

Report Criteria

TSA:	Golden	Prov Stat:	
BEC:	IDF dm	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.	
	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
	Broad-winged Hawk (Buteo platypterus)	Blue-listed	Undisturbed, unfragmented At and mixed patches	Not Available	Not Available	Uses At and mixed-At patches on slopes, no further info	Not available; likely >3	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems	Not available	At, mixed stand species not available	Information gaps large for BC. Individual nesting in BC in At and At-conifer patches near riparian/wetlands. Migrates through BC interior where similar habitats may be used by up to 25 birds. Breeding territories: often large patches of undisturbed mixed or deciduous stands; near wetlands/riparian, forest openings and on slopes.	Moderate
	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
	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, Py	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	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems, 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, Py	Nests found >1000m elevation were at burn edges; used shrub, herbaceous openings to forage for insects.	Very Low
	Northern Leopard Frog (Rana pipiens)	Red-listed	Not Applicable, frogs avoid wooded areas; but will travel overland in 15-30cm tall veg.	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Relevant	Not Applicable	Wetland, riparian, aquatic systems	1400	Not applicable ; avoid road construction	Frogs breed in shallow ponds or wetlands, may disperse through connecting riparian areas to deeper ponds that do not freeze to the bottom, where they remain overwinter. This core area (1x2km) should be protected from traffic and livestock, with a 50m buffer (management zone). Winter area =1.7km-800m from breeding and adjacent terrestrial foraging habitat.	Very Low
	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
	Short-eared Owl (Asio flammeus)	Blue-listed	ground vegetation cover	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Applicable	<3	Open areas, wetlands	975	Not Applicable	Use non-forested, 'grassland' sites (incl clearcuts). Maintain high grass for microtine population abundance; avoid road building through known nest areas	Unknown
	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