SAR Species at Risk

Key Topographic or Distinguishing Features

Report Criteria

TSA:		**Prov Stat:**	
BEC:	ESSF vc	**Sec7**	

Species	Prov Status	Key Stand Features	Crown Closure	Critical Aspect 1	Slope Range Comment	Age Class	Topographic or Distinguishing Feature	Max Elevation	Lead Species	Additional Management Considerations	Likelihood
Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustico)	Blue-listed	Riparian habitats and wetlands	Not Available	Not Available	Not Relevant	Not Available	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems, Open forest or grasslands	Not available	Not Available	Likely use clearcuts since prefer open habitats; also, may use vets since nest in buildings, barns, etc. Retain herbaceous vegetation near wetlands/riparian	Not available
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Fisher (Martes pennanti)	Blue-listed	large, elevated CWD (>65cm DBH), decay classes 2-6 (logs), largest coniferous and deciduous trees available, particularly with heart rot and/or cavities, trees with brooms, wildlife tree classes 2-3 preferred, 2-6 acceptable	30	Not Available	Slope likely not applicable, critical habitat component: stand structure	>4	River/stream, wetlands	2500	Not Applicable	Old forest structure more important than forest type. Large diameter Act critical for breeding, largest trees within a landscape should be retained; highest habitat suitability are characteristics of old growth SBS, SWB, and BWBS zones, particularly riparian/wetland; retain trees with heart rot and >54cm bole diameter at 5m above ground; maintain connectivity between upland and riparian	Moderate-High

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Grizzly Bear (Ursus arctos)	Blue-listed	Riparian habitats and wetlands, avalanche tracks and run out zones, Hedysarum (pea family/vetch) and glacier lily complexes, Sub-alpine parkland meadows, berry-producing sites	Not Available	N (denning)	generally steep, north aspects (denning)	1-9	Mid-slope (for denning), Slides (avalanche chutes), talus slopes, alpine meadows, wetlands	Alpine	Not Applicable	Grizzly bear mgmt should follow a broad landscape approach; listed here are stand and watershed requirements only; see high level plans (ie: FSP results and strategies). At cutblock level, key is to remove bear attractants, and at watershed level implement aggressive access mgmt plan that deactivates roads asap. Across landscape and over time, early seral stages that produce herbs and berries are critical for foraging.	Moderate
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Olive-sided Flycatcher (Contopus cooperi)	Blue-listed	forest openings, Snags, riparian forest, tall live conifers, standing dead trees taller than surrounding forest	Not Available	Not Available	May not be relevant if wetland/riparian/bog dependent	Not Available	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems, marsh, bog/fen; ponds	Not available	Not Available	Variable height snags appear to be critical: used for perching, foraging (insect capture). Live coniferous trees may be most important for nest placement (2-15m above ground). Harvest systems should mimic natural disturbance regime: fire, insect, flood, where applicable (ie: openings with standing dead trees some taller than surrounding forest).	Moderate
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Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus)	Red-listed	Large diameter vets and snags (decay class 2-4), cliffs, largest trees in stand, early seral ground vegetation	Very low-nil	S	Cliffs	6-9	Cliff face, grassland and sagebrush, meadows	900m	Not Applicable	Maintain open country around known nest sites, with grassland/sage structure and/or early seral low density, patchy vegetation components; avoid human activities within 300ha Mar 15-Jul30.	Low

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Rusty Blackbird (Euphagus carolinus)	Blue-listed	Wetland/riparian coniferous stands/shrub vegetation	Unknown	Not Available	Not Applicable	Unknown	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems	Not available	riparian forest	Information gaps abound; likely use variety of coniferous wetland forest types, including young-mature with vets; avoid harvesting near wetlands.	Moderate
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Western Toad (Anaxyrus boreas)	Blue - listed	Riparian areas, all forest and woodland types	Not Applicable	Not Available	N/A	Not Applicable	Shallow water, pools, wetlands	3000m	N/A	Protect ponds and shallow water as breeding habitat. Follow "Best Management Practices for Amphibians and Reptiles in Urban and Rural Environments in British Columbia"	Unknown
Wolverine (Gulo gulo)	Blue-listed	Maintain CWD (class 1-3) adjacent to openings <100m across	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Steep slopes that provide snow tunnels (CWD) can be important for denning	>4	Slides (avalanche chutes), valley bottoms, Riparian corridors	Not available	Not Applicable	Landscape planning is very important for wide-ranging wolverines: adjacency of early and late seral structural stages is important to provide habitat features across all BEC (elevations); avoid development on both sides of a watershed at the same time and provide old forest connectivity between watersheds as travel corridors. Consult MoE for refugia/corridor design in undeveloped watersheds	High