

2nd Edition

ROBSON VALLEY ECOGUIDE

SAVE-THE-CEDAR LEAGUE, Educational Report No. 6



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Carol Fairhurst (Concept Design), Baden Cross (Applied Conservation GIS), Hugh Perkins and Kathy Juncker, Anne Sherrod and Craig Pettitt (Valhalla Wilderness Society), Dr. Lance Craighead (Craighead Environmental Research Institute), Paul W. Morgan (Wilderness Committee), Dr. David Connell (UNBC), Ellen Snyder (Ibis Wildlife Consulting), Rick Roos (BC Parks), Wayne Giles, Carolyn Linden (Coralroot painting), and Dick Bocking for their contributions to data, mapping, design, photos, editing, and inspiration. Elsie Stanley, Mark Phinney, and other Prince George Naturalists made valuable comments to the Bird Checklist. We fully respect the territorial rights of the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation, and are honoured to display their emblem on our Conservation Plan. We are grateful to our financial contributors to this updated, 2nd edition of this Ecoguide and Conservation Plan: The Bullitt Foundation, The Endswell/Tides Foundations, The Fanwood Foundation (West), The Mountain Equipment Co-op, The Regional District of Fraser Fort George, The Toronto-Dominion Friends of the Environment Foundation, The Vancouver Foundation, and The Wilburforce Foundation.



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The Ancient Wall

Photo by Paul W. Morgan, 2008

INTRODUCTION

Robson Valley's Ancient Inland Rainforest

The Ancient Inland Rainforest of Robson Valley is one of the world's most spectacular primeval landscapes, with its record-sized, Ancient Red Cedars and globally unique biodiversity. The magnificent, dynamic, and diverse Rainforest is home to the awe-inspiring Rainforest Grizzly Bear, the spring melody of the Varied Thrush heralding the end of winter, and the resounding summons of the wanderlust Wolf gathering its clan before disappearing into the forest. The Robson Valley still contains an extensive and fully-functioning Ancient Rainforest ecosystem of maximum ecological significance, an absolute rarity in the world, with some of the highest biodiversity for mammals and birds in North America (over 330 total species).

The Rainforest Needs Us

British Columbia's Inland Rainforest is the world's only Inland Temperate Rainforest (also Oroboreal), and the need to conserve it is urgent. This Ecoguide and Conservation Biology Plan is meant to be a catalyst and tool for citizens, scientists, communities, First Nations, interest groups, businesses, and governments to learn about and work towards completing a network of protected areas for Robson Valley's globally unique Rainforest. Our Conservation Plan (see centre fold) depicts significant Rainforest and associated biodiversity in need of our immediate conservation. Scientists recommend that the blue areas (light, dark, navy blues) and Bearpaw Ridge on our Conservation Plan be protected with Ecological Reserve or Park status since these areas contain Ancient Cedar-Hemlock groves and the critical habitat matrix for the

endangered Mountain Caribou (Southern, Northern, and Alberta Mountain ecotypes).

A Rainforest Conservation Corridor for Robson Valley

Save-The-Cedar League launched a conservation project “Rainforest Conservation Corridor for Robson Valley” in 2002 for sustainability. Our 10,000 sq. km connective corridor includes the heart of the Inland Rainforest, directly linking seven Robson Valley Parks (Kakwa, Sugarbowl/Grizzly Den, Bowron, West Twin, Erg Mountain/Ptarmigan Creek, Cariboo Mountains, and Slim Creek) with Southern Canada’s largest protected area network (Banff, Jasper, Kakwa, Kootenay, Mount Robson, Willmore Wilderness, Yoho, and several other parks). Our conservation vision is to maintain the viability of the Inland Rainforest and associated biodiversity for the long-term, by creating a network of expanded protected areas that safeguard the sustainability of the Rainforest and all of its unique features, in collaboration with local Rainforest communities, scientists, First Nations, and others. We propose to inter-connect the Rainforest Corridor, Walker Wilderness, Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs), and Caribou Habitat to the largest “Protected Area Network” in southern Canada for biodiversity and sustainability of communities.

Government legislated the green areas shown on our Conservation Plan as Parks, Old Growth Management Areas, and Mountain Caribou Reserves, while a Biodiversity Order legislated that 53% of the Ancient Rainforest should never be logged. These legitimate actions were catalyzed by strong science and public pressure for Rainforest protection, and to turn back climate change over the last eight years. The BC government must be commended for its work, however,

the Biodiversity Order has not been fulfilled, and the land presently protected as Parks, OGMAs, and Caribou Reserves is not yet enough to sustain the Rainforest, its rare biodiversity, its enormous carbon storing capacity, and the sustainable economies of local communities and First Nations that depend on the Rainforest.

The BC government's forest watchdog "Forest Practices Board" recommended that the Provincial government step up protection of the rare interior cedar-hemlock forests after determining the long-term conservation of the Rainforest and biodiversity are at risk. The Board recommended a 10-year moratorium on all harvesting of cedar-hemlock forests within the entire Robson Valley. The recommended moratorium is scientifically valid but it is not yet mandatory. Therefore, our Conservation Plan urges the three shades of blue (light, dark, navy blues) and Bearpaw Ridge become legally protected from development with Ecological Reserve or Park status to remove the risk of losing the integrity of the Rainforest. Arguments for preserving the world's only Inland Temperate Rainforest are compelling and have been articulated by many. However, scientific findings, the Forest Practices Board, and sustainability are often shunned in favour of political rhetoric, short-sighted policies, and short-term profits for those few whose activities are driving the Rainforest and the species dependant upon it to extinction.

Why We Must Act Now

A vibrant Inland Rainforest once stretched throughout much of south-eastern BC just a few decades ago. Today, however, much of the Rainforest lies in ruin, while many of its once vast wildlife populations are mere tattered remnants. Aggressive, unsustainable methods of widespread logging have under-

mined society's physical, ecological, and moral footings. The scramble for maximum returns from nature literally tears away the ground and its productive potential from future generations. What do history and science tell us about civilizations that give more weight to profits than to protection of their waters, forests, other natural resources, and the rich array of life dependant upon them, including ourselves? It is this: they are doomed.

We face the possibility of an extinction spasm as dramatic and far-reaching as anything in the history of life on earth with the loss of this Rainforest. The plight of many migrant birds highlights the devastating consequences of Rainforest destruction (see below). There are now indications that many bird populations have dropped over 50 percent due to habitat loss—some have dropped over 90 percent. This is a major change that signals the widespread unravelling of entire ecosystems that we also depend upon for our survival. The Inland Rainforest is one of these ecosystems.

Time is running out for Robson Valley's ancient treasure. Millions of years of biodiversity evolution, especially of territory-demanding large mammals using this Ancient Rainforest for habitat, will come to a halt unless an informed public and government protect more Ancient Rainforest. BC's Inland Rainforest is one of the most important and biologically-rich natural forest ecosystems on earth, removing the most significant amounts of carbon dioxide to reduce global warming and climate change than ANY typical forest, making its sustainability of paramount global importance.

The voice of the earth breaks through to us within the Ancient Rainforest, reminding us of who we are, where we came from, and of what we are made. On your ecological journey through

Robson Valley's world-unique Inland Rainforest keep in mind the fragility of all that you see and the swiftness at which it can be taken away if we do not actively participate to protect it. Guarding our living systems requires vigilance.

What You Can Do

You can make a difference if you so decide; your help is urgently needed! This is a critical time for the Inland Rainforest. Powerful threats to this fragile and unique Rainforest are many. Without your support and understanding the Ancient Rainforest will fall into the hands of those who will destroy it for personal gain.

This Ecoguide will help you get to know the Robson Valley and its web of life. It describes how to find many of its special features. It suggests actions you can take to protect the valley, and it explains how you can stand up for Robson Valley's Ancient Inland Rainforest by supporting Save-The-Cedar League's vital Ancient Rainforest conservation work. Our work would not be possible without the support of people like you.

How to Explore and Enjoy the Robson Valley

Ecotourism and recreational opportunities in Robson Valley are varied and rewarding. Wildlife is abundant and the secluded nature of the region makes each trip a true "wilderness experience." Use this Ecoguide to explore the landscape where the most magnificent and diverse river in North America, the Fraser, begins its 1375 km (855 mile) journey to the Pacific Ocean. See some of the oldest (2000 years old) and widest (15 feet) Red Cedar known to exist anywhere. Walk through the home of the world's largest remaining Southern Mountain Caribou herd (750 animals),



1



2



3

1. Ancient Cedar
2. American Pine Marten
3. Hell Roaring Falls
4. Rare high elevation Mountain Caribou habitat in Walker Wilderness



4

and the last watersheds in the entire Rocky Mountains where you can still see Grizzly Bears fishing for wild, ocean-going salmon (Salmon-Grizzly). Witness the last place remaining in the world outside of Parks where you can still find healthy “Core Populations” of all seven of these charismatic “Focal Species” of Conservation Biology science living within an Ancient Rainforest: Mountain Caribou, Chinook Salmon, Grizzly Bear, Wolverine, Lynx, Cougar, and Wolf. Visit the internationally significant Walker Rainforest Wilderness (2006 sq. km, 774 sq. mi), the largest wilderness remaining anywhere in the world outside of Parks that includes Ancient Inland Rainforest, Mountain Caribou, Salmon-Grizzly, and ocean going Chinook Salmon.

Pay special attention to the sounds of birds and the impressions of paws, hooves, and wildlife trails you come across as you enjoy this Ecoguide. These give you evidence of the mostly unseen daily dramas occurring within the Rainforest. Look very closely at all you see, since concealment and elusiveness are prevalent throughout natural areas of the Rainforest. Snowshoe hares change color against the changing colors of the seasons, deer have an amazing ability to blend into their woodland background as they watch you walk by, brown creepers become part of a tree’s bark, wolves sit motionless appearing as tree trunks in the forest, and great blue herons remain unseen as they sway with reeds and cattails. The Ecoguide’s Species Checklists inventory Rainforest residents you may find. Record the species you see or hear in the check box in front of each species name.

CHECKLISTS



The following “Species Checklists” reveal noticeable changes that have occurred in species abundance from 1997 to 2008, especially for birds. We have documented significant declines in populations of several mammal and many bird species, especially birds which eat large flying insects.

Specifically, noticeable decreases in population size have been recorded for:

- Northern Long-eared Myotis, Fisher, Porcupine and Caribou.
- Greater White-fronted and Snow Geese, Gadwall Duck, Horned, Eared and Western Grebes.
- American Bittern, Great Blue Heron, and Cattle Egret.
- Osprey, American Kestrel and Merlin.
- American Coot and Killdeer.
- Northern Pygmy, Barred and Great Gray Owls.
- Common Nighthawk, Black Swift, Chimney Swift and Vaux’s Swift.
- Ruby-throated, Calliope and Rufous Hummingbirds.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher, Loggerhead and Northern Shrikes, and Gray Jay.
- All Swallows except Northern Rough-winged.
- Mountain Bluebird, Clay-colored, Fox and White-crowned Sparrows.
- Rusty Blackbird and Cassin’s Finch.

Use the following Checklists to see if you can find all the species listed and report any species you find not on the Checklists to Save-The-Cedar League. The Arrival Dates are most accurate for the area around Crescent Spur and West Twin Park since migrant birds arrive earlier around McBride, Valemount, Prince George, and Blue River.

Checklist for 266 BIRDS of the Robson Valley Region

* = Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Vulnerable, or Special Concern Species-At-Risk lists.

A = Abundant, more than 50 individuals of species seen or heard each day.

C = Common, 10-50 individuals of species seen or heard each day.

Uc = Uncommon, 2-9 individuals of species seen or heard each day.

R = Rare, 1 or no individuals of species seen or heard each day.

Vr = Very rare, 10 individuals or less of species seen or heard each year.

Italics = May be locally common.

O c c a s i o n a l l y = Individuals of species seen or heard once every few years.

- = Not observed.



birds

	Habitats Used						Seasonal Abundance					
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain					
GEESE & SWANS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater White-fronted	-	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-		Vr	-	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Snow	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ap 09)	R	-	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	(Mr 17)	A	A	A	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Trumpeter*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		R	Vr	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Tundra	R	R	R	R	Uc	Uc	R	(Ap 09)	Uc	-	Uc	-
DUCKS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	R	R	R	R	Uc	R	Vr	(Ma 03)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Gadwall	R	R	R	R	R	R	Vr	(Ma 16)	R	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> American Wigeon	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 19)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Mallard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	(Ap 09)	A	A	A	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Teal	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 06)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Cinnamon Teal	R	R	R	R	R	R	Vr	(Ma 14)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Shoveler	R	R	R	R	R	R	Vr	(Ap 30)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pintail	R	R	R	R	R	R	Vr	(Ap 23)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Green-winged Teal	C	C	C	C	C	C	Uc	(Ap 23)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Canvasback	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ap 30)	R	R	R	-



	Habitats Used						Seasonal Abundance					
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain					
<input type="checkbox"/> Redhead	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ma 04)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 21)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Scaup	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ap 29)	Uc	-	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Scaup	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ap 26)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Eider	Occasionally											
<input type="checkbox"/> Harlequin	R	R	R	R	R	Uc	Uc	(Ma 09)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Surf Scoter*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 20)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Scoter	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 16)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Scoter	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 10)	-	-	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Oct)	Vr	-	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Bufflehead	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 20)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Goldeneye	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 21)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Barrow's Goldeneye	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 25)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Hooded Merganser	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ap 17)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Merganser	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 16)	C	C	C	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Merganser	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	Vr	(Jn 01)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	Vr	Vr	(Ap 27)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
GROUSE & PTARMIGAN												
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruffed Grouse	C	C	Uc	Uc	C	C	Uc		C	C	C	C
<input type="checkbox"/> Spruce Grouse	Uc	Uc	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Willow Ptarmigan	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> White-tailed Ptarmigan	R	R	R	R	R	R	Uc		R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Dusky Grouse	R	R	Uc	Uc	R	R	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-tailed Grouse*	-	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-		Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
LOONS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-throated	Occasionally											
<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	(Ma 14)	Vr	-	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Common	Uc	Uc	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 06)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance					
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain						
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed	O c c a s i o n a l l y												
GREBES													
<input type="checkbox"/> Pied-billed	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ma 10)	R	R	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Horned	R	R	R	R	Uc	Uc	R	(Ma 04)	R	R	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked	C	C	C	C	C	C	Uc	(Ap 25)	C	C	C	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Eared	R	R	R	R	Uc	Uc	R	(Ap 24)	R	R	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Western*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
PELICAN & CORMORANT													
<input type="checkbox"/> American White Pelican*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 13)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant-	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	(Ma 23)	Vr	-	-	-	
BITTERN & HERONS													
<input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern*	O c c a s i o n a l l y								Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron*	R	R	R	R	R	R	Vr	(Ma 03)	R	R	R	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret	O c c a s i o n a l l y							-	(Sept)	-	-	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Egret	R	R	R	R	R	R	-		R	Vr	Uc	-	
VULTURE, HAWKS & EAGLES													
<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Vulture*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Osprey	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ap 26)	R	R	R	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bald Eagle*	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Harrier*	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R	(Ap 17)	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp-shinned Hawk	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ap 12)	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cooper's Hawk*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ma 07)	R	R	Uc	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Goshawk*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> Broad-winged Hawk*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Hawk*	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Jn 13)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-tailed Hawk	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 01)	C	C	C	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rough-legged Hawk	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ap 13)	R	-	R	Vr	

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance				
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain					
<input type="checkbox"/> Golden Eagle	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	R
FALCONS												
<input type="checkbox"/> American Kestrel	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ap 29)	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Merlin	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Mr 27)	R	R	R	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Gyrfalcon*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Mr 25)	Vr	-	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Peregrine*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 16)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Prairie*	-	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-
RAILS & COOT												
<input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Rail	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-		Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Sora	R	R	R	R	Uc	R	-	(Ma 26)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> American Coot	C	C	C	C	C	C	R	(Ap 30)	C	Uc	Uc	-
CRANES												
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandhill*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ap 20)	Uc	R	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Whooping*	Occasionally							(Aug)	-	-	Vr	-
PLOVERS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-bellied	Occasionally								Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> American Golden*	Occasionally								Vr	-	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Semipalmated	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-		Vr	-	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Killdeer	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R	(Ap 03)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
SANDPIPERS												
<input type="checkbox"/> American Avocet*	Occasionally								Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ma 22)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Solitary	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 10)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Yellowlegs	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 10)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Yellowlegs	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Curlew*	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R	(Ap 17)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Hudsonian Godwit*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	-

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance					
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER				Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain						
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Sanderling</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Semipalmated</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	-	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Western</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		-	-	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Least*</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Baird's</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pectoral</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Vr	-	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stilt</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Short-billed Dowitcher*</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Long-billed Dowitcher</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 09)	Vr	-	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Common Snipe</i>	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 27)	C	C	C	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Wilson's Phalarope</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Red-necked Phalarope*</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	-	
GULLS, TERN & JAEGER													
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Franklin's</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bonaparte's</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 19)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mew</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ring-billed*</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>California*</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Herring</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Apr 12)	R	R	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Glaucous</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	(Apr 14)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Black Tern</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	Vr	Vr	(Apr 16)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pomarine Jaeger</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Apr)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
PIGEONS & DOVE													
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rock Pigeon</i>	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Band-tailed Pigeon</i>	O c c a s i o n a l l y							(Ma 15)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mourning Dove</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Jn 02)	R	R	R	-	
OWLS													
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Great Horned</i>	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R		Uc	Uc	Uc	R	

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance				
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain					
<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	-	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Hawk	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ap 12)	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pygmy	Uc	Uc	R	R	R	R	R	(Fe 16)	Uc	Uc	Uc	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Barred	Uc	Uc	R	R	R	R	R	(Mr 04)	Uc	Uc	Uc	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Gray*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-eared*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ap 10)	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared*	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	R	Vr	Vr	(Mr 14)	Vr	Vr	R	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Boreal	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ap 01)	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Saw-whet*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R
NIGHTHAWK												
<input type="checkbox"/> Common*	R	R	R	R	R	R	Vr	(Jn 03)	R	R	R	-
SWIFTS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Black	Uc	Uc	R	R	R	Uc	Uc	(Jn 08)	Uc	Uc	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Chimney*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Vaux's*	Uc	Uc	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 07)	Uc	Uc	Vr	-
HUMMINGBIRDS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-throated	Occasionally								Vr	Vr	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Anna's	Occasionally								Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Calliope	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	(Ma 16)	Vr	Vr	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Rufous	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	C	Uc	(Ap 26)	Uc	Uc	-	-
KINGFISHER												
<input type="checkbox"/> Belted	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ap 25)	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr
WOODPECKERS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Lewis'*	Occasionally								Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ap 05)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-naped Sapsucker	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 05)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Sapsucker	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 05)	C	C	C	-

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance				
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain					
<input type="checkbox"/> Downy	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C
<input type="checkbox"/> Hairy	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C
<input type="checkbox"/> American Three-toed	Uc	Uc	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-backed	Uc	Uc	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Flicker	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ap 06)	C	C	C	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Pileated	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
FLYCATCHERS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Olive-sided*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ma 24)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Wood Pewee	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 18)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Jn 20)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Alder	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Jn 08)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Willow	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Jn 07)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Least	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ma 20)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Hammond's	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	(Ma 04)	A	A	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Dusky	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	(Ma 13)	R	R	R	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific-slope	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Jn 20)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Cordilleran	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Jn 12)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Phoebe	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 29)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Say's Phoebe	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 16)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Kingbird	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Kingbird	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Jn 15)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Scissor-tailed	Occasionally											
SHRIKES												
<input type="checkbox"/> Loggerhead*	Occasionally											
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern*	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Fe 06)	Uc	-	Uc	Vr
VIREOS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 09)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Warbling	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	(Ma 09)	A	A	A	-

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance					
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER				Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain						
<input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia*	O c c a s i o n a l l y									Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-eyed	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R	(Jn 09)	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
JAYS, MAGPIE, CROW & RAVEN													
<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Jay	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Steller's Jay	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Jay	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	Uc	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Blue Jay/Steller's hybrid!</i>	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Clark's Nutcracker</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	Uc		R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Black-billed Magpie</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Uc	R	Uc	R	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Crow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	(Fe 23)	A	A	A	A	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Raven	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A
LARK													
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Horned*</i>	-	-	R	R	R	R	Uc		R	Vr	R	-	-
SWALLOWS													
<input type="checkbox"/> Tree	Uc	Uc	C	C	C	C	Uc	(Ap 14)	Uc	Uc	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Violet-green	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	C	C	Uc	(Ap 25)	Uc	Uc	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Northern Rough-winged</i>	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	C	Uc	(Ap 28)	Uc	Uc	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bank</i>	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	C	Uc	(Ma 04)	Uc	Uc	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cliff</i>	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	C	C	Uc	(Ma 18)	Uc	Uc	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Barn</i>	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	C	C	Uc	(Ma 12)	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr	-
CHICKADEES													
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-capped	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mountain</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Chestnut-backed</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Boreal</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCHES & CREEPER													
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Nuthatch	C	C	C	Uc	C	C	C		C	C	C	Uc	-

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance				
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain					
<input type="checkbox"/> White-breasted Nuthatch	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Creeper	R	R	R	Uc	R	R	R		R	R	R	R
WRENS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> House	Occasionally								Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Winter	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 09)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	R	-		R	R	R	-
DIPPER												
<input type="checkbox"/> American	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	R
KINGLETS, BLUEBIRDS, & THRUSHES												
<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-crowned Kinglet	C	C	Uc	R	C	C	C		C	Uc	C	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruby-crowned Kinglet	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 11)	A	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Bluebird	R	R	Uc	Uc	R	R	C	(Ap 08)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Townsend's Solitaire	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	(Ap 25)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Veery	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Thrush	C	C	C	Uc	C	C	C	(Ma 22)	C	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Thrush	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr	Uc	Uc	C	(Ma 11)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> American Robin	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	(Mr 18)	C	C	C	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Varied Thrush	C	C	C	Uc	C	C	C	(Mr 12)	C	C	C	Vr
MOCKINGBIRD												
<input type="checkbox"/> Gray Catbird	-	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	(Ma 30)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
STARLING												
<input type="checkbox"/> European	R	R	Uc	A	Uc	Uc	R		C	C	A	Uc
PIPIT												
<input type="checkbox"/> American	R	R	R	Uc	R	R	Uc	(Ma 10)	Uc	R	Uc	-
WAXWINGS												
<input type="checkbox"/> Bohemian	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		C	R	Uc	R


 Cedar

WARBLERS

 Tennessee

 Orange-crowned

 Nashville Warbler

 Yellow

 Chestnut-sided

 Magnolia

 Cape May*

 Yellow-rumped

 Black-throated Green*

 Townsend's

 Palm*

 Bay-breasted*

 Blackpoll

 American Redstart

 Ovenbird

 Northern Waterthrush

 MacGillivray's

 Common Yellowthroat

 Wilson's

TANAGER

 Western

SPARROWS

 Spotted Towhee

 American Tree

 Chipping

 Clay-colored

Habitats Used

FOREST

FIELD

WATER

Seasonal Abundance

Old Growth

100 Yr

Young

Pond

River

Mountain

Arrival

Spring

Summer

Fall

Winter

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

(Ap 01)

C

Uc

Uc

Uc

Vr

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

Uc

R

(Ma 24)

Uc

Uc

R

-

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

(Ap 30)

C

C

Uc

-

O c c a s i o n a l l y

-

(Aug)

-

-

Vr

-

Uc

Uc

C

C

C

C

C

C

(Ma 21)

C

C

Uc

-

O c c a s i o n a l l y

Vr

Vr

Vr

-

C

C

C

Uc

C

C

C

C

(Ma 24)

C

C

Uc

-

O c c a s i o n a l l y

Vr

Vr

Vr

-

A

A

A

Uc

A

A

A

(Ap 18)

A

A

A

-

O c c a s i o n a l l y

Vr

Vr

Vr

-

C

C

Uc

R

C

C

C

C

(Ma 09)

C

C

Uc

-

O c c a s i o n a l l y

Vr

Vr

Vr

-

O c c a s i o n a l l y

(Ma 21)

Vr

Vr

Vr

-

Uc

Uc

R

R

Uc

Uc

R

(Ma 28)

R

Vr

Vr

-

C

C

C

Uc

C

C

Uc

(Ma 22)

C

C

C

-

Vr

Vr

Vr

Vr

Vr

Vr

Vr

(Jn 01)

Vr

Vr

Vr

-

C

C

C

Uc

C

C

Uc

(Ma 20)

C

C

Uc

-

Uc

Uc

C

C

C

C

C

(Ma 21)

C

C

C

-

Uc

Uc

C

C

C

C

Uc

(Ma 21)

C

C

C

-

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

(Ma 11)

C

C

C

-



	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance					
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER				Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain						
<input type="checkbox"/> Brewer's*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	R		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Vesper*	-	-	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	Uc	Uc	R	(Ap 29)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Le Conte's*	O c c a s i o n a l l y								Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nelson's Sharp-tailed*	O c c a s i o n a l l y								Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fox	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	(Ap 21)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Song	Uc	Uc	C	C	C	C	Uc		C	C	C	Uc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln's	Uc	Uc	C	C	C	C	R	(Ma 09)	C	C	C	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swamp	Vr	Vr	R	R	R	R	Vr		R	R	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> White-throated	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	(Ma 26)	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Harris's	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 27)	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned	C	C	C	C	C	C	A	(Ap 27)	A	C	C	Vr	
<input type="checkbox"/> Golden-crowned	R	R	R	R	R	R	Uc	(Ma 05)	R	R	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	(Mr 08)	A	A	A	Uc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Longspur	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	Vr	Vr	R	(Ap 22)	R	-	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Bunting	R	R	Uc	C	Uc	Uc	Uc		C	-	C	C	
GROSBEAKS													
<input type="checkbox"/> Rose-breasted	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Ma 31)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-headed	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Jn 05)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rose/Black hybrid!	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Grosbeak	O c c a s i o n a l l y								(Jn 27)	Vr	Vr	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Lazuli Bunting	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Jn 17)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-	
BLACKBIRDS													
<input type="checkbox"/> Bobolink*	O c c a s i o n a l l y									Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-winged	C	C	C	C	A	A	C	(Mr 22)	A	C	C	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Meadowlark	R	R	R	Uc	R	R	Vr	(Ma 10)	R	R	R	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed	R	R	Uc	Uc	C	C	R	(Ap 15)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rusty*	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R		Uc	Uc	Uc	-	

	Habitats Used							Seasonal Abundance				
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER			Arrival	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain					
<input type="checkbox"/> Brewer's	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R	(Ma 01)	Uc	Uc	Uc	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Grackle	O c c a s i o n a l l y								Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed Cowbird	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	(Ma 14)	A	C	C	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Oriole	O c c a s i o n a l l y								Vr	Vr	Vr	-
FINCHES												
<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-crowned Rosy	R	R	R	R	R	R	Uc		R	R	R	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Grosbeak	C	C	C	C	C	C	A		C	C	C	C
<input type="checkbox"/> Purple	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	(Ap 20)	C	C	C	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	(Apr)	Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> House	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	-		Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Red Crossbill	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C
<input type="checkbox"/> White-winged Crossbill	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Redpoll	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	-	A	A
<input type="checkbox"/> Hoary Redpoll	R	R	R	R	R	R	Vr		R	-	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Siskin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	(Mr 12)	A	A	A	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr		Vr	Vr	Vr	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Evening Grosbeak	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C
OLD WORLD SPARROW												
<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc		Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc

Average observed abundance in each habitat over 20 years based on repeated random surveys within each habitat type from Purden Lake to Blue River to the Alberta border to Bowron, Cariboo Mountains, and Wells Gray Parks. Actual abundance will vary with year, season, and locality.

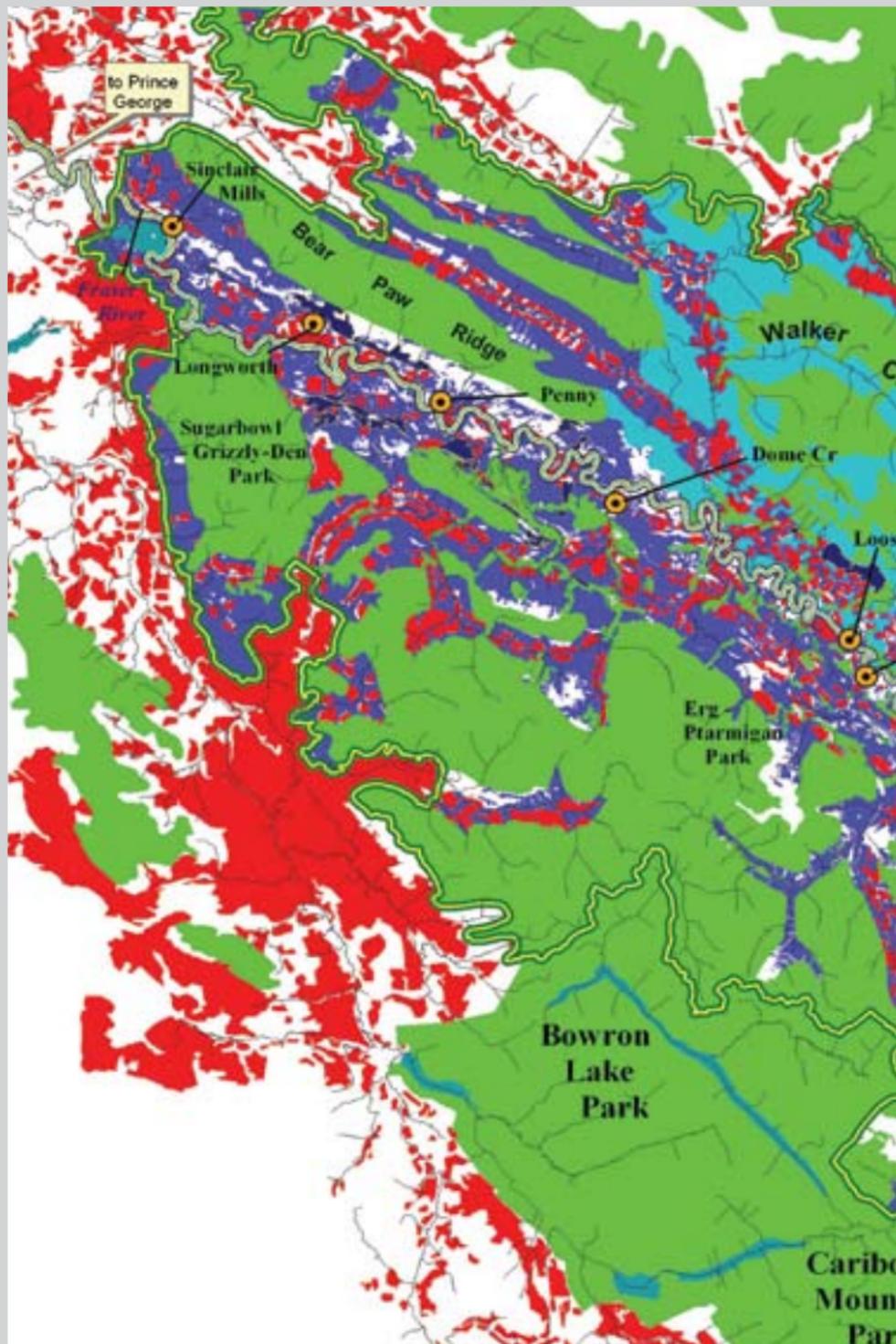
! These are hybrids between two species whose basic biology and distribution are unknown to science.

* The endangered, threatened, sensitive, vulnerable or special concern bird species found in the Robson Valley region that appeared on species-at-risk lists of the British Columbian or Canadian governments 1988-2008. A total of 53, or 20% of the 266 species of birds found in Robson Valley were on one or both of these lists and therefore are threatened with extirpation or extinction from the Province or country.

Checklist for 64 MAMMALS of the Robson Valley Region

- * = Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Vulnerable, or Special Concern Species-At-Risk lists.
 A = Abundant, species or sign seen for more than 50 individuals each day.
 C = Common, species or sign seen for 10-50 individuals each day.
 Uc = Uncommon, species or sign seen for 2-9 individuals each day.
 R = Rare, species or sign seen for 1 or no individuals each day.
 Vr = Very rare, species or sign seen for less than 10 individuals each year.
 N = Not observed.

 mammals	Habitats Used						
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER		
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain
SHREWS							
<input type="checkbox"/> Masked	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Vagrant	Vr	Vr	R	R	R	R	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Dusky	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Water	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Pygmy	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
BATS@							
<input type="checkbox"/> California Myotis	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Long-eared Myotis	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Brown Myotis	C	C	C	C	C	C	Uc
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Long-eared Myotis*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-legged Myotis	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Hoary	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Silver-haired	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Big Brown	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
BEARS@							
<input type="checkbox"/> Black	C	C	C	C	C	C	Uc





CONSERVATION BIOLOGY PLAN

LEGEND

-  Rainforest Conservation Corridor
-  Walker Rainforest Wilderness
-  Provincial Boundary
-  Clearcuts
-  Protected Areas
-  140+ Year Old-Growth Forest
-  Candidate OGMA's



Lheidli T'enneh Territory





Grizzly*

RACCOON

Raccoon

MUSTELIDS

American Marten

Fisher*

Shorttail Weasel

Least Weasel

Longtail Weasel

Mink

River Otter

Wolverine*

Badger*

Striped Skunk

CANIDS

Coyote

Gray Wolf

Red Fox

CATS

Cougar

Lynx

Bobcat

RODENTS

Woodchuck@

Hoary Marmot@

Columbian Ground Squirrel@

Golden-mantled Ground Sq.@

Yellow Pine Chipmunk@

Habitats Used

FOREST

FIELD

WATER

Old Growth

100 Yr

Young

Pond

River

Mountain

R

R

R

R

Uc

Uc

Uc

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Vr

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- Red Squirrel
- Northern Flying Squirrel
- Beaver
- Deer Mouse
- Bushytail Woodrat
- Northern Bog Lemming
- Brown Lemming
- Heather Vole
- Southern Redback Vole
- Meadow Vole
- Longtail Vole
- Richardson Vole
- Muskrat
- Norway Rat
- House Mouse
- Meadow Jumping Mouse@
- Western Jumping Mouse@
- Porcupine

HARES

- Pika
- Snowshoe Hare

DEER

- Elk
- Mule Deer
- White-tail Deer
- Moose
- Woodland Caribou*

	Habitats Used						
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER		
	Old Growth	100Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain
	A	A	A	Uc	C	C	A
	Uc	Uc	R	R	Uc	Uc	Uc
	C	C	C	C	C	C	Uc
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	Vr	Vr	R
	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
	A	A	A	C	A	A	A
	C	C	C	C	C	C	Uc
	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc
	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Uc	Uc	Vr
	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	Uc	R
	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Vr
	R	R	Uc	Uc	R	R	Vr
	Vr	Vr	Vr	R	R	R	Vr
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C
	C	C	C	Uc	C	C	C
	R	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	R
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Uc	C	C	C	C	C	Uc
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

	Habitats Used						
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER		
	Old Growth	100Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain
GOAT & SHEEP							
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Goat	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C
<input type="checkbox"/> Rocky Mt. Bighorn Sheep*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	R

Average observed abundance in each habitat over 20 years based on repeated random surveys within each habitat type from Purden Lake to Blue River to the Alberta border to Bowron, Cariboo Mountains, and Wells Gray Parks. Actual abundance will vary with year, season, and locality.

@ Winter hibernation or migratory so not usually seen in winter.

*The endangered, threatened, sensitive, vulnerable, or special concern mammal species found in the Robson Valley region that appeared on species-at-risk lists of the British Columbian or Canadian governments 1988-2008. A total of 7, or 11% of the 64 species of mammals found in Robson Valley were on one or both of these lists and therefore are threatened with extirpation or extinction from the Province or country.



Large male black bear. Photo by Ryan Bishop

Checklist for REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, AT-RISK FISHES and LICHEN of the Robson Valley Region

* = Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Vulnerable, or Special Concern Species-At-Risk lists.

C = Common, species or sign seen for 10-50 individuals each day.

Uc = Uncommon, species or sign seen for 2-9 individuals each day.

R = Rare, species or sign seen for 1 or no individuals each day.

Vr = Very rare, species or sign seen for less than 10 individuals each year.

N = Not observed.



reptiles, amphibians,
at-risk fishes, lichen

	Habitats Used						
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER		Mountain
	Old Growth	100 Yr	Young		Pond	River	
REPTILE@							
<input type="checkbox"/> Garter Snake	R	R	R	R	R	R	Uc
SALAMANDERS@							
<input type="checkbox"/> Long-toed	Uc	Uc	Uc	R	Uc	Uc	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Tiger*	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	N
FROGS & TOADS@							
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Toad*	C	C	C	C	C	C	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Tree Frog	Vr	Vr	Vr	N	Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Frog	Uc	Uc	Uc	Uc	C	Uc	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Leopard Frog*	N	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	Vr	N
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Frog	Uc	Uc	Uc	R	Uc	Uc	R
FISHES							
<input type="checkbox"/> Coho Salmon*					N	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> Bull Trout*					N	R	R
<input type="checkbox"/> Cutthroat Trout*					Vr	Vr	Vr
<input type="checkbox"/> White Sturgeon*					N	Vr	N

 LICHEN <input type="checkbox"/> Cryptic Paw*	Habitats Used						
	FOREST			FIELD	WATER		
	Old Growth	100Yr	Young		Pond	River	Mountain
	R	N	N				Vr

Average observed abundance in each habitat over 20 years based on repeated random surveys within each habitat type from Purden Lake to Blue River to the Alberta border to Bowron, Cariboo Mountains, and Wells Gray Parks. Actual abundance will vary with year, season, and locality.

@ Winter hibernation so not usually seen in winter.

*The endangered, threatened, sensitive, vulnerable, or special concern species found in the Robson Valley region that appeared on species-at-risk lists of the British Columbian or Canadian governments 1988-2008, and therefore are threatened with extirpation or extinction from the Province or country.

COMMON PLANTS of the Robson Valley Region

coniferous trees



white, black, &
Englemann spruce

lodgepole, white-bark,
& western white pine

sub-alpine & Douglas-fir

western red cedar

western hemlock

common juniper

western yew

deciduous trees



trembling aspen

black cottonwood

paper birch

Douglas maple

mountain ash

alders

pin cherry

common shrubs



raspberries

blueberries

gooseberries

currants

huckleberries

elderberries

snowberry

false azalea

honeysuckle

willows

twinberry

rose

Devil's club

Labrador tea

beaked hazelnut

red-osier

dogwood

Saskatoon

Oregon grape

dwarf birch

buffaloberry

thimbleberry

goatsbeard

spirea

cranberry



1

1. Camping in Walker Wilderness
2. Sockeye salmon
3. Endangered Mountain Caribou
4. Coralroot painting by Carolyn Linden



2



3



4

SPECIAL ECOLOGICAL SITES OF THE ROBSON VALLEY REGION

This updated, 2nd edition of Save-The-Cedar League's 1997 Ecoguide and Conservation Plan is intended to bring more public attention to the biological, ecological, recreational, and spiritual richness of the Ancient Western Red Cedar Rainforest of the Robson Valley Bioregion. We hope to instill a sense of stewardship in Ecoguide users that will lead to the protection of this extremely sensitive, ecologically significant, world-class Rainforest. The Ancient Cedar Rainforest of Robson Valley is the most extensive portion of the world's only Inland Rainforest at temperate latitudes, containing ancient trees whose ages exceed 2000 years. Save-The-Cedar League's (STCL's) mission is to provide education and first-hand experience that will lead to the protection of this unique Rainforest.

Ecologically significant places are featured in this Ecoguide by letter on the back cover map, with emphasis on Ancient Cedar Rainforest sites. This splendid old-growth Cedar Rainforest allows you to experience the "living link" of the past to the present that this forest represents. Help us to ensure that this "living link" continues long into the future. We provide ecotours with professional Ecoguide escorts who will teach you more about the ecology of each area. Old-growth, wilderness, mountain, dune, dry-forest, alpine, riparian, salmon, waterfall, wetland, and other Special Sites are featured below. A Conservation Area Design (CAD) map using Conservation Biology Science shows the areas that need to be protected with Ecological Reserve or Park status to conserve the magnificent biodiversity, the world-class old-growth, and the world-unique qualities of the Special Ecological Sites.

SUGGESTED HIKING AND DRIVING GUIDELINES

Leave your route with someone when venturing into outlying areas.

1. Adequate clothing and footwear is essential. We suggest warm clothing, rainwear, and sturdy, comfortable, water-resistant footwear.
2. Bring food and water for hikes of 1 hour or more. Do not drink water from streams or rivers; they may contain *Giardia*, viruses, herbicides, or bacteria.
3. Carry out what you carry in. Never leave litter behind. Pick no flowers.
4. Additional items you may want to bring with you include insect repellent, binoculars, camera, compass, field guides, and a first-aid kit.
5. Logging roads may have active logging. Follow directions on signs at the beginning of these roads or phone the Headwaters District Forestry Office at (800) 663-7867.
6. Do not feel limited by the absence of marked, cleared trails, especially at the old-growth driving sites. A brief walk into the forest from your vehicle is rewarding, refreshing, and educational. Most trails will have fallen trees, branches, Devil's clubs or other brush across them for several meters that you may have to go around to return to the trail.
7. Bring this Ecoguide with you on your journeys throughout the Region and keep a record of the animal species you encounter by checking the boxes on each Checklist.
8. Mileages and descriptions are approximate and change without notice. Conditions may also change, so allow extra time to do the hikes and drives, and do not take unnecessary chances on bad roads. Weather changes can be drastic; a sunny day can turn into a dangerous, windy, down pour in minutes.
9. Notify STCL at (250) 553-2325 for any help you may need, exceptional species you find, significant trail changes, or other observations.

TRAILS

Trails featured correspond to letters on the back cover map of this Ecoguide. The 19 trails featured below range in difficulty from an easy stroll to more strenuous efforts. Trails are rated as:

- E Easy:** Generally suited for families with children and elders.
 - M Moderate:** Suitable for individuals in good physical condition with good foot wear.
 - D Difficult:** Suitable for people in very good physical condition with good foot wear.
- # km:** Designates approximate round-trip hike length.

A. SUGAR BOWL RIDGE TRAIL: **M** 18 km.

Located about 79 km east of Prince George on Highway 16 inside Sugarbowl/Grizzly Den Provincial Park (24,756 ha), which STCL helped create in 2000. The trailhead is found on the south side of the highway. A small sign marks the entrance to a parking area and trailhead. After reaching the ridge at 5 km the trail continues and eventually connects to the Viking Ridge Trail (B. below), forming a 16 km semi-circle route back to Highway 16. Watch for Mountain Caribou and Grizzly Bear.

B. VIKING RIDGE TRAIL: **M** 13 km.

Located about 85 km east of Prince George on Highway 16 inside Sugarbowl/Grizzly Den Provincial Park. The trailhead is found on the south side of the highway and a small parking area is found across the highway from the trailhead. Look for a trail sign on a large soil bank on the south side of the highway. Large old-growth Cedar/Hemlock are found on the first 3 km of this trail. The trail then ascends through stands of cedar, hemlock, spruce, and balsam to alpine meadows, lakes, and steep slopes. Mountain Caribou and Grizzly Bear sign are usually found.

C. THE ANCIENT FOREST TRAIL: **E** 2.5 km.

Located on the south side of Highway 16 about 9 km west of the Dome Creek Access Road and 113 km east of Prince George. The community of Dome Creek, The Caledonia Ramblers, STCL, and many others created the trail in 2006 (see list of contributors on sign photo, inside back cover). Turn onto a gravel road 1 km after a small Ancient Forest trail sign on the highway. Continue by hiking on the old road, bearing right at the big trail sign that may have free brochures. The Ancient Cedar on this trail are centuries old with many trees around 12 feet wide (3-4 meters). One "Big Tree" around 15 feet wide (5 meters) is the widest Cedar Tree known in the Region; expected to be around 2000 years old. An impressive "Treebeard" waterfall and wet slippery sections are easily traversed with good footwear. A series of interpretive signs guide you, pointing out facts about the world-unique Inland Temperate Rainforest.

The much longer, more primitive, and more difficult **DRISCOLL RIDGE TRAIL** **D** (15 km) begins to the left (east) of the big trail sign, climbing the ridge and returning to Highway 16 about 5 km to the West. This trail provides unparalleled views of Bearpaw Ridge to the north across the Rocky Mountain Trench and of the Rocky Mountains beyond. Most of the ANCIENT FOREST TRAIL, DRISCOLL RIDGE TRAIL, and Bearpaw Ridge are contained within protected OGMA's and endangered Mountain Caribou Reserves which STCL, Dome Creek, and others helped protect 2002-2008.

D. ERG MOUNTAIN PROVINCIAL PARK TRAIL: **D** 12 km.

Located off Highway 16 about 10 km west of Loos Road and 150 km east of Prince George inside Erg Mountain Park (1,011 ha). Turn south onto the gravel road west of Catfish Creek. Drive about 4 km on this road until you reach washed out culverts. Continue by hiking on the old road, bearing right at about 2 km to reach an old campsite on Ptarmigan Creek. Cross the creek only where shallow using extreme caution and then follow the old gravel pit road towards the south about 2 km until you reach the Trail sign in a grove of Western hemlock. The trail eventually becomes very steep, ascends into a mixed forest of cedar, hemlock, spruce, and balsam, and ends in an alpine meadow. A second, primitive, valley-bottom trail entering Ptarmigan Creek Provincial Park (4,633 ha) begins after crossing

the creek seen below the Trail sign in the grove of Western hemlock. STCL and others helped create both these Parks in 2000. Watch for Grizzly Bear, Mountain Caribou, Wolverine, Wolf, Mountain Goat, Moose, and Deer.

E. MOUNTAIN LION CEDAR TRAIL: **M** and primitive / 10 km.

Located near Crescent Spur beginning at 1 km on the Morkill FSR. Go north 7 km from Highway 16 on Loos Road bearing left until you reach the Morkill Forest Service Road (FSR) on the right (north). You will see a gravel road on your right (east) as soon as you cross the Fraser River bridge at 1 km. The unmarked, uncleared, game trail begins on the hill just to the left (north) of this gravel road in the forest and travels parallel with the Fraser River. This is an impressive trail with large trees of several species, rock outcrops, views of the Fraser River, and groves of very large, old cedar (over 4 meters wide, after 2 km). Look for Cougar, "at risk" Fisher, Wolf, Moose, Deer, Elk, and a large variety of birds. Most of this trail is contained within protected OGMAs which STCL helped create in 2006.

F. MORKILL OLD-GROWTH CEDAR TRAIL: **M** and primitive / 8 km.

Go north 7 km from Highway 16 on Loos Road bearing left until you reach the Morkill Forest Service Road (FSR) on your right (north). Travel the Morkill FSR for 10 km, where there will be a large clearcut. A small hill inside this clearcut will appear on your right (east) after driving 2/3 through the large clearcut. The unmarked trailhead is on the east edge of the clearcut, on the north side of the base of the small hill. Walk through the clearcut towards the small hill, with a spruce-fir-cedar forest edge on your left (northeast) until you come to a magnificent cedar grove and small creek at the trailhead. This trail is not marked or cleared but is easily traveled in the bottom of a v-shaped valley with large cedar and huge Devil's clubs on all sides. Follow the left side of the creek uphill at 2 km to find another magnificent Ancient Cedar grove with large Douglas-fir. Most of this trail is contained within a protected OGMA which STCL helped create in 2006.

G. GOAT RIVER CANYON TRAIL: ⑤ 8 km.

Located off Highway 16, 8 km east of Loos Road inside West Twin Provincial Park (22,317 ha) that STCL proposed in 1988. The trail is accessed by an old road on the south side of Highway 16, 3/4 km west of the Goat River bridge and rest area. The old road is easily missed by those driving on Highway 16, because of the steep drop it takes off the highway. It is best to park at the Goat River Rest Area and walk west on Highway 16 to spot the old access road. This is a 4-wheel drive road at the best of times which turns into a hiking trail at about 1 km. Thousand year-old large cedar with silver bark, moss covered forest floor, salmon spawning grounds, and the Goat River rock canyon end-point make this a very special trail. Watch for Grizzly Bear, Black Bear, Wolf, Marten, Salmon (August), and a large variety of birds.

H. BOULDER MOUNTAIN TRAIL: ④ 16 km.

Drive about 12 km on Highway 16 east of Loos Road until you come to the Goat River FSR on the south side of Highway 16 inside West Twin Park. Follow the Goat River FSR about 2 km and park where an old road marked with a trail sign leaves to the east. The trailhead is located about 2 km on this old road and is marked with a sign. There are large cedar and a stream at the beginning and then the trail ascends through cedar, hemlock, spruce, and sub alpine fir, finally ending in an alpine meadow. There are excellent mountain views on clear days. Watch for blueberries, huckleberries, Grizzly and Black Bears, Cougar, and Wolverine.

I. OLD WEST TWIN FOREST SERVICE ROAD TRAIL: ⑤ 5 km.

Located within West Twin Park on the south side of Highway 16, about 18 km east of Loos Road and 2 km west of the Highway 16 bridge over West Twin Creek. The trail travels through an old-growth cedar/hemlock stand containing very large, ancient specimens from 2-5 km. Watch for Grizzly Bear, Black Bear, Mountain Caribou, Mountain Goat, Cougar, Wolverine, and Moose.

J. WEST TWIN CREEK OLD-GROWTH INTERPRETIVE TRAIL:

E 3 km.

Located off Highway 16, about 1 km east of the Highway 16 bridge over West Twin Creek inside West Twin Park. You will see an old road, parking lot, and trail sign on the south side of Highway 16 at the trailhead. Large cedar and hemlock and easy walking make this a trail everyone should visit. A series of interpretive signs guide you. Watch for Mountain Caribou, Marten, Grizzly and Black Bear.

K. TETE JAUNE CACHE/MCLENNAN RIVER SPAWNING GROUND TRAIL: **E** 3 km.

About ½ km south of the junction of Highways 5 and 16 turn right (west) onto the Tete Jaune Access Road from Highway 5. Turn left (south) onto Blackman Road at the end of the road at about ½ km. Turn right (west) onto Old Tete Jaune Road at about 2 km. A gravel road leads to the spawning grounds just after crossing the railroad tracks after driving 2.5 km on Old Tete Jaune Road. There should be a sign denoting the Tete Jaune Spawning Grounds and Recreation Site that is within a protected OGMA which STCL helped create in 2005. There are several km of streamside to watch for Salmon (August), Elk, Deer, Moose, and a large variety of birds.

L. LITTLE LOST LAKE TRAIL: **M** 6 km.

Go about 2 km east on Highway 16 from the junction of Highways 5 and 16 and park at the rest area on the right (south), about ¾ km east of the weigh scales. Cross the highway at the rest area and you should find a sign at the trailhead. This trail leads through old Douglas-fir to a small but beautiful lake at about 2 km in a canyon with mountain and cliff viewscapes and two lookouts. Most of the trail is within a protected OGMA which STCL helped create in 2005. Watch for waterfowl, Beaver, Muskrat, and warblers.

M. KINNEY/BERG LAKE TRAIL:

The first 5 km of this trail are **E**; the rest is a very **D**, 44 km round trip. Located in Mount Robson Provincial Park, this trail travels along the

Robson River through an old-growth cedar/hemlock forest, a mix of spruce and fir, and some alpine meadows to Kinney Lake at 5 km. If you decide to hike the entire trail, plan on taking at least 4 days. The trail travels past many lakes, waterfalls, and hanging glaciers, ending at Berg Lake.

N. SWIFT CREEK SALMON SPAWNING CHANNEL: **E** very short walk. Located off Highway 5 in Valemount. Instead of turning east off Highway 5 into Valemount centre at the first major intersection when approaching from the North, turn right (west), and then immediately turn right (north) again on a hairpin turn. Go 1/8 km past the Visitor Centre to the spawning grounds and footbridge at the edge of a paved parking area with interpretive signs, foot trails, and picnic area. Salmon viewing is July to September.

O. CRANBERRY MARSH, STARRATT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY:

E several km of flat trails.

Located at the south end of Valemount on the east side of Highway 5. A small parking area is found at the trailhead, just south of the adjacent Best Western Hotel. The trail meanders several km through the Starratt Wildlife Sanctuary marshlands. Perhaps the best place in the region to see many waterfowl and other marshland species close-up in spring to fall. Watch for very rare species that are usually found in the area.

OLD-GROWTH DRIVING SITES

P. DOME CREEK ACCESS ROAD:

Located about 36 km west of Loos Road. Turn north onto the Dome Creek access road from Highway 16 at the Dome Creek Diner. This road is one of the nicest drives in the Robson Valley, traveling through an old-growth cedar/hemlock forest from 2-5 km. The road is within a protected OGMA which the Dome Creek Community and STCL helped create in 2002. Two 4-wheel drive roads lead through other very impressive old-growth cedar/hemlock stands, one beginning at the Dome Creek waste disposal site which is the first left after leaving the highway and the other is another left at about 3 km off of the Dome Creek Access Road.

Q. WALKER CREEK FOREST SERVICE ROAD:

Located about 21 km west of Loos Road, leaving Highway 16 to the north. The Walker Creek FSR has been heavily logged but one can still find stands of old-growth cedar/hemlock at 7-9 km and other areas along the road inside protected OGMAs which Dome Creek, STCL, and others helped create in 2003. There are also several unique views of protected cedar/hemlock forests reaching up the mountain sides along this road. These forests are part of the largest, unprotected, wilderness area with Ancient Cedar groves remaining in Southeastern BC of 2000 sq. km and are proposed for protection as the Walker Rainforest Wilderness by STCL, local communities, scientists, and many members of the public. About a third of this magnificent world-class wilderness area was protected with the help of Dome Creek, STCL, scientists, and others from 2003-2008. Watch for Grizzly and Black Bear, Moose, Deer, Beaver, Mink, and waterfowl in the marshes along the road, and Salmon at 22 km (August).

R. MORKILL FOREST SERVICE ROAD:

See E. MOUNTAIN LION CEDAR TRAIL, and F. MORKILL OLD-GROWTH CEDAR TRAIL for directions. The first 25 km of the Morkill FSR is an ecologically rich assemblage of old-growth cedar/hemlock, spruce/fir, and deciduous forests with high wildlife values, wetlands, and intact riparian zones. Views include old-growth cedar/hemlock forests, the Morkill River, and fabulous

mountain scenes, all within the proposed Walker Rainforest Wilderness. Most of the viewscapes on this road are protected in OGMAs and endangered Mountain Caribou Reserves which STCL, Dome Creek, and others helped create in 2003-2008. Watch for Salmon (August), Mountain Caribou, Grizzly and Black Bear, Cougar, Wolverine, Lynx, Wolf, Moose, Elk, Deer, raptors, and many aquatic species on oxbows and the Morkill River. Mountain Goat, Grizzly Bear, and Mountain Caribou may be observed beginning at 8 km.

S. GOAT RIVER FOREST SERVICE ROAD:

See H. BOULDER MOUNTAIN TRAIL for the location of the Goat River FSR. Stands of old-growth cedar/hemlock are viewable close to the road, especially between kilometres 2-14. Panoramic viewscapes of old-growth cedar and hemlock are also seen while looking across the Goat River to the North. Some of this road is contained within West Twin Park and most of the viewscapes are protected in the Park, OGMAs, or endangered Mountain Caribou Reserves which STCL helped create in 1999-2008.

T. LAMCO ROAD WEST/EAST:

The Lamco Road old-growth can be accessed from 2 different locations on the north side of Highway 16. Most of it is contained inside West Twin Park. The Lamco Road forms a horseshoe, crossing West Twin Creek near the centre of the horseshoe (private property). The western section of the Lamco Road is accessed 1 km east of I. OLD WEST TWIN FOREST SERVICE ROAD TRAIL, and 1/2 km west of the West Twin Creek bridge. Extremely large cedar, hemlock, and spruce are found along the road and many species of birds, bats, and the very rare Pacific Tree Frog may be seen or heard at the Northern limit of its range on short walks into the forest. While heading east on Highway 16 after crossing the West Twin Creek bridge, the eastern section of the Lamco Road will be the first gravel road on your left (north), about 2 km east of the West Twin Creek bridge, and 1 km east of J. WEST TWIN CREEK OLD-GROWTH TRAIL. Drive the first 2 km of the Lamco Road from Highway 16 to see large cedar and two old-growth streams. An unusually large diversity of tree species is found along this road, accompanied by a large diversity of birds.

WATERFALLS

U. HELLROARING FALLS: **M** 1 km.

This trail is unmarked, traveling along the east side of Hellroaring Creek. The trailhead is located about 19 km up the Morkill FSR (see E. MOUNTAIN LION CEDAR TRAIL and F. MORKILL OLD-GROWTH CEDAR TRAIL above for directions to the Morkill FSR). Park your vehicle on the right (south) side of the road immediately after crossing the Hellroaring Creek bridge (the first bridge after crossing the Fraser River). Follow the east side of the creek upstream into the Rainforest by going up a steep hill. The trail will level off and you will find yourself in a unique old-growth Cedar/Hemlock forest surrounded by a very thick carpet of feather moss. You will reach the Hellroaring Falls located upstream in an impressive canyon in about 10 minutes. Please do not step off the trail as once stepped on the moss dies. Watch your footing on the wet rocks at the waterfall. This area is protected in OGMAs and endangered Mountain Caribou Reserves which STCL helped create in 2003-2008.

V. MORKILL FALLS: **D** 1 km.

The most impressive waterfalls and Salmon raceway of the Region! Use extreme caution when viewing; footing at the edge is bad and there is a steep drop into the falls. See E. MOUNTAIN LION CEDAR TRAIL and F. MORKILL OLD-GROWTH CEDAR TRAIL above for directions to the Morkill FSR. Drive about 34 km on the Morkill FSR to a small gravel parking area on the right (south) just before crossing the second Morkill River bridge. Park here and follow the short, rugged trail to the loud, main falls. Three waterfalls can be viewed from this location. The third waterfall can be seen through the forest to the left (east) of the waterfall directly across the river from this viewpoint. Another waterfall viewpoint is located at the end of a short but rough trail found just across the Morkill bridge. Most of the view-capes are protected in OGMAs and endangered Mountain Caribou Reserves which STCL helped create in 2003-2008, but others are still unprotected and proposed as part of the Walker Rainforest Wilderness (see Q. WALKER CREEK FOREST SERVICE ROAD above). Salmon and Salmon-Grizzly are viewed in the magnificent raceway beneath the waterfalls in mid-August, but this was threatened with destruction by a proposed dam and power plant at the time of writing.

W. REARGUARD FALLS PROVINCIAL PARK: **E** 3 km.

Well used gravel. A very impressive waterfalls and surrounding OGMA that STCL helped protect in 1999-2005. Go 4 km east on Highway 16 from the junction of Highways 5 and 16. There is a sign on the right (south) side of Highway 16 at the parking area and trailhead. The trail to the waterfalls is about a 3 km round trip. This is a popular salmon-viewing area since salmon can be seen jumping the waterfalls during the spawning season from September to October. Do not cross the fences since several people that did have slipped and drowned.



Morkill Falls in Walker Wilderness

Photo by Paul W. Morgan, 2008

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PHOTO AND PAINTING CREDITS

- Cover Page: Julie Zammuto, Mount Robson.
- Page 2: Paul W. Morgan, The Ancient Wall.
- Page 8: Julie Zammuto Nos. 2 & 3; Wayne Giles Nos. 1 & 4.
- Page 28: Ryan Bishop, Black Bear.
- Page 31: Wayne Giles Nos. 1-3; Carolyn Linden No. 4, Coralroot Painting.
- Page 43: Paul W. Morgan, Morkill Falls.
- Page 47: Julie Zammuto Nos. 1 & 3; Paul W. Morgan Nos. 2 & 4; Wayne Giles No. 5.
- Page 49: Julie Zammuto.

HOW YOU CAN HELP PROTECT THE PLACES OF THIS ECOGUIDE

- 1) Join Save-The-Cedar League (\$15/yr), make a tax-deductible, charitable donation (charitable organization registration number BN 89089 2490 RR0001), and ecotour the Robson Valley Rainforest with us.

8995 Loos Road, Crescent Spur, BC, Canada V0J 3E0

Tel/Fax: (250) 553-2325

Email: STCedarL@aol.com

www.SaveTheCedarLeague.Org

- 2) Call (800) 663-7867 in BC or write to connect to local Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA's), Minister of Forests, Minister of Environment, and the Premier at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X0. Tell them you want the biodiversity and Ancient Rainforests of the Robson Valley protected from logging and development with Ecological Reserve or Park status. Tell them not to sell out to the forest industry because the old-growth, Ancient Rainforests, biodiversity, and sustainability of the Robson Valley belong to present and future generations.
- 3) Elect politicians to your local, regional, provincial, state, and federal governments who support protecting the Walker Rainforest Wilderness, biodiversity, and special ecological sites.
- 4) Campaign to protect Ancient Cedar, the world unique Inland Temperate Rainforest, species at risk, and sustainable alternative economies of Rainforest communities and First Nations.
- 5) Fill in the questionnaire (pg. 48) and mail it, along with your membership and tax-deductible donation to:

Save-The-Cedar League

8995 Loos Road

Crescent Spur, BC

V0J 3E0 Canada



1



2

1. Douglas-fir decay
2. Treebeard, Ancient Forest Trail
3. Ancient Cedar Forest
4. Bearpaw Ridge
5. Hoary Marmots



3



5



4

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