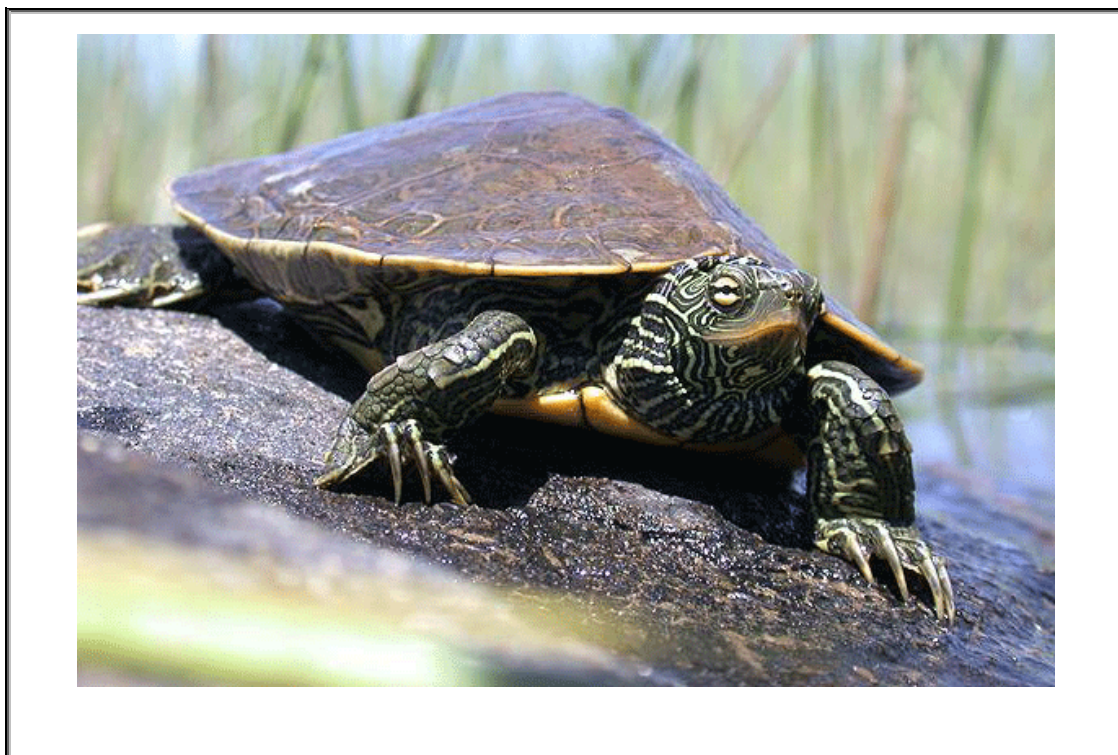
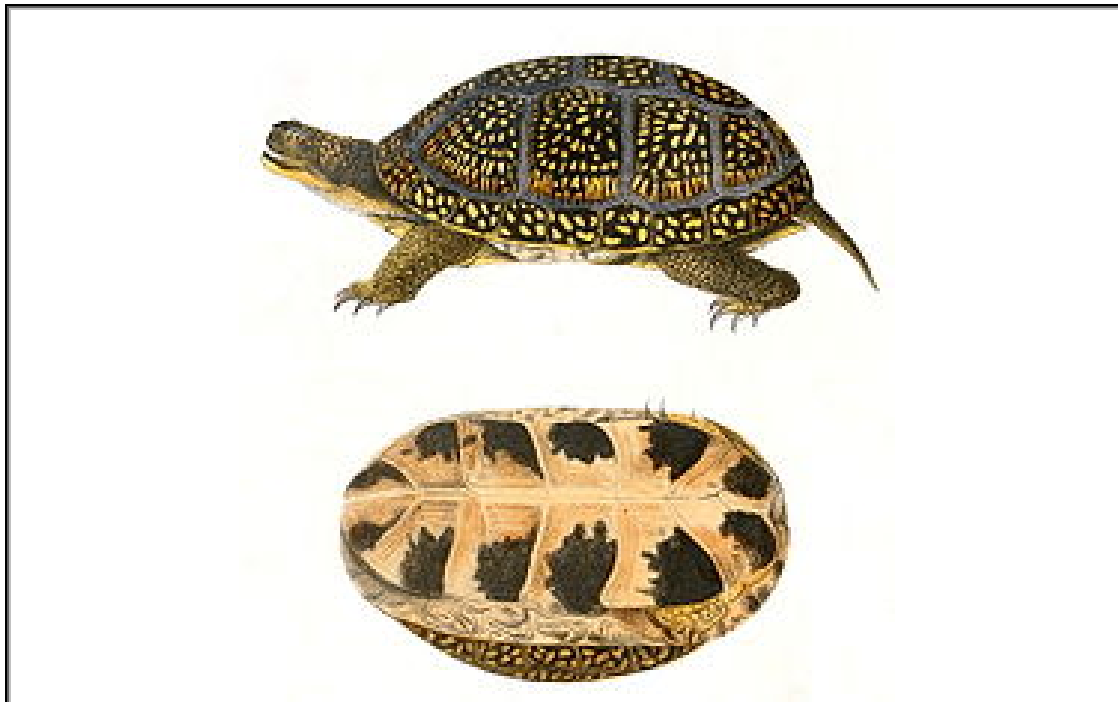




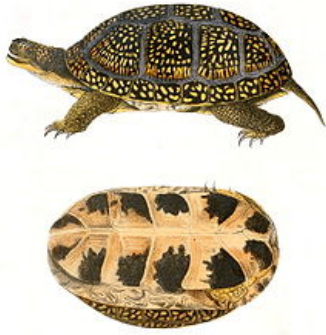
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Blanding Turtle

Emydoidea blandingii

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Shallow water in large wetlands and shallow lakes with lots of plants. They can travel hundreds of metres from a body of water when searching for mates or travelling to a nesting site. Hibernate in the mud at the bottom of permanent water bodies late October to April

Threats: Habitat loss and fragmentation, illegal collection for the pet trade



Northern Map Turtle

Graptemys geographica

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Rivers and lakeshores with high water quality. Spring & Summer basking on emergent rocks and logs where it can drop underwater quickly. Winter hibernation at the bottom of deep, slow moving sections of rivers

Threats: Habitat loss and degradation due to shoreline development and decline in water quality. Spread of invasive species (Zebra Mussels) vulnerable to vehicles and boat motors



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Eastern Ribbonsnake

Thamnophis sauritus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Usually found close to or in water where they can feed on frogs and fish. Newborn snakes eat insects. Hibernate together in underground burrows and rock crevices

Threats: Loss of wetland and shoreline habitat in SW Ontario, ongoing conservation of wetland to agricultural and urban uses, shoreline development. Decline in amphibian prey, persecution by people and predation by pets



Milk Snake

Lampropeltis triangulum

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Range of habitats in which they prey of mice and mall ground nesting birds live including rocky outcrops, fields and forest edges, old farm fields and buildings. Hibernate underground in rotting logs and old building foundations

Threats: Human persecution, habitat loss from urbanization, road construction and the conversion of natural areas to agricultural use



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Snapping Turtle

Chelydraserpentina

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Live predominantly in shallow water when they can hide under the soft mud and leaf litter. Often remain submerged with only their noses above the surface to breath. Nest in early to mid-summer and females travel overland to gravelly and sandy areas along streams to nest. They often use man-made structures (gravel shoulders on road, dams and aggregate pits) as nesting sites

Threats: Long live species that is slow to mature (15-20 years) Any loss of adults can greatly affect the species survival. Road mortality & human persecution



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Western Chorus Frog

Pseudacris triseriata

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Forest openings around woodland ponds, damp meadows, marshes, bottomland swamps, temporary ponds in open areas and in urban areas. As they can survive being frozen, they breed very early in the spring often when there is still ice on their breeding ponds. Hibernation prefer underground or under surface cover especially fallen logs

Threats: Habitat destruction caused by urban sprawl and industrial agriculture



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Southern Flying Squirrel

Glaucomys volans

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: They require forest dominated by mature mast-bearing (hickory, oak, beech) trees, they nest in tree cavities and eat the hickory, acorns and beech nuts.

Threats: Habitat loss and fragmentation resulting from the reduction of overall forest cover and the removal of nesting trees



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Tri-coloured Bat

Perimyotis subflavus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: hibernate in caves and mines with winter temperatures of 4-10°C. Females form maternity colonies that are normally less than 20 bats and males roost alone during the summer. These insect eating bats usually feed near forest edges, streams and over open water

Threats: White nose syndrome is responsible for mass mortality. It is a cold adapted fungus.



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Eastern Musk Turtle

Sternotherus odoratus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Ponds, lakes, marshes and slow-moving rivers that have abundant emergent vegetation. Hibernate in the muddy bottom. Nests are in shallow excavations, exposed to direct sunlight, in soil, decaying vegetation, rotting wood, muskrat lodges and on the open ground in rock crevasse close to the water

Threats: Habitat destruction through wetland drainage, pollution and shoreline development; drought, abnormally high water levels damaging eggs



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Whip-poor-will

Amtrostomus vociferus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Areas with a mixture of open and forested areas (Pine and Oak), Breeding habitat may include ground level vegetation and woodland size. Nests on the forest floor. Feed in nearby shrubby pastures or wetlands with perches.

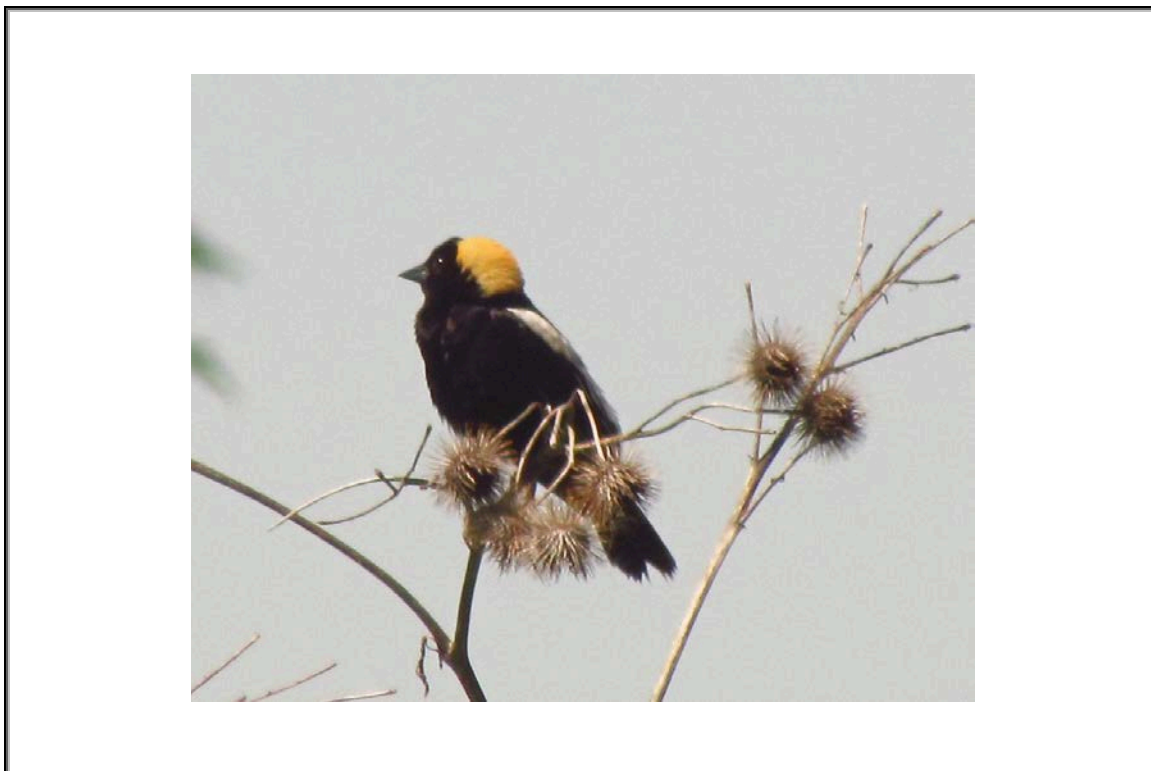
Threats: Habitat loss and degradation.
Decrease in insects due to pesticides, climate change and changes in water or air quality



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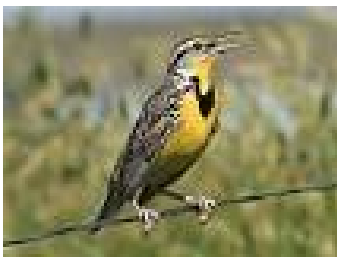




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Bobolink

Dilichonyx oryzivorus

ESA: Endangered
SARA: Endangered

Habitat: found in tall grass prairie meadows, now found in hay fields

Threats: Considered a pest in South American wintering areas, Hay mowing during breeding season



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Eastern Meadowlark

Sturnella magna
ESA: Endangered
SARA: Endangered

Habitat: moderately tall grassland

Threats: Loss of
habitat from
development,
fragmentation &
pesticide use,
predation



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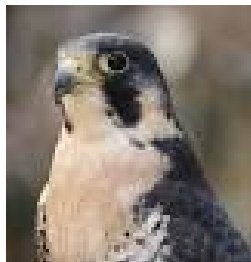
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Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Usually nests on tall steep cliff ledges close to large water bodies or ledges of tall buildings

Threats: Habitat loss and destruction, disturbances, persecution, environmental contaminants



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Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Close association o humans. Cup shaped mud nests on ledges on unpainted, rough cut human-made structures such as open barns, bridges and culverts

Threats: Loss of available nesting sites, and in open agricultural foraging areas. Nests are destroyed as old building fall down and are replaced by metal. Pesticide spraying reduced food



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Black Tern

Chlidonias niger

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Builds floating nests in loose colonies in shallow marches, especially in cattails, breeding mainly along the edges of the Great Lakes. Winter migration to the coast of northern South America

Threats: Habitat loss due to draining and altering of wetlands, water pollution and human disturbance of nesting colonies – especially boat traffic which swam floating nests



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Yellow Rail

Coturnicops noveboracensis

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Deep in the reeds, sedges and marshes of shallow wetlands, where they nest on the ground and have a roof of dry dead vegetation

Threats: Wetland drainage for urban development and agriculture. No benefits from wetland restoration for waterfowl as it prefers shallow marshes. Invasive plants threaten since they change marsh vegetation



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Chimney Swift

Chaetura pelagica

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Spends major part of the day in flight feeding on insects. Flocks can be seen near bodies of water due to the abundance of insects. Historically nested in hollow trees and on cave walls or crevices. Current urban and rural nesting and resting in chimneys. They favour sites where temperature is relatively stable.

Threats: Decrease in resting and nesting sites by logging and demolition of old buildings. Changes to construction of chimneys no longer favorable habitat



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Henslow's Sparrow

Ammodramus henslowii

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Open field with tall grasses, flowering plants and a few scattered shrubs. Nesting – it prefers extensive, dense, tall grasslands where it can conceal its small ground nest.

Inhabits abandoned farm fields, pastures, and wet meadows. Avoids fields that have been grazed or are crowded with trees and shrubs

Threats: Loss of open field prairie habitat due to their conversion to pasture, crop lands or tree plantation.



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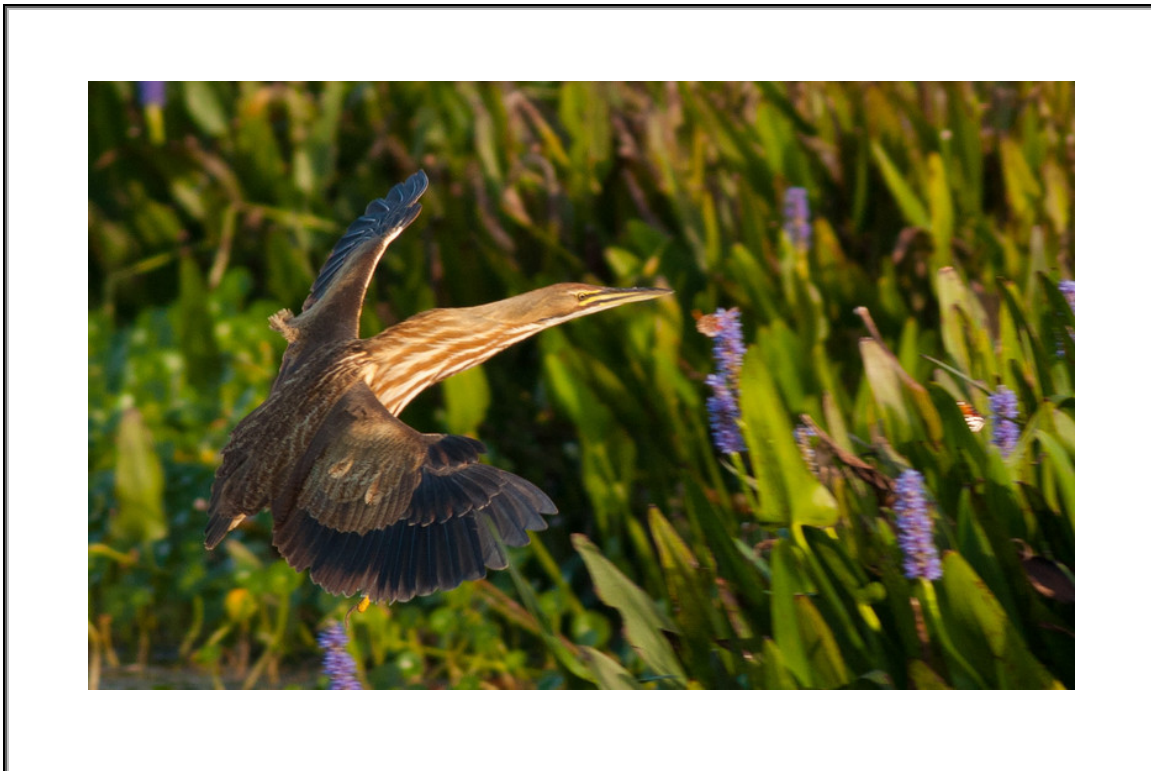
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Loggerhead Shrike

Lanius ludovicianus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

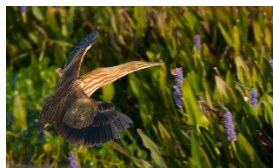
Habitat: Fields or alvars (areas of exposed bedrock) with short grass and scattered low trees and shrubs.

Spiny, multi-branched shrubs or barbed wire fencing where they can impale prey before eating it. Nest in small trees and hunt by waiting patiently until it swoops down and attacks large insect prey

Threats: Habitat loss resulting from development and succession (open fields changing into thickets and forests), accumulation of toxins from the prey they eat, and loss of prey due to pesticides



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Least Bittern

Ixobrychus exilis

ESA: Endangered
SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Cattail marshes with a mix of open pools and channels but can also be found in a variety of other wetland habitats. They nest above the marsh water in stands of dense vegetation, always near the open water they need for foraging on frogs, small fish and aquatic insects

Threats: wetland habitat destruction from shoreline development, wetland loss and drainage. Invasive species serious threat



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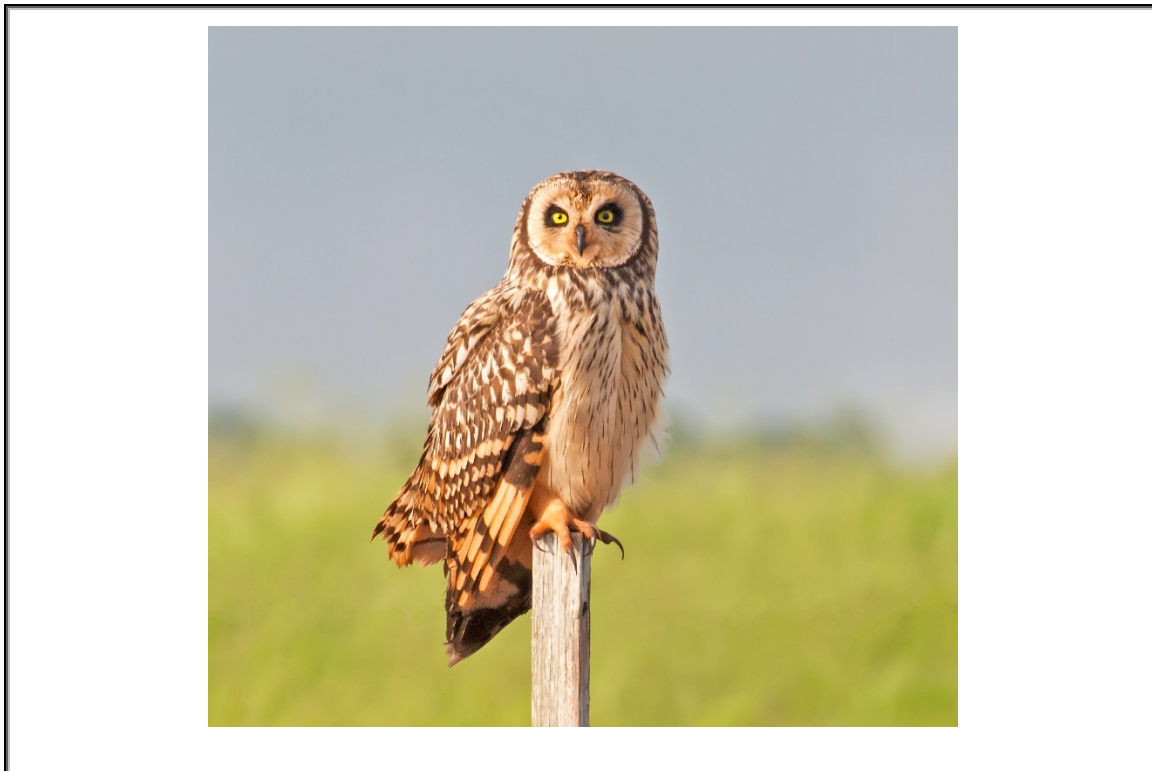




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Rusty Blackbird

Euphagus carolinus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Nesting habitat is generally the shores of wetlands within the boreal forest. Preferred winter habitat is damp forests and cultivated fields

Threats: Conversion of their main wintering grounds to agricultural uses and housing



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Short-eared Owl

Asio flammeus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Wide variety of open habitats including arctic tundra, grasslands, peat bogs, marshes, sand-sage concentrations and old oil pastures. Occasional breeding in agricultural fields. Main factor influencing habitat is abundance of food in summer and winter

Threats: Loss and alteration of habitat, especially coastal marshes and grasslands (prairie) due to wetland drainage, urban development and farm activity



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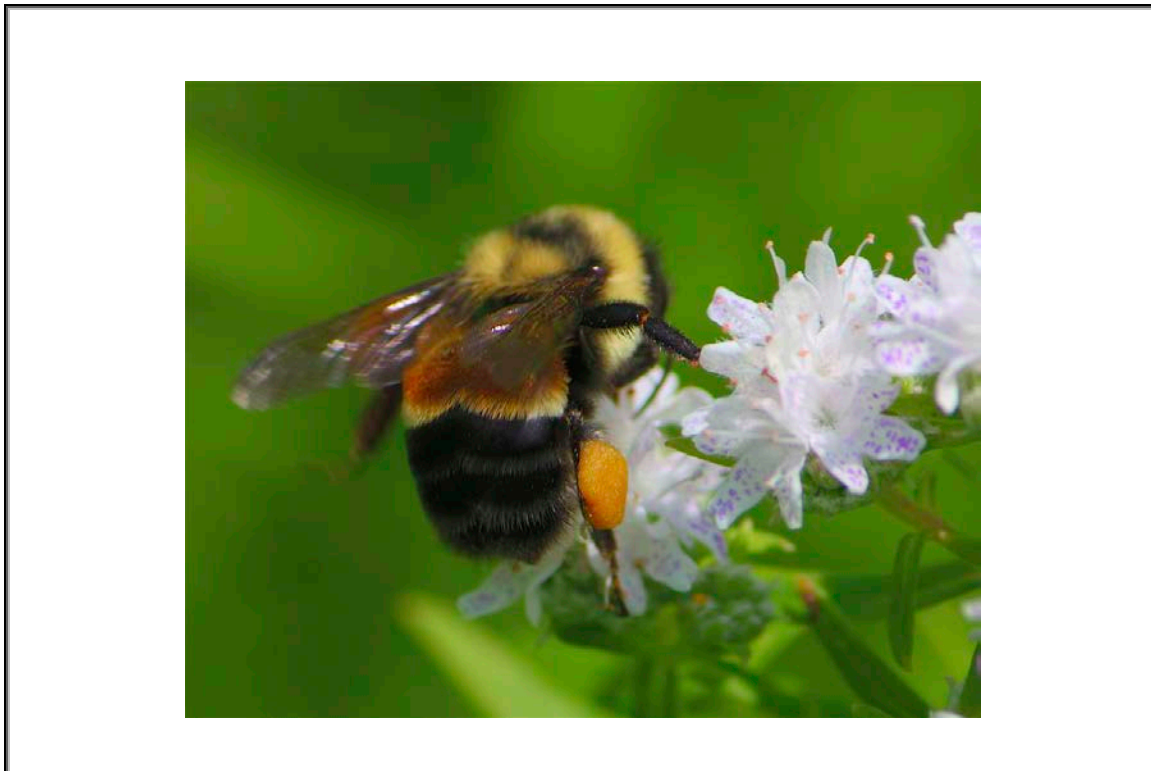
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Bogbean Buckmoth

Euphagus carolinus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Open, chalky, low shrub fens containing large amounts of bogbean. 2 isolated sites in southeastern Ontario

Threats: Habitat loss and changes including water level fluctuations, land development and insecticide application. Invasive plants – European Common Reed and Narrow-leaved Cattail are crowding out preferred food of the Bogbean



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Short-eared Owl

Asio flammeus

ESA: Endangered

SARA: Endangered

Habitat: Open habitat such as mixed farmland, urban settings savannah, open woods and sand dunes

Threats: Unknown but pesticides use and the spread of disease amongst Bumble Bees