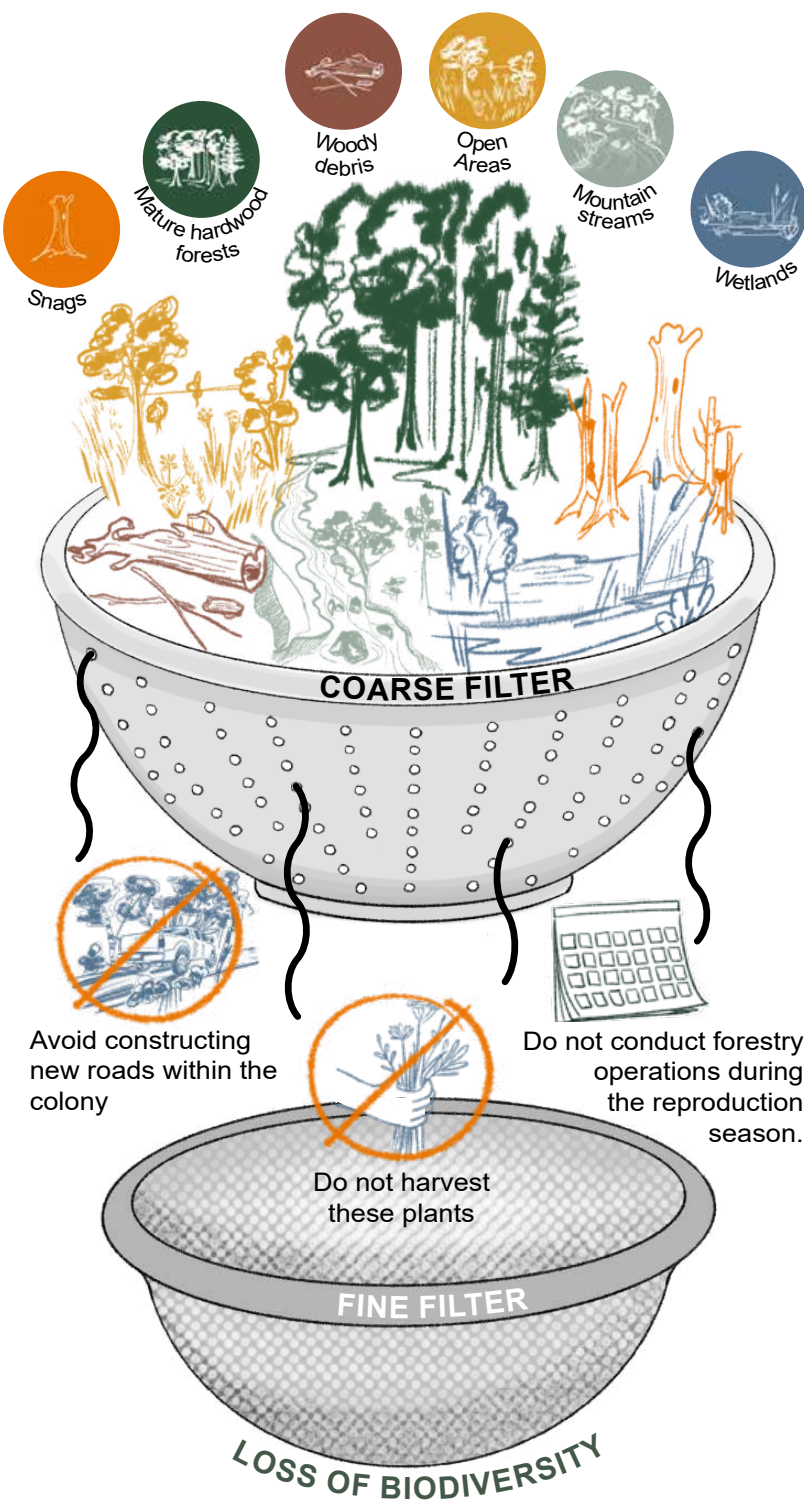


Manage your woodlot while protecting sensitive areas and biodiversity

Collaboration among forest woodlot owners is essential for protecting species at risk*. Contrary to common belief, the goals of protecting species and forest management are not incompatible. Wildlife and plant species are adapted to natural disturbances (windfalls, epidemics, etc.), which can be comparable to certain forestry operations.

Woodlot owners can protect sensitive areas and maintain biodiversity while carrying out forestry operations. From the planning stage, two key strategies should be implemented to achieve these objectives: a “coarse filter” approach, which aims to protect habitat quality, and a “fine filter” approach, which applies specific measures to protect particular species.



MAINTAINING HABITATS (COARSE FILTER APPROACH)

Even without knowing if a specific species is present, forest management best practices inherently provide some protection to species inhabiting the forest. For example, preserving snags that pose no safety risk benefits many species that use them for shelter. Habitat type fact sheets (above the drawing, on the left) recommend measures to maintain habitats favorable to various species.

SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR CERTAIN SPECIES (FINE FILTER APPROACH)

Maintaining habitats characteristics alone is sometimes insufficient to preserve biodiversity. Certain species require more targeted mitigation measures. For example, protecting wild leeks (ramps) involves locating the colony so that specific actions, such as carrying out forestry work in the winter, can be applied.

Fact sheets for these species should be consulted to understand the specific mitigation measures needed.

* Species in precarious situations, i.e. those affected by the provincial law on threatened or vulnerable species, as well as those subject to the federal law on endangered species.

DATABASE OF OCCURRENCES FOR AT-RISK SPECIES*

Species in precarious situations are often rare and therefore difficult to locate and identify. The *Centre de données sur le patrimoine naturel du Québec* (CDPNQ) manages a database that tracks the location and status of these species. This information is shared with stakeholders, enabling them to adapt their practices to meet the needs of at-risk species. As data quality can vary, onsite validation may be necessary.

We invite you to report your observations of species at risk* to the following address:

quebec.ca/centre-donnees-especes

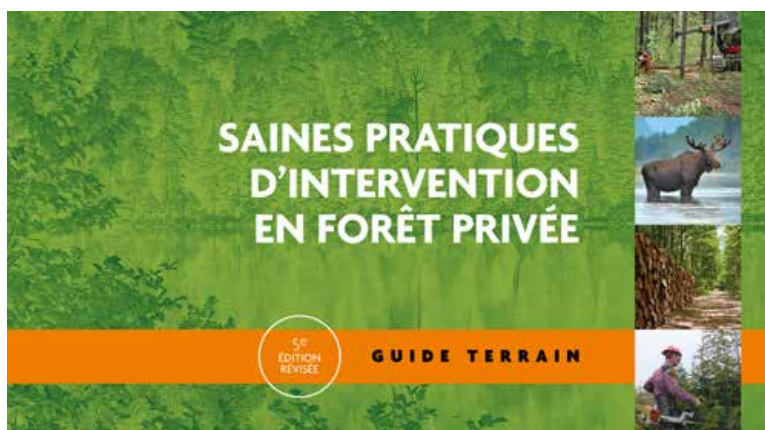
LEGAL PROTECTION

Various laws and regulations ensure species protection in Quebec and in Canada. In Quebec, The **Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species** protects those species designated as threatened or vulnerable, as well as designated plant habitats. Wildlife species are protected by the **Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife**. In Canada, the **Species at Risk Act** is intended to protect at-risk wildlife and floral species.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, IT IS FORBIDDEN TO HARM A THREATENED OR VULNERABLE SPECIES (BY HARVESTING, USING, MUTILATING, DESTROYING IT, ETC.)

Some species are vulnerable to harvesting or poaching. If you see species being harvested or poached in your area, please contact **SOS BRACONNAGE AT 1-800-463-2191**.

BEST PRACTICES GUIDE



This guide presents measures to limit the impacts of forestry operations on the environment (available in French only).

To consult this guide, for references and to learn more, please visit:
foretprivee.ca/biodiversite



Produced by



Partners

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