SAR Species at Risk

Key Topographic or Distinguishing Features

Report Criteria

TSA:	Revelstoke	**Prov Stat:**	
BEC:	ICH mw	**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
American Bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus)	Blue-listed	wetlands	Not Applicable	Not Available	Likely flat is most applicable, since nest and forage for in/near water.	Not Applicable	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems	1300m	Not Applicable	Large wetlands, and aquatic and wetland complexes, should be avoided for any resource use, including timber harvest. For harvesting: maintain a buffer of existing stand, if present, surrounding wetland to avoid impact or disturbance; if grassland surrounding wetland, maintain existing grassland buffer with no roads, etc, sufficient to avoid impact. Dense emergent vegetation is a seral stage and wetland management (MoE?) should ensure sustainability by monitoring and maintaining water levels. Riparian Area Mgmt Guidebook may be used to determine buffer size.	
Band-tailed Pigeon (Patagioenas fasciata)	Blue-listed	Proximity of: mineral lick/spring, riparian, mature forest	Not Available	Not Available	Not Applicable	Not available; likely >4	Riparian, Mineral springs or mineral graveling sites, <400m from open water	<1000	Cwr, Hw, Dr, Fd, Pl, S	Open forest with mineral licks and/or springs, open water within <400m, and early seral components, particularly fruit bearing shrubs, are key habitat components; these mature montane forests provide habitats to flocks of migrating birds across the landscape; habitat mosaics may be important as clearcuts mature and produce forage plants Terrain and landscape important: proximity of key features should determine reserve size	Variable
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
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		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
Fringed Myotis (Myotis thysanodes)	Blue-listed	Py and Fd forests (Py snags)	Not Available	Warm	N/A	5-9	desert, riparian, grassland, woodland, roosts in caves/mines, cliff faces, rock crevices, buildings, Py and Fd forest	300-854m	Py Fd	Maintain known roosting sites, recruit wildlife trees for future roosting, Maintain foraging habitat and prey abundance, Minimize access, Preserve functionality of riparian areas, maintain hibernacula (see Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife for details).	Unknown

Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias herodias)	Blue-listed	Riparian forest, including Act and mixed conif-decid, trees capable of supporting nest platform 50-100cm diameter	Not Available	Not Relevant	Not Relevant	>2	valley bottoms	1100	Act, Cw, Fd, Hw, Sx	Avoid disturbance mid-February-August 31 (breeding period) within 500m of breeding colonies; no harvest core (nest/colony), partial cut 300m buffer, clearcut beyond	Moderate

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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
Lewis's Woodpecker (Melanerpes lewis)	Red-listed	Preferred tree size >44cm, in absence of large trees retain >29cm (acceptable)	<25%	west side of valley	Not Relevant	5-9	Not Applicable	1160	Act, At, Fd	Nests found >1000m elevation were at burn edges; used shrub, herbaceous openings to forage for insects.	Very Low
Northern Myotis (Myotis septentrionalis)	Blue-listed	wildlife trees with bark, nearby mines, caves, crevices, tunnels, Riparian habitats and wetlands	Not Available	Not Available	Not Applicable	Not available; likely >4	Caves or cave-like features, Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems	Not available	Not Available	Not available in IWMS; information gaps considerable. May prefer mines over caves, crevices for roosting. Where mines occur, avoid reducing/fragmenting mature-old forest stands both coniferous and deciduous, particularly if riparian nearby. If occurrence known or suspected, may be best to consult MoE/RPBio for best mgmt strategy.	Moderate
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
Sandhill Crane (Grus canadensis)	Blue-listed	Riparian forest concealing characteristics, wetlands	Not Available	Not Available	Flat terrain	0-9	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems	1220	Not Available	Maintain shallow freshwater wetlands/aquatic systems, retain adjacent riparian forests; avoid harvesting withibn 800m of aquatic systems used for breeding Apr-Aug (breeding season)	Moderate
Western Painted turtle (Chrysemys picta)	Blue-listed	Large CWD, wetlands	Not Available	S slope fr wetland	Not Applicable	Not Available	Permanent and ephemeral: River/Stream; Flooded Land; Lake; Marsh	Not available	Not Available	Little information is available for Painted turtles; where they are known to occur, avoid development and disturbance of aquatic systems and adjacent upland, particularly access; consult MoE for Best Management Practices (fencing, tunnel may be required)	Unknown
Wolverine (Gulo gulo)	Blue-listed	Mature - old-growth structure	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not Relevant	>4	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.	High
Western Screetch-Owl (Megascops kennicottii/macfarlanei)	Red-listed	Standing snags/Hollow trees	Not Available	Not Available	N/A	N/A	Woodlands especially broadleaf and riparian, moist coniferous forest, lowland mixed coniferous and	lower elevations	Pine, Fd	Retain existing habitat, protect nest/roosting/perching sites,Avoid use of pesticides (see Best management Practices for Raptor Conservation during Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia for details)	Unknown

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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