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## Key species re corridors

- turtles - muddy bottoms, thick <sup>veg</sup>; pond turtle nests 330', upland nesting sites, <sup>seen</sup> basking structure <sup>substrate</sup>
- 200' • deer - browse spp.
- river otters - can go 50-60 mi. in a yr
- 300' • beaver - <sup>gen < 1' dia</sup> trees, space for lodge or will burrow in bank
- 100' • red-legged frogs - <sup>stems for attaching eggs</sup> well-shaded ponds adjacent to woodlands
- to 200' • salmonids (lower slough)
- Cutthroat 50-200' • native fish? (cottids?) (trout - fairview cr.)
- 600' • GBH
- see back • neotrops - <sup>330'</sup> willow flycatcher from <sup>123'</sup> scrub-shrub, <sup>away</sup> urban & cowbird areas
- ospreys or kingfishers <sup>100-200'</sup> both - snags in open water
- W. meadowlark / horned lark <sup>100 ac for pop, 200 ac pf.</sup> <sup>2 ac pf., no disturbance</sup>
- 400 ac, > 1/4 mi from disturbance incl. rec. • N harrier - no mow before July 1
- Am kestrel - savannah - lg trees w/ cavities
- downy wp or tree swallow - snags > 10" dia.
- wood duck or common merganser

## Characteristics/requirements:

- corridor width/dimension
- corridor structure
- special plants/snags/etc.

ODFW brochures on relevant habitat mgmt.

Overlay on lg. serial - corridors & pjects

Handout on spp. & base regimts

## Neotrops

165'

RE VIREO - lg. cottonwoods/canopy closure  
w/ young trees recruiting

Yellow warbler - good shrub & subcanopy layers  
high heterogeneity of habitat

Swarson's thrush - dense understory/shrub layer  
- rec disturbance decr breeding success

Riparian and other habitat requirements of representative species that inhabit the Columbia Slough watershed. Riparian widths refer to that needed for core habitat. Minimum corridor width (on each side of stream) is typically regarded as 50 feet.

Species or group	Status (fed, state)	Preferred riparian width (feet)	Other habitat requirements
Salmonids (Coho and Chinook salmon)	LT, SC	to 200	Juveniles require large woody debris for cover.
Cutthroat trout		50-200	
Red-legged frog	SoC, SV/SU	100	Well-shaded ponds adjacent to woodlands; stems for attaching egg masses.
Turtle (painted or pond)	Painted = SC, pond = SoC, SC	350	Basking logs; nesting sites sparsely vegetated with sunny exposure; low human disturbance.
Great blue heron		600	Large trees for rookeries.
Neotropical migrants (songbirds)		330	
Willow flycatcher (neotropical migrant)	SV	125	Scrub-shrub habitat away from urban and cowbird areas.
Red-eyed vireo (neotropical migrant)		165	Large cottonwoods, high degree of canopy closure with young trees recruiting.
Yellow warbler (neotropical migrant)			Good shrub and subcanopy layers, high habitat heterogeneity.
Swainson's thrush (neotropical migrant)			Dense understory/shrub layer; low recreational disturbance.
Belted kingfisher		100-200	Snags in open water.
Western meadowlark	SC		Low grasslands; 20 acres per pair, 100 acres for population.
Northern harrier			Upland and wet prairie; grasslands not mowed before July 1st; <sup>nest</sup> more than 1/4 mile from human disturbance; 400 acres for home range.
American kestrel			Savannah habitat; large trees with cavities for nesting.
Downy woodpecker			Snags more than 10 in. diameter for nesting.
Deer		200	Vegetation suitable for browsing.
Beaver		300	Trees less than 1 ft. diameter.

LT = federally listed threatened species

SoC = federal species of concern

SC = state listed sensitive/critical; species for which listing as threatened or endangered is pending, or those for which listing as threatened or endangered may be appropriate if immediate action is not taken.

SV = state listed sensitive/vulnerable; species for which listing as threatened or endangered is not imminent and can be avoided through continued or expanded use of adequate protective measures and monitoring.

SU = state listed sensitive/undetermined status.