APPENDIX K

SPECIES AT RISK DATA

GOLDBORO LNG

Appendix K-1
ACCDC Report
(2012)

Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre
Centre de données sur la conservation du Canada Atlantique

DATA REPORT 4882: Goldboro, NS

Prepared 14 September, 2012
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CONTENTS OF REPORT

1.0 PREFACE

The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC) is part of a network of circa 85 NatureServe data centres and heritage programs in 50 states, 10 provinces and 1 territory, plus several Central and South American countries. The NatureServe network is more than 30 years old and shares a common conservation data methodology. The ACCDC was founded in 1997, and maintains data for the jurisdictions of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador. Although a non-governmental agency, the ACCDC is supported by 6 federal agencies, plus 4 provincial governments, outside grants and data processing fees. URL: www.ACCDC.com.

Upon request and for a fee, the ACCDC reports known observations of rare and endangered flora and fauna, in and near a specified study area. As a supplement to that data, the ACCDC includes locations of managed areas with some level of protection, and also known sites of ecological interest. Data summarised in each report is attached as DBF files which may be opened from within data software (Excel, Access) or mapped in GIS (ArcView, MapInfo, AutoCAD).

1.1 RESTRICTIONS

The ACCDC makes a strong effort to verify the accuracy of all the data that it manages, but it shall not be held responsible for any inaccuracies in data that it provides. By accepting ACCDC data, recipients assent to the following limits of use:

a.) Data is restricted to use by trained personnel who are sensitive to landowner interests and the potential threat of the information contained here to rare and/or endangered flora and fauna.
b.) Data is restricted to use by the specified Data User; any third party requiring data must make its own data request.
c.) The ACCDC requires Data Users to cease using and delete data 12 months after receipt.
d.) ACCDC data responses are restricted to that data in our Data System at the time of the data request.
e.) Data is qualified in regard to locational uncertainy and period of observation; cf Data Dictionary for details.
f.) ACCDC data responses are not to be construed as exhaustive inventories of taxa in an area.
g.) The non-occurrence of a taxon cannot be inferred by its absence in an ACCDC data response.

1.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please direct biological questions about ACCDC data to: Stefen Gerriets, ACCDC: (506) 364-2657, and technical data queries to: Diane Amirault, CWS: (506) 364-5060.

For provincial information on rare taxa and protected areas, or information on game animals, deer yards, old growth forest, archeological sites, fish habitat etc, please contact Sherman Boates, NSDNR: (902) 679-6146.

2.0 RARE AND ENDANGERED TAXA

A 100km buffer around the study area contains 3532 records of 320 taxa from 74 sources, a relatively low-to-moderate density of records (quintile 2): 0.11 rec/km2.

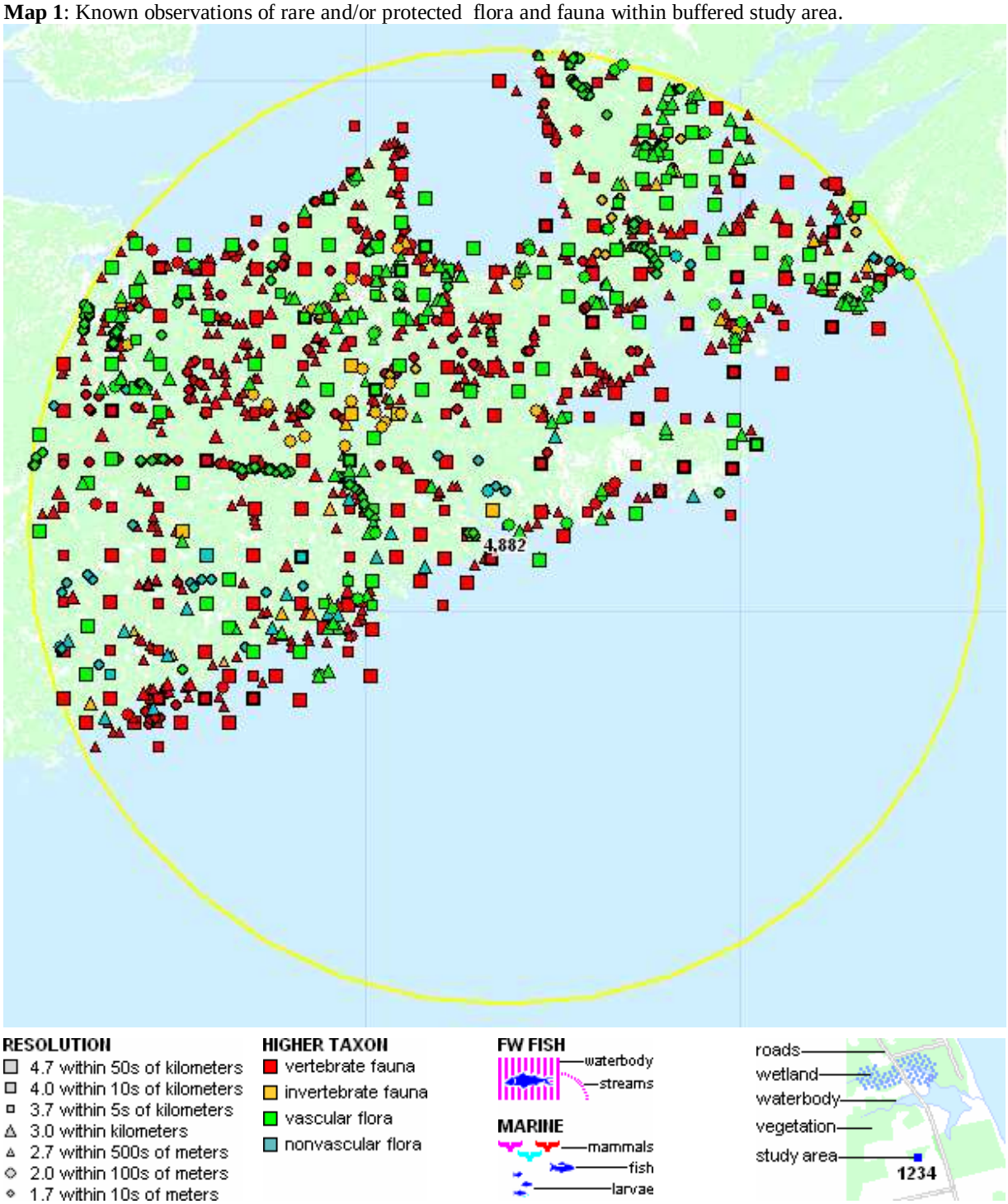
2.1 FLORA

A 100km buffer around the study area contains 543 records of 183 vascular, 61 records of 12 nonvascular flora (see attached *ob.dbf).

2.2 FAUNA

A 100km buffer around the study area contains 2830 records of 95 vertebrate, 98 records of 30 invertebrate fauna (cf attached *ob.dbf). No data-sensitive taxa were identified.

Map 1: Known observations of rare and/or protected flora and fauna within buffered study area.



3.0 SPECIAL AREAS

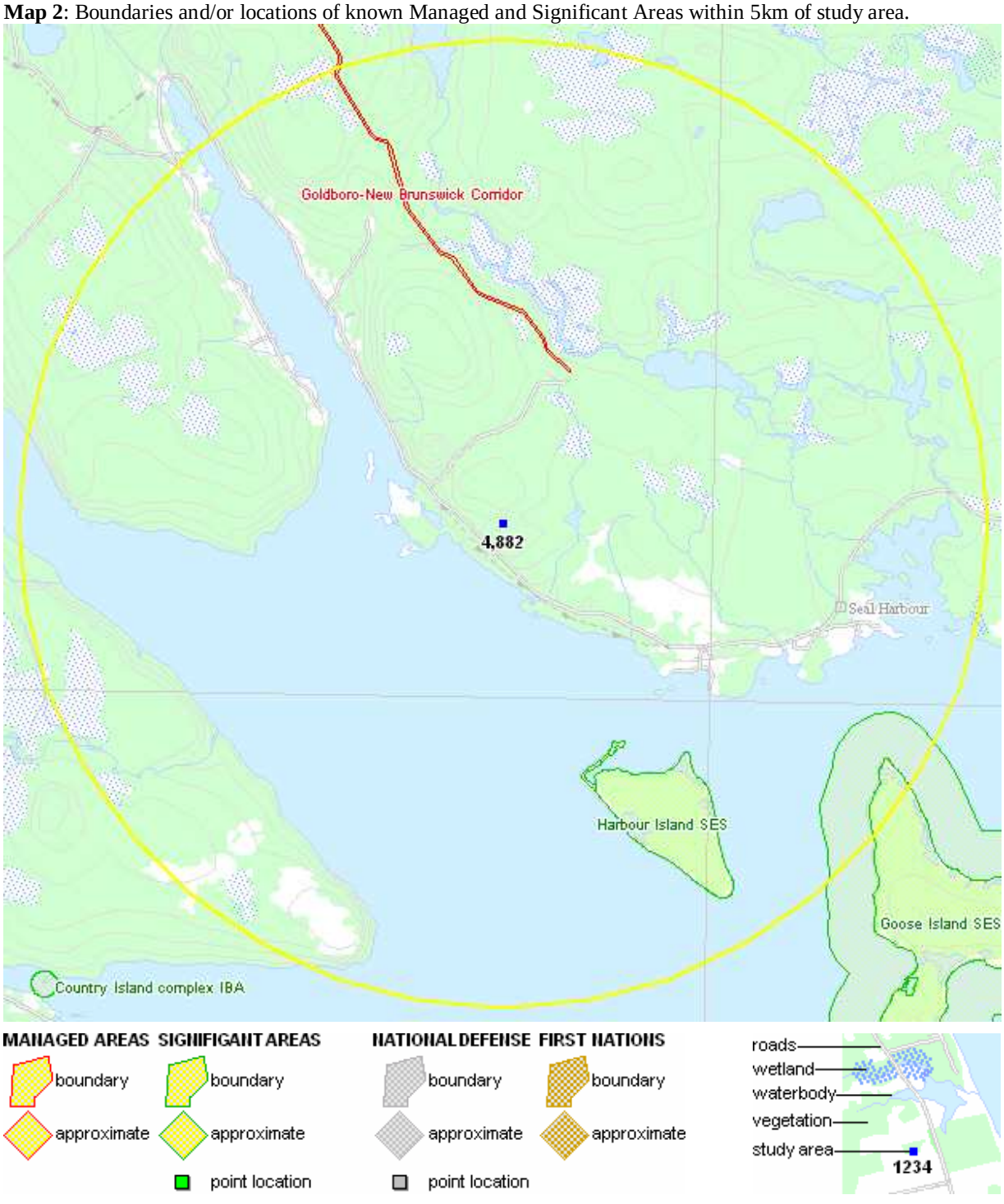
3.1 MANAGED AREAS

The GIS scan identified 1 Managed Area with some degree of protected status, in the vicinity of the study area (see attached *ma.dbf).

3.2 SIGNIFICANT AREAS

The GIS scan also identified 4 biologically significant sites in the vicinity of the study area; such sites are known for exceptional biotic richness but may or may not have legal status (see attached *sa.dbf).

Map 2: Boundaries and/or locations of known Managed and Significant Areas within 5km of study area.



4.0 TAXON LISTS

Rare and/or endangered taxa within the buffered area listed in order of concern, beginning with legally listed taxa, with the number of observations per taxon and the distance in kilometers from study area centroid to the closest observation. [p] = vascular plant, [n] = nonvascular plant, [a] = vertebrate animal, [i] = invertebrate animal, [c] = community.

4.1 FLORA

	scientific name	common name	prov. rarity	prov. status	COSEWIC	obs	dist.km
n	Erioderma pedicellatum (Atlantic pop.)	Boreal Felt Lichen - Atlantic pop.	S1S2	Endangered	E	37	8 ±0.1
n	Erioderma mollissimum	Graceful Felt Lichen	S1S2		E	1	97 ±0.1
p	Bartonia paniculata ssp. paniculata	Branched Bartonia	SNA		T	1	88 ±10
p	Juncus caesariensis	New Jersey Rush	S2	Vulnerable	SC	4	86 ±0.1
n	Degelia plumbea	Blue Felt Lichen	S2		SC	10	7 ±0
p	Floerkea proserpinacoides	False Mermaidweed	S2		NAR	8	48 ±1
p	Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Cedar	S1S2	Vulnerable		1	10 ±10
p	Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail	S1			1	99 ±0
p	Cryptogramma stelleri	Steller's Rockbrake	S1			1	96 ±5
p	Potamogeton nodosus	Long-leaved Pondweed	S1			1	32 ±5
p	Elymus hystrix var. bigeloviana	Spreading Wild Rye	S1			1	81 ±1
p	Elymus wiegandii	Wiegand's Wild Rye	S1			3	68 ±0
p	Cinna arundinacea	Sweet Wood Reed Grass	S1			3	65 ±0
p	Bromus latiglumis	Broad-Glumed Brome	S1			3	65 ±0
p	Malaxis brachypoda	White Adder's-Mouth	S1			1	50 ±10
p	Iris prismatica	Slender Blue Flag	S1			2	33 ±10
p	Scirpus pedicellatus	Stalked Bulrush	S1			2	65 ±0
p	Cyperus lupulinus ssp. macilentus	Hop Flatsedge	S1			4	56 ±1
p	Carex grisea	Inflated Narrow-leaved Sedge	S1			1	54 ±0
p	Carex tincta	Tinged Sedge	S1			2	53 ±1
p	Carex tenuiflora	Sparse-Flowered Sedge	S1			2	20 ±1
p	Carex plantaginea	Plantain-Leaved Sedge	S1			1	98 ±0
p	Carex livida var. radicaulis	Livid Sedge	S1			4	82 ±5
p	Carex pellita	Woolly Sedge	S1			2	91 ±0
p	Carex haydenii	Hayden's Sedge	S1			1	68 ±5
p	Carex alopecoidea	Foxtail Sedge	S1			1	54 ±0.5
p	Pilea pumila	Dwarf Clearweed	S1			1	83 ±10
p	Scrophularia lanceolata	Lance-leaved Figwort	S1			1	34 ±10
p	Montia fontana	Water Blinks	S1			1	55 ±1
p	Polygonum viviparum	Alpine Bistort	S1			1	80 ±1
p	Desmodium canadense	Canada Tick-trefoil	S1			1	91 ±0
p	Cuscuta cephalanthi	Buttonbush Dodder	S1			3	55 ±10
p	Hudsonia tomentosa	Woolly Beach-heath	S1			2	82 ±10
p	Suaeda maritima ssp. richii	White Sea-blite	S1			4	34 ±10
p	Lobelia kalmii	Brook Lobelia	S1			4	92 ±0.1
p	Cochlearia tridactylites	Limestone Scurvy-grass	S1			6	27 ±10
p	Cardamine pratensis var. angustifolia	Cuckoo Flower	S1			1	82 ±10
p	Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo Flower	S1			2	93 ±0
p	Ageratina altissima	White Snakeroot	S1			2	61 ±10
p	Bidens hyperborea	Estuary Beggarticks	S1			1	59 ±1
p	Arnica lonchophylla	Northern Arnica	S1			1	78 ±10
p	Zizia aurea	Golden Alexanders	S1			6	36 ±0.5
p	Sanicula odorata	Clustered Sanicle	S1			1	98 ±0
p	Dichanthelium acuminatum var. lindheimeri	Woolly Panic Grass	S1?			1	89 ±0.1
p	Triglochin gaspensis	Gaspé Arrowgrass	S1?			3	61 ±0
p	Rubus flagellaris	Northern Dewberry	S1?			1	51 ±5
p	Crataegus submollis	Quebec Hawthorn	S1?			2	69 ±10
p	Chenopodium rubrum	Red Pigweed	S1?			2	70 ±10
p	Atriplex acadiensis	Maritime Saltbush	S1?			1	82 ±10
p	Solidago hispida	Hairy Goldenrod	S1?			1	68 ±10
n	Fuscopannaria leucosticta	Rimmed Shingles Lichen	S1S2			2	67 ±0
p	Sparganium hyperboreum	Northern Burreed	S1S2			2	1 ±0.1
p	Juncus alpinoarticulatus ssp. nodulosus	Alpine Rush	S1S2			5	51 ±5
p	Juncus stygius ssp. americanus	Moor Rush	S1S2			3	83 ±1
p	Juncus greenei	Greene's Rush	S1S2			2	56 ±1
p	Carex tenera	Tender Sedge	S1S2			3	53 ±5
p	Carex pensylvanica	Pennsylvania Sedge	S1S2			1	71 ±0
p	Carex bebbii	Bebb's Sedge	S1S2			3	51 ±10
p	Anemone virginiana var. alba	Virginia Anemone	S1S2			1	100 ±0.1
p	Cornus suecica	Swedish Bunchberry	S1S2			1	55 ±5
p	Carex vacillans	Estuarine Sedge	S1S3			1	54 ±0.5
p	Selaginella selaginoides	Low Spikemoss	S2			2	84 ±1
p	Polystichum lonchitis	Northern Holly Fern	S2			2	80 ±5
p	Dryopteris fragrans var. remotiuscula	Fragrant Wood Fern	S2			1	53 ±10
p	Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum	Green Spleenwort	S2			1	98 ±1
p	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	S2			1	51 ±0.1
p	Potamogeton friesii	Fries' Pondweed	S2			1	69 ±0
p	Spiranthes lucida	Shining Ladies'-Tresses	S2			6	91 ±0
p	Listera australis	Southern Twayblade	S2			1	51 ±10
p	Cypripedium reginae	Showy Lady's-Slipper	S2			5	54 ±10
p	Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens	Yellow Lady's-slipper	S2			3	55 ±0.1
p	Allium schoenoprasum var. sibiricum	Wild Chives	S2			1	71 ±10
p	Eriophorum gracile	Slender Cottongrass	S2			1	3 ±1
p	Eleocharis quinqueflora	Few-flowered Spikerush	S2			3	93 ±0
p	Carex hystericina	Porcupine Sedge	S2			5	85 ±0
p	Carex atlantica ssp. capillacea	Atlantic Sedge	S2			1	29 ±10

p	Viola nephrophylla	Northern Bog Violet	S2	2	83 ±1
p	Tiarella cordifolia	Heart-leaved Foamflower	S2	1	83 ±10
p	Parnassia palustris var. parviflora	Marsh Grass-of-Parnassus	S2	1	78 ±1
p	Comandra umbellata	Bastard's Toadflax	S2	1	55 ±10
p	Salix pedicellaris	Bog Willow	S2	1	86 ±0
p	Ranunculus flammula var. flammula	Lesser Spearwort	S2	1	40 ±10
p	Caltha palustris	Yellow Marsh Marigold	S2	1	85 ±0.1
p	Anemone virginiana	Virginia Anemone	S2	3	91 ±1
p	Anemone quinquefolia	Wood Anemone	S2	1	28 ±0.5
p	Anemone canadensis	Canada Anemone	S2	2	58 ±0.1
p	Samolus valerandi ssp. parviflorus	Seaside Brookweed	S2	2	54 ±0
p	Primula mistassinica	Mistassini Primrose	S2	1	99 ±10
p	Plantago rugelii	Rugel's Plantain	S2	1	98 ±0
p	Rumex salicifolius var. mexicanus	Triangular-valve Dock	S2	2	67 ±5
p	Myriophyllum farwellii	Farwell's Water Milfoil	S2	3	47 ±10
p	Vaccinium caespitosum	Dwarf Bilberry	S2	6	28 ±0
p	Vaccinium boreale	Northern Blueberry	S2	3	22 ±1
p	Shepherdia canadensis	Soapberry	S2	2	98 ±0
p	Crassula aquatica	Water Pygmyweed	S2	2	85 ±10
p	Triosteum aurantiacum	Orange-fruited Tinker's Weed	S2	18	40 ±10
p	Stellaria humifusa	Saltmarsh Starwort	S2	3	34 ±0.1
p	Betula michauxii	Newfoundland Dwarf Birch	S2	9	7 ±0
p	Caulophyllum thalictroides	Blue Cohosh	S2	9	68 ±0
p	Impatiens pallida	Pale Jewelweed	S2	3	33 ±10
p	Senecio pseudoarnica	Seabeach Ragwort	S2	5	10 ±0.1
p	Rudbeckia laciniata var. gaspereauensis	Cut-Leaved Coneflower	S2	1	61 ±10
p	Erigeron philadelphicus	Philadelphia Fleabane	S2	1	64 ±10
p	Osmorhiza longistylis	Smooth Sweet Cicely	S2	7	80 ±0
n	Scorpidium scorpioides	Hooked Scorpion Moss	S2?	1	86 ±10
n	Platydictya jungermannioides	False Willow Moss	S2?	1	92 ±0
p	Dichanthelium linearifolium	Narrow-leaved Panic Grass	S2?	1	91 ±10
p	Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's Rush	S2?	11	33 ±0
p	Amelanchier fernaldii	Fernald's Serviceberry	S2?	1	22 ±1
p	Epilobium coloratum	Purple-veined Willowherb	S2?	2	61 ±0.5
n	Peltigera collina	Tree Pelt Lichen	S2S3	1	67 ±0.1
n	Usnea mutabilis	Bloody Beard Lichen	S2S3	1	88 ±10
n	Leptogium corticola	Blistered Jellyskin Lichen	S2S3	2	78 ±0
n	Leptogium teretiusculum	Beaded Jellyskin Lichen	S2S3	1	84 ±0
p	Botrychium simplex	Least Moonwort	S2S3	2	80 ±1
p	Botrychium lanceolatum var. angustisegmentum	Triangle Moonwort	S2S3	2	82 ±0
p	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Flat-stemmed Pondweed	S2S3	2	90 ±10
p	Potamogeton richardsonii	Richardson's Pondweed	S2S3	3	32 ±1
p	Potamogeton obtusifolius	Blunt-leaved Pondweed	S2S3	7	47 ±10
p	Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	Thread-leaved Pondweed	S2S3	1	85 ±1
p	Stuckenia filiformis	Thread-leaved Pondweed	S2S3	2	64 ±0
p	Alopecurus aequalis	Short-awned Foxtail	S2S3	2	60 ±1
p	Cypripedium parviflorum	Yellow Lady's-slipper	S2S3	2	60 ±0.5
p	Lilium canadense	Canada Lily	S2S3	21	27 ±0.1
p	Eleocharis olivacea	Yellow Spikerush	S2S3	2	49 ±0.1
p	Carex hirtifolia	Pubescent Sedge	S2S3	7	68 ±0
p	Carex adusta	Lesser Brown Sedge	S2S3	1	41 ±5
p	Veronica serpyllifolia ssp. humifusa	Thyme-Leaved Speedwell	S2S3	1	57 ±0
p	Salix pellita	Satiny Willow	S2S3	1	51 ±1
p	Polygonum raii	Sharp-fruited Knotweed	S2S3	1	26 ±1
p	Polygala sanguinea	Blood Milkwort	S2S3	1	94 ±1
p	Fraxinus nigra	Black Ash	S2S3	12	53 ±10
p	Hedeoma pulegioides	American False Pennyroyal	S2S3	2	78 ±5
p	Halenia deflexa	Spurred Gentian	S2S3	3	29 ±1
p	Hypericum dissimulatum	Disguised St John's-wort	S2S3	1	24 ±1
p	Symphyotrichum ciliolatum	Fringed Blue Aster	S2S3	2	40 ±10
p	Asclepias incarnata ssp. pulchra	Swamp Milkweed	S2S3	2	97 ±1
p	Schizaea pusilla	Little Curlygrass Fern	S3	2	7 ±0
p	Botrychium dissectum	Cut-leaved Moonwort	S3	2	52 ±1
p	Isoetes acadiensis	Acadian Quillwort	S3	1	39 ±1
p	Equisetum variegatum	Variegated Horsetail	S3	6	91 ±0
p	Sparganium natans	Small Burreed	S3	2	29 ±0.5
p	Dichanthelium clandestinum	Deer-tongue Panic Grass	S3	8	28 ±5
p	Platanthera orbiculata	Small Round-leaved Orchid	S3	1	84 ±5
p	Platanthera hookeri	Hooker's Orchid	S3	2	50 ±0.1
p	Platanthera grandiflora	Large Purple Fringed Orchid	S3	9	28 ±10
p	Goodyera repens	Lesser Rattlesnake-plantain	S3	3	69 ±0
p	Corallorhiza trifida	Early Coralroot	S3	2	64 ±0
p	Juncus subcaudatus	Woodland Rush	S3	1	98 ±10
p	Carex rosea	Rosy Sedge	S3	2	91 ±0
p	Carex lupulina	Hop Sedge	S3	1	99 ±0
p	Carex eburnea	Bristle-leaved Sedge	S3	1	58 ±5
p	Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	S3	9	48 ±0
p	Laportea canadensis	Canada Wood Nettle	S3	6	65 ±0
p	Limosella australis	Southern Mudwort	S3	2	86 ±5
p	Geocaulon lividum	Northern Comandra	S3	2	51 ±10
p	Salix petiolaris	Meadow Willow	S3	1	86 ±0
p	Agrimonia gryposepala	Hooked Agrimony	S3	9	68 ±0
p	Rhamnus alnifolia	Alder-leaved Buckthorn	S3	8	65 ±0
p	Polygonum scandens	Climbing False Buckwheat	S3	11	30 ±0
p	Polygonum pensylvanicum	Pennsylvania Smartweed	S3	8	65 ±1
p	Epilobium strictum	Downy Willowherb	S3	1	41 ±0.5

p	Decodon verticillatus	Swamp Loosestrife	S3	1	84 ±5
p	Teucrium canadense	Canada Germander	S3	3	52 ±0
p	Proserpinaca pectinata	Comb-leaved Mermaidweed	S3	2	84 ±10
p	Proserpinaca palustris var. crebra	Marsh Mermaidweed	S3	4	65 ±0
p	Proserpinaca palustris	Marsh Mermaidweed	S3	1	65 ±0
p	Bartonia virginica	Yellow Bartonia	S3	1	81 ±0.1
p	Stellaria longifolia	Long-leaved Starwort	S3	1	68 ±0
p	Campanula aparinoides	Marsh Bellflower	S3	6	37 ±0.5
p	Packera paupercula	Balsam Groundsel	S3	5	91 ±0
p	Megalodonta beckii	Water Beggarticks	S3	3	48 ±0.5
p	Erigeron hyssopifolius	Hyssop-leaved Fleabane	S3	1	61 ±0.1
p	Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	S3	6	40 ±10
n	Collema furfuraceum	Blistered Tarpaper Lichen	S3?	1	78 ±0
n	Sticta fuliginosa	Peppered Moon Lichen	S3?	3	67 ±0
p	Lycopodium sitchense	Sitka Clubmoss	S3?	2	37 ±1
p	Lycopodium sabinifolium	Ground-Fir	S3?	1	61 ±5
p	Potamogeton praelongus	White-stemmed Pondweed	S3?	8	33 ±10
p	Carex foenea	Fernald's Hay Sedge	S3?	1	73 ±0
p	Lycopodiella appressa	Southern Bog Clubmoss	S3S4	1	18 ±1
p	Lycopodium complanatum	Northern Clubmoss	S3S4	1	84 ±5
p	Equisetum hyemale var. affine	Common Scouring-rush	S3S4	1	93 ±0
p	Cystopteris bulbifera	Bulblet Bladder Fern	S3S4	2	51 ±1
p	Trisetum spicatum	Narrow False Oats	S3S4	1	91 ±0
p	Liparis loeselii	Loesel's Twayblade	S3S4	3	62 ±1
p	Luzula parviflora	Small-flowered Woodrush	S3S4	2	48 ±0
p	Juncus acuminatus	Sharp-fruited Rush	S3S4	1	99 ±0
p	Sisyrinchium angustifolium	Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed-grass	S3S4	16	30 ±0
p	Lindernia dubia	Yellow-seeded False Pimperel	S3S4	5	68 ±0
p	Polygonum robustius	Stout Smartweed	S3S4	1	68 ±0
p	Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot	S3S4	14	48 ±0
p	Utricularia gibba	Humped Bladderwort	S3S4	1	40 ±10
p	Angelica atropurpurea	Purple-stemmed Angelica	S3S4	4	64 ±0
p	Solidago simplex var. randii	Sticky Goldenrod	SH	2	26 ±5

4.2 FAUNA

	scientific name	common name	prov. rarity	prov. status	COSEWIC	obs	dist.km
a	Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	S1B	Endangered	E	20	7 ±10
a	Charadrius melodus melodus	Piping Plover melodus ssp	S1B	Endangered	E	51	18 ±5
a	Calidris canutus rufa	Red Knot	S2S3M	Endangered	E	7	53 ±0.5
a	Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Myotis	S1		E	11	23 ±10
a	Salmo salar pop. 1	Atlantic Salmon - Inner Bay of Fundy pop.	S2		E	1	96 ±10
a	Salmo salar pop. 6	Altantic Salmon - Nova Scotia Southern Upland pop.	S2		E	1	9 ±0
a	Chaetura pelagica	Chimney Swift	S2S3B	Endangered	T	32	24 ±5
a	Chordeiles minor	Common Nighthawk	S3B	Threatened	T	49	13 ±5
a	Catharus bicknelli	Bicknell's Thrush	S1S2B	Vulnerable	T	1	78 ±5
a	Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	S3	Vulnerable	T	37	18 ±10
a	Morone saxatilis	Striped Bass	S1		T	1	58 ±10
a	Caprimulgus vociferus	Whip-Poor-Will	S1?B		T	2	62 ±5
a	Wilsonia canadensis	Canada Warbler	S3B		T	80	18 ±0.1
a	Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	S3B		T	113	7 ±0.5
a	Contopus cooperi	Olive-sided Flycatcher	S3B		T	103	16 ±0.5
a	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink	S3S4B		T	62	14 ±5
a	Histrionicus histrionicus pop. 1	Harlequin Duck - Eastern pop.	S2N	Endangered	SC	16	33 ±10
a	Passerculus sandwichensis princeps	Savannah Sparrow princeps ssp	S1B		SC	2	14 ±5
a	Bucephala islandica (Eastern pop.)	Barrow's Goldeneye - Eastern pop.	S1N		SC	1	99 ±0.1
a	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	S1S2		SC	1	82 ±5
i	Alasmidonta varicosa	Brook Floater	S1S2		SC	6	25 ±0.1
i	Danaus plexippus	Monarch	S2B		SC	1	88 ±1
a	Euphagus carolinus	Rusty Blackbird	S2S3B		SC	51	26 ±5
a	Chelydra serpentina	Snapping Turtle	S5		SC	8	35 ±10
a	Puma concolor pop. 1	Cougar - Eastern pop.	SH		DD	28	24 ±1
a	Lynx canadensis	Canadian Lynx	S1	Endangered	NAR	4	71 ±1
a	Aegolius funereus	Boreal Owl	S1B		NAR	1	37 ±0.1
a	Hemidactylium scutatum	Four-toed Salamander	S3		NAR	10	15 ±10
a	Sialia sialis	Eastern Bluebird	S3B		NAR	5	13 ±5
a	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	S3B		NAR	95	8 ±5
a	Gavia immer	Common Loon	S3B,S4N		NAR	161	4 ±5
a	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	S3S4		NAR	19	36 ±5
a	Alces americanus	Moose	S1	Endangered		20	43 ±10
i	Ophiogomphus mainensis	Maine Snaketail	S1			1	61 ±0.1
i	Ophiogomphus aspersus	Brook Snaketail	S1			3	73 ±0.1
i	Polygonia gracilis	Hoary Comma	S1			1	93 ±1
a	Vireo gilvus	Warbling Vireo	S1?B			4	58 ±5
a	Toxostoma rufum	Brown Thrasher	S1?B			1	93 ±5
a	Tringa solitaria	Solitary Sandpiper	S1?B,S4S5M			2	27 ±0.1
a	Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull	S1?B,S5N			1	79 ±0.1
a	Hylocichla mustelina	Wood Thrush	S1B			4	15 ±5
a	Progne subis	Purple Martin	S1B			1	32 ±0.5
a	Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron	S1B			1	67 ±5
a	Calidris minutilla	Least Sandpiper	S1B,S5M			17	44 ±0.5
a	Picoides dorsalis	American Three-toed Woodpecker	S1S2			2	26 ±5
i	Nymphalis vaualbum j-album	Compton Tortoiseshell	S1S2			1	88 ±1
a	Passerina cyanea	Indigo Bunting	S1S2B			1	45 ±5
a	Charadrius semipalmatus	Semipalmated Plover	S1S2B,S5M			21	34 ±0.5
a	Salmo salar	Atlantic Salmon	S2			51	4 ±10
a	Asio otus	Long-eared Owl	S2			6	43 ±5

i	Lampsilis radiata	Eastern Lampmussel	S2	15	32 ±0.1
i	Gomphus descriptus	Harpoon Clubtail	S2	7	73 ±0.1
i	Pieris oleracea	Mustard White	S2	3	40 ±0
i	Amblyscirtes vialis	Common Roadside Skipper	S2	1	81 ±0.5
i	Thorybes pylades	Northern Cloudywing	S2	1	93 ±1
a	Vireo philadelphicus	Philadelphia Vireo	S2?B	3	62 ±5
a	Piranga olivacea	Scarlet Tanager	S2B	4	55 ±0.1
a	Empidonax traillii	Willow Flycatcher	S2B	1	37 ±5
a	Rallus limicola	Virginia Rail	S2B	2	43 ±5
a	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	S2B	2	37 ±5
i	Pantala hymenaea	Spot-Winged Glider	S2B	1	37 ±1
a	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	S2B,S5N	30	8 ±10
i	Alasmidonta undulata	Triangle Floater	S2S3	3	33 ±10
i	Erynnis juvenalis	Juvenal's Duskywing	S2S3	1	55 ±1
a	Icterus galbula	Baltimore Oriole	S2S3B	12	49 ±5
a	Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird	S2S3B	21	24 ±5
a	Pooecetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow	S2S3B	3	26 ±5
a	Tringa semipalmata	Willet	S2S3B	77	7 ±5
a	Poecile hudsonica	Boreal Chickadee	S3	132	7 ±5
a	Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant	S3	29	42 ±5
a	Cepphus grylle	Black Guillemot	S3	1	5 ±0
i	Amphiagrion saucium	Eastern Red Damsel	S3	2	89 ±0.1
i	Sympetrum danae	Black Meadowhawk	S3	7	4 ±10
i	Nannothemis bella	Elfin Skimmer	S3	2	60 ±0.1
i	Gomphaeschna furcillata	Harlequin Darner	S3	2	60 ±0.1
i	Boyeria grafiana	Ocellated Darner	S3	2	45 ±1
i	Aeshna clepsydra	Mottled Darner	S3	2	45 ±1
i	Ophiogomphus carolus	Riffle Snaketail	S3	15	40 ±1
i	Lanthus parvulus	Northern Pygmy Clubtail	S3	4	57 ±1
i	Polygonia faunus	Green Comma	S3	1	88 ±1
i	Euphydryas phaeton	Baltimore Checkerspot	S3	5	63 ±1
i	Hesperia comma laurentina	Laurentian Skipper	S3	2	59 ±1
i	Hesperia comma	Common Branded Skipper	S3	2	59 ±1
a	Dendroica tigrina	Cape May Warbler	S3?B	25	23 ±5
a	Coccyzus erythropthalmus	Black-billed Cuckoo	S3?B	21	26 ±5
a	Pinicola enucleator	Pine Grosbeak	S3?B,S5N	41	14 ±5
a	Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird	S3B	10	14 ±5
a	Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird	S3B	47	7 ±5
a	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	Cliff Swallow	S3B	43	14 ±5
a	Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow	S3B	61	13 ±5
a	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	S3B	42	8 ±5
a	Anas discors	Blue-winged Teal	S3B	29	23 ±5
a	Podilymbus podiceps	Pied-billed Grebe	S3B	20	36 ±0.5
i	Polygonia interrogationis	Question Mark	S3B	1	88 ±1
a	Tringa melanoleuca	Greater Yellowlegs	S3B,S5M	36	8 ±5
a	Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	S3B,S5N	35	7 ±5
a	Calidris pusilla	Semipalmated Sandpiper	S3M	15	53 ±0.5
a	Limosa haemastica	Hudsonian Godwit	S3M	3	59 ±0.5
a	Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus	Hudsonian Whimbrel	S3M	2	58 ±10
a	Pluvialis dominica	American Golden-Plover	S3M	5	59 ±0.5
a	Branta bernicla	Brant	S3M	1	43 ±10
a	Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	S3N	13	14 ±10
a	Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern Cardinal	S3S4	4	79 ±0.1
a	Perisoreus canadensis	Gray Jay	S3S4	90	8 ±5
a	Picoides arcticus	Black-backed Woodpecker	S3S4	28	8 ±5
a	Cepphus grylle	Black Guillemot	S3S4	12	10 ±5
i	Polygonia progne	Grey Comma	S3S4	4	38 ±0
i	Speyeria aphrodite	Aphrodite Fritillary	S3S4	1	63 ±1
i	Callophrys polios	Hoary Elfin	S3S4	1	56 ±1
a	Passerella iliaca	Fox Sparrow	S3S4B	22	12 ±0.5
a	Pheucticus ludovicianus	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S3S4B	55	8 ±5
a	Wilsonia pusilla	Wilson's Warbler	S3S4B	22	8 ±5
a	Dendroica striata	Blackpoll Warbler	S3S4B	27	8 ±5
a	Dendroica castanea	Bay-breasted Warbler	S3S4B	86	8 ±5
a	Vermivora peregrina	Tennessee Warbler	S3S4B	55	8 ±5
a	Tyrannus tyrannus	Eastern Kingbird	S3S4B	32	14 ±5
a	Sayornis phoebe	Eastern Phoebe	S3S4B	14	38 ±0.5
a	Empidonax flaviventris	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	S3S4B	127	5 ±0.5
a	Contopus virens	Eastern Wood-Pewee	S3S4B	65	13 ±5
a	Gallinago delicata	Wilson's Snipe	S3S4B	26	8 ±5
a	Actitis macularius	Spotted Sandpiper	S3S4B	120	4 ±5
a	Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	S3S4B	51	14 ±5
a	Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern	S3S4B	36	26 ±5
a	Carduelis pinus	Pine Siskin	S3S4B,S5N	84	8 ±5
a	Morus bassanus	Northern Gannet	SHB,S5M	5	55 ±10

4.3 RANGE MAPS

The legally protected taxa listed below are linked to the study area by predictive range maps based upon expert estimates of distribution. Taxa listed here but not in the observation data above, are unknown within the study area but perhaps present. Ranges of rank 1 indicate possible occurrence, those of rank 2 and 3 increasingly less probable.

	scientific name	common name	prov. rarity	prov. status	COSEWIC	range
a	Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	S3	Vulnerable	T	1
p	Listera australis	Southern Twayblade	S2			1
p	Isoetes prototypus	Prototype Quillwort	S2	Vulnerable	SC	1
a	Bucephala islandica	Barrow's Goldeneye (Eastern pop.)	S1N		SC	2
p	Juncus caesariensis	New Jersey Rush	S2	Vulnerable	SC	2
n	Erioderma pedicellatum	Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic pop.)	S1S2	Endangered	E	1
a	Charadrius melodus melodus	Piping Plover melodus ssp	S1B	Endangered	E	1
p	Eriocaulon parkeri	Parker's Pipewort			NAR	2
a	Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	S1B	Endangered	E	1
a	Passerculus sandwichensis princeps	Savannah Sparrow princeps ssp	S1B		SC	2

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Appendix K-2
NSMNH Report
(2013)

NOVA SCOTIA **Communities, Culture & Heritage**

1747 Summer Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3A6

Tel: (902) 424-6475
Fax: (902) 424-0560

April 30, 2013

Beth Cameron
AMEC Environment and Infrastructure
50 Troop Avenue, Unit 300
Dartmouth, NS B3B 1Z1

Dear Ms. Cameron:

RE: Environment Screening 13-04-15
AMEC Country Harbour Project

Further to your request of April 15, 2013, staff of the Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage have reviewed their files for reference to the presence of botanical and zoological resources in the study area. Please be aware that our information is not comprehensive, in that it is incomplete and of varying degrees of accuracy with respect to the precise location and condition of heritage resources.

Botany

Staff have reviewed all records of the species-at-risk held at NSM. The following vascular plant species are known from the geographic region containing the footprint, but not necessarily the habitat. They should be considered in a timely field assessment and their presence or absence recorded. The colour ranks have been assigned by Department of Natural Resources.

Betula michauxii Yellow
Eriophorum gracile Yellow
Sparganium hyperboreum Yellow

Zoology

Staff have reviewed NSM Zoological records for species of concern that could be impacted by this (unspecified) development. We have no records for the footprint as provided. IN addition, there are some marine species including marine Mammals and Turtles using the nearby waters, but due to the perceived nature of the development, these have not been included in this report.

We do, however, have records of the following species of concern from the area.

There are nesting or possible nesting records for the following bird species in the area:

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougalii* Provinically red-listed
Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus* Provincially Yellow-listed
Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* Provincially Yellow-listed
Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* Provincially Yellow-listed
Common Loon *Gavia immer* Provincially Yellow-listed
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* Provincially Yellow-listed
Gray Jay *Perisoreus Canadensis* Provincially Yellow-listed
Boreal Chickadee *Parus hudsonicus* Provincially Yellow-listed
Canada Warbler *Wilsonia Canadensis* Provincially Yellow-listed

I have attached an invoice for the staff time spent reviewing our records and compiling this response. If you have any questions, please contact me at 424-6475.

Sincerely,

Laura Bennett,
Coordinator, Special Places

Appendix K-3
Species at Risk Database Definitions

SPECIES AT RISK DATABASE RANK DEFINITIONS

1. Species at Risk Act (SARA)

A “species at risk” is an extirpated, endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern (Section 2.(1) *Species at Risk Act. 2002, c. 29*).

- Extirpated – a wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but exists elsewhere in the wild.
- Endangered – a wildlife species that is facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
- Threatened – a wildlife species that is likely to become an endangered species if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.
- Special Concern - a wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

2. Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act (NSESA)

A “species at risk" means a species that is determined to be extinct, extirpated, vulnerable, threatened or endangered and is listed pursuant to Section 12 (*Endangered Species* Act. *1998, c. 11, s. 1).*

- Extinct - a species that no longer exists and is listed as an extinct species pursuant to Section 12.
- Extirpated - a species that no longer exists in the wild in the Province but exists in the wild outside the Province and is listed as an extirpated species pursuant to Section 12.
- Endangered- species that faces imminent extinction or extirpation and is listed as an endangered species pursuant to Section 12.
- Threatened - means a species that is likely to become endangered if the factors affecting its vulnerability are not reversed and is listed as a threatened species pursuant to Section 12.
- Vulnerable- a species of special concern due to characteristics that make it particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events and that is listed as a vulnerable species.

3. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)

COSEWIC determines the national status of wild Canadian species, subspecies and separate populations suspected of being at risk. COSEWIC bases its decisions on the best up-to-date scientific information and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge available. All native mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, molluscs, lepidopterans (butterflies and moths), vascular plants, mosses and lichens are included in its current mandate.

COSEWIC categorizes listed species based on a qualitative classification system as follows:

- Extinct – Species that no longer exists.
- Endangered – Species is facing imminent extirpation or extinction.

- Extirpated – Species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but occurs elsewhere.
- Threatened – Species is likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.
- Special concern – Species has characteristics that make it particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events.
- Not at Risk – Species that has been evaluated and found to be not a risk.
- Data Deficient – Species for which there is insufficient information to designate a status.

Although there are seven categories of classifications, review of the COSEWIC database is limited to those species listed as endangered, extirpated, threatened, and of special concern.

4. Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR)

The General Status Ranks of Wild Species in Nova Scotia is compiled by the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources. The broad goal is to prevent species from becoming extinct or extirpated as a result of human activities. This commitment will help identify those species most in need of immediate conservation and recovery action. The approach also helps to identify gaps in scientific knowledge and serves as an early warning system that better aligns human priorities for species conservation recognizing the need for a heightened focus on prevention in decision-making.

The General Status Assessment process is a system that provides an overall indication of viability of species in Nova Scotia, highlighting which species populations are secure, which are sensitive and which are at risk.

The General Status Ranks of Wild Species in Nova Scotia categorizes listed species based on a colour designation system as follows:

- Blue – Species are extirpated or extinct.
- Red – Species are at risk or may be at risk of extirpation or extinction.
- Yellow – Species are not believed to be at risk of immediate extirpation or extinction, but may require special attention or protection to prevent them from becoming at risk.
- Green – Species are not believed to be at risk, or sensitive.
- Undetermined – Species for which insufficient data, information, or knowledge is available.
- Not Assessed – Species that are known to be regularly present, but not yet assessed.
- Exotic – Species have migrated beyond natural range, as a result of human activity.
- Accidental – Species occurring infrequently and unpredictably, outside natural range.

Although there are eight colour ranked categories, review of the General Status of

Wildlife in Nova Scotia is limited to those species listed as Red and Yellow.

5. Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC)

Conservation Data Centres (CDCs), as part of The NatureServe (formally The Nature Conservancy) international network, track biodiversity at two levels: species and ecological communities. Species and ecological communities are referred to as elements of biodiversity. Elements are ranked in each jurisdiction (province or state) and at global and national levels in order to help prioritize conservation efforts.

NatureServe and all CDCs (called Heritage Programs in the US) use a standardized element ranking system that has evolved over 30 years with input from hundreds of scientists, managers and conservationists. The ranking system is very elaborate and comprehensive, thus, the following material describes the National rarity of taxon in Canada as well as the Subnational, (ie provincial-level) ranking used in this investigation.

The National (Canada) and Subnational (Provincial) rarity of taxon uses the following.

- N1/S1 – **Critically Imperiled:** Critically imperiled in the nation or 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 province.
- N2/S2 – **Imperiled**: Imperiled in the nation or 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 province.
- N3/S3 – **Vulnerable**: Vulnerable in the nation or 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.
- N4/S4 – **Apparently Secure**: Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- N5/S5 – **Secure**: Common, widespread, and abundant in the nation or province.
- NNR/SNR – **Unranked**: Nation or province conservation status not yet assessed.
- NNA/SNA – **Not Applicable**: A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.

6. Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History (NSMNH)

The Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History is an active partner with the provincial government in evaluating, protecting, and aiding in recovery efforts of habitats and species at risk. The Museum relies heavily on the COSEWIC and NSDNR General Status Ranks to identify species at risk but compile records of confirmed sightings or collections of such species.

The Museum has developed a resource book titled *Natural History of Nova Scotia* that is intended to provide a framework in which the significant natural resources of the province of Nova Scotia can be understood, managed and interpreted. The information is useful for parks and natural areas planning, management and interpretation; land use planning for municipalities; development project planning, assessment and evaluation;

eco-tourism and recreational planning. Accordingly, the Museum has generated a broad base of knowledge pertaining to Nova Scotia environment, and therefore, is an exceptional source for information related to species at risk and potential for species to be present at the wind farm site.

Appendix K-4
Priority List
(2013)

COMMON NAME *	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIORITY LIST	STATUS	REGION	HABITAT	Step 2 - Possible Occurrence in Region	Step 3- Possible Occurrence on Site based on habitats present
Lichens							
Salted Shell Lichen	*Coccocarpia palmicola*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Corticolous or mossy rocks, in shaded situations.	YES	YES
Blistered Tarpaper Lichen	*Collema nigrescens*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Corticolous, on base of poplar and other trees.	YES	YES
Blue Felt Lichen	*Degelia plumbea*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/ COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Vulnerable/Special Concern/	Very rare in North America, but widespread in NS	Corticolous; moss covered trees and rocks in Scotland and Ireland.	YES	Infrequent
Waterside Shag lichen	*Ephebe lanata*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	On wet, silicacous rocks on lake and stream shores or dripping rock walls.	YES	Minimal
Vole Ears Lichen; Graceful Felt Lichen	*Erioderma mollissimum*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / Endangered/ SARA Schedule 1	Found throughout NS, in lichen rich locations.	Cool, maritime climates. Highly sensitive to acid rain. Grow on bark of coniferous trees. Corticolous	YES	Possibly
Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic population)	*Erioderma pedicellatum*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/ COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / Endangered/ SARA Schedule 1	Found in Maritime climates throughout NS, NB and NL. A 90 % reduction in NS and NB populations in the past 2 decades; in lichen rich regions	Cool, Maritime climates. Highly sensitive to acid rain. Grow on bark of coniferous trees	YES	Infrequent
Lesser Rockbud Lichen	*Euopsis granatina*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Wet silicacous rocks, often seepage, along stream or lakeshore, rarely on soil. In NS it can be found on wet or dry and exposed silicacous boulders.	YES	Possibly / Infrequent
Corrugated Shingles Lichen	*Fuscopannaria ahlneri*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS, rare	In NS mainly corticolous, occasionally saxicolous, sometimes muscicolous on rocks.	YES	YES
A lichen	*Fuscopannaria leucophaea*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Various kinds of rock, in the shade, especially where there is seepage and the rock is wet.	YES	Possibly
Rimmed Shingles Lichen	*Fuscopannaria leucosticta*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Corticolous, occasional on rocks, often among mosses.	YES	YES / Infrequent
Eastern Waterfan	*Hydrothyria venosa*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS, rare	Aquatic, on rocks in cool mountain brooks and streams; must grow entirely submerged.	YES	Infrequent
Blistered Jellyskin	*Leptogium corticola*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Corticolous; hardwoods, occasionally on White Cedar in the North; sometimes on mossy rocks.	YES	YES
Short-beareded Jellyskin	*Leptogium laceroides*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	In NS corticolous.	YES	YES
Stretched Jellyskin	*Leptogium milligranum*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS	Corticolous, especially on oaks. In NS only found on Red Maple.	YES	YES
Bearded Jellyskin	*Leptogium saturninum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Corticolous, especially on poplars and willows; sometimes on mossy rocks. In NS only found on Red Maple.	YES	YES
Appressed Jellyskin	*Leptogium subtile*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS	In NS muscicolous, on trees, generally bases of trees.	YES	YES
Birdnest Jellyskin	*Leptogium tenuissimum*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS	Sandy soil, less frequently on sandstone or bark. In NS only found on Red Maple.	YES	YES
Blue-grey Moss Shingle	*Moelleropsis nebulosa ssp. frullaniae*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS, rare	In NS, muscicolous on Balsam Fir, one site on rock.	YES	YES
Arctic Kidney Lichen	*Nephroma arcticum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW		Ground, usually among mosses	YES	YES
Brown-eyed Shingle Lichen	*Pannaria rubiginosa*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Corticolous in shaded forests	YES	YES

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Mealy-rimmed Shingle Lichen	*Pannaria conoplea*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Corticolous, less frequently on rocks	YES	YES
Veined Shingle Lichen	*Pannaria lurida*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS, rare	Corticolous or mossy rocks	YES	YES
Ruffled Freckle Pelt	*Peltigera leucophlebia*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Moist or dry mossy soil, logs or rock; especially in calcareous habitats	YES	YES
Fan Lichen	*Peltigera venosa*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Throughout NS, rare	Bare mineral soils in moist, shaded areas, such as banks of creeks or roads. Regions of high rainfall	YES	Infrequent
Skaly Ink Lichen	*Placynthium flabellosum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Siliceous rocks periodically covered with water; beside streams, lakes	YES	YES
Moss-thorns	*Polychidium muscicola*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS	Among mosses of exposed or shaded rocks	YES	YES
Frosted Glass-whiskers (NS population)	*Sclerophora peronella*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Special Concern/ SARA Schedule 1	Rare over much of its global range; two of the three known location in Canada are in Nova Scotia, in protected areas on Cape Breton Island	Exposed heartwood of red maple trees in mature/old growth forest	Unlikely	NO
Peppered Moon Lichen	*Sticta fuliginosa*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW		Mossy bark, rarely mossy rock	YES	YES
Powdered Moon Lichen	*Sticta limbata*	NSDNR General Status	RED		Mossy bark and rock, especially in coastal forest	YES	YES
Vasular Plants							
Northern Maidenhair-Fern	*Adiantum pedatum*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Yarmouth to north Cape Breton Island. Along Meander River.	In fertile or alkaline soils. Under oak-birch-sugar maple trees.	YES	NO
White Snakeroot	*Ageratina altissima*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	A recording west of Advocate (North East NS), and unconfirmed near Antigonish.	Clearings, thickets, and moist woods.	Unlikely	YES
Short-Awn Foxtail	*Alopecurus aequalis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Top of Cape Blomidon, and from Cumberland County to Strathlorne and Margaree in Cape Breton.	The muddy edges of rivers and shallow ponds, and gravel margins.	YES	Minimal (Dung Cove Pond)
Canada Anemone	*Anemone canadensis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Near the sea at Cape Jack and Havre Boucher, Antigonish County. North of Cheticamp, at Presquille, Cape North, and Bay St. Lawrence, Cape Breton. Meander River area, Hants County, and Queens County.	Damp thickets, meadows, and gravelly shores, on calcareous or alluvial soils.	Unlikely	NO
Wood Anemone	*Anemone quinquefolia*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	North of Bridgetown, Annapolis County. Newport, Hants County; and Middle Stewiacke, Colchester County. Two miles north of Sherbrooke, Guysborough County. Cape Breton.	Wooded riverbanks and shaded intervales.	YES	Infrequent at best
Virginia Anemone	*Anemone virginiana*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Meander River in Hants County; Colchester and Pictou counties; Northern Cape Breton; Truro area.	Streamsides. Calcareous and slaty ledges, shores, and thickets.	YES	NO
Western Hairy Rock-Cress	*Arabis hirsuta*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Colchester, Victoria, and Cumberland Counties.	Dry cliffs, crevices, ledges, talus slopes and gravels.	Unlikely	NO
Drummond Rockcress	*Arabis drummondii*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	The head of the Bay of Fundy and northern Cape Breton. Hayfields in West New Annan, Colchester County.	Dry slopes and talus. Occasionally in fertile areas at lower elevations.	Unlikely	NO
Northern Arnica	*Arnica lonchophylla*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Waterfall at Grand Anse River (Inverness). Cliff edges at Big Southwest Brook (Victoria), and once in Richmond County.	Calcareous gravel ledges, cliffs.	Unlikely	NO
Pacific Wormwood	*Artemisia campestris*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, Victoria County.	Talus slopes in native habitats.	Unlikely	NO

COMMON NAME *	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIORITY LIST	STATUS	REGION	HABITAT	Step 2 - Possible Occurrence in Region	Step 3- Possible Occurrence on Site based on habitats present
Maidenhair Spleenwort	*Asplenium trichomanes*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	rare and local in Northern Cape Breton. Locally common at Big Intervale, Margaree. Infrequent in mainland Nova Scotia except for scattered locations in Cobequid along with Annapolis and Kings counties.	Damp shaded cliffs, and talus slopes. Near acid rocks such as granite, basalt and sandstone.	Unlikely	NO
Green Spleenwort	*Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	East branch of Five Islands River, Colchester County. Cumberland County and Cape Breton.	Shaded cliffs along streams, on limestone or other basic rocks.	Unlikely	NO
Northern Birch	*Betula borealis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cape Breton Highlands (S.B.)	Rocky and Peaty barrens of subalpine summits or boreal forest openings.	Unlikely	NO
Michaux's Dwarf Birch	*Betula michauxii*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Brier Island east to Guysborough County. Also located in Cape Breton and Inverness counties.	Peat and sphagnous bogs.	YES	Possibly / Infrequent
Glandular Dwarf Birch	*Betula nana*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Synonym B. michauxii (S.B)	Peat and sphagnous bogs.	YES	Possibly / Infrequent
Moonwort Grape-Fern	*Botrychium lunaria*	NSDNR General Status	RED	New Campbellton and Indian Brook in northern Cape Breton Island. Also Halifax County on Conrad's Beach.	Open, turfy and gravelly slopes, shores, and meadows on basic soils.	YES	NO
Least Grape-Fern	*Botrychium simplex*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	A number of locations from Yarmouth County to northern Cape Breton (gravelly beach at Cedar Lake, Yarmouth County; West Berlin, Queens County; Petpeswick, Halifax County; Antigonish, Victoria, and Inverness counties).	Lakeshores, or mossy edges of streams or waterfalls.	YES	Infrequent
Broad-Glumed Brome	*Bromus latiglumis*		RED	Yarmouth. Co. to northern Cape Breton	Alluvial Floodplain	YES	NO
Slim-Stem Small-Reedgrass	*Calamagrostis stricta*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Some lakes near Amherst. Reported at Beaver Lake, Yarmouth County. A larch bog at Big Baddeck, Cape Breton; and at Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, Cape Breton.	Around lakes and bogs, and wet cliff-faces.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Marsh Bellflower	*Campanula aparinoides*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cumberland and Hants counties to Antigonish County. One location in Cape Breton County.	Meadows, ditches and river banks.	YES	NO
Large Toothwort	*Cardamine maxima*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Isle Haute	Woodland streams or calcareous woods.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Small-Flower Bitter-Cress	*Cardamine parviflora*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	The Bay of Fundy from Brier Island to Cape Blomidon and Cape d'Or. Halifax County to Victoria County in Northern Central Cape Breton.	Dry woods, shaded or exposed ledges, and in sandy soils.	Unlikely	NO
Cuckooflower	*Cardamine pratensis*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Common along Annapolis river. Scattered along Atlantic coast and occasionally along roadsides as in central Cape Breton.	Meadows, low fields and moist areas.	YES	YES
A Sedge	*Carex houghtoniana*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered from Queens to Colchester counties.	Sandy soils and roadside banks.	Possibly	Infrequent
Crowded Sedge	*Carex adusta*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Uncommon and scattered in: Armdale, Halifax County, Victoria Park in Truro, Liscomb Mills Guysborough County, Black Brook and Warren Brook in Victoria County.	Dry open woods, gravels, rocks, and clearings. Also in acidic soils.	YES	YES
Foxtail Sedge	*Carex alopecoidea*	NSDNR General Status	RED	St. Georges Bay, east of Antigonish.	Moist, overgrown, clear-cut woods near coast	YES	YES
Bebb's Sedge	*Carex bebbii*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Both local and rare in Hants and Antigonish counties as well as central Cape Breton.	Northern alkaline regions in poorly drained areas.	YES	NO
Chestnut-Colored Sedge	*Carex castanea*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Northern Cape Breton, and expected elsewhere.	Swamps and wet meadows, cliff crevices and ledges.	YES	YES

COMMON NAME *	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIORITY LIST	STATUS	REGION	HABITAT	Step 2 - Possible Occurrence in Region	Step 3- Possible Occurrence on Site based on habitats present
Bristly Sedge	*Carex comosa*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered in Annapolis valley near McElmon's Pond in Debert. Local and abundant in Cumberland and Inverness counties. Northern mainland (S.B.2013)	Rich marshes (S.B. 2013)	YES	NO
Ebony Sedge	*Carex eburnea*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	From Cumberland and Hants counties to Antigonish and Cape Breton.	Cliffs and talus slopes. Under conifers in calcareous soil.	YES	NO
Elk Sedge	*Carex garberi*	NSDNR General Status	RED	St Paul Island CB Co., Black River Inv. Co.	Fen, river or stream	Unlikely	YES
Northern Bog Sedge	*Carex gynocrates*	NSDNR General Status	RED	St. Paul Island and bog at Black River, Inverness County.	Sphagnum bogs and coniferous swamps.	Unlikely	YES
Cloud Sedge	*Carex haydenii*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Northern mainland (poorly known) (S.B., 2013)	Wet Meadows and rocky shores.	YES	Infrequent
Pubescent Sedge	*Carex hirtifolia*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Shubenacadie and Brookfield.	Calcareous regions in meadows and thickets on forest slopes.	Unlikely	NO
Porcupine Sedge	*Carex hystericina*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Uncommon and not noticed. Scattered in Kings County and possibly near Lake Ainslie in Cape Breton.	Swamps, swales and along brooks.	Unlikely	YES
Livid Sedge	*Carex livida*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Reported from Windsor, collected at Louisbourg, some in Richmond County.	Calcareous bogs and meadows.	Unlikely	NO
Necklace Spike Sedge	*Carex ormostachya*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Across NS (S.B)	Mostly located in rich hardwoods.	YES	NO
White-Tinged Sedge	*Carex peckii*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Across NS (S.B)	Uncommon on rocky slopes, clearing and dry woods, often on calcareous soils.	YES	YES
Woolly Sedge	*Carex pellita*	NSDNR General Status	RED	East River, Pictou County, Wallace River, could be elsewhere (S.B.)	Calcareous and semi-calcareous	Possibly	Possibly
Plantain-Leafed Sedge	*Carex plantaginea*	NSDNR General Status	RED	One collection in Brookside near Truro.	Dry hardwood hillsides.	Unlikely	NO
Loose-Flowered Sedge	*Carex rariflora*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Scatarie Island and Baleine in Cape Breton Island.	Fens, calcareous coastal heaths, bogs.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Beaked Sedge	*Carex rostrata*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Common throughout the province. Usually occupies moderately warm, wet sites.	Wet meadows, swales and around boggy pond margins.	YES	YES
Russet Sedge	*Carex saxatilis*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Collected once in NS at Warren Lake, Victoria County.	Damp, peaty or gravelly soils.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Slender Sedge	*Carex tenera*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	uncommon and not well known; Scattered Cumberland to Antigonish counties.	Meadows, woodlands, moist or dry openings.	YES	YES
Sparse-Flowered Sedge	*Carex tenuiflora*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Little Harbour, Richmond County.	Wet woods and bogs	Unlikely	Infrequent
Tuckerman Sedge	*Carex tuckermanii*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Sweets Corner, Hants County, and along Wallace River in Cumberland County. Also Pugwash River.	Swales	Unlikely	Possibly
(Little Green Sedge)	*Carex viridula sssp. brachyrrhincha*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Scattered around province.	Sphagnous swales, rocky and gravelly shores, and low patures near coast or borders of brackish ponds.	YES	YES
Wiegand's Sedge	*Carex wiegandii*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Cape Breton, Port la Tour Bog in Shelburne County.	Boggy and peaty soils, conifer and alder swamps.	Unlikely	YES
Blue Cohosh	*Caulophyllum thalictroides*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Colchester County, Hants County, Kings County and Inverness County.	Deciduous Forests	Unlikely	NO
Coast-Blite Goosefoot	*Chenopodium rubrum*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Common on Sable Island, Northumberland County and in Cape Breton.	Salt marshes, seashores and saline soils.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Stout Wood Reed-Grass	*Cinna arundinacea*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Sable Island	Alluvial Floodplain	Unlikely	NO
Limestone Scurvy-grass	*Cochlearia tridactylites*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Little-white Island and Big White Island in Halifax County.	Calcareous or brackish soils. Salt loving species	Unlikely	YES
Long-Bract Green Orchis	*Coeloglossum viride*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Sable Island. The northern tip of Cape Breton. Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria County. Black River Lake region, Kings County.	Boggy spots, damp mature woods. Fir or floodplain forests.	Unlikely	Possibly

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Umbellate Bastard Toad-Flax	*Comandra umbellata*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Rare and Local in Northern Cape Breton; Sydney Mines, Black Point, a few clumps near South Pond, and Aspy Bay. Common at Pomquet Beach and Antigonish County.	Damp, sandy areas, dunes and exposed headlands; Open coniferous woods.	Possibly	YES
Swedish Dwarf Dogwood	*Cornus suecica*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	St. Paul Island , Scatarie Island, and Canso. Near Port Mouton, Queens County.	Sphagnous depressions in barrens, gravelly shores, and dry exposed headlands.	YES	YES
Water Pigmy-Weed	*Crassula aquatica*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Shelburne County; Peggy's Cove; Along the coast from Point Michaud to Scatarie Island, Cape Breton County and Richmond County. Locally near coast but often overlooked.	Brackish, muddy shore and muddy flats and borders of muddy ponds near the coast.	YES	YES
A Hawthorn	*Crataegus flabellata*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Eastern NS and northern Cape Breton. Hants County and Kentville.	Hedgerows and thickets.	YES	NO
Fragile Rockbrake	*Cryptogramma stelleri*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Hillsborough and Waycobah, Inverness County. The region of Windsor.	Shaded limestone cliffs, and shaded crevices in conglomerate cliff-face.	Unlikely	NO
Button-Bush Dodder	*Cuscuta cephalanthi*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Luxuriant at Loch Broom, Pictou County; collected from Hubbards and Antigonish.	Low-lying ground near sea-shores, often parasitic on asters.	Unlikely	YES
Small Yellow Lady's-Slipper	*Cypripedium parviflorum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	The Windsor-Brooklyn area of Hants County, sparingly west to Kings County, east to Cape Breton (Iona Area).	Calcareous soils, near outcrops of gypsum, or limestone. Occasionally in deciduous forests.	YES	NO
Showy Lady's-Slipper	*Cypripedium reginae*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Hants and Cumberland Counties to Northern Cape Breton County.	Alkaline swamps and bogs	Unlikely	NO
Showy Tick-Trefoil	*Desmodium canadense*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Lake Kejimkujik to rivers of Pictou County.	Open woods and river banks	Unlikely	Possibly
Lapland Diapensia	*Diapensia lapponica*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Lockhart Brook, Salmon River in Victoria County. Upper Cheticamp River gorge above waterfalls.	In clumps on projecting shoulders, and in crevices of steep, north facing slopes.	Unlikely	NO
Slim-Leaf Witchgrass	*Dichanthelium linearifolium*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Annapolis to Pictou County, also some recorded nearly 50 years ago in Coldbrook, Kings County.	Dry, sandy soils. (Hinds 2000: Sandy softwood groves and on gravel banks and roadsides)	Unlikely	Infrequent
Norwegian Whitlow-Grass	*Draba pycnosperma*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, Cape Breton.	On limestone on dry cliff ledges.	Unlikely	NO
Rock Whitlow-Grass	*Draba arabisans*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cumberland and Kings Counties; Northern Cape Breton.	Muddy soils or calcareous rocks. Cliff crevices and ledges.	Unlikely	NO
Rock Whitlow-Grass	*Draba glabella*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Head of Bay of Fundy; northern and eastern Cape Breton Island; Cape Blomidon, Kings County. Isle Haute cliffs; Cape D'Or, and on a high cliff at New Prospect cliffs, all in Cumberland County.	Crevices of cliff ledges and talus slopes.	Unlikely	NO
Norwegian Whitlow-Grass	*Draba norvegica*	NSDNR General Status	RED	On dry limestone on cliff in Big Southwest Brook, Inverness County. Also Big Intervale, Inverness County	Calcareous ledges, gravel and turf	Unlikely	NO
Norwegian Whitlow-Grass	*Draba norvegica var. clivicola*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Upper Corney Brook, south of French Lake, Inverness County.	Calcareous	Unlikely	NO
Fragrant Cliff Wood-Fern	*Dryopteris fragrans*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Between Earltown and Parrsboro. Along streams in Northern Cape Breton.	Dry overhanging cliffs, and in cliff crevices along streams or near waterfalls.	Unlikely	Possibly
Few-Flower Spikerush	*Eleocharis quinqueflora*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Digby Neck, and central Cape Breton.	Alkaline bogs and occasionally on Maritime cliffs.	Unlikely	NO
Capitate Spikerush	*Eleocharis olivacea*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Argyle Head, Yarmouth County; Italy Cross, Lunenburg County; Tiddville, Digby County. Also in Antigonish County.	Peaty muck of bogs. Wet sandy shores, and swales.	Unlikely	Possibly
Ovate Spikerush	*Eleocharis ovata*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Common throughout the province.	Muddy shores and ditches.	YES	Infrequent
Bottle-Brush Grass	*Elymus hystrix*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Five Mile River and Meander River in Hants County. Also in the River Valley of the East River at Charcoal, Pictou County.	Wooded bottomlands; (Rich hardwoods and clearings: Roland and Smith 1969).	Unlikely	NO

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Wiegand's Wild Rye	*Elymus wiegandii*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Sydney, Alma and River John, Pictou County.	Streambanks and meadows	Unlikely	Possibly
Purple Crowberry (Rock Crowberry)	*Empetrum eamesii*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Around the entire coast.	Exposed headlands on top of lichen-bearing rocks with thin soil.	YES	NO
Purple-Leaf Willow-Herb	*Epilobium coloratum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered in mainland Nova Scotia, from Digby County to Guysborough.	Low-lying ground, springy slopes, and similar locations.	YES	Possibly
Downy Willow-Herb	*Epilobium strictum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered throughout Cape Breton. Infrequent from Cumberland County to Queens County.	Boggy areas and meadows.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Meadow Horsetail	*Equisetum pratense*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	No existing collections. (S.B. 2007: rare but fairly widespread in northern Nova Scotia.)	Richer, calcareous soils primarily along river and stream floodplains, usually in fairly deep shade (S.B. 2007)(Hinds 2000: Open woods and wet meadows, usually in circumneutral soils).	Unlikely	NO
Daisy Fleabane	*Erigeron hyssopifolius*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Hants County, near Antigonish, and northern Cape Breton.	Gypsum outcrops in central NS, or damp stream banks between flood levels. Banks, ledges, and cliff crevices in northern Cape Breton.	Unlikely	NO
Philadelphia Fleabane	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Uncommon and scattered in Digby, Halifax and Antigonish counties as well as central Cape Breton.	Old fields, meadows and springy slopes.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Slender Cotton-Grass	*Eriophorum gracile*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Annapolis eastward.	Wet peat and inundated shores.	YES	YES
Joe-Pye Thoroughwort	*Eupatorium dubium*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Tusket Valley, and scattered east to Halifax and Lunenburg County.	Rocky shores, swamps and damp thickets.	Unlikely	YES
Grass-Leaved Goldenrod	*Euthamia caroliniana (syn. Euthamia tenuifolia)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Yarmouth County, infrequent elsewhere.	Dry, sandy soils and beaches.	Unlikely	YES
Proliferous Red Fescue	*Festuca prolifera (syn. Festuca rubra var. prolifera)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Abundant at Grey Glen Brook and LeBlanc Brook, Victoria County	Cliff crevices	Unlikely	NO
Nodding Fescue	*Festuca subverticillata*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Cape Blomidon, Kings County. Five Mile River in Hants County. Southern Cumberland County.	Rich, deciduous forest, alluvial woods.	Unlikely	NO
False Mermaid-Weed	*Floerkea proserpinacoides*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW / Not at Risk	Glenora Falls and central Cape Breton. Antigonish County, Truro, and Shefield Mills, Kings County.	Deciduous ravine slopes, river margins, and intervale forests.	Unlikely	NO
Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Central Lunenburg County scattered near Mount Uniacke and at Lakeland in Hants county.- Northern CB.	Near lakes and pond or in other low lying areas.	YES	Infrequent
Black Ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA	YELLOW/ Threatened	Digby and central Lunenburg Counties to northern Cape Breton. Scattered through northern part of NS.	Low ground, damp woods, and swamps.	YES	YES
Boreal Bedstraw	*Galium kamtschaticum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Grand Anse to the Lakes O'Law and Waycobah in northern Cape Breton. Also Richmond County.	Rich Deciduous forests and ravines. In fir-birch areas on top of Cape Breton plateau.	Unlikely	NO
Bog Bedstraw	*Galium labradoricum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Victoria, Inverness and Cape Breton counties.	Wet meadows and Alkaline bogs. Dune slacks and coastal bogs on PEI.	Unlikely	NO
Northern Comandra	*Geocaulon lividum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Kingston, Kings County. Auburn, Kings County. Cape Breton and Spicer's Cove Cumberland County.	Sterile soils and damp sands, in acid or peaty areas.	Unlikely	Possibly
Giant Rattlesnake-Plantain	*Goodyera oblongifolia*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Northern Cape Breton.	Deciduous climax forest. Slopes in damp, mixed forests, and ravines.	Unlikely	NO

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Dwarf Rattlesnake-Plantain	*Goodyera repens*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Local but plentiful where found; Atlantic coast near Shelburne and Queens counties to Guysborough County. Scattered at the head of the Bay of Fundy and in northeren Cape Breton.	Under conifers, growing typically on it's own.	YES	YES
Spurred Gentian	*Halenia deflexa*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Rare on mainland, spotted on Hall's Harbour in Kings County, and Sherbrooke in Guysborough County. Common in Northern Cape Breton and Scatarie Island.	Bleak exposed headlands.	YES	Unlikely (not exposed enough)
Robbinson's Hawkweed	*Hieracium robinsii*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Big Intervale Inverness County, Tusket Island Yarmouth County, also Truro and Earltown Colchester County.	Rock crevices, cliffs, cobble shores and along streams.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Sand-Heather	*Hudsonia tomentosa*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Near coast on sandy shore near Pictou and New Glasgow.	Sandy shores and dunes.	Unlikely	NO
Sand-Heather	*Hudsonia tomentosa var. tomentosa*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Near coast on sandy shore near Pictou and New Glasgow.	Sandy shores and dunes.	Unlikely	NO
Disguised St. John's Wort	*Hypericum dissimilatum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Potentially widespread (hybrid-derived taxon of two common spp.) (S.B. 2013);	On shores and in damp open areas (Hinds, 2000); mostly shores (S.B. 2013).	Possibly	Infrequent
Larger Canadian St. John's Wort	*Hypericum majus*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Big Baddeck, Victoria County; and Halifax.	Wet or dry open soil. (Hinds 2000: damp open areas)	YES	YES
Pale Jewel-Weed	*Impatiens pallida*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Kings County to northern Cape Breton, becoming more frequent eastward. The slope of Isle Haute, Cumberland County.	Rich alluvial soils, damp thickets and along intervales.	YES	NO
Slender Blue Flag	*Iris prismatica*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Annapolis, Guysborough, and Inverness. Possibly Louisbourg.	Wet ground near the coast.	YES	Infrequent
Prototype Quillwort	*Isoetes prototypes*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Vulnerable / Special Concern/ SARA Schedule 1	Sutherland Lake in Cumberland County. Economy Lake in Colchester County. Pottle Lake in North Sydney. Sandy Lake in Annapolis County.	Dark water in nutrient poor acidic water	YES	NO
Acadian Quillwort	*Isoetes acadiensis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Yarmouth County to northern Cape Breton. Lake Kejimkujik, near exit of Grafton Brook.	Water up to 1 m deep, bordering lakes or ponds, and occasionally along rivers.	YES	Unlikely
Greene's Rush	*Juncus greenei*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Halifax; near Pugwash, Cumberland County; Villagedale, Shelburne County; the dunes at Pomquet, Antigonish County.	Sandy soil and dune hollows.	Unlikely	NO
Moor Rush	*Juncus stygius*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Gracieville, Richmond County. Isle Madame, and Louisbourg.	Wet moss, bogs, and bog pools.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Highland Rush	*Juncus trifidus*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Margaree, the Cheticamp River, Gray Glen Brook, and Lockhart Brook, all in Cape Breton.	Dry cliff crevices. North-facing cliffs in northern Cape Breton.	Unlikely	NO
Hairy Lettuce	*Lactuca hirsuta*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered to infrequent from Yarmouth and Shelburne counties to Kings and Halifax counties.	Dry open woods, and cut over areas.	Unlikely	Possibly
Wood Nettle	*Laportea canadensis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	From Coldbrook, Kings County, to northwestern Cape Breton.	Alluvial woods of mixed or deciduous trees. Floodplains on Cape Breton plateau. Only the most fertile places.	YES	NO
Canada Lily	*Lilium canadense*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Kings and Cumberland counties to Middle River and Margaree in Cape Breton.	In meadows and in stream banks.	Unlikely	NO
Mudwort	*Limosella australis (L. subulata)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	The coast near Yarmouth and Shelburne counties. Near Wallace Lake on Sable Island. Cape Breton.	Low areas by ponds, gravel lakeshores, the muddy edges of ponds behind barrier beaches, and muddy river margins.	Unlikely	Infrequent

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Southern Twayblade	*Listera australis*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Between Hay's River and Lake Ainslie Chapel, south of Inverness. Also one location in King's County and South Shore. Unsubstantiated report at Halifax International Airport.	Sphagnum moss bogs or damp woods. Always near small spruce or tamarack.	YES	Infrequent
Kalm's Lobelia	*Lobelia kalmii*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Alkaline bog at Black River, Inverness County. A wet, quaking bog near McAdam Lake, Cape Breton County.	Dripping cliffs, meadows, and bogs. Usually in calcareous or marly locations.	Unlikely	NO
White Adder's-mouth	*Malaxis monophylla*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Rare and local - Recorded in Isle Haute, Cape Blomidon, and along the Five Island River, Colchester County, also found in Guysborough County.	Moss cushions and wet, mossy cliff edges, where there is little competition from other plant species	YES	Possibly
Beck Water-Marigold	*Megalodonta beckii*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered throughout NS. Infrequent in the south west, and abundant from Pictou to Cape Breton.	Shallow, quiet waters, slow moving streams, and ponds.	YES	Infrequent
Mountain Sandwort	*Minuartia groenlandica (Arenaria groenlandica)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Halifax and Lunenburg counties. Collected from rocks at Northwest Arm but not typical. Found in a gorge south of French Lake, Inverness County.	Granitic ledges and gravel. On coasts at higher elevations.	Unlikely / NO	NO
Fountain Miner's-Lettuce	*Montia fontana*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Collected on a mossy bank above the sea on the Northwest Arm, Halifax. Brier Island. Port Hawkesbury, Inverness County. Burke Brook, Advocate, Cumberland County.	Springy or seepy slopes, wet shores and brackish spots.	Unlikely	Infrequent
	Montia fontana ssp. fontana	NSDNR General Status	RED	Northwest Arm Halifax (1883). Rare but spotted on Brier Island, Sighting in Port Hawkesbury, Inverness County; Abundant on the east side of Burke Brook, Advocate, Cumberland County.	Springy or seepy slopes, wet shores and brackish spots.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Farwell's Water-Milfoil	*Myriophyllum farwellii*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered across mainland NS.	Ponds and slow moving streams.	YES	YES
Whorled Water-Milfoil	*Myriophyllum verticillatum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Spring pools south of Amherst, Oxbow ponds near Antigonish and Cheticamp in northern Cape Breton. Also in Hants County.	Shallow waters, mainly in fine, muddy settlement or calcareous regions.	Unlikely	NO
Adder's Tongue	*Ophioglossum pusillum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Yarmouth and Digby Counties, east to Halifax and Amherst, George River in Cape Breton.	Sterile meadows, grassy swamps, and damp, sandy, or cobbly beaches of lakes.	Unlikely	NO
Smoother Sweet-Cicely	*Osmorhiza longistylis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered along North Mountain and Cape Blomidon in Kings County, directly north of Cumberland; Infrequent in Cape Breton.	Rich deciduous forests (intervals)	Unlikely	NO
Purple Lousewort	*Pedicularis palustris*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Specimens reported in Guysborough County, not common.	Marshes and meadows.	YES	Infrequent
Canada Clearweed	*Pilea pumila*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Seepage slope in rich maple-beech woods at West Branch, Pictou County.	Cool, moist, shaded places.	Unlikely	NO
Slender Mountain-Ricegrass	*Pipatherum pungens (syn. Oryzopsis pungens)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Shelburne County and southwestern Lunenburg County. Also reported from Mira Bay in Cape Breton.	Dry woods and clearings in sandy soils.	Unlikely	Possibly
Large Round-Leaved Orchid	*Platanthera macrophylla* (syn. *Platanthera orbiculata var, macrophylla)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered from Hants County and the Cobequid region to northern Cape Breton.	Damp woods in deep shade	YES	Infrequent
White Bluegrass	*Poa glauca*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cumberland County, Cape Breton, Cape Blomidon, and Isle Haute.	Cliff crevices, on shelves, and talus slopes.	Unlikely	NO
Frankton Knotweed	*Polygonum franktonii (included in Polygonum neglectum)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	North central NS, and Inverness County.	Freshwater and marine shores (P. neglectum is a weed of disturbed sites: Roadsides, vacant lots, etc.).	Unlikely	YES

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Climbing False-Buckwheat	*Polygonum scandens*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Northern distribution from Digby to Richmond counties.	Low thickets along river intervales. Luxuriant after ground has been disturbed or woods cleared.	YES	NO
Viviparous Knotweed	*Polygonum viviparum*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Only one collection; St Peter's area of Richmond County.	High mountains	Unlikely	NO
Northern Holly-Fern	*Polystichum lonchitis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cape North, Bay St. Lawrence, south to Waycobah and River Denys in Cape Breton.	Alkaline areas. On or near limestone or gypsum in rocky areas, and cool shaded places.	Unlikely	NO
Blunt-Leaf Pondweed	*Potamogeton obtusifolius*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cumberland County to Pictou County to north/north central Cape Breton.	Ponds, lakes and slow moving streams, often on substrate of deep muck.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Flatstem Pondweed	*Potamogeton zosteriformis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Rare in Kings, Colchester, Cumberland, and Halifax counties. Mouth of the Hays River, Inverness County.	Lakes and deep rivers in less acid regions.	Unlikely	NO
Dwarf Rattlesnakeroot	*Prenanthes nana*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Isle Haute Yarmouth County, along the Atlantic coast to Cape Breton County.	Alpine locations and barrens around the coast.	YES	NO
Bird's-Eye Primrose	*Primula mistassinica*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Common on a bank along Salmon River Truro, Upper Stewiake Colchester County, and scattered in northern Cape Breton.	Springy stream banks and dripping ledges.	Unlikely	NO
Lesser Wintergreen	*Pyrola minor*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered north from Digby Neck to Kentville and east Cape Breton.	Mature coniferous woods in northern Cape Breton.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Bristly Crowfoot	*Ranunculus pensylvanicus*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Northern mainland (S.B.2013)	Muddy shores and moist meadows (Hinds 2000). Richer moist shores and sometimes disturbed ground (S.B.)	YES	Possibly
Cursed Crowfoot	*Ranunculus sceleratus*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Local and rare; Damp roadside at Barrie Beach, edge of marsh at McNabs Island, brackish pond in Eastern Passage Halifax County. Abundant in the water of a swamp pond at Main-a-Dieu Cape Breton County, and on the beach at West Berlin in Queens County.	Pools and rills from brackish to freshwater habitat.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Alderleaf Buckthorn	*Rhamnus alnifolia*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Central Nova Scotia and southern Inverness County.	Swampy woods and boggy meadows. Alkaline areas, near limestone or in marl bogs in rich, alluvial soil. Poorly drained swamps in Cape Breton.	Unlikely	NO
Horned Beakrush	*Rhynchospora capillacea*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Southern end of Lake Ainslie at Black River and in the Baddeck Bay region.	Alkaline bogs	Unlikely	NO
Cut-Leaved Coneflower	*Rudbeckia laciniata*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Kings County. Isolated from Annapolis and Cumberland counties to Guysborough County.	Swales, the edges of swamps or in gullies, in small colonies.	YES	Infrequent
Willow Dock	*Rumex salicifolius*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Sweets Corner, Hants County, and River Inhabitants, Inverness County. Below a bridge in Kentville.	Beaches or along rivers.	Unlikely	NO
Hoary Willow	*Salix candida*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA	RED / Vulnerable	Black River bog in Inverness. Halifax County (possible)	Calcareous bogs and thickets	Possibly	NO
Bog Willow	*Salix pedicellaris*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	From Digby County to Cape Breton. Uncommon near the Atlantic coast, and not known in northern Cape Breton.	Swampy thickets, poorly drained soils, bogs, and heavy soils.	YES	YES
Valerand's Brookweed	*Samolus valerandi*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	From Tusket River, Yarmouth to Bridgewater. Also Antigonish.	Brackish meadows, and tidal banks. Edge of salt marshes.	Unlikely	NO

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Black Snake-Root (Cluster Sanicle/Yellow Sanicle)	*Sanicula odorata (syn. S. gregaria)*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Five Mile River, Hants County; Cornwallis River at Cambridge, Kings County; West River, Pictou County; Southwest Margaree, Inverness County.	Rich alluvial woods and Intervales. (S.B. (2007): Only the richest intervale forest habitats.)	Unlikely	NO
White Mountain Saxifrage	*Saxifraga paniculata (syn. Saxifraga aizoon)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cape Blomidon. Cape d'Or and northern Cape Breton.	Pockets in cliffs, mossy hillsides, dripping cliffs, and limestone ledges.	Unlikely	NO
Three-Square Bulrush	*Schoenoplectus americanus (SYN. Scirpus americanus)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Common	Brackish marshes, and sometime in bogs near the coast. Forms colonies on wet sand around depressions were sand is rather salty.	YES	Possibly but marginal habitat if at all
Seabeach Groundsel	*Senecio pseudoarnica*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered along Atlantic coast to Northern Cape Breton.	Gravelly seashores.	YES	YES
Canada Buffalo-Berry	*Shepherdia canadensis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	The roadside between Windsor and Brooklyn, and in northern Cape Breton.	Gypsum or talus slopes. Along the coast in the reach of salt spray. Grows with Shrubby Cinquefoil and Senecio pauperculus.	Unlikely	Possibly sea coast
Hairy Goldenrod	*Solidago hispida*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Infrequent and only occasionally seen Digby, Yarmouth, Halifax counties	Dry wooded banks and rocky shores.	Unlikely	NO
Northern Bur-Reed	*Sparganium hyperboreum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cape Breton. New Harbour, Guysborough County.	Peaty pools.	YES	Infrequent
Slender Wedge Grass	*Sphenopholis intermedia (syn. obtusata)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Central NS, at Cape Blomidon and in adjacent Cumberland Cty. More commmon in central and northern Cape Breton.	Cliff faces, where the roots are in contact with limestone, basalt or gypsum	Unlikely	NO
Shining Ladies'-Tresses	*Spiranthes lucida*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Northumberland Strait from Pictou County to Cheticamp, also in Kings, Annapolis and Yarmouth counties.	Alluvial soils and damp rocky shores as well as thickets and meadows.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Fleshy Stitchwort	*Stellaria crassifolia*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Tannery Pond near Wolfville. Possibly scattered in the northern part of NS.	Spring rills and the edges of ponds.	YES	Infrequent
Creeping Sandwort	*Stellaria humifusa*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Cumberland, Colchester and Guysborough counties. Shoreward reaches of salt marshes in Cape Breton.	Around salt marshes.	YES	NO
Boreal American-Aster	*Symphyotrichum boreale*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered from Yarmouth to Cape Breton (Rather uncommon).	Gravelly soil and lake beaches, along streams and the edges of bogs.	YES	Infrequent
Lindley's Aster	*Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered from southern Hants County to adjacent Colchester County and to Musquodobit to Halifax County. Also Ile Haute in Cumberland County, Cape Breton and Guysborough Counties.	Open fields, lawns and edges of woods.	YES	Infrequent
American Germander	*Teucrium canadense*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered.	Gravel seacoasts, the crest of the beach, beyond the reach of the tide.	YES	Possibly (marginal)
Heart-Leaved Foam-Flower	*Tiarella cordifolia*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Colchester and Pictou counties. Huntington Point, Kings County.	Deciduous forests and gravelly roadsides.	Unlikely	NO
Sticky False-Asphodel	*Triantha glutinosa (syn. Tofieldia glutinosa)*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Black River bog and Cheticamp in Inverness.	Swamps, bogs and rocky beaches.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Coffee Tinker's-Weed	*Triosteum aurantiacum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Rare above Truro. Found in Kemptown in Colchester County. Also near New Glasgow. Meander River, and also in north Cape Breton.	Rich soils along rivers. Limestone banks in one location	Unlikely	NO
Purple False Oats	*Trisetum melicoides (syn. Graphephorum melicoides)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Indian Brook, Victoria County; Digby County, Cumberland County to Pictou County.	Gravel shores and banks, especially alkaline areas.	Unlikely	NO
Northeastern Bladderwort	*Utricularia resupinata*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Digby Neck. Barren lake in Richmond County, near Argyle (Yarmouth County).	Ponds, lakes and river shores.	Unlikely	Infrequent

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Dwarf Blueberry	*Vaccinium caespitosum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Black River, Gaspereau Valley, Kings County. Northern Victoria and Inverness counties. Halifax County.	Rocky cliffs and crevices. Dry or wet acidic sites from sea level to 3800 m.	Unlikely	NO
Oval-Leaf Huckleberry	*Vaccinium ovalifolium*	NSDNR General Status	RED	North Cape Breton Island	Moist coniferous woods to an elevation of 2100 m a.s.l.	Unlikely	Infrequent
Alpine Blueberry	*Vaccinium uliginosum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Northern and eastern Cape Breton. Halifax and Digby counties.	Dry or wet, organic or inorganic acid soils. Tolerant of high copper concentrations.	Unlikely	Possibly
Northern Blueberry	*Vaccinium boreale*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Cape Breton, and 2 records on the mainland.	Exposed headlands and barrens.	Unlikely	NO
Eel-Grass	*Vallisneria americana*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Locally abundant in marginal waters; Shorts Lake Brookfield Colchester County. Also reported in several different locations from Musquodoboit River in Halifax County to Northern Cape Breton.	Quiet waters	YES	Infrequent
Squashberry	*Viburnum edule*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Northern Cape Breton.	Cold woods and along streams. Climax coniferous forest	Unlikely	Infrequent
Northern Bog Violet	*Viola nephrophylla*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Wet woods north of Truro. Occasionally in Cape Breton. Also is Wolfville and Shelburne County.	Cool mossy bogs. Borders of streams, and damp woods.	Unlikely	YES
Northern Woodsia	*Woodsia alpina*	NSDNR General Status	RED	North Aspy River, Cape Breton. Cheticamp River and Big Southwest Brook, Inverness County; Indian Brook, Victoria County.	Dryish cliffs	Unlikely	NO
Smooth Woodsia	*Woodsia glabella*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Jeffers Brook, Cumberland County. Big Southwest Brook, Lockhart Brook, and Skye Glen Mountain, northern Cape Breton.	Shaded vertical cliffs. Along streams in northern Cape Breton.	Unlikely	NO
Common Alexanders	*Zizia aurea*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Pomquet River and South River, Antigonish County. Upper Musquodobit, Halifax County. Truro area and northeast.	Meadows, shores, damp thickets, and wet woods. Roadsides.	Unlikely	YES
Arthopods- Bees and Wasps							
Macropis Cuckoo Bee	*Epeoloides pilosulus*	COSEWIC / SARA	Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	Nova Scotia	Requires suitable host (Macropis bees) and the host's food plant (*Lysicmachia* spp.). Food plant requires moist habitat and host bee requires sunny sandy slopes for nesting sites. Found only once in NS in last 40 years (Middleton in 2002)	YES	Unlikely
Arthopods- Odonata							
Taiga Bluet	*Coenagrion resolutum*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Found at sedge marshes and fens and well-vegetated pond and lake edges, at large lakes in sedge beds. Often in stands of water horsetail Equisetum hiemale.	YES	YES
Little Bluet	*Enallagma Minasculum*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Ponds, shallow gravel-bottomed margins of mesotrophic lakes, where there are sparse emergent plants; occasionally larger heavily vegetated ponds.	YES	YES
Prince Baskettail	*Epitheca princeps*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW		Rivers, Streams and Lakes. Only active wave-washed shores of lakes, and slow running streams and rivers.	YES	YES
Seaside Dragonlet	*Erythrodiplax berenice*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Unknown	YES	NO
Harlequin Darner	*Gomphaeschna furcillata*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Swamps or bogs	YES	YES

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Harpoon Clubtail	*Gomphus descriptus*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW		Live in stream in particularly open forest.	YES	NO
Skillet Clubtail	*Gomphus ventricosus*	NSDNR General Status	RED		Breed in deep rivers where they can burrow into mud in deep pools.	YES	NO
Zorro Clubtail (Northern Pygmy Clubtail)	*Lanthus parvulus*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Clear streams and brooks with strong currents over clean gravel, cobbles, or bedrock, on comparatively unproductive soils	YES	NO
Brook Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus aspersus*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Clear sand bottomed streams with intermittent rapids. Sand or gravel; Current may be slow to strong.	YES	NO
Twinhorned Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus mainensis*	NSDNR General Status	RED		This species is mainly associated with clear, rocky woodland streams and smaller rivers, frequently where they drain marshes or lakes (Doucet 2011)	YES	NO
Rusty Snaketail	*Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Common along rivers. Inhabits generally low-flowing mesotrophic rivers with diverse substratum.	YES	NO
Ringed Emerald	*Somatochlora albicincta*	NSDNR General Status	RED		This dragonfly can be found near mountain lakes? http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas/bio/insects/drgnfly/cordfam/soil/soalfr.htm	YES	NO
Clamptipped Emerald	*Somatochlora tenebrosa*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Known to occur in Guysborough County	The breeding habitat is typically small forested streams, but most individuals are found as they forage along dirt roads or other forest openings away from the water. http://www.haysophill.com/Somatochlora_tenebrosa.html	YES	YES
Williamson's Emerald	*Somatochlora williamsoni*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Common throughout southeastern Canada and northeastern United States, including the Appalachian Mountains, it is usually found at slow streams and lakes, and sometimes bog lakes. It seems to prefer shaded habitats. Http://wiatri.net/inventory/odonata/SpeciesAccounts/SpeciesDetail.cfm?TaxaID=73	YES	YES
Ebony Boghaunter	*Williamsonia fletcheri*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Lentic; Bogs and fens, also found sometimes water suspended/saturated sphagnum.	YES	YES
Arthropods- Lepidoptera							
Jutta Arctic	*Oeneis jutta*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Known to occur in NB and northern Cape Breton. Thirteen MBA records to date for NB, and five for NS (Guysborough Co. and Cumberland Co.)	Typically obseved around margins of bogs and fens. Host plants include a variety of sedges, such as Carex sp. and tussock cotton-grass.	YES	YES

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Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC /SARA	YELLOW / Special Concern / SARA Schedule 1	Several MBA records from all three provinces; none from eastern NS. The eastern population includes all Monarchs east of the Rocky Mountains, from the Gulf coast to southern Canada, and from the Great Plain States and Prairie Provinces east to the Atlantic coast.	Primarily found in places where milkweed (Asclepius) and wildflowers such as goldenrod, asters, and purple loosestrife exist. This includes abandoned farmland, along roadsides, and other open spaces.	YES	Yes
Northern Cloudywing	*Thorybes pylades*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Three historic records from Pictou and Colchester counties. Three MBA records for NS (Antigonish Co. and Guysborough Co.), and several for northern NB and Fredericton area.	Variety of open forest and meadow habitats, where it regularly visits flowers. Highly colonial and can be locally common. Host plants include vetch, beach pea and other legumes.	YES	YES
Birds							
Razorbill	*Alca torda*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Hertford/Ciboux Islands, Pearl Island, and Margaree Island, NS	Islands	Unlikely	Unlikely
Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*	NSDNR General Status, COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Special Concern/ SARA Schedule 1	Found in middle America, Europe, Asia and Africa for a global range. Breeds in every province and territory in Canada. It is absent from the Boreal Forest and other heavily forested areas. In winter, it withdraws from north and remains in southern range	Nests are slight depression in the ground. In Ontario, are cups of dried weeds or flattened grasses. Often hidden under low shrubs, reeds, and grasses near water. Prefers extensive stretches of relatively open habitat such as marshland or deep grass fie	YES	YES
Brant	*Branta bernicla*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Feeding grounds, Northumberland Strait, Cape Sable(late winter), Brier Island, Wallace Harbour in Cumberland County and Minas Basin.	Coastal areas/ feeding areas.	YES	Unlikely
Barrow's Goldeneye	*Bucephala islandica*	NSDNR General Status, COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Special Concern/	Small numbers breed and winter in Maritimes. During non-breeding season, species found in coastal waters of Estuary and Gulf. During late fall, winter and early spring, large numbers are found in a few areas of St. Lawrence corridor.	Breeding appear to be restricted to high elevation lakes north of St. Lawrence Estuary and Gulf. Eastern Canada populations have dwindled in recent years as a result of habitat loss due to fish introduction, logging and contamination.	YES	YES
Red Knot	*Calidris canutus rufa*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Endangered / Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	Grand Pre Kings County, Sable Island.	Sand beaches adjacent to mud flats, meadows,	Unlikely	Unlikely
Purple Sandpiper	*Calidris maritima*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Rocky shores on the Atlantic and Fundy coasts, Minas Basin.	Coastal environments.	YES	YES
Whip-poor-will	*Caprimulgus vociferus*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC/ SARA	GREEN / Threatened/ SARA Schedule 1		Forest and open woodland, both arid and humid, from lowland moist and deciduous forest to montane forest and pine-oak association	YES	Unlikely
Bicknell's Thrush	*Catharus bicknelli*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Vulnerable / Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	Found throughout the Maritimes. Primarily breed in Quebec, but some populations breed in New Brunswick and Cape Breton Highlands.	Breed at high elevation, dense and stunted fir/spruce forests (726 m to 914 m a.s.l.) on rocky peaks. Favour a wet, cool, windy climate that increases in severity with elevation.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Endangered / Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	Scattered from Yarmouth County to Cape Breton; Large colony once discovered in Wolfville.	Most of the time stays in flight; nests in chimney type structures (sometime artificial) and clings to a perpendicular wall.	Possible	Unlikely

COMMON NAME *	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIORITY LIST	STATUS	REGION	HABITAT	Step 2 - Possible Occurrence in Region	Step 3- Possible Occurrence on Site based on habitats present
Piping Plover melodus subspecies	*Charadrius melodus melodus*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	Lunenburg County, Queens, Shelburne, Cape Breton Highlands, Inverness County, Pictou and Colchester	Nest above normal high water mark on sand and gravel beaches.	YES	Unlikely
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Threatened / Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	Scattered throughout NS, with emphasis to the eastern side as well as Cape Breton.	Prefer clearings and barren outcrop (pine) areas in forested land, wastelands.	YES	YES
Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi* (formerly *borealis)*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA/ COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Threatened/ Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	Scattered throughout NS	Along forest edges and openings with tall snags for foraging and singing. Nesting: generally well out toward tip of horizontal branch in coniferous tree.	YES	YES
Eastern Wood Pewee	*Contopus virens*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA	Yellow / Vulnerable	Throughout NS.	Forested areas	YES	YES
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	NSDNR General Status//COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	Throughout NS.	Beaver meadows and lush grasses along flood plains	YES	Unlikely
Rusty Blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA /COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Endangered / Special Concern / SARA Schedule 1	Uncommon but present throughout NS.	Frequents cool habitats in spruce bogs, swamps, and damp alder swales.	YES	YES
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus ssp. anatum*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Vulnerable / Special Concern/ SARA Schedule 1	Scattered sparsely through mainland NS, primarily around Bay of Fundy.	Wide variety of habitats, with suitable cliffs or platforms for nest. Nesting on cliff ledges or platforms ranging from about 8 to 400 m high; cliffs 50–200 m preferred.	YES	Unlikely
Atlantic Puffin	*Fratercula arctica*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Machais Seal Island, NB; scattered islands on the south shore of NS (e.g. Pearl Island); and Bird Islands (Hertford and Ciboux) in Cape Breton.	Breeding colonies on islands that permit excavation of nesting burrows, also rocky seacoasts. Nesting: burrows; occasionally cliff crevices.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Not at Risk	Scattered throughout NS	Prefers lakes larger than 24 ha with clear water, an abundance of small fish, numerous small islands, and an irregular shoreline. Nesting: ground-nesting; prefers to nest on islands.	YES	YES
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA/ COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Endangered/ Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	Throughout NS, especially farming areas	Open areas (fields, meadows) for foraging. Nesting: Mud nest fastened to a vertical wall or ledge underneath an overhang.	YES	YES
Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionicus*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Endangered / Special Concern/ SARA Schedule 1	Breed in eastern Hudson Bay, but some inland on north shore of Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gaspe Peninsula. Many winter in east and south coasts of NL, southern NS, NB, Maine and Cape Cod.	Nests built on ground on islands or banks of fast-flowing streams. Favour marine environments, but move inland to breed. In winter, occurs along headlands where surf breaks against rocks. Feed close to rocky shorelines or skerries.	YES	Unlikely
Least Bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC/ SARA	GREEN / Threatened/ SARA Schedule 1	Not known to nest in NS.	Tall emergent vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes	Unlikely	Unlikely

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Curlew, Eskimo	*Numenius borealis*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC/ SARA	UNDETERMINED / Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	NWT; historically, flew east to Maritimes during migration	Tundra to Transitional Woodland	Unlikely	Unlikely
Black-crowned Night-Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Amherst and Southwestern NS	Spruce or fir trees and islands.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Boreal Chickadee	*Parus hudsonicus (syn. Poecile hudsonicus)*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Relatively common throughout NS.	Coniferous areas, bogs, swamps.	YES	YES
Ipswich Sparrow (Savannah Sparrow)	*Passerculus sandwichensis ssp. principes*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Special Concern / SARA Schedule 1	Nest almost exclusively on Sable Island. Some on beaches in NS and northern Florida. Some winter in NS.	Nests of grass and vegetation built on hollows scratched in ground under shelter of shrub, small tree or tussock of grass. Nest in heath-dominated terrain in dense marram grass on coastal dunes and upper beaches. Prefer outer dune beaches with good grass	Possible	Possible
Gray Jay	*Perisoreus canadensis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Scattered throughout NS.	Favours coniferous forests.	YES	YES
Vesper Sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Northern Nova Scotia	Short grass or low shrubs, such as pastures, blueberry fields, and clearings	YES	YES
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Northwest NS	Agricultural lands	YES	Unlikely
Eastern Bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC	YELLOW / Not at Risk	Northern and Central NS	Clear cut areas amid forests	YES	YES
Roseate Tern	*Sterna dougallii*	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	Brothers Islands, Grassy Island, and Country Island Complex	Nest on small offshore islands and inlets	YES	YES
Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC	YELLOW / Not at Risk	Scattered throughout NS	Coastal areas and lakes in Southwest NS	YES	YES
Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Lower Bay of Fundy to Cape Breton Island	Islands facing the open sea.	YES	YES
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	COSEWIC/ SARA	GREEN / Threatened/ SARA Schedule 1	Throughout NS	Grassland habitats	YES	Unlikely
Canada Warbler	*Wilsonia canadense*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA / COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Endangered/ Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	Throughout NS.	Wet, swampy places in woods of mixed growth	YES	YES
Terrestrial Mammals							
Moose (mainland population)	*Alces alces americana*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA/ COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	Cobequid Mountains and Tobeatic Wildlife Reserve= MORE THAN THIS!	Young deciduous shrubs and trees	YES	YES
Fisher	*Martes pennanti*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Throughout NS. Mostly in Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou Counties	Mixed forests	YES	Possible
Little Brown Bat/Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA/ COSEWIC	YELLOW / Endangered/ Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, Quebec, West	Caves, mine tunnels, hollow trees, buildings. Dead trees close to lakes and ponds. Hibernate in caves. Colonial. Most hibernate together in caves.	YES	YES
Northern Long-eared Bat/Northern Myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA/ COSEWIC	YELLOW / Endangered/ Endangered / SARA Schedule 1	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland	Dense forest and caves	YES	YES
Freshwater & Trerrestrial Reptiles							

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Wood Turtle	*Glyptemys insculpta*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA / COSEWIC/ SARA	YELLOW / Threatened / SARA Schedule 1	The species has been reported in most of New Brunswick, north-central Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island), southern Quebec, and both south-central and north-central Ontario.	The species is associated with moving water; it frequents streams, creeks and rivers. It is also one of the most terrestrial members of its family and occupies a great variety of habitats, including forests, but favours riparian areas with open canopy. It	YES	YES
Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	NSESA / COSEWIC/ SARA	Vulnerable / Special Concern / SARA Schedule 1	Mainland NS	All types of freshwater habitats, especially those with soft mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation or submerged brush and logs. In brackish water in some areas. Mostly a bottom dweller. Hibernates singly or in groups in streams, lakes, ponds, or marshes	YES	YES
Freshwater Fish							
American Eel	*Anguilla rostrata*	NSDNR General Status/ COSEWIC	Green / Threatened		A variety of marine and freshwater habitats over the course of its life history.	YES	YES
Brook Stickleback	*Culaea inconstans*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW		Cool water streams and some natural lakes. Prefers streams with moderate currents over sand and gravel bottoms with clean to slightly turbid water.	YES	YES
Pearl Dace	*Margariscus margarita*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW		Lakes, cool bog ponds, creeks, and cool springs	YES	YES
Atlantic Sturgeon	*Acipenser oxyrinchus, Maritimes populations*	NSDNR General Status	RED / Threatened	Located along the Fundy coast of NS, and in the northern tip of the Cape Breton Highlands.Adults may occur all around coast of NS	Marine and frehwater life history phases	YES	NO
Striped Bass	*Morone saxatilis, Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence population*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Threatened / SARA Schedule 1		Steady-flowing, turbid rivers that have low slopes and large estuaries	YES	NO
Atlantic Salmon	*Salmo salar*	NSDNR General Status/ COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / / SARA Schedule 1	Inner Bay of Fundy pops.: Salmon spawn young in rivers of NS and NB that drain to the Minas basin and Chignecto Bay, as far south as Black River in NB. They remain in Bay of Fundy after going to sea for a few months. Winter migration is not known.	In freshwater habitat, the species requires clean, cool, flowing water free from chemical or organic pollution. It prefers natural stream channels with rapids and pools, a gravelly bottom, and water temperatures between 15 and 25^{o}C in summer.	YES	YES
Atlantic Salmon	*Salmo salar,* Nova Scotia Southern Upland population	NSDNR General Status/NSESA/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / Endangered /	Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia	In freshwater habitat, the species requires clean, cool, flowing water free from chemical or organic pollution. It prefers natural stream channels with rapids and pools, a gravelly bottom, and water temperatures between 15 and 25^{o}C in summer.	YES	YES

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Atlantic Salmon (Anadromous pops.)	*Salmo salar*	NSDNR General Status/COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / / SARA Schedule 1	Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia	In freshwater habitat, the species requires clean, cool, flowing water free from chemical or organic pollution. It prefers natural stream channels with rapids and pools, a gravelly bottom, and water temperatures between 15 and 25^{o}C in summer.	YES	YES
Atlantic Salmon (Landlocked Pops.)	*Salmo salar*	NSDNR General Status/ COSEWIC/ SARA	RED / Endangered / / SARA Schedule 1		In freshwater habitat, the species requires clean, cool, flowing water free from chemical or organic pollution. It prefers natural stream channels with rapids and pools, a gravelly bottom, and water temperatures between 15 and 25^{o}C in summer.	YES	NO
Gaspereau (Alewife)	*Alosa pseudoharengus*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW		Rivers, freshwater lakes, ponds and streams	YES	YES
Brook Trout (Char)	*Salvelinus fontinalis*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Maritime provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador west to Manitoba	Cool clear waters of 10 - 18C with a lot of cover. Usually they live in spring-fed streams with many pools and riffles.	YES	YES
Freshwater Invertebrates							
Delicate Lamp Mussel (Tidewater Mucket)	*Lampsilis ochraceae*	NSDNR General Status	RED	Atlantic coastal plain from Cape Breton to Savannah River, Georgia	Occurs in quiet water, that is ponds, canals, and slow moving parts of rivers. Found in mud or sand bottoms. Occurs only near the seacoast.	YES	No
Squawfoot	*Strophitus undulatus*	NSDNR General Status	RED	From Nova Scotia to South Carolina; Cumberland Co., Westcolchester Co., NB Fundy Coast	Occurs in rivers and creeks but occasionally in lakes. Inhabits all substrates.	YES	No
Brook Floater (Swollen Wedge Mussel)	*Alasmidonta varicosa*	NSDNR General Status/ NSESA/ COSEWIC/SARA	YELLOW/ Threatened/ Special Concern/ Schedule 1	From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to North Carolina	Usually found in rapids or riffles on rocky or gravel substrates and in sandy shoals. Most abundant in small rivers and creeks.	YES	No
Triangle Floater	*Alasmidonta undulata*	NSDNR General Status	YELLOW	Atlantic Drainage from Nova Scotia and the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries south to Florida.	Rivers and lakes. Found especially on sand or gravel bottoms.	YES	Yes
Marine Fishes							
Acadian Redfish-Atlantic population	*Sebastes fasciatus*	COSEWIC	Threatened	Atlantic Ocean	Larvae are found primarily in surface waters. Depths inhabited by redfishes increase with increasing length. Acadian Redfish generally are found between 150 and 300 m. Redfishes are considered semi–pelagic species, because they make long daily vertical migrations.	YES	Unlikely
American Eel	*Anguilla rostrata*	COSEWIC, NSDNR	Threatened	Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Atlantic Ocean	A variety of marine and freshwater habitats over the course of its life history.	YES	Confirmed

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American Plaice-Maritime population	*Hippoglossoides platessoides*	COSEWIC	Threatened	Atlantic Ocean	Adult plaice prefer prefer areas with sediment suitable for burrowing but the range of suitable particle sizes probably increases with fish size. Plaice may occupy non-preferential physical habitats (temperature, sediment type, etc.) in order to gain access to abundant prey.	YES	Possible
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	*Thunnus thynnus*	COSEWIC	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Bluefin Tuna are seasonal migrants to Canadian waters in search of food. They arrive in summer and move southward in late fall. They may form schools, generally of less than 50 individuals (Scott and Scott 1988). Their spatial distribution is both coastal and oceanic (Figure 2). Two spawning locations are known: the western Atlantic population spawns in the Gulf of Mexico and the eastern Atlantic / Mediterranean population spawns in the Mediterranean (ICCAT 2008).	YES	Likely - Fished Nearby
Atlantic Cod-Southern population	*Gadus morhua*	COSEWIC	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	Knowledge of the habitat requirements is rather poor, however it is reasonable to predict that habitat requirements change significantly with age in this species. Small resident non–migratory populations may exist in inshore bays and likely complete their life cycle in a restricted geographic area (Bradbury *et al.* 2008) and hence have very different habitat requirements in comparison to migratory populations.	YES	Likely
Atlantic Salmon-Nova Scotia Southern Upland population	*Salmo salar*	COSEWIC	Endangered	Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Salmon rivers are generally clear, cool and well oxygenated, with low to moderate gradient, and possessing bottom substrates of gravel, cobble and boulder (COSEWIC 2006b).	YES	Possible

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Atlantic Sturgeon-Maritimes populations	*Acipenser oxyrinchus*	COSEWIC	Threatened	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean	Important habitat for Atlantic Sturgeon is a river with access to the sea, preferably with deep channels; an estuary with relatively warm, partially saline water and a coastal shelf region. Atlantic Sturgeon spawn in freshwater over rocky-gravel substrates at a depth of 1 - 3 m in areas with a strong current, and also under waterfalls, and in deep pools.	YES	Possible
Atlantic Wolffish	*Anarhichas lupus*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Special Concern	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	The Atlantic Wolffish (Anarhichas lupus) is listed as a species of Special Concern by Schedule 1 of SARA and COSEWIC (Environment Canada 2010b, COSEWIC 2000). This species primarily inhabits the cold, deep waters of the continental shelf (O'Dea and Haedrich 2000).	YES	Unlikely
Basking Shark-Atlantic population	*Cetorhinus maximus*	COSEWIC	Special Concern	Atlantic Ocean	Areas where oceanographic events concentrate zooplankton appear to be the favoured summer habitat of Basking Sharks, typically including fronts where water masses meet, headlands, and around islands and bays with strong tidal flow. There is recent evidence that Basking Sharks also utilize deepwater habitats greater than 1000 m. The quality of foraging habitat changes over short spatial and temporal scales based on oceanographic conditions.Bycatch in fisheries is the most important known threat in the northwest Atlantic.	YES	Unlikely

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Blue Shark-Atlantic population	*Prionace glauca*	COSEWIC	Special Concern	Atlantic Ocean	Blue sharks are considered epipelagic, meaning they are associated with the surface layer of the ocean. There are indications that there are latitudinal variations in depth preference but they are typically found between the surface and 350 m (Nakano and Seki 2002). They prefer offshore habitats but have been observed on occasion inshore. Blue sharks are known to occur in waters between 5.6-28º C.In northern latitudes, the blue shark is found in shallower waters and there is evidence for a seasonal shift in abundance as animals move to higher latitudes in the summer (Nakano and Seki 2002). Water temperature is likely the principal factor determining the depth and latitudinal distributions of blue sharks.	YES	Unlikely
Cusk	*Brosme brosme*	COSEWIC	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	Brosme are commonly taken on hard, rough, and rocky substrate). Fish in coral habitats tended to be larger in size than those in non-coral habitats.	YES	Unlikely
Northern Wolffish	*Anarhichas denticulatus*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Threatened	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	The northern wolffish is a benthopelagic fish found in a broad range of depths, but most often at depths greater than 100 m in offshore waters over soft bottoms and in proximity to boulders at temperatures below 5EC; it is usually found in deep waters between 151 and 900 m. This species underwent strong declines in both abundance and in range size during the 1980s. For the next decade there was little change, but since about 2002 there have been small increases in both range size and abundance.	YES	Unlikely

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Porbeagle	*Lamna nasus*	COSEWIC	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	The porbeagle is a pelagic, epipelagic, or littoral shark that is usually more common on continental shelves, but is also found far from land in ocean basins and occasionally close inshore (Scott and Scott 1988; Compagno 2001). Most porbeagle in Canadian waters occur between 5-10ºC with little variation throughout the year, suggesting that they adjust their location to occupy this preferred temperature range (Campana et al. 2001).	YES	Possible
Roughhead Grenadier	*Macrourus berglax*	COSEWIC	Special Concern	Atlantic Ocean	A benthopelagic species that can be found in the deep waters of the subarctic along the continental slope and on deep shelves.Predominant in depths ranging from 400 to 1200 m, although they may inhabit depths between 200-2000 m	YES	Unlikely
Roundnose Grenadier	*Coryphaenoides rupestris*	COSEWIC	Endangered	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	In the western North Atlantic, Roundnose Grenadier has been reported at depths between 200 and 2600 m; there is some inconsistency in published accounts of preferred depths but they are probably most abundant at depth greater than 800-1000m. Proportion of mature individuals tends to increase with depth. Reported preferred temperatures are 3.5-4.5ºC in Canada, somewhat warmer in European waters. The species is reported to occur frequently some distance off bottom (ca 100 m) although factors affecting vertical movements are not well known.	YES	Unlikely

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Shortfin Mako-Atlantic population	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	COSEWIC	Threatened	Atlantic Ocean	Specific habitat requirements have not been well described. Temperature appears to be a critical component defining shortfin mako distribution. They prefer temperate to tropical waters and are rarely found in waters less than 16°C. Preferred water temperature is between 17-22°C and consequently, in the Atlantic, they are often associated with Gulf Stream waters (Compagno 2001). They occur from the surface to 500 m depths. Typically they occur well offshore but have occasionally been observed in littoral zones. In the western North Atlantic they move onto the continental shelf when surface temperatures exceed 17°C.	YES	Unlikely
Smooth Skate-Laurentian-Scotian population	*Malacoraja senta*	COSEWIC	Special Concern	Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean	These fish live on the sea bottom and prefer soft mud and clay substrates. They are found over a fairly wide range of depths although this is narrower at specific latitudes. The shallowest/deepest records of this species are 25/1436 m. The densest concentrations occur between 150 and 550 m. The fish are found over a relatively narrow range of temperatures, avoiding the coldest areas. The densest concentrations, comprising 90% of survey occurrences, were found where bottom temperature was between 3 and 10° C.	YES	Unlikely

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Spiny Dogfish-Atlantic population	*Squalus acanthias*	COSEWIC	Special Concern	Atlantic Ocean	Spiny Dogfishoccurs world–wide on the continental shelf, from the intertidal to the shelf slope, in temperate and boreal waters. In the northwest Atlantic, abundance is highest between Nova Scotia and Cape Hatteras (North Carolina). The Atlantic Canada population is thought to consist of both resident and migrating components.The wide geographic and depth distribution indicates that the species can survive in a variety of habitats. Spiny Dogfish have been observed at depths ranging from surface waters to 730 m, and from intertidal areas to well offshore. They are usually located where water temperatures are 5–15°C and can tolerate a wide range of salinities, including estuarine waters. Research has shown some size and sex segregation, which may reflect habitat preferences; as well, there is a seasonal shift in distribution thought to be driven by temperature preference. Habitat, in a structural sense, is not believed to be a direct factor driving population trends. There is no habitat protection specifically to protect Spiny Dogfish.	YES	Possible
Spotted Wolffish	*Anarhichas minor*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Threatened	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	. Occurring in waters between 50 and 600 m deep and at temperatures lower than 5°C, it lives offshore over sand or mud bottoms and often in proximity to boulders.	YES	Unlikely
Thorny Skate	*Amblyraja radiata*	COSEWIC	Special Concern	Nunavut, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	Thorny Skate live on the bottom over a wide range of depths (primarily 18-1200 m) and typically in water temperatures of 0° to 10°C. They can be found on a variety of bottom types including sand, gravel, mud and broken shells.	YES	Unlikely

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White Shark-Atlantic population	*Carcharodon carcharias*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	The white shark occurs in both inshore and offshore waters, from the intertidal to the upper continental slope and mesopelagic zone. Known bathymetric range is from just below the surface to just above the bottom down to a depth of at least 1,280 m (Bigelow and Schroeder 1948). It occurs in the breakers off sandy beaches, off rocky shores, and readily enters enclosed bays, lagoons, harbours, and estuaries, but does not penetrate brackish or fresh waters to any extent (Compagno 2001).	YES	Unlikely
Winter Skate-Eastern Scotian Shelf population	*Leucoraja ocellata*	COSEWIC	Threatened	Atlantic Ocean	The winter skate is a benthic species closely confined to sandy or gravelly bottoms, usually in depths less than 111 m (Scott and Scott, 1988), although they have been caught at depths approaching 400 m; research vessel survey data show that more than 90% of specimens are caught in less than 150 m of water. In the southern Gulf, winter skate can occupy very shallow depths in late summer/early autumn; the median depth at which winter skate are captured in DFO's September research surveys is about 30 m. On the Scotian Shelf, Scott and Scott (1998) indicate a preferred depth of 37–90 m.Winter skate have been reported in waters ranging between -1.2°and 19° C. In the Southern Gulf, the average temperature occupied by winter skate during the September survey has varied between 5.8°and 12.4° C (D. P. Swain, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, PO Box 5030, Moncton, NB, unpublished data). Elsewhere, temperatures at depth of capture have been reported to be 1.1°to 12.7° C off eastern Nova Scotia and 2°to 15° C from southern Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras. On the Scotian Shelf, they are most frequently found at depths where temperatures range between 5°and 9° C (Collette and Klein-MacPhee, 2002). The salinity of the waters inhabited by skate	YES	Possible
Marine Mammals							

COMMON NAME *	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIORITY LIST	STATUS	REGION	HABITAT	Step 2 - Possible Occurrence in Region	Step 3- Possible Occurrence on Site based on habitats present
Blue Whale-Atlantic population	*Balaenoptera musculus*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	Blue Whales range widely, inhabiting both coastal waters and the open ocean. Individuals belonging to the Atlantic population are frequently observed in estuaries and shallow coastal zones where the mixing of waters ensures high productivity of krill (small shrimp-like crustaceans about 2 cm long), the whales' main food.	YES	Unlikely
Fin Whale-Atlantic population	*Balaenoptera physalus*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Special Concern	Atlantic Ocean	Fin whales are associated with low surface temperatures and oceanic fronts during summer months. In the western North Atlantic, they are found from close inshore to well beyond the shelf break. The defining characteristic of fin whale feeding habitat is likely high concentrations of prey,particularly euphausiids and small schooling fish. Characteristics of preferred breeding grounds are unknown.In the North Atlantic, they eat euphausiids, capelin and herring, with considerable variation by location and time of year.	YES	Unlikely
Harbour Porpoise-Northwest Atlantic population	*Phocoena phocoena*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Special Concern	Atlantic Ocean	Harbour porpoises are widely distributed over the continental shelves of the temperate Northern Hemisphere. The species, is sometimes found in bays and harbours,	YES	Possible
Killer Whale-Northwest Atlantic / Eastern Arctic population	*Orcinus orca*	COSEWIC	Special Concern	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	Killer Whales are long–lived, upper trophic–level predators. Killer Whales can tolerate wide ranges of salinity, temperature and turbidity, and their distribution appears to be determined mainly by the distribution and accessibility of their prey.	YES	Unlikely
North Atlantic Right Whale	*Eubalaena glacialis*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	The North Atlantic right whale (Eubalaena glacialis) is listed as Endangered by both Schedule 1 of SARA and COSEWIC (Environment Canada 2010b). In Canadian waters, individuals congregate in the summer and fall in the lower Bay of Fundy, mainly east of Grand Manan Island, and in the vicinity of Roseway Basin between Browns and Baccaro banks on the western Scotian Shelf (COSEWIC 2003).	YES	Unlikely

COMMON NAME *	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIORITY LIST	STATUS	REGION	HABITAT	Step 2 - Possible Occurrence in Region	Step 3- Possible Occurrence on Site based on habitats present
Northern Bottlenose Whale-Scotian Shelf population	*Hyperoodon ampullatus*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	Northern Bottlenose Whales occur in deep (>500m), northern waters of the North Atlantic, generally with depths between 800 and 1,500m, along the continental slope (Benjaminsen and Christensen 1979; Reeves *et al.* 1993; Wimmer and Whitehead 2004). These water depths seem to coincide with their dive depths (Hooker and Baird 1999), perhaps indicating that the whales often forage near the bottom.	YES	Unlikely
Sowerby's Beaked Whale	*Mesoplodon bidens*	COSEWIC/ SARA	Special Concern	Atlantic Ocean	Sowerby's beaked whales are generally found in deep waters, including continental shelf edges and continental slopes (Lien and Barry 1990; MacLeod 2000; Mead 1989). They have been observed in waters deeper than 1500m.	YES	Unlikely
Marine Reptiles							
Leatherback Sea Turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	COSEWIC	Endangered	Atlantic Ocean	The leatherback sea turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) is listed as Endangered by Schedule 1 of SARA and COSEWIC (Environment Canada 2010b, COSEWIC 2001). Leatherbacks are migratory sea turtles that breed in tropical or subtropical waters and move to temperate waters in search of food (chiefly jellyfish) at other times of the year. Leatherbacks are often sighted off Canada's east coast between June and October (James 2001). Leatherback Sea Turtles nest on land, but spend the rest of their lives at sea. After emerging from nests laid on sandy beaches, Leatherback Sea Turtle hatchlings move immediately to the marine environment. Male turtles never return to land. Female turtles return only to nest. Little is known about the movements or habitat needs of hatchling, juvenile and sub-adult Leatherback Sea Turtles. Adults make long-distance pelagic migrations sometimes over 10,000 km/year. Foraging grounds for turtles originating from western Atlantic nesting beaches are primarily located at temperate latitudes and include oceanic, coastal and continental shelf (neritic) habitats. Leatherbacks in Atlantic Canada occur in both offshore and coastal waters (range 2 to 5,033 m depth). Most sightings are from continental shelf (waters inside the 200 m isobath). Median depth of sightings is 113 m and mean sea surface	YES	Possible