

**FOR REFERENCE ONLY**  
**This version is now archived.**

**Updated 2019 Columbia Region  
Action Plans available at:  
[fwcp.ca/region/columbia-region](http://fwcp.ca/region/columbia-region)**

*Photo credit: Amy Waterhouse*

FISH AND WILDLIFE  
COMPENSATION PROGRAM

COLUMBIA BASIN

***SMALL LAKES ACTION PLAN***

June 2012

**BC**hydro   
FOR GENERATIONS

  
BRITISH  
COLUMBIA  
The Best Place on Earth.

**Canada**  
 Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada Pêches et Océans  
Canada

# Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Overview Context.....	3
2.1 Fish and Wildlife in Small Lakes.....	3
Fish .....	3
Wildlife.....	4
2.2 Impacts and Threats .....	4
2.3 Limiting Factors.....	4
2.4 Trends and Knowledge Status .....	4
3. Action Plan Objectives, Measures and Targets.....	5
3.1 Objective and Target Setting.....	5
3.2 FWCP Small Lakes .....	5
3.3 Objectives for FWCP Small Lakes .....	6
4. Action Plan .....	8
4.1 Overview .....	8
4.2 Components.....	8
5. Conclusion.....	12
6. References.....	13

ARCHIVED  
Not for current use

# Columbia Small Lakes Action Plan

## 1. Introduction

In 1995 the Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program (Columbia Basin) was created to coordinate efforts to compensate for fish and wildlife losses associated with BC Hydro projects in the region (Figure 1). An Administrative Agreement was signed in 1999 between the BC Ministry of Environment and BC Hydro to formalize the management of the program, which was developed to satisfy the obligations regarding fish and wildlife attached to the Arrow, Duncan, Mica, Seven Mile and Revelstoke project water licences. The program is delivered as a partnership between BC Hydro, the BC Provincial Government, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, First Nations and public stakeholders.

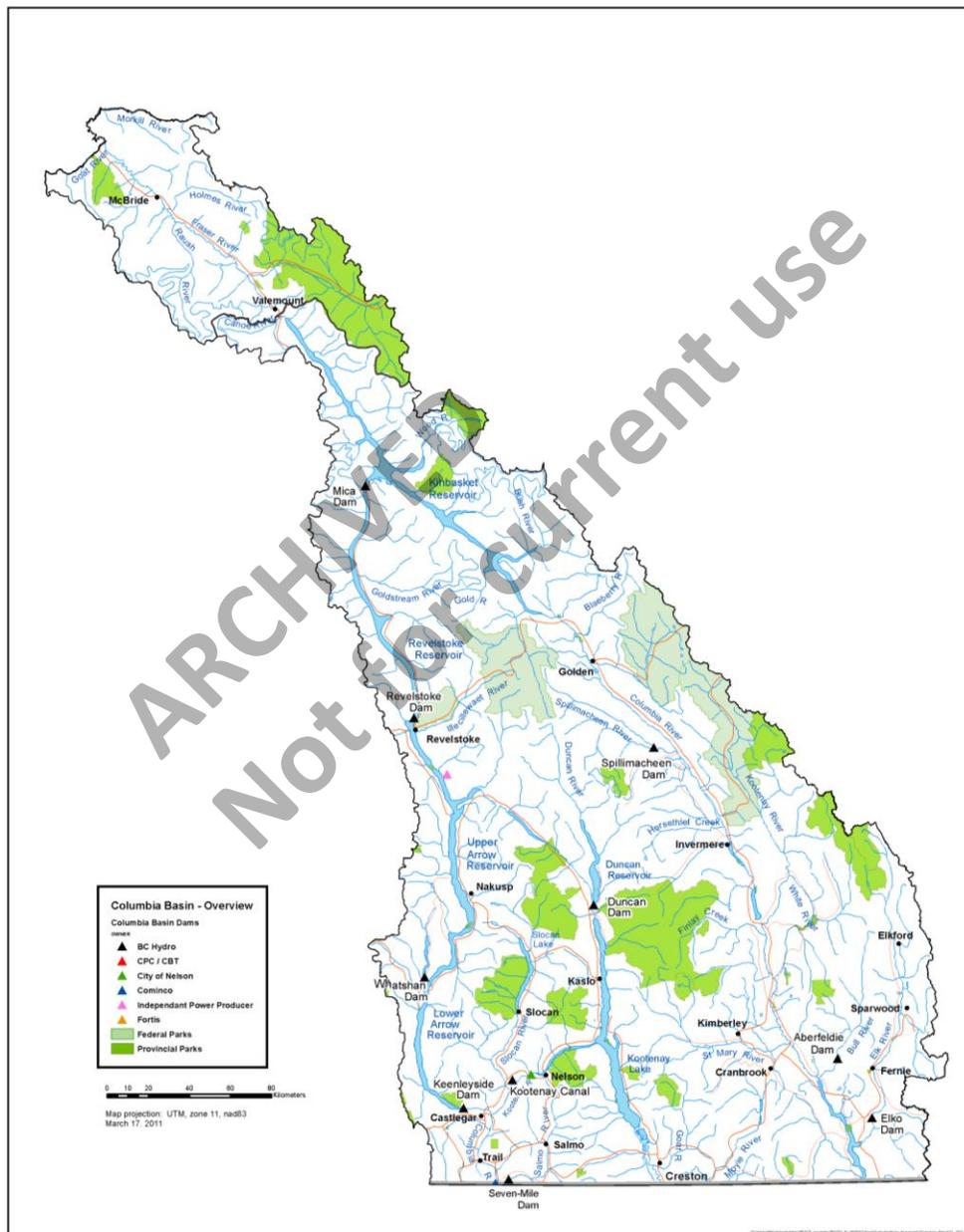


Figure 1. The Columbia basin generation system, indicating the region's major dams and reservoirs.

The FWCP developed a strategic framework that guides overall planning for compensation investments (MacDonald 2009). The framework has guided the development of strategic plans for each basin within the FWCP program area, which are in turn informing action plans that focus on specific priorities within each basin (Figure 2).

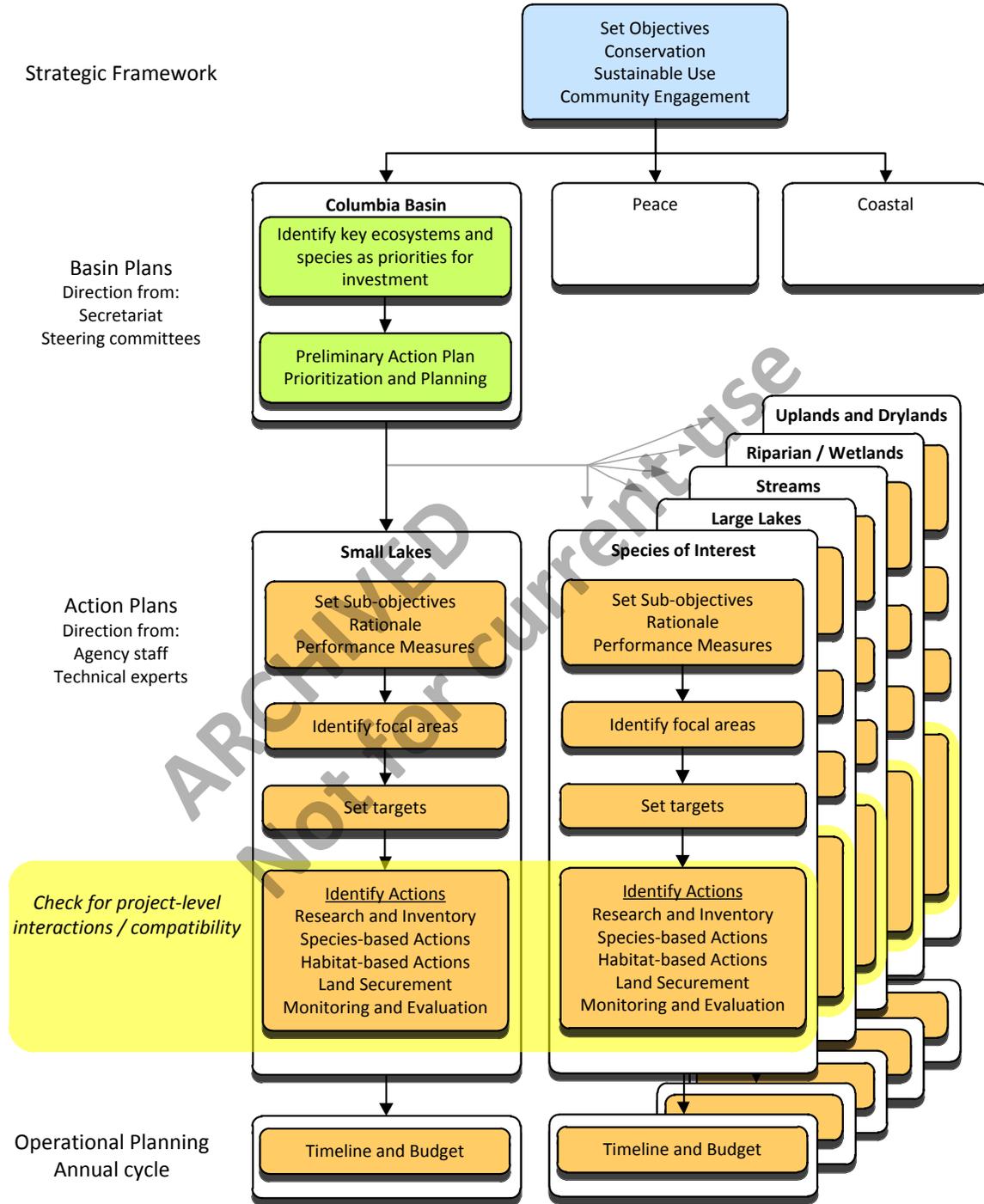


Figure 2. Relationship between the Small Lakes Action Plan and higher level planning and objectives.

This Small Lakes Action Plan sets out priorities for the Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program to guide projects on small lakes within the FWCP: Columbia project area in support of fish and wildlife. Small lakes are defined as less than 1,000 ha, and large lakes are greater than 1,000 ha (MOE 2007). The plan builds on the FWCP's strategic objectives and the Columbia Basin Plan (Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program 2011a). Action plans have also been developed for large lakes, streams, riparian and wetland areas, upland and dryland areas, and species of interest;<sup>1</sup> some actions may be complementary across the different plans.

To address historic impacts within the FWCP: Columbia project area, FWCP will invest in enhancement and protection of naturally occurring small lakes in the region. Actions will be developed for an initial set of lakes within the FWCP area. The plan does not preclude work on other lakes, and additional lakes may be added in time, but this initial set will provide focus for the majority of FWCP investment in small lakes over the next five years.

The actions and priorities described here have been developed with input from the BC Ministry of Environment (MOE), BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), BC Hydro, First Nations and local stakeholders. It is important to understand, however, that planning priorities within action plans may not translate immediately into funded projects. Limited program funding requires that priority-setting has to also be developed across the program as a whole, not just within action plans. The process of selecting which actions will be implemented in any given year will occur during the annual implementation planning cycle.

## 2. Overview Context

### 2.1 Fish and Wildlife in Small Lakes

#### Fish

Small lakes represent some of the best opportunities for enhancing angling opportunities in the FWCP: Columbia project area. According to the Freshwater Fisheries Program Plan (MOE 2007) there are 220,000 small lakes in British Columbia and there is a need for an integrated approach (versus an individual lake approach) to managing these important habitats and the sport fisheries within them. Small lakes play an important role in B.C.'s economy, supporting 70% of freshwater angling activities, which is equivalent to approximately \$350 million annually. Key issues in the management of small lakes include:

- Limited understanding of the status of the small lakes fish resource, both province-wide and in the FWCP Columbia Basin,
- There is a provincial-level approach to assessment and management of small lakes fisheries under development,
- Competing land-use issues (e.g., water withdrawal) and invasive species may reduce the viability of many fisheries,
- Angler participation is declining provincially and development of new opportunities could contribute to renewed participation.

---

<sup>1</sup> All of the FWCP Columbia Plans are available at: <http://www.fwcpolumbia.ca/version2/index.php>

## Wildlife

Small lakes support many wildlife species in BC. They provide important habitat for nesting and migrating birds, rearing and foraging habitat for amphibians, reptiles, and aquatic mammals. Surrounding riparian habitats are critical to many species of wildlife.

## 2.2 Impacts and Threats

As part of the Columbia Dam Footprint Impact Study, Thorley (2008) estimated losses and gains of different aquatic habitats. He estimated that a total of 700 ha of small lake habitat was inundated by reservoirs at various BC Hydro dams in the Columbia region. Headponds and reservoirs associated with smaller hydro development projects (e.g., Spillimacheen, Walter Hardman, Whatshan, etc.) created a little over half that amount, though it is recognized that reservoir habitat is generally less productive than natural lake habitat as a result of altered flows, loss of connectivity and productivity, and unstable littoral habitat. The amount of small lake habitat lost from the basin is therefore somewhere between 300 and 700 ha. The small lake habitats that were lost tended to be productive and relatively accessible in comparison to the higher elevation lakes that remain.

Many of the wildlife species associated with small lakes are dependent on specific habitat features. For example, Grebe species nest in shallow waters 0.2-1.0 m deep with emergent vegetation, painted turtles overwinter in shallow oxygen-rich waters, and western toads lay their eggs and the tadpoles rear in shallow areas with emergent vegetation. Lake-edge habitat is vulnerable to changes in lake levels, shoreline development and disturbance from some recreation activities. Other important habitat features include wildlife trees on lake shorelines, islands in small lakes, and overall productivity.

Aquatic invasive species, like Eurasian water milfoil, introduced fish, bullfrogs, or zebra mussels pose serious threats to habitat quality, biodiversity and overall ecological integrity of small lakes. Additional threats may occur from upland development, forestry or mining impacts.

## 2.3 Limiting Factors

Limiting factors vary among species, trophic levels and locations. Most lakes in the Columbia basin are naturally low productivity (oligotrophic) systems. Limiting factors for fish and wildlife include biotic factors like predation and competition, which may include effects of invasive species and harvest. Abiotic factors are also important, like habitat quantity and quality, access to habitats (e.g., passage in tributary streams), summer and winter water temperatures, water levels, nutrient levels, length of the growing season and various natural and human-induced disturbances.

## 2.4 Trends and Knowledge Status

Basin-wide trends in the abundance, distribution and productivity of small lakes and the species dependent on them, have not been compiled (other than those directly affected by BC Hydro's footprint). Significant changes include:

- Loss of riparian and foreshore habitat from land development, and
- Deterioration in productivity from hydrology changes (e.g., effects from reduced precipitation) and stressors such as invasive species.

### 3. Action Plan Objectives, Measures and Targets

Clear management objectives are necessary to guide information acquisition and prioritize management actions. Priority actions and information needs will change as both improvements to the system are realized and information is gained. The current plan reflects the information available and values expressed by stakeholders (FWCP partners, First Nations and local communities) through reports, interviews and regional workshops held between 2009 and 2011.

#### 3.1 Objective and Target Setting

The following terminology is used in this report.

Objectives:	Objectives are high-level statements of desired future conditions (outcomes), consistent with FWCP partner mandates and policies.
Sub-objectives and Status Indicators:	Sub-objectives are detailed statements of desired future conditions within objectives, from which status indicators can be derived and alternative management actions evaluated. Sub-objectives and indicators provide the details necessary to translate policy into actions and to evaluate their consequences. They may be arranged hierarchically within objectives, and usually indicate conditions necessary to attain the objective to which they refer.
Measures:	Measures are specific metrics whose values indicate the degree to which desired future conditions have been achieved. They can be either qualitative or quantitative. There is a preference to develop the latter where possible for ease of monitoring.
Targets:	Targets are the values of measurable items that indicate the attainment of a desired condition. In the current context these may be expressed as a single value or as a range to acknowledge the inherent variability of ecosystems.
Actions:	Management actions, plans or policies for achieving the objectives.

Objectives are the “ends” or the outcomes we ultimately care about. Actions are the “means,” or the things we do to achieve them. This report focuses on describing the actions required to achieve the objectives in relation to fish and wildlife in small size lakes. Actions relating to specific species or habitats may also be related to actions in other Action Planning documents such as the Riparian and Wetlands or Species of Interest plans.

#### 3.2 FWCP Small Lakes

For the purpose of this Action Plan we define two types of small lake that could be the focus of FWCP actions.

**Category 1** Natural small lake, with high species conservation value.

These are representative of a largely intact ecosystem with natural disturbances, native fish species are dominant, no ongoing stocking and low angling pressure - essentially, a wild lake

with high fish and wildlife values. The primary actions envisioned for this category would be land securement (e.g., property purchase, conservation covenants, and access management).

**Category 2** Natural small lake, with high potential for sustainable use (i.e., angling and/or wildlife viewing) with modest FWCP investment.

These are representative of a largely intact ecosystem with a natural disturbance regime, good access for anglers and where native fish species are dominant. This set of lakes is distinguished from Category 1 lakes by having limiting factors that have been identified and can be addressed in a cost-effective manner to maintain or substantially improve angling or other sustainable uses. Limiting factors may be low winter oxygen, high summer temperature, limited spawning area, or other factors.

Other small lakes in the basin that are not recognized within these categories may be lower productivity systems or are otherwise inappropriate for investing in conservation and sustainable use at this time.

### 3.3 Objectives for FWCP Small Lakes

Management objectives are common to all lakes discussed in this plan, although the species of interest vary among the lakes. While the objectives are expected to remain stable over time, the indicators and targets may evolve as agencies' management priorities shift, or new information becomes available.

There are three FWCP objectives:

1. Conservation – Ensure a productive and diverse aquatic ecosystem,
2. Conservation – Improve the status of species of conservation concern,
3. Sustainable Use – Maintain or improve opportunities for sustainable use.

There is no implied priority to the objectives on this list.

#### ***Objective 1 – Ensure a productive and diverse aquatic ecosystem.***

**Rationale:** Conversion to other land uses is an ongoing threat to riparian and wetland habitat around small lakes in the Columbia basin, and securing remaining habitat to prevent loss is a high priority. Habitat is considered “secure” if it is protected from conversion to other land uses (e.g., by purchasing the land or negotiating a covenant or stewardship agreement). Many naturally functioning lakes can also benefit from management actions that reduce specific threats (e.g., treatment for invasive species). Restoration and protection of shoreline habitats is likely to be an important action in high priority small lakes.

**Measures and Targets:** Measures and targets will be developed when further inventory and planning is completed.

#### ***Objective 2 – Improve the status of species of conservation concern.***

**Rationale:** Species of conservation concern may also benefit from general improvements in small lake habitat, but often there are specific factors that may be limiting the abundance and distribution of priority species. Actions to address these factors are presented in the Species of Interest Action

Plan for the Columbia Basin. There may be good opportunities to meet conservation objectives through actions that are part of several different action plans, and the priorities presented in this plan should not be interpreted as constraining restoration actions aimed at supporting species of interest.

**Measures and Targets:** Measures and targets will be developed during further progress on the Species of Interest Action Plan.

***Objective 3 – Maintain or improve opportunities for sustainable use.***

**Rationale:** Many naturally functioning lakes can benefit from management actions that address limiting factors that improve production of fish and wildlife for viewing and angling/hunting. At this time, there are no actions directed specifically towards improving sustainable use opportunities, but such actions may be planned and funded in the future.

**Measures and Targets** — Measures and targets will be developed when further inventory and planning is completed.

ARCHIVED  
Not for current use

## 4. Action Plan

### 4.1 Overview

The Action Plan has individual actions that are presented in Section 4.2. Some actions support multiple sub-objectives, which in turn support multiple objectives. Figure 3 provides an overview of the link between actions and objectives.

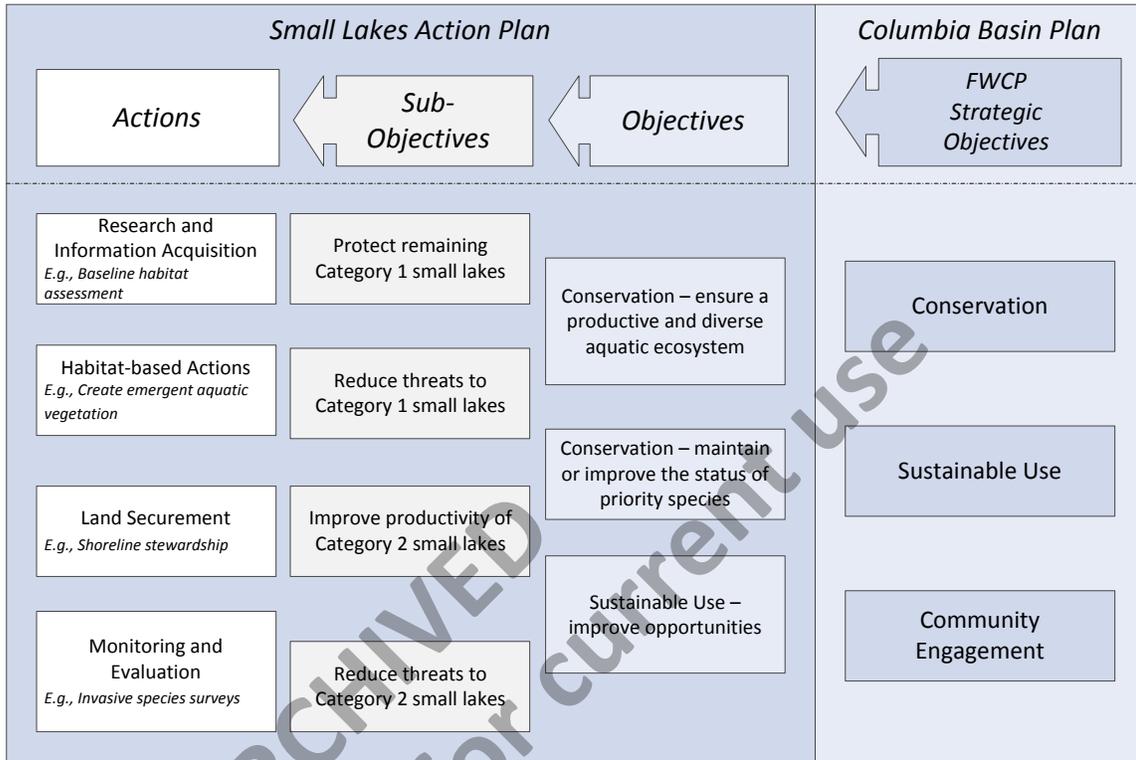


Figure 3: Relationship between actions, sub-objectives and objectives in this Small Lakes Action Plan and the FWCP strategic objectives in the Columbia Basin Plan.

### 4.2 Components

At this time the Small Lakes Action Plan will focus on six priority lakes and also the actions listed in Table 1. The plan does not preclude work on other small lakes, but these will be given priority for FWCP investment over the next five years. The six lakes and the primary species of concern are:

1. Summit Lake (western toad, waterfowl, rainbow trout)
2. Staubert Lake, near Beaton (bull trout, rainbow trout, common loon, northern Myotis)
3. Box Lake, near Nakusp (western toad, rainbow trout)
4. Bear Lake, near New Denver (western toad, rainbow trout)
5. Rosebud Lake, near Nelway (painted turtle, rainbow trout)
6. Elizabeth Lake, near Cranbrook (painted turtle, waterfowl)

As a starting point for action planning, two outputs from the Species Rating and Database Tool (FWCP 2011b) were used to identify high priority species that would benefit most from FWCP investment on small lakes and the generic types of actions required. The first output is the subset of species that depend on small lakes more than any other type of habitat. The list includes one fish, one reptile and six bird species (Appendix A). These are the species that have been heavily impacted by dam footprint on small lakes and for which there is a regional conservation concern and/or high local interest. Appendix A identifies the highest priority habitat-based actions on small lakes that will directly benefit these species. The second output is a longer list of species (Appendix B Table B1) for which small lakes represent a “supporting” habitat; that is, these species occur in small lakes, but they occur more often or are more dependent on one or more other habitat types. Habitat-based actions taken on small lakes may benefit these species, but actions on their primary habitat are likely to provide greater benefit.

Table 1 identifies a set of preliminary actions that have been identified to guide initial investment planning efforts. Actions are organized under five broad categories: Research and Information Acquisition, Habitat-based Actions, Species-based Actions, Land Securement, and Monitoring and Evaluation. Actions are also assigned priorities from 1-3. Note that low priority actions are not included in the table.

**Research and Information Acquisition.**— At this time the first priority is to develop a better understanding of FWCP investment opportunities in small lakes within the Columbia basin to address the objectives described above. Additional details for the Small Lakes Action Plan will be developed, building on this present plan, and include an inventory of small lakes in the region, a summary of threats and limiting factors, and prioritized actions to meet the objectives. The main deliverable will be a revised, prioritized list of small lakes in the region for FWCP investment over the next 5-10 years, and the actions required to secure the lakes or otherwise address threats, impacts, and opportunities in support of the objectives in Section 0. There is much we don’t know biologically and physically about small lakes in the region, so actions will also include collecting information to help evaluate and implement compensation options and assessing performance of implemented restoration activities.

**Habitat-based Actions.**— As an ecosystem-based plan, the focus is habitat-based actions such as restoration or creation of new habitat. Additional work is required to undertake detailed planning of these actions, some of which will be completed as part of the research and information acquisition steps described above. Actions may include,

- Spawning and rearing habitat enhancement for fish
- Connectivity between stream and lake habitat (e.g., barrier removal, culvert replacement, flow augmentation to enable fish passage)
- Nesting islands for loons and waterfowl
- Creation of slightly submerged floating islands with emergent aquatic vegetation
- Creation of loafing logs or islands for turtles and waterfowl
- Building of nesting islands for turtles
- Creation of wildlife trees on shorelines
- Installation of nesting boxes on shorelines
- Nutrient enhancement

Other habitat-based actions will focus on reducing or eliminating threats and limiting factors for Category 1 and 2 small lakes.

**Land Securement.**— Conversion to other land uses is an ongoing threat to foreshore habitat around small lakes in the Columbia basin, and securing the remaining habitat to prevent loss is a high priority. Habitat is considered “secure” if it is protected from conversion to other land uses (e.g., by purchasing the land or negotiating a covenant or stewardship agreement). This action will focus on Category 1 small lakes within the basin impacts area, in support of all objectives.

In some cases, FWCP has already purchased properties around small lakes or is in the process of planning such purchases. These properties require specific actions, such as completing inventory or otherwise better understanding the opportunities for restoration at these sites.

**Species-based Actions.—** Most actions identified in this plan are habitat-based actions, or activities like research or monitoring in support of habitat-based actions. The majority of species-based actions will be coordinated through the Species of Interest Plan.

**Monitoring and Evaluation.—** Monitoring is a cornerstone of good resource management because it provides information on present status and trends and allows post-implementation assessment of management decisions and programs. Fundamentally, monitoring provides direction on adjustments that may be necessary. There are multiple elements related to FWCP investment in small lakes that require monitoring. Realistically, monitoring will likely focus on abundance of species of concern and measures of angling opportunity and satisfaction. Results of monitoring should feed directly into compensation program evaluation and help revise objectives and targets, where necessary.

ARCHIVED  
Not for current use

**Table 1. Actions with associated priorities for small lakes in the Columbia basin.**

Actions	Priority
<b>Research &amp; Information Acquisition</b>	
Developing additional detail for the small lakes plan is an essential first step. Planning would include consideration of how angling opportunity could be enhanced, which could involve partnering with FFSBC or HCTF. The plan should describe opportunities for FWCP investment and describe how results should be monitored.	1
Conduct an inventory and baseline habitat/fish population assessment of small lakes on the Darkwoods property that was recently purchased with FWCP assistance; there may be opportunities to provide fisheries in this area (close to Nelson, Castlegar) that have until recently been off limits to the public.	1
Evaluate options to maintain provincially significant Western Toad population at Summit lake by working with MoTI, partners and public to improve connectivity between breeding and overwintering sites.	1
Conduct breeding waterbird surveys and productivity surveys	2
Conduct surveys of "focal" and "inventory" species (see Species of Interest Plan)	2
Where appropriate, conduct predator surveys and implement predator control for nesting waterbirds	2
Conduct fish habitat surveys to assess limiting factors and enhancement opportunities	2
Complete an inventory of fishless lakes with size, elevation, other basic information. A subset of these could be chosen for risk assessment in relation to developing new fishing opportunities to offset loss of flooded lakes. Note that MOE has existing risk assessment procedures that must be followed prior to stocking of fishless lakes.	2
<b>Habitat Based Actions</b>	
Identify, protect and restore shallow water habitats, where needed	1
Create or enhance spawning habitats.	1
Re-establish connectivity to stream habitat - culvert replacement - flow augmentation - gravel placement	1
Restore and create habitat elements for focal wildlife species. Actions may include: - Provide nesting islands for loons and waterfowl - Create emergent aquatic vegetation with slightly submerged floating islands - Create loafing logs or islands for turtles and waterfowl - Build nesting islands for turtles - Create wildlife trees on shorelines - Install nesting boxes on shorelines	1
<b>Land Securement</b>	
Implement a shoreline stewardship program. (Note that some existing stewardship programs are in place - e.g., Slokan Lake Stewardship Society - and may be expanded or used as good models.)	2
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	
Invasive species surveys and monitoring	2
Shoreline monitoring	3
Water level monitoring	3

## 5. Conclusion

The development of BC Hydro dams and reservoirs in the Columbia Basin resulted in the inundation of about 700 ha of small lake habitat. The larger reservoirs that have taken their place are generally less productive than natural lake habitat as a result of altered flows, loss of connectivity and productivity, and unstable littoral habitat. The extensive change in lake habitat resulted in direct and indirect impacts to a number of fish and wildlife species that are known to be dependent on specific habitat features (e.g., painted turtles overwinter in shallow oxygen-rich waters).

Opportunities to undertake habitat-based actions (e.g., creating habitat features) or land securement have been identified for a set of small lakes in the basin, including:

1. Summit Lake
2. Staubert Lake, near Beaton
3. Box Lake, near Nakusp
4. Bear Lake, near New Denver
5. Rosebud Lake, near Nelway
6. Elizabeth Lake, near Cranbrook

Importantly, this action plan also identifies the need to undertake additional baseline inventories, evaluations and planning in order to refine the target small lakes in the basin that offer the best opportunity for restoration or enhancement actions.

By making investments in these small lakes, FWCP directly addresses their program's strategic objective to maintain productive and diverse ecosystems. The investments contribute to improving the status of priority species by improving the habitats on which many of the species depend. These habitats also support a variety of consumptive and non-consumptive sustainable use activities by First Nations and the public.

## 6. References

- Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program. 2011. Columbia Basin Plan. Available at: <http://www.fwpcolumbia.ca/version2/index.php>
- Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program. 2011b. *FWCP: Columbia Species Rating and Database Tool*. Background report to accompany the Excel<sup>TM</sup>-based tool.
- MacDonald, A. 2009. Fish & Wildlife Compensation Program: Executive Summary. Report for BC Hydro, Vancouver, BC.
- MOE. 2007. Freshwater Fisheries Program Plan, Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Environment. Available at: [www.env.gov.bc.ca/esd](http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/esd)
- Thorley, J. L. 2008. Aquatic habitat losses and gains due to BC Hydro dams in the Columbia Basin. Prepared for Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program – Columbia Basin, Nelson BC.

ARCHIVED  
Not for current use

## Appendix A Species with the greatest dependence on small lake habitats.

The following species have been identified as having a high conservation concern and/or local interest and a strong dependence on small lake habitats. These species depend on small lakes more than any other type of habitat and have been heavily impacted by dam footprint on small lakes (see FWCP:Columbia Species of Interest Plan). The preliminary recommended actions and their priority (1 = first, 2 = second) are identified for each species.

Table A1. Output from the Species Rating and Database Tool (FWCP 2011b). This table identifies species of regional conservation concern whose primary habitat is small lakes. First and second order priority actions are listed in twelve categories.

Species	Guild	Research & Information Acquisition			Species-Based Actions			Habitat-Based Actions			Land Securement		Monitoring & Evaluation	Priority in Species Plan
		Inventory	Assessment (e.g., targets)	Integrated habitat planning	Translocate / Reintroduce	Alternate Predator Prey Man	Other	Habitat Creation	Habitat restoration	Restore connectivity	Habitat Acquisition	Habitat Stewardship		
Rainbow Trout (insectivorous-SL)	INS	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	Focal
Painted Turtle	AMP	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	Focal
American White Pelican *	WAT	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	Focal
Common Loon *	WAT	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	Focal
Western Grebe *	WAT	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	Focal
Barrow's Goldeneye *	WAT	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	Inventory
Bufflehead *	WAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	Inventory
Common Goldeneye	WAT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory

\* Priority wetland species - *Canadian Intermountain Joint Venture*

\*\* Priority landbird - *Northern Rockies Bird Conservation Region (Partners in Flight)*

1 = First Priority Action

2 = Second Priority Action(s)

I: Indicator sp

## **Appendix B Species that use small lakes as supporting habitat.**

The following species use small lakes as a “supporting” habitat; that is, these species occur in small lakes, but they occur more often or are more dependent on one or more other habitat types (see FWCP: Columbia Species of Interest Plan). For example, small lakes often provide wetland and riparian habitat features adjacent to the lake and species that use wetlands and riparian will show a secondary association with small lakes. Habitat-based actions taken on small lakes may benefit these species, but actions on their primary habitat are likely to provide greater benefit. Such species and the actions to support them are discussed in greater detail within other ecosystem-based action plans, and it is expected that most habitat-based actions of benefit for species in this list will be addressed in these other plans. That said, these species do use small lakes, and some portion of their habitat requirements may be addressed in this Small lakes Action Plan. The preliminary recommended actions and their priority (1 = first, 2 = second) are identified for each species.

ARCHIVED  
Not for current use

Table B1. Output from the Species Rating and Database Tool (FWCP 2011b). This table identifies species of regional conservation concern whose secondary habitat is small lakes. First and second order priority actions are listed in twelve categories.

Species	Guild	Research & Information Acquisition			Species-Based Actions			Habitat-Based Actions			Land Securement		Monitoring & Evaluation	Priority in the Species Plan
		Inventory	Assessment (e.g., targets)	Integrated habitat planning	Translocate / Reintroduce	Alternate Predator Prey Man	Other	Habitat Creation	Habitat restoration	Restore connectivity	Habitat Acquisition	Habitat Stewardship		
Burbot (Other)	BEN	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	1	Focal
Westslope cutthroat trout	INS	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	Focal
Bull Trout	PIS	2	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	Focal
Pygmy Whitefish	WFI	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory
Col. Spotted Frog	AMP	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	Focal
Western Toad	AMP	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	Focal
Cliff Swallow	AER	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Northern Rough-winged Swallow **	AER	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Tree Swallow	AER	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Vaux's Swift **	AER	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	Focal
Violet-green Swallow	AER	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Osprey	RAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Focal
Black-necked Stilt	SHO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory
Common Tern	SHO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory
Herring Gull	SHO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory
Semi-palmated Sandpiper	SHO	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Great Blue Heron *	WAD	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	Focal
Virginia Rail *	WAD	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	Inventory
American Coot	WAT	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Blue-winged Teal	WAT	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Canvasback	WAT	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Hooded Merganser *	WAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory
Horned Grebe *	WAT	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Lesser Scaup *	WAT	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Northern Pintail	WAT	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Pied-billed Grebe	WAT	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Redhead *	WAT	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Inventory
Ring-necked Duck *	WAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Inventory
Wood Duck	WAT	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	I	Inventory
Long-eared Myotis	BAT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory
Long-legged Myotis	BAT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inventory
Northern Myotis	BAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Focal
Silver-haired Bat	BAT	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	Focal
Townsend's Big-eared bat	BAT	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Focal
Northern River Otter	CAR	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	I	Inventory

\* Priority wetland species - Canadian Intermountain Joint Venture

\*\* Priority landbird - Northern Rockies Bird Conservation Region (Partners in Flight)

1 = First Priority Action

2 = Second Priority Action(s)

I: Indicator sp