# SAR Species at Risk

Key Topographic or Distinguishing Features

## Report Criteria

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|---|---|---|---|
| **TSA:** | Revelstoke | **Prov Stat:** | |
| **BEC:** | ICH vk | **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.<br>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<br>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 |
| 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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| 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) | Low-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 |