

Species at Risk & Local Government: A Primer for British Columbia

Advanced Search Search Criteria

Taxonomic Group	Birds
Jurisdiction	All
COSEWIC	All
BC Status	All
BC Wildlife Act	All
Identified Wildlife	All
SARA	All
Management Category	All
Habitat	All
Regional District	Capital Regional District: All Districts and Municipalities
Forest District	All Forest Districts

Search Results

Birds

Barn Owl

Tyto alba

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

Light colour and a heart-shaped face distinguish this owl. It has an extraordinarily broad distribution being found from southern Canada to southern South America, on the larger Caribbean Islands, the British Isles to southern Russia and south through Eurasia to Southern Africa and Australia. In British Columbia, it is limited to southeast Vancouver Island, the Fraser Valley and the Okanagan Valley. Barn owls appear to have expanded into this range during the past century (first record 1909) with the spread of agriculture. They prey on small rodents, usually in pastures, and nest in cavities in trees, buildings or cliffs. The major threat is habitat loss to urbanization. Pesticides (especially rodent poison) can cause death or reproductive problems.

[More Info...](#)

Great Blue Heron (fannini subspecies)

Ardea herodias fannini

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	Yes
COSEWIC	Special Concern	SARA	Schedule 1		

Reaching a metre in height, this is the largest heron in Canada. Only the Pacific subspecies, which is found near the coast and on large offshore islands, is listed. Its breeding population was estimated as 4000 birds in 1999, half of which were in the Georgia Basin. Heron colonies are usually found in mature forest within 8 km of foraging habitats such as rivers, wetlands, and eelgrass meadows. Almost half of the Georgia Basin population lives in four colonies. These are growing in size, but probably due to immigration from other colonies that have been abandoned due to disturbance. Frequently disturbed nests also produce fewer young, as predators eat eggs while the parents are absent. Although loss of sites for colonies is the major concern, industrial contaminants are known to affect reproduction in some areas. For more information on the biology and management of this species, see its entry in the province's [Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife](#).

[More Info...](#)

Marbled Murrelet

Brachyramphus marmoratus

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	Yes
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

This small seabird occurs along the Pacific coast from California to Alaska. It forages for small fish in estuaries, protected inshore marine waters, and lakes within 75 km of the coast. During the breeding season, murrelets commute daily to nests on large mossy branches high in the canopies of coastal old-growth forests. The primary threat to marbled murrelet populations is loss of this nesting habitat to logging, although oil spills and entanglement in fishing gear also pose significant threats. The species is long-lived (to 10 y) and has low reproductive rates making it especially vulnerable to increases in adult mortality. For more information on the biology and management of this species, see its entry in the province's [Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife](#).

[More Info...](#)

Northern Goshawk (laingi subspecies)

Accipiter gentilis laingi

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	Yes
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

Although northern goshawks are widely distributed, this subspecies is restricted to coastal British Columbia, primarily Vancouver Island, Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) and other large coastal islands. It requires extensive areas of high, closed canopy forest with adequate space to fly between the trees. Goshawks nest in large trees and hunt extensive territories for small to medium sized birds and mammals. They are believed to be in decline on Haida Gwaii, where approximately 50 breeding pairs remain (300 occur on Vancouver Island). The major threat is logging of low-elevation, old growth, and mature second growth, coniferous forests. For more information on the biology and management of this species, see its entry in the province's [Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife](#).

[More Info...](#)

Peregrine Falcon (anatum subspecies)

Falco peregrinus anatum

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Special Concern	SARA	None		

This crow-sized falcon is found from Alaska through central Mexico. It is a formidable hunter that usually takes other birds in flight. Peregrines nest on cliff ledges (or high rise buildings), often near wetlands. They defend a territory of approximately 1 km radius around the nest and occupy a non-defended

hunting territory extending up to 27 km from the nest. Open habitats such as wetland, grassland, seacoasts and alpine meadows are preferred. Two subspecies occur in the Province. The *anatum* subspecies occurs across Canada. In British Columbia, it is concentrated along the southern coast and Gulf Islands with a few scattered locations in the interior. It was nearly extirpated from British Columbia when widespread use of DDT and other organochlorine toxins reduced its breeding success. This threat is no longer thought to be limiting, and the subspecies appears to be recovering well. It was downlisted from 'threatened' to 'special concern' in 2007.

[More Info...](#)

Pink-footed Shearwater

Puffinus creatopus

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

This stocky, broad-winged seabird excavates and breeds in long, twisting burrows on three islands off the Chilean coast during the Canadian winter. In summer, shearwaters range up the Pacific coast as far as the northern tip of Vancouver Island. They forage for small fish, often within one km of shore and are known for following ships. The main threats to shearwaters occur in their Chilean breeding habitat, and include introduced predators, habitat destruction, and human hunting. Oil spills and entanglement in fishing gear are the primary threats within British Columbia.

[More Info...](#)

Short-eared Owl

Asio flammeus

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	Yes
COSEWIC	Special Concern	SARA	Schedule 3		

This owl is found on every continent except Antarctica and Australia and breeds in every Canadian province and territory. It inhabits extensive areas of open habitats including marshlands, estuaries, and grasslands, but is absent from heavily forested areas. Habitat losses have resulted in a relatively steep, long-term decline in Canada (23 percent in past decade). Small numbers breed in the Fraser Valley and the south central interior. The owl nests on the ground under low shrubs, reeds or grasses, usually near water. When not breeding short-eared owls are nomadic, roaming extensive ranges while hunting for small mammals and birds. Loss and fragmentation of habitat due to urban development and agricultural intensification are considered the primary threats. Competition with Northern harriers (*Circus cyaneus*) may also be contributing to the decline. For more information on the biology and management of this species, see its entry in the province's [Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife](#).

[More Info...](#)

Short-tailed Albatross

Phoebastria albatrus

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

A strikingly large, pink bill and long, narrow wings that may span more than two metres distinguish this seabird. It was once abundant along the British Columbia coast between February and October, but declined to near extinction in the early 20th century due to market hunting for the feather trade. It now breeds on only two islands south of Japan, but its marine range extends from Siberia to Baja California and Hawaii. The species commonly forages in inshore waters and was a major food source for British Columbia's coastal First Nations historically. The world population is now believed to be about 1600 birds. The major threats are thought to be volcanic eruptions on the breeding islands, oil spills and mortality in

fishing gear, particularly long-lines.

[More Info...](#)

Western Screech Owl (*kennicotti* subspecies)

Megascops kennicottii kennicottii

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Special Concern	SARA	Schedule 1		

This small grey-brown owl occurs from southern Alaska to central Mexico. Two subspecies of are found in British Columbia. This one occurs along the coast including Vancouver Island but not Haida Gwaii, while *the other* (*M. k. macfarlanei*) is limited to the southern interior. The coastal subspecies population is estimated at more than 3000 birds, but appears to be in decline in the south. The species occupies a variety of forest types, often close to open areas or waterways. It nests in cavities within large, old trees and is strongly associated with riparian areas. Screech owls are nocturnal, non-migratory, and feed on a variety of small mammals, birds, fish, and insects. Major threats include habitat loss to logging and human development and the rapid increase in barred owl numbers (a major predator) in its range.

[More Info...](#)

Red Knot

Calidris canutus

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Endangered	SARA	Schedule 1		

This modest looking shorebird is one of the world's great migrators, and can fly around the clock, for thousands of kilometres, without stopping. Two subspecies occur in British Columbia. The *rufa* subspecies breeds on arctic tundra, but winters at the southern tip of South America. It relies on massive quantities of horseshoe crab eggs on New England beaches to replenish fat stores after a long-haul flight from Brazil during the spring migration. Unfortunately, the horseshoe crab population has crashed due to overharvest in recent years, and the red knot has followed. Their numbers are down 70 percent in three generations. In British Columbia the *rufa* subspecies is known from scattered coastal areas, primarily during the spring and fall migrations. The *roselaari* subspecies breeds in Alaska and passes through British Columbia in migration to and from its wintering grounds along the Pacific Coast between Central America and California. Its numbers are down almost 50 percent over the past three generations. The major threat is believed to be loss and degradation of wintering habitat.

[More Info...](#)

Peregrine Falcon (*pealei* subspecies)

Falco peregrinus pealei

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Special Concern	SARA	Schedule 1		

This crow-sized falcon is a formidable hunter, usually taking its prey in flight. It is found from Alaska through central Mexico, with this subspecies occupying northern Vancouver Island, Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands), and some smaller coastal islands. It is larger and darker than the other subspecies found in British Columbia (*P.f. anatum*) and hunts primarily at sea, nesting on cliff ledges near seabird colonies. Peregrines defend a territory of approximately 1 km radius around the nest and occupy a non-defended hunting territory extending up to 27 km from the nest. *Pealei* peregrine numbers have increased over the past 35 years, although numbers are still relatively low. It is thought to be limited by seabird abundances.

[More Info...](#)**Vesper Sparrow (affinis subspecies)**

Poocetes gramineus affinis

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Endangered	SARA	Schedule 1		

Four subspecies of this small, inconspicuous bird are found across North America. The *affinis* subspecies is isolated from the others by the Cascade Mountains. It occurs from northern California through western Oregon and Washington to southeastern Vancouver Island and the Fraser Valley in British Columbia. The birds prefer dry open areas with low, sparse vegetation. They nest on the ground between late April and mid-July, are seasonally monogamous, and feed on insects and seeds. The subspecies is in decline across its range, and in British Columbia it has been reduced to a single population of approximately five breeding pairs near Nanaimo. Loss of breeding habitat to agriculture, urban development, and invasive plants is believed to limit the population. The other two subspecies in Canada are estimated to number 14 million birds, but are also in steady decline.

[More Info...](#)**Double-crested Cormorant**

Phalacrocorax auritus

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Not at Risk	SARA	None		

These birds are most commonly seen roosting on wharves, log booms, or dead trees. Within British Columbia, they occur primarily on the coast, but are occasionally sighted as far inland as the Peace River and Kootenay regions. Breeding colonies are found in Alaska, the Georgia Basin and in scattered localities south to Baja California, typically on flat islands or cliff tops. One isolated colony is known from Stum Lake in the Cariboo. Other populations breed on the coasts of Lake Winnipeg, the Great Lakes, the Maritimes, Florida and Cuba. Breeding first occurs at age three, begins in April and extends through the summer. Wintering occurs along the entire Pacific Coast. Cormorants typically forage for fish and crustaceans in shallow waters (<15 m), within sight of land and within 20 km of the roost site, but are occasionally sighted farm offshore. Average life expectancy is slightly over 6 years. The breeding population in British Columbia is in steep decline, even as eastern populations are increasing. A major threat appears to be egg loss to predators (typically gulls and crows), which is greatly increased when the birds are flushed by humans or bald eagles. Other threats include entanglement in fishing gear, oil spills, and (illegal) persecution by fishery and aquaculture workers.

[More Info...](#)

Common Nighthawk

Chordeiles minor

BC Status	Yellow	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

The common nighthawk breeds across much of North America, including British Columbia east of the Coast Mountains and on the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. It winters in South America. Long tapered wings marked with bold white bars distinguish the species as it hunts insects in flight, usually at dawn and dusk. It occurs in a wide variety of open habitats, including urban areas, where it may nest on gravel-topped building roofs close to outdoor lights, which provide prime foraging sites. The Canadian population has declined by half in three generations, probably due to a reduction in food availability. Habitat loss and degradation due to agricultural development, fire suppression and a reduction in gravel-roofed buildings are likely factors in some areas.

[More Info...](#)

Black-footed Albatross

Phoebastria nigripes

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Special Concern	SARA	Schedule 1		

This species breeds on remote islands in the Hawaiian archipelago, but roams the Pacific Ocean north of the equator when not nesting. The birds are long-lived (to 40 yrs) and mate for life. Parents take turn incubating the single egg during its 65 day gestation, often staying on the nest, without food or water, for two or three weeks while the mate forages at sea. Black-footed albatrosses are frequently sighted along the outer coast of British Columbia. Some of these are adults searching for food to store in their large stomachs for transport back to their young in Hawaii. Juveniles may wander the Ocean for up to nine years before returning to their colony to breed. The birds are surface feeders and are attracted to floating objects. Major threats include mortality from ingestion of plastics, as by catch in long-line fisheries and from the bioaccumulation of pollutants.

[More Info...](#)

Caspian Tern

Hydroprogne caspia

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Not at Risk	SARA	None		

This large, stocky tern breeds in scattered locales across North America and winters in Mexico and South America. Other populations breed and winter in Eurasia, Africa and Australia. It is commonly seen in summer around Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland and encountered rarely further north along the coast, on Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) and in the interior. It was first recorded breeding in British Columbia in 1984. The breeding population remains small, but exceeds 45 pairs and new sites appear to be becoming established. Terns nest in colonies on beaches or rocky islands along coast or large inland lakes, usually near other terns. They forage opportunistically on beaches, mudflats and in sheltered bays, also taking fish by diving from the air and the eggs and young of other gulls and terns. Within British Columbia it breeds at two sites in the Fraser Delta and at Fraser and Shushwap Lakes in the interior. The major threats are believed to be human disturbance during the breeding season and nest predation by gulls.

[More Info...](#)

American Bittern

Botaurus lentiginosus

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	None	SARA	None		

This secretive wading bird is sparsely distributed over a large range. It breeds from south eastern Alaska and southern Mackenzie to Newfoundland and south to California, Arizona, Missouri and around the Gulf of Mexico. Most British Columbia breeders winter in the southern United States or Mexico, although a few remain year round along the coast. They are found among dense stands of tall emergent vegetation or grasses in freshwater wetlands, sloughs and lake margins. Pairs build a secluded nest consisting of a platform of emergent vegetation on a hummock, floating in shallow water, or on grassy uplands. Eggs are usually laid in May or June and are incubated for about four weeks by the female. Outside the breeding season the birds are solitary, hunting by stealth in shallow marshes with dense emergent vegetation for fish, crayfish, amphibians, small mammals and large insects. Threats include wetland loss through drainage and degradation by nutrient loading, pesticide contamination or human disturbance.

[More Info...](#)

Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	None	SARA	None		

The aerial acrobatics of this passerine have delighted thousands. It breeds from southern Alaska across Canada to southern Newfoundland and south to Mexico. Birds winter from south Florida through South America to Tierra del Fuego, but typically return to the same North American site to breed each year. The species also breeds across Eurasia from Ireland to Siberia and south through China, Japan and Taiwan. It forages for insects over open areas, particularly water and, as its name suggests, is known for nesting in buildings, under bridges and on other human structures. The swallows aggregate into large flocks of up to 2000 birds during migration. Populations of this common and widespread bird have declined steadily in the Province over the past 30 or 40 years, and particularly rapidly over the past decade. The causes remain unclear.

[More Info...](#)

Purple Martin

Progne subis

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	None	SARA	None		

This largest of swallows is known for its aerial acrobatics while foraging for insects on the wing. It breeds across North America and winters throughout the Orinoco and Amazon basins in South America. Eastern populations are apparently secure, but the species is considered at risk in Alberta, British Columbia and virtually all western States. They commonly nested in the elaborate exteriors of tall, older buildings in downtown Vancouver and Victoria until the late 1940s. The British Columbia population was, however, reduced to fewer than 10 birds on south eastern Vancouver Island in 1983. Nest box installations have since increased numbers and re-established them in the lower Fraser Valley since then. The birds forage over a wide variety and open habitats, often near water and human settlements. They nest in tree cavities, buildings, rock crevices and, increasingly, bird houses, often in small colonies. In late summer they often form large roosting flocks at night. Limiting factors are believed to include loss of and increased competition for nest sites (especially with European starlings), pesticide poisoning on the wintering grounds.

[More Info...](#)

Olive-sided Flycatcher

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	Contopus cooperi No
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

This flycatcher breeds from central Alaska and southern Yukon east to Newfoundland and south to northern Baja California, western Texas and the Appalachian Mountains. It is absent from Haida Gwaii. The birds overwinter in mountainous areas from southern Mexico to southern Peru, with the largest concentrations occurring in the Andes. Individuals usually return to the same locations each year in both the breeding and overwintering ranges. They favour semi-open habitats with standing dead trees, often around bogs or beaver ponds. Birds typically perch in snags, using them as a base from which to launch brief forays for insects. Populations have been in widespread decline over the last 30 years across the species range. In Canada, numbers declined by 79 percent between 1968 and 2006 and 29 percent between 1996 and 2006. The causes remain uncertain.

[More Info...](#)

Band-tailed pigeon

Patagioenas fasciata

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	Special Concern	SARA	None		

This pigeon occurs from British Columbia south through the western United States, Mexico and Central America to northern Argentina. It was previously a summer visitor on southern Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, but now breeds there and appears to be expanding its range to the north and east, even as its abundance declines. Most Pacific Northwest birds winter in California, although some remain year round in coastal areas. Band-tail pigeons form nomadic flocks that move in relation to availability of food. They occupy a variety of habitat types, including residential areas, but favour mature forest with a berry-rich shrub understory. They feed on fruits, buds, seeds and grain and may be found at bird feeders. Degradation and loss of habitat is considered the major threat now, although over hunting contributed to historical declines. The species is long-lived (to 22 years), late-maturing and produces few eggs, leaving populations vulnerable to losses of adults

[More Info...](#)

Green Heron

Butorides virescens

BC Status	Blue	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	None	SARA	None		

This stocky wading bird occurs from southern British Columbia to Baja California and across the eastern United States and South eastern Canada to northern South America. It is a permanent resident over much of this range, but most British Columbia birds migrate south for the winter. It has colonized the Province within the past 50 years, and severe winters limit its northern distribution. Solitary pairs or small loose colonies breed in May, June or July. Nests are constructed of branches and twigs and placed in trees 4 to 35 m above the ground. They are often reused in subsequent years. Four to six eggs are laid. Outside the breeding season, the birds are solitary. Most migrate south for the winter, although a few remain year round on the coast. Green herons use a variety of habitats, including sloughs, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries and beaches. Slow moving or shallow water is favoured for foraging. They feed on fish crustaceans, insects, amphibians and other small animals, often standing motionless for extended periods of time. Green herons are relatively tolerant of human disturbance, but are threatened by continued loss of suitable wetland habitats.

[More Info...](#)

Lewis's Woodpecker (Georgia Depression population)

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	Melanerpes lewis pop. 1 Yes
COSEWIC	Threatened	SARA	Schedule 1		

Lewis's woodpecker occurs from southern British Columbia to California and Arizona. Within Canada, it is most common in the Okanagan and Thompson Valleys, although breeding also occurs in the Chilcotin/Cariboo and areas of the Kootenays. With the exception of a few resident birds in the Okanagan the woodpeckers migrate south to winter. They are found on lower mountain slopes and valley bottoms with mature open forest. They nest in cavities of dead or dying trees, returning to the same site year after year. The birds forage for a wide variety of insects, fruits and nuts in the forest understory or adjacent open habitats. The species was formerly common on southern Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland, but has not bred in these areas since the 1960s due to loss of nesting sites. Clearing of ponderosa pine forest and fire suppression, which degrades habitat as a dense understory develops, are the major threats facing the remaining populations. For more information on the biology and management of this species, see its entry in the province's [Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife](#).

[More Info...](#)

Western Meadowlark (Georgia Depression population)

Sturnella neglecta pop. 1

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	None	SARA	None		

This striking and melodious bird breeds across much of south western Canada and winters across most of the southern United States and northern Mexico. Two populations are known from British Columbia, one in the interior, which is not at risk, and the Georgia Depression population, which is considered extirpated. Western meadowlarks use a variety open habitats including grasslands, shrub steppe, and pastures. They nest and usually forage on the ground, primarily for small invertebrates, although grain and seeds are also taken. The birds bred regularly in the Fraser Valley, south eastern Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands until the 1940s. Occasional vagrants still visit southern Vancouver Island, but breeding has not been recorded since the 1970s. Habitat loss to urbanization and agricultural intensification is believed to be responsible for their disappearance.

[More Info...](#)

Western Bluebird (Georgia Depression population)

Sialia mexicana pop. 1

BC Status	Red	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	None	SARA	None		

Western Bluebirds occur from southern British Columbia through Baja California and in a disjunct area ranging from and Utah and Colorado south through the highlands of central Mexico. Two populations are recognised in British Columbia, one east of the Cascade Mountains, which is not considered at risk, and the Georgia Depression population, which is now considered extirpated. Bluebirds inhabit open woodlands, grasslands, riparian areas, and agricultural lands and sometimes foraged in beach and intertidal areas along the coast. They feed on a variety of invertebrates and on berries and fruits in season and next in cavities, the absence of which often limit populations. The birds were relatively common, during summers, and bred regularly in the Fraser Valley and southern Vancouver Island from the late 1800s through the 1950s, when numbers began to decline swiftly. Efforts to boost populations through the provision of nest boxes have failed, in contrast to their success elsewhere. Agents of decline likely included loss of nesting and foraging habitat, predation by domestic cats, nest competition with European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and cold weather.

[More Info...](#)

Extinct or Extirpated

Birds

Yellow-billed cuckoo

Coccyzus americanus

BC Status	Red - Extirpated	BC Wildlife Act	None	Identified Wildlife	No
COSEWIC	None	SARA	None		

This long-winged songbird commonly practices nest parasitism, laying eggs in the nests of other yellow-billed or black-billed cuckoos for them to incubate and rear. It currently breeds across the eastern United States, sporadically in the western States, and across much of Mexico and the Caribbean. It winters and is resident in Central and South America. Cuckoos were collected numerous times between 1881 and 1927 and are believed to have bred in the Fraser Valley and on south eastern Vancouver Island. They are now considered extirpated from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. The species is considered globally secure, although the western subspecies remains in steep decline and is listed as endangered in all states in which it still occurs. Cuckoos nest in blocks of deciduous riparian forest with thick understory, typically cottonwood and willow. They are rarely found more than 100 m from water. The diet includes a variety of insects, fruits, and sometimes eggs and small vertebrates. Habitat loss to urban and agricultural development is believed to be responsible for the extirpation. Pesticide use may be playing a role in its continued decline in California.

[More Info...](#)

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