**Breeding territory selection of sandhill cranes in eastern Canada’s boreal forest**

Breeding habitat constitutes a key resource for sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis*; “cranes”) and is important for regulating abundance and population persistence. Given the recent range expansion of Eastern Population (EP) cranes, our knowledge of crane breeding ecology remains limited, and research is required to understand spatiotemporal drivers of breeding territory selection for conservation planning. To address our knowledge gaps and ensure sustainable crane management, we monitored GPS-locations of 42 adult cranes equipped with GPS-GSM transmitters from 2020-2022 across Eastern Canada’s boreal forest to estimate the size and distribution of breeding territories and identify patterns of habitat use. Arrival and departure dates to and from breeding territories were calculated using net-squared displacement and change point analysis, while home range sizes were estimated using 95% minimum convex polygons. Home range selection was assessed using resource selection functions. We also developed spatially predictive models to identify the distribution of potential breeding ranges across the landscape. Cranes established breeding ranges throughout the boreal forest in northern Ontario and Quebec. Mean arrival date to breeding ranges occurred on April 21±8.3d, while mean departure date was August 28±13.9d, with cranes remaining on the grounds for approximately four months. The size of the breeding range varied per individual, with the median home range size being 8.06±26.4 km2. Cranes established home ranges in areas with greater proportions of wetland, cropland, and recently disturbed areas, while avoiding forested and open habitat zones. By developing spatially predictive maps, we can further understand patterns of habitat use which will allow for fine-scale analysis of factors that impact breeding ranges of cranes and advance our knowledge of crane conservation in increasingly human-modified landscapes.