

Wildlife

Goals

1. Wildlife biodiversity is maintained or enhanced by managing for a diverse array of habitats and distribution of plant communities.
2. Provide habitat to support the wildlife and hunting goals of the States of Idaho and Wyoming.

Standards and Guidelines – General Habitat

Dead and Down Material.

(Note: These requirements are interrelated with the woody residue requirements and are not cumulative to those requirements.)

A. On at least 60 percent of the forested acres of each analysis area an average of 21 logs per acre should be left consisting of logs in decomposition classes 1, 2 and 3 where they exist (USFS, 1979). (G) (Note: unmanaged stands or stands where management did not include the removal or piling of down material, meet forestwide standards and guidelines for down woody material.)

When this amount of down material is not present on at least 60 percent of the forested acres in an analysis area, an average of 42 logs per acres should be left in all activity areas (harvest units) consisting of logs in all decomposition classes where they exist. Fewer logs may be left if fuel loading would exceed 25 tons per acre. (G)

1. Logs should be at least seven inches in diameter at the small end, be at least 20 feet long, and have a volume of at least ten cubic feet (e.g. a log averaging 9.5 inches in diameter and 20 feet long). (G)
 - a. Smaller size logs may only be used in meeting this volume criteria if the area is incapable of producing larger trees, or the stand is too young to produce these trees. In these cases, logs representing the largest tree diameter class present in the stand should be retained and at least 200 cubic feet (approximately 2.3 tons) per acre of down logs shall be retained.
 - b. For every two-acre area in an activity area, a minimum of two logs should be left, where they exist, to maintain distribution of down woody material.
2. Winter Feeding of Big Game. Allow no new permanent feed grounds for wintering big game animals. (S)
3. Animal Damage management will be conducted in compliance with the 1996 “APHIS-ADC Predator Damage Management in Southern Idaho” Decision Notice and FONSI, selected alternative “Current Program with Livestock Protection Collar” and any subsequent amendments to those documents. (S)
 - a. Problem wolves will be managed according to the Nonessential Experimental Population for Gray Wolves Final Rule (USDI, 1994b). (S)
 - b. Problem grizzly bears will be addressed according to the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee nuisance bear guidelines (IGBC, 1994). (S)

Objective – Snag/Cavity Nesting Habitat

Determine the biological potential for cavity nesting habitat on a watershed basis to enable management of some areas at higher levels of biological potential and some at lower levels of biological potential and meet the overall management prescription objectives.

Standards and Guidelines – Snag/Cavity Nesting Habitat

1. Retain snags within all management prescription areas allowing timber harvest (refer to the following Tables 1 & 2 for snag requirements of cavity nesting species; refer to the wildlife standards and guidelines in each management prescription for the specific biological potential to be achieved). (G)

Table 1. Snag requirements for 100 percent biological potential for woodpecker populations.

Species	Range in Snag DBH (inches)	Range in Snag Height (feet)	No. of Snags per 100 Forested Acres for 100 Percent Biological Potential			
			Aspen	Cottonwood	Doug-fir Spruce/Fir	Lodgepole
Lewis' Woodpecker	12 to 27	5 to 170	101	101	101	NA
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	9 to 47	15+	150	150	150	150
Williamson's Sapsucker	12 to 37	15+	NA	NA	150	150
Downy Woodpecker	6 to 14	6 to 50	300	300	300	300
Hairy Woodpecker	9 to 29	15+	180	180	180	180
Three-toed Woodpecker	7 to 19	15+	59	NA	59	59
Black-backed Woodpecker	8 to 17	6+	NA	NA	59	59
Northern Flicker	10 to 51	6+	38	38	38	38
Total Hard Snags per 100 acres			828	769	1037	936
NA indicates the species does not use this forest type.						