

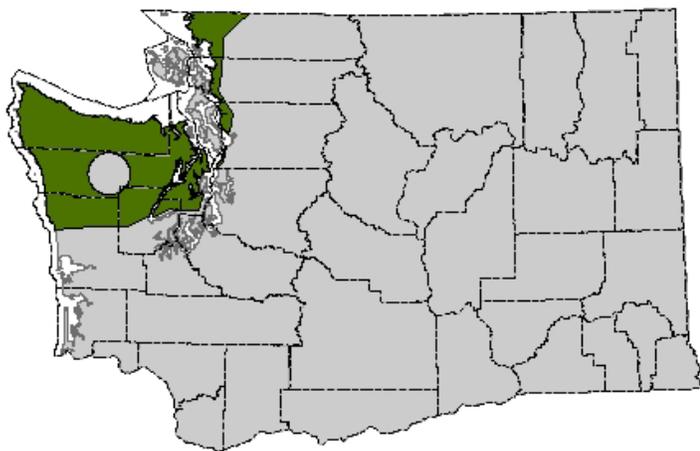
Washington State Species and Communities of Special Concern

information for family forest owners

As a good land steward, it is important to be aware of plant and animal species of special concern that may occur on your lands, and how forest management activities may affect these species. The Washington State Implementation Committee (WA SIC) for the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) is pleased to provide a series of factsheets on species of special concern that may occur on forested lands within Washington State. Each species factsheet includes a description of the species, habitat, range, and information on known threats to populations in Washington.



Photo of Keen's Myotis (*Myotis keenii*)
By Mark Carema University of Washington Burke Museum



Map source is NatureServe with following reference:
Data provided by NatureServe in collaboration with Bruce Patterson, Wes Sechrest, Marcelo Tognelli, Gerardo Ceballos, The Nature Conservancy—Migratory Bird Program, Conservation International—CABS, World Wildlife Fund—US, and Environment Canada—WILDSpace." Downloaded September 5, 2006

Species: Keen's Myotis (*Myotis keenii*)

Group: Mammal

Natural Heritage Rank: G2G3, S1

Legal Status: none

General Description

This species is a small forest-dwelling bat. Adults are 3-3.5 inches in length. This bat has brown glossy fur with lighter coloring on the abdomen. Wings are dark brown or black. This species breeds in fall and the young are born in spring. Their diet is flying insects including moths, beetles, mosquitoes, and flies.

Habitat

This species lives in the wet low-elevation forests of southwestern British Columbia and northwestern Washington. These bats use caves, rock crevices, tree cavities, and bark crevices for roosting in the summer. In the winter, these bats hibernate in larger protective structures such as caves.

Range in Washington

This species occurs on the Olympic Peninsula and in low-elevation northwestern Washington.

Threats

Little is known about the details of this species' life history. There is concern that intensively managed forests may not provide adequate snags or trees with cavities and other damage for roosting habitat.

The information provided in this sheet has been compiled by the Washington SFI Implementation Committee. This species is one example of many that depend on family forest owners in Washington State for protection. To view other accounts, visit www.wdfw.wa.org or www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp, or www.natureserve.org.

