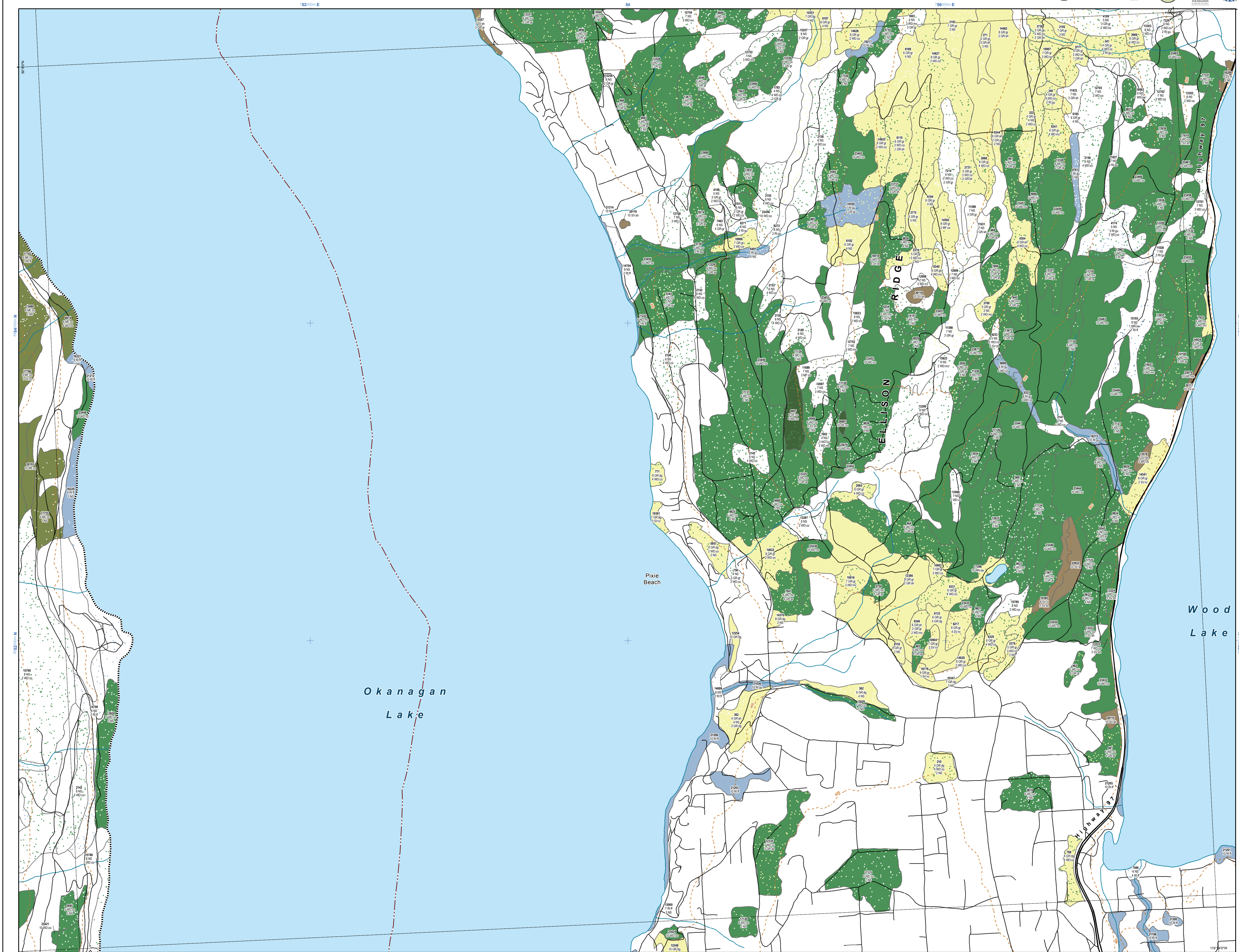
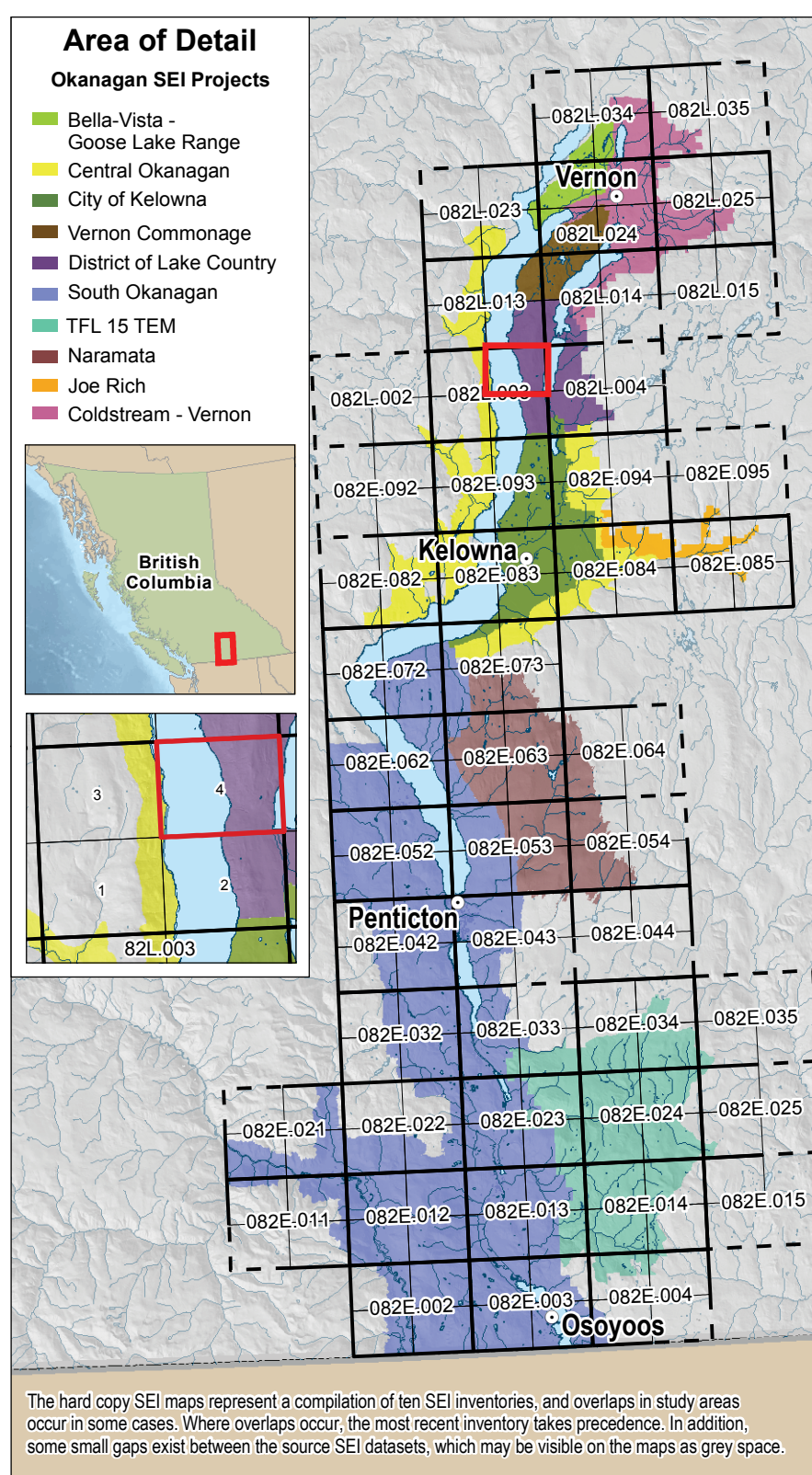




Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory of the Okanagan Valley: Vernon to Osoyoos



82L.003.4



Map Symbols

- Polygon Boundary
- Study Area Boundary
- Roads
- Highways
- Rail Line
- 100m contours
- Rivers
- Lake/Major River
- Buildings
- Municipal Boundaries
- Areas Outside the Okanagan Study Area

Sensitive Ecosystems (SE) Label

- Polygon Number
- % of polygon
- SE Class
- SE subclass
- 1st Component
- 2nd Component
- 3rd Component

The example label above indicates the SE label reported for polygon 13788. 80% of the polygon is 102m, Coniferous Woodland. 20% is 102m, Old Forest. Coniferous.

NS are modified (non-sensitive) landscapes. Please refer to the legend for more information about these areas. Note that the NS label can be used to identify a SE and indicate the polygon number for the NS label. The NS label is not used to identify a SE.

Ecosystem Components
This cartographic product uses Dot Density to indicate where more than one ecosystem class is mapped in a polygon. The number of dots indicates the proportion of the polygon represented by the 2nd and 3rd ecosystem. The colour of the dots indicates the 2nd and 3rd ecosystem class.

The base color represents the first ecosystem component.
Coloured dots overlaid upon the base colour indicate a second ecosystem class.
Two colours of dots indicate a second and third ecosystem.

Note: The actual placement of the dots has no significance; they are randomly placed within each polygon.
UTM Projection Zone 18 NAD83
100m Contour Interval
February 15, 2010

The SEI data are based on 1:10,000 scale photos that are displayed here at 1:10,000 scale. The SEI data are based on 1:10,000 scale photos that are displayed here at 1:10,000 scale. The SEI data are based on 1:10,000 scale photos that are displayed here at 1:10,000 scale.

WHAT IS A SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEM?

For the purpose of this study, an ecosystem is considered to be a portion of the landscape with relatively uniform dominant vegetation that are ecologically sensitive and/or at risk in the landscape.

Sensitive Ecosystems are ecosystems that are ecologically sensitive and/or at risk in the landscape.

Rationale

The Okanagan Valley region covers one of the most rapidly growing population centres of British Columbia, and development pressure is escalating. The area is under intense pressure due to urban and rural human settlement as well as extensive agricultural development and has experienced significant changes to ecosystem structure and function through the spread of invasive alien species and fire exclusion. Very high ecological values, combined with the development pressure on the landscape, underscore the need for careful, conservation-based land use decision making throughout the Okanagan Valley.

Regional and municipal governments of the Okanagan Valley and conservation organizations, assisted by Environment Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service and the B.C. Ministry of Environment, have completed regional and local Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory mapping projects as a means to identify the remaining sensitive ecosystems in the Okanagan Valley. The SEI is intended to provide a tool that uses scientific information and mapping to encourage local governments, landowners, developers, and other citizens to become involved in protecting, conserving, and restoring sensitive ecosystems.

Conservation of these ecosystems is increasingly important as rapid population growth in the Okanagan continues to cause fragmentation, degradation, and loss of sensitive ecosystems.

An ecosystem, for the purpose of this inventory, is a portion of the landscape with relatively uniform vegetation and soils. Sensitive ecosystems are those that are ecologically fragile and/or at risk. Criteria for ecological sensitivity include the presence of shallow soils, susceptibility to soil erosion, vulnerability to hydrological changes, sensitivity to the introduction and spread of invasive plants, and sensitivity to recreational activity and other human disturbances. Within the province, at-risk status for species and ecological communities is determined by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC), a member program of the International NatureServe network. The CDC list of Ecological Communities can help to determine if a particular ecosystem is representative of an at-risk ecological community.

Ecological Significance

The Okanagan Valley is characterized by a complex landscape of rugged steep, rocky terrain and gently sloping terraces. These formations result from glacial lakes and the movement of materials by melting on during the retreat of the last glaciers. The complex terrain, combined with a moderate semi-arid climate, supports diverse ecosystems and organisms. Open ponderosa pine forests, grasslands, dunes and talus slopes, and a diversity of riparian and wetland ecosystems often occur in close proximity to one another. The wetland and riparian ecosystems are a focal point in the landscape for many species.

The Valley is a region of highly unreplicated ecological and biological diversity within British Columbia and the rest of Canada. It is home to many at-risk

species and ecological communities, including some ecosystems unique to Canada. Broadleaf woodlands, antelope-brush steppe, sagebrush steppe, wetlands and old forest ecosystems, once well-represented in the Okanagan Valley, have become rare. Historical ecosystem mapping (1800s to present) shows losses of greater than 90% of some ecosystem types in the Okanagan Valley.

Healthy, functioning natural ecosystems play an important role in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Climate change adaptations such as reducing stressors, improving ecosystem condition, and landscape connectivity contribute to ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity in the future. The ecosystems mapped in this project are ecologically significant because of their rarity and fragility and also for the important ecosystem services they provide, such as climate regulation, water filtration, productive soil, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling, pollination, wildlife habitat and more. Sensitive ecosystems must be considered in the context of the overall landscape, which includes other ecosystems that also contribute to ecosystem services.

The services and benefits SEs provide and the wildlife species they support are critically important to the quality of life in the Okanagan. With so few at-risk and fragile ecosystems remaining, it is essential that each site be carefully considered and all land use options be fully evaluated prior to initiating any changes in these areas.

Study Area
The Okanagan Valley SEI project is comprised of a number of individual SEI projects: Bella Vista - Goose Lake Range; Central Okanagan City of Kelowna; Vernon Community; District of Lake Country; Joe Rich; TFL 15; Nanaimo; Coldstream - Vernon; and the Okanagan Valley. For more information about these projects and the methods used, please refer to the References section on this map.

The purpose of the SEI Okanagan Valley project is to combine all of the various SEI projects that have been completed in the Okanagan Valley from Vernon to Osoyoos, and to consider and present them as a whole in mapped form to aid use planning and to encourage landscape-level conservation planning at multiple scales, including regional and basin-wide. The project deliverables include 100 SEI maps at a 1:10,000 scale on a Terrain Raster Information Management (TRIM) base, and a series of reports. The individual project reports detail the methods used, study results, descriptions of the ecosystems, and conservation tools for management (see References section).

Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory Methods
Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory was developed as a conservation tool. It is flexible and can be completed in a short time with limited funding when necessary, or expanded to incorporate more information for advanced conservation planning and sustainable development.

Most Okanagan SEI projects were developed by first undertaking Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) except in the Nanaimo project area where the SEI polygons were mapped from air photos using a different approach. TEM provided the foundation for the SEI thematic mapping, and the TEM units were tailored for at-risk status and ecological sensitivity. Sensitive ecosystems were grouped using the Ecosystem-based Resource Mapping (ERMP) table tool. The tool allows SEI classes and subclasses to be assigned to each TEM unit. If the mapped TEM unit is included within an at-risk ecological community as defined and listed by the CDC, or if it is ecologically sensitive, the unit was assigned to one of the applicable ecosystem classes and subclasses. In cases where a given ecosystem falls into more than one class, it is always assigned to the more sensitive class.

Terrrestrial species that have been included in Schedule 1 of the Species at Risk Act are protected on federal lands, and the new B.C. Wildlife Amendment Act will protect their populations and habitats on provincial lands. Protection of Species at Risk and their important habitats on private lands is primarily achieved through careful land use planning and municipal bylaws.

Acknowledgements
Project partners include: B.C. Ministry of Environment, Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service), the Allan Brooks Nature Centre, Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen, Regional District of Central Okanagan, City of Kelowna, City of Vernon, District of Lake Country, Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., District of Coldstream, City of Kelowna, and the Regional District of Central Okanagan.

Financial or in-kind support for the projects was provided by: The B.C. Ministry of Environment (B.C. Conservation Data Centre), Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service), Real Estate Foundation of B.C., Habitat Conservation Trust Fund, the Habitat Stewardship Program, Greater Vernon Services Commission, Regional District of Central Okanagan, Regional District of the North Okanagan, Regional District of the Okanagan Similkameen, Allan Brooks Nature Centre, City of Vernon, District of Lake Country, Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., District of Coldstream, City of Kelowna, and the B.C. Conservation Foundation.

Cartography: Lisa Zedler and Jon Blyth (Calgary Consulting Ltd.) for Joe Rich, Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service). Thanks to Alison Haney, Mike Sarell, Kristi Vernon, Carmen Cairns, Jo Anne Stacey, and Kim Cowell for their assistance in developing the map tool.

References
Information and access to full reports and map products for the Okanagan Valley SEI projects are available at: www.env.gov.bc.ca/ecosyst/Type in SEI Okanagan Valley or the project area name as a keyword

SEI Report: Iverson, K., D.J. Curran, T.L. Fleming, and A.L. Hanson. 2008. *Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory - Okanagan Valley*. Vernon, BC: Okanagan Valley. 120,000 maps.

Nanaimo: Iverson, K., and P. Ulinia. 2008. *Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: Nanaimo*. 120,000 maps.

Bella Vista - Goose Lake Range: Iverson, K., and J. Shipkila. 2002. *Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping of the Bella Vista - Goose Lake Range*. 120,000 maps.

Coldstream - Vernon: Iverson, K., and P. Ulinia. 2008. *Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: Coldstream - Vernon*. 120,000 maps.

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Sensitive Ecosystems Legend

Sensitive ecosystems are fragile and/or rare, or are ecologically important because of the diversity of species they support and the ecosystem services they provide. Some at-risk wildlife and plant species are associated with sensitive ecosystems, and are listed below. Species at Risk are those species which are considered Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern. Please note that the map of the species listed in this map can be found in other sensitive ecosystems found throughout the Okanagan Valley.

Antelope-brush Steppe (AS):

Antelope-brush communities are dryland ecosystems characterized by abundant shrub dominated by antelope-brush. These communities occur in the southern portion of the Okanagan Valley, on sandy soils in the warm, dry valley bottoms. They commonly occur on sites that are very amenable to development - primarily for vineyards and housing. Overuse by domestic livestock and the introduction and spread of invasive plants threaten this ecosystem. Antelope-brush ecosystems are recognized as one of the four most endangered ecosystems in Canada. Antelope-brush Steppe ecosystems are dominated by antelope-brush and bunchgrasses (AS-ss) and disturbed antelope-brush steppe dominated by antelope-brush and invasive alien plants (AS-ss).

Antelope Brush Steppe Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Carbon storage
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Sediment retention
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production

Some species associated with Antelope-brush Steppe Ecosystems are:

- Great Basin Spadefoot
- Night Snake
- Tiger Salamander
- Belt's Henshaw
- Great Basin Gophersnake
- Racer
- Peregrine Falcon
- Nuttall's Cottontail

Beaver
Beaver (Special Concern)
Photo by Larry Thompson

Belt's Henshaw
Beaver (Special Concern)
Photo by Mike Savill

Sagebrush Steppe (SS):

Sagebrush Steppe ecosystems are dryland ecosystems characterized by abundant big sagebrush. These communities occur on similar sites to grassland ecosystems, where conditions are too warm and dry for trees to establish. This ecosystem is mostly found in the southern reaches of the study area, where they are dominated by bunchgrasses with scattered forbs and a soil crust dominated by mosses and lichens. These ecosystems commonly occur on sites that are amenable to urban or agricultural development, where livestock trampling and invasive plants threaten remaining Sagebrush Steppe ecosystems. Sagebrush Steppe are generally composed of sagebrush and bunchgrasses (SS-ss), steep slope sagebrush steppe (SS-st), steep, shallow soil sagebrush steppe (SS-sh), and disturbed sagebrush steppe dominated by big sagebrush and invasive alien plants (SS-sh).

Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Carbon storage
- Erosion control
- Sediment retention
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Pollination
- Pest regulation

Some species associated with Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystems are:

- Great Basin Spadefoot
- Western Rattlesnake
- Pacific Bat
- Peregrine Falcon
- Nuttall's Cottontail
- Half-moon Henshaw
- Western Skink
- Common Nighthawk
- Sage Thrasher
- Nugget Moss
- American Badger

Nuttall's Cottontail
Nuttall's Cottontail (Special Concern)
Photo by Peter Schenkman

Sage Thrasher
Sage Thrasher (Special Concern)
Photo by Peter LaTourne

Grasslands (GR):

Grassland ecosystems occupy areas that are generally too hot and dry for forests to establish, and are dominated by bunchgrasses (grassland, GR-gr), steep slope grasslands (GR-st), steep, shallow grasslands (GR-sh), and disturbed grasslands dominated by invasive alien plants (GR-sh or GR-sh). Large areas of grasslands have been lost to agricultural and urban development and degraded by invasive alien plants. Most of the remaining grasslands have become wild or are threatened by periodic invasion by noxious weeds. Given the very limited extent of remaining grasslands, these are important sites for grassland restoration, soil conservation, and maintenance of many other grassland values, including habitat for many at-risk and endangered species.

Grassland Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Carbon storage
- Erosion control
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production

Some species associated with Grassland Ecosystems are:

- Night Snake
- Pacific Bat
- Peregrine Falcon
- Nuttall's Cottontail
- Tiger Salamander
- Columbian Caprine Moss
- Shorebird Owl
- Great Basin Gophersnake
- Western Skink
- Fernglobe Hawk
- Long-billed Curlew

Shorebird Owl
Shorebird Owl (Special Concern)
Photo by Chris Eyer

Long-billed Curlew
Long-billed Curlew (Special Concern)
Photo by Peter LaTourne

Sparsely Vegetated (SV):

Sparsely vegetated ecosystems are sites where rock or talus (angular rock fragments) limits vegetation establishment; vegetation cover is discontinuous and interspersed with bedrock or blocks of rock. Sparsely vegetated ecosystems are subdivided into four sub-categories: shrub, talus, till, and rock outcrop ecosystems. Cliff (SV-cl), grassy or un-vegetated Rock Outcrop (SV-ro), Shrubby Rock Outcrop (SV-sh), and Talus Slope (SV-ta). Many of these ecosystems are at risk, and their coarse or shallow soils make them sensitive to disturbance and soil erosion.

Sparsely Vegetated Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Erosion control
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Pollination
- Soil formation

Some species associated with Sparsely Vegetated Ecosystems are:

- Great Basin Gopher Snake
- Western Rattlesnake
- Pacific Bat
- Peregrine Falcon
- Nuttall's Cottontail
- Rubber Bo

Lemmon's Holy Fern
Lemmon's Holy Fern (Special Concern)
Photo by Virginia Bolton

Pacific Bat
Pacific Bat (Special Concern)
Photo by JGSS

Old Forest (OF):

Old Forest Ecosystems are dominated by large, old trees, usually greater than 150 years of age. Most of these forests have been lost to selective logging of larger trees, ingrowth of dense trees resulting from the exclusion, and development. Only small remnants of these forests remain today. These old forests contribute to climate regulation, soil stability, moisture retention and the old trees in them provide important habitat for many species including many woodpeckers, owls, and mule deer. Old Forest ecosystems include Coniferous Woodlands (OF-co) and Old Broadleaf Woodlands (OF-bw). Old forest forests are included in the Riparian category.

Old Forest Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Climate regulation
- Carbon storage
- Air quality
- Erosion control
- Sediment retention
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Flood control
- Pollution control
- Pest regulation
- Pollination
- Food production

Some species associated with Old Forest Ecosystems are:

- Williamson's Sapsucker
- White-headed Woodpecker
- Western Toad
- Western Screech Owl
- American Badger
- Flammulated Owl
- Common Nighthawk
- Shorebird Owl

Williamson's Sapsucker
Williamson's Sapsucker (Special Concern)
Photo by Chris Eyer

White-headed Woodpecker
White-headed Woodpecker (Special Concern)
Photo by JGSS

Broadleaf Woodlands (BW):

Broadleaf Woodland ecosystems are often dominated by trembling aspen which occur in depressions and moist areas (Aspen Copse, BW-ac) in grassland areas, and aspen steppe (BW-as) slopes, however it excludes old forests. Broadleaf Woodlands are susceptible to changes in the water table. They are unusual in a dry landscape and their moist soils are sensitive to disturbance. Old Broadleaf Woodlands are included in the Old Forest category.

Broadleaf Woodland Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Drought and natural irrigation
- Drought recovery
- Fresh water
- Flood control
- Storm protection
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Climate regulation
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production

Some species associated with Broadleaf Woodland Ecosystems are:

- Yellow-breasted Chat
- Western Rattlesnake
- Western Screech Owl
- Great Basin Spadefoot
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Rubber Bo

Rubber Bo
Rubber Bo (Special Concern)
Photo by Kristin Oakes

Lewis's Woodpecker
Lewis's Woodpecker (Special Concern)
Photo by JGSS

Coniferous Woodlands (WD):

Coniferous Woodlands are open stands of Douglas-fir or ponderosa pine (WD-co) on shallow soils, with grassy understorey; old Coniferous Woodlands are part of the Old Forest category. They most commonly occur in the drier climates of the Okanagan Valley, on sites with limited moisture, on rocky knolls and on warm south-facing slopes. Numerous sites have been lost to development and altered by ingrowth of trees associated with the exclusion, weed invasion, and other human disturbances.

Coniferous Woodland Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Climate regulation
- Air quality
- Carbon storage
- Pest regulation
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Pollination
- Pollution control
- Food production

Some species associated with Coniferous Woodland Ecosystems are:

- Williamson's Sapsucker
- White-headed Woodpecker
- Rubber Bo
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Flammulated Owl
- Common Nighthawk
- Racer
- White-headed Woodpecker
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Shorebird Owl
- Western Screech Owl

Lewis's Woodpecker
Lewis's Woodpecker (Special Concern)
Photo by JGSS

Shorebird Owl
Shorebird Owl (Special Concern)
Photo by JGSS

Riparian (RI):

Riparian ecosystems are streamside and lakeside ecosystems or sites with significant seepage, includes ecosystems on floodplains and benches along creeks and rivers (bench, RI-b), shrub-dominated floodplains and lakeshore shrubs (RI-sh), ecosystems in gulches, often with creeks (gully, RI-g), riparian ecosystems on floodplains and benches along creeks and rivers (bench, RI-b), shrub-dominated floodplains and lakeshore shrubs (RI-sh), and riparian ecosystems on floodplains and benches along creeks and rivers (bench, RI-b). These sites frequently form natural corridors through the landscape, connecting other ecosystems and providing passageways for animals. Damming, diversions, channelization, draining, and pollution have seriously affected many riparian ecosystems.

Riparian Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Fresh water
- Flood control
- Drought recovery
- Storm protection
- Damage and natural irrigation
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Climate regulation
- Soil and nutrient deposition
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production

Some species associated with Riparian Ecosystems are:

- Yellow-breasted Chat
- Western Screech Owl
- Great Horned Owl
- Purple Spinyfinch
- Toucan Meadow-lark
- Small Flowered Larkspur
- Western Painted Turtle
- Columbia Mottled Sculpin
- Great Horned Owl
- Scarlet Annularia
- Toucan Meadow-lark
- Small Flowered Larkspur

Yellow-breasted Chat
Yellow-breasted Chat (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Great Horned Owl
Great Horned Owl (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Wetlands (WN):

Wetland ecosystems occur on sites where the water table is at, near, or above the soil surface for a sufficient period of time to influence soil and vegetation development; includes marshes (WN-m), swamps (WN-s), wet meadows (WN-wm), fens (WN-f), and shallow open water (WN-w). They are extremely important because of their natural rarity in this area and the critical (important) ecosystem services they provide. Many Wetlands have been lost to development. It is estimated that 85% of the original wetland habitat in the Southern Okanagan has disappeared.

Wetland Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Drought recovery
- Storm protection
- Damage and natural irrigation
- Fresh water
- Filtration and pollution control
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Soil storage
- Climate regulation
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production

Some species associated with Wetland Ecosystems are:

- Western Toad
- Tiger Salamander
- Western Painted Turtle
- Great Basin Spadefoot
- Mexican Macgillivray
- Great Horned Owl

Western Painted Turtle
Western Painted Turtle (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Tiger Salamander
Tiger Salamander (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Alpine (AP):

Alpine ecosystems are high-elevation alpine and parkland ecosystems including herbaceous ecosystems dominated by forbs or graminoid vegetation (AP-g), parkland forests where trees occur in distinct (discrete) patches (AP-p), and shrub ecosystems dominated by dwarf shrubs such as heather (AP-sh). Alpine ecosystems are found at higher elevations in the South Okanagan (TFL 15) where there is significant snow cover for large parts of the year. Alpine ecosystems are sensitive to disturbance, as the shallow soils and cold temperatures slow vegetation recovery.

Alpine Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Erosion control
- Fresh water
- Climate regulation
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Pollination
- Food production
- Soil formation

Some species associated with Alpine Ecosystems are:

- American Badger
- Peregrine Falcon
- Volcanine

American Badger
American Badger (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Peregrine Falcon
Peregrine Falcon (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Other Important Ecosystems

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields (FS):

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields ecosystems are cultivated fields that flood annually, providing important migration and wintering habitat for birds. They provide important habitat for amphibians, waterfowl and bird species, small mammals, and many types of producers. They are located along low-lying areas or former floodplains that have been created by channelization of creeks and rivers. In some cases, these areas could be restored to wetland or riparian ecosystems if natural flood regimes and vegetation are re-established.

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Flood control
- Carbon storage
- Damage and natural irrigation
- Fresh water
- Filtration and pollution control
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Carbon storage
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production

Some species associated with Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields are:

- Great Basin Spadefoot
- Peregrine Falcon
- American Badger
- Western Rattlesnake

Great Basin Spadefoot
Great Basin Spadefoot (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Peregrine Falcon
Peregrine Falcon (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Mature Forest (MF):

Mature Forest ecosystems are dominated by mature trees, including broadleaf (MF-b) forests, coniferous (MF-c) forests, and mixed (MF-m) deciduous and coniferous forests; however it excludes mature riparian forests, and mature coniferous and broadleaf woodlands. Mature Forests are an important buffer for sensitive ecosystems. They provide some of the same values associated with Old Forest ecosystems and can also be important recruitment sites for Old Forests. Mature Forest ecosystems have many important structural attributes, including some remaining large, old trees.

Mature Forest Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Climate regulation
- Carbon storage
- Air quality
- Erosion control
- Sediment retention
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Climate Change through the Conservation of Nature
- Climate regulation
- Pollination
- Pollution control
- Food production

Some species associated with Mature Forest Ecosystems are:

- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Volcanine
- Williamson's Sapsucker
- One-sided Flycatcher
- Shorebird Owl
- Western Rattlesnake

Lewis's Woodpecker
Lewis's Woodpecker (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Williamson's Sapsucker
Williamson's Sapsucker (Special Concern)
Photo by John Wilson

Non-sensitive Landscapes (NS): (Areas not mapped as sensitive or other important ecosystems are depicted in white)

Non-sensitive Landscapes are modified areas not occupied by sensitive ecosystems, and include urban areas, disturbed rural landscapes, and young forests. Non-urban areas have human-influenced features or disturbances that are dominant across the landscape. Disturbed rural areas can be interspersed with forests, and young forests are sensitive ecosystems with an age range between 10 and 80 years. Non-sensitive Landscapes are shown in white in the areas that are not designated by a sensitive ecosystem. In addition, many sensitive ecosystem polygons close to urban or disturbed areas may have a modified landscape interspersed with the sensitive ecosystem(s), in which the sensitive ecosystems are also used to map individually. These modified areas are depicted as NS (non-sensitive) on the map.