

1649 MONTREAL ROAD 741 BLAIR ROAD

Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared For:

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Date:

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List of Acronyms and Definitions

ABBO - Atlas of Breeding Birds of Ontario
ANSI – Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
BHA - Butternut Health Assessments/Butternut Health Assessor
CC - Co-Efficient of Conservation
COSEWIC - Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CRZ – Critical Root Zone
DBH - Diameter at breast height
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
ELC - Ecological Land Classification
ESA - Endangered Species Act (Provincial)
GPS – Global Positioning System
NAD 83: North American Datum 1983
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator
LIO - Land Information Ontario
NHIC – Natural Heritage Information Centre
NHRM - Natural Heritage Reference Manual
MBCA - Migratory Bird Convention Act (Federal)
MECP - Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
MNDMNR – Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (new name)
MNR – Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (old name)
OMNR/MNR – Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (old name)
OP – Official Plan
OWES - Ontario Wetland Evaluation System
PSW - Provincially Significant Wetlands
SAR - Species at Risk (in this report they refer to species that are provincially or federally listed as endangered or threatened and receive protection under ESA or SARA)
SARA - Species at Risk Act (Federal)
SARO - Species at Risk in Ontario
SWHCS - Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules
SWHTG - Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide
SWH - Significant Wildlife Habitat

SRANK DEFINITIONS

S1 Critically Imperiled in the nation or state/province because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state/province.

S2 Imperiled in the nation or state/province because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very

vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state/province.

S3 Vulnerable in the nation or state/province due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

S4 Apparently Secure; uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

S5 Secure; Common, widespread, and abundant in the nation or state/province.

? Inexact Numeric Rank—Denotes inexact numeric rank

SNA Not Applicable, A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.

S#B Breeding

S#N Non-Breeding

SARA STATUS DEFINITIONS

END Endangered: a wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.

THR Threatened: a wildlife species that is likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.

SC Special Concern, a wildlife species that may become threatened or endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

SARO STATUS DEFINITIONS

END Endangered: A species facing imminent extinction or extirpation in Ontario which is a candidate for regulation under Ontario's ESA.

THR Threatened: A species that is at risk of becoming endangered in Ontario if limiting factors are not reversed.

SC Special concern: A species with characteristics that make it sensitive to human activities or natural events.

Coefficient of Conservatism Ranking Criteria

0 Obligate to ruderal areas.

1 Occurs more frequently in ruderal areas than natural areas.

2 Facultative to ruderal and natural areas.

3 Occurs less frequent in ruderal areas than natural areas.

4 Occurs much more frequently in natural areas than ruderal areas.

5 Obligate to natural areas (quality of area is low).

6 Weak affinity to high-quality natural areas.

7 Moderate affinity to high-quality natural areas.

8 High affinity to high-quality natural areas.

9 Very high affinity to high-quality natural areas.

10 Obligate to high-quality natural areas.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Bertone Montreal Road LP is proposing to develop a property located at 1649 Montreal Road and 741 Blair Road. Their lands are situated in part of Lot 20 Concession 1 on Ottawa River in the Geographic Township of Gloucester. The total size of the property is roughly 0.5 ha of which 0.4 ha will be developed. The 1649 Montreal Road parcel (0.2 ha) is currently fully developed with paved parking lot and a commercial building. The 741 Blair Road parcel (0.3 ha) contains a single house (in poor condition and to be demolished), manicured grass, small outbuildings (falling down) and a bedrock knoll. The Site is bordered by Blair Road to the west and Montreal Road to the south (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Bowfin Environmental Consulting (Bowfin) has been retained to prepare a Scoped Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for this Site. The purpose of the EIS is to identify natural features, and provide guidance in the form of avoidance, mitigation, or enhancement measures. Note that the Tree Conservation Report will be prepared by others.

As per the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) there are several natural features and areas identified as needing protection:

- Significant habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species;
- Significant wetlands;
- Significant woodlands;
- Significant valleylands;
- Significant wildlife habitat;
- Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest; and
- Fish habitat.

The City of Ottawa protects these and other natural features through their Official Plan (OP) as described in the policies found in Section 2.4.2. These features are identified on Schedules B (for this Site), and K and L1 (for this Site) as Significant Wetlands, Natural Environment Area, Rural Natural Features, and Urban Natural Features. To protect the species and their habitats, the presence/absence of habitat for endangered (END) or threatened (THR) species are not depicted on the OP schedules. The habitat of endangered or threatened species must be determined based on the criteria in the OP or the appropriate methodology [i.e. species-specific surveys, presence of preferred habitats]. Other features, not identified on the schedules, that meet the criteria outlined in the *Natural Heritage Reference Manual* (NHRM) may be deemed significant through the EIS or other plans (i.e. CDP). For those features which may be negatively impacted, mitigation measures and where appropriate compensation measures are recommended. The PPS states that a negative impact signifies:

“a) in regard to policy 2.2, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities;
c) in regard to fish habitat, any permanent alteration to, or destruction of fish habitat, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the Fisheries Act;
d) in regard to other natural heritage features and areas, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or ecological functions for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities.”

The following report updates the April 2021 with additional field work that was undertaken. It assesses the functions and values of the natural features on the subject lands and determines their significance following the applicable guidelines as referred to in the OP. The potential impacts to significant natural features are assessed and avoidance and mitigation measures provided.

Figure 1: General Location of Site

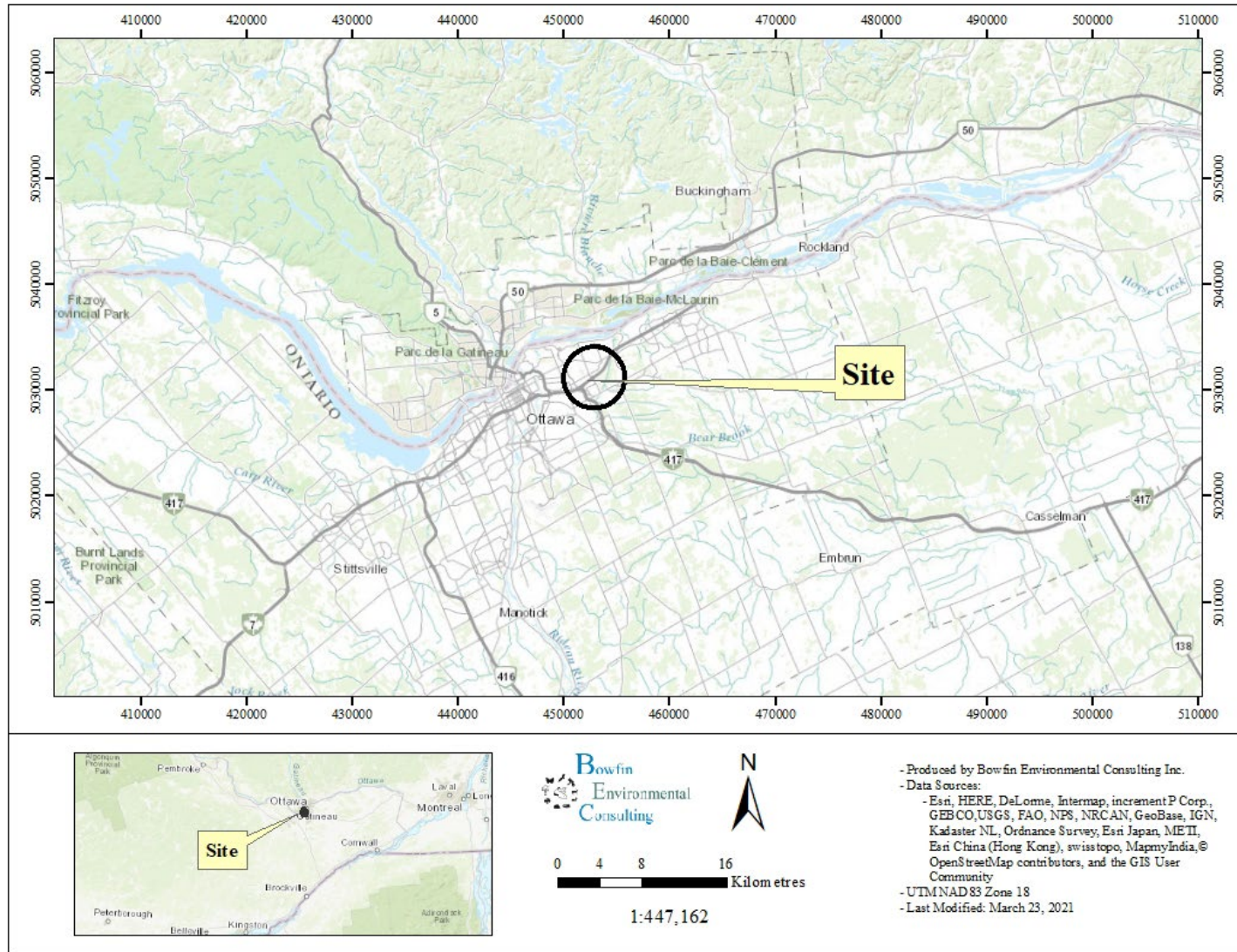
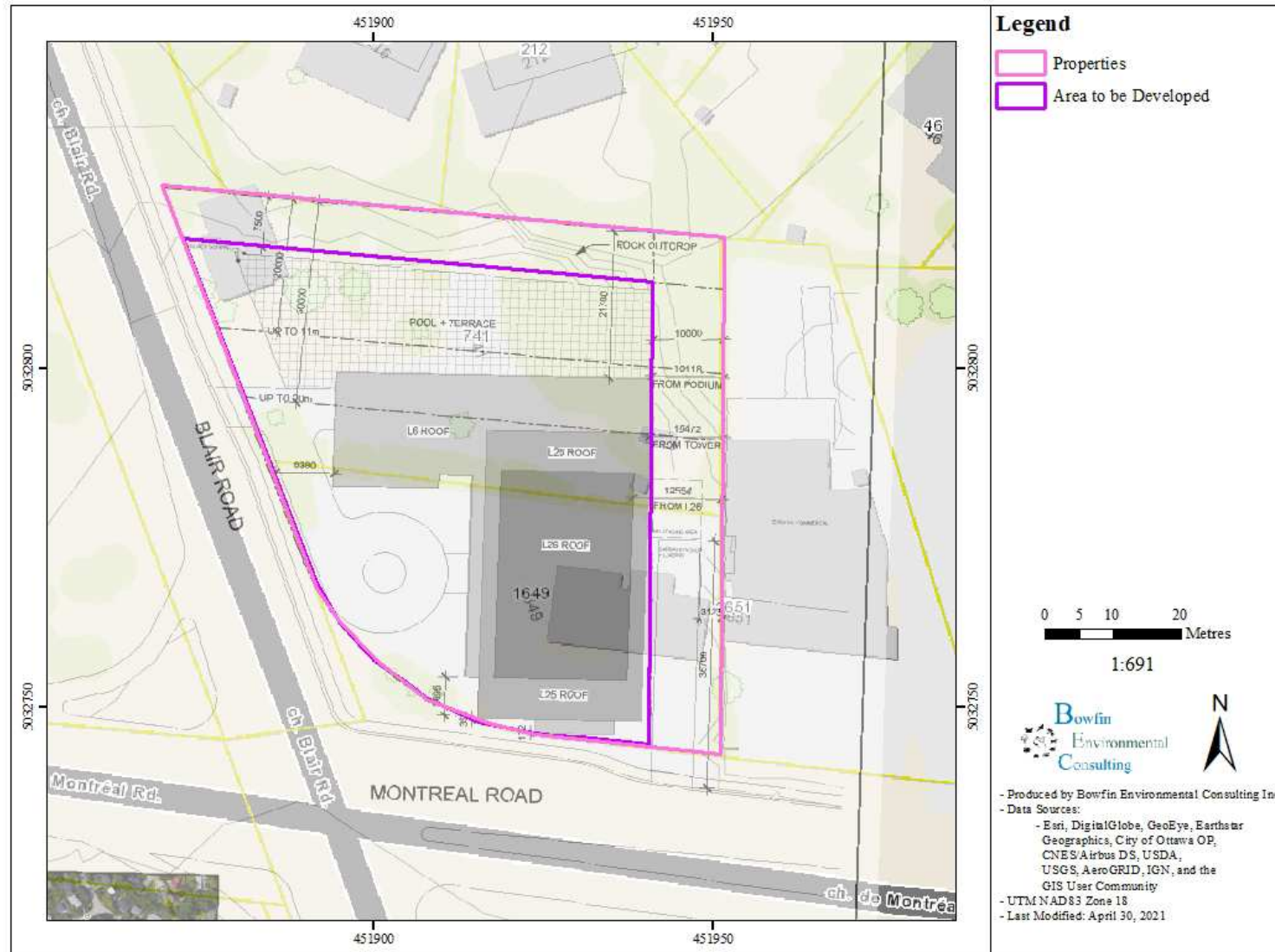


Figure 2: Site



2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Area

For the most part, the OP calls for an evaluation of the areas to be impacted directly and the adjacent 120 m. This is widened when analyzing the potential for species at risk (SAR) as their protected habitats vary with the species being considered.

2.2 Background Review

Where the OP indicated that the features to be considered were those identified on their schedules, these took precedent. Other information collected from outside sources was used to help inform the functions of these features and to identify those not found on the schedules (i.e. Endangered and Threatened species habitat). Outside sources included: Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database, iNaturalist, Atlas of Breeding Birds of Ontario (ABBO), Make-a-Map Land Information Ontario (LIO), and LIO databases. Information from personal knowledge has also been included as appropriate. The desktop review included a larger area (~5 km).

2.3 Field Studies

2.3.1 Habitat Descriptions and Flora Observations

Habitat mapping was completed through the use of satellite imaging and ground truthed during the field visits. The field studies were completed by systematically cruising the study area. Specific habitat types within the study area, identified during the preliminary mapping exercise were also targeted for community description. Habitat descriptions were based on the *Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario* (ELC) for terrestrial habitats. However it is noted that this property is small, resulting in communities that are less than the 0.5 ha minimum size used in the ELC. They have also been heavily disturbed.

Specific attention was paid to locating species at risk (SAR) or species of conservation value listed as potentially occurring within the study area. If these species were observed, they would be photographed, and their coordinates recorded on a hand-held GPS using NAD83. Plants that could not be identified in the field were collected for a more detailed examination in the laboratory.

Nomenclature used in this report follows the Southern Ontario Plant List (Bradley, 2007) for both common and scientific names which are based on Newmaster *et al.* (1998). Authorities for scientific names are given in Newmaster *et al.* (1998).

Butternut Inventory

Butternuts are an endangered species. While the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) is now responsible for the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), they have not provided

any new directions. Previously, the MNRF certified Butternut Health Assessors (BHA) to complete Butternut Health Assessments as per their guidelines. If Butternuts had been found, they would be assessed by a qualified Butternut Health Assessor during the mid-May to August 31 (Butternut assessment period). This inventory consisted of searching the entire site. The adjacent 50 m lands were assessed in an over the fence survey as this property is within a well-developed portion of the City and the adjacent lands are private. Any individuals noted would be marked with white spray paint and flagging tape and numbered sequentially. Their UTM's, using a GPS unit set at NAD83, would be recorded and the individual would be assessed according to the BHA protocol.

2.3.2 Breeding Bird Surveys

While the site is situated within the City, surrounded by residential and commercial properties, and with little natural habitat, the presence of buildings that could provide habitat for species at risk (SAR) Barn Swallow and Chimney Swifts resulted in the completion of breeding bird surveys.

Daytime Surveys – Barn Swallows (and other species)

The raptor nest survey consisted of looking for evidence of nesting (such as stick nests, food caches, whitewashing of branches and foliage, accumulation of feathers/fur or prey remains on the ground or in shrubs as per the *Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide* (SWHTG) Appendix O) as well as the raptors themselves. The daytime breeding bird surveys methods were as follows:

- Two visits were completed for the forest and field habitats and these two visits were a minimum of 15 days apart.
- Surveys began no earlier than 30 minutes after dawn and completed by midday.
- Visits were conducted on days with no rain, little to no wind and good visibility.
- The survey type was point counts.
 - Consisted of 5-min point count stations spaced 300 m apart (or as near as 100 m if needed to obtain information from all habitat types)
 - Point counts consisted of listening and observing over the specified time period and recording the number of birds heard/seen, their sex, location, behaviour and interactions with others; and
 - While walking between points, any additional observations were recorded.
- Birds were identified by sound and/or sight.

Daytime and Evening Surveys – Chimney Swift

During the daytime field work, the surveyors put additional effort into looking for foraging Chimney Swifts. A single evening visit was also included to provide additional information on the lack of nesting in the area. The evening survey was based on the *Chimney Swift Monitoring Protocol* (Bird Studies Canada, 2009). The methods were as follows:

- Evening observations would begin 20 minutes prior to sunset and continue for 5 minutes after the last bird was seen entering the chimney. If no birds were observed, the observations would end 20 minutes after sunset.
- All individuals seen entering the chimney would be counted.

2.3.3 Snake Surveys

Again, the Site is in a fully developed portion of Ottawa, but the presence of the bedrock on the backside suggested a low potential for snakes. Visual encounter surveys were conducted based on the *Survey Protocol for Ontario's Species at Risk Snakes* (OMNRF, 2016) to assess the presence of significant wildlife habitat for snakes. This protocol calls for a minimum of ten surveys during the active season, with at least five surveys prior to July 1st, during appropriate weather conditions (when temperatures were between 10-25 °C under sunny conditions and between 15-30 °C under overcast conditions). Each survey consisted of a minimum search effort of 1-2 hours per hectare. The habitat was searched walked slowly looking for basking or foraging snakes, or sheds by searching under suitable cover objects (e.g. logs, rocks). The location of snakes would be recorded with a hand-held GPS.

2.3.4 Incidental Fauna Observations

During all visits, any wildlife observations were recorded. Incidental observations included observations of an individual, its tracks, burrows, feces and/or kill sights.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Location

This project is situated on the northeast corner of the Blair Road and Montreal Road intersection. The addresses are 1649 Blair Road and 741 Montreal Road, and they are in part of Lot 20 Concession 1 on Ottawa River in the Geographic Township of Gloucester (UTM 18T 451904 m E; 5032748 m N, and Latitude 45.44660935 Longitude -75.61503171). The properties are situated in General Urban Area and bordered by Urban Employment Area to the west.

3.2 Natural Heritage Features

This Site is situated within a General Urban Area and does not fall within a Community Design Plan. The City of Ottawa Schedules do not identify any significant natural features in or within 120 m of the site (Figures 4 and 6).

Table 1: Summary of Available Background Information on the Identified Natural Features (PSW, Woodlands, Valleylands, ANSIs, ESA, SWH, and Fish Habitat, and Policies under Section 2.4.2)

Natural Heritage Feature	Present within Site	Present within 120 m of Site	Additional Notes
Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSW)		No	None
Habitats or species designated by ESA (Provincial)	Potential for endangered or threatened species needs to be determined following assessment of the suitable habitats in or near the site. Preliminary review of the satellite images suggest that there is a potential for barn swallow, chimney swift, bats and butternuts at this site. See section 5 of this report for more information.		None
Significant Woodlands	Additional discussions in Section 5		None
Unevaluated Wetlands		No	None
Significant Valleylands		No	None
Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)	Additional discussions in Section 5		None
Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs)	None identified by Schedules.		None
Urban Natural Features		No	None
Forest Remnants, Corridors		None	None
Groundwater features	Site investigations will confirm		None
Fish Habitat/Surface Water Features		No	None

Figure 3: Official Plan Schedule B

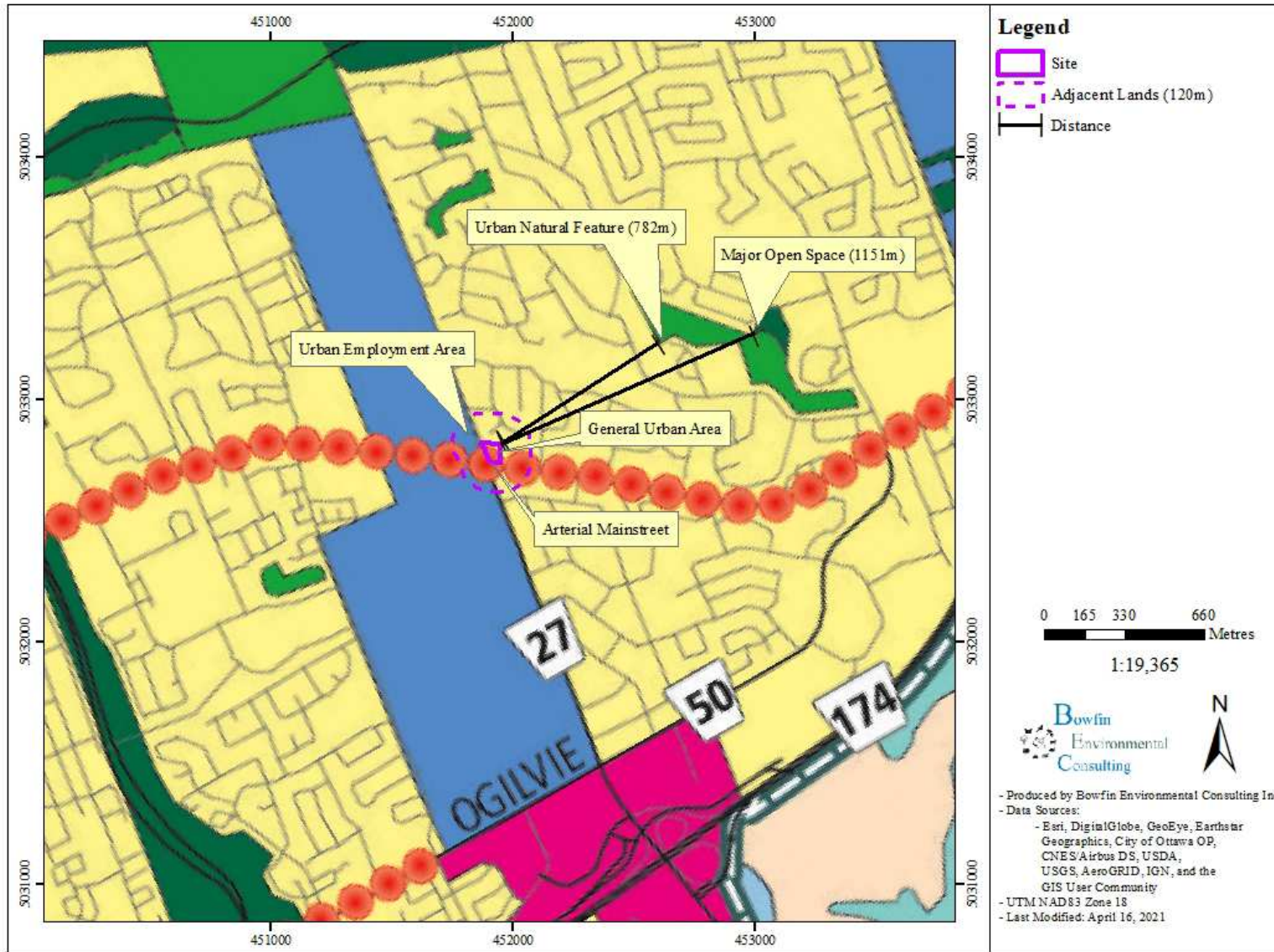
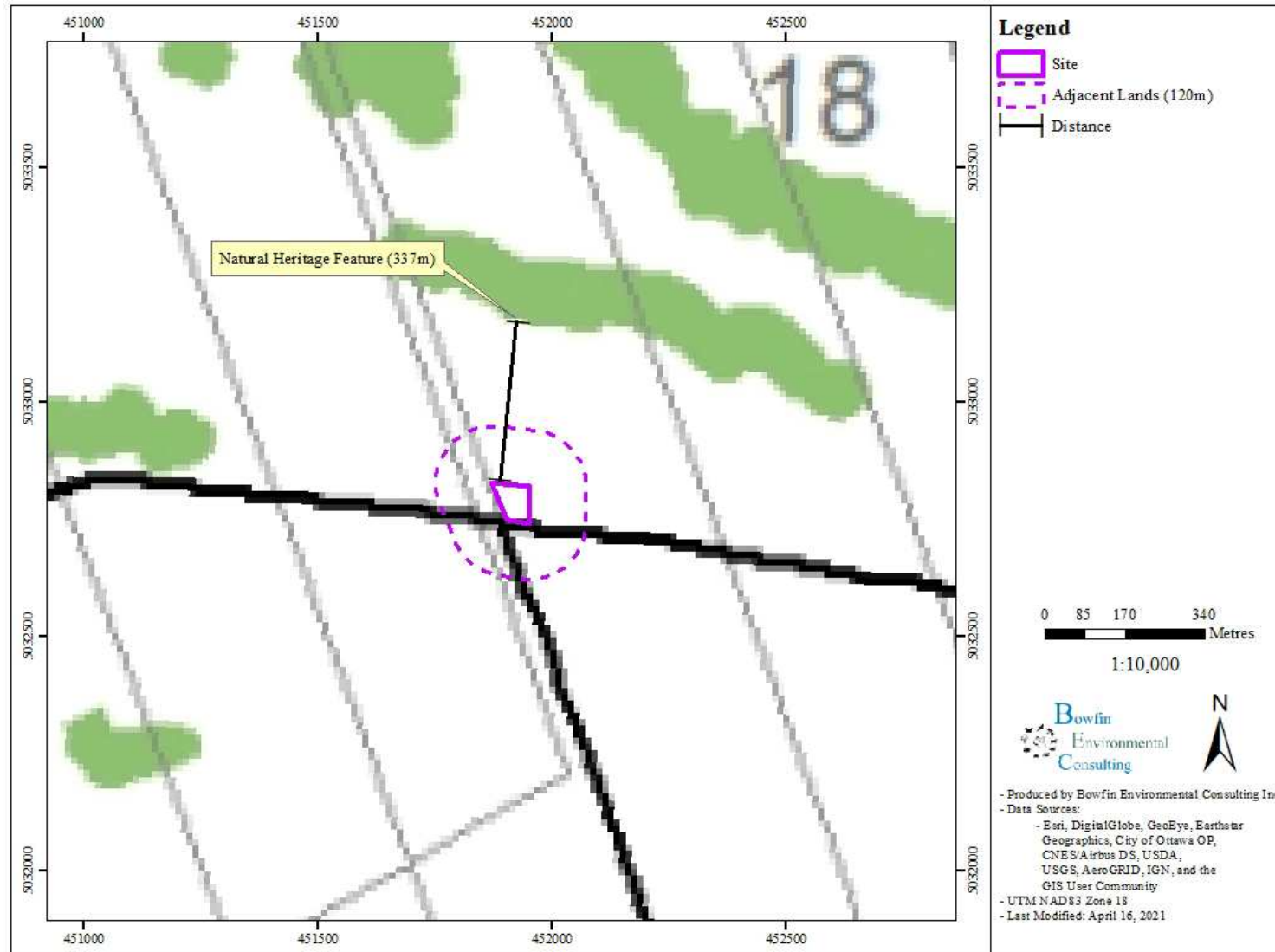


Figure 4: Official Plan Schedule L1



3.3 Geology and Hydrologic Conditions

In general, the area is flat and is identified as Limestone Plains in the mapping from the *Characterization of Ottawa's Watershed: An Environment Foundation Document with Supporting Information Base* (March 2011). A summary of the information from the above-mentioned report and maps is provided in Table 2. The information for the soils map of the area shows the study area as having a Farmington undifferentiated soil with moderate to excessive drainage (*Soil Map of Carleton County*).

There were no watercourses, lakes, ponds, or groundwater seeps in the area. This was confirmed during the 2021 field work. Exposed bedrock is present in the northwest side of the Site, but as indicated in correspondences, this is not considered a significant landform feature. This bedrock feature has been altered by previous land owners to create garden features (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Garden in bedrock knoll (April 19, 2021)

Table 2: Summary of Soil and Geology Information Available from the Characterization of Ottawa's Watershed Maps

Map	Classification
Bedrock	Limestone and dolomite interbedded
Surficial Geology	Unknown, Paleozoic Bedrock
Physiography Unit	Limestone Plains
Permeability	Moderate
Overburden Depth	Medium: outcrop Medium: shallow
Hydrological Soil Group	<Null>

4.0 SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS

4.1 Site Investigation Dates and Purpose

The Site was visited multiple times in 2021 (Table 3). All surveys were completed during the appropriate timing and conditions.

Table 3: Summary of Dates, Times, Conditions and Purpose of Site Investigations

Date	Time (h)	Staff	Air Temperature (Min-Max) °C	Cloud Cover (%) Beaufort Wind Scale [Descriptor (scale)]	Purpose
April 5, 2021	1045-1115	M. Lavictoire	9.0 (0.9-14.1)	Clear Wind: breeze (2-3)	-Initial visit
April 13, 2021	1620-1640	A. Quinsey	17.0 (8.6-18.4)	Mostly Cloudy Wind: light air (1)	-Snake survey
April 19, 2021	1030-1100	M. Lavictoire	15.0 (2.7-18.4)	Clear Wind: light air (1)	-Snake survey
April 23, 2021	1530-1600	A. Quinsey	16 (0.0-16.2)	Clear Wind: light breeze (2)	-Snake survey
April 29, 2021	1100-1145	A. Quinsey	16 (7.3-16.5)	Mostly Cloudy Wind: light air (1)	-Snake survey
May 10, 2021	0910-1130	M. Lavictoire	16 (4.1-16.1)	Clear Wind: light air (1)	-Snake survey
May 14, 2021	1410-1430	A. Quinsey	23 (3.2-21.4)	Mostly Cloudy Wind: light breeze (2)	-Snake survey
May 17, 2021	0820-845	M. Lavictoire	16 (6.7-25.3)	Clear Wind: light air (1)	-Snake survey -Butternut Inventory
May 27, 2021	2000-2115	J. Malcolm A. Quinsey	11 (2.2-14.7)	Clear Wind: light breeze (2)	-Chimney swift survey -Bat exit (visual) survey
May 28, 2021	0800-0930	J. Malcolm A. Quinsey	4 (2.1-13.2)	Hazy Wind: breeze (2-3)	-Breeding bird/ -Vegetation description
June 14, 2021	0930-0950	A. Quinsey	18 (16.0-24.2)	Hazy Wind: breeze (2-3)	-Snake -Breeding bird -Butternut survey
July 4, 2021	1000-1030	M. Lavictoire	21 (11.8-24.9)	Clear Wind: light air (1)	-Snake -Breeding bird survey
August 20, 2021	1045-1120	A. Quinsey	28 (17.0-32.8)	Hazy Wind: light air (1)	-Snake -SAR Plant survey

M. Lavictoire – Michelle (Nunas) Lavictoire – B. Sc. Wildlife Resources and M.Sc. Natural Resources

A. Quinsey – Al Quinsey – B.Sc. Environmental Biology

J. Malcolm – Janessa Malcolm – Coop Placement BA Environmental Studies

*Min-Max Temp Taken From: Environment Canada. National Climate Data and Information Archive. Ottawa

International Airport. Available <http://climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/> [September 16, 2021]

4.2 Vegetation Description

The 1649 Montreal Road portion of the Site is fully developed with a few individual trees along the fence line. The 741 Blair Road contains a single residential building, sheds, and driveway. The natural vegetation is limited and impacted by gardening. Most of the property is manicured lawn with individual trees along the property edge (largetooth aspen, Manitoba maple, bur oak, horse chestnut, Norway maple, eastern white cedar (including a hedge on the east side of the property) and staghorn sumac near the house. The vegetation on the bedrock included a large amount of garden species (periwinkle, daffodils, tulips, lily of the valley, allium, lilac, Solomon’s seal, and yew) and invasives (common buckthorn, honeysuckle, dog strangling vine, Japanese knotweed, dames rocket, and garlic mustard) under a canopy of eastern white cedar, sugar maple, spruce, and Manitoba maple. Other species on the bedrock knoll included young green ash and river grape. Species scattered throughout the property included, Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass, common dandelion, curled dock, ox-eye daisy, daisy fleabane, Virginia creeper, river grape, Japanese maple, and aster.



Photo 2: Looking north from the edge of 1649 Montreal Road (April 19, 2021)



Photo 3: 741 Blair Road (April 19, 2021)



Photo 4: Edge of Bedrock on south side (April 19, 2021)



Photo 5: Bedrock on north side (April 19, 2021)

4.3 Species-Specific Surveys

Surveys were undertaken to confirm the lack of presence and/or habitat for endangered and threatened species and of significant wildlife habitat. The search of the house and shed (from outside) confirmed a lack of barn swallows. The breeding bird surveys did not identify any species at risk or of conservation value. The bedrock was searched (physically checking for crevices where exposed) and none were found. No reptiles were observed and no species at risk plants were found.

The plants observed were reviewed in terms of their provincial rank (SRank), presence of species of conservation value (provincial SRank of S1-S3 or listed as special concern), and species at risk (endangered or threatened provincially). No S1-S3, endangered or threatened plant species were found.

4.4 Incidentals

During the visits, the following wildlife have been noted: Monarch, American Crow, black-capped chickadee, house wren, American robin, grey catbird, European starling, cedar waxwing, yellow warbler, American redstart, chipping sparrow, song sparrow, dark-eyed junco, northern cardinal, American goldfinch, red squirrel and groundhog.

5.0 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL TO IMPACT THE NATURAL FEATURES

As mentioned above, based on the pre-consultation and the review of schedules (Section 3), there were only two items that were outlined for the Scoped EIS to assess: the potential project interactions with: endangered or threatened species or their habitat, and on the geological landform feature identified on Schedule K. However, subsequent communications between the City and the team indicated that the geological landform was not actually on the site, and it was removed from the needs of the EIS. During our field work to date, and following the review of background information, no other potential natural heritage features were identified. As such, this EIS remains scoped to endangered or threatened species and their habitat.

Below is a summary of the project and impact assessment methods. This is followed by an evaluation of the natural features requiring more investigations, and where appropriate, a list of avoidance and mitigation measures. Note that these measures must be read in their entirety, as some apply to more than one type of natural habitat.

5.1 Review of Project Activities

This project consists of the demolition of the existing buildings on both properties, regarding and the construction of a 26 storey residential apartment building. The building will be fully serviced. The portion of the bedrock knoll on the southeast side will be removed. This is the portion that was most disturbed by landscaping/gardening. The remainder of the bedrock knoll and the vegetation on it, will be left.

5.2 Impact Assessment Methods

The assessment of the potential impacts is completed by analyzing the impact of the activities associated with the developments associated with this site using the following criteria:

1. Area affected may be:
 - a. local in extent signifying that the impacts will be localized within the project area
 - b. regional signifying that the impacts may extend beyond the immediate project area.

2. Nature of Impact:
 - a. negative or positive
 - b. direct or indirect

3. Duration of the impact may be rated as:
 - a. short term (construction phase, 1 year)
 - b. medium term (2-4 years)

- c. long term (>4 years).
 - d. permanent
4. Magnitude of the impact may be:
- a. negligible signifying that the impact is not noticeable
 - b. minor signifying that the project's impacts are perceivable and require mitigation
 - c. moderate signifying that the project's impacts are perceivable and require mitigation as well as monitoring and/or compensation
 - d. major signifying that the project's impacts would destroy the environmental component within the project area.
5. Likelihood
- a. Whether an impact has a low-high potential of occurring based on the habitats, and work activities.

Cumulative Impacts:

The cumulative impacts are considered based on the residual impact. For this Site, the review of the available images indicate that the area has had residential and commercial development since prior to 1975 (geoOttawa). Given that the site is currently developed (commercial and single lot) and the surrounding areas are fully developed, the change to a residential apartment building is unlikely to have any cumulative impacts.

5.3 Evaluation of Potential Impacts

5.3.1 Endangered and Threatened Species

Terrestrial and wetland Endangered and Threatened Species at Risk, on private land, are protected under provincial *Endangered Species Act*. It is noted that bird species protected under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) are protected by the *Migratory Bird Convention Act* (MBCA) on private lands.

Within this report, the acronym SAR refers to only Endangered or Threatened species. Special Concern species do not receive protection from ESA or SARA and have been included in the discussion on Significant Wildlife Habitat.

A list of potential SAR was compiled using various sources. The NHIC database provides information available to the public on those SAR documented as occurring within the general area. It should be noted that not all information for all species is available to the public. Furthermore, the absence of a recording does not necessarily indicate that the species is absent from the area. The purpose of the NHIC database is to serve as a guide to help determine the potential species which may occur within the project area. The background review included

looking at the list of birds observed as part of the Atlas of Breeding Birds of Ontario (ABBO) and any SAR species listed on these lists were considered as potentially occurring within the subject lands. Added to this list were species that based on personal experience, often occur within the general area. When sensitive species are listed in the background information, the surveys are completed but no discussion is provided in this public document. All discussion with respect to sensitive species is restricted to being between MECP and Bowfin. Any mitigation measures would be included herein without calling attention to the species in question. The resulting list includes 11 SAR: 1 reptile (Blanding's turtle), 5 birds (eastern whip-poor-will, chimney swift, barn swallow, bobolink, and eastern meadowlark), 4 mammals (little brown myotis, northern myotis, eastern small-footed myotis, and the tri-colored bat), and 1 plant (butternut) (Table 4). Of these, most were determined not to be present or had no triggers for review based on guidance from the province. Table 4 notes the relevant MECP guidelines and triggers and indicates whether the species is brought forward for discussion.

Note that when restrictive species are listed, the appropriate surveys are undertaken to confirm their absence. If present, then additional discussions will be had with MECP and the EIS amended as required, without indicating which restricted species is present.

Birds

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

The chimney swift can often be found in developed areas and prefers to utilize structures such as large (>50 cm diameter) trees or man-made structures such as chimneys for its nesting habitat (COSEWIC, 2007). The use of large trees is now considered a rare event and the documented occurrences have all be in trees that were <1 km from a waterbody (large enough to be shown on 1:50,000 topographical maps) (COSEWIC, 2007).

Category 1 chimney swift habitat is the nesting structure (tree or chimney) and 90 m surrounding the structure (COSEWIC, 2007). As it has been recorded in the ABBO squares (breeding evidence: confirmed) in the general area, it could occur within the study area. The Site is over 1 km from a waterway (large enough to be on a 1:50,000 topographical map). This species is easily identified when present, it is very vocal and forages often. Despite numerous site investigations during the breeding bird survey period and evening, no chimney swifts were found. This species is considered absent.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

The barn swallow can often be found nesting on man-made structures. No nests, from previous nesting seasons, were found on-site. Despite numerous site investigations during the breeding bird survey period, no barn swallows were found. This species is considered absent.

Bats

The potential SAR bats within the general area are: little brown myotis, northern myotis, eastern small-footed myotis and tri-colored bat. There are three types of habitats required by bats: hibernation, maternity sites and day-roost sites. The latter is not considered critical habitat. These four bat species prefer to hibernate in caves or mines. They can hibernate in buildings but that is rare for these species (COSEWIC, 2013a). No caves, buildings, or mines were present. The bedrock knoll was physically searched for crevices/entrances on April 5, 2021 and none were located. It is noted that the portion of the bedrock that needs to be removed, is the portion that has already been the most impacted. No bats were observed during the evening survey.

The northern myotis tends to prefer larger expanses of older forests (late successional or primary forests) and chose maternity sites in snags that are in the mid-stage of decay. They prefer habitat with intact interior habitat and is shown to be negatively correlated with edge habitat (Menzel et al., 2002; Broders et al., 2006; Yates et al., 2006; OMNRF, 2015). This habitat is absent.

The recovery strategy for the eastern small-footed myotis indicates that the preferred maternity habitat of this species consists of open rock habitats and that it rarely uses old buildings as roosting/maternity sites (Humphrey, 2017). There was no suitable rocky habitat present or buildings. Based on this information, this species' maternity sites are considered absent.

The Atlas of Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994) suggests that the tri-colored bat is not present within this part of Ontario however, the NatureServe mapping in the COSSARO (2015) includes all of southeastern Ontario. Based on this information, this species is considered to have a very low potential of occurring.

The little brown myotis is one of the few bat species that can use anthropogenic structures as maternity sites. Potential suitable structures can include buildings, bridges, barns, and bat boxes. The little brown myotis can also use tall, large cavity trees that are in the early to mid-stages of decay as maternity roosts, as well as loose/raised tree bark, and/or crevices in cliffs (ECCC, 2018). This bat species occurs in higher densities in mature deciduous and/or mixed forests due to increased opportunities for large snags. However, unlike the northern myotis, the little brown myotis does not exclusively require mature forest stands to find appropriate maternity roosts (COSEWIC, 2013a). While no bats were noted during the evening visit on May 27 (active season), there still remains potential for bats to use the cavity tree in the adjacent lands for day-roosting. Day-roosts are not considered critical habitat. MECP now has avoidance guidelines that can be applied to sites to prevent potential for contravening the *Endangered Species Act* for this species. This is listed further below and also applies to the potential for day-roosts.

Plants

Butternuts

A butternut inventory was completed during the appropriate timing window, and none were found. Butternut inventories have a shelf-life of 2-years, in this case the inventory is valid until August 20, 2023.

SAR Mitigation Measures

General:

- Endangered and Threatened species are protected and cannot be harmed, harassed, or killed and in some cases their habitats are also protected. These individuals will only be handled by qualified person and only if the individual is in imminent threat of harm. An authorization under the ESA 2007 would be required to handle individuals that are not in imminent threat of harm.
- If a SAR enters the work area during the construction period, any work that may harm the individual is to stop immediately and the supervisor will be contacted. No work will continue until the individual has left the area.
- Should an individual be harmed or killed then work will stop, and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) will be contacted immediately.
- Educate staff and contractors on the potential for SAR to be in the area and their significance.
- Mitigation measures listed elsewhere in this report are also applicable to this section.

SAR Birds: No species at risk birds were observed during the breeding bird period.

- No impacts to federal SAR bird nests, or their eggs is permitted under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. If a federally listed bird species at risk nest is encountered, then work must stop until the young have fledged. If the nest/young have been harmed, then Environment Canada must be notified immediately for guidance.
- No impacts to provincial SAR bird nests or their eggs is permitted under the provincial *Endangered Species Act*. If a provincially listed bird species at risk is encountered, then work must stop and MECP contacted (sarontario@ontario.ca).
- Should a nest be discovered, stop all work that may disturb the birds (i.e. that cause the adults to fly off the nest) and contact a biologist or MECP or Environment Canada, as appropriate for the species.
- It is recommended that the buildings be removed outside of the breeding bird period (April 5 to August 28) unless surveys have been completed 2-days prior to confirm lack of active nests.

Area	Nature	Duration	Magnitude
Local	Negative Direct	Permanent (removal of individual trees and buildings)	Unlikely to occur

Bats: Recent discussions with MECP on bats, in the Kemptville area, indicate that they do not need to be approached if the timing window for the removal of trees listed below can be adhered to. Note that the bedrock was searched for openings, and none were found. No crevices/caves were present. The bedrock is not considered a candidate hibernaculum site.

- Educate contractors by informing them that most bats in Ontario are protected.
- Remove trees between October 1 and March 31 (Bat active season is currently assumed to be April 1 to September 30). If this is not possible, conduct exit survey prior to cutting them down. If the exit survey identifies bats, contact MECP or biologist for additional guidance.

Activity	Area	Nature	Duration	Magnitude	Likelihood
Removal of trees	Local	Negative Direct	Permanent Term (removal of individual trees)	Low potential	Negligible (if timing window is followed)

Butternuts: No Butternuts were identified. It is noted that the inventory is valid until August 20, 2023.

Table 4: Summary of Potential Endangered and Threatened Species

Common Name/ Population	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat	SRank	ESA Reg. 230/08 SARO List Status	SARA Schedule 1 List of Wildlife SAR Status	Reference	MECP Guidelines/Triggers for Review	Brought Forward (Yes/No)
REPTILES								
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Shallow water, large marshes, shallow lakes or similar such water bodies.	S3	THR	THR	COSEWIC 2005	No wetland or waterbodies on or within 30 m of the Site. No Blanding's Turtle occurrences shown on the background mapping within 2 km.	No
BIRDS								
Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Rock or sand barrens with scattered trees, savannahs, old burns or other disturbed sites in a state of early to mid-forest succession, or open conifer plantations.	S4B	THR	THR	COSEWIC 2009	There are no forests in or within 500 m of the Site	No
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Cities, towns, villages, rural, and wooded areas.	S4B, S4N	THR	THR	COSEWIC 2007	The house to be demolished has a chimney. Surveys completed. None found.	Yes
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Open or semi-open lands: farms, field, marshes.	S4B	THR	THR	COSEWIC 2011a	There is the house and the shed to be	Yes

Common Name/ Population	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat	SRank	ESA Reg. 230/08 SARO List Status	SARA Schedule 1 List of Wildlife SAR Status	Reference	MECP Guidelines/Triggers for Review	Brought Forward (Yes/No)
							removed. Surveys completed, none found.	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Primarily in forage crops, and grassland habitat.	S4B	THR	THR	COSEWIC 2010	There is no suitable grassland habitat.	No
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Fields, meadows and prairies.	S4B	THR	THR	COSEWIC 2011b	There is no suitable grassland habitat.	No
MAMMALS								
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Buildings, attics, roof crevices and loose bark on trees or under bridges. Always roost near waterbodies.	S4	END	END	Eder, 2002; COSEWIC 2013		
Northern Myotis/Northern Long-eared Bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Older (late successional or primary forests) with large interior habitat.	S3	END	END	Menzel et al., 2002; Broders et al., 2006; COSEWIC 2013c	Potential for day roots. Bedrock searched for crevices and none found	Yes
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Found within deciduous or coniferous forests in hilly areas.	S2S3	END	NAR	Eder, 2002		
Tri-colored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Prefers shrub habitat or open woodland near water.	S3?	END	END	Eder, 2002; COSEWIC 2013c		
PLANTS								
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Variety of sites, grows best on well-drained fertile soils in shallow valleys and on gradual	S2?	END	END	COSEWIC, 2003	None found. Inventory valid until August 20, 2023	Yes

Common Name/ Population	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat	SRank	ESA Reg. 230/08 SARO List Status	SARA Schedule 1 List of Wildlife SAR Status	Reference	MECP Guidelines/Triggers for Review	Brought Forward (Yes/No)
		slopes						

Status Updated April 1, 2019

SRANK DEFINITIONS

- S1** Critically Imperiled, Critically imperiled in the nation or state/province because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state/province.
- S2** Imperiled, Imperiled in the nation or state/province because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or state/province.
- S3** Vulnerable, Vulnerable in the nation or state/province due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.
- S4** Apparently Secure, Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- 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 or community. Ranges cannot skip more than one rank (e.g., SU is used rather than S1S4).
- ?** Inexact Numeric Rank—Denotes inexact numeric rank
- S#B** Breeding
- S#N** Non-Breeding

SARO STATUS DEFINITIONS

- END** Endangered: A species facing imminent extinction or extirpation in Ontario which is a candidate for regulation under Ontario's ESA.
- THR** Threatened: A species that is at risk of becoming endangered in Ontario if limiting factors are not reversed.
- SC** Special Concern: A species with characteristics that make it sensitive to human activities or natural events.

SARA STATUS DEFINITIONS

- END** Endangered, a wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
- THR** Threatened, a wildlife species that is likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.
- NAR** Not at Risk, a wildlife species that has been evaluated and found to be not at risk of extinction given the current circumstances.

5.3.2 Other

The measures outlined above serve to protect the identified or potentially present natural features identified in the background review and/or site investigations. However, there are also some other items that should be mentioned.

1. Almost all birds in Ontario are protected by either MBCA or FWCA.
2. Most reptiles are protected by the FWCA

Mitigation Measures:

- Almost all breeding birds are protected under the MBCA and/or FWCA. The only species not protected are: American crow, brown-headed cowbird, common grackle, house sparrow, red-winged blackbird, and starling. It is prohibited to destroy or disturb an active nest of other birds, or to take or handle nests, eggs, or nestlings. In this part of Ontario, the current standard nesting period is between April 5th to August 28th. Outside of this timing window, it is considered unlikely that birds would be nesting. Note, there are some birds (birds of prey, herons etc.) that do begin nesting earlier in the year. It should also be noted, that if an active nest is present before or after the above dates that it is still protected. These dates only serve as a guideline. Note that due to the thick shrub growth, looking for active bird nests at this site would be difficult and could lead to false negatives. Proponent is strongly encouraged to follow timing windows.
- During construction, there is a potential for suitable habitat for ground nesting birds (i.e. killdeer) to be created. These include bare soil or gravel areas. Perform regular walks of the cleared areas looking for ground nesters. If any are present, the contact a biologist for guidance.
- Work during the daytime hours to prevent light disturbances.
- Ensure that all equipment have the appropriate mufflers to reduce noise disturbances.

5.3.3 Accidents and Malfunctions

Although the likelihood of accidents and malfunctions occurring would be minimized by following the mitigation measures outlined below, should accidents and/or malfunctions occur they have the possibility of presenting serious impacts and require consideration.

Maintenance on construction equipment such as refueling, oil changes or lubrication would only be permitted in designated area located at a minimum of 30 m from the natural areas to be retained. And in an area where erosion and sediment control measures and all precautions have been made to prevent oil, grease, antifreeze, or other materials from inadvertently entering the ground or the surface water flow.

Machinery should be cleaned prior to arriving on-site to prevent the potential spread of invasive

species (i.e. mud and vegetation matter from other sites should be removed from machinery).

Emergency spill kits would be located on site. The crew would be fully trained on the use of clean-up materials in order to minimize impacts of any accidental spills. The area would be monitored for leakage and in the unlikely event of a minor spillage the project manager would halt the activity and corrective measures would be implemented. Any spills would be immediately reported to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Spills Action Centre (1800 268-6060).

6.0 CONCLUSION

Bertone Montreal Road LP is proposing to develop a property located at 1649 Montreal Road and 741 Blair Road. The total size of the property is roughly 0.5 ha of which 0.4 ha will be developed. The 1649 Montreal Road parcel (0.2 ha) is currently fully developed with paved parking lot and a commercial building. The 741 Blair Road parcel (0.3 ha) contains a single house (in poor condition and to be demolished), manicured grass, small outbuildings (falling down) and a bedrock knoll. The site will be fully serviced. The majority of the vegetation that will be removed is that along the fence lines. The northern section of the bedrock knoll will be left intact. The various communications with the City indicated that the EIS should be scoped to address potential impacts with:

- Endangered or Threatened Species or their habitats

No SAR or their habitats were identified.

Note that recommendations on the protection of trees will be provided in the Tree Conservation Report (to be produced by others) and those recommendations will supersede those herein with respect to trees.

I trust that this report will meet your requirements. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Bowfin Environmental Consulting Inc.

Michelle Lavictoire, Biologist / Principal

7.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A: Background Information

ATLAS OF Breeding Birds in Ontario

Squares 18VR42, 18VR43, 18VR52, and 18VR53

Common Name	Scientific Name	ABBO Category	SRank	ESA Reg. 230/08 SARO List Status	SARA Schedule 1 List of Wildlife SAR Status
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Probable	S4	no status	no status
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Possible	S5	no status	no status
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Probable	S4	no status	no status
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Confirmed	S5B,S5N	no status	no status
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Confirmed	S5B,S5N	no status	no status
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Confirmed	SNA	no status	no status
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopava</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Confirmed	S4B, S4N	no status	no status
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Probable	S4B	no status	no status
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Possible	S4B	THR	THR
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Possible	S4	no status	no status
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Confirmed	S3B,S3N	no status	no status
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Possible	S5B	no status	no status
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Possible	S5B	no status	no status
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Possible	S4B	no status	no status
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status

Common Name	Scientific Name	ABBO Category	SRank	ESA Reg. 230/08 SARO List Status	SARA Schedule 1 List of Wildlife SAR Status
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Confirmed	S3B	SC	SC
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Probable	S5B	no status	no status
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Confirmed	S5B, S5N	no status	no status
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Probable	S4B	no status	no status
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Probable	S4B	no status	no status
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Confirmed	S5B, S4N	no status	no status
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Probable	S5B, S5N	no status	no status
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Confirmed	SNA	no status	no status
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Black/Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus/americanus</i>	Possible	S5B, S4B	no status	no status
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	Possible	S4	no status	no status
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Probable	S4	no status	no status
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Possible	S5	no status	no status
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Probable	S4	no status	no status
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Probable	S4B	SC	THR
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Probable	S4B	THR	THR
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Confirmed	S4B, S4N	THR	THR
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Probable	S5B	no status	no status
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status

Common Name	Scientific Name	ABBO Category	SRank	ESA Reg. 230/08 SARO List Status	SARA Schedule 1 List of Wildlife SAR Status
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Confirmed	S4B	SC	SC
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Possible	S5B	no status	no status
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Probable	S5B	no status	no status
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Confirmed	S3S4B	no status	no status
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Confirmed	S4B	THR	THR
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Confirmed	S4B	THR	THR
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapilla</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Possible	S4	no status	no status
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status

Common Name	Scientific Name	ABBO Category	SRank	ESA Reg. 230/08 SARO List Status	SARA Schedule 1 List of Wildlife SAR Status
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Probable	S5B	no status	no status
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Probable	S4B	no status	no status
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Confirmed	S4B	SC	THR
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Confirmed	SNA	no status	no status
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Probable	S5B	no status	no status
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Probable	S5B	no status	no status
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Possible	S5B	no status	no status
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Possible	S5B	no status	no status
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Confirmed	SNRB	no status	no status
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Possible	S5B	no status	no status
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Confirmed	SNRB	no status	no status
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status

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American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Possible	S4B	SC	THR
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Possible	S4B	no status	no status
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Clay-colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Probable	S4B	no status	no status
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Probable	S4B	no status	no status
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Probable	S4B	no status	no status
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Confirmed	S5	no status	no status
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	THR	THR
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Confirmed	S4	no status	no status
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Confirmed	S4B	THR	THR
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	no status	no status
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Confirmed	SNA	no status	no status
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Probable	S5B	no status	no status
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Possible	S4B	no status	no status

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American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Confirmed	S5B	no status	no status
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Confirmed	S4B	SC	SC
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Confirmed	SNA	no status	no status

Status updated January 27, 2021

SRANK DEFINITIONS

S3 Vulnerable, Vulnerable in the nation or state/province due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

S4 Apparently Secure, Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

S5 Secure, Common, widespread, and abundant in the nation or state/province.

SNA Not Applicable, A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.

S#B Breeding

S#N Non-Breeding

SARO STATUS DEFINITIONS

THR Threatened: A species that is at risk of becoming endangered in Ontario if limiting factors are not reversed.

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

SARA STATUS DEFINITIONS

THR Threatened, a wildlife species that is likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.

SC Special Concern, a wildlife species that may become threatened or endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.