

Fauna Species of Concern:

This is a small selection of the animals, birds and insects that warrant concern for their survival in the our region. The <u>BC Conservation Data Centre</u> has assigned them code <u>Blue</u>. You possibly could see them when you visit Stoney Creek Trail. **If you do, please let me know!** (All photos courtesy of Wikipedia, except as noted)

Front Photo: Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias fannini)



Emma's Dancer damselfly (Argia emma)



Blue Dasher skimmer (Pachydiplax longipennis)

Emma's Dancer and Blue dasher skimmer:

both are both damselflies, similar to dragonflies but smaller, with slimmer bodies. Unlike dragonflies, they have a weak fluttery flight and fold their wings along their bodies when at rest. All damselflies are predatory, actively hunting and eating other insects. The nymphs (juveniles) are aquatic. Their presence on a body of water indicates that it is relatively unpolluted. Their dependence on freshwater makes them vulnerable to damage to their wetland habitats.

Western Pine Elfin butterfly: males are brown and females are orange-brown. Both have bold patterned hind wings. The top of the wings have dark bars with a lighter chevron shaped margin. Their body is 2–3 mm in length and they have no tail. They can be seen perched on shrubs and smaller trees. They feed on flower nectar as well as wild blueberries, milkweed, and clover.



Western Pine Elfin butterfly (Callophrys eryphon sheltonensis)

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Black Petaltail dragonfly (Tanypteryx hageni)

Black Petaltail dragonfly: like other dragonflies, it has a pair of large, compound eyes, two pairs of strong, transparent wings, sometimes with coloured patches, and an elongated body. Dragonflies are heavier than damselflies and their wings are held flat and away from the body. They are predatory both as aquatic nymphs and as adults. They are fast, agile fliers capable of highly accurate aerial ambush.

Northern Red-legged frog: has a frog's characteristic smooth skin and a narrow waist. It has a dark facial mask and characteristic single light stripes along the jawline. It may attain a length of 8 cm. Since it is preyed upon by birds and mammals, it is rarely found at any great distance from a thickly vegetated shoreline. It preys upon terrestrial insects, small snails, worms, and small fish.



Coastal Giant Salamander (Dicamptodon tenebrosus)



Northern Red-legged Frog (Rana aurora)

Coastal Giant salamander: up to 34 cm in length, it has stout limbs with four toes on the front feet and five toes on the back feet. Its tail is around 40 percent of the total length. Its head, back, and sides have a marbled pattern of dark blotches on a light brown background. The head is broad with a shovel-like snout while the eyes have a brass-flecked iris and a large black pupil.

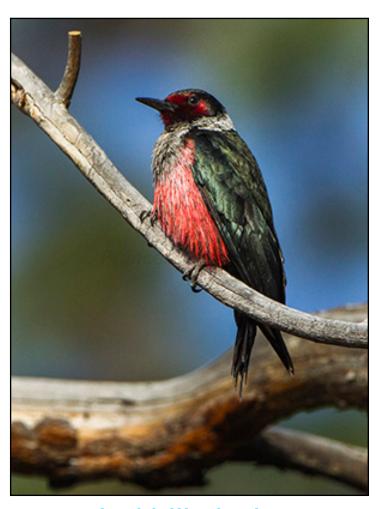
Notes:

Lewis's woodpecker: a large bird that can measure up to 25–28 cm in length. It is mainly reddish-breasted, blackish-green in color with a black rump. It has a gray collar and upper breast, with a pinkish belly and a red face. It has broad wings that flap slowly, similar to those of a crow. It dwells in areas having scattered trees and snags. Unlike normal woodpeckers, it will sit in the open rather than tree cover and although it does bore into trees, it will catch insects in the air. It also feeds on berries and nuts.

Pygmy Fosseria: a small air-breathing freshwater pond snail.



Pygmy Fossaria snail (Galba parva)



Lewis's Woodpecker (Melanerpes lewis)

Western Thorn: a very small air-breathing land snail.



Western Thorn snail (Carychium occidentale)