BIG CREEK ER #127

ORIGINAL PURPOSE To permanently protect a natural climax grassland in the Chilcotin region

10 Aug. 1989 3127 92 L/7	Location: Latitude: Longitude:	At confluence of Big Creek and Chilcotin River, 52 km SW of Williams Lake. 51°50'N 122°41'W
233 ha 233 ha	Elevation:	300-900 m
Access is possible by foot from logging roads several kilometres south of the reserve.		
Bunchgrass (BG); Interior Douglas-Fir (IDF) BGxw2 Alkalai Very Dry Warm; IDFxmVery Dry Mild Fraser River Basin Cariboo South Chilcotin		
	3127 92 L/7 233 ha 233 ha Access is poss south of the res Bunchgrass (B BGxw2 Alkala Fraser River B	3127 92 L/7 Latitude: Longitude: 233 ha Elevation: 233 ha Access is possible by foot from south of the reserve. Bunchgrass (BG); Interior Do BGxw2 Alkalai Very Dry Wa Fraser River Basin

Physical:

Most of the reserve consists of steep east to southeast-facing slopes formed by downcutting of Big Creek into the lava plateau. Small areas of more level topography include the Big Creek fan and terraces above the Chilcotin River. Surficial materials are primarily glacial till and fluvial deposits. Soils of grasslands and open woodland are mostly Chernozems. Some rocky outcrops and eroded slopes are present.

Biological:

Natural climax grasslands which have not been subjected to livestock grazing are the main feature of this reserve. These comprise about 55% of the reserve area, occur largely on steep slopes, and are mostly dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass. A few Douglas-fir trees are scattered over the grassland. Douglas-fir forest, largely restricted to alluvial flats, basins and the plateau edge, covers 35% of the reserve. The remaining 10% consists of rock outcrops and eroded lands.

Six non-forested communities have been described: (1) bluebunch wheatgrass, (2) rabbitbrush-trailing fleabane, (3) Oregon woodsia, (4) needle and thread grass-Sandberg's bluegrass, (5) kinnikinnick-spreading needlegrass, and (6) bluebunch wheatgrass-pinegrass. Three forested communities are present: (7) Douglas-fir-Rocky Mountain juniper-bluebunch wheatgrass, (8) Douglas-fir-pinegrass/kinnikinnick-moss, and (9) Douglas-fir-prickly rose with occasional paper birch and Douglas maple.

Several plants of the dry interior (giant wildrye; rabbitbrush; sagebrush; mariposa lily) are at the northwestern limits of their range in this reserve.

The reserve is good winter range for Mule Deer and has capability for Bighorns. Black bears and Coyotes have been observed.

Cultural: Numerous pithouses have been identified in the reserve.

Trumerous prenouses have been rachemed in the reserve.					
MANAGEMENT CONCERNS					
SIGNIFICANT SPECIES	BC LIST STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	CF PRIORITY		
sickle-pod rockcress Bighorn Sheep Sharp-tailed Grouse White-throated Swift	Red listed Blue listed Blue listed		2 3 2 4		
THREATS					
Climate Change:	Grassland communities, which were well represented in Southern/Central BC in past warmer, drier areas may expand and proliferate as the climate changes.				
Agriculture:	There is potential for cattle to access and graze in reserve.				
Forest health:	Fuel build up due to fire suppression and accumulated beetle kill.				
Recreation:		ping occurs at the mouth of Big Creek in the reserve, cting the vegetation, producing fire pits and human waste.			
Recreation:		iters at confluence (outside the reserve) may lead to ng the pithouses inside the reserve.			
RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES	interactions and reorganization.	tunities in plant ecology, of the leftects of climate change. It can be used as a permatem classification.	on community		

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE BIG CREEK ER ACCOUNT

to invasive weed ingress (or lack thereof).

As a climax grassland community without domestic grazing, it would make a good place to study the relationship of disturbance

Flora

birch, paper (Betula papyrifera)

bluegrass, Sandberg's (Poa secunda ssp. sandbergii)

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

fern, western cliff (aka Oregon woodsia) (Woodsia oregana ssp. oregana)

fleabane, trailing (Erigeron flagellaris var. flagellaris)

grass, needle-and-thread (Hesperostipa comata)

juniper, Rocky Mountain (Juniperus scopulorum)

kinnikinnick (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)

lily, mariposa (Calocortus spp.)

maple, Douglas (Acer glabrum var. glabrum)

needlegrass, spreading (Achnatherum richardsonii) pinegrass (Calamagrostis rubescens) rabbit-brush (Chrysothamnus spp.) rockcress, sickle-pod (Arabis sparsiflora) rose, prickly (Rosa acicularis spp. sayi) sagebrush, big (Artemesia tridentata) wheatgrass, bluebunch (Pseudoroegneria spicata) wildrye, giant (Leymus cinereus)

Fauna

Bear, American Black (Ursus americanus)

Coyote (Canis latrans)

Deer, Mule (Odocoileus hemionus)

Grouse, Sharp-tailed, ssp. columbianus (Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus)

Sheep, Bighorn (Ovis canadensis)

Swift, White-throated (Aeronautes saxatalis)