

MIS are species of vertebrates and invertebrates whose response to land management activities can be used to predict the likely response of other species with similar habitat requirements (FSM 2631.3).



Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

2008 Forest Plan

The Bald Eagle Protection Act provides for special management for the bald eagle. Manage bald eagle habitat in accordance with the Interagency Agreement established with USFWS to maintain habitat to support the long-term nesting, perching, and winter roosting habitat capability for bald eagles. Coordinate with USFWS for bald eagle habitat management.

Project Level

Most eagle nests are within the 1,000 foot beach buffer protected by the Forest Plan.



Vancouver Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

Associated with wetlands (both forested and non-forested) in estuary, riparian, and upland areas.

2008 Forest Plan Waterfowl and Shorebird Habitats

Maintain or enhance wetland habitats that receive significant use by waterfowl and shorebirds. (The Tongass National Forest is a “Priority Forest” in the national Taking Wing Strategic Plan.) “Significant” is relative, but generally relates to use of a specific area by tens or hundreds of individuals of one or more species.

Project Level

The habitat of the Vancouver goose is generally protected under Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines.



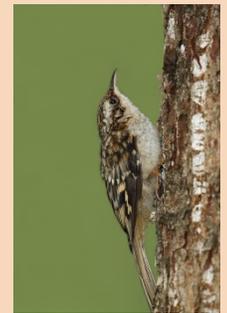
Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*)

Primary cavity excavators; use a variety of forested habitats but require the presence of snags.



Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)

Primary cavity excavator; use old-growth forest habitats with snags and dying trees for foraging and nesting.



Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*)

Associated with large-diameter old-growth trees.

2008 Forest Plan Reserve Tree/Cavity-Nesting Habitat

A. Provide habitat for cavity-nesting wildlife species. The legacy forest structure standard and guideline considers snags and replacement snag needs for those VCUs at risk for not providing sufficient snags within the watershed. Other VCUs will have snags retained within the development LUDs because habitat will be maintained in riparian buffers, the beach fringe, old-growth habitat reserves, and other Non-development LUDs within the VCU.

1. Retain reserve trees in all LUDs.
 - a) Retain reserve trees (which may be soft or hard snags) with a reasonable assurance of windfirmness, while meeting management objectives and considering safety needs for people and equipment. Use the Reserve Tree Selection Guidelines (R10-MB-215) for guidance.
 - b) Reserve trees do not need to be evenly distributed; clumped distributions are preferred.
 - c) Favor saving reserve trees away from roads to reduce loss from firewood gathering activity.
 - d) After timber harvest in an area, remaining reserve trees may be designated as wildlife trees and marked to make them illegal for cutting.
 - e) Retain live trees for future reserve tree recruitment.

Project Level

Effects to habitat are analyzed for each species; reserve trees and snags maintained in areas including stream buffers and wildlife corridors.