

## 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) that are likely to occur in the Analysis Area (Excludes Federally-listed Species<sup>1</sup>, Which are Described in Section 3.5 of the FEIS)**

| Species                    | Status | Primary Forest/Upland Habitat Association   |
|----------------------------|--------|---|
| Cascade torrent salamander | SC     | Forest habitats   |
| Van Dyke's salamander      | SC     | Forest habitats   |
| Larch mountain salamander  | SS     | Forested slopes associated with talus, scree, gravelly soils, or other rocky substrates |
| Western toad               | SC     | Requires riparian habitat for breeding  |
| Cascade red fox            | SC     | Could occur in forest habitats  |
| Fisher                     | SE     | Structurally complex forest; large areas of contiguous forest; large snags and trees    |
| Wolverine                  | SC     | Upper elevation forested habitats   |
| Keens's myotis             | SC     | Structurally complex stands; Caves, large snags and trees for roosting                  |
| Townsend's big-eared bat   | SC     | Caves for nesting   |
| Pileated woodpecker        | SC     | Structurally complex forest, large and medium snags                                     |
| Purple martin              | SC     | Snags near water, forest edges  |
| Vaux's swift               | SC     | Large snags for nesting   |
| Northern goshawk           | SC     | Mature and late-successional forests  |

Source: WDFW Threatened and endangered species list, 2019

<sup>1</sup>Some federally listed species, such as northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet, are also listed by the state of Washington, however they are not included in this table because they are species with current 1997 HCP coverage and are discussed in the FEIS.

Table L-2. Species of Regional Importance

| Species/Group  | Importance  | Habitat Association/<br>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 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)  |