

# Wildlife Species and Associated Habitats in the Analysis Area

**Table J.1. Wildlife Associated with Forest Habitat Listed as State Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, or Candidate in the Analysis Area**

Species	State status	Primary forest/upland habitat association
Common sharp-tailed snake	Candidate	Forest habitats
Cascade torrent salamander	Candidate	Forest habitats
Larch mountain salamander	Sensitive	Forested slopes associated with talus, scree, gravelly soils, or other rocky substrates
Van Dyke's salamander	Candidate	Forest habitats
Western toad	Candidate	Riparian habitat for breeding
Black-backed woodpecker	Candidate	Forest habitats, standing snags, and hollow trees
Flammulated owl	Candidate	Forest habitats, standing snags, and hollow trees
Northern goshawk	Candidate	Mature and late-successional forests
White-headed woodpecker	Candidate	Forest habitats, standing snags, and hollow trees
Cascade red fox	Candidate	Forest habitats
Fisher	Endangered	Structurally complex forest, large areas of contiguous forest, large snags and trees
Keens's myotis bat	Candidate	Structurally complex stands; caves, large snags, and trees for roosting
Pileated woodpecker	Candidate	Structurally complex forest, large and medium snags
Purple martin	Candidate	Snags near water, forest edges
Townsend's big-eared bat	Candidate	Caves for nesting

Species	State status	Primary forest/upland habitat association
Vaux's swift	Candidate	Large snags for nesting
Wolverine	Candidate	Upper elevation forested habitats

Above table based on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Threatened and Endangered Species List 2019 (WDFW 2019). Table excludes federally listed species, which are described in Section 3.5 of the FEIS.

**Table J.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).	Mix of Ecosystem Initiation stage forests for foraging and structurally complex forests for resting and cover. Lower road densities preferred (Spencer 2002, Davison 2002).  Elk critical winter habitat located in lower major river valleys, including the Skagit, Green, White, and Nisqually rivers (WDFW 2016).  Other known wintering areas are present in the South Coast planning unit (Willapa herd) and the Straits planning unit (Dungeness herd).
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 stand development stages.
Cougar	Hunting, wildlife-watching, functioning ecosystems.	Closely related to deer and elk.
American marten	Functioning forest ecosystems.	Structurally complex forests.
Forest grouse	Hunting, wildlife-watching.	Riparian and early stage forests, roadside, and rights-of-way vegetation.
Forest owl (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).
Neotropical migratory songbirds	Wildlife-watching, functioning ecosystems.	Early Ecosystem Initiation stand development stage forests and later structurally complex forests (Andelman and Stock 1994).

# Literature Cited

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