BRITISH COLUMBIA

December 30, 2004

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN THE NADINA 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 Nadina Forest District.

Schedule 1

1) Northern Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*)

Amount:

1. 675 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 570 ha.

Distribution:

- Important Northern caribou calving areas in the Whitesail reservoir.
- SAR Elements for northern caribou calving habitat in the Whitesail reservoir are as follows:

SAR Elements	***BEC Unit***	***Size***
Calving Range	SBSmc2	4 – 28 ha

Habitat Attributes:

- **Calving Range:**

SAR Element	***Slope position***	***Structural stage***	***Crown closure***	***Elev m asl***
Calving Range	Lower, level, depression, upper, mid	2b	0%	800-920 m
		4, 5, 6 and 7	10-45%	

2) Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos*)

Amount:

1. Within the Lakes TSA 4310 of which 1346 ha is within the timber harvesting landbase.

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

Attributes:

Forest Cover Constraint:

- A maximum of 50% of the area < 121 years of age
- Green-up – A maximum of 33% of the area may be less than 28 years or 5m.

Species:
Grizzly Bear

Attribute	Characteristics
Critical patch habitats	Critical patch habitats include herb dominated avalanche tracks with adjacent forest, non-forested fens, herbaceous riparian meadow/wetland complexes and seepage sites, skunk cabbage swamps, sub alpine parkland meadows, whitebark pine stands, salmon fishing areas and old burns or other successional areas dominated by Vaccinium (blueberry) species. Non-forested critical habitats include a core area and buffer of forested cover. Forested critical habitats are not buffered.

Foraging Habitat Features	Habitat selection is strongly influenced by meeting nutritional requirements, access to mates, thermal cover (i.e., dens), social interactions and the presence and activities of people. Habitat requirement vary greatly as some bears are more transient while others are more resident. Both residents and transients select patches or complexes of habitats within landscapes.
Structural Stage	Generally, foraging is more abundant in non-forested sites, sites with partial forest or sites with many tree gaps in older forest. Closed forest sites near quality habitat may be used for security and day bedding areas. Many or all structural stages can be used seasonally or for specific needs and as such, forage type is not necessarily tied to one particular structural stage.
Elevation	All elevations from sea level estuaries to high alpine meadows and talus slopes.