

APPENDIX 9. Species at Risk Habitat Assessment
Speedvale Bridge-Trails Linkage Project

Project #: AA15-123A

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SARO	COSEWIC	S-RANK	BACKGROUND SOURCES	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	SUITABLE HABITAT IN STUDY AREA	FIELD STUDIES COMPLETED/ REQUIRED	OBSERVED BY A & A
Amphibians									
Jefferson Salamander	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	END	END	S2	MNRF (Wellington County)	Adults are found within upland deciduous or mixed forest habitat with suitable breeding ponds, such as kettle ponds, natural basins and limestone sink holes, which can be permanent or ephemeral, and include appropriate egg attachment sites and lack of predatory fish (COSEWIC 2010).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys. No further studies required.	NO
Western Chorus Frog - Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield Population	<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i> pop. 2	NAR	THR	S3	ORAA (2007)	Generally found in lowland communities, such as swamps, inhabiting lowland shrubs and grasses in the community, near breeding habitat. Breeding occurs in lowland, ephemeral ponds, devoid of predatory fish species (COSEWIC 2008a)	Habitat for this species may occur in the vicinity of the study area, including in locally significant wetland communities.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys. Amphibian Surveys were conducted.	NO
Butterflies, Bees, Damselflies and Dragonflies									
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	SC	SC	S2N, S4B	OBAO (2012)	Requires milkweed for larval feeding, other wildflower species are also important for adult feeding when milkweed is not in flower; often found in abandoned farmland, along roadsides, and other open spaces (COSEWIC 2010b)	Habitat for this species may occur in the vicinity of the study area, including open meadow communities adjacent to the existing trail.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys.	NO
Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus affinis</i>	END	END	S1	NHIC (1998) MNRF (Wellington County)	Uses a variety of open or semi-open habitat, including meadows, agricultural land and savannah habitat for foraging. Nests are often found underground, in old rodent burrows (COSEWIC 2010c).	Habitat for this species may occur in the vicinity of the study area, including open meadow communities adjacent to the existing trail.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys.	NO
West Virginia White	<i>Pieris virginensis</i>	SC	NAR	S3	MNRF (Wellington County)	Found in rich deciduous and mixed forests and swamps with a poorly vegetated shrub layer. The larvae feed only on the leaves of a few host plants, including the Two-leaved Toothwort (<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>) and cut-leaved toothwort (Burke 2013).	Habitat for this species does not exist in the study area; the host plant was not identified as occurring in the study area.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys. No further studies required.	NO
Birds									
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virens</i>	END	END	S2S3B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Breeds in mature deciduous and mixed forests, using tableland forests and ravine habitats. Nests are often located over vernal pools, trails or bare ground in tablelands or over streams in ravines (COSEWIC 2010d).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	END	END	S1	MNRF (Wellington County)	Requires open habitat for foraging, such as old fields and pastures, that provide habitat for rodents, and uses a variety of natural and man-made structures for nesting (COSEWIC 2010e)	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO

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Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SC	NAR	S2N, S4B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Prefers deciduous and mixed-deciduous mature forest habitat close to water bodies including lakes and rivers; nests in super canopy trees including Pine (Armstrong 2014).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted. Stick nest search was conducted.	NO
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	SC	SC	S2N, S4B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Breeds in grassland habitat, including pasture and hayfields, meadow marshes and occasionally agricultural fields, nests are scrapes, located on the ground (COSEWIC 2008b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Eastern Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	SC	SC	S4B	OBBA (2007)	Associated with mid-age mixed and deciduous forest stands, often dominated by Maple (Acer), Elm (Ulmus) or Oak (Quercus), and include areas with clear-cuts, openings or forest edges. Also prefers forest stands with little to no understory vegetation (COSEWIC 2012).	Habitat for this species may occur in the study area, deciduous woodlands meet habitat requirements.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	THR	THR	S4B	OBBA (2007)	Breeds in a variety of natural and artificial bank type habitat, such as bluffs, stream and river banks, sand and gravel pits, piles of sand, topsoil and other material. Nests are typically in vertical or near-vertical surfaces (COSEWIC 2013b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	THR	THR	S4B	OBBA (2007)	Occurs in farmland, along lake/river shorelines, in wooded clearings and in urban populated areas. Nesting may occur inside or outside buildings; under bridges and in road culverts (COSEWIC 2011a).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	SC	THR	S4B	OBBA (2007)	Prefers second growth moist deciduous forests, with tall trees, and a dense understory of low saplings and an open forest floor with decaying leaf litter. Often nests in saplings, shrubs or occasionally dead stumps (COSEWIC 2012a).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	END	END	S2B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Nests in open, low, grassy habitat with scattered shrubs. Presence of thorny shrubs, such as hawthorn, or barbwire fencing required for impaling prey. Only two recent areas of breeding in the province (Carden Plain and Napanee Plain) (Environment Canada 2015).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	SC	THR	S4B	OBBA (2007)	Canada Warbler prefers wet coniferous, deciduous and mixed forest types, with a dense shrub layer (COSEWIC 2008c).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	THR	END	S3B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Occur in older, mature, deciduous forests, preferentially oak-maple composition, with a full, to partially open canopy, and little to no understory cover. Often in bottomland forests, or adjacent to treed swamplands (COSEWIC 2010f).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	THR	THR	S4B, S4N	OBBA (2007) MNRF (Wellington County)	Typically nests in traditional chimneys of older buildings, which also provide roosting sites for many individuals during spring and fall migration (MNRF 2013).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO

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Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	SC	THR	S4B	OBBA (2007) MNRF (Wellington County)	Breeds in open habitat, on the ground, in areas with no vegetation, including sand dunes, burned areas, open forests, railways, and gravel rooftops. Eggs are laid directly on the ground (COSEWIC 2007b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	END	END	SHB	MNRF (Wellington County)	Breeds in grassland habitat, and is area sensitive. Grasslands with tall, dense cover a thick thatch layer, and are greater than 30ha, but preferentially larger than 100ha are preferred (COSEWIC 2011b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	END	END	S2B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Shrub specialist, nesting in early successional, dense, low-shrub habitat, including old fields, hydro-cutovers and forest edges experiencing regeneration (COSEWIC 2011c).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	THR	THR	S4B	OBBA (2007)	Nest in grassland habitats, including hayfields and meadows with a mixture of grasses and broad-leaved forbs with a high litter cover. Area Sensitive, with increased density in grasslands greater than 10ha (Renfrew et. al. 2015)	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	THR	THR	S4B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Often found breeding in semi-open habitats, with little ground cover, and canopy openings allowing light to penetrate the forest floor, often associated with pine or oak, savannahs and barrens, early-successional poplar stands and open conifer plantations (COSEWIC 2009b)	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	THR	THR	S4B	OBBA (2007) MNRF (Wellington County)	Nest in grassland habitats, including hayfields, pasture, savannahs, and other open areas. Preferential habitat includes areas with good grass and thatch (litter) cover (Jaster et. al. 2012).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	SC	THR	S3B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Nests along headwater streams and associated wetlands which occur within large tracts of mature forest especially mixed wood forests with a component of hemlock. Nests are located in stream bank niches, under mossy logs, and within the roots of fallen trees (COSEWIC 2006)	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	END	END	S1	MNRF (Wellington County)	Requires early successional habitat with a mix of croplands, dense brush cover and grassland in close proximity for feeding, dusting, roosting, escaping predators and nesting. Only known self-sustaining population found on Walpole island (COEWSIC 2003).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SC	THR	S4B	MNRF (Wellington County)	Associated with natural forest openings (usually conifer or mixed), and edges of forests adjacent wetlands or watercourses, will also use open and semi-open forests and clear-cuts. Presence of tall snags and residual live trees required for nesting and foraging (COSEWIC 2007c).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted.	NO

Fish

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Black Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma duquesnei</i>	THR	THR	S2	MNRF (Wellington List)	Associated with cool, clear streams of moderate size with substrates of rocky, cobble, sand or silt. Found in the Lake Erie and Grand River Watersheds (COSEWIC, 2005a).	This species is not associated with the Speed River, this species is unlikely to occur in the study area.	No field Surveys required as a result of lack of habitat.	NO
Redside Dace	<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>	END	END	S2	MNRF (Wellington List)	Associated with small, clear, head water streams and creeks with abundant overhanging vegetation and both pool and riffle habitat, often with gravel substrates and cool water temperature regimes (COSEWIC, 2007d).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required as a result of lack of habitat.	NO
Silver Shiner	<i>Notropis photogenis</i>	THR	THR	S2S3	MNRF (Wellington List)	Associated with large, wide streams (usually >20m) in deep riffles and pools, with substrates of gravel, boulder, rubble and sand (COSEWIC, 2011d).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required as a result of lack of habitat.	NO
Mammals									
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	END	NA	S2S3	MNRF (Wellington list)	Associated with hilly or mountainous terrain, in or near coniferous or deciduous forest habitat. Maternity roosts located in cracks and crevices of talus slopes and rocky outcrops, or, occasionally in bridges, old buildings, hollow trees (or loose bark) and caves and mines during the maternity season. Hibernates singly or in small clusters in mines and caves (NatureServe, 2015).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Grey Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	SC	THR	S1	MNRF (Wellington list)	Often associated with deciduous forested habitats, with open areas. Dens often located in areas of dense brush near a water source, also occur in a variety of other habitats and considered a habitat generalist (COSEWIC, 2002).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	END	END	S4	OMA (1994)	Hibernate in Caves; maternity colonies located in warm sites, often associated with human habitation; including attics, old buildings, under bridges, rock crevices and cavities in canopy trees in wooded areas (COSEWIC, 2013c).	This species is unlikely to occur in the study area, woodlands are immature and do not include suitable trees.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	END	END	S3	OMA (1994)	Hibernate in Caves; maternity colonies usually located in trees, and are closely associated with specific tree characteristics and density of suitable trees. Characterized by tall, large diameter trees in early stages of decay, located in openings in mature forest canopies (COSEWIC, 2013c).	This species is unlikely to occur in the study area, woodlands are immature and do not include suitable trees.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Molluscs									
Rainbow Mussel	<i>Villosa iris</i>	THR	SC	S2S3	MNRF (Wellington List)	Usually occur in small to medium rivers, or occasionally inland lakes; within or near riffles and substrates are typically a mix of cobble, gravel and sand. Most abundant in clean, well-oxygenated waters (COSEWIC, 2006b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Wavy-rayed lampmussel	<i>Lampsilis fasciola</i>	THR	SC	S1	MNRF (Wellington List)	Occur in clear, flowing rivers and large creeks, in riffle areas with sand or gravel substrates, and occasional large substrates (COSEWIC, 2010g)	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Reptiles									

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Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	THR	THR	S3	MNRF (Wellington List)	Use a variety of eutrophic wetland habitat types, including lakes, ponds, watercourses, marshes, man-made channels, farm fields, coastal areas and bays. Seasonal overland terrestrial movements up to 2.5 km occur to reach nesting and overwintering areas, generally through wooded coniferous or mixed forest habitat. Nests are usually laid in loose sand or organic soil (COSEWIC 2005b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Northern Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	SC	SC	S3	MNRF (Wellington List)	Highly aquatic species, found in deep, large waterbodies, including Lakes and large rivers, with abundant basking sites. Emerge onto land only during nesting, which occurs in soft sand or soil. Waterbodies with slow currents, soft mud bottoms and abundant aquatic vegetation are preferred (COSEWIC, 2002b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	SC	SC	S3	ORAA (2012) MNRF (information request)	Inhabit slow-moving waters with soft, muck bottom and dense aquatic vegetation. Ponds, sloughs and shallow bays are all often used as summering and overwintering habitat (COSEWIC 2008d).	Habitat in the speed river adjacent the study area does not include areas suitable for overwintering or nesting habitat.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	END	END	S3	MNRF (Wellington List)	Found in wetlands with high organic content, including bogs, fens, marshes, woodland streams, sedge meadows, and shallow bays. Only one population is known from Wellington County, in Luther Marsh. Preferential to unpolluted shallow water with aquatic vegetation and soft substrates. Presence of Sphagnum moss, sedge tussocks, cattails and water lilies, may be important to Canadian populations (COSEWIC, 2002b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Butler's Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis butleri</i>	END	END	S2	MNRF (Wellington List)	Occupies open areas with dense grass and thatch cover, including tall grass prairie, old fields, abandoned sites in urban areas, drainage swales and seasonally dry marshes. Only one population is known from Wellington County, in Luther Marsh. Artificial cover features such as plywood, concrete, shingles, metal sheets etc., increases probability of encounters, but is not essential (COSEWIC, 2010h).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Eastern Ribbonsnake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	SC	SC	S3	NHIC (1990) MNRF (Wellington List)	A semi-aquatic species that inhabits dense, low-vegetation, edges of ponds, streams, marshes, fens and bogs, with open sunlit areas for basking (COSEWIC 2002c).	Habitat for this species may occur in the study area, edges of wetlands and stream banks may provide habitat.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Massasauga Rattlesnake	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	SC	THR	S3	MNRF (Wellington List)	Only historic observations of Massasauga in the north western portion of Wellington County. Found in wet prairies, old fields, peatlands, rock barrens and coniferous forests, with open-areas, and areas of dense shrub cover. Hibernate in damp areas below the frost line (COSEWIC, 2012b).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO

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Milksnake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	SC	SC	S3	ORAA (2013) MNRF (Wellington List)	Habitat generalists often associated with edge habitat, meadows, prairies, pastures, rocky outcrops and human disturbances such as hydro corridors and railway embankments. Habitat is usually close to a water source. Hibernation occurs in a variety of natural and man-made features, including rotting logs, old foundations, basements and burrows (COSEWIC 2014).	Habitat for this species may occur in the study area, including trail edges and habitat adjacent the existing rail line.	No field Surveys required, no suitable habitat.	NO
Vascular Plants									
American Chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	END	END	S2	MNRF (Wellington List)	Typically occur in upland deciduous forests in Southern Ontario with dry, sandy, acid-neutral soils, Typical associates include Red Oak, Black Cherry, Sugar Maple, American Beech, White Ash, White Oak, Red Maple and Sassafras (COSEWIC 2004).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys	NO
American Ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	END	END	S2	MNRF (Wellington List)	Occur in moist, rich, undisturbed, mature Sugar Maple dominated deciduous woodlands. Often, colonies are located at the bottom of south facing slopes (COSEWIC, 2000).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys	NO
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	END	END	S3?	MNRF (Wellington List)	Occur in rich moist sites, that are well-drained, often found along stream banks or gravelly sites. Butternut is shade intolerant (COSEWIC, 2003b).	Habitat for this species is likely to occur on site, particularly in flood-plain area.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys	YES- multiple Specimens observed
Hill's Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton hillii</i>	SC	SC	S2	MNRF (Wellington List)	Occur in cold clear calcareous streams, ponds and ditches, which are alkaline in nature (COSEWIC 2005c).	No Habitat matching Criteria identified in Study Area.	The Study Area was investigated for habitat during ELC and Vegetation Surveys	NO

References:

Armstrong, Ted (E.R.). 2014. Management Plan for the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in Ontario. Ontario Management Plan Series. Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Peterborough, Ontario. vii + 53 pp.

Cadman, M.D., D.A. Sutherland, G.G. Beck, D. Lepage, and A.R. Couturier. 2007. The Atlas of the Breeding Birds Ontario 2001-2005. Bird Studies Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Field Ornithologists, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, and Ontario Nature, Toronto, xxii + 706pp. (Available online here: <http://www.birdsontario.org/atlas/datasummaries.jsp>)

Colin Jones, Ross Layberry, and Alan Macnaughton. Ontario Butterfly Atlas Online. (April 30, 2015). (Available online here: Toronto Entomologists' Association: http://www.ontarioinsects.org/atlas_online.htm)

COSEWIC 2000. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the American ginseng *Panax quinquefolius* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 17 pp.

COSEWIC 2002a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the grey fox *Urocyon cinereoargenteus interior* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 32 pp.

COSEWIC 2002b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the northern map turtle *Graptemys geographica* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 34 pp.

COSEWIC 2002c. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the eastern ribbonsnake *Thamnophis sauritus*. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 24 pp.

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COSEWIC 2003a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Northern Bobwhite *Colinus virginianus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 20 pp.

COSEWIC 2003b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the butternut *Juglans cinerea* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 32 pp.

www.sararegistry.gc.ca/status/status_e.cfm

COSEWIC 2004. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the American chestnut *Castanea dentata* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 19 pp.

www.sararegistry.gc.ca/status/status_e.cfm

COSEWIC 2005a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the black redhorse *Moxostoma duquesnei* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 21 pp.

COSEWIC 2005b. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Blanding's Turtle *Emydoidea blandingii* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. viii + 40 pp.

www.sararegistry.gc.ca/status/status_e.cfm

COSEWIC 2005c. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Hill's pondweed *Potamogeton hillii* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 19 pp.

COSEWIC 2006a. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Golden-winged Warbler *Vermivora chrysoptera* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 30 pp.

COSEWIC 2006b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Rainbow mussel *Villosa iris* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 38 pp.

COSEWIC 2007a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 27 pp.

COSEWIC 2007d. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Redside Dace *clinostomus elongatus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 59pp.

COSEWIC 2011d. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Silver Shiner in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xi + 45 pp.

COSEWIC 2007b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 25 pp.

COSEWIC. 2007c. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 25 pp.

COSEWIC. 2008a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Western Chorus Frog *Pseudacris triseriata* Carolinian population and Great Lakes/St. Lawrence – Canadian Shield population in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 47 pp.

COSEWIC. 2008b. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 24 pp.

COSEWIC. 2008c. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Canada Warbler *Wilsonia Canadensis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 35 pp.

www.sararegistry.gc.ca/status/status_e.cfm

COSEWIC. 2008d. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentina* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 47 pp.

www.sararegistry.gc.ca/status/status_e.cfm

COSEWIC. 2009a. COSEWIC assessment and update status report on the Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 36 pp.

COSEWIC. 2009b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Whip-poor-will *Caprimulgus vociferus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 28 pp.

COSEWIC. 2010. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Jefferson Salamander *Ambystoma jeffersonianum* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xi + 38 pp.

COSEWIC. 2010b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Monarch *Danaus plexippus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vii + 43 pp.

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- COSEWIC. 2010c. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Rusty-patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. vi + 34 pp.
- COSEWIC. 2010d. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Acadian Flycatcher *Empidonax virescens* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 38 pp.
- COSEWIC. 2010e. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (Eastern population and Western population) in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xiv + 34 pp.
- COSEWIC. 2010f. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 40 pp.
- COSEWIC. 2010g. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Wavy-rayed Lampmussel *Lampsilis fasciola* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xi + 60 pp.
- COSEWIC. 2010h. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Butler's Gartersnake *Thamnophis butleri* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xi + 51 pp.
- COSEWIC. 2011a. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 37 pp.
- COSEWIC. 2011b. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Henslow's Sparrow *Ammodramus henslowii* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 37 pp.
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