

BLM STUDY REVIEW of HELLS CANYON COMPLEX STUDIES

Distribution and Relative Abundance of Mammalian Carnivores and Furbearers in Hells Canyon

3.2-28

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1. INTRODUCTION

This papers objectives are to determine species composition, abundance, and distribution in Hells Canyon. Two survey methods were used; 1) scent station and a track pad, 2) bait station with remote cameras.

2. CONCLUSION

"The scent and bait stations were not effective for monitoring furbearers and carnivores. The stations document 7 species whereas incidental sightings recorded 8 species."

By interviewing people who trap the area, better information may have been gathered.

3. STUDY ADEQUACY

The survey results were limited, but did determine species present and distribution. Abundance was not determined because the survey methods were ineffective. Interviewing trappers may have produced better information an abundance.

4. BLM CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The information here is incomplete, but has produced species that are present and what may be impacted, positively or negatively by the reservoirs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Two T&E species; wolf and lynx, could be present but were not found. Management would be protection. The reservoir impacted area is not Wolf or Lynx habitat and these species would most likely be passing through. Wetland and riparian enhancement would be beneficial to most furbearers for cover and forage.