

APPENDIX A
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN SUGGESTED
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APPENDIX B
HUMAN HEALTH AND WIND FARMS – A LITERATURE
REVIEW

In support of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Whynotts Community Wind Project, a review was completed of current available literature on the potential effects on human health related to wind energy. Several key health-related issues were identified, and Project-specific studies were completed to address shadow flicker and sound. Details of these studies are provided in Section 12.0 of the “Environmental Assessment Registration Document”.

The following sections provide additional background information on the potential effects of electromagnetic fields (EMFs), air quality, ice throw/shedding and infrasound on human health.

Electromagnetic Fields

EMFs are a type of energy that occurs naturally and is also created through the use of electrical appliances and equipment (i.e. cell phone usage, radio towers, etc.) (City of Toronto 2011). A guidebook to Wind Energy Development was produced in 2011 and identified transmission lines, wind turbine generators, generator transformers and underground cables as the four potential sources of EMFs as a result of wind farm operations (Canadian Wind Energy Association [CanWEA] 2011). The guidebook goes on to suggest that EMF exposure is not significant due to low emission levels produced by wind farm operations and indicates that generator transformers likely generate the highest levels of EMFs. Similar conclusions have been made by Health Canada and the World Health Organization (Chief Medical Officer of Health of Ontario 2010).

In 2007, a study was completed to assess the possible effects of EMFs on human health. The study concluded that there is little evidence to support the theory that EMFs cause long term health issues (Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks 2007). As well, a study led by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences assessed scientific evidence spanning over six years, to determine whether exposure to EMF could result in a potential risk to human health. Results indicated that there were no consistent patterns of biological effects with animals or with cells (Electric and Magnetic Fields Research and Public Information Dissemination Program 2002).

Health Canada states that “research has shown that EMFs from electrical devices and power lines can cause weak electric currents to flow through the human body. However, these currents are much smaller than those produced naturally by your brain, nerves and heart, and are not associated with any known health risks” (Health Canada 2010). Health Canada goes on to state that EMFs are strongest when close to the source so that at greater distances, the strength of the field fades rapidly and humans need not engage in specific actions to minimize risk including those who are located just outside the boundaries of power line corridors (Health Canada 2010).

Air Quality

The development and construction phases of a wind energy project may affect local air quality by increasing air borne dust associated with on-site equipment, and vehicles. Emissions from vehicles and equipment can also contribute to a reduction in local air quality.

The American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) states that the generation of electricity from the wind does not result in any air emissions (AWEA 2010). Similarly, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognizes that the emissions associated with wind technology are negligible because no fuels are combusted. Therefore, wind energy production offsets more polluting forms of energy generation and can actually improve air quality and our health.

Ice Throw and Ice Shedding

Under appropriate temperature and humidity conditions, ice can build up on the rotor blades, nacelle and tower of a wind turbine, which can lead to two types of risk:

- ice fragments dislodge and are shed from the rotor of the operating turbine due to aerodynamic and centrifugal forces; and
- ice fragments dislodge from the structure and fall to the ground when it is shut down or idling without power production (CanWEA 2007).

A recent German paper provides a formula for a safe setback distance assuming that the turbines will be shut down in icy conditions (Seifert et al. 2003). The turbines selected for the Project will be equipped with turbine deactivation technology, which detects rotor imbalance caused by ice formation on blades, and triggers the turbine to automatically shut down in icy conditions. The use of this technology will significantly reduce the risk of ice throw, though ice may still fall from the blades and be blown by the wind some distance. The following equation is used to calculate a safe setback distance, accounting for this possibility:

$$d = ((D/2 + H) / 15)v$$

where:

d = the best practice setback distance

D = the rotor diameter of the turbine

H = the hub height of the turbine

V = wind speed (m/s)

Turbines for the proposed Project have been located 185 m from the nearest provincial road (Mullock Road) and 561 m from the nearest residence. Based on these setback distances, the only potential risk from ice throw would be at Mullock Road. Though a final decision has not been made on the turbine model to be employed by the Project, it will likely be a model with a 95 m hub height, and a 55 m rotor diameter. Based on the above equation, the 185 m setback distance from Mullock road would be suitable up to a wind speed of about 80 km/h. The most recent record of sustained hourly wind speeds reaching or exceeding 80 km/h at the closest meteorological station (Lunenburg) was in September 1969 when hourly wind speed reached 84 km/h (The Weather Network 2012). Based on available data, the combination of wind speed and direction that would result in ice being thrown to Mullock Road is very unlikely to occur.

The risk of ice throw has been taken into account during Project planning and will continue to be monitored during the operational phase of the Project. With appropriate setbacks and on-sight safety awareness, hazards are minimized (Colby 2008; Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection & Massachusetts Department of Public Health 2012). Hazard signs may also be affixed along Mullock Road, warning drivers of falling ice under high-wind (>80 km/h) conditions. These mitigative strategies will decrease and/or eliminate the risk of injury from ice to nearby workers and drivers on Mullock Road. In addition, the following additional mitigation strategies will be implemented:

- physical and visual warnings (i.e. signs and fences);
- turbine deactivation during periods of ice accumulation; and
- restriction of site access to trained personnel (Wahl and Giguere 2006).

Infrasound

General Background - Sound

Humans detect sound from changes in pressure that travel through the air and cause the eardrum and small bones of the middle ear to vibrate. The vibrations are transmitted to the inner ear where sensory hair cells then change the vibrations into nerve impulses, which travel to the brain where they are perceived and interpreted.

The magnitude (loudness) of sound is described as “pressure level”, “sound level” or “noise level” and is measured as decibels (dB). Typical sound levels, measured in decibels, are shown in Table A.

Table A: Typical Sound Levels

| Source | Distance from Source | | Sound Pressure Levels (dBA) |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | feet | meters | |
| Freight train | 100 | 30 | 70 |
| Vacuum Cleaner | 10 | 3 | 70 |
| Freeway | 100 | 30 | 70 |
| Wind in trees | 40 | 12 | 55 |
| Light traffic | 100 | 30 | 70 |
| Average home | | | 50 |
| Soft whisper | 5 | 2 | 30 |
| Quiet bedroom | | | 20 |

Source: AWEA 2011

The tonal quality or pitch of the sound is related to its frequency and is measure in hertz (Hz). The normal frequency range of sounds that humans can hear (known as audible sound) extends from about 20-50 Hz (a rumbling sound) up to high frequency of about 10,000-15,000 Hz (hissing sound) or even higher for some people. Humans generally hear best in the mid-frequency range of 500-4,000 Hz.

General Background - Infrasound

Infrasound is very low-frequency sound, that is typically defined as being between 1-20 Hz, which is below what human ears can normally hear.

Infrasound is everywhere in the environment. It is emitted from natural sources (e.g. wind, rivers) and from artificial sources including road traffic, aircraft, and ventilation systems. The most common source of infrasound that humans encounter is vehicles (CMOH 2010).

When evaluating potential effects of infrasound, it is important that these frequencies be discussed in the context of the sound pressure levels, or in other words, the loudness of the sound. For instance, very loud sounds at very low frequencies (i.e. 165 dB at 2 Hz, reducing to 145 dB at 20 Hz) may result in pain (Leventhall 2006) and infrasound has been shown to cause annoyance, when the sound level exceeds the threshold of hearing (i.e. the lowest sound levels that a listener can detect)

(HGC 2010). Further, research shows that to be physically felt, infrasound must exceed 100–110 dB (Ellenbogen *et al.* 2012).

While there is some variation in the literature and between individual sensitivities, there is fairly good agreement on the level of the threshold of hearing among the various studies that have been completed (Figure 1).

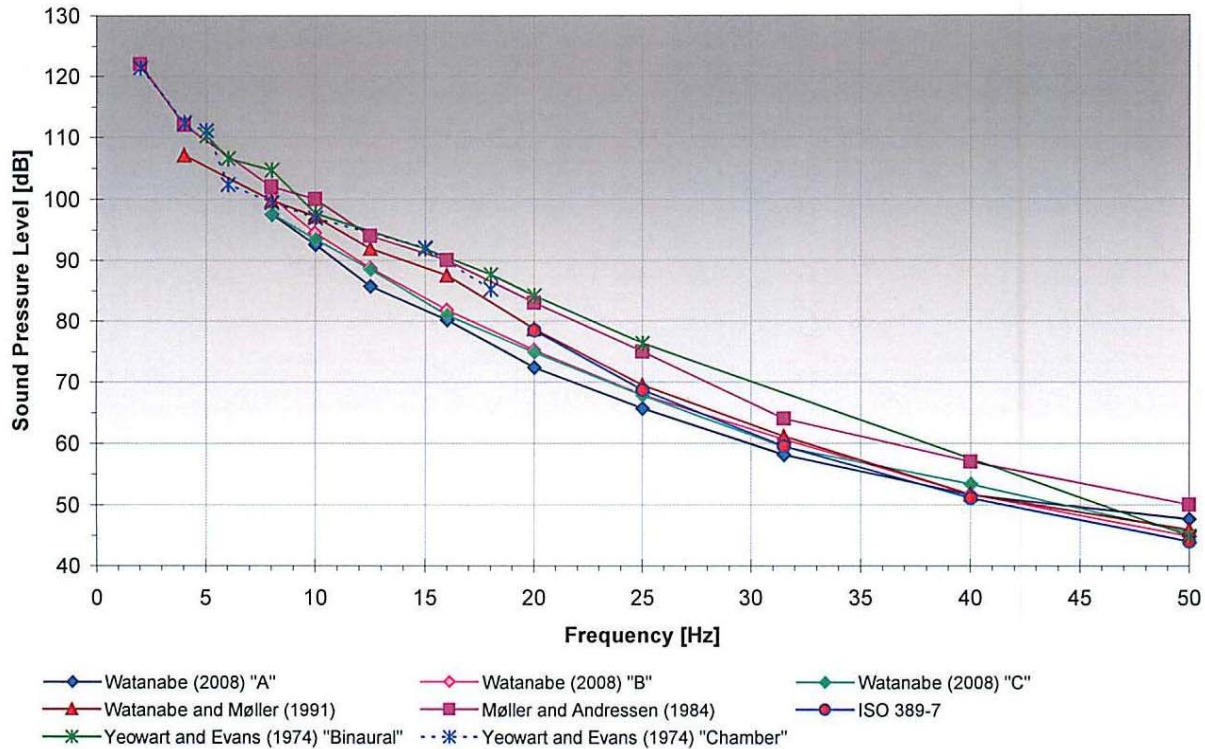


Figure 1: Threshold of Hearing Data from Various Papers (HGC 2010).

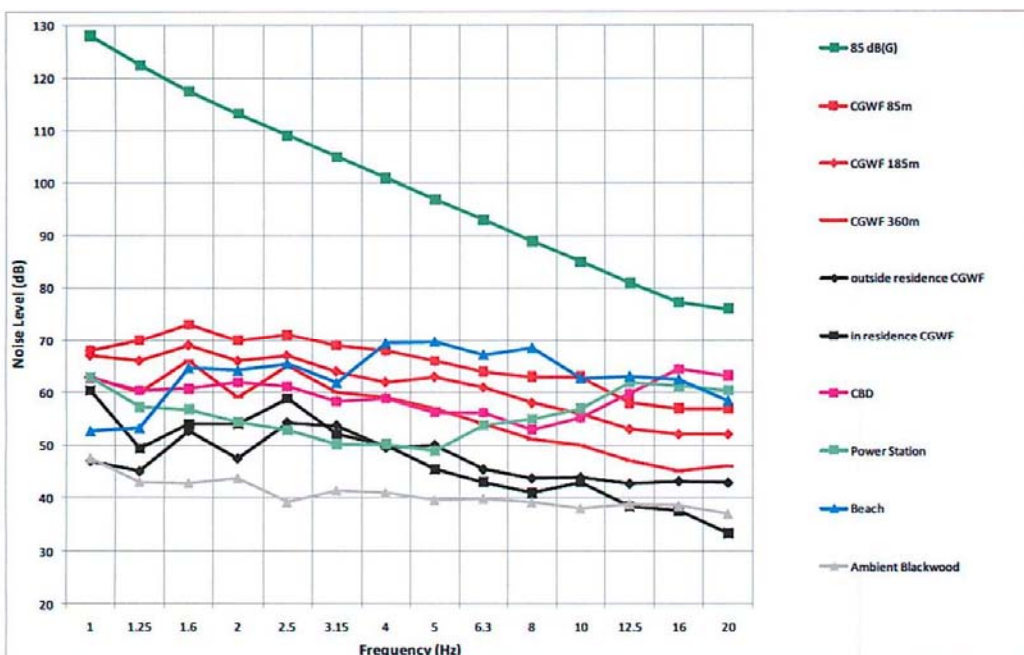
What these results show is that the lower the frequency of the sound, the louder the sound needs to be in order to be perceived.

Measured Infrasound Levels

In 2010, Sonus, an acoustic consulting firm based in South Australia, completed a study to measure infrasound produced by a range of natural and manmade sources using a methodology specifically designed to measure infrasound (Table B, Figure 2). The G-weighting network was applied to the measured infrasound pressure levels as it has been standardized to determine the human perception (i.e. threshold of hearing) and annoyance due to noise that lies within the infrasound frequency range. By comparison, when measuring audible sound levels, meters are usually equipped with weighting circuits to simulate the frequency response characteristics of the human ear. The A-weighting filter is normally used as it correlates well with the human perception of most sounds. Sound levels measured using the G and A-weighting filters are expressed as dBG and dBA, respectively.

Table B: Measured Levels of Infrasound from Natural and Manmade Sources

| Source | Infrasound Level (dBG) |
|--|------------------------|
| Threshold of hearing | 85 dBG |
| Wind Farm (360 m downwind) (CGWF) | 61 dBG |
| 100 m downwind from wind farm (CBWF) | 66 dBG |
| 200 m downwind from wind farm (CBWF) | 63 dBG |
| Ambient infrasound (100 m from nearest turbine with negligible wind and no turbine operation) (CBWF) | 62 dBG |
| Inside a residence (fridge operating) (1200m from nearest turbine) | 51 dBG |
| Outside a residence (1200m from nearest turbine) | 58 dBG |
| Adjacent to the beach (25 m from high water mark) | 75 dBG |
| Cliff face (250 m from the coastline) | 69 dBG |
| Inland forest (8 km from the coastline) | 57 dBG |
| Gas fired power station (350 m) | 74 dBG |
| Business District (70 m from two major road corridors) | 76 dBG |



Source: Sonus Pty Ltd 2010

Figure 2: Summary of Measurement at the Clements Gap Wind Farm and Other Sources (Sonus Pty Ltd 2010)

The results of the study indicate that while turbines do produce infrasound, levels are well below established levels that can be perceived by humans and are comparable to natural and urban sources that are common in the environment.

Another recent Australian report also measured levels of infrasound within typical environments in South Australia, with a particular focus on comparing wind farm environments to urban and rural environments away from wind farms. The study concluded that measured infrasound levels at rural locations both near to and away from wind farms were no higher than infrasound levels measured at the urban locations (Figure 3). Human activity and traffic were the main sources of infrasound at

urban locations, while localized wind conditions were found to be the main source of infrasound in rural locations. All measurements were below the levels that can be perceived by humans, with most by a significant margin (Evans *et al.* 2013).

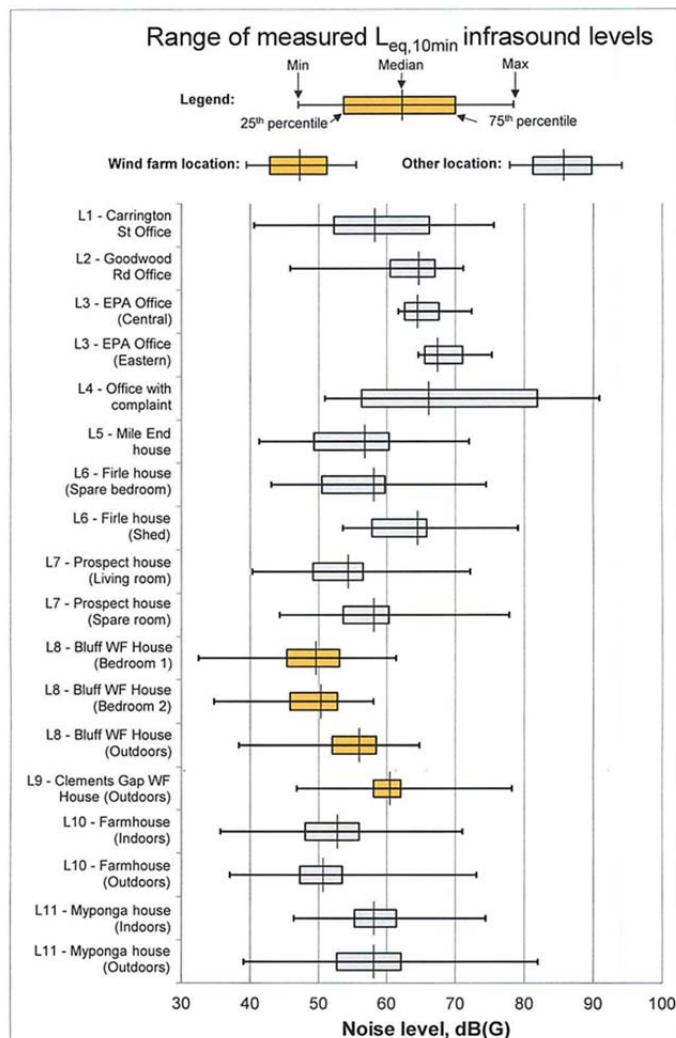


Figure 3: Range of Measured Infrasound Levels (Evans *et al.* 2013).

An investigation was also completed at a wind farm in Pubnico, Nova Scotia to, in part, evaluate infrasound levels at a residence within 330 m of the closest turbine (HGC 2006). Similar to other results from wind farms, infrasound levels were found to be well below the level of sound that can be perceived by humans, as shown in Figure 4.

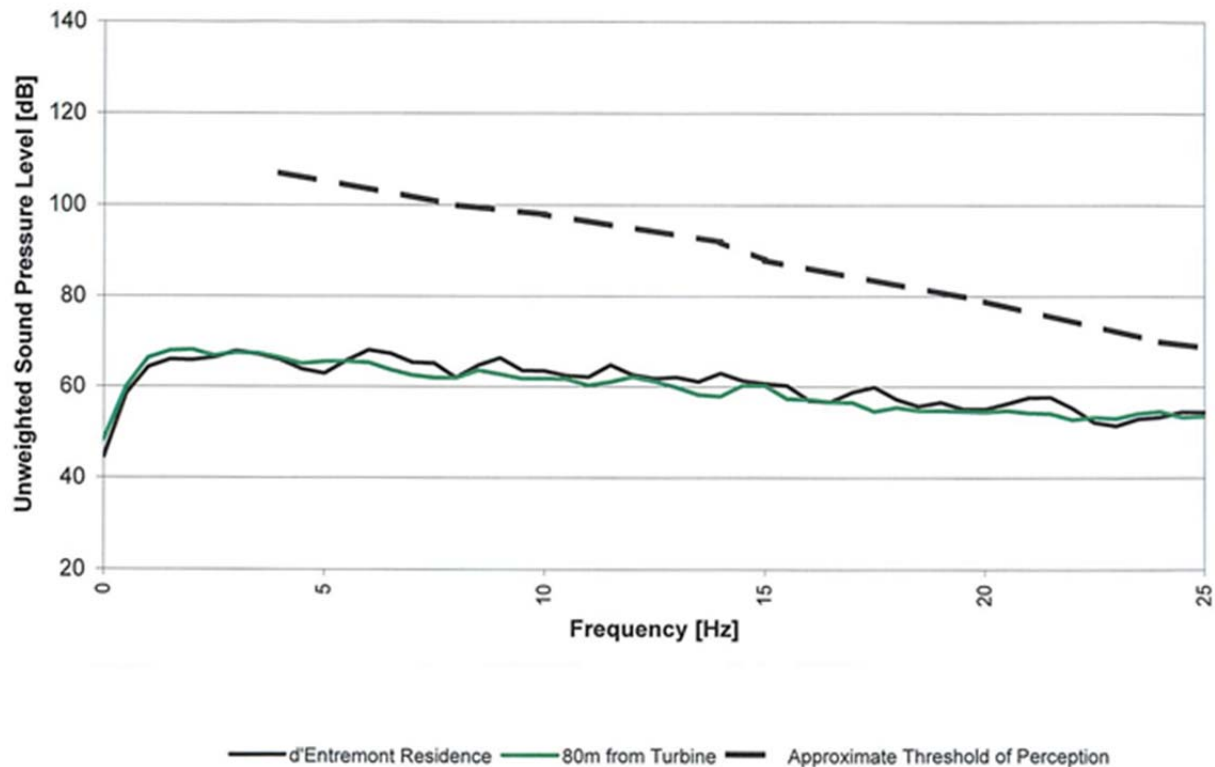


Figure 4: Infrasound Measurements at Pubnico Wind Farm (HGC 2006).

Infrasound and Health Concerns

Concern about infrasound from wind turbines may have originated from the experience of neighbours of early wind turbine designs with downwind rotors (rotors downwind of the tower). In contrast, all modern utility scale wind turbines have upwind rotors that produce significantly lower infrasound emissions (Bastasch *et al.* 2006).

Several studies and panels have been assembled to evaluate the perceived health effects associated with wind turbines.

A scientific advisory panel with expertise in audiology, acoustics, occupational/environmental medicine, and public health was assembled by the wind industry in early 2009 to conduct a review of current literature available on the issue of perceived health effects of wind turbines (Colby *et al.* 2009). Following their review and analysis of the information, the panel reached consensus on the following conclusions:

- There is no evidence that the audible or sub-audible sounds emitted by wind turbines have any direct adverse physiological effects.
- The ground-borne vibrations from wind turbines are too weak to be detected by, or to affect, humans.
- The sounds emitted by wind turbines are not unique. There is no reason to believe, based on the levels and frequencies of the sounds and the panel's experience with sound exposures in occupational settings, that the sounds from wind turbines could plausibly have direct adverse health consequences.

The Chief Medical Officer of Health in Ontario also conducted a review of papers and reports (from 1970 to date) on wind turbines and health from scientific bibliographic databases, grey literature, and from a structured Internet search. The report concluded that “low frequency sound and infrasound from current generation upwind model turbines are well below the pressure sound levels at which known health effects occur. Further, there is no scientific evidence to date that vibration from low frequency wind turbine noise causes adverse health effects” (CMOH 2010).

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection in collaboration with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health recently convened a panel of independent experts to identify any documented or potential health impacts of risks that may be associated with exposure to wind turbines, and, specifically, to facilitate discussion of wind turbines and public health based on scientific findings. The panel concluded that “measured levels of infrasound produced by modern upwind wind turbines at distances as close as 68 m are well below that required for non-auditory perception”. Further, the panel concluded that “the weight of the evidence suggests no association between noise from wind turbines and measures of psychological distress or mental health problems” (Ellenbogen *et al.* 2012).

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APPENDIX C

WETLAND METHODOLOGY AND CHARACTERIZATIONS

Wetlands and Watercourses in Nova Scotia

Wetlands in Nova Scotia are regulated by NSE under Section 105 of the *Environment Act*. Under the Act, wetlands are:

Land referred to as a marsh, swamp, fen, or bog that either periodically or permanently has water table at, near, or above the land surface or that is saturated with water, and sustains aquatic processes as indicated by the presence of poorly drained soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and biological activities adapted to wet conditions.

Watercourses are defined in the *Environment Act* as:

Any creek, brook, stream, river, lake, pond, spring, lagoon, or any other natural body of water, and includes all the water in it, and also the bed and the shore (whether there is actually any water in it or not). It also includes all groundwater.

Watercourses are defined in Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) land use by-laws as:

A lake, river, stream, ocean, or other natural body of water.

Delineation Methodology

In order for a wetland determination to be made, the following three criteria were assessed the field:

- Presence of hydrophytic (water loving) vegetation;
- Presence of hydrologic conditions that result in periods of flooding, ponding, or saturation during the growing season; and
- Presence of hydric soils (anaerobic conditions in upper part).

Although detailed data point analysis was not completed within the study areas, soil pits were completed frequently to confirm the presence/absence of wetland hydrology and hydric soils, as per the methodology below. A general vegetation survey was also completed within the wetlands to confirm hydrophytic vegetation.

Identification of Hydrophytic Vegetation

Hydrophytic vegetation is defined as the sum total of macrophytic plant life that occurs in areas where the frequency and duration of inundation or soil saturation produce permanent or periodically saturated soils of sufficient duration to exert a controlling influence on the plant species present (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Hydrophytic vegetation should be the dominant plant type in wetland habitat (Environmental Laboratory 1987).

WETLAND DELINEATION IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

Dominant plant species observed in each wetland were classified according to indicator status (probability of occurrence in wetlands), in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National List of Vascular Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands: NE Region (Region 1) (Reed 1988). Please refer to Table 1 (below) for these classifications. These indicators are used as this region most closely resembles the flora of Nova Scotia and climate regime. Further relevant information was reviewed in Flora of Nova Scotia (Zinck, 1998).

Table 1: Classification of Wetland-Associated Plant Species¹

| Plant Species Classification | Abbreviation ² | Probability of Occurring in Wetland |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Obligate | OBL | >99% |
| Facultative Wetland | FACW | 66-99% |
| Facultative | FAC | 33-66% |
| Facultative Upland | FACU | 1-33% |
| Upland | UPL | <1% |
| No indicator status | NI | Insufficient information to determine status |
| Plants That Are Not Listed (assumed upland species) | NL | Does not occur in wetlands in any region. |

¹ Source: Reed 1988

² A '+' or '-' symbol can be added to the classification to indicate greater or lesser probability, respectively, of occurrence in a wetland.

If the majority (greater than 50%) of the dominant vegetation at a data point is classified as obligate (OBL), facultative wetland (FACW), or facultative (FAC), then the location of the data point is considered to be dominated by hydrophytic vegetation.

Identification of Hydric Soils

A hydric soil is a soil that has formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (USDA-NRCS 2010). Indicators of the presence of a hydric soil include soil colour (gleyed soils and soils with bright mottles and/or low matrix chroma), aquic or preaquic moisture regime, reducing soil conditions, sulfidic material (odour), soils listed on the hydric soils list, iron and manganese concretions, organic soils (histosols), histic epipedon, high organic content in surface layer in sandy soils, and organic streaking in sandy soils.

Soil pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 40 cm or refusal. The soil in each was then examined for hydric soil indicators. The matrix colour and mottle colour (if present) of the soil were determined using the Munsell Soil Colour Charts.

Determination of Wetland Hydrology

Wetland habitat, by definition, either periodically or permanently, has a water table at, near, or above the land surface or that is saturated with water. To be classified as a wetland, a site should have at least one primary indicator or two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology, as shown in Table 2.

WETLAND DELINEATION IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

Table 2: Indicators of Wetland Hydrology

| Examples of Primary Indicators | Examples of Secondary Indicators |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Water marks | Oxidized Root Channels in the Upper 30 cm |
| Drift Lines | Local Soil Survey Data |
| Sediment Deposition | Dry season Water Table |
| Drainage Patterns | Stunted or Stressed Plants |
| Water-stained leaves | |
| Visual Observation of Saturated Soils | |
| Visual Observation of Inundation | |

Wetland habitat is assessed for signs of hydrology, via visual observations across the area and through assessment of soil pits.

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Table C1 - Wetland Characteristics: Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| WETLAND ID | WETLAND TYPE | LANDSCAPE POSITION | LANDFORM | WATER FLOW | SOIL TYPE | SURFACE/HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS | WETLAND BOUNDARY | DOMINANT VEGETATION | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Herbs | Shrubs | Trees |
| 1 | Treed swamp | Lotic stream confined | Flat with pit and mound undulations throughout | Throughflow (intermittent) | Organic (A-1 histosol) | 1) Saturated at surface 2) Groundwater at 10 cm 3) Water stained leaves 4) Surface water (< 5 cm deep) | Gentle | fringed sedge (<i>Carex crinita</i>); sensitive fern (<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>); cinnamon fern (<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>) | None | None |
| 2 | Treed swamp | Terrene | Flat with pit and mound undulations throughout | Outflow (assumed) | Organic over sandy redox soils (S5 - sandy redox) | 1) Saturated at surface 2) Groundwater at 10 cm 3) Water stained leaves 4) Surface water (< 5 cm deep) | Gentle | cinnamon fern; three seeded sedge (<i>Carex trisperma</i>); bunchberry (<i>Cornus canadensis</i>) | None | None |
| 3A | Herbaceous Fen | Lotic stream confined | Basin | Throughflow | Organic over bedrock (A-1 histosol) | 1) Saturated at surface 2) Groundwater at 10 cm | Gentle to moderate | cinnamon fern | speckled alder (<i>Alnus incana</i>); mountain holly (<i>Nemopanthus mucronata</i>) | None |
| 3B | Treed swamp | Terrene | Basin | Throughflow (entrenched) | Organic over bedrock (A-1 histosol) | 1) Saturated at surface 2) Groundwater at 15 cm 3) Water stained leaves | Gentle | cinnamon fern; three-seeded sedge; bunchberry | balsam fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>); mountain holly; speckled alder | black spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>); red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) |
| 4 | Treed swamp | Lotic stream confined | Basin | Throughflow | Organic over depleted mineral soils (A2 - histic epipedon): | 1) Saturated at surface 2) Groundwater at 15 cm 3) Surface water (5 to 15 cm deep) | Gentle | cinnamon fern; three seeded sedge; bunchberry; sensitive fern | mountain holly; speckled alder | black spruce; red maple |

APPENDIX D
ACCDC AND PROJECT SITE PLANT LISTS

| Scientific Name | Common Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Abies balsamea</i> | Balsam Fir | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | Striped Maple | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | Red Maple | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Acer spicatum</i> | Mountain Maple | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Alnus incana</i> | Speckled Alder | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> | Downy Serviceberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> | Pearly Everlasting | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> | Wild Sarsaparilla | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | Yellow Birch | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | Paper Birch | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Betula populifolia</i> | Gray Birch | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Bidens frondosa</i> | Devil's Beggar-Ticks | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Brachyelytrum septentrionale</i> | Bearded Short-Husk | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> | Blue-Joint Reedgrass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex crinita</i> | Fringed Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex echinata</i> | Little Prickly Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex folliculata</i> | Long Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex gracillima</i> | Graceful Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex intumescens</i> | Bladder Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> | Slender Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex leptalea</i> | Bristly-Stalk Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex lurida</i> | Shallow Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex scoparia</i> | Pointed Broom Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Carex trisperma</i> | Three-Seed Sedge | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | Black Starthistle | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> | Leatherleaf | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Chelone glabra</i> | White Turtlehead | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Clintonia borealis</i> | Clinton Lily | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Coptis trifolia</i> | Goldthread | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Cornus canadensis</i> | Dwarf Dogwood | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Cypripedium acaule</i> | Pink Lady's-Slipper | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Orchard Grass | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Danthonia compressa</i> | Flattened Oatgrass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Danthonia spicata</i> | Poverty Oat-Grass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> | Eastern Hay-Scented Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> | Parasol White-Top | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> | Roundleaf Sundew | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Dryopteris cristata</i> | Crested Shield-Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> | EverGreen Woodfern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> | Hairy Willow-Herb | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> | Woodland Horsetail | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i> | Fireweed | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Eriophorum virginicum</i> | Tawny Cotton-Grass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Eurybia radula</i> | Rough-Leaved Aster | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> | Flat-Top Fragrant-Golden-Rod | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American Beech | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> | Red Fescue | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> | Virginia Strawberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | White Ash | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Galium mollugo</i> | Great Hedge Bedstraw | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Galium trifidum</i> | Small Bedstraw | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> | Teaberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Gaylussacia baccata</i> | Black Huckleberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Glyceria canadensis</i> | Canada Manna-Grass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Glyceria striata</i> | Fowl Manna-Grass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i> | Low Cudweed | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Goodyera tessellata</i> | Checkered Rattlesnake-Plantain | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i> | Northern Oak Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | American Witch-Hazel | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> | Orange Hawkweed | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hieracium canadense</i> | Canada Hawkweed | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hieracium lachenalii</i> | Common Hawkweed | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> | Mouseear | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hieracium piloselloides</i> | Tall Hawkweed | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hydrocotyle americana</i> | American Water-Pennywort | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | A St. John's-Wort | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Ilex verticillata</i> | Black Holly | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | Spotted Jewel-Weed | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Iris versicolor</i> | Blueflag | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft Rush | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Slender Rush | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Juniperus communis</i> | Ground Juniper | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> | Sheep-Laurel | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Larix laricina</i> | American Larch | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | Oxeye Daisy | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Linnaea borealis</i> | Twinflower | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Lobelia inflata</i> | Indian-Tobacco | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Lonicera canadensis</i> | American Fly-Honeysuckle | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Luzula acuminata</i> | Hairy Woodrush | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> | Running Pine | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i> | Treelike Clubmoss | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> | Northern Bugleweed | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Maianthemum canadense</i> | Wild Lily-of-The-Valley | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Maianthemum trifolium</i> | Three-Leaf Solomon's-Plume | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Medeola virginiana</i> | Indian Cucumber-Root | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Mitchella repens</i> | Partridge-Berry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Monotropa hypopithys</i> | American Pinesap | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> | Indian-Pipe | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> | Northern Bayberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i> | Mountain Holly | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Oclemena acuminata</i> | Whorled Aster | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> | Sensitive Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> | Cinnamon Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Osmunda regalis</i> | Royal Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Oxalis montana</i> | White Wood-Sorrel | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Oxalis stricta</i> | Upright Yellow Wood-Sorrel | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Packera schweinitziana</i> | Robbins Squaw-Weed | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> | Pearl-Millet | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | Reed Canary Grass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Phegopteris connectilis</i> | Northern Beech Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Phleum pratense</i> | Meadow Timothy | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Picea glauca</i> | White Spruce | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Picea mariana</i> | Black Spruce | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Picea rubens</i> | Red Spruce | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Platanthera clavellata</i> | Small Green Woodland Orchid | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Poa pratensis</i> | Kentucky Bluegrass | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Polygonum arifolium</i> | Halberd-Leaf Tearthumb | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> | Marshpepper Smartweed | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | Lady's Thumb | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Polypodium virginianum</i> | Rock Polypody | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> | Christmas Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Populus grandidentata</i> | Large-Tooth Aspen | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | Quaking Aspen | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Potentilla simplex</i> | Old-Field Cinquefoil | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Prenanthes trifoliolata</i> | Three-Leaved Rattlesnake-root | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Self-Heal | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Prunus serotina</i> | Wild Black Cherry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | Bracken Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Northern Red Oak | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Butter-Cup | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Rhododendron canadense</i> | Rhodora | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | Black Locust | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Rosa virginiana</i> | Virginia Rose | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> | Allegheny Blackberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Rubus hispidus</i> | Bristly Dewberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Red Raspberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Rubus pubescens</i> | Dwarf Red Raspberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sheep Sorrel | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Salix bebbiana</i> | Bebb's Willow | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | Cottongrass Bulrush | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> | Hooded Skullcap | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Senecio viscosus</i> | Sticky Groundsel | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Solidago bicolor</i> | White Goldenrod | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Solidago rugosa</i> | Rough-Leaf Goldenrod | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Sorbus decora</i> | Northern Mountain-Ash | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Sparganium americanum</i> | American Bur-Reed | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Spiraea alba</i> | Narrow-Leaved Meadow-Sweet | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> | Hardhack Spiraea | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i> | Farewell-Summer | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Common Dandelion | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> | New York Fern | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> | Eastern Poison Ivy | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Trientalis borealis</i> | Northern Starflower | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Trillium undulatum</i> | Painted Trillium | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Eastern Hemlock | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i> | Late Lowbush Blueberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i> | Velvetleaf Blueberry | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Veronica officinalis</i> | Gypsy-Weed | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Viburnum nudum</i> | Possum-Haw Viburnum | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Tufted Vetch | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| <i>Viola sp.</i> | violets | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Acadian Quillwort | <i>Isoetes acadiensis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Alder-leaved Buckthorn | <i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Alpine Bilberry | <i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| American Cancer-root | <i>Conopholis americana</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| American False Pennyroyal | <i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Bearded Sedge | <i>Carex comosa</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Bebb's Sedge | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Big-leaved Marsh-elder | <i>Iva frutescens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Black Ash | <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Blood Milkwort | <i>Polygala sanguinea</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Blue Cohosh | <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Blunt Sweet Cicely | <i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Blunt-leaved Bedstraw | <i>Galium obtusum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Bog Willow | <i>Salix pedicellaris</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Boreal Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Buttonbush Dodder | <i>Cuscuta cephalanthi</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Canada Anemone | <i>Anemone canadensis</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Canada Germander | <i>Teucrium canadense</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Canada Lily | <i>Lilium canadense</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Canada Rice Grass | <i>Piptatherum canadense</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Canada Tick-trefoil | <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Canada Violet | <i>Viola canadensis</i> | Extirpated | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Canada Wood Nettle | <i>Laportea canadensis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Case's Ladies'-Tresses | <i>Spiranthes casei</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Chestnut Sedge | <i>Carex castanea</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Chinese Hemlock-parsley | <i>Conioselinum chinense</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Climbing False Buckwheat | <i>Fallopia scandens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Clustered Sanicle | <i>Sanicula odorata</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Coastal Plain Blue-eyed-grass | <i>Sisyrinchium fuscum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Coastal Plain Joe-pye-weed | <i>Eutrochium dubium</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Coastal Sweet Pepperbush | <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> | Yellow | Special Concern | Special Concern | Vulnerable |
| Comb-leaved Mermaidweed | <i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Common Buttonbush | <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Common Moonwort | <i>Botrychium lunaria</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Cone-cupped Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Cursed Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Cut-Leaved Coneflower | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Disguised St John's-wort | <i>Hypericum dissimulatum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Downy Rattlesnake-Plantain | <i>Goodyera pubescens</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Downy Willowherb | <i>Epilobium strictum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Drummond's Rockcress | <i>Arabis drummondii</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Dudley's Rush | <i>Juncus dudleyi</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Dwarf Bilberry | <i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Dwarf Clearweed | <i>Pilea pumila</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Eastern Leatherwood | <i>Dirca palustris</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Eastern Lilaeopsis | <i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i> | Yellow | Special Concern | Special Concern | Vulnerable |
| Eastern White Cedar | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Vulnerable |
| False Mermaidweed | <i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i> | Yellow | Not at Risk | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Farwell's Water Milfoil | <i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Flat-stemmed Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Fleshy Stitchwort | <i>Stellaria crassifolia</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Fries' Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton friesii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Glaucous Blue Grass | <i>Poa glauca</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Golden Crest | <i>Lophiola aurea</i> | Red | Special Concern | Threatened | Threatened |
| Grass-leaved Rush | <i>Juncus marginatus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Greene's Rush | <i>Juncus greenii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Greenland Stitchwort | <i>Minuartia groenlandica</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Hairy Goldenrod | <i>Solidago hispida</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Hairy Lettuce | <i>Lactuca hirsuta</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Halberd-leaved Tearthumb | <i>Persicaria arifolia</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Hayden's Sedge | <i>Carex haydenii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Heart-leaved Foamflower | <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Horn-leaved Riverweed | <i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Houghton's Sedge | <i>Carex houghtoniana</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Hyssop-leaved Fleabane | <i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Intermediate Mermaidweed | <i>Proserpinaca intermedia</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Inverted Bladderwort | <i>Utricularia resupinata</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Large Round-Leaved Orchid | <i>Platanthera macrophylla</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Large St John's-wort | <i>Hypericum majus</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Large Tick-Trefoil | <i>Desmodium glutinosum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Large Toothwort | <i>Cardamine maxima</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Least Moonwort | <i>Botrychium simplex</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Lesser Brown Sedge | <i>Carex adusta</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Lesser Pyrola | <i>Pyrola minor</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Lesser Rattlesnake-plantain | <i>Goodyera repens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Livid Sedge | <i>Carex livida</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Long-bracted Frog Orchid | <i>Coeloglossum viride</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Long-branched Frostweed | <i>Helianthemum canadense</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Long's Bulrush | <i>Scirpus longii</i> | Yellow | Special Concern | Special Concern | Vulnerable |
| Long's Sedge | <i>Carex longii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Loose-Flowered Sedge | <i>Carex laxiflora</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Maidenhair Spleenwort | <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Marsh Bellflower | <i>Campanula aparinoides</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Marsh Horsetail | <i>Equisetum palustre</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Meadow Horsetail | <i>Equisetum pratense</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Nantucket Serviceberry | <i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Narrow-leaved Panic Grass | <i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Necklace Spike Sedge | <i>Carex ormostachya</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Netted Chain Fern | <i>Woodwardia areolata</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Newfoundland Dwarf Birch | <i>Betula michauxii</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Nodding Fescue | <i>Festuca subverticillata</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Northern Adder's-tongue | <i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Northern Bedstraw | <i>Galium boreale</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Northern Blueberry | <i>Vaccinium boreale</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Northern Bog Violet | <i>Viola nephrophylla</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Northern Comandra | <i>Geocaulon lividum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Northern Maidenhair Fern | <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| One-sided Rush | <i>Juncus secundus</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Orange-fruited Tinker's Weed | <i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Ovate Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis ovata</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Pale Jewelweed | <i>Impatiens pallida</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Pale-Spiked Lobelia | <i>Lobelia spicata</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Parlin's Pussytoes | <i>Antennaria parlinii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Pinebarren Golden Heather | <i>Hudsonia ericoides</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Pink Crowberry | <i>Empetrum eamesii</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Poison Sumac | <i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Porcupine Sedge | <i>Carex hystericina</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Prairie Sedge | <i>Carex prairea</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Prototype Quillwort | <i>Isoetes prototypus</i> | Yellow | Special Concern | Special Concern | Vulnerable |
| Pubescent Sedge | <i>Carex hirtifolia</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Purple-veined Willowherb | <i>Epilobium coloratum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Ram's-Head Lady's-Slipper | <i>Cypripedium arietinum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Endangered |
| Red Ash | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Red Pigweed | <i>Chenopodium rubrum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Redroot | <i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i> | Red | Special Concern | Threatened | Threatened |
| Redtop Panic Grass | <i>Panicum rigidulum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Richardson's Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Rock Whitlow-Grass | <i>Draba glabella</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Roland's Sea-Blite | <i>Suaeda rolandii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Round-lobed Hepatica | <i>Anemone americana</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Seabeach Ragwort | <i>Senecio pseudoarnica</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Seaside Brookweed | <i>Samolus valerandi</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Sharp-fruited Rush | <i>Juncus acuminatus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Shining Ladies'-Tresses | <i>Spiranthes lucida</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Short-awned Foxtail | <i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Showy Lady's-Slipper | <i>Cypripedium reginae</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Silky Willow | <i>Salix sericea</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Sleepy Catchfly | <i>Silene antirrhina</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Slender Blue Flag | <i>Iris prismatica</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Slender Cottongrass | <i>Eriophorum gracile</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Slender Panic Grass | <i>Dichanthelium xanthophyllum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Slender Rice Grass | <i>Piptatherum pungens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Slender Wood Sedge | <i>Carex digitalis</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Small-flowered Bittercress | <i>Cardamine parviflora</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Smooth Alder | <i>Alnus serrulata</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Smooth Sweet Cicely | <i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Soapberry | <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Southern Mudwort | <i>Limosella australis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Southern Twayblade | <i>Listera australis</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Spreading Wild Rye | <i>Elymus hystrix</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Steller's Rockbrake | <i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Swamp Loosestrife | <i>Decodon verticillatus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Swan's Sedge | <i>Carex swanii</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Swedish Bunchberry | <i>Cornus suecica</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Tender Sedge | <i>Carex tenera</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Thread-Like Naiad | <i>Najas gracillima</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Triangle Moonwort | <i>Botrychium lanceolatum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Triangular-valve Dock | <i>Rumex triangulivalvis</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Tuberclad Orchid | <i>Platanthera flava</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Tuckerman's Panic Grass | <i>Panicum tuckermanii</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Tuckerman's Sedge | <i>Carex tuckermanii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Virginia Anemone | <i>Anemone virginiana</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Water Beggarticks | <i>Bidens beckii</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Water Blinks | <i>Montia fontana</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Water Pennywort | <i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> | Red | Threatened | Threatened | Endangered |
| Water Pygmyweed | <i>Crassula aquatica</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Wavy-leaved Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum undulatum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| White Adder's-Mouth | <i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| White Mountain Saxifrage | <i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| White-stemmed Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton praelongus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Whorled Water Milfoil | <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Wiegand's Wild Rye | <i>Elymus wiegandii</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Wild Comfrey | <i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Wild Leek | <i>Allium tricoccum</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Wood Anemone | <i>Anemone quinquefolia</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Woodland Rush | <i>Juncus subcaudatus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Yellow Ladies'-tresses | <i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Yellow Lady's-slipper | <i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Yellow Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis flavescens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed |
| Lichens | | | | | |
| Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic pop.) | <i>Erioderma pedicellatum</i> | Red | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered |
| Ghost Antler Lichen | <i>Pseudevernia cladonia</i> | Yellow | Not at Risk | No Status | Not Listed |

APPENDIX E

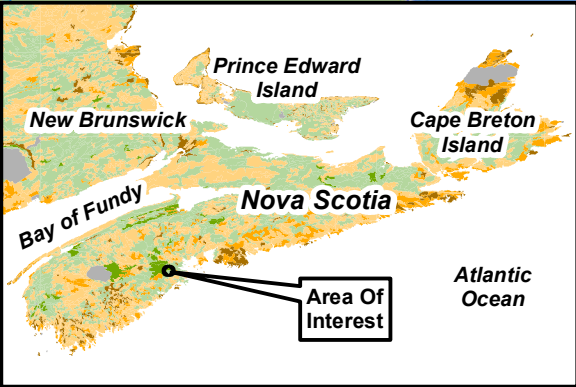
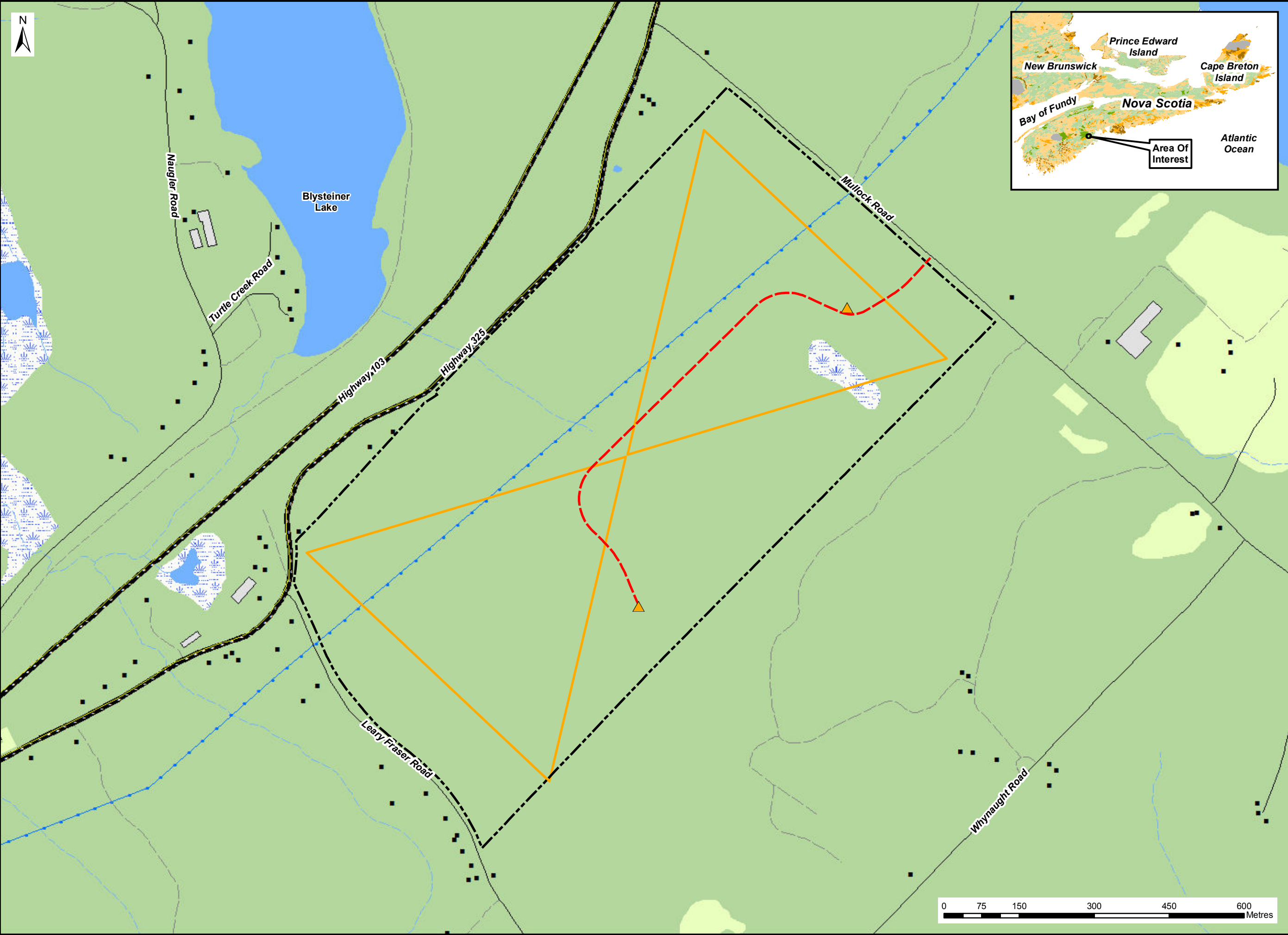
MOOSE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Snow-tracking surveys are an effective method of evaluating the terrestrial fauna community in an area. Survey areas within the Project site were developed with the following considerations:

- Coverage of the Project site: Survey areas were designed to cover as much of the Project site as possible;
- Habitat: Multiple habitats were targeted including mature softwood forest, young hardwood forest, mixed wood forest, and wetlands;
- Development footprint: Survey areas focused on land incorporating the development footprint (access roads and turbines), to the extent possible; and
- Access: The Project site incorporates a large tract of land which is only accessible via a limited number of logging roads. Transects were designed to start and finish at existing logging roads/access roads.

Two pre-construction surveys were completed on January 25 and March 4, 2013 using the snow-tracking methodology, and were conducted 1 to 7 days after a ≥ 10 cm snowfall. Survey areas were located across the Project site, and included six 0.67 km transects in the configuration of two triangles covering a total distance of 4 km (Drawing E1). Surveys were conducted by a team of biologists with a demonstrable knowledge of mammalian animal sign and the ability to distinguish Mainland moose sign from that of other species.

All surveys were surveyed on-foot. All wildlife sign, primarily tracks but also including foraging sign, scat, and rubs, encountered during the surveys were identified to species, where possible. In addition, the locations of all noteworthy observations were recorded using GPS receivers capable of sub 5 m accuracy, with representative photos taken.



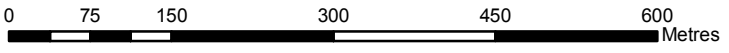
- Notes:**
- Reference: Digital Topographic Mapping By Nova Scotia Geomatics Centre.
 - Projection: NAD83(CSRS), UTM Zone 20 North.

- Legend:**
- Proposed Turbine
 - Proposed Access Road
 - Project Site Boundary
 - Moose Survey Transects
 - Building
 - Major Roads and Highways
 - Roads
 - Access Roads / Trails
 - Existing Transmission Lines
 - Large Structure
 - Mapped Stream
 - Indefinite Stream
 - Water Bodies
 - Mapped Wet Area
 - Cleared Area

Moose Survey



| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Date: | April 2013 | Project #: | 12-4329 |
| Scale: | 1:7000 | Drawing #: | 1 |
| Drawn By: | H. Serhan | | |
| Checked By: | M. Smith | | |



APPENDIX F
BIRD SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

Pre-construction (baseline) avian field surveys were completed to complement desktop information and to characterize the pre-construction (baseline) bird community at the Project site throughout the year. These surveys were carried out by an expert birder and were designed with the purpose of collecting data on species presence, abundance, and habitat usage at the Project site during the months coinciding with spring migration, breeding, fall migration and the winter season. All field surveys were designed to conform to protocols outlined in the document “Recommended Protocols for Monitoring Impacts of Wind Turbines on Birds” (CWS 2007).

Surveys were completed in February, April, May, June, July, September, October and November 2012. The following information was recorded at each survey location:

- Weather conditions (temperature, wind speed, cloud cover, and presence of precipitation);
- Date and time of day;
- Habitat description; and
- GPS coordinates of the survey location.

Surveys employed point count, area search, and stopover count methodologies depending on the season and target species. Regardless of survey methodology, the following elements were consistent among surveys:

- surveys were four hours in duration, commencing as close to sunrise as possible;
- species presence and abundance were recorded based on visual and acoustic observations;
- approximate distance to each bird was recorded using a scale of 0-50 m, 50-100 m and further than 100 m;
- behavioural patterns were noted to determine whether birds flying over the site would be within the future blade-swept area of a turbine; and
- survey locations during each survey were separated by a minimum distance of 300 m, whenever possible, to account for all present habitat types throughout the Project site.

REFERENCES

CWS (Canadian Wildlife Service). 2007. Recommended Protocols for Monitoring Impacts of Wind Turbines on Birds. 33 pp.

Table F1: Detailed Winter Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|--------------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| Feb. 29/2012 | WHY1 | 0383256E, 4918431N | Roadside, young to mid- mixed | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 6:47 AM | American Crow | 108 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 26 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 4 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 66 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 6 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | European Starling | 48 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 |
| | WHY2 | 0383024E, 4918292N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 7:22 AM | American Crow | 6 | 100 ⁺ |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 7 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 100 ⁺ |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | European Starling | 5 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 |
| | WHY3 | 0382839E, 4918129N | Mature softwood (white pine), powerline | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 7:41 AM | American Crow | 4 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 8 | 100 ⁺ |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 8 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 11 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | European Starling | 1 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Herring Gull | 1 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 |
| | WHY4 | 0382631E, 4917957N | Mature mixed, powerline, softwood shrub layer | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 8:01 AM | American Crow | 5 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 8 | 50-100 |

Table F1: Detailed Winter Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 4 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 3 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 |
| | WHY5 | 0382470E, 4917805N | Powerline, mature hardwoods with some softwoods | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 8:26 AM | American Crow | 8 | 100 ⁺ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 16 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 3 | 0-50 |
| | WHY6 | 0382154E, 4917552N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 8:40 AM | American Crow | 6 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 8 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 2 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 6 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Greater Black-backed Gull | 2 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Herring Gull | 1 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Killdeer | 1 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 |
| | WHY7 | 0382515E, 4917477N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 9:01 AM | American Crow | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 6 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 |
| | WHY8 | 0382495E, 4917233N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 9:11 AM | American Crow | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | FO |
| | WHY9 | 0382762E, 4917534N | Mid-aged mixed, stream | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 9:23 AM | American Crow | 4 | 100 ⁺ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 6 | 100 ⁺ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 100 ⁺ |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100 ⁺ |

Table F1: Detailed Winter Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | WHY10 | 0382961E, 4917688N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 9:39 AM | American Crow | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY11 | 0383045E, 4917970N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 9:48 AM | American Crow | 3 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY12 | 0383284E, 4917995N | Softwood, edge of shrub swamp | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 10:03 AM | American Crow | 4 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 4 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 10 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 17 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 4 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 5 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 0-50 |
| | WHY13 | 0383456E, 4918255N | Roadside | Calm | -8 | Overcast | Light flurries | 10:35 AM | American Crow | 1 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-tailed Hawk | 1 | FO |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 |

Table F2: Winter Bird Survey Results Summary, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status | Number of Times Observed | Number of Individuals Observed |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| American Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 15 | 165 |
| American Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 14 |
| American Robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Black-capped Chickadee | <i>Parus atricapillus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 11 | 108 |
| Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 7 | 22 |
| Brown Creeper | <i>Certhia americana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 4 |
| Common Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 10 | 89 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | <i>Junco hyemalis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 7 | 34 |
| Downy Woodpecker | <i>Picoides pubescens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| European Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 54 |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | <i>Regulus satrapa</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 10 |
| Great Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus marinus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 0 | 0 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | <i>Picoides villosus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 5 | 7 |
| Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Killdeer | <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta canadensis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 9 | 13 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> | Green | Not at Risk | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Song Sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|---------------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| April 11/2012 | WHY1 | 0383256E, 4918431N | Roadside, young to mid-mixed | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 6:32 AM | American Crow | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 18 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Grackle | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | European Starling | 12 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-winged Blackbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY14 | 0383006E, 4918615N | Field, mixed wood. | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 6:56 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 12 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY2 | 0383024E, 4918292N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 7:13 AM | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY3 | 0382839E, 4918129N | Mature softwood (white pine), powerline | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 7:28 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Grackle | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Evening Grosbeak | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 4 | 0-50 | 2P |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | WHY4 | 0382631E, 4917957N | Mature mixed, powerline, softwood shrub layer | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 7:44 AM | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY5 | 0382470E, 4917805N | Powerline, mature hardwoods with some softwoods | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 8:00 AM | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 2 | 50-100 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | WHY6 | 0382154E, 4917552N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 8:16 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Grackle | 1 | FO | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 3 | FO | |
| | | | | | | | | | Evening Grosbeak | 2 | FO | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY7 | 0382515E, 4917477N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | 3 | Clear | None | 8:33 AM | American Robin | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 6 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY8 | 0382495E, 4917233N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | 3 | Clear | None | 8:50 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 6 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 6 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY9 | 0382762E, 4917534N | Mid-aged mixed, stream | Calm | 4 | Clear | None | 9:07 AM | American Crow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 4 | 0-50 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 50-100 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY10 | 0382961E, 4917688N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | 4 | Clear | None | 9:28 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 6 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY11 | 0383045E, 4917970N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | 5 | Clear | None | 9:45 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 5 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY12 | 0383284E, 4917995N | Softwood, edge of shrub swamp | Calm | 6 | Clear | None | 10:01 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Herring Gull | 2 | FO | |
| | | | | | | | | | Killdeer | 1 | FO | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY13 | 0383456E, 4918255N | Roadside | Calm | 8 | Clear | None | 10:19 AM | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | FO | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 2 | 50-100 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| May 2/2012 | WHY1 | 0383256E, 4918431N | Roadside, young to mid-mixed | Calm | 3 | Overcast | None | 8:23 AM | American Crow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 4 | 100+ | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 6 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Barred Owl | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | FO SW | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Goshawk | 1 | FO N | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Sharp-shinned Hawk | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY2 | 0383024E, 4918292N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | Calm | 3 | Overcast | None | 8:44 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruffed Grouse | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | WHY3 | 0382839E, 4918129N | Mature softwood (white pine), powerline | Calm | 3 | Overcast | None | 9:03 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 6 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Woodcock | 2 | FO W | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Loon | 2 | FO E | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | FO NE | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | FO W | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Goshawk | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swamp Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 3 | 100+ | |
| | WHY4 | 0382631E, 4917957N | Mature mixed, powerline, softwood shrub layer | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 9:26 AM | American Crow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50--100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 0-50 | 2P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Long-eared Owl | 1 | 50-100 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY5 | 0382470E, 4917805N | Powerline, mature hardwoods with some softwoods | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 9:41 AM | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | WHY6 | 0382154E, 4917552N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 10:00 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swainson's Thrush | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | WHY7 | 0382515E, 4917477N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 10:17 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | FO NW | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY8 | 0382495E, 4917233N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 10:33 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | WHY9 | 0382762E, 4917534N | Mid-aged mixed, stream | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 10:51 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY10 | 0382961E, 4917688N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 11:07 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | FO SE | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY11 | 0383045E, 4917970N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 11:26 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Barred Owl | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Barred Owl | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | WHY12 | 0383284E, 4917995N | Softwood, edge of shrub swamp | Calm | 4 | Overcast | None | 11:45 AM | American Goldfinch | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY13 | 0383456E, 4918255N | Roadside | 10 km/h SW | 7 | Overcast | None | 12:03 PM | American Goldfinch | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 8 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|-------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY14 | 0383006E, 4918615N | Field, mixed wood. | Calm | 3 | Overcast | None | 8:07 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Grackle | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mallard | 2 | FO N | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-winged Blackbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| May 25/2012 | WHY1 | 0383256E, 4918431N | Roadside, young to mid-mixed | 10 km/h SE | 8 | Overcast | None | 5:20 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 9 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Chipping Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 2 | 100+ | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Evening Grosbeak | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Waterthrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruffed Grouse | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Veery | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Veery | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY2 | 0383024E, 4918292N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | 10 km/h SE | 8 | Overcast | None | 5:37 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Canada Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Chestnut-sided Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Grackle | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Evening Grosbeak | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swainson's Thrush | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swamp Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Veery | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Winter Wren | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY3 | 0382839E, 4918129N | Mature softwood (white pine), powerline | 10 km/h SE | 8 | Overcast | None | 5:56 AM | American Crow | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 6 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 5 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 5 | 0-50 | Family |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swainson's Thrush | | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Tree Swallow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Winter Wren | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY4 | 0382631E, 4917957N | Mature mixed, powerline, softwood shrub layer | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 6:12 AM | American Crow | 4 | 100+ | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 5 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Chestnut-sided Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Loon | 1 | FO S | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Tree Swallow | 1 | FO SE | |
| | | | | | | | | | Veery | 2 | 100+ | |
| | WHY5 | 0382470E, 4917805N | Powerline, mature hardwoods with some softwoods | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 6:28 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Bay-breasted Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 50-100 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Cedar Waxwing | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Chestnut-sided Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 5 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | WHY6 | 0382154E, 4917552N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 6:46 AM | American Crow | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 6 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 6 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 4 | 100+ | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Waterthrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 5 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-winged Blackbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY7 | 0382515E, 4917477N | Mid-aged mixed | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 7:05 AM | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 6 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Least Flycatcher | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 100+ | |
| | WHY8 | 0382495E, 4917233N | Mid-aged mixed | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 7:22 AM | American Crow | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Winter Wren | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY9 | 0382762E, 4917534N | Mid-aged mixed, stream | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 7:41 AM | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | WHY10 | 0382961E, 4917688N | Mid-aged softwood | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 7:59 AM | American Goldfinch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY11 | 0383045E, 4917970N | Mid-aged softwood | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 8:19 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 6 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Osprey | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swainson's Thrush | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY12 | 0383284E, 4917995N | Softwood, edge of shrub swamp | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 8:36 AM | Alder Flycatcher | 1 | 50-100 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 6 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 7 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY13 | 0383456E, 4918255N | Roadside | 10 km/h SE | 9 | Overcast | None | 9:00 AM | American Goldfinch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 6 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Chestnut-sided Warbler | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 6 | 0-50 | Active nest, 3 adults, 3 young |
| | | | | | | | | | European Starling | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Killdeer | 1 | FO E | |
| | | | | | | | | | Least Flycatcher | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F3: Detailed Spring Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----|---------------|------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Waterthrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 5 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rose-breasted Grosbeak | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 100+ | |

Table F4: Spring Bird Survey Results Summary, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status | Number of Times Observed | Number of Individuals Observed |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alder Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| American Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 31 | 64 |
| American Goldfinch | <i>Spinus tristis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 25 | 82 |
| American Redstart | <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 14 | 36 |
| American Robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 71 | 244 |
| American Woodcock | <i>Scolopax minor</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| Barred Owl | <i>Strix varia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 4 |
| Bay-breasted Warbler | <i>Dendroica castanea</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Black-and-white Warbler | <i>Mniotilta varia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 16 | 35 |
| Blackburnian Warbler | <i>Dendroica fusca</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 4 |
| Black-capped Chickadee | <i>Poecile atricapillus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 33 | 69 |
| Black-throated Blue Warbler | <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 7 | 8 |
| Black-throated Green Warbler | <i>Dendroica virens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 28 | 81 |
| Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 31 | 57 |
| Blue-headed Vireo | <i>Vireo solitarius</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 25 | 51 |
| Brown Creeper | <i>Certhia americana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 13 | 13 |
| Canada Warbler | <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> | Red | Threatened | Threatened | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Cedar Waxwing | <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Chestnut-sided Warbler | <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 7 |
| Chipping Sparrow | <i>Spizella passerina</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Common Grackle | <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 5 | 7 |
| Common Loon | <i>Gavia immer</i> | Red | Not at Risk | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 3 |
| Common Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 24 | 38 |
| Common Yellowthroat | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 7 | 9 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | <i>Junco hyemalis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 35 | 48 |
| Downy Woodpecker | <i>Picoides pubescens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 3 |
| Eastern Wood-pewee | <i>Contopus virens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| European Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 14 |
| Evening Grosbeak | <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 6 |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | <i>Regulus satrapa</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 11 | 21 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | <i>Picoides villosus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 10 | 11 |
| Hermit Thrush | <i>Catharus guttatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 18 | 33 |
| Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| Killdeer | <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Least Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax minimus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 3 |
| Long-eared Owl | <i>Asio otus</i> | Red | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Magnolia Warbler | <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 9 |
| Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| Mourning Dove | <i>Zenaida macroura</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 19 | 24 |
| Northern Flicker | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 16 | 17 |
| Northern Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> | Green | Not at Risk | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |

Table F4 (page 2): Spring Bird Survey Results Summary, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status | Number of Times Observed | Number of Individuals Observed |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Northern Parula | <i>Parula americana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 13 | 22 |
| Northern Waterthrush | <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 3 |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Ovenbird | <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 23 | 47 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 4 |
| Pine Siskin | <i>Spinus pinus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 8 | 18 |
| Purple Finch | <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 23 | 32 |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta canadensis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 31 | 36 |
| Red-eyed Vireo | <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 22 | 71 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 4 |
| Rose-breasted Grosbeak | <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet | <i>Regulus calendula</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 3 |
| Ruffed Grouse | <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | <i>Accipiter striatus</i> | Green | Not at Risk | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Song Sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 16 | 32 |
| Swainson's Thrush | <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 8 |
| Swamp Sparrow | <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Tree Swallow | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 3 |
| Veery | <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 6 |
| White-throated Sparrow | <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 11 | 20 |
| White-winged Crossbill | <i>Loxia leucoptera</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| Winter Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 3 |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 37 | 52 |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|--------------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| June 11/2012 | WHY1 | 0383256E, 4918431N | Roadside, young to mid- mixed | Calm | 8 | Foggy | None | 5:41 AM | American Crow | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Blue Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Cedar Waxwing | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Chestnut-sided Warbler | 5 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY2 | 0383024E, 4918292N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | Calm | 8 | Foggy | Light rain | 6:00 AM | American Robin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swainson's Thrush | 5 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swamp Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | WHY3 | 0382839E, 4918129N | Mature softwood (white pine), powerline | Calm | 9 | Foggy | Light rain | 6:24 AM | American Goldfinch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swamp Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY4 | 0382631E, 4917957N | Mature mixed, powerline, softwood shrub layer | Calm | 11 | Foggy | Light rain | 6:44 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 0-50 | 2P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY5 | 0382470E, 4917805N | Powerline, mature hardwoods with some softwoods | Calm | 11 | Clearing | None | 7:07 AM | American Crow | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 6 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Barred Owl | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Cedar Waxwing | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rose-breasted Grosbeak | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swainson's Thrush | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Winter Wren | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY6 | 0382154E, 4917552N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | Calm | 11 | Sunny | None | 7:28 AM | American Robin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 5 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 4 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-winged Blackbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY7 | 0382515E, 4917477N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | 11 | Sunny | None | 7:49 AM | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hairy Woodpecker | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | WHY8 | 0382495E, 4917233N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm | 11 | Sunny | None | 8:05 AM | American Crow | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Winter Wren | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY9 | 0382762E, 4917534N | Mid-aged mixed, stream | Calm | 11 | Sunny | None | 8:24 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 4 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 4 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Magnolia Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 100+ | |
| | WHY10 | 0382961E, 4917688N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | 12 | Sunny | None | 8:45 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY11 | 0383045E, 4917970N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm | 12 | Sunny | None | 9:10 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|-------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Cedar Waxwing | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 3 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 7 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY12 | 0383284E, 4917995N | Softwood, edge of shrub swamp | Calm | 13 | Sunny | None | 9:32 AM | American Goldfinch | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Barred Owl | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Great Horned Owl | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Swamp Sparrow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| July 7/2012 | WHY1 | 0383256E, 4918431N | Roadside, young to mid- mixed | Calm | 15 | Overcast | None | 5:09 AM | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY2 | 0383024E, 4918292N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | Calm | 15 | Overcast | None | 5:30 AM | American Robin | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY3 | 0382839E, 4918129N | Mature softwood (white pine), powerline | Calm | 16 | Cloudy breaks | None | 5:46 AM | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 2 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY4 | 0382631E, 4917957N | Mature mixed, powerline, softwood shrub layer | Calm | 16 | Cloudy breaks | None | 6:03 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Osprey | 1 | F/O E | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | WHY5 | 0382470E, 4917805N | Powerline, mature hardwoods with some softwoods | Calm | 16 | Cloudy breaks | None | 6:26 AM | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Cedar Waxwing | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | WHY6 | 0382154E, 4917552N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | 10 km/h S | 16 | Cloudy breaks | None | 6:44 AM | American Crow | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 2 | F/O N | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 3 | 0-50 | |
| | WHY7 | 0382515E, 4917477N | Mid-aged mixed | 10 km/h S | 16 | Cloudy breaks | None | 7:10 AM | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Broad-winged Hawk | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 100+ | 2 fledglings |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 100+ | 1P |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |

Table F5: Detailed Breeding Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) | Pairs/Notes |
|------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | | |
| | WHY8 | 0382495E, 4917233N | Mid-aged mixed | Calm (in woods) | 16 | Cloudy | None | 7:28 AM | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Parula | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY9 | 0382762E, 4917534N | Mid-aged mixed, stream | Calm (in woods) | 16 | Cloudy | None | 7:53 AM | American Robin | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Ovenbird | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY10 | 0382961E, 4917688N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm (in woods) | 16 | Cloudy | None | 8:13 AM | Alder Flycatcher | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Barred Owl | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackburnian Warbler | 2 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 0-50 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 1 | 100+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | Northern Flicker | 1 | 100+ | |
| | WHY11 | 0383045E, 4917970N | Mid-aged softwood | Calm (in woods) | 16 | Cloudy | Rain | 8:36 AM | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 50-100 | |
| | WHY12 | 0383284E, 4917995N | Softwood, edge of shrub swamp | Calm (in woods) | 16 | Cloudy | Heavy rain | 9:02 AM | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 0-50 | |

Table F6: Breeding Bird Survey Results Summary, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSEA Status | Number of Times Observed | Number of Individuals Observed |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alder Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| American Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 9 | 14 |
| American Goldfinch | <i>Spinus tristis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 6 | 13 |
| American Redstart | <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 7 |
| American Robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 41 | 93 |
| Barred Owl | <i>Strix varia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 4 |
| Black-and-white Warbler | <i>Mniotilta varia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 12 | 13 |
| Blackburnian Warbler | <i>Dendroica fusca</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 6 | 7 |
| Black-capped Chickadee | <i>Poecile atricapillus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 15 | 29 |
| Black-throated Blue Warbler | <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| Black-throated Green Warbler | <i>Dendroica virens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 35 | 55 |
| Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 9 | 12 |
| Blue-headed Vireo | <i>Vireo solitarius</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 8 | 8 |
| Broad-winged Hawk | <i>Buteo platypterus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Brown Creeper | <i>Certhia americana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 7 | 9 |
| Cedar Waxwing | <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 4 |
| Chestnut-sided Warbler | <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 5 |
| Common Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 7 | 11 |
| Common Yellowthroat | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 8 | 9 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | <i>Junco hyemalis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 14 | 20 |
| Eastern Wood-pewee | <i>Contopus virens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 9 | 10 |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | <i>Regulus satrapa</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 6 | 8 |
| Great Horned Owl | <i>Bubo virginianus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Hairy Woodpecker | <i>Picoides villosus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 4 |
| Hermit Thrush | <i>Catharus guttatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 18 | 35 |
| Magnolia Warbler | <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 10 | 15 |
| Mourning Dove | <i>Zenaidura macroura</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 6 | 7 |
| Northern Flicker | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 5 |
| Northern Parula | <i>Parula americana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 10 | 12 |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Ovenbird | <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 34 | 43 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Pine Siskin | <i>Spinus pinus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Purple Finch | <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 6 | 6 |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta canadensis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 12 | 15 |
| Red-eyed Vireo | <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 39 | 70 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Rose-breasted Grosbeak | <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet | <i>Regulus calendula</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 4 |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Song Sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 5 |

Table F6 (pg 2): Breeding Bird Survey Results Summary - Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSESA Status | Number of Times Observed | Number of Individuals Observed |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Swainson's Thrush | <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 6 |
| Swamp Sparrow | <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 3 |
| White-throated Sparrow | <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 4 |
| Winter Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Yellow Warbler | <i>Dendroica petechia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 7 | 9 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| | Confirmed Breeder |
| | Probable Breeder |
| | Possible Breeder |

Table F7: Detailed Fall Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|---------------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| Sept. 24/2012 | WHY15 | 0383211E, 4918398N | MET tower, Young to Mixed Wood | Calm | 14 | Cloudy | None | 7:24AM | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Yellowthroat | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 3 | 0-50 |
| | WHY16 | 0383011E, 4918260N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | Calm | 14 | Cloudy | None | 7:42 AM | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-winged Blackbird | 3 | F/O SW |
| | WHY17 | 0382862E, 4918149N | Softwood, powerline | Calm | 14 | Cloudy | None | 8:00 AM | American Goldfinch | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 6 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackpoll Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 5 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY18 | 0382499E, 4917824N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | Calm | 15 | Partly Cloudy | None | 8:21 AM | American Goldfinch | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | European Starling | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 0-50 |

Table F7: Detailed Fall Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Mourning Dove | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-eyed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY19 | 0382441E, 4917599N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 15 | Partly Cloudy | None | 8:49 AM | Blackpoll Warbler | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | White-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY20 | 0382567E, 4917391N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 15 | Partly Cloudy | None | 9:01 AM | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Redstart | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-and-white Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackpoll Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY21 | 0382485E, 4917215N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods, Road Adjacent | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 15 | Partly Cloudy | None | 9:13 AM | Dark-eyed Junco | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Purple Finch | 1 | 50-100 |
| | WHY22 | 0382679E, 4917439N | Mid-aged Mixedwood | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 15 | Partly Cloudy | None | 9:26 AM | Black-capped Chickadee | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackpoll Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Hermit Thrush | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY23 | 0382679E, 4917631N | Mid-aged Hardwood | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 15 | Partly Cloudy | None | 9:41 AM | American Crow | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 50-100 |
| | WHY24 | 0383033E, 4917808N | Mid-aged Mixedwood | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 15 | Partly Cloudy | None | 9:59 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blackpoll Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-throated Green Warbler | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 0-50 |

Table F7: Detailed Fall Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|--------------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Eastern Wood-pewee | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY25 | 0382936N, 4918049N | Regenerating Clearcut, Mid- aged Fir | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 16 | Partly Couldy | None | 10:24 AM | American Goldfinch | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 5 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY26 | 0383232N, 4918115E | Edge of Shrub Swamp | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 16 | Partly Couldy | None | 10:52 AM | American Goldfinch | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue-headed Vireo | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Swainson's Thrush | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 1 | 50-100 |
| | WHY27 | 0383271E, 4918474N | Powerline, Mid- aged mixedwood | 5 km/h S gusts 10 km/h | 17 | Partly Couldy | None | 11:17 AM | American Goldfinch | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Song Sparrow | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | White-throated Sparrow | 2 | 0-50 |
| Oct. 22/2012 | WHY15 | 0383211E, 4918398N | MET tower, Young to Mixed Wood | 15 km/h SW | 7 | Cloudy | None | 7:44 AM | American Crow | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 2 | 100+ |
| | WHY16 | 0383011E, 4918260N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | 15 km/h SW | 7 | Cloudy | None | 7:59 AM | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY17 | 0382862E, 4918149N | Softwood, powerline | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Cloudy | None | 8:16 AM | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 0-50 |
| | WHY28 | 0382647E, 4917962N | Powerline, Softwood | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Cloudy | None | 8:34 AM | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Pine Siskin | 1 | F/O S |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 100+ |

Table F7: Detailed Fall Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | WHY18 | 0382499E, 4917824N | Powerline, mixedwoods | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Overcast | None | 8:50 AM | Common Raven | 3 | 50-100 |
| | WHY29 | 382308E, 4917681 N | Powerline, mixedwoods | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Overcast | None | 9:07 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 100+ |
| | WHY19 | 0382441E, 4917599N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Overcast | None | 9:22 AM | American Robin | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY20 | 0382567E, 4917391N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Overcast | None | 9:36 AM | Black-capped Chickadee | 8 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 5 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY21 | 0382485E, 4917215N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods, Road Adjacent | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Overcast | None | 9:50 AM | American Crow | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY22 | 0382679E, 4917439N | Mid-aged Mixedwood | 15 km/h SW | 8 | Overcast | None | 10:06 AM | Bald Eagle | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2 | 50-100 |
| | WHY23 | 0382679E, 4917631N | Mid-aged Hardwood | 15 km/h SW | 10 | Overcast | None | 10:25 AM | American Crow | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 1 | 0-50 |
| | WHY24 | 0383033E, 4917808N | Mid-aged Mixedwood | 15 km/h SW | 10 | Overcast | None | 10:49 AM | American Crow | 3 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 50-100 |

Table F7: Detailed Fall Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | WHY25 | 0382936N, 4918049N | Regenerating Clearcut, Mid- aged Fir | 15 km/h SW | 10 | Overcast | None | 11:05 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY26 | 0383232N, 4918115E | Edge of Shrub Swamp | 15 km/h SW | 10 | Overcast | None | 11:28 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 3 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 50-100 |
| 11-Nov-12 | WHY15 | 0383211E, 4918398N | MET tower, Young to Mixed Wood | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 7:14 AM | American Robin | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 5 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 2 | F/O N |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 1 | F/O S |
| | WHY16 | 0383011E, 4918260N | Powerline, mid- aged mixedwoods, small wetland | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 7:29 AM | American Goldfinch | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | American Robin | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 1 | F/O E |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY17 | 0382862E, 4918149N | Softwood, powerline | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 7:45 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Barred Owl | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Red-breasted Nuthatch | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY18 | 0382499E, 4917824N | Powerline, mature mixedwoods | Calm | 1 | Clear | None | 8:09 AM | American Crow | 4 | F/O NE |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 6 | 100+ |

Table F7: Detailed Fall Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | F/O NE |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Herring Gull | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 15 | 0-50 |
| | WHY29 | 382308E, 4917681 N | Powerline, mixedwoods | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 8:28 AM | American Crow | 4 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY19 | 0382441E, 4917599N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 8:41 AM | American Crow | 2 | F/O SW |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 6 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 3 | 50-100 |
| | WHY20 | 0382567E, 4917391N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 8:57 AM | American Crow | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Blue Jay | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 6 | F/O NE |
| | WHY21 | 0382485E, 4917215N | Mid-aged Mixedwoods, Road Adjacent | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 9:12 AM | American Crow | 3 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Ring-necked Pheasant | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY22 | 0382679E, 4917439N | Mid-aged Mixedwood | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 9:27 | American Crow | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | American Crow | 1 | F/O NW |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 2 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | F/O NW |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 100+ |
| | WHY23 | 0382679E, 4917631N | Mid-aged Hardwood | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 9:48 AM | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 1 | F/O NW |
| | WHY24 | 0383033E, 4917808N | Mid-aged Mixedwood | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 10:03 AM | Bald Eagle | 1 | F/O NW |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 3 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Brown Creeper | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 2 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Pileated Woodpecker | 1 | 100+ |

Table F7: Detailed Fall Bird Survey Results, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Date | Location | Coordinates (UTM NAD83) | Habitat | Conditions | | | | Time | Common Name | Number Observed | Distance to Observer (m) |
|------|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Wind Speed and Direction | Temperature °C | Sky | Precipitation | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 1 | F/O NW |
| | WHY25 | 0382936N, 4918049N | Regenerating Clearcut, Mid- aged Fir | Calm | 2 | Clear | None | 10:22 AM | American Crow | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Golden-crowned Kinglet | 1 | 100+ |
| | WHY26 | 0383232N, 4918115E | Edge of Shrub Swamp | 10 km/h | 4 | Clear | None | 10:43 AM | American Crow | 1 | F/O SE |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Common Raven | 1 | 10+ |
| | WHY27 | 0383271E, 4918474N | Powerline, Mid- aged mixedwood | 10 km/h | 4 | Clear | None | 11:03 AM | American Crow | 3 | F/O SE |
| | | | | | | | | | American Goldfinch | 1 | 100+ |
| | | | | | | | | | Black-capped Chickadee | 4 | 0-50 |
| | | | | | | | | | Downy Woodpecker | 1 | 50-100 |
| | | | | | | | | | White-winged Crossbill | 1 | F/O SE |

Table F8: Fall Bird Survey Results Summary, Whynotts Community Wind Project

Project # 12-4329

| Common Name | Scientific Name | NSDNR Status | COSEWIC Status | SARA Status | NSEA Status | Number of Times Observed | Number of Individuals Observed |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| American Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 22 | 41 |
| American Goldfinch | <i>Spinus tristis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 8 | 10 |
| American Redstart | <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| American Robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 8 | 8 |
| Bald Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | Green | Not at Risk | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Barred Owl | <i>Strix varia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Black-and-white Warbler | <i>Mniotilta varia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Black-capped Chickadee | <i>Poecile atricapillus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 26 | 90 |
| Blackpoll Warbler | <i>Dendroica striata</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 5 | 5 |
| Black-throated Green Warbler | <i>Dendroica virens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 4 | 5 |
| Bald Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | Green | Not at Risk | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 2 |
| Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 11 | 13 |
| Blue-headed Vireo | <i>Vireo solitarius</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 8 | 10 |
| Brown Creeper | <i>Certhia americana</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 16 | 17 |
| Common Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 11 | 15 |
| Common Yellowthroat | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Dark-eyed Junco | <i>Junco hyemalis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 4 |
| Downy Woodpecker | <i>Picoides pubescens</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 11 | 13 |
| Eastern Wood-pewee | <i>Contopus virens</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 3 | 4 |
| European Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | <i>Regulus satrapa</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 32 | 71 |
| Hermit Thrush | <i>Catharus guttatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Mourning Dove | <i>Zenaidura macroura</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Pine Siskin | <i>Spinus pinus</i> | Yellow | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Purple Finch | <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 3 |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta canadensis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 8 | 10 |
| Red-eyed Vireo | <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| Red-winged Blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 3 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | Exotic | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| Song Sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 2 | 4 |
| Swainson's Thrush | <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta carolinensis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 1 |
| White-throated Sparrow | <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 1 | 2 |
| White-winged Crossbill | <i>Loxia leucoptera</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 10 | 30 |
| Yellow-rumped Warbler | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> | Green | Not Listed | Not Listed | Not Listed | 6 | 9 |

APPENDIX G
ARIA RESPONSE LETTER FROM NS COMMUNITIES,
CULTURE AND HERITAGE



**Communities,
Culture & Heritage**

1747 Summer Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3A6

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

November 28, 2012

DEC 05 2012

Ms. Laura de Boer
Davis, MacIntyre and Associates
109 John Stewart Drive
Cole Harbour, NS B2W 4J7

Dear Ms. de Boer:

**RE: Heritage Research Permit Report
A2012NS086- Whynott's Settlement Wind Farm**

We have received and reviewed your report on work conducted under the terms of Heritage Research Permit A2012NS86 of an archaeological resource impact assessment of the proposed Whynott Wind Farm, Whynott's Settlement, Lunenburg County.

The report details the archaeological resource impact assessment of the proposed Whynott's Community Wind Project area in Whynott's Settlement, Lunenburg County, by Davis, MacIntyre & Associates in the summer of 2012. The assessment included background and historical research as well as a field reconnaissance of the proposed impact zones of the project. In areas where elevated archaeological potential was suspected, reconnaissance was expanded to cover a broad area in order to locate any surface features related to archaeological deposits.

As many as 6 features related to historic settlement activity were identified during the assessment project. However, current development plans do not appear to threaten any of the features. The absence of any significant water features within or near the impact zones, and in fact throughout the defined study area, indicates that significant pre-contact archaeological material has likely not been deposited. No areas of elevated potential for First Nations activity were identified during the assessment.


Based on the above, and the current plans indicating that no significant archaeological material will be disturbed during construction of the wind farm, continued avoidance of the features noted in the report is recommended. Should any archaeological resources be encountered during ground disturbance activities, it is recommended that all activity stop and the Coordinator of Special Places contacted. Particular attention should be paid to the area surrounding the northern turbine because of its proximity

L. de Boer
November 29, 2012
Page 2

to the Folkenham farm. Should development plans change, it is recommended that an archaeologist be contracted to review the changes and assess whether or not archaeological materials will be impacted during construction.

Staff agree with the recommendations and find the report acceptable as submitted. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Laura Bennett', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Laura Bennett
Coordinator, Special Places

cc. **Melanie Smith, Strum Environmental**

APPENDIX H
MI'KMAQ ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE STUDY

**A MI'KMAQ HISTORICAL AND ECOLOGICAL
KNOWLEDGE STUDY FOR:
WHYNOTT'S SETTLEMENT WIND FARM**

SUBMITTED BY:



NEXUS Coastal Resource Management
103-287Lacewood Drive, Suite 222
Halifax, NS
B3M 3Y7

April 30, 2013



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Indigenous Knowledge and Knowledge Systems

The collective rights of Indigenous Peoples have gained an increased recognition at the international level over the past 25 years. The International Labor Organization Convention-169 recognized the right of Indigenous Peoples to take control over their own institutions, way of life and economic development, as well as to maintain and develop their culture (ILO, 1989). More recently, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples set out the individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues (UN, 2008). Indigenous knowledge is an integral component of the Indigenous rights movement. Knowledge manifests itself in the Indigenous community's language, identity and culture.

Indigenous Knowledge (IK)¹ fuses the cultural, social and ecological histories of a community. In general, IK systems assume that people are part of the land, they do not own the land and are instead stewards of the land. IK is dynamic, based upon an intimate understanding of the components of non-living (abiotic) and living (biotic) environments. The knowledge is owned by Indigenous Peoples, which differs between peoples. IK is based on four principles (Singh, 2007):

1. IK is dynamic in nature.
2. IK is tradition based: the way in which knowledge is created, preserved and disseminated.
3. IK is collective in nature and is often considered to be the property of the community.
4. IK is transferred through cultural specific transmission mechanisms².

The use of IK has been the subject of international discourse. Growing recognition of the limitations of conventional science in solving ecological problems of increasing complexity and magnitude has turned focus back to IK. IK systems are based on the shared experiences, customs, values, traditions, lifestyles, social interactions and spiritual beliefs specific to Indigenous communities. These systems are forever evolving as new knowledge is obtained or generated.

Over the years, the use of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK) in Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements and co-management agreements has

¹ Other phrases for Indigenous Knowledge (IK) include Aboriginal Knowledge (AK), Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK) and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK).

² Mechanisms include but are not limited to storytelling, ceremonies, dances, traditions, arts and crafts, hunting and trapping, beliefs, medicines, innovations



increased substantially. IK is an accumulation of multiple knowledge sources, one of which is 'Traditional Ecological Knowledge'³ (TEK) (Stevenson, 1996).

IK studies differ from TEK studies in such that IK includes spiritual, cultural and environmental components in the study, while TEK focuses on the environmental knowledge of an Indigenous Nation. TEK studies have been designed to parallel the western science discipline of ecology (Simpson, 2001). Constructing IK into TEK is a process of 'scientizing' IK for use in Western society. A properly designed TEK includes viewing IK as worldviews, values and processes (Simpson, 2001). It is important to include the context in which gives the knowledge its meaning.

The increased awareness and application of IK through TEK studies in non-indigenous society has brought both opportunities and challenges for Indigenous Nations. Meaningful use of IK can provide Indigenous Nations leverage in pursuing both political and property rights (Stevenson, 1996). With the increased use of IK particular attention has been directed to protect and preserve this knowledge from misappropriation, misuse and theft. Of particular concern to Indigenous Peoples has been the unlicensed use by industry, researchers, artists and authors of traditional knowledge that has been developed over centuries (AFN, n.d.).

In Canada, the application of IK in collaboration with the western approach to resource management has occurred primarily through committees and IK studies. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) established an Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge⁴ Sub-Committee to facilitate access to and gathering of available IK as well as the incorporation of this knowledge into the COSEWIC species assessment process (COSEWIC, 2012). Section 16.1 of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, 2012, provides authorities the discretion to consider IK in an Environmental Assessment.

In Nova Scotia an IK study is referred to as Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge study (MEKs).

1.2 The Mi'kmaq Nation

Since time immemorial, Mi'kmaq have used and occupied their traditional territory known as *Mi'kma'ki*, which includes Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, parts of Quebec, Newfoundland and the northeastern parts of Maine. Archaeological sites in Nova Scotia provide evidence of Mi'kmaq occupation for over 10,500 years (Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs, 2007).

Mi'kma'ki is identified through its seven districts: *Kespukwitk*, *Sikepne'katik*, *Eski'kewaq*, *Unama'kik*, *Piktuk aqq Epetwitk*, *Sikniktewaq* and *Kespe'kewaq* (Figure 1). Mi'kmaw names for the seven districts came from the geographical characteristics of the area. Traditional socio-political organization consisted of hereditary Local, District and Grand

³ A review of traditional knowledge sources can be found in Stevensn (1996).

Chiefs. The Local Chief took care of village affairs in a district with advice from a council of Elders. The District Chief presided over all the Local Chiefs in a given district, while the Grand Chief assigned fishing and hunting privileges and was the official spokesperson for the Mi'kmaq Nation. The Grand Chief has the authority to make treaties with other First Nations and governments. Presently, the Grand Chief and Council (Grand Council) are located in *Unama'kik*.

There are 13 Mi'kmaq Bands in Nova Scotia, each occupying specific areas of land, known as reserves. As set forth in the *Indian Act, 1951*, each Band is led by a Chief and Council.

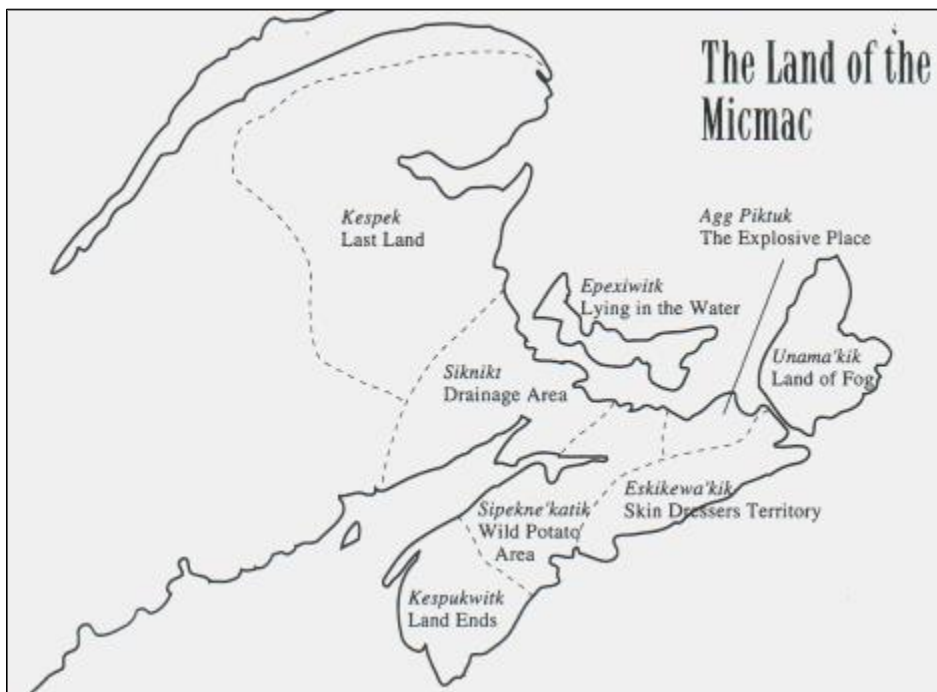


Figure 1: Traditional Mi'kmaq Districts (from <http://www.danielnpaul.com/Map-Mi'kmaqTerritory.html>)

1.3 Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge

The Mi'kmaq approach to resource management is best defined through the word, *Netukulimk*. *Netukulimk* describes the relationship between Mi'kmaq and the Creator in which the Mi'kmaq use the resources provided by the Creator for self-support and wellbeing of the individual and community. *Netukulimk* is achieving adequate standards of community nutrition and economic well-being without jeopardizing the integrity, diversity, or productivity of the environment (UINR, 2011). Simply put, one takes only what he or she needs from the environment to provide a livelihood. *Netukulimk* is expressed through the performance of rituals and the keeping of customary practices (Prosper et al., 2011). While some have argued that the eventual dominance of British



colonial rule eroded traditional Mi'kmaq worldviews, there is strong evidence that Mi'kmaq harvests are still governed by *Netukulimk* principles (Prosper et al., 2011).

Mi'kmaq, like many Indigenous Nations, incorporate cultural and social attributes along with sustenance in resource management. A case study provides insight into the Mi'kmaq relationship with *Ka't* (American Eel- *Anguilla rostrata*) (Davis et al., 2004). Mi'kmaq would spend the winter months near Antigonish, Nova Scotia fishing for *Ka't*. Mi'kmaq use *Ka't* for food, and it is considered to have spiritual qualities as evident by its frequent appearance in many legends and its use as ceremonial offerings. *Ka't* was also used medicinally as the skin was used as braces and bandages.

Mi'kmaq and Western (Post-Colonial) approaches to resource management are different. This difference can be attributed to Mi'kmaq and Western views of the environment.

In the Mi'kmaq culture, it is understood that *Mi'kma'ki* is held in communal ownership and does not belong to a particular person as it is believed that the land was inherited from their ancestors and would be passed on to their children (Berneshawi, 1997). Natural resources, renewable or non-renewable are considered as gifts from the Creator and therefore can neither be owned nor sold (Lyons, 1984 in Berneshawi, 1997). Similarly, neither the land nor its resources are viewed as commodities. In contrast Western approaches to resource management employ the control and ownership of land and resources. In Canada, it is understood that the Crown, represented by the federal government owns resources (renewable and non-renewable), lands and waters that fall within state boundaries. The federal government facilitates access to the resources and land through a series of licenses and agreement made between federal departments and individuals or corporations. In the Western approach to resource management, these assets are viewed as commodities that can be sold for profit.

In 2008, the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs adopted a Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study protocol which described MEK as a term that "refers to any knowledge relating to the environment including water, land and resources" (MRI, 2008, 1). This knowledge can be cultural, spiritual or ecological. The concept of MEK is not static, but is instead derived from the cumulative experiences of the Mi'kmaq people, based in their traditional territory. In this manner MEK considers and incorporates emerging resource issues. It is therefore important for any MEKS to accurately include Mi'kmaq knowledge of the affected resources, lands and waters in order to understand the relationship between the Mi'kmaq and the project area. As discussed above (section 1.1), a MEKS must describe the cultural, spiritual and ecological relationship of Mi'kmaq with the proposed project site.

1.4 Project Study Areas

Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge studies for four wind farms: Millbrook, Truro Heights, Whynott's Settlement and Pockwock are being conducted simultaneously. NEXUS Coastal Resource Management has been engaged to conduct Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study for the four Study Areas. The proposed wind turbine farms are located in two Mi'kmaq Districts: *Kespukwitk* and *Sikepne'katik*

This report deals with the specifics of the proposed Whynott's Settlement wind farm (Figure 2).

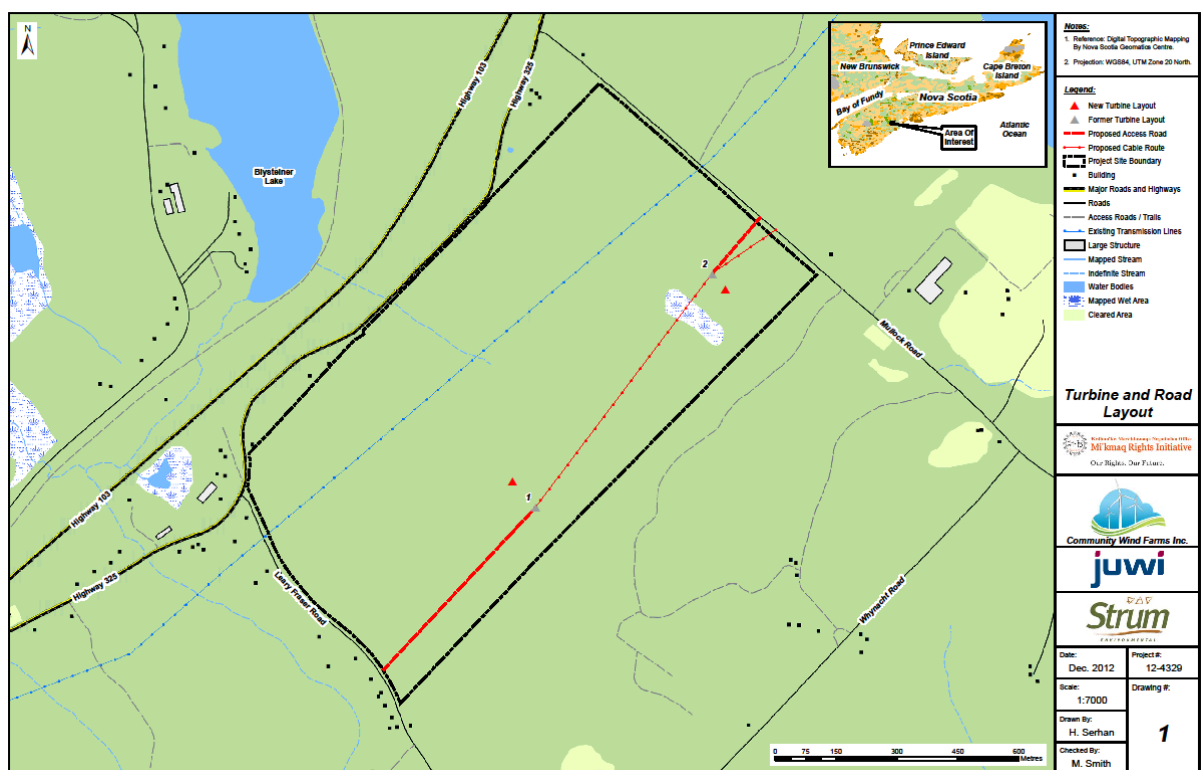


Figure 2: Proposed wind farm in Whynott's Settlement, NS



2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Context

Traditionally the Mi'kmaq Nation was a member of the Wabanaki Confederacy, a loose coalition that included the Maliseets, the Pasamaquoddy, the Penobscots, Wonenock and the Eastern and Western Abenakis (Berneshawi, 1997). The Confederacy influenced tribal life from the Gaspé Peninsula to northern New England. The Confederacy continued to function until the early 1700s, at which time the decimation of its member nations by disease and war with the English caused it to become dormant (Paul, 2006).

Traditional Mi'kmaq social structure consisted of a matrilineal, egalitarian and is family centered with living with extended family being common place (Berneshawi, 1997). The strong family connection ensured that the needs of a community were put ahead of individuals. Sharing and the communal use of resources were important for the survival of the Mi'kmaq. There was no hierarchy authority amongst Mi'kmaq. Decision making was made through a consensus approach. The daily life of the Mi'kmaq centered on finding and preparing food, and the sharing of wealth among members of the village (CMM, 2007). Mi'kmaq depended on their knowledge of the seasons, weather, animals, plants and hunting and preparation skills for survival. This knowledge was passed down from generation to generation. Mi'kmaq education included the teaching of traditional hunting skills, construction techniques, food preparation, etc. Traditional teachings, stories, and histories were collected and passed on through an oral tradition.

Archaeological evidence and oral histories suggest that Mi'kmaq travelled to various camps throughout the year. The proportion of terrestrial mammals, marine mammals, fish and shellfish vary greatly across sites and occupations indicating that Mi'kmaq used camps for specific uses (Barsh, 2002).

In the early 1500s, European fishermen travelled to the coasts of North America to fish the Grand Banks off Newfoundland. These fishermen would occasionally come to shore to dry the fish they caught. In the late 1500s a fur trade between Mi'kmaq and Europeans was established and Europeans begun to create settlements throughout *Mi'kma'ki*.

Prior to the fur trade with Europeans, the Mi'kmaq diet consisted largely of meat, animal fat, fish, berries and nuts and broth (Miller, 1976; Krieger, 2002). Mi'kmaq undertook seasonal migrations which aligned with food sources: wild berries, tubers, nuts and herbs (also used for medicine). During the summer months Mi'kmaq lived in coastal villages to harvest seafood and berries; during the winter months they dispersed into smaller bands and moved inland to hunt big game and fish in the rivers. In addition to being used as food, Mi'kmaq used plants for cures and prevention for many common



ailments (UINR, 2010). The fur trade brought non-traditional foods to the Mi'kmaq in exchange for fur. Trade would have included dried peas, corn, beans, prunes, and wheat flour among other things (Miller, 1976).

The 1600s and 1700s were marked by a series of wars between the French and British. These wars often included alliances made between the Europeans, the Mi'kmaq and other First Nations. One of the first treaties between the Mi'kmaq and the British was signed in 1725 in Boston, later ratified by many Mi'kmaq and Maliseet communities in Annapolis Royal in 1726. This was the first treaty in what is now known as the "Peace and Friendship Treaties". The Royal Proclamation of 1763 reserved a large portion of land in North America as Indian hunting grounds and set out a process for cession and purchase of Indian grounds.

The Grand Council continues to exist, but its authority to govern has been largely transferred by the *Indian Act, 1951*, to the elected Band Chiefs and Councils. There are thirteen Mi'kmaq Bands in Nova Scotia, four of which are located within close proximity of the three proposed wind farms sites. These communities were identified due their proximity to the proposed wind farm sites and their historical and contemporary use of the project area and its resources. The four communities involved in the Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study include Indian Brook First Nation, Millbrook First Nation, Acadia First Nation and Glooscap First Nation.

Indian Brook First Nation is one of four reserves of the Shubenacadie Band and is the second largest First Nation community in Nova Scotia. In 1848, an Indian Commissioner settled 14 families at Shubenacadie. Indian Brook is located approximately 26km southeast of the proposed wind farm in Millbrook, NS.

In the late 1700's and early 1800's Millbrook First Nation was originally located along the banks of the Salmon River, but were later moved to a property on King Street in Truro (presently St. Mary's school is located on King Street) to make room for the School of Agriculture (Millbrook, 2013). Millbrook Mi'kmaq refer to the King Street location as Christmas Crossing. In 1873 Millbrook First Nation initiated discussions with the Indian Agent to move their reserve from Christmas Crossing to Millbrook. The original Millbrook reserve had a total of 35 acres. Between 1904 and 1910 an additional 120 acres was purchased by the reserve. Millbrook is located approximately 1.7km west of the proposed wind farm in Millbrook, NS.

Acadia First Nation is comprised of five reserves located throughout Southwestern Nova Scotia. The first reserve, Gold River, was established in 1820, and the Yarmouth reserve was established in 1887. Acadia First Nation gained official status from the Canadian Government in 1971 when the Elders of the region decided to form a united Band (Falls, n.d.). Gold River is located approximately 18km northeast of the proposed wind farm in the Whynott's Settlement, 5km northeast of Bridgewater, in Lunenburg County (Strum, 2011b).



The Glooscap First Nation was formed in the 1800s in conjunction with the Micmac Missionary Society. In 1907, the land of the present day reserve was transferred to his Majesty the King for use as an Indian Reserve (Glooscap, n.d.). Glooscap is located approximately 50km west of the proposed wind farm in Pockwock, NS.

2.2 Environmental Context

The proposed Whynott's wind farm site is located in the community of Whynott's Settlement approximately 5 km northeast of the town of Bridgewater, in Lunenburg County. The site is located within the Lunenburg Drumlins Ecodistrict, which consists of an undulating to rolling plain that slopes in a southeasterly direction towards the Atlantic Ocean. Shallow, stony glacial till derived from the underlying Cambrian slates dominates this area (Webb and Marshall, 1999). The vegetation surrounding the project site is comprised of mainly coniferous forest, with patches of mixed and hardwood forests occurring in the northwest. The site's vegetation would provide a suitable habitat for a number of species. However, the site is surrounded by varying types of development and multiple roads which may impact the number of species found within the area.

2.3 Mi'kmaq Wildlife Uses

Historically, the Mi'kmaq practiced a nomadic lifestyle, migrating between hunting and fishing grounds throughout their traditional lands (Chute, 1999). These migrations followed the seasonal cycles of the plants and wildlife in region, which formed the basis of a pattern of Mi'kmaq subsistence. Much of this migration was dependent on riverine and coastal transportation, resulting in a heavy dependence on fish and seafood, which represented a significant portion of the Mi'kmaq diet. Large mammals, especially moose, were also particularly important due to annual subsistence pattern of the people. This was linked to the size of the animal, its seasonal availability and the wide variety of uses the people employed from it (food, clothing and various tools).

During the early winter the Mi'kmaq hunted spawning seals in coastal areas and near shore islands. As the winter progressed they moved inland to more sheltered areas and hunted large game, such as moose, which moved slowly in the deep snow. Winter was also the time to hunt deer, beaver, otter, muskrat and caribou (Davis, 1997). In the spring the Mi'kmaq moved closer to the coastal areas and estuaries in order to catch fish runs in the rivers, using weirs to catch smaller fish such as smelt, eel or bass, and leisters for larger fish such as salmon. Migratory birds such as ducks and geese also started to return during this period, and were often hunted at night (Davis, 1997). During the summer the Mi'kmaq were able to take full advantage of coastal areas and various species of shellfish available to them such as mussels, clams, whelk, lobster and crab. A variety of salt water fish species, such as the cod, mackerel and plaice also appeared in coastal waters as the summer wore on. In the autumn southward migrations of birds



moved through the area and salmon, eel and other fish species began to move down the rivers. Certain species were hunted year round; while others may have been pursued on an opportunistic basis. This is likely the case with large marine mammals such as whales, which the Mi'kmaq valued for food, as a source of oil and for tool making (Barsh, 2002; Lockerby, 2004).



2.3.1 Woodland Wildlife

Table 1 describes the various uses for the large mammals and other animals found in the forests of Nova Scotia. While many of these animals provided meat for food, they also offered other uses such as furs for clothing, bones for tools and a variety of medicinal purposes. The arrival of Europeans also opened up the fur trade which created an additional use for certain species such as the beaver, which were highly valued in foreign markets (Davis, 1997). The Mi'kmaq also used certain animal parts, such as porcupine quills, as decoration on clothing or other items.

Table 1: Mi'kmaq Woodland Wildlife Uses

| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaw Name ⁵ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| <i>Alces alces</i> | Moose, *Team' *Tiya:m | Young forests, including wet sites near lakes and swamps. Common in highlands of Cape Breton Island. | Moose meat was a principal food source, as was the oil made from fat which was able to be stored for long periods. Moose also provided a variety of tools such as bone hand tools, bladders for storage and hides for clothing and shoes, shelter, canoes and variety of other purposes. | Barsh, 2002; Bridgland et al, 2007; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; Lockerby, 2004; Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Anura</i> (generic) | Toad, *Ėmkōkchājī *Amqogjaji | Found in a variety of areas near a water source including fields, forests and agricultural lands. | Toads were used for medicinal purposes. | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Castor canadensis</i> | Beaver, *Kobet *Kopit | Slow-flowing streams, lakes, rivers, marshes, and coastal wetlands, usually in forested areas near aspen stands. | Beaver offered an important seasonal food source, and were also used to in a variety of clothing, tools and medicines. Upon European arrival the beaver would become the most important source of the fur trade. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; Krieger, 2002; Lockerby, 2004; Maxwell, 1993; McNab, 1998; VanWart, 1948; |

⁵ DeBlois, 1997; Rand, 1888



| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaw Name ⁵ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | Wallis, 1922; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Cervus canadensis</i> | Elk, N/A | Historic presence in Nova Scotia | Elk were a food source, and were likely used in the same manner as other large game. | Davis, 1997; Maxwell, 1993 |
| <i>Felis lynx</i> | Canada Lynx, N/A | Young, dense softwood thickets and swamps. Most common on the highlands of Cape Breton Island. | Lynx furs were sold in the fur trade and also used for clothing. | Barsh, 2002; Maxwell, 1993 |
| <i>Lepus americanus</i> | Hare, *Able'gūmocch *Apli:kmuj | Usually found in conifer thickets and alder swamps | Hare were used as a food source | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Lutra canadensis</i> | River Otter, *Nktūk *Kiw'nik | Marine or freshwater environments, wetlands. | Otter were hunted for food and fur. The pelts were sold and also used in clothing. | Barsh, 2002; Davis, 1997; Krieger, 2002; Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| Generic (<i>Martes</i>) | Marten, *Abistānāooch' *Apistanewj | Usually found in mature coniferous or mixed forest areas. | Marten furs were sold in the fur trade and used in clothing. | Barsh, 2002; Maxwell, 1993 |
| <i>Hystricomorph</i> <i>Hystricidae</i> | Porcupine, *Nābegōk *Matuwes | Found in forested areas throughout mainland Nova Scotia, rare in Cape Breton. | Porcupine were used for food and medicine, and the quills were often dyed and used for decoration of clothing. | Davis, 1997; Krieger, 2002; Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948; Wallis, 1922; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> | Striped Skunk, *Abūkcheloo *Apikjilu | Semi-open forested areas and agricultural lands. | Skunk furs were sold in the fur trade and parts of the animal were used for medicine. | (Barsh, 2002; VanWart, 1948; Wallis, 1922) |
| <i>Mustela vison</i> | American Mink, *Moochpēch' *mujpej | Variety of wetland habitats, including watercourses, lakes, marshes, and sea coasts. | Archeological evidence of mink at Mi'kmaq campsites demonstrates historical use. | Barsh, 2002 |



| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaw Name ⁵ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | White Tailed Deer, *Lüntook' *Lentuk | Edge areas between forests and openings, fields and cut overs close to forest cover areas. | Deer offered a valuable food source, and furs could be used or sold in the fur trade. Parts of deer were also used for medicinal purposes. | Parnaby, 2008; VanWart, 1948; Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Ondatra zibethica</i> | Muskrat, *Keooāsoo *Ki:kwesu | Marshes, lakes, and rivers with roughly equal amounts of open water and above-water vegetation. | Muskrat were trapped for the fur trade; the pelts were also used in clothing. | Maxwell, 1993; McNab, 1998 |
| <i>Procyon lotor</i> | Raccoon, *Amalchoogwěch' *Amaljikwej | Abundant across mainland Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island. Found in urban areas and edges such as streams, marshes, and field/forest boundaries. | Raccoon furs were sold in the fur trade and parts of the animal were used for medicine. | Barsh, 2002; Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> | Caribou, *Kāleboo *Kalipu | Historic presence in Nova Scotia | Caribou offered another large game food and fur source when migrating through Mi'kmaq territory. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; McNab, 1998; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Serpentes</i> (generic) | Snake, *Mtāaskūm *Mteskm | Woodlands, agricultural and rocky areas across the province. | Snakes were used for medicinal purposes. | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> | Red Squirrel, *Adoo'dooguěch *Atu:tuwej | Common throughout mature softwood and mixed wood forests. | Squirrel fur was used in clothing, and parts of the animal were used for medicine. | Maxwell, 1993; Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Ursus americanus</i> | Black Bear, *Mooiin *Muwin | Forested or wooded areas and swamps. Also settled areas for easy food sources such as bee hives, agricultural crops, and garbage. | Bear were a food source and the hides could be used or sold. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; Maxwell, 1993; Parnaby, 2008; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Red Fox, *Wokwis *Wowkwis | Found throughout Nova Scotia, usually in agricultural areas intermixed with woods. | Fox were trapped for their pelts, which were sold in the fur trade. | (Barsh, 2002; McNab, 1998) |



2.3.2 Freshwater Species

Table 2 represents the freshwater, anadromous and catadromous species utilized by the Mi'kmaq. The majority of these species were used mainly as food sources, however medicinal or other uses were possible. It is also important to note that many animals hold non-utility value, for example the spiritual and cultural significance of Atlantic Salmon to the people of Listuguj or eels to the people of Paq'tknkek.

Table 2: Mi'kmaq Freshwater Species Use

| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaw Name ⁶ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| <i>Anura</i> (generic) | Frog, *Ūchkoolch *Sqolj | Various species found in streams, rivers, brooks and lakes throughout the province. | Frogs were used for medicinal purposes | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Alosa sapidissima</i> | American Shad, *Ūmsamoo *Msamu | Anadromous fish species lives in coastal waters, returning to freshwater rivers to spawn. | Shad were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Anguilla Rostrata</i> | American Eel, *Kat *Ka:t | Found in the freshwater streams, rivers, lakes and brackish coastal waters. | Eel were a source of food and parts of the animal were used for medicine. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Maxwell, 1993; McNab, 1998; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Coregonus huntsmani</i> | Atlantic Whitefish, N/A | Anadromous species found in lakes, rivers and estuaries. | Whitefish were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |
| <i>Esox</i> (generic) | Pike, *Měskilk nŭmāāch | Found in lakes rivers streams and brackish waters. | Pike were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |
| <i>Perciformes</i> (generic) | Bass, *Chegao *Jikaw | Nova Scotia is home to various species of bass which range from fresh to salt water habitats. | Bass were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Salmo/Salvelinus</i> (generi | Trout, | Various species found in streams, rivers, | Trout were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; |

⁶ DeBlois, 1997; Rand, 1888



| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaw Name ⁶ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| c) | *Adagwaasoo *Atoqwa:su | brooks and lakes throughout the province. | | Caplan, 1978; Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Salmo salar</i> | Atlantic Salmon, *Pălāmoo *Plamu | Found in the Northern Atlantic ocean, returning to freshwater rivers and streams each year to spawn. | Salmon were an important seasonal food, as well as symbol of cultural identity for Mi'kmaq of Listuguj. | Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; Krieger, 2002; Maxwell, 1993; McNab, 1998; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Siluriformes</i> (generic) | Catfish, *Ūtkogwěch' | Shallow muddy lakes or slow moving streams | Catfish were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |
| <i>Testudines</i> (generic) | Turtle, *Mikjikj | Various species found in streams, rivers, brooks and lakes throughout the province. | Turtles were a source of food. | Caplan, 1978 |

2.3.3 Birds

Table 3 depicts the various bird species harvest by the Mi'kmaq. While the majority of the species were used for food purposes (meat or eggs), other uses included feathers for guides on arrows, or for decorative purposes. It is important to note that some of the birds listed refer to generic groups, the uses and species of which were not always specified. For example, references to eagles as food may refer to the collection of eggs, or may encompass a wide variety of birds such as turkey vultures. The migratory nature of many birds would have limited the Mi'kmaq to seasonal harvests, while other woodland or marine species could be found year round.



Table 3: Mi'kmaq Bird Use

| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaq Name ⁷ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| <i>Accipitridae</i> (generic) | Eagle, *Kitpoo *Kitpu | Isolated forested areas near large bodies of water. | Large birds offered a food source, and feathers were used as guides on arrows. | Lockerby, 2004; Maxwell, 1993 |
| <i>Anatidae</i> (generic) | Duck, *Apchechk | Wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas. | Ducks were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994) |
| <i>Anas</i> (generic) | Teal, *Ūchŭgwè'ch' | Wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas. | Teal were a source of food. | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Anserini</i> (generic) | Goose, *Senŭmkw' *Takli:j | Wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas. | Geese were a source of food. | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Branta bernicla</i> | Brant Goose, *Mogŭlaweech | Wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas. | Brant Geese were a source of food. | Lockerby, 2004; Maxwell, 1993 |
| <i>Branta canadensis</i> | Canada Goose, N/A | Wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas. | Canada Geese were a source of food. | Lockerby, 2004 |
| <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> | Oldsquaw, N/A | Wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas. | Oldsquaw were a source of food. | Lockerby, 2004 |
| <i>Columbidae</i> (generic) | Wild Pigeon, *Pŭles' *Ples | Common throughout the province in farmlands and residential or urban areas. | Wild pigeons were a source of food. | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | Common Snipe, *Oonŏkpŭdeëg'isoo *Jjikwatej | Found in coastal areas, particularly wet meadows or bushy swamps. | Snipe were a source of food. | VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Laridae</i> (generic) | Gull, | Found in coastal areas around the province | Gulls were a source of food. | Lockerby, 2004 |

⁷ DeBlois, 1997; Rand, 1888



| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaq Name ⁷ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | *Kūlokūndeēch' | | | |
| <i>Mergus merganser</i> | Merganser, N/A | Wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas. | Mergansers were a source of food. | Lockerby, 2004 |
| <i>Perdix</i> (generic) | Partridge, *Pūlowwēch' *Plawej | Hardwood or mixed forest areas, near streams or openings. | Partridge was a source of food. | Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Phalacrocoracidae</i> | Cormorant, *Mqatawapu | Coastal areas around the province | Cormorants were a source of food. | Lockerby, 2004 |
| <i>Somateria mollissima</i> | Common Eider, N/A | Coastal areas near shellfish beds. | Eider was a source of food. | Lockerby, 2004 |

2.3.4 Marine Species

Table 4 summarizes Mi'kmaq use of salt water marine species, as well as anadromous species principally found in ocean environments. Similar to freshwater species, many of the fish listed in this table were used primarily as a food source, although large marine mammals such as whales and seals offered multiple uses. A large portion of the Mi'kmaq diet consisted of seafood, and while the study areas are not directly adjacent to the coast it is important to note these uses as seasonal variations and migrations of these species played a large role in determining how and when the people moved across the land.

Table 4: Mi'kmaq Marine Species Use

| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaq Name ⁸ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Acipenser oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus</i> | Atlantic Sturgeon, *Komkūdāmoo *Komkotamu | Anadromous fish found in coastal waters and rivers. | Sturgeon were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; Lockerby, 2004; McNab, 1998; |

⁸ DeBlois, 1997; Rand, 1888



| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaq Name ⁸ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i> | Alewife, (Gaspereau) *Abit petübēt' *Segoonümëkw' *Kaspalaw | Anadromous species found in lakes rivers and coastal waters. | Alewife were a source of food. | Caplan, 1978; McNab, 1998; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Bivalvia</i> (generic) | Clam, *Āās; Ā'sūk *Ūpkwāāsk *Sebooāās *Boogoonūmowāās *E:sik | Gravel and sand beaches in protected bays. | Clams were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Brachyura</i> (generic) | Crab, *Nūmjimegēch' *Jakej | A variety of crab species are found in Nova Scotia's coastal waters. | Crabs were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Buccinidae</i> (generic) | Whelk, N/A | Found in coastal waters with muddy or sandy bottoms. | Limpets were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |
| <i>Cardiidae</i> (generic) | Cockles N/A | Found in coastal waters on muddy or rocky bottoms. | Cockles were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |
| <i>Cetacea</i> (generic) | Whale, *Nābeák' *Put'p | A variety of whales are found in Nova Scotia's coastal waters. | Whales were used as a food source, fat was stored as oil and bones were used for tool making. | Barsh, 2002; Lockerby, 2004 |
| <i>Clupea harengus</i> | Atlantic Herring, *Agoogümëkw' *N'me:ji:j | Migratory species found in coastal waters of Nova Scotia. | Herring were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Krieger, 2002 |
| <i>Cottidae</i> (generic) | Sculpin, *Kūlok *Klakw | Demersal fish found in waters along the Atlantic Coast. | Sculpin were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |
| <i>Echinoidea</i> (generic) | Sea Urchin, N/A | Coastal areas with shallow rocky bottoms | Urchins were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Gadus morhua</i> | Atlantic Cod, *Pějoo *Peju | Benthopelagic fish found in coastal waters. | Cod were a source of food and medicine. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; McNab, 1998; |



| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaq Name ⁸ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | VanWart, 1948; Wallis, 1922; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Hippoglossus</i> (generic) | Halibut, * <i>Msâněkw'</i> | Benthic species found in coastal waters | Halibut were a source of food. | Caplan, 1978; Lockerby, 2004 |
| <i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i> | Plaice, N/A | Benthic species found in coastal waters | Plaice were a source of food. | Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Homarus americanus</i> | American Lobster, * <i>Wōlūmkwěch'</i> ; * <i>Chūgěch'</i> * <i>Jakej</i> * <i>Walumkwej</i> | Rocky bottoms in coastal waters. | Lobsters were a source of food, and the claws were used as pipes. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Mallotus villosus</i> | Capelin, N/A | Migratory species found in coastal waters. Spawn on rock and sand beaches | Capelin were a source of food. | Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Microgadus tomcod</i> | Tomcod, * <i>Poonāmoo</i> * <i>Punamu</i> | Found in coastal waters of Nova Scotia. | Tomcod were a source of food. | Davis, 1997; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997 |
| <i>Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus</i> | Atlantic Walrus , N/A | Large areas of shallow, open water with abundant clam community near ice or low, rocky shores with steep subtidal zones. | Walrus were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Osmeridae</i> (generic) | Smelt, * <i>Kákpāsow'</i> * <i>kaqpesaw</i> | Anadromous species found in coastal waters, rivers, and streams. | Smelt were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; McNab, 1998; VanWart, 1948 |
| <i>Ostreidae</i> (generic) | Oyster, * <i>Nūmtūmoo'</i> * <i>M'ntmu</i> | Marine or brackish intertidal zones | Oysters were a source of food and were also used to polish bows. | Maxwell, 1993; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Patellogastropoda</i> (generic) | Limpet, N/A | Found in intertidal rocky zones. | Limpets were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |
| <i>Pectinidae</i> (generic) | Scallop, * <i>Sákskalāās</i> * <i>Sasqale:s</i> | Sea scallops live in deep waters with sandy bottoms, while bay scallops live in sandy bays and estuaries. | Scallops were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; VanWart, 1948 |



| Species | Common Name, *Mi'kmaw Name ⁸ | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| <i>Pinnipedia</i> (generic) | Seal, *Wōspoo *Waspu | Found in coastal waters, bays, harbours, estuaries and islands. | Seals offered a source of good and oil, and were also used in medicines. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; Davis, 1997; Krieger, 2002; Lockerby, 2004; Maxwell, 1993; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Pleuronectidae</i> (generic) | Flounder, *Anagwāāch *Anakwe:j | Benthic species found in coastal waters. | Flounder were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i> | Winter Flounder, N/A | Benthic species found in coastal waters. | Winter flounder were a source of food. | Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Pteriomorphia</i> (generic) | Mussel, *Sipuwe:s | Found in rocky intertidal zones. | Mussels were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978; VanWart, 1948; Wicken, 1994 |
| <i>Rajidae</i> (generic) | Skate, *Kěgŭnālooēch' *Na'qum | Found in coastal waters of Nova Scotia. | Skate were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Scomber scombrus</i> | Atlantic Mackerel, *Agoogŭmēkw' *N'me:ji:j | Migratory pelagic fish found in coastal waters and estuaries. | Mackerel were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002; Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Teuthida</i> (generic) | Squid, *Sedaasoo *Seta:su | Found in deep water coastal areas. | Squid were a source of food. | Caplan, 1978 |
| <i>Xiphias gladius</i> | Swordfish, *Keneskoonēch' *Kniskunej | Migratory fish found in coastal waters of Nova Scotia. | Swordfish were a source of food. | Barsh, 2002 |



2.4 Traditional Plant Uses

Plants, alongside other natural resources, continue to have an intricate role within the Mi'kmaq culture, society and community. The uses of plant species ranged from being major food sources, to providing cures for ailments and providing raw the materials for the construction of tools.

2.4.1 *Food Plant Species*

Since the colonization of the new world Indigenous societies have shared their knowledge of plant species with newcomers. It has been estimated that some fifty plants useful as food have found their way into our diets as a result of earlier cultivation by Indigenous societies (Hamilton, 1974). Indigenous contributions to the modern Western diet include: corn, fiddleheads, potatoes, squash, berries, tobacco and maple syrup. For example, the Mi'kmaq were the first to produce maple syrup by facilitating the sap run using reeds or pieces of bark to collect sap into birch bark containers, which were sealed with pine resin for waterproofing (Hamilton, 1974). Table 5 references plant species that were traditionally consumed for food purposes by the Mi'kmaq.

Table 5: Plant Species Traditionally Consumed for Food by Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq.

| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ⁹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Abies balsamea</i> | Balsam Fir * <i>Stoqn</i> | Various | Bark used for beverage and medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | Striped Maple; Moosewood; * <i>Mimkutaqo'q</i> | Rocky woods, rich deciduous forests, wooded slopes and along streams | Bark used for tea | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Lacey, 1977; Wallis and Wallis 1955 |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple; * <i>Snawey</i> | Well-drained soils | Sap boiled into syrup, and a beverage tea was made from the bark and twigs, Used as cooking broth | Speck and Dexter ,1951; Stoddard ,1962 |

⁹ DeBlois, 1996



| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ⁹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Acorus americana</i> | Sweetflag ¹⁰ ; * <i>kiw'eswa'skul</i> | Wet places and the borders of quiet streams, marshes, the edges of ponds and wet meadows. Coastal marshes just above high tides. | Rootstocks used to make a beverage and medicinal tea. Tubers eaten raw, or more commonly boiled or roasted | Yanovsky, 1936; Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Allium tricoccum</i> | Wild leek | Rich deciduous forests and intervals | Bulbs, fresh and dried | Speck and Dexter, 1952; Stoddard, 1962 |
| <i>Apios americana</i> | Groundnut | Thickets and along rivers in alluvial soils | Groundnuts used | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> | Wild Sarsaparilla; * <i>Wopapa'kjukal</i> | Dry woodlands and old forests | Used to make a beverage. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> | Bearberry * <i>Kinnickick</i> | Sandy or gravelly soils | Berries eaten | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Common Milkweed | Light soils | The young shoots, stems, flower buds, immature fruits, and even the roots were boiled and eaten as a vegetable. The Mi'kmaq cooked the young pods and flowers with meat | Stoddard, 1962 |
| <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | Yellow Birch; * <i>Nimnoqn</i> | Various | Drank sap, rendered it into syrup and sugar, made tea from the twigs | Waugh, 1916; Stoddard, 1962; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> and closely related species | Lambsquarters; Pigweed; Goosefoot | A weed of cultivated and waste ground | Leaves and plants eaten as green, edible greens and seeds. The young plants were cooked as a potherb | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i> | Red Osier Dogwood; Red Willow; * <i>Wjkuje'manaqsi</i> | The edges of intervals, brook sides, wet meadows, and ditches along roadsides. Most common in rich, alkaline soils | Mi'kmaq people made a tea from the bark of dogwood probably this species. | Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| <i>Corylus cornuta</i> | Beaked Hazelnut; * <i>Malipqwanj</i> | Dry and open woods. Sometimes in climax forests, scattered along roadside | Nuts used | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Stoddard, 1962 |

¹⁰ Many references mention Calamus or Sweetflag, *A. calamus*, which does not occur in the Maritime provinces. The species present in this region is actually *A. americana*.



| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ⁹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | thickets, along edges of fields and along margins of woods. | | |
| <i>Crataegus spp.</i> | Thornapple; Hawthorn; *kawiksa'qoaqsi | Various, depending on species | Fruit used fresh and to make beverage | Rousseau, 1945; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Black, 1980; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Adney, 1944 |
| <i>Erythronium americanum</i> | Trout Lily; Dogtooth Violet | Upland woods of beech and maple, and along the edges of intervals | Bulbs eaten raw, boiled, or baked in the hot ashes of a fire | Stoddard, 1962 |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American Beech | Fertile uplands, rarely in swamps | Nuts used | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> , <i>F. vesca</i> | Virginia and Woodland Strawberries * Atuomkminaqsi | Old fields and road sides | Berries used fresh or preserved, or made into beverage | Speck and Dexter, 1951; 1952; Adney, 1944; Rousseau, 1945 |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Red Ash | Near lakes or ponds, or in other low-lying areas | Sap of ash was added to maple and yellow birch sap | Stoddard, 1962 |
| <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> | Wintergreen; Teaberry; Checkerberry; * Ka'qaju'mannaqsi | Woods, barrens, pastures | Berries eaten , Mi'kmaq were said to make juice from the berries | Stoddard, 1962; Speck and Dexter, 1952; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Gaylussacia sp.</i> | Huckleberry | Barrens and bogs | Berries eaten | Waugh, 1916; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | Witch-hazel | Rocky woods or near cliffs where there is underground water | A decoction of this plant, sweetened with maple sugar, was used as a tea. Also ate the "nuts". Twigs used for beverage | Waugh, 1916; Stoddard, 1962; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | Jerusalem Artichoke | Waste ground, intervalles, rich soils | Tubers eaten. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Juglans cinerea</i> | Butternut | NOT IN NS | Nuts used | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Juniperus communis</i> | Low Bush; Common Juniper; *Kini'skweji'jik; kinikwejitewaqs | Sandy areas, old pastures, heaths and bogs | Boughs, with or without the fruits, were used to make a beverage tea | Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Lathyrus maritimus</i> | Beach Pea; *Alawey | Coastal, along the strand line, mostly in beach gravel. Occasionally a considerable | Pea used | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |



| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ⁹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | distance from shore | | |
| <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> | Ostrich Fern; * <i>Ma'susi'l</i> | Rich, moist soils, often on floodplains. Occasionally in low-lying areas and swamp borders. Often in pure stands | The young vegetative shoots, or "fiddleheads," and sometimes the entire crown, were traditionally eaten, boiled or roasted, as a spring vegetable | |
| <i>Mitchella repens</i> | Partridge Berry | Moist places, forest ground cover | Berries were eaten fresh or preserved. Used the plant for a beverage tea | Speck, 1917; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952, |
| <i>Picea glauca</i> | White Spruce; Cat Spruce; * <i>Kawatkw; kawtk</i> | Old fields and along the coast | Bark used for beverage and medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Stoddard, 1962; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Picea mariana</i> | Black Spruce; Bog Spruce; * <i>Kawatkw</i> | Bogs, swamps and poorly drained areas | The bark of black spruce was used to make a beverage or medicinal tea by the Mi'kmaq of the Maritimes | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine | Bogs, swamps and poorly drained areas | Bark used for beverage, Inner bark grated and eaten | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Prunus americana</i> | American plum | Does not occur in NS, suspected to be received in trade from outside region (Leonard 1996) | Fruit and beverage | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Leonard, 1996 |
| <i>Prunus spp.</i> | Wild Cherries | Thickets, clearings and open woods | Boiled cherry twigs and bark for tea | Stoddard, 1962; Lacey, 1977; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Adney, 1944 |
| <i>Quercus sp.</i> | Oak | In light or well drained soils and granitic areas | Nuts used | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Rhexia virginica</i> | Handsome Harry; Meadow Beauty | Peaty lake margins and swales or wet thickets | Leaves were steeped to produce a sour drink | Speck, 1917; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Rhododenrdon (syn. Ledum) groenlandicum</i> | Labrador Tea; * <i>Apuistekie'ji'jit</i> | Bogs, wooded swamps, wet barrens, and poorly-drained clearings and pastures | The leaves, and sometimes the whole leafy twigs and flowers, of both species were used, fresh or dried, for tea | Speck, 1917; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Stoddard, 1962; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Ribes americanum</i> | Wild Black Currant | Fertile thickets and slopes | Berries eaten fresh or dried and preserved | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |



| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ⁹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Ribes spp.</i> | Wild Gooseberry; Currant | Various, depending on species | Fruit | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Rubus canadensis</i> | Canada Blackberry; * <i>Ajioqjominasqsi</i> | Clearing, thickets, and the edges of woods. | Berries used fresh or preserved, made into beverage | Waugh, 1916; Gilmore, 1933, Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Arnason et al., 1981 |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Red Raspberry; * <i>Klitawmanasqsi'k</i> | Roadsides, deforested land, talus slopes, and rocky ground | Berries used fresh or dried, juice made from berries | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Stoddard, 1962 |
| <i>Rubus sp.</i> | Blackberry | Various, depending on species | Fruit & beverage | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | European Elder; * <i>Pukulu'skwimanasqsi'l</i> | Rich soil, open woods, around old fields and along brooks. On damp ground or wet floodplains | Berries were eaten fresh or dried for winter storage | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Stoddard, 1962 |
| <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> | Red Elderberry; * <i>Pukulu'skwimanasqsi'l</i> | Meadows, wet places, rocky hillsides and along streams. In rich soils | The juicy, tart berries were eaten fresh or dried for winter storage | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Common Dandelion | An aggressive weed in lawns, pastures, and even cultivated soil. | Young leaves eaten raw or cooked | Rousseau, 1945; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |
| <i>Taxus canadensis</i> | Canada Yew | Cool damp woods, ravines, climax coniferous forest, and wooded swamps. | Twigs made into beverage | Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Eastern Hemlock | Lakesides and swamps or old pastures, northern slopes or ravines | The inner bark of was grated and eaten by the Mi'kmaq of the Maritimes, and the bark was also used as a beverage and medicinal tea | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Stoddard, 1962; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Vaccinium spp.</i> | Blueberries; Bilberries; Cranberries | Various, depending on species | Berries used fresh or dried and also the Mi'kmaq made juice from blueberries and bilberries for drinking, but did not state which species were involved. | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Adney, 1944; Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> | Large -fruited Cranberry | Bogs | Berries eaten fresh | Waugh, 1916; Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Stoddard, 1962; Black, 1980 |
| <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> | Foxberry; Mountain Cranberry; | Cooler regions, such as exposed, coastal headlands | Berries | |



| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ⁹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | * <i>Pogomannaqsi</i> | and barrens | | |
| <i>Viburnum opulus</i> | Highbush Cranberry; * <i>Nipanmaqsi'l</i> | Swamps and along streams | Berries used fresh or in preserve | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952 |

2.4.2 Medicinal Plant Species

Diverse healing systems have developed throughout the world. Although these systems differ greatly in their methods, they are based on the common goal of maintaining the human condition in a state of health (Cook, 2005). Throughout history and today, the Mi'kmaq have learned to use various plant species for medicinal purposes and other uses. This knowledge and use of natural resources is informally passed on from generation to generation. The transfer of knowledge between generations is an important cultural component within Indigenous cultures, in particular amongst the Mi'kmaq. Furthermore, this knowledge acts as a mechanism in which Indigenous communities are able to form a spiritual understanding of the balance between people and their local environment.

Early records indicate that the pre-contact Mi'kmaq society did not require drug therapy as used in modern Western medicine, as good health was generally the natural state of the people (Lacey, 1993). The Mi'kmaq had developed an in-depth and intimate knowledge of local plants, and how they could be used for sustenance, and in some cases, to cure illnesses. Shamans treated serious illnesses, while minor external injuries were dressed with medicines derived from plants, trees and animals parts. Many of these remedies were cures, while others were preventive medicines and others, if not used properly, could be poisonous (TEWC, 1999). As the Mi'kmaq began to experience frequent contact with Europeans they were exposed to new illnesses and their general health conditions began to deteriorate. These harsh conditions drew out the resourcefulness of the Mi'kmaq as they gradually acquired remedies to combat ailments, which were unknown a few generations earlier (Lacey, 1993).

The Mi'kmaq have a long history of territorial occupation by immigrant populations, making them one of the most studied people for the use and knowledge of their traditional medicines (Speck, 1917; Wallis and Wallis, 1955). As a result a number of guidebooks have been published on the subject. Table 6 provides a list of plant species known to be used for medicinal purposes by Mi'kmaq, which may be present in the Study Area.



Table 6: Plant Species Traditionally Used for Medicinal Purposes by Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq.

| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Abies balsamea</i> | Balsam Fir; * <i>Stoqn</i> | Various regions including mountains, canyons and valleys | Balsam used as sore and wound dressing | Le Clerc, 1910 |
| | | | Balsam used to treat broken bones | Dièreville, 1933 |
| | | | Bark used for beverage and medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Buds used as a laxative | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Buds, cones and inner bark used for diarrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Colic: cones used | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Cones used for colic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Gum used for bruises, sores and wounds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Gum used for burns | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Gum used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Sores, swelling: boil inner bark | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Used to treat asthma, colds, colic, coughs, congestion, cuts, flu, sores, sore throat, tuberculosis, ulcers | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Acer alba</i> | White Maple; Silver Maple; River Maple; Swamp Maple; * <i>Snawey</i> | Planted in urban areas, commonly found on stream banks, flood plains and lake edges. | Bark used as a cough remedy | Chandler et al., 1979 |

¹¹ DeBlois, 1996; Wallis and Wallis, 1955



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | Moosewood; Striped Maple; Moose Maple; *Mimkutaqo'q; snawey | Minor component in a hardwood forests, tolerant of shade, responds well to increased sunlight | Bark tea used for colds, coughs, influenza | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Bark used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for coughs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for medicinal tea | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Lacey, 1977; Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| | | | Wood used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Wood used for spitting blood | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple; *Snawey | Grows in rich, mesic sites, but also occurs in drier upland forests. Commonly found near American beech, American basswood, northern red and white oak, birch and yellow poplar | Bark used | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Acer sp.</i> | Maple; *Snawey | Found in a variety of diverse regions | Cold, congestion, conjunctivitis, swelling | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Acer spicatum</i> | Mountain Maple | Found scattered in the shrub layer of climax forests. Common in upper elevations | Bark used for sore eyes | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Common Yarrow | Dry or sandy soils as well as damp, salty soils. Pastures, meadows, roadsides, streamsides, and disturbed areas | Bruises, cold, fever, sprain, swelling | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Decoction of plant taken with milk to cause a sweat for colds | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Dried, powdered bark or green leaves rubbed over bruises | Wallis, 1922 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | Dried, powdered bark or green leaves rubbed over swellings | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Herb used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Sprains | Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Acorus americanus</i> (*frequently misidentified as <i>A. calamus</i> in many references) | Sweet Flag; Flagroot; Muskrat Root; Calamus; *Kiw'eswa'skul; ki'kwesu'sk | Growth in marshes, quiet streams and wet meadows | Root used for beverage and medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| | | | Root used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for coughs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Use to treat colic, Cholera, Cough, Belching, Cramps, Preventive, Stomach Cramps, Gastrosis, Preventive | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Actaea racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i> | Black Bugbane | Grows in a variety of woodland habitats, found in small woodland openings | Root used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Aletris farinosa</i> | White Colicroot | Low growing perennial herb, found in open dry habitats associated with tall-grass prairies | Root used as a stomachic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used as an emmenagogue | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Stomachic tonic, emmenagogue: root used | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Alnus crispa</i> | Alder; *Tupi; Tupsi | Lakeshores and associated swampy areas | Cathartic, cramps, depurative, diphtheria, fever, gastroitis, lameness, nephrosis, neuralgia, pain, rheumatism, wounds | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Alnus sp.</i> | Alder; *Tupi; Tupsi | Lakeshores and associated swampy areas | Bark and leaves used for festers and bark used for wounds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark and leaves used for fevers and festers | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used as a physic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for bleeding | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for cramps | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for retching | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for rheumatism | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bleeding, hemorrhage of lungs, fever, fractures, diphtheria, | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Anaphalis interecedens</i> | Everlasting | Fields, roadsides, and the border of woods | Fumitory, smoked with tobacco | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> | Woodland Angelica | Tall plants of moist habitats with dilated sheaths. Found in open or woodland habitats | Infusion of roots and spikenard roots used for coughs | Mechling, 1959 |
| | | | Infusion of roots and spikenard roots used for head colds | Mechling, 1959 |
| | | | Root used for cough | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for head cold | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Antennaria neodioica</i> | Everlasting | Fields, roadsides, and the border of woods | Fumitory; dried broken into fine pieces and mixed with tobacco or smoked by themselves | Lacey, 1993 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | Indian Hemp; Worm Root | Found along roadsides, in thickets, fields, waterways, fields and in disturbed regions | Root used as a vermifuge Used internally as a tea to treat worms | Chandler et al., 1979 Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> | Wild Sarsaparilla; * <i>Wopapa'kjukal</i> | Shady, wooded areas, ranging from moist to dry regions | Cold, cough, flu, wounds | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Cough: root used | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Plant used, ailment not provided | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| | | | Root used as a cough medicine | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Aralia racemosa</i> | American Spikenard | Grows on rocky but highly fertile riverbanks | Colds: steep roots | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Colds, sore eyes, wounds: root | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Infusion of roots and angelica roots used for coughs | Mechling, 1959 |
| | | | Infusion of roots and angelica roots used for head colds | Mechling, 1959 |
| | | | Root used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for coughs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for female pains | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for headaches and female pains | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for kidney troubles | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for sore eyes | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Arctium lappa</i> | Greater Burdock; | Disturbed sites, roadsides and pastures | Root used for spitting blood | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for wounds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Buds and roots used for sores | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| | *Kawiksaw; Kelikwet | | | |
| <i>Arctium minus</i> | Lesser Burdock: *Kawiksaw; Kelikwet | Disturbed sites, roadsides and pastures | Depurative, dermatosis, tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Roots used for boils and abscesses | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> | Bearberry *Kinnickick | Gravel type or sandy soils | Fumitory, urinary antiseptic | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | | |
| <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> | Indian turnip; jack-in-the-pulpit; *Tanaps; Wennju:sukapun | Predominate in loose soils and wet woods | Cold, gastrosis, tuberculosis | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for boils and abscesses | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Stomach: root bulb, tuberculosis: root bulb, method not mentioned | Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i> | Virginia Snakeroot | Found in dry-mesic forests above streams or wetlands | Root used for fits | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Armoracia rusticiana</i> | Horse Radish, Hot Root, Eptekeway | Old gardens | Digestive, inappetance, stomach | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Asarum canadense</i> | Canadian Wildginger | Low growing woodland plants, found in moist, humus rich soils of slowing woodland habitats | Root used for cramps and as a stomachic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Asclepias spp.</i> | Milkweeds | Growth in light, sandy soils and an abundant amount of sunlight | Root steeped and used as an emetic | Le Clerc, 1910 |
| <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Milkweed | Growth in light, sandy soils and an abundant amount of sunlight | Used to treat poison ivy | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> | Horseflyweed | Increases in burnt fields, dry open woods and clearings, sandy acidic soil | Root used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| | | | Root used for spitting blood | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | Yellow Birch; *Nimnoqn; puku;skw | Various regions including mountains, canyons and valleys | Bark tea used for diarrhea | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Twigs used for tea | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Used for cramps, diarrhea, dyspepsia, gastrosis, cramps, cramps, rheumatism | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Wood used as hot-water bottle | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Betula populifolia</i> | Gray Birch | Found in dry barren uplands, also moist soils, in mixed woodlands | Inner bark used as an emetic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Inner bark used as an emetic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Inner bark used for infected cuts | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Brassica hirta</i> | White Mustard | Found in openings in mesic forests, but also in riparian floodplains, margins of fens, marshes and streams, and wet meadows, fields and pastures | Tuberculosis of lungs (no part mentioned) | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Brassica napus</i> | Wild Turnip, Rape; * tanaps; wennju:-sukapun; wennju:s'pekn | Found in fields, vegetable gardens, mills, roadsides, loading areas, and rubbish tips | Bark used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for coughs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used to treat colds, cough, grippe, smallpox | Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Chelone glabra</i> | White Turtlehead | Found in open woodlands in floodplain areas, thickets in floodplain areas, wet prairies, sedge meadows, seeps, springs, marshes and fens | Herb used to prevent pregnancy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> | Pipsissewa, Prince's Pine | Found in coniferous and mixed forests with numerous tree species and dry soils. | Herb used as a blood purifier | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| | *Kuwow | | | |
| | | | Herb used for blisters | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herb used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herb used for kidney trouble and rheumatism | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herb used for rheumatism | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herb used for stomach trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used as stomach medicine and for tuberculosis | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Used for kidney pains | Rousseau, 1948 |
| | | | Used for tuberculosis | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i> | Field Daisy | Found in gardens, grassy temperate climate, rainfall and sunlight | Used for conjunctivitis | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Clintonia borealis</i> | Northern Clintonia | Found in rich coniferous and mixed wood stands, thickets | Root decoction used to treat "gravel" (kidney stones) | Speck, 1917 |
| <i>Comptonia peregrina</i> | Sweet Fern; *masoose | Shrub and brushlands, grasslands, and in open or barren soils | Boils, dermatosis, poison ivy, rheumatism, sore, tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Leaf tea used as tonic | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Leaves used for posion ivy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaves used for sprains, swellings, poison ivy and inflammation | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaves used for swellings and poison ivy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for headache and inflammation | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Coptis trifolia</i> | Goldthread; * wisowtaqijil; | Coniferous forests and damp areas such as swamps, hummocks on bogs and | Roots used for sore eyes, root tea uses as stomach medicine | Lacey, 1977 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaq name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| | <i>malj:japa:qawey</i> | roadside banks | | |
| | | | Used for chafing, diabetes, diarrhea, lack of appetite, stomatosis, stomach cancer, also used as a tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Cornus canadensis</i> | Bunchberry, Dwarf Dogwood; * <i>űsogomanűl</i> | Various locations; largely in woodlands and scattered throughout bogs | Berries, roots and leaves used for seizures | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaf tea used for bed wetting and kidney ailments | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Used for enuresis, gastrosis, hemorrhage, nephrosis, wounds | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i> | Redosier Dogwood; Red Willow; * <i>Wjkuje'manaqsi</i> | Commonly found in sandy areas, moist sandy thickets, shrub swamps, shrubby bogs, sand areas along rivers, marshes and sandy ditches | Herb used for headache | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herb used for sore eyes | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Cornus</i> sp. | Dogwood; * <i>űchkuolchemoose</i> ; <i>oojegűnűmoose</i> | Sunny moist to wet places, often being the first to colonize wet meadows in floodplains | Bark of unidentified species for tea | Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| | | | Fumitory | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Cypripedium acaule</i> | Pink Lady Slipper; Moccasin Flower; * <i>'mtoogwűűch</i> ; <i>lipkűdűmoon'</i> | Requires acidic soil with a fungus association, but can tolerate a variety of shady and moisture rich areas. Prefers well drained slopes and is usually found in pine and deciduous forests | Nervine, tuberculosis | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Nervousness: root decoction | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaq name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Daucus carota</i> | Queen Anne's Lace, Wild Carrot; *enmapet; enmapej | Found in fields, meadows, waste places, roadsides, fence rows, and disturbed habitats | Leaves used as a purgative | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Purgative: leaves used | Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Dirca palustris</i> | Leatherwood, Moosewood | Rich deciduous or mixed woods in moist situations often on calcareous soils | Bark tea used for Colds, coughs, influenza | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Seeds steeped and used as Emetic | Le Clerc, 1910 |
| <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | Common Boneset | Low meadows and damp grounds such as swamps, bogs, and along streams and ditches | Arthritis, Cold, Insomnia, Gastric ulcers, Pain, Tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Euphorbia corollata</i> | Flowering Spurge | Found in mesic to dry black soil prairies, sand prairies, gravel prairies and dolomite prairies; openings in upland forests and sandy forests; various kinds of hill prairies | Root used as an emetic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American Beech; *suwo: musi; munkwaqanemusi | Scattered throughout, mainly in dry forest ridges and atop hills | Used for antiseptic, appetite, enteritis, hepatosis, nephrosis, rheumatism, tonic, tuberculosis | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> | Virginia Strawberry; *Atuomkminaqsi; klitaw | Often found in disturbed areas from dry to moist open woodlands and clearings | Parts of plant used for irregular menstruation | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Plant steeped in water and used for cramps, depurative, dysentery, gastrosis, gingivitis, tonic, urinary antiseptic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | White Ash; *elikpetamit | Found in moist upland sites | Leaves used for cleansing after childbirth | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaq name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Stickywilly | Found in part shade, shade; moist woods, thickets | Parts of plant used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for persons spitting blood and gonorrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> | Teaberry; *Ka'qaju'mannaqsi; kakaju:man | Requires acidic or sandy soils, forests, woodlands, old pastures, bogs and road banks | Cardiopathy (Heart attack), Preventitive (Heart attack), Stroke | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Leaves used for tea | Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Geum aleppicum</i> | Yellow Avens | Found in low ground, moist meadows, swamps | Roots used for coughs and croup | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Geum rivale</i> | Chocolate Root, Purple Avens; Water Avens | Found in White Cedar fens, bogs, marshes and soggy meadows | Decoction of root taken, especially by children, for colds | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Decoction of root taken, especially by children, for coughs | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Decoction of root taken, especially by children, for dysentery | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Root used for diarrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for diarrhea or dysentery | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Habenaria dilatata</i> | Tall White Bog Orchid | Found in wet areas, bogs | Root decoction used for kidney stones | Speck, 1917 |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | Witch Hazel | Understory of deciduous and mixed forests, rocky woods or near cliffs | Understory of deciduous and mixed forests, rocky woods or near cliffs | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Twigs used for beverage | Lacey, 1977 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaq name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Heracleum lanatum</i> | Cow Parsnip; <i>*wabegpagosi; pagosi</i> | On the sides of brooks in alluvial soil and in wet meadows | Root tea used as general preventative medicine | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Used for cold, flu, tuberculosis | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | Eltrot; Hogweed; Rough Cow Parsnip | Common in herbaceous places, along roads, in hedges, meadows and woods, especially in mountain areas, prefers rich in nitrogen, moist soils | Green and light color plant used as medicine for women | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Lighter colour part of plant used as medicine for women, darker coloured part for men (part not explained) | Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Hierochloe odorata</i> | Sweet Grass; <i>*Kjimskiku; welim'qewe'l msiku</i> | Upper areas of tidal marshes (moist heavy soils) | Vital spiritual and ceremonial purpose, including smudging, cleansing and purification purposes. | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> | Goldenseal | Typically found in shady, rich, mesic southern forests, occurs in moist microhabitats near vernal pools, along forested streams | Root used for chapped or cut lips | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Hylotelephium telephium ssp. telephium</i> | Witch's Moneybags | Found in dry sites with rocky soil: roadsides, railways, old fields, open woods, clearings, shore lines, swamps, forests, waste places | Leaves used for boils and carbuncles | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | English Holly | Found in woodland and hedgerows, grows in forests, parks, gardens and in plains and mountain areas | Part of plant used for fevers, root used for consumption | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for cough | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Ilex verticillata</i> | Black Alder; <i>*tupi; tupsi</i> | Lakeshores and associated swampy areas | Seeds steeped and used as an emetic | Le Clerc, 1910 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | Jewelweed | Grows in shady ad wet places | Herbs used for jaundice | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Inula helenium</i> | Elecampane Inula | Found in fields, waysides, waste places, often on moist soils in shade | Root used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for headaches | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used for heart trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Iris versicolor</i> | Blue flag; muskrat root; Harlequin Blue flag; *mooskoonamook' | Wet areas along roadsides, in meadows and along streams and wet coastal regions | Root used for wounds and herb used for sore throat | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Root used to treat wounds | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Used as antidote and emetic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Juglans cinerea</i> | Butternut | Commonly found in riparian habitats, found on rich, moist, well-drained loams and well-drained gravels | Bark used as a purgative | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Juniperus communis</i> | Common Juniper; *Kini'skweji'jik; kinikwejitewaqsí | Rocky and sandy soil environments, old pastures and heaths | Cones used for rheumatism, ulcers | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Decoctions of juniper bark, roots, or needles used to treat a variety of lung-related disorders, from colds to asthma to tuberculosis | Waugh, 1916; Mechling, 1959 |
| | | | Gum, bark used for sprains, wounds, tuberculosis | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Part of plant used for rheumatism and bark used for tuberculosis | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| | | | Stems used in hair wash, gum used for wounds and cones used for ulcers | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used for burns, colds, cuts, flu, gastrosis, nephrosis, rheumatism, sore, sprain, tonic, dysuria | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Juniperus sp.</i> | Juniper; *Kini'skweji'jik; kinikwejitewaqsí | Rocky and sandy soil environments, old pastures and heaths | Tips used for beverage | Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| <i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> | Lambkill, Sheep Laurel | Bog areas in eastern lowland forests | Coultice of crushed leaves used for headache, leaf decoction used for stomach trouble | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Herb used for pain, swellings and sprains | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herb used for swellings, pain and sprains | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Plant used as pain killer | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Poultice of crushed leaves bound to head for headache | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Used for rheumatism, sore limbs, swelling. Poisonous in large doses | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Larix americana</i> | Eastern Larch, Tamarack, Hackmatack | Found in wetlands such as swamps and bogs as well as wet depressions in forests | Bark used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for suppurating wounds and colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | Boughs brewed into tea and used for sores and swelling, boiled inner bark used as diuretic | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Decoction of boughs taken as a diuretic | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Poultice of boiled inner bark applied to sores and swellings | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Running sores: bark | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used for cold, flu, infections, tuberculosis, wounds | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Leodum groenlandicum</i> | Labrador Tea | Thrives in bogs, on wet shores, damp barrens, poorly drained pastures and on rocky alpine slopes | Decoction of leaves taken as a diuretic | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Leaf tea used for asthma, cold, scurvy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaves used for kidney trouble and to make a beverage | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaves used for tea | Speck and Dexter, 1951, 1952; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Leaves used for the common cold | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Tea of plant used for nephrosis, tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> | Common Motherwort | Found in open disturbed woodlands, areas along woodland paths, woodland borders and thickets, edges of degraded wetlands | Part of plant used for obstetric cases | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|------------------------|
| <i>Lilium canadense</i> | Canada Lily | Found in open woodlands, wooded slopes, savannas, woodland openings, and moist meadows | Parts of plant used for irregular menstruation | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> | Wood Lily | Found in part shade, sun, dry woods, meadows, prairies | Roots used for coughs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for fever | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for swellings and bruises | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Lobelia inflata</i> | Indian tobacco; *nutmawey | Found growing naturally in dry pastures, barren areas and meadows | Smoke used to treat earache | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Used for asthma, earache, fumitory | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Lycopodium sp.</i> | Club Moss | Found in moist, shaded woodlands | Herb used for fever | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> | Feather Solomon's Seal | Found in deep, humus-rich, acid soils. Prefers moist, deciduous woods, growing in drier, shallower soils or open spaces | Leaves and stems used for rashes and itch | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Mentha arvensis</i> | Canadian Mint | Found along forest edge, wet meadows and fields, riparian, swamps/marshes, lakeshores | Herb used for children with an upset stomach | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Mitchella repens</i> | Partridgeberry, Squaw Vine | Moist and damp regions, and along the ground of forest covered areas | Plant used for beverage and medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| | | | Used for parturition, pregnancy | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Myrica gale</i> | Sweet Gale | Found in watersides, bogs, edges of lakes and streams | Roots pounded, soaked in hot water and used for inflammation | Wallis, 1922 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> | Northern Bayberry, Waxberry | Coastal headlands and beaches, swamp and boggy forests, dry rocky forest and semi-open rocky ridges | Headaches: plant, snuff; inflammation: root poultice; exhilarant: tea, berries, bark, leaves | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Used for arthritis, mouthwash, pain, rheumatism, stomatitis | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> | Cultivated Tobacco; *nutmawey | For adequate growth found in soils without a high level of nitrogen | Drowning, earache | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Leaves used for bleeding | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaves used for earache | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Nuphar advena</i> | Yellow Pond Lily; *pagose | Found in the floating leaved plant community, found in shallow depths, in less than 1 meter of water, in lakes, ponds, and stillwater | Poultice of bruised root with flour or meal applied to swellings and bruises | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Swellings of the limbs: leaves | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Swellings, bruises: root with flour, poultice | Speck, 1917 |
| <i>Nuphar variegatum</i> | Yellow Water Lily, Big One Side, Cow Lily; *pagose | Wetlands ranging from lakes, ponds and stillwaters | Root brewed into tea or worn around neck as general preventative | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Used for swelling | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> | American White Waterlily, Sweet- Scented Water Lily; *pagose | Slow moving rivers, lakes and mucky ponds | Juice of root taken for coughs | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Leaves used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Poultice of boiled root applied to swellings | Speck, 1917 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | | Root decoction used for coughs, swellings | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Roots used for colds, grippe, swelling; leaves used for suppurating glands | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for suppurating glands and leaves used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used as preventive, swelling | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> | American Ginseng | Found in woodlands | Roots used as a "detergent for the blood" | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Panicum capillare</i> | Witch Grass | Growth in disturbed areas, along roadsides, headlands and on lakeshores | Tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Phytolacca americana</i> | American Pokeweed; Pigeon-berry | Found in thickets, fields, roadsides and clearings | Leaves used for bleeding wounds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaves used for bleeding wounds | Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Picea glauca</i> | White Spruce; * <i>Kawatkw</i> ; <i>kawtk</i> | Tolerable of a wide range of moisture conditions, mainly found along the coast and in old fields | Bark used as a cough remedy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for beverage and medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| | | | Bark used to prepare a salve for cuts and wounds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Gum and twigs used for scurvy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Gum used for scabs and sores | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for stomach trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Picea mariana</i> | Black Spruce; * <i>Kawatkw</i> | Primarily found on wet organic soils, peat bogs and swamps | Bark used for beverage or medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Bark, leaves, twigs used for colds, cough, grippe; sap used for hemorrhage, unknown part used for kidney trouble; bark used for wounds | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Colds, cough, grippe, scurvy: bark, leaves, twigs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Cough remedy: bark | Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Picea spp.</i> | Spruce; * <i>Kawatkw</i> | Found in boreal regions | Used for tuberculosis, infections, cold, tonic, laryngitis, scurvy, warts | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine; * <i>kuwow; kuwaq</i> | Thrives on dry/fresh, shallow and stony soils | Bark used for beverage or medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Bark used for wounds and sap used for hemorrhaging | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark, leaves and stems used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark, leaves and stems used for coughs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Boiled inner bark used for sores and swellings | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Plant parts used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Sap used for hemorrhaging | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used for colds, hemorrhage, nephrosis | Lacey, 1993 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Common Plantain | Found in open, disturbed places such as waste areas, as well as in fields and along roads | Leaf poultice used for infected wounds | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Used for gastrosis, sore, infection, sore, ulcer, wound, infection, sore, wound | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Polygala senega</i> | Seneca Snakeroot | Found in upland gravel prairies, hill prairies, savannas, wooded slopes along rivers or lakes and abandoned fields | Root used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Polypodium virginianum</i> | Rock Polypody | Grows on boulders, cliffs and rocky slopes and does not need well-developed soil | Infusion of plant used for urine retention | Rousseau, 1948 |
| <i>Pontederia cordata</i> | Pickerelweed | Found in shallow water of marshes, swamps, bogs, ponds and protected areas of rivers where the water is slow-moving | Herbs used to prevent pregnancy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Populus balsamifera</i> | Balsam Poplar | Found on sites that are relatively rich in nutrients and less acidic, and in relatively small, localized stands | Bark baked, brewed into tea to treat worms | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Buds and other parts of plant used as salve for sores, chancre | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Populus sp.</i> | Poplar sp.; * <i>miti</i> | A variety of diverse habitats (open disturbed sites to grasslands to floodplain woodlands) | Used for cold, flu | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Worms: bake bark, make tea | Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | Quaking Aspen | Occurring alongside conifer trees, grow best in fertile, moist loams or well-draining silts or clay loams. | Bark used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used to stimulate the appetite | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaq name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Prunus cerasus</i> | Red Cherry; Sour Cherry | Found in moist, open woods | Used for cold, cough, hypertension | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> | Pin Cherry | Dry to moist open forests and clearings | Wood used for chafed skin and prickly heat | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Prunus serotina</i> | Black Cherry | Found in deciduous woodlands, open woodlands, woodland borders, fence rows, powerline clearances, vacant lots, and waste areas | Bark used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for coughs | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for smallpox | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Cold, cough, depurative, flu, tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Prunus spp.</i> | Wild Cherry; * <i>maskwesmnaqsi</i> ; <i>maskwe:simanagsi</i> | Open woodland areas, thickets and various clearings | Bark steeped for medicine | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Bark used for beverage and medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i> | Bitterberry, Chokecherry | Found along streams, springs and seeps, intolerant of poor drainage, silty or sandy soils | Bark used for diarrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used for cough, diarrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Pyrola asarifolia</i> | Liverleaf Wintergreen | Found in calcareous woods, thickets and wetlands | Parts of plant used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Gonorrhoea, kidney trouble, spitting blood: part not mentioned | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for spitting blood | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | White Oak; <i>*mimkwaqanimusi</i> | Found on sandy plains, gravelly ridges, rich uplands, coves and well-drained loamy soils | Bark used to induce thirst; treat bleeding piles | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Nuts used to induce thirst | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Plant parts used for bleeding piles | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Northern Red Oak <i>*mimkwaqanimusi</i> | Grows on a variety of dry-mesic to mesic sites, occurs in rich, mesic woods, on sandy plains, rock outcrops, stable interdunes, and at the outer edges of floodplains | Bark and roots used for diarrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Quercus sp.</i> | Oak; <i>*mimkwaqanimusi</i> | Thrive in both lightly and well drained soils and granitic regions | Used for hemorrhage, piles | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Tall Buttercup | Found in various locations such as in ponds, along shores and in meadows | Leaves used for headaches | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used as throat treatment | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used to treat cancer, headache, phobia | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Rhexia virginica</i> | Meadow Beauty | Lightly shaded, wet regions such as swamps, higher parts of marshes, peaty lake margins and wet meadows and prairies | Leaves and twigs used as throat cleanser | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Leaves steeped to produce a sour drink | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i> | Yellow Rattle | Typically growth in old fields, along roadsides and in places of prevalent waste | Used for epilepsy, seizures | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Rhus glabra</i> | Smooth Sumac | Found on the edges of moist to dry black soil prairies, upland forests with a history of disturbance; thickets and woodland borders | Earache: part not mentioned | Lacey, 1993 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| | | | Used for cough, earache, sore throat | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Rhus typhina</i> | Staghorn Sumac | Typically found in open areas such as fields, grasslands, along roadsides, hillsides and prairies | Bark and roots used as a physic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Berries and roots used for loss of appetite | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i> var. <i>sativum</i> | European Gooseberry; *kawaqteik; ka:to:min | Found in rocky hillocks, forest margins, shores | Bark and roots used as a physic. | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Rubus alleghaniensis</i> | Blackberry; *Ajiyoqjimin; kl'muwejimin | Easily grown in well-drained loamy soil in sun and semi shade, specifically dry thickets, clearings and woodland margins, open meadows, roadsides. | Used for canker, diarrhea, sore throat, stomach, stomatosis | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Rubus chamaemorus</i> | Cloudberry | Found in bogs, wet peaty meadows, and tundra | Roots used for cough | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for fever | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> | Shrubby Blackberry; *Ajiyoqjimin | Found in lower rainfall areas | Bark and roots used for children's diarrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Rubus hispidus</i> | Bristly Dewberry | Found in conifer swamps, wet hardwood forests, thickets and usually in an areas that are shaded, live in drainage ditches, low woods and swampy meadows | Roots used for cough | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Roots used for fever | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | Raspberry; *Klitawmanaqsi'k; klitaw | Rocky grounds, along roadsides, and in exposed lands from deforestation | Used for canker, diarrhea, sore throat, stomach, stomatosis | Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Rubus pubescens</i> | Dwarf Red Blackberry; *Ajiyoqjimin | Grows in shaded environments and is common in the shaded understory beneath glossy buckthorn | Parts of plant used for irregular menstruation | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Rubus sp.</i> | Blackberry, Raspberry; *Ajiyoqjimin; klitaw | Found in a variety of habitats | Tea from canes used to treat stomach issues, with strawberry runners | Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curly Dock | Grows as a weed in pastures, hay fields, forages, landscapes, and some crop field areas | Infusion of roots used as a purgative | Mechling, 1959 |
| | | | Roots used as a purgative | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used treat "cold in bladder" | Mechling, 1959 |
| <i>Salix cordata</i> | Heartleaf Willow; Sand Dune Willow; Furry Willow | Found along dunes and lakeshores | Bark used for blisters | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used to stimulate the appetite | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Salix discolor</i> | Pussy Willow; | Swamps, stream banks, marsh borders, floodplains and fens | Bruises, cancer, cold, nephrosis | Lacey 1993 |
| <i>Salix lucida</i> | Shining Willow | Found in wetland habitats | Bark used for bleeding | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Poultice of bruised leaves used on sprains and bruises | Wallis, 1922 |
| <i>Salix nigra</i> | Black Willow | Found in marsh areas with standing water and most often seen along rivers and small streams, well suited to a riparian habitat | Poultice of scraped root and spirits applied to bruises and sprains | Speck, 1917 |
| <i>Salix sp.</i> | Red Willow | Found in a variety of habitats | Fumitory | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> | American Elder; *Pukulu'skwimanaqsi'l | Various locations including wet barrens, swamps and open woodland areas | Berries, bark and flower used as a purgative and bark used as a physic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Berries, bark and flower used as a purgative and bark used as an emetic | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaq name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| | | | Emetic | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Soporific, purgative: cones, berries, flowers; emetic, physic: bark | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used as cathartic, emetic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> | Scarlet Elderberry; *Pukulu'skwimanaqsi'l | Grows in riparian environments, woodlands, and other habitat, generally in moist areas | Herbs used as an "emetic (with round wood)" | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> | Bloodroot | In or at the edge of rich, moist woods, in the shade | Infusion of roots used for colds | Rousseau, 1948 |
| | | | Roots used for hemorrhages and to prevent bleeding | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for infected cuts | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used as an abortifacient | Rousseau, 1948 |
| | | | Used as an aphrodisiac | Rousseau, 1948 |
| | | | Used for hemorrhage, rheumatism, tuberculosis | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Sanicula marilandica</i> | Maryland Sanicle | Found in rich woods, meadows and shores | Roots used for irregular menstruation | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for menstrual pain | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for menstrual pain and slow parturition | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for rheumatism | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> | Northern Pitcher Plant | Bogs | Used to treat dyspepsia, nephrosis, tuberculosis | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Herb used for pain | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herbs used for kidney trouble and consumption | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herbs used for spitting blood | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Roots steeped, used for sore throat, spitting blood | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Strong decoction of root taken for "spitting blood" and pulmonary complaints | Speck, 1917 |
| | | | Used for spitting blood | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> | Panicled Bulrush | Found in course, fine, or medium textured saturated soils. Lowland to middle elevations in mountain riparian, marshes and wet meadow zones | Roots used for abscesses | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | Climbing Nightshade | In open woods, edges of fields, fence lines, roadsides, and occasionally in hedges and gardens | Roots used for nausea | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Sorbus americana</i> | American Mountain Ash; *aqamoq' wisqoq | Found along hedgerows and in open wooded areas | Bark used for "mother pains" | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for boils | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Infusion of root taken for colic | Speck 1917 |
| | | | Parts of plant used as an emetic | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used for stomachache, witchcraft | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i> | Claspleaf Twistedstalk | Found in wet sub-alpine woods and thickets, rich moist coniferous and deciduous woods at elevations | Parts of plant used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for spitting blood | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Symphoricarpus albus</i> | Waxberry | Commonly found in gardens and surrounding buildings | Used for headache and as tonic | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> | Skunk Cabbage; | Grows in large, dense stands in wet thickets, woods and swamps | Diabetes, toothache, tuberculosis | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herb used for headache | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Herbs used for headache | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | Common Tansy | Found in pastures, hay fields, riparian habitats and wastelands | Herb used for prevention of pregnancy; leaves used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Herbs used to prevent pregnancy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaves used for kidney trouble | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Taxus canadensis</i> | Canada Yew | Found in forests, thriving in swampy woods, ravines, riverbanks and on lakes shores | Bark used for bowel and internal troubles | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Leaf tea used for fever | Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for afterbirth pain and blood clots | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for afterbirth pain and clots | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for fever | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Eastern White Cedar; * <i>qaskusi</i> ; <i>qaskusi</i> <i>a:qamikt</i> | Found in swampy regions (both fresh and salt water) and near old pastures | Inner bark, bark and stems used for burns | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Inner bark, bark and stems used for cough | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Stems used for headaches | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Twigs used for headache; leaves used for swollen feet and hands | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used for swelling | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> | Heartleaf Foamflower | Found in rich moist woodlands in the mountains | Roots used for diarrhea. | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Tilia americana</i> | American Basswood | Found in moist soils along stream banks and pond margins. Also in low woods | Bark used for suppurating wounds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Inner bark, bark and stems used for cough | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots used for worms | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Tilia sp.</i> | American Basswood | Found in moist soils along stream banks and pond margins. Also in low woods | Used for infections, sores, wounds | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover | Found in open, moist or dry sites like old fields, pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas | Used as tonic | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Trifolium sp.</i> | Clover | Found in open, moist or dry sites like old fields, pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas | Used for fever, insect stings | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Eastern Hemlock; *Ksu:skw; kastuk; qast'k | Mountains (northern slopes) and valleys | Bark and stems used for colds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used as cough medicine and for grippe | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bark used for beverage or medicine | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Lacey, 1977 |
| | | | Bark used for stomach troubles, colds, cough, grippe; inner bark used for scurvy | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Bowel and internal troubles, colds cough, grippe, bark | Wallis, 1922 |
| | | | Inner bark used for chapped skin | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Inner bark used for diarrhea | Chandler et al., 1979 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Parts of plant used for bowel, stomach and internal troubles | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Roots and stems used for "cold in kidney" | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| | | | Used to treat cold | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Typha latifolia</i> | Broadleaf Cattail; *nukwa:luwejkewey; poqomaqan'skw | Found in full sun, wet conditions and soil that is muddy or sandy | Leaves used for sores | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Ulmus rubra</i> | Slippery Elm; *wikpi | Found in moist, rich to dry, limestone soils | Bark used for suppurating wounds | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> | Large-fruited Cranberry; *Su:n | Bogs and marshes | Tonic to treat urinary and bladder infections | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i> (presumed) | Blueberry; *Pkuman; pkwiman | Common in peat covered barrens, dry soil, headlands and sandy regions | Tonic for rheumatism | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Vaccinium spp.</i> | Blueberries, Bilberries, Cranberries; *Pkuman; pkwiman; su:n | Flourish in acidic, sandy soils. Found in wetlands, bogs and meadows | Berry juice used, unknown ailment | Lacey, 1977 |
| <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> | Common Mullein | Found in pastures and in gravel plains as well as along roadsides and in light soils | Used to treat asthma | Lacey, 1993 |
| | | | Parts of plant used for sores and cuts | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Viburnum lentago</i> | Nannyberry | Found in moist mixed grassland, aspen parkland and boreal transition | Roots used for irregular menstruation | Chandler et al., 1979 |
| <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> | Blackhaw | Found in rich mesic woodlands, upland woodlands, thinly wooded bluffs, rocky wooded slopes, limestone glades | Infusion of plant taken before and during parturition | Wallis, 1922 |



| Species | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw name ¹¹) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Use | Source |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> | Highbush Cranberry; * <i>Nipanmaqsil</i> | Predominantly along streams and in swamps | Used to treat adenopathy, swellings | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Viola arvensis</i> | Field Pansy | Along roadsides and in fields | Effective in the treatment of sore eyes | Lacey, 1993 |
| <i>Viola sp.</i> | Violet | Found in moist to mesic black soil prairies, open woodlands, wooded slopes along rivers or lakes | Conjunctivitis | Lacey, 1993 |

2.4.3 Additional Plant Uses

The Mi'kmaq have a long-standing history of utilizing the land for not only food and medicine, but have also harvested resources for aesthetic purposes and/or tool making. Table 7 provides the plant species that were traditionally used by the Mi'kmaq for variety of purposes including tools, construction, clothing, heat, dyes, etc.

Table 7: Plant Species Traditionally Used by Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq

| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ¹²) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Abies balsamea</i> | Balsam Fir; * <i>Stogn</i> | Various regions including mountains, canyons and valleys | Wood used for kindling and fuel; Boughs used to make beds. | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources, 2012 |
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | Moosewood; Striped Maple; * <i>Mimkutago'q</i> | Rocky woods, rich deciduous forests, wooded slopes and along streams | Thin saplings used in wigwam construction | Nova Scotia Museum factsheet, ND |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | Red Maple | Swamps, alluvial soils, and moist uplands | Used to make basketware. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |

¹² DeBlois, 1996; Wallis and Wallis, 1995; Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources, 2012



| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ¹²) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple *Snawey | Well-drained soils | Used to make bows and arrows. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Acer sp.</i> | Maple | Various | Pins for securing clothing | Wallis and Wallis, 1964 |
| <i>Alnus sp.</i> | Alder *Tupsi | Low ground in alluvial soils | Bark used to make a dye. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | White/Paper Birch *Maskwi | Forests, especially on slopes | Bark used to make baskets; bark used to make boxes, coffins and other containers; bark used to make canoes; bark used to make dishes and cooking utensils; bark used to make house coverings. | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Speck and Dexter, 1951; Rousseau, 1948; Speck and Dexter, 1951; Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | Yellow birch | | Branches used as straps and thongs. | Wallis and Wallis, 1960 |
| <i>Betula sp.</i> | Birch | Various depending on species | Bark used to make torches for night fishing. Bark used to make trumpets for calling game. Bark used to construct containers, boxes, and cups Bark sheets used in wigwam construction | Speck and Dexter, 1951; Speck and Dexter, 1951; Wallis and Wallis, 1955; Nova Scotia Museum factsheet, ND. |
| <i>Corylus cornuta</i> | Hazel root | | Basketry | Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American Beech | Fertile uplands, rarely in swamps | Used to make snowshoe frames. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | White Ash | Intervale forests, low ground, and open woods | Used to make axe and knife handles. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> | Black Ash *Wiskoq | Low ground, damp woods and swamps | Used to make basketware. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Galium tinctorium</i> | Stiff Marsh Bedstraw/ Small Bedstraw | Low-lying areas, brooks, marshes, and bogs | Roots used to make a red dye for porcupine quills. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Hierochloe odorata</i> | Sweetgrass *Kjimskiku | Moist heavy soils, generally in the upper reaches of tidal marshes | Used to make baskets. Used to make mats. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Juniperus sp.</i> | Red Cedar | Various, depending on species | Wood used for kindling and fuel. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Larix laricina</i> | Eastern Larch/ Tamarack | Bogs and wet depressions in forests | Wood used for kindling and fuel. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |



| Scientific Name | Common Name (*Mi'kmaw Name ¹²) | Habitat | Mi'kmaq Traditional Uses | Source |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | *Apu'tam'kie'jit | | | |
| <i>Picea glauca</i> | White Spruce; Cat Spruce; *Kawatkw | Old fields and along the coast | Boughs used to make beds. Wood used for kindling and fuel. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 Speck and Dexter (1951) |
| <i>Picea mariana</i> | Black Spruce; Bog Spruce; *Kawatkw | Bogs, swamps and poorly drained areas | Boughs used to make beds. Roots used as sewing material for canoe birch bark products. Wood used for kindling and fuel. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine | Bogs, swamps and poorly drained areas | Wood used for kindling and fuel. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Picea spp.</i> | Spruce | See White and/or Black Spruce | Poles for wigwam construction Root used as twine, for sewing | Nova Scotia Museum factsheet, ND Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| <i>Salix sp.</i> | Willow | Various, depending on species | Leaves used as tobacco. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Taxus canadensis</i> | Canada Yew | Cool damp woods, ravines, climax coniferous, and wooded swamps. | Leaves used to make a green dye. | Speck, 1917 |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Eastern White Cedar | Lakesides and swamps or old pastures | Used to make arrow shafts; used to make canoe slats; wood used for kindling and fuel; woven into bags and mats; inner bark used as twine, for sewing | Speck and Dexter, 1951 Nova Scotia Museum factsheet, ND Wallis and Wallis, 1955 |
| <i>Tilia spp.</i> ¹³ | Basswood | Not native to NS | Bark woven into bags and mats | Nova Scotia Museum factsheet, ND |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Eastern Hemlock | Northern slopes or ravines | Bark used to make a dye. Wood used for kindling and fuel. | Speck and Dexter, 1951 |
| <i>Typha spp.</i> | Cattails | Marshes, wet depressions | Woven into bags and mats | Nova Scotia Museum factsheet, ND |

¹³ There may be confusion over this common name, as basswood (*Tilia* species, or Linden) is not native to NS or NB.

2.5 Traditional Mi'kmaq Place Names

An investigation of the traditional place names of *Mi'kma'ki* (Figure 1) reveals much about the unique relationship held between the Mi'kmaq and the land and resources on which they depend. The names are versatile and dynamic; they describe where to find resources, features of the landscape or where events took place. The names were descriptive of place but also represent the imagination and interpretation of a people moving through a dynamic and changing landscape. Evidence of this can be found in the language, history and myths of the Mi'kmaq people.

Language is one way cultures structure, give meaning to, and interact with the world around them. This is especially true for indigenous peoples with longstanding connections to a place. "Language is the principal instrument by which culture is transmitted from one generation to another, by which members of a culture communicate meaning and make sense of their shared experience. Because language defines the world and experience in cultural terms, it literally shapes our way of perceiving — our world view" (Canada, 1996). The Mi'kmaq language emerged from the sustained presence of the people in their territory for over 10 000 years. This ancient relationship has resulted in a distinct worldview which is inherently place based due to the cumulative experience of the people interacting with the landscape. The place names that were developed through this process give insight into the changing nature of the landscape, but also the cultural nuances of the people.

Before the arrival of European settlers the Mi'kmaq were a nomadic people, migrating seasonally throughout *Mi'kma'ki*. This freedom from a single dwelling place played a role in the way the Mi'kmaq conceptualized both the physical geography of their territory, and understood their place within it. While the Mi'kmaq frequented certain locations, their interaction with the landscape and conceptualization of space was based on movement through an area, rather than the identification of a single point or location. Unlike European languages, the Mi'kmaq language is verb oriented. Many place names are verbs rather than nouns, describing a sense of 'being from' or 'going to' a given place (Sable and Francis, 2012). The Mi'kmaq relationship to place was more important than any one location; the people interacted with the land through a dynamic interpretation of the landscape as they moved through it. While many names may appear to describe a single location, these names represented cultural indicators which the people interpreted in relation to the surrounding area and the collective memory of the people.

Place names also give insight into the character of the Mi'kmaq and their traditional beliefs and way of life. This is evident in the role that oral history played in the interpretation of landscape and underlying lessons on how they ought to interact with it. Although many names appear to describe a physical characteristic of the landscape, many of these names are tied into cultural practices, concepts or myths (Hornborg, 2008). This is common in many indigenous cultures with oral traditions where place names act as mnemonic devices, providing a framework for cultural identity and memory

(Sable & Francis, 2012). An example of this are the connection between myth and the explanation of place, such as the relationship between the Glooscap myths and many place names along the shores of the Bay of Fundy (Sable and Francis, 2012). These myths and legends held many moral lessons, but also acted as oral maps of the territory.

The Mi'kmaq conceptualization of place is a complex and holistic subject that intertwines the language, culture, myth and territory of the Mi'kmaq people. Unfortunately during the colonial period many aspects of this Mi'kmaq tradition were lost or forgotten. The following tables offer an incomplete account of the place names within a 10km radius of the study area, as well as other prominent places names from within the region. Some of the place names included here occur in multiple instances across the province and are marked with an asterisk. For example, the name Partridge Island most likely refers to Partridge Island in the Bay of Fundy, as described in the Glooscap myths.

Whynott's Settlement place names (Table 8) and corresponding distance markers (Appendix A).

Table 8: Whynott's Settlement Place Names

| Place Name | Mi'kmaq Name | Meaning | Source |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Partridge Island * | <i>Pūlowēchwā, Mūnegoo</i> | Partridge Island | Rand, 1875 |
| | <i>Pūlowecha Mulwego</i> | Partridge Island | Frame, 1892 |
| | <i>Pulōwechāmunēgoo</i> | Partridge Island | Rand, 1919 |
| Pine Grove * | <i>Gooōa'gūmīkt</i> | White pine grove | Rand, 1875 |
| Mahone By | <i>Mushamush</i> | N/A | Town of Mahone Bay, 2013 |
| Lahave River | <i>Pījenooīškāk</i> | Having long joints | Rand, 1875 |
| | <i>Pījenooīškāk</i> | N/A | Rand, 1888 |
| | <i>Pījelooaskak</i> | Having long joints | Rand, 1919 |
| Lunenburg | <i>Āseedīk</i> | Clam land | Rand, 1875 |
| | <i>Aseedik</i> | N/A | Frame, 1892 |
| | <i>Asedik</i> | The place of clams | Rand, 1919 |
| Tancook Island | <i>Uktankook</i> | Facing the open sea | Rand, 1919 |

*Multiple instances retrieved from database

3 METHODOLOGY

The project methodology was developed in accordance with the MEKs Protocol adopted by the Assembly of Nova Scotia Chiefs, through the Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuagn (KMK). The KMK MEKs Protocol provides a number of key guidelines and standards on suggested practices and procedures relevant to the planning, design, development, implementation and reporting of a MEKs.

The methodology for the MEK Study for the proposed wind farms consisted of three main elements. The NEXUS Team conducted a desktop review to gather all relevant information pertaining to the project study areas, historical Mi'kmaq knowledge and Mi'kmaq resource use. Workshops with local Mi'kmaq knowledge holders enabled the collection of local site-specific knowledge of historical and current Mi'kmaq use of natural resources in the area¹⁴. Field surveys updated the available knowledge of the study areas.

3.1 Literature Review

Archival documents and published works were reviewed for information regarding the past and present Mi'kmaq occupation and use of the Study Areas. The NEXUS Team utilized a range of data sources including historical documents, journal articles, published books, Nova Scotia Public Archives and Records, microfiche scans and local archives. A thorough literature review on existing knowledge and mapped data facilitates the preparation of a concise and accurate MEKs report.

3.2 Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Workshop Preparation and Protocol

NEXUS has adopted the workshop format for conducting MEKs. The process for collecting TEK has moved away from the individual informant interview process to one that brings small groups of community members together in a workshop format. This process enables researchers an opportunity to observe and collect information from a variety of sources (such as youth, elders, women, hunters, community leaders, etc.) during focus group sessions.

The workshop format provides the opportunity to assess the validity of information collected. A participant who is knowledgeable about historical activity or environmental matters is just as concerned about the accuracy of information as any researcher. However, there remains the temptation to embellish certain facts to ensure the final decisions favor the participant's community or agenda (Johannes, 1993). In addition, there is also the risk of having non- MEK experts participating in the study as a means of receiving outside recognition (these individuals have been referred to in Mi'kmaq communities as 'glory seekers'). These individuals do not intend to compromise the reliability of the information gathered in MEKs, however, it does identify the need to integrate a process whereby the information collected is verified.

¹⁴ Workshops are scheduled for mid-April.



This workshop format provides a number of benefits to ascertain the validity of information collected. First, the group dynamic created in a workshop format provides the opportunity to dampen embellishment of stories and information. Second, groups can provide multiple perspectives on past community experience and stories passed down from generation to generation within the community. Third, group sessions allow the opportunity for conversations amongst community members, which may trigger old memories. Fourth, groups can provide greater understanding on the 'systems' used in the community to pass information between community members and between generations. Finally, workshops are a more cost and time effective means to conduct MEK surveys. These benefits are not present in 'one on one' interviews between a researcher and participant.

The workshop format requires engagement of Mi'kmaq knowledge holders at the community level. NEXUS worked with individuals from local Mi'kmaq communities in acquiring information on current use and interest of the Study Areas as well as preparing the workshops.

3.3 Surveys of the Study Areas

In addition to the evidence of Mi'kmaq knowledge of the Study Areas, information on the general area encompassing the site was achieved through the workshop maps, field surveys and habitat modeling exercise.

3.3.1 *Mi'kmaq Knowledge Workshop Maps*

NEXUS collected Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge from workshop participants in relation to the three Study Areas. NEXUS digitized the aggregated data on the maps produced in the workshops. The final MEKs maps were entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS) using ArcGIS to create user-generated maps. Copies of these maps are included in this report.

3.3.2 *Field Survey for General Habitats and Plant Species*

[This section will be revised upon completion of field survey in June]

Field surveys of the Study Areas will be completed to identify and locate plants and other related resources that may be of importance. Field surveys identified plants used by the Mi'kmaq located within the Study Areas.

A vegetation survey will be conducted. The vegetation survey was used to verify the presence of plant species identified during the desktop review stage in the Study Areas. The survey will consist of optically controlled meanders through habitat polygons identified to potentially contain plants of significance to Mi'kmaq. General locations of significant plants will be identified in the field using GPS and photographs recorded with a digital camera.



3.3.3 *Wildlife Habitat Modeling Exercise*

Wildlife species potentially located in the Study Area were determined through an analysis of available information. The analysis included information obtained on the historical and contemporary use of wildlife and fish resources by Mi'kmaq (from the literature review and workshop) combined with known wildlife habitat preferences and the results of the habitat surveys.

Information obtained from the literature review, field surveys and workshop were compiled and a habitat modeling exercise conducted. The likelihood of each species' presence on the Study Areas was determined by comparing habitat preferences of NS wildlife species with the habitats known to occur on the Study Areas.

[This section will be updated upon completion of field survey in June]

3.4 Analysis of Primary Data

This report includes an analysis of data achieved through workshop, surveys and the collation of supplementary data. The analysis provides a comprehensive and accurate account of the Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge, as well as the Mi'kmaq practices, interests and uses within the Study Areas.

[This section will be updated upon completion of field survey in June]



4 RESULTS

4.1 Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Workshops

A workshop was held with members of Millbrook First Nation in order to discuss current land and resource uses within the four Study Areas. The workshop occurred on Thursday April 11, 2013 at the Glooscap Heritage Centre. Hunters, fishers and harvesters attended the meeting. These participants provided information on the Study Areas (Truro Heights, Millbrook and Whynott's Settlement) and provided considerable insight into the current state of use and knowledge associated to the areas near the Millbrook reserve. While some participants were familiar with the Whynott's Settlement and Pockwock Study Areas, the vast majority of input focused on the Truro Heights and Millbrook Study Areas.

Insightful conversations with the Glooscap First Nation provided information that due to the long distance to the four Study Areas that the majority of hunters, fishers and harvesters in the community were not currently frequenting the Study Areas on a regular basis. Although members of Glooscap First Nation have traditionally travelled to these areas and hold interest in the areas, no community members attended the workshop.

Conversations with individuals from the Acadia First Nation led to the understanding that there has been little recent harvesting activity in the area near the Study Areas, thus participation in a workshop would be unnecessary. Active hunters from the Acadia Band travel to Sheet Harbour, NS and Musquodobit NS to hunt. It is important acknowledge the long-standing relationship the Mi'kmaq have with *Mi'kma'ki* and locally, the Study Areas. This intimate relationship is not defined solely by the current use and occupation of a geographical area but by the extensive awareness and interests the Mi'kmaq hold of regions resources. Therefore, the current absence of Mi'kmaq from an area should not be mistaken for an absence of interest (current and future) of the area and resources located within the Study Areas.

The general attitude towards the potential wind farm developments was positive; many participants supported development of non-carbon based or 'green' energy sources. Some concern was expressed over the benefits from the project to the local community. Another issue raised was the potential impacts of the turbines on local wildlife migratory patterns, particularly winged species such as birds, bats and insects. Potential impacts on the Millbrook community (ex. noise) were perceived to be minimal due to the distance from the nearest houses to the proposed turbine location and the density of the forested area between these locations.

4.1.1 *Whynott's Settlement Study Area*

The Whynott's Settlement study area was noted as a particularly good fishing area due to the density of rivers, streams, lakes and ponds. Species noted were trout and bass. The region was also noted as having higher than average deer populations, visible along the 103 Highway and most roads.



4.2 Results of General Habitats and Plant Species Survey

A site assessment was completed to identify and locate potential medicinal plants and other related resources located in the Study Areas.

[This section will be updated upon completion of field survey in June]

4.3 Wildlife Habitat Modeling Exercise

Wildlife species potentially occurring in the Study Areas were determined from an analysis of the historical use of wildlife and fish resource by Mi'kmaq (Section 2.3), combined with known wildlife habitat preferences and the habitat surveys.

[This section will be updated upon completion of field survey in June]



5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The MEKS demonstrates that there has been a long-standing relationship and interest with the regions in and around the Study area.

The meeting held with Mi'kmaq participants from the Millbrook First Nation highlights the vested interest the Mi'kmaq have with their traditional territory. Many users described learning about the lands, resources, skills and knowledge from their relatives, friends and family members. Elders and the fathers of hunters were often cited as the source of knowledge about a particular region or hunting technique. The knowledge of the study areas demonstrated by meeting participants suggest that the Mi'kmaq ecological and traditional knowledge associated to these areas is still accessible in the communities and is being utilized by a wide range of community sectors, from youth to elders. While some activities and areas are more commonly cited than others, the level of community interest in the lands and resources remains active and relevant.

In keeping with the principles and statements of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, future planning and collaboration between the project proponent and Mi'kmaq should be implemented and maintained through the application of Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge.

[This section will be updated upon completion of field survey in June]



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Appendix A: Whynott's Settlement Place Names

Centre Point: Whynotts Settlement 44° 24' 47" N, 64° 28' 18" W

| Place Name | Feature Type | Distance (km) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Arenburg Island | Island | 6 |
| Auburndale | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Aulenbach Brook | River | 5 |
| Aulenbach Point | Cape | 9 |
| Back Centre | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Bare Hill | Mountain | 8 |
| Barry Corner ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 2 |
| Barrys Corner | Unincorporated area | 2 |
| Bear Hill ** ‡ | Mountain | 8 |
| Beaver Brook | River | 8 |
| Beaver Pond | Lake | 7 |
| Beaverdam Brook | River | 13 |
| Beck Lake | Lake | 9 |
| Big Lots | Unincorporated area | 5 |
| Big Lots Hill | Mountain | 4 |
| Big Mushamush Lake | Lake | 11 |
| Big Rock Pool | River feature | 8 |
| Birch Island | Island | 11 |
| Black Swamp | Low vegetation | 3 |
| Block House ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Blockhouse | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Blockhouse Mill Brook | River | 6 |
| Blysteiner Lake | Lake | 2 |
| Bridgewater | Town | 5 |
| Broom Island ** ‡ | Island | 10 |
| Bruhm Island | Island | 10 |
| Bruhms Bridge Pool | River feature | 10 |
| Bucks Cove | Bay | 6 |
| Burns Cove | Bay | 6 |
| Cantalope Lake ** ‡ | Lake | 10 |
| Cantelope Lake | Lake | 9 |



| Place Name | Feature Type | Distance (km) |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Centre | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Clay Bank Pool | River feature | 7 |
| Clearland | Unincorporated area | 9 |
| Clearland Lake | Lake | 8 |
| Cleverseys Point | Cape | 11 |
| Conquerall Bank | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Cook Brook ** ‡ | River | 6 |
| Cook Point | Cape | 6 |
| Cooks Brook | River | 7 |
| Cooks Falls | Falls | 6 |
| Cooks Falls Pool | River feature | 6 |
| Cookville | Unincorporated area | 7 |
| Cosmans Meadows | Low vegetation | 10 |
| Covey Lake | Lake | 2 |
| Cross Lake | Lake | 8 |
| Crouse Brook | River | 7 |
| Crouse Lake | Lake | 7 |
| Crouses Settlement | Unincorporated area | 9 |
| Dares Lake | Lake | 8 |
| Darrs Falls | Falls | 10 |
| Darrs Marsh | Low vegetation | 9 |
| Dayspring | Unincorporated area | 5 |
| Demone Cove | Bay | 12 |
| Demone Lake | Lake | 12 |
| Doreys Marsh | Low vegetation | 7 |
| Eisenhauers Point | Cape | 10 |
| Ernst Brook | River | 8 |
| Fancy Lake | Lake | 12 |
| Fancy Lake Provincial Park | Conservation area | 11 |
| Farmville | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Fauxbourg ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Fauxburg | Unincorporated area | 7 |
| Feener Brook | River | 11 |
| Feener Brook | River | 1 |
| Feener's Corner ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 11 |



| Place Name | Feature Type | Distance (km) |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Feeners Corner | Unincorporated area | 11 |
| Feeners Lake | Lake | 9 |
| Fire Pool | River feature | 6 |
| First South | Unincorporated area | 11 |
| Flat Island | Island | 12 |
| Fralig Cove | Bay | 9 |
| Frideaux Falls | Falls | 10 |
| Frideaux Pool | River feature | 9 |
| Front Centre | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Goodwater Brook | River | 5 |
| Goose Rock | Shoal | 5 |
| Governors Island | Island | 6 |
| Great Ridge | Mountain | 9 |
| Green Point | Cape | 6 |
| Grimm Lake | Lake | 10 |
| Grimms Settlement | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Grouse Brook | River | 6 |
| Hall Pool | River feature | 10 |
| Hansons Cove | Bay | 10 |
| Hartmans Lake | Lake | 12 |
| Hebb Brook | River | 5 |
| Hebb Lake | Lake | 11 |
| Hebb Mill Pond | Lake | 10 |
| Hebbville | Village | 8 |
| Heckman Brook | River | 6 |
| High Head ** | Unincorporated area | 5 |
| Hirtle Cove | Bay | 10 |
| Hirtle Hill | Mountain | 11 |
| Hirtles Mill Pool | River feature | 9 |
| Horseshoe Cove | Bay | 5 |
| Horseshoe Point | Cape | 5 |
| Huckleberry Point | Cape | 5 |
| Inchcape Rock | Shoal | 9 |
| Irvington Island | Island | 5 |
| Johnnys Hole | River feature | 9 |



| Place Name | Feature Type | Distance (km) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Joudrey Brook | River | 9 |
| Juniper Brook | River | 9 |
| Kaulbacks Peninsula | Cape | 11 |
| Keddy Pond | Lake | 9 |
| Langille Lake | Lake | 5 |
| Langille Little Lake | Lake | 3 |
| Lantz Brook | River | 9 |
| Lennys Hole | River feature | 10 |
| Line Fence Pool | River feature | 9 |
| Little Cooks Lake | Lake | 8 |
| Little Island | Island | 7 |
| Little Lake | Lake | 9 |
| Little Lake | Lake | 3 |
| Little Langille Lake ** ‡ | Lake | 4 |
| Long Bridge Brook | River | 9 |
| Long Hill | Mountain | 7 |
| Loon Island | Island | 11 |
| Lower Branch | Unincorporated area | 8 |
| Lower New Cornwall | Unincorporated area | 8 |
| Lower Northfield | Unincorporated area | 9 |
| Mader Cove ** ‡ | Bay | 10 |
| Mader Cove ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Maders Cove | Bay | 10 |
| Maders Cove | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Mahone Bay | Town | 8 |
| Mahone Harbour | Bay | 9 |
| Mailmans Pool | River feature | 9 |
| Maitland | Unincorporated area | 2 |
| Maitland ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 2 |
| Maitland Forks | Unincorporated area | 3 |
| Maitland Station ** | Unincorporated area | 2 |
| Marsh Brook | River | 9 |
| Marsh Brook | River | 4 |
| Marsh Cove | Bay | 5 |
| Marsh Point | Cape | 5 |



| Place Name | Feature Type | Distance (km) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Martin Brook ** ‡ | River | 10 |
| Martin Brook ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| McDonalds Cabin Pool | River feature | 8 |
| McKean Point | Cape | 6 |
| Moore Island | Island | 13 |
| Mossman ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 9 |
| Mossman ** | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Mossman Corner | Unincorporated area | 9 |
| Mud Lake | Lake | 9 |
| Mushamush River | River | 9 |
| Naas Lake | Lake | 4 |
| Naugler Brook | River | 5 |
| New Cornwall ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 11 |
| Northwest | Unincorporated area | 9 |
| Nubble ** ‡ | Island | 9 |
| Oak Hill | Mountain | 8 |
| Oak Hill ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 3 |
| Oak Hill Lake ** ‡ | Lake | 10 |
| Oak Run | River | 9 |
| Oakhill | Unincorporated area | 3 |
| Oakhill Lake ** ‡ | Lake | 10 |
| Oakland | Unincorporated area | 10 |
| Oakland Lake | Lake | 10 |
| Oickle Island | Island | 9 |
| Partridge Island | Island | 12 |
| Pine Grove | Unincorporated area | 4 |
| Pinegrove Lake | Lake | 4 |
| Piney Point | Cape | 9 |
| Pleasantville | Unincorporated area | 8 |
| Railway Bridge Pool | River feature | 5 |
| Randall Lake | Lake | 5 |
| Rhodeniser Brook ** ‡ | River | 3 |
| Rhodeniser Lake ** ‡ | Lake | 3 |
| Rhodenizer Brook | River | 10 |
| Rhodenizer Brook | River | 4 |



| Place Name | Feature Type | Distance (km) |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Rhodenizer Lake | Lake | 3 |
| Rhodes Corner | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Rhodes Lake | Lake | 8 |
| Round Lake | Lake | 8 |
| Rudolf Cove | Bay | 6 |
| Rum Brook | River | 2 |
| Sandy Brook | River | 9 |
| Sarty Pool | River feature | 6 |
| Schoolhouse Pool | River feature | 7 |
| Sebastopol ** | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Sellars Brook | River | 7 |
| Seller Brook ** ‡ | River | 7 |
| Shankle Cove | Bay | 10 |
| Silver Island | Island | 12 |
| Silver Mill Brook | River | 10 |
| Slaughenwhite Island | Island | 8 |
| Smelt Brook | River | 10 |
| Smith Mountain | Mountain | 5 |
| Spectacle Lakes | Lake | 8 |
| Spectacle Lakes | Unincorporated area | 8 |
| Sperry Cove | Bay | 8 |
| Strum Shoal | Shoal | 10 |
| Stuart Brook | River | 5 |
| Sucker Brook | River | 12 |
| Sucker Lake | Lake | 13 |
| Swamp Brook | River | 9 |
| Sweetland | Unincorporated area | 7 |
| Tanners Settlement | Unincorporated area | 11 |
| The Long Swamp | Low vegetation | 11 |
| The Narrows | Channel | 11 |
| The Piers Pool | River feature | 6 |
| The Pinchgut | Channel | 10 |
| The Sheerdam Pool | River feature | 6 |
| The Shoals | Shoal | 10 |
| Town Pond | Lake | 6 |



| Place Name | Feature Type | Distance (km) |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Upper La Have ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 5 |
| Upper LaHave | Unincorporated area | 6 |
| Upper Lahave ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 5 |
| Veinot Brook | River | 6 |
| Veinots Pool | River feature | 7 |
| Wagner Brook | River | 6 |
| Weagle Brook | River | 5 |
| Weagle Cove | Bay | 5 |
| Weagle Island | Island | 5 |
| Weagle Point | Cape | 5 |
| Webster Lake ** ‡ | Lake | 11 |
| Wentzell Brook | River | 9 |
| Wentzell Lake | Lake | 9 |
| Wentzell Lake | Lake | 10 |
| West La Have River ** ‡ | River | 9 |
| West LaHave River | River | 10 |
| West Lahave River ** ‡ | River | 9 |
| West Northfield ** ‡ | Unincorporated area | 9 |
| West Northfield | Unincorporated area | 11 |
| West Weagle Island | Island | 5 |
| Whitman Pond | Lake | 6 |
| Whynotts Settlement | Unincorporated area | 0 |
| Wildcat Brook | River | 9 |
| Wiles Brook | River | 5 |
| Wiles Lake | Lake | 9 |
| Wileville | Unincorporated area | 8 |
| Wilkies Cove | Bay | 8 |
| Zwicker Lake ** ‡ | Lake | 8 |
| Zwicker Long Lake | Lake | 8 |
| Legend | | |
| ** | Indicates a former name | |
| ‡ | Indicates that the official name is available | |
| † | Indicates that this name is available in another language | |
| ◇ | Indicates a Pan-Canadian feature | |