



NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE WINTER SURVIVAL OF UNGULATE SPECIES IN TFL 41

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 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 winter survival of the ungulate species outlined in Schedule 1.

This Notice applies as specified within TFL 41.

Schedule 1

TFL 41

Ungulate Species:

Mountain Goat and Moose

Amount:

1) Mountain Goat

- 25,423 ha, not exceeding a timber supply impact of 0 to 1%.

2) Moose

- 4999 ha, with no timber supply impact.

Distribution

The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:

1) Mountain Goat:

- Mountain Goat winter range located in habitat types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges for Mountain Goat in TFL 41.
 - Winter range in a wide variety of habitats, ranging from alpine ridges to forested sites adjacent to low elevation riparian communities.

2) Moose

- Moose winter range located in forest types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges for Moose in the TFL 41.
 - Winter range in low elevation riparian areas, especially along dynamic riverine systems where plant communities are perpetuated by continuous and predictable fluvial disturbances;

- Winter range in basins that are large, and include a wide valley bottom have a higher potential for moose winter concentration;
- Winter range in the bottom of avalanche tracts and transient shrub communities that exist temporarily within a landscape due to noncontinuous and random disturbances such as fire or forest harvesting.

Attributes:

I) Mountain Goats

The following are general winter range habitat attributes for TFL 41 mountain goats based on best available information:

- a) escape terrain being defined as rocky outcrops, cliffs or bluffs with slopes of 45⁰ to 60⁰, and up to 400 meters from escape terrain;
- b) aspects within 115⁰ to 280⁰ azimuth;
- c) a range of habitats varying from alpine ridges to forested sites adjacent to tide water to fulfil requirements for food, accessibility and reduce mobility costs associated with local weather and snow conditions;
- d) good connectivity to summer range;
- e) in forested sites, canopy old-growth cover between 60-80% to effectively intercept snow and make understory vegetation and arboreal lichen litterfall available and accessible to mountain goats;
- f) refuge that provides for nonthreatening human encounters, both from the ground and from the air in occupied winter range.

II) Moose

The following are general winter range habitat attributes for TFL 41 moose based on best available information:

- a) primarily low elevation riparian communities, especially along dynamic riverine systems where much of the riparian vegetation is in a sub-climax seral stage, and sites of fresh or wet moisture regimes of good suitability for moose forage but require periodic disturbances in the form of logging or fire to maintain a distribution of early seral vegetation;
- b) preferred winter food species being willow, cottonwood, red-osier dogwood, highbush cranberry, *Vaccinium* spp., fir and cedar;
- c) sufficient forest cover (minimum of 65 % crown closure) to provide for snow interception where snow depths begin to restrict moose mobility (65 cm +);
- d) sufficient food availability within 80 meters of security cover;
- e) mosaic of age classes, stand types and openings that provide for near optimum balance of forage, shelter/bedding, screening, and in late winter, thermoregulation ;
- f) in deciduous complexes, mature and old conifer clusters that can provide for shelter and screening.