



Landscape Unit

Typically 50 to 4000 km² in area, these units used for the long-term planning of resource management activities may contain one to many fisher home ranges depending upon size and habitat suitability.

Implementation Unit / Home Range

A 25 to 50 km² area depending on Fisher Habitat Implementation Zone. They approximate the size of an average female fisher home range in British Columbia.

Stand

Ranging in size from small (~1.5) to thousands of hectares, a stand is an area within a home range where vegetation is sufficiently uniform in species composition, age, arrangement, and condition to be distinguishable as a group from the forest or other growth on the adjoining area.

Patch / Site

A grouping of multiple structures that function together to provide resources that fishers need. Examples of habitat patches include debris piles, clumps of residual trees in a cutblock, or accumulations of trees blown down during a windstorm. Patches typically cover areas of about 400 m² (20 x 20 m) to 1 ha (100 x 100 m).

Structure

A single structural component of the forest such as tree, snag, shrub, root mass, or log. Structures are the basic building blocks of habitat that fishers may use during a given life history activity (i.e., denning, resting, foraging).

Figure: Five spatial scales of habitat use by fisher. Resources required by fishers are found at any and all of these scales.