SAR Species at Risk

Key Topographic or Distinguishing Features

Report Criteria

TSA:	Okanagan	**Prov Stat:**	
BEC:	MS dm 2	**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.	
Badger (Taxidea taxus)	Red-listed	Not Applicable	<20%	N/A	Not Relevant	<4	Moraine (disturbed soils)	2800	Not Applicable	Where appropriate, apply restoration treatments to maintain/create grassland and open forest conditions suitable as badger habitat. Where feasible, maintain disturbed, early seral NDT3 sites as badger habitat by delaying and/or reducing restocking. Protect prey species. Do not use rodenticides. Off-road vehicle use (e.g., ATVs) should be restricted in areas of high badger use.	Moderate
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
Bighorn Sheep (Ovis canadensis)	Blue-listed	Snow-interception, open, steep south aspect slopes; talus; mineral licks; watering features	Not Available	S	27°<Escape terrain<85°	1-9	Steep rocky slopes	3000m	Pl, Fd, Sx	Avoid introducing invasive species (non-native plants, weeds); retain habitat features in seasonal habitats (old-growth in lower elevation winter habitats). Consider intensive silviculture or habitat enhancement (spacing/thinning) outside Apr-Jul, Oct-Nov.	Moderate
Coastal Tailed Frog (Ascaphus truei)	Blue-listed	riparian forest around S4-S6 streams, CWD	Not Available	Unavailable	>2.5%	5-9	Streams (cool, permanent)	2140	Not Applicable	abundance greatest in basins <10 square km; non-fish bearing streams, and interconnected areas with known-occurrence streams; if previously detected, maintain 70% basal area in 20m buffer around 30m uncut core (where slopes >60%, extend to top of inner gorge)	Low-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	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

Great Basin Spadefoot (Spea intermontana)	Blue-listed	Uncompacted soils adjacent/nearby aquatic systems, CWD and vets (CWD recruitment)	<30%	S, SW	As per M. Sarell	Unknown	Shallow and ephemeral water: River/Stream, Flooded land, Lake, Pond	1200	Unknown	Confirm breeding by tadpole identification in Jun-Jul; breeding typically < 600m elevation, aquatic habitat; foraging and hibernation in xeric, upland sites; frequent valley bottoms. See FSP results and strategies	Very Low

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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.	Low-Moderate
Mountain Beaver, rainieri subspecies (Aplodontia rufa rainieri)	Blue-listed	Humid microclimate conditions and streamflow., seepage sites, deep, moist soils, early-mid-seral stages	Not Available	S slope fr wetland	Moist, humid, south aspect slopes in BC	1-4 approx	riparian or seepage sites, deep soils suitable for excavation	1400	Cwr, Dr	Information gaps due to few BC inventories, habitat studies. May be more common in moist soils than originally believed; identify occurrences by confirmation of distinctive sign: burrows, food piles (vegetation hay piles, seedling and shrub clippings), gnaw marks	Low-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
Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum)	Red-listed	wetlands, cliffs	Not Available	Not Available	Cliffs	Not Available	Cliff face adjacent to aquatic system	2000	Not Available	Historic use of pesticides extirpated local populations; numbers returning under current management; critical to leave cliffs adjacent to rivers, wetlands, lakes undisturbed (limiting features)	Unknown
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 within 800m of aquatic systems used for breeding Apr-Aug (breeding season)	Low-Moderate
Western Rattlesnake (Crotalus oreganus)	Blue-listed	CWD, riparian/wetland vegetation	Not Applicable	S	Warm slopes during cooling seasonal temperatures	Not Applicable	rock outcrop, coarse talus, deep rock fissures		Not Applicable	Maintain/maximize connectivity between dens and foraging habitats	Low
Williamson's Sapsucker (Sphyrapicus thyroideus thyroideus)	Red-listed	All vets, all mature trees with decay, cavities, damage sign, wildlife sign	<75%	S, SE, SW	Not Relevant	>4	Low-mid intensity burn	1490	At, Ct, Ep, Fd, Lw, Pl, Se, Sx	On south aspects, retain patches of some mature and all veteran Lw, Pl, Fd >60cm DBH and At >30cm DBH with broken or dead tops, heart rot decay, cavities, feeding signs; silviculture system can be patch or scattered tree retention; increase retention of mature-old mixed spp stands; particularly incorporate large decadent Lw into landscape planning (OGMA, UWR, etc)	Low

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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.	Moderate