Appendix G: Crosswalk of Relevant Plan Components for Selected Species, Drivers, and Stressors

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Introduction

The 2012 planning rule direction is for integrated plan components that "together provide for sustainability, ecological integrity, diversity of plan and animal communities, ecosystem services, and multiple use" (Forest Service Handbook 1909.12). Due to the integrated nature of the draft plan, a number of topics are addressed by plan components throughout sections of the plan. The following crosswalks will assist users in locating direction relevant to aquatic, terrestrial, plant, and animal species, and ecosystem drivers and stressors.

Crosswalks

The Forest adopted an ecosystem and species-specific approach, known as a coarse-filter/fine-filter approach, to provide for the diversity of plant and animal communities and the long-term persistence of native species in the plan area. The coarse-filter plan components are designed to maintain or restore ecological conditions for ecosystem integrity and ecosystem diversity in the plan area within Agency authority and the inherent capability of the land. Plan components found in the "Terrestrial Ecosystem and Vegetation" and "Aquatic Ecosystem" sections address most needs of animal and plant species. Fine-filter plan components are designed to provide for additional specific habitat needs, when those needs are not met through the coarse-filter plan components. The list of plan components in table G-1 is not an entire list, but is a list of the key plan components (desired conditions (DC), standards (STD), and guidelines (GDL) contributing to the long-term persistence of species on the Flathead National Forest. Plan components may apply at the forestwide scale (FW), the geographic area scale (GA), or the management area (MA) scale.

Table G-1. Crosswalk of species/key plan components

Species	Key Plan Components, and Biophysical Setting (as needed) that Address the Species
Grizzly bear	FW-DC-WL-01, 02; FW-STD-WL-01, 02; FW-GDL-WL-01, 02, 03; FW-STD-IFS-01, 02, 03. 04; FW-GDL-IFS-01, 02; FW-DC-REC-01, 02; FW-STD-REC-01, 02; FW-GDL-REC-01; FW-DC-TE&V-19, GA-SM-GDL-01, 02; GA-SM-STD-01, FW-DC-TE&V-01, 02; FW-DC-TE&V-19 all biophysical settings, FW-STD-TE&V-01, FW-GDL-TE&V-01, 02, 03, 04, 05; FW-STD-RMZ-01, 02; FW-DC-GR-01, FW-STD-GR-01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06; FW-GDL-GR-01, 02; FW-DC-ECOS OFP-01, FW-STD-OFP-01, FW-STD-E&M-01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07; FW-GDL-E&M-01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06; GA-SM-MA7-Big Mtn-DC-04, GA-SM-MA7-Big Mtn GDL-01
Canada lynx	Refer to Appendix F; FW-DC-WL-03, FW-GDL-REC-05, FW-DC-TE&V-19, FW-STD-TE&V-03
Whitebark pine	FW-DC-PLANT-02, FW-OBJ-PLANT-01, FW-GDL-PLANT-01, FW-GDL-TE&V-01, FS-OBJ-TE&V-01, FW-DC-TE&V-19 cold, FW-STD-TE&V-03, Appendix F VEG S5, VEG S6
Water howellia	FW-DC-PLANT-01, FW-STD-PLANT-01, FW-GDL-PLANT-01, 02; GA-SV-DC-01,03; MA3b-Special Area-DC-04

Species	Key Plan Components, and Biophysical Setting (as needed) that Address the Species
SCC plant species	In addition to all Plan Components in the section "Plants currently designated species of conservation concern": a. Peatland group: FW-DC-WTR-10, 15; FW-DC-WL SOI-01; GA-SV-DC-08; All plan components in the section MA3b-Special Areas. b. Wetlands/Riparian group (in addition to those associated with peatlands above): FW-DC-RMZ-01, 03; FW-STD-RMZ-01, 02, 03, 06; FW-GDL-RMZ-02; FW-GDL-E&M-08, 09, 10; FW-STD-IFS-02, FW-GDL-IFS-02, FW-GDL-CNW-01, FW-DC-WL SOI-02, 03; FW-GDL-WL SOI-05, FW-DC-WTR-02, 03, 11, 12. c. Mesic/Rockland/Disturbance group: FW-STD-SOIL-01; FW-DC-TE&V-04, 05, 22, 24.
Terrestrial invertebrate species	FW-DC-POLL-01, FW-GDL-POLL-01, GA-SV-DC-12, GA-SV-GDL-03, FW-DC-TE&V-04, 05
Clark's nutcracker (species of conservation concern (SCC))	FW-WL SCC-01, FW-DC-PLANT-02, FW-OBJ-PLANT-01, FW-GDL-PLANT-01, FW-GDL-TE&V-01, FS-OBJ-TE&V-01, FW-DC-TE&V-19 cold
Big game species	FW-DC-TE&V-19, FW-GDL-WL SOI-01, 04; FW-DC-TE&V-09, 10; FW-GDL-TIMB-05, FW-GDL-NNIP-01, FW-OBJ-NNIP-01; GA-HH-DC-02, GA-NF-DC-11, GA-SV-DC-05, GA-SM-DC-05, GA-NF-GDL-01, GA-SF-GDL-01, GA-SV-GDL-02, GA-SM-GDL-01, GA-SM-STD-01
Gray wolf	FW-DC-TE&V-19, FW-GDL-WL SOI-04 (also refer to big game species)
Hardwood trees	FW-DC-WL SOI-03, 04; FW-DC-TE&V-10, FW-OBJ-TE&V-03, FW-STD-GR-04, 08; GA-SV-GDL-06
Most Wildlife Species Associated with Snags and Burned Forest	FW-GDL-TIMB-02, 03, 04; FW-DC-TE&V-16, 17, 18; FW-STD-TE&V-04
Flammulated owl (SCC)	FW-DC-WL SCC-01; FW-DC-TE&V-19 warm-dry and warm-moist
Black-backed woodpecker	FW-DC-TE&V-19, FW-GDL-TIMB-03
Most Wildlife Species Associated with Old Growth, Late Successional, Very Large Trees	FW-DC-TE&V-11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18; FW-STD-TE&V-02, 04
Fisher (SCC)	FW-DC-WL SCC-03, FW-STD-RMZ-01, 02, 03, 04; FW-DC-TE&V-19 warm-moist and RMZs in cool-moist, FW-STD-TE&V-02, 04; FW-GDL-TE&V-06 thru 11
Most Wildlife Species Associated with Cliffs, Rock, Caves	FW-DC-WL SOI-01, FW-GDL-E&M-06
Mountain goat	FW-DC-WL SOI-01, FW-GDL-WL SOI-04, 06
Townsend's big-eared bat (SCC)	FW-DC-WL SCC-01; FW-GDL-WL SCC-01, 02
Peregrine falcon	FW-GDL-WL SOI-04
Wolverine	FW-GDL-REC-05, FW-GDL-WL SOI-04, 06
Most Wildlife Species Associated with Aquatic, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystems	FW-STD-RMZ-01, 02; FW-GDL-E&M-07, 08; FW-STD-IFS-02, FW-GDL-IFS-02, FW-GDL-RMZ-03, FW-GDL-CNW-01, FW-DC-WL SOI-02, 03; FW-GDL-WL SOI-05, FW-DC-WTR-01, 03, 10 thru 18; FW-GDL-WTR-02, 03, 04, 07, 10, 11
Aquatic species	Refer to "Most Species Associated with Aquatic, Wetland and Riparian Ecosystems" section
Black swift (SCC)	FW-DC-WL SCC-01, FW-GDL-WL-04
Harlequin duck (SCC)	FW-DC-WL SCC-01, FW-GDL-WL-04

Species	Key Plan Components, and Biophysical Setting (as needed) that Address the Species
Northern bog lemming	FW-DC-WTR-10, 11, 13 thru 15; FW-DC-RMZ-01, 03; FW-DC-WL SCC-01; FW-STD-RMZ-01, 02; MA3b-Special Area-DC-0; MA3b-Special Area-GDL-01; MA3b-Special area-SUIT-01, 02
Common loon	FW-GDL-WL SOI-03, 04; FW-OBJ-WL SOI-01
Beaver	FW-DC-WTR-15, FW-GDL-WTR-07, FW-DC-TE&V-10, FW-OBJ-TE&V-03
Boreal toad	FW-DC-WTR-01 thru 03, 10 thru 18; FW-GDL-WTR-07, 10, 11; FW-GDL-RMZ-02, FW-GDL-NNIP-01, FW-OBJ-NNIP-01, FW-GDL-TE&V-10
Bald eagle	FW-DC-WL SOI-01, 03; FW-GDL-WL SOI-02, 04; FW-GDL-TE&V-12, FW-DC-TE&V-10
Great blue heron	FW-GDL-WL SOI-04, FW-DC-TE&V-10, FW-STD-TE&V-04
Wildlife Connectivity	See appendix F: ALL 01, ALL S1, ALL G1, LINK 01, LINK S1, LINK G1, G2 FW-DC-WTR-02, FW-STD-RMZ-01,02, 03, 04; FW-DC-TE&V-15, FW-DC-TE&V-19, FW-STD-TE&V-02, 04; FW-GDL-TE&V-06 thru 11; FW-DC-WL SCC-01, FW-DC-WL SOI-01, 02, 05; FW-DC-LSU-01, FW-GDL-E&M-03, FW-DC-P&C-01, 14, MA6 a, b, c DC-02, GA-HH-DC-02, GA-MF-DC-06, GA-NF-DC-07, 08; GA-SM-DC-03, 08 (alt. C), GA-SV-DC-09, FW-GDL-IFS-13

One of the goals of the revised plan is to maintain or restore ecological integrity, which is defined as: the quality or condition of an ecosystem when its dominant ecological characteristics (for example, composition, structure, function, connectivity, and species composition and diversity) occur within the natural range of variation and can withstand and recover from most perturbations imposed by natural environmental dynamics or human influence (36 CFR 219.19).

Drivers and stressors are factors that may directly or indirectly affect ecological integrity. The Flathead National Forest considered conditions, trends, drivers and stressors identified in the *Assessment of the Flathead National Forest*[1] related to the need to change the plan components (§ 219.6). Tables G-2 and G-3 provide crosswalks of the primary plan components that would address those drivers or stressors. The list of plan components in table G-2 is not an entire list, but is a list of the key plan components (desired conditions (DC), standards (STD), guidelines (GDL) and suitability. Plan components may apply at the forestwide scale (FW), the geographic area scale (GA), or the management area (MA) scale.

Table G-2. Drivers and stressors of aquatic ecosystems and species

Primary Drivers and Stressors	Potential Effects to All Aquatic Species	Plan Components Addressing Driver or Stressor
Climate Changes	Climate change may result in a warming climate that elevates water temperatures, changes the timing of rain events and spring run-off, and alters flow regimes. Elevated temperatures favor non-native rainbow and brook trout. Drought plays a critical role in that sediments are not flushed from stream systems. Low flows can cause an armoring of the streambed and make it difficult for redd construction or fry emergence for salmonids. Climate changes can cause fluctuations in groundwater.	FW-DC-WTR-08 thru 10, 13 thru 15
Fire and Fire Control	Fire has variable effects on aquatic resources. Fire may increase water temperatures, if riparian areas burn severely, and may deposit large amounts of sediment to streams	FW-DC-FIRE-01, 03, 04, 05 FW-STD-FIRE-01

[1] USDA, Forest Service. 2014. *Assessment of the Flathead National Forest*. Available online at www.fs.usda.gov/goto/flathead/fpr.

Primary Drivers and Stressors	Potential Effects to All Aquatic Species	Plan Components Addressing Driver or Stressor
	through erosion. Conversely, fires can be beneficial and increase nutrients in nutrient-poor aquatic environments and provide large amounts of woody material to streams.	FW-GDL-RMZ-03, 04, 05, 07
Flooding	Regular flooding can be beneficial by reclaiming floodplains and establishing new vegetation, but some streams on the Flathead National Forest are still recovering from the 1964 flood. Flooding can scour and simplify stream habitats at extremes.	FW-DC-WTR-09 FW-STD-RMZ-01 FW-GDL-RMZ-02
Forest Insects and Disease	In general, insect and disease outbreaks are beneficial for aquatic environments by providing dead trees that are recruited to the stream network. If epidemic levels of insects or disease kill trees in riparian areas, it could lead to high intensity, high severity fires that could have detrimental effects to aquatic species, for example, by reducing stream shading.	FW-GDL-WTR-03
Human Developments	Human developments such as primary road networks can have negative effects on aquatic habitats. Culvert barriers and elevated sediment levels restrain fish populations. Dams also fall into this category and create barriers for fish passage. However, the barriers dams create can have beneficial effects, for example by preventing upstream migration of non-native species (e.g., lake trout and Hungry Horse dam).	FW-DC-WTR-01 thru 07, 11 FW-STD-WTR-01 thru 03 FW-GDL-WTR-01 thru 08 FW-OBJ-WTR-01 thru 04 FW-DC-CNW-01 FW-OBJ-CNW-01, 02 FW-GDL-CNW-01 FW-GDL-RMZ-02 FW-DC-IFS-05, 14, 15 FW-OBJ-IFS-01 FW-STD-IFS-02, 05 thru 07 FW-GDL-IFS-02 thru 11, 13 FW-GDL-LSU-02, 03, 04 FW-DC-WL SOI-04 FW-GDL-WL SCC-04 FW-GDL-WL SOI-02 thru 04 FW-OBJ-WL SOI-01
Contaminants	Chemical contaminants can build up in aquatic environments. Chemicals may affect aquatic species or the food supply of terrestrial wildlife species.	FW-DC-WTR-06 FW-STD-WTR-04 FW-STD-RMZ-06 FW-GDL-RMZ-03 FW-GDL-NNIP-01 FW-STD-IFS-05
Invasive Species	Invasive species are perhaps the single greatest threat to aquatic resources. Non-native lake trout in Swan and Flathead lakes have impacted native fish populations, rainbow trout have hybridized with pure cutthroat populations and brook trout have outcompeted and hybridized with native fish populations. Invasion by New Zealand mud snails and quagga mussels are potential threats.	FW-DC-WTR-12, 18 FW-GDL-WTR-04, 09 thru 11

Primary Drivers and Stressors	Potential Effects to All Aquatic Species	Plan Components Addressing Driver or Stressor
Vegetation Treatments	Vegetation treatments themselves have had little effects on aquatic habitats; historically elevated water yields led to in-channel erosion but this effect is rarely seen today on the Forest's watersheds. The associated road networks that support the treatments tend to have more of an effect (see Human Land Uses and Development, above).	FW-DC-RMZ-01, 02, 03 FW-OBJ-RMZ-01 FW-STD-RMZ-02, 03, 04 FW-GDL-RMZ-01, 09 FW-DC-WL SOI-02, 03 FW-GDL-WL SCC-03
Cattle Grazing	Grazing can cause long-term negative effects to aquatic habitats through bank trampling and reduction of streamside vegetation.	FW-STD-GR-07, 08 FW-GDL-GR-03, 04, 05

Table G-3. Drivers and stressors of terrestrial ecosystems and species

Primary Drivers and Stressors	Potential Effects to Wildlife Threatened and Endangered, Species of Conservation Concern, and Species of Public Interest	Plan Components Addressing Driver or Stressor
Climate Change–Snowpack	Climate change may alter the location of areas providing deep, fluffy snow or result in reduced acreage with persistent spring snow or result in earlier snowmelt in areas providing habitat for associated species such as the wolverine, White-tailed Ptarmigan, Grey-crowned Rosy-finch, pika and hoary marmot. There is a high level of uncertainty associated with expected winter changes to climate in northwest Montana. Human activities with a potential to disturb some wildlife species may occur in areas of persistent spring snow.	FW-GDL-WL SOI-06 FW-DC-REC-20 FW-GDL-REC-04 FW-DC-TIMB-05
Climate Change–Drought	Black swifts nest behind waterfalls. Waterfalls may dry up sooner, or altogether, if the frequency or severity of droughts increases, reducing available nesting habitat. Boreal toads breed in ponds and shallow lake margins. Ponds may dry up sooner, or altogether, if the frequency or severity of droughts increases, reducing available breeding habitat. Changes in water levels may result in loss of peatlands, reducing habitat or habitat connectivity for associated species such as the Northern bog lemming.	FW-DC-WTR-08,10,13 FW-DC-WL SCC-01 MA 3b FW-DC-WTR-10, 15 FW-GDL-PLANT SCC-02
Climate Change–Avalanches	Avalanches are a natural ecosystem process. They may increase or decrease with changes in climate. There is a high level of uncertainty associated with expected winter changes to climate in northwest Montana. Avalanche chutes provide food and cover for species such as the grizzly bear throughout the non-denning season. Wolverines may feed on carcasses of animals found in avalanche chutes. Most avalanche areas are found in wilderness or proposed wilderness areas where natural ecosystem processes prevail.	MA-1a-DC-02 MA-1b-DC-02
Climate Change–Wildfires	Climate change may result in increased acreage and/or severity of wildfires. Moose, elk, black-backed woodpecker, olive-sided flycatcher, Cassin's finch, hawk owl and other species associated with burned habitats or earlier successional forest may benefit from increases in wildfires. Fisher, Canada lynx, marten and other species associated with forest cover may have reductions in available habitat and/or habitat connectivity for a period of 20 years or more until forested stands recover. Wildfire may also result in loss of forests meeting old growth criteria, but can create	FW-DC-TE&V-09, 16, 19, 22, 24 FW-GDL-TE&V-07 FW-DC-FIRE-03, 04 FW-GDL-FIRE-02 FW-DC-TIMB-06 FW-GDL-TIMB-02, 03, 04 MA1a-DC-02 MA1b-DC-02

Primary Drivers and Stressors	Potential Effects to Wildlife Threatened and Endangered, Species of Conservation Concern, and Species of Public Interest	Plan Components Addressing Driver or Stressor
	very large snags and increase recruitment of down woody material.	MA4a-DC-01 MA5-DC-01
Climate Change–Changes in Streamflow or Frequency or Severity of Floods	Regular flooding may be beneficial by creating riparian habitats, reclaiming floodplains, promoting regeneration of cottonwood trees, establishing new shrubs, and providing habitat for wildlife species. Removal of beavers may cause reductions in the quantity or quality of riparian, wetland, or aquatic habitats. Beavers play a role in controlling flood waters. However, if flooding becomes extreme, more frequent, or occurs later in the spring, it may have detrimental effects on riparian wildlife species by causing higher levels of nest failure.	FW-DC-WTR-09 FW-GDL-RMZ-02 FW-STD-RMZ-01 FW-DC-TE&V-10 FW-GDL-WTR-08
Forest Insects and Disease	Some insects and diseases are part of natural ecosystem processes, but others are introduced. Infestations may become more extreme during drought conditions associated with changes in climate, resulting in economic and ecological losses. Forest diversity has been reduced by an introduced disease that kills whitebark pine and white pine trees. The loss of cone-producing whitebark pine trees has reduced the summer food supply for Clark's nutcrackers. Epidemic levels of insect or disease may result in loss of old growth stand structure needed by associated species. Spruce budworm may kill small spruce and sub-alpine fir trees, reducing understory tree density in lynx habitat. Cavity nesting species benefit by insects and diseases that create snags suitable for nesting and feeding.	FW-DC-TE&V-20, 21, 22, 23 FW-DC-TIMB-02, 05, 06 FW-GDL-TIMB-01 MA-1a-DC-02 MA-1b-DC-02 MA4a-DC-01
Terrestrial Invasive Species	Invasive plant species may out-compete native forage plants, but most wildlife species do not eat invasive plants. Warmer temperatures, associated drier conditions, and more severe or frequent droughts, may provide more opportunities for invasive plants to gain an advantage over native species, as invasive species are well adapted to using resources and reproducing quickly. Species with the greatest potential to be affected by invasive plants are those associated with grass-forb-shrub communities.	FW-OBJ-TE&V-04 FW-DC-NNIP-01, 02, 03 FW-OBJ-NNIP-01 MA1a-DC-04 MA3b-Special Area-DC
Human Land Uses–Vegetation Treatments	Forest succession moves forests from early to late successional stages, changing the forest composition, structure, and pattern over long periods of time. Vegetation treatments (e.g., timber harvest, pre-commercial thinning, fuels reduction, prescribed fire, and planting) alter forest composition, structure, processes, and patterns. Treatments may have beneficial, benign, or detrimental effects depending upon the animal species and whether or not treatments are moving forests towards desired ecosystem conditions.	See Aquatics section, table G-2, above See appendix C: Vegetation Management Activities and Practices FW-DC-TE&V-01 thru 19, 20, 24 FW-OBJ-TE&V-01, 03, 04 FW-STD-TE&V-01 thru 04 FW-GDL-TE&V-01 thru 12 FW-DC-FIRE-03, 04 FW-GDL-FIRE-02
Human Land Uses and Development–Open Road Network	Open roads may result in seasonal loss of habitat security for species sensitive to human activities (e.g., grizzly bears, black bears, gray wolves, mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose). Species associated with snags and	See appendix F: Human Use Projects FW-STD-SOIL-03, 04 FW-GDL-TE&V-01, 08

Primary Drivers and Stressors	Potential Effects to Wildlife Threatened and Endangered, Species of Conservation Concern, and Species of Public Interest	Plan Components Addressing Driver or Stressor
and Motorized Over-snow Use	down logs (e.g., pileated woodpecker, bald eagle, flammulated owl, marten, and fisher) may lose large snags or down logs used for cavity-nesting or denning in areas with open roads.	FW-GDL-PLANT-02 FW-DC-SREC-02, 03, 04 FW-DC-WREC-02, 03 FW-DC-REC-18, 19, 20 FW-GDL-REC-05 FW-STD-REC-03, 05 FW-DC-IFS-01, 05, 11, 13 FW-OBJ-IFS-01 FW-STD-IFS-02, 04, 05 FW-GDL-IFS-01, 02, 08 FW-GDL-LSU-02 MA1a-SUIT-01 MA1b-STD-02 MA1b-SUIT-01 MA3b-Special Area-GDL-01 MA3b-Special area-SUIT-03, 04 MA5-SUIT-02 thru 06 MA6 a, b, c SUIT-02 GA-HH-DC-04 GA-MF-DC-03 GA-NF-DC-02 GA-SV-DC-09 GA-SM-DC-01 GA-SM-STD-01 GA-SM-GDL-01 GA-SM-MA7-SUIT-04
Human Land Uses and Development–Cities, Towns, Developments, and Broad Expanses of Unforested Land	High-use human developments such as cities, towns, and broad expanses of un-forested lands may reduce habitat connectivity for wildlife species such as the Canada lynx, wolverine, marten or fisher. High-traffic highways and associated human developments may result in increased mortality of some wildlife species (e.g., grizzly bear). Birds such as bald eagles may be killed by ingesting poisons or lead shot used to control ground squirrels or other predators.	See appendix F: Linkage Areas; All management practices and activities FW-DC-LSU-01 GA-HH-DC-04 GA-MF-DC-03 GA-NF-DC-02 GA-SV-DC-09 GA-SM-DC-01
Terrestrial Human Uses–Recreation, Special Uses, Energy and Minerals	Sites with high levels of human use may result in wildlife disturbance or other conflicts between people and wildlife	See appendix F: Human Use Projects FW-DC-REC-01, 02, 16 FW-STD-REC-01, 02, 04 FW-DC-WL-01, 05 FW-STD-WL-02 FW-GDL-WL-01, 02 FW-GDL-WL SCC-01, 02, 04 FW-GDL-WL SOI-02, 03, 04, 06

Primary Drivers and Stressors	Potential Effects to Wildlife Threatened and Endangered, Species of Conservation Concern, and Species of Public Interest	Plan Components Addressing Driver or Stressor
		FW-STD-E&M-05 through 08 FW-GDL-ECOS E&M-03, 04 FW-STD-ECOS E&M-01 through 07
Human Land Uses–Caves, Old Mines and Buildings; Bridges	Townsend's big-eared bats use caves as maternity roosts and hibernacula. Recreational caving may introduce diseases such as white-nose syndrome. Closure of caves, old mines or buildings, or removal of bridges used by bats, can make breeding, over-wintering and/or roosting habitat less available to bats.	FW-DC-WL SCC-01 FW-GDL-WL SCC-01, 02
Human Uses–Hunting and Trapping	Populations of species such as moose, elk, deer, mountain goat, gray wolf, beaver, marten, fisher, and wolverine may be affected by hunting or trapping.	These activities are regulated by Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks.
Human Uses–Cattle	Carcasses of grazing animals may become bear attractants. Grazing in riparian areas may decrease habitat quality if not managed properly. See table G-2 which also applies to aquatic and riparian wildlife species.	See appendix F: Livestock Management FW-DC-S&E-01 FW-DC-GR-01, 02 FW-GDL-GR-03 FW-STD-GR-01 through 06 FW-GDL-ECOS GR-01 through 04
Human Attractants–Food, Garbage	Human food and garbage may attract grizzly bears and other wildlife species, resulting in conflicts.	FW-DC-REC-06 FW-OBJ-REC-02 FW-STD-OFP-01 FW-DC-WL-01, 05 FW-STD-WL-02 FW-GDL-WL-01, 02, 03 FW-STD-E&M-04, 05