

THE UNIQUE BIODIVERSITY OF PINK MOUNTAIN



by Ron Long

Research was carried out across the entire summit plateau

The Pink Mountain Biodiversity Initiative

Executive summary

The Pink Mountain Biodiversity Initiative is a privately funded study developed in conjunction with the UBC Botanical Garden and intended as a broad survey of the biodiversity of Pink Mountain. It was the intention of the survey to provide a baseline of data that could be used to inform industrial development on Pink Mountain.

We now have good evidence that the biodiversity of Pink Mountain may not be equaled anywhere in British Columbia and certainly not in the north.

The basis of all biodiversity on Pink Mountain is the plants. A geotagging program located plant species and populations and plotted them on a custom map. Geotagging has identified a center of diversity that encloses the equivalent of 2.2 K² of the summit plateau. All species mentioned in this report are centered in this 2.2 K² area.

Almost 200 species of flowering plants that are characteristic of alpine tundra have been identified within the centre of diversity. Many of these are rare. In fact no other site of its size in northern BC supports such a high number of red and blue listed species.

Numerous other plant species are considered rarely seen because of their normally inaccessible habitat. This plant diversity represents an accessible bonanza for researchers.

Botanical surveys carried out on nine similar peaks to the west of Pink Mountain plus collections by the BC Provincial Museum throughout northern BC have shown that no other mountain has anywhere near the plant diversity found on Pink Mountain.

Directly related to plant diversity is the extraordinary population of butterflies. Pink Mountain supports almost 30% of the butterfly species in British Columbia. British Columbia has more butterfly species than any other province or territory in Canada. This makes Pink Mountain a butterfly hotspot for all of Canada. Butterfly diversity alone justifies the preservation of Pink Mountain.

A moth collection, extrapolated over an entire season, indicates that Pink Mountain likely supports 200 species of moths. A further example of the extreme species diversity on Pink Mountain.

A mammal survey shows that Pink Mountain supports every large ungulate found in northern BC except Mountain Goats and includes the blue listed and endangered Northern Woodland Caribou that feed year round on the summit plateau. Pink Mountain also provides feed, mineral licks and safe lambing sites for a resident herd of Stone's Sheep.

Our bird survey shows that a majority of the birds using the summit would be endangered by wind turbines. Pink Mountain is not an ideal site for wind development and extensive mitigation measures would be required. Bird migration and bat surveys were beyond the means of this survey and are needed before any commercial development proceeds.

No mitigation would protect ungulate habitat.

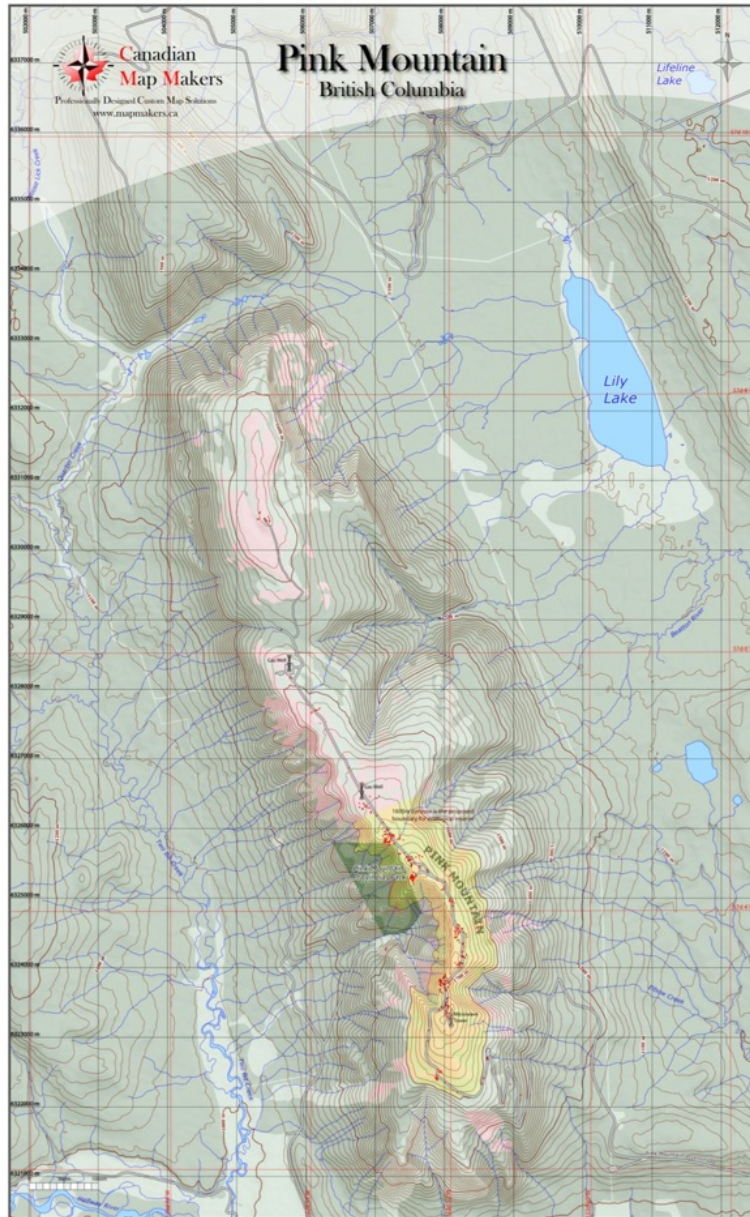
The abundant fruit-bearing plants on Pink Mountain support six of the seven grouse and ptarmigan species that occur in BC. Bird experts consider this and extraordinary concentration.

The environmental assessment for the Site C dam identified 28 red and blue listed species within the 30K² reservoir plus the 80K transmission corridor.

Within the 2.2K² center of diversity on Pink Mountain we have 18 red and blues listed species plus 3 first records, 2 second records and 1 third record for British Columbia as well as an undescribed butterfly sub-species..

We are recommending that the 2.2K² centre of diversity that we have identified be declared an Ecological Reserve. The research possibilities on Pink Mountain are so extensive we feel that it is imperative that this potential not be lost.

However the significance of Pink Mountain goes far beyond the area of the Ecological Reserve. The entire mountain should be set aside to protect endangered species and to serve as an intact ecosystem benchmark for future reference.



Pink Mountain is located 180 Kilometers north of Fort St John in northern BC. The mountain is 1700 meters at its highest point but is so far north the summit plateau is uniformly alpine tundra. (Cover)

Pink Mountain is the very easternmost of the Rocky Mountain foothills and is isolated from the main body of the Rockies by a wide valley. This isolation may be the reason for the unique biodiversity that is found there.



Industrial activity in the immediate area could impact this ecosystem which appears to be unique in British Columbia.

In 2011 private funds were raised and a research plan was developed. The object of the research was to quantify the biodiversity of the mountain which we suspected was high.

Surveys were conducted during the years 2012 – 2015 and although we do not consider the results complete, enough is now known to indicate that Pink Mountain not only has an extensive biodiversity **it is very likely that no other site in British Columbia matches that biodiversity.**



Pedicularis capitata

We have been visiting Pink Mountain since 1983 because of the unique Arctic/Alpine plants that grow there. Other botanists have made occasional brief visits to Pink Mountain over the last three decades and an on line search in 2010 (Daniel Mosquin UBC) revealed a small number of voucher specimens in the herbaria of the Royal British Columbia Museum and the University of British Columbia. The collection was small but very significant. Further checking revealed, within the collection, two red listed species and four blue listed species - **an early indication that Pink Mountain was a special place.** A more comprehensive plant collection in 2010 (Ron Long) added several

more blue listed specimens. Other than these plant collections no biological survey had been carried out on Pink Mountain.

We felt that a more comprehensive survey of the biodiversity on Pink Mountain would be valuable in guiding commercial development on the summit plateau. To that end the **Pink Mountain Biodiversity research Initiative** was developed in collaboration with the **UBC Botanical Garden.**

To the extent that our funding allowed our work was completed in 2015 and the results are nothing less than astonishing.



Pink Mountain is only 1700 meters at its highest point but is so far north that the summit plateau is uniformly alpine tundra.



The highest point on the Pink Mountain summit is 44 kilometers from the Alaska Highway.

Pink Mountain summit plateau

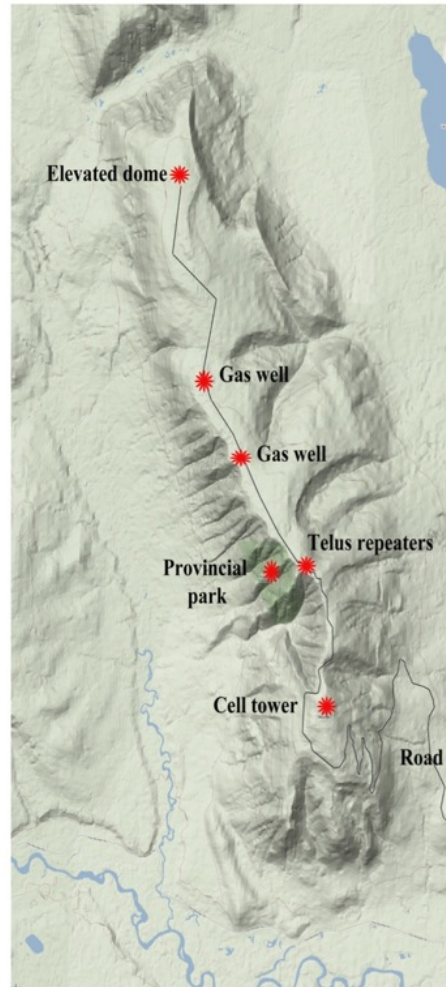


History and current status

In 1962 a road was completed to and along the full length of the Pink Mountain summit plateau to facilitate oil and gas exploration. Fourteen test wells were drilled and two capped wells remain.

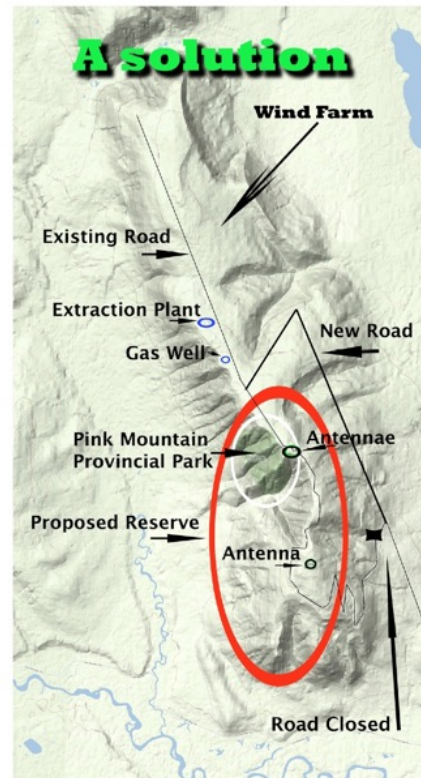
The un-maintained road is very rough and approaches the mountain on its southeast end. A cell phone tower occupies the first high point on the south end of the summit. The second (highest) high point holds several Telus repeater towers. Pink Mountain Provincial Park lies on the steep slope below the Telus towers. Beyond the second high point lie the first and second capped gas wells.

Current plans for these gas wells and the gas lease on the south end of Pink Mountain are uncertain.



The roadsides across the summit have become critical plant habit and several of the blue listed species grow on the roadside. **Any redevelopment of the road would devastate the plants.**

If a wind farm was to be developed on Pink Mountain it could be placed on the raised dome on the north end of the summit plateau. Few plants of interest have been observed there and so biodiversity would be least affected. This placement would still constitute a threat to many birds so effective mitigation would be required. Modern mitigation would involve buried cables to eliminate collisions by birds, slowly pulsing strobe lights that are less attractive to night flying flocks than the quick pulsing lights currently in use and bird and bat detection radar that pauses a turbine when birds or bats approach. These measures would not protect Caribou and Stones Sheep habitat.



Any industrial activity will involve a completely new road leading directly to the north end of the mountain summit. The existing road cannot be upgraded since this would be very costly to the biodiversity of the south end of the summit. With completion of a new road the existing road would be closed off at the base of the mountain to remove traffic from sensitive areas on the south end of the summit.

Pink Mountain Biodiversity Research Initiative

The Research

Various experts were recruited to voluntarily visit Pink Mountain and carry out surveys in their areas of expertise. In this way a great deal was learned at little cost. Our program was intended as a broad survey of biodiversity and in no way can be considered definitive. In spite of this limitation results have exceeded all expectations.

Geology

We received information (Kees Visser, P/Geol) that an erosion window exists on the south end of Pink Mountain within which the sandstone and shale (Jurassic) that overlies most foothills in northern BC has been removed. This has exposed a layer of limestone (Triassic) to the south and left a high dome of sandstone/shale on the north end of the mountain.

Egan Davis (UBC) has collected and analyzed soil samples from the Pink Mountain plateau and five other similar mountains to the immediate west of Pink Mountain.



Egan Davis collected and analyzed 65 soil samples from all locations

The soil samples from the high dome on the north end of the plateau showed low pH values in the 2-3 range. This indicates low nutrient content and a parent rock of sandstone. These results are consistent with on-the-ground observations of very few plants and with the Geologist's prediction.

Samples from the south end of the summit plateau, where all of the plants of interest are found, showed pH values of 6-7 indicating high nutrient content and a parent rock of limestone.

Samples taken from other summits to the west had similarly high pH values.

Plants

The **basis for all the biodiversity** that we have found on Pink Mountain is the **extreme diversity** of plants.

Our plant list cannot be considered complete but already includes one red listed grass, one red listed rush, one red listed moss, 9 blue listed vascular plants and one blue listed moss.

<i>Alopecurus magellanicus</i>	<i>Luzula rufescens</i>
<i>Tortula systylia</i> (moss)	
<i>Androsace chamaejasme</i>	<i>Oxytropis campestris ssp jordalii</i>
<i>Astragalus umbellatus</i>	<i>Polemonium boreale</i>
<i>Carex rupestris</i>	<i>Ranunculus pedatifidus ssp affinis</i>
<i>Festuca minutiflora</i>	<i>Silene involucrata ssp involucrata</i>
<i>Lozula confusa</i>	<i>Mnium arizonicum</i> (moss)

Red and Blue listed plants

In addition to the listed species we have another group of plants that we refer to as rarely seen. These are not listed but they are rarely seen because of their normally remote habitat. On Pink Mountain they are abundant and accessible for research. This list includes 31 species.

<i>Aconitum delphinifolium</i>	<i>Pedicularis langsдорфii</i>
<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i>	<i>Pedicularis oederi</i>
<i>Arnica lessingii</i>	<i>Pedicularis sudetica</i>
<i>Campanula lasiocarpa</i>	<i>Polemonium acutiflorum</i>
<i>Campanula uniflora</i>	<i>Pyrola grandiflora</i>
<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>
<i>Corydalis pauciflorav</i>	<i>Saxafraga adscendens</i>
<i>Gentiana glauca</i>	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>
<i>Gentiana prostrata</i>	<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>
<i>Ledum decumbens</i>	<i>Saxifraga flagellaris</i>
<i>Oxytropis splendens</i>	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>
<i>Papaver radiculatum</i>	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>
<i>Parnassia kotzebuei</i>	<i>Saxifraga tricuspidata</i>
<i>Pedicularis capitata</i>	<i>Silene uralensis</i>
<i>Pedicularis labradorica</i>	<i>Taraxacum ceratophorum</i>
<i>Pedicularis lanata</i>	

Rarely Seen Plants occurring on the Pink Mountain Summit

A third list contains 7 species (including three Orchids) that do not often occur in tundra habitats.

<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>
<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>
<i>Epilobium latifolium</i>
<i>Platanthera obtusata</i>
<i>Veratrum viride</i>
<i>Zigadenus elegans</i>

Plants not normally found on tundra



Our fourth list contains 66 species of flowering plants that occur within a 2.2K² boundary.

<i>Antennaria alpina</i>	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i>	<i>Oxytropis nigrescens</i>
<i>Anemone narcissiflora</i>	<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	<i>Oxytropis podocarpa</i>
<i>Antennaria cf. microphylla</i>	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	<i>Oxytropis splendens</i>
<i>Antennaria monocephala</i>	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	<i>Oxytropis nigrescens</i>
<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	<i>Erigeron grandiflorus</i>	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>
<i>Arctostaphylos alpina</i>	<i>Erigeron humilis</i>	<i>Phyllodoce empetrifolmis</i>
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	<i>Erigeron nivalis</i>	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>
<i>Arnica angustifolia</i>	<i>Erigeron peregrinus</i>	<i>Potentilla nivea/hookeriana</i>
<i>Arnica mollis</i>	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	<i>Potentilla uniflora</i>
<i>Artemisia norvegica</i>	<i>Galium boreale</i>	<i>Potentilla diversifolia</i>
<i>Artemisia tilesii</i>	<i>Hedysarum alpinum</i>	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>
<i>Aster sibiricus</i>	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	<i>Salix reticulata</i>
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i>	<i>Hieracium gracile</i>	<i>Sedum lanceolatum</i>
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	<i>Ledum palustre ssp decumbens</i>	<i>Senecio lugens</i>
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>
<i>Epilobium latifolium</i>	<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i>	<i>Silene acaulis</i>
<i>Castilleja occidentalis</i>	<i>Lupinus arcticus</i>	<i>Solidago multiradiata</i>
<i>Cerastium beeringianum</i>	<i>Mertensia paniculata v. pan.</i>	<i>Stellaria longipes</i>
<i>Delphinium glauca</i>	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
		<i>Veronica wormskjoldii</i>

Moss

A short two-day collection (Ernest Wu UBC) resulted in 68 moss species. As remarkable as this high number is it cannot be considered a complete picture of moss diversity. Further collections are necessary.

Analysis of the collection revealed **a surprising number of rare species**. The list includes one red listed species, one blue listed species and two first records for the province. All first, second and third records are likely to make the red lists in future. The Pink Mountain record for the Arctic species *Polytrichum hyperboreum* represents the farthest south it has been found and also the highest elevation it has been found. The Pink Mountain moss collection is housed in the UBC herbarium.

<i>Tortula systylia</i>	Red listed
<i>Mnium arizonicum</i>	Blue listed
<i>Polytrichum hyperboreum</i>	First Record
<i>Tayloria hornschurchii</i>	First record

Rare mosses on Pink Mountain

Plant collections to-date do not include definitive collections of grasses, mosses, lichens or liverworts so the diversity of plants is likely to prove considerably more extensive than is presently known.

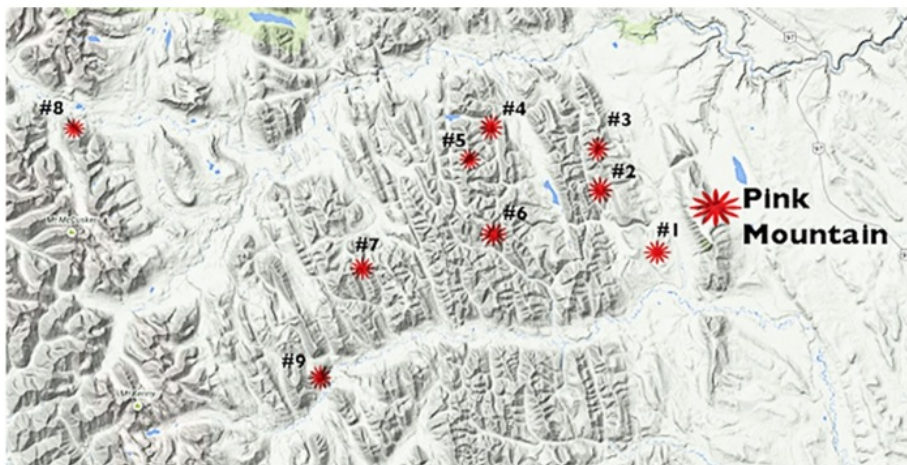
The diversity of the known flora represents an accessible bonanza for botanical researchers.



York University researcher on Pink Mountain



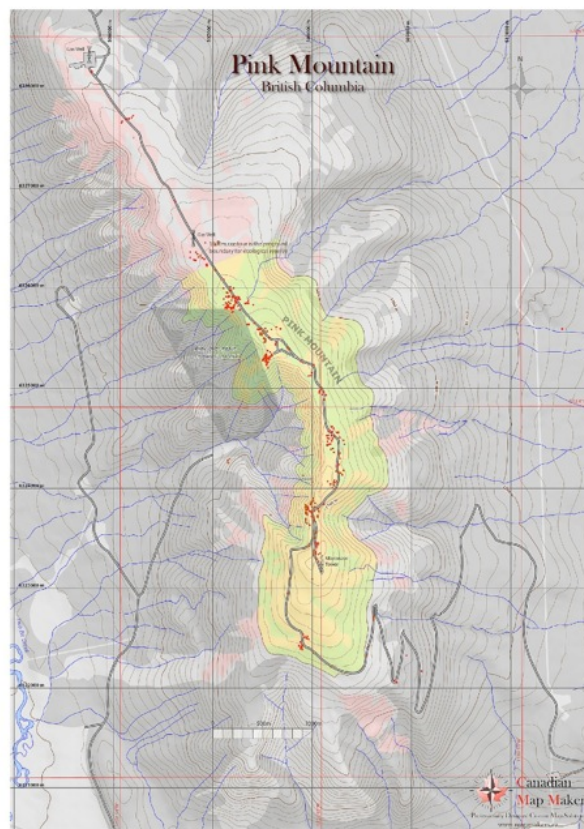
The **Plant surveys** that we have carried out on nine similar peaks to the west of Pink Mountain plus the extensive alpine collections made by Ken Marr (PhD, RBCM) and Richard Hebda (PhD, RBCM) **indicate very strongly that no other mountain in northern British Columbia comes even close to matching the diversity found on Pink Mountain.**



Pink Mountain Biodiversity Research Initiative surveys

We have identified a **centre of diversity** that encompasses just **2.2K²**. **All species** mentioned in this report are centered on this 2.2K² area. **Therefore we are proposing that this area** (shown in yellow) **be designated as the Pink Mountain Ecological Reserve.**

The lower border of the Ecological Reserve would follow the 1500-meter contour around the south end of the mountain. The border would cross the mountaintop between the Telus towers and the first gas well.



Red dots represent geotagged locations of plants of interest. Geotags were used to determine the centre of diversity.

The Sikanni Chief Ecological Reserve and the Ospika Cones Ecological Reserve both lie about 80 Kilometers west of Pink Mountain. Extensive plant collections have been carried out in these two existing reserves by Ken Marr et al in 2015.

Both reserves were found to be rich in plants but there is very little overlap of species with Pink Mountain.



Existing Eco-Reserves in the Pink Mountain area

We are speculating that the extraordinary diversity on Pink Mountain is due to an **extended range of microhabitats** that other mountains do not possess. Two of the Orchids that are unexpected occurrences on Pink Mountain are described as requiring wetland habitats. There are no wetlands on Pink Mountain yet these species are finding niches that allow them to survive.

The microhabitat diversity may be related to the geographic location, elevation and isolation of Pink Mountain. This is a question to be pursued by future researchers.

We have established that Pink Mountain was re-colonized, after the last glaciation, by plants from refugia to both the north and south. This is a partial explanation for the plant diversity.



The rarely seen *Rhododendron lapponicum* (above) was previously not known to occur as far south as Pink Mountain



The only population of the red listed *Alopecurus alpinus* is threatened by off road vehicles on Pink Mountain.

Butterflies

For decades Pink Mountain has had a worldwide reputation as a place to collect rare butterflies. However, until now the full significance of the butterflies has not been recognized.

Pink Mountain supports 55 species and sub species of butterflies. (Peter Jakubek)

Butterflies on Pink Mountain

1. **Erynnis icelus** (Scudder & Burgess, 1870)
2. **Hesperia comma** manitoba (Scudder, 1874)
3. **Parnassius eversmanni pinkensis** Gauthier, 1984 (TYPE LOCALITY))southern segregate)
4. **Papilio zelicaon** Lucas, 1852 (northern segregate)
5. **Papilio machaon aliaska** Scudder, 1869 (southern segregate)
6. **Papilio canadensis** Rothschild & Jordan, 1906
7. **Pontia occidentalis nelsoni** (W. H. Edwards, 1883) (southern segregate)
8. **Pieris marginalis tremblayi** Eitschberger, [1884]
9. **Pieris oleracea oleracea** (T. Harris, 1829)
10. **Euchloe ausonides mayi** F. Chermock & R. Chermock, 1940 (northern segregate)
11. **Euchloe creusa creusa** (E. Doubleday, [1847])
12. **Colias philodice vitabunda** Hovanitz, 1943 (southern segregate)
13. **Colias christina christina** W. H. Edwards, 1863
14. **Colias meadii elis** Strecker, 1885 (NEW RECORD from 2009 FOR CANADA at PINK MT.- personal observation of Mgr. PJ) (northern segregate)
15. **Colias canadensis** Ferris, 1982 (southern segregate)
16. **Colias nastes streckeri** Grum-Grshimailo, 1895 **trans ad aliaska** O. Bang-Haas, 1927
17. **Colias palaeno chippewa** W. H. Edwards, 1870 (southern segregate)
18. **Colias interior** Scudder, 1862 (northern segregate)
19. **Colias gigantea mayi** F. Chermock & R. Chermock, 1940
20. **Lycaena phlaeas arethusa** (Wolley-Dod, 1907)
21. **Lycaena dorcas dorcas** W. Kirby, 1837
22. **Lycaena mariposa penroseae** W. D. Field, 1938
23. **Cupido a. amyntula** (Boisduval, 1852)
24. **Celastrina ladon lucia** (W. Kirby, 1837)
25. **Glaucopsyche lygdamus couperi** Grote, 1873

26. **Lycaeides idas scudderi**
27. **Plebejus saepiolus amica** (W. H. Edwards, 1863)
28. **Agriades glandon megalo** (McDunnough, 1927) trans ad **lacustris** (T. Freeman, 1939)
29. **Polygonia faunus rusticus** (W. H. Edwards, 1874)
30. **Polygonia gracilis zephyrus** (W. H. Edwards, 1870)
31. **Nymphalis a antiopa** (Linnaeus, 1758)
32. **Aglais milberti milberti** (Godart, 1819)
33. **Vanessa atalanta rubria** (Fruhstorfer, 1909)
34. **Speyeria atlantis hollandi** (F. Chermock & R. Chermock, 1940)
35. **Speyeria hesperis helena** dos Passos & Grey, 1957
36. **Speyeria mormonia opis** (W. H. Edwards, 1874 with high density of melanistic male/female forms)
37. **Boloria alaskensis alaskensis** (W. Holland, 1900)
38. **Boloria eunomia dawsoni** (W. Barnes & McDunnough, 1916) trans ad **nichollae** (W. Barnes & Benjamin, 1926)
39. **Boloria selene atrostalis** (Huard, 1927) trans ad **albequina** (W. Holland, 1928)
40. **Boloria bellona jenistai** D. Stallings & Turner, 1947
41. **Boloria improba youngi** (W. Holland, 1900) (southern segregate)
42. **Boloria polaris polaris** (Boisduval, [1828]) (southern segregate) 43. **Boloria freija freija** (Thunberg, 1791)
44. **Boloria astarte astarte** (E. Doubleday, 1847)
45. **Boloria chariclea grandis** (W. Barnes & McDunnough, 1916) trans ad **butleri** (W. H. Edwards, 1883)
46. **Phyciodes cocyta cocyta** (Cramer, 1777)
47. **Phyciodes pratensis** (Behr, 1863)
48. **Limnitis arthemis rubrofasciata** (W. Barnes & McDunnough, 1916)
49. **Erebia epipsodea sineocellata** Skinner, 1889
50. **Oeneis macounii** (W. H. Edwards, 1885) (northern segregate)
51. **Oeneis cchryxus chryxus** (E. Doubleday, [1849]) (northern segregate)
52. **Oeneis bore mckinleyensis** dos Passos, 1949 (southern segregate)
53. **Oeneis jutta ridingiana** F. Chermock & R. Chermock, 1940
54. **Oeneis melissa atlinensis** C. Guppy & J. Shepard, 2001 (southern segregate)
55. **Oeneis polixenes luteus** Troubridge & Parshall 1988 (TYPE LOCALITY)

The Pink Mountain butterfly species list includes 2 blue listed species and 2 red listed species as well as a not-yet-described subspecies that occurs nowhere else. (Page 22)



A few of the 55 species/subspecies of Butterflies on Pink Mountain

A total of 187 butterfly species occur in all of British Columbia thus **Pink Mountain has nearly 30% of the provincial total.**

British Columbia has more butterfly species than any other province or territory **thus Pink Mountain is a Butterfly Hotspot for all of Canada that is likely not equaled anywhere else.**

Pink Mountain	55 species	British Columbia	187 species
Yukon	87 species	Manitoba	144 species
NWT	92 species	Ontario	158 species
Nunavut	32 species	Quebec	135 species
Alberta	173 species	New Brunswick	83 species
Saskatchewan	165 species	Nova Scotia	73 species
PEI	60 species	NFLD & Lab	31 species

Butterfly species in Canada

Moths

A 30-hour collection on the summit of Pink Mountain produced 49 species. Extrapolated through an entire season experts (Greg Pohl MSc and Dave Holden MSc) calculate that **200 species of moths** could occur on Pink Mountain. So little is known about moths in general that we cannot draw any conclusions about rare species. However the very high number of potential species is a further indication of the extreme biodiversity of Pink Mountain.



A few of possibly 200 species of moths on Pink Mountain



Greg Pohl and Dave Holden on Pink Mountain

Spiders

A very short visit by Claudia Copley (MSc) and her colleagues from the RBCM resulted in some surprising spider collections. The 31 species they collected included **two second records, one third record and two very significant range extensions**. More complete collections are needed.

Rare Spiders on Pink Mountain

Scotinotylus alienus	Second record for BC
Diplocephalus sphagnicola	Second record for BC
Oreoneta leviceps	Third record for BC
Scotinotylus Protervus	Southeastern most sp record
Ozyptila arctica	Southwestern-most sp record

Insects

As a whole this is the least known group of species. It is going to take a great deal of future work to establish the real diversity of insects on Pink Mountain. However, what is known is enough to indicate that this is an ecosystem that needs to be protected for further study. We already have a first record of the Mason Bee *Osmia aquilonaria*



Unidentified

Mammals

Large and small mammal surveys were carried out by Bob Long MSc. Live traps were used to sample small mammals but additional work needs to be done to establish a complete picture of small mammal occurrences on Pink Mountain.

The large-mammal list for Pink Mountain includes **every ungulate that occurs in Northern British Columbia** with the exception of Mountain goats.



Blue listed Northern Woodland Caribou make daily, year round, use of the abundant feed on Pink Mountain.

Elk	Black Bear
Stones Sheep	Hoary Marmot
White tailed Deer	Porcupine
Caribou	Silver Fox
Wolves	Least Chipmunk
Wolverine	Pack Rat
Grizzly Bear	Field mice

Mammals on Pink Mountain



Stone's Sheep (above) are permanent residents of the Pink Mountain summit which provides safe lambing sites, abundant feed and mineral licks.

The Hoary Marmot (*Marmota caligata*) was once numerous on Pink Mountain. These animals are naive and readily approach people and vehicles. Indiscriminate shooting has reduced the population to +/- six animals. This is the most urgent conservation issue on Pink Mountain.



Birds

Our bird list (far from complete) shows 27 species using the summit.

Golden Eagle
Bald eagle
Osprey
Red Tailed Hawk
Kestrel
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Northern Harrier
Raven
Townsend's Solitaire
Horned Lark
Dark-eyed Junco
Red Crossbill
American Pipit
Bohemian Waxwing
American Redstart
Pine Siskin
Savannah Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Robin
Rock Wren
Baird's Sandpiper
Dusky Grouse
Ruffed Grouse
Spruce Grouse
Rock Ptarmigan
Willow Ptarmigan
White tailed Ptarmigan

Bird species of note are:

Seven Raptors (a remarkable number for such a small area) almost all of which would be endangered by wind turbines and habitat disturbance.

Sandhill Cranes nest in the area and would be endangered by wind turbines.

Townsend's Solitaire is considered uncommon everywhere in BC and likely breeds on Pink Mountain. Threatened by turbines.

Horned Larks breed on Pink Mountain. They are the small bird most often killed by wind turbines.

Robins use the Pink Mountain summit, where abundant fruit is available, as a food stop during migration. Robins are statistically at risk from wind turbines.

Baird's Sandpiper nests on Arctic tundra and uses tundra resting sites on its migration to South America. The removal of Pink Mountain as a migration stop would have unknown consequences for the species.

Rock Wrens were previously not known to occur on Pink Mountain. Breeding pairs are rare in Northern BC

Grouse. Pink Mountain hosts 3 of a total of 4 grouse species in BC.

Ptarmigan. Pink Mountain supports all three ptarmigan species that occur in BC.

Out of a total of 7 Grouse and Ptarmigan species in the province Pink Mountain supports 6. This is a remarkable concentration according to birders. It is the abundant year-round fruit supply that makes this possible.

Rare Species

The environmental assessment for the Site C Dam has identified 28 red and blue listed species within the 30K² reservoir plus the 80 Kilometer transmission corridor.

On Pink Mountain, within the 2.2 K² proposed ecological reserve, we have recorded 16 red and blue listed species plus 6 first, second and third records for BC plus an undescribed subspecies.

Pink Mountain supports 23 significantly rare species

Significantly rare species on Pink Mountain

Plants

Red Listed

<i>Alopecurus alpinus</i>	UBC Herbarium
<i>Luzula rufescens</i>	RBCM herbarium
<i>Tortula systylia</i>	UBC herbarium

Blue Listed

<i>Androsace chamaejasme</i>	UBC herbarium
<i>Ranunculus pedatifidus</i>	UBC herbarium
<i>Astragalus umbellatus</i>	UBC herbarium
<i>Festuca minutiflora</i>	UBC herbarium
<i>Luzula confusa</i>	UBC & RBCM herbarium
<i>Polemonium boreale</i>	UBC herbarium
<i>Oxytropis jordalii</i> ssp <i>jordalii</i>	UBC herbarium
<i>Mnium arizonicum</i>	UBC herbarium

Butterflies

Red Listed

Oeneis polixenes yukonensis and *Papilio machaon hudsonianus*

Blue Listed

Agriades glandon megalis and *Colias meadii* *elis*

New ssp (undescribed) *Parnassius eversmanni pinkensis*

Blue Listed

Mammals

Northern Woodland Caribou

First Record for BC

Moss

Tayloria hornschi and *Polytrichum hyperboreum* UBC herbarium
Southernmost and highest world record

Mason Bee

Osmia aquilonaria York University insect collection

Second Record for BC

Spiders

Scotinotylus alienus and *Diplocephalus sphagnicola* RBCM insect collection

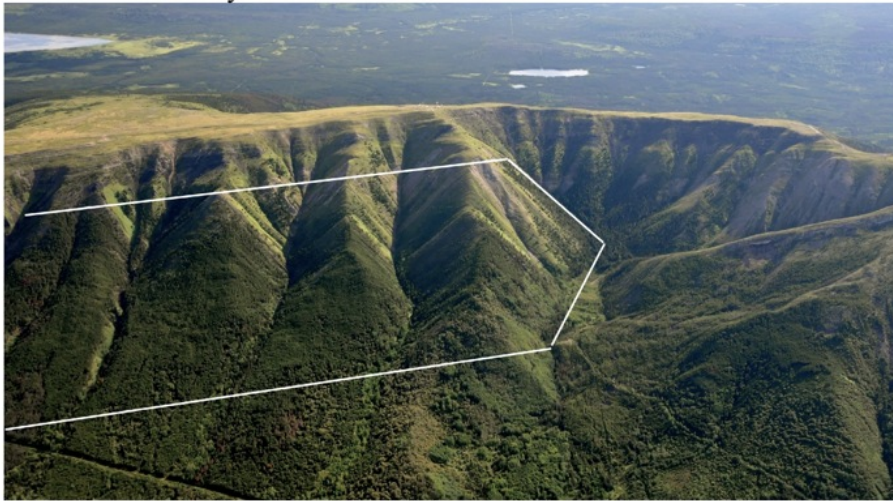
Third Record for BC

Spiders

Oreoneta leviceps RBCM insect collection

No other site of this size in northern BC has as many recorded rare species.

Pink Mountain Provincial Park was established to protect a fossil bed. The park is located on the nearly vertical west side of Pink Mountain and is almost totally inaccessible.



Pink Mountain Provincial Park is accessible only at great risk.

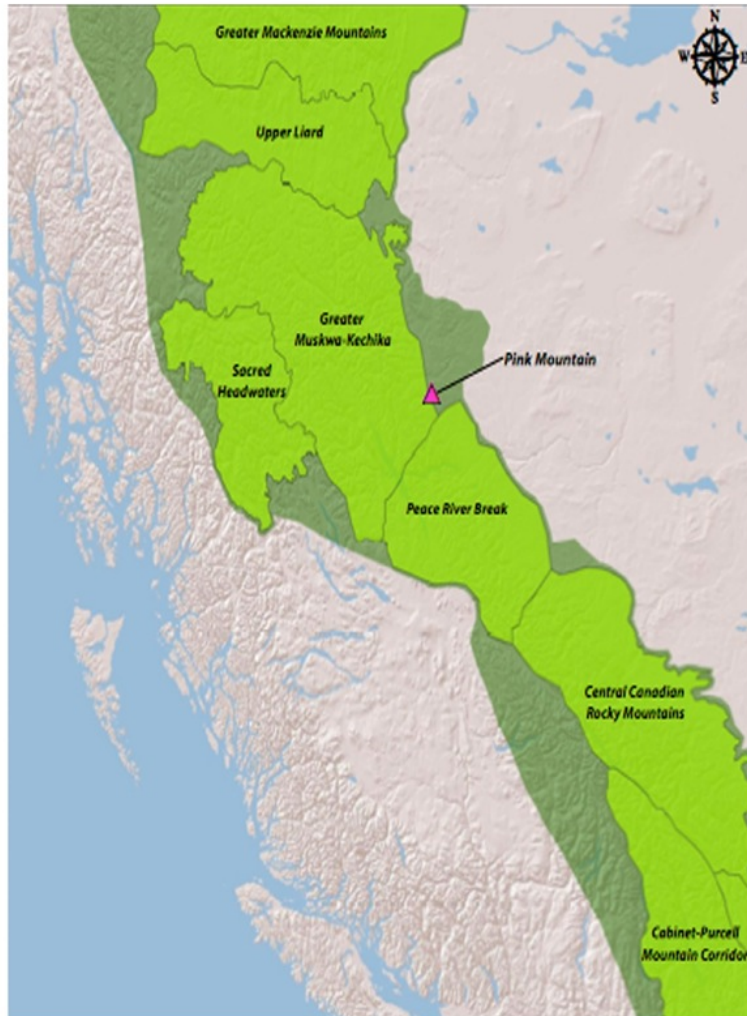
The existence and web promotion of the park is proving detrimental to the biodiversity of plants that is the basis of diversity for all species. The park attracts visitors who are given no warning about the unsuitability of the road for normal vehicles. Those who do reach the summit often comprise extended families who spread their picnics over the plants. We have witnessed numerous kids running, unsupervised, through the plants and picking handfuls of flowers with no knowledge of the rare species they are destroying. The flowers are later found in wilting bunches on the ground.

Tundra habitats are extremely vulnerable to trampling and cannot tolerate this kind of abuse

The provincial park falls within the bounds of the proposed ecological reserve and so fossils would be protected. **We urge that park status be rescinded and the Pink Mountain page removed from the BC Parks website.**

Yellowstone to Yukon

Pink Mountain lies within the protected wildlife corridor that the Yellowstone to Yukon project is attempting to establish. The preservation of Pink Mountain would significantly assist the Y2Y effort.



Y2Y Protected Wildlife Corridor

The establishment of a 2.2K² ecological reserve would be a major step but it would not offer protection to most birds or major mammals. Unavoidable habitat disturbance by industrial activity would destroy much of the plant diversity on Pink Mountain and, indirectly, the diversity of all life on the mountain summit.

The Peace River Regional District supports 60% of all bird species known to occur in British Columbia, and 46% of all species known to breed in the province.
(<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/ecology/ecoregions/polareco.html>).

Considering the habitat fragmentation created by new roads, seismic lines and pipelines and large clear cuts that cumulatively cover many hundreds of square kilometers in the vicinity, wildlife is severely threatened. Pink Mountain could be declared a protected area and preserved as such.



Pink Mountain Protected Area (proposed)

If preserved now, while its ecology is still intact, Pink Mountain would serve as an ecological benchmark that could be important in the future in judging the impact of industrial activity

The Research Potential of Pink Mountain

The research potential of Pink Mountain cannot be overestimated. Much of the work that now requires researchers to travel to the Yukon or the Arctic can be done on Pink Mountain at much lower cost.

Tundra features such as solifluction terraces, frost boils and rock rivers, all associated with melting permafrost, indicate good potential for geomorphology studies without the need to travel further north.

Studies involving tundra botany are unlimited in scope. Most Canadian tundra plants are available on Pink Mountain for studies on adaptations to harsh conditions, pollination and pollinators, microhabitat requirements and plant associations, among many other topics. Such studies can be carried out easily and cost effectively.

Pink Mountain hosts plants that are at the extreme northern edge of their range, the extreme southern edge of their range and at the extreme altitudinal edge of their range. This makes Pink Mountain ideal for long and short term climate change studies. Also related to climate change is the opportunity to monitor methane released by melting permafrost.

Many years of existing data from meteorological stations on the summit of Pink Mountain and at the base of Pink Mountain not only provide important information on climate change but also would contribute to studies of plant responses to changing atmospheric conditions from year to year.

Pink Mountain offers opportunities for life cycle and behavioral studies of large ungulates such as Stone's Sheep and the endangered Northern Woodland Caribou.

Many tundra birds such as Horned Larks are available for nesting, feeding and behavioral studies.

The concentration of Ptarmigan and Grouse on Pink Mountain offers unique opportunities for study.

Pink Mountain presents research opportunities for generations of Masters and PhD students as well as ongoing research for university faculty across Canada. However, ongoing research requires a stable environment which an ecological reserve would provide.

Road access to all parts of the summit plateau eliminates the need for costly helicopter transport to research sites.



Solifluction terraces



How do plants survive harsh tundra conditions?

Summary

There are strong indications that the biodiversity of Pink Mountain may be unmatched in British Columbia.

It is recommended that the equivalent of 2.2K² be designated as an ecological reserve to preserve rare species and the enormous research potential of the mountain.

It is further recommended that the entire summit of Pink Mountain be protected to preserve a year round food supply for ungulates including the endangered Woodland Caribou.

It is further recommended that the entirety of Pink Mountain and including a wide area around the mountain be preserved as a refuge for wildlife being displaced by industrial activity in the immediate area.

Appendix 1

Letter from Geologist Kees Viser

Some simple notes on the geology of Pink Mountain, NE BC

Pink Mountain is formed as being one of the asymmetrical folds paralleling the Rocky Mountain thrust belt. All along the east side of Rocky Mountains from South Alberta into the Yukon you have an area between 10 to 150km wide with a number of folds or anticlines, paralleling the mountain range, commonly called the foothills.

Without going into detail about the formation of the Rockies and the foothills, it will suffice here, and I simplify enormously, to say that the Rockies are a thrust from west to east, forming a major mountain range. As a result of this thrusting some “rippling” occurred at its front forming the foothills. This thrusting is called the Laramide Orogeny and happened in late Cretaceous time (about 60 to 70 million years ago).

Often you have a large number of ripples or folds in this 10 to 150 km belt, but the largest ones happen, as you might expect, close to the Rockies and the smallest ripples the farthest away from the Rockies.

At the time of the rippling, the Upper Cretaceous rocks were the last ones to be deposited, so you see these rocks at the surface, and older ones, obviously below them, and these are often exposed where rivers or creeks cut through the upper most rocks.

In many instances the youngest Cretaceous rocks will have eroded completely away, but there is still sufficient Middle and Lower Cretaceous present, so that almost all of the foothills are covered by Cretaceous rocks, which mainly consists of sandstone and shale.

In a few instances, where the ripple or fold is large and high enough, the erosion can take away all of the Cretaceous and even some of the underlying Jurassic and Triassic rocks. This is the case in Pink Mountain.

Geologists call this a fenster or window (because you look through surrounding younger rocks into an older rock)

In Pink Mountain, erosion cut through to the Lower Triassic Montney Formation, which is exposed at the top. The area surrounding Pink Mountain consists of Jurassic Fernie and Monticelli shales and sandstones.

The interesting thing about all of the Triassic rocks that they were deposited during arid and warm times, so many have considerable amounts of dolomite (a Ca-Mg carbonate), limestone, phosphate (base of the Halfway), halite (salts) and even shell beds (Coquina) in them . The Baldonnel is even pure dolomite and limestone.

This means that the soil derived from these rocks on Pink Mountain will have a considerable amount of Mg ,Ca , P and salts ,which the other foothills don't have. The

nearby Rocky Mountain front usually has sandstone and shale on the lower outcrops, and also Devonian carbonates, but only at the very high tops, where no soil is formed.

I am not a flower expert, but it is quite possible that the soil on Pink Mountain, which is so different from the other mountain, plus its unique location (high and close to the Rockies), microclimate? is the main reason for its unique flora.

Having said this, there is no similar situation close by.

The north part of Pink Mountain is only Jurassic, which could explain that there are no flowers there

Unfortunately these ripples are major targets for the oil industry, because deeper down in Devonian and Carbonaceous rocks, gas is often trapped in anticlinal folds, such as the Elbow Creek field.

Most of the wells are dry or almost dry now, so the major companies are not interested in them anymore, but some of the very small 10- people companies may buy 1 or 2 wells and will try to produce again. As you know oil companies buy subsurface rights and the surface owners who usually are not the oil companies, has the obligation to give them access.

I worked in the past for Petro-Canada, and for a short time in 1986-7 I worked on the geology of NE BC .

Hope this helps,

Kees Visser, P/Geol

Appendix 2

Pink Mountain plant species list to-date UBC, RBCM Herbaria

1. *Abies lasiocarpa*
2. *Achillea millefolium*
3. *Achillea millefolium* L. var. *borealis*
4. *Achnatherum nelsonii* ssp. *dorei*
5. *Aconitum delphinifolium* ssp. *delphinifolium*
6. *Adoxa moschatellina*
7. *Agoseris glauca* var. *glauca*
8. *Agoseris glauca* var. *dasycephala*
9. *Agoseris glauca*
10. *Alnus viridis*
11. *Alopecurus magellanicus*
12. *Androsace septentrionalis*
13. *Anemone drummondii* var. *lithophila*
14. *Anemone multifida*
15. *Anemone narcissiflora* var. *interior*
16. *Anemone parviflora*
17. *Anemone richardsonii*
18. *Antennaria alpina*
19. *Antennaria microphylla*
20. *Antennaria monocephala*
21. *Antennaria rosea*
22. *Arctagrostis latifolia*
23. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
24. *Arctous alpina*
25. *Arnica angustifolia* ssp. *angustifolia*
26. *Arnica angustifolia* ssp. *attenuata*
27. *Arnica angustifolia* ssp. *lonchophylla*
28. *Arnica lessingii* ssp. *lessingii*
29. *Arnica mollis*
30. *Artemisia norvegica*
31. *Artemisia tilesii*
32. *Aster sibiricus*
33. *Astragalus alpinus*
34. *Astragalus alpinus* var. *alpinus*
35. *Astragalus canadensis*
36. *Astragalus robbinsii* var. *robbinsii*
37. *Astragalus umbellatus*
38. *Betula glandulosa*
39. *Botrychium lunaria*
40. *Botrychium minganense*
41. *Botrychium pinnatum*
42. *Bromus carinatus*
43. *Bromus inermis*
44. *Bromus pumpellianus*
45. *Calamagrostis lapponica*
46. *Calamagrostis purpurascens*
47. *Calamagrostis stricta*
48. *Calamagrostis stricta* ssp. *inexpansa*
49. *Campanula lasiocarpa* ssp. *lasiocarpa*
50. *Campanula uniflora*
51. *Carex albonigra*
52. *Carex anthoxantha*
53. *Carex atratiformis*
54. *Carex brunnescens*
55. *Carex capitata*
56. *Carex dioica* var. *gynocrates*
57. *Carex disperma*
58. *Carex limosa* L.
59. *Carex macloviana*
60. *Carex media*
61. *Carex obtusata*
62. *Carex phaeocephala*
63. *Carex pluriflora*
64. *Carex rossii*
65. *Cassiope tetragona*
66. *Castilleja miniata* var. *fulva*
67. *Cerastium arvense*
68. *Cerastium beeringianum* ssp. *beeringianum*
69. *Ceratodon purpureus*
70. *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum*
71. *Coeloglossum viride*
72. *Cornus canadensis*
73. *Corydalis pauciflora*

74. *Cynodontium strumiferum*
75. *Dactylina arctica*
76. *Deschampsia caespitosa*
77. *Dicranum acutifolium*
78. *Draba aurea*
79. *Draba cinerea*
80. *Draba lonchocarpa*
81. *Dryas integrifolia*
82. *Dryas octopetala* ssp. *octopetala*
 Elymus alaskanus
83. *Elymus alaskanus* ssp. *latiglume*
 Elymus repens
84. *Elymus trachycaulus* ssp.
 violaceus
85. *Elymus* [*Leymus*] *innovatus*
 Empetrum nigrum
86. *Epilobium angustifolium*
87. *Epilobium latifolium* ssp.
 latifolium
88. *Epilobium palustre*
89. *Equisetum arvense*
90. *Equisetum scirpoides*
91. *Erigeron compositus*
92. *Erigeron compositus* var.
 glabratus
93. *Erigeron grandiflorus*
94. *Erigeron humilis*
95. *Erigeron peregrinus*
96. *Eriophorum callitrix*
97. *Eurybia sibirica*
98. *Festuca altaica*
99. *Festuca baffinensis*
100. *Festuca brachyphylla*
 Festuca cf. *minutiflora*
101. *Festuca rubra* ssp.
 richardsonii
102. *Festuca saximontana*
103. *Fragaria virginiana*
104. *Gentiana glauca*
105. *Gentiana prostrata*
106. *Gentianella amarella*
 Gentianella propinqua
107. *Hedysarum alpinum*
 Heracleum maximum
108. *Hieracium gracile*
109. *Hieracium umbellatum*
 Hierochloa alpina
110. *Hylocomium splendens*
111. *Hypnum callichroum*
112. *Hypnum cupressiforme*
113. *Juncus biglumis*
114. *Juncus castaneus*
115. *Juncus drummondii*
116. *Juncus triglumis*
117. *Juniperus communis* var.
 depressa
118. *Kobresia myosuroides*
 Lathyrus ochroleucus
119. *Ledum palustre* ssp.
 decumbens
120. *Linnaea borealis*
121. *Loiseleuria procumbens*
 Lupinus arcticus
122. *Luzula confusa*
123. *Luzula nivalis*
124. *Luzula parviflora*
125. *Luzula spicata*
126. *Lycopodium annotinum*
 ssp. *Lycopodium* cf. *clavatum*
 Mertensia paniculata var.
 paniculata
127. *Micranthes nelsoniana*
 var. *porsildiana*
128. *Minuartia biflora*
129. *Minuartia elegans*
130. *Minuartia rubella*
131. *Orthilia secunda*
132. *Orthotrichum anomalum*
133. *Oxytropis deflexa* var.
 sericea
134. *Oxytropis jordalii*
135. *Oxytropis jordalii* ssp.
 jordalii
136. *Oxytropis maydelliana*
 Oxytropis nigrescens
137. *Oxytropis nigrescens* ssp.
 bryophila
138. *Oxytropis splendens*
 Papaver lapponicum
139. *Papaver radiculatum*
140. *Parnassia kotzebuei*

141. Pedicularis capitata
142. Pedicularis labradorica
143. Pedicularis lanata
143. Pedicularis langsдорфii
144. Pedicularis oederi
145. Pedicularis sudetica
146. Penstemon albertinus
147. Petasites sagittatus
147. Philonotis fontana var.
pumila
148. Phleum alpinum
149. Phyllodoce empetrifomis
149. Pinus contorta
150. Poa alpina
151. Poa arctica
152. Poa glauca
153. Poa glauca ssp. rupicola
154. Poa lettermanii
155. Polemonium acutiflorum
155. Polemonium boreale
156. Polygonum aviculare ssp.
aviculare
157. Polygonum viviparum
158. Polytrichum piliferum
159. Populus balsamifera
159. Potentilla bipinnatifida
160. Potentilla diversifolia var.
diversifolia
161. Potentilla diversifolia
161. Potentilla fruticosa
162. Potentilla nivea
163. Potentilla
nivea/hookeriana
164. Potentilla uniflora
165. Potentilla villosa
166. Potentilla villosula
167. Puccinellia nuttalliana
168. Pulsatilla patens
169. Pyrola grandiflora
170. Pyrola grandiflora
171. Ranunculus inamoenus
172. Ranunculus nivalis
173. Ranunculus pedatifidus
173. Rhinanthus minor
174. Rhododendron
groenlandicum
175. Rhododendron
lapponicum
176. Rhytidium rugosum
177. Rosa acicularis
178. Rubus arcticus
179. Rubus idaeus
180. Rumex acetosa
181. Salix arctica
182. Salix barrattiana
183. Salix glauca
184. Salix polaris
185. Salix reticulata
186. Salix stolonifera
187. Saxifraga adscendens var.
oregonensis
188. Saxifraga adscendens
189. Saxifraga bronchialis
189. Saxifraga cernua
190. Saxifraga flagellaris
190. Saxifraga nivalis
191. Saxifraga oppositifolia
192. Saxifraga tricuspidata
193. Sedum lanceolatum var.
lanceolatum
194. Senecio lugens
195. Senecio paupercula
196. Senecio streptanthifolius
197. Silene acaulis
198. Silene involucrata ssp.
involucrata
199. Silene uralensis
200. Silene uralensis ssp.
uralensis
201. Silene uralensis ssp.
attenuata
202. Solidago multiradiata
202. Stellaria graminea
203. Stellaria longipes
204. Symphyotrichum
ciliolatum
205. Taraxacum ceratophorum
206. Taraxacum officinale

207. *Thalictrum occidentale*

208. *Trisetum spicatum*
Vaccinium membranaceum

209. *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*
ssp. minus

210. *Vaccinium uliginosum*

211. *Veronica wormskjoldii*
Woodsia scopulina

Appendix 3

Pink Mountain Mosses	
Collected by D. Mosquin and E. Wu, 2014.	
	<i>Jungermannia</i> (<i>Solenostoma</i>) cf. <i>confertissima</i>
<i>Abietinella abietina</i>	<i>Lophozia longidens</i>
<i>Anthelia juratzkana</i>	<i>Lophozia ventricosa</i>
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	<i>Mnium arizonicum</i>
<i>Aulacomnium turgidum</i>	<i>Orthotrichum anomalum</i>
<i>Barbilophozia barbata</i>	<i>Orthotrichum speciosum</i>
<i>Barbilophozia hatcheri</i>	<i>Paraleucobryum enerve</i>
<i>Brachythecium</i> cf. <i>erythrorrhizon</i>	<i>Plagiomnium ellipticum</i>
<i>Brachythecium coruscum</i>	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>
<i>Brachythecium</i> sp.	<i>Pogonatum dentatum</i>
<i>Brachythecium turgidum</i>	<i>Pohlia</i> cf. <i>annotina</i>
<i>Bryum</i> (<i>Ptychostomum</i> sp. subg. <i>Claodium</i>)	<i>Pohlia nutans</i>
<i>Bryum</i> (<i>Ptychostomum</i>) <i>cryophilum</i>	<i>Polytrichastrum alpinum</i>
<i>Bryum</i> (<i>Ptychostomum</i>) <i>pallens</i>	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>
<i>Bryum</i> (<i>Ptychostomum</i>) <i>pseudotriquetrum</i>	<i>Polytrichum hyperboreum</i>
<i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i> ssp. <i>ambigua</i>	<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>
<i>Cynodontium</i> sp. (capsules in poor condition)	<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>
<i>Cynodontium strumiferum</i>	<i>Pseudoleskea atricha</i>
<i>Dicranum acutifolium</i>	<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>
<i>Dicranum</i> cf. <i>elongatum</i>	<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i>
<i>Dicranum groenlandicum</i>	<i>Racomitrium</i> (<i>Niphotrichum</i>) <i>canescens</i> s.s.
<i>Dicranum spadiceum</i>	<i>Rhytidium rugosum</i>
<i>Didymodon</i> sp.	<i>Sanionia uncinata</i>
<i>Distichium capillaceum</i>	<i>Scapania</i> sp. (scrappy material)
<i>Drepanocladus aduncus</i>	<i>Syntrichia norvegica</i>
<i>Encalypta</i> sp. (sterile)	<i>Syntrichia ruralis</i>
<i>Grimmia longirostris</i>	<i>Tayloria hornschurchii</i>
<i>Grimmia ovalis</i>	<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i>
<i>Hylocomnium splendens</i>	<i>Tortula hoppeana</i> (syn. <i>Desmatodon latifolius</i>)
<i>Hypnum</i> cf. <i>holmenii</i>	<i>Tortula systylia</i>
<i>Hypnum plicatum</i>	<i>Warnstorfia fluitans</i>
<i>Hypnum revolutum</i>	
<i>Hypnum vaucheri</i>	

Appendix 4

pH 6-7 prime nutrient availability Parent material Limestone
pH 3-4 poor nutrient content Parent material Sandstone

Sample	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Texture	Organic	pH	Notes
S1-01-07-03-14	N 57 03.388	W 122 52.108	5600	coarse sand	moderately	6.2	w side saddle
S1-02-07-03-14	N 57 03.461	W 122 52.148	5620	coarse sand	very	6.5	“
S2-01-07-03-14				coarse sand	very	6.3	east side of saddle
WS-01-07-05-14	N 57 03.741	W 122 51.826	5740	coarse sand	moderate	4.4	Weather station
WS-02-07-05-14	N 57 03.800	W 122 51.756	5670	medium sand	very	5.8	“
MR-01-07-05-14	N 57 05.205	W 122 53.728	5400	fine sand	mineral	5.3	Mid Road
MR-02-07-05-14	N 57 05.205	W 122 53.728	5400	fine sand	slightly	4.4	“
PN-01-07-04-14	N 57 07.470	W 122 54.740	5393	coarse sand and gravel	slightly	3.0	North End
PN-02-07-03-14	N 57 07.656	W 122 54.771	5367	coarse sand and gravel	slightly	4.3	North End
PN-03-07-03-14	N 57 07.042	W 122 54.652	5300	coarse sand and gravel	Slightly	3.8	North End
PN-04-07-03-14	N 57 07.005	W 122 54.727	5330	coarse sand	moderately	3.7	North end

Sample	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Texture	Organic	pH	Notes
S1-01-07-03-14	N 57 03.388	W 122 52.108	5600	coarse sand	moderately	6.2	
S1-02-07-03-14	N 57 03.461	W 122 52.148	5620	coarse sand	very	6.5	
S2-01-07-03-14				coarse sand	very	6.3	east side of saddle
WS-01-07-05-14	N 57 03.741	W 122 51.826	5740	coarse sand	moderate	4.4	
WS-02-07-05-14	N 57 03.800	W 122 51.756	5670	medium sand	very	5.8	
MR-01-07-05-14	N 57 05.205	W 122 53.728	5400	fine sand	mineral	5.3	
MR-02-07-05-14	N 57 05.205	W 122 53.728	5400	fine sand	slightly	4.4	
PN-01-07-04-14	N 57 07.470	W 122 54.740	5393	coarse sand and gravel	slightly	3.0	
PN-02-07-03-14	N 57 07.656	W 122 54.771	5367	coarse sand and gravel	slightly	4.3	
PN-03-07-03-14	N 57 07.042	W 122 54.652	5300	coarse sand and gravel	Slightly	3.8	
PN-04-07-03-14	N 57 07.005	W 122 54.727	5330	coarse sand	moderately	3.7	

PN-04-07-03-14	N 57 07.005	W 122 54.727	5330	coarse sand	moderately	3.7	
W01-01-07-08-14	N 57 01.579	W 123 02.736	5600	coarse sand	mineral	6.1	Mt. Wright
WNES-01-07-08-14	N 57 03.221	W 123 04.628	5725	coarse sand	slightly	7.2	
WNES-02-07-08-14	N 57 03.216	W 123 04.563	5711	coarse sand	very	6.9	lots of P. borealis
WNES-03-07-08-14	N 57 03.266	W 123 04.519	5500	coarse sand	slightly	6.5	diverse plant community
HS-01-07-08-14	N 57 08.639	W 123 03.687	6226	coarse sand / calcification	mineral	6.7	fossilized seashells
GM-01-07-08-14	N 57 10.408	W 123 15.862	5677	coarse sand	moderately	4.6	
AB-01-07-08-14	N 57 09.945	W 1223 16.555	6494	coarse sand	Mineral	2.01	

Appendix 5 Geotags 2014

Aconitum delphinifolium

57 04 595 122 52 943
57 04 421 122 52 400
57 04 269 122 52 559
57 03 291 122 52 061
57 03 259 122 52 120
57 03 203 122 52 081
57 03 227 122 52 073
57 02 869 122 51 477
57 02 705 122 51 530
57 03 372 122 52 139
57 03 465 122 52 142
57 03 462 122 52 061
57 03 448 122 52 033
57 03 439 122 52 064
57 03 658 122 51 775
57 03 756 122 51 870
57 04 346 122 52 556

Alopecurus alpinus

57 04 354 122 52 551

Anemone narcissiflora

57 04 398 122 52 599

Arnica lessingii

57 03 237 122 52 165
57 03 273 122 52 060

Androsace chamaejasme

57 04 365 122 52 553

Androsace septentrionalis

57 03 747 122 51 824
57 03 461 122 52 090
57 03 652 122 51 828

Campanula lasiocarpa

57 04 430 122 52 440
57 04 863 152 52 973
57 03 601 122 51 842
57 03 319 122 52 061
57 03 075 122 52 313
57 03 204 122 52 056
57 02 863 122 51 480
57 02 660 122 51 547
57 02 597 122 51 904
57 02 723 122 52 193
57 02 672 122 52 083
57 02 993 122 52 335
57 03 644 122 51 826

Campanula uniflora

57 04 557 122 52 930
57 04 417 122 52 490
57 04 809 122 53 217
57 04 349 122 52 562
57 04 630 122 52 890
57 03 489 122 52 095
57 03 492 122 52 074
57 03 458 122 52 155
57 03 495 122 52 084
57 03 387 122 52 063

Carex rupestris

57 04 398 122 52 564

Cassiope tetragona

57 04 360 122 52 548
57 03 445 122 52 136
57 03 652 122 51 851
57 03 799 122 51 765
57 03 577 122 51 873

Erigeron grandiflorus

57 04 037 122 51 965
57 03 452 122 52 028
57 03 592 122 51 829
57 04 321 122 52 329
57 04 598 122 52 859

57 04 040	122 51 966			57 03 182	122 52 047
Erigeron humilis		Pedicularis labradorica		57 04 260	122 52 547
52 04 550	122 52 910	57 04 887	122 53 148	57 03 446	122 52 148
		57 03 585	122 51 876	57 03 251	122 52 123
Gentiana glauca		57 03 210	122 52 009	57 03 327	122 52 054
57 03 720	122 52 910	57 02 859	122 51 478	57 03 072	122 52 089
57 04 804	122 53 177	57 03 634	122 51 788	57 03 446	122 52 150
57 04 389	122 52 602	57 07 040	122 54 650	57 03 473	122 52 104
57 04 617	122 52 934	57 07 023	122 54 575	57 03 493	122 52 085
		57 07 038	122 54 580	57 03 776	122 51 880
Gentiana prostrata		57 07 057	122 54 593	57 04 815	122 53 194
57 04 835	122 53 240	57 07 024	122 54 619	57 04 387	122 52 585
57 04 346	122 52 555	57 07 091	122 54 714	Ranunculus pedatifidus	
57 03 742	122 51 823	57 07 082	122 54 721	57 04 597	122 52 861
57 04 874	122 53 050	57 07 038	122 54 733		
57 03 472	122 52 152	Pedicularis lanata		Rhododendron	
57 03 465	122 52 139	57 03 390	122 52 152	lapponicum	
57 03 457	122 52 067			57 03 723	122 51 809
57 03 437	122 52 023	Pedicularis oederi		57 03 593	122 51 860
57 03 700	122 52 925	57 04 558	122 52 901	57 03 205	122 52 028
57 03 644	122 51 803	57 04 243	122 52 543	57 03 563	122 51 886
		57 03 509	122 52 080	57 03 432	122 52 152
Ledum palustre		57 03 363	122 52 113	57 03 644	122 51 809
57 03 268	122 52 063	57 03 395	122 52 152	57 03 595	122 51 873
57 02 849	122 51 480	57 03 465	122 52 142	57 07 027	122 54 630
57 03 658	122 51 774	57 03 409	122 52 033	57 07 018	122 54 580
57 03 317	122 52 054	57 03 605	122 51 867		
57 07 037	122 54 748	57 03 772	122 51 900	Saxifraga cernuua	
		57 04 641	122 52 866	57 03 459	122 52 157
Oxytropus jordalii		57 04 423	122 52 552	57 03 481	122 52 059
57 03 455	122 52 025				
Papaver radicum		Polemonium boreale		Saxifraga flagellaris	
57 04 284	122 52 489	57 04 277	122 52 484	57 04 561	122 52 945
57 03 651	122 51 829	57 04 320	122 52 329	57 03 508	122 52 080
57 04 598	122 52 860	57 04 406	122 52 576	57 03 398	122 52 151
				57 03 418	122 52 502
Pedicularis capitata		Polemonium			
57 03 072	122 52 089	acutiflorum		Silene uralensis	
57 03 408	122 52 034	57 04 892	122 53 018	57 04 394	122 52 583
57 03 631	122 52 177	57 04 825	122 53 226	57 04 406	122 52 534
57 03 711	122 52 927	57 04 647	122 52 900	57 03 596	122 52 085
57 03 299	122 52 060	57 04 576	122 52 886	57 03 481	122 52 099
57 04 346	122 52 557	57 03 751	122 51 811	Silene involucrate	

57 03 479	122 52 104			Zygadenus elegans
57 03 507	122 52 080	Taraxicum		57 03 429 122 52 139
		ceratophorum		57 03 379 122 52 152
Silene acaulis		57 03 403	122 52 084	57 03 425 122 52 151
57 04 551	122 52 919	57 04 077	122 51 973	
57 03 390	122 52 152	57 03 435	122 52 096	
57 03 465	122 52 150	57 04 836	122 53 298	
57 03 820	122 51 774	57 04 740	122 53 051	
57 03 413	122 52 034	57 04 598	122 52 862	
57 03 652	122 51 828	57 04 080	122 51 972	

Appendix 6

Spiders collected on Pink Mountain to date

Philodromus	rufus	Scotinotylus	alienus
Lepthyphantes	turbatrix	Improphantes	complicatus
Sisis	rotundus	Titanoeca	nivalis
Crustulina	sticta	Lepthyphantes	alpinus
Ozyptila	arctica	Pardosa	podhorskii
Diplocephalus	sphagnicola	Lepthyphantes	rainieri
Scotinotylus	protervus	Misumena	vatia
Walckenaeria	karpinskii	Drassodes	neglectus
Cryphoea	exlineae	Pardosa	groenlandica
Erigone		Poecilometes	variegata
Coreorgonal		Islandiana	princeps
Gnaphosa	orites	Pardosa	concinna
		Lathys	alberta
Mermessus	trilobatus		
Phlattothra	flagellata		
Scotinotylus	sacer		
Xysticus	emertoni		
Scotinotylus	alpinus		
Enoplognatha	intrepida		

Appendix 7

Ospica Cones Ecological Reserve plant list

Abies lasiocarpa	Arabidopsis lyrata ssp.	Artemisia norvegica
Achillea millefolium	kamchatica	Astragalus alpinus
Aconitum delphinifolium	Arctagrostis latifolia	Boechera stricta
Agoseris aurantiaca	Arnica angustifolia ssp.	Botrychium lunaria
Agoseris glauca	angustifolia	Calamagrostis canadensis
Anemone drummondii	Arnica latifolia	var. langsdoeffii
Anemone parviflora	Arnica lessingii	Caltha leptosepala
Anemone richardsonii	Arnica mollis	Campanula lasiocarpa

Cardamine oligosperma
Carex nardina
Carex atosquama (probably)
Carex incurviformis
Carex lachenalii
Carex lenticularis var. dolia
Carex nardina
Carex phaeocephala
Carex pyrenaica
Carex spectabilis
Cassiope mertensiana
Cassiope tetragona
Castilleja rhexifolia
Castilleja unalaschcensis (probably)
Cerastium beeringianum
Crepis nana
Cystopteris fragilis
Delphinium glaucum
Diphasiatrum alpinum
Draba alpina
Draba borealis
Draba crassifolia
Draba incerta
Draba juvenilis (formerly D. longipes, misapplied)
Draba stenoloba
Draba aurea
Dryas integrifolia
Epilobium anagallidifolium
Epilobium angustifolium
Epilobium latifolium
Equisetum arvense
Equisetum scirpoides
Equisetum variegatum
Erigeron glacialis
Erigeron humile
Festuca altaica
Festuca baffinensis
Festuca brachyphylla
Festuca minutiflora
Festuca viviparoidea
Gentiana glauca

Gentiana prostrata
Gentianella propinqua
Hedysarum alpinum
Heracleum maximum
Hieracium triste
Huperzia haleakalae
Juncus biglumis
Juncus drummondii
Lupinus arcticus
Luzula parviflora
Luzula spicata
Minuartia biflora
Minuartia elegans
Minuartia rubella
Myosotis asiatica
Oxyria digyna
Oxytropis nigrescens
Papaver radicum
Parnassia fimbriata
Parnassia kotzebui
Pectiantia (formerly Mitella) pentandra
Pedicularis bracteosa
Pedicularis capitata
Pedicularis langsdoorii
Pedicularis sudetica
Pentaphylloides floribunda
Petasites frigidus var. nivalis
Phleum alpinum
Phyllodoce empetrifloris
Picea glauca
Poa alpina
Poa arctica
Poa cusickii ssp. epilis
Poa glauca
Poa paucispicula
Poa secunda ssp. secunda
Polemonium acutiflorum
Polygonum viviparum
Potentilla diversifolia
Potentilla hyparctica
Potentilla subgorodkovii
Potentilla villosa

Pyrola grandiflora
Ranunculus eschscholtzii
Ranunculus nivalis
Ranunculus occidentalis
Ranunculus occidentalis
Ranunculus pygmaeus
Rhododendron albiflorum
Rumex lapponicus
Sagina saginoides
Salix alaxensis
Salix arctica
Salix barratiana
Salix commutata
Salix niphoclada
Salix polaris
Salix reticulata
Salix richardsonii
Saxifraga adscendens
Saxifraga aizoides
Saxifraga cernua
Saxifraga hyperborea (used to be Saxifraga rivularis)
Saxifraga nelsoniana
Saxifraga nivalis
Saxifraga occidentalis
Saxifraga oppositifolia
Saxifraga tricuspidata
Sedum lanceolatum
Senecio lugens
Senecio triangularis x lugens
Sibbaldia procumbens
Silene acaulis
Silene uralensis
Solidago multiradiata
Stellaria calycantha
Stellaria longipes
Taraxacum alaskanum
Trisetum spicatum
Vaccinium caespitosum
Valeriana sitchensis
Veratrum viride
Veronica wormskjoldii

Appendix 8

Sikanni Chief Ecological Reserve plant list

Achillea millefolium	Epilobium anagallidifolium
Aconitum delphiniifolium	Epilobium angustifolium
Agoseris aurantiaca	Epilobium clavatum
Agoseris glauca	Epilobium hornemannii
Anemone parviflora	Epilobium latifolium
Anemone richardsonii	Equisetum arvense
Antennaria pallida (formerly within A. alpina)	Equisetum scirpoides
Antennaria pulvinata (formerly within A. alpina)	Equisetum variegatum
Arnica latifolia	Erigeron glacialis
Arnica lessingii	Erigeron humile
Artemisia norvegica	Festuca altaica
Astragalus alpinus	Festuca baffinensis
Botrychium lunaria	Festuca viviparoidea
Botrychium minganense	Gentiana prostrata
Botrychium pinnatum	Gentianella amarella
Calamagrostis canadensis var. langsdorfii	Gentianella propinqua
Campanula lasiocarpa	Hedysarum alpinum
Campanula uniflora	Hedysarum boreale
Carex albonigra	Heracleum maximum
Carex capillaris	Hieracium triste
Carex fuliginosa (= C. misandra)	Huperzia haleakalae
Carex incurviformis	Juncus biglumis
Carex lachenalii	Juncus castaneus
Carex nardina	Juncus drummondii
Carex scirpoidea	Lupinus arcticus
Carex spectabilis	Luzula multiflora ssp. frigida
Cassiope tetragona	Luzula parviflora
Castilleja rhexifolia	Luzula spicata
Cerastium beeringianum	Mertensia paniculata
Crepis nana	Minuartia biflora
Cystopteris fragilis	Minuartia elegans
Delphinium glaucum	Minuartia rubella
Diphysiatrum alpinum	Oxyria digyna
Draba crassifolia	Oxytropis campestris
Draba juvenilis (formerly D. longipes, misapplied)	Oxytropis deflexa
Draba lonchocarpa	Oxytropis nigrescens
Draba macounii	Packera (Senecio) pauciflora
Dryas integrifolia	Parnassia fimbriata
	Parnassia kotzebui
	Pectantia (formerly Mitella) pentandra
	Pedicularis bracteosa

Pedicularis capitata	Salix niphoclada
Pedicularis langsdoorfii	Salix polaris
Pedicularis oederi	Salix reticulata
Pentaphylloides floribunda	Salix richardsonii
Petasites frigidus ssp. nivalis	Salix commutata
Phleum alpinum	Salix richardsonii
Phyllodoce empetriformis	Saxifraga adscendens
Phyllodoce glanduliflora	Saxifraga aizoides
Picea glauca	Saxifraga caespitosa
Poa alpina	Saxifraga cernua
Poa arctica ssp. lanata	Saxifraga lyallii
Poa cusickii ssp. epilis	Saxifraga nivalis
Poa glauca ssp. glauca	Saxifraga rivularis
Poa paucispicula	Saxifraga tricuspidata
Poa pratensis ssp. alpigena	Senecio lugens
Polemonium acutiflorum	Senecio triangularis
Polygonum viviparum	Sibbaldia procumbens
Potentilla diversifolia	Silene acaulis
Potentilla hookeriana	Silene uralensis
Potentilla subgorodkovii	Solidago multiradiata
Potentilla subvahlana	Stellaria calycantha
Pyrola asarifolia	Stellaria longipes
Pyrola minor	Taraxacum alaskanum
Pyrola minor	Taraxacum ceratophorum
Ranunculus eschscholtzii	Tofieldia pusilla
Ranunculus nivalis	Trisetum spicatum
Ranunculus occidentalis	Vaccinium caespitosum
Ranunculus pygmaeus	Vahlodea atropurpurea
Rubus arcticus	Valeriana sitchensis
Sagina saginoides	Veratrum viride
Salix alaxensis	Veronica wormskjoldii
Salix arctica	Zygadenus elegans
Salix barclayi	
Salix barratiana	

Appendix 8

Research already undertaken on Pink Mountain.

Katherine Parker PhD, UNBC. Caribou feeding studies.

Christopher Lortie PhD, York U. Plant associations.

Erick DeChaine PhD, Western Washington U. Plant DNA studies.

Daniel Mosquin, Ron Long, UBC Botanical Garden. Pink Mountain Biodiversity Research Initiative.

Anna Maria Csergo PhD, UBC Botanical Garden. Climate Change study



For more information about Pink Mountain or about this report please see www.pinkmountain.ca or contact Ron Long at rlphoto@shaw.ca