

Kannakko, Kris (MNR)

From: Gaweda, Joanna (MNR)
Sent: February 27, 2006 11:49 AM
To: Anne McVean
Cc: Coulson, Daryl (MNR); Moreau, Paul (MNR)
Subject: FW: DRAFT Significant Wildlife Habitat Table for local use
Attachments: DraftSign Wild Hab Table RenfrewEcoregion 6E 27Feb2006.doc

Anne,

You phoned last week regarding further information re. the McNab OP for you and Larry to use at the Issues and Options Stage. Please see attachment from Daryl Coulson. This draft document is a reference for you and Larry to use if you are questioned on the Significant Wildlife Habitat portion of the PPS or issues related to this. Note that Daryl is developing this product to apply to all of Renfrew County, therefore certain rows or components will not apply to McNab (see blank rows/columns). Daryl is building on work being done by our Regional staff. This is the best we have based on existing information, guides, etc. We recommend that this not be distributed to Council, but may be used in support of discussion around natural heritage feature issues.

We are working on a draft map for you to use to develop a sig.wild.hab. section in the draft OP. At this time the product is not yet in a format that would be helpful for you or council. I estimate that it will still take *a few weeks* before we can share it with you and council. Maybe we could set up a meeting a couple of weeks prior to Larry finalizing the Draft OP, to discuss the mapping at that time?? At that time we'll be able to share an updated shapefile with habitat of endangered and threatened species as well.

Also the Federation of Ontario Naturalists has a publication (available through their website I believe) regarding the alvar habitats in the McNab area. Daryl recommended that you may wish to contact them for a copy.

I apologize for the delay in getting back to you.
Joanna Gaweda

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-----Original Message-----

From: Coulson, Daryl (MNR)
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2006 11:08 AM
To: Gaweda, Joanna (MNR)
Cc: Baker, Tania (MNR); Punt, Kirby (MNR)
Subject: RE: DRAFT Significant Wildlife Habitat Table for local use

With attachment this time!

Daryl Coulson

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-----Original Message-----

From: Coulson, Daryl (MNR)
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2006 11:07 AM
To: Gaweda, Joanna (MNR)
Cc: Baker, Tania (MNR); Punt, Kirby (MNR)
Subject: DRAFT Significant Wildlife Habitat Table for local use

This is built upon John Boos and company draft for 6E.
Some modifications have been made and need to be made for local application.

For discussion on Wednesday morning.

Daryl Coulson

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SCHEDULE 1.0 Renfrew County - Eco-region 6E; IDENTIFICATION OF SWH

The Schedules are designed to provide the criteria for identifying candidate significant wildlife habitat within the designated Eco-region 6E portion of Renfrew County. Tables 1.1 through 1.4 within the Schedules provide guidance for candidate SWH for the four categories of SWH as primarily outlined within OMNR (2000 and 2000a) for Eco-region 6E. The Schedules, including description of wildlife habitat, wildlife species and the criteria provided for determining Candidate SWH are based on science and expert knowledge. The information within these schedules will require periodic updating to keep pace with changes to wildlife species being listed as Species at Risk or as new science information becomes available on certain wildlife habitats. Therefore, MNR will need to review and update these schedules and provide addendums on a regular basis (ie. every 3-5 years).

Criteria For Significant Wildlife Habitat in Renfrew County portion of EcoRegion 6E

1. 1 Seasonal Concentration Areas

Seasonal Concentration Areas are areas where wildlife species occur in numbers at certain times of the year, sometimes highly concentrated within relatively small areas. In spring and autumn, migratory wildlife species will concentrate where they can rest and feed. Other wildlife species require habitats where they can survive winter. Examples of Seasonal Concentration Areas include deer wintering areas, breeding bird colonies and hibernation sites for reptiles (OMNR 2000). Table 1.1 outlines which Seasonal Concentration Areas constitute Candidate SWH.

Table 1.1 Seasonal Concentration Areas for Wildlife Species

| Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|---|---|---|--|
| Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Terrestrial) | American Black Duck Northern Pintail Gadwall Blue-winged Teal Green winged Teal Canada Goose Cackling Goose | Fields with sheet water during Spring (mid March to May). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields flooding during spring melt and run-off provide important invertebrate foraging habitat for migrating waterfowl. • Anecdotal information from the | Studies carried out and verified presence of an annual concentration of any listed species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregation of 100 or more of listed species (except Canada Goose) required, and/or aggregations of 500 or more of Canada Goose required |

| Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p><u>Rationale:</u> Rare habitat, important to migrating waterfowl, particularly areas associated with significant flyways.</p> | <p>Brant Tundra Swan</p> | <p>landowner or adjacent landowners may be good information in determining occurrence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites documented through waterfowl planning processes (eg. EHJV implementation plan) | <p>and/or 10 or more Swans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual use of habitat is documented from information sources or field studies (annual can be based on study or determined anecdotally). Agricultural fields with waste grains are commonly used by waterfowl, these are not considered SWH. |
| <p>Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Areas (Aquatic)</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Important for local and migrant waterfowl populations during the spring or fall migration or both periods combined. Sites identified are usually only one of a few in the ecodistrict.</p> | <p>Am. Green-winged Teal Am. Black Duck N. Pintail N. Shoveller Am. Wigeon Gadwall Blue-winged Teal Wood Duck Hooded Merganser Common Merganser Lesser Scaup Greater Scaup Ring-necked duck Common Goldeneye Bufflehead Long-tailed Duck Surf Scoter Canvasback Redhead Ruddy Duck</p> <p>Brant Cackling Goose Canada Goose Tundra Swan</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ponds, marshes, lakes, bays, coastal inlets, and watercourses used during migration. These habitats have an abundant food supply (mostly aquatic invertebrates and vegetation in shallow water); Canadian Wildlife Service staff know the larger, most significant sites. Check website; http://wildspace.ec.gc.ca Naturalist clubs often are aware of staging/stopover areas. Check OMNR Wetland Evaluations because these indicate presence of locally and regionally significant waterfowl staging Sites documented through | <p>Studies carried out and verified presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat used annually during spring, fall or both seasons of any listed species. Annual Use of Habitat is Documented from Information Sources or Field Studies (Annual can be based on study or determined anecdotally). Aggregations of 100 or more of listed species (except Canada Goose) required and/or aggregations of 500 or more of Canada Goose required and/or 10 or more Swans and/or estimated waterfowl use days (waterfowl use days are the accumulated number of waterfowl counted per day over the course of the fall or spring migration period) > 5,000. |

| Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Waterfowl Nesting Area</p> <p>Rationale: Important to local waterfowl populations, sites with greatest number of species and highest number of individuals are significant.</p> | <p>American Black Duck Northern Pintail Northern Shoveler Gadwall Blue-winged Teal Green-winged Teal Wood Duck Hooded Merganser Mallards</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> waterfowl planning processes (eg. EHV implementation plan) Ducks Unlimited projects | <p>Studies confirmed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 3 or more nesting pairs for listed species listed except for Mallards; Presence of 10 or more nesting pairs for listed species including Mallards. Nesting studies should be completed during the spring breeding season (April/May/June). A field study confirming waterfowl nesting habitat will determine the boundary of the waterfowl nesting habitat for the SWH, this may be greater or less than 150 m (OMNR 2000a) from the wetland and will provide enough habitat for waterfowl to successfully nest. </p> |
| <p>Shorebird Migratory Area</p> | <p>American Wigeon Common Goldeneye</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upland areas should be at least 120 m wide so that predators such as raccoons, skunks, and foxes have difficulty finding nests. Wood Ducks and Hooded Mergansers utilize large diameter trees (>40cm dbh) in woodlands for cavity nest sites. Ducks Unlimited staff may know the locations of particularly productive nesting sites. OMNR Wetland Evaluations for indication of significant waterfowl nesting habitat. | <p>Studies confirming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 5 or more of listed species and estimated 500+ shorebird use days during spring or </p> |
| <p>Shorebird Migratory Area</p> | <p>Spotted Sandpiper Common Snipe Wilson's Phalarope Greater Yellowlegs Solitary Sandpiper</p> | <p>Shorelines of lakes, rivers and wetlands, including beach areas, bars and seasonally flooded shoreline habitats are extremely</p> | <p>Studies confirming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 5 or more of listed species and estimated 500+ shorebird use days during spring or </p> |

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria</p> | <p>fall migration period. (shorebird use days are the accumulated number of shorebirds counted per day over the course of the fall or spring migration period) and/or the presence of 10 or more listed species.</p> | <p>Presently not applicable to Renfrew County</p> |
| <p>Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western hemisphere shorebird reserve network. • Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) Ont. Shorebird Survey. • Bird Studies Canada Federation of Ontario Naturalists • Local birders and naturalist club. | <p>Although most forested areas contribute to this wildlife habitat value, sites of significant concentrations (numbers and species) due to geographical positioning in landscape are presently unknown in Renfrew County.</p> |
| <p>Wildlife Species</p> | <p>Marbled Godwit Sanderling Red Knot Black-bellied Plover Lesser Golden Plover Semipalmated Plover Lesser Yellowlegs Whimbrel Hudsonian Godwit Ruddy Turnstone Semipalmated Sandpiper Least Sandpiper White-rumped Sandpiper Bairds Sandpiper Pectoral Sandpiper Purple Sandpiper Dunlin Stilt Sandpiper Buff-breasted Sandpiper Ruff Short-billed Dowitcher Long-billed Dowitcher</p> | <p>All migratory songbirds.</p> |
| <p>Wildlife Habitat</p> | <p>Rationale: High quality shorebird stopover habitat is extremely rare and typically has a long history of use.</p> | <p>Landbird Migratory Stopover Areas Rationale: Sites with a high diversity of species as well as high numbers are most significant.</p> |

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E

| Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Raptor Wintering Area</p> <p>Rationale: Sites used by multiple species, a high number of individuals and used annually are most significant</p> | <p>Short-eared Owl Rough-legged Hawk Red-tailed Hawk Northern Harrier American Kestrel Snowy Owl Great Gray Owl</p> <p>Eastern Screech Owl Long-eared Owl</p> | <p>The habitat provides a combination of fields, woodlands and wetlands that provide roosting, foraging and resting habitats for wintering raptors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask the OMNR ecologist or biologist. They may be aware of locations of wintering raptors. In addition, these staff may know local naturalists that may be aware of the locations of raptor wintering habitats. • Check the Breeding Bird Atlas or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented. • Check data from Bird Studies Canada. | <p>Raptor Wintering sites need to be > 20ha with a combination of forest, wetland and upland.</p> <p>Studies confirm the use of these habitats by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more Short-eared Owls, or; • 2 or more of listed spp (not including Red-tailed Hawk and American Kestrel) with at least 5 birds, or; • 3 or more of listed species with at least 10 birds. <p>[Presently not known to be applicable to Renfrew County]</p> |
| <p>Bat Hibernacula (Maternal Colony)</p> <p>Rationale: Natural bat maternal colonies are extremely rare in all Ontario landscapes.</p> | <p>Big Brown Bat Little Brown Bat Eastern Pipistrelle Silver-haired Bat Long-eared Bat Small-footed Bat</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural maternal colonies of bats are extremely rare, very little information is available on locations. • Maternal colonies in buildings are not included. • OMNR for possible locations and contact for local experts • Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for location of mine shafts. • Clubs that explore caves (eg. Sierra Club) | <p>Significant Bat Maternal Colonies have confirmed use by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >10 Eastern Pipistrelle, Silver-haired Bat, Long-eared Bat or Small-footed Bat (OMNR 2000a) • 30 Big Brown Bat (OMNR 2000a) • 100 Little Brown Bat (OMNR 2000a) • Any colony with two or more species is to be considered significant. |

| CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | Wildlife Species | Wildlife Habitat |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Bat Winter Roosts have confirmed use by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >20 Eastern Pipistrelle or Long-eared Bat (OMNR 2000a); or, 30 Big Brown Bat (OMNR 2000a); or, 50 Little Brown Bat (OMNR 2000a); or, Any colony with wintering Small-footed Bats or two or more species is to be considered significant. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University Biology Departments with bat experts. | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bat hibernacula are extremely rare, very little information is available on locations. Bat hibernacula in buildings are not included. OMNR for possible locations and contact for local experts Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for location of mine shafts. Clubs that explore caves (eg. Sierra Club) University Biology Departments with bat experts. | | <p>Bat Hibernacula (Winter Roost)</p> <p>Rationale: Bat hibernacula are extremely rare in all Ontario landscapes.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presently not known to be applicable to Renfrew County. | <p>Butterfly stopover areas are rare habitat features usually associated with lands along Great Lakes.</p> <p>This SWH feature is presently not known to occur in Renfrew County.</p> | <p>Monarch Butterfly</p> | <p>Butterfly Stopover Areas</p> <p>Rationale: Butterfly stopover areas are extremely rare habitats and are biologically important for Butterfly species that migrate south for the winter.</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria</p> | <p>Studies confirming: • Presence of snake hibernacula used by 5 or more individuals or 2 or more species of snakes. or; • Congregations of 5 or more individuals or 2 or more snakes near potential hibernacula (eg. foundation or rocky slope) on sunny warm days in Spring (Apr/May) and Fall (Sept/Oct); or, • Presence of one or more Special Concern species; • Note: often hibernacula are very difficult to find, therefore area adjacent (100m) to aggregations should be protected for the hibernacula and staging/mating habitat.</p> | <p>Studies confirming: • Presence of 1 or more nesting sites with 8 cliff swallow pairs or 100 bank swallow pairs during the spring breeding season. • Anecdotal information from the landowner or adjacent landowners may be good information in determining occurrence.</p> |
| <p>Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources</p> | <p>Hibernation takes place in sites located below frost lines in burrows, rock crevices and other natural locations. Areas of broken and fissured rock are particularly valuable since they provide access to subterranean sites below the frost line. • In spring, some people observe the emergence of snakes on their property. • Local naturalists and experts, as well as university herpetologists may also know where to find some of these sites.</p> | <p>Any exposed soil banks, undisturbed for 10 years or more. Does not include man-made structures (bridges or buildings) or recently disturbed soil areas, such as berms, embankments, soil or aggregate stockpiles. Also does not include an active Mineral Aggregate Operation. • Natural Heritage Information Centre occurrence records (includes breeding bird atlas data). Requests must be made through local MNR office.</p> |
| <p>Wildlife Species</p> | <p>Eastern Garter Snake Northern Brown Snake Smooth Green Snake Northern Ringneck Snake Northern Water Snake Northern Redbelly Snake Special Concern Eastern Milk Snake Northern Ribbon Snake</p> | <p>Bank Swallow Cliff Swallow</p> |
| <p>Wildlife Habitat</p> | <p>Hibernaculum Rationale: Generally sites are a unique combination of features that populations are dependant upon for overwintering habitat. Sites with the highest number of individuals are most significant.</p> | <p>Colonial Nesting Bird Habitat Rationale: Historical use and number of nests in a colony make this habitat significant. An identified colony can be very important to local populations.</p> |

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E

| <p>Wildlife Habitat</p> | <p>Wildlife Species</p> | <p>Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources</p> | <p>CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria</p> |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| <p>Wildlife Habitat</p> | <p>[Note: any active colonies protected by Migratory Birds Convention Act]</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nests in live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, islands, and peninsulas. • Most nests in trees are 11 to 15 m from ground, near the top of the tree • Breeding Bird Atlas, colonial nest records. • Ontario Heronry Inventory 1991 available from Bird Studies Canada. • Sometimes aerial photographs can help identify large heronries. • MNR District Offices. • Local naturalist clubs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of 5 or more active nests of any of the listed species (except Great Blue Heron and Double-crested Cormorant); or, • Presence of 15 or more active nests of one or more listed species. • Studies would be done during May/June when actively nesting. |
| <p>Wildlife Species</p> | <p>Great Blue Heron Black-crowned Night Heron Great Egret Cattle Egret Yellow-crowned Night Heron Double-crested Cormorant</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nesting colonies are on islands associated with open water • Breeding Bird Atlas, colonial nest records. • Canadian Wildlife Service ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s • MNR District Offices. • Local naturalist clubs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of >5 pairs of Greater Black-backed Gulls, and/or > 20 pairs of Herring Gulls, and/or > 50 pairs of Ring-billed Gulls, and/or > 10 and <20 pairs of Double-crested Cormorant, and/or > 5 pairs of Caspian or Common Terns. • Studies would be done during May/June when actively nesting. |
| <p>Wildlife Habitat</p> | <p>Great Blue Heron Black-crowned Night Heron Great Egret Cattle Egret Yellow-crowned Night Heron Double-crested Cormorant</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nesting colonies are on islands associated with open water • Breeding Bird Atlas, colonial nest records. • Canadian Wildlife Service ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s • MNR District Offices. • Local naturalist clubs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of >5 pairs of Greater Black-backed Gulls, and/or > 20 pairs of Herring Gulls, and/or > 50 pairs of Ring-billed Gulls, and/or > 10 and <20 pairs of Double-crested Cormorant, and/or > 5 pairs of Caspian or Common Terns. • Studies would be done during May/June when actively nesting. |

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E

| Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| colony in area. | | | |
| <p>Deer Wintering Areas</p> <p>Rationale; Sites typically have a long history of annual use by deer. Sites identified are typically the only known sites in the area.</p> | <p>White-tailed Deer</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wintering areas of mainly coniferous trees (pines, hemlock, cedar, spruce). May also include areas of deciduous forest. • A canopy cover of more than 60%. • Land surrounding the core area is usually agriculture, mixed or deciduous forest. • Traditionally used by deer. • Absence of barriers to migration to and from the yard itself. • Suitable areas of cover, food and adjacent natural lands. • MNR determines deer yards following methods outlined in, Selected Wildlife and Habitat Features: Inventory Manual", 1993) | <p>No Studies Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These areas are mapped by MNR District offices. Deer yards considered Significant by MNR will be provided to municipalities. • Field investigations that record deer tracks in winter to confirm use (can be done from a vehicle or aircraft). This is best done in a series of winters to establish the boundary in an "average" winter. MNR will complete these field investigations. |

1.2 Rare Vegetation Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E
1.2 Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitat for Wildlife

Many rare vegetation habitats are candidate SWH, these would include sand barrens, tallgrass prairie, alvars and savannah. Woodlands not protected as Significant Woodlands have the potential to be a Rare Vegetation Community and therefore Candidate SWH Table 1.2.1 contains a listing of Rare Vegetation Communities that are considered SWH for the planning area and where the PPS policy is the direction to be followed.

1.2.1 Rare Vegetation Communities

Table 1.2.1 Rare Vegetation Communities.

| Rare Vegetation Community | ELC Ecosite Code | Habitat Description | Detailed Information and Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Hickory Deciduous Forest | FOD2 | Dry-Fresh Deciduous Forest, with Hickory Species Dominating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Ecological Land Classification for Vegetation Types to determine if this forest type exists. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm ELC Vegetation Type FOD2-3, in woodlots or forest patches (no minimum size) |
| Very rare forest type in Ontario. | | | | |
| Oak-Hickory Deciduous Forest | FOD2 | Dry Deciduous Forest with Oak and Hickory Species Dominating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Ecological Land Classification for Vegetation Types to determine if this forest type exists. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm ELC Vegetation Type FOD2-2, in woodlots or forest patches (no minimum size) |
| Very rare forest type in Ontario. | | | | |
| Mixed Oak Deciduous Forest | FOD1 | Dry-Fresh Deciduous Forest with Two Species of Oak Dominating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Ecological Land Classification for Vegetation Types to determine if this forest type exists. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm ELC Vegetation Type FOD1-4, in woodlots or forest patches (no minimum size) |
| Very rare forest type in Ontario. | | | | |

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E

| Rare Vegetation Community | ELC Ecosite Code | Habitat Description | Detailed Information and Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| White Oak Deciduous Forest | FOD1 | Dry-Fresh Deciduous Forest with White Oak Dominating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Ecological Land Classification for Vegetation Types to determine if this forest type exists. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm ELC Vegetation Type FOD1-2, in woodlots or forest patches (no minimum size) |
| Very rare forest type in Ontario. | | | | |
| Rationale: Very rare forest type in Ontario. | | | | |
| Sugar Maple – Black Maple Deciduous Forest | FOD6 | Fresh-Moist Deciduous Forest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Ecological Land Classification for Vegetation Types to determine if this forest type exists. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm ELC Vegetation Type FOD6-2, in woodlots or forest patches (no minimum size) |
| Alvar | | | | |
| Rationale: Alvars are extremely rare habitats in Ontario. | | | | |
| Alvar | ALO1 | An alvar will be level unfractured limestone, a patchy mosaic of bare rock pavement, or shallow substrate over bedrock. The site will vary between being seasonally dry or inundated with water. Vegetation cover varies from patchy and barren with a less than 60% tree cover. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alvars of Ontario (2000), Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Natural Heritage Information Centre, OMNR Ecologists, Local Naturalist clubs | |
| Dry – Fresh Coniferous Forest associated with Alvar | FOC1 FOC2 | Dry – Fresh Coniferous Forest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alvars of Ontario (2000), Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Natural Heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site to be associated with Alvar Site to be > 0.5 ha in size. Site to have average substrate depth |

| Rare Vegetation Community | ELC Ecosite Code | Habitat Description | Detailed Information and Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Rationale: Alvars are extremely rare habitats in Ontario, and these particular coniferous forest habitats associated with alvars are also of limited and significant representation. | | | Information Centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMNR Ecologists. • Local Naturalist clubs | ≤ 15cm over bedrock. |
| Savannah Rationale: Savannahs are extremely rare habitats in Ontario. | TPS1 TPS2 TPW1 TPW2 | A savannah is a tallgrass prairie habitat that has tree cover between 25-60%. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Heritage Information Centre. • OMNR Ecologists. • Local Naturalist clubs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No minimum size to site. • Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Savannahs • One or more of the Savannah indicator species listed in OMNR (2000a) Appendix N should be present. |
| Tallgrass Prairie (including shoreline prairie) Rationale: Tallgrass Prairies are extremely rare habitats in Ontario. | TPO1 TPO2 | A tallgrass prairie has ground cover dominated by prairie grasses, an open tall grass prairie habitat will have less than 25% tree cover. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Heritage Information Centre. • OMNR Ecologists. • Local Naturalist clubs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No minimum size to site. • Confirm any ELC Vegetation Type for Tall Grass Prairies • One or more of the tall grass prairie indicator species listed in OMNR (2000a) Appendix N should be present. |
| Cliff | CLO CLS CLT | | • | • |
| Sand Barrens | SBO SBS SBT | | • | • |
| Rock Barrens | RBO RBS | | • | • |

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E

| Rare Vegetation Community | ELC Ecosite Code | Habitat Description | Detailed Information and Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | RBT | | | |
| Talus Slope | TAO TAS TAT | | • | • |
| Crevice and Cave | CCR CCA | | • | • |
| Dunes | SDO SDS SDT | | • | • |

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1.2.2 Specialized Habitat for Wildlife

Some wildlife species require large areas of suitable habitat for their long-term survival. Many wildlife species require substantial areas of suitable habitat for successful breeding. Their populations decline when habitat becomes fragmented and reduced in size (OMNR 2000). The largest and least fragmented habitats within a planning area will support the most significant populations of wildlife. Specialized habitat for wildlife is a community or diversity based category, therefore the more wildlife species a habitat contains the more significant the habitat becomes to the planning area. The specialized habitats for wildlife that are Candidate SWH are outlined in Table 1.2.2.

Table 1.2.2 Specialized Habitats of Wildlife considered Candidate SWH.

| Specialized Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | ELC Ecosite Codes | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Amphibian Woodland Breeding Habitat (Vernal Pools). | Red-spotted Newt Blue-spotted Salamander Spotted Salamander Gray Treefrog Spring Peeper | FOC1 FOC2 FOC3 FOC4 FOM1 FOM2 FOM3 FOM4 FOM5 FOM6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woodland and the wetland, lake or pond would be the Candidate SWH, some small wetlands may not be mapped and may be important breeding pools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies confirm; Presence of a wetland, lake or pond within or adjacent (within 120m) to a woodland (no minimum |

| CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | Wildlife Species | Specialized Wildlife Habitat | Rationale: |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of breeding population of 1 or more of the listed species with at least 20 individuals (adults, juveniles, eggs/larval masses) within; • A study to determine this SWH will be required during the spring when amphibians are migrating or are concentrated around suitable breeding habitat within the woodland. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wetland breeding pools may be permanent, seasonal, ephemeral, associated with small streams, large or small in size and could be located within or adjacent to the woodland (upland forest or swamp). • Woodlands with permanent ponds or those containing water in most years until mid-July are more likely to be used as breeding habitat • Refer to the Ontario Breeding pools within the woodland or the shortest distance from forest habitat are more significant because of reduced risk to migrating amphibians and more likely to be used. • Local landowners may also provide assistance as they may hear spring-time choruses of amphibians on their property. • Local OMNR Ecologist, wetland evaluations. • Local field naturalist clubs • Canadian Wildlife Service • Amphibian Road Call Survey information. | <p>FOM7 FOM8 FOD1 FOD2 FOD3 FOD4 FOD5 FOD6 FOD7 FOD8 FOD9 FOD1 FOD6 FOD1 SWM5 SWM6 SWM4S SWM6 SWM2 SWM3 SWC1 SWC4 SWC2 SWC3 SWC4 SWM1 SWM2 SWM3 SWM4S SWM5 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD6 SWD7</p> | <p>Chorus Frog Wood Frog Four-toed Salamander Two-lined Salamander</p> | <p>Rationale: These habitats are extremely important to amphibian biodiversity within a landscape and often represent the only breeding habitat for local amphibian populations.</p> |
| <p>All mature (>60 years old) natural forest (non-plantation) stands 30 ha or greater in size or with at least 10 ha interior habitat assuming 100 m buffer at edge of forest</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large mature (>60 yrs old) forest stands or woodlots 30-100ha. • The minimum interior forest habitat is at least 100 m from edge habitat. • Ask local birders for local forests | <p>FOC1 FOC2 FOC3 FOC4 FOM1 FOM2 FOM3 FOM4 FOM5 FOM6 FOM7 FOM8</p> | <p>Whip-poor-will Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Red-breasted Nuthatch Veery Blue-headed Vireo</p> | <p>Rationale: Interior Forest Breeding Bird Species</p> |

| Specialized Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | ELC Ecosite Codes | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Large, natural blocks of mature woodland habitat within the settled areas of Southern Ontario are important habitats for area sensitive interior forest song birds.</p> | <p>Northern Parula Black-throated Green Warbler Blackburnian Warbler Pine Warbler Black-and-white Warbler Ovenbird Scarlet Tanager</p> | <p>FOD1 FOD2 FOD3 FOD4 FOD5 FOD6 FOD7 FOD8 FOD9 SWC1 SWC2 SWC3 SWC4 SWM1 SWM2 SWM3 SWM4S SWM5 SWM6 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5 SWD6 SWD7</p> | <p>that support abundant and species rich populations of area-sensitive species. Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) for the location of forest bird monitoring sites and names of volunteers who might assist the planning authority in locating important areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bird Studies Canada conducted a 3-year study of 287 woodlands to determine the effects of forest fragmentation on forest birds and to determine what forests were of greatest value to interior species. ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s. | <p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of nesting or breeding pairs of 3 or more of the listed wildlife species within; Conduct field investigations of the most likely looking areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories. |
| <p>Wetland Breeding Bird Species</p> <p>Rationale; Wetlands for these bird species are typically productive and fairly rare in Southern Ontario landscapes.</p> | <p>Am. Bittern Virginia Rail Sora Common Moorhen Am. Coot Pied-billed Grebe Marsh Wren Sedge Wren Black Tern Purple Gallinule Wilson’s Phalarope Common Loon Sandhill Crane</p> | <p>MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 FEO1 BOO1</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nesting occurs in wetlands. Size of wetland is not important as long as there is shallow water with emergent aquatic vegetation present. Contact OMNR, wetland evaluations are a good source of information. Local naturalist clubs NHIC Records. ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s. | <p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of 10 or more nesting pairs of Sedge Wren, Marsh Wren or Black Tern; or 4 nesting pairs for any other listed species ; or breeding by any combination of 5 or more of the listed species. Breeding surveys should be done in May/June when these species are actively nesting in wetland habitats. |
| <p>Amphibian Breeding</p> | <p>Red-spotted Newt Blue-spotted</p> | <p>MAM2 MAM3</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands and pools supporting high species diversity are | <p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of breeding |

| CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria | | Studies confirm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of one or more active nest from species list. The active nest and a 120 m circular area around the nest is the SWH. • Conduct field investigations from mid April to the end of May. The use of tape |
|--|---|---|
| Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any wetland with Individuals. or; least 20 breeding the listed species with at population of 2 or more of • confirmed breeding Bull Frogs is to be considered Significant. • Surveys to confirm breeding to be completed during spring (Apr to June) when amphibians are migrating, calling and breeding within the wetland habitats. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any wetland with Individuals. or; least 20 breeding the listed species with at population of 2 or more of significant, some small or ephemeral habitats may not be identified on MNR mapping and could be important amphibian breeding habitats. • Presence of shrubs and logs increase significance of pond for some amphibian species because of available structure for calling, foraging, escape and concealment from predators • Ontario Herpetofaunal Survey Canadian Wildlife Service Amphibian Road Surveys and Backyard Amphibian Call Count. • Ask the local OMNR ecologist, biologist for known populations, wetland evaluation may be a good source of information. • Use maps or aerial photography to locate marsh habitat. |
| ELC Ecosite Codes | <p>MAM4 Salamander</p> <p>MAM5 Spotted Salamander</p> <p>MAM6 American Toad</p> <p>MAM1 Gray Treefrog</p> <p>MAM2 Spring Peeper</p> <p>MAM3 Chorus Frog</p> <p>SAS1 Leopard Frog</p> <p>SAMI Pickerel Frog</p> <p>SAF1 Green Frog</p> <p>SWTI Mink Frog</p> <p>SWTI Bull Frog</p> | <p>All Forest and Meadow Ecosites directly adjacent (>120M) to riparian areas, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds and wetlands</p> |
| Wildlife Species | <p>Salamander</p> <p>Spotted Salamander</p> <p>American Toad</p> <p>Gray Treefrog</p> <p>Spring Peeper</p> <p>Chorus Frog</p> <p>Leopard Frog</p> <p>Pickerel Frog</p> <p>Green Frog</p> <p>Mink Frog</p> <p>Bull Frog</p> | <p>Northern Harrier</p> <p>Osprey</p> <p>Merlin</p> <p>Special Concern Species</p> <p>Short-eared Owl</p> <p>Red-shouldered Hawk</p> |
| Specialized Wildlife Habitat | <p>(NON-FORRESTED WETLANDS OR VERNAL POOLS)</p> <p>Habitat</p> <p>supporting amphibian breeding for these species are extremely important and fairly rare within Southern Ontario landscapes.</p> <p>Rationale:</p> <p>Wetlands supporting amphibian breeding for these species are extremely important and fairly rare within Southern Ontario landscapes.</p> | <p>Raptor Nesting Habitat</p> <p>(Associated with Wetlands, Lakes, Ponds and Rivers)</p> <p>Rationale:</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recorded calls can help to find raptor nests by eliciting calling responses from or owls. Survey all forested land and open meadows and fields within 120 m of a lake, pond, wetland 10 ha or greater in size and all islands. Nests located on man made objects are not to be included as SWH (i.e. telephone poles). | <p>All natural or conifer plantation forest stands >10 ha in size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies confirm; Presence of one or more active nests from species list. The active nest and a 120 m circular area around the nest or the contiguous woodland stand is the SWH whichever provides the form and function of the habitat best. Conduct field investigations from mid March to the end of May. The use of tape recorded calls can help to |
| <p>Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the Breeding Bird Atlas or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented. Check data from Bird Studies Canada. Use maps and aerial photographs to identify forests with few roads that tend to have less human disturbance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nests typically in intermediate aged to mature conifer, deciduous or mixed woodlands within tops or croches of trees. In undisturbed sites, nests may be used again or a new nest will be in close proximity to old nest. Ask the OMNR ecologist or biologist. They may be aware of locations of nesting raptors. In addition, these staff may know local naturalists that may be aware of the locations of raptor nests. Check the Breeding Bird Atlas or Rare Breeding Birds in Ontario for species documented. |
| <p>ELC Ecosite Codes</p> | | <p>FOM8 FOD1 FOD2 FOD3 FOD4 FOD5 FOD6 FOD7 FOD8 FOD9 SWC1 SWC2 SWC3 SWC4 SWM1 SWM2 SWM3 SWM4 SWM5 SWM6 SWD1 SWD2 SWD3 SWD4 SWD5 SWD6 SWD7</p> |
| <p>Wildlife Species</p> | | <p>Broad-winged Hawk Northern Goshawk Coopers Hawk Sharp-shinned hawk Northern Saw-whet Owl Barred Owl Long-eared Owl</p> |
| <p>Specialized Wildlife Habitat</p> | <p>Identified nest sites for these species are rarely identified, these habitats are often used annually by these species.</p> | <p>RAPTOR NESTING HABITAT (ASSOCIATED WITH WOODLAND HABITATS)</p> <p>Rationale: Identified nest sites for these species are rarely identified, these habitats are often used annually by these species.</p> |

| Specialized Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | ELC Ecosite Codes | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check data from Bird Studies Canada. • Use maps and aerial photographs to identify forests with few roads that tend to have less human disturbance. • Consult: “Forest Raptors and their Nests in Central Ontario: A guide to Stick-nests and their uses.” By K. Szuba and B. Naylor, 1998, OMNR. | <p>find raptor nests by eliciting calling responses from courting or nesting hawks or owls.</p> |
| <p>TURTLE NESTING HABITAT AND TURTLE OVER-WINTERING AREAS</p> <p>Rationale; These habitats are rare and when identified will often be the only breeding or hibernating site for local populations of turtles.</p> | <p>Midland Painted Turtle Common Snapping Turtle <u>Special Concern Species</u> Common Map Turtle</p> | <p>MAM2 MAM3 MAM4 MAM5 MAM6 MAM1 MAM2 MAM3 SAS1 SAM1 SAF1 BOO1 FEO1</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For an area to function as a turtle-nesting area, it must provide sand and gravel that turtles are able to dig in. • Sand and gravel beaches adjacent to undisturbed shallow weedy areas of marshes, lakes, and rivers are most frequently used. • overwintering sites are permanent water bodies, large wetlands and bogs. • Use Ontario Soil Survey reports and maps to help find suitable substrate for nesting turtles (well-drained sands and fine gravels). • Check the Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary records for uncommon turtles; location information may help to find potential nesting | <p>Studies confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of breeding or overwintering turtles of 1 or more of the listed species and with 5 or more individuals identified as breeding or hibernating or 1 or more Common Map Turtles with one or more individuals identified. • Field investigations should be conducted in prime nesting season. Nesting areas on the sides of municipal or provincial road embankments are not SWH. • Overwintering areas may be identified by searching for congregations of turtles on warm, sunny days during |

| Specialized Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | ELC Ecosite Codes | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | | habitat for them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use aerial photographs and maps to narrow the search for prime nesting areas including shoreline beaches located near weedy areas of wetlands, lake and river shorelines, road embankments near turtle habitat, and stream crossings/culverts. Sightings by local Naturalist groups | the fall. |
| <p>Seeps and Springs</p> <p><u>Rationale:</u> Seeps/Springs are typical of headwater areas and are often at the source of coldwater streams.</p> | Wild Turkey Ruffed Grouse White-tailed Deer Salamanders | Seeps/Springs are areas where ground water comes to the surface. Often they are found within headwater areas within forested habitats. Any forested Ecosite within the headwater areas of a stream could have seeps/springs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important feeding and drinking areas especially in the winter, will typically support a variety of plant and animal species. Topographical Map. Thermography. Hydrological surveys conducted by C.A.'s and MOE. Local naturalists and landowners may know some locations. Municipalities may have drainage maps and headwater areas mapped. | Any Forested Area within the headwaters of a stream or river system. Studies confirm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of a site with >2 seeps/springs confirmed by studies should be considered SWH. |
| <p>Fens</p> | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | |
| <p>Bogs</p> | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | |
| <p>Old Growth Forest</p> | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | |

| Specialized Wildlife Habitat | Wildlife Species | ELC Ecosite Codes | Habitat Characteristics and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH and Defining Criteria |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | |

1.3 Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern (Not including Endangered or Threatened Species)

Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern for the purposes of this Technical Paper include wildlife species that although are presently common are declining, or are featured species. Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern do not include habitats of Endangered, or Threatened Species as their habitats are a separate Key Natural Heritage Feature as outlined in the PPS. Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern are specific for a single species as compared to Specialized Habitats for Wildlife (Sec. 1.2.2) which looks at a habitat for a diversity of species utilizing the same habitat. Identification of Species of Conservation Concern for the planning area is the responsibility of the MNR and species will be selected based on policy, guidelines, knowledge of species distribution/relative abundance/threats, scientific studies and results of monitoring programs (e.g. Marsh Monitoring Program, Amphibian Road Call Counts, etc.). Table 1.3 assists with the identification of Candidate SWH for Species of Conservation Concern

Table 1.3. Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern considered Candidate SWH.

| Wildlife | Species | ELC Ecosite | Habitat Description , Defining Criteria and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| Open County Bird | Indicators Spp: | CUM1 | • Large grassland areas (includes natural and Grassland 30 ha or larger in size, | |

| CONFIRMED SWH | Habitat Description, Defining Criteria and Information Sources | ELC Ecosite | Species | Wildlife |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|
| <p>not Class 1 or 2 agricultural lands and not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row-cropping in the last 5 years).</p> <p>Studies confirm: Presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more Indicator species and at least one of the common species.</p> <p>• Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassland sites considered significant should have a history of longevitiy, either abandoned fields, mature hayfields and pastures that are at least 5 years or older. The Indicator bird species are area sensitive requiring larger grassland areas that the common grassland species. Use Agricultural land classification maps with aerial photographs to determine the potential grasslands that might be candidate sites. Ask local birders for location of grasslands that support abundant and species rich populations of area-sensitive species. These people may know many of the most important areas. ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s. | | Bobolink Grasshopper Sparrow Upland Sandpiper E. Kingbird E. Meadowlark N. Harrier Am. Kestral | <p>Species;</p> <p>Rationale: This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. Species such as the Upland Sandpiper and Bobolink have declined significantly the past 40 years based on CWS (2000) trend records.</p> |
| <p>Shrubland or Successional fields 30 ha or larger in size, not class 1 or 2 agricultural lands, not being actively used for farming (i.e. no row-cropping in the last 5 years).</p> <p>Studies confirm: Presence of nesting or breeding of 2 or more indicator species and at least one of the common species.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large shrub or thicket areas that were once grassland and are succeeding to shrub and thicket habitats. Larger shrub thicket habitats are most likely to support and sustain a diversity of these species. Shrub and thicket habitat sites considered significant should have a history of longevitiy, either abandoned fields, mature and pastures. Use agricultural land classification maps and recent aerial photographs to determine the amount of potential shrub and thicket | CUT1 | Indicators Spp: Brown Thrasher Clay-coloured Sparrow Yellow-breasted Chat Golden-winged Warbler Field Sparrow Common Spp. Black and White Warbler | <p>Shrub/Successional Bird Species;</p> <p>Rationale: This wildlife habitat is declining throughout Ontario and North America. The Brown Thrasher has declined significantly over the past 40 years</p> |

1.4 Animal Movement Corridors

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

Identifying the most important corridors that provide connectivity across the landscape is challenging because of a lack of specific information on animal movements. There is also some uncertainty about the optimum width and mortality risks of corridors. Furthermore, a corridor may be beneficial for some species but detrimental to others. For example, narrow linear corridors may allow increased access for raccoons, cats, and other predators. Also, narrow corridors dominated by edge habitat may encourage invasion by weedy generalist plants and opportunistic species of birds and mammals. Corridors often consist of naturally vegetated areas that run through more open or developed landscapes. However, sparsely vegetated areas can also

| Wildlife | Species | ELC Ecosite | Habitat Description, Defining Criteria and Information Sources | CONFIRMED SWH |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|---|
| based on CWS (2000) trend records. | Black-billed Cuckoo E. Towhee Willow Flycatcher | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask local birders for location of shrub and thicker habitats that support abundant and species rich populations of area-sensitive species. These people may know many of the most important areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct field investigations of the most likely areas in spring and early summer when birds are singing and defending their territories |

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E

Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria – Renfrew County, Ecoregion 6E
 23
 function as corridors. For example, many species move freely through agricultural land to reach natural areas. Despite the difficulty of identifying exact movement corridors for all species, these landscape features are important to the long-term viability of certain wildlife populations.

Animal Movement Corridors, should only be identified as Candidate SWH where:

1. A Confirmed or Candidate SWH has been identified by MNR or the planning authority based on documented evidence of a wildlife species identified within this Technical Paper using a distinct passageway or relying on well defined natural features for movements between habitats required by the species to complete its life cycle.

Table 1.4.1 Animal Movement Corridors considered Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat

| Habitat | Amphibian Movement Corridors | Corridors | Rationale: | Deer Movement Corridors | Rationale: |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| SPECIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Species? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat not ELC specific • What habitats need to be considered to identify these corridors, we need something that can assist with identifying the habitat (eg. woodland and wetland ###m apart???) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement corridor between summer and winter range. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White-tailed Deer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNR District Office. • NHIC. • ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s. • Naturalist Club. |
| ELC Eco-sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement corridors between breeding habitat and summer habitat. • MNR District Office. • NHIC. • ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s • Naturalist Club. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding corridor confirmed in study. • Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be migrating or entering breeding sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNR District Office. • NHIC. • ESA reports and other studies prepared by C.A.'s. • Naturalist Club. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding corridor confirmed in study. • Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding corridor confirmed in study. • Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be |
| HABITAT - FUNCTION/FORM and INFORMATION SOURCES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding corridor confirmed in study. • Studies must be conducted at the time of year when species are expected to be migrating or entering breeding sites. | CONFIRMED SWH | | | |

| Habitat | SPECIES | ELC Eco-sites | HABITAT - FUNCTION/Form and INFORMATION SOURCES | CONFIRMED SWH |
|---|----------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| Movement corridors for deer can be extremely important to allow deer access to habitats that provide cover and food from harsh winter elements. | | | | migrating. |

