

# BC Timber Sales, Stuart Nechako 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
	Mammal	Little Brown Myotis ( <i>Myotis lucifugus</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry open forests, wet riparian areas.</li> <li>• Roosts: attics, under bridges, hollow trees, under loose bark or shingles, or in rock crevices.</li> <li>• Require open water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fur cinnamon buff to dark brown on back. Belly may be glossy and paler.</li> <li>• Dark brown wings and tail lacks fur.</li> <li>• Ears are large compared to head.</li> <li>• Body 7-10 cm, wingspan 25 cm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If observed, stop work in the immediate area.</li> <li>• Do not disturb roost or hibernacula.</li> <li>• Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>
	Mammal	Fisher Columbian Population 5 ( <i>Pekania pennanti</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prefer riparian and dense wetland late seral broadleaf stands.</li> <li>• Conifer forests dominate home range.</li> <li>• Home range, little overlap with same sex.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long thin body, pointed face, rounded ears, and short legs.</li> <li>• Fur deep brown to black with lighter hairs around face and neck.</li> <li>• Females smaller.</li> <li>• Track pattern like mink and marten but larger.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If observed, stop work in the immediate area.</li> <li>• Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>

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	Mammal	<p>Northern mountain caribou Population 15 (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winters in mature, low elevation lodgepole pine or black spruce forests, or on wind-swept alpine slopes.</li> <li>• Calve and spend summer in mountains.</li> <li>• Connectivity is crucial.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulky dark brown coat with creamy white neck and mane.</li> <li>• Large crescent-shaped hooves.</li> <li>• Both sexes have antlers.</li> <li>• 100-120 cm at shoulder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If observed, stop work in the immediate area.</li> <li>• Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>
	Mammal	<p>Moose (<i>Alces alces</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snow accumulation affects population dispersal.</li> <li>• Second-growth forest, openings, swamps, lakes, wetlands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult bull 2 m at shoulder, 450-500 kg.</li> <li>• Long legs, large ears, bulbous nose, shoulder hump, and brown to blackish coat.</li> <li>• Female identified by white vulva patch on behind.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If observed, stop work in the immediate area.</li> <li>• Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates.</li> <li>• If mineral lick is identified document locale.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>
	Bird	<p>Long-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclusively use grassy terrain, newly-ploughed fields, green hayfields, meadows and pastures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large sandpiper, 50-60cm tip of bill to tip of tail.</li> <li>• Long bill.</li> <li>• Plumage is sandy brown, with cinnamon coloured underwings.</li> <li>• Cream coloured eye ring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an active nest is observed, stop work in the immediate area, photo document, GPS location.</li> <li>• Report supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>
	Bird	<p>Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primarily along rivers, lakes, streams.</li> <li>• Open sites with suitable nesting sites close to water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long narrow wings, dark brown upperparts, and white underparts</li> <li>• White head with prominent dark eye streak, and dark wrist patches (visible in flight) on bottom of wings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If an active nest is observed, stop work in the immediate area, photo document, GPS location.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>

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	Mammal	<p>Wolverine luscus subspecies (<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Found in large, sparsely inhabited areas.</li> <li>• Treed and treeless areas, all elevations.</li> <li>• Winter at low elevation.</li> <li>• Most Abundant where large ungulates and carrion are common.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Massive limbs and long, dense, dark brown fur.</li> <li>• Two broad yellowish stripes extending from shoulders and joining on rump.</li> <li>• Bushy tail, and large feet.</li> <li>• Large head, short neck and legs.</li> <li>• 65-112 cm long, weigh 12-18 kg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If animal or den observed, stop work in the immediate area.</li> <li>• Take photos and record sighting's GPS coordinates.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>
 <p>Color and Size can be misleading. Look for a combination of characteristics.</p>	Mammal	<p>Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alpine to valley bottoms.</li> <li>• Common in high elevation meadows and avalanche chutes.</li> <li>• Dens on steep north-facing slopes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brownish to yellowish coat. Varies, almost black to white.</li> <li>• Concave face, small eyes, and rounded ears.</li> <li>• Large hump on front shoulders. Large paws with long (5cm) claws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If observed, stop work in the immediate area.</li> <li>• Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>
	Vascular Plant	<p>Whitebark pine (<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Montane forests on thin, rocky, cold soils at or near timberline Moist mountain ranges, found at lower elevations (900-1100m).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Found at high elevations.</li> <li>• 20 m in height, but often dwarfed, 5-10 m tall, or a shrubby sprawling timberline tree.</li> <li>• Thin bark with whitish scales.</li> <li>• Yellow green needles in bunches of five. Egg shaped seed cones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not disturb plant.</li> <li>• Confirm species identification.</li> <li>• Take photos and record the sighting's GPS coordinates.</li> <li>• Report to supervisor and contact BCTS.</li> </ul>