

Appendix L. Wildlife Species and Associated Habitats in the Analysis Area

Table L- 1 Forest Habitat-Associated Wildlife Listed as State Endangered (SE), Threatened (ST), Sensitive (SS) and Candidate (SC) in the Analysis Area (excludes Federally-listed species, which are described in Section 3.5)

Species	Status	Primary Forest/Upland Habitat Association
Western Toad	SC	Requires riparian habitat for breeding
Northern Goshawk	SC	Mature and late-successional forests
Bald eagle	SS	Large trees for nesting, dense and mature forest stands for winter roosts
Cascade red fox	SC	Could occur in forest habitats
Fisher	SE	Structurally complex forest; large areas of contiguous forest; large snags and trees
Keens's Myotis	SC	Structurally complex stands; Caves, large snags and trees for roosting
Pileated woodpecker	SC	Structurally complex forest, large and medium snags
Peregrine falcon	SS	Forest habitats
Purple martin	SC	Snags near water, forest edges
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	Caves for nesting
Vaux's Swift	SC	Large snags for nesting
Wolverine	SC	Upper elevation forested habitats

Based on WDFW Species of Concern List 2016

Table L-2 Species of Regional Importance

Species/Group	Importance	Habitat Association/ Known Important Areas (if any)
Deer and elk	Hunting, wildlife watching, cultural. Also, elk can damage agricultural crops in valleys, such as in the Skagit River Valley (Davison 2002).	<p>Mix of ecosystem initiation stage forests for foraging and structurally complex forests for resting and cover. Lower road densities preferred (Spencer 2002, Davison 2002).</p> <p>Elk critical winter habitat located in lower major river valleys, including the Skagit, Green, White and Nisqually Rivers (WDFW 2016).</p> <p>Other known wintering areas are present in the South Coast planning unit (Willapa herd) and the Straits planning unit (Dungeness herd).</p>
Black bear	Hunting, wildlife watching, cultural. Also economic importance related to bears feeding on and killing young conifer trees on lands managed for timber production (Ziegltrum 2004)	Dens in structurally complex forests, may feed in early and competitive exclusion stages.
Cougar	Hunting, wildlife watching, functioning ecosystems.	Closely related to deer and elk.
American marten	Indicator of functioning forest ecosystems.	Structurally complex forests.
Forest grouse	Hunting, wildlife watching.	Riparian and early stage forests, roadside and rights-of-way vegetation.
Forest owls (saw-whet, pygmy, western screech)	Wildlife watching, functioning ecosystems.	Structurally complex forests (Johnsgard 1998)
Red-tailed hawk, great horned owl and sharp-shinned hawk	Wildlife watching, functioning ecosystems.	High-contrast edge, recently harvested, rights-of-way (Johnsgard 1990).
Neo-tropical migratory songbirds	Wildlife watching, functioning ecosystems.	Early ecosystem initiation stage forests and later structurally complex stages. (Andelman and Stock. 1994, Washington State University Cooperative Extension No Date).