

Wildlife
Management Emphasis Areas

	Wetland, Riparian, and Streams	Bird Colonies Raptor Nests	Deciduous Growth	Old Growth Patch	Skunk Cabbage	Rocky Outcrops	Ecotones
Description	Zones of vegetation directly adjacent to freshwater watercourses. Distinct wildlife and plant communities are supported by high soil moisture and nutrients. Important features may include snags, downed logs, deciduous plants, and uneven age canopy.	Bird nesting areas protected under BC Wildlife Act. Includes individual nest trees, as well as cliffs and stands of trees inhabited by colonial nesting birds. A 100m buffer should be maintained around the nest	Small patches of deciduous trees, and shrubs that provide habitat for birds and other wildlife Thickets of shrub communities and pioneering speices.	One stand of old growth trees in close proximity that provide a picture of what the forest looked like prior to logging in the 1860's.	Areas with extreamly wet and nutrient rich soils. Found in associated with high water tables and shallow soils, or in depressions. These areas are usually shaded and dominated by skunk cabbage in the forest understory. .	Cliffs and rock outcrops that form a unique habitat type in the Park.	The edges, or interfaces between two distinct forest habitats. Forest - clearing edges, conifer forest – deciduous forest edges, etc.
Locations in Stanley Park	-Lost Lagoon and the Biofiltration Pond -Beaver Lake and bog -Beaver Creek, North Creek, and all unnamed creeks - along all watercourses -small permanent ponds	GPS locations for all major nest sites in park. Nests may be found in several MEA's	Several areas in the Park including behind the Park Board works yard, south of Kinglet trail and in the old wildflower meadow	Located only in the area between Tunnel trail and Pipeline road (as indicated on forest cover maps)	Several areas throughout the Park with the largest sections found north of North Lagoon Drive, and adjacent to Beaver Lake.	Primarily found between, and including, Siwash Rock and the Prospect Point cliffs.	Edges of major blowdown areas, hard forest edges, and between highly structurally distinct forest types.
Why Important?	Wetlands provide habitat, filter water and air pollution Riparian areas are highly diverse in plants and wildlife and provide nesting habitat and corridors for movement of many species including reptiles, amphibians, birds, mammals and insects.	There are few key nesting locations for protected species and colony nesters.	Important for nesting, foraging and refuge for forest birds and other animals. They provide enhanced and unique feeding opportunities for some species.	Able to provide unique habitat for old growth dependant species such as flying squirrels, bats and owls.	Habitat for many water dependant species inc salamanders, frogs, water shrews, insect pollinators. Highly sensitive to soil disturbance and highly productive for plants.	Unique and specialized habitat for some species including reptiles, seabirds, falcons, and may contain rare plants.	Very productive areas for wildlife, offering multiple habitats in close proximity. Confluence of species as well as edge specialists.

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General Species Representations	Important habitat to all wildlife taxa. Habitat specialists include fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, water shrews, river otter, and many species of migratory and resident waterfowl and songbirds.	Known raptor nests, and provincially protected bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and osprey nests. Great blue heron colony, and seabird nesting colony.	Forest birds, especially pine siskin, red crossbill, and woodpeckers. Small mammals and their predators.	Old growth dependant species such as owls, bats, and flying squirrels. Also contains a bald eagle nest.	Species associated with moist conditions such as amphibians and invertebrates. Critical habitat for Pacific water shrew and also used by other mammals such as raccoons.	Resting and breeding site for cormorants, falcons, gulls, and guillemots. Basking rocks are necessary for reptiles.	Small mammals, forest birds and their associated avian and mammalian predators. Also used by bats and opportunistic hunters such as jays.
Possible Red/Blue Listed SAR	Barn swallow, great blue heron, green heron, American bittern, coastal cutthroat trout, red-legged frog, pacific giant salamander, western painted turtle, Pacific water shrew	Great blue heron, western screech-owl, peregrine falcon	Band-tailed pigeon, southern red-backed vole, Townsend's bug eared bat, Keens myotis	Johnson's hairstreak butterfly, western screech-owl, red-backed vole, Townsend's bug eared bat, Keens myotis	red-legged frog, pacific giant salamander, Pacific water shrew	Gyr Falcon, double-crested cormorant, peregrine falcon	Western screech-owl, red-backed vole, Townsend's bug eared bat, Keens myotis, peregrine falcon. Barn swallow.
Possible management activities on site	Brushing, thinning, coarse woody debris removal, mowing, hazard tree treatment / removal, spiral pruning, planting, trail surface maintenance, trail side brushing, culvert maintenance and/or replacement; special events and filming; forest fire suppression; invasive species removal; research, inventory, or monitoring activities. *** these activities can / will also occur in ecotones					Rock scaling, drainage alterations.	***
Potential Impacts/effects of Human	Alteration of drainage pattern may cause drying of these sites; degradation,	Unusual disturbance may result in nest or	Planting conifers in these areas will accelerate forest succession and will	Degradation, alteration or loss of habitat; introduction or spread	Alteration of drainage pattern may cause drying of these sites; degradation, alteration or loss of	Reduction in viability of the habitat for	Degradation, alteration or loss of habitat;

Activity	alteration or loss of habitat; pollution or siltation of watercourses; erosion, contamination or instability of soils; introduction or spread of invasive plants; disturbance or death of nesting birds; reduced educational / recreational value.	colony abandonment; removal of hazard trees means loss of potential habitat; reduced educational / recreational value.	cause these areas to diminish sooner than normal; degradation, alteration or loss of habitat; introduction or spread of invasive plants; disturbance or death of nesting birds; reduced educational / recreational value.	of invasive plants; disturbance or death of nesting birds; reduced educational / recreational value.	habitat; pollution or siltation of water; erosion, contamination or instability of soils; introduction or spread of invasive plants; disturbance or death of nesting birds; reduced educational / recreational value.	nesting birds; loss of rare and endangered plant species.	introduction or spread of invasive plants; disturbance or death of nesting birds; reduced educational / recreational value.
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