



December 30, 2004

**NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF
WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN
THE KOOTENAY LAKE 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 Kootenay Lake Forest District.

Schedule 1

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

Amount:

1. 250 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 150 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
 - areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity 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:
Coeur 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) Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog (*Ascaphus montanus*)

Amount:

1. 100 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 73 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 Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the 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 Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

Species:
Rocky Mountain
Tailed Frog

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Typically 50-150 ha but will vary to accommodate site specific factors. The area should include a 30 m core area buffered by a 20 m management zone on both sides of occupied stream reaches.

Habitat Attributes	Stream step pools of permanent streams and headwaters and pool riffle habitats within fish bearing streams may also be used. Stream temperatures between 10-16C are optimal (tolerance limits between 5-18.5C for eggs, 22-24.1C for adults). Well developed overstory and understory to help maintain high humidity and low temperatures (Generally associated with structural stage S6 or S7). Stable mountain streams are characterised by regularly spaced pools and interlocked cobble/boulder (or wood) steps that withstand moderate floods and sediment pulses. Streams characterized by 1-10 cubic metres per second discharge and gradients between 3-20 degrees.
Elevation	1190-1905 m.