









Dry Woodland focal species of Canada's Great Basin: conservation issues and objectives.

Focal Species ^a	Population Data and Objective	Potential Conservation Concerns ^{a, e}	Habitat Description ^e	Conservation Focus ^{a, e} and Habitat Objective
<p>Flammulated Owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i> FLOW</p>  <p>Photo: Richard J. Cannings</p>	<p>Status ^b: BC: Blue-listed CAN: Special Concern Trend ^c: BC GB: No BBS trend GB: No BBS trend Size Estimate: < 1200 pairs (Kirk and Hyslop 1998) [accuracy rating – poor]^d Objective ^d: At minimum, maintain current distribution and habitat until data deficiencies (i.e., population size and habitat requirements) are determined.</p>	<p>Loss of large Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine wildlife trees and snags used for cavity nesting owing to logging, silvicultural practices, firewood cutting. Reduction of mosaic structure and open canopy owing to fire suppression. Potential loss of dense thickets for roosting and foraging due to thinning. Reduction in insect diversity and abundance (through grazing).</p>	<p>Throughout Canada's Great Basin: Nests in mature to old, multi-layered Ponderosa Pine and/or Douglas-fir forests with large snags containing cavities. Uses forest openings for foraging and adjacent patches of dense regenerating Douglas-fir and/or large trees used for cover. (van Woudenberg and Kirk 1999, Campbell et al. 1990; Fraser et al. 1990).</p>	<p>Conservation Focus: Open, mature to old multi-layered stands of ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forest with: - large snags; - patches of dense regenerating conifers.</p>  <p>Photo: Andy M. Bezener</p>
<p>Calliope Hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i> CAHU</p>  <p>Photo: Andy M. Bezener</p>	<p>Status ^b: BC: Yellow (Not at Risk). CAN: Not Assessed. Trend ^c: BC GB: No BBS trend GB: No BBS trend Size Estimate^d: 20,000 [accuracy rating – poor]^d Objective ^d: At minimum, maintain current distribution and habitat until data deficiencies (i.e., population size and habitat requirements) are determined.</p>	<p>Loss of open areas for foraging owing to fire suppression.</p>	<p>Throughout Canada's Great Basin: Nests in open, mature Ponderosa Pine, Douglas-fir and other open, mixed coniferous forests. Forages for insects and nectar in openings with flowering vegetation (Campbell et al. 1990; Cannings et al. 1987).</p>	<p>Conservation Focus: Flowering understory vegetation within open, mature stands of ponderosapine/Douglas-fir forest.</p>  <p>Photo: Andy M. Bezener</p>
				<p>Habitat Objective: To be determined.</p>
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Focal Species ^a	Population Data and Objective	Potential Conservation Concerns ^{a, e}	Habitat Description ^e	Conservation Focus ^{a, e} and Habitat Objective
<p>Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> LEWO</p>  <p>Photo: Andy M. Bezener</p>	<p>Status ^b: BC: Blue-listed CAN: Special Concern Trend ^c: BC GB: No BBS trend; Slow anecdotal decline. GB: ↓ Size Estimate: 700-1200 (Siddle and Davidson 1991) [accuracy rating – moderate]^d Objective ^d: Increase current population by 50%.</p>	<p>Loss of large Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine wildlife trees for nesting as a result of harvesting, firewood cutting, urbanization. Loss of open foraging habitat owing to fire suppression, conversion.</p>	<p>Throughout Canada's Great Basin, from 275 to 1100 m elevation: Nests in large-diameter ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir snags and trees, especially those with dead tops. Prefers previously excavated cavities. Requires open dry woodland habitat with a shrubby understory (Campbell et al. 1990; Forest Practices Code of BC 1997; Fraser et al. 1990).</p>	<p>Conservation Focus: Snags within open, mature stands of ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forest.</p>  <p>Photo: Andy M. Bezener</p> <p>Habitat Objective: To be determined.</p>
<p>Chipping Sparrow <i>Spizella passerina</i> CHSP</p>  <p>Photo: Dana Seaman</p>	<p>Status ^b: BC: Yellow (Not at Risk). CAN: Not Assessed. Trend ^c: BC GB: ? GB: ↓ Size Estimate ^d: 600,000 [accuracy rating – fair]^d Objective ^d: At minimum, maintain current distribution and habitat until data deficiencies (i.e., population size and habitat requirements) are determined.</p>	<p>↓ Reproductive success due to predation and parasitism.</p>	<p>Throughout Canada's Great Basin: Nests in open dry woodland and coniferous forests, forest edges and clearings with shrubby understory, especially regenerating conifers. Sites greater than 10km from Brown-headed cowbird feeding sites may be more productive. (Campbell et al. 2001; Middleton 1998, Cannings et al. 1987).</p>	<p>Conservation Focus: Shrubs and regenerating conifers within or adjacent to open stands of ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and/or lodgepole pine. Minimum of 10 km from cattle yards, or other potential cowbird feeding sites.</p>  <p>Photo: Andy M. Bezener</p> <p>Habitat Objective: To be determined.</p>

^a Partners in Flight database (Panjabi et al. 2001) and/or Partners in Flight BC/Yukon Southern Interior Workshop (March 1999).

^b Population status from British Columbia Conservation Data Centre (srmwww.gov.bc.ca/atrisk/toolintro.html) and Environment Canada (www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/search/default_e.cfm).

^c Population trends from Breeding Bird Survey data from 1976 – 2000 for the Southern Interior Ecoprovince (SOI), and on the longest run of data for the Great Basin Bird Conservation Region (GB). Anecdotal information from Cannings (pers. comm. 2000). BC listing from BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource (2001) and Canadian listing from Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (May 2001).