality included emaciation 21% (n = 18), wolf predation 20% (n = 17), injuries 10% (n = 9), shot 8% (n = 7), drowning 7% (n = 6), road kill 5% (n = 4), bacterial infection 10% (n = 9), and 19% (n = 16) due to other or unknown causes. Sex and age specific mortality for all areas and years was: bulls 23% (13/56); cows 24% (47/195); male calves 24% (9/38); female calves 37% (17/46). Currently there are about 500 elk in Ontario. A number of graduate research programs have been initiated at several universities in Ontario. Projects include studying the dynamics of introduced herds, determining the potential for competition between elk and white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginanus), estimating elk calf survival, developing elk habitat signatures, and designing an elk dispersion model.