

Table 2. Species at risk that have been discovered at Fairy Creek.

Species	Life form	Status ^a	Habitat/ Old growth requirement	Reason for being at risk
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	Mammal	Blue list	Not specifically an old-growth species but does not typically use clearcuts or early seral stands	Small population size (rare); vulnerable to disturbance; low reproductive rate
Silver-haired bat (<i>Lasionycteris notivagans</i>)	Mammal	Yellow list	Prefers coniferous forests. Especially prefers old growth due to its many snags which are used as roosting sites.	Vulnerable to deforestation and removal of large snags.
Ermine (<i>Mustela richardsonii</i>)	Mammal	Blue list	Found in a variety of forest habitats. Prefers coarse woody debris and a thick understory.	Endemic to Vancouver Island at low abundance. Vulnerability to logging is unknown.
Wapiti (elk) (<i>Cervus elaphus roosevelti</i>)	Mammal	Blue list	Old growth is important winter range. Intolerant of deep snow.	Logging old growth reduces critical winter range.
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Bird	Special concern (SARA)	Uses large trees & snags to nest	Small population in BC (but not declining)
Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	Bird	Blue list Threatened (COSEWIC and SARA)	Breeds & nests in old trees	Largely dependent on old growth coastal forests in British Columbia for nesting. Habitat loss has been estimated at over 20% for the past three generations
Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis laingi</i>)	Bird	Red list Threatened (SARA)	Usually nests in mature or old trees	Low population and restricted range
Band-tailed pigeon (<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>)	Bird	Blue list	Not specifically an old growth species	Has suffered declines in population (although stabilizing); low reproductive rate; logging may negatively impact habitat by creating dense second growth with few berry-producing shrubs
Olive-sided flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)	Bird	Special Concern (COSEWIC)	Not specifically an old-growth species	Substantial declines in population (but less so in recent years); may be vulnerable to effects of altered fire regimes and climate change on

				nesting habitat quality and insect prey
Rufous hummingbird (<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>)	Bird	Yellow list	Associated with tree-fall gaps in old forests but breeding habitat includes second growth	
Yellow-breasted chat (<i>Icteria virens</i> subspecies <i>auricallis</i>)	Bird	Red list Endangered (COSEWIC and SARA)	Not specifically an old growth species	Low population size, habitat specificity, historically reduced populations, small range
Common nighthawk (<i>Chordeiles minor</i>)	Bird	Yellow list Special concern (COSEWIC) Threatened (SARA)	Found in both forests and open habitats	In BC it has declined by 73% over 20 years
Wandering salamander (<i>Aneides vagrans</i>)	Amphibian	Blue list Special concern (COSEWIC)	Depends on moist refuges and large diameter logs such as found in old forests	Found only on Vancouver Island, adjacent small islands and one location on the Sunshine Coast. Threatened by logging and development within its range.
Northern red-legged frog (<i>Rana aurora</i>)	Amphibian	Blue list Special concern (SARA)	Requires intact forests with aquatic features, not necessarily old growth	Restricted in Canada to SW BC. where it's range overlaps densely populated areas and managed forests. Over the past 10 years local declines and disappearances have occurred but the species has persisted across its known historical range. It faces many threats from introduced species such as American Bullfrog and illegally stocked sport fish, road mortality, urban development, logging, dams, and pollution of breeding sites. If those threats are not effectively mitigated, the species is likely to decline further and become Threatened.
Western toad, non-calling population (<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>)	Amphibian	Blue list Special concern (COSEWIC)	Requires forest with connectivity to water features, not necessarily old growth	Declining numbers on the B.C. lower mainland and eastern Vancouver Island
Largeflower fairybells (<i>Prosartes smithii</i>)	Perennial herb	Blue list	Shady, moist forests and streambanks	In BC it only grows on S Vancouver Island where it is rare

Western rattlesnakeroot (<i>Nabalacus alatus</i>)	Perennial herb	Yellow list	Moist forests and streambeds at low elevations	Infrequent in BC south of 56 degrees latitude
Little prince's pine (<i>Chimaphila menziesii</i>)	Perennial herb	Yellow list	Lowland and montane forests, mainly observed in CWH zone	Infrequent in southwestern BC, rare in southeastern BC
Lettuce lichen (<i>Lobaria oregana</i>)	Lichen	Yellow list	Coastal old growth forests	Negatively affected by logging
Speckled greenshield lichen (<i>Flavopunctelia flaventior</i>)	Lichen	Red list	Low elevation riparian forests	Rare in the Pacific Northwest
Oldgrowth specklebelly lichen (<i>Pseudocyphellaria rainierensis</i>)	Lichen	Blue list Special concern (COSEWIC and SARA)	Specific to old growth forests	Confined in Canada to coastal temperate old growth rainforests
Pink-eyed snaps (<i>Vahliella saubinetii</i>)	Lichen	Unknown list in BC	Limited to humic lowlands along the Pacific Coast but not necessarily old growth	Rare in North America

^a Red list: Species that have been legally designated as Endangered or Threatened under the Wildlife Act, are extirpated, or are candidates for such designation. Blue List: Species not immediately threatened, but of concern because of characteristics that make them particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events. Yellow List: Uncommon, common, declining and increasing (all species not red or blue listed). Those species ranked S4 are considered to be of conservation concern because they have a small range or low abundance in the province, because they have shown provincial declines, or there are perceived long-term threats.

SARA = Species at Risk Act

COSEWIC = Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada