
December 2, 2025

Project/File: 160402191

Claridge Homes
c/o Neil Malhotra

Dear Neil Malhotra,

Reference: 6435 Fernbank Road and 6437 Flewellyn Road, Stittsville, Ontario – Natural Heritage Screening

1 Introduction

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Claridge Homes to complete a Natural Heritage Screening (NHS) in support of the Claridge Homes' proposed Official Plan Amendment (OPA) to include their land parcels located at 6435 Fernbank Road and 6437 Flewellyn Road, Stittsville, Ontario (the Site; Figure 1, Attachment A) within the City of Ottawa's Urban Boundary as part of the newly released Urban and Village Area Boundary Expansion. The Site and lands within 120 metres (m) of the Site (Adjacent Lands) is herein referred to collectively as the Study Area.

The Site is bound to the north by the Trans Canada Trail, to the east by residential properties, to the south by Flewellyn Road, and to the west by residential and industrial properties. Adjacent lands consist of residential and industrial properties, forests, agricultural lands, and wetlands.

The purpose of the NHS was to identify natural heritage features and areas (NHFA) that overlap the Study Area and to identify general site constraints and provide recommendations. The NHS consisted of a high-level desktop review and windshield survey within the Study Area to confirm natural heritage features identified during the desktop review.

Natural heritage features and areas (NHFA) includes species at risk (SAR) and their habitats, Areas of Natural Scientific Interest (ANSI), Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSW), Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH), unevaluated wetlands, watercourses, fish nurseries, linkages and wildlife corridors, significant woodlands, and significant valleylands.

2 Method

2.1 Desktop Review

The purpose of the desktop review was to identify NHFA that may overlap the Study Area. A variety of background documents and sources of information were consulted during the preparation of this report, to identify recent records (i.e., records from 2005 or later) of SAR and species of conservation concern (SOCC) within the Study Area, including the following information sources:

- City of Ottawa Official Plan (City of Ottawa 2022)
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Aquatic Species at Risk Map (DFO 2025)
- Ontario's Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database (MNR 2025a)
- Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs' (OMAFRA) AgMaps (2025)
- Geospatial Ontario On-line Natural Heritage Mapping and Natural Heritage Information Database (MNR 2025b)
- Environment And Climate Change Canada's (ECCC) Species at Risk Public Registry (ECCC 2023a)
- iNaturalist Canada (iNaturalist 2025)
- eBird Canada (eBird 2025)
- Checklist of The Dragonflies and Damselflies of Ottawa-Gatineau (Bracken and Lewis 2008)
- Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (ECCC 2023b)
- Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al. 2007)
- Ontario Butterfly Atlas (Macnaughton et al. 2023)
- Ontario Moth Atlas (Kaposi et al. 2023)
- Ontario Odonata Atlas (MNR 2025c)
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature 2020)
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn 1994)
- Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List (MECP 2025)
- Satellite imagery (Google Earth Pro 2025)
- Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVC) Regulation Map (MVC 2025)
- Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) Public Geoportal (RVCA 2025)
- geoOttawa (City of Ottawa 2025)

A list of SAR and SOCC with recent records (i.e., records from 2005 or later) in the Study Area was compiled based on the desktop review. Some of the background sources provide data at a scale of 10 x 10 kilometer (km), and a recent species record is not confirmation that the species may be present in the Study Area as suitable habitat may not occur.

2.2 Site Investigation

A windshield survey was completed by Stantec in the Study Area on July 23, 2025. A windshield investigation is limited to observing aquatic and terrestrial features in the Study Area from publicly accessible lands (i.e., parks, roadways) only and does not include accessing privately owned lands to further assess natural heritage features and areas in the Study Area.

The purpose of the site investigations was to supplement results of the desktop data review and identify NHFA within the Study Area. Preliminary vegetation classification was completed using Ecological Land Classification (ELC) (Lee et al., 1998, with 2008 updates) to identify significant habitat features that may have potential to support SAR, SOCC, SWH. Roadside searches for plant SAR documented in the background review were completed with incidental observations of wildlife.

2.3 Habitat Assessment

Natural environment features and areas (NHFA) identified during the desktop review and field investigation were assessed for habitat suitability using the definitions and criteria for NHFA, SAR or SOCC described below. The potential for SAR and SOCC to occur in the Study Area were assessed using the following criteria:

- Recent records of the species in the Study Area from background sources
- Range overlap in the Study Area
- Presence of suitable habitat in the Study Area

2.3.1 Species at Risk and Species of Conservation Concern

Based on Stantec's desktop review, a list of SAR and SOCC with the potential to occur at the Site was developed, along with the federal and provincial status for each species. The Study Area was screened for suitable habitat for each of the SAR and SOCC identified during the desktop review using satellite imagery and field investigation results.

For this report, SAR include the following:

- Species listed as threatened, endangered, or extirpated on the Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) list as published in Ontario Regulation 230/08, under the Ontario Endangered Species Act, 2007 (ESA)
- Aquatic species and migratory birds listed as threatened, endangered, or extirpated on Schedule 1 of the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA)

Species listed as threatened, endangered and/or extirpated on the SARO list receive both individual and habitat protection on public and private lands under the ESA. Aquatic species listed as threatened, endangered and/or extirpated on Schedule 1 of the SARA receive both individual and habitat protection under the SARA. Non-aquatic species and non-migratory birds listed on Schedule 1 of the SARA are excluded because protection under the SARA is generally not provided outside of federal lands.

Provincial ranks (S-Ranks) are status rankings assigned for the province by the MNR and are available in the NHIC database (MNR 2025a). S-Ranks are used by the NHIC to set protection priorities for rare species and vegetation communities. They are based on the number of occurrences in Ontario and are not legal designations. Provincially rare species are species with S-Ranks of S1, S2, or S3 (MNR 2025a). S-Ranks are defined as follows (MNR 2025a):

S1 – Critically Imperiled, very high risk of extinction or extirpation; usually fewer than 5 occurrences

S2 – Imperiled, high risk of extinction or extirpation; usually fewer than 20 occurrences

S3 – Vulnerable; usually fewer than 100 occurrences

S4 – Apparently secure; uncommon but not rare, usually more than 100 occurrences

S5 – Secure, common, widespread, and abundant

S? – An S-Rank followed by a “?” indicates the rank is still uncertain

SNA – Introduced

The Natural Heritage Reference Manual (NHRM) was developed to provide technical guidance for implementing the natural heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS; MNR 2010). Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) includes the habitat of SOCC.

For this report, SOCC are defined as:

- Species designated under the SARO list as special concern
- Non-aquatic (fish and mussels) and non-migratory bird species designated under Schedule 1 of the federal SARA as threatened, endangered or extirpated
- Species assessed as special concern, threatened, or endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and not listed on the SARO list or Schedule 1 of the SARA
- Species with provincial ranks of S1 to S3

Although these SOCC do not receive legal protection under the ESA or SARA, their habitat is protected under the PPS (e.g., if it qualifies as SWH), and they may also be afforded protection under the federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) or the *Ontario Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997* (FWCA).

2.3.2 Significant Wildlife Habitat

The *Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide* (SWHTG) (MNR 2000) and Ecoregion Criteria Schedules for 6E (MNRF 2015) provide standard provincial guidance and were used to identify SWH and assess their significance and sensitivity.

Wildlife habitat is defined as an area where plants, animals and other organisms live, including areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their life cycle and that are important to migratory and non-migratory species (MNR 2010). Wildlife habitat is considered significant if it is ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation, or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or Natural Heritage System (MNR 2010).

Habitats in the Study Area were assessed for candidate SWH using the Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (MNRF 2015). The presence of SWH was determined through desktop review (NHIC database) and, if present in the Study Area, were characterized during field investigations.

Targeted surveys, and in some cases, multi-year targeted species-use surveys are generally required to determine if candidate features qualify as confirmed SWH. Because multi-year targeted species-use surveys have not been conducted, SWH features identified during field investigations are considered candidate, unless they were confirmed through direct observations or background review.

The SWHTG defines four categories of SWH:

- Habitats of Seasonal Concentrations of Animals
- Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitats for Wildlife
- Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern
- Animal Movement Corridors

3 Results

The results of the desktop review, site investigations and habitat assessment, as described in Section 2, are outlined below. The species described herein use provincial common names (MNR 2025a). All common names and associated scientific names and species status of SAR and SOCC are provided in Attachment B.

3.1 Desktop Review

Results of the desktop review identified the following designated NHFA in the Study Area:

- Natural Heritage System Core Area (City of Ottawa 2021)
- Four (4) watercourses (MNR 2025b; Figure 1, Attachment A)
- Hazeldean Road Municipal Drain (MNR 2025b; Figure 1, Attachment A)
- Three (3) unevaluated wetlands (MNR 2025a; Figure 1, Attachment A)
- Goulburn PSW Complex (City of Ottawa 2021, MNR 2025a; Figure 1, Attachment A)
- Fernbank Wetland [Evaluated – Non-Significant] (MNR 2025a; Figure 1, Attachment A)
- Woodlands (City of Ottawa 2021, MNR 2025a; Figure 1, Attachment A)
- MVC Regulated Area (MVC 2025)
- RVCA Regulated Area (RVCA 2025)

No ANSIs, fish nurseries, linkages and wildlife corridors, significant woodlands, or significant valleylands were identified within the Study Area during the desktop review.

3.1.1 Watercourses

The desktop review identified six mapped watercourses in the Study Area (Figure 1, Attachment A; MNR 2025a, geoOttawa 2025):

- Hazeldean Road Municipal Drain
- Four (4) unnamed watercourses

A permanent unnamed watercourse (WC01) originates in the north portion of the Site and flows northeast for approximately 950m where it empties into the Hazeldean Road Municipal Drain (not DFO rated) within the Study Area. A permanent unnamed watercourse (WC02) originates adjacent to the north portion of the Site within the Study Area. WC02 flows north for approximately 480m and then northeast for approximately 400m where it empties into the other permanent watercourse. A permanent unnamed watercourse (WC03) flows in the northwest portion of the Study Area and empties into WC02.

A permanent unnamed watercourse (WC04) is located in the south portion of the Site flows northeast and empties into Faulkner Drain. An intermittent unnamed watercourse (WC06) originates in the north portion of the Site and empties into the permanent watercourse. Both watercourses have unknown thermal regimes.

There are no fish records for any of the watercourses within the Study Area (MNR 2025b).

3.1.2 Wetlands

The Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) is used to identify PSWs. An evaluated wetland may be one contiguous unit or may be a series of smaller wetlands functioning as a whole. Evaluated wetlands that do not qualify as provincially significant may be designated locally significant and may be protected through local planning and policy measures.

According to the Geospatial Ontario database, the Goulburn PSW Complex, Fernbank Wetland (evaluated, non-significant wetland), and 3 unevaluated wetlands occur in the Study Area (MNR 2025b).

3.2 Site Investigation

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) communities, as identified during desktop review were ground-truthed during the windshield survey. The Site consists predominantly of coniferous forest (FOCM2, FOMM4) and agricultural (OAGM4, OAGM1), with smaller portions marsh meadows (MAMM2, MAMM1-2), rural residential (CVR_4), and coniferous thicket (THC). Adjacent lands consist predominantly of constructed communities (CV), with forests (FO) to the north and south, and wetlands (MAM) to the east (Figure 2, Attachment A). MAMM2 communities were observed to be dry during the site visit.

Twenty-seven (28) wildlife observations were recorded during the windshield survey including 3 amphibians, 1 reptile, 20 birds, and 4 mammals. All wildlife species recorded within the Study Area have S-Ranks of S4 or S5 and are considered common and widespread in Ontario (Attachment C).

Pileated Woodpecker, a migratory bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the MBCA was observed in the forest (FOMM4, FOCM2) communities within the Site (Figure 2, Attachment A).

Butternut and Black Ash, both listed as endangered under the ESA, were observed within the Study Area north of the Site and adjacent to the Trans Canada Trail (Figure 2, Attachment A).

No SOCC were observed during the site investigation.

3.3 Habitat Assessment

3.3.1 Species at Risk Habitat

Based on the desktop review, a total of 21 SAR had the potential to occur in the Study Area, including 2 plant, 1 reptile, 11 bird, and 7 mammal species (Table B.1 Attachment B). Based on satellite imagery and field investigation results, the following 20 SAR were assessed as having suitable habitat in the Study Area:

- **Plant SAR:** Black Ash, Butternut
- **Herptile SAR:** Blanding's Turtle
- **Bird SAR:** Barn Swallow, Bobolink, Canada Warbler, Chimney Swift, Eastern Meadowlark, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Least Bittern, Lesser Yellowlegs, Red-headed Woodpecker, Wood Thrush
- **Mammal SAR:** Eastern Red Bat, Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Hoary Bat, Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Silver-haired Bat, Tri-colored Bat

3.3.2 Significant Wildlife Habitat

3.3.2.1 Habitats of Seasonal Concentrations of Animals

Habitats of seasonal concentrations of animals are those sites where large numbers of a species gather together at one time of the year, or where several species congregate. These areas include deer yards, turtle overwintering areas, snake and bat hibernacula, bat maternity colonies, waterfowl staging areas, raptor roosts, bird nesting colonies, shorebird staging areas, and passerine migration concentrations. Only the best examples of these concentration areas are usually designated as SWH. Areas that support a SAR, or areas where a large proportion of the population may be lost if the habitat is destroyed, are examples of habitats of seasonal concentrations of animals which should be designated as significant (MNR 2000).

Bat Maternity Colonies: Forests and swamps in the Study Area are greater than 10 hectares (ha) in size and may consist of large diameter dead or dying trees (>25 cm diameter at breast height) with cavities. Therefore, the Study Area may provide candidate habitat for bat maternity colonies.

Reptile Hibernacula: Rock piles, fissured rocks or slopes, stone fences, and/or crumbling foundations if present, could qualify as candidate reptile hibernacula within the Study Area.

3.3.2.2 Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitats for Wildlife

Rare vegetation communities and specialized habitats for wildlife are two separate components. Rare vegetation communities are those with vegetation communities that are considered rare in the province (e.g., S1-S3). The SWHTG (MNR 2000) identifies many habitats that could be considered specialized habitats, such as habitat for area-sensitive species, forests providing a high diversity of habitats, amphibian woodland breeding ponds, turtle nesting habitat, highly diverse sites, as well as seeps and springs. High quality habitat features generally occur within interior landscapes where habitat is not influenced by edge effects and wildlife mortality that are associated with major roadways.

Turtle Nesting Areas: Exposed soil (sand and gravel in open sunny areas) may occur near wetlands and watercourses within the Study Area and could qualify as candidate turtle nesting areas.

Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland and Wetland): Wetlands and treed areas with vernal pools in the Study Area could qualify as candidate woodland and wetland amphibian breeding habitat.

3.3.2.3 Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern

Habitat for SOCC includes four types of species: (a) those that are rare, (b) those whose populations are significantly declining, (c) those that have been identified as being at risk to certain common activities, and (d) those with relatively large populations in Ontario compared to the remainder of the globe. The Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E (MNRF 2015) identifies marsh, open country and shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat and special concern and rare wildlife species in this category.

Rare species are considered at five levels: globally rare, federally rare with designations by the COSEWIC, provincially rare by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO), regionally rare (at the site region level), and locally rare (at the municipality or site district level). This is also the order of priority that should be assigned to the importance of maintaining species.

Some species have been identified as being susceptible to certain practices, and their presence may result in an area being designated SWH.

Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat: According to the SWHTG (MNR 2000), the criteria for marsh bird breeding habitat includes wetlands with shallow water, emergent aquatic vegetation, and marsh bird species. No targeted marsh breeding bird surveys were completed as part of the field program. Wetland communities within the Study Area may provide candidate marsh bird breeding habitat.

Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species: Based on the desktop review, records of the following 24 SOCC occur near the Study Area (Table B.2, Attachment B):

- **Plant SOCC:** Purple-margined Liverwort, Ohio Buckeye
- **Insect SOCC:** Black-striped Katydid, Clinton's Underwing Moth, Columbia Silkmoth, Juniper Seed Moth, Monarch, Northern Bush Katydid, Youthful Underwing Moth
- **Herptile SOCC:** Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes - St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population), Eastern Milk Snake, Midland Painted Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Snapping Turtle

- **Bird SOCC:** Common Gallinule, Common Nighthawk, Eastern Wood-peewee, Evening Grosbeak, Grasshopper Sparrow, Great Egret, Rusty Blackbird,

Areas with natural vegetation (e.g., forests, thickets, and/or wetlands) may provide candidate SWH for Purple-margined Liverwort, Ohio Buckeye and all 7 insect SOCC.

Candidate SWH for amphibians is considered through amphibian breeding habitat (woodland and wetland) and amphibian movement corridors. Candidate habitat for snake SOCC is considered through reptile hibernacula.

Candidate SWH for SOCC turtles (Midland Painted Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Snapping Turtle) is considered through Turtle Wintering Area and Turtle Nesting Areas. No Turtle Wintering Areas were identified within the Study Area. Turtle Nesting Areas are discussed above under Specialized Habitats for Wildlife.

Candidate SWH habitat for bird SOCC is considered through open country bird breeding habitat, shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat, and marsh bird breeding habitat. No candidate open country bird breeding habitat or shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat occurs within the Study Area. Marsh bird breeding habitat is discussed above.

No SOCC were observed during the windshield survey.

3.3.2.4 Animal Movement Corridors

Migration corridors are areas that are traditionally used by wildlife to move from one habitat to another, typically to access different seasonal habitat requirements. Corridors requiring consideration in Ecoregion 6E include Amphibian and Deer Movement Corridors and are identified once significant amphibian breeding or deer winter features are confirmed.

Amphibian Movement Corridor: Candidate SWH for amphibian breeding habitat may occur in the Study Area. Candidate amphibian movement corridors may also be present in the Study Area.

4 Summary of Natural Heritage Features and Areas

A summary of NHFA that were confirmed or have the potential to be present within the Study Area is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Natural Heritage Features and Areas within the Study Area

Type	Species/Feature	Description
Conservation Authority Designation	Regulated Areas	MVC and RVCA regulated areas are present within the Study Area (see Section 3.1).
Wetlands	Unevaluated wetlands	Three (3) wetland parcels occur within the Study Area (see Section 3.1.2; Figure 1, Attachment A).
	Evaluated wetlands	Goulbourn PSW Complex and Fernbank Wetland (evaluated, non-significant wetland) occur within the Study Area (see Section 3.1.2; Figure 1, Attachment A).
Woodlands	Non-significant woodlands	Non-significant woodlands occur within the Study Area (see Section 3.1; Figure 1, Attachment A)
Breeding and Migratory Birds	Breeding and migratory birds	Breeding birds and migratory bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the MBCA (Pileated Woodpecker) were confirmed within the Study Area (see Section 3.2 and Attachment C).
Confirmed habitat for SAR	Black Ash Butternut	See Attachment B, Table B.1 for SAR habitat assessment
Suitable habitat for SAR	Blanding's Turtle Bank Swallow Barn Swallow Bobolink Chimney Swift Eastern Meadowlark Least Bittern Lesser Yellowlegs Red-headed Woodpecker Wood Thrush Eastern Red Bat Eastern Small-footed Myotis Hoary Bat Little Brown Myotis Northern Myotis Silver-haired Bat Tri-colored Bat	See Attachment B, Table B.1 for SAR habitat assessment
Significant Wildlife Habitat	Bat maternity colonies	Forests in the Study Area may provide candidate habitat for bat maternity colonies (see Section 3.3.2.1).
	Reptile hibernacula	Rock piles, fissured rocks or slopes, stone fences, and/or crumbling foundations if present, could qualify as candidate reptile hibernacula within the Study Area (see Section 3.3.2.1).

Type	Species/Feature	Description
	Turtle nesting areas	Exposed soil (sand and gravel in open sunny areas), may occur near wetlands and watercourses within the Study Area and could qualify as candidate turtle nesting areas (see Section 3.3.2.2).
	Amphibian breeding habitat (woodland and wetland)	Wetlands and treed areas with vernal pools in the Study Area could qualify as candidate woodland and wetland amphibian breeding habitat (see Section 3.3.2.2).
	Shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat	Shrub and thicket habitats within the Study Area could qualify as candidate shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat (see Section 3.3.2.3).
	Marsh bird breeding habitat	Wetlands may qualify as candidate marsh bird breeding habitat (see Section 3.3.2.3).
	Habitat for SOCC: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purple-margined Liverwort• Ohio Buckeye• Black-striped Katydid• Clinton's Underwing Moth• Columbia Silkmoth• Juniper Seed Moth• Monarch• Northern Bush Katydid• Youthful Underwing Moth• Western Chorus Frog - Great Lakes - St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population• Eastern Milksnake• Midland Painted Turtle• Northern Map Turtle• Snapping Turtle• Common Gallinule• Common Nighthawk• Eastern Wood-pewee• Evening Grosbeak• Grasshopper Sparrow• Great Egret• Rusty Blackbird• Upland Sandpiper	Areas with natural vegetation (e.g., forests, thickets, and/or wetlands) may provide candidate SWH for Purple-margined Liverwort, Ohio Buckeye and all 7 insect SOCC. Candidate SWH for amphibians is considered through amphibian breeding habitat (woodland and wetland) and amphibian movement corridors. Candidate habitat for snake SOCC is considered through reptile hibernacula. Candidate SWH for SOCC turtles (Midland Painted Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Snapping Turtle) is considered through Turtle Wintering Area and Turtle Nesting Areas. No Turtle Wintering Areas were identified within the Study Area. Candidate SWH habitat for bird SOCC is considered through open country bird breeding habitat, shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat, and marsh bird breeding habitat. No candidate open country bird breeding habitat or shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat occurs within the Study Area. (see Section 3.3.2.3 and Attachment B, Table B.2)
Fish Habitat	Unknown thermal regime	The Hazeldean Road Municipal Drain and unnamed watercourses may provide habitat for fish (see Section 3.1.1; Figure 1, Attachment A)

5 Conclusion

The Study Area occurs within MVC and RVCA's regulated areas and on lands designated as Natural Heritage System Core Area (City of Ottawa 2021), Goulbourn PSW Complex, Fernbank Wetland evaluated, non-significant), and woodlands.

The Study Area provides habitat for plant SAR (Black Ash, Butternut), breeding and migratory birds, including species listed on Schedule 1 of the MBCA (Pileated Woodpecker), and potentially fish communities. Additionally, candidate SWH (bat maternity colonies, reptile hibernacula, turtle nesting areas, amphibian breeding habitat, marsh bird breeding habitat, habitat for SOCC) was identified within the Study Area.

There are no ANSIs, fish nurseries, linkages and wildlife corridors, significant woodlands, or significant valleylands within the Study Area. An impact assessment is required to determine potential impacts in or adjacent to wetlands, woodlands, SAR habitat, SWH, and watercourses, and provide appropriate mitigation measures prior to development. Proposed development may require authorization under the ESA if SAR and/or their habitat is present and will be impacted. Correspondence with the MECP's Species at Risk Branch (SARB) is recommended to determine additional surveys, if required, avoidance and mitigation measures, as well as potential permitting scenarios under the ESA. Mitigation measures should consider the general mitigation measures outlined in the City of Ottawa's *Protocol for Wildlife Protection during Construction* (2022).

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential liabilities associated with the identified property. Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work.

Sincerely,

Stantec Consulting Ltd.



Digitally signed by Wenborn,
Kimberly
Date: 2025.12.03 13:25:46
-05'00'



Digitally signed by Mansell, Josh
Date: 2025.12.03 16:19:32 -05'00'

Kimberly Wenborn, B.Sc.
Environmental Scientist
Phone: (613) 784-2241
Kim.wenborn@stantec.com

Josh Mansell, OCAD, CAN-CISEC
Senior Biologist, Associate, Team Lead (Ecology)
Mobile: (613) 355-5493
Josh.mansell@stantec.com

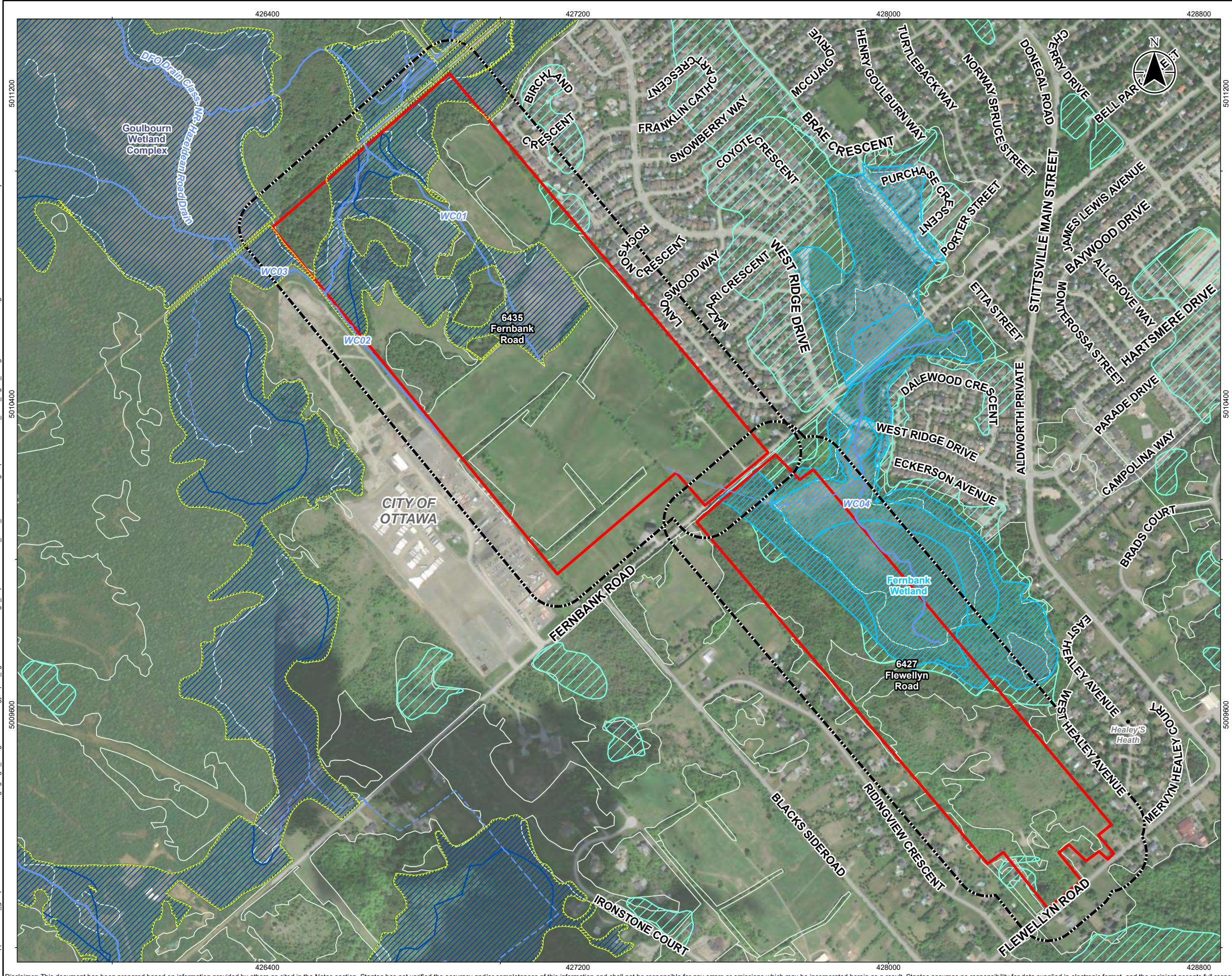
Attachment(s):

Attachment A Figures
Attachment B Species at Risk and Species of Conservation Concern with Potential Assessment Tables
Attachment C Wildlife Observations Table

December 2, 2025
Claridge Homes
Attachment A Figures

Reference: 6435 Fernbank Road and 6437 Flewellyn Road, Stittsville Ontario – Natural Heritage Screening

Attachment A Figures



Legend

Legend:

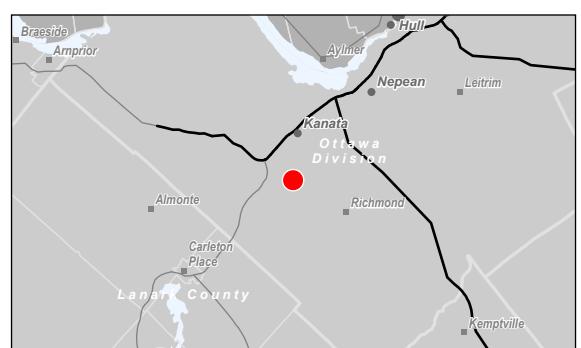
- Study Area (120 m)
- Land Parcel
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Rideau Valley Conservation Authority Regulated Wetland
- Wetland, Provincially Significant
- Wetland, Other Evaluated
- Wetland, Not evaluated per OWES
- Wooded Area



0 250 500 m
1:10,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario, and the Open Government Licence – Canada, accessed 2025.
3. Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) data downloaded from: <https://rvca.github.io/jkan/datasets/rvca-regulated-wetlands/>
4. Orthoimagery provided by Maxar.



Project Location
Stittsville, Ontario

160402191 REVA
Prepared by HLONG on 2025-08-18

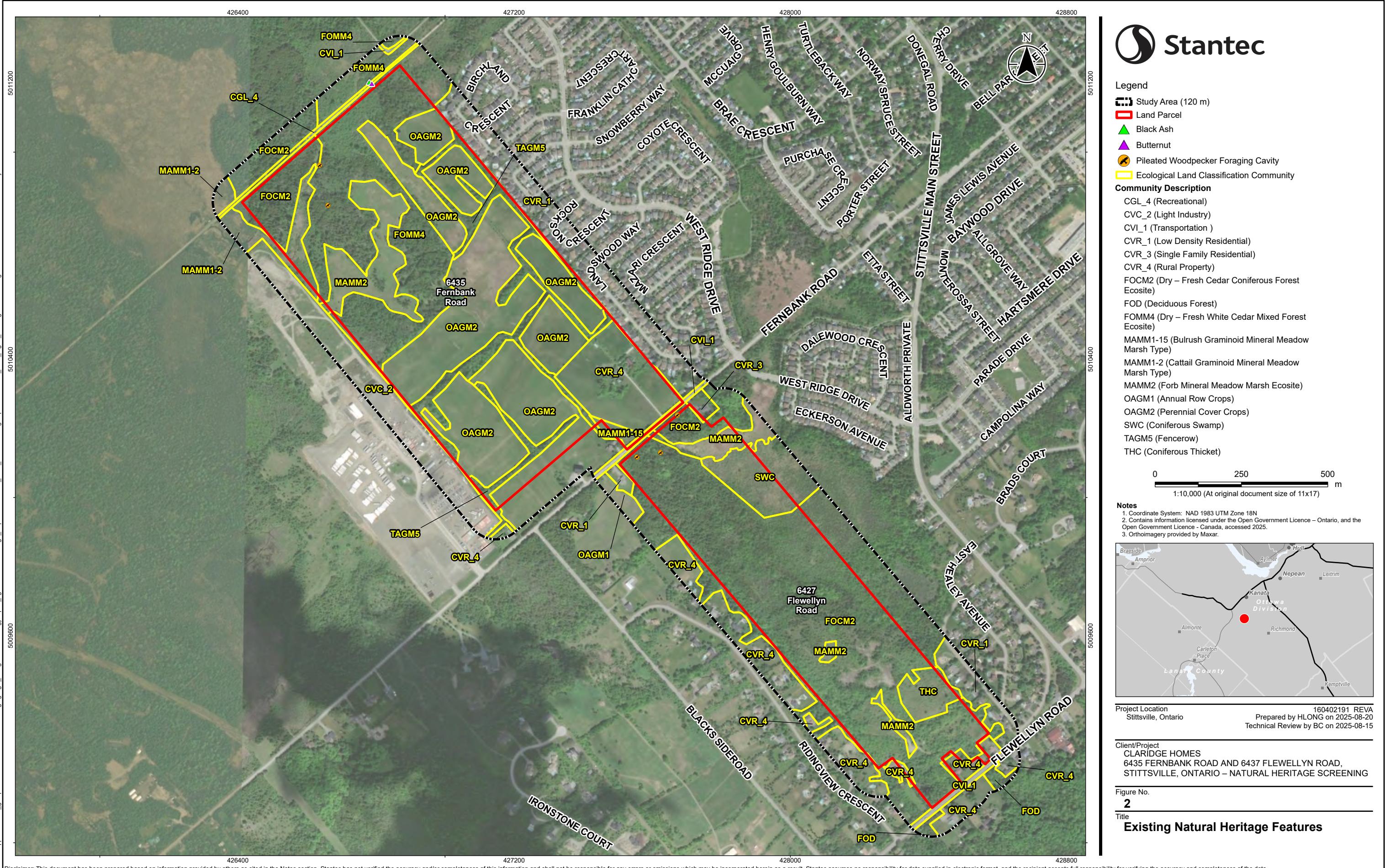
Client/Project
CLARIDGE HOMES
6435 FERNBANK ROAD AND 6437 FLEWELLYN ROAD,
STITTSVILLE, ONTARIO – NATURAL HERITAGE SCREENING

Figure No.

1 Title

Designated Natural Heritage Features and Areas

Disclaimer: This document has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited in the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result. Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format, and the recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data.



Disclaimer: This document has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited in the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result. Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format, and the recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data.

December 2, 2025

Claridge Homes

Attachment B Species at Risk and Species of Conservation Concern with Potential Assessment Tables

Reference: 6435 Fernbank Road and 6437 Flewellyn Road, Stittsville Ontario – Natural Heritage Screening

Attachment B Species at Risk and Species of Conservation Concern with Potential Assessment Tables

Appendix B.1 Species at Risk with Potential to Occur at the Site

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name ¹	SARO ²	COSEWIC ³	SARA ⁴	S-Rank ⁵	Source(s)	Habitat Suitability (Yes/No)	
							Site	Study Area
PLANTS								
Black Ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	END	THR	UC	S4	iNaturalist	Yes – suitable habitat for Black Ash may occur in treed areas within the Site.	Yes – Black Ash trees were observed north of the Site within the Study Area.
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	END	END	END	S2?	NHIC, iNaturalist	Yes – suitable habitat for Butternut may occur in treed areas within the Site.	Yes – Butternut trees were observed north of the Site within the Study Area.
HERPTILES								
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	THR	END	END	S3	NHIC, iNaturalist, ORAA	Yes –suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Site. Turtles may use watercourses within the Site for travel.	Yes –suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Study Area. Turtles may use watercourses within the Study Area for travel.
BIRDS								
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	THR	THR	THR	S4B	OBBA, eBird	No – suitable nesting habitat for this species is absent from the Site.	No – suitable nesting habitat for this species is absent from the Study Area.
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	SC	SC	THR	S4B	NHIC, iNaturalist, OBBA, eBird	Yes – open areas within the Site may provide suitable foraging habitat for this species.	Yes – anthropogenic structures within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat to support this species.
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	THR	SC	THR	S4B	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	THR	THR	THR	S3B	eBird	Yes – open areas within the Site may provide suitable foraging habitat for this species.	Yes – anthropogenic structures within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat to support this species.
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	THR	THR	THR	S4B,S3N	eBird	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Least Bittern	<i>Botaurus exilis</i>	THR	THR	THR	S4B	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	Yes – wetlands within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – wetlands within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	THR	THR	Not Listed	S3S4B,S5M	NHIC, eBird	Yes – wetlands within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – wetlands within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.



Common Name ¹	Scientific Name ¹	SARO ²	COSEWIC ³	SARA ⁴	S-Rank ⁵	Source(s)	Habitat Suitability (Yes/No)	
							Site	Study Area
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	END	END	END	S3	NHIC, eBird	Yes – forests (FO) within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – forests (FO) within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	SC	THR	THR	S4B	eBird	Yes – forests (FO) within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – forests (FO) within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
MAMMALS								
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	END	END	Not Listed	S3	AMO	Yes – dense foliage within the Site may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species.	Yes – dense foliage within the Study Area may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species.
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	END	No Status	UC	S2S3	AMO	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities and/or rocks within the Site may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Site.	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities, rocks, and/or anthropogenic structures within the Study Area may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Study Area.
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	END	END	UC	S3	AMO	Yes – tree foliage within the Site may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species.	Yes – tree foliage within the Study Area may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species.
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	END	END	END	S3	AMO	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities within the Site may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Site.	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities and/or anthropogenic structures within the Study Area may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Study Area.
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	END	END	END	S3	AMO	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities within the Site may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Site.	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities within the Study Area may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Study Area.
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	END	END	UC	S3	AMO	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities within the Site may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species.	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities within the Study Area may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species.



Common Name ¹	Scientific Name ¹	SARO ²	COSEWIC ³	SARA ⁴	S-Rank ⁵	Source(s)	Habitat Suitability (Yes/No)	
							Site	Study Area
Tri-colored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	END	END	END	S3?	AMO	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities within the Site may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Site.	Yes – mature trees with loose bark or cavities within the Study Area may provide suitable summer/maternity roosting habitat for this species. Overwintering habitat (caves, abandoned mines) is absent from the Study Area.

Notes:

¹**Common Name:** The common English name of a species as published by the NHIC hosted by the MNR.

¹**Scientific Name:** The scientific name of a species as published by the NHIC hosted by the MNR.

²**S-Rank:** Subnational Rank is the conservation status of a species within a particular province, territory, or state. In this scenario, it is the provincial level ranking system as published by the NHIC hosted by the MNR.

³**SARO Status:** Species at Risk in Ontario (Provincial Status as defined by the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* as amended).

⁴**COSEWIC Status:** Status as defined by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

⁵**SARA Status:** Federal status as defined by the *Species at Risk Act*.

Endangered Species Act and Species at Risk Act Acronyms

END: Endangered - a species facing imminent extinction or extirpation

THR: Threatened - a species that is at risk of becoming endangered

SC: Special Concern - a species with characteristics that make it sensitive to human activities or natural events

Subnational Rankings (S RANK)

SU: Unrankable – Currently unrankable due to lack of information

SNA: Not applicable – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities

S#S#: Range Rank – A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species

?: Indicates uncertainty in the assigned rank

S1: Critically Imperiled - Critically imperiled in the province (often 5 or fewer occurrences)

S2: Imperiled - Imperiled in the province, few populations (often 20 or fewer)

S3: Vulnerable - Vulnerable in the province, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer)

S4: Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare

S?: Rank Uncertain

B: Breeding: Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the nation or state/province

N: Non-breeding: Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in the nation or state/province

M: Migrant: Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the nation or state/province

Sources

AMO: Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobyn 1994)

eBird: eBird Canada (eBird 2025)

iNaturalist: iNaturalist Canada (iNaturalist 2025)

NHIC: Ontario's NHIC database (MNR 2025a)



OBBA: Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al. 2007)

ORAA: Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature 2020)



Appendix B.2 Species of Conservation Concern with Potential to Occur at the Site

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name ¹	SARO ²	COSEWIC ³	SARA ⁴	S-Rank ⁵	Source(s)	Habitat Suitability (Yes/No)		
							Site	Study Area	
PLANTS									
Purple-margined Liverwort	<i>Reboulia hemisphaerica</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S2	iNaturalist	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present in within the Site.	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present within the Study Area.	
Moss Phlox	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S1?	iNaturalist	No – suitable habitat to support this species is absent from the Site.	No – suitable habitat to support this species is absent from the Study Area.	
Ohio Buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S1	iNaturalist	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present in within the Site.	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present within the Study Area.	
INSECT									
Black-striped Katydid	<i>Scudderia fasciata</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S2S3	iNaturalist	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present in within the Site.	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present within the Study Area.	
Clinton's Underwing Moth	<i>Catocala clintonii</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S3	OMA	Yes – wetlands and forests within the Site may provide suitable habitat for this species.	Yes – wetlands and forests within the Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.	
Columbia Silkmoth	<i>Hyalophora columbia</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S3	OMA	Yes – forests within the Site may provide suitable habitat for this species	Yes – forests within the Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species.	
Juniper Seed Moth	<i>Argyresthia alternatella</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S3	iNaturalist	Yes – juniper trees and shrubs within the Site may provide suitable foraging habitat for this species	Yes – juniper trees and shrubs within the Study Area may provide suitable foraging habitat for this species	
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	SC	END	END	S2N,S 4B	iNaturalist, OBA	Yes – Milkweed within the Site may provide suitable breeding habitat for this species	Yes – Milkweed within the Study Area may provide breeding suitable habitat for this species	
Northern Bush Katydid	<i>Scudderia septentrionalis</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S3?	iNaturalist	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present in within the Site.	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present within the Study Area.	
Youthful Underwing Moth	<i>Catocala subnata</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S3	OMA	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present in within the Site.	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species may be present within the Study Area.	
HERPTILES									
Western Chorus Frog - Great Lakes - St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population	<i>Pseudacris maculata</i> pop. 1	NAR	THR	THR	S4	NHIC	Yes – wetlands and vernal pools in forests within the Site may provide suitable breeding habitat for this species.	Yes – wetlands and vernal pools in forests within the Study Area may provide suitable breeding habitat for this species.	
Eastern Milksnake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	NAR	SC	SC	S4	NHIC, iNaturalist, ORAA	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species (basking, hibernacula, foraging) may be present in within the Site.	Yes – suitable habitat to support this species (basking, hibernacula, foraging) may be present within the Study Area.	



Common Name ¹	Scientific Name ¹	SARO ²	COSEWIC ³	SARA ⁴	S-Rank ⁵	Source(s)	Habitat Suitability (Yes/No)	
							Site	Study Area
Midland Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta marginata</i>	Not Listed	SC	SC	S4	NHIC, ORAA	Yes – suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Site. Turtles may use watercourses within the Site for travel.	Yes – suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Study Area. Turtles may use watercourses within the Study Area for travel.
Northern Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	SC	SC	SC	S3	iNaturalist	Yes – suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Site. Turtles may use watercourses within the Site for travel.	Yes – suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Study Area. Turtles may use watercourses within the Study Area for travel.
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	SC	SC	SC	S4	NHIC, iNaturalist, ORAA	Yes – suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Site. Turtles may use watercourses within the Site for travel.	Yes – suitable nesting habitat for turtles may be present within the Study Area. Turtles may use watercourses within the Study Area for travel.
BIRDS								
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S3B	eBird	Yes – wetlands within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – wetlands within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	SC	SC	SC	S4B	OBBA, eBird	Yes – open areas within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – open areas within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Eastern Wood-peewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	SC	SC	SC	S4B	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	Yes – forests within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – forests within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	SC	SC	SC	S4	OBBA, eBird	Yes – forests within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – forests within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	SC	SC	Not Listed	S4B	NHIC, OBBA	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S2B, S3M	iNaturalist, eBird	Yes – wetlands within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – wetlands within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	SC	SC	SC	S4B, S3N	eBird	Yes – forests within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – forests within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S2B	NHIC, OBBA	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Site may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.	Yes – open pasture fields (OAGM4) within the Study Area may provide suitable nesting habitat for this species.

Notes:

¹**Common Name:** The common English name of a species as published by the NHIC hosted by the MNR.

¹**Scientific Name:** The scientific name of a species as published by the NHIC hosted by the MNR.

²**S-Rank:** Subnational Rank is the conservation status of a species within a particular province, territory, or state. In this scenario, it is the provincial level ranking system as published by the NHIC hosted by the MNR.

³**SARO Status:** Species at Risk in Ontario (Provincial Status as defined by the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* as amended).



⁴**COSEWIC Status:** Status as defined by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

⁵**SARA Status:** Federal status as defined by the *Species at Risk Act*.

Endangered Species Act and Species at Risk Act Acronyms

END: Endangered - a species facing imminent extinction or extirpation

THR: Threatened - a species that is at risk of becoming endangered

SC: Special Concern - a species with characteristics that make it sensitive to human activities or natural events

Subnational Rankings (S RANK)

SU: Unrankable – Currently unrankable due to lack of information

SNA: Not applicable – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities

S#S#: Range Rank – A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species

?: Indicates uncertainty in the assigned rank

S1: Critically Imperiled - Critically imperiled in the province (often 5 or fewer occurrences)

S2: Imperiled - Imperiled in the province, few populations (often 20 or fewer)

S3: Vulnerable - Vulnerable in the province, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer)

S4: Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare

S?: Rank Uncertain

B: Breeding: Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the nation or state/province

N: Non-breeding: Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in the nation or state/province

M: Migrant: Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the nation or state/province

Sources

eBird: eBird Canada (eBird 2025)

iNaturalist: iNaturalist Canada (iNaturalist 2025)

NHIC: Ontario's NHIC database (MNR 2025a)

OBA: Ontario Butterfly Atlas (Macnaughton et al. 2025)

OBBA: Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al. 2007)

ORAA: Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature 2020)



December 2, 2025
Claridge Homes
Attachment C Wildlife Observations Table

Reference: 6435 Fernbank Road and 6437 Flewellyn Road, Stittsville Ontario – Natural Heritage Screening

Attachment C Wildlife Observations Table

Attachment C Wildlife Observations Within the Study Area During 2025 Windshield Survey

NHIC Class	Family ¹	Common Name ¹	Scientific Name ¹	SARO Status ²	COSEWIC Status ³	SARA Status ⁴	S-Rank ⁵
Amphibians	Ranidae	Green Frog	<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S5
Amphibians	Ranidae	Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	NAR	NAR	Not Listed	S5
Amphibians	Ranidae	Wood Frog	<i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S5
Reptiles	Colubridae	Eastern Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>	Not Listed	No Status	Not Listed	S5
Birds	Bombycillidae	Bombycilla cedrorum	Cedar Waxwing	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Cardinalidae	Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern Cardinal	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Charadriidae	Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	S4B	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Corvidae	Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Corvidae	Cyanocitta cristata	Blue Jay	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Corvidae	Corvus corax	Common Raven	S5	Not Listed	No Status	
Birds	Fringillidae	Spinus tristis	American Goldfinch	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Icteridae	Quiscalus quiscula	Common Grackle	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Icteridae	Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Laridae	Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S4B,S3N
Birds	Paridae	Poecile atricapillus	Black-capped Chickadee	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Passerellidae	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	Eastern Towhee	S4B,S3N	Not Listed	No Status	S5B,S4N
Birds	Passerellidae	Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5B
Birds	Picidae	Dryobates villosus	Hairy Woodpecker	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S4B
Birds	Picidae	Dryocopus pileatus	Pileated Woodpecker	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Troglodytidae	Troglodytes aedon	House Wren	S5B	Not Listed	No Status	S5B
Birds	Turdidae	Turdus migratorius	American Robin	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Turdidae	Catharus guttatus	Hermit Thrush	S5B,S4N	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Turdidae	Catharus fuscescens	Veery	S5B	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Birds	Vireonidae	Vireo olivaceus	Red-eyed Vireo	S5B	Not Listed	No Status	S5B
Mammals	Canidae	Canis latrans	Coyote	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Mammals	Cervidae	Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5



NHIC Class	Family ¹	Common Name ¹	Scientific Name ¹	SARO Status ²	COSEWIC Status ³	SARA Status ⁴	S-Rank ⁵
Mammals	Procyonidae	Procyon lotor	Northern Raccoon	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5
Mammals	Sciuridae	Tamias striatus	Eastern Chipmunk	S5	Not Listed	No Status	S5

Notes:

¹Family, Scientific Name, and Common Name: The family, scientific name, and English common name of a species as published by the Natural Heritage Information Centre hosted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry / Land Information Ontario.

²SARO Status: Species at Risk in Ontario (Provincial Status as defined by the Endangered Species Act, 2007 as amended).

³COSEWIC Status: Status as defined by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

⁴SARA Status: Federal status as defined by the Species at Risk Act.

⁵S-Rank: Subnational Rank is the conservation status of a species within a particular province, territory, or state. In this scenario, it is the provincial level ranking system as published by the Natural Heritage Information Centre hosted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry / Land Information Ontario.

Endangered Species Act and Species at Risk Act Acronyms

END: Endangered

THR: Threatened

SC: Special Concern

UC: Under consideration for addition and/or status change to Schedule 1 of SARA

NAR: Not at Risk

Ontario Subnational Rankings (S RANK)

SNA: Not applicable – A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities

S#S#: Range Rank – A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species

?: Indicates uncertainty in the assigned rank

S1: Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the province (often 5 or fewer occurrences)

S2: Imperiled – Imperiled in the province, very few populations (often 20 or fewer),

S3: Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the province, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer)

S4: Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare

S5: Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the province

B: Breeding: Conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species in the nation or state/province

N: Non-breeding: Conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species in the nation or state/province

M: Migrant: Migrant species occurring regularly on migration at particular staging areas or concentration spots where the species might warrant conservation attention. Conservation status refers to the aggregating transient population of the species in the nation or state/province

