

SPECIES SESSION

March 1 & 2, 2011

6:30 pm – 7:30 pm



Species List: Other lists used?
Range includes Forest?
Habitat trends?
Population trends?
Are species affected by Forest Service Management?

Groups: Habitat
Special features (rocks, water features, soil types, human-made structures)
Invasive exotic species
Generalists

Ecosystem Threats: Coarse filter
Threats to species = threats to habitats
Are threats within Forest Service authority?

Additional Threats to Species: Fine filter approach
Rare species
Threats to special features
Other threats

Species' Needs are Integrated into Plan Components: Desired Conditions
Guideline
Standard
Objectives

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The following are some examples of plan components that reflect species' needs:

Example of Desired Condition that addresses *fragmentation*:

- Stream ecosystems are not fragmented by infrastructure or development, consistent with existing water rights and claims. Physical barriers or habitat alterations like temperature changes or loss of stream flow do not exclude native fish or other aquatic species from their historic habitat.

Example of a Desired Condition that addresses the *threat of invasive exotic aquatic species*:

- Native species are free of, or minimally impacted by, non-native predation and diseases.

Example of Desired Conditions for *species-specific special features*:

- Cliffs and rock outcrops continue to support nesting, roosting, and/or feeding habitats of birds of prey, bats, desert bighorn, and other species. They provide habitat for rare plants such as Cliff fleabane and Senator Mine alumroot.

Example of a *species-specific standard*:

- Recreation activities including new route construction shall avoid important habitat for the San Francisco Peaks groundsel and result in few additional areas of disturbance to its habitat.

Example of a Desired Condition for *species that rely on a certain composition and structure in ponderosa pine*:

- In the Gambel oak sub-type, all sizes, structure (shrub or tree forms depending on site capability), and all ages of oak tree are present. It is reproducing and maintaining its presence on suitable sites across the landscape. Large to moderately sized oak snags are scattered across the landscape, as are moderate to large live oak trees with dead limbs, hollow boles, and cavities. These provide shelter and nesting habitat for a variety of wildlife species, including owls and bats.