



December 30, 2004

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN THE ARROW BOUNDARY FOREST DISTRICT

This Notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14/04) and 9(3) of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21/04).

The following Notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk outlined in Schedule 1.

Approved Wildlife Habitat Areas are not included in the indicators of amount, distribution and attributes for each of the species outlined in Schedule 1. As per section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, forest tenure holders are exempt from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, for approved Wildlife Habitat Areas.

This Notice applies to the Arrow Boundary Forest District.

Schedule 1

1) Coeur d'Alene Salamander (*Plethodon idahoensis*)

Amount:

1. 20 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 12 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
 - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Coeur d'Alene Salamander in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Coeur d'Alene Salamander in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

**Species:
Couer D'alene
Salamander**

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Generally less than 20 ha in size although the size should be based on the extent of suitable aquatic habitat, micro-climate and hydrological considerations. Areas managed for this species should include a 20-40 m management zone around the core area. The core area should include all suitable habitat (i.e., deep wet talus) plus adjacent suitable foraging habitat (forested habitat within 50 m of the wet bedrock or talus). The area should encompass known observations and suitable aquatic habitat.
Habitat Attributes	Wet microhabitats are characterised by waterfall splash zones, rock seepages, fissured bedrock in association with streams, deep wet talus. Observations are more common in areas of steep topography with surficial bedrock. Minimum canopy cover at stream sites of 42% with a mean of 83% (+/- 15%). Canopy cover at seepage sites of 57% (+/- 15%).
Elevation	500 - 1550 m.

2) Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*)

Amount:

1. 216 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 168 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
 - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Flammulated Owl in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Flammulated Owl in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

**Species:
Flammulated
Owl**

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Between 10 and 30 ha, based on estimated home range size using habitat suitability information. Should include a core area of 7-12 ha that includes key foraging, the nest site and security habitats and ~100 m management zone. Consider a WTP ≥ 4 ha where salvage does not occur and where as many suitable wildlife trees as possible are maintained or recruited over the long term (>80 yrs).
Tree Features	Visible woodpecker or natural cavities; understory brush or thickets, snags with cavities.
Tree Species	Most commonly, Ponderosa pine; less commonly, Douglas-fir, trembling aspen or western larch.
Nesting Habitat Features	Includes multi-age class stands with multiple canopy layers, including a veteran tree component for nesting or roosting. Large diameter ponderosa pine for nest trees may be critical to sustain local populations. Nest in Pileated Woodpecker and Northern Flicker cavities and it is therefore important to consider nesting requirement of these species as well. Nests are often located within and/or near foraging habitat.
Foraging Habitat Features	Often forages within 300 m of nest during breeding season. Habitat is characterized by small forest openings (<1 ha) adjacent to Douglas-fir thickets and/or large veteran Douglas-firs or ponderosa pines with heavy branching for security. Understorey structure may be important in forest openings for foraging habitat.
Tree Size	64-77 cm. In the absence of trees with the preferred dbh, trees >35 cm or largest available should be retained for recruitment.
Wildlife Tree Class	1, 3-7
Structural Stage	6 (mature forest), 7 (old forest).
Elevation	400-1375 m.

3) “Interior” Western Screech-Owl (*Otus kennicottii macfarlanei*)

Amount:

1. 22 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 12 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
 - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for “Interior” Western Screech-Owl in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for “Interior” Western Screech-Owl in the

Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

**Species:
Interior Western
Screech-Owl**

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Typically between 5 and 30 ha. The area should include a 5–12 ha core area for the nest area and may include a ~100 m management zone. The management zone should include suitable foraging habitat. Other features to include are large diameter snags (particularly black cottonwood, trembling aspen, water birch, and broadleaf maple) with suitable nest cavities.
Tree Features	Visible woodpecker cavities or natural cavities, conks, fire scars, heartwood decay and broken tops.
Tree Species	Trembling aspen, black cottonwood, water birch, Douglas-fir, possibly ponderosa pine, and western larch.
Nesting and Roosting Habitat Features	Home ranges can be small in optimal habitat; a reasonable size is ~ 2.5-10 ha. Occupancy is closely associated with riparian habitats. A minimum of 2 suitable nesting cavities must be present to accommodate one breeding pair. Nesting and roosting occurs in tree cavities often made by Northern Flickers and Pileated Woodpeckers; dense vegetation thickets are also used for roosting.
Tree Size	34–44 cm dbh or larger for deciduous tree species. 74–85 cm dbh or larger for coniferous tree species. In the absence of trees with the preferred dbh, trees with ≥ 30 cm dbh should be retained for recruitment.
Wildlife Tree Class	2–6
Structural Stage	6 (mature forest), 7 (old forest).
Elevation	0–700 m.