

BC Timber Sales, Babine Business Area

Consistent with BCTS Environmental Field Procedures (EFPs 01-08):




Stop work and contact and (report to) your project supervisor and the BCTS representative if any of the following features are found and previously unidentified.

Do not disturb the feature, document the location and take photos if possible.




BCTS Licensees/Permittees:

Consistent with the TSL clauses and BCTS advisory Bulletin No. 2015/09/22 "[Having a Plan](#)"




- Licensees are responsible for ensuring all their operations are in accordance with BCTS Forest Stewardship Plans, and all relevant legislation.
- Licensees may have the responsibility to change the plan and are advised to consult a Qualified Professional.
- Additional information on how BCTS identifies and manages these features are available on request.

| | Category | Species | Habitat | Identification | Action Required |
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|  | Mammal | Northern mountain caribou Population 15 (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winters in mature, low elevation pine or black spruce forests, or on wind-swept alpine slopes. • Summers and calves mountainous terrain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulky dark brown coat with creamy white neck, mane, shoulder stripe, underbelly, underside of tail, • Large crescent-shaped hooves. • Both sexes have antlers for part of year. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If observed, stop work in the immediate area. • Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. • Report to supervisor and contact BCTS. |
|  | Bird | Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forested, riparian, marine and grassland habitats. • Nesting and foraging activities are common near water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterized by the white head and tail at maturity. • Immature eagles are mostly dark for one to two years before white begins to appear. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an active nest is observed, stop work in the immediate area, photo document, GPS location. • Report the observation to supervisor/BCTS |
|  | Bird | American goshawk atricapillus subspecies (<i>Accipiter atricapillus atricapillus</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nest in mature and old growth forests. • Hunt under the canopy in open forests types and on edges. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long rounded tail. • Broad round tipped wings. • Bill and claws, blue gray to black. • White stripe over blood red eyes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an active nest is observed, stop work in the immediate area, photo document, GPS location. • Report the observation to supervisor/BCTS |
| | Mammal | | | | |

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|  <p>Black Bear Front claw 1-2" long Front track No prominent shoulder hump Tall ears Straight face profile Short claws</p> <p>Grizzly Bear Front claw 2-4" long Front track Short rounded ears Shoulder hump Dished face profile Long claws</p> <p>Color and Size can be misleading. Look for a combination of characteristics.</p> | | <p>Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alpine to valley bottoms. • Common in higher elevation meadows and avalanche chutes. • Dens on steep north-facing slopes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownish to yellowish coat. Varies from almost black to white. • Concave face, small eyes, and rounded ears. • Large hump on front shoulders. • Large paws with long (5cm) claws. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If observed, stop work in the immediate area. • Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. • Report to supervisor and contact BCTS. |
|  | <p>Vascular Plant</p> | <p>Whitebark pine (<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montane forests on thin, rocky, cold soils at or near timberline • Moist mountain ranges, found at lower elevations (900-1100m). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found at high elevations. • 20 m in height, but often dwarfed, 5-10 m tall, or a shrubby sprawling timberline tree. • Thin bark with whitish scales. • Yellow green needles in bunches of five. • Egg shaped seed cones. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not disturb plant. • Confirm species identification. • Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. • Report to supervisor and contact BCTS. |
|  | <p>Amphibian</p> | <p>Coastal Tailed Frog (<i>Ascaphus truei</i>)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear, cold swift-moving mountain streams with coarse substrates. Primarily in older forest sites. • During dry weather stays on moist streambanks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Tailed Frogs are small (40-50 mm) with a large head. • The eyes of juveniles and adults have vertical pupils. • Adult males possess a short, cone-shaped "tail," which functions as a copulatory organ during mating. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If observed, stop work in the immediate area. • Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. • Report to supervisor and contact BCTS. |

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|  | Mammal | <p>Northern myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Roosts in mature aspen and balsam poplar stands. •Intact interior forest with low edge-to-interior ratio. •Complex forest, CWD, gaps, snags. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Long-rounded ears extending beyond tip of nose when laid forward. •Fur cinnamon buff to dark brown on back and may be glossy. Slightly paler on belly. Dark brown wings and tail lack fur. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If observed, stop work in the immediate area. • Do not disturb roosts or hibernacula. • Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. • Report to supervisor and contact BCTS. |
|  | Mammal | <p>Moose (<i>Alces alces</i>)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Snow accumulation affects population dispersal. •Mosaic of second-growth forest, openings, swamps, lakes, wetlands. •Winter and spring areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adult bull 2 m at shoulder, 450-500 kg. •Long legs, large ears, bulbous nose, shoulder hump, and brown to blackish coat. •Female identified by white vulva patch on behind. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If observed, stop work in the immediate area. • Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. • If mineral lick is identified document locale. • Report to supervisor and contact BCTS. |
|  | Mammal | <p>Fisher Columbian Population 5 (<i>Pekania pennanti</i>)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prefer riparian and dense wetland late seral broadleaf stands. •Conifer forests dominate home range. •Home range, little overlap with same sex. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Long thin body, pointed face, rounded ears, and short legs. •Fur deep brown to black with lighter hairs around the face and neck. •Females smaller. •Track pattern like mink and marten but larger. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If observed, stop work in the immediate area. • Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates. • Report to supervisor and contact BCTS. |