

| ID-LINK | Science Name/CDC LINK and RED or BLUE CLASS | Class (English) | English Name | BEC (CDC+HWMS) (Bold lettering indicates overlap with forest tenure) | SAR HABITATS | DATA SOURCES | SAR SEARCH BUFFER | SAR SIGNS | SAR KEY HABITAT FEATURES | NO PRIMARY FOREST ACTIVITY AREA (radius) | LOGGING NWZ | MACHINERY NWZ | TIMING WINDOW. (Timing windows are determined based SAR biology, and year to year variations in timing can occur due to variability of onset of seasons). | COMMENTS AND DIRECTION | TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL KNOWLEDGE | IWMS HIGHLIGHTS | LIKELY SAR? |
|---|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|-------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|-------------|
| HIGH ELEVATIONS, ABOVE OUR TENURE. Areas above 1500m elevation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bighorn sheep - Wikipedia | Ovis canadensis | mammals | Bighorn Sheep-California ecotype | ICH dw, mk1, mk2 IDF mw2 | Steep, grasslands, and undisturbed rocky/alpine areas, 300-2800 m elevation. | TRIM: grasslands, steep rocky areas, alpine, undisturbed, 300-2800 m elevation. IDF. | 500 | Tracks, scat, sighting, new information provided by the Crown. | Lambing areas, rutting areas, migration corridors, licks, watering areas. | 100 from Known Key SAR Habitat Features 500 (During timing window) | 500 | 250 | April 1-June 30 (calving) | Tenure has no known Bighorns or their habitat. No known Key Habitat Features on the tenure. | Does not occur on the tenure, may occur at higher elevations above the 7000 road-Don Dixon(Trad). | Don't use domestic sheep for vegetation control. Disease transference possible. Nov-Dec rutting. Roads and access are problematic. | NO |
| Boreal woodland caribou - Wikipedia | Rangifer tarandus pop. 1 | mammals | Mountain Caribou | ICH mk, mm, mw, vk, wk | ICH, small natural openings or blocks, Spring browse on ground. Elevation use concentrated to 1500-2100 m (though can vary by year, season and population) | TRIM: Intact forest cover, ICH 1500-2100 m elevation. | 500 | Tracks, scat, sheds, sighting, new information provided by the Crown. | High elevation old forests with subalpine fir and abundant lichens. Mineral licks, calving and rutting areas. | 100 from Known Key SAR Habitat Features 500 (During timing window) | 500 | 250 | May 1-June 30 (calving) | Uses ICH openings (including logging blocks) for spring ground browse. That is not a conflict with forestry activities. Tenure is outside of GARs and the federally identified matrix range. No known SAR Key Habitat Features on the tenure. | Does not occur on the tenure. Does occur to the north above the 7000 road, in Deception-Don Dixon(Trad). | High elevation calving for Mountain Caribou. Main problems are predation, disturbance. Maintain critical habitat features(e.g., mineral licks, undisturbed travel corridors and calving and rutting areas.). | NO |
| Mountain goat - Wikipedia | Oreamnos americanus | mammals | Mountain Goat | ICH IDF SBS | Steep, rocky, cliffs, grassy alpine/subalpine can be present from sea level to 3000 m. Tend not to venture far (400 m) from escape terrain (steep slopes and cliffs). | TRIM: openings and forest within 400m of steep slopes and cliffs. | 500 | Tracks, scat, sighting, new information provided by the Crown. | Cliffs and ledges, lambing areas, rutting areas, migration corridors, licks, watering areas. | 100 from Known Key SAR Habitat Features 500 (During timing window) | 500 | 250 | May 15-June 15 (calving) | Tenure has no known Mountain Goats or their habitat. No known Key Habitat Features on the tenure. | Does not occur on the tenure. May occur at higher elevations above the 7000 Road. There is one story of a hunter harvesting one on file-(Don Dixon)Trad. | Not included. | NO |
| UNDISTURBED AREAS. Areas of continuous forest, undeveloped areas with low human presence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grizzly bear - Wikipedia | Ursus arctos | mammals | Grizzly Bear | ICH IDF SBS | Almost anywhere, but likes undisturbed areas. Potential occurrence in any elevation in tenure. | TRIM slope polygons > 35%, North facing. | 100 | Tracks, scat, hair on rub trees, clawed trees, dug up areas, large den with "porch", sighting. | Dens/caves 75 cm diameter. High elevation, sloped, stable, well drained. North facing. Shallow soils, seepage and boulder areas avoided. | 90 | 100 | 100 | Oct 15 - May 1 (denning-somewhat weather dependent. See Comments and Direction) | Precise timing of denning is weather dependent(i.e. an early cold snap and snow may result in an early retreat to dens). Use temporary roads, consider extra visual screening on fish systems. Forested areas adjacent to openings used as foraging habitat are important for use as security and daytime cover. | Always present on the north side of the tenure-Don Dixon (Trad). | Security cover is important. Needs connectivity. Roads are problematic, try to minimize bear-human interactions. Visual screening desirable. CWD. Don't use pesticides. Consider temporary roads. | YES |
| Wolverine - Wikipedia | Gulo gulo luscus | mammals | Wolverine | ICH IDF SBS ESSF | Almost anywhere. | ESSF for natal dens. | 100 | Tracks, scat, sighting, tunnels or burrow. | dens or snow tunnels leading under masses of blowdown. | 90 | 100 | 100 | Feb 01-April 15 (natal denning) | Likes undisturbed areas, cover and ready access to food/carrion for raising young in spring. Natal denning not anticipated on the tenure. | Known to occur on the tenure-Don Dixon (Trad). | A generalist. Females mainly den up high in the ESSF. Need access to food (carrion) in spring. | YES |
| Fisher (animal) - Wikipedia | Pekania pennanti | mammals | Fisher | ICH SBS IDF ESSF | All forests with cover and connectivity older forests important in winter. Resting habitats important. | See data in Crown fisher tool plus wet riparian areas (natal dens-cottonwood). | 100 | Dens, tracks, scat, sighting | May utilize multiple dens, which should have tree and shrub cover in immediate vicinity, usually within large deciduous or conifers with tree cavity such as; Black cottonwood (>90cm dbh), Trembling aspen (>44cm dbh), Douglas-fir (>65cm dbh) or non-merch Lodgepole pine (>35cm dbh). Resting habitat includes Hybrid spruce (>27cm dbh) with rust brooms and single piece CWD (any species >35cm dbh) that is elevated 25-50 cm off of the ground. | 100 | 100 | 100 | April 01-June-15 (natal denning) | CDC shows this does not occur on the tenure. But Crown Fisher tool data shows it does. So added in for SAR. Crown fisher tool could be checked for habitat amounts and attributes needed for different life history components. Needs CWD and summer cover. Utilizes older forests in winter. Rest on branches, spruce rust brooms and elevated CWD. Trees with cavity entrances >1.5 m off of ground, with dimension of 5-10 cm wide by 7-15 cm tall are valuable trees for fisher den use. WHA min 2 ha. Maintain connectivity between riparian and upland habitats. | Has been trapped on the tenure-Don Dixon(Trad). | Included. | YES |
| GRASSLANDS BENCHMARK AND DRY FIR FORESTS. Crown grassland benchmark next to dry IDF forests. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American badger - Wikipedia | Taxidea taxus | mammals | American Badger | ICH mk3 IDF mw2 SBS dw1, dw2, mm, mc1 | Grasslands fields or open canopied forests. Grasslands benchmark with adjacent dry Fdi forests. | Crown grasslands benchmark and adjacent dry fir forests in the SBS. See CDC for Know population overlap on tenure. | 100 | Burrow, tracks, scat. Prey presence, digging up of prey burrows. Sighting. | Burrows 20-30 cm wide, 15-25 tall, adjacent soil mound common. | 30 | 100 | 50 | Breeding and maternal den April 15-August 15 | Present where ground-squirrels and marmots are abundant. Mostly nocturnal. Very disturbance tolerant. Prefers open valley bottom habitat. | No known higher elevation or ICH occurrences of badger on the tenure. Known to occur near Drewry lake on the lower 200 and 201 roads. Private lands. Has been seen once on IR#1 Don Dixon. Known to occur on Marmot Ridge Golf course, between the highway and industrial cutoff road. | Valley bottoms. 300-800 meters. Eat almost anything. Tolerant of human activities, ie golf courses. Maintains several burrows. Can share burrows with other species. Most active at night. WHF 20 meter radius. Roads are risky for badgers. WHA would be 2ha-100 ha. Minimize disturbance during breeding season. Keep roads away, consider temp roads. | YES |
| North American Racer (Coluber constrictor) - Naturalist | Coluber constrictor | reptiles | North American Racer | ICH mk1 IDF mw, | Rock outcrops-talus grasslands, open forests. Below 900 m elevation. | Crown grasslands benchmark, TRIM slope polygons > 35%. Below 900 m elevation. | 200 | Sighting | HYBERNACLUM | 150 | 200 | 200 | March 15-April 30 (emergence) | These low valley grasslands are not managed for forestry on the tenure. IWMS 2004 recommends leaving 1 km buffer zone around known den sites and critical habitats. Avoid road construction near talus slopes and around known snake dispersal routes. | Black racers rumoured to occur on IR#1, grasslands. There are adjacent rocky cliffs-Don Dixon (Trad) | Warm slopes for over-winter. Emerge March and April. Up to 900 m. Establish WHAs for communal dens especially near talus slopes, rock outcrops or cliffs. See IWMS 2004 Identified Wildlife Provisions for SAR. | YES |
| RIPARIAN. Streams, wetlands and lakes and associated RMA and RRZ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Painted turtle - Wikipedia | Chrysemys picta pop. 2 | reptiles | Painted Turtle | ICH IDF SBS | Valley bottom lakes/ponds/swamps. Below 1000 m elevation. | Valley bottom lakes/ponds/swamps. Check CDC for known habitat on tenure. | 200 | Sightings, look for basking turtles, nests within 150m of standing or slow moving shallow water. | Valley bottom lakes/ponds/swamps | 150 | 200 | 200 | June 01- April 15 | Conservation Data Center (CDC) has known occurrences of SAR on or adjacent to forest tenure. Eggs laid in June-July, hatching in September. Young will stay in nest until following spring, nest usually within 150m of water. These valley bottom water bodies are not managed under the forest tenure. Mostly private and IR lands. Fish management is standard, despite species. If a Specialist Assessment finds SAR fish, ie shocking, then the Specialist will make SAR recommendations for the SAR. | Known to occur in small valley bottom lakes in the Canim valley-Don Dixon Such lands are privately owned on the tenure. JK | Not included. | YES |
| Bull trout - Wikipedia | Salvelinus confluentus | fish | Bull Trout | N/A | Fish bearing streams | Fish wizard | Fish bearing riparian features within RMA of cutblocks and roads | Captured or observed specimen | Fish bearing watercourses | RRZ | RMZ | RMZ | Aug 15-Oct 31(spawning) | Fish management is standard, despite species. If a Specialist Assessment finds SAR fish, ie shocking, then the Specialist will make SAR recommendations for the SAR. | Does not occur in Canim system. Canim falls-Don Dixon(Trad) | Avoid stream crossings. Keep roads and public away. Use temp access. | NO |
| White sturgeon - Wikipedia | Acipenser transmontanus pop. 5 | fish | White Sturgeon | N/A | Fish bearing streams | Fish wizard | Fish bearing riparian features within RMA of cutblocks and roads | Captured or observed specimen | Fish bearing watercourses | RRZ | RMZ | RMZ | Unclear | Fish management is standard, despite species. If a Specialist Assessment finds SAR fish, ie shocking, then the Specialist will make SAR recommendations for the SAR. | Does not occur in Canim system. Canim falls-Don Dixon(Trad) | Not included. | NO |
| American White Pelican 1. Audubon Field Guide | Pelecanus erythrorhynchos | birds | American White Pelican | IDF, SBS(breeding) ICH(non breeding and migratory) | Lakes, wetlands, streams. Found below 1220m elevation. | TRIM: Riparian areas and RMAs. | 100 | Sighting of migrating birds | Lakes with fish and islands for nesting, nesting sites | 200 | 500 | 300 | April 1- Septemebr 15 (nest-fledge) | Maintain riparian reserves on all lakes, wetlands and streams within WHA using the largest reserves areas as described in the RMA guidebook. Spring migration overlaps with breakup months. 108 mile lake that is used as a loafing lake is a mis-match for the undisturbed habitat talked about in IWMS. Be on the lookout for loafing areas. | Does not occur in Canim system-Don Dixon. Known to rest at the 108 lake in spring. JK | See Identified Wildlife Provision of IWMS 2004 for resource management and planning recommendations around American Pelican WHAs. Lakes with fish and islands. "Loafing" areas used. Can travel large distances from breeding areas for foraging. | NO |
| Eared Grebe | Podiceps nigricollis | birds | Eared Grebe | IDF SBS | Lakes, wetlands, streams. Nests on wetlands. | TRIM: Riparian areas and RMAs. | 100 | Sighting/nest | Nests in wetlands. | 50 | 100 | 70 | April 01- August 15 | Colonial breeder, typically between 400-675m elevation. Preferred habitats include shallow, freshwater marshes, ponds and lakes with emergent vegetation and an abundance of macroinvertebrates. Retain full RMA around riparian features used by SAR. | Not included. | Not included. | YES |
| Rusty Blackbird 1 Audubon Field Guide | Euphagus carolinus | birds | Rusty Blackbird | SBS | Riparian areas; shrubs or wooded areas near water. | Forest cover: Coniferous forest near Riparian areas and RMAs. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call | Nests in shrubs or trees above water. | 30 | 100 | 50 | April 01- August 15 | Coniferous woodlands near riparian features. Makes twig/grass nests in conifer or shrubs near rivers, lakes or wetlands (typically 1-6m above water). Rusty Blackbirds are more common in northern BC but has confirmed breeding near tenure. Search near riparian features to appropriately buffer nests. Nest are not reused year to year by this species. | Not applicable. | Not applicable. | YES |
| RIPARIAN AND ADJACENT UPLAND FOREST AND GRASSLAND. Streams, wetlands and lakes and associated RMA and RRZ, and adjacent forest and Crown grassland benchmark. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Blue Heron 1 Audubon Field Guide | Ardea herodias herodias | birds | Great Blue Heron | ICH mk3 IDF mw2, dk3 SBS dw1 | Still waters, riparian area in lowlands and valley bottoms, upto 1100 m. | TRIM: Riparian areas and RMAs. | 100 | Sightings, nesting colony, large stick nest or multiple stick nests in tall tree. | Nesting colony (nesting, fledging). | 200 | 500 | 500 | March 15-Aug 31 | Found in young, mature and old forest that can be contiguous or fragmented. Colonies typically found in tall trees. Uses riparian and grassland for foraging. | Occurs on the tenure. Don Dixon (Trad) | See IWMS 2004 for WHA considerations. Shallow foraging habitat crucial within 10 km of nest. Utilizes a broad variety of habitats. | YES |

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|--|--|-----------------|------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|--|---|--|-------------|---------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Western Toad | Anaxyrus boreas | amphibians | Western Toad | ICH IDF SBS | Riparian/seasonal riparian in dry ecosystems. | TRIM: Riparian areas and RMAs. | 100 | Sighting, egg masses, tadpoles | Ponds used as breeding habitat. Preexisting cavities used for hibernation. | As per FSP Riparian | 200 | 200 | April 01 -July 30 | Western Toads are vulnerable to road mortality during seasonal migrations, can be managed with the use of temporary roads. Typically breeds on shallow sandy margins of lakes, streams and ponds. Hibernates underground below frost line in pre-existing cavities. | | Not applicable. | YES |
| Great Basin spadefoot - Wikipedia | Speo intermontana | amphibians | Great Basin Spadefoot | ICH mk IDF mw2, dk1, dk2 | Riparian/seasonal riparian in dry ecosystems. | Crown grasslands benchmark/adjacent dry fir forests and Riparian areas and RMAs. | 100 | Sighting, egg masses, tadpoles | Small burrows, under CWD. | As per FSP Riparian | 200 | 200 | April 01 -July 30 | Does not occur on our tenure. See IWMS for management considerations should chance find or discovery of breeding area occurrence. | Not known to occur on the tenure. Its very dry habitat is not known to occur at all. JK. | Generally found breeding below 600 m. Can be found 275m-1800m. Regular and seasonal riparian. Occur in semi-arid habitats. Grasslands, sagebrush and steppe. Conservation efforts should be focused on protecting breeding habitat. | NO |
| GRASSLANDS. Crown grassland benchmark. Cliff nesters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prairie Falcon Audubon Field Guide | Falco mexicanus | birds | Prairie Falcon | ICH IDF mw2 dk3 | Cliffs, caves or near open grasslands below 900 m. | TRIM: Crown grasslands benchmark near cliffs in the IDF. | 100 | Sighting/nest | Nesting on cliffs or in caves, overhang over nest is required. May reuse abandoned nests of other raptors. Nest usually within 0-6km of open country. | 250 | 500 | 500 | March 30- August 15 | Avoids heavily forested areas. Cliff nest, may also re-use a large stick nest of another species. | | General Wildlife Measures Goals (IWMS 2004) 1. Minimize disturbance at breeding sites. 2. Maintain structural components of rangeland to enhance/maintain prey species and foraging opportunities for Prairie Falcons. 3. Maintain structural components of the forest edge including wildlife tree retention. 4. Minimize soil disturbance and invasion of invasive species. 5. Maintain suitable foraging habitat. 6. Prevent or control forest encroachment. | NO |
| Peregrine Falcon Audubon Field Guide | Falco peregrinus anatum | birds | Peregrine Falcon | IDF,SBS | Cliffs or rock faces near open dry country, lakes or wetlands | TRIM: Cliffs or rock faces near crown grasslands benchmark and adjacent dry fir forests. | 100 | Sighting/nest | Nest on cliff ledges or crevices near good foraging areas(lake shores, rivers or at confluences of major valleys). | 250 | 500 | 500 | March 30- July 30 | Nests on cliffs occasionally in hollow of broken tree top or in stick nest of larger tree bird. Hunt over very large areas, will defend nest from intruders. | | Not applicable. | NO |
| Ground nesters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Short-eared Owl Audubon Field Guide | Asio flammeus | birds | Short-eared Owl | ICH mw2 IDF mw2, dk3 SBS mh, mk1 | Open country, fields, marshes. Typically found up to 975 m elevation. | TRIM: Crown grasslands benchmark below 975 m. | 100 | Sighting/nest | Nest on the ground in grasslands. | 100 | 500 | 500 | March 15- September 15 | Carnivore, eats rodents. Found in open country, grassland and riparian areas | | Included. | NO |
| Sharp-tailed Grouse Audubon Field Guide | Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus | birds | Sharp-tailed Grouse | IDF mw2 mw1 dk3 SBS dw2 dw3 mh | Open grasslands and dry forests. 275 - 1200 m elevation. | TRIM: Crown grasslands benchmark between 275-1200 m elevation. | 100 | Sightings/nest/lek | Lek, ground nests. | 100 | 500 | 500 | April 05-August 15 | Nests usually within 2km of leks(mating dance ground) | | Permanently deactivate or rehabilitate roads after use. Close roads that pass within 100 m of an active lek during April and May. Prohibit access to leks between 1 April and 31 May when females attend the leks for breeding. Do not use pesticides. | YES |
| Long-billed Curlew Audubon Field Guide | Numenius americanus | birds | Long-billed Curlew | ICH; IDF mw2, dk3 SBS dw3 | Open dry grasslands with low profile vegetation (<30cm) | TRIM: Crown grasslands benchmark below 120 m elevation. | 100 | Nest, is shallow depression on ground lined with grasses. | Nest on ground in grassland. | 30 | 100 | 50 | April 01-July 15 (nesting and fledge) | Nests in dry grasslands, typically below 600m elevation. Uses wetter areas for foraging and rearing. Not found above 1220m elevation. | | Do not construct roads unless there is no other practicable option. Limit road use during critical times during the breeding season (1 April to 15 July) when considered necessary by statutory decision maker. Minimize pesticide use. Avoid grazing during breeding season. Do not establish recreation trails. | NO |
| Common Nighthawk | Chordeiles minor | birds | Common Nighthawk | ICH,IDF,SBS | IDF 400-1000m elevation. Nests in openings, grassland, mixed and open forest. | TRIM: Crown grasslands benchmark and openings near forest. | 100 | Ground nest | Nest on ground. | 30 | 100 | 50 | June 01- August 30 | Requires open areas for nesting, grasslands, rock outcrops, burns recently logge area and gravel roads. Ground nester and insectivore. Will nest in areas with access to abundant aerial insects. Most likely found in IDF forests from 400 - 1000 m elevation. | | Not applicable. | NO |
| Barn Swallow | Hirundo rustica | birds | Barn Swallow | ICH,IDF,SBS | Breeds in lowlands and valleys, open or semi-open land, farms, fields, marshes, lakes. Typically avoids unbroken forest. | TRIM: Forest cover and Crown grasslands benchmark and near openings in forest. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call | Original nest sites were in sheltered crevices in cliffs or shallow caves. Nest sites used today are mostly in open buildings, under eaves, under bridges or docks. | 30 | 100 | 50 | April 01- August 15 | The Barn Swallow builds its nest on a variety of artificial structures from barns to bridges, and in natural locations like cliffs, steep embankments and caves. | | Not included. | NO |
| MATURE-OLD FORESTS. ICH, IDF, or SBS forests in age classes; 80-120 years old or 120+ years old. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Goshawk Audubon Field Guide | Accipiter gentilis stricklandii | birds | Northern Goshawk | ICH,IDF,SBS | Large stick nest in mature and old forest, generally in coniferous stand that are intact and have few openings. | TRIM: Mature and old forest, generally in coniferous stand that are intact and have few openings. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call | Large stick nest in crook of tree | 250 | 500 | 500 | April 1- August 30 (nest and fledge) | Potential for interior subspecies to be found on forest tenure, preference for nesting habitat is in old undisturbed conifer stands. Species builds large stick nest that are typically found in valley bottoms and at lower elevations. | | Not applicable. | YES |
| Flammulated Owl Audubon Field Guide | Psittacosia flammeiceps | birds | Flammulated Owl | IDF mw2 dk3 | Dry IDF mature and old forests. 500-1000m elevation. | TRIM: Mature and Older Mature IDF forests between 500-1000 m elevation. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call. Forages within 300m of nest during breeding season | Cavity Nests, on live or dead tree with >50cm dbh (typically FdI). Uses woodpecker cavities. | 150 | 500 | 500 | April 25 - August 17 | Important nesting habitat includes multi-age class stands with multiple canopy layers, including a veteran tree component for nesting and roosting. Nests are often located within and/or near foraging habitat, characterized by small forest openings (<1 ha) adjacent to Douglas-fir thickets and/or large veteran Douglas-firs with heavy branching for security. | | Included. Known habitat is west of 100 Mile House. | YES |
| MATURE-OLD FOREST ADJACENT TO OPENINGS. ICH, IDF, or SBS forests in age classes; 80-120 years old or 120+ years old that are next to forest openings or have crown closures of <25%. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olive-sided Flycatcher Audubon Field Guide | Contopus cooperi | birds | Olive-sided Flycatcher | ICH,IDF,SBS | Older mature conifer and mixed stands at elevations between 1000-2000 m that are semi-open. | TRIM: Mature and old forest, coniferous or mixed stands that are between 1000 - 2000 m elevation and semi open. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call | Nest | 30 | 100 | 50 | April 15-August 15 (nest and fledge) | Scarcely found nesting in valley bottoms, more abundant at higher elevations. Is an insectivore, uses dead snags and tall trees near clearings as perches for feeding on aerial insects. | | Not applicable. | YES |
| Evening Grosbeak | Coccothraustes vespertinus | birds | Evening Grosbeak | ICH,IDF,SBS | Most common in the IDF at 750-1500 m elevation. Nests in coniferous and mixedwood stands where berry and seed density is high. | TRIM: Most common at mid elevation (750 -1500 m) coniferous and mixed wood stands. Most common in the IDF. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call | Nests high up in trees or shrubs | 30 | 100 | 50 | April 15-August 15 (nest and fledge) | Found from sea level to 1950 m elevation, mainly where the density of berries and seeds is high. For nesting favours stands of Douglas-fir, Ponderosa Pine (Pinus ponderosa), spruce, and Trembling Aspen, with understory vegetation dominated by Douglas Maple (Acer glabrum), Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana), Pin Cherry, Saskatoon (Amelanchier alnifolia) or Red-osier Dogwood | | Not applicable. | YES |
| Tree Cavity Nesters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lewis's Woodpecker Audubon Field Guide | Melanerpes lewis | birds | Lewis's Woodpecker | ICH dw mk1 IDF mw2 | Found in living and dead conifer and deciduous trees. Not found below 1200 m elevation. | TRIM: IDF, Mature deciduous or mixed forest, deciduous groves, burned +10 forests. Found below 1200 m elevation. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call | Nests in tree cavity in large FdI or Act. Will excavate new cavity or reuse. | 100 | 150 | 100 | April 15- August 15 (nest and fledge) | Large FdI and Act near openings, retain snags/wildlife trees near opening where possible. Ensure surrounding timber in buffered area is windfirm. Found in areas with <25% crown closure. | Maintain a supply of suitable wildlife trees | Nests below 1000 meters in unburnt areas, below 1200m in burns. Forage in open areas, riparian areas and valley bottoms. Consult IWMS: General Wildlife Measures; Harvesting and Silviculture for information on habitat retention during harvesting operations. | YES |
| Western Screech-Owl Audubon Field Guide | Megascops kennicottii macfarlanei | birds | Western Screech-Owl | ICH dw mw2 IDF mw2, dk3 | Riparian features in mature or old forest, near openings in black cottonwood, trembling aspen and water birch. | TRIM: Mature and old forest, near riparian features and openings. Found below 700 m. | 100 | Sighting/cavity nest/call | Tree cavities (deciduous), riparian areas (roosting and nesting) | 150 | 500 | 500 | March 01- August 15 | Retain and recruit wildlife trees, especially deciduous | | Included. | YES |
| Bats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *See Comments and Direction for Little Brown Myotis. |

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| Northern Myotis | Myotis septentrionalis | mammals | Northern Myotis | ICH,SBS,IDF | Roosts-Caves, rock crevices, overhangs, loose bark trees or tree cavities. Under bridges, abandoned buildings or other manmade structures. | TRIM: Mature- Old forests, uses adjacent clearing for foraging. | 100 | Roosts, guano, sightings. | Hybernaculum and Maternity Roosts | 100 | 200 | 200 | June 1- August 31 (Maternity sites) October 1 - April 30 (Hibernation sites) | Protect roosts. Mostly associated with dry IDF forests. Forage mainly on forested hillside and ridges. Retention of full RMA on riparian features near (1-4km) of known bat roosts will help to maintain foraging habitat. Openings near mature forest and steep rocky cliffs has high potential for bat use. Management of all bat species can be grouped together due to similarities in habitat use. Low likelihood of occurrence on tenure as the only substantiated localities for <i>N.myotis</i> are near Hudsons Hope, Mount Revelstoke National Park and the Revelstoke Dam. | There is no traditional knowledge of bats over-wintering in hibernacula on the tenure-Don Dixon(Trad) | Fringed Myotis, similar. | YES* |
| Little Brown Myotis | Myotis lucifugus | mammals | Little Brown Myotis | ICH,SBS,IDF | Roosts-Caves, rock crevices, overhangs, loose bark trees or tree cavities. Under bridges, abandoned buildings or other manmade structures. | Species is widespread in BC from dry grass lands to old forest. From sea level to 2288 m elevation. | 100 | Roosts, guano, sightings. | Hybernaculum and Maternity Roosts | 100 | 200 | 200 | June 1- August 31 (Maternity sites) October 1 - April 30 (Hibernation sites) | All bat SAR on tenure can be managed using the Little Brown Myotis Comments and Direction section set out in the SAR table, as this management strategy is the most robust given the potential extent of the Little Brown Myotis distribution in BC. Retention of full RMA on riparian features near (1-4km) of known bat roosts will help to maintain foraging habitat. Openings near mature forest and steep rocky cliffs has high potential for bat use. Management of all bat species can be grouped together due to similarities in habitat use. Summer roosts can be in buildings and other man-made structures, tree cavities, rock crevices, caves and under the bark of trees. | | Not applicable. | YES |
| Townsend's Big Eared Bat | Corynorhinus townsendii | mammals | Townsend's Big Eared Bat | ICH,SBS,IDF | Roosts-Caves, overhangs, loose bark trees or tree cavities. | TRIM: Widespread habitat, in BC. Found from 0 - 1070 m elevation. | 100 | Roosts, guano, sightings. | Hybernaculum and Maternity Roosts | 100 | 200 | 200 | June 1- August 31 (Maternity sites) October 1 - April 30 (Hibernation sites) | Have been found in mines and caves from the Okanagan Valley to the Williams Lake region. In these interior hibernacula, this species usually occupies dry, exposed locations near the mine entrances where the temperatures are 5-8°C (with temperatures as low as -7 C near Williams Lake) | | Not applicable. | YES* |
| Spotted Bat | Euderma maculatum | Mammals | Spotted Bat | ICH,SBS,IDF | Roosts-Caves,Day roosts in Crevices of steep cliff faces. | TRIM: Arid desert terrain, IDF uplands near rivers, riparian areas and grasslands/hayfields, in the vicinity of steep cliffs. BC range extend from 300-900 m elevation, wide most occurrences below 500m. | 100 | Roosts, guano, sightings. | Hybernaculum and Maternity Roosts | 100 | 200 | 200 | June 1- August 31 (Maternity sites) October 1 - April 30 (Hibernation sites) | Distribution of Spotted Bats in the province is poorly known. The recent discovery of this species in the Thompson, Fraser and Chilcotin valleys indicates that there may be localized populations throughout the dry interior. Little is know about winter biology of this species. Steep, high cliffs within a few kilometres of suitable feeding areas (riparian areas, marshes, fields, grasslands, and open forest) and close to a source of water are important as day roosts and hibernation sites. | | Not applicable. | YES* |
| Fringed myotis | Myotis thysanodes | mammals | Fringed Myotis | ICH dw, mw2 IDF mw2 | Roosts-Caves, overhangs, mid elevation grasslands, deserts and woodlands. Found between 300-854m elevation. | TRIM: arid grasslands and dry forest in the IDF. Found at 300 - 850 m elevation. | 100 | Roosts, guano, sightings. | Hybernaculum and Maternity Roosts | 100 | 200 | 200 | June 1- August 31 (Maternity sites) October 1 - April 30 (Hibernation sites) | Found near riparian areas and open grassland habitats. Retention of full RMA on riparian features near (1-4km) known bat roosts will help to maintain foraging habitat. | There is no traditional knowledge of bats over-wintering in hibernacula on the tenure-Don Dixon(Trad) | Included. | YES* |
| Western Small-Footed Bat | Myotis ciliolabrum | mammals | Western Small-Footed Bat | IDF | Roosts in cavities in cliffs, boulders, vertical banks, the ground and talus slopes, and under rocks. Found between 300-850 m elevation. | TRIM: arid grasslands and dry forest in the IDF. Found at 300 - 900 m elevation. | 100 | Roosts, guano, sightings. | Hybernaculum and Maternity Roosts | 100 | 200 | 200 | June 1- August 31 (Maternity sites) October 1 - April 30 (Hibernation sites) | Potential for SAR orence on lower IDF regions of tenure. | | Not applicable. | YES* |
| PLANTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whitebark pine | Pinus albicaulis | plant | Whitebark pine | ICH SBS ESSF | Montane forests above 1300m. | TRIM: Forest cover, Montane forests above 1300m. | N/A | Presence of SAR | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | Potential for SAR to be present on forest tenure above 1300m. | | Not applicable | NO |
| Gastony's cliff-brake | Pellaea gastonyi | plant | Gastony's cliff-brake | IDF ICH SBS ESSF | Found on exposed rocky areas, cliffs. IDF, 900-1100m elevation, CDC search of tenure. | TRIM: Forest cover, IDF 900-1100m elevation, CDC search of tenure. | N/A | Presence of SAR | dry calcareous cliffs and crevices in montane and subalpine zone. | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | Conservation Data Center (CDC) has known occurrences of SAR on or adjacent to forest tenure. | | Not applicable | YES |
| NON-SAR Recommendations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bald Eagle | Haliaeetus leucocephalus | birds | Bald Eagle | IDF ICH SBS ESSF | Large wind firm trees near fish bearing waterbodies. | TRIM: Riparian areas and forested RMAs. | 200 | Stick nest in large trees | Nest | 200 | 300 | 300 | February 5 - August 31 | Widely distributed across BC. Primarily associated with aquatic habitats, such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs with forested shorelines or cliffs in the interior. | | Not applicable | N/A |
| Golden Eagle | Aquila chrysaetos | birds | Golden Eagle | IDF SBS ESSF | Cliffs or rock faces near open dry country, lakes or wetlands. | TRIM: Grasslands benchmark and adjacent dry fir forests. | 100 | Sighting/nest | Nest on cliff ledges or crevices near good foraging areas(lake shores, rivers or at confluences of major valleys). | 250 | 500 | 500 | April 1 - August 31 | Preserving habitat for its prey, especially within 3 km of nest sites, has been recommended as a management tool, as has reducing disturbance near nest sites. Has low disturbance tolerance during nesting. | | Not applicable | N/A |
| Red-tailed Hawk | Buteo jamaicensis | birds | Red-tailed Hawk | IDF ICH SBS ESSF | Mixed forests and forest edges, valley bottoms, and near fields and openings. | Habitat is wide ranging TRIM: Forest cover near fields and openings. | 100 | Sighting/nest/call | Stick nest in tall tree near edge of forest opening. | 200 | 300 | 300 | February 26 - August 10 | Widespread and common across southern, central and northeastern British Columbia Nests in forests and hunts in surrounding open country, frequently uses tallest tree near edge of woods. | | Not applicable | N/A |
| Black Bear | Ursus americanus cinnamom | mammals | Black bear | IDF ICH SBS ESSF | Preference for dense forest with security cover. Potential occurrence in any elevation in tenure. | TRIM: Dense forest cover | 100 | Dens, sighting | Den in tree cavities, rock cavities, under brush piles, or in holes dug into the ground. | 50 | 100 | 70 | Oct 15 - May 1 (denning-season) | Found across tenure. Retain den site within a wind-firm Wildlife Tree Retention Area (WTRA) (preferably 1ha if possible or tied to a riparian reserve or block edge); ensure that there is security and thermal cover around the den, some larger trees or snag where adult females and cubs can "escape" to and a healthy shrub layer for forage. | | Not applicable | N/A |
| Rocky Mountain Elk | Cervus elaphus nelsoni | mammals | Elk | IDF ICH SBS ESSF | Rocky Mountain Elk prefer feeding in a mix of open grasslands and shrub lands or in open, mixed conifer and deciduous forests; they also utilize forested habitats for resting. | TRIM: Open grassland, shrubland, mixed conifer and deciduous forest. | 200 | Tracks, scat, sightings, shed antlers and local/crown information. | Seasonal use of space seems to be influenced by various factors including local vegetation, snow conditions, predators and past experience. | 100 from Known Key SAR Habitat Features 250 (During timing windows) | 250 | 250 | May 15-June 30 (calving) September 1- October 30 (rut) | Observed on tenure. In winter elk leave areas of deep snow cover and seek locations such as valley bottoms where snow cover is shallow or absent. In areas where deep snow seldom occurs, they may frequent high- or low-elevation ranges at any time of the year. | | Not applicable | N/A |