The moose population in northeastern Minnesota declined from about 8,000 moose in 2009 to about 4,000 moose in 2012. Since 2012 the population has remained stable at about 4,000 moose. The decline is thought to be caused in part by rising temperatures, because moose are at the southern limits of their distribution in Minnesota. Selecting habitats that are thermal refuges can help moose counteract climate change. Causes of population change are also rooted in interactions with other species. Between 5 and 10 browse species are eaten by moose. Wolves kill and eat adult moose, while both wolves and black bears kill and eat moose calves. Moose are also susceptible to several parasites and diseases of white-tailed deer. These parasites and diseases have relatively little effect on deer, but can weaken and kill moose. In this seminar I will summarize what we have learned with 15 years of research by my graduate students and by the moose research community in Minnesota, and also make some predictions about the future of moose in Minnesota.