

Taxon	Species	Seasonal Movements	Movement Corridors	Residences	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Present in LSA	Life History	Habitat Mapping
Bird	American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchus</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nesting colonies on isolated islands, away from disturbance and near an abundant food source. Eggs are deposited in a shallow depression on the ground	Marine or freshwater environments (e.g., rivers, lakes, marshes and estuaries) with suitable breeding habitat and abundant prey	Low Figures 3 and 4	Breeding birds begin returning to Ontario in April. Age of maturity is believed to be 3 years. Site fidelity towards breeding colonies remains unclear. Females lay a clutch of two eggs in May. Eggs are incubated for 31-32 days. Typically only one chick fledges, with survival rates of the younger chick resting around 15%, compared to the older chick at 88%. Young feed primarily on minnows and suckers provided by adults. Young begin to leave the nest at 17 days, and have completely left by day 25. Young gather in large crèches by day 35 as a substitute to parental care. Young fledge by 9-10 weeks and remain near the colony until late August/early September. Foraging sometimes occurs onwards of well over 100 km from colonies. Pelicans do not overwinter in Ontario. Instead they migrate south, occasionally as	Potential Habitat: Sizable open waterbodies within the LSA that may contain suitable nesting and foraging habitat

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							far as southern Mexico, and overwinter on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts.	
Bird	Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Seasonal migration	Avoids crossing large waterbodies during migration. Southward migration in the fall generally occurs along major river drainage systems	Solitary stick nests in large supercanopy trees near water, typically in areas with low human activity	Mature forest with scattered supercanopy trees, adjacent (6-200 m) to large waterbodies with abundant prey	Low Figures 1 and 2	Bald Eagles are long-lived, capable of surviving >30 years, and reach sexual maturity at 4-6 years. Breeding pairs are thought to mate for life, unless one mate dies. Adults establish a territory 1-3 months prior to egg laying (beginning mid-February), with average territory sizes ranging from 0.5-4 km <sup>2</sup> (up to 22 km <sup>2</sup> ). Breeding pairs display a high degree of territory fidelity between years, but sometimes alternate between 2-4 territories. Females lay an average of 2 eggs from March-June. Incubation lasts for 34-35 days, but can	Potential habitat: mature stands (>70yrs for deciduous, >80yrs for coniferous) that may include superstorey trees, within 200m from a waterbody, further than 1km from human settlements

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							<p>extend as long as 46 days. Young typically fledge at 10-11 weeks (8-14 week range). Up to 50% of initial fledging attempts are unsuccessful, with young falling to the ground and remaining there for several weeks until they fledge. Young generally remain within an area of 30 km<sup>2</sup> in their natal territory for ~45 days after fledging. Immature Bald Eagles migrate nomadically, while adults migrate in the fall when food is no longer abundant in the breeding territory. Fall migration occurs much slower than spring migration.</p>	

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Bird	Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nest in burrows excavated in eroding vertical bank faces, often in colonies	Natural and artificial sites with vertical banks and sand-silt substrates (e.g., riverbanks, lake and ocean bluffs and aggregate pits) are necessary for nesting burrows. Breeding sites are situated near open terrestrial foraging habitat (e.g., grasslands, meadows, pastures and croplands. Large wetlands are used as communal nocturnal roosts post-breeding and migration periods	No	Bank swallows generally arrive in Ontario April-May. They are colonial nesters, with colony sizes sometimes numbering in several thousand nests. Males mostly excavate the nest burrow and nest chamber, while females build most of the nest cup inside using grasses, plant stems, fibers, and feathers. Breeding pairs are socially monogamous, with breeding occurring May-August. Birds can breed in their first year, with maturity occurring at 10-11 months. There is typically only a single brood in Ontario Bank Swallow populations, with clutches averaging around 5 eggs (2-7 range). Incubation takes 14 days. Nestlings fledging at 18-22 days of age, but will continue to roost in the burrow for several weeks after fledging. They are aerial-foraging insectivorous birds characterized by their habit of feeding on insects while in flight.	Bank Swallow nesting habitat is not present in LSA

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							Migration of Ontario populations is poorly understood, but banded individuals have been recovered as far south as Peru. Southward migration occurs late July-August.	
Bird	Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Build mud nests on or under artificial structures (e.g., barns, outbuildings, houses, garages, bridges and road culverts), often in colonies	Barn Swallows require areas with artificial structures to nest, adjacent to open foraging habitat (e.g., grasslands, meadows, pastures/cropland, lake and river shorelines, road right-of-ways and wetlands)	Yes Figure 5 and 6	Barn Swallows are socially monogamous colonial nesters (up to ~60 nests in Ontario). Their nests are made with mud pellets and lined with vegetation and feathers, and may take 6-15 days to build. Females mature at roughly 1 year. Egg-laying occurs from May-August in Ontario, with clutch sizes averaging at 4-5 eggs. Incubation takes 13-14 days. Young fledge at 19-24 days old. Second broods are common in Ontario. Outside of the breeding season, Barn	Potential Habitat: human structures within the LSA

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							Swallows will use communal roosts, often roosting with other swallow species. They are aerial-foraging insectivorous birds characterized by their habit of feeding on insects while in flight. Southern migration in Ontario occurs in September, with some individuals travelling onwards of 8,000 km to their wintering grounds.	
Bird	Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Semi-colonial, nest just above the waterline on floating or emergent vegetation in marshes	Limestone-based, rich, freshwater marshes with abundant emergent vegetation, typically associated with wetlands >20 ha. Less abundant on the Canadian Sheild (igneous rock base)	Low Figure 3 and 4	Black terns are semi-colonial marsh nesters, typically found in densities of <20 pairs in Ontario. Nests are opportunistically placed on a variety of structures. These include floating or anchored dead vegetation, floating boards or logs, cattail rootstalk, Muskrat ( <i>Ondatra zibethicus</i> ) lodges or feeding platforms, abandoned bird's nests, raised mud and broken down bulrushes. The nest itself is usually a shallow depression in the substrate but may be constructed by the	Potential habitat: contiguous marsh habitat >20ha

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							<p>pair on dead vegetation, and can be wet or dry. Adults return to Ontario in early-May, with breeding occurring later the same month. Clutch sizes average at 3 eggs (range of 1-6). Incubation lasts 19-24 days, with young fledging at 20-24 days old. Black Tern diet consists of aquatic invertebrates and fish. Terns will gather in large numbers in July and August to prepare for winter migration. Southern migration in Ontario occurs in September.</p>	
Bird	Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Ground nests built, often established under tall forbes, in natural grasslands, pastures and hayfields	Grasslands and tall-grass prairies, croplands (hayfields, pasture, no-till and small-grain fields), wet prairies, grminoid petlands; generally not abundant in short-grass prairies or row crop monocultures (e.g., corn, soybean and wheat)	Low Figures 5 and 6	Bobolinks arrive in early-May with breeding in Ontario occurring later the same month, typically within 10 days after pair formation. Clutch sizes average around 5 eggs. Incubation lasts ~12 days, with young fledging by late-June. Adults and immatures form flocks for their southward migration, and will travel onwards of 10,000 to their wintering grounds. Fall	Potential Habitat: Natural or anthropogenic, non-wetland clearings in the LSA

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							migration in Ontario takes place August-September.	
Bird	Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nest in wet forested areas, often in dense ferns or fallen logs	Deciduous, coniferous or mixedwood forests with well-developed shrub layers and a structurally complex forest floor. They are most abundant in moist, mixed forests	Yes Figures 1 and 2	The Canada Warbler is typically monogamous, arriving at breeding ground in May-June. Clutch sizes average at four to five eggs. Incubation usually lasts about 12 days. The chicks remain in the nest for 10 days, and are dependent on parents for two to three weeks after they leave the nest. Canada Warbler feeds primarily on flying insects and spiders in the shrub layer. Fall migration may begin as early as July and extends through September.	Potential Habitat: Mature forest stands (>70yrs for deciduous, >80yrs for coniferous)
Bird	Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Seasonal migration	Mississippi Valley used for seasonal migration	Nests (half-saucer twig nest) and roosts in hollow structures, like hollow trees and chimneys	Generally associated with human development. Found in urban and rural areas where chimneys (or similar structures) are available for nesting and roosting. Often	Yes Figures 5 and 6	Chimney Swifts are monogamous and first breed at about 2 years. Pairs remain together and will return to the same nesting sites every year. Swifts arrive in Ontario in April-May, Mean clutch size is 4	Potential Habitat: human structures within the LSA



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					concentrated near water where prey are abundant		eggs (range 2-6), with incubation taking 19-21 days. Fledging success varies between 70-86% with a mean of 3 young fledged per nest.	
Bird	Common Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Ground nests established in natural or artificial open habitat	Open habitat (e.g., sand dunes, beaches, logged and burned areas, forest clearings, winter roads and seismic lines, rock barrens, rocky outcrops, prairies, peatbogs and pasture)	Yes Figures 5 and 6	Nighthawks arrive in Canada May-June with breeding occurring May-August. Clutch sizes are generally only 2 eggs, with incubation taking 16-20 days. Nestlings remain in the nest until mid-June to August, and become fully developed at 45-52 days. Migration south occurs August-September. Fall migration often coincides with the emergence of flying ants.	Potential Habitat: Natural or anthropogenic, non-wetland clearings in the LSA
Bird	Eastern Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nest in small trees and shrubs, hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus</i> sp.) is preferred in Ontario	Open areas dominated by grasses and/or forbes, interspersed with scattered shrubs/trees and bare ground (e.g., pasture, old fields, prairie, savannah and shrub-steppe)	Low Figures 5 and 6	Loggerhead Shrikes return to Canadian breeding areas as early as late March. Individuals reach breeding maturity at 1 year. Clutch size averages 5-6 eggs. Incubation lasts 16-18 days. Young fledge at 16-20 days after hatch. Site reuse is high but variable, with males	Potential Habitat: Natural or anthropogenic, non-wetland clearings in the LSA

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							more often returning to previously held territories than females. Adult fidelity is greater than natal fidelity. Site fidelity appears to be correlated with nesting success in the previous season. Fall migration occurs in September.	
Bird	Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Caprimulgus vociferous</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nest directly on leaf litter in semi-open, patchy or regenerating forests with little ground cover	Habitat requirements are based on forest structure rather than composition. Avoid wide-open areas and closed-canopy forests. Prefer semi-open or patchy forests with clearings (e.g., barrens or regenerating areas) and little ground cover	Low Figures 5 and 6	Breeding occurs in May-July, with clutches of 2 eggs laid directly on leaf litter. Incubation takes 19-21 days, with young fledging 3-4 weeks after hatching. Timing of migratory events for the Ontario population is not available, but is expected to follow the same pattern as the other migratory bird SAR.	Potential Habitat: Natural or anthropogenic, non-wetland clearings in the LSA
Bird	Eastern Wood-pewee <i>Contopus virens</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nest on horizontal branches >2 m high in mature-intermediate deciduous and mixedwood forests with open understory, near forest clearings or edges	Generally associated with the mid-canopy layer of deciduous and mixed wood forest clearings and edge habitat. Most abundant in intermediate-to-mature forest stands with little understory vegetation	Yes Figures 1 and 2	Adults arrive to breeding ground in May-June. Pair formation and nest building start soon after arrival. Clutch size averages 3 eggs. Incubation lasts about 12 to 13 days, and nestlings fledge after about 16 to 18 days. Up to two broods can be produced per year. Generation time is	Potential Habitat: mature deciduous forest stands (>70yrs for deciduous)

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							estimated to be 2-3 years. Fall migration occurs August-October.	
Bird	Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Seasonal migration	Avoids crossing large waterbodies during migration	Typically nest on cliffs, but may also nest in large superstory trees or artificial structures	Use a wide variety of open and semi-open habitats, but most abundant in hilly or mountainous terrain along rivers and streams in areas with sufficient prey and suitable nesting sites	Low Figures 1 and 2: Preferred nesting habitat absent, but may use mature forests	Golden Eagles reach maturity around five years of age and are believed to live approximately 20 to 30 years in the wild. They typically form monogamous pair bonds that can last several years. Non-migratory populations (residents) have been found to maintain pair bonds year-round; however, little information is known about year-round pair bonds in migrants. Migratory adults arrive February-May. Pairs lay eggs in April-May, with clutch averaging at 2 eggs (range 1-4). Incubation takes 41-45 days, with young fledging around 65-75 days. Young will remain in the area around the nest after fledging for approximately two	Potential habitat: mature forest stands (>70yrs for deciduous, >80yrs for coniferous)

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							weeks, eventually following their parents away from the nest site. Fall migration generally occurs in October-December.	
Bird	Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nest on platforms constructed on stiff emergent vegetation, within 10 m of open water, sometimes in small, loose colonies	Marshes with abundant emergent vegetation, usually cattails ( <i>Typha spp.</i> ), with relatively stable water levels and interspersed areas of open water	Low Figures 3 and 4	Adults arrive at breeding sites in April, with calling and nesting beginning by mid-May. Clutch sizes average 5 eggs (2-7 range), with some pairs having 2 broods a season. Incubation takes 17-20 days. Fledging time is not available for Ontario populations. Fall migration takes place in August-September. Prior to this, juveniles disperse widely from their natal areas.	Potential Habitat: all marsh habitat
Bird	Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Build twig nests in coniferous trees (in Ontario) near forest openings or edges, typically	Generally associated with open areas containing tall trees/snags, forest edges near natural or man-made openings, burned forests or semi-open	Yes Figures 1 and 2	Adults typically arrive in breeding sites in May (range April-June). Pairs are generally monogamous. Females lay an average clutch of 3 eggs. Incubation takes 15-19 days, with young	Potential Habitat: Mature coniferous forest stands (>80yrs for coniferous)

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				associated with mature forests	mature coniferous or mixedwood forest stands. More likely to occur near wetlands		fledging at 17-23 days. Fall migration begins July-August, where individuals may travel onwards of 8,000 km to their wintering grounds.	
Bird	Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Seasonal migration	Follow clearly defines landforms (e.g., beaches, shorelines and islands) during their seasonal migrations	Nest on cliff ledges or crevices, occasionally on tall buildings or bridges	Occupy a wide range of habitats (e.g., arctic tundra, sea coasts, prairies and urban areas). Generally found nesting on cliff ledges or crevices, occasionally on tall buildings or bridges in areas with abundant prey	No	Peregrine Falcons form long-term monogamous pair bonds. In northern Ontario, adults return to breeding sites in late March and begin laying eggs in late April. Incubation lasts around 33 days, with young fledging at 35-42 days after hatching. Young become independent at the onset of migration. Fall migration information is not available for Ontario populations, but is expected to be similar to other raptor SAR.	Peregrine Falcon nesting habitat not present in LSA
Bird	Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Build twig, grass and moss nests in thickets of small conifers or deciduous shrubs, or in dead trees, overhanging or near open water	Habitat characterized by forest wetlands (slow-moving streams, peatbogs, sedge meadows, marshes, swamps and beaver ponds). Breeding habitat closely corresponds to the boreal forest.	Yes Figures 3 and 4	Information on spring migration is not available for the Ontario population. Clutches range from 3-6 eggs. Incubation lasts 14 days, with young fledging at 13 days. Rust Blackbirds begin to gather in late-July to begin their southward	Potential Habitat: All marsh and treed wetland habitats

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							migration, and often join mixed flocks of other blackbird species.	
Bird	Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Ground nests established in natural or artificial open habitat	Found in wide range of unforested habitats, including: arctic tundra, grasslands, sand-sage, fallow pastures, and occasionally fields planted with row-crops. However, the primary factor influencing habitat selection is prey abundance	Low Figures 5 and 6	Clutches of 4-7 eggs are initiated from April to June. A single brood is typically raised. Incubation takes approximately 27 days. Before they can fly, nestling owls typically disperse short distances from the nest site, hiding in nearby vegetation. The timing and extent of migration for this species is unclear, but populations in the Yukon exhibit peak migration activity in late April and August-October.	Potential Habitat: Natural or anthropogenic, non-wetland clearings in the LSA
Bird	Yellow Rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nest on ground in sedge, grass and rush dominated marshes with little standing water, but where the substrate remains saturated throughout the	Typically associated with marshes dominated by sedges, true grasses, and rushes, where there is little or no standing water and where the substrate remains saturated throughout the summer (e.g., damp fields and meadows,	Low Figures 3 and 4	Yellow Rails reach breeding maturity at 1 year. Breeding adults arrive in Canada as early as mid-May. Females have one a single brood in a breeding season. Clutches typically have 7-10 eggs. Incubation takes 17-18 days, with young fledging in 35	Potential Habitat: All marsh habitat

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				summer; nest sites concealed by a canopy of dead vegetation	on river and stream floodplains, bogs, and near the drier margins of estuarine and salt marshes		days. Fall migration typically takes place in September-October.	
Bird	Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Seasonal migration	N/A	Nests mainly in second-growth and mature deciduous or mixedwood forests with well-developed understories; Red-berried Elder ( <i>Sambucus raemosa</i> ) is important nesting shrub in Ontario	Found mainly in second-growth and mature deciduous and mixed forests, with saplings and well-developed understory layers. This species prefers large forest mosaics, but may also nest in small forest fragments	Yes Figures 1 and 2	Adults arrive in breeding ground in May. Age of first reproduction is 1 year. Clutches typically have 4 eggs, and it is fairly common for a female to have two broods. Incubation lasts 10-12 days, with young fledging at 12-15 days. Fledglings remain in their natal home range for 24-33 days before departing to their winter ranges in August-September.	Potential Habitat: Mature deciduous forest stands (>70yrs for deciduous)

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Mammal	American Badger <i>Taxidus taxus taxus</i>	N/A	Will use artificial clearings and linear features to facilitate movement	Burrows in coherent soils associated with open habitat	Occurs in non-forested grassland and shrubland biomes. Soil and prey availability to be the key defining features of habitat; coherent soils that can be burrowed into without collapsing are preferred. Badgers are also known from alpine areas and wetlands. Agricultural areas support badgers provided there are sufficient hedgerows, fencerows and field edges. Cultivated fields are largely avoided.	Low Figures 5 and 6: Similar habitat requirements as ground-nesting birds	Breeding occurs in July-August with polygynous males often ranging widely to find females. Implantation is delayed until late winter, followed by parturition in March or April. Less than half of females breed during their first summer. Litter sizes average 1-2 kits, but may have as many as 5. Juveniles typically disperse during their first summer. American Badgers do not hibernate, but movements are reduced in the winter and they may enter torpor for brief periods during extreme cold.	Potential Habitat: Natural or anthropogenic, non-wetland clearings in the LSA
Mammal	Eastern Cougar <i>Puma concolor</i>	N/A	Will use artificial clearings and linear features to facilitate movement	Maternal dens used while rearing young, usually burrows under crevices in rock or burrows under large trees.	Found in large, undisturbed forests or other natural areas where there is little human activity. Habitat selection is based primarily on the abundance of prey, particularly white-tailed deer ( <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> )	Yes Presence is limited by abundance of prey, not habitat	Females reach sexual maturity at 1-3 years, and will have a litter of 2-4 kittens every 2-4 years. Family groups remain together for two years while the young learn to hunt. Average life expectancy for adults is 8-10 years.	Eastern Cougar habitat selection is based on prey availability, not habitat structure



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Mammal	Little Brown Myotis <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Spring - migration from hibernacula to foraging habitat;	N/A	Maternal roosts - cavities in large-diameter snags at a moderate state of decay, or buildings	Can be found in forested areas where hibernacula and roosting habitat is abundant. Hibernacula may be hundreds of kilometers away from their summer foraging areas. Foraging habitat includes waterways, forest edges, and in gaps in the forest. Large open fields or clearcuts generally are avoided.	Low Figures 1 and 2: Similar habitat requirements to Mature Forest Birds	Breeding is promiscuous. Females reach maturity at 1 year, Females store sperm and ovulate in spring with a single pup born after a 44-60 day gestation period, usually in late June or early July. Females form maternity colonies to birth and raise the pups. Pups are weaned at approximately 26 days. Generation time is estimated as 5-10 years. Maximum longevity may exceed 30 years.	Potential Habitat: Maternal roosts are most likely to occur in mature forests stands (>70yrs for deciduous, >80yrs for coniferous). However, the maternal roost survey determined that these critical habitat features are not abundant in the Project area: 5 potential roosts in 22 ha surveyed
		Fall - return to hibernacula		Hibernacula - caves and similar structures (e.g., abandoned mines) that expend below the frostline				
Mammal	Northern Myotis <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Spring - migration from hibernacula to foraging habitat;	N/A	Maternal roosts - cavities in large-diameter snags at a moderate state of decay, or buildings	Can be found in forested areas where hibernacula and roosting habitat is abundant. Hibernacula may be hundreds of kilometers away from their summer foraging areas. Foraging habitat includes waterways, forest edges, and in gaps in the forest. Large open fields or clearcuts generally are avoided.	Low Figures 1 and 2: Similar habitat requirements to Mature Forest Birds	Breeding is promiscuous. Females reach maturity at 1 year, Females store sperm and ovulate in spring with a single pup born after a 44-60 day gestation period, usually in late June or early July. Females form maternity colonies to birth and raise the pups. Pups are weaned at approximately 26 days. Generation time is estimated as 5-10 years.	Potential Habitat: Maternal roosts are most likely to occur in mature forests stands (>70yrs for deciduous, >80yrs for coniferous). However, the maternal roost survey determined that these critical habitat features are not abundant in the Project area: 5 potential roosts in 22 ha surveyed
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Mammal	Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	N/A	Undisturbed, contiguous mature forest	Females den under snow-covered rocks and logs, or within snow tunnels	Found in a wide variety of forested and tundra habitats that provide sufficient year-round food supplies (e.g., smaller prey species and animal carcasses)	Low Figures 1 and 2: Similar habitat requirements to Mature Forest Birds	Wolverine breed from May to August, with male Wolverine generally mating with more than one female. Wolverine have been characterized as having a bet-hedging life history strategy to deal with unpredictable environments. Births generally coincide with periods of greater ungulate carrion availability and snow cover, which provides enhanced security cover for kits. Males are not sexually mature until over two years, while females reach sexual maturity at about 15 months. Females, however, do not produce litters successfully until they are an average of 3.4 years old. Average litter size is two to three kits.	Potential Habitat: Mature forest stands (>70yrs for deciduous, >80yrs for coniferous)
Reptile	Snapping Turtle <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Emergence and dispersal of young towards water in fall	Uses streams to travel between waterbodies	Nests - Open, flask-shaped, in soft substrate (e.g., sand or gravel) along waterways, may use anthropogenic features	Found in slow-moving water with a soft mud bottom and dense aquatic vegetation. Established populations are most often located in ponds, sloughs,	Yes Figures 7 and 8	Snapping Turtles have a life-history strategy characterized by high and variable mortality of embryos and hatchlings, delayed sexual maturity, extended adult longevity, and	Potential Habitat: Waterbodies and watercourses

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				<p>Hibernacula - under cover in streams that flow continuously through winter, wedged beneath submerged logs and covered in silt along lakeshores, or buried deep in anoxic mud/under floating mats of vegetation in marshy areas</p>	<p>shallow bays or river edges and slow streams, or areas combining several of these wetland habitats.</p>		<p>iteroparity (repeated reproductive events) with low reproductive success per reproductive event. Females, and presumably also males, in more northern populations mature later (at 15-20 years) and at a larger size than in more southern populations (~12 years). Lifespan in the wild is poorly known, but long-term mark-recapture data from Algonquin Park suggest a maximum age of over 100 years. Mating takes place in early spring. Nesting takes place in late May and June, with females laying approximately 40 eggs (range of 12-69) in a flask-shaped nest. Sex determination in Snapping Turtles is temperature-dependent, although adult sex ratios tend to remain near 1:1. Likewise, incubation is temperature dependant and highly variable, ranging from approximately 70-100 days. The probability of</p>	

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							a Snapping Turtle embryo surviving to sexual maturity may be less than 0.1%.	