

# Environmental Impact Study: Part Lot 1, Concession 11 & 12, Township of Selwyn



Group Equities Ltd

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Peterborough County

Township of Selwyn

Part Lot 1, Concession 11 & 12

**SBA** Skelton Brumwell  
& Associates Inc.

ENGINEERING PLANNING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

## Revision History

Issue	Date	Prepared by:	Revision Notes
First Issue	December 22, 2025	Taylor Wynia, Hon BSc Michael Wynia, MCIP, RPP	
Revision 1			
Revision 2			
Revision 3			

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## Executive Summary

This Environmental Impact Study (EIS) has been prepared on behalf of Base-Land Developments (“the client”) in support of a proposed Official Plan Amendment, Zoning-By-law Amendment, and Plan of Subdivision applications for lands located along East Communications Road in Bridgenorth, Ontario, (“referred to as “the Site”, “the property” and “the subject lands”).

The Site is a regular shaped land parcel of approximately 15.6 ha in area and is legally described as Part Lot 12, Concession East of Communications Road. It is situated on the eastern edge of the community of Bridgenorth in the Township of Selwyn, approximately 250 m southeast of Chemong Lake.

These applications are required to facilitate the development of the client’s lands for residential use. The subdivision will include 38 individual lots for detached residential dwellings, park and open space areas, a stormwater management system, and right of ways (referred to throughout this report as “the proposal”, “the project”, and “the proposed development”).

A pre-consultation meeting was undertaken with the County of Peterborough on September 11, 2025. The materials submitted in support of these applications are in accordance with the requirements outlined at this meeting and will assist with the formal review of the proposed development.

Skelton Brumwell & Associates Inc. has been retained to prepare this Environmental Impact Study, which includes a description of the subject lands and the development proposal, analysis of the environmental planning framework, the results of background research and field investigations, and assessment of impacts, proposed mitigation, and an opinion with respect to the proposed natural heritage policy compliance of the proposed development.

The proposal, with full implementation of recommended avoidance and mitigation measures, results in an acceptable level of policy consistency and conformity in the context of the requirements set out by the provincial and municipal policies applicable to the development of the subject lands.

The lack of natural heritage features on the property avoids any direct impacts to natural heritage features and functions.

A 30m setback from the provincially significant wetlands is recommended. A 15m setback is recommend for a smaller un-evaluated wetland. As the 30m wetland setback adequately buffers adjacent woodlands, no additional setback or buffers are required. The exact location of the wetland boundary should be established at the time of development. Given the depth of lots proposed in the south-east corner of the subdivision a 10m non-development area buffer can be accommodated in this area. This non-development area should be identified in the subdivision agreement as well as in zoning.

Impact mitigation recommendations for potential indirect natural heritage features on adjacent lands, which should be incorporated into the development agreement at time of final approval of the plan of subdivision, include:

- Silt fencing should be installed along the 30m no disturbance PSW wetland boundary. Additionally, the fencing should be installed along the 15m no disturbance buffer from the unevaluated southwest wetland. Silt fencing should also be placed along the southern boundary of the property joining the two wetland buffers/silt fencing. Silt fencing should be installed prior to any site alteration or disturbance. This silt fencing should be inspected and maintained until a stable surface cover is restored.

- A requirement that tree removal not occur during the March 15 – November 30 to capture both the active bird nesting. An exception can be provided that allows for minor clearing where the proposed clearing area has been reviewed by a qualified ecologist who determines no active nests of migratory species or active roosts are present.
- A requirement of no clearing of any trees containing Pileated Woodpecker nests or other active cavity nests at any time of year, unless the nest has been abandoned, the appropriate waiting period has elapsed, and the nest is declared abandoned in accordance with regulatory requirements under the Migratory Birds Act.
- A requirement of no clearing of any trees containing stick nests or owl nesting cavities at any time of year, unless the proposed clearing area has been reviewed by a qualified ecologist who determines no active or viable long-term nests of species of concern are present.

Prior to final approval of the plan of subdivision, the final design of storm water management facilities should provide both quantity and quality control measures that adequately protect downstream fish habitat. Additionally, a water balance and detailed stormwater design conducted a final design stage should ensure through design and mitigative measures that quantity and quality impacts are acceptable to fish habitat in both the wetland and lake.

Based on these findings and recommendations, the proposed residential development is consistent with the natural heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement and conforms to the Official Plans of Peterborough County and the Township of Selwyn.

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# Environmental Impact Study

## Part Lot 1, Concession 11 & 12

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### 1.0 Introduction

This Environmental Impact Study (EIS) has been prepared on behalf of Base-Land Developments (“the client”) in support of a proposed Official Plan Amendment, Zoning-By-law Amendment, and Plan of Subdivision applications for lands located along East Communications Road in Bridgenorth, Ontario, (“referred to as “the Site”, “the property” and “the subject lands”).

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### 2.0 Site, Surrounding Development and Proposal

The Site is a regular shaped land parcel of approximately 15.6 ha in area and is legally described as Part Lot 12, Concession East of Communications Road. It is situated on the eastern edge of the community of Bridgenorth in the Township of Selwyn, approximately 250 m southeast of Chemong Lake.

The Site is located within the County’s Settlement Area, immediately west of East Communications Road and is in a mixed environment consisting of rural farmlands, woodlands, commercial uses, a school, and low-density residential properties. Between Chemong Lake and the subject property is multiple commercial stores, roads and residential dwellings.

The Site has varied topography, and consists of ploughed fields, mixed deciduous woods in the middle of the property, hedgerows of trees and brush on the margins of the ploughed fields, and a man-made pond and surrounding berm in the northwest corner of the property. Canada Land Inventory Soil Capability Maps identify that the Site consists of a mixture of Class 1 and Class 4 soils.

The Official Plan and Natural Heritage Information Centre (“NHIC”) provincial mapping data indicates there are no wetlands within the Site, however, there is a large provincially significant wetland to east of the property, and an unevaluated wetland environment immediately adjacent to the Site’s southwest corner.

The Site currently shares a roading frontage of approx. 20 m in width with East Communications Road. It is noted that there is a roading/servicing corridor adjacent to the Site's eastern boundary which enables a future roading extension of East Communications Road. The Site shares approximately 280 m of frontage with this corridor. The Site also includes an approximately 30 m wide section of land that has frontage onto Gore Street to the west.

A general description of the lands surrounding the Site is provided below, while an aerial view of the Site is shown in Figure 2.

**North** The lands between the subject lands and Chemong Lake contain both residential and commercially zoned properties. These immediately adjacent commercial premises include a home hardware, barber shop, convenience store and an LCBO.

**East** Is a residential subdivision and further east are large woodland areas and wetlands.

**South** Large blocks of agricultural lands and a series of single residential dwellings.

**West** Commercial store fronts, residential dwellings and Chemong Public School.

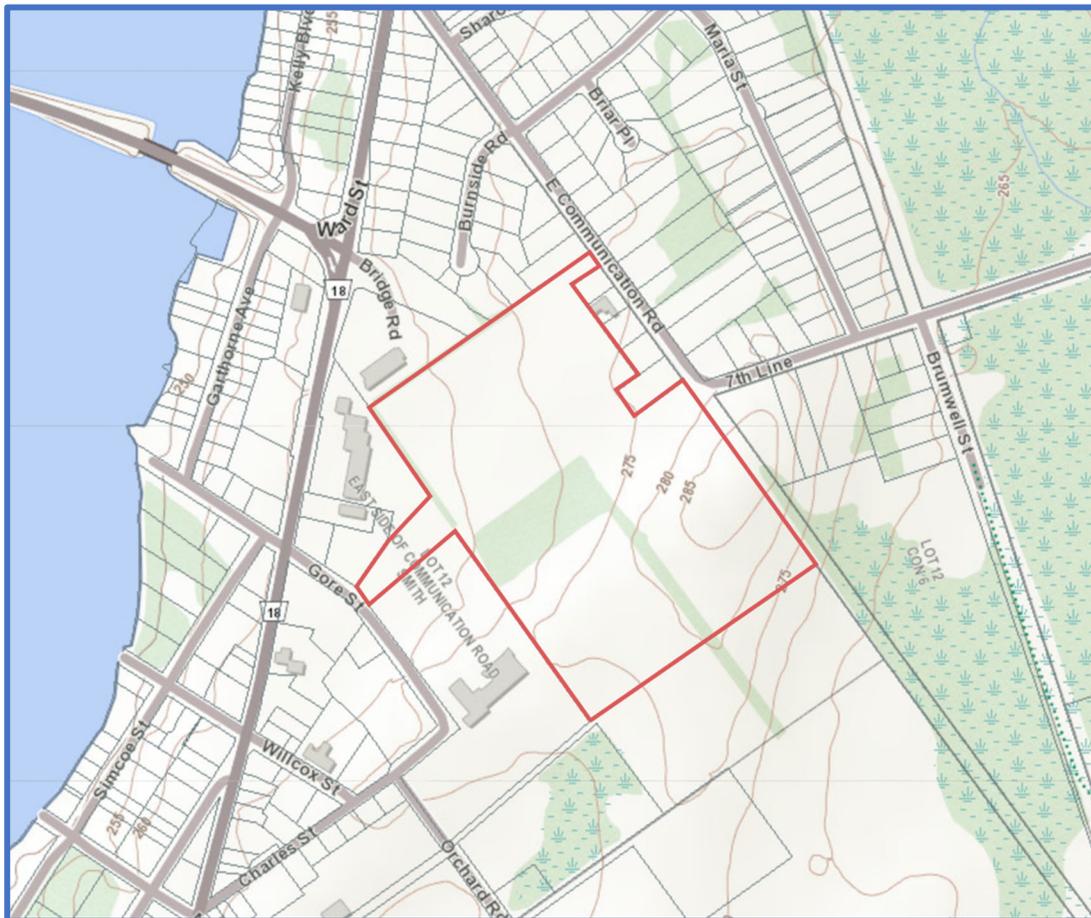


Figure 1 Location



Figure 2 Site Context

The application for Draft Plan of Subdivision involves subdividing the 15.6 ha Site into lots for single detached dwellings, roads, park and open space, and stormwater management. A small portion of the lands are also proposed to potentially be conveyed to adjoining properties for alternative use.

The proposed residential lots will occupy approximately 11 ha of the 15.6 ha Site, will range in size approximately between 0.16 ha and 0.50 ha, and will have a minimum roading frontage of 28 m. Most of the lots are between 0.25 ha and 0.35 ha in area. Table 1 contains a breakdown of the land uses and their approximate area, while Table 2 outlines the approximate area and frontage of the individual lots.

Table 1: Breakdown of land use within the proposed subdivision.

Proposed Lot	Land Use	Area
Lots 1 - 38	Single Detached Dwelling	10.51 ha
Lots 39	Park	0.72 ha
Lots 40	Stormwater Management Pond	1.06 ha
Lots 41 and 42	Future Development	0.36 ha
Streets A - C	Right of Way	2.91 ha
<b>Total</b>		<b>15.56 ha</b>

According to the County OP (Selwyn section), the majority of the property is currently designated as 'Commercial', with the remainder designated as 'Residential'. The purpose of the application for an Official Plan Amendment ("OPA") is to redesignate the whole property to Residential to facilitate its future residential use. This will permit Draft Plan Approval and zoning for the subdivision.

According to the Township ZB, the entire Site is zoned 'Development (D)'. The purpose of the application for a Zoning By-law Amendment ("ZBA") is to rezone the land to Residential One (R1) to facilitate its future residential use consisting of detached dwellings. Special provisions are also proposed with respect to minimum lot frontage and minimum lot area. The lots have been sized in order to accommodate a private septic system and have been determined in accordance with recommendations of a hydrogeological assessment.

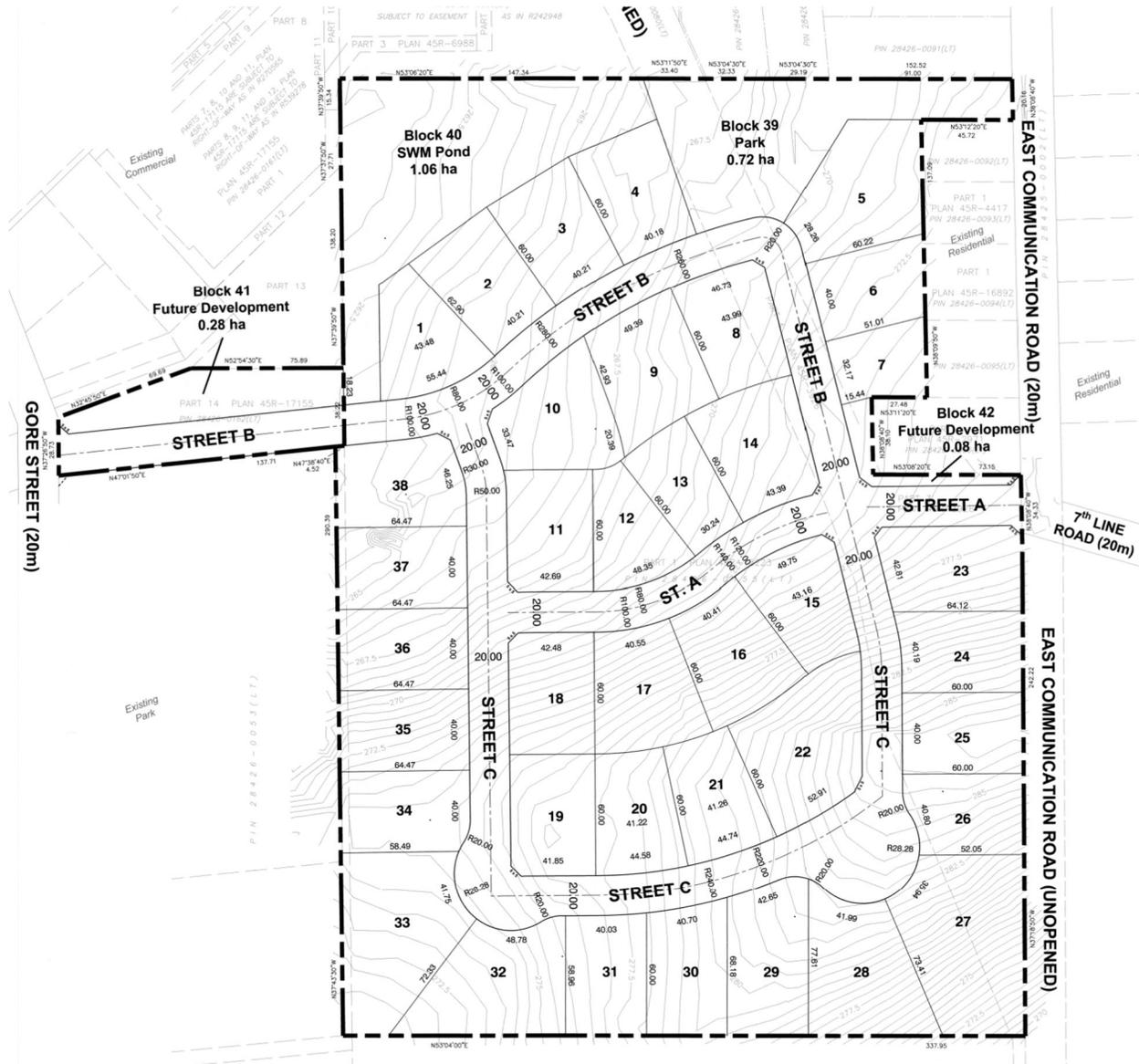


Figure 3 Proposed Subdivision

### 3.0 Policy Context

The lands are governed by the Official Plans of Peterborough County and the Township of Selwyn.



The requirement for an environmental impact study, or natural heritage assessment, arises from the fact that the property contains woodlands and is situated in the vicinity of wetland features as well as other potential natural heritage features.

The environmental impact study requirement is intended to ensure that the natural heritage features and areas have been appropriately identified and that development on lands adjacent to the those features and areas will not have a negative impact.

Compliance with the natural heritage protection policies of the Provincial and municipal documents applicable to the lands requires a determination of whether or not any of the following exist on the site or adjacent lands: significant wetlands; the habitat of endangered or threatened species; permanent and intermittent streams and fish habitat; significant woodlands; significant valley lands; significant wildlife habitat; and significant areas of natural and scientific interest.

In accordance with the Provincial Planning Statement (2024), development and site alteration are not permitted in significant wetlands. Development and site alteration are permitted in other natural heritage features, and adjacent to all natural heritage features, where it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on natural features or ecological functions for which the area is identified. Therefore, where such features are located on the site or adjacent lands, further study is required to determine the potential impacts as well as outline mitigation measures to ensure that no loss of significant features or functions occurs.

The Provincial Planning Statement also indicates that the diversity of natural features in an area, the natural connections between them, ecological function of the area, and the biodiversity of the area should be maintained or restored, and improved, where possible.

Therefore, although the Provincial policies establish a requirement to protect natural features and functions, it is not intended that development of the nature proposed be prohibited. Development may occur under an approved environmental impact study.

The following sections of this report are intended to address the natural heritage policy requirements of the Province in a scoped fashion.

The assessment approach involves determining, through an investigation of existing information data bases and the observation and analysis of site conditions, whether or not significant, or key, natural heritage features or functions occur on the development area or adjacent lands; whether or not the proposed development would detrimentally impact those features or functions; and, what measures are required, if any, to avoid impact to significant features and functions.

In May 2019, Peterborough County Council passed a Tree Canopy and Natural Vegetation Protection Policy (No. 230-2019) to guide staff and Council for protecting and enhancing tree canopy and natural vegetation. Landowners are encouraged to retain existing tree cover as is deemed practical. It is recognized that the woodlands on the subject property are not considered Significant Woodlands and are therefore not subject to natural heritage policies within the OP. However, this EIS recommends where tree retention may be feasible and where enhancement is possible, within the Impacts section that preservation of trees occurs (e.g., along property lines or other areas where grading will allow). This will have to be determined on site during clearing as many of the trees on the property have suffered severe damage from the 2025 ice storm and could be potentially hazardous to individuals working on the property.

## 4.0 Migratory Birds Convention Act and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (Birds)

All migratory bird nests are protected by the Migratory Convention Birds Act when they contain a live bird or viable egg. The nests of 377 migratory bird species can be removed when they are no longer active, that is when they do not contain a live bird or viable egg. For most nests, once the chicks have fledged have left the nest on their own, and it is no longer occupied by a migratory bird or eggs, they no longer continue to have conservation value, and most species will build a new nest each year.

There are some migratory birds who either re-use their own nests from one year to the next, or whose nests are commonly re-used by other species of migratory birds. The nests of 18 species listed in Schedule 1 of the Migratory Birds Convention Act are protected year-round. Of these 18 species, the following occur in Ontario: Great Egret, Great Blue Heron, Cattle Egret, Green Heron, Snowy Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron and Pileated Woodpecker.

Along with other species, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act also protects certain bird species. These are: pelicans, cormorants, vultures, ospreys, kites, eagles, hawks, caracaras, falcons, partridges, pheasants, grouse, ptarmigan, turkey, quail, owls, kingfishers, jays, nutcrackers, magpies and ravens. Specially protected birds include American White Pelican, Belted Kingfisher, Gray Jay, Blue Jay, Common Raven, Rusty Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird and Yellow-headed Black bird.

As set out in the following analysis, the proposed development areas do not provide habitat associated with cavity nesting species or stick nesting species. However, to ensure compliance and avoid damaging nest of avian species the following general recommendations apply:

- no vegetation clearing between April 1<sup>st</sup> and August 31, unless the proposed clearing area has been reviewed by a qualified ecologist who determines no active nests of migratory species are present. This can only be completed in simple habitats like the hedgerows on the property;
- no clearing of any trees containing Pileated Woodpecker nests or other active cavity nests at any time of year, unless the nest has been abandoned, the appropriate waiting period has elapsed and the nest is declared abandoned in accordance with regulatory requirements under the Migratory Birds Act;
- no clearing of any trees containing stick nests or owl nesting cavities at any time of year, unless the proposed clearing area has been reviewed by a qualified ecologist who determines no active or viable long-term nests of species of concern are present.

## 5.0 Endangered Species Act

The Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA), proposed to be replaced by the Species Conservation Act (SCA), is legislation independent of the Planning Act (PA) which provides legal protection to endangered and threatened species and portions of their habitats.

Where threatened or endangered species occur, development or site alteration must comply with the requirements of the legislation. If an activity will impact a threatened or endangered species or its habitat, then the activity must either meet the requirements for a permitted registered activity or be authorized by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) through a permit process.

## 6.0 Background Information

In order to determine the potential for various key natural heritage features of the development area and adjacent lands, existing sources of information were used (such as official plan and natural heritage resource mapping) in addition to aerial photography and existing data base information.

Background research was completed to identify natural heritage features and functions on/or adjacent to the lot. The documents/sources listed below provided additional resources for this study:

- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC);
- Township of Selwyn Official Plan and Comprehensive Zoning By-law;
- Peterborough County Official Plan;
- Peterborough County Let Me Map 2.0
- Ontario Odonata Atlas
- Toronto Entomologist's Association Butterfly Atlas;
- Aquatic Species at Risk Maps - Ontario (Fisheries and Oceans Canada);
- Aquatic Resource Area Summary Data (Government of Ontario);
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature);
- Ontario Breeding Birds Atlas (Bird Studies Canada);
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Ontario Nature);
- Wildlife Values Area Mapping (Government of Ontario); and,
- iNaturalist and eBird mapping.

Data from the Breeding Bird Atlas (Birds Canada), Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature), Ontario Butterfly Atlas (Toronto Entomologist's Association), Ontario Odonata Atlas and Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Ontario Nature) were utilized to inform the SAR screening exercise.

## 7.0 Field Investigations

A series of site visits were conducted. Field investigations occurred only on the subject lands. All other adjacent lands were investigated using remote, roadside and property line observations.

Field investigations were determined after background information was collected as well as the initial site visit to identify potential features of significance.

Survey	Staff Initials	Date	Start Time	Temperature	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Wind (Beaufort Wind Scale)
Initial Field Survey and	TMW, MJW	June 10, 2022	3:00pm	21	45%	None	1-2

Vascular Plant Survey							
Breeding Bird Survey 1	TMW	June 29, 2022	6:30am	21	70%	None	1
Breeding Bird Survey 2 and Summer Vascular Plant Survey	TMW, MJW	July 15, 2022	7:00am	25	0%	None	0
Ecological Land Classification and Fall Vascular Plant Survey	TMW	November 22, 2022	1:30pm	0	100%	None	0-1
Raptor Nest Survey & Bat Snag Survey	TMW	March 17, 2023	2:00pm	3	100%	Light Rain	1-2
Site Meeting with ORCA	TMW, MJW	October 21, 2025	12:00pm	13	100%	None	1-2
Re-confirming Site Conditions & Updated Bat Snag Survey	TMW	November 7, 2025	10:30am	6	100%	Heavy Rain	1

## 7.1 Vegetation and Ecological Land Classification

### 7.1.1 Methodology

A vascular plant survey was completed using a roving transect through all habitats and areas planned for development. Particular attention was paid during field investigations for Species at Risk listed in the Ontario Endangered Species Act (2007).

Vegetation communities were identified using the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) for Southern Ontario, First Approximation (Lee et al., 1998). Polygons were delineated using aerial photography, field sampled and classified into the most appropriate vegetation type. The polygons were identified based on vegetative cover, soils and landscape features.

The significance of the vegetation communities was assessed based on the Natural Heritage Information Centre's (NHIC) rankings where applicable and no significant vegetation communities were identified.

The iNaturalist data was reviewed relative to documented occurrence of all special concern and provincially rare (S1-S3, SH) plant and animal species.

### 7.1.2 Data

There were 98 plant species identified within property. All species observed on the property are found to be common to similar habitats found in Ontario.

A list of vascular plants and their status in Ontario can be found within Appendix D.

No observations were recorded on the subject or adjacent lands in the reviewed iNaturalist data relative to documented occurrence of all special concern and provincially rare (S1-S3, SH) plant species.

Vegetation communities were identified within the study area using ELC to the Vegetation Type shown in Figure 4.

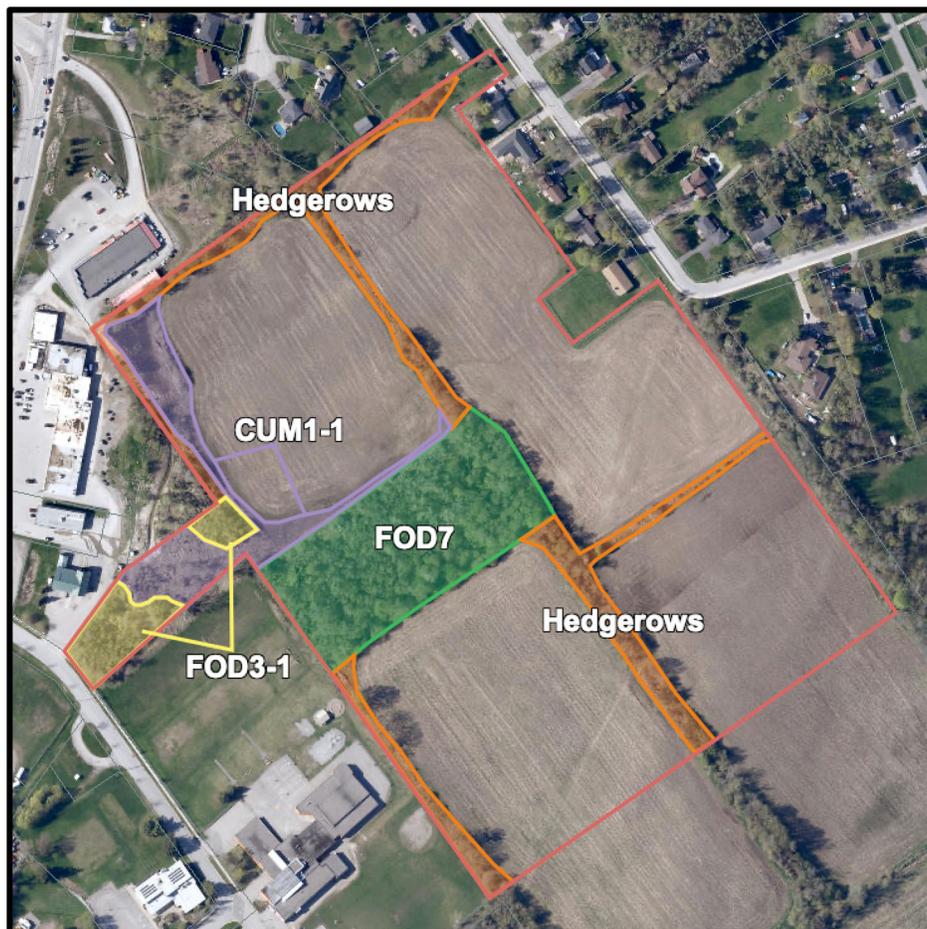


Figure 4 ELC

#### FOD7 – Fresh – Moist Lowland Deciduous Forest Ecosite

This community is dominated by Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*). Associate species include American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and Largetooth Aspen (*Populus grandidentata*). Subcanopy consisted European Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), Pin Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*) and Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*). Ground cover consisted of Alternate-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), Prickly Gooseberry (*Ribes cynosbati*), Wild Grape (*Vitis riparia*),

Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), Wild Mock Cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*) and Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

### **CUM1-1 – Dry – Moist Old Field Meadow Type**

This community is dominated by common meadow species including Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Old-field Cinqfoil (*Potentilla simplex*), New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*), Common Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus* ssp. *thapsus*), Common Burdock (*Arctium minus*), Cow Vetch (*Vicia cracca*), Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), Annual Fleabane (*Erigeron annuus*), Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Pin Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*), Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*) and Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*).

### **FOD3-1 – Dry – Fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest Type**

This community is dominated by Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) and Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Associate tree species include Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*), Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) and Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Ground cover is primarily meadow species include Wild Grape (*Vitis riparia*), Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), Cow Vetch (*Vicia cracca*), Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*) and Early Goldenrod (*Solidago juncea*).

### **Hedgerows**

This community is dominated by Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Pin Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*). Ground cover consisted primarily of meadow species including Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*), Wild Grape (*Vitis riparia*), Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), New England Aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*), Large Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus uliginosus*), Early Goldenrod (*Solidago juncea*), Alternate-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) and Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) among many others.

NHIC square 17QK0917 documented records of Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) and Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), these species are discussed within the SAR section of the report.

## **7.2 Birds**

### **7.2.1 Methodology**

Two (2) breeding bird surveys were conducted on the property during the 2022 field season. Breeding bird survey and grassland Species at Risk bird surveys were conducted generally following protocol set forth by the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al., 2007) and the Ontario Forest Bird Monitoring Program (Cadman et al., 1998). Surveys were conducted between dawn and five (5) hours after dawn with suitable wind conditions, no thick fog or precipitation (Cadman et al., 2007). Point count stations were located in various habitat types within the Subject Lands and combined with area searches to help determine the presence, variety and abundance of bird species. Each point count station was surveyed for a minimum of 10 minutes. All species were recorded. Transects or area searches were also conducted in addition to the 10 minute point count stations.

Bird species were observed and recorded during all site visits including those conducted for amphibian surveys, vegetation surveys, confirming ELC data and stick nest and snag data. Incidental observations were also made for birds during field investigations through observations of direct sightings and physical evidence (nesting, cavities). Field work to confirm the presence or absence of stick nests and cavity nests were conducted over all areas of the subject lands during leaf-off and leaf-on conditions. The following map illustrates the approximate transects and point counts that were surveyed on the property during the breeding bird survey. The accuracy of this mapping is between 5-10m. The orange line illustrates the first survey (June 29<sup>th</sup>), and the purple line illustrates the second survey (July 15<sup>th</sup>). All point counts were completed along these transects.



*Figure 5 Transects*

During breeding bird surveys, vegetation was assessed for potential presence of Species at Risk habitat. If suitable habitat was encountered or individuals were observed, standard protocols were utilized. Both the NHIC database and the Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) list were reviewed to determine the current provincial status for each bird species.

It is acknowledged that the second breeding bird survey was conducted five (5) days after the recommended timing windows closed. However, a total of seven bird species were identified during the second survey that were not documented in the first survey. Field investigations resulted in abundant bird species observations and determinations of breeding activity on the property and SBA deemed the survey successful.

Two stick nest surveys were conducted on the subject property during the November 22, 2022, and March 17, 2023, survey. This stick nest survey resulted in no nest observations. During these surveys specific attention was made to try and identify potential Pileated Woodpecker nest cavities. These surveys resulted in no observations of potential nest cavities. An additional survey took place during the 2025 Bat Snag survey. All the hedgerows were walked looking for potential new nest cavities, no cavities were identified in hedgerows. During this survey SBA staffed walked through the forested portion in the middle of the property in a grid like formation looking for any potential cavities. Although this woodland is very dense SBA is confident no pileated nests are present. However during the proposed cutting of the woodland specific attention should be made to try and identify any new cavities.

The website eBird's data was also reviewed relative to determination of the potential presence of threatened and endangered species as well as Significant Wildlife Habitat within 200m of the site. The iNaturalist data was also reviewed relative to documented occurrence of bird species.

### 7.2.2 Data

There were 32 bird species identified within property can be found within Appendix D.

All species observed on the property are found to be common to similar habitats found in Ontario. No endangered, threatened or special concern species were observed on the subject property.

NHIC squares 17QK0817 and 17QK0917 documented a record of Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*), Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*), Least Bittern (*Botaurus exilis*), Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) and Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*).

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) breed in large deciduous and mixed woodlands with dense undergrowth. The woodlands on the subject property are too small and do not provided preferred habitat for this species. Additionally, this species was not identified during the breeding bird surveys on the subject property.

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*) live in large intermediate aged deciduous of mixed forests. These species are often found along forest edges or forest openings. The subject property does not provide preferred habitat for this species and this species was not identified during breeding bird surveys.

Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*) are often found in mixed or deciduous wet woodlands and swamps. The subject property does not provide the desired habitat for this species and it was not observed during breeding bird surveys on the property.

Least Bittern (*Botaurus exilis*) live in large cattail marshes and occasionally other similar habitats. This species is also often found in costal marshes. The subject property and adjacent lands do not provide habitat for this species, and it was not documented during the breeding bird surveys.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) are closely associated with human development in the province of Ontario. These species nest almost exclusively on man-made structures (i.e. barns, sheds, bridges and homes). There are no structures currently on the subject property. The farmland has potential to be feeding habitat for this species as they are an aerial insectivore, but no Barn Swallows were observed during any of the ecological surveys.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) and Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) breed in large meadow or grassland habitats. These species require this habitat for nesting and feeding habitats. These species do not utilize row crop fields. Under recent and observed agricultural practices, the subject property does not provide habitat for this species.

Based on site conditions and the absence of larger open water features, the following bird habitat is not present on the site or adjacent lands:

- waterfowl stopover or staging areas (terrestrial);
- waterfowl stopover and staging areas (aquatic);
- shorebird migratory stopover area;
- colonial-nesting habitat (bank and cliff);
- colonial nesting habitat (trees/shrubs);
- colonial nesting habitat (ground);
- migratory stopover area;
- waterfowl nesting area;
- bald eagle and osprey nesting/foraging/perching habitat;
- Area-sensitive bird breeding habitat;
- marsh bird breeding habitat;
- open country breeding habitat; and
- shrub/early successional habitat.

The Avian Table in Appendix C goes over the combination of field observations as well as previously documented species and indicates species of conservation significance observed on or in the vicinity of the site:

## 7.3 Reptiles and Amphibians

### 7.3.1 Methodology

Incidental observations were made for herptiles (amphibians and reptiles) during field investigations through observations of direct sightings and physical evidence (scats, tracks) and for shelter, feeding and breeding sites (e.g., vernal pools, beneath logs, rocks, etc.).

The iNaturalist data was reviewed relative to documented occurrence of reptile and amphibian species.

### 7.3.2 Data

Field investigation found suitable amphibian breeding habitat in one very small pocket (approximately 250 Square meters) in the northwest corner of the subject property. This man-made wetland feature had surface water present within it during the June site visits but was dry during the July 15 survey. This feature is extremely shallow with an estimated max water depth of 30cm. Due to the small size and artificial nature of the feature it is not categorized as Significant Wildlife Habitat and therefore amphibian breeding surveys were not required or undertaken.

No other wetland or vernal pool habitat was identified on the subject property.

Two incidental reptile and amphibian observations were documented on the property. Both species are considered common within the province.

Common Name	Scientific Name	S Rank
Green Frog	<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>	S5
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	S5

NHIC squares 17QK0817 documented a record of Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*). Common Snapping Turtles live can live in almost any aquatic habitat feature including lakes, ponds, river, marshes, and swamps. The small wetland pocket on the subject property does not represent habitat for this species due to the extremely small size, shallow depth and the fact that this feature dries up within summer months.

A review of iNaturalist data indicated that no observations of reptile or amphibian species were recorded on the subject or adjacent lands (250m).

## 7.4 Mammals

### 7.4.1 Methodology

Incidental observations were made for mammals during field investigations through observations of direct sightings and physical evidence (scats, tracks, shelter, and evidence of feeding).

The iNaturalist data was reviewed relative to documented occurrence of mammal species.

Two modified bat snag/roost survey were completed on the property during the November 22, 2022 and March 17, 2023 surveys. These surveys involved walking along all hedgerows looking for snags and roosting habitats as well as walking a grid pattern within the woodlands.

A new bat snag survey following the government recommended survey protocol – 2022 Treed Habitats Maternity Roosts Surveys was conducted on November 7, 2025. Survey results and mapping can be observed below. This habitat assessments also considered other roosting features including but not limited to leaf clusters, foliage, and rock piles, as many species of SAR bats in Ontario do not utilize snags to provide roosting opportunities.

The bat habitat survey considered the following species and related habitat requirements

#### **Big Brown Bats:**

Big brown bats need sheltered, often tight, dark cavities for roosting, utilizing natural spots like tree hollows/bark and man-made structures (buildings, bridges, bat boxes) for summer maternity colonies and hibernation. Key requirements are warm, safe spots for pups (loose bark, attics, walls) and stable, cool (near freezing) but above-freezing sites for winter hibernation (caves, mines, insulated buildings), showing strong loyalty (philopatry) to traditional roosts year after year. Summer Roosts may be located in deciduous forests, urban/suburban areas, barns, attics, eaves, silos, bridges. Microhabitats include loose tree bark, tree cavities, wall voids (double walls), crevices in structures. They use separate, temporary night roosts usually in trees to digest food during the night.

#### **Little Brown Myotis and Northern Myotis**

Both of these bat species are endangered.

During the day they roost in trees and buildings. They often select attics, abandoned buildings and barns for summer colonies where they can raise their young. These bats hibernate from October or

November to March or April, most often in caves or abandoned mines that are humid and remain above freezing. Both are threatened by a disease known as white nose syndrome, caused by a fungus.

Little Brown Myotis is the most frequently encountered species in treed communities due to higher population numbers relative to other SAR bat species. Little Brown Myotis establishes maternity roosts within tree cavities and under loose or exfoliating bark, especially in wooded areas located near water. Foraging habitat for both species includes over water and in open areas between water and forest. Favoured prey consists of aquatic insects (e.g., mayflies, midges, mosquitos and caddisflies). In agricultural environments, bats tend to follow linear wooded features, such as hedgerows, for commuting and foraging.

Northern Myotis is less frequently encountered relative to Little Brown Myotis but selects similar maternity roost space. Northern Myotis roosts within tree crevices, hollows and under the bark of live and dead trees, particularly when trees are located within a forest gap. Northern Myotis switch roost trees more frequently compared to other SAR bat species (i.e., every 1-5 days) and are relatively slow flyers. Northern Myotis is adapted to hunting in cluttered environments, such as within the forest along edges, where it gleanes and hawks its prey (primarily moths).

As both species may roost under bark or within cracks, hollows or crevices, tree species are relevant as it relates to its structural attributes and trees that retain bark for longer periods or are more susceptible to fungal infections/attract cavity excavators are more likely to provide appropriate roosting space. Snags in an early stage of decay (which also includes healthy, live trees) may be preferred if suitable attributes for roost space are present. However, bats will also roost in snags in suitable species a >10cm dbh. Some tree species, such as shagbark hickory, silver maple and yellow birch, have naturally exfoliating bark that may be suitable for establishing maternity roosts.

The best tree habitat for these species consists of:

- the tallest snag trees
- snags exhibiting cavities/crevices often originating as cracks, scars, knot holes or woodpecker cavities
- snags having large dbh (>25 cm)
- snags within cluster of other snags
- snags having a large amount of loose, peeling bark (naturally occurring or due to decay)
- snags having a cavity or crevice that is high on the tree (>10 m) or is “chimney like” with a low entrance
- tree species known to be rot resistant (e.g., black cherry, black locust)
- tree species that provide good cavity habitat (e.g., white pine, maple, aspen, ash, oak)
- snags located within an area where the canopy is more open
- snag exhibiting early stages of decay (Decay Class 1-3)

### **Tricolored Bat**

Tricolored Bats are an endangered species.

During the summer, the Tricolored Bat is found in a variety of forested habitats. It forms day roosts and maternity colonies in older forest and occasionally in barns or other structures. They forage over water and along streams in the forest. Tricolored Bats eat flying insects and spiders gleaned from webs. At the end of the summer they travel to a location where they swarm; it is generally near the cave or underground location where they will overwinter. They overwinter in caves where they typically roost by themselves rather than part of a group.

Leaf roosts are shaped like umbrellas with a “roof” and a hollow core where bats rest. Oak leaves are the preferred roost site. Maple leaves are also selected, although less commonly. Tri-colored Bat may prefer roost trees in open woodlands, as opposed to deep woods.

Although Tricolored Bat will roost within both live and dead foliage, it appears that reproductive females may prefer clusters of dead leaves, especially if they are situated on a live tree.

Preferred trees are:

- any live oak  $\geq 10$ cm dbh with dead/dying leaf clusters
- dead oak with retained dead leaf clusters
- live oak (no dead leaf clusters) with the largest dbh ( $>25$ cm)
- oak within a forest gap
- any live maple  $\geq 10$ cm dbh with dead/dying leaf clusters
- dead maple with retained dead leaf clusters
- live maple (no dead leaf clusters) with the largest dbh ( $>25$ cm)
- maple within a forest gap

### **Eastern Red Bat**

Summer habitat for this species is primarily deciduous and coniferous forests of any age class. Eastern Red Bat individuals show high fidelity to small roosting areas within their summer home ranges. Roosting occurs among the foliage of trees and occasionally shrubs. They, however tend to utilize large diameter and tall trees as roost sites are selected based on overhead foliage for cover with open flight space below. They forage over aquatic habitats, meadows, grasslands, and fields, as well as within open-canopied forest, above forest canopies, and along woodland edges.

### **Hoary Bat**

Hoary Bats use both deciduous and coniferous forests, of any age class. Trees used as maternity roosts by Hoary Bats tend to be large diameter and tall, reaching or exceeding the height of the surrounding canopy. Hoary Bat individuals and family groups typically use several trees during the breeding season, but individuals show high area fidelity within the roosting season. Hoary Bats forage in the open, and suitable habitats may include wetlands, grasslands and open fields with patchily distributed trees. Heavily disturbed habitats, such as dense urban developments and transportation corridors are usually avoided.

### **Silver-haired Bat**

Silver-haired Bats roost primarily under bark and in the cavities of trees, preferring habitats where large, decaying trees are available. They roost in a variety of large diameter coniferous and

deciduous trees and females will generally roost in small groups within tree cavities or under bark. They also frequently utilize old woodpecker cavities. Frequent roost switching is common and they may occasionally roost in or on buildings. Silver-haired Bats will forage in forest as well as forest openings, but are often concentrated along forest edges.

### Eastern Small-footed Myotis

Eastern small-footed bats will roost in a variety of habitats, including in or under rocks, in rock outcrops, in buildings, under bridges, or in caves, mines, or hollow trees. They often change their roosting locations every day. In the winter, these bats hibernate, most often in caves and abandoned mines. They seem to choose colder and drier sites than other hibernating bats and will return to the same spot each year.

#### 7.4.2 Data

A number of mammals were observed on the property, the list of this species can be observed within Appendix D

These species are considered to be common within the Province of Ontario.

No bat snags/ roosts were observed in the 2022 and 2023 surveys as the majority of the tree cover is of a small diameter and does not provide appropriate habitat. Additionally, the majority of the tree species present do not represent good quality snag or roost trees due to the diameter or nature of the wood. No rock piles, leaf clusters or smaller habitat features were identified as providing significant bat habitat. No buildings are situated on the property.

The table below shows the survey results of the 2025 bat snag survey on the property. Mapping also shows survey plot locations.

Bat Snag Survey							
						Zone 17	
Survey Plot	Snag Count	Snag Quality	Snag Tree Species	Leaf Cluster Present	Survey Plot Tree Species	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate
1	0	N/A	N/A	No	Manitoba Maple	708656	4917559
2	0	N/A	N/A	No	Manitoba Maple	708711	4917590
3	0	N/A	N/A	No	Manitoba Maple	708764	4917607
4	0	N/A	N/A	No	Manitoba Maple	708796	4917583
5	0	N/A	N/A	No	Manitoba Maple	708859	4917511
6	0	N/A	N/A	No	Manitoba Maple	708854	4917626
7	0	N/A	N/A	No	Sugar Maple, Manitoba Maple	708783	4917639
8	0	N/A	N/A	No	Manitoba Maple	708709	4917703
9	0	N/A	N/A	No	Balsam Poplar, Manitoba Maple	708694	4917673
10	0	N/A	N/A	No	European Buckthorn	708669	4917621
11	0	N/A	N/A	No	Sugar Maple, Manitoba Maple	708604	4917570
12	0	N/A	N/A	No	Black Walnut	708552	4917624
13	0	N/A	N/A	No	White Ash	708507	4917689
14	0	N/A	N/A	No	Trembling Aspen	708514	4917634
15	0	N/A	N/A	No	Balsam Poplar	708533	4917555
16	0	N/A	N/A	No	Trembling Aspen, Balsam Poplar	708466	4917519
17	0	N/A	N/A	No	Black Walnut	708623	4917814

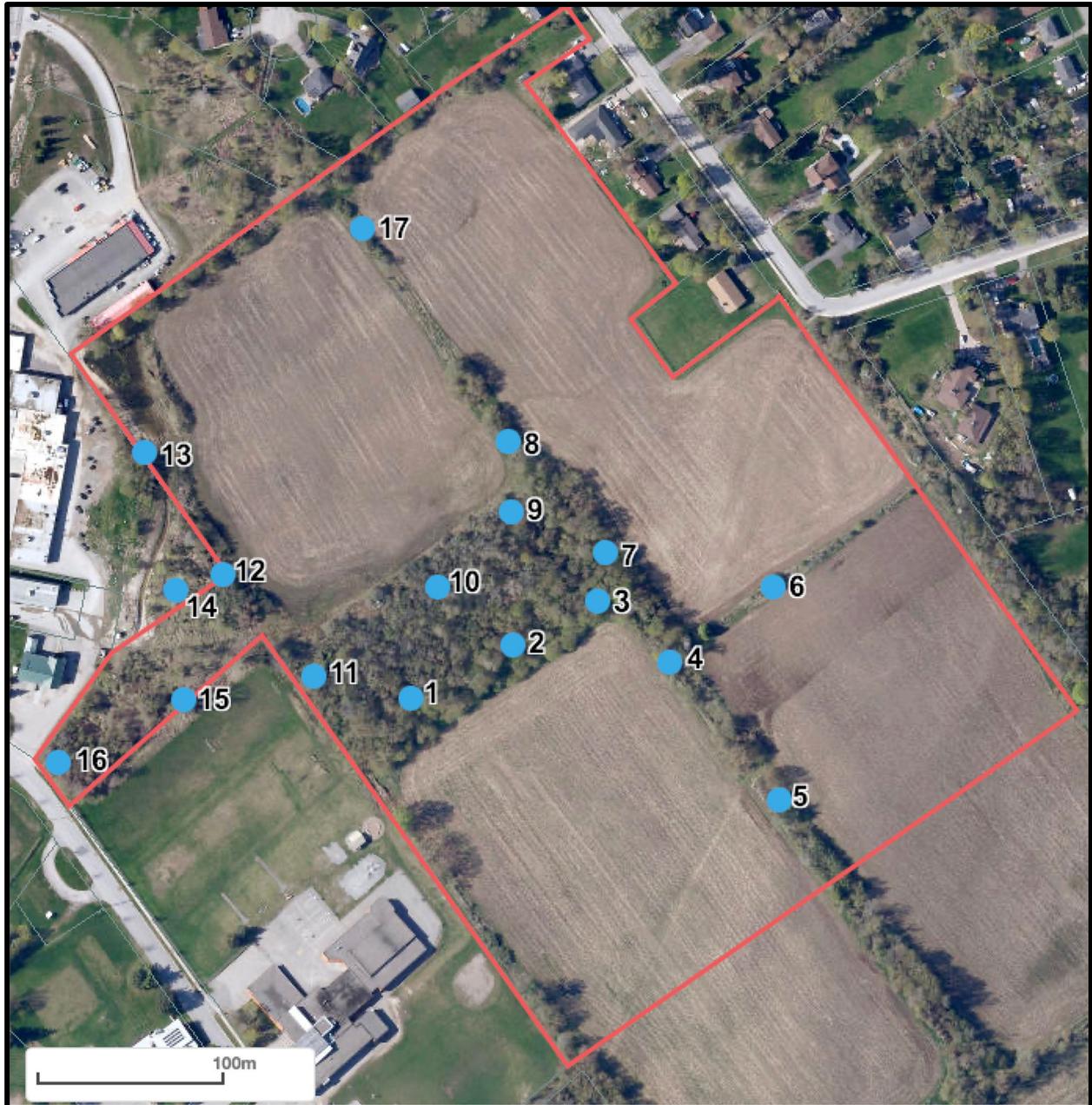


Figure 6 Bat Snag Count Points

Ontario Government mapping (Wildlife Values Area) indicates no wildlife values areas on the site or adjacent lands.

A review of iNaturalist data indicated that no observations of mammal species were recorded on the subject or adjacent lands (250m).

## 7.5 Other Terrestrial Fauna

### 7.5.1 Methodology

Incidental observations were made for other fauna during field investigations through observations of direct sightings and physical evidence (scats, tracks) and for shelter, feeding and breeding evidence.

The iNaturalist data was reviewed relative to documented occurrence of other terrestrial fauna.

### 7.5.2 Data

No observations of other terrestrial fauna were recorded on the subject or adjacent lands.

NHIC squares have records of Yellow-banded Bumble Bee (*Bombus terricola*) and American Bumble Bee (*Bombus pensylvanicus*) which are currently listed as Special Concern within the province. Further information about these species can be found below within section 8.6.

A review of iNaturalist data indicated that no observations of other terrestrial fauna were recorded on the subject or adjacent lands.

## 7.6 Fish

### 7.6.1 Methodology

The potential presence of fish species as indicated by fish habitat was assessed through a review of mapping and aerial photography and site visits.

No watercourses were observed on the property, but a small wetland feature was observed in the northwestern portion of the subject property.

Chemong Lake is approximately 250m west of the subject property. Between Chemong Lake and the subject property are multiple roads and residential and commercial development areas.

### 7.6.2 Data

The small wetland feature does not represent fish habitat due to its small size, shallow depth and that all surface water dries up during the summer months.

The absence of fish habitat features is confirmed in a review of review of the Ontario GeoHub Aquatic resource Area Polygon data sets and Department of Fisheries and Oceans Species at Risk mapping.

As stormwater runs from the site towards Chemong Lake the stormwater management design should account for fish habitat in accordance with guidance outlined in the provincial Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual which emphasizes the protection of the natural hydrology, water quality, and aquatic life through standards which are guided by both provincial (MNR) and federal (DFO) legislation and policy.

## 8.0 Natural Heritage Features Identification

### 8.1 Wetlands

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry has mapped Provincially Significant Wetland south-east of the property as shown in Figure 4.

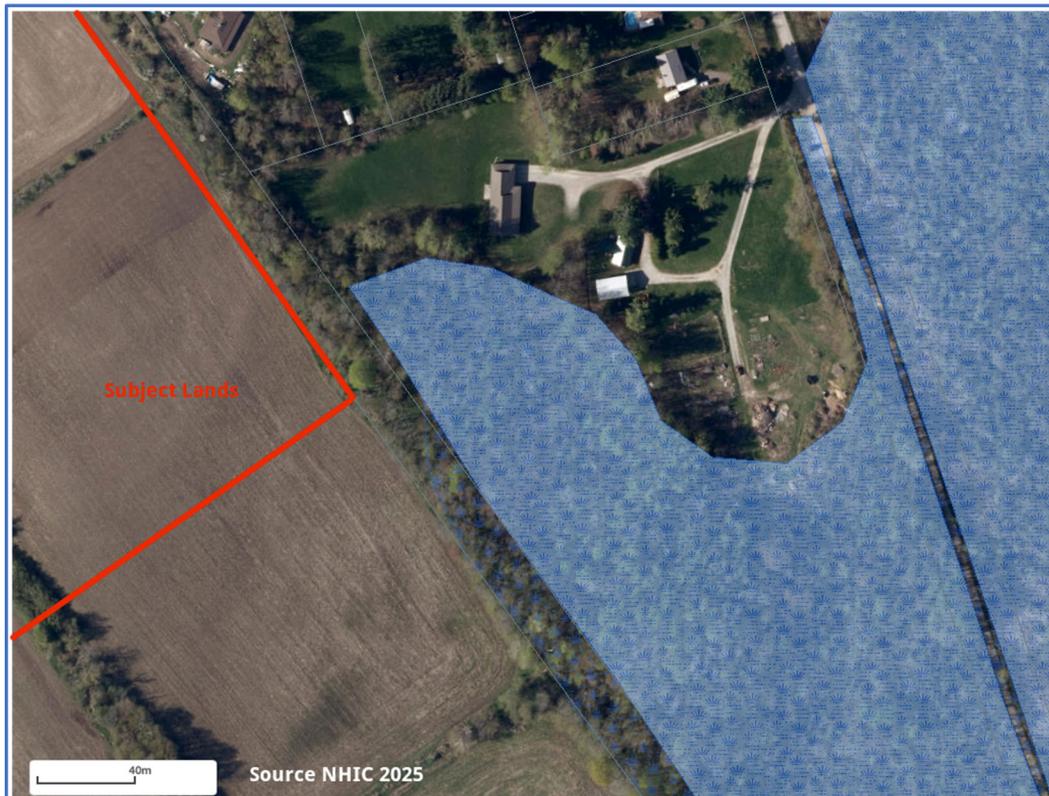


Figure 7 Wetlands

NHIC information identifies the wetland as the Snelgrove Brook Wetland within an overall classification as provincially significant marsh. The portion of the wetland adjacent to the site is entirely tree covered and is a swamp wetland feature. The provincially significant wetland is a very large feature extending to the north-east, east, and south-east of the site and the wetland consists of a mix of swamp and marsh habitat.

On site mapping of the wetland feature as seen below shows the wetland feature slightly east of NHIC mapping. Large scale mapping of wetland features as seen in NHIC often is slightly different as it is completed using aerial imagery not on the ground analysis. The portion of the wetland adjacent to the property does not extend onto the property and is separated from the subject lands by upland woodland cover on an unopened road allowance. The wetland is also a narrow extension of wetland habitat in the rear of a residential lot.

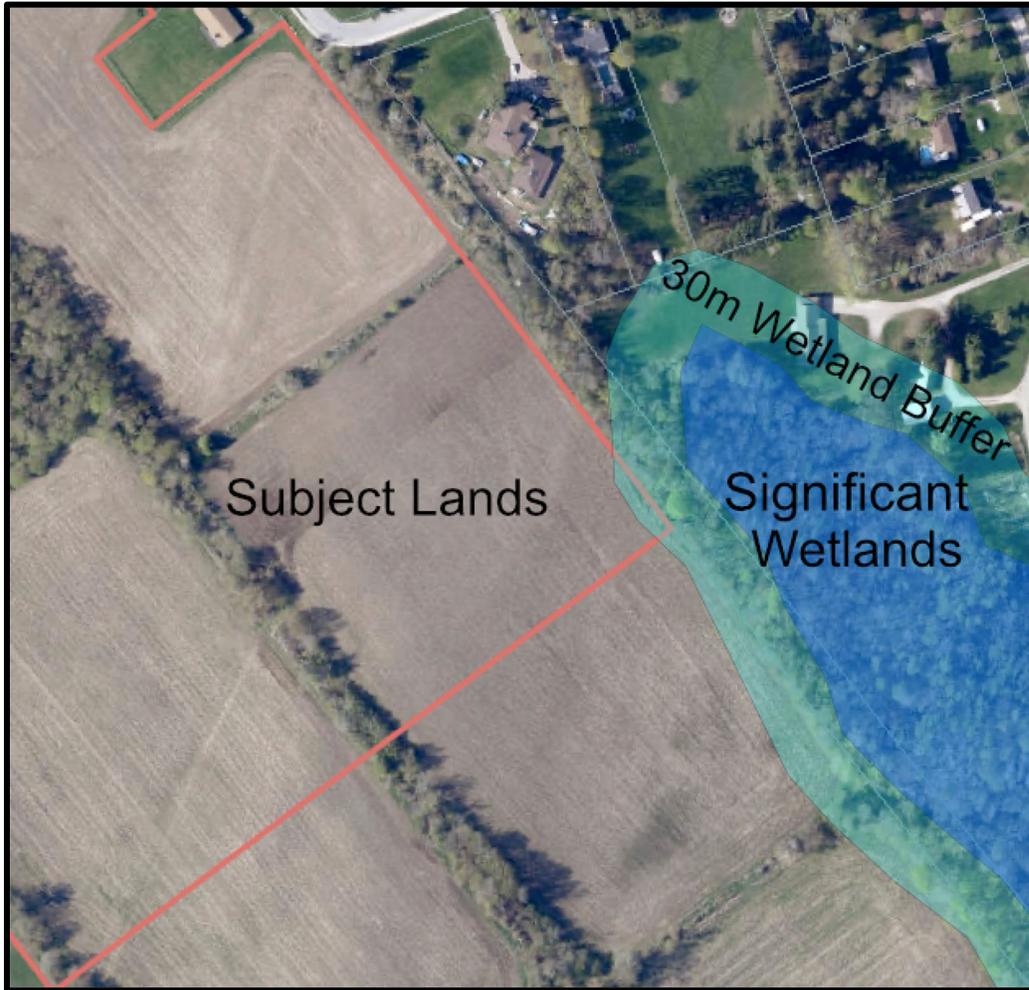


Figure 8 30m PSW Buffer

Additionally, a small isolated unevaluated wetland is located immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the property. Site investigation could not occur within this area as it is private property. Observations from the southwest corner of the property indicate dense ground cover with some trees. No surface water was observed from this position. There is an error in the mapping of the feature as the feature is shown as overlapping with existing development. Due to the limited size of this feature, the extent of existing disturbance to the feature, and the long-term existing agricultural edge, a 15m buffer would be sufficient to maintain this feature. It is noted that this feature co-exists with adjacent agricultural lands, a school and residential uses with no buffer.



Figure 9. 15m Unevaluated Wetland Buffer

A site meeting with the conservation authority confirmed the absence of wetlands on the subject lands.

## 8.2 Significant Woodlands

The presence of significant woodlands was assessed through a review of planning authority information which identifies significant woodlands or candidate significant woodlands.

The municipality has not undertaken significant woodland mapping and does not establish official plan policy in relation to significant woodlands. Official Plan policies are established solely in the County Official Plan.

The current approved Official Plan of the County similarly does not map significant woodlands, nor does it provide direction on what constitutes significant woodlands in the County. The new draft County Official Plan indicates that local municipal Official Plans may contain policies and mapping that would detail the criteria for determining significant woodlands. The new draft County OP

suggests only a very simple 50 ha threshold size for consideration of significance. The woodlands on the subject property fall far below this size threshold.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests Natural Heritage Manual provided for the purposes of implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, states that planning authorities should undertake a comprehensive study to identify significant woodlands for their planning area as the determination of what constitutes significant woodlands is a municipal one, based on guidance recommended by the Province. The MNR Natural Heritage Manual, a guidance document for the implementation of the Provincial Policy Statement, does contemplate that site-level confirmation may have to occur, but very clearly indicates that this would be as a secondary measure where the municipality has first identified potential or candidate significant woodlands through an appropriate comprehensive analysis.

A comprehensive municipal analysis is required to determine significance as this designation is not determined solely by the various ecological characteristics of a particular woodland. The development of a significant woodland classification on a municipal level considers those ecological criteria as well as the overall distribution and character of woodlands across the landscape and their economic and social function. Such an analysis cannot occur on a site-by-site basis. Site analysis appropriately occurs where the municipality has identified, through appropriate methodology, candidate or potential significant woodlands.

As indicated, in this instance the municipality has yet to undertake the comprehensive analysis to identify significant woodlands or potential or candidate significant woodlands. It is therefore our opinion that, in the absence of either significant woodland mapping or municipally identified candidate or potential significant woodlands, that there are no significant woodlands on the property or adjacent lands.

It is our opinion that it would be inappropriate to assess the subject lands in an isolated manner without benefit and context of a comprehensive municipal study.

The County of Peterborough has confirmed that the above rationale is sufficient to address the matter of significant woodlands in another similar instance.

As indicated, the woodlands on the subject lands are a relatively small and isolated feature surrounded by agricultural lands. The woodlands on the subject property: do not provide significant interior habitat \for area-sensitive woodland breeding birds; do not provide significant bat habitat; do not provide significant wildlife habitat features; are not associated with wetlands, shoreline or riparian features; are not economically important as a source of wood fibre or lumber; and have no particular significant management history. Based on this, it is our opinion that the woodlands would not be identified as a significant woodland feature.

Woodlands within the PSW southeast of the subject property, although much larger in size, have not gone through the municipal process of designation of significant woodlands. They would however meet the proposed County threshold of 50ha based on the area of woodland. Although not designated as a significant woodland, it can be reasonably assumed that the woodland will be significant under the proposed policies when they are approved.

The woodland edge is a long-term edge with regular disturbance associated agricultural use. In the vicinity of the proposed subdivision the woodland is also already impacted by residential uses and linear corridors. A significant portion of the woodland is coincidental with the wetland and/or wetland buffer and much of the woodland will therefore be buffered by approximately 10m of the wetland buffer that extends into the property. No impact on the woodland is therefore anticipated.

### 8.3 Significant Valleylands

The presence of significant valleylands was assessed through a review of planning authority information which potentially identifies significant valleylands.

No significant valleylands are present on or in the vicinity of the subject lands.

### 8.4 Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

The presence of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) was assessed through a review of planning authority information which potentially identifies Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).

No Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) are present on or in the vicinity of the subject lands.

### 8.5 Species at Risk – Threatened and Endangered

An endangered and threatened species screening was undertaken and is set out in Appendix A. The screening generally identified a lack of suitable habitat for threatened and endangered species on the site, and no such species were observed on the site during field visits.

NHIC squares 17QK0817 and 17QK0917 documented a record of Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), Least Bittern (*Botaurus exilis*), Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) and Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*).

Due to a widespread prevalence in the general area, specific attention was directed to the potential presence of Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) during all surveys. No Butternut were observed on or immediately adjacent to the property.

The Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) are present in a variety of wetland habitats. Again, specific attention was directed to the potential presence of Black Ash during all surveys. No Black Ash were observed on or immediately adjacent to the property. As there will be a minimum of a 30m no disturbance buffer put in place from the PSW east of the property there is no anticipated impacts to this tree species.

Least Bittern (*Botaurus exilis*) live in large cattail marshes and occasionally other similar habitats. This species is also often found in coastal marshes. The subject property does not provide habitat for this species, and it was not documented during the breeding bird surveys. The PSW directly adjacent to the subject has the potential to provide habitat for this species within portions of this feature. The swamp feature directly adjacent to the property does not provide habitat. Using aerial photos shows potential habitat for this species approximately 535m east, which is sufficiently separated, and the proposed development will have no impact on this species.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) and Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) breed in large meadow or grassland habitats. These species require this habitat for nesting and feeding habitats. These species do not utilize row crop fields. Under recent and observed agricultural practices, the subject property does not provide habitat for this species. The proposed development will have no impact on these species.

Due to the nature of tree cover and lack of snag and other roost features within the subject property habitat for at risk bat species is not anticipated to be situated on the subject property but is likely to be present on adjacent lands within the provincially significant wetlands. The proposed 30m no disturbance buffer will ensure these potential habitat features are protected. There is however a

potential, as there is in any wooded feature, that incidental roosting may occur in the woodlands or that the survey did not capture small isolated features. In the absence of acoustic surveys, the Ministry recommends clearing vegetation outside the broadest active timing window of March 15 - November 30 to avoid impacts to SAR bats.

There were no records of threatened or endangered species on the site or on adjacent lands in the NHIC data base, eBird or iNaturalist.

## 8.6 Significant Wildlife Habitat

A significant wildlife habitat screening was undertaken. This screening was based on site work as well as the background review of natural heritage information.

This screening, set out in Appendix B indicated the potential and confirmed potential significant wildlife habitat features and functions on lands adjacent to the property meriting further consideration and analysis. These include: raptor wintering area; bat maternity colonies; bat migratory stopover areas; woodland raptor nesting habitat; special concern and rare wildlife species.

Raptor wintering areas are associated with woodlands and fields. The small woodland pocket on the subject property and adjacent row crop lands would not be considered Significant Wildlife Habitat. Raptor wintering areas are therefore not a feature on the subject property. This significant wildlife habitat feature has the potential to be on the lands associated with provincially significant wetland, woodlands and uplands adjacent to that feature. However, this would occur at a distance greater than 120m from the site as the site itself and adjacent residential, institutional and agricultural uses preclude this feature. This is therefore not a feature associated with the site or adjacent lands.

As previously indicated, given the extent of mature woodland cover, bat maternity habitat is also most likely to be situated in adjacent wetland woodlands which will not be impacted by this proposal as a result of setbacks intended to protect the wetlands. Also as discussed, in relation to SAR bats, there is potential for incidental bat roosting to occur in vegetation on the site. The recommend timing window in relation to vegetation removal recommended for SAR bats is also applicable to non-SAR species and provides appropriate avoidance of impacts.

No stick nests on or immediately adjacent to the subject property during any ecological site visit. Potential for woodland raptor nesting habitat certainly exists in within adjacent woodlands and provincially significant wetlands. Additionally, no Pileated Woodpecker nests were observed in three specific surveys. While nesting is likely given the extent of contiguous adjacent woodlands, the presence of existing residential uses and linear corridors suggests this is a feature which would be unlikely with the adjacent land are of the development. This is therefore not a feature associated with the site or adjacent lands.

A Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) was documented within or adjacent to the subject property within iNaturalist. These species live in a variety of habitat depending on times of year. Nesting habitat includes steep slopes and tall cliffs often around large bodies of water. Many Peregrine Falcons also utilize tall building within cities for nesting and feeding areas. The subject property is not considered suitable habitat for this species. It is possible that this species was observed during migration.

NHIC squares 17QK0817 and 17QK0917 documented a record of Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*), Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*), Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), American Bumble Bee (*Bombus pensylvanicus*), Yellow-banded Bumble Bee (*Bombus terricola*) and Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area.

Wood Thrush nest in large deciduous and mixed woodlands with dense undergrowth. The woodlands on the subject property are too small and not of a type to represent habitat for this species. Additionally, no Wood Thrush were observed during any ecological survey on the subject property. However, these species do have the potential to be on adjacent properties primarily to the southeast within the PSW. As there will be a 30m no disturbance buffer from these woodlands/wetlands there are no anticipated impacts to this species.

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*) live in large intermediate aged deciduous or mixed forests. These species are often found along forest edges or forest openings. The subject property does not represent quality habitat for this species, and this species was not identified during breeding bird surveys. However, these species do have the potential to be on adjacent properties primarily to the southeast within the PSW. As there will be a 30m no disturbance buffer from these woodlands/wetlands there is no anticipated impacts to this species.

Canada Warbler (*Cardellini canadensis*) are often found in mixed or deciduous wet woodlands and swamps. The subject property does not provide habitat for this species, and it was not observed during breeding bird surveys on the property. However, these species do have the potential to be on adjacent properties primarily to the southeast within the PSW. As there will be a 30m no disturbance buffer from these woodlands/wetlands there is no anticipated impacts to this species.

Barn Swallow are closely associated with human development in the province of Ontario. These species nest almost exclusively on man-made structures (i.e. barns, sheds, bridges and homes). There are no structures currently on the subject property. The farmland has potential to be feeding habitat for this species as they are an aerial insectivore, but no Barn Swallows were observed during any ecological survey. The proposed development will have no impact on this species.

Common Snapping Turtles live can live in almost any aquatic habitat feature including lakes, ponds, river, marshes, and swamps. The small wetland pocket on the subject property does not represent habitat for this species due to the extremely small size, shallow depth and that this feature dries up within summer months. Additionally, no Common Snapping Turtles or nesting evidence was observed on the subject property during any ecological site visits. A photo of the pond feature can be found below.

Common Snapping Turtles are likely present within Chemong Lake and the Provincially Significant wetlands off of the subject property. Chemong Lake is approximately 255m west of the property separated by residential subdivisions and commercial development. Provincially significant Wetlands southeast of the property have the potential to provide habitat for this species although as this is private property no field investigation could confirm. The presence of dense woodland cover separating the marsh features of the provincially significant wetlands makes it unlikely that snapping turtles would nest on the subject lands. As the agricultural lands on the subject property are used for row crops, nesting on the property would result in the destruction of nests and potential harm to turtles. Silt fencing is recommended for mitigation in relation to the wetland adjacent to the site and this will also help ensure no Common Snapping Turtles enter the property during construction when they may be vulnerable to negative impacts associated with grading activity.

American Bumble Bee (*Bombus pensylvanicus*) and Yellow-banded Bumble Bee (*Bombus terricola*) have the potential to be using the subject property as habitat. Both species were not observed during any ecological site visit. Both species are generalists and can be found in a wide variety of habitats. The subject property does not represent quality habitat for these species as row crops require insecticides and herbicides that have the potential to impact these species. The loss of this property will have no impact on these species as they are found throughout most of the USA and large portions of southern Canada.

Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area was documented within NHIC square 17QK0917 which only covers a very small section of the property but a large section of the PSW east of the site. No evidence of this feature was observed on or immediately adjacent to the site. Binocular surveys from the eastern boundary did not observe any colonial nests. As there will be a 30m no disturbance buffer from the PSW and with there being agricultural land and woodlands separating this potential feature from the proposed development there are no anticipated impacts to this feature.

## 8.7 Fish Habitat

No fish habitat is present on the subject property or immediately adjacent lands. The site does drain toward areas of fish habitat at distances greater than 120m from the property.

## 8.8 Connectivity and Linkages

Site investigation indicated the no connectivity or linkages within the subject property due to agricultural use of the subject land and neighboring residential, commercial and institutional property uses on surrounding lands. The subject property does not exhibit or support significant terrestrial, riparian or aquatic linkages.

## 8.9 Other Natural Heritage Features

No other natural heritage features are present on the subject lands.

## 9.0 Analysis of Impacts and Recommendations

### 9.1 Wetlands

#### 9.1.1 Avoidance

Field investigation confirmed that no wetlands were situated on the property. Although the small artificial drainage feature (approximately 250 square meters) in the northwest corner of the site contains wetland vegetation it is not a wetland feature. The absence of wetland features on the site avoids any direct impacts to wetlands.

#### 9.1.2 Mitigation

As indicated, provincially significant wetland features are located to the south-east of the subject lands and unevaluated wetlands southwest of the subject lands.

To avoid impacts to these features, silt fencing should be installed 30m from the provincially significant wetlands and 15m from the unevaluated wetlands wherever the adjacent lands slope or drain toward the wetland. The silt fencing should be installed at the edge of the proposed buffers prior to construction and site grading activity being initiated. This silt fencing should be inspected and maintained until a stable surface cover is restored.

It is recommend that prior to development a water balance and detailed stormwater design ensure no offsite impacts to wetlands with respect to both quantity and quality controls. It should be confirmed at the detailed design stage how much change in runoff is anticipated within both wetland catchments, and provide mitigative options to ensure that any change is acceptable and will not cause ecological/hydrologic impacts),,

### 9.1.3 Buffers and Setbacks

A 30m setback from the provincially significant wetlands is recommended. No additional setback or buffers are required. Given the nature of the wetland habitat adjacent to the site (swamp at rear of a residential use) and its separation from the main wetland area, including the marsh, this separation should be sufficient to prevent impacts. A 30m buffer would overlap the development area by approximately 10m. This buffer would be anticipated to be located in the rear yard of one or more lots. This non-development area should be identified in the subdivision agreement as well as in zoning.

A 15m setback should be put in place from the southwest unevaluated wetland feature. Again, this setback would be located in the rear yard of one or more lots and the non-development area should be identified in the subdivision agreement as well as in zoning.

Given that in both situations no new edges are being created and the wetland has co-existed with agricultural, institutional and residential uses, the buffers in the residential lots can consist of private open space amenity areas associated with the residential uses. The use limitations in the buffers would apply to building, structures and servicing which should not be placed in the buffer.

### 9.1.4 Compensation

Compensation requirements are not applicable as not wetland losses are anticipated.

### 9.1.5 Net Impacts

No net impacts are anticipated to wetlands feature on the subject property or adjacent lands.

## 9.2 Significant Woodlands

### 9.2.1 Avoidance

No significant woodlands are present and no impact on significant woodlands is anticipated. Although the larger woodlands adjacent to the site may qualify for significant woodland status, development does not encroach and no impact is anticipated.

### 9.2.2 Mitigation

Additional mitigation is not required. As indicated in Section 4.0 of this report timing windows apply in regard to removal of any vegetation with respect to nesting migratory birds. Additionally, Section 9.5 of this report provides timing windows for vegetation removal with respect to any transient or incidental bat utilization of vegetation on the site.

### 9.2.3 Buffers And Setbacks

Additional buffers and setbacks are not applicable. The recommended 30m buffer from the PSW will provide a 10m buffer for the majority of the adjacent woodlands.

### 9.2.4 Compensation

Compensation is not applicable as no loss of significant woodlands is proposed.

### 9.2.5 Net Impacts

There are no net impacts anticipated on significant woodlands.

## 9.3 Significant Valleylands

### 9.3.1 Avoidance

There are no significant valleylands and avoidance is not applicable.

### 9.3.2 Mitigation

There are no significant valleylands and mitigation is not applicable.

### 9.3.3 Buffers And Setbacks

There are no significant valleylands and buffers and setbacks are not applicable.

### 9.3.4 Compensation

There are no significant valleylands and compensation is not applicable.

### 9.3.5 Net Impacts

There are no significant valleylands identified on the subject property or within 120 metres. There is therefore no potential to impact significant valleylands.

## 9.4 Areas Of Natural and Scientific Interest

### 9.4.1 Avoidance

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) and avoidance is not applicable.

### 9.4.2 Mitigation

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) and mitigation is not applicable.

### 9.4.3 Buffers and Setbacks

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), and buffers and setbacks are not applicable.

### 9.4.4 Compensation

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) and compensation is not applicable.

### 9.4.5 Net Impacts

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) identified on the subject property or within 120 metres. There is therefore no potential to impact Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).

## 9.5 Species at Risk – Threatened and Endangered

### 9.5.1 Avoidance

No threatened or endangered species were observed on the subject property. Due the nature of the site conditions (row crops / disturbed woodland) there is no habitat for species at risk on the subject property other than the possibility of species at risk bats that may intermittently be present within woodlands and hedgerows. However, three bat snag and roosting surveys conducted on the property found no suitable habitat and it can be concluded that only incidental use may occur.

### 9.5.2 Mitigation

As indicated in MECP guidance, if a proposed activity will avoid impairing or eliminating the function of habitat for supporting bat life processes (e.g. remove, stub, etc. a proportionally small number of potential maternity or day roost trees in treed habitats which would not result in fragmentation/barriers) and the timing of tree removal will avoid the bat active season (March 15 – November 30 in Southern Ontario), then there is no need to conduct species at risk bat surveys of treed habitats and no impact on bat habitat is anticipated. There is limited potential for incidental roosting on the subject lands and adherence to the timing window will avoid any negative impact to these species. It is therefore recommended that a development agreement recommended as a condition of subdivision approval incorporate a requirement that tree removal not occur during the March 15 – November 30 active bat season.

### 9.5.3 Buffers and Setbacks

Buffer and setbacks are not applicable.

### 9.5.4 Compensation

Compensation is not applicable.

### 9.5.5 Net Impacts

The absence of threatened and endangered species and their habitat establishes and resulting lack of impact on such species ensures compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

## 9.6 Significant Wildlife Habitat

### 9.6.1 Avoidance

The lack of significant wildlife habitat features on the subject lands avoids any direct impacts. Potential significant wildlife habitat features are associated with the wooded wetlands areas next to the to the subject property but not within the lands adjacent to the subject property.

### 9.6.2 Mitigation

Mitigation proposed to avoid impacts to wetlands and vegetation clearing windows for migratory birds and bat habitat provisions will equally mitigate impacts on identified significant wildlife habitat features in woodlands and wetlands located in the vicinity of the property.

### 9.6.3 Buffers and Setbacks

A 30m and a 15m buffer have been recommended with respect to the wetland and woodland features. No additional buffers or setbacks are required.

### 9.6.4 Compensation

No compensation is required.

### 9.6.5 Net Impacts

No impact on significant wildlife habitat features or functions is anticipated.

## 9.7 Fish Habitat

### 9.7.1 Avoidance

No fish habitat was observed within or immediately adjacent to the subject property.

### 9.7.2 Mitigation

The absence of fish habitat on and adjacent to the site indicates that no mitigation is required. It is recognized that fish habitat exists approximately 250m from the subject lands and that storm drainage will ultimately enter the lake. It is therefore recommended that storm water management facilities provide both quantity and quality control measures that adequately protect downstream fish habitat. Additionally a water balance and detailed stormwater design conducted a final design stage should ensure through design and mitigative measures that quantity and quality impacts are acceptable to fish habitat in both the wetland and lake.

### 9.7.3 Buffers and Setbacks

No additional buffers or setbacks are required.

### 9.7.4 Compensation

Compensation is not applicable.

### 9.7.5 Net Impacts

The proposed development is not anticipated to impact fish habitat.

## 9.8 Connectivity and Linkages

### 9.8.1 Avoidance

No connectivity or linkages were observed on or immediately adjacent to the subject property.

### 9.8.2 Mitigation

No mitigation is not required.

### 9.8.3 Buffers and Setbacks

No additional buffers or setbacks are required.

### 9.8.4 Compensation

Compensation is not applicable or required.

### 9.8.5 Net Impacts

There are no anticipated net impacts on connectivity or linkages.

## 9.9 Other Natural Heritage Features

### 9.9.1 Avoidance

No other natural heritage features have been identified.

### 9.9.2 Mitigation

No other natural heritage features have been identified, and mitigation is not required.

### 9.9.3 Buffers and Setbacks

No other natural heritage features have been identified, and additional buffers and setbacks are not required.

### 9.9.4 Compensation

Compensation is not applicable or required.

### 9.9.5 Net Impacts

No other natural heritage features have been identified, and no net impacts are therefore anticipated.

## 10.0 Conclusion - Net Impact Assessment and Policy Compliance

The proposal, with full implementation of recommended avoidance and mitigation measures, results in an acceptable level of policy consistency and conformity in the context of the requirements set out by the provincial and municipal policies applicable to the development of the subject lands.

The lack of natural heritage features on the property avoids any direct impacts to natural heritage features and functions.

A 30m setback from the provincially significant wetlands is recommended. A 15m setback is recommended for a smaller un-evaluated wetland. As the 30m wetland setback adequately buffers adjacent woodlands, no additional setback or buffers are required. The exact location of the wetland boundary should be established at the time of development. Given the depth of lots proposed in the south-east corner of the subdivision a 10m non-development area buffer can be accommodated in this area. This non-development area should be identified in the subdivision agreement as well as in zoning.

Impact mitigation recommendations for potential indirect natural heritage features on adjacent lands, which should be incorporated into the development agreement at time of final approval of the plan of subdivision, include:

- Silt fencing should be installed along the 30m no disturbance PSW wetland boundary. Additionally, the fencing should be installed along the 15m no disturbance buffer from the unevaluated southwest wetland. Silt fencing should also be placed along the southern boundary of the property joining the two wetland buffers/silt fencing. Silt fencing should be installed prior to any site alteration or disturbance. This silt fencing should be inspected and maintained until a stable surface cover is restored.
- A requirement that tree removal not occur during the March 15 – November 30 to capture both the active bird nesting. An exception can be provided that allows for minor clearing where the proposed clearing area has been reviewed by a qualified ecologist who determines no active nests of migratory species or active roosts are present.
- A requirement of no clearing of any trees containing Pileated Woodpecker nests or other active cavity nests at any time of year, unless the nest has been abandoned, the appropriate waiting period has elapsed, and the nest is declared abandoned in accordance with regulatory requirements under the Migratory Birds Act.
- A requirement of no clearing of any trees containing stick nests or owl nesting cavities at any time of year, unless the proposed clearing area has been reviewed by a qualified ecologist who determines no active or viable long-term nests of species of concern are present.

Prior to final approval of the plan of subdivision, the final design of storm water management facilities should provide both quantity and quality control measures that adequately protect downstream fish habitat. Additionally, a water balance and detailed stormwater design conducted a final design stage should ensure through design and mitigative measures that quantity and quality impacts are acceptable to fish habitat in both the wetland and lake.

Based on these findings and recommendations, the proposed residential development is consistent with the natural heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement and conforms to the Official Plans of Peterborough County and the Township of Selwyn.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SKELTON, BRUMWELL & ASSOCIATES INC.

Per:



Taylor Wynia Hon BSc  
Ecologist/Herpetologist



Michael Wynia, MCIP, RPP  
Senior Ecologist and Planner/Partner

# Appendix A

Species at Risk Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	SYNONYMS	S RANK	S RANK REASONS (NHIC DATA)	HABITAT DESCRIPTION (NHIC INFORMATION UNLESS NOTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)	POTENTIAL	OBSERVED/ COMMENTS
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> <i>pop. 3</i>	Lake Sturgeon (Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence River population)	END		S2		<p>The Lake Sturgeon lives almost exclusively in freshwater lakes and rivers with soft bottoms of mud, sand or gravel. They are usually found at depths of five to 20 metres.</p> <p>They spawn in relatively shallow, fast-flowing water (usually below waterfalls, rapids, or dams) with gravel and boulders at the bottom.</p> <p>However, they will spawn in deeper water where habitat is available. They also are known to spawn on open shoals in large rivers with strong currents.</p> <p>n North America, Lake Sturgeon can be found from Alberta to the St. Lawrence drainage of Quebec and from the southern Hudson Bay to the lower Mississippi.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Lake Sturgeon is found in the rivers of the Hudson Bay basin, the Great Lakes basin and their major connecting waterways, including the St. Lawrence River.</p> <p>There are three distinct populations in Ontario: Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence, Saskatchewan - Nelson River, and Southern Hudson Bay - James Bay.</p>	N	N
<i>Agalinis gattingeri</i>	Gattinger's False Foxglove	END	<i>Gerardia gattingeri</i>	S2S3	Most Ontario populations are on alvars on the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island. Otherwise known only from prairies on Walpole Island First Nation and a 1952 record from Glen Morris (Brant County). According to the	<p>Gattinger's Agalinis grows in dry prairie, dry open woodlands, dry roadsides, glades, bluffs and alvars.</p> <p>In Ontario, this species is found in dry tallgrass prairies in</p>	N	N

					<p>Ontario recovery strategy (Jones 2015) there are 26 extant Ontario occurrences, most of which are on Manitoulin Island. The species is in serious decline on Walpole Island. Abundance fluctuates from year to year. First collected in Ontario by Charles K. Dodge (GH) in 1904 from Squirrel Island, Lambton County.</p>	<p>Lambton County and on alvars in Bruce County and Manitoulin Island Region. Alvar is a dry, open habitat with very thin soil over a rocky or limestone base.</p> <p>Gattinger's Agalinis grows in low, sparse vegetation, in shallow soil or nearly bare ground, between tussocks of grass.</p> <p>Gattinger's Agalinis grows in dry prairie, dry open woodlands, dry roadsides, glades, bluffs and alvars.</p> <p>In Ontario, this species is found in dry tallgrass prairies in Lambton County and on alvars in Bruce County and Manitoulin Island Region. Alvar is a dry, open habitat with very thin soil over a rocky or limestone base.</p> <p>Gattinger's Agalinis grows in low, sparse vegetation, in shallow soil or nearly bare ground, between tussocks of grass.</p>		
<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i>	Skinner's agalinis	END	<i>Gerardia skinneriana</i> , <i>Tomanthera skinneriana</i>	S1	<p>A pale-flowered species of prairie remnants restricted in the province to Walpole Island First Nation and the Ojibway Prairie area of Windsor, Essex County. Of global conservation concern (G3G4) and first collected in Ontario by Charles K. Dodge (GH) in 1904 from Squirrel Island, Lambton County. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Brodowicz (1990), Canne-Hilliker (1988), COSEWIC (2000f, 2010), Dieringer (1999), Kercher and Sytsma (2000).</p>	<p>Skinner's agalinis only grows in tallgrass prairie habitats in Ontario, an extremely rare ecosystem in the province.</p> <p>It probably has a range of host species, but the only confirmed connection is to the prairie grass, Little bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>).</p> <p>Skinner's agalinis is rare throughout its range in central North America which extends from extreme southwestern Ontario, west to Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas.</p> <p>In Canada, it is found only in southwestern Ontario – on two islands in the St. Clair River delta, at Lake St. Clair, and also in a small prairie near Windsor.</p>	N	N

<i>Aletris farinosa</i>	White Colicroot	END		S2	Prairies, open sandy woods and edges in southwestern Ontario. Has disappeared from several historically documented sites. First collected in Ontario in 1901 by John Macoun at Sandwich, Essex County (CAN). Placed in the Stemonaceae by FNA (2002) and included in Liliaceae by other authors. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Killingbeck et al. (1998), Soper (1962), Stewart (1979), Sutherland (1987).	In Ontario, Colicroot grows in open, sunny, and moist habitats with sandy or mucky soil, such as prairies and old abandoned fields.  It has also been found along roadsides and forest edges. It does not tolerate shade or competition from other plants and appears to do well in areas that are kept open by fire, drought, grazing and other disturbances.  In Canada, Colicroot is found only in southwestern Ontario.	N	N
<i>Allogona profunda</i>	Broad-banded Forestsnail	END	<i>Polygyra profunda</i>	S1S2	Known historically from 16 locations at which it has been documented extant at only 10 in a recent (2013) survey of more than 60 known historical occurrences and prospective sites in southern Ontario. Documented extant (empty shells) at eight sites, but at only two were lives specimens found.  	Broad-banded Forestsnails are found mainly in forest and woodland on sandy soil in Ontario, but shells have also been seen in wooded alvars and shrubby vegetation on sandy soil near deciduous forests.  The snails are active during the day and night, but retire to shelter during the mid-morning to late afternoon. Broad-banded Forestsnails hibernate by burying 5 to 10 cm under the soil or under leaf litter on the forest floor. They require damp habitat for feeding, accessibility, and reproduction.  The Broad-banded Forestsnail now occurs only at Point Pelee National Park and on Pelee Island; although in the past it was found at other mainland locations and islands in Lake Erie. It is also found in the United States.	N	N
<i>Ambystoma hybrid pop. 1</i>	Unisexual Ambystoma (Jefferson Salamander dependent population)	END	<i>Ambystoma JJJL</i> , <i>Ambystoma hybrid pop. 1</i> , <i>Ambystoma platineum</i> , <i>Ambystoma</i>	S2	The presence of polyploid Ambystoma salamanders where the Jefferson genome dominates indicates the presence of pure Jefferson Salamander ( <i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i> ) at the same site. Jefferson dominated polyploids are known from fewer than 20 sites in the province and are vulnerable to habitat loss and	Unisexual Ambystoma salamanders live in leaf litter, under logs and in underground cavities in deciduous and mixed forests, typically within close proximity to breeding habitats. Adults breeds in vernal pools (temporary woodland ponds) or fish-free permanent wetlands. They lay their eggs in	N	N

			<i>pop. 1, Ambystoma x platineum</i>		<p>fragmentation. Element occurrence records will only be entered for Jefferson dominated polyploids at sites where pure Jefferson Salamanders have not also been documented.</p>	<p>clumps attached to underwater vegetation in shallow water. The eggs hatch into aquatic larvae after about one month, and the larvae transform into juveniles by the end of summer. The juveniles leave the pond and head into the surrounding forest. Unisexual Ambystoma salamanders spend the winter underground where they can get below the frost line and avoid freezing temperatures, such as in mammal burrows, rock crevices or other underground cavities.</p> <p>Although these salamanders spend much of the year underground or under cover, they can often be observed in early spring when they travel to breeding sites.</p> <p>In Canada, the Unisexual Ambystoma (Jefferson Salamander dependent population) salamanders are restricted to southern Ontario, mainly along the Niagara Escarpment. The Unisexual Ambystoma (Jefferson Salamander dependent population) also occurs across parts of the northeastern U.S.</p>		
<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	Jefferson Salamander	END		S2	<p>Currently ranked as S2. Although there are more than 20 occurrences in Ontario, good abundance information is lacking for many of them. Therefore, an S2 rank is warranted because the species may be vulnerable to population declines or extirpation.</p>	<p>Adults live in moist, loose soil, under logs or in leaf litter. Your best chance of spotting a Jefferson salamander is in early spring when they travel to woodland ponds to breed. They lay their eggs in clumps attached to underwater vegetation.</p> <p>By midsummer, the larvae lose their gills and leave the pond and head into the surrounding forest. Once in the forest, Jefferson salamanders spend much of their time underground in rodent burrows, and under rocks and</p>	N	N

						<p>stumps. They feed primarily on insects and worms.</p> <p>The Jefferson salamander lives in deciduous forests. Its range extends across parts of the northeastern U.S. In Canada, it is found only in southern Ontario, mainly along the Niagara Escarpment.</p>		
<i>Ambystoma pop. 4</i>	Unisexual <i>Ambystoma</i> (Small-mouthed Salamander dependent population)	END	<i>Ambystoma hybrid pop. 1, Ambystoma platineum, Ambystoma pop. 4, Ambystoma x platineum</i>	S1	Very rare; restricted in Ontario to Pelee Island where it is dependent on the rare Small-mouthed Salamander ( <i>Ambystoma texanum</i> ) as a sperm donor.	<p>Unisexual <i>Ambystoma</i> salamanders live in leaf litter, under logs and in underground cavities in deciduous and mixed forests, typically within close proximity to breeding habitats. Adults breeds in vernal pools (temporary woodland ponds) or fish-free permanent wetlands. They lay their eggs in clumps attached to underwater vegetation in shallow water. The eggs hatch into aquatic larvae after about one month, and the larvae transform into juveniles by the end of summer. The juveniles leave the pond and head into the surrounding forest. Unisexual <i>Ambystoma</i> salamanders spend the winter underground where they can get below the frost line and avoid freezing temperatures, such as in mammal burrows, rock crevices or other underground cavities.</p> <p>Although these salamanders spend much of the year underground or under cover, they can often be observed in early spring when they travel to breeding sites.</p> <p>The Unisexual <i>Ambystoma</i> (Small-mouthed Salamander dependent population) have a very restricted global distribution and are only found on Pelee Island in Ontario, Canada as well as in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana in the U.S.</p>	N	N

<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	Small-mouthed Salamander	END		S1	<p>The Smallmouth Salamander is extremely rare in Ontario with only one occurrence; all confirmed Canadian records are from Pelee Island. Most breeding populations are near Fish Point on the southern tip of Pelee Island (Bogart and Licht 1991, p. 3), restricting the range even further. If the remaining habitat for the species was destroyed, altered through draining seasonally flooded areas, or developed for recreational purposes, Smallmouth Salamander populations would be threatened further.</p>	<p>The Small-mouthed salamander prefers moist habitats, such as tall grass prairies, dense deciduous forests and agricultural lands that provide suitable breeding ponds. They require soft soil for digging burrows and ponds without fish for breeding.</p> <p>Eggs are laid on leaf litter and debris at the bottom of the pond. It is important that the ponds do not support fish because these predators would eat the young salamanders.</p> <p>Adults spend most of the non-breeding season hidden in burrows dug by themselves or by other animals, underneath decomposing tree trunks, rocks or fallen leaves.</p> <p>In Canada, the Small-mouthed salamander is found only on Pelee Island in extreme southwestern Ontario. This species was considered locally abundant in 1991, but by 2000 the range of this salamander decreased substantially, when two out of only five known breeding ponds dried up. There are currently no population estimates for the Small-mouthed Salamander on Pelee Island.</p>	N	N
<i>Ammannia robusta</i>	Scarlet Ammannia	END	<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>	S1	<p>Moist muddy or sandy open areas particularly shorelines. Sometimes in disturbed situations such as artificial ponds and edges of moist agricultural fields. First collected in Ontario in 1974 by Wilfred Botham at Hillman Marsh, Essex County (CAN; Campbell and Reznicek 1977), and since then found at a few additional sites both on Pelee Island and the Essex County mainland. Roberts and Stuckey (1992) suggested that the northward expansion of the range of <i>Ammannia robusta</i> into the western Lake Erie area may have been facilitated by the Ohio Canal</p>	<p>In Ontario, Scarlet ammannia is found on mudflats, sand beaches, and the edges of wetlands and ponds that are seasonally flooded. Fluctuating water levels are important to its survival.</p> <p>It does well in habitat that is generally submerged early in the year and when water levels recede later in the summer the plants emerge.</p> <p>Scarlet ammannia ranges from south central British Columbia southward to Central America,</p>	N	N

					System. See also Argus et al. (1982-1987), Baskin et al. (2002), Baumbrough et al. (2003a), Graham (1985).	and eastward through the United States to Ohio and southwestern Ontario in the north, and Tennessee in the south.  It is not found on the eastern coast of North America, with the exception of New Jersey where it is considered non-native.		
<i>Ammocrypta pellucida</i>	Eastern Sand Darter	END	<i>Ammocrypta pellucida</i> pop. 1, <i>Ammocrypta pellucidum</i> , <i>Etheostoma pellucida</i> , <i>Etheostoma pellucidum</i>	S2		The Eastern Sand Darter prefers shallow habitats in lakes, streams, and rivers with clean, sandy bottoms.  It often buries itself completely in the sand.  It feeds on aquatic insects, but due to its small mouth is limited in the size of prey it can eat.  In Ontario, the Eastern Sand Darter is found in Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, West Lake, Big Creek and in the Grand, Sydenham, Thames and Detroit rivers.  The species may have disappeared from several other rivers in southwestern Ontario. In 2008 it was rediscovered in Big Creek after an absence of more than 50 years.	N	N
<i>Anaxyrus fowleri</i>	Fowler's Toad	END	<i>Bufo fowleri</i> , <i>Bufo woodhousii fowleri</i>	S2	Fowler's Toad is currently ranked as S2 because of its very restricted range, low-moderate abundance, and fewer than 20 extant EOs. Most Ontario populations are small, and populations are largely fragmented (except at a few larger sites such as Long Point and Rondeau). Nationally, Green (1998) notes that a status of "Threatened" is now warranted because of the cycles of rise and decline observed from his research (1988-1997) and the small number of source populations in the province.	In Ontario, Fowler's Toads inhabit open beaches, dunes, sandy shorelines, rocky pools, creek and stream mouths, backshore wetlands, and marshes along the northern shore of Lake Erie.  Fowler's Toad is found throughout much of eastern North America, from the Gulf Coast north to the Great Lakes. In Canada, Fowler's Toad is restricted to only three localities: Rondeau, Long Point and Niagara.	N	N

<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American Eel	END		S1S2		<p>Over the course of its life, the American Eel can be found in both salt and fresh water.</p> <p>In fact, some scientists consider the American Eel to have the broadest diversity of habitats of any fish species in the world.</p> <p>The American Eel starts life in the Sargasso Sea in the North Atlantic Ocean and migrates along the east coast of North America.</p> <p>In Canada, it is found in fresh water and salt water areas that are accessible from the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>This area extends from Niagara Falls in the Great Lakes up to the mid-Labrador coast.</p> <p>In Ontario, American Eels can be found as far inland as Algonquin Park. Once the eels mature (10-25 years) they return to the Sargasso Sea to spawn.</p>	N	N
<i>Anguispira kochi</i>	Banded Tigersnail	END		S1S2		<p>In Canada, the Eastern Banded Tigersnail inhabits moist old hardwood or mixed-wood forests. In Ontario, it has been found in Chinquapin Oak-Nodding Onion treed alvar, dry-fresh Hackberry deciduous forest, dry-fresh Sugar Maple-White Ash deciduous forest, and dry Black Oak woodland. These habitats are described as having either limestone bedrock with vegetative cover or sandy soil with a leaf litter layer.</p> <p>The Eastern Banded Tigersnail currently occurs on two islands in Lake Erie: Pelee Island and Middle Island. It was also historically found on Middle Sister Island, East Sister Island and North Harbour Island but now appears to be extirpated</p>	N	N

						from these locations. It is unknown if this species still exists on Hen Island.		
<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	Spiny Softshell	END	<i>Amyda ferox spinifera</i> , <i>Trionyx ferox spinifera</i> , <i>Trionyx spiniferus</i>	S2	There are about twenty occurrences in Ontario but a few of these occurrences cover large areas (e.g., Long Point, Thames and Sydenham rivers) and have many individuals; some are based on single sight reports. The majority of extant populations is restricted to Southwestern Ontario but there are recent reports of individuals in Prince Edward County, and along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers in Eastern Ontario (which could be wandering individuals or misidentifications). The species is susceptible to land use changes (e.g., shoreline development and stabilization projects) and recreational use. This is of concern given the bulk of the softshell population is in the most populated area of Ontario where development and recreational pressures are the greatest. Habitat has been lost or fragmented, resulting in reduced availability of suitable basking, nesting and overwintering habitat and poorer quality habitat for the species. There is a lack of population data prior to 1990s, but presumed declines in numbers are based on loss of habitat and fragmentation of its former range in the province.	Spiny softshells are highly aquatic turtles that rarely travel far from water. They are found primarily in rivers and lakes but also in creeks and even ditches and ponds near rivers.  Key habitat requirements are open sand or gravel nesting areas, shallow muddy or sandy areas to bury in, deep pools for hibernation, areas for basking, and suitable habitat for crayfish and other food species.  These habitat features may be distributed over an extensive area, as long as the intervening habitat doesn't prevent the turtles from traveling between them.  In Canada, the Spiny softshell is found only in Quebec and southwestern Ontario in the Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie and western Lake Ontario watersheds. The majority of Spiny softshells in Ontario are found in the Thames and Sydenham rivers and at two sites in Lake Erie.  The size of the home range of this turtle depends on availability of habitat features such as nesting and hibernation sites. Some turtles travel up to 30 kilometres in a year from one part of their home range to another.	N	N
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	END		S1B, S4N	A very rare breeding species with an estimated 10-20 pairs in extreme northern Ontario. Appears to have declined in numbers and range from historical levels although recent evidence suggests that this species is increasing in numbers. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during the breeding season. Very	Golden Eagles nest in remote, undisturbed areas, usually building their nests on ledges on a steep cliff or riverbank, but they will also use large trees if needed.  Most hunting is done near open areas such as large bogs or tundra. During migration	N	N

					<p>uncommon but increasing in migration (mostly fall) throughout the province and very uncommon but increasing in winter in southern Ontario.</p>	<p>they could be encountered anywhere, but are most frequently seen migrating west along the shores of Lake Ontario and Erie in November.</p> <p>Small numbers also winter in the southern half of Ontario, most often near large deer wintering areas where carcasses might be found.</p> <p>In Canada, Golden Eagles are most common in the western mountains and prairies but are also fairly widespread in Labrador and Quebec's Ungava peninsula.</p> <p>In Ontario, breeding Golden Eagles are presently known only from the Hudson Bay Lowland, although there is some evidence suggesting they once nested much further south.</p> <p>Currently there are believed to be 10 to 20 pairs in the province.</p>		
<i>Aristida basiramea</i>	Forked Threeawn Grass	END		S2	<p>First confirmed in Ontario in Simcoe County in 1975 by A.A. Reznicek (Catling et al. 1977). An earlier record from Norfolk County (reported as <i>A. intermedia</i> by Cruise 1969) is probably the result of a labelling error (Argus et al. 1982-1987), and an early specimen from Hamilton by George Lawson in 1862 (CAN 220976) may also be mislabelled. Recently discovered by Judith Jones at several additional sites in Simcoe County. A population found along a roadside in Rainy River District in 2001 is probably non-native. See Allen (2003), Brisson (2004), COSEWIC (2002d), Jones (2007), Shinnars (1940).</p>	<p>Forked Three-awned Grass grows on open, bare ground or in sparsely-covered grassy areas, often in bare spots between patches of other species of grasses.</p> <p>The maintenance of this type of habitat requires periodic disturbances, such as fire or drought, to prevent other plants from dominating the area.</p> <p>However, some forms of disturbance facilitate the establishment of invasive plant species that can outcompete Forked Three-awned Grass.</p> <p>Forked Three-awned Grass is found primarily in the Midwestern United States, west from Colorado, south to Texas, east to Maine, and north</p>	N	N

						<p>to central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan.</p> <p>In Canada, Forked Three-awned Grass is found only in southwestern Quebec and southern Ontario, with one likely introduced population found in the Rainy River area of northwestern Ontario.</p>		
<i>Asclepias quadrifolia</i>	Four-leaved milkweed	END		S1	<p>Dry, calcareous woods. Recently (2006) discovered in Canada at two sites in Prince Edward County by Sean Blaney and David Bree (Oldham 2007). First collected in Ontario in 1888 by Mathilde M. Schlegel (MICH) from "Foster's Flats, Ont." (Niagara Region). Collected in 1892 by John Macoun at Bay of Quinte, Hastings County (QK) and reported from Adolphustown and the vicinity of Napanee (Macoun 1883-1890). Also known from several other old specimen records from the Niagara Peninsula area of Ontario where it has not been seen since 1956 despite considerable fieldwork in the region (Oldham 2010). See Cabin et al. (1991), Pleasants and Chaplin (1983), Wilbur (1976), Woodson (1954).</p>	<p>Four-leaved Milkweed typically occurs on dry to somewhat moist, shallow or rocky soils over limestone, or sometimes sandstone, bedrock within mature deciduous woodlands and sometimes in forests, thickets or meadows.</p> <p>In Ontario, it is found in two types of habitat: (1) dry woodlands dominated by Tallgrass prairie herbs, Bur Oak and Shagbark Hickory, and (2) a woodland alvar dominated by Red Cedar and pasture grasses, which was probably created by human activities.</p> <p>Four-leaved Milkweed is at the northern limit of its range in Ontario and New England.</p> <p>There are only two known populations remaining in Ontario, both in Prince Edward County.</p> <p>Historically, populations have also been recorded from the neighbouring Lennox and Addington County, as well as from the Niagara River gorge.</p>	N	N
<i>Aureolaria virginica</i>	Downy Yellow False Foxglove	END	<i>Gerardia virginica</i>	S1	<p>A very local and declining species of dry open woods and savannas in southwestern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1901 by John Macoun at Queenston Heights, Niagara Region (CAN). The species has been recently verified at five Ontario locations, with three-quarters of the estimated 400 to 600 plants at a single site. McLeod (1990) notes</p>	<p>Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove is found in open savanna and woodland habitats along with Black Oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>), its preferred host tree. The full range of Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove beyond southern Ontario covers most of the Eastern United States extending from Minnesota to</p>	N	N

					<p>loss of suitable forested habitat, habitat specificity (e.g., dependent on White Oak and dry-mesic habitats), and forest fragmentation as serious threats affecting the species. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), King (1989), Soper (1952).</p>	<p>Maine in the north and from Louisiana to Florida in the south.</p> <p>Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove is largely restricted to the Carolinian ecoregion. There are six subpopulations remaining in Ontario which are found in:</p> <p>Hamilton Halton Lambton Norfolk Niagara</p> <p>Two additional populations may persist in Brant County and Walpole Island First Nation. About 19 subpopulations have been extirpated including ones in Essex, Waterloo and the city of Toronto.</p>		
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Cherry Birch	END		S1	<p>First collected in Ontario in 1952 by Bert Miller at Port Dalhousie, Niagara Region (HAM, TRT), and still present in this area. Formerly occurred in the Niagara Glen based on a 1953 specimen in the Niagara Parks Commission herbarium (verified by M.J. Oldham in 2007), though recent searches of the area have not rediscovered the species (Oldham 2007, 2010). Cherry Birch is threatened by residential development, shoreline erosion, lack of regeneration, and has a very restricted range and small population in deciduous woods in the Niagara Peninsula area. See COSEWIC (2006c), Fox and Soper (1954), Higginbotham et al. (1989), Sharik and Barnes (1971, 1976, 1979), Sharik and Ford (1984).</p>	<p>In Ontario, the Cherry Birch is found on moist, well-drained clay loam soil over limestone bedrock with White Oak, Red Oak, Eastern Hemlock, Sugar Maple and other deciduous trees.</p> <p>The single population of Cherry Birch in Canada is isolated at two sites on the Niagara peninsula in southern Ontario. A survey of the two sites in 2010, found only 17 trees out of the 50 trees that were originally identified in 1967.</p>	N	N
<i>Bombus affinis</i>	Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	END	<i>Bombus (Bombus) affinis</i>	S1	<p>Ontario is a large jurisdiction with a land area of approximately 1,076,395 km<sup>2</sup>. The province includes three ecozones (Mixedwood Plains, Boreal Shield, and Hudson Plains). The largest ecozone represented in this province is the Boreal Shield.</p>	<p>This species, like other bumble bees, can be found in open habitat such as mixed farmland, urban settings, savannah, open woods and sand dunes.</p>	N	N

					<p>Threats to bees and bee communities in the northern part of the province (i.e., Boreal Shield and Hudson Plains) are largely unknown, but probably minimal. Threats are probably severe in the southern areas of the province, and particularly intense much of the Mixedwood Plains. The bee fauna is poorly studied in most areas of the north, mainly due to inaccessibility, excluding urban areas and transport corridors connecting these urban areas. The ecozones within the north remain largely unmodified, aside from the longer-term effects of climate change. Given the natural history information available, we assume that the bee fauna is largely unchanged in the north. The Mixedwood Plains are particularly important for bees, and are relatively well known, having been studied several times since the 1960's. However, a long history of agriculture in the ecozone (with much of the land converted to agriculture) has probably had a significant negative impact on bees. This region also has the highest number of introduced bee species in the country. In Canada known from southern ON, QC and NB (one specimen; a queen collected in 1949 from Fredericton). Found in three eastern ecozones (Boreal Shield, Mixedwood Plains and Atlantic Maritime). Primitively eusocial bee. Generalist forager, species forms colonies that grow in abundance throughout the season. Floral resources are needed throughout the season. Food plants include Helianthus (Sunflowers), Asters, Solidago (Goldenrods), Lonicera (Honeysuckles), Vaccinium, Prunus, Aesculus</p>	<p>The most recent sightings have been in oak savannah, which contains both woodland and grassland flora and fauna.</p> <p>The Rusty-patched bumble bee was once widespread and common in eastern North America, found from southern Ontario south to Georgia and west to the Dakotas.</p> <p>The species has suffered rapid, severe decline throughout its entire range since the 1970s with only a handful of specimens collected in recent years in Ontario.</p> <p>The only sightings of this bee in Canada since 2002 have been at The Pinery Provincial Park on Lake Huron.</p>		
<i>Bombus bohemicus</i>	Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee	END	<i>Bombus (Psithyrus) ashtoni, Bombus</i>	S1S2	Ontario is a large jurisdiction with a land area of approximately 1,076,395 km <sup>2</sup> . The province includes three ecozones (Mixedwood Plains, Boreal Shield, and Hudson Plains). The largest	The Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee is a holarctic species known to occur around the globe in Europe, Asia and North America.	N	N

			<p><i>(Psithyrus) bohemicus, Bombus ashtoni, Psithyrus ashtoni</i></p>	<p>ecozone represented in this province is the Boreal Shield. Threats to bees and bee communities in the northern part of the province (i.e., Boreal Shield and Hudson Plains) are largely unknown, but probably minimal. Threats are probably severe in the southern areas of the province, and particularly intense much of the Mixedwood Plains. The bee fauna is poorly studied in most areas of the north, mainly due to inaccessibility, excluding urban areas and transport corridors connecting these urban areas. The ecozones within the north remain largely unmodified, aside from the longer-term effects of climate change. Given the natural history information available, we assume that the bee fauna is largely unchanged in the north. The Mixedwood Plains are particularly important for bees, and are relatively well known, having been studied several times since the 1960's. However, a long history of agriculture in the ecozone (with much of the land converted to agriculture) has probably had a significant negative impact on bees. This region also has the highest number of introduced bee species in the country. In Canada known from YT, NT, BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE and NL. Cuckoo bumble bee. Host bees are <i>Bombus affinis</i>, <i>Bombus terricola</i>, <i>Bombus cryptarum</i> (?) and <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>. Recorded from most ecozones, although historically most common in eastern ecozones and the most recent records are from 2008. Some of the host species appear to have declined. Plath (1934) lists the eastern species (MB, ON, QC, NS, NF, NB, PE) as <i>Bombus affinis</i> and <i>Bombus terricola</i> (declining) as hosts. In the west in BC, AB, SK, YT, NT the host species are unknown but likely <i>Bombus cryptarum</i>, <i>Bombus terricola</i></p>	<p>In Canada, the Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee has been recorded in every province and territory except Nunavut and occurs in diverse habitats such as open meadows, agricultural and urban areas, boreal forest and woodlands.</p> <p>This bumble bee is thought to eat the pollen and nectar of a wide variety of plants.</p> <p>Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bees are a parasitic species which follows the life cycle pattern and therefore, in part, the habitat of its hosts which are other bumble bees (e.g., the Rusty-patched and Yellow-banded Bumble Bees).</p> <p>In Ontario, the Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee was historically found throughout most of the province; however in recent years it is known only to occur in Pinery Provincial Park.</p> <p>Despite recent search effort, few Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bees have been observed in the last 20 years in Ontario. Due to its decline across Canada, it is now only known to occur in three provinces based on evidence from recent survey efforts.</p>		
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					(declining) and <i>Bombus occidentalis</i> (declining).			
<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee	END	<i>Bombus (Psithyrus) suckleyi</i> , <i>Psithyrus suckleyi</i>	SH	Has not been recorded in Ontario since 1971.	<p>Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee occupies diverse habitats that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lowland or montane meadows, or prairies</li> <li>farms and croplands</li> <li>urban areas</li> <li>boreal forest</li> </ul> <p>In early spring, the bumble bee species that are the hosts of Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee usually establish nests in abandoned underground rodent burrows or other dry, natural hollows. Because Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee is a nest parasite, these hosts' residences are part of its habitat.</p> <p>Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee is primarily a western Nearctic species, found from southeastern Alaska to northern California, and east to Manitoba and Colorado. This species has been recorded in every Canadian province and territory except for Nunavut. While this species has been recorded on the east coast, it primarily occurs on the west coast, and becomes rarer east of the 100th meridian.</p> <p>Historically, Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee distribution has been sparse and mostly limited to sporadic records in southern Ontario. There are three records of this species in northwestern Ontario near the borders with Manitoba and Minnesota, and one record south of James Bay close to the Quebec border.</p> <p>There have been extensive bumble bee surveys in southern Ontario that have not yielded any observations of Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee</p>	N	N

						since 1971. Central and northern Ontario have not been adequately surveyed for bumble bees to determine whether Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee still occurs there.		
<i>Brychius hungerfordi</i>	Hungerford's Crawling Water Beetle	END		S1	Hungerford's Crawling Water Beetle is a globally rare species and is endemic to the Great Lakes region. It is only known from five streams in Michigan and three streams in Ontario. It is a specialist of small to medium-sized streams characterized by a moderate to fast flow, good stream aeration, cool temperatures (15°C to 25°C), inorganic substrate, and alkaline water conditions. Populations are often, but not always, found immediately downstream from culverts, beaver dams, and human-made dams. The presence of the alga <i>Dichotomosiphon</i> may be a critical component of the habitat because the beetle larvae appear to be very dependent upon it as a food source. Some areas within two watersheds (Saugeen and Grey-Sauble) containing Hungerford's Crawling Water Beetle are relatively pristine while others are very degraded. Poor agricultural practices, wetland degradation, impoundment and other watercourse alterations, and urban development are current threats in these watersheds. There is some evidence that the habitat at the site on the North Saugeen River has been impacted in such a way that may have led to a decline or loss of the Hungerford's Crawling Water Beetle population at that site.	This beetle is found in small to medium-sized streams with cool, high quality, fast-flowing water, often immediately downstream from beaver dams, culverts and man-made barriers.  As larvae, they may require a specific kind of algae ( <i>Dichotomosiphon</i> ) to eat.  In Ontario, this beetle's range is restricted to three rivers in Bruce County. It has also been found in five rivers in northern Michigan. These are the only places in the world where this beetle is found.	N	N
<i>Buchnera americana</i>	American Bluehearts	END		S1	Currently restricted in Canada to moist interdunal sandy meadows at the south end of Lake Huron in Lambton County. Dodge (1914) reported it as "Occasional in poor ground on the delta islands of St. Clair River. Abundant in sandy ground at Port Franks."; there have been no subsequent records	In Ontario, Bluehearts is found in wet meadow communities between sand dunes along shorelines where it is associated with plants characteristic of tallgrass prairies. This habitat is considered rare in Ontario.	N	N

					from the St. Clair River delta islands (Walpole Island First Nation). First collected in Ontario in 1905 by Charles K. Dodge at Port Franks, Lambton County (MICH). <i>Buchnera americana</i> has declined significantly in the past century and is now of conservation concern in most states east of the Mississippi and in Ontario (FNA Vol. 17, 2019).	In Canada, Bluehearts is limited to three locations along a 10-kilometre stretch of the Lake Huron shoreline within the area between Kettle Point and Pinery Provincial Park.		
<i>Calidris canutus pop. 4</i>	Red Knot rufa subspecies - Southeastern USA / Gulf of Mexico / Caribbean wintering population	END		S1M		<p>Red Knot rufa subspecies breed within the central Canadian Arctic before travelling thousands of kilometres south to overwinter.</p> <p>The Northeastern South America designatable unit of Red Knot rufa subspecies overwinters primarily in coastal areas of Brazil, with a small proportion in small groups in French Guiana and Suriname.</p> <p>The Southeast USA / Gulf of Mexico / Caribbean designatable unit of Red Knot rufa subspecies overwinters in coastal areas of Florida, Louisiana, the Texas/Mexico border region, and islands in the Caribbean Sea.</p> <p>The Tierra del Fuego / Patagonia designatable unit of Red Knot rufa subspecies overwinters in coastal areas of Patagonia, including areas on the northern coastline of Tierra del Feugo, and further north in the San Jorge Gulf.</p> <p>During migration, the subspecies prefer open beaches, mudflats, and coastal lagoons, where they feast on molluscs, crustaceans, and other invertebrates.</p> <p>The Red Knot rufa subspecies only occurs in Ontario during migration, where it may feed and rest on beaches.</p>	N	N

						<p>The coastal mudflats along the southwest coast of Hudson Bay and James Bay in northern Ontario are very important staging sites (where birds stop to refuel) during both spring and fall migration.</p> <p>They are also regularly seen in small numbers during the fall in southern Ontario, usually along Great Lakes beaches and mudflats.</p> <p>Occasionally, large flocks have been seen in spring at select eastern Ontario beaches, such as Presqu'île Provincial Park and Amherst Island, when birds flying non-stop from Delaware Bay to James Bay are forced to land because of bad weather.</p>		
<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot rufa subspecies - Tierra del Fuego / Patagonia wintering population	END		S1M		<p>Red Knot rufa subspecies breed within the central Canadian Arctic before travelling thousands of kilometres south to overwinter.</p> <p>The Northeastern South America designatable unit of Red Knot rufa subspecies overwinters primarily in coastal areas of Brazil, with a small proportion in small groups in French Guiana and Suriname.</p> <p>The Southeast USA / Gulf of Mexico / Caribbean designatable unit of Red Knot rufa subspecies overwinters in coastal areas of Florida, Louisiana, the Texas/Mexico border region, and islands in the Caribbean Sea.</p> <p>The Tierra del Fuego / Patagonia designatable unit of Red Knot rufa subspecies overwinters in coastal areas of Patagonia, including areas on the northern coastline of Tierra del Fuego, and further north in the San Jorge Gulf.</p>	N	N

						<p>During migration, the subspecies prefer open beaches, mudflats, and coastal lagoons, where they feast on molluscs, crustaceans, and other invertebrates.</p> <p>The Red Knot rufa subspecies only occurs in Ontario during migration, where it may feed and rest on beaches.</p> <p>The coastal mudflats along the southwest coast of Hudson Bay and James Bay in northern Ontario are very important staging sites (where birds stop to refuel) during both spring and fall migration.</p> <p>They are also regularly seen in small numbers during the fall in southern Ontario, usually along Great Lakes beaches and mudflats.</p> <p>Occasionally, large flocks have been seen in spring at select eastern Ontario beaches, such as Presqu'île Provincial Park and Amherst Island, when birds flying non-stop from Delaware Bay to James Bay are forced to land because of bad weather.</p>		
<i>Carex juniperorum</i>	Juniper Sedge	END		S1	<p>A recently described species known only from Ontario, Ohio, Kentucky (Catling et al. 1993), and Virginia. First collected in Ontario in 1989 by Paul M. Catling and Vivian R. Catling growing in alvar woodland at the Salmon River Alvar in Hastings County, Ontario (Catling et al. 1993). Subsequently found in 2005 in open Red Oak woods on clay soil in Haldimand County by Michael J. Oldham and Wasyl D. Bakowsky (# 31205 at DAO, MICH, NHIC, OAC). Similar to <i>Carex backii</i> and <i>C. jamesii</i>. See Ford and Naczi (2001), Ford et al. (1998a, 1998b), Naczi and Ford (2001), Oldham (1998), Star and Ford (2001), Star et al. (1999).</p>	<p>The Juniper Sedge grows mainly on alvars located in relatively open woodland, often dominated by red cedar but also deciduous trees.</p> <p>At one site in Ontario, the species occurs in oak savannah. Drought and fire have a big role to play in keeping alvars and savannah in an open or semi-open condition.</p> <p>Without such disturbances, this habitat would likely become overgrown by shrubs and trees that would shade-out the rare vegetation below.</p> <p>The Juniper Sedge is only found in southeastern Ontario and</p>	N	N

						<p>the southern Ohio-northern Kentucky region and is considered globally rare. In Canada, there are three sub-populations in Hastings County in the Salmon River Alvar.</p> <p>One sub-population has been extirpated. Each sub-population contains 600 to 5000 shoots, some of which may actually be extensions of the same parent plant spreading by underground roots.</p> <p>A small population was also recently discovered near Selkirk in Haldimand County. There are fewer than 20 known populations for this Juniper Sedge globally.</p>		
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	False Hop Sedge	END		S1	<p>First collected in Ontario by W. Herriot in 1902 near Galt, Waterloo Region (CAN; Reznicek and Ball 1974), and rediscovered in the province by Tony Reznicek in 1985 near Amherstburg, Essex County (Oldham and Crins 1988). Subsequently found at several additional southwestern Ontario sites (Oldham et al. 1993, Consiglio and Oldham 2020). Very similar to the much more common <i>Carex lupulina</i> and examination of mature fruits is needed to separate the two.</p>	<p>In Canada, this plant most often grows in riverine swamps and marshes, and around temporary forest ponds. It prefers open areas and areas under forest canopy openings, with lots of sunlight.</p> <p>False Hop Sedge ranges from Florida and Texas north to Quebec and Ontario. In Ontario, seven occurrences are known to persist.</p> <p>In Quebec, there are three persisting populations and three populations that are being restored where False Hop Sedge is believed to have been extirpated.</p> <p>The largest populations occur in southern Ontario.</p>	N	N
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	END		S1S2	<p>Although there are many recently verified populations, very few are producing viable seeds. The range is restricted to southwestern Ontario where it occurs in deciduous forests. First collected in Ontario in 1885 by W. Yates at Burford, Brant County (WSF). Trees are being lost through cutting and suburban expansion. Few trees</p>	<p>The American Chestnut prefers dryer upland deciduous forests with sandy, acidic to neutral soils.</p> <p>In Ontario, it is only found in the Carolinian Zone between Lake Erie and Lake Huron.</p>	N	N

					<p>lack Chestnut Blight cankers, and healthy trees are extremely rare, although suckers and stump sprouts are locally common in the Carolinian Zone of Ontario. See Anagnostakis (1982), Anagnostakis and Hillman (1992), Argus et al. (1982-1987), Brewer (1982, 1995), COSEWIC (2004a), Fox (1949a, 1959), Fox and Soper (1953), Fulbright et al. (1983), Griffin (1992), Larson and Waldron (1994), Paillet (1982), Russell (1987), Soper (1962), Sutherland (1987), Tindall et al. (2004).</p>	<p>The species grows alongside Red Oak, Black Cherry, Sugar Maple, American Beech and other deciduous tree species.</p> <p>The American Chestnut has almost disappeared from eastern North America due to an epidemic caused by a fungal disease called the chestnut blight (<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>).</p> <p>In Canada, the American Chestnut is restricted primarily to southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>Based on information available in 2004, it was estimated that there are 120 to 150 mature trees and 1,000 or more small, young trees in the province.</p>		
<i>Centronyx henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	END	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	S1B	<p>Formerly an uncommon and local breeder of southern Ontario, now may not even breed every year. Very rare but annual in migration.</p>	<p>The Henslow's Sparrow breeds in the northeastern and east-central United States, and reaches its northeastern limit in Ontario.</p> <p>It has also been found in abandoned farm fields, pastures, and wet meadows.</p> <p>It tends to avoid fields that have been grazed or are crowded with trees and shrubs. It prefers extensive, dense, tall grasslands where it can more easily conceal its small ground nest.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Henslow's Sparrow lives in open fields with tall grasses, flowering plants, and a few scattered shrubs.</p> <p>It was once fairly common in scattered areas of suitable habitat south of the Canadian Shield.</p> <p>However, steep declines since the 1960s have all but wiped this bird out as a breeding species in Ontario.</p>	N	N

						A few are still seen each spring at migration hotspots such as Point Pelee National Park, and a few may breed at selected locations.		
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	END	<i>Charadrius melodus circumcinctus</i>	S1B	Formerly much more widespread along the shoreline of the lower Great Lakes and from the 1980s to 2000s almost extirpated from the province. Present recently as a breeder on Lake of the Woods (Rainy River Dist.) and 3-4 sites on each of Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. very rare away from breeding sites in southern Ontario in migration.	<p>Piping Plovers nest exclusively on dry sandy or gravelly beaches just above the reach of high water and waves.</p> <p>When not migrating, this bird spends virtually all of its time between the water's edge and the back of the beach.</p> <p>It pecks the sand and searches small pools of water for food - mostly insects and small crustaceans.</p> <p>In North America, the Piping Plover primarily breeds along the Atlantic coast, the western Great Lakes and along wetlands, rivers and lakes in the northern Great Plains.</p> <p>In Ontario, although never common, they breed along the shores of the Great Lakes, and at Lake of the Woods in northwestern Ontario.</p>	N	N
<i>Cicindela patruela</i>	Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle	END		S1	A single colony has been reported in Canada.	<p>The Northern barrens tiger beetle occurs in natural or other openings in sandy oak-pine woodlands and savannah.</p> <p>It prefers areas with sparse understorey vegetation over coarse-grained sand deposits.</p> <p>As such, it is dependent on periodic disturbances (e.g., fire) for the maintenance of its open habitat. Canadian populations of the Northern barrens tiger beetle have been found in mature vegetated dunes and along trails.</p> <p>The Northern barrens tiger beetle is a globally restricted, rare species found in only 30 sites in its north-central and</p>	N	N

						<p>eastern North America range, which extends as far north as southern Ontario.</p> <p>Although this tiger beetle has historically been recorded at three locations in Canada (two in Ontario and one in Quebec), it is currently only known to occur at a single site along the southeast shore of Lake Huron.</p>		
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	END	<i>Testudo guttata</i>	S2	<p>Widespread in southern Ontario but very local and absent from many wetlands. Because of habitat loss and fragmentation, collection for the pet trade, and certain life history traits (low reproduction, susceptibility of nests to predation, etc.) populations are thought to be declining. Some populations occur in protected areas, but these populations are susceptible to a variety of threats also (e.g. road mortality, nest predation, illegal collection).</p>	<p>The Spotted turtle is semi-aquatic and prefers ponds, marshes, bogs and even ditches with slow-moving, unpolluted water and an abundant supply of aquatic vegetation.</p> <p>They are found in different types of wetlands throughout the province, depending on the types of habitats that are available. Females dig their nests in sunny locations where there is not a lot of woody vegetation.</p> <p>This species usually hibernates in wetlands or seasonally wet areas associated with structures including overhanging banks, hummocks, tree roots, or aquatic animal burrows.</p> <p>In Canada, the Spotted turtle is found primarily in Ontario along the north shore of Lake Erie, in the Georgian Bay area and in scattered locations throughout southern and eastern Ontario. Over the last 30 to 40 years, Spotted turtles have declined significantly and are no longer found at several sites in southern Ontario.</p> <p>It is difficult to estimate the Ontario population size, but recent data suggests there are approximately 2000 individual Spotted turtles spread throughout several small, scattered populations. Of the</p>	N	N

						handful of known populations, only a few are large enough to ensure long-term survival.		
<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>	Redside Dace	END		S1	Now only about 30 extant EOs, many of which are under decline and face threat of extinction.	<p>The Redside dace is found in pools and slow-moving areas of small streams and headwaters with a gravel bottom.</p> <p>They are generally found in areas with overhanging grasses and shrubs, and can leap up to 10 cm out of the water to catch insects.</p> <p>During spawning, they can be found in shallow parts of streams, which are also popular spawning areas for other minnow species.</p> <p>Redside dace are found in patches around the Great Lakes Basin, west to Minnesota, south to Kentucky and West Virginia, and east to New York State.</p> <p>In Canada, Redside dace are found in a few tributaries of Lake Huron, in streams flowing into western Lake Ontario, the Holland River (which flows into Lake Simcoe), and Irvine Creek of the Grand River system (which flows into Lake Erie).</p>	N	N
<i>Coccinella novemnotata</i>	Nine-spotted Lady Beetle	END		S1	Once widespread and relatively common (Gordon 1985) it has apparently disappeared from ON with no records in over 25 years.	<p>The Nine-spotted Lady Beetle is able to live in a wide variety of areas including agricultural areas, suburban gardens, parks, coniferous forests, deciduous forests, prairie grasslands, meadows, riparian areas, and isolated natural areas.</p> <p>Nine-spotted Lady Beetle was once found throughout southern Ontario and as far north as the eastern shores of Lake Superior. Since the mid-1990s, there have been no records of this species in Ontario. Given the lack of recent records the species may be extirpated, however, it is</p>	N	N

						also possible that individuals or small populations have been overlooked in parts of its range.		
<i>Coccinella transversoguttata</i>	Transverse Lady Beetle	END		S1	Once widespread and relatively common (Gordon 1985) it has apparently disappeared from ON with no records in the past 30 years.	<p>The Transverse Lady Beetle is a habitat generalist, meaning it is able to live in a wide range of habitats, including agricultural areas, suburban gardens, parks, coniferous forests, deciduous forests, prairie grasslands, meadows and riparian areas. Their distribution is mainly driven by seasonal changes in prey availability (aphids and other small insects) across a variety of vegetation types.</p> <p>The Transverse Lady Beetle is a wide-ranging species that has been recorded throughout Canada and the United States, but is now either absent or below detection levels in many of its former habitats. In Ontario, all records are considered to be historical. There have been no new records of the Transverse Lady Beetle since 1990, despite greater search effort in recent years to find individuals in parts of its previous range.</p>	N	N
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern Bobwhite	END		S1?	Formerly an uncommon breeding resident of southwestern Ontario, the species has been confined to Walpole Island for the last couple of decades and may now be extirpated.	<p>Northern bobwhites live in savannahs, grasslands, around abandoned farm fields, along brushy fencerows and other similar sites.</p> <p>Grasslands that are occasionally burned are particularly important because the fires help keep the habitat from becoming too forested.</p> <p>In such places, bobwhites can find most of their needs such as food, nesting cover, and places to hide and rest throughout the year.</p> <p>In severe winter conditions bobwhites sometimes need to move into small forest areas to</p>	N	N

						<p>find snow-free areas for foraging.</p> <p>Bobwhites lay up to 16 eggs in a shallow natural depression that they line with plant material and conceal with grasses and vines.</p> <p>The Northern bobwhite is near its northern range limit in southern Ontario.</p> <p>This bird benefited greatly when the original forests were cleared and it expanded its range significantly in Ontario.</p> <p>At its peak over a century ago, its range in Ontario extended north to Georgian Bay and east to Kingston.</p> <p>This range has steadily retracted and now includes only the southwest corner of the province, mostly on Walpole Island, and possibly a few scattered locations nearby.</p> <p>Isolated sightings away from this area are usually a result of introductions or birds escaping from captivity.</p>		
<i>Coluber constrictor foxii</i>	Blue Racer	END	<i>Coluber constrictor flaviventris</i>	S1	<p>Currently restricted in Ontario to Pelee Island, where populations are vulnerable to a number of threats including loss of habitat due to cottage/housing development, habitat modification due to agriculture and hedgerow removal, human caused mortality especially due to road kills but also due to direct persecution. In addition, several natural factors contribute to Blue Racer mortality including succession caused habitat loss and over-winter mortality due to freezing and flooding. Formerly occurred elsewhere in southwestern Ontario.&lt;br /&gt;</p>	<p>The Blue Racer prefers open habitat with abundant cover such as prairie, savanna, alvar and open woodlands.</p> <p>It also lives in pastures and abandoned farm fields where it can find a plentiful bounty of rodents, its primary food source.</p> <p>Females lay their eggs in rotting logs or compost piles that serve as incubators until the eggs hatch. In winter, the Blue Racer hibernates below the frost line in rock crevices.</p> <p>n Ontario, the Blue Racer is currently found only on Pelee Island in western Lake Erie. The</p>	N	N

						<p>population appears to have declined since 1995, when there were about 205 adult Blue Racers on Pelee Island.</p> <p>Ontario's Blue Racers range over a wide area - the average is 111 hectares for females and 201 hectares for males.</p>		
<i>Coregonus reighardi</i>	Shortnose Cisco	END		SH		<p>The Shortnose Cisco is found only in the Great Lakes of North America. It was last seen in Lake Ontario in 1964 and in Lake Huron in 1985.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Shortnose Cisco lives in the deep, cold water of the Great Lakes, usually at depths between 22 to 110 metres.</p> <p>It has been found at depths reaching 144 metres! This species eats mostly freshwater shrimp.</p>	N	N
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Eastern Flowering Dogwood	END	<i>Benthamidi a florida</i>	S2?	<p>Formerly a widespread species of sandy deciduous woods in the Carolinian Zone now much reduced and declining due to habitat loss and dogwood anthracnose, a probably introduced fungal disease. Although not considered provincially rare by Argus et al. (1982-1987) the threat and widespread decline due to dogwood anthracnose, coupled with extensive habitat loss in southwestern Ontario, has resulted in tracking by NHIC and legal listing as Endangered in Ontario and Canada. Ontario distribution mapped by Fox and Soper (1952). See Carr and Banas (2000), COSEWIC (2007a), Jenkins and White (2002).</p>	<p>Eastern Flowering Dogwood grows under taller trees in mid-age to mature deciduous or mixed forests.</p> <p>It most commonly grows on floodplains, slopes, bluffs and in ravines, and is also sometimes found along roadsides and fencerows.</p> <p>Eastern Flowering Dogwood is a fairly common species in the core of its range in the middle and southern United States. In Canada, it can only be found in southern Ontario in the Carolinian Zone (the small area of Ontario southwest of Toronto to Sarnia down to the shores of Lake Erie).</p>	N	N
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	Small White Lady's-slipper	END		S1	<p>Very rare and local in southern Ontario prairies and fens. First collected in Ontario in 1903 at Port Elgin, Bruce County (CAN). Has declined in Ontario and elsewhere in its range and is now only known from two extant populations in the province. Not seen recently at several other</p>	<p>In Ontario, Small White Lady's-slipper grows in moist prairies, savannahs, and rich calcareous (limestone) wetlands, known as fens. This plant does best in full sunlight conditions.</p> <p>The range of the Small White Lady's-slipper extends from</p>	N	N

					historically documented Ontario sites (Argus et al. 1982-1987, Whiting and Catling 1986). Hybridizes with <i>Cyripedium parviflorum</i> at both Ontario sites. See Bowles (1983), Catling and Knerer (1980), COSSARO (2016), Curtis (1946, 1954), Environment Canada (2006b), Falb and Leopold (1993), From (2007), Imrie et al. (2005), Saunders (1926).	<p>southern Ontario and New York state, west to southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and south through the United States midwest to Missouri and Kentucky.</p> <p>In Canada, it is limited to isolated populations in southern Ontario and southern Manitoba. The Small White Lady's-slipper has disappeared from Saskatchewan and from the Bruce, Kent, Norfolk and Welland counties of Ontario; some plants are still found in Lambton and Hastings counties in Ontario.</p> <p>There are seven populations of Small White Lady's-slipper remaining in Ontario with a total of about 14,600 plants.</p>		
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	Northern Dusky Salamander	END	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i> pop. 1	S1	There is only one known extant population of this species in the province in a highly developed area of the Niagara region in southern Ontario. The species is susceptible to habitat alterations resulting from urbanization (Orser and Shure 1972) and would probably be adversely impacted with any impairment of ground or surface water quality.	<p>Northern dusky salamander adults are mainly found on land, but are always close to small groundwater fed streams, seeps (areas where water in the ground oozes to the surface to form a pool) and springs, where they live under rocks, logs or leaf litter within or near water.</p> <p>The Northern dusky salamander is widely distributed in eastern North America, including Quebec and New Brunswick. In Ontario, it is restricted to a small area of the Niagara Peninsula.</p>	N	N
<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>	Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander	END	<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i> pop. 1	S1	Only known from a single site in Ontario where it is susceptible to habitat alterations resulting from urbanization and would probably be adversely impacted with any impairment of ground or surface water quality.	<p>Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamanders are found most often in or near forested small streams, springs, or seeps (areas where water in the ground oozes to the surface to form a pool).</p> <p>They typically nest in underground cavities close to seeps, or in shallow depressions in moist soil beneath logs, stones, moss, leaf litter or stumps.</p>	N	N

						<p>They are usually absent from larger streams where predatory fish occur. Other predators include watersnakes and birds.</p> <p>The Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander is widely distributed in eastern North America. In Ontario, it occurs along two streams within the Niagara Gorge.</p>		
<i>Eleocharis equisetoides</i>	Horsetail Spikerush	END		S1	A large, emergent spikerush known in Canada only from a single pond on Long Point, Norfolk County, where first collected by Monroe Landon in 1953 (DAO, HAM, OAC). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Environment Canada (2006).	Throughout its range, the Horsetail Spike-rush grows in shallow water along the edges of ponds.	N	N
<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>	Bent Spikerush	END	<i>Eleocharis caribaea</i>	S1	A species of moist, sandy, open ground, usually on shorelines. First collected in Ontario at Rondeau in 1934 by Roy Cain (Taylor 1935) and not seen there since. Subsequently discovered at Long Point, Norfolk County (Reznicek and Catling 1989), and one site in Chatham-Kent (M.J. Oldham and A.W. Cusick 1957 at MICH, DAO, WAT, TRTE, NHIC, WIS, in 1996). Invasive Phragmites is resulting in declining habitat quality at both recent sites and the Chatham-Kent site may be extirpated.	<p>In Ontario, this species is found on wet, sandy to muddy soil in open flats along the shore of Lake Erie.</p> <p>It occurs occasionally along the edges of wet meadows and seasonal ponds further inland.</p> <p>Bent Spike-rush is primarily a tropical species. In North America, it occurs in the Gulf of Mexico region, with geographically separate populations in British Columbia and the Great Lakes basin.</p> <p>In Ontario, it occurs along the shore of Lake Erie, and at one inland site.</p>	N	N
<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	END		S1B	A rare breeder of the Carolinian region, primarily in Norfolk and Elgin Counties. Total population likely under 200 individuals. Rare in migration away from breeding sites.	<p>It is typically found in mature, shady forests with ravines, or in forested swamps with lots of maple and beech trees. The nest is placed near the tip of a lower limb on a tree, and is loosely woven, with strands of plant material hanging down.</p> <p>In Canada, the Acadian Flycatcher nests only in southwestern Ontario, mostly in large forests and forested</p>	N	N

						<p>ravines near the shore of Lake Erie.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Acadian Flycatcher primarily lives in the warmer climate of southern Ontario's Carolinian forests. It needs large, undisturbed forests, often more than 40 hectares in size.</p> <p>It has also been known to nest at a few sites in the Greater Toronto Area but this is unusual. The Acadian Flycatcher population in Ontario is very small, with 25 to 75 breeding pairs recorded in 2010.</p>		
<i>Epioblasma rangiana</i>	Northern Riffleshell	END	<i>Dysnomia sulcata delicata</i> , <i>Dysnomia torulosa rangiana</i> , <i>Epioblasma biloba</i> , <i>Epioblasma sulcata delicata</i> , <i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	S1	<p>Restricted range, very few EO's, low abundance. Threatened by pollution, natural erosion and devel. pressures. Although there is evidence of recent recruitment in the Sydenham River, the population is at very low levels.</p>	<p>In Ontario, the Northern Riffleshell is found in riffle areas within rivers or streams with rocky, sand, or gravel bottoms.</p> <p>Like all freshwater mussels, this species feeds on algae and bacteria that it filters out of the water.</p> <p>Mussel larvae are parasitic and must attach to a fish host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels and drop off.</p> <p>In North America, the Northern Riffleshell's range has decreased by 95 per cent.</p> <p>The presence of fish hosts is one of the key features for an area to support a healthy mussel population.</p> <p>The Northern Riffleshell is believed to have several potential fish hosts in Ontario: Blackside Darter, Fantail Darter, Iowa Darter, Johnny Darter, Rainbow Darter, Logperch, Brown Trout and Mottled Sculpin.</p>	N	N

						<p>In Ontario, it is now only found in the Sydenham River and Ausable River in southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>Populations in Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River have disappeared.</p>		
<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	END	<i>Dysnomia triquetra</i> , <i>Plagiola triquetra</i> , <i>Unio cuneatus</i> , <i>Unio formosus</i> , <i>Unio triangularis</i>	S1		<p>The Snuffbox is typically found in small to medium-sized rivers in shallow riffle areas.</p> <p>They prefer clean, clear, swift-flowing water and firm rocky, gravel or sand river bottoms.</p> <p>Mussel larvae are parasitic and must attach to a fish host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels and drop off.</p> <p>In Ontario, the main fish host for Snuffbox is the Logperch but other host fish may include various darter species, Largemouth Bass, Mottled Sculpin and Brook Stickleback.</p> <p>Like all freshwater mussels, the Snuffbox feeds on algae and bacteria that it filters out of the water.</p> <p>In Canada, the Snuffbox is now only found in the East Sydenham River and the Ausable River in southwest Ontario.</p> <p>The total population size is very small. Historically, the species was also found in Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and the Thames, Detroit, Grand, and Niagara rivers.</p>	N	N
<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Lake Chubsucker	END		S2		<p>Lake Chubsucker occurs in the eastern United States from Virginia to Florida and west to Texas. The northern extent of the species' distribution includes the Great Lakes Basin. In Canada, the species has only</p>	N	N

						<p>been found in the southern Great Lakes.</p> <p>In Ontario, Lake Chubsucker has been documented in:</p> <p>Lake Huron Lake St. Clair Lake Erie a tributary of the Niagara River</p> <p>The Lake Chubsucker lives in marshes and lakes with clear, still, warmer water and plenty of aquatic plants. This habitat is found in:</p> <p>bays channels ponds coastal wetlands</p> <p>During the breeding season, from April to early June in Ontario, adults move into marshes where eggs are laid among vegetation in shallower water.</p>		
<i>Erynnis martialis</i>	Mottled Duskywing	END	<i>Erynnis martialis</i> pop. 1, <i>Gesta martialis</i> , <i>Nisoniades martialis</i>	S2	<p>A rare and very local species in Ontario, known from less than 20 locations. Most of the known locations are not protected and are habitats which are rare, local or threatened in Ontario such as sand dune communities and limestone alvars. Trends not known.</p>	<p>While many butterflies thrive in lush meadows, the mottled duskywing tends to live in dry habitats with sparse vegetation. These include open barrens, sandy patches among woodlands, and alvars. (Alvars are areas of limestone with shallow soil and sparse vegetation of grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers.)</p> <p>In Ontario, the mottled duskywing will only deposit their eggs on two closely-related plants: New Jersey tea and prairie redroot.</p> <p>Larvae build silk leaf-nests and spend the winter as mature larvae, emerging as adults between mid-May and late June. In southwestern Ontario, a second brood matures in early July and takes flight between mid-July and late August.</p>	N	N

						<p>Scattered populations of this butterfly occur throughout southern Ontario. They have recently been documented in the Burlington and Oakville areas, and in Marmora (east of Peterborough).</p> <p>Some documented sites are within protected areas, including provincial parks and land set aside for conservation.</p>		
<i>Frasera caroliniensis</i>	American Columbo	END	<i>Swertia caroliniensis</i>	S2	<p>Rare, very local, and likely declining in open woods on sandy and clay soils in the Carolinian Zone. Mapped from seven Ontario sites by Argus et al. (1982-1987), only one of which is based on a post-1964 collection. First collected in Ontario in 1877 by J. Macoun at Queenston Heights, Niagara Region (CAN). See COSEWIC (2006a), Gillett (1963), Horn (1997), McIntosh and Catling (1979), Threadgill &amp; Baskin (1978), Threadgill et al. (1979, 1981a, 1981b, 1981c).</p>	<p>American Columbo grows primarily in open deciduous forests, and to a lesser extent along open forest edges and dense shrub thickets in Ontario.</p> <p>It is most commonly found in dry upland woods, but in parts of its range it has been found in grasslands, moist woods and swampy habitats.</p> <p>American Columbo is widely distributed in eastern North America, ranging from southern Ontario west to Illinois and south to eastern Oklahoma, northern Mississippi, and western South Carolina.</p> <p>In Canada, American Columbo is only found in the Carolinian forest region of southern Ontario.</p> <p>There have been 22 populations recorded in Ontario. Based on field surveys in 2004 and 2005, 13 populations are currently believed to exist.</p>	N	N
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash	END		S4	<p>Widespread in southern and central Ontario in wet (at least seasonally flooded) acidic substrates, but declining due to Emerald Ash Borer. Ash trees are being decimated in southern Ontario by Emerald Ash Borer, which is now has populations throughout most of southern Ontario south of the Precambrian</p>	<p>Black Ash is predominantly a wetland species found in swamps, floodplains and fens.</p> <p>Black Ash occurs from western Newfoundland to southeastern Manitoba and North Dakota, ranging southward to Iowa, Illinois, Virginia and Delaware. Black Ash's range extends</p>	Y	N

					Shield as well as in Sault Ste. Marie and is likely to continue to expand its range and kill <i>Fraxinus</i> species. <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> is perhaps less likely to be adversely affected than other Ontario ash species since it ranges further north, well beyond the current range of Emerald Ash Borer. This species has been assessed as Critically Endangered globally by the IUCN Red List (Barstow et al. 2018) and Threatened in Canada by COSEWIC.	farther north than any other ash and approximately 51% of the species' global range is within Canada.  Black Ash occurs throughout most of Ontario, except the Far North, ranging from southern Ontario east to the Quebec border, west to the Manitoba border and north to approximately 51° latitude.  Approximately 25% of the global range of Black Ash occurs in Ontario.		
<i>Fuscopannaria leucosticta</i>	White-rimmed Shingle Lichen	END		S2	A corticolous cyanolichen restricted in Ontario to humid, old-growth cedar swamps and forests where it reaches its northeastern limit. Ontario distribution ranges from the Emo area in the Rainy River District east to Lake Nipigon. Population trends in Ontario not well documented, but the species has declined in the northeastern U.S. due to acid rain and air pollution.	The White-rimmed Shingle Lichen lives almost exclusively on the bark of trees in wet forests, usually occurring on the highest surface of tree trunks that lean away from the vertical position and tends to avoid growing on the southwestern side of tree trunks. This lichen tends to prefer habitat ranging from open swamps with persistent standing water year-round, to dense riparian corridors or transitional habitats near peatlands.  White-rimmed Shingle Lichen occurs primarily in eastern Canada, the southeastern United States, and in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. It is most commonly found on Red Maple in Nova Scotia, and on Eastern White Cedar in New Brunswick and Ontario.  The Ontario subpopulation consists of a small cluster of sites from Thunder Bay west to the Quetico region in Rainy River District. It was also found in Lake Superior Provincial Park in 1993.	N	N
<i>Gentiana alba</i>	White Prairie Gentian	END	<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	S1	In Ontario this species grows in prairie and oak savanna habitat. Currently known in Canada only from Walpole Island (Lambton County), though historically	In Ontario, the White prairie gentian grows in open and sunny oak-hickory savannah, a rare type of habitat with grassland prairie growing	N	N

					<p>recorded from Amherstburg, Essex County (P.W. Maclagan in 1840 at BM) and Healey Falls, Northumberland County (J. Macoun in 1891, MTMG). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), COSEWIC (2001), Heikens (2002), Pringle (1965).</p>	<p>between scattered mature trees.</p> <p>The habitat requires a regular fire regime (the pattern that fire follows in a particular ecosystem) to prevent encroachment by trees and shrubs.</p> <p>In Canada, the White prairie gentian is currently found only in southwestern Ontario on lands of the Walpole Island First Nation.</p> <p>In 2000, fewer than 50 of these plants were found on Walpole Island. White prairie gentian was originally discovered at the turn of the 20th century in Northumberland County, east of Toronto and in Essex County, but these populations no longer exist.</p>		
<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	END	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	S2	<p>Although more than 20 Ontario occurrences, some of these may represent escaped or released captives or misidentifications. Status of most Ontario populations unknown, with only a few populations in Ontario having been studied in detail. Populations in Ontario are thought to be declining. The species has been given Species At Risk status nationally and provincially because of: a) a discontinuous distribution of small numbers restricted to a specific habitat (clear, sand and gravel-bottomed streams); b) a long life span which increases the susceptibility of the species to serious decline if adult mortality increases; and c) threats from collecting for the pet trade (Litzgus and Brooks 1996). Also this species' tendency to congregate in certain areas for hibernation and nesting increases its susceptibility to collection for the pet trade (Litzgus and Brooks 1996). There is rangewide conservation concern for the species.</p>	<p>The Wood Turtle prefers clear rivers, streams or creeks with a slight current and sandy or gravelly bottom.</p> <p>It spends more time on land and the shores of watercourses than other native Ontario turtles.</p> <p>Wooded areas are essential habitat for the Wood Turtle, but they are found in other habitats, such as wet meadows, swamps and fields. Wood Turtles overwinter on stream bottoms.</p> <p>In Ontario, Wood Turtles have been found in three separate regions of the province. Studies are underway to determine more accurately the size and extent of these populations and threats they're facing. The Wood Turtle is found in isolated patches from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick south to Virginia, and west through southern Quebec and</p>	N	N

						Ontario to Minnesota and northeastern Iowa.		
<i>Hemileuca sp. 1</i>	Bogbean Buckmoth	END	<i>Hemileuca iroquois</i> , <i>Hemileuca menyanthevora</i> , <i>Hemileuca sp. 1</i>	S1?	Known only from two locations despite extensive searches of apparently suitable habitat.	The Bogbean Buckmoth is restricted to open, chalky, low shrub fens containing large amounts of bogbean, an emergent wetland flowering plant.  In Canada, the Bogbean Buckmoth is restricted to two isolated sites in southeastern Ontario.  This moth also occurs in northeastern New York State in wetlands near Lake Ontario.	N	N
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	END	<i>Icteria virens virens</i>	S1B	Formerly more widespread throughout the Carolinian Zone where it was rare to uncommon; in recent years the only reliable breeding locations have been on Pelee Island with occasional males detected elsewhere within its former range. Fairly rare migrant.	The Yellow-breasted chat lives in thickets and scrub, especially locations where clearings have become overgrown.  These birds spend their winters in coastal marshes.  This bird eats insects gathered from the foliage of low, dense shrubs, or from the ground.  The Yellow-breasted chat is found in much of the United States.  In Canada, it lives in southern British Columbia, the Prairies, and southwestern Ontario, where it is concentrated in Point Pelee National Park and Pelee Island in Lake Erie. This bird winters along the Gulf of Mexico.	N	N
<i>Inflectarius inflectus</i>	Shagreen Snail	END	<i>Mesodon inflectus</i> , <i>Polygyra inflecta</i>	S1		Shagreen occurs in moist forest habitats where it can be found in leaf litter, on logs and exposed rocks. The global distribution of Shagreen extends from southern Ontario, Michigan and New York south to Texas and Florida.  Shagreen is part of the unique fauna of the Carolinian Forest. In Ontario, the species has a small range. It is currently only known to occur on two Lake	N	N

						Erie islands, Pelee Island and Middle Island.		
<i>Isoetes engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Quillwort	END		S1	Two populations are known in the province, restricted to small sites on rivers draining into southeastern Georgian Bay. First collected in Ontario by Paul Catling, Steve Varga, and Jim Norris in 1988 in the Severn River, Simcoe County (Britton et al. 1991). The hybrid with <i>Isoetes echinospora</i> ( <i>I. x eatonii</i> ) occurs commonly at both known Ontario sites. See Brunton (1998), Engelmanns Quillwort Recovery Team (2006).	In Canada, Engelmann's Quillwort occurs at just two locations, both in Ontario. It was first found in the province in the 1970s.  It is an uncommon species throughout much of its main range in the eastern United States.  This range extends from New York State, south to northern Florida and west to Tennessee. Ontario populations are not genetically distinct from those found in the northern United States.	N	N
<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>	Small Whorled Pogonia	END		S1	First discovered in Ontario in 1977 by William Stewart (1977, 1978, 1983) at Calton Swamp, Elgin County, where last seen in 1998. Found at a site in Norfolk County (10 or 11 plants) in 2014. Rare throughout its range in rich deciduous woods. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Case and Schwab (1971), COSEWIC (2000c), McConnell (2007), Mehrhoff (1983, 1989).	In Ontario, Small whorled pogonia is found in moist, mixed forests with acidic soils and a rich layer of decaying leaves.  It prefers openings in the forest where it can get lots of sunlight and where there are usually very few shrubs or other plants growing on the forest floor.  In Canada, Small whorled pogonia is found only in the Calton Swamp area of Elgin County in southwest Ontario.	N	N
<i>Isotria verticillata</i>	Large Whorled Pogonia	END		SH	First found in Ontario in 1879 near Komoka by W.E. Saunders (Whiting and Catling 1986) and discovered at a few additional southwestern Ontario sites in Norfolk, Middlesex, and Oxford Counties since then (Anderson and Britton 1986). There are no known observations for more than 20 years at any of the historically documented Ontario sites. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Klinkenberg (1986), Mehrhoff (1983), Soper (1962).	In Ontario, Large Whorled Pogonia has been found in deciduous or mixed forests with sandy soil and a thick layer of leaf litter.  A relatively open forest canopy is required so that enough light can reach the plant.  Large Whorled Pogonia ranges from New England and Michigan south to Texas and Georgia.  In Canada, there are three records in southwestern Ontario.	N	N

						The last recorded sighting of Large Whorled Pogonia in Ontario was in 1996, when a single plant was found.		
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	END		S2?	<p>Widespread but declining forest tree in southern Ontario occurring primarily south of the Precambrian Shield on calcareous soils (Fox and Soper 1953). Sometimes planted north of its native range. Populations of this species are being devastated throughout its natural range by a fungal disease known as Butternut Canker. Butternut canker (<i>Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum</i>) is a fungus that produces stem cankers that girdle and kill adult trees. In some areas up to 77% tree mortality has occurred. Butternut is widespread and relatively common in southern Ontario (more than 100 occurrences). Butternut canker was first detected in this province in 1991. In eastern Ontario 90% of trees surveyed were found to be infected with the canker. Overall, the long-term outlook for Butternut is bleak. It is declining quite rapidly and there are few populations not affected by disease. Despite the fact that there may be numerically more than 100 populations, there are almost certainly far fewer than 100 robust and healthy populations which will persist for the long term. The abundance and condition are both in rapid decline due to Butternut Canker disease, with no known remedy. Even with the canker evident and widespread, there are a large number of occurrences persisting though decline and loss of most or all of them is likely. Some reports from more northern areas of the province involve planted individuals or those spreading from cultivation (e.g. Morton and Venn 2000). Hybrids with Japanese Walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>) are apparently common in southern Ontario</p>	<p>In Ontario, Butternut usually grows alone or in small groups in deciduous forests. It prefers moist, well-drained soil and is often found along streams.</p> <p>It is also found on well-drained gravel sites and rarely on dry rocky soil.</p> <p>This species does not do well in the shade, and often grows in sunny openings and near forest edges.</p> <p>Butternut can be found throughout central and eastern North America. In Canada, Butternut occurs in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. In Ontario, this species is found throughout the southwest, north to the Bruce Peninsula, and south of the Canadian Shield.</p>	Y	N

					(McLaughlin and Hayden 2012). See Catling and Small (2001), COSEWIC (2003b), Furnier et al. (1998), Katovich and Ostry (1998), Michler et al. (2005), Ross-Davis et al. (2008), Schultz (2003c).			
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	END	<i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i> , <i>Lanius ludovicianus pop. 1</i>	S1B	A very rare breeding species with currently fewer than 50 individuals primarily split between Carden and Napanee plains; a few scattered individuals in any given year elsewhere along southern edge of the Canadian Shield from Manitoulin Island to Renfrew and Ottawa. Formerly much more common and widespread throughout southern Ontario. Very rare migrant away from breeding sites. Historical winter records may be misidentifications.	<p>In Ontario, the Loggerhead shrike prefers pasture or other grasslands with scattered low trees and shrubs.</p> <p>It lives in fields or alvars (areas of exposed bedrock) with short grass, which makes it easier to spot prey.</p> <p>It builds its nest in small trees or shrubs and hunts by waiting patiently in tree branches until it swoops down and attacks its unsuspecting prey – usually large insects, such as grasshoppers.</p> <p>Loggerhead shrikes also require spiny, multi-branched shrubs where they can impale prey before eating it. Barbed wired fencing can also be used for this.</p> <p>The Loggerhead shrike currently breeds in central and western North America.</p> <p>Until the 1970s, the Loggerhead shrike could be found at many locations throughout southern Ontario and other parts of northeastern North America, but it has declined dramatically.</p> <p>Although the occasional bird is still found within the broader former range, most remaining Loggerhead shrikes are now found in two core grassland habitats - the Carden Plain north of Lindsay, and the Napanee Limestone Plain. Every fall these birds migrate to the southern United States for the winter.</p>	N	N

<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>	Spotted Gar	END		S1	<p>Very few individuals; Although a reproducing population is believed to be present, confirmation is lacking; Range is very restricted, with less than 10 EO's. Not S1 because population not isolated, no apparent threats at present.</p>	<p>In Ontario, the Spotted Gar lives in calm, clear pools and bays with plenty of aquatic plants. It is usually found in lakes with soft mud bottoms. During the spring breeding season, the adults move to shallow water with lots of aquatic plants, where they mate and lay eggs. The eggs are slightly sticky and attach to aquatic plants. The Spotted Gar feeds on small fishes.</p> <p>In Canada, the Spotted Gar is found in a few wetlands along the north shore of Lake Erie and in East Lake off of eastern Lake Ontario. There are historic single records of this species from the Bay of Quinte and from Lake St. Clair at the mouth of the Thames River, but no recent sightings in these areas.</p>	N	N
<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	Warmouth	END	<i>Chaenobryttus gulosus</i>	S1		<p>The warmouth, a warm-water species, prefers silt-free marshes, ponds and lakes with abundant aquatic plants and mucky bottoms. Males gather in loose colonies in spring and early summer and build nest depressions for the females to lay eggs. The males then guard their nest and eggs fiercely. Spawning occurs at one to two years of age, and females lay 800 to 34,000 eggs depending on their size. They can live up to eight to nine years.</p> <p>The warmouth is found in the eastern United States, from the lower Great Lakes south to Florida, and west to Kansas. In Canada, the species has been reported in Lake Erie at Rondeau Bay, Long Point Bay and Point Pelee.</p>	N	N
<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>	Slender Bush-clover	END		S1	<p>Only one small extant population in the Windsor, Essex County (and an extirpated population near Leamington). At risk from vegetation succession and may require active management. A</p>	<p>In Ontario, Slender bush-clover grows on dry, sandy soil in tallgrass prairies. This plant does not do well in the shade and can be harmed by other</p>	N	N

					<p>species of prairies, open oak woods, thickets. First collected in Ontario in 1892 by J. Macoun at Leamington, Essex County (CAN, DAO). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Clewell (1966), COSEWIC (2000d), Pratt (1986), Soper (1962).</p>	<p>plants that compete for light and space.</p> <p>The open and sunny prairie habitat it prefers, depends on natural disturbances, such as fire and drought, which naturally remove many unwanted trees and shrubs.</p> <p>In Ontario, Slender bush-clover is found only in Essex County, the most southwesterly county in the province. A total of approximately 180 plants were counted at the two locations in 1997.</p>		
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree	END		S2	<p>Rich deciduous woods; confined in Ontario to the Norfolk County and Niagara Region in the Carolinian Zone (Argus et al. 1982-1987). First collected in Ontario in 1897 by W.C. McCalla near St. Catharines, Niagara Region (CAN). Sometimes planted north of its native range. See Ambrose and Aboud (1983), Ambrose and Kevan (1990), Ambrose and Kirk (2007), Budd (2015), COSEWIC (2000), Fox and Soper (1952), Sutherland (1987), Yaki (1970).</p>	<p>In Ontario, Cucumber Trees are found in upland moist deciduous or mixed forest habitats, where they grow in rich, well-drained soils, often in headwater areas or on rises within low swampy areas.</p> <p>The Cucumber Tree ranges from southeastern New York to northern Georgia, with outlying populations occurring from Florida to southern Ontario.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Cucumber Tree only occurs in Niagara Region and Norfolk County. Field surveys were conducted in these municipalities during the periods 1998-2001 and 2008-2009.</p> <p>As a result 18 populations of Cucumber Tree have been identified in Ontario with approximately 170 to 190 mature trees, plus additional saplings.</p>	N	N
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	END		S3	<p>A very uncommon, declining species of southern Ontario with very small numbers in the Rainy River area. Some birds remain at breeding sites year-round while others do not. Formerly common and widespread in southern Ontario. Some recent evidence of a slight recovery in numbers,</p>	<p>The Red-headed Woodpecker lives in open woodland and woodland edges and is often found in parks, golf courses and cemeteries. These areas typically have many dead trees, which the bird uses for nesting and perching.</p>	N	N

					<p>particularly along the southern edge of the Canadian Shield.</p> <p>This woodpecker regularly winters in the United States, moving to locations where it can find sufficient acorns and beechnuts to eat. A few of these birds will stay the winter in woodlands in southern Ontario if there are adequate supplies of nuts.</p> <p>The Red-headed Woodpecker is found across southern Ontario, where it is widespread but rare. Outside Ontario, it lives in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec, and is relatively common in the United States.</p>		
<i>Mesodon zaletus</i>	Toothed Globe	END	<i>Polygyra zaletus</i>	S1?	<p>Toothed Globe lives in cool, mature to old growth deciduous forests. Toothed Globe is distributed in eastern North America from Ontario, south to Texas. Adjacent regions with reported populations include New York, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.</p> <p>While there are no recent reports of Toothed Globe in Ontario, it is believed to be present at two sites in Essex County and one site in Middlesex County. It is expected that suitable habitat is still present in southern Ontario and the species may occur in unsearched sites.</p>	N	N
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry	END		S2	<p>Rich woods, sometimes on floodplains, and confined to the Carolinian Zone of southwestern Ontario (Argus et al. 1982-1987). Sometimes planted north of its natural range and an occasional escape from cultivation as at Ottawa (Brunton 1985). First collected in Ontario in 1877 by J. Macoun at Queenston Heights, Niagara Region (CAN). Hybridization with the introduced <i>Morus alba</i> is occurring at most Ontario <i>M. rubra</i> locations; also threatened by habitat loss and several diseases. See Burgess and</p> <p>In Ontario, Red Mulberry grows in moist, forested habitats and on both sandy and limestone-based loamy soils.</p> <p>It is often found in areas where the forest canopy is quite open and allows lots of sunlight to reach the forest floor, but it will tolerate some shade.</p> <p>Red Mulberry occurs in eastern North American forests. In Canada, it is only found in the Carolinian Zone (the small area of Ontario southwest of</p>	N	N

					Husband (2004, 2006), Burgess et al. (2008), Fox and Soper (1953), Soper (1956).	Toronto to Sarnia down to the shores of Lake Erie near rivers, the shores of Lake Erie, and the slopes of the Niagara Escarpment.		
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	END	<i>Myotis subulatus</i> , <i>Myotis subulatus leibii</i>	S2S3	Only in the order of 12 known EOs. Threatened by disturbance of hibernacula. A poorly understood species with very little known about its life history.	<p>In the spring and summer, eastern small-footed bats will roost in a variety of habitats, including in or under rocks, in rock outcrops, in buildings, under bridges, or in caves, mines, or hollow trees.</p> <p>These bats often change their roosting locations every day. At night, they hunt for insects to eat, including beetles, mosquitos, moths, and flies.</p> <p>In the winter, these bats hibernate, most often in caves and abandoned mines. They seem to choose colder and drier sites than similar bats and will return to the same spot each year.</p> <p>The eastern small-footed bat has been found from south of Georgian Bay to Lake Erie and east to the Pembroke area. There are also records from the Bruce Peninsula, the Espanola area, and Lake Superior Provincial Park. Most documented sightings are of bats in their winter hibernation sites.</p>	Y	N
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis	END		S3	A common and widespread species in Ontario. Threats and trends not well known but apparently stable with few known threats.	<p>Bats are nocturnal. During the day they roost in trees and buildings. They often select attics, abandoned buildings and barns for summer colonies where they can raise their young.</p> <p>Bats can squeeze through very tiny spaces (as small as six millimetres across) and this is how they access many roosting areas.</p> <p>Little brown bats hibernate from October or November to March or April, most often in</p>	Y	N

						<p>caves or abandoned mines that are humid and remain above freezing.</p> <p>The little brown bat is widespread in southern Ontario and found as far north as Moose Factory and Favourable Lake.</p> <p>Outside Ontario, this bat is found across Canada (except in Nunavut) and most of the United States.</p>		
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	END	<i>Myotis keenii septentrionalis</i>	S3	<p>Approximately 50 occurrences of this species, for which little is known about its natural history. Threats include disturbances at hibernacula and forestry practices which eliminate trees used as maternity sites. Trends not well known.</p>	<p>Northern long-eared bats are associated with boreal forests, choosing to roost under loose bark and in the cavities of trees.</p> <p>These bats hibernate from October or November to March or April, most often in caves or abandoned mines.</p> <p>The northern long-eared bat is found throughout forested areas in southern Ontario, to the north shore of Lake Superior and occasionally as far north as Moosonee, and west to Lake Nipigon.</p> <p>This bat is found in all Canadian provinces as well as the Yukon and Northwest Territories.</p>	Y	N
<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	END		S1		<p>The Northern madtom usually lives in large creeks and rivers with a moderate to swift current, and a sand, gravel, or mud bottom.</p> <p>However, in Ontario, this fish has also been captured in the deeper waters of Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River.</p> <p>It prefers clean, unpolluted water but can tolerate slightly muddy water.</p> <p>Adults eat aquatic insects, crustaceans, and smaller fish.</p>	N	N

					<p>During the summer breeding season, Northern madtoms normally build nests under large flat rocks and logs.</p> <p>In Canada, the Northern madtom is only found in Ontario in the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River, and the Thames River. It has not been seen in the Sydenham River since 1975.</p>		
<i>Obovaria olivaria</i>	Hickorynut	END		S1?	<p>Hickorynuts live on the sandy beds in large, wide, deep rivers – usually more than two or three metres deep – with a moderate to strong current.</p> <p>Mussels filter water to find food, such as bacteria and algae.</p> <p>Mussel larvae must attach to a fish, called a host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels and then drop off.</p> <p>In Canada, the fish host of the Hickorynut is the Lake Sturgeon.</p> <p>Presence of the fish host is one of the key features determining whether a body of water can support a healthy Hickorynut population.</p> <p>The Hickorynut is found within the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence basin and the Mississippi River basin.</p> <p>In Canada, the Hickorynut is found in sporadic locations within the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence basin, from Lake Huron to Quebec City.</p> <p>In Ontario, it is found in the Mississagi River and the Ottawa River.</p>	N	N

<i>Obovaria subrotunda</i>	Round Hickorynut	END	<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i> , <i>Obovaria leibii</i> , <i>Obovaria retusa lens</i>	S1		<p>In Ontario, the Round hickorynut is mainly found in rivers with clay, sand, or gravel bottoms.</p> <p>It also lives in shallow areas of lakes with firm sand. It prefers moderately fast moving water.</p> <p>Like all mussels, this species filters water to find food, such as bacteria and algae.</p> <p>Mussel larvae are parasitic and must attach to a fish host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels and drop off.</p> <p>The fish hosts of the Round hickorynut in Canada have not been confirmed but may include the Greenside darter and the Eastern sand darter, which is also a species at risk.</p> <p>The presence of fish hosts is one of the key features for an area to support a healthy mussel population.</p> <p>The Round hickorynut has been lost from 90 per cent of its former range in Canada.</p> <p>It is now found only in the Sydenham River and the St. Clair River delta in Lake St. Clair in southwest Ontario.</p> <p>Populations have been lost from the rest of Lake St. Clair, the Thames River, the Detroit River, Lake Erie and the Grand and Niagara River drainages.</p>	N	N
<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>	Pygmy Snaketail	END	<i>Ophionuroides howei</i>	S1		<p>Pygmy Snaketail larvae are found in large, fast flowing rivers having substrates of sand and gravel.</p> <p>However, searches for larval skins at many apparently suitable waters have been unsuccessful, suggesting that</p>	N	N

						<p>the habitat may be more narrowly defined.</p> <p>Adult Pygmy Snaketails live in the forest canopy adjacent to the river where they lived as larvae.</p> <p>There is just one record of a Pygmy Snaketail from Ontario, based on a larval skin collected in northwestern Ontario (Namakan River) in 2007.</p> <p>Despite ongoing searches, no additional Ontario specimens have been found.</p> <p>The species occurs in two separate regions – one in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and northwestern Ontario, and a more extensive eastern population ranging along the Appalachian Mountains from Tennessee to New Brunswick.</p>		
<i>Opuntia cespitosa</i>	Eastern Prickly-pear Cactus	END	<i>Opuntia compressa</i> , <i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	S1	<p>Two extant native populations occur in southwestern Ontario, one quite large, the other small and threatened. Several historical occurrences are also known (Reznicek 1982, Stewart and Oldham 1996). First collected in Ontario in 1882 by T.J.W. Burgess at Point Pelee, Essex County (CAN, MTMG, TRT). <i>Opuntia cespitosa</i> (long known in Ontario as <i>O. humifusa</i>) is a conspicuous plant with fairly narrow habitat requirements, therefore it is unlikely that many (if any) additional native populations will be found in Ontario. Extant Ontario populations occur in dry, open or semi-shaded sandy ground near Lake Erie. This species and related <i>Opuntia</i> species are often cultivated and several Ontario populations have been found in sites where they were likely planted or transplanted, e.g. three inland sites in Chatham-Kent County, Long Point (Norfolk County), and Niagara Region. See Abella and Jaeger (2004), Argus et</p>	<p>The Eastern Prickly-pear Cactus grows in dry sandy areas that are relatively open and sunny.</p> <p>It cannot grow in complete shade. It is found on sandy openings on dry, sometimes forested, hillsides and in sand dunes near beaches.</p> <p>In Canada, the Eastern Prickly-pear Cactus is found only in southern Ontario. There are two known locations, which are on sand spits along the shore of Lake Erie. Based on historical reports, this cactus may once have been marginally more widespread in areas near Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair.</p>	N	N

					al. (1982-1987), COSEWIC (2000g), Drezner (2017a, 2017b), Hanks and Fairbrothers (1969a, 1969b), Klinkenberg and Klinkenberg (1984), Wallace and Fairbrothers (1987).			
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	American Ginseng	END	<i>Panax quinquefolium</i>	S2	<p>Although there may be more than 80 extant populations in Ontario, many are quite small, and the population is threatened by human exploitation. Current status of many Ontario populations is unknown and a number of populations presumed extant have not been seen for 20 years or more; some of these populations may be extirpated. The species is threatened because of the harvest of roots for commercial and personal use. Most Ontario populations are considered non-viable based on population size (COSEWIC 2000). Occurs over a wide area of southern Ontario (Argus et al. 1982-1987) and there are undoubtedly additional undiscovered and unreported populations. First collected in Ontario in 1862 by J. K. McMorine at Ramsay, Lanark County (QK). Cultivated as a crop in southern Ontario with annual production estimated at 675,000 kg (Bai et al. 1997). Native populations are found in rich, moist deciduous woods, particularly on calcareous rocky shaded slopes. Declining due to habitat loss and harvesting for its root which is highly prized for its supposed medicinal properties. In some areas dried roots command prices in excess of \$1000 U.S. per kilogram (Weakley 2020). See Anderson et al. (1993), Baranov (1966), Carpenter and Cottam (1982), Case et al. (2007), Charron and Gagnon (1991), Grubbs and Case (2004), Furedi and McGraw (2004), Hu (1976), Hu et al. (1980), Lewis (1984, 1988), Lewis and Zenger (1982), Lindsay and Cruise (1975), Nantel et al. (1996), Nault and White (1998), Nault et al. (1998), Proctor (1987),</p>	<p>In Ontario, American Ginseng typically grows in rich, moist, but well-drained, and relatively mature, deciduous woods dominated by Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>), White Ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>) and American Basswood (<i>Tilia americana</i>).</p> <p>It usually grows in deep, nutrient rich soil over limestone or marble bedrock.</p> <p>The main threats to American Ginseng in Ontario are small population sizes with low reproductive potential, harvesting for commercial purposes, and habitat loss and degradation associated with clearing, logging and grazing.</p> <p>Small population sizes make American Ginseng especially susceptible to human-caused or natural disturbances of its habitat.</p>	N	N

					Robbins et al. (2000), Small et al. (1994), White (1987).			
<i>Pantherophis gloydi pop. 2</i>	Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population)	END	<i>Elaphe gloydi pop. 2, Pantherophis gloydi pop. 2</i>	S2	<p>Population 2 (Carolinian population) listed as END in Ontario in 2009. Formerly the full species was listed as THR in Ontario. This harmless, large (140 cm long), non-venomous snake has a small global range, being primarily confined to shorelines of lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron. Seventy percent of the global range for this species is found in Ontario. The Eastern Foxsnake is found in two distinct regions of Ontario, one along the eastern Georgian Bay coast and islands, and the other in the Carolinian region in southwestern Ontario. Snakes in these two regions are widely separated, exhibit significant genetic differences and occupy different ecological regions. Therefore, they are assessed as two distinct populations.</p> <p><u>Carolinian Population</u>: Snakes in this population occupy old fields, prairie remnants, marshes, hedgerows and dune-shorelines in the Essex, Chatham-Kent, Lambton, Haldimand and Norfolk regions. The population has undergone a marked contraction of its area of occupancy in the past 20 years. The snakes face several immediate threats including loss of its wetland habitats, and mortality from a dense road network, from farm machinery in this intensively agricultural region, and from direct human persecution. Some poaching for the pet trade may occur. Expansion of the human population and increasing degradation of habitat in this area is intensifying these threats and this population is classified as Endangered based on ongoing decline in area of occupancy and increasing population fragmentation. (COSSARO classifications from March 24-25 and May 27-29, 2009 assessments</p>	<p>Eastern Foxsnakes in the Carolinian population are usually found in old fields, marshes, along hedgerows, drainage canals and shorelines. Females lay their eggs in rotting logs, manure or compost piles, which naturally incubate the eggs until they hatch.</p> <p>Individuals from the Georgian Bay population are usually found within 150 metres of the shore in rocky habitats spotted with trees and shrubs.</p> <p>During the winter, Eastern Foxsnakes hibernate in groups in deep cracks in the bedrock and in some man-made structures.</p> <p>The Eastern Foxsnake is only found in Ontario, Michigan and Ohio. Ontario contains 70 per cent of their range in two distinct populations: the Carolinian population in southwestern Ontario and the eastern Georgian Bay population.</p>	N	N

					reported to the Minister on June 11, 2009).			
<i>Pantherophis spiloides</i> pop. 2	Gray Ratsnake (Carolinian population)	END	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i> , <i>Elaphe spiloides</i> pop. 2	S1	Habitat loss and direct human persecution have eliminated this species from much of the Carolinian Zone portion of its Ontario range. It is now restricted to only a few areas where it remains at high risk. Being a large snake in an area of intensive human use of the landscape, it is particularly threatened by habitat loss, road mortality, and human persecution (both direct mortality and collection for the pet trade). 	<p>The two populations of Gray Ratsnake in Ontario can be found in different types of habitat.</p> <p>The Frontenac Axis population requires a variety of habitat types including deciduous forests, wetlands, lakes, rocky outcrops and agricultural fields. The Carolinian population is found in a mix of agricultural land and deciduous forest, preferring habitat where forest meets more open environments.</p> <p>Adults are strongly attached to their home ranges and often return to the same nesting and hibernation sites. They often lay eggs in logs or compost piles that serve as incubators. Sometimes several females will use the same site to deposit eggs.</p> <p>Gray Ratsnakes are widely distributed throughout the eastern and central United States, extending as far north as southern Ontario.</p> <p>There are two widely separated populations in Ontario: the Carolinian in southwestern Ontario and the Frontenac Axis in southeastern Ontario.</p>	N	N
<i>Patera pennsylvanica</i>	Proud Globelet	END	<i>Mesodon pennsylvanicus</i> , <i>Polygyra pennsylvanica</i>	S1	Species is restricted to one area of the Ojibway Prairie, Windsor, found nowhere else in Ontario or Canada; never found alive in Canada, although fresh shells were found in the 1990s.	<p>In North America, the Proud Globelet is typically found in wooded hillsides or in ravines. In Ontario the species has been located in a sandy oak forest and a nearby former light industrial area.</p> <p>Proud Globelet is found from southwestern Ontario south to Iowa and Missouri and east to Pennsylvania. Freshly dead shells of Proud Globelets were found in Windsor, Ontario in 1992 and 1996. In 2013, empty</p>	N	N

						and weathered shells were found in the same location as in 1992 and 1996. The search found fourteen empty shells that were estimated to be 5 to 15 years old.		
<i>Percina shumardi</i> pop. 3	River Darter (Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence populations)	END		S1		<p>In Ontario, the River Darter lives in medium to large rivers and lakes with moderately fast current. Unlike many other darter species, the River Darter is tolerant of turbid conditions. It is typically found on gravel and cobble substrates in relatively deep water habitats. The River Darter is known to undertake seasonal migrations, moving upstream in the spring to spawn, and downstream in the fall. It eats a variety of food items including aquatic snails, fish eggs, and insect larvae.</p> <p>The River Darter is one of the most broadly distributed darter species and is found from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Nelson River, near Hudson Bay. However, it is generally not very abundant throughout its range. In Canada, the River Darter lives in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. In Ontario, it is found in several rivers and lakes of the Northwest as well as in a limited number of locations around the Great Lakes.</p> <p>The Great Lakes-Upper St. Lawrence populations are only known from three locations; Lake St. Clair, and the Thames and Sydenham Rivers.</p>	N	N
<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Tricolored Bat	END	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	S3?	A rare species in Ontario at the northernmost part of its distribution. Less than 20 occurrences verified within the last 20 years. Threats may include disturbances of the hibernacula although they appear to be less easily aroused than other species of bats. Population size and trends poorly known.	During the summer, the Tricolored Bat is found in a variety of forested habitats. It forms day roosts and maternity colonies in older forest and occasionally in barns or other structures. They forage over water and along streams in the forest. Tri-colored Bats eat flying insects and spiders gleaned from webs. At the end	Y	N

						<p>of the summer they travel to a location where they swarm; it is generally near the cave or underground location where they will overwinter. They overwinter in caves where they typically roost by themselves rather than part of a group.</p> <p>This bat is found in southern Ontario and as far north as Espanola near Sudbury. Because it is very rare, it has a scattered distribution. It is also found from eastern North America down to Central America.</p>		
<i>Physconia subpallida</i>	Pale-bellied Frost Lichen	END		S3	<p>This lichen is an eastern North American endemic that, in Canada, is restricted to mature hardwoods with <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> and <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> / <i>F. americana</i> particularly, notable for bark with a high pH and moisture holding capacity. The lichen appears to have suffered a dramatic population decline throughout its range since the early 1900s. The major threat to the lichen is air pollution and timber harvest.</p>	<p>Throughout its range, Pale-bellied frost lichen grows on the bark of hardwood trees such as White ash, Black walnut, and American elm. It can also be found growing on fence posts and boulders.</p> <p>In Ontario, Pale-bellied frost lichen grows on Hop Hornbeam (also known as Ironwood) trunks at a height of 0.5 to 2 metres in wooded areas.</p> <p>Pale-bellied frost lichen only occurs in eastern North America.</p> <p>In Canada, it is limited to southern Ontario where it is currently known from locations in Frontenac, Haliburton, Hastings, Peterborough, Lanark and Renfrew counties.</p>	N	N
<i>Plantago cordata</i>	Heart-leaved Plantain	END		S1	<p>Known from two extant populations and four presumed extirpated populations in southwestern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1873 by MacLagan at Amherstburg, Essex County (MTMG). Occurs in moist woods, stream banks, wooded swamps. See Allen and Oldham (1985), Argus et al. (1982-1987), Bassett (1973), Bowles and Apfelbaum (1989), Harper (1944), Mymudes and Les (1993), Oldham (1992), Parfitt (2002),</p>	<p>A semi-aquatic plant, Heart-leaved Plantain is found in relatively undisturbed wet woods, often along the rocky or gravelly limestone beds of shallow, slow-moving clear streams.</p> <p>Moisture is generally always present above or just below the soil surface. The most common trees in Ontario woodlots associated with this plant are Sugar Maple (<i>Acer</i></p>	N	N

					Stromberg and Stearns (1989), Tessene (1969).	saccharum), Silver Maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> ), Red Maple ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ), Blue-beech ( <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> ), Shagbark Hickory ( <i>Carya ovata</i> ), White Ash ( <i>Fraxinus americana</i> ), Black Ash ( <i>F. pennsylvanica</i> ) and Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> ).		
						Heart-leaved Plantain occurs across eastern North America, ranging from eastern Iowa to western New York, south to northern Florida. However, its distribution is very patchy across this range.		
						In Canada, Heart-leaved Plantain grows in just two locations in southwestern Ontario.		
<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid	END	<i>Habenaria leucophaea</i>	S2	A globally rare and declining orchid of prairies, fens, calcareous shorelines, and moist old fields with scattered shrubs in southern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1873 by J. Macoun in Hastings County (MTMG; no specific location on specimen label). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Bowles (1983), Bowles et al. (1992, 2002, 2005), Bowles et al. (1992), Brown (1985), COSEWIC (2003), Reddoch (1977), Sheviak and Bowles (1986), Wallace (2003), Zettler et al. (2001).	The Eastern Prairie Fringed-orchid grows in wetlands, fens, swamps and tallgrass prairie. It has been found in ditches and railroad rights of way.  The species ranges from Ontario to Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kansas and further west to Nebraska. In Ontario, there are about 20 small populations in prairie habitat or fens in Simcoe, Essex and Lambton counties, and the municipality of Chatham-Kent.  It's also found in tamarack swamps in the Bruce Peninsula and Ottawa area.	N	N
<i>Plestiodon fasciatus pop. 1</i>	Common Five-lined Skink (Carolinian population)	END	<i>Eumeces fasciatus pop. 1</i>	S2	Five-lined Skinks in Ontario's Carolinian Zone appear to have declined and remain vulnerable to habitat loss and fragmentation, and collection. There are fewer than 20 extant populations known in the Carolinian Zone. Several populations are in protected areas (e.g. Point Pelee NP, Rondeau PP, Pinery PP).	Common Five-lined Skink enjoys basking on sunny rocks and logs to maintain a preferred body temperature between 28 and 36°C. During the winter, they hibernate in crevices among rocks or buried in the soil.  In North America, Common Five-lined Skink occurs throughout hardwood forests from the Atlantic seaboard to Texas and Minnesota, and from	N	N

						<p>southern Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico.</p> <p>In Canada, the species is limited to two distinct areas: one is along the southern margin of the Canadian Shield, and the other is in the Carolinian Zone in southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>There are two populations of Common Five-lined Skink in Ontario, occupying different types of habitat.</p> <p>The Southern Shield population can be found underneath rocks on open bedrock in forests. The Carolinian population can be found under woody debris in clearings with sand dunes, open forested areas, and wetlands.</p> <p>The Southern Shield population of Common Five-lined Skink is found on the southern margin of the Canadian Shield, from Georgian Bay to Leeds and Grenville counties. The Carolinian population is comprised of several distinct subpopulations distributed near the shores of:</p> <p>Lake Erie Lake St. Clair Lake Huron</p>		
<i>Pleurobema sintoxia</i>	Round Pigtoe	END	<i>Pleurobema coccineum</i> , <i>Quadrula paupercula</i>	S1		<p>The Round pigtoe is usually found in rivers of various sizes with deep water and sandy, rocky, or mud bottoms.</p> <p>Like all freshwater mussels, this species feeds on algae and bacteria that it filters out of the water.</p> <p>Mussel larvae are parasitic and must attach to a fish host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels and drop off.</p>	N	N

						<p>Known fish hosts of the Round Pigtoe include: Bluegill, Spotfin shiner, Bluntnose minnow, and Northern redbelly dace.</p> <p>The presence of fish hosts is one of the key features for an area to support a healthy mussel population.</p> <p>In Canada, Round pigtoe are found only in southwestern Ontario, mainly in the St. Clair River delta and the Sydenham River but small populations still exist in the Grand and Thames rivers and in shallow areas near the shorelines of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair.</p>		
<i>Polygala incarnata</i>	Pink Milkwort	END		S1	<p>A rare species of prairies known from three extant populations in Ontario, two of which are on Walpole Island First Nation, the other in the Ojibway Prairie area of Windsor, Essex County. First collected in Ontario in 1894 by Charles K. Dodge on Walpole Island, Lambton County (MICH). An estimated 400 plants were known in the province in 1997 (Brownell 1997). Potentially threatened by conversion of prairie to agriculture on Walpole and Squirrel Islands. Active management may be necessary to maintain the species. No specimen has been located to substantiate a very old literature record from near Niagara Falls (Macoun 1883-1890). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Gillett (1968).</p>	<p>Pink milkwort grows in moderately moist to dry, sandy, prairie habitats, where it is often found growing with Little Bluestem grass (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>). Periodic fire is important to maintain open prairie conditions.</p> <p>This plant's North American range extends from Long Island, New York, west to Iowa and south to Florida and Texas. It is most abundant in the Carolinas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.</p> <p>In Canada, Pink milkwort is found only in southwestern Ontario on Walpole Island First Nation and around Windsor.</p>	N	N
<i>Potamogeton x ogdenii</i>	Ogden's Pondweed	END	<i>Potamogeton ogdenii</i>	SNA	<p>Only three Ontario records are known all from the southeastern part of the province (COSEWIC 2007). First collected in Ontario in 1873 by John Macoun in Hastings County (no more precise locality provided on specimen). A globally imperiled (G1G2) pondweed known outside Ontario only from about 20 localities in the northeastern United States (Kaplan et al. 2013). <i>Potamogeton x ogdenii</i> has</p>	<p>In Ontario, Ogden's pondweed is found in clear, slow-moving streams, beaver ponds and lakes.</p> <p>It often grows with other species of narrow-leaved pondweeds, which can make identification of this rare plant even more difficult.</p> <p>In Canada, Ogden's pondweed is found only in southeastern</p>	N	N

					not been relocated at historic Ontario sites, despite searches. See Hellquist and Hilton (1983), Hellquist and Mertinooke-Jongkind (2003).	Ontario. It was recorded at Murphys Point Provincial Park and Davis Lock on the Rideau Canal between 1970 and 1990.  A historical sighting of the species was recorded in Hastings County in 1873. It has been recommended that additional surveys are needed to determine whether this species exists at any other sites in Ontario.  Outside of Canada, Ogden's pondweed has been identified in Connecticut, New York, Vermont and Massachusetts.		
<i>Prays atomocella</i>	Hop-tree Ermine Moth	END	<i>Yponomeut a atomocella</i>	S1	The Hoptree Borer is a small moth with an average wingspan between 17 and 20 mm. The species has a unique pattern and colour. It has a white front wing with small black spots and a pinkish rust-brown hind wing and abdomen. Larvae are up to 20 mm long and pale green to yellowish with unclear lateral lines.	The Hoptree Borer is dependent on its sole larval host plant, Common Hoptree, which occurs on shorelines of Lake Erie. Hoptree Borer has been documented only in the largest subpopulations of Common Hoptree, and has not been found in the smaller, more isolated Common Hoptree subpopulations along Lake Erie northeast of Point Pelee.	N	N
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	END		S1B	A very rare breeding species restricted to a small handful (less than ten) sites in the Carolinian Zone. Current population has remained relatively stable since the 1990s at around 25-50 individuals. Historically was apparently more abundant but was never thought to be common in Ontario.	The Prothonotary warbler nests in small, shallow holes, found low in the trunks of dead or dying trees standing in or near flooded woodlands or swamps.  They will also readily use properly placed artificial nest boxes.  Silver maple, ash, and yellow birch are common trees in these habitats.  The Prothonotary is the only warbler in eastern North America that nests in tree cavities, where it typically lays four to six eggs on a cushion of moss, leaves and plant fibres.  In Canada, the Prothonotary warbler is only known to nest	N	N

						<p>in southwestern Ontario, primarily along the north shore of Lake Erie. Over half of the small and declining population is found in Rondeau Provincial Park.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Prothonotary warbler is found in the warmer climate of the Carolinian deciduous forests.</p> <p>In 2005, it was estimated that there were only between 28-34 individuals in Ontario.</p>		
<i>Ptychobranchius fasciolaris</i>	Kidneyshell	END	<i>Unio phaseolus</i>	S1		<p>The Kidneyshell is typically found in small to medium sized rivers.</p> <p>It prefers shallow, clear, swift-moving water with gravel and sand.</p> <p>It also used to occur on gravel shoals in the Great Lakes. All mussels filter water to find food, such as bacteria and algae.</p> <p>Mussel larvae are parasitic and must attach to a fish host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels that drop off of the fish.</p> <p>The Kidneyshell has three known fish hosts in Canada: Blackside Darter, Fantail Darter, and Johnny Darter.</p> <p>The presence of fish hosts is one of the key features for an area to support a healthy mussel population.</p> <p>In Canada, the Kidneyshell is currently found in four areas in southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>There are reproducing populations in the East Sydenham River and in the Ausable River.</p>	N	N

						<p>Small populations are also found in St. Clair River delta in Lake St. Clair and a tributary of the Thames River.</p> <p>The species no longer occurs in Lake Erie or the Detroit, Thames, Grand, Welland or Niagara rivers.</p>		
<i>Puma concolor</i>	Cougar	END	<i>Felis concolor</i> , <i>Puma concolor cougar</i> , <i>Puma concolor pop. 1</i>	SU	<p>Sightings of cougars are reported annually in Ontario. On average, 10-15 reports received annually from the area north of Lake Nipissing (south of 50 N) and from the Quebec border west. Most reports involve sightings of single individuals. A total of 191 sightings has been documented in the period 1980 to 1997, with 121 of those made between 1990 and 1997 (N. Dawson in Scott 1998). However, because reports may involve sightings of the same individual, it is not known how many occurrences actually exist, but the total number of occurrences may be in the range of 6-100. Reports for southern Ontario, south of Lake Nipissing, but particularly south of the limit of the Precambrian Shield, are generally believed to involve escaped or released pets. In northern Ontario, particularly north and west of Lake Nipigon, reported sightings may involve animals either from a remnant native stock or naturalized captives or both. However, no evidence with which to determine either the taxonomic disposition or the 'wild' status of these animals has to date been forthcoming.</p>	<p>The Cougar lives in large, undisturbed forests or other natural areas where there is little human activity.</p> <p>The forest must support plenty of white-tailed deer, which is an important food source for the Cougar.</p> <p>The species has a very wide range, encompassing large areas of North, Central and South America. In Ontario, Cougars are most likely believed to live in northern Ontario because of the remoteness of the habitat.</p> <p>However, there have been many reports from the southern part of the province.</p> <p>Cougars found in Ontario may be escaped or released pets, animals dispersing from western North America, native animals or a combination of those factors. The population size is unknown.</p>	N	N
<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	Hoary Mountain-mint	END		S1	<p>Dry oak woods and openings. Only known in the province from one area near the eastern end of Lake Ontario (Argus et al. 1982-1987). First collected in Ontario in 1873 by J. Macoun at Hamilton (MTMG). See Crins (1985, 1989b), Grant and Epling (1943).</p>	<p>In Ontario, Hoary Mountain-mint mostly occurs in dry, oak woodland habitat, on steep, warmer-than-normal slopes.</p> <p>The species does best in open areas with ample sunlight, in habitats that depend on disturbance such as fire to maintain these conditions.</p>	N	N

<i>Pyrrhia aurantiago</i>	False-foxglove Sun Moth	END	<i>Rhodoecia aurantiago</i> , <i>Xanthia aurantiago</i>	S1		<p>False-foxglove Sun Moth inhabits oak-dominated savannas and open woodlands. Globally, False-foxglove Sun Moth ranges from southern Maine west through southern Ontario and southern Wisconsin and south to eastern Texas and central Florida.</p> <p>In Ontario, the species ranges in southwestern Ontario from eastern Lake Erie, west to Lake Huron and south to Windsor. Its habitats include dry sandy or loamy soils near the Great Lakes.</p> <p>There are four known subpopulations of the moth in Ontario, located in the Pinery area, the Ojibway Prairie Complex at Windsor, London and Delhi, although the London and Delhi subpopulations are considered extirpated. The populations in Ontario comprise the full Canadian distribution of the species, so where they are found mark the northern edge of the species' global range.</p>	N	N
<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail	END		S1B	<p>A rare breeding species with a restricted range in southern Ontario. Estimated to be 60-100 individuals. Threatened by habitat loss and deterioration of habitat quality. Listed by federally and provincially as "endangered".</p>	<p>King Rails are found in densely vegetated freshwater marshes with open shallow water that merges with shrubby areas.</p> <p>They are sometimes found in smaller isolated marshes but most seem to prefer larger, coastal wetlands.</p> <p>Its nest is a dinner-plate sized platform made of plant material, placed just above the water in shrubs or clumps of other marsh plants.</p> <p>King Rails reach their northern limit in southern Ontario, where they are quite rare.</p> <p>Recent province-wide surveys suggest there are only about 30 pairs left, the majority of</p>	N	N

						<p>which are in the large wetlands bordering Lake St. Clair.</p> <p>Most of the remainder are found in several key coastal marshes along Lakes Erie and Ontario.</p>		
<i>Regina septemvittata</i>	Queensnake	END	<i>Natrix septemvittata</i>	S2	<p>Queen Snake is very rare in the province with &lt;20 occurrences. It is restricted to relatively small sections of a few rivers and wetlands in southwestern Ontario. In addition, the habitat of this species is highly specialized and it is rarely found more than 3 m from water. Wood (1949) noted the following three conditions necessary to support a large population of Queen Snakes: permanent area of water, flowing or still, with a temperature at or above 18.3C throughout most of the active season; abundant cover, such as flat rocks submerged and/or on the bank; and an abundance of crayfish.</p>	<p>The Queensnake is an aquatic species that is seldom found more than a few metres from the water. It prefers rivers, streams and lakes with clear water, rocky or gravel bottoms, lots of places to hide, and an abundance of crayfish. Queensnakes will often hibernate in groups with other snakes, amphibians and even crayfish. Suitable hibernation sites (called hibernacula) include abutments of old bridges and crevices in bedrock.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Queensnake is found only in the southwest in Middlesex, Brant, Huron and Essex counties, and on the Bruce Peninsula. There are fewer than 25 sites where it is known to occur in these areas.</p> <p>The extremely specialized habitat requirements of the Queensnake restrict this species to particular areas, with large gaps of unfavourable habitat in between populations. The snake's home range is quite small, making Queensnakes less likely to move into new areas or areas where it was historically found.</p>	N	N
<i>Ripariosida hermaphrodita</i>	Virginia Mallow	END	<i>Sida hermaphrodita</i>	S1	<p>Two sites are known in the province in Niagara and Haldimand Counties of the Carolinian Zone. First collected in Ontario in 1951 by Bert Miller at Taquanyah Conservation Area, Haldimand County (TRT). Difficult to determine if the species is native, since at both sites it occurs in disturbed situations, however, habitat is consistent with other presumed native occurrences</p>	<p>Virginia mallow grows in riparian habitats that are flooded in most years. It benefits from this moist environment and is usually found in sunny or partly shaded areas with sandy soils.</p> <p>Loose sandy or rocky soils of scoured riversides and floodplains, and disturbed areas along roadsides and</p>	N	N

					elsewhere (A.W. Cusick pers. comm. 1994), and the species is not commonly cultivated in Ontario. Moist open sites, often on floodplains; sometimes in disturbed sites. Considered introduced in Michigan (Reznicek et al. 2011). See Kujawski et al. (1997), Spooner et al. (1985), Sutherland (1987), Thomas (1979), Weakley et al. (2017).	railroad banks are its preferred habitats.  Virginia mallow is found from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi and Atlantic watersheds. In Ontario, it is found in only two sites, in Haldimand County, and the Niagara Region.		
<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	Lowland Toothcup	END		S1	First found in Ontario in 1984 by Donald A. Sutherland, Gary M. Allen, and Michael J. Oldham in a moist sandy field near Turkey Point, Norfolk County (M.J. Oldham 4619 at CAN, DAO, MICH, NHIC); a population which has subsequently been destroyed. More recently (1994) discovered at Puzzle Lake and Sheffield Long Lake in Lennox and Addington County, southeastern Ontario, in rock crevices along open granitic shorelines near the waterline of periodically fluctuating lakes (Brownell et al. 1996). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Baskin et al. (2002), Sutherland (1987).	In Ontario, Lowland Toothcup grows along lake and river shorelines on thin sandy, muddy or gravelly soils on Precambrian bedrock.  This shoreline habitat is often submerged in the spring and early summer and emerges when the waters recede.  Toothcup ranges throughout most of the United States, with the exception of some of the midwestern states, into Mexico and South America.  In Canada, Toothcup is found in south-central British Columbia and southeastern Ontario. Two lakes in Lennox and Addington County, Ontario supported about 6000 Lowland Toothcup plants in 2004, however, the numbers vary greatly from year to year depending on water levels.  The species had also occurred at a site in southwestern Ontario but is no longer found at that site.	N	N
<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler	END	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i> , <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i> (= <i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i> )	S1B	A very rare breeding species basically restricted to two breeding locations along the southern edge of the Canadian Shield with a total population of about 50 adults at most. Some breeding evidence (mostly unpaired males) has been documented along southern Georgian Bay. With numbers increasing in the core of the range (Michigan) and habitat	Kirtland's Warblers have very specific habitat requirements, typically nesting in well-drained sandy soils covered in large forests of young jack pine, a habitat often created by fire.  They lay their nests on the ground, hidden away under low living branches of young jack pines with a thick cover of understory plants, such as	N	N

					<p>creation/restoration work underway the Ontario population seems likely to continue increasing. Very rare transient in primarily spring migration to southwestern Ontario.</p>	<p>grasses, sweet-fern and blueberry.</p> <p>Mature pines that no longer have branches near the ground do not provide sufficient cover.</p> <p>Kirtland's Warblers primarily breed in central Michigan and migrate to the Bahamas for winter.</p> <p>A few are seen annually at Point Pelee National Park and other migration hotspots in southwestern Ontario, and they have long been suspected of occasional nesting in Ontario, in pockets of suitable habitat.</p> <p>To date, breeding evidence has been acquired at only two sites, the most recent being in 2007 at Canadian Forces Base Petawawa.</p>		
<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	END	<i>Simpsoniconcha ambigua</i>	S1	<p>One record for ON in the Sydenham River</p>	<p>The Salamander mussel prefers waterbodies with a soft bottom and a swift current and is often found burrowed in sand or silt under large rocks in shallow areas, on gravel bars, or in mud.</p> <p>It is found in streams that support the Mudpuppy, an aquatic salamander.</p> <p>Salamander mussel larvae are parasitic and use the mudpuppy as a host, where they consume nutrients from the salamander's body until they transform into juvenile mussels and drop off.</p> <p>Adult mussels feed by filtering algae and bacteria from the water.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Salamander mussel occurs only in the East Sydenham River and at one location in the Thames River.</p>	N	N

						The species has disappeared from the Detroit River due to Zebra mussel impacts, but it may remain in the small area of the St. Clair River delta in Lake St. Clair.		
<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i> pop. 2	Massasauga (Carolinian population)	END		S1	The population is reduced to two highly isolated and restricted areas surrounded by intense threats from neighbouring development and subject to illegal exploitation. The sub-populations are small and subject to genetic and demographic stochasticity that endangers future growth. Habitat quality also continues to decline (COSEWIC, 2012).	Massasaugas live in different types of habitats throughout Ontario, including tall grass prairie, bogs, marshes, shorelines, forests and alvars. Within all of these habitats, Massasaugas require open areas to warm themselves in the sun. Pregnant females are most often found in open, dry habitats such as rock barrens or forest clearings where they can more easily maintain the body temperature required for the development of their offspring. Non-pregnant females and males forage and mate in lowland habitats such as grasslands, wetlands, bogs and the shorelines of lakes and rivers. Massasaugas hibernate underground in crevices in bedrock, sphagnum swamps, tree root cavities and animal burrows where they can get below the frost line but stay above the water table.  In Canada, the Massasauga is found only in Ontario, primarily along the eastern side of Georgian Bay and on the Bruce Peninsula. Two small populations are also found in the Wainfleet Bog on the northeast shore of Lake Erie and near Windsor. The Massasauga was once more widespread in southwestern Ontario, especially along the shores of the Great Lakes.	N	N
<i>Solidago gillmanii</i>	Gillman's Goldenrod	END	<i>Solidago gillmanii</i> , <i>Solidago simplex</i> ssp. <i>randii</i> , <i>Solidago</i>	S1	A Great Lakes endemic restricted to Lake Michigan and Lake Huron dunes and sandy shores. In Ontario currently known from only two sites on Great Duck Island, south of Manitoulin Island. The species was collected at Dean's Bay, Manitoulin Island, in 1976,	In Canada, the Massasauga is found only in Ontario, primarily along the eastern side of Georgian Bay and on the Bruce Peninsula. Two small populations are also found in the Wainfleet Bog on the northeast shore of Lake Erie	N	N

			<i>simplex</i> var. <i>gillmanii</i> , <i>Solidago</i> <i>spatulata</i> var. <i>gillmanii</i>		but it has not been found there since, despite searches. Morton and Venn (1984) mention it but do not map it from Cockburn Island, presumably in error, since it is not mentioned or mapped from Cockburn Island by Ringius and Semple (1987), Semple et al. (1999), or Weatherbee (2016). This apparent error was later corrected by Morton and Venn (2000) who do not mention or map <i>Solidago gillmanii</i> from Cockburn Island.	and near Windsor. The Massasauga was once more widespread in southwestern Ontario, especially along the shores of the Great Lakes.  In Ontario, Gillman's Goldenrod is only known to occur in two locations on Great Duck Island in northern Lake Huron, south of Manitoulin Island.		
<i>Solidago rigidiuscula</i>	Stiff-leaved Showy Goldenrod	END	<i>Solidago rigidiuscula</i> , <i>Solidago speciosa</i> pop. 1, <i>Solidago speciosa</i> ssp. <i>speciosa</i> var. <i>rigidiuscula</i> , <i>Solidago speciosa</i> var. <i>rigidiuscula</i>	S1	Currently known in Canada only from prairie remnants on Walpole Island where rare and local (Semple et al. 1999). Known historically from Squirrel Island, where first collected in Ontario in 1918 by N. Tripp (DAO, OAC). A previous report from Port Franks, Lambton County (Zhang et al. 1999), was based on a misidentified specimen (F. Cook at UWO), as was a report (Zhang et al. 1999; based on a Wellwood specimen at WLU) from east of Stratford, Perth County (J.C. Semple pers. comm. July 2017). <i>Solidago rigidiuscula</i> was formerly included in <i>S. speciosa</i> and a population in northwestern Ontario formerly referred to <i>S. speciosa</i> is now considered to belong to <i>S. pallida</i> (Semple et al. 2012, 2017).	Stiff-leaved Showy Goldenrod is widespread in the eastern United States, ranging from New Hampshire west to Wyoming, and south to New Mexico and the Gulf states. In Canada, this species is restricted to southwestern and northwestern Ontario.  These habitats are kept in an open condition by frequent fires.  Stiff-leaved Showy Goldenrod is widespread in the eastern United States, ranging from New Hampshire west to Wyoming, and south to New Mexico and the Gulf states. In Canada, this species is restricted to southwestern and northwestern Ontario.  In southwestern Ontario, there are two populations on Walpole Island First Nation in Lambton County, which contained approximately 800 plants in 2008.	N	N
<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>	Hine's Emerald	END		S1	There is only a single Element Occurrence of Hine's Emerald in the province, located in the Minesing Wetlands, Simcoe County.	Hine's Emerald lives in groundwater-fed wetlands with grassy vegetation.  Larvae use crayfish burrows during periods of low water and during the winter.  In Ontario, Hine's Emerald has been documented in and around Minesing wetland in	N	N

						Simcoe County (west of Barrie). It is also found in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri.		
<i>Stylophorum diphylllum</i>	Wood-poppy	END		S1	Rich woods and wooded river banks in southwestern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1887 by R. Elliott at Plover Mills, Middlesex County (CAN, DAO, MTMG) and then in 1889 by J. Dearness along the Thames River near London (CAN, DAO). Not seen again in the London area until found in 1987 by Dave Stephenson in Meadowlily Woods on the Thames River (Stephenson 1987, Oldham 1992). Recently discovered at a couple of additional southwestern Ontario sites. Occasionally planted in gardens and escaping to ravines, e.g. in the Toronto area. Similar to the introduced <i>Chelidonium majus</i> . See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Baskin and Baskin (1984), Bowles (2000, 2007), Bowles and Oldham (1993), COSEWIC (2007d), Soper (1962).	In Ontario, Wood-poppy is found in rich mixed deciduous woodlands, forested ravines and slopes, and along wooded streams.  It is possible that Wood-poppy is still found in these areas because they were unsuitable for agriculture, rather than being reflective of its true habitat requirements.  Wood-poppy grows in full shade, although the cultivated variety does well in partial sun. Associated dominant trees include: Sugar Maple, White Ash, American Beech, Black Cherry, and Hackberry.  In Canada, there are only three known populations of Wood-poppy found in southwestern Ontario, all in the county of Middlesex.	N	N
<i>Stylurus amnicola</i>	Riverine Clubtail	END	<i>Gomphus amnicola</i> , <i>Stylurus amnicola</i> <i>pop. 2</i>	S2		This dragonfly is found in and near streams and rivers with sandy, muddy, or gravely beds.  Larvae often burrow in the river bottom and prey on small animals such as other insects. After emerging, adults tend to move from riverbanks to the forest canopy to feed. Adults hang vertically off leaves as they await prey flying by.  Current records of the riverine clubtail in Ontario are from Big Creek and Big Otter Creek, two streams that empty into Lake Erie near Long Point. The species is elusive, and may yet be found elsewhere in Ontario, since it inhabits neighbouring regions of Minnesota, Michigan, and southwestern Québec.	N	N

<i>Stylurus laurae</i>	Laura's Clubtail	END	<i>Gomphus laurae</i>	S1		<p>Laura's Clubtail larvae need shallow, sandy or sandy-muddy bottomed creeks with forested shorelines.</p> <p>They are sensitive to water quality degradation and are only found in unpolluted waters.</p> <p>During their adult life stage, they require forest cover beside the creek.</p> <p>Adults use riffle areas in the stream for foraging and require vegetation along the creek to perch between flights.</p> <p>In Ontario, Laura's Clubtail is only known to occur in two sites in Ontario; along Big Creek and Big Otter Creek in the Tillsonburg and Long Point area near Lake Erie.</p> <p>This dragonfly may also occur undetected in nearby areas with similar habitats.</p> <p>Laura's Clubtail is considered rare in bordering states but is relatively widespread in the southeastern United States.</p>	N	N
<i>Taxidea taxus jacksoni</i>	American Badger (Southwestern Ontario population)	END		S1	Basically restricted to the Norfolk Sand Plain, where the population is relatively small. Home range sizes cover vast areas.	<p>In Ontario, badgers are found in a variety of habitats, such as tall grass prairie, sand barrens and farmland.</p> <p>These habitats provide badgers with small prey, including groundhogs, rabbits and small rodents. Since badgers are primarily nocturnal and quite wary of people, not many people are fortunate enough to spot one in the wild.</p> <p>The American Badger ranges from California and Texas to the Great Lakes region. In Canada, the badger is found in southern British Columbia, all the prairie provinces and Ontario.</p>	N	N

						<p>In Ontario, the Southwestern population of American Badger is found in the southwestern part of the province, primarily close to Lake Erie in the Norfolk and Middlesex area. The Northwestern population of American Badger is found in northwestern Ontario in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts. Badgers can travel sizeable distances and occupy large home ranges of many square kilometres. There are thought to be fewer than 200 in Ontario.</p>		
<i>Taxidea taxus taxus</i>	American Badger (Northwestern population)	END		S1	<p>Restricted in Ontario to a small range in the Rainy River area, with an unknown but small total population.</p>	<p>In Ontario, badgers are found in a variety of habitats, such as tall grass prairie, sand barrens and farmland.</p> <p>These habitats provide badgers with small prey, including groundhogs, rabbits and small rodents. Since badgers are primarily nocturnal and quite wary of people, not many people are fortunate enough to spot one in the wild.</p> <p>The American Badger ranges from California and Texas to the Great Lakes region. In Canada, the badger is found in southern British Columbia, all the prairie provinces and Ontario.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Southwestern population of American Badger is found in the southwestern part of the province, primarily close to Lake Erie in the Norfolk and Middlesex area. The Northwestern population of American Badger is found in northwestern Ontario in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts. Badgers can travel sizeable distances and occupy large home ranges of many square kilometres. There are thought to be fewer than 200 in Ontario.</p>	N	N

<i>Teloschistes chrysophthalmus</i> pop. 2	Golden-eye Lichen (Great Lakes population 2)	END		S1	<p>The Great Lakes population is confined to coastal areas of the lower Great Lakes and currently known only from a single occurrence in Prince Edward County on Lake Ontario. Trend data is limited, but suggests that Great Lakes subpopulation, which is typically corticolous on the bark of deciduous trees, was likely always rare and restricted. The number of mature individuals has declined due to a combination of threats which include air pollution, human disturbance, invasive species and severe weather.</p>	<p>The Golden-eye Lichen lives in well-lit, humid environments with nutrient rich substrate. In Canada, it is found on branches and twigs of tree species including White Spruce, Trembling Aspen, Jack Pine, Balsam Fir, Bur Oak and Red Oak. It prefers open habitat near shorelines and coastal areas and sites with calcareous soils or base-rich bedrock.</p> <p>There are two populations of Golden-eye Lichen in Ontario: the Great Lakes population and the Prairie/Boreal population. The Great Lakes population of Golden-eye Lichen is now restricted to a single individual at Sandbanks Provincial Park on Lake Ontario. The large Prairie/Boreal population occurs from the Manitoba border to Rainy Lake in northwestern Ontario.</p>	N	N
<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	Virginia Goat's-rue	END		S1	<p>Restricted in Ontario to dry, open, sandy woods on the Norfolk Sand Plain (Argus et al. 1982-1987). First collected in Ontario in 1885 by A. Yates at Normandale, Norfolk County (CAN, TRT). See Soper (1962), Sutherland (1987).</p>	<p>Virginia goat's-rue grows in open, sunny areas with sandy soil, such as prairies, open oak and pine forests on sandy ridges, and sand dunes. It has also been found in more disturbed habitats, such as roadsides and abandoned fields.</p> <p>In Ontario, Virginia goat's-rue is limited to acidic sand deposits in remnant Black oak savanna and open Black oak woodland.</p> <p>Virginia goat's-rue range extends from New Hampshire west to Nebraska and Texas, and south to Florida. Populations at the northern limits of the range, in southern Ontario, New Hampshire, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, are widely separated.</p> <p>In Canada, the Virginia goat's-rue is found only in southwestern Ontario where it is believed to be restricted to</p>	N	N

						<p>two sites on the Norfolk Sand Plain near Turkey Point on Lake Erie's north shore. It is thought to be extirpated from at least four other sites in this area.</p> <p>Two invasive plant species, periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>) and Oriental bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculata</i>), are known to occur with Virginia goat's-rue at one location.</p>		
<i>Thamnophis butleri</i>	Butler's Gartersnake	END		S2	<p>This species warrants an S2 rank because there are fewer than 20 known extant occurrences in the province, it has fairly narrow habitat preferences, and is susceptible to continued habitat loss or alteration (e.g. drainage of wetlands, conversion of old fields to urban or industrial development) and habitat fragmentation. The species does occur in some protected areas, although many of these are isolated parcels of land in highly urbanized areas (e.g. prairie remnants within the City of Windsor). The distribution, status and biology of this species in Ontario are all poorly known.</p>	<p>he Butler's Gartersnake prefers open, moist habitats, such as dense grasslands and old fields, with small wetlands where it can feed on leeches and earthworms.</p> <p>Burrows made by small mammals and even crayfish are sometimes used as hibernation sites, called hibernacula. This species is also commonly found in rock piles or old stonewalls.</p> <p>he only place in the world where Butler's Gartersnake is found is in the lower Great Lakes region. In Ontario, this snake is concentrated in two areas, within 10 kilometres of the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair River, and Lake Huron from Amherst Point to Errol, in Essex and Lambton counties Luther Marsh, Dufferin and Wellington counties.</p> <p>Population sizes can vary. Estimates done at several sites in Ontario in 1997 ranged between 50 and 900 snakes. At some sites it is considered to be locally common.</p>	N	N
<i>Trichophorum planifolium</i>	Few-flowered club-rush	END	<i>Scirpus verecundus</i>	S1	<p>A small and inconspicuous sedge of dry, open, wooded slopes in southern Ontario (Argus et al. 1982-1987). First collected in Ontario in 1955 by Alexander Tamsalu at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (HAM). Currently only known in Canada from the Royal Botanical Gardens</p>	<p>This species is usually found on steep slopes of oak forests.</p> <p>In Ontario, it grows at just two sites, at the Royal Botanical Gardens near Hamilton and Rouge Park in Toronto.</p>	N	N

					and historically from the Rouge River Valley in eastern Toronto. See Crins (1985, 1989), Fernald (1948).	The species is found in the eastern United States and is relatively common in the Appalachians and the Atlantic coastal plain.  It ranges from Virginia and Missouri north to New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.		
<i>Trillium flexipes</i>	Drooping Trillium	END	<i>Trillium gleasonii</i>	S1	A showy Trillium species currently known from only two small areas in southwestern Ontario, in Elgin and Middlesex Counties (Oldham 1992, Stewart and Oldham 1995). It has not been found at five additional sites where it was documented historically. First collected in Ontario in 1848 near Amherstburg, Essex County (E; no collector on specimen label). This riparian species is at on-going risk of habitat degradation from the invasion of exotic plants. Trillium flexipes can be confused with other southern Ontario trilliums (e.g. T. erectum, T. cernuum) and might be overlooked elsewhere. See Case and Burrows (1962), McLeod (1995).	Drooping Trillium grows on damp sandy soil in mature, deciduous forests that are usually close to a river or stream.  It is found in Carolinian forests with Maple, White Ash, Basswood, Hackberry, White Elm, and Blue Ash trees.  It shares the forest floor with other native plants including Ostrich Fern, Wild Ginger and Jack-in-the-pulpit.  In Canada, Drooping Trillium only grows in southwestern Ontario in the warmer climate of the Carolinian forest.  There were once six known locations in the province, but today there are only two. A total of 1465 flower stems were reported in 2007.  Both populations along the Sydenham River in Middlesex County and along the Thames River in Elgin County are believed to be reproducing successfully.	N	N
<i>Triphora trianthophoros</i>	Nodding Pogonia	END	<i>Triphora trianthophora</i> , <i>Triphora trianthophoros</i>	S1	A globally rare to uncommon orchid (G3G4) first found in Ontario in 1950 by C.H. Zavitz near Leamington, Essex County (Zavitz and Gaiser 1956), a site where it is probably now extirpated. Subsequently found at a second southwestern Ontario site in Chatham-Kent County (Whiting 1968, Whiting and Catling 1986). A small orchid of rich hardwood forests. According to Pace and Freudenstein (2018) this species is	In Ontario, Nodding pogonia is found in rich, moist deciduous forests with a well-developed tree canopy and a deep layer of leaf litter.  Nodding pogonia ranges from New England to Ontario, and south to Texas and Florida.  In Canada, Nodding pogonia is found only in southwestern Ontario, and only at two sites.	N	N

					threatened by logging, invasive earthworms, and changing rainfall patterns. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Keenan (1984, 1992), Ramstetter (2001), Soper (1962), Van Arsdale (1982), Williams (1994, 1998), Zika (1983).	At one of those sites, it has not been seen in more than 20 years.		
<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>	Fawnsfoot	END		S1	In Ontario, the Fawnsfoot ( <i>Truncilla donaciformis</i> ) is found in five locations: The St. Clair River delta, The lower Grand River, The Thames River, The Sydenham River, and Muskrat Creek in the Saugeen River drainage.	<p>The Fawnsfoot inhabits medium and large rivers with moderate to slow flowing water.</p> <p>It usually inhabits shallow waters (one to five metres deep) with gravel, sand or muddy bottoms.</p> <p>Fawnsfoot is only found in North America, where it primarily occurs in the Great Lakes and Mississippi drainages.</p> <p>In Canada, this species is limited to tributaries of the Great Lakes. In most areas where Fawnsfoot occurs, it has a patchy distribution and is limited to the lower portions of large rivers.</p>	N	N
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	END	<i>Tyto alba</i> pop. 2	S1	Extremely rare permanent resident of southwestern Ontario. Formerly slightly more common but has never been abundant. May not even breed every year. Most recent records are from late fall suggesting dispersal, possibly from outside of Ontario.	<p>The Barn Owl is found on all continents except Antarctica. In Canada, the species breeds only in extreme southern Ontario and British Columbia.</p> <p>The Barn Owl is extirpated (no longer found) in Michigan and has declined in other parts of the northeastern and midwestern parts of the United States.</p> <p>The Barn Owl cannot tolerate severe winter temperatures, and southern Ontario is the northern limit of its range. Breeding sites in Ontario seem to be restricted to areas with the moderating effects of the Great Lakes (within 50 kilometres of the lakes).</p> <p>In southern Ontario, this adaptable owl nests and roosts</p>	N	N

					<p>in barns and abandoned buildings.</p> <p>It may also use natural cavities in trees or holes in cliff faces, as it did before the arrival of Europeans in North America.</p> <p>It lives year round at its nest site and hunts for rodents over orchards, and grasslands such as farmlands, fallow fields and meadows.</p> <p>Today, there are fewer than five pairs of Barn Owls in Ontario.</p>		
<i>Villosa fabalis</i>	Rayed Bean	END	<i>Paetulunio fabalis, Unio capillus, Unio donacopsis, Unio lapillus</i>	S1	<p>The Rayed bean is typically found buried in sand or gravel in shallow, clear headwaters and riffle areas of small tributaries.</p> <p>It is often found buried among the roots of aquatic plants.</p> <p>The Rayed bean filters water to find food, such as bacteria and algae.</p> <p>Mussel larvae are parasitic and must attach to a fish host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels and drop off.</p> <p>Canada, the Rayed bean is found only in southern Ontario, in the East Sydenham River and a small section of the North Thames River.</p> <p>The species has been lost from Lake Erie and the Detroit River.</p> <p>In Ontario, the fish hosts of the Rayed bean include: the Brook Stickleback, Largemouth Bass, Greenside Darter, Johnny Darter, Rainbow Darter, Logperch, and Mottled Sculpin.</p> <p>The presence of fish hosts is one of the key features for an</p>	N	N

						area to support a healthy mussel population.		
<i>Viola pedata</i>	Bird's-foot Violet	END	<i>Viola pedata</i> var. <i>lineariloba</i>	S1	Dry, sandy oak woods and savannas in southwestern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1880 by R. T. Anderson at Paris, Brant County (TRT). Currently known from Brant and Norfolk Counties and historically recorded from Waterloo, Niagara and Lambton Counties (Scoggan 1978-1979, Argus et al. 1982-1987). See COSEWIC (2002), Hutchison and Kavanagh (1994), Russell (1956), Sutherland (1987), Thompson (2006).	<p>n Ontario, Bird's-foot Violet is found only in black oak savanna, a very rare vegetation type having widely spaced open-grown trees with an understory of tallgrass prairie herbs.</p> <p>Natural disturbances caused by drought or fire are important for removing trees and shrubs that would otherwise shade out the tiny Bird's-foot Violet.</p> <p>In Canada, Bird's-foot Violet is found only in southern Ontario at a handful of sites. In 2001, the population was estimated to be fewer than 7,000 plants at only five locations.</p>	N	N
<i>Webbhelix multilineata</i>	Striped Whitelip	END	<i>Polygyra multilineata</i> , <i>Triodopsis multilineata</i>	S2S3		<p>The Striped Whitelip snail inhabits wet, lowland forest at the margins of periodically flooded areas (like marshlands or swamps), or in continuously wet areas. This species inhabits areas with plenty of leaves and woody materials, such as logs and bark. The damp woods that the Striped Whitelip inhabits are typically dominated by the following trees:</p> <p>oak hickory maple</p> <p>The Striped Whitelip is distributed across eastern North American from Indiana to Kansas. Ontario represents the northern limit of the species' range.</p> <p>he current range of the Striped Whitelip in Ontario includes sites from two counties (Essex and Lambton), where live specimens or shells have recently been found. The species is known to be extant (presently located) in:</p>	N	N



<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> pop. 12	Lake Sturgeon (Northwestern Ontario population)	THR	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> pop. 1	S2		<p>The Lake Sturgeon lives almost exclusively in freshwater lakes and rivers with soft bottoms of mud, sand or gravel. They are usually found at depths of five to 20 metres.</p> <p>They spawn in relatively shallow, fast-flowing water (usually below waterfalls, rapids, or dams) with gravel and boulders at the bottom.</p> <p>However, they will spawn in deeper water where habitat is available. They also are known to spawn on open shoals in large rivers with strong currents.</p> <p>In North America, Lake Sturgeon can be found from Alberta to the St. Lawrence drainage of Quebec and from the southern Hudson Bay to the lower Mississippi.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Lake Sturgeon is found in the rivers of the Hudson Bay basin, the Great Lakes basin and their major connecting waterways, including the St. Lawrence River.</p> <p>There are three distinct populations in Ontario: Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence, Saskatchewan - Nelson River, and Southern Hudson Bay - James Bay.</p>	N	N
<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Eastern Whip-poor-will	Special Concern	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	S4B	<p>Uncommon breeding species mostly south of the boreal forest. Has experienced steep declines, especially in southern Ontario. Still locally common on the Frontenac Arch and along the southern edge of the Canadian Shield. Uncommon migrant throughout southern Ontario.</p>	<p>The Eastern Whip-poor-will is usually found in areas with a mix of open and forested areas, such as savannahs, open woodlands or openings in more mature, deciduous, coniferous and mixed forests.</p> <p>It forages in these open areas and uses forested areas for roosting (resting and sleeping) and nesting.</p>	N	N

						<p>It lays its eggs directly on the forest floor, where its colouring means it will easily remain undetected by visual predators.</p> <p>The Eastern Whip-poor-will's breeding range includes two widely separate areas. It breeds throughout much of eastern North America, reaching as far north as southern Canada and also from the southwest United States to Honduras.</p> <p>In Canada, the Whip-poor-will can be found from east-central Saskatchewan to central Nova Scotia and in Ontario they breed as far north as the shore of Lake Superior.</p> <p>Although Eastern Whip-poor-wills were once widespread throughout the central Great Lakes region of Ontario, their distribution in this area is now fragmented. The Whip-poor-will migrates to Mexico and Central America, where it stays throughout the cold Canadian winter.</p>		
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	THR		S4?B ,S2S 3N	<p>Uncommon to rare and declining breeding species; small numbers breed scattered throughout most of the province but most individuals in Ontario are in the Hudson Bay Lowlands. Exact population difficult to ascertain due to strong year-to-year fluctuations in location due to changing prey availability. Uncommon migrant throughout the province and uncommon but very local at a small number of wintering sites in southern Ontario.</p>	<p>The Short-eared Owl lives in open areas such as grasslands, marshes and tundra where it nests on the ground and hunts for small mammals, especially voles.</p> <p>The Short-eared Owl has a world-wide distribution, and in North America its range extends from the tundra south to northern Mexico. The species is considered to be highly nomadic, moving in response to the abundance of small mammal prey.</p> <p>In Ontario, the species is widely distributed. The majority of Ontario observations during the breeding season occur in the James Bay and Hudson Bay Lowlands. The species has</p>	N	N

						<p>become an increasingly rare and irregular breeder in southern Ontario, primarily associated with remnant habitat near:</p> <p>Kingston the lower Ottawa River the Niagara Peninsula Sault Ste. Marie</p> <p>Most northern populations are migratory, moving southward in the winter to the Carolinian zone and the Kingston region. Of particular importance are:</p> <p>Long Point Haldimand County Amherst Island Wolfe Island</p>		
<i>Atlanticus davisii</i>	Davis's Shieldback	THR		S1	<p>Known in Ontario only from two sites [one historical] in Norfolk Co. May be locally common, but rarely collected due to its cryptic coloration and habits. Males can be located by their loud stridulations. Strongly associated with sand plains [e.g. Norfolk Sand Plain] and may occur in additional localities, but likely very rare; Paiero and Marshall 2006. Properly <i>A. davisii</i>, cf. Paiero and Marshall 2014.</p>	<p>Davis's Shieldbacks live in oak woodland, oak savannah and sand barren sites with well-drained dry, sandy soils. They are most often found:</p> <p>near forest edges in woodland openings in openings along forest access roads or trails</p> <p>Katydid like the Davis's Shieldback tend to inhabit the leaf litter and above-ground shrubbery in their habitats.</p> <p>Davis's Shieldback has been recorded in southwestern Ontario, from Michigan to Vermont, and south to North Carolina and Arkansas.</p> <p>Davis's Shieldback has only been found in Norfolk County in southwestern Ontario, in the habitats of the Norfolk Sand Plain.</p>	N	N
<i>Aureolaria flava</i>	Smooth Yellow False Foxglove	THR	<i>Gerardia flava</i>	S2?	<p>A declining species of dry open woods and savannas known from fewer than ten extant sites in southwestern Ontario. See Soper (1952).</p>	<p>Smooth Yellow False Foxglove is found in dry, open to semi-open upland oak forests typically with White Oak present, on well-drained soils. The full range of Smooth Yellow False Foxglove beyond southern Ontario covers most</p>	N	N

						<p>of the Eastern United States extending from Wisconsin to Maine in the north and from Texas to Florida in the south.</p> <p>There are seven remaining subpopulations in southern Ontario which are potentially viable located in:</p> <p>Essex County  Norfolk  Walpole Island First Nation  Hamilton  Waterloo  Halton</p> <p>An eighth subpopulation may persist in Middlesex County. About 18 subpopulations are believed to be extirpated including ones from Brant County, Haldimand County, the Region of Niagara and the City of Toronto.</p>		
<i>Aureolaria pedicularia</i>	Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove	THR	<i>Gerardia pedicularia</i>	S2?	<p>A declining species of dry open woods and savannas in southwestern Ontario known from fewer than ten extant populations. First collected in Ontario by A. Cosens (TRT) in 1900 at Grand Bend, Huron County. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Soper (1952), Werth and Riopel (1979).</p>	<p>Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove is found in open savanna and woodland habitats along with Black Oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>), its preferred host tree. The full range of Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove beyond southern Ontario covers most of the Eastern United States extending from Minnesota to Maine in the north and from Louisiana to Florida in the south.</p> <p>Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove is largely restricted to the Carolinian ecoregion. There are six subpopulations remaining in Ontario which are found in:</p> <p>Hamilton  Halton  Lambton  Norfolk  Niagara</p> <p>Two additional populations may persist in Brant County and Walpole Island First Nation. About 19</p>	N	N

						subpopulations have been extirpated including ones in Essex, Waterloo and the city of Toronto.		
<i>Bartonia paniculata</i>	Branched Bartonia	THR		S2	An inconspicuous plant of Sphagnum peatlands in the southeastern Georgian Bay area. First found in Ontario in 1973 by Emerson Whiting in Muskoka District (Reznicek and Whiting 1976) and since then found at a few additional sites. Plants in the Great Lakes region are disjunct by over 500 km from the main range of the species further to the east. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Brinker (2006), COSEWIC (2003a), Gillett (1959, 1963), Henson (1985), Mathews et al. (2009), White (1992).	Branched Bartonia grows in sphagnum bog or fen wetlands dominated by sedges or low shrubs. It is usually found in areas with Tamarack and Black Spruce trees.  Branched Bartonia is found in the United States from New England south to Florida and Texas, and west to Wisconsin. In Canada, this plant has been found only at ten sites in south-central Ontario, in Muskoka and Parry Sound districts.	N	N
<i>Bryoandersonia illecebra</i>	Spoon-leaved Moss	THR	<i>Cirriphyllum boscii</i>	S2	Roughly 15 populations known (Jennifer Doubt, pers. comm. Nov. 2012).	Spoon-leaved moss grows in a range of habitat types but most Canadian populations are located on soil in low-lying areas that are seasonally flooded under trees or shrub thickets.  It is often found in close proximity to a species of moss called narrow-leaved wetland plume moss, which is associated with swamps, marshes, and wet meadows.  Spoon-leaved moss is found only in eastern North America, from southern Ontario south to Texas and Florida. In Canada, it is restricted to a few sites in southern Ontario – Elgin, Essex and Welland counties, and the Niagara Region.	N	N
<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	Wild Hyacinth Eastern Camas	THR		S1	First collected in Ontario in 1882 by J. Macoun on White Island in the Detroit River, Essex County (CAN; Campbell and Reznicek 1977). Currently restricted to moist deciduous woods and thickets on the Erie Islands and known from fewer than ten recently verified locations. Campbell and Reznicek (1977) considered <i>Camassia scilloides</i> vulnerable to picking and	Wild hyacinth grows best in light to moderate shade. In Ontario, Wild hyacinth prefers openings in woodlands, shrubby areas and forest edges. This species requires rich soil.  In Canada, Wild hyacinth is found only in southwest Ontario. Based on surveys in 1998 and 2001 it is believed to	N	N

					grazing. The species has declined on some of the smaller islands in Lake Erie due to a dramatic increase in the number of nesting Double-crested Cormorants resulting in changes to vegetation and soil chemistry. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Campbell and Reznicek (1977), COSEWIC (2002i), Gould (1942).	exist at only six sites scattered over a few islands in west Lake Erie, including Pelee Island, with most of these populations consisting of 2,000 to 5,000 plants.		
<i>Canis sp. cf. lycaon</i>	Eastern Wolf	THR	<i>Canis lupus lycaon</i> , <i>Canis sp. cf. lycaon</i>	S2	Relatively small range, and small population size. Multiple threats, including continued hybridization with Eastern Coyote, and, to a lesser extent, Gray Wolf.	The Eastern Wolf is not restricted to any specific habitat type but typically occurs in deciduous and mixed forest landscapes. It is found to be most prevalent in areas with abundant prey, such as Beaver, White-tailed Deer and Moose along with low levels of human-caused mortality. Den sites are typically found in conifer dominated forests close to a permanent water source. Suitable soil to construct a den, such as sand, is necessary for excavation.  Ontario's Eastern Wolf population is estimated to be fewer than 500 mature individuals. A core concentration of Eastern Wolf can be found in Algonquin Provincial Park and surrounding townships. Eastern Wolf is also found in other areas of central Ontario, including in and around Killarney Provincial Park, Kawartha Highlands Signature Site, and Queen Elizabeth II Wildlands. Populations of Eastern Wolf outside of Algonquin Park are small and relatively isolated.	N	N
<i>Celtis tenuifolia</i>	Dwarf Hackberry	THR	<i>Celtis pumila</i>	S2	Dry, open sandy woods and dunes; and alvar woodland in southwestern Ontario. Most common in the province in the Grand Bend area (Lambton County) on forested dunes. Also disjunct at a few calcareous rocky woodland sites in southeastern Ontario (see Brownell et al. 1994). First collected in Ontario in 1907	Dwarf Hackberry grows in several different habitats. These include dry, sandy areas near lakeshores, inland dunes, ridge tops and limestone alvars.  Several plant communities in which Dwarf Hackberry occurs are considered rare to	N	N

					<p>by Charles K. Dodge at Port Franks, Lambton County (MICH). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), COSEWIC (2003c), Dunster (1992). Soper and Heimburger (1982), Wagner (1974).</p>	<p>extremely rare, such as shrub and treed sand dunes, oak savannas, and red cedar-treed alvars.</p> <p>Dwarf Hackberry is a sun-loving tree that does best in areas where it will not be shaded-out by other trees and vegetation.</p> <p>The species reaches the northern limits of its distribution in southern Ontario, over 1,000 kilometres north of the geographical centre of its range in the United States.</p> <p>In Canada, there are six known locations in southern Ontario: Port Franks area, Point Pelee, Pelee Island, Point Anne, and two sites near Belleville. The Canadian population is estimated to be more than 14,000 plants.</p>		
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	THR		S3B	<p>An uncommon and declining breeding species of southern Ontario. Fairly common migrant throughout southern Ontario.</p>	<p>Before European settlement Chimney Swifts mainly nested on cave walls and in hollow trees or tree cavities in old growth forests.</p> <p>Today, they are more likely to be found in and around urban settlements where they nest and roost (rest or sleep) in chimneys and other manmade structures.</p> <p>They also tend to stay close to water as this is where the flying insects they eat congregate.</p> <p>The Chimney Swift breeds in eastern North America, possibly as far north as southern Newfoundland. In Ontario, it is most widely distributed in the Carolinian zone in the south and southwest of the province, but has been detected throughout most of the province south of the 49th parallel. It winters in northwestern South America.</p>	N	N

<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	Spotted Wintergreen	THR		S2	<p>Dry, sandy woods in southern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1874 by J. Macoun from 'shore of Lake Erie' (DAO). Seven presumed extant populations known as of 2015, some of which are relatively large. Known from as far north as the Georgian Bay area at Wasaga Beach and in Muskoka District though not seen recently at either site. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), COSEWIC (2000a), Hodgdon and Eastman (1973), Kirk (1987), Soper and Heimbürger (1982), Standley et al. (1988), Sutherland (1987), White (1998).</p>	<p>n Ontario, Spotted Wintergreen occurs in dry oak-pine woodland habitats with sandy soils</p> <p>Typically, dominant tree species include White Pine, Red Oak, Black Oak, and American Beech. The species does best in semi-open habitats.</p> <p>Spotted Wintergreen ranges from New England and Michigan south to Georgia. It also occurs in Mexico and Central America.</p> <p>In Canada, it is only found in a few locations in southern Ontario in Norfolk County and the Niagara Region. It is believed to have been extirpated from Simcoe Kent, Middlesex and York Counties, Hamilton-Wentworth Region and the District of Muskoka.</p> <p>There is a record for Spotted Wintergreen in Quebec but it is believed to have been introduced and now no longer persists.</p>	N	N
<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>	Pitcher's Thistle	THR		S2	<p>A Great Lakes sand dune endemic of Lake Huron and one site on Lake Superior with several populations extirpated and others threatened by recreational use of dunes (ATVs, trampling and cottage development) and by predation from White-tailed Deer and plume moth larvae. Fewer than 20 extant localities known in Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1866 by John Bell at Cockburn Island in Lake Huron, Manitoulin District (CAN). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Balogh and Scholtens (2001), Bell et al. (2002), Bowles et al. (1993), Chen (1997), Chen and Maun (1998, 1999), D'Ulisse (1995), D'Ulisse and Maun (1996), Guire and Voss (1963), Hamze and Jolls (2000), Keddy and Keddy</p>	<p>The Pitcher's Thistle grows in windblown sandy habitats, especially on coastal sand dune ridges, among grasses and other plants. It requires a moderate amount of sand movement, and open, bare areas among the vegetation.</p> <p>The global population of the Pitcher's Thistle is limited to the Great Lakes basin of Canada and the United States.</p> <p>In Canada, the Pitcher's Thistle is found only in Ontario where it is believed to be restricted to 30 sites: three on the Lake Huron shoreline south of the Bruce Peninsula, two on the Lake Superior shoreline and</p>	N	N

					(1984), Loveless and Hamrick (1988), Marshall (2017), Maun (1997), Maun et al. (1996), McEachern et al. (1994), Moore and Frankton (1974), Nantel et al. (2018), Phillips and Maun (1996), Promaine (1999), Rowland and Maun (2001), Stanforth et al. (1997).	the remainder in the Manitoulin region.		
<i>Cirsium pumilum</i> var. <i>hillii</i>	Hill's Thistle	THR	<i>Cirsium hillii</i> , <i>Cirsium pumilum</i> ssp. <i>hillii</i> , <i>Cirsium pumilum</i> var. <i>hillii</i>	S3	Sand dunes, sandy woods, alvar pavement and alvar woodland primarily on the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island. First collected in Ontario in 1874 by J. Macoun from the Fishing Islands in Lake Huron, Bruce County (CAN). A large portion of the range of this globally rare thistle is in the Great Lakes region (Argus et al. 1982-1987). Freeland et al. (2010) studied the conservation genetics of Hill's Thistle in Ontario. See Anonymous (2003a), COSEWIC (2004c), Moore and Frankton (1966, 1974).	<p>In Ontario, Hill's Thistle is found in open alvar grasslands, surrounded by forests of Jack Pine, White Spruce, and Eastern White Cedar.</p> <p>Alvars are flat areas of limestone bedrock with very shallow soil and vegetation consisting of scattered trees, shrubs and grasses.</p> <p>This sun-loving thistle is also found in prairie and sand dunes. These are all rare habitats in Ontario, characterized by open and sunny conditions.</p> <p>Hill's Thistle is only found near the Great Lakes of North America. In Canada, following an assessment in 2004, Hill's Thistle is believed to persist at 64 sites in southern Ontario. It is mainly found on Manitoulin Island, and on the west side of the Bruce Peninsula.</p> <p>Note: also found in Simcoe County – Wasaga Beach area.</p>	N	N
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> pop. 4	Lake Whitefish - Opeongo Lake small-bodied population	THR		SU		<p>Lake Whitefish typically prefers the deep sections of large lakes, acting mainly as a bottom feeder, eating crustaceans, snails, insects and other small aquatic organisms. Lake Whitefish will move into rivers and streams to feed in the early spring and in the fall and early winter will move to shoals of large lakes and rivers.</p> <p>In some lakes, Lake Whitefish have co-evolved as species pairs with two distinct</p>	N	N

					<p>populations of larger and smaller-bodied individuals. These two populations are distinct in appearance and occupy different habitats but are not considered to be different species. The small-bodied population often occupies surface waters, while the large-bodied population are often found near the bottom of the lake.</p> <p>Lake Whitefish is broadly distributed throughout Canada and Alaska, south into New England, the Great Lakes basin and central Minnesota.</p> <p>The Opeongo Lake populations of Lake Whitefish are found exclusively in Opeongo Lake, which is located in Algonquin Provincial Park.</p>		
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> pop. 5	Lake Whitefish - Opeongo Lake large-bodied population	THR		SU	<p>Lake Whitefish typically prefers the deep sections of large lakes, acting mainly as a bottom feeder, eating crustaceans, snails, insects and other small aquatic organisms. Lake Whitefish will move into rivers and streams to feed in the early spring and in the fall and early winter will move to shoals of large lakes and rivers.</p> <p>In some lakes, Lake Whitefish have co-evolved as species pairs with two distinct populations of larger and smaller-bodied individuals. These two populations are distinct in appearance and occupy different habitats but are not considered to be different species. The small-bodied population often occupies surface waters, while the large-bodied population are often found near the bottom of the lake.</p> <p>Lake Whitefish is broadly distributed throughout Canada and Alaska, south into New</p>	N	N

						<p>England, the Great Lakes basin and central Minnesota.</p> <p>The Opeongo Lake populations of Lake Whitefish are found exclusively in Opeongo Lake, which is located in Algonquin Provincial Park.</p>		
<i>Coregonus zenithicus</i>	Shortjaw Cisco	THR	<i>Coregonus alpenae</i>	S2		<p>The Shortjaw Cisco spends most of the year in deep water, usually between 55 to 180 metres in depth. During the breeding season, which can be spring or fall depending on the lake, it migrates to shallower water (10 to 60 metres) to mate and lay eggs. It feeds on tiny aquatic animals, called zooplankton, but also eats aquatic insects, crustaceans, and freshwater shrimp.</p> <p>The Shortjaw Cisco lives in the Great Lakes, and a few large lakes in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and North West Territories. In Ontario, it is found in Lake Superior, Lake Nipigon and in some smaller inland lakes. It is considered extirpated from lakes Michigan, Erie and Huron.</p>	N	N
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	Purple Wartyback	THR		S2		<p>Purple Wartyback can be found in small to large rivers with different types of substrates, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cobble</li> <li>gravel</li> <li>mixed gravel</li> <li>sand</li> </ul> <p>The rivers they occur in typically have moderate to swift currents. The adults burrow into the substrate and are usually found in areas with water depths ranging from 0.6 meters to six meters. The adults are typically found at the surface of the substrate during the summer months but burrow deeper during the winter, while the juveniles spend their first few years completely buried. Larvae are</p>	N	N

						<p>free-swimming and parasitize fish, meaning the species requires a host fish to complete part of its lifecycle.</p> <p>Historically, the Purple Wartyback was widespread throughout eastern North America, being found in 20 American states and one Canadian province. The historical distribution ranged from southwestern Ontario south to Mississippi, east to North Carolina, and west to Oklahoma. It is thought to be extirpated from Pennsylvania and South Dakota.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Purple Wartyback is found within the Great Lakes – Upper St. Lawrence National Freshwater Biogeographic Zone. This species has been observed in southwestern Ontario in the Ausable, Sydenham and Thames Rivers.</p>		
<i>Cyperus subsquarrosus</i>	Small-flowered Lipocarpha	THR	<i>Cyperus subsquarrosus</i> , <i>Hemicarpha micrantha</i> , <i>Lipocarpha micrantha</i> , <i>Scirpus micranthus</i>	S2?	<p>First documented in 1892 and 1901 from the shore of the Detroit River south of Amherstburg by John Macoun and rediscovered at nearby Big Creek on Lake Erie in 1984 by Michael Oldham (CAN, GH, TRT; Oldham and Crins 1988). Not seen in southern Ontario in more than 25 years but more recently discovered at about ten sites on Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods in northwestern Ontario. Most visible during low water years. See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Baumbrough (2003b), COSEWIC (2002f), Friedland (1941), Oldham (1996c).</p>	<p>The Small-flowered Lipocarpha grows on sandy beaches that are seasonally flooded and are protected from high waves or strong currents.</p> <p>It is most abundant in open, sunny areas with little vegetation.</p> <p>This sensitive plant does not tolerate even slight changes to its habitat, pollution, or competition from other plants.</p> <p>In Canada, based on surveys done in 2000 and 2001, the Small-flowered Lipocarpha is thought to occur only in southern British Columbia and northwestern Ontario.</p> <p>In Ontario, it is found in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake areas.</p>	N	N

						In 1987, Small-flowered Lipocarpa was reported in Essex Country in southwestern Ontario, but shoreline habitat destruction may have since resulted in loss of this population.		
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	THR		S4B	Fairly common but declining breeding species found over most of the province. Most of breeding range is patchy with breeding birds in northern Ontario primarily restricted to the Rainy River, Thunder Bay, and New Liskeard areas. In southern Ontario it has a nearly continuous range except for the Algonquin dome where it is mostly absent, however, it is much more abundant along the southern edge of the Canadian Shield than elsewhere in the south. Common migrant throughout the province.	Historically, Bobolinks lived in North American tallgrass prairie and other open meadows. With the clearing of native prairies, Bobolinks moved to living in hayfields.  Bobolinks often build their small nests on the ground in dense grasses. Both parents usually tend to their young, sometimes with a third Bobolink helping.  The Bobolink breeds across North America. In Ontario, it is widely distributed throughout most of the province south of the boreal forest, although it may be found in the north where suitable habitat exists.	Y	N
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	THR	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i> pop. 2, <i>Emys blandingii</i>	S3	Widespread in southern and central Ontario. However populations often appear to be rather small and declines have undoubtedly occurred in southwestern Ontario due to habitat loss. Increasingly threatened by road mortality, invasive species, illegal collection, and habitat loss and decline.	Blanding's Turtles live in shallow water, usually in large wetlands and shallow lakes with lots of water plants.  It is not unusual, though, to find them hundreds of metres from the nearest water body, especially while they are searching for a mate or traveling to a nesting site.  Blanding's Turtles hibernate in the mud at the bottom of permanent water bodies from late October until the end of April.  The Blanding's Turtle is found in and around the Great Lakes Basin, with isolated populations elsewhere in the United States and Canada.  In Canada, the Blanding's Turtle is separated into the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence population	N	N

						and the Nova Scotia population.  Blanding's Turtles can be found throughout southern, central and eastern Ontario.		
<i>Enemion biternatum</i>	Eastern False Rue-anemone	THR	<i>Isopyrum biternatum</i>	S2	Floodplain woods and rich wooded slopes in the Carolinian Zone. First collected in Ontario in 1891 by J. Dearness at Mud Creek, Parkhill, Middlesex County (DAO, OAC). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), Austen (1991), Boufford and Massey (1976), COSEWIC (2005a), Soper (1962).	Eastern False Rue-anemone grows in deciduous forests and thickets with rich, moist soil, often in valleys, floodplains and ravine bottoms.  This species is frequently found close to watercourses within mature forests with lots of maple and beech trees.  It prefers partial sun or somewhat shady conditions.  In Canada, based on information available in 2003, Eastern False Rue-anemone is believed to occupy only six places in southwestern Ontario, all in the Carolinian region. Some sites support tens of thousands of plants but they are often densely clustered into a small area.	N	N
<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	White Wood Aster	THR	<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	S3	Mesic to dry deciduous woods in southwestern Ontario where threatened by habitat loss and invasive species. First collected in Ontario in 1893 by R. Cameron at Niagara Falls (CAN). Recently found at a number of new sites in Niagara Regional Municipality (O'Hara 2018), bringing the number of extant Ontario populations from 15 in 2002 (COSEWIC 2002) to 44 in 2018 (Environment and Climate Change Canada 2018). Formerly known from the Hamilton, Toronto, and Kingston areas, though no recent records from any of these locations. See also Argus et al. (1982-1987), Bernard and Boivin (1982), Semple et al. (2002).	White wood aster grows in open, dry deciduous forests that are dominated by Sugar maple and American beech trees. It is often found mixed in with other asters.  The plant does best in well-drained soils and it may prefer a low level of disturbance, as it has been found to grow along trails. It does well in partial to full shade.  White wood aster ranges from New England south to Georgia and Alabama. In Canada, it is restricted to a relatively small number of sites in the Niagara region and a few woodlots in southwestern Quebec.	N	N
<i>Exoglossum maxillingua</i>	Cutlip Minnow	THR		S2		In Ontario, the Cutlip Minnow lives in warmer rivers and creeks with clear, slow-moving water, and a rocky or gravel	N	N

						<p>bottom. The males dig nests in the gravel where the females lay their eggs. Nests are often found under banks, logs, or around large rocks. The adult feeds on the river bottom and eats aquatic insects.</p> <p>In Canada, the Cutlip Minnow is found in Ontario and Quebec. Since the 1930s, this species has been recorded at 12 sites in southeast Ontario. However, the most recent surveys have found the Cutlip Minnow at only a few sites in the province.</p>		
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash	THR		S2?	<p>Floodplains, sandy woods and alvar woodland in southwestern Ontario (Argus et al. 1982-1987, Fox and Soper 1953). First collected in Ontario in 1882 by J. Macoun and T.J.W. Burgess at Point Pelee, Essex County. Threatened by the introduced Emerald Ash Borer (e.g. Anulewicz et al. 2008). Ash trees have been decimated in southwestern Ontario by Emerald Ash Borer and populations of Blue Ash are declining, however this species has a higher survival rate than other native ash species following Emerald Ash Borer invasion (Tanis and McCullough 2012). This species has been assessed as Critically Endangered globally by the IUCN Red List (Barstow et al. 2018), Threatened in Canada by COSEWIC, and Threatened in Ontario by COSSARO.</p>	<p>In Ontario, Blue Ash grows in deciduous floodplain forests, and along sandy beaches and on limestone outcrops associated with Lake Erie.</p> <p>The range of Blue Ash extends from southwestern Ontario south to Oklahoma and Georgia. In Canada, it occurs only in southwestern Ontario, at the northern limits of its range, where about 56 occurrences are known.</p>	N	N
<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	THR	<i>Gulo gulo luscus, Gulo gulo pop. 1</i>	S2S3	<p>Rare but relatively widespread species now primarily restricted in the province to the area north of 51N. Distribution greatly reduced from the documented historical range. Current population trends unclear, but some evidence of regional fluctuations. Recent survey results suggest a larger population, but long-term population viability remains uncertain.</p>	<p>Wolverines usually live alone and roam across large territories that vary from 500 to 1500 square kilometres or more. Females build dens under snow-covered boulders, fallen logs, and occasionally in snow drifts. Researchers are still learning about the ecology and habitat needs of the Wolverine in Ontario.</p> <p>Historically, Wolverines were found throughout most of</p>	N	N

						Ontario. Today, they are primarily found in the northwest boreal forest and coastal tundra; however, recent studies show some re-colonization of their historical northeastern range.		
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee-tree	THR	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	S2	Rich woods and marsh edges in the Carolinian Zone; open Hackberry woods on shallow soil over limestone on the Erie Islands. First collected in Ontario in 1892 by J. Macoun on Pelee Island, Essex County. Most Ontario populations are single-sex clones. Sometimes planted and the native status of populations or individual trees along roadsides, fencerows, and in yards can be difficult to determine. See Ambrose (1984), Ambrose and Kevan (1990), Argus et al. (1982-1987), Fox and Soper (1953), Limbird et al. (1980), Sutherland (1987).	<p>Kentucky Coffee-tree is found in a variety of habitats, but grows best on moist, rich soil. Consequently, it is often found in floodplains, though it will tolerate shallow rocky or sandy soils.</p> <p>It is shade-intolerant, and therefore grows along the edges of woodlots or relies on canopy openings in forests and woodlots.</p> <p>The Kentucky Coffee-tree is rare throughout its range, which extends from the southern Great Lakes region east to New York in scattered localities, south to Oklahoma and Arkansas, and west to Kansas and Nebraska. In Canada, it is only found in southwest Ontario where it was documented at 20 locations in 2000.</p> <p>Native subpopulations of Kentucky Coffee-tree are restricted to southwestern Ontario, particularly:</p> <p>the County of Essex  the County of Lambton  the County of Middlesex  the Municipality of Chatham-Kent</p> <p>The extent of native subpopulations in Ontario represents approximately 3% of the global range of Kentucky Coffee-tree.</p> <p>Extirpated subpopulations previously occurred in:</p> <p>the County of Oxford  the County of Norfolk</p>	N	N

						<p>the County of Elgin In addition to the native subpopulations that occur in southwest Ontario, Kentucky</p> <p>Coffee-tree has been introduced throughout southern Ontario. Planted individuals have been reported throughout the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone (Ecoregions 6E and 7E), as far north and east as Ottawa.</p>		
<i>Haploa reversa</i>	Reversed Haploa Moth	THR	<i>Callimorpha reversa</i>	S1		<p>Reversed Haploa Moth is associated with:</p> <p>oak savanna oak woodland dune habitats Moth larvae in the Haploa genus are polyphagous, meaning they are able to feed on plants of many species. Moths in the Haploa genus are commonly associated with Eupatorium plant species, as well as plants in the sunflower (Asteraceae) and borage (Boraginaceae) families. Reversed Haploa Moth larvae have been observed feeding on Hairy Puccoon (<i>Lithospermum caroliniense</i>) in Canada.</p> <p>The full range of Reversed Haploa Moth extends across North America from southeast Minnesota to Texas and western Arizona, east to North Carolina and north into southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>Reversed Haploa Moth is known from four extant (currently existing) subpopulations in southwestern Ontario, restricted to the Carolinian ecoregion. It can be found in:</p> <p>Lambton County Walsingham, Norfolk County The Coves in London Ojibway Prairie, Essex County</p>	N	N

<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	THR	<i>Heterodon contortrix</i>	S3	<p>Although Eastern Hog-nosed Snakes are widespread in southern Ontario, the species appears to have declined, particularly in southwestern Ontario. There are very few sites where the species is common and many occurrences are based on single sight records. Populations in the Georgian Bay area and along the southern edge of the Precambrian Shield appear to be smaller than those in southwestern Ontario. The susceptibility of the Hognose Snake to human persecution (often heightened by its elaborate defensive behaviours), the lack of abundance data on most, if not all, populations in the province, and the noticeable decline in range/number of extant occurrences in Ontario suggests that a rank of S3 is warranted.</p>	<p>The Eastern Hog-nosed Snake specializes in hunting and eating toads, and usually only occurs where toads can be found. Eastern Hog-nosed Snakes prefer sandy, well-drained habitats such as beaches and dry forests where they can lay their eggs and hibernate. They use their up-turned snout to dig burrows below the frost line in the sand where eggs are deposited.</p> <p>The Eastern Hog-nosed Snake is only found in eastern North America, with less than 10% of its range occurring in Canada. It is found in 34 states in the United States and in Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>The Canadian population is limited to Ontario where it can be found in two areas: the Carolinian Region and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region.</p>	N	N
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	THR		S4B	<p>A very uncommon but local breeding species, primarily of southern Ontario.</p>	<p>In Ontario, the Least bittern is found in a variety of wetland habitats, but strongly prefers cattail marshes with a mix of open pools and channels.</p> <p>This bird builds its nest above the marsh water in stands of dense vegetation, hidden among the cattails.</p> <p>The nests are almost always built near open water, which is needed for foraging. This species eats mostly frogs, small fish, and aquatic insects.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Least bittern is mostly found south of the Canadian Shield, especially in the central and eastern part of the province.</p> <p>Small numbers also breed occasionally in northwest Ontario. This species has disappeared from much of its former range, especially in</p>	Y	N

						southwestern Ontario, where wetland loss has been most severe.  In winter, Least bitterns migrate to the southern United States, Mexico and Central America.		
<i>Justicia americana</i>	American Water-willow	THR		S2	A wetland species with a very limited range in southern Ontario, primarily along the north shore of Lake Erie, but also in southeastern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1879 by T.J.W. Burgess at Niagara Falls (DAO, TRT). Its shoreline habitat is threatened by development, erosion, and succession. Some populations observed in the 1980's could not be relocated in the 1990's despite searches by several botanists. Discovered in 2008 on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River by Shaun Thompson, where it was previously only known from the U.S. (New York state) side (Argus et al. 1982-1987). Seven extant Ontario occurrences listed in Parks Canada Agency (2011) with one additional record reported since. See Fritz and Feminella (2003), Hill (1981), Howell (1975), Koryak and Reilly (1984), Lewis (1980), Penfound (1940).	The range of the American Water-willow is limited to east central North America from Georgia and Texas north to New York, Michigan, southern Ontario and Quebec.  The American Water-willow grows along the shores and in the waters of:  streams rivers lakes ditches occasionally wetlands It can grow on wet soil and in up to 1.2 metres of water but appears to require periodic flooding and wave action to reduce competition from other aquatic plants.  The underlying subsoil on which it grows is usually gravel, sand or organic matter.  In Ontario, the number of locations where the species could be found ranges from six to 10. The majority of subpopulations in Ontario are along the Lake Erie shoreline. Subpopulations are also found along the Welland River and St. Lawrence River and a subpopulation may occur at Sharbot Lake, although it is unclear whether that subpopulation still exists.	N	N
<i>Lampsilis fasciola</i>	Wavy-rayed Lampmussel	THR		S2		The Wavy-rayed lampmussel is usually found in small to medium rivers with clear water. It lives in shallow riffle areas with clean gravel or sand bottoms. Like all mussels, this species filters water to find	N	N

						<p>food, such as bacteria and algae. Mussel larvae are parasitic and must attach to a fish host, where they consume nutrients from the fish body until they transform into juvenile mussels and drop off. The Wavy-rayed lampmussel's fish hosts are the Largemouth bass and Smallmouth bass. The presence of fish hosts is one of the key features for an area to support a healthy mussel population.</p> <p>In Canada, the Wavy-rayed lampmussel is found only in Ontario in the Grand, upper Thames, Maitland, Ausable and St. Clair rivers, and the Lake St. Clair delta. It has disappeared from Lake Erie, the Detroit River and most of Lake St. Clair, and may also be gone from the Sydenham River.</p>		
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Dense Blazing-star	THR		S2	<p>Native populations are restricted to the tall-grass prairies and oak savanna remnants of southwestern Ontario. First collected in Ontario in 1884 by J. Macoun at Point Edward, Lambton County (CAN). Fewer than 20 extant native populations, most of which are threatened by development. More than 10 extirpated populations indicating a significant decline. Occasionally occurs along roadsides or railways and sometimes planted in "prairie restorations" away from its native range. Populations in the western Lake Ontario region (e.g. Toronto area, Niagara Region) and Kingston area are probably non-native (Argus et al. 1982-1987, Catling and McKay 1974, Roberts et al. 1977, Oldham 2010a, 2017). See Allen (1988, 2001), Cruise (1964), Gaiser (1946), Medve (1985, 1987).</p>	<p>In Ontario, Dense Blazing Star grows in moist prairies, grassland savannas, wet areas between sand dunes, and abandoned fields.</p> <p>This plant does not do well in the shade and is usually found in areas that are kept open and sunny by fire, floods, drought, or grazing.</p> <p>Dense Blazing Star is found only in North America. In Canada, it occurs naturally only in southwest Ontario, mainly in the area between Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron and Lake Erie. There are believed to be 11 to 13 populations in the province with six populations known to have been lost.</p>	N	N
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	THR		S3B, S4M	<p>An uncommon breeder but restricted to the small strip of tundra along Hudson Bay. Fairly common in fall migration along James Bay, where globally-</p>	<p>Hudsonian Godwit has one of the longest migrations of any North American shorebird. It travels approximately 32,000 km round trip annually</p>	N	N

					<p>significant numbers (a significant portion of the global population) stages. Rare in spring and fall migration elsewhere in Ontario.</p>	<p>between its breeding areas in the north and wintering grounds in South America. This bird uses a wide variety of habitats during migration, such as freshwater marshes, saline lakes, flooded fields, shallow ponds, coastal wetlands and mudflats. It overwinters in the southernmost regions of South America. There are only three known breeding areas for this species:</p> <p>the Hudson Bay Lowlands of Ontario and Manitoba the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories southwestern Alaska.</p> <p>In Ontario, Hudsonian Godwit only breeds along the coast of James Bay. It breeds in wetland habitats such as sedge meadows and muskeg. It has been detected during the breeding season in large fens 40 to 50 km inland from the coast and occasionally as much as 100 km inland.</p>		
<i>Liparis liliifolia</i>	Purple Twayblade	THR	<i>Liparis liliifolia</i>	S2S3	<p>A rare and local orchid known from scattered southern Ontario sites. First reported in Ontario by Andrews (1961) from a site near Komoka, Middlesex County, where found by Mrs. J. C. Higgins. Grows in open woods, but also colonizes previously open and disturbed habitats during early and mid-successional stages of reforestation and apparently increasing in the northern part of its range (Case 1987, Sheviak 1974, Whiting and Catling 1986). See Allen (1989), Argus et al. (1982-1987), Mattrick (2004).</p>	<p>In Ontario, Purple twayblade is found in a variety of habitats including open oak woodland and savannah, mixed deciduous forest, shrub thicket, shrub alvar, deciduous swamp, and even conifer plantations.</p> <p>It will grow in partial shade, but does not like dense shade and depends on natural disturbances, such as storms and fire, to keep its habitat relatively open and sunny.</p> <p>In Canada, Purple twayblade is found primarily in southwest Ontario. Two additional populations are known from farther east, one in the Regional Municipality of York and the second in Frontenac County near Kingston.</p>	N	N

						<p>Based on field surveys undertaken from 2007 to 2009, the Canadian population of Purple Twayblade is estimated at 200 to 500 plants in any given year within up to 19 distinct populations.</p> <p>Note: also found east of Port Severn area (N. Simcoe, S. Muskoka)</p>		
<i>Macrhybopsis storeriana</i>	Silver Chub	THR	<i>Hybopsis storeriana</i> , <i>Hybopsis storerianus</i> , <i>Macrhybopsis storeriana</i> pop. 1	S2	Very restricted range in Ontario (& all of Canada). Low abundance as indicated by catch-per-unit-efforts by OMNR. On the COSEWIC list as rare in Canada, and the only demes are in Ontario & Manitoba (marginal in both). Abundant in early 60's, uncommon in late 60's therefore unstable population.	<p>In Canada, Purple twayblade is found primarily in southwest Ontario. Two additional populations are known from farther east, one in the Regional Municipality of York and the second in Frontenac County near Kingston.</p> <p>Based on field surveys undertaken from 2007 to 2009, the Canadian population of Purple Twayblade is estimated at 200 to 500 plants in any given year within up to 19 distinct populations.</p> <p>The distribution of the Silver chub includes the Mississippi drainage area from the Great Lakes south to the Gulf coast, east to the foothills of the Appalachians and as far west as the Great Plains. In Ontario, it is found in Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. It is also found in Manitoba in the Red River and lower Assiniboine River.</p>	N	N
<i>Moxostoma duquesnei</i>	Black Redhorse	THR		S2	Few EO's, very restricted range; small and declining pop., geographically isolated from U.S. pops. (ie. limited gene pool).	<p>In Ontario, the Black Redhorse lives in pools and riffle areas of medium-sized rivers and streams that are usually less than two metres deep. These rivers usually have few aquatic plants, a moderate to fast current, and a sandy or gravel bottom. In the spring, it migrates to breeding habitat where eggs are laid on gravel in fast water. The winter is spent in deeper pools. Adults feed on crustaceans and aquatic insects, while the young fish feed on plankton.</p>	N	N

						In Canada, the Black Redhorse is found only in southwestern Ontario at a few locations in the Bayfield River, Maitland River, Ausable River, Grand River, Thames River, and Spencer Creek watersheds.		
<i>Notropis anogenus</i>	Pugnose Shiner	THR	<i>Miniellus anogenus</i>	S2	Very restricted range. Small population sizes & these are all geographically isolated. Rarely seen or collected. Significant numbers in the past therefore threatened or endangered? On COSEWIC list as rare in Canada.	<p>The Pugnose Shiner is found in lakes and calm areas of rivers and creeks having clear water and bottoms of sand, mud or organic matter.</p> <p>It prefers water bodies with plenty of aquatic vegetation, particularly stonewort (<i>Chara</i> sp.).</p> <p>Aquatic plants provide hiding places, food, and breeding habitat.</p> <p>The Pugnose Shiner eats aquatic plants, green algae, plankton and some aquatic insects.</p> <p>In North America, the Pugnose Shiner is found in several tributaries of the upper Mississippi River, in the upper Red River drainage and in the Great Lakes drainage.</p> <p>In Canada, the Pugnose Shiner is found only at a few sites in southern Ontario, including the Teeswater River, the old Ausable Channel, the Trent River and a few coastal wetlands in Lake St. Clair (and some tributaries), Lake Erie, lower Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.</p> <p>The population sizes at these sites are unknown.</p>	N	N
<i>Notropis photogenis</i>	Silver Shiner	THR				Silver shiners prefer moderate to large size streams with swift currents that are free of weeds and have clean gravel or boulder bottoms. They live in schools and feed on crustaceans and adult flies that	N	N

					<p>fall in the water or fly just above the surface. In June or July, they spawn by scattering their eggs over gravel riffles.</p> <p>The Silver shiner range includes east-central North America throughout the Ohio and Tennessee River drainage basins. In Ontario, it is found in the Thames and Grand Rivers, and in Bronte Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek, which flow into Lake Ontario.</p>		
<i>Obliquaria reflexa</i>	Threehorn Wartyback	THR		S1	<p>This mussel is found in large rivers with moderate current and stable gravel, sand and mud bottoms. It burrows in the riverbed to filter-feed.</p> <p>Like most mussels, threehorn wartyback females expel their larvae in the gills of host fish, where they live as parasites before forming into free-living mussels. Likely host fish are the common shiner and longnose dace.</p> <p>In Ontario, this mussel is found only in the Sydenham, Thames and Grand rivers in southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>Historically, it was also found in Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River and western Lake Erie.</p>	N	N
<i>Opsopoeodus emiliae</i>	Pugnose Minnow	THR	<i>Notropis emiliae</i>	S2	<p>The Pugnose Minnow prefers coastal wetlands, and slow-moving rivers and streams with clear, warm water, little or no current, and abundant vegetation.</p> <p>The Pugnose Minnow lives in central North America in the rivers and streams of the Mississippi River basin. Its range extends from South Carolina and Florida west to Texas and north to Wisconsin. In Canada, it is at the northern limit of its range and is only found in extreme southwestern Ontario with small populations</p>	N	N

						in Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River.		
<i>Pantherophis gloydi pop. 1</i>	Eastern Foxsnake (Georgian Bay population)	THR	<i>Elaphe gloydi pop. 1, Pantherophis gloydi pop. 1</i>	S3	<p>Population 1 (Georgian Bay population) listed as THR in Ontario in 2009. Formerly the full species was listed as THR. This harmless, large (140 cm long), non-venomous snake has a small global range, being primarily confined to shorelines of lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron. Seventy percent of the global range for this species is found in Ontario. The Eastern Foxsnake is found in two distinct regions of Ontario, one along the eastern Georgian Bay coast and islands, and the other in the Carolinian region in southwestern Ontario. Snakes in these two regions are widely separated, exhibit significant genetic differences and occupy different ecological regions. Therefore, they are assessed as two distinct populations.</p> <p><u>Georgian Bay Population</u>: This population (referred to as the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Population by COSEWIC) occupies the shoreline of Georgian Bay, swimming among the islands and rarely straying more than 100m inland. These snakes predominantly use open habitats, coastal rock barrens and moist meadows along shorelines. The population's area of occupancy has declined ~ 33% in the past 20 years, mostly near Honey Harbour and Port Severn. Immediate threats include loss of its shoreline habitat to recreational development, mortality from increasing road and boat traffic, persecution, and loss of hibernation sites to development. The population is classified as Threatened because although it is declining in abundance and area of occupancy, it may be still relatively secure in the less populated portions of Georgian Bay. (COSSARO classifications from March 24-25 and May 27-29, 2009</p>	<p>Eastern Foxsnakes in the Carolinian population are usually found in old fields, marshes, along hedgerows, drainage canals and shorelines. Females lay their eggs in rotting logs, manure or compost piles, which naturally incubate the eggs until they hatch.</p> <p>Individuals from the Georgian Bay population are usually found within 150 metres of the shore in rocky habitats spotted with trees and shrubs.</p> <p>During the winter, Eastern Foxsnakes hibernate in groups in deep cracks in the bedrock and in some man-made structures.</p> <p>The Eastern Foxsnake is only found in Ontario, Michigan and Ohio. Ontario contains 70 per cent of their range in two distinct populations: the Carolinian population in southwestern Ontario and the eastern Georgian Bay population.</p>	N	N

					assessments reported to the Minister on June 11, 2009).			
<i>Pantherophis spiloides pop. 1</i>	Gray Ratsnake (Frontenac Axis population)	THR	<i>Elaphe obsoleta, Elaphe spiloides pop. 1</i>	S3	Populations of Gray Ratsnakes in the Frontenac Axis region are vulnerable to habitat loss and fragmentation. This area subjected to increased vehicular traffic resulting in high road mortality to snakes. Communal hibernation behaviour makes the species more vulnerable to a variety of human threats including collecting and direct mortality. There are between 20 and 80 extant occurrences in the Frontenac Axis region of Ontario.  	<p>The two populations of Gray Ratsnake in Ontario can be found in different types of habitat.</p> <p>The Frontenac Axis population requires a variety of habitat types including deciduous forests, wetlands, lakes, rocky outcrops and agricultural fields. The Carolinian population is found in a mix of agricultural land and deciduous forest, preferring habitat where forest meets more open environments.</p> <p>Adults are strongly attached to their home ranges and often return to the same nesting and hibernation sites. They often lay eggs in logs or compost piles that serve as incubators. Sometimes several females will use the same site to deposit eggs.</p> <p>Gray Ratsnakes are widely distributed throughout the eastern and central United States, extending as far north as southern Ontario.</p> <p>There are two widely separated populations in Ontario: the Carolinian in southwestern Ontario and the Frontenac Axis in southeastern Ontario.</p>	N	N
<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	THR	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	S2B	An uncommon to rare, local breeding species found throughout the Carolinian zone, north along the Niagara Escarpment, east along the Oak Ridge Moraine and then scattered further east along the southern edge of the Canadian Shield to Kingston.	The Louisiana waterthrush is usually found in steep, forested ravines with fast-flowing streams. Although it prefers running water, especially clear, coldwater streams, it also less frequently inhabits heavily wooded, deciduous swamps having large pools of open water. It nests among the roots of fallen trees, in niches of stream banks, and in or under mossy logs.	N	N

						<p>The Louisiana waterthrush summer range extends from the lower Great Lakes south to Georgia and west to Kansas. Its winter range, though poorly known, includes much of Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and extreme northwestern South America.</p> <p>In Canada, the Louisiana waterthrush breeds only in southern Ontario, along the Niagara Escarpment, in woodlands along Lake Erie and scattered locations elsewhere. It probably nests sporadically in southwestern Quebec, but breeding there has never been confirmed.</p> <p>The Canadian breeding population is estimated to be between 105 and 195 pairs, which represents less than one per cent of the total continental population. Although the species has declined locally in some parts of its breeding range, due to habitat loss and degradation, overall population levels have been relatively stable in both Canada and much of the United States over the past 20 years.</p>		
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	THR		S3B, S4M	<p>A rare breeder in Ontario with about 15,000 individuals, primarily in Lake of the Woods with smaller colonies on Lake Nipigon and near Thunder Bay. Small colony recently established in sw Lake Erie. Very uncommon in migration, primarily in NW Ontario with smaller numbers elsewhere on the Great Lakes, but also seen regularly on James Bay from breeding birds off Akimiski Island, Nunavut.</p>	<p>American White Pelicans nest in groups on remote islands that are barren or sparsely treed located in lakes, reservoirs, or on large rivers.</p> <p>Remote islands offer eggs and chicks some protection from predators.</p> <p>Pelicans nest in slight depressions in the ground with sticks and vegetation piled up around them. Their diet is mainly fish.</p> <p>American White Pelicans are found across the north-central and western United States. In</p>	N	N

						<p>Canada, they are found from the interior of British Columbia, east to northwestern Ontario.</p> <p>These birds migrate south to the Gulf Coast states and Mexico. Ontario has about 10 per cent of the world's population of American White Pelicans.</p>		
<i>Phanogomphus quadricolor</i>	Rapids Clubtail	THR	<i>Gomphus quadricolor</i>	S2		<p>The Rapids Clubtail is typically found in clear, cool medium-to-large rivers with gravel shallows and muddy pools. Larvae occupy quiet muddy pools. Adult males perch on exposed rocks and other projections in the rapids. Males are quite territorial and make short flights over the water, repeatedly returning to the same perch.</p> <p>Adult females typically inhabit forests along riverbanks, and only visit shallows and pools when they are ready to mate and lay eggs.</p> <p>The Rapids Clubtail is a globally rare to uncommon species found throughout eastern North America. Within this range the species and its habitat are locally distributed and there are large areas where the species does not occur.</p> <p>Most populations of the Rapids Clubtail are located in the U.S. Midwest, but their range extends from northern Alabama and Georgia to southern Ontario, and from Maine to eastern Minnesota.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Rapids Clubtail has only been found in seven rivers in southern and eastern Ontario: the Thames, Humber, Credit and Mississippi.</p> <p>Ausable River Thames River</p>	N	N

						Nith River Grand River Humber River Credit River Mississippi River		
<i>Philomycus flexuolaris</i>	Winding Mantleslug Carolina Mantleslug	THR	<i>Philomycus carolinianus flexuolaris</i>	S3	Species relatively widespread north into southern Canadian Shield areas; slugs are a little under-surveyed in ON; probably still lots of habitat, especially in north of its distribution	<p>Carolina Mantleslug is a terrestrial air-breathing slug that prefers undisturbed wet and riparian areas of older-growth forests, with large amounts of well-decayed wood.</p> <p>This slug is often found underneath loose bark on downed trees after rains and can often be spotted in forests containing large amounts of pine or aspen trees.</p> <p>Carolina Mantleslug can be found across eastern North America, from Minnesota to Maine and south to Texas and Florida. Its northern range limit is Michigan, southern Ontario and Vermont.</p> <p>Within Ontario, the species occurs in southwestern Ontario at the following locations:</p> <p>Pelee Island in Lake Erie Grape Fern Woods in Lambton County Wheatley Provincial Park, Rondeau Provincial Park and Sinclair's Bush in Chatham-Kent County</p>	N	N
<i>Rangifer tarandus pop. 14</i>	Caribou (Boreal population)	THR	<i>Rangifer tarandus, Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	S4		Caribou habitat in the boreal forest is constantly changing. Much of the forest is naturally in an unsuitable condition for caribou at any one time, but caribou need and use the entire landscape over time as habitat changes. Disturbances from fires, blowdown, and insects can quickly change the amount and distribution of habitat. There is also great ecological variation in caribou habitat across the province ranging from upland fire-dependent forests in the	N	N

						<p>northwest to extensive lowland forests in the northeast where fire is much less frequent.</p> <p>At the broad landscape scale, caribou require large, undisturbed areas of old or mature conifer upland forest and lowlands dominated by jack pine and/or black spruce. These areas allow caribou to effectively separate themselves from higher densities of moose, white-tailed deer, grey wolves and black bears which tend to be associated with younger mixed or deciduous forest. At smaller scales, caribou seasonally select specific habitat features and areas that support successful reproduction and calf rearing, provide summer and/or winter forage, and/or facilitate movement between discrete areas of use.</p> <p>The boreal population of caribou was formerly found throughout most of northern Ontario. Its range has now receded and the species is generally found north of Sioux Lookout, Geraldton and Cochrane with a few isolated populations further south along the shoreline and islands of Lake Superior. It is estimated that there are roughly 5,000 boreal population caribou in Ontario.</p> <p>In the rest of Canada, boreal population caribou are found throughout the boreal forest from Newfoundland and Labrador to the Northwest Territories.</p>		
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	THR		S4B	A common and widespread but declining breeding species throughout Ontario wherever suitable foraging and nesting sites occur.	Bank swallows nest in burrows in natural and human-made settings where there are vertical faces in silt and sand deposits. Many nests are on banks of rivers and lakes, but they are also found in active	N	N

						<p>sand and gravel pits or former ones where the banks remain suitable. The birds breed in colonies ranging from several to a few thousand pairs.</p> <p>The bank swallow migrates south for the winter, primarily to South America.</p> <p>The bank swallow is found all across southern Ontario, with sparser populations scattered across northern Ontario. The largest populations are found along the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario shorelines, and the Saugeen River (which flows into Lake Huron).</p> <p>Although still widespread in Ontario, the bank swallow has declined in numbers and locations where it is found in the province.</p>		
<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	THR	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	S2B	<p>An uncommon and declining breeding species of southern Ontario. The vast majority of breeding birds are now restricted to the Frontenac arch with only small, scattered numbers elsewhere in southern Ontario. Total population now estimated at less than 1000 adults. Rare migrant in southern Ontario away from breeding locations.</p>	<p>Cerulean Warblers spend their summers (breeding seasons) in mature, deciduous forests with large, tall trees and an open under storey.</p> <p>In late summer, they begin their long migration to wintering grounds in the Andes Mountains in South America.</p> <p>The Cerulean Warbler's breeding range extends from extreme southwestern Quebec and southern Ontario west to Minnesota and Nebraska and south to Texas and other Gulf states across to North Carolina.</p> <p>In southern Ontario, populations appear to be separated into two distinct bands: one from southern Lake Huron to western Lake Ontario, and further north, the other from the Bruce Peninsula and Georgian Bay area to the Ottawa River.</p>	N	N

<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i> pop. 1	Massasauga (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	THR		S3	The number of adults may be fewer than 10,000 and is declining because of continued degradation and loss of habitat, increasing mortality on roads and ongoing persecution of this venomous species (COSEWIC 2012).	<p>Massasaugas live in different types of habitats throughout Ontario, including tall grass prairie, bogs, marshes, shorelines, forests and alvars. Within all of these habitats, Massasaugas require open areas to warm themselves in the sun. Pregnant females are most often found in open, dry habitats such as rock barrens or forest clearings where they can more easily maintain the body temperature required for the development of their offspring. Non-pregnant females and males forage and mate in lowland habitats such as grasslands, wetlands, bogs and the shorelines of lakes and rivers. Massasaugas hibernate underground in crevices in bedrock, sphagnum swamps, tree root cavities and animal burrows where they can get below the frost line but stay above the water table.</p> <p>In Canada, the Massasauga is found only in Ontario, primarily along the eastern side of Georgian Bay and on the Bruce Peninsula. Two small populations are also found in the Wainfleet Bog on the northeast shore of Lake Erie and near Windsor. The Massasauga was once more widespread in southwestern Ontario, especially along the shores of the Great Lakes.</p>	N	N
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Greenbrier	THR		S2	Rare and local in woods, woodland edges, and thickets. A southern species of the Carolinian Zone known from Essex, Norfolk, and Niagara. Mapped by Argus et al. (1982-1987) only from two old records from Essex County and considered probably extirpated in the province. Subsequently found at a few sites in Essex (Oldham 1983), Haldimand-Norfolk (TRTE), and Niagara (Oldham 2010). First collected in Ontario in 1882 by J. Macoun from Point Pelee, Essex	<p>In Ontario, Round-leaved Greenbrier is found mainly in the warmer climate of the Carolinian Forest. It prefers open moist to wet woodlands, often growing on sandy soil.</p> <p>The species is found across much of eastern North America from southwestern Nova Scotia to northern Florida, eastern Texas and north to eastern Michigan and southwestern Ontario. As of 2007, thirteen</p>	N	N

					County (CAN; though specimen may not have come from within the boundaries of Point Pelee National Park, since not seen there subsequently). Specimens supporting records mapped from Chathan-Kent and Middlesex Counties by Soper and Heimburger (1982) were not located by Argus et al. (1982-1987) nor have there been subsequent records from these counties. Most Ontario populations are unisexual and do not reproduce sexually (Kevan et al. 1991).	populations were known in Ontario.		
<i>Solidago houghtonii</i>	Houghton's Goldenrod	THR	<i>Oligoneuron houghtonii</i>	S2?	Sand dunes and moist alvars near Lake Huron on the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island (Argus et al. 1982-1987). First collected in Ontario in 1935 by P. V. Krotkov at Cabot Head, Bruce County (TRT). Weatherbee (2016) considers the introduced <i>Gypsophila scorzonerifolia</i> to be a threat to some <i>S. houghtonii</i> populations on Cockburn Island. See COSEWIC (2005), Guire and Voss (1963), Morton (1979), Semple et al. (1999).	<p>In Ontario, Houghton's Goldenrod grows primarily on open alvars, which are barren-looking landscapes of exposed bedrock with very little soil.</p> <p>This rare habitat is kept relatively open and sunny by natural disturbances, such as drought and fire, which prevent shade-producing shrubs and trees from taking over.</p> <p>Houghton's Goldenrod is also found in the relatively low wetland areas between sand dunes associated with Great Lakes shorelines.</p> <p>Houghton's Goldenrod is only found near the Great Lakes of North America.</p> <p>In Ontario, it is found at Cabot Head at the tip of the Bruce Peninsula and at several sites in the Manitoulin Island area.</p> <p>Based on surveys done in 2003, the Ontario population is estimated to include 27,000 mature plants.</p>	N	N
<i>Solidago pallida</i>	Pale Showy Goldenrod	THR	<i>Solidago pallida</i> , <i>Solidago speciosa</i>	S1	Known in Ontario from a single site on a dry, rocky slope above the Winnipeg River near Kenora in northwestern Ontario, where first collected in 2005 (M.J. Oldham, W.D. Bakowsky, et al. #32123 at	In northwestern Ontario, Pale Showy Goldenrod grows in prairie grassland on south-facing slopes, on shallow soils over bedrock, bordered by jack pine and white pine.	N	N

			<i>pop. 2, Solidago speciosa ssp. pallida, Solidago speciosa var. pallida</i>		MICH, NHIC, WAT; Semple et al. 2012). This is the most northeastern known population of the species, disjunct from the main range, and the only known Canadian population (Semple et al. 2017).	Here, the habitat remains in an open condition due to the shallowness of the soil, which is not deep enough for trees and shrubs to become established.  Currently, there is a single population of Pale Showy Goldenrod in northwestern Ontario. This single population contains approximately 1000 plants.		
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	THR		S4B, S3N	A fairly common but declining breeder, primarily of southern Ontario but with scattered breeding birds throughout the southern two-thirds of the province. Breeding densities highest along the southern edge of the Canadian Shield.	Eastern Meadowlarks breed primarily in moderately tall grasslands, such as pastures and hayfields, but are also found in alfalfa fields, weedy borders of croplands, roadsides, orchards, airports, shrubby overgrown fields, or other open areas. Small trees, shrubs or fence posts are used as elevated song perches.  In Ontario, the Eastern Meadowlark is primarily found south of the Canadian Shield but it also inhabits the Lake Nipissing, Timiskaming and Lake of the Woods areas.	Y	N
<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i>	Willow-leaved Aster	THR	<i>Aster praealtum</i>	S2	Known from few Ontario populations, mostly on private land in southwestern Ontario. Occurs in prairie and savanna remnants, roadsides, and old fields and easily confused <i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i> (S5). First collected in Ontario in 1976 by Wilfred Botham at Cedar Creek, Essex County (DAO). Recently (2015) rediscovered in Perth County by Graham Buck (pers. comm.) where originally reported by Chmielewski and Semple (1984). See Argus et al. (1982-1987), COSEWIC (2003).	In Ontario, the Willowleaf aster is found in openings of oak savannahs, a very rare type of vegetation community containing many tallgrass prairie herbs and oak trees.  It has also been found along railways, roadsides and in abandoned farm fields.  In Canada, the Willowleaf aster is believed to exist at about 12 locations in southwest Ontario, in Lambton, Essex and Middlesex Counties and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent. Additional populations may no longer exist.  The largest populations are in the greater Ojibway Prairie Complex of Windsor and on	N	N

						Walpole Island. The population size is unknown. The Willowleaf aster is common in the Midwestern United States.		
<i>Symphotrichum sericeum</i>	Western Silvery Aster	THR	<i>Aster sericeus</i> , <i>Virgulus sericeus</i>	S1	A distinctive species which is rare and local in Bur Oak prairie remnants and open rocky sites in the Lake of the Woods area of northwestern Ontario. Despite recent surveys in both areas, it has not been relocated at Ingolf or Rainy Lake, where historically collected. First collected in Ontario in 1827 by Richardson at Rainy Lake, Rainy River District (CAN). Although Argus et al. (1982-1987) suggested the species might be introduced in Ontario, three recently discovered populations are in undisturbed natural habitat on islands in Lake of the Woods remote from roads, railways, or other sources of introduction. See Semple and Brouillet (1980), Semple et al. (2002).	<p>The Western Silvery Aster grows in open bur oak savannahs on shallow soils over bedrock. It is found with other prairie species.</p> <p>The range of the Western Silvery Aster in central North America extends from Texas to Michigan and Manitoba.</p> <p>In Ontario, the Western Silvery Aster grows in just three areas: on the south shore of Lake of the Woods and on two islands within the lake.</p>	N	N
<i>Toxolasma parvum</i>	Lilliput	THR	<i>Carunculina parva</i> , <i>Toxolasma parvus</i>	S1		<p>Unlike many at-risk mussels, lilliput are found in a variety of soft river bottoms, such as mud, sand, and silt. Lilliputs burrow in these soft materials to filter-feed. This mussel is very sensitive to changes in water quality.</p> <p>Like most mussels, lilliput females expel their larvae in the gills of host fish, where they live as parasites before forming into free-living mussels. Likely hosts are Johnny darter, white crappie, bluegill and green sunfish.</p> <p>This mussel is found in a small number of rivers flowing into Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, as well as two wetlands near the western end of Lake Ontario.</p> <p>Since 1997, the lilliput has been documented in the Sydenham River, the lower</p>	N	N

						Thames River (Baptiste Creek), Ruscom River, Belle River, Grand River, Welland River, 20 Mile Creek (Jordan Harbour) and Hamilton Harbour (Sunfish Pond).		
<i>Trimerotropis huroniana</i>	Lake Huron Grasshopper	THR		S2	Recently (2014) discovered at 12 sites in Ontario in Lake Huron and eastern Lake Superior.	<p>The Lake Huron Grasshopper lives exclusively in open dune habitat along the shores of Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. Its preferred habitat is the foredune, the low ridge of open bare sand covered with scattered grasses and located closest to the lake.</p> <p>This grasshopper is known to occur at eight locations in Ontario. One is located on Pancake Bay on southern Lake Superior, one on Great Duck Island, Lake Huron and the rest are found on Manitoulin Island along the shores of Lake Huron. The species was once found farther south in Ontario with historic records from Wasaga and Sauble beaches as well as Giant's Tomb Island.</p>	N	N
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	THR		S3S4 B,S5 M	A fairly common breeding species throughout most of its Ontario range, which encompasses the northern one-third of the province. Has experienced fairly substantial long and short-term declines. Common throughout the province in spring and fall migration.	<p>Lesser Yellowlegs is a migratory shorebird. This species breeds in areas across Alaska and northern Canada, stretching from the Yukon to western Labrador. It breeds mainly in boreal wetlands and typically nests on dry ground near wetland areas like peatlands and marshes, which are used for foraging. The species typically forages by walking in shallow water, gathering its prey from the surface of the water or from the mud.</p> <p>It spends the winters throughout the southern United States and much of Central and South America. During the winter and its migration between its summer and winter ranges, the species frequents:</p> <p>coastal salt marshes</p>	N	N

						<p>estuaries and ponds lakes freshwater wetlands anthropogenic wetlands, such as flooded rice fields and sewage lagoons</p> <p>Lesser Yellowlegs' breeding range is limited to Alaska and northern Canada, including northern Ontario. Lesser Yellowlegs breed primarily within the:</p> <p>Taiga Shield and Hudson Plains Bird Conservation Region of Ontario northern Boreal Softwood Shield</p> <p>It can be found throughout central and southern Ontario during its migration between winter and summer habitats.</p>		
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray Fox	THR		S1	<p>A poorly understood species in Ontario. Not uncommon 350+ years ago but absent from c. 1650 until the 1940's. Since then, only a few scattered records throughout southern Ontario and in the Rainy River District with little evidence of breeding. Current threats and trends poorly known.</p>	<p>In Ontario, the Grey Fox lives in deciduous forests and marshes. Grey Fox dens are usually found in dense shrubs close to a water source but they will also use rocky areas, hollow trees, and underground burrows dug by other animals. This species will live in many types of habitat provided there is sufficient shelter and prey availability.</p> <p>The range of the Grey Fox extends across much of the United States, where it is relatively common. In Canada, it is found only in Ontario and Manitoba. In Ontario, its historic range is across the southernmost portions of the province.</p> <p>In recent years, this range has been reduced to west of Lake Superior in the Rainy River District and on Pelee Island in west Lake Erie. There have been occasional sightings and reports of the Grey Fox close to the U.S. border in the Niagara,</p>	N	N

						Thousand Islands and Windsor areas.		
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	THR		S3	A species at the southern edge of their range, only found along the Hudson Bay and James Bay shoreline as far south as Akimiski Island. Approximately 1000 individuals and probably at least 100 occurrences. Population appears to be increasing since 1963.	The Ontario population of Polar Bears can be found on the sea ice of Hudson Bay and James Bay from late fall until early summer. During the winter, Polar Bears roam widely over the sea ice and hunt Ringed and Bearded Seals. When ice in Hudson Bay and James Bay melts, the bears are forced onto land for several months. During this time, they are dependent on fat reserves they stored over the winter. During fall, pregnant females dig maternity dens in the sides of palsas (raised peat mounds), gravel ridges and river banks.	N	N
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Deerberry	THR		S1	Very rare and local in dry woods with shallow sandy or rocky soil near the Niagara River and St. Lawrence River (Argus et al. 1982-1987). First collected in Ontario in 1891 by J. Dearness at Niagara-on-the-lake, Niagara Region (DAO). See Cane et al. (1985), Cody (1982), Crowder (1982), Ford (1984, 1995), Hill (2002), Kreher et al. (2000), Soper & Heimburger (1982), Yaki (1984), Yakimowski and Eckert (2007).	Deerberry ranges from New York State, Ohio and Missouri south to Florida and eastern Texas. In Canada, it only occurs in two areas in Ontario in habitats where the climate is moderated by its proximity to large bodies of water:  the Niagara region along the Niagara Gorge the Thousand Islands east of Kingston  Within Ontario, Deerberry is found predominately in dry open woods on sandy and well-drained soils growing under oaks, Pitch Pine or White Pine.  There are five extant populations of Deerberry in Ontario, most of them in the Thousand Islands region.	N	N
<i>Valeriana edulis ssp. ciliata</i>	Hairy Valerian	THR	<i>Valeriana ciliata</i> , <i>Valeriana edulis ssp. ciliata</i> , <i>Valeriana edulis var. ciliata</i>	S1	Only subspecies in Ontario; see <i>Valeriana edulis</i> .	Hairy Valerian is typically found on wet and moderately wet prairies and fens, but it can also occur on drier sites such as hillsides and bluffs with groundwater flow. It occurs in full sun or light shade and is sometimes associated with calcium-rich sites.	N	N

					<p>Hairy Valerian can be found in the Great Lakes Region and occurs in a narrow band from Wisconsin and Iowa in the west, through Michigan and Indiana into Ohio.</p> <p>This plant is known to persist in three subpopulations in southwestern Ontario located in Brant and Huron counties. The viability of one of these subpopulations is questionable as only one plant has been observed recently at that location. About five subpopulations are believed to be extirpated including some in Middlesex and Waterloo.</p>		
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver Haird Bat	End		<p>Silver-haired bats are among the most common bats in forested areas of America, most closely associated with coniferous, mixed coniferous and deciduous forests, especially in old growth forests. They form maternity colonies almost exclusively in tree cavities or small hollows. And, like many forest-roosting bats, silver-haired bats switch roosts throughout the maternity season. Because silver-haired bats are dependent upon roosts in old growth areas, managing forests for diverse age structure and maintaining forested corridors are important to sustaining these bats.</p>	<p>It is estimated that these bats require densities of dead and dying trees — at least 21 snags per hectare. Often forest management practices have fallen far short of this figure. Unlike many bat species, silver-haired bats appear to hibernate mainly in forested areas, though they may be making long migrations from their summer forest roosts to winter forest sites. Typical hibernation roosts for this species include small tree hollows, beneath exfoliating bark, in wood piles, and in the crevices of cliff faces. Occasionally silver-haired bats will hibernate in cave entrances, especially in northern regions of their range. Like big brown bats, silver-haired bats have been documented to feed on many insects perceived as pest species to humans, agriculture, and forestry.</p> <p>Even though they are highly dependent upon old-growth forest areas for roosts, silver-haired bats feed predominantly in disturbed</p>	Y	N

						<p>areas, sometimes at treetop levels, often in small clearings and along roadways or water courses. Though their diets vary widely, these bats feed chiefly on small, soft-bodied insects. Silver-haired bats have been known to eat flies, midges, leafhoppers, moths, mosquitoes, beetles, crane flies, lacewings, caddisflies, ants, crickets, and occasional spiders.</p>		
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat	End			<p>The Hoary Bat is the largest bat in Canada. The fur on its back is long and soft. Its grey-brown hairs are tinged with white, giving this bat a frosted "hoary" appearance. The Hoary Bat has yellow fur on the throat, around the ears, and on the underside of the wing. It has a furry tail membrane and short, rounded ears. Hoary Bats are rarely seen, but their distinctive echolocation calls are easily recorded on bat detectors and can sometimes even be heard by the human ear.</p>	<p>Hoary Bats roost on tree branches among the needles and leaves. A roosting Hoary Bat looks a lot like a dry leaf on a branch, which provides excellent camouflage. Roosts are usually on large, mature coniferous or deciduous trees near the edge of a clearing.</p> <p>Because their roosts are more exposed than other bat species, female Hoary Bats forage for shorter times and stay with their young pups for longer periods to keep them warm. In summer, Hoary Bats usually roost alone or with their pups. However, they often form groups to migrate.</p> <p>Hoary Bats hunt for food high off the ground (7-15 meters), at or above treetop level, catching insects in the air. They eat moths, beetles, dragonflies, water bugs, and other large insects. Hoary Bats are attracted to insect swarms at lights outside of buildings. However, they are rarely found inside buildings.</p>	Y	N
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Eastern Red Bat	End			<p>This species prefers to live within more remote, forested areas. Males are more likely to occur in</p>	<p>Eastern red bats roost in the foliage of deciduous or sometimes evergreen trees.</p>	Y	N

cooler regions, with females tending to occur in warmer, lowland areas. This bat will roost amongst the foliage of deciduous or occasionally evergreen trees. In winter, this species hibernates by burrowing into leaf litter and bunch grass

Despite their bright red color, these bats are actually rather cryptic and can appear like dead leaves or pine cones. They are perfectly camouflaged as they hang curled up in the furry membranes of their tails, suspended by a single foot, twisting slightly in the breeze.

For the most part, red bats are solitary, only gathering together to mate and to migrate. Females even roost singly when rearing young. Unlike most bats, eastern red bats often give birth to twins and can have litters of up to five young, though a litter of three pups is average. During the day, pups hold on to their mothers with one foot and a perch with the other. Mothers leave their young alone at night when they go out to feed, but if necessary, they will move them to new locations. Pups begin flying at three to four weeks and are weaned only a few weeks later.

# Appendix B

Significant Wildlife Screening

## Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules For Ecoregion 6E – SITE ANALYSIS

1.1 Seasonal Concentration Areas of Animals					
<p><b>Seasonal concentration areas are areas where wildlife species occur annually in aggregations at certain times of the year. Such areas are sometimes highly concentrated with members of a given species, or several species, within relatively small areas. In spring and autumn, migratory wildlife species will concentrate where they can rest and feed. Other wildlife species require habitats where they can survive winter. Examples of seasonal concentration areas include deer wintering areas, breeding bird colonies and hibernation sites for reptiles, amphibians and some mammals.</b></p>					
Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria	Defining Criteria	Site Confirmation/ Comments
<p>Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Terrestrial)</p> <p>Rationale: Habitat important to migrating waterfowl.</p>	<p>American Black Duck Wood Duck Green-winged Teal Blue-winged Teal Mallard Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler American Wigeon Gadwall</p>	<p>CUM1 CUT1 Plus evidence of annual spring flooding from melt water or run-off within these Ecosites.</p>	<p>Fields with sheet water during Spring (mid-March to May). Fields flooding during spring melt and run-off provide important invertebrate foraging habitat for migrating waterfowl. Agricultural fields with waste grains are commonly used by waterfowl, these are not considered SWH unless they have spring sheet water available.</p>	<p>Studies carried out and verified presence of an annual concentration of any listed species, evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" Any mixed species aggregations of 100 or more individuals required. The flooded field ecosite habitat plus a 100-300m radius area, dependant on local site conditions and adjacent land use is the significant wildlife habitat. Annual use of habitat is documented from information sources or field studies (annual use can be based on studies or determined by past surveys with species numbers and dates).</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Aquatic)</p> <p>Rationale: Important for local and migrant waterfowl populations during the spring or fall migration or both periods combined. Sites identified are usually only one of a few in the eco-district.</p>	<p>Canada Goose Cackling Goose Snow Goose American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler American Wigeon Gadwall Green-winged Teal Blue-winged Teal</p>	<p>MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5 SWD6 SWD7</p>	<p>Ponds, marshes, lakes, bays, coastal inlets, and watercourses used during migration. Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH, however a reservoir managed as a large wetland or pond/lake does qualify. These habitats have an abundant food supply</p>	<p>Studies carried out and verified presence of: Aggregations of 100 or more of listed species for 7 days, results in &gt; 700 waterfowl use days. Areas with annual staging of ruddy ducks, canvasbacks, and redheads are SWH</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

	<p>Hooded Merganser  Common Merganser  Lesser Scaup  Greater Scaup  Long-tailed Duck  Surf Scoter  White-winged Scoter  Black Scoter  Ring-necked duck  Common Goldeneye  Bufflehead  Redhead  Ruddy Duck  Red-breasted Merganser  Brant  Canvasback</p>		<p>(mostly aquatic invertebrates and vegetation in shallow water).</p>	<p>The combined area of the ELC ecosites and a 100m radius area is the SWH Wetland area and shorelines associated with sites identified within the SWHTG Appendix K are significant wildlife habitat. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" Annual Use of Habitat is Documented from Information Sources or Field Studies (Annual can be based on completed studies or determined from past surveys with species numbers and dates recorded).</p>	
<p>Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area</p> <p>Rationale: High quality shorebird stopover habitat is extremely rare and typically has a long history of use.</p>	<p>Greater Yellowlegs  Lesser Yellowlegs  Marbled Godwit  Hudsonian Godwit  Black-bellied Plover  American Golden-Plover  Semipalmated Plover  Solitary Sandpiper  Spotted Sandpiper  Semipalmated Sandpiper  Pectoral Sandpiper  White-rumped Sandpiper  Baird's Sandpiper  Least Sandpiper  Purple Sandpiper  Stilt Sandpiper  Short-billed Dowitcher  Red-necked Phalarope  Whimbrel  Ruddy Turnstone  Sanderling Dunlin</p>	<p>BBO1 BBO2 BBS1 BBS2  BBT1 BBT2 SDO1 SDS2  SDT1 MAM1 MAM2 MAM3  MAM4 MAM5</p>	<p>Shorelines of lakes, rivers and wetlands, including beach areas, bars and seasonally flooded, muddy and un-vegetated shoreline habitats.  Great Lakes coastal shorelines, including groynes and other forms of armour rock lakeshores, are extremely important for migratory shorebirds in May to mid-June and early July to October.  Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH.</p>	<p>Studies confirming: Presence of 3 or more of listed species and &gt; 1000 shorebird use days during spring or fall migration period. (shorebird use days are the accumulated number of shorebirds counted per day over the course of the fall or spring migration period)  Whimbrel stop briefly (&lt;24hrs) during spring migration, any site with &gt;100 Whimbrel used for 3 years or more is significant.  The area of significant shorebird habitat includes the mapped ELC shoreline ecosites plus a 100m radius area cxlviii  Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Raptor Wintering Area</p>	<p>Rough-legged Hawk  Red-tailed Hawk</p>	<p>Hawks/Owls:</p>	<p>The habitat provides a combination of fields and</p>	<p>Studies confirm the use of these habitats by:</p>	<p>See discussion within report.</p>

<p>Rationale: Sites used by multiple species, a high number of individuals and used annually are most significant</p>	<p>Northern Harrier American Kestrel Snowy Owl</p> <p>Special Concern: Short-eared Owl Bald Eagle</p>	<p>Combination of ELC Community Series; need to have present one Community Series from each land class; Forest: FOD, FOM, FOC. Upland: CUM; CUT; CUS; CUW.</p> <p>Bald Eagle: Forest community Series: FOD, FOM, FOC, SWD, SWM or SWC on shoreline areas adjacent to large rivers or adjacent to lakes with open water (hunting area).</p>	<p>woodlands that provide roosting, foraging and resting habitats for wintering raptors. Raptor wintering sites (hawk/owl) need to be &gt; 20 ha with a combination of forest and upland. Least disturbed sites, idle/fallow or lightly grazed field/meadow (&gt;15ha) with adjacent woodlands Field area of the habitat is to be wind swept with limited snow depth or accumulation. Eagle sites have open water, large trees and snags available for roosting</p>	<p>One or more Short-eared Owls or; One or more Bald Eagles or; At least 10 individuals and two of the listed hawk/owl species To be significant a site must be used regularly (3 in 5 years) for a minimum of 20 days by the above number of birds. The habitat area for an Eagle winter site is the shoreline forest ecosites directly adjacent to the prime hunting area Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	
<p>Bat Hibernacula</p> <p>Rationale; Bat hibernacula are rare habitats in all Ontario landscapes.</p>	<p>Big Brown Bat Tri-coloured Bat</p>	<p>Bat Hibernacula may be found in these ecosites: CCR1 CCR2 CCA1 CCA2 (Note: buildings are not considered to be SWH)</p>	<p>Hibernacula may be found in caves, mine shafts, underground foundations and Karsts. Active mine sites should not be considered as SWH The locations of bat hibernacula are relatively poorly known.</p>	<p>All sites with confirmed hibernating bats are SWH. The habitat area includes a 200m radius around the entrance of the hibernaculum. Studies are to be conducted during the peak swarming period (Aug. – Sept.). Surveys should be conducted following methods outlined in the "Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Bat Maternity Colonies</p> <p>Rationale: Known locations of forested bat maternity colonies are extremely rare in all Ontario landscapes.</p>	<p>Big Brown Bat Silver-haired Bat</p>	<p>Maternity colonies considered SWH are found in forested Ecosites.</p> <p>All ELC Ecosites in ELC Community Series: FOD FOM SWD SWM</p>	<p>Maternity colonies can be found in tree cavities, vegetation and often in buildings (buildings are not considered to be SWH). Maternity roosts are not found in caves and mines in Ontario. Maternity colonies located in Mature deciduous or mixed forest stands with &gt;10/ha large diameter (&gt;25cm dbh) wildlife trees Female Bats prefer wildlife tree (snags) in early stages</p>	<p>Maternity Colonies with confirmed use by; &gt;10 Big Brown Bats &gt;5 Adult Female Silver-haired Bats The area of the habitat includes the entire woodland or a forest stand ELC Ecosite or an Ecoelement containing the maternity colonies. Evaluation methods for maternity colonies should be conducted following methods outlined in the</p>	<p>See discussion within report.</p>

			of decay, class 1-3 or class 1 or 2 . Silver-haired Bats prefer older mixed or deciduous forest and form maternity colonies in tree cavities and small hollows. Older forest areas with at least 21 snags/ha are preferred	"Bats and Bat Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects".	
Bat Migratory Stopover Areas	Hoary Bat, Eastern Red Bat, Silver-haired Bat	No specific ELC types.			See discussion within report.
Turtle Wintering Areas Rationale: Generally, sites are the only known sites in the area. Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.	Midland Painted Turtle  Special Concern: Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle	Snapping and Midland Painted Turtles; ELC Community Classes; SW, MA, OA and SA, ELC Community Series; FEO and BOO  Northern Map Turtle; Open Water areas such as deeper rivers or streams and lakes with current can also be used as over-wintering habitat.	For most turtles, wintering areas are in the same general area as their core habitat. Water has to be deep enough not to freeze and have soft mud substrates. Over-wintering sites are permanent water bodies, large wetlands, and bogs or fens with adequate Dissolved Oxygen Man-made ponds such as sewage lagoons or storm water ponds should not be considered SWH.	Presence of 5 over-wintering Midland Painted Turtles is significant. One or more Northern Map Turtle or Snapping Turtle over-wintering within a wetland is significant. The mapped ELC ecosite area with the over-wintering turtles is the SWH. If the hibernation site is within a stream or river, the deep-water pool where the turtles are over-wintering is the SWH. Over-wintering areas may be identified by searching for congregations (Basking Areas) of turtles on warm, sunny days during the fall (Sept. – Oct.) or spring (Mar. – May). Congregation of turtles is more common where wintering areas are limited and therefore significant.	Not applicable.
Reptile Hibernaculum  Rationale; Generally sites are the only known sites in the area. Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.	Snakes: Eastern Gartersnake Northern Watersnake Northern Red-bellied Snake Northern Brownsnake Smooth Green Snake Northern Ring-necked Snake  Special Concern: Milksnake	For all snakes, habitat may be found in any ecosite other than very wet ones. Talus, Rock Barren, Crevice, Cave, and Alvar sites may be directly related to these habitats.  Observations or congregations of snakes on sunny warm days in the	For snakes, hibernation takes place in sites located below frost lines in burrows, rock crevices and other natural or naturalized locations. The existence of features that go below frost line; such as rock piles or slopes, old stone fences, and abandoned crumbling foundations assist in identifying candidate SWH.	Studies confirming: Presence of snake hibernacula used by a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more snake spp. Congregations of a minimum of five individuals of a snake sp. or; individuals of two or more	Not applicable

	<p>Eastern Ribbonsnake</p> <p>Lizard: Special Concern (Southern Shield population): Five-lined Skink</p>	<p>spring or fall is a good indicator.</p> <p>For Five-lined Skink, ELC Community Series of FOD and FOM and Ecosites: FOC1 FOC3</p>	<p>Areas of broken and fissured rock are particularly valuable since they provide access to subterranean sites below the frost line.</p> <p>Wetlands can also be important over-wintering habitat in conifer or shrub swamps and swales, poor fens, or depressions in bedrock terrain with sparse trees or shrubs with sphagnum moss or sedge hummock ground cover.</p> <p>Five-lined skink prefer mixed forests with rock outcrop openings providing cover rock overlaying granite bedrock with fissures.</p>	<p>snake spp. near potential hibernacula (eg. foundation or rocky slope) on sunny warm days in Spring (Apr/May) and Fall (Sept/Oct)</p> <p>Note: If there are Special Concern Species present, then site is SWH</p> <p>Note: Sites for hibernation possess specific habitat parameters (e.g. temperature, humidity, etc.) and consequently are used annually, often by many of the same individuals of a local population (i.e. strong hibernation site fidelity).</p> <p>Other critical life processes (e.g. mating) often take place in close proximity to hibernacula. The feature in which the hibernacula is located plus a 30 m radius area is the SWH.</p>	
<p>Colonially - Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff)</p> <p>Rationale: Historical use and number of nests in a colony make this habitat significant. An identified colony can be very important to local populations. All swallow population are declining in Ontario.</p>	<p>Cliff Swallow Northern Rough-winged Swallow (this species is not colonial but can be found in Cliff Swallow colonies)</p>	<p>Eroding banks, sandy hills, borrow pits, steep slopes, and sand piles. Cliff faces, bridge abutments, silos, barns.</p> <p>Habitat found in the following ecosites: CUM1 CUT1 CUS1 BLO1 BLS1 BLT1 CLO1 CLS1 CLT1</p>	<p>Any site or areas with exposed soil banks, undisturbed or naturally eroding that is not a licensed/permitted aggregate area.</p> <p>Does not include man-made structures (bridges or buildings) or recently (2 years) disturbed soil areas, such as berms, embankments, soil or aggregate stockpiles.</p> <p>Does not include a licensed/permitted Mineral Aggregate Operation.</p>	<p>Studies confirming: Presence of 1 or more nesting sites with 8 or more cliff swallow pairs and/or rough-winged swallow pairs during the breeding season.</p> <p>A colony identified as SWH will include a 50m radius habitat area from the peripheral nests</p> <p>Field surveys to observe and count swallow nests are to be completed during the breeding season.</p> <p>Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	Not applicable
<p>Colonially - Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Tree/Shrubs)</p> <p>Rationale:</p>	<p>Great Blue Heron Black-crowned Night-Heron Great Egret Green Heron</p>	<p>SWM2 SWM3 SWM5 SWM6 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5 SWD6 SWD7 FET1</p>	<p>Nests in live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, islands, and peninsulas. Shrubs and occasionally emergent</p>	<p>Studies confirming: Presence of 5 or more active nests of Great Blue Heron or other listed species.</p>	Not applicable

<p>Large colonies are important to local bird population, typically sites are only known colony in area and are used annually.</p>			<p>vegetation may also be used. Most nests in trees are 11 to 15 m from ground, near the top of the tree.</p>	<p>The habitat extends from the edge of the colony and a minimum 300m radius or extent of the Forest Ecosite containing the colony or any island &lt;15.0ha with a colony is the SWH Confirmation of active heronries are to be achieved through site visits conducted during the nesting season (April to August) or by evidence such as the presence of fresh guano, dead young and/or eggshells</p>	
<p>Colonially - Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)  Rationale; Colonies are important to local bird population, typically sites are only known colony in area and are used annually.</p>	<p>Herring Gull Great Black-backed Gull Little Gull Ring-billed Gull Common Tern Caspian Tern Brewer's Blackbird</p>	<p>Any rocky island or peninsula (natural or artificial) within a lake or large river (two-lined on a 1:50,000 NTS map).  Close proximity to watercourses in open fields or pastures with scattered trees or shrubs (Brewer's Blackbird)  MAM1 – 6; MAS1 – 3; CUM CUT CUS</p>	<p>Nesting colonies of gulls and terns are on islands or peninsulas associated with open water or in marshy areas. Brewers Blackbird colonies are found loosely on the ground in low bushes in close proximity to streams and irrigation ditches within farmlands.</p>	<p>Studies confirming: Presence of &gt; 25 active nests for Herring Gulls or Ring-billed Gulls, &gt;5 active nests for Common Tern or &gt;2 active nests for Caspian Tern. Presence of 5 or more pairs for Brewer's Blackbird. Any active nesting colony of one or more Little Gull, and Great Black-backed Gull is significant. The edge of the colony and a minimum 150m radius area of habitat, or the extent of the ELC ecosites containing the colony or any island &lt;3.0ha with a colony is the SWH Studies would be done during May/June when actively nesting. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects".</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Migratory Butterfly Stopover Areas</p>	<p>Painted Lady Red Admiral  Special Concern Monarch</p>	<p>Combination of ELC Community Series; need to have present one</p>	<p>A butterfly stopover area will be a minimum of 10 ha in size with a combination</p>	<p>Studies confirm: The presence of Monarch Use Days (MUD) during</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

<p>Rationale: Butterfly stopover areas are extremely rare habitats and are biologically important for butterfly species that migrate south for the winter.</p>		<p>Community Series from each landclass:</p> <p>Field: CUM CUT CUS</p> <p>Forest: FOC FOD FOM CUP</p> <p>Anecdotally, a candidate site for butterfly stopover will have a history of butterflies being observed.</p>	<p>of field and forest habitat present, and will be located within 5 km of Lake Ontario cxlix.</p> <p>The habitat is typically a combination of field and forest, and provides the butterflies with a location to rest prior to their long migration south.</p> <p>The habitat should not be disturbed, fields/meadows with an abundance of preferred nectar plants and woodland edge providing shelter are requirements for this habitat.</p> <p>Staging areas usually provide protection from the elements and are often spits of land or areas with the shortest distance to cross the Great Lakes</p>	<p>fall migration (Aug/Oct). MUD is based on the number of days a site is used by Monarchs, multiplied by the number of individuals using the site. Numbers of butterflies can range from 100-500/day significant variation can occur between years and multiple years of sampling should occur. Observational studies are to be completed and need to be done frequently during the migration period to estimate MUD. MUD of &gt;5000 or &gt;3000 with the presence of Painted Ladies or Red Admiral's is to be considered significant.</p>	
<p>Landbird Migratory Stopover Areas</p> <p>Rationale: Sites with a high diversity of species as well as high numbers are most significant.</p>	<p>All migratory songbirds.</p> <p>Canadian Wildlife Service Ontario website: <a href="http://www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=421B7A9D-1">http://www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=421B7A9D-1</a></p> <p>All migrant raptors species:</p> <p>Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997. Schedule 7: Specially Protected Birds (Raptors)</p>	<p>All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD</p>	<p>Woodlots need to be &gt;10 ha in size and within 5 km of Lake Ontario.</p> <p>If multiple woodlands are located along the shoreline those Woodlands &lt;2km from Lake Ontario are more significant</p> <p>Sites have a variety of habitats; forest, grassland and wetland complexes</p> <p>The largest sites are more significant.</p> <p>Woodlots and forest fragments are important habitats to migrating birds, these features located along the shore and located within 5km of Lake Ontario are Candidate SWH.</p>	<p>Studies confirm: Use of the habitat by &gt;200 birds/day and with &gt;35 spp with at least 10 bird spp. recorded on at least 5 different survey date. This abundance and diversity of migrant bird species is considered above average and significant.</p> <p>Studies should be completed during spring (Apr./May) and fall (Aug/Oct) migration using standardized assessment techniques. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Deer Yarding Areas</p> <p>Rationale: Winter habitat for deer is considered to be</p>	<p>White-tailed Deer</p>	<p>Note: OMNRF to determine this habitat.</p>	<p>Deer yarding areas or winter concentration areas (yards) are</p>	<p>No Studies Required: Snow depth and temperature are</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

<p>the main limiting factor for northern deer populations. In winter, deer congregate in "yards" to survive severe winter conditions. Deer yards typically have a long history of annual use by deer, yards typically represent 10-15% of an areas summer range.</p>		<p>ELC Community Series providing a thermal cover component for a deer yard would include; FOM, FOC, SWM and SWC.</p> <p>Or these ELC Ecosites; CUP2 CUP3 FOD3 CUT</p>	<p>areas deer move to in response to the onset of winter snow and cold. This is a behavioural response and deer will establish traditional use areas. The yard is composed of two areas referred to as Stratum I and Stratum II. Stratum II covers the entire winter yard area and is usually a mixed or deciduous forest with plenty of browse available for food. Agricultural lands can also be included in this area. Deer move to these areas in early winter and generally, when snow depths reach 20 cm, most of the deer will have moved here. If the snow is light and fluffy, deer may continue to use this area until 30 cm snow depth. In mild winters, deer may remain in the Stratum II area the entire winter. The Core of a deer yard (Stratum I) is located within the Stratum II area and is critical for deer survival in areas where winters become severe. It is primarily composed of coniferous trees (pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce) with a canopy cover of more than 60%. OMNRF determines deer yards following methods outlined in "Selected Wildlife and Habitat Features: Inventory Manual" Woodlots with high densities of deer due to artificial feeding are not significant.</p>	<p>the greatest influence on deer use of winter yards. Snow depths &gt; 40cm for more than 60 days in a typically winter are minimum criteria for a deer yard to be considered as SWH. Deer Yards are mapped by OMNRF District offices. Locations of Core or Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 Deer yards considered significant by OMNRF will be available at local MNRF offices or via Land Information Ontario (LIO). Field investigations that record deer tracks in winter are done to confirm use (best done from an aircraft). Preferably, this is done over a series of winters to establish the boundary of the Stratum I and Stratum II yard in an "average" winter. MNRF will complete these field investigations.</p>	
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<p>Deer Winter Congregation Areas</p> <p>Rationale: Deer movement during winter in the southern areas of Ecoregion 6E are not constrained by snow depth, however deer will annually congregate in large numbers in suitable woodlands to reduce or avoid the impacts of winter conditions.</p>	<p>White-tailed Deer</p>	<p>All Forested Ecosites with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD</p> <p>Conifer plantations much smaller than 50 ha may also be used.</p>	<p>Woodlots will typically be &gt;100 ha in size. Woodlots &lt;100ha may be considered as significant based on MNRF studies or assessment.</p> <p>Deer movement during winter in the southern areas of Ecoregion 6E are not constrained by snow depth, however deer will annually congregate in large numbers in suitable woodlands.</p> <p>If deer are constrained by snow depth refer to the Deer Yarding Area habitat within Table 1.1 of this Schedule.</p> <p>Large woodlots &gt; 100ha and up to 1500 ha are known to be used annually by densities of deer that range from 0.1-1.5 deer/ha.</p> <p>Woodlots with high densities of deer due to artificial feeding are not significant.</p>	<p>Studies confirm: Deer management is an MNRF responsibility, deer winter congregation areas considered significant will be mapped by MNRF.</p> <p>Use of the woodlot by white- tailed deer will be determined by MNRF, all woodlots exceeding the area criteria are significant, unless determined not to be significant by MNRF</p> <p>Studies should be completed during winter (Jan/Feb) when &gt;20cm of snow is on the ground using aerial survey techniques , ground or road surveys. or a pellet count deer density survey.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p><b>1.2 Rare Vegetation Communities</b></p> <p>Rare vegetation communities often contain rare species, particularly plants and small invertebrates, which depend on such habitats for their survival and cannot readily move to or find alternative habitats. When assessing rare vegetation communities, one of the most important criteria is the current representation of the community in the planning area based on its area relative to the total landscape or the number of examples within the planning area. There are a number of criterion used to define rare vegetation communities, however the NHIC uses a system that considers the provincial rank of a species or community type as a tool to prioritize protection efforts. These ranks are not legal designations but have been assigned using the best available scientific information, and follow a systematic ranking procedure developed by The Nature Conservancy (U.S.). The ranks are based on three factors: estimated number of occurrences, estimated community aerial extent, and estimated range of the community within the province:</p> <p><b>S1 Extremely rare - usually 5 or fewer occurrences in the province, or very few remaining hectares.</b>  <b>S2 Very rare - usually between 5 and 20 occurrences in the province, or few remaining hectares.</b>  <b>S3 Rare to uncommon - usually between 20 and 100 occurrences in the province; may have fewer occurrences, but with some extensive examples remaining.</b></p> <p>The setting of criteria for significant wildlife habitat (SWH) has incorporated this ranking system into its process of determining rare vegetation communities and as such, a rare vegetation community is defined to include areas that contain a provincially rare vegetation community and/or areas that contain a vegetation community that is rare within the planning area.</p>					
<p>Rare Vegetation Community</p>	<p>ELC Ecosite Code</p>	<p>Habitat Description</p>	<p>Detailed Information</p>	<p>Defining Criteria</p>	<p>Site Confirmation/ Comments</p>

<p>Cliffs and Talus Slopes</p> <p>Rationale: Cliffs and Talus Slopes are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.</p>	<p>Any ELC Ecosite within Community Series: TAO CLO TAS CLS TAT CLT</p>	<p>A Cliff is vertical to near vertical bedrock &gt;3m in height.</p> <p>A Talus Slope is rock rubble at the base of a cliff made up of coarse rocky debris</p>	<p>Most cliff and talus slopes occur along the Niagara Escarpment.</p>	<p>Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Cliffs or Talus Slopes</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Sand Barren</p> <p>Rationale; Sand barrens are rare in Ontario and support rare species. Most Sand Barrens have been lost due to cottage development and forestry</p>	<p>ELC Ecosites: SBO1 SBS1 SBT1</p> <p>Vegetation cover varies from patchy and barren to continuous meadow (SBO1), thicket-like (SBS1), or more closed and treed (SBT1). Tree cover always &lt; 60%.</p>	<p>Sand Barrens typically are exposed sand, generally sparsely vegetated and caused by lack of moisture, periodic fires and erosion. Usually located within other types of natural habitat such as forest or savannah. Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree covered, but less than 60%.</p>	<p>A sand barren area &gt;0.5ha in size.</p>	<p>Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Sand Barrens</p> <p>Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (&lt;50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.).</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Alvar</p> <p>Rationale; Alvars are extremely rare habitats in Ecosregion 6E. Most alvars in Ontario are in Ecoregions 6E and 7E. Alvars in 6E are small and highly localized just north of the Palaeozoic-Precambrian contact.</p>	<p>ALO1 ALS1 ALT1 FOC1 FOC2 CUM2 CUS2 CUT2- 1 CUW2</p> <p>Five Alvar Indicator Species: 1)<i>Carex crawei</i> 2)<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> 3)<i>Eleocharis compressa</i> 4)<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> 5)<i>Trichostema brachiatum</i></p> <p>These indicator species are very specific to Alvars within Ecoregion 6E</p>	<p>An alvar is typically a level, mostly unfractured calcareous bedrock feature with a mosaic of rock pavements and bedrock overlain by a thin veneer of soil. The hydrology of alvars is complex, with alternating periods of inundation and drought.</p> <p>Vegetation cover varies from sparse lichen-moss associations to grasslands and shrublands and comprising a number of characteristic or indicator plants.</p> <p>Undisturbed alvars can be phyto- and zoogeographically diverse, supporting many uncommon or are relict plant and animals species.</p> <p>Vegetation cover varies from patchy to barren with a less than 60% tree cover.</p>	<p>An Alvar site &gt; 0.5 ha in size.</p>	<p>Field studies that identify four of the five Alvar Indicator Species at a Candidate Alvar site is Significant.</p> <p>Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (&lt;50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.).</p> <p>The alvar must be in excellent condition and fit in with surrounding landscape with few conflicting land uses</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Old Growth Forest</p> <p>Rationale;</p>	<p>Forest Community Series: FOD FOC FOM SWD SWC SWM</p>	<p>Old Growth forests are characterized by heavy mortality or turnover of</p>	<p>Woodland areas 30 ha or greater in size or with at least 10 ha interior habitat</p>	<p>Field Studies will determine:</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

<p>Due to historic logging practices, extensive old growth forest is rare in the Ecoregion. Interior habitat provided by old growth forests is required by many wildlife species.</p>		<p>over- storey trees resulting in a mosaic of gaps that encourage development of a multi-layered canopy and an abundance of snags and downed woody debris.</p>	<p>assuming 100 m buffer at edge of forest.</p>	<p>If dominant trees species of the are &gt;140 years old, then the area containing these trees is Significant Wildlife Habitat The forested area containing the old growth characteristics will have experienced no recognizable forestry activities (cut stumps will not be present) The area of forest ecosites combined or an eco-element within an ecosite that contains the old growth characteristics is the SWH. Determine ELC vegetation types for the forest forest area containing the old growth characteristics.</p>	
<p>Savannah  Rationale: Savannahs are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.</p>	<p>TPS1 TPS2 TPW1 TPW2 CUS2</p>	<p>A Savannah is a tallgrass prairie habitat that has tree cover between 25 – 60%.</p>	<p>No minimum size to site Site must be restored or a natural site. Remnant sites such as railway right of ways are not considered to be SWH.</p>	<p>Field studies confirm one or more of the Savannah indicator should be present. Note: Savannah plant spp. list from Ecoregion 6E should be used. Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (&lt;50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.).</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Tallgrass Prairie  Rationale: Tallgrass Prairies are extremely rare habitats in Ontario.</p>	<p>TPO1 TPO2</p>	<p>A Tallgrass Prairie has ground cover dominated by prairie grasses. An open Tallgrass Prairie habitat has &lt; 25% tree cover.</p>	<p>No minimum size to site. Site must be restored or a natural site. Remnant sites such as railway right of ways are not considered to be SWH.</p>	<p>Field studies confirm one or more of the Prairie indicator species should be present. Note: Prairie plant spp. list from Ecoregion 6E should be used. Area of the ELC Ecosite is the SWH. Site must not be dominated by exotic or introduced species (&lt;50% vegetative cover are exotic sp.).</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Other Rare Vegetation Communities  Rationale: Plant communities that often contain rare species which depend on the habitat for survival.	Provincially Rare S1, S2 and S3 vegetation communities. Any ELC Ecosite Code that has a possible ELC Vegetation Type that is Provincially Rare is Candidate SWH.	Rare Vegetation Communities may include beaches, fens, forest, marsh, barrens, dunes and swamps.	ELC Ecosite codes that have the potential to be a rare ELC Vegetation Type.	Field studies should confirm if an ELC Vegetation Type is a rare vegetation community. Area of the ELC Vegetation Type polygon is the SWH.	Not applicable
<b>1.2.1 Specialized Habitat for Wildlife</b>  <b>Some wildlife species require large areas of suitable habitat for their long-term survival. Many wildlife species require substantial areas of suitable habitat for successful breeding. Their populations decline when habitat becomes fragmented and reduced in size. Specialized habitat for wildlife is a community or diversity-based category, therefore, the more wildlife species a habitat contains, the more significant the habitat becomes to the planning area. The largest and least fragmented habitats within a planning area will support the most significant populations of wildlife.</b>					
Specialized Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species	ELC Ecosite Codes	Habitat Criteria	Defining Criteria	Site Confirmation/ Comments
Waterfowl Nesting Area  Rationale; Important to local waterfowl populations, sites with greatest number of species and highest number of individuals are significant.	American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler Gadwall Blue-winged Teal Green-winged Teal Wood Duck Hooded Merganser Mallard	All upland habitats located adjacent to these wetland ELC Ecosites are Candidate SWH: MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 SWT1 SWT2 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4  Note: includes adjacency to Provincially Significant Wetlands	A waterfowl nesting area extends 120 m from a wetland (> 0.5 ha) or a wetland (>0.5ha) and any small wetlands (0.5ha) within 120m or a cluster of 3 or more small (<0.5 ha) wetlands within 120 m of each individual wetland where waterfowl nesting is known to occur. Upland areas should be at least 120 m wide so that predators such as racoons, skunks, and foxes have difficulty finding nests. Wood Ducks and Hooded Mergansers utilize large diameter trees (>40cm dbh) in woodlands for cavity nest sites.	Studies confirmed: Presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for listed species excluding Mallards, or; Presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallards. Any active nesting site of an American Black Duck is considered significant. Nesting studies should be completed during the spring breeding season (April - June). Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects" A field study confirming waterfowl nesting habitat will determine the boundary of the waterfowl nesting habitat for the SWH, this may be greater or less than 120 m from the wetland and will provide enough habitat for waterfowl to successfully nest.	Not applicable
Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat	Osprey  Special Concern	ELC Forest Community Series: FOD, FOM, FOC, SWD, SWM and SWC	Nests are associated with lakes, ponds, rivers or wetlands along forested	Studies confirm the use of these nests by:	Not applicable

<p>Rationale; Nest sites are fairly uncommon in Eco-region 6E and are used annually by these species. Many suitable nesting locations may be lost due to increasing shoreline development pressures and scarcity of habitat.</p>	<p>Bald Eagle</p>	<p>directly adjacent to riparian areas – rivers, lakes, ponds and wetlands</p>	<p>shorelines, islands, or on structures over water. Osprey nests are usually at the top a tree whereas Bald Eagle nests are typically in super canopy trees in a notch within the tree's canopy. Nests located on man-made objects are not to be included as SWH (e.g. telephone poles and constructed nesting platforms).</p>	<p>One or more active Osprey or Bald Eagle nests in an area. Some species have more than one nest in a given area and priority is given to the primary nest with alternate nests included within the area of the SWH. For an Osprey, the active nest and a 300 m radius around the nest or the contiguous woodland stand is the SWH, maintaining undisturbed shorelines with large trees within this area is important. For a Bald Eagle the active nest and a 400-800 m radius around the nest is the SWH. Area of the habitat from 400-800m is dependant on site lines from the nest to the development and inclusion of perching and foraging habitat To be significant a site must be used annually. When found inactive, the site must be known to be inactive for &gt; 3 years or suspected of not being used for &gt;5 years before being considered not significant. Observational studies to determine nest site use, perching sites and foraging areas need to be done from mid March to mid August. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	
<p>Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat</p>	<p>Northern Goshawk Cooper's Hawk Sharp-shinned Hawk</p>	<p>May be found in all forested ELC Ecosites.</p>	<p>All natural or conifer plantation woodland/forest stands &gt;30ha with</p>	<p>Studies confirm: Presence of 1 or more active nests from species</p>	<p>See discussion within report.</p>

<p>Rationale: Nests sites for these species are rarely identified; these area sensitive habitats and are often used annually by these species.</p>	<p>Red-shouldered Hawk Barred Owl Broad-winged Hawk</p>	<p>May also be found in SWC, SWM, SWD and CUP3</p>	<p>&gt;10ha of interior habitat. Interior habitat determined with a 200m buffer. Stick nests found in a variety of intermediate-aged to mature conifer, deciduous or mixed forests within tops or crotches of trees. Species such as Coopers hawk nest along forest edges sometimes on peninsulas or small off-shore islands. In disturbed sites, nests may be used again, or a new nest will be in close proximity to old nest.</p>	<p>list is considered significant. Red-shouldered Hawk and Northern Goshawk – A 400m radius around the nest or 28 ha area of habitat is the SWH. (the 28 ha habitat area would be applied where optimal habitat is irregularly shaped around the nest) Barred Owl – A 200m radius around the nest is the SWH. Broad-winged Hawk and Coopers Hawk, – A 100m radius around the nest is the SWH. Sharp-Shinned Hawk – A 50m radius around the nest is the SWH. Conduct field investigations from mid-March to end of May. The use of call broadcasts can help in locating territorial (courting/nesting) raptors and facilitate the discovery of nests by narrowing down the search area.</p>	
<p>Turtle Nesting Areas</p> <p>Rationale; These habitats are rare and when identified will often be the only breeding site for local populations of turtles.</p>	<p>Midland Painted Turtle Special Concern Species Northern Map Turtle Snapping Turtle</p>	<p>Exposed mineral soil (sand or gravel) areas adjacent (&lt;100m) or within the following ELC Ecosites: MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 BOO1 FEO1</p>	<p>Best nesting habitat for turtles are close to water and away from roads and sites less prone to loss of eggs by predation from skunks, raccoons or other animals. For an area to function as a turtle- nesting area, it must provide sand and gravel that turtles are able to dig in and are located in open, sunny areas. Nesting areas on the sides of municipal or provincial road embankments and shoulders are not SWH. Sand and gravel beaches adjacent to undisturbed</p>	<p>Studies confirm: Presence of 5 or more nesting Midland Painted Turtles One or more Northern Map Turtle or Snapping Turtle nesting is a SWH. The area or collection of sites within an area of exposed mineral soils where the turtles nest, plus a radius of 30-100m around the nesting area dependant on slope, riparian vegetation and adjacent land use is the SWH. Travel routes from wetland to nesting area are to be</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

			shallow weedy areas of marshes, lakes, and rivers are most frequently used.	considered within the SWH as part of the 30-100m area of habitat. Field investigations should be conducted in prime nesting season typically late spring to early summer. Observational studies observing the turtles nesting is a recommended method.	
Seeps and Springs  Rationale; Seeps/Springs are typical of headwater areas and are often at the source of coldwater streams.	Wild Turkey Ruffed Grouse Spruce Grouse White-tailed Deer Salamander spp.	Seeps/Springs are areas where ground water comes to the surface. Often they are found within headwater areas within forested habitats. Any forested Ecosite within the headwater areas of a stream could have seeps/springs.	Any forested area (with <25% meadow/field/pasture) within the headwaters of a stream or river system. Seeps and springs are important feeding and drinking areas especially in the winter will typically support a variety of plant and animal species.	Field Studies confirm: Presence of a site with 2 or more seeps/springs should be considered SWH. The area of a ELC forest ecosite or an ecoelement within ecosite containing the seeps/springs is the SWH. The protection of the recharge area considering the slope, vegetation, height of trees and groundwater condition need to be considered in delineation the habitat.	Not applicable
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland).  Rationale: These habitats are extremely important to amphibian biodiversity within a landscape and often represent the only breeding habitat for local amphibian populations	Eastern Newt Blue-spotted Salamander Spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Spring Peeper Western Chorus Frog Wood Frog	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD  Breeding pools within the woodland or the shortest distance from forest habitat are more significant because they are more likely to be used due to reduced risk to migrating amphibians	Presence of a wetland, pond or woodland pool (including vernal pools) >500m <sup>2</sup> (about 25m diameter) within or adjacent (within 120m) to a woodland (no minimum size). Some small wetlands may not be mapped and may be important breeding pools for amphibians.  Woodlands with permanent ponds or those containing water in most years until mid-July are more likely to be used as breeding habitat.	Studies confirm; Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt/salamander species or 2 or more of the listed frog species with at least 20 individuals (adults or eggs masses) or 2 or more of the listed frog species with Call Level Codes of 3. A combination of observational study and call count surveys will be required during the spring (March-June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the woodland/wetlands. The habitat is the wetland area plus a 230m radius of woodland area. If a	Not Applicable

				wetland area is adjacent to a woodland, a travel corridor connecting the wetland to the woodland is to be included in the habitat.	
<p>Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetlands)</p> <p>Rationale; Wetlands supporting breeding for these amphibian species are extremely important and fairly rare within Central Ontario landscapes.</p>	<p>Eastern Newt American Toad Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Blue-spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Western Chorus Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog</p>	<p>ELC Community Classes SW, MA, FE, BO, OA and SA.</p> <p>Typically these wetland ecosites will be isolated (&gt;120m) from woodland ecosites, however larger wetlands containing predominantly aquatic species (e.g. Bull Frog) may be adjacent to woodlands.</p>	<p>Wetlands&gt;500m2 (about 25m diameter), supporting high species diversity are significant; some small or ephemeral habitats may not be identified on MNRF mapping and could be important amphibian breeding habitats. Presence of shrubs and logs increase significance of pond for some amphibian species because of available structure for calling, foraging, escape and concealment from predators. Bullfrogs require permanent water bodies with abundant emergent vegetation.</p>	<p>Studies confirm: Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed newt/salamander species or 2 or more of the listed frog/toad species with at least 20 individuals (adults or eggs masses) or 2 or more of the listed frog/toad species with Call Level Codes of 3. or; Wetland with confirmed breeding Bullfrogs are significant. The ELC ecosite wetland area and the shoreline are the SWH. A combination of observational study and call count surveys will be required during the spring (March-June) when amphibians are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within or near the wetlands. If a SWH is determined for Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetlands) then Movement Corridors are to be considered as outlined in Table 1.4 of this Schedule.</p>	Not Applicable
<p>Woodland Area-Sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat</p> <p>Rationale: Large, natural blocks of mature woodland habitat within the settled areas of Southern Ontario are important habitats for</p>	<p>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Red-breasted Nuthatch Veery Blue-headed Vireo Northern Parula Black-throated Green Warbler</p>	<p>All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC FOM FOD SWC SWM SWD</p>	<p>Habitats where interior forest breeding birds are breeding, typically large mature (&gt;60 yrs old) forest stands or woodlots &gt;30 ha. Interior forest habitat is at least 200 m from forest edge habitat.</p>	<p>Studies confirm: Presence of nesting or breeding pairs of 3 or more of the listed wildlife species. Note: any site with breeding Cerulean Warblers or Canada Warblers is to be considered SWH.</p>	Not Applicable.

area sensitive interior forest song birds.	Blackburnian Warbler Black-throated Blue Warbler Ovenbird Scarlet Tanager Winter Wren  Special Concern: Cerulean Warbler Canada Warbler			Conduct field investigations in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects".	
<b>1.3 Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern (Not including Endangered or Threatened Species)</b>					
<b>Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern include wildlife species that are listed as Special Concern or rare, that are declining, or are featured species. Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern do not include habitats of Endangered or Threatened species as identified by the Endangered Species Act 2007.</b>					
<b>Wildlife</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>ELC Ecosite</b>	<b>Habitat Criteria</b>	<b>Defining Criteria</b>	<b>Site Confirmation/ Comments</b>
Marsh Breeding Bird Habitat Rationale; Wetlands for these bird species are typically productive and fairly rare in Southern Ontario landscapes.	American Bittern Virginia Rail Sora Common Moorhen American Coot Pied-billed Grebe Marsh Wren Sedge Wren Common Loon Sandhill Crane Green Heron Trumpeter Swan  Special Concern: Black Tern Yellow Rail	MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 FEO1 BOO1  For Green Heron: All SW, MA and CUM1 sites.	Nesting occurs in wetlands. All wetland habitat is to be considered as long as there is shallow water with emergent aquatic vegetation present. For Green Heron, habitat is at the edge of water such as sluggish streams, ponds and marshes sheltered by shrubs and trees. Less frequently, it may be found in upland shrubs or forest a considerable distance from water.	Studies confirm: Presence of 5 or more nesting pairs of Sedge Wren or Marsh Wren or or 1 pair of Sandhill Cranes; or breeding by any combination of 5 or more of the listed species. Note: any wetland with breeding of 1 or more Black Terns, Trumpeter Swan, Green Heron or Yellow Rail is SWH. Area of the ELC ecosite is the SWH. Breeding surveys should be done in May/June when these species are actively nesting in wetland habitats. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"	Not applicable
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat Rationale; This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. Species such as the Upland Sandpiper have declined significantly the	Upland Sandpiper Grasshopper Sparrow Vesper Sparrow Northern Harrier Savannah Sparrow  Special Concern Short-eared Owl	CUM1 CUM2	Large grassland areas (includes natural and cultural fields and meadows) >30 ha Grasslands not Class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, and not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row cropping or intensive hay	Field Studies confirm: Presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more of the listed species. A field with 1 or more breeding Short-eared Owls is to be considered SWH. The area of SWH is the contiguous ELC ecosite field areas.	Not applicable

<p>past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records.</p>			<p>or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years). Grassland sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields, mature hayfields and pasturelands that are at least 5 years or older. The Indicator bird species are area sensitive requiring larger grassland areas than the common grassland species.</p>	<p>Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	
<p>Shrub/Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitat</p> <p>Rationale: This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. The Brown Thrasher has declined significantly over the past 40 years based on CWS (2004) trend records.</p>	<p>Indicator Spp: Brown Thrasher Clay-coloured Sparrow</p> <p>Common Spp. Field Sparrow Black-billed Cuckoo Eastern Towhee Willow Flycatcher</p> <p>Special Concern: Yellow-breasted Chat Golden-winged Warbler</p>	<p>CUT1 CUT2 CUS1 CUS2 CUW1 CUW2</p> <p>Patches of shrub ecosites can be complexed into a larger habitat for some bird species</p>	<p>Large field areas succeeding to shrub and thicket habitats &gt;10ha in size. Shrub land or early successional fields, not class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row-cropping, haying or live-stock pasturing in the last 5 years). Shrub thicket habitats (&gt;10 ha) are most likely to support and sustain a diversity of these species. Shrub and thicket habitat sites considered significant should have a history of longevity, either abandoned fields or pasturelands</p>	<p>Field Studies confirm: Presence of nesting or breeding of 1 of the indicator species and at least 2 of the common species. A habitat with breeding Yellow-breasted Chat or Golden-winged Warbler is to be considered as Significant Wildlife Habitat. The area of the SWH is the contiguous ELC ecosite field/thicket area. Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories Evaluation methods to follow "Bird and Bird Habitats: Guidelines for Wind Power Projects"</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Terrestrial Crayfish</p> <p>Rationale: Terrestrial Crayfish are only found within SW Ontario in Canada and their habitats are very rare. ccii</p>	<p>Chimney or Digger Crayfish; (Fallicambarus fodiens)</p> <p>Devil Crayfish or Meadow Crayfish; (Cambarus Diogenes)</p>	<p>MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 MAS1 MAS2 MAS3 SWD SWT SWM</p> <p>CUM1 with inclusions of above meadow marsh or swamp ecosites can be used by terrestrial crayfish.</p>	<p>Wet meadow and edges of shallow marshes (no minimum size) should be surveyed for terrestrial crayfish. Constructs burrows in marshes, mudflats, meadows, the ground can't be too moist. Can often be found far from water. Both species are a semi-terrestrial burrower which</p>	<p>Studies Confirm: Presence of 1 or more individuals of species listed or their chimneys (burrows) in suitable meadow marsh, swamp or moist terrestrial sites Area of ELC ecosite or an ecoelement area of meadow marsh or swamp within the larger ecosite area is the SWH.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

			spends most of its life within burrows consisting of a network of tunnels. Usually the soil is not too moist so that the tunnel is well formed.	Surveys should be done April to August in temporary or permanent water. Note the presence of burrows or chimneys are often the only indicator of presence, observance or collection of individuals is very difficult.	
Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species  Rationale: These species are quite rare or have experienced significant population declines in Ontario.	All Special Concern and Provincially Rare (S1-S3, SH) plant and animal species. Lists of these species are tracked by the Natural Heritage Information Centre.	All plant and animal element occurrences (EO) within a 1 or 10km grid.  Older element occurrences were recorded prior to GPS being available, therefore location information may lack accuracy	When an element occurrence is identified within a 1 or 10 km grid for a Special Concern or provincially Rare species; linking candidate habitat on the site needs to be completed to ELC Ecosites.	Studies Confirm: Assessment/inventory of the site for the identified special concern or rare species needs to be completed during the time of year when the species is present or easily identifiable. The area of the habitat to the finest ELC scale that protects the habitat form and function is the SWH, this must be delineated through detailed field studies. The habitat needs be easily mapped and cover an important life stage component for a species e.g. specific nesting habitat or foraging habitat.	See discussion within report.

**1.4 Animal Movement Corridors**

**Animal Movement Corridors are elongated areas used by wildlife to move from one habitat to another. They are important to ensure genetic diversity in populations, to allow seasonal migration of animals (e.g. deer moving from summer to winter range) and to allow animals to move throughout their home range from feeding areas to cover areas. Animal movement corridors function at different scales often related to the size and home range of the animal. For example, short, narrow areas of natural habitat may function as a corridor between amphibian breeding areas and their summer range, while wider, longer corridors are needed to allow deer to travel from their winter habitat to their summer habitat.**

**Identifying the most important corridors that provide connectivity across the landscape is challenging because of a lack of specific information on animal movements. There is also some uncertainty about the optimum width and mortality risks of corridors. Furthermore, a corridor may be beneficial for some species but detrimental to others. For example, narrow linear corridors may allow increased access for racoons, cats, and other predators. Also, narrow corridors dominated by edge habitat may encourage invasion by weedy generalist plants and opportunistic species of birds and mammals. Corridors often consist of naturally vegetated areas that run through more open or developed landscapes. However, sparsely vegetated areas can also function as corridors. For example, many species move freely through agricultural land to reach natural areas. Despite the difficulty of identifying exact movement corridors for all species, these landscape features are important to the long-term viability of certain wildlife populations.**

**Animal Movement Corridors should only be identified as SWH where a Confirmed or Candidate SWH has been identified by MNRF or the planning authority based on documented evidence of a habitat identified within these Criterion Schedules or the Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide. The identified wildlife habitats will have distinct passageways or rely on well defined natural features for movements between habitats required by the species to complete its life cycle.**

Habitat	Species	ELC Eco-sites	Habitat Criteria	Defining Criteria	Site Confirmation/ Comments
<p>Amphibian Movement Corridors</p> <p>Rationale; Movement corridors for amphibians moving from their terrestrial habitat to breeding habitat can be extremely important for local populations.</p>	<p>Eastern Newt American Toad Spotted Salamander Four-toed Salamander Blue-spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Western Chorus Frog Northern Leopard Frog Pickerel Frog Green Frog Mink Frog Bullfrog</p>	<p>Corridors may be found in all ecosites associated with water. Corridors will be determined based on identifying the significant breeding habitat for these species in Table 1.1</p>	<p>Movement corridors between breeding habitat and summer habitat. Movement corridors must be determined when Amphibian breeding habitat is confirmed as SWH from Table 1.2 (Amphibian Breeding Habitat –Wetland) of this Schedule.</p>	<p>Field Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be migrating or entering breeding sites. Corridors should consist of native vegetation, with several layers of vegetation. Corridors unbroken by roads, waterways or bodies, and undeveloped areas are most significant. Corridors should have at least 15m of vegetation on both sides of waterway or be up to 200m wide of woodland habitat and with gaps &lt;20m. Shorter corridors are more significant than longer corridors, however amphibians must be able to get to and from their summer and breeding habitat.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Deer Movement Corridors</p> <p>Rationale: Corridors important for all species to be able to access seasonally important life-cycle habitats or to access new habitat for dispersing individuals by minimizing their vulnerability while travelling.</p>	<p>White-tailed Deer</p>	<p>Corridors may be found in all forested ecosites.</p> <p>A Project Proposal in Stratum II Deer Wintering Area has potential to contain corridors.</p>	<p>Movement corridor must be determined when Deer Wintering Habitat is confirmed as SWH from Table 1.1 of this schedule.</p> <p>A deer wintering habitat identified by the OMNRF as SWH in Table 1.1 of this Schedule will have corridors that the deer use during fall migration and spring dispersion. Corridors typically follow riparian areas, woodlots, areas of physical geography (ravines, or ridges).</p>	<p>Studies must be conducted at the time of year when deer are migrating or moving to and from winter concentration areas . Corridors that lead to a deer wintering habitat should be unbroken by roads and residential areas. Corridors should be at least 200m wide with gaps &lt;20m and if following riparian area with at least 15m of vegetation on both sides of waterway. Shorter corridors are more significant than longer corridors.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p><b>1.5 Exceptions for EcoRegion 6E</b></p>					

**Exceptions are candidate wildlife habitats that will have different criteria than what is proposed in the above schedules for an area within the Eco-region. The Exceptions will be based on Eco-Districts and municipalities can apply the exception for the eco-district within their planning area**

EcoDistrict and Wildlife Habitat/Species	Ecosites	Habitat Description	Habitat Criteria and Information	Defining Criteria	
<p>6E-14</p> <p>Rationale: The Bruce Peninsula has an isolated and distinct population of black bears. Maintenance of large woodland tracts with mast-producing tree species is important for bears.</p> <p>Mast Producing Areas</p> <p>Black Bear</p>	<p>All Forested habitat represented by ELC Community Series: FOM FOD</p>	<p>Black bears require forested habitat that provides cover, winter hibernation sites, and mast-producing tree species. Forested habitats need to be large enough to provide cover and protection for black bears.</p>	<p>Woodland ecosites &gt;30ha with mast-producing tree species, either soft (cherry) or hard (oak and beech),</p>	<p>All woodlands &gt; 30 ha with a 50% composition of these ELC Vegetation Types are considered significant: FOM1-1 FOM2-1 FOM3-1 FOD1-1 FOD1-2 FOD2-1 FOD2-2 FOD2-3 FOD2-4 FOD4-1 FOD5-2 FOD5-3 FOD5-7 FOD6-5</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>6E- 17</p> <p>Rationale: Sharp-tailed grouse only occur on Manitoulin Island in Eco-region 6E, Leks are an important habitat to maintain their population</p> <p>Lek</p> <p>Sharp-tailed Grouse</p>	<p>CUM CUS CUT</p>	<p>The lek or dancing ground consists of bare, grassy or sparse shrubland. There is often a hill or rise in topography. Leks are typically a grassy field/meadow &gt;15ha with adjacent shrublands and &gt;30ha with adjacent deciduous woodland. Conifer trees within 500m are not tolerated.</p>	<p>Grasslands (field/meadow) are to be &gt;15ha when adjacent to shrubland and &gt;30ha when adjacent to deciduous woodland. Grasslands are to be undisturbed with low intensities of agriculture (light grazing or late haying) Leks will be used annually if not destroyed by cultivation or invasion by woody plants or tree planting.</p>	<p>Studies confirming lek habitat are to be completed from late March to June. Any site confirmed with sharp-tailed grouse courtship activities is considered significant. The field/meadow ELC ecosites plus a 200 m radius area with shrub or deciduous woodland is the lek habitat.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

# Appendix C

Avian Screening

## Data

There were 32 bird species identified within property. A list of birds and their status in Ontario is included in Appendix D. A list of bird species of conservation significance (i.e. threatened, endangered, special concerns and/or associated with significant wildlife habitat) observed on site or through documented observations in NHIC records, on eBird or on iNaturalist is also set out in Appendix A & B.

The stick nest surveys resulted in no nest observations.

The combination of field observations as well as previously documented species therefore indicates the following species of conservation significance on, or with potential habitat on, the site:

Species	Conservation Significance	Observed Yes/No	NHIC Record Yes/No And Square #	eBird/iNaturalist record within 200m. Yes/No/NA NA applies where habitat does not occur on site or adjacent land
Acadian Flycatcher <i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Threatened	No	No	No
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Threatened, Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff)	No	No	No
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Barn Swallow <i>Hirunda rustica</i>	Special Concern	No	Yes	Yes
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Threatened	No	Yes	No

Cerulean Warbler <i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Threatened, Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Threatened	No	No	No
Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i>	Threatened	No	Yes	No
Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antostomus vociferus</i>	Threatened	No	No	No
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Henslow's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Threatened, Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Kirtland's Warbler <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Threatened	No	Yes	No
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Louisiana Waterthrush <i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	Threatened	No	No	No
Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered	No	No	No

Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Red Knot rufa subspecies <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Endangered	No	No	No
Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	Endangered, Shrub/Early Successional Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Special Concern, Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging, Perching Habitat	No	No	No
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Special Concern, Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Special Concern, Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	Yes	No
Common Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Special Concern	No	No	No
Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus virens</i>	Special Concern	No	Yes	No
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Special Concern	No	No	No
Golden-winger Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Special Concern, Shrub/Early Successional Species	No	No	No
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Special Concern, Open Country Species	No	No	No
Horned Grebe	Special Concern	No	No	No

<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				
Olive-side Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Special Concern	No	No	No
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Special Concern	No	No	Yes
Red-necked Phalarope Phalaropus lobatus	Special Concern, Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Special Concern	No	No	No
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Special Concern, Open Country Species	No	No	No
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Special Concern	No	Yes	No
Yellow Rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Special Concern, Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Red-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	No	Yes
Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Blue-headed Vireo <i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Northern Parula <i>Setophaga americana</i>	Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Setophaga americana</i>	Woodland Area- Sensitive Species	No	No	No

Blackburnian Warbler <i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Woodland Area-Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Black-throated Blue Warbler <i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	Woodland Area-Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Woodland Area-Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Scarlet Tanager <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Woodland Area-Sensitive Species	No	No	No
Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Open Country Species	No	No	No
Northern Harrier <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Open Country Species	No	No	No
Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Open Country Species	No	No	No
Brown Thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Shrub/Early Successional Species	Yes	No	No
Clay-coloured Sparrow <i>Spizella pallida</i>	Shrub/Early Successional Species	No	No	No
Field Sparrow <i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Shrub/Early Successional Species	No	No	No
Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Shrub/Early Successional Species	No	No	No
Eastern Towhee <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Shrub/Early Successional Species	No	No	No
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Shrub/Early Successional Species	No	No	No
Cliff Swallow	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding	No	No	No

<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Habitat (Bank and Cliff)			
Northern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff)	No	No	No
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird breeding habitat (Tree/Shrubs)	No	No	No
Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird breeding habitat (Tree/Shrubs)	No	No	No
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird breeding habitat (Tree/Shrubs)	No	No	No
Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird breeding habitat (Tree/Shrubs)	No	No	No
Herring Gull <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	No	No	No
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	No	No	No
Little Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	No	No	No
Ring-billed Gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	No	No	Yes
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	No	No	No
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	No	No	Yes

Brewer's Blackbird <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	No	No	No
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging, Perching Habitat	No	No	Yes
Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	No	No	No
Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	No	No	No
Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	No	No	No
Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	No	No	No
Barred Owl <i>Strix varia</i>	Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	No	No	No
Broad-winged Hawk <i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	No	No	No
Wild Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Springs and Seeps	No	No	No
Ruffed Grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Springs and Seeps	No	No	No
Spruce Grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Springs and Seeps	No	No	No
Sora <i>Porzana carolina</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Virginia Rail <i>Rallus limicola</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No

American Coot <i>Fulica americana</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Marsh Wren <i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Sedge Wren <i>Cistothorus stellaris</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Common Loon <i>Gavia immer</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Sandhill Crane <i>Antigone canadensis</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Trumpeter Swan <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	No	No	No
Rough-legged Hawk <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Raptor Wintering Area	No	No	No
Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Raptor Wintering Area	No	No	No
Northern Harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Raptor Wintering Area	No	No	No
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i>	Raptor Wintering Area	No	No	No
Snowy Owl <i>Falco sparverius</i>	Raptor Wintering Area	No	No	No
Greater Yellowlegs <i>Falco sparverius</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No

Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Marbled Godwit <i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Black-bellied Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
American Golden-Plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Semipalmated Plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularius</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
White-rumped Sandpiper <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Baird's Sandpiper <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Least Sandpiper <i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Stilt Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No

Ruddy Turnstone <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	No	No	No
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	Yes	No	No
Cackling Goose <i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Snow Goose <i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
American Wigeon <i>Mareca americana</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Hooded Merganser <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No
Common Merganser <i>Mergus merganser</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Lesser Scaup <i>Aythya affinis</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No

Surf Scoter <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
White-winged Scoter <i>Melanitta deglandi</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Black Scoter <i>Melanitta americana</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Ring-necked Duck <i>Aythya collaris</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Bufflehead <i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	Yes
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Brant <i>Branta bernicla</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
Canvasback <i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	No	No	No
American Black Duck <i>Anas rubripes</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial), Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No

Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No
Green-winged Teal <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial), Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No
Blue-winged teal <i>Anas Discors</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial), Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No
Northern Pintail <i>Anas Acuta</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial), Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No
Northern Shoveler <i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial), Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic), Waterfowl Nesting Area	No	No	No
American Wigeon <i>Mareca americana</i>	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial)	No	No	No
Gadwall	Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area	No	No	No

<i>Mareca strepera</i>	(Terrestrial), Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic), Waterfowl Nesting Area			
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# Appendix D

Species Lists

**Vascular Plant List**

<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SAR</b>	<b>S RANK</b>	<b>G RANK</b>	<b>N RANK</b>	<b>EXOTIC STATUS</b>	<b>COEFF CONSERVATISM</b>	<b>COEFF WETNESS</b>	<b>S RANK REASONS</b>
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	N	S5	G5	N5		0	0	<p>Widespread in southern and central Ontario, as far north as southern parts of northwestern Ontario (e.g. Rainy River District), mostly in disturbed woodland and urban areas. Commonly cultivated and escaping cultivation; considered invasive in some areas including southern Ontario where considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely". Probably mostly introduced in the province though likely native in floodplain woods in southwestern and southern northwestern Ontario (see McIlveen 2020). Considered native to Ontario by Morton and Venn (1990) and native to southern Michigan by Voss and Reznicek (2012). The distribution and status of infraspecific taxa in Ontario is poorly known.</p>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	N	S5	G5	N5		4	0	<p>A widespread and common tree species throughout much of the province, north to the Lake Superior area and west to the Manitoba border; absent from areas north of Lake Superior including the Hudson Bay Lowland. Occurs in a variety of forest types, both moist and dry. Distribution and status of infraspecific taxa in Ontario is poorly known.</p>

<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	A widespread and common forest tree throughout southern and central Ontario north to north shore of Lake Superior and west to the Manitoba border; largely absent north of Lake Superior. Generally in upland forests and often a dominant tree species, e.g. in Beech-Maple forests. An economically important timber tree and the primary species used in maple syrup production. Declining in some parts of its range (Westing 1966).
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow	N	SNA	G5	NNR	SE5?		3	Distribution and status of native yarrow ( <i>Achillea borealis</i> ) vs. introduced yarrow ( <i>A. millefolium</i> ) in Ontario is poorly known, though most plants are presumably native. The native and introduced plants hybridize complicating identification. <i>Achillea millefolium</i> in the strict sense is an occasional escape from cultivation, e.g. reported on Manitoulin Island by Morton and Venn (2000) and from the southern James Bay area of the Hudson Bay Lowland by Riley (2003). Mapped from about 25 scattered southern Ontario sites by Warwick and Black (1982).
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Red Baneberry	N	S5	G5	N5		6	3	Widespread and locally common in rich woods and thickets from southern Ontario north to Fort Severn, Hudson Bay (Scoggan 1978-1979).
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		0	An exotic invasive plant of woodlands which is widespread and spreading in southern Ontario, north to Manitoulin Island (Catling et al. 2015). Considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest

									Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely". First collected in Canada at Moss Park, Toronto, by J. Fletcher in 1874 (Mulligan 2002). See Anderson et al. (1996), Burke (2008), Cruden et al. (1996), Porter (1994).
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common Ragweed	N	S5	G5	N5		0	3	A common weed of agricultural areas, roadsides, and other disturbed, open areas in southern Ontario and more locally in northwestern Ontario. Not known from the Hudson Bay Lowland. A native species, but typically found in disturbed and usually weedy situations (Bassett and Terasmae 1962). The Canadian distribution of <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> is mapped by Bassett and Crompton (1975; note that Figures 2 and 3 are reversed).
<i>Anemonastrum canadense</i>	Canada Anemone	N	S5	G5	N5		3	-3	A widespread and locally common wildflower occurring virtually province-wide typically in moist open ground such as meadows, shorelines, roadsides, and woodland openings and edges.
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Common Burdock	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Widespread and locally common in southern and central Ontario north to the Lake Superior and Lake Nipigon area and west to the Manitoba border; Canadian distribution mapped by Gross et al. (1980). A species of disturbed open ground such as along roadsides, railways, fields, and in urban areas.
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	N	S5	G5	N5		5	-3	Widespread and distinctive spring wildflower in southern and central

									Ontario, typically in moister areas of woodlands and in wooded swamps.
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	N	S5	G5	N5		0	5	Widespread and locally common on roadsides, old fields, and other open, disturbed habitats in southern and central Ontario (Bhowmik and Bandeen 1976). Although not mapped from the Lake Superior area or westward in Ontario by Bhowmik and Bandeen 1976), it is now widespread in southern parts of northwestern Ontario (Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and southern Kenora Districts). <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> is the primary larval foodplant in Ontario of the declining and at risk Monarch butterfly ( <i>Danaus plexippus</i> ).
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Garden Asparagus	N	SNA	G5?	NNA	SE5		3	Commonly cultivated and widely escaped to roadsides, fencerows, and other disturbed and more or less open areas. Reported north to Manitoulin Island (Morton and Venn 2000) and the Ottawa District (Brunton 2005).
<i>Asteraceae</i>	Aster Sp.	N	SNA						
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White Birch	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	A widespread and common forest tree occurring nearly province-wide, though rare in extreme southwestern Ontario and absent from the most northern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
<i>Carex</i>	Sedge Sp		SNA	N/A	N/A				
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	N	S5	G5	N5		3	-5	Very common and widespread in southern and central Ontario north to Lake Nipigon and west to the Manitoba border in the Lake of the Woods area; absent from the Hudson Bay Lowland. Occurs in wet, usually open ground of all sorts, especially shores, river and stream margins, ditches,

									meadows and clearings; often somewhat weedy (Reznicek et al. 2011).
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Wild Chicory	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A widespread and common introduced species of roadsides, fields, and open disturbed sites, north to Thunder Bay and Cochrane (Scoggan 1978-1979); absent from the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull Thistle	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	An aggressive, weedy, introduced thistle of roadsides, fields, and other open disturbed areas throughout southern Ontario north to Thunder Bay District.
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	N	S5	G5	N5		6	3	Common and widespread in southern Ontario and becoming less frequent northward along the eastern shore of Lake Superior and west to Rainy River District; northern limit near 49 degrees North (Soper and Heimbürger 1982). A species of deciduous and mixed forests and edges, floodplains, and thickets.
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-osier Dogwood	N	S5	G5	N5		2	-3	Widespread and locally common wetland shrub occurring province-wide (Soper and Heimbürger 1982).
<i>Crataegus Sp.</i>	Hawthorn	N	SNA	N/A	N/A				
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard Grass	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A European introduction widespread and common on roadsides, fields, and open disturbed habitats in southern and central Ontario, north to the north shore of Lake Superior and southern James Bay drainage (Dore and McNeill 1980). Not mapped from the Hudson Bay Lowland or west of Lake Superior by Dore and McNeill (1980), though now known from both of these areas (Riley 2003; M.J. Oldham 20215 at DAO, NHIC in 1997 from Rainy River District).

<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	Widespread and locally abundant introduced weed of roadsides, fields, and waste areas throughout southern Ontario, north to Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015); absent from the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i>	Flat-top White Aster	N	S5	G5	N5		6	-3	A widespread and distinctive aster of open woods and edges, swamps, thickets, roadsides, fields, and open areas occurring throughout most of the province, though absent from northern parts of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Semple et al. 2002). Southern and central Ontario plants are mainly var. <i>umbellata</i> , with glabrous under leaf surfaces (except on the midrib), and northern Ontario plants are mainly var. <i>pubens</i> , with under leaf surfaces pubescent.
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard Grass	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		-3	A widespread and locally common introduced weedy grass of moist, open disturbed sites throughout much of southern and central Ontario (Dore and McNeill 1980), north to Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015), the Lake Abitibi area (Maun and Barrett 1986), and west to Lake of the Woods, Rainy River District (DAO).
<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	Wild Cucumber	N	S5	G5	N5		3	-3	A widespread native vine of moist places such as swamps (deciduous), floodplains, river banks, streamsides, marshy ground, thickets, borders of forests, fencerows, roadsides, railroad embankments, gravel pits, disturbed ground such as alleys and refuse areas (Reznicek et al. 2011). Sometimes cultivated as an annual vine, and some

									occurrences in disturbed areas by habitation may be escapes. Occurs in Ontario north to Kapuskasing, Cochrane District (Scoggan 1978-1979) and Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015).
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Common Viper's Bugloss	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A widespread and locally common European weed of dry, disturbed, usually sandy or gravelly places such as roadsides, railroads, fields, and vacant lots; sometimes abundant on disturbed alvars. Occurs in Ontario north to the north shore of Lake Superior and Lake Nipigon areas (Klemow et al. 2002).
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Woodland Horsetail	N	S5	G5	N5		7	-3	Widespread and locally common province-wide, though less common in southwestern Ontario. Occurs in swamps and moist forests.
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane	N	S5	G5	N5		0	3	A native but weedy species occurring in more or less disturbed sites (dry or moist) including fields, roadsides, clearings and trails in forests, cultivated ground; floodplains, wetlands, open mixed forests, and shores (Reznicek et al. 2011). Widespread and locally common in southern and central Ontario, north to Matheson, Cochrane District (Scoggan 1978-1979). If var. septentrionalis is included in <i>Erigeron annuus</i> (not done here), then <i>E. annuus</i> occurs north to the Hudson Bay Lowland (based on recent collections at NHIC, TRT). Riley's (2003) listing of <i>Erigeron annuus</i> from the Hudson Bay Lowland refers to ssp. <i>strigosus</i> (here treated as <i>E. strigosus</i> ).
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Flat Topped Goldenrod	N	S5	G5	N5		2	0	Widespread and locally common throughout Ontario, usually in moist

									open ground, disturbed areas, roadsides and fields (Semple et al. 1999).
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	Widespread and abundant province-wide in a variety of forested and open habitats. Relative distribution and status of ssp. <i>glauca</i> and ssp. <i>virginiana</i> in Ontario is poorly known, though ssp. <i>virginiana</i> is more widespread and ssp. <i>glauca</i> mainly or entirely restricted to northern Ontario (Staudt 1999).
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	N	S4	G4	N4		4	3	Widespread in southern and central Ontario in dry to mesic upland sites, but declining in southwestern Ontario due to Emerald Ash Borer. Ash trees are being decimated in southwestern Ontario by Emerald Ash Borer, which now has populations in Ottawa, Toronto, and Sault Ste. Marie and is likely to continue to expand its range and kill <i>Fraxinus</i> species. This species has been assessed as Critically Endangered globally by the IUCN Red List (Barstow et al. 2018).
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	N	S4	G4	N5		3	-3	Widespread in southern and central Ontario in mesic to wet sites; also occurring locally in Rainy River District, northwestern Ontario (Maycock et al. 1980). Declining rapidly in southern Ontario due to Emerald Ash Borer. Ash trees are being decimated in southwestern Ontario by Emerald Ash Borer, which now has populations in Ottawa, Toronto, and Sault Ste. Marie and is likely to continue to expand its range and kill <i>Fraxinus</i> species. This species has been assessed as Critically

									Endangered globally by the IUCN Red List (Barstow et al. 2018).
<i>Galium asprellum</i>	Rough Bedstraw	N	S5	G5	N5		6	-5	Widespread throughout most of the province though absent from much of northwestern Ontario and the northern Hudson Bay Lowland. Northern Ontario distribution mapped by Riley (2003).
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Fragrant Bedstraw	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	A widespread and locally common bedstraw of deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests, swamps, fens, river and stream banks, sometimes on shores and in clearings (Reznicek et al. 2011). Occurs in Ontario from southwestern Ontario, where common (Oldham 2017), north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St. John's-wort	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A European weedy species of disturbed open areas such as fields, roadsides, and along railways, sometimes spreading into natural habitats such as prairies, alvars, and shorelines. Widespread and common south of the Precambrian Shield but spreading northward to the Lake Superior area and west to Lake of the Woods (Gillett and Robson 1981, Crompton et al. 1988).
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Jewelweed	N	S5	G5	N5		4	-3	A widespread and locally abundant native wetland plant of swamps, floodplains, marshes, ditches, shorelines, and moist forests. Occurs throughout southern and central Ontario north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland.
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	N	S4?	G5	N4?		5	3	A native species in Ontario's Carolinian Zone (Fox and Soper 1953) and a widespread introduction outside it. Vulnerable to Thousand Cankers

									Disease, a fungal disease (Geosmithia morbida) transmitted by Walnut Twig Beetle (Pityophthorus juglandis), which is widely spreading in eastern North America (Randolph et al. 2013) and seems likely to reach Ontario and negatively impact native Black Walnut populations.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	A widespread and locally abundant early successional small tree in southern Ontario occurring in stabilized sand dunes, lake shores, open deciduous forests, alvars, and old fields. Occurs throughout southern Ontario south of the Precambrian Shield and north to southern Georgian Bay and the Upper Ottawa River Valley area in Renfrew County (Fox and Soper 1953, Brayshaw 1964). Most abundant in southeastern Ontario, invading old fields where it is spreading northward and often forms dense monocultures. Occasionally planted and escaping north of its native range, e.g. on the Bruce Peninsula (Johnson 2016).
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A Eurasian native widely naturalized in southern and central Ontario in roadsides, fields, railroads, disturbed sites, shores, clearings and trails in forests. Occurs north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Considered the number twelve priority invasive alien plant species of natural habitats in Canada by Catling and Mitrow (2005) based on application of the NatureServe invasive species assessment protocol. Considered a

									Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely". Widespread in southern and central Ontario north to the Lake Superior region and southern James Bay drainage; Canadian distribution mapped by Catling et al. (2016). Other introduced <i>Lonicera</i> (e.g. <i>Lonicera x bella</i> ) are frequently misidentified as <i>L. tatarica</i> .
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Garden Bird's-foot Trefoil	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A well-established escape from cultivation to roadsides, lawns, and other disturbed open areas in southern and central Ontario, north to Lake Superior (Turkington and Franko 1980) and Moosonee, Cochrane District (M.J. Oldham 40102 at TRT in 2012), and west to Rainy River District (M.J. Oldham and W.D. Bakowsky 29737 at TRTE in 2003). Canadian distribution mapped by Zandstra and Grant (1968) and Turkington and Franko (1980).
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada Mayflower	N	S5	G5	N5		5	3	Widespread over much of the province in dry to moist sites, especially deciduous and coniferous forests, dunes, bogs, and swamps. Ranges from the Carolinian Zone north to the southern Hudson Bay Lowland. Both ssp./var. <i>interius</i> , with leaves hairy beneath, and ssp./var. <i>canadense</i> with glabrous leaves are widespread, though the latter is more common in most areas.

<i>Malus pumila</i>	Common Apple	N	SNA	G5	NNA	SE4		5	Widely cultivated for its edible fruit and frequently spread to roadsides, shores, railroad embankments, fields, disturbed places, and sometimes forested areas. Widespread and locally common in southern Ontario, north to at least the east shore of Lake Superior at Michipicoten, Algoma District (Scoggan 1978-1979).
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	N	SNA	G5	NNA	SE5		3	Widespread and locally common weedy species typically in relatively bare anthropogenically disturbed sites throughout much of the province, north to Hudson Bay; less common away from human habitation in northern Ontario. This is one of the few weedy American plants that has apparently spread to (rather than from) Europe (Reznicek et al. 2011).
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	White Sweet-clover	N	SNA	G5	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread and locally common introduced and invasive plant occurring in disturbed open areas throughout southern and central Ontario, north to the southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Turkington et al. 1978, Riley 2003).
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow Sweet-clover	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread and locally common introduced and invasive plant occurring in disturbed open areas throughout southern and central Ontario, north to the southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	N	S4?	G5	N4?		6	3	Widespread but local in wooded areas (often swamps) in southern Ontario, north to the Ottawa District (Brunton 1985), Algonquin Park (Crins et al. 1998), and Simcoe County (where very rare and possibly only introduced, A.A.

									Reznicek pers. comm. April 2019). Although FNA Vol. 12 (2016) states that the species appears to be introduced in most, if not all, of its range in Canada and Soper and Heimbürger (1982) consider it doubtfully native in Ontario, it is certainly native at many southern Ontario locations, though possibly an escape from cultivation at other sites particularly northward. Often found without flowers or fruit and very difficult to distinguish vegetatively from <i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i> which is more widespread and common in the province.
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy Grass	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread and common introduced grass occurring throughout southern and central Ontario along roadsides, fields and open disturbed areas (Dore and McNeill 1980). Found north to the Hudson Bay area where local and usually around human communities though occasionally on coastal beach ridges and river floodplains.
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread invasive exotic plant in southern Ontario. Considered the number 5 priority invasive alien plant of natural habitats in Canada by Catling and Mitrow (2005).
<i>Plantago major</i>	Common Plantain	N	SNA	G5	NNR	SE5		3	Widespread and locally common in disturbed habitats throughout much of the province. Although considered entirely introduced to Ontario in most sources (e.g. Morton and Venn 1990; Newmaster et al. 1998, Brouillet et al. 2010+), <i>Plantago major</i> is widespread and abundant in the Hudson Bay Lowland often in areas away from

									human habitation and is considered native there by Dutilly et al. (1954), Lepage (1951, 1966), Riley (2003), and others. Canadian distribution mapped by Bassett (1973).
<i>Poaceae Sp.</i>	Grass Sp.	N	SNA						
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar	N	S5	G5	NNR		4	-3	Widespread and locally common forest tree often in rich, moist ground such as floodplains and swamps; also on sandy shores, dunes, and interdunal hollows. Occurs province-wide.
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large-toothed Aspen	N	S5	G5	N5		5	5	A locally common tree of sandy soils, especially in dry cutover and burned areas, clearings, savannas, and forests, often with oaks and pines (Reznicek et al. 2011). Widespread in southern and central Ontario, north to southeastern Lake Superior, though absent from most of the Lake Superior north shore and rare in Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015). Also occurs west of Lake Superior in Rainy River and southern Kenora Districts (Farrar 1995).
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	N	S5	G5	N5		2	0	<p>Widespread and locally common tree occurring almost province-wide, absent only from a narrow strip along Hudson Bay. Typical of swamps, with both conifers and hardwoods, but often on drier, even sandy sites; characteristically in clearings, after fire or logging (Reznicek et al. 2011).</p>
<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	Rough Cinquefoil	N	S5	G5	N5		0	0	A variable species which is widespread and common province-wide in moist or dry, usually more or less disturbed ground, including roadsides, railroads, fields, shores, meadows, rock outcrops, and gardens. The species is certainly

									native in the Hudson Bay Lowland where it is widespread and abundant (Riley 2003) and occurs in natural habitats well away from human habitation. Many southern Ontario populations occur in anthropogenically disturbed sites and some plants may be introductions from Eurasia. Canadian distribution mapped by Werner and Soule (1976).
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Old-field Cinquefoil	N	S5	G5	N5		3	3	Widespread and locally common in southern Ontario usually in dry open sandy forests; fields, roadsides, and sandy barren ground; also in moist thickets and deciduous forests, and on rocky ledges. Occurs north to Sudbury District (M.J. Oldham 25405, TRTE, in 2001).
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Common Self-heal	N	S5	G5	N5		0	0	Widespread and common in a wide variety forested and open habitats both undisturbed and disturbed. Occurs almost province-wide though absent from the most northern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003). Native to both North America and Eurasia and plants in Ontario are likely a mix of native and introduced strains. Many authors recognize an introduced subspecies or variety (ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> ) and a native one (ssp. <i>lanceolata</i> ), both of which occur in Ontario.
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry	N	S5	G5	N5		3	3	Widespread and locally common in a variety of wooded and open habitats almost province-wide, north to southern and inland areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Soper and Heimburger 1982, Riley 2003).

<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	N	S5	G5	N5		3	3	Widespread forest tree in southern Ontario, mostly south of the Precambrian Shield, but also in southern areas of the Precambrian Shield, north to Algonquin Park, Manitoulin Island, and the Ottawa area (Fox and Soper 1953, Little 1971, Scoggan 1978-1979, Morton and Venn 2000). Disjunct in the Rainy River area of northwestern Ontario where first documented by Maycock et al. (1980).
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	Widespread and locally common in a variety of wooded and open habitats over most of the province, north to the southern Hudson Bay Lowland (Soper and Heimburger 1982, Riley 2003).
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	Widespread throughout much of the province (Cody and Britton 1989), though rare in the Hudson Bay Lowland where known only from the Albany River drainage basin (Riley 2003). Abundant in most areas (the most common pteridophyte in Ontario and Canada) in dry woodlands and openings.
<i>Pyrus Sp.</i>	Crabapple	N	SNA						
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	European Buckthorn	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		0	A widespread and locally dominant invasive shrub of fields, roadsides, and woodlands throughout much of southern and central Ontario, particularly south of the Precambrian Shield (Soper and Heimburger 1982; Catling and Mitrow 2012). Locally further north to Thunder Bay District (Qaderi et al. 2009, Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015) and Rainy River District (MICH) and undoubtedly

									spreading in the province. Considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely".
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	N	S5	G5	N5		1	3	Widespread and locally abundant shrub in southern and central Ontario, north to the New Liskeard and Algoma District area (Soper and Heimburger 1982). Occurs in open fields, woodland edges, roadsides, usually in dry, open situations. Fox (1949b) reported a large Staghorn Sumac from Goderich, Huron County, which was twenty-four feet, two inches high and with a trunk diameter of thirteen inches at its base.
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Eastern Prickly Gooseberry	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	Widespread and locally common in southern Ontario north to Manitoulin Island and southern Algoma District (Soper and Heimburger 1982, Sinnott 1985).
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Red Raspberry	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	Widespread and locally common nearly province-wide in open areas such as edges of woods, roadsides, thickets, clearings, and waste places (Soper and Heimburger 1982). Most plants are the native ssp. strigosus with ssp. idaeus a rare garden escape in southern Ontario.
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Purple-flowering Raspberry	N	S5	G5	N5		3	5	Widespread in southern Ontario, north to southeastern Georgian Bay, Algonquin Park, and Renfrew County, in woodland clearings and edges (Soper and Heimburger 1982).

<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Brown-eyed Susan	N	SNA	G5	NNA	SE4		3	Only variety in Ontario; see <i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> .
<i>Salix</i>	Willow Sp		SNA	N/A	N/A				
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bebb's Willow	N	S5	G5	N5		4	-3	Bebb's Willow is one of the most widespread and common willow species in Ontario (Soper and Heimbürger 1982) and is widespread in the Far North.
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	N	S5	G5	N5		3	-3	<i>Salix discolor</i> is a widespread and locally common willow species in Ontario, reaching its northern range limits in the Far North.
<i>Salix euxina</i>	Crack Willow	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE		0	Listed for Ontario in FNA Vol. 7 (2010) but status in the province poorly known due to confusion with <i>Salix x fragilis</i> (formerly known as <i>S. x rubens</i> ). See Belyaeva (2009).
<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	Slender Willow	N	S5	G5	N5		3	-3	Widespread and locally common wetland willow in southern and central Ontario, north to the Albany and Moose River basins in the southern Hudson Bay Lowland (Scoggan 1978-1979, Soper and Heimbürger 1982, Riley 2003).
<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	Meadow Willow	N	S5	G5	N5		3	-3	Widespread and locally common wetland willow in southern and central Ontario, north to the Albany and Moose River basins in the southern Hudson Bay Lowland (Scoggan 1978-1979, Soper and Heimbürger 1982, Riley 2003).
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A widespread and locally abundant Eurasian weed of roadsides and railroads, clearings and gravel pits, on dunes and gravelly shores, and in other disturbed places (Reznicek et al. 2011). Occurs throughout southern and central Ontario north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).

<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet Nightshade	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		0	Widespread and locally abundant in southern Ontario, in swamps, marshes, forest clearings, shorelines, thickets, roadsides, cultivated ground, gardens, fields, and disturbed ground. Occurs in Ontario mainly south of the Precambrian Shield, though locally north to Manitoulin Island, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay Districts (Soper and Heimburger 1982, Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015). Generally considered introduced from Eurasia, though Knapp (2013) and Bohs (2018) suggests it might be native to North America and have a circumboreal distribution.
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	N	S5	G5T5	N5		1	3	Widespread and common in southern and central Ontario in roadsides, old fields, disturbed ground, and open woods. Ontario distribution mapped by Semple et al. (1999). Plants identified as <i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> from northern Ontario (e.g. as mapped in Semple et al. 1999) have all been recently determined to belong in <i>S. brendiae</i> (Semple 2013).
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod	N	S5	G5	N5		3	5	Widespread and common throughout southern and central Ontario, north to the southern James Bay region, early flowering in open sandy soils, disturbed areas, and fields (Semple et al. 1999, Semple 2013).
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	Rose Twisted-stalk	N	S5	G5	N5		7	3	Widespread in southern and central Ontario north to the southern Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003). Occurs in mixed and coniferous, generally acidic, forests and forest openings and edges. The alien invasive Lily Leaf Beetle

									( <i>Lilioceris lili</i> ) has been recorded laying eggs on <i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i> (not <i>S. amplexifolius</i> as originally reported by Kealey et al 2013; see Blackman et al. 2016) in Gatineau Park, Quebec, and is potential threat to <i>Streptopus</i> populations in Ontario if it produces the same level of defoliation as it has with lily species (see also Blackman 2019).
<i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i>	Calico Aster	P	S5	G5	N5		3	0	Widespread and locally common in woodlands, shorelines, roadsides, and meadows from southwestern Ontario north to the southern Hudson Bay Lowland. Three Ontario varieties are recognized by Semple et al. (2002) and FNA Vol. 20 (2006).
<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	N	S5	G5	N5		2	-3	Widespread and locally common aster of moist or dry open areas such as shorelines, meadows, prairies, and roadsides in southern and central Ontario, often somewhat weedy (Chmielewski and Semple 2003). Ranges north to the Sault Ste. Maria area (Semple et al. 2002) and has significantly increased its provincial distribution and abundance in the past several decades (D.F. Brunton pers. comm. 2020).
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	N	SNA	G5	N5	SE5		3	A widespread and locally abundant Eurasian weed of lawns, roadsides, railroads, fields, dunes; forests, especially disturbed areas; often on dry sand or rock outcrops; occasionally in wet ground; meadows, river banks, shores (Reznicek et al. 2011). Occurs throughout southern and central Ontario north to the Hudson Bay Lowlands where it mainly occurs

									around human settlements as far north as Peawanuck, Kenora District, near the Hudson Bay coast (TRT; Stewart-Wade et al. 2002).
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	N	S5	G5	N5		4	-3	A widespread and locally dominant tree throughout most of Ontario from the Carolinian Zone to the southern Hudson Bay Lowland in moist, often calcareous habitats. Also occurs in dry sites such as limestone cliffs, sand dunes, and invading into old fields.
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	A widespread forest tree usually in rich upland forests throughout much of southern and central Ontario north to southeastern Lake Superior, but absent from the north shore of Lake Superior (e.g. Thunder Bay District; Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015). Also in northwestern Ontario along Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods area.
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison Ivy	N	S5	G5	N5		2	0	A well-known, poisonous, low shrub (var. <i>rydbergii</i> ) and climbing vine (var. <i>radicans</i> ) of southern and central Ontario, north to the southern Hudson Bay Lowland. Widespread and locally abundant in southern Ontario, though generally uncommon to rare north of Lake Huron.
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Occurs in fields, roadsides, gravel pits, and other disturbed ground; invading shores, dunes, open forests, rocky openings, and moist habitats (Reznicek et al. 2011). Widespread and locally common throughout southern and central Ontario north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).

<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread and locally common introduced weed of roadsides, fields, lawns, and disturbed open ground. Occurs throughout southern and central Ontario (Turkington and Burdon 1983), but becoming less common northward to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Red Trillium	N	S5	G5	N5		6	3	Locally common in rich, sometimes moist, deciduous woods in southern Ontario, north to Algonquin Park and the Ottawa District (Scoggan 1978-1979, Pringle 1984, Ringius and Chmielewski 1987, Case and Case 1997, Griffin and Barrett 2004). Although generally red-flowered, <i>Trillium erectum</i> can occasionally have pale yellow or white flowers (sometimes called var. <i>album</i> or <i>forma luteum</i> ).
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	White Trillium	N	S5	G5	N5		5	3	Ontario's floral emblem and a widespread and familiar spring wildflower in southern and central Ontario. Typically in upland deciduous or sometimes mixed forests, particularly those dominated by American Beech and/or Sugar Maple. Widespread in southern Ontario, especially south of the Precambrian Shield, north to Lake Nipissing and the Goulais River, north of Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma District; reports from further north in Ontario are unverified (Soper 1961, Pringle 1984, Griffin and Barrett 2004b). Occasionally plants with petals variegated with green and/or extra petals are found. Most of these variants result from a phytoplasma

									infection; the disease spreads and plants die after several years (Gad and Cruise 1974, Reznicek et al. 2011).
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Widespread early-flowering European introduction spreading along roadsides and other disturbed open areas in southern Ontario; invasive in some open and semi-open natural habitats..
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Cattail	N	SNA	G5	N5	SE5		-5	Widespread and increasing wetland species in southern and central Ontario in ditches, ponds, and marshes. Occurs north to the north shore of Lake Superior and west to the Lake of the Woods area (Grace and Harrison 1986). Whether <i>Typha angustifolia</i> is native to North America is debated, with evidence on either side (e.g. Stuckey and Salamon 1987, Pederson et al. 2005, Shih and Finkelstein 2008, Ciotir et al. 2013, Ciotir and Freeland 2016). Considered introduced in Michigan by Reznicek et al. (2011) and in New England by Haines (2011), but native in New York by Werier (2017).
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Cattail	N	S5	G5	N5		1	-5	Widespread wetland plant virtually province-wide, though absent from northern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Grace and Harrison 1986, Riley 2003). Although at least partly native (see Ciotir et al. 2013a, 2013b), this plant sometimes colonizes disturbed wetlands and behaves as an invasive species (see Apfelbaum 1985, Freeland et al. 2013, Shih and Finkelstein 2008, Small and Catling 2001b).
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	White Elm	N	S5	G4	N5		3	-3	A widespread tree in southern and central Ontario north to the Lake

									<p>Nipigon area and disjunct to bottomlands along the Kenogami River in the southern Hudson Bay Lowland, where Riley (2003) speculated it was possibly a relict from the period of warmer postglacial climates. Occurs primarily in moist areas such as swamps and floodplains but sometimes in upland woods; also an important early successional tree species. Dutch elm disease has killed many trees throughout the province; the disease is caused by an ascomycete fungus, <i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i>, spores of which are carried by both native and introduced bark beetles and enter healthy tissue via wounds caused by feeding of the beetles on young shoots (Reznicek et al. 2011). Dutch elm disease was first found in Canada in 1944 in Quebec, then in 1946 in Ontario, and spread rapidly across southern Ontario (Davidson 1967).&lt;br /&gt;</p>
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Common Mullein	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	<p>A common and widespread European introduction along roadsides, fields, and waste places in southern and central Ontario, north to Kapuskasing, Cochrane District, the north shore of Lake Superior, and west to the Manitoba border (Gross and Werner 1978, Scoggan 1978-1979); absent from the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).</p>
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Viburnum	N	S5	G5	N5		6	5	<p>Widespread and locally common in southern Ontario, mainly south of the Precambrian Shield, though north to the Upper Ottawa Valley in Renfrew County (Soper and Heimburger 1982).</p>

									Absent from the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island. A woodland shrub occurring in a variety of deciduous and mixed forests in dry, often sandy substrate..
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Cow Vetch	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	Widespread in disturbed situations throughout much of the province, north to the Hudson Bay Lowland. According to the FNA draft (Broich 4 June 2014) <i>Vicia cracca</i> may or may not be native to North America, though it is generally considered non-native to Ontario (e.g. Morton and Venn 1990). Canadian distribution mapped by Aarssen et al. (1986).
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Wild Grape	N	S5	G5	N5		0	0	Widespread and common in southern and central Ontario in woodlands, thickets, river banks, and roadsides (Soper and Heimburger 1982). Also occurs in the southern part of northwestern Ontario in the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods area. Absent from Thunder Bay District and the Lake Superior area.

**Breeding Bird List**

<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SAR</b>	<b>S RANK</b>	<b>G RANK</b>	<b>N RANK</b>	<b>S RANK REASONS</b>
Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	An abundant breeding species in southern Ontario, becoming uncommon to rare into the boreal forest. Common migrant and fairly common in southwestern Ontario in winter, becoming increasingly rare further north.
Bombycilla cedrorum	Cedar Waxwing	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common migrant and breeding species throughout the province. Common winter resident in southern Ontario.
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common breeding species throughout its Ontario range. Increasing in the south.
Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern Cardinal	N	S5	G5	N5	A common year-round resident in southern Ontario, primarily south of the Canadian Shield. Increasing and spreading north.
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	N	S4B	G5	N5B,N4N5 N	A common but declining breeder throughout Ontario. Common in migration throughout the province.
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant breeding species throughout the province. Very common migrant throughout the province. Winter resident in southern Ontario where very large aggregations may occur.
Corvus corax	Common Raven	N	S5	G5	N5	A common breeding and permanent resident in most of Ontario. Formerly absent from south of the Canadian Shield but has greatly increased and now only rare in extreme southwestern Ontario.
Cyanocitta cristata	Blue Jay	N	S5	G5	N5	A common breeding and year-round resident throughout Ontario but absent from the Hudson Bay lowlands. Irrupts irregularly south in response to mast crops.
Dryobates pubescens	Downy Woodpecker	N	S5	G5	N5	A common permanent resident over most of the province with the exception of most of the Hudson Bay lowlands.
Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird	N	S5B,S3 N	G5	N5B,N3N	A common breeder and migrant from the southern boreal south, most common in southern Ontario. Rare in winter in southern Ontario.
Haemorhous purpureus	Purple Finch	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	Common breeding species from the southern Hudson Bay lowlands south, primarily a bird of the boreal and southern Canadian Shield, but increasing south of the shield. Irregular in winter throughout the province depending on food crops. Common migrant in flight years.
Icterus galbula	Baltimore Oriole	N	S4B	G5	N5B	An abundant breeding species in southern Ontario, becoming uncommon to rare and local in the north. Fairly common migrant throughout its range.

Junco hyemalis	Dark-eyed Junco	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A fairly common to common breeding species from the southern edge of the Canadian Shield north. Rare to uncommon breeder south of the shield. Common in migration throughout the province and common in winter in southern Ontario but rare further north.
Megaceryle alcyon	Belted Kingfisher	N	S5B,S4 N	G5	N5B,N4N	A common breeding species and migrant throughout the province. Uncommon in winter, primarily in southern Ontario south of the Canadian Shield.
Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant, and widespread breeding species and migrant throughout the province. Fairly common in migration in southern Ontario.
Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	An common breeding species in southern Ontario. Common migrant and fairly common in southwestern Ontario in winter, becoming increasingly rare further north.
Passerina cyanea	Indigo Bunting	N	S5B	G5	N5B	A common migrant and breeder from the southern boreal south.
Poecile atricapillus	Black-capped Chickadee	N	S5	G5	N5	A common permanent resident throughout Ontario, but absent from the northern Hudson Bay lowlands.
Quiscalus quiscula	Common Grackle	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant breeding species throughout the province but absent from the northern Hudson Bay lowlands. Common migrant throughout the province and fairly common to uncommon in winter in southern Ontario.
Setophaga petechia	Yellow Warbler	N	S5B	G5	N5B	A common breeding species and migrant throughout the province, most abundant south of the Canadian Shield and on the Hudson Bay lowlands.
Setophaga ruticilla	American Redstart	N	S5B	G5	N5B	A common breeder and migrant south of the Hudson Bay lowlands. Within the the Hudson Bay lowlands fairly common along some of the major rivers feeding into James Bay.
Sitta carolinensis	White-breasted Nuthatch	N	S5	G5	N5	A common permanent resident from the southern boreal south.
Spinus tristis	American Goldfinch	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common breeding species in the south, less common towards the north boreal forest. Common migrant within its breeding range and irregular in winter at northern half of range but common in winter in the south.
Spizella passerina	Chipping Sparrow	N	S5B,S3 N	G5	N5B	A very common breeding and migrant species throughout the province. Rare in winter in southern Ontario.
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling	N	SNA	G5	NNA	Exotic. Widespread and common breeding species throughout the province around human habitation (cities, towns, rural farmland). Significant seasonal movement, especially of northern birds.

Tachycineta bicolor	Tree Swallow	N	S4S5B	G5	N5B	A common and widespread but declining breeding species throughout Ontario. Common migrant.
Toxostoma rufum	Brown Thrasher	N	S4B	G5	N5B	A common but declining breeder and migrant from the southern boreal south, most common in southern Ontario. Occasional in winter in southern Ontario.
Troglodytes aedon	House Wren	N	S5B	G5	N5B	A common to very common breeding species and migrant of southern Ontario and the Rainy River area; fairly rare further north. Occasional in winter in southern Ontario.
Turdus migratorius	American Robin	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A very common breeder and migrant throughout the province. Common winter resident in southern Ontario, becoming progressively more rare as one moves north onto the Canadian Shield.
Tyrannus tyrannus	Eastern Kingbird	N	S4B	G5	N5B	A common to abundant breeding species throughout most of southern Ontario, becoming uncommon in forested areas of its range. Has experienced long and short-term declines.
Vireo olivaceus	Red-eyed Vireo	N	S5B	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant breeder throughout the province. Very common migrant.
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common breeding species resident year-round throughout most of its Ontario range, although more sparsely distributed at the northern edge of its range which it retracts from in the winter.

**Incidental Wildlife Observations**

<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SAR</b>	<b>S RANK</b>	<b>G RANK</b>	<b>N RANK</b>	<b>S RANK REASONS</b>
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	American Bullfrog	N	S4	G5	N5	Restricted to southern Ontario. Very strong anecdotal evidence of declines in parts of southern Ontario (e.g. southeastern Ontario). A long lived species (relative to other Ontario amphibians) which is actively harvested by Man. Requires permanent water bodies for breeding and overwintering.
<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>	Green Frog	N	S5	G5	N5	Common and widespread in southern and central Ontario. No evidence of declines. One of the provinces most abundant amphibians.
<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	N	S5	G5	N5	Very common and widespread amphibian in Ontario. Thousands of occurrences. Some localized declines documented in northern Ontario, but no evidence of similar declines in southern Ontario where this remains a very common frog species.
<i>Anaxyrus americanus</i>	American Toad	N	S5	G5	N5	Abundant, widespread, no evidence of major recent declines, appears relatively tolerant of human activities.
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species. More common in the open forests and agricultural areas of southern Ontario than in the north. Threats not well known, but judging from their history a species which can withstand heavy human persecution.
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species throughout southern and central Ontario. Severe winters and the maturation of forests threaten deer in the marginal habitat in the northern part of their range.
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species in southern Ontario. Threats and trends are poorly known.
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species. Threats are not well known but presumably are few. Trends also not well known but the population is probably stable.
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species. Trends and threats not well known.
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species with no apparent threats.
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Northern Raccoon	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species.
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species throughout the province.