Taxon	Species	Distribution	Abundance and Trend	Importance / Status	Survey Methods / Timing
Bird	American White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*	American White Pelicans are found across the north-central and western United States. In Canada, they are found from the interior of British Columbia, east to northwestern Ontario. In Ontario, there are currently two primary breeding localities; Lake of the Woods and Lake Nipigon. Other secondary breeding localities include the north shore of Lake Superior where the number of nests is less than 25.	Overall abundance of American White Pelicans was estimated in 2005 at about 134,000 breeding adults in North America. In 2009, Ontario breeding populations were estimated at: 5,595 pairs in Lake of the Woods; 733 pairs in Lake Nipigon; and 18 active nests were reported on the Lake Superior north shore, and 15-20 nests were reported at Lac Seul (but breeding was unsuccessful).	American White Pelicans are listed as "*Not at Risk*" federally (1987), but are considered "*Threatened*" provincially (2009) because they are locally scarce. The Ontario population represents the north-eastern extent of its range. However, American White Pelicans are responding positively to current environmental conditions with more frequent and substantive reports of their presence in eastern Ontario.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Marshbird and Waterfowl Surveys (2011-2012, 2016)
Bird	Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagles have a wide North American distribution, occurring in all continental states of the USA and all provinces and territories of Canada (excluding the southern prairies). All of Ontario is considered to have been within the historical range of the Bald Eagle, where it was considered a breeding season resident. Confirmed breeding locations for the	Bald Eagle populations suffered a substantial decline in the mid-20th century largely attributed to DDT and PCBs (and other toxicants) bioaccumulating in the environment. The population in northern Ontario remained more robust than southern Ontario during the population decline. Roughly 380 known active	Bald Eagles are listed as "*Not at Risk*" federally (1984), but are considered "*Special Concern*" provincially (2008) because they are locally scarce. It has long been an important symbol in the human culture of the Americas and is known to have important spiritual and cultural value to many First Nation cultures.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Stick Nest Surveys (2010-2011, 2015)

		Bald Eagle are currently widely distributed across Ontario and breeding season distribution is essentially continuous across the province at the macro scale. Bald Eagles are broadly distributed across northern Ontario, with higher densities and more continuous distribution in northwestern Ontario .	nests were identified in northwestern Ontario in 1990, accounting for 87% of nests in northern Ontario. The number of known active nests in northern Ontario increased by 78 percent between 1990 and 1998. This trend has likely continued since that time. Bald Eagles also appear to have expanded northward.	Further, Bald Eagles are considered "keystone species" in many forest and coastal ecosystems.	
Bird	Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*	The Bank Swallow has an extensive global distribution, breeding in temperate zones of the northern hemisphere (North America, Europe and Asia) and wintering throughout Central and South America, Arabia, Africa, India, and southeastern Asia. In Ontario, Bank Swallows breed across the entire province, but is most common in southern Ontario; they are is sparsely distributed throughout the Canadian Shield and Hudson Bay Lowland regions.	Estimates based on North American Breeding Bird Survey data from 1998 to 2007 suggest that the Ontario Bank Swallow population accounted for approximately 1% of the global, 3% of the continental, and 17% of the national population. The best available information indicates that the Ontario Bank Swallow breeding population is in the order of 409,000 individuals as of 2016, but much of northern Ontario has not been thoroughly surveyed.	Bank Swallows are listed as "*Threatened*" both federally (2013) and provincially (2014) due to population declines largely attributed to habitat loss. Bank Swallows may create suitable nesting habitat for other species. Several other avian species have been observed nesting within Bank Swallow colonies, often by enlarging burrows or simply occupying existing burrows. These include American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), Belted	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

				Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*), among others. It is unknown if interspecific competition occurs over nest sites.	
Bird	Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*	Barn Swallows are the most abundant and widespread swallow in the world, this familiar species breeds in temperate regions across North America, Europe and Asia, and overwinters in Central and South America, southern Africa, and southern and southeast Asia. Throughout its range, it is found in close association with human populations. In Canada, it is known to breed in all provinces and territories. They can be found throughout Ontario, but 91% of the provincial population is concentrated south of the Canadian	Since 1970 the Ontario Barn Swallow population has declined at an average annual rate of 2.56 percent, amounting to a cumulative loss of 66 percent. The rate of decline over the most recent 10-year period is similar to that since 1970. On a regional scale, the probability of observation declined the most in the northern and southern Canadian Shield regions by 51 percent and 32 percent respectively. The Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas estimated the Ontario Barn Swallow population at 400,000 individuals	Bank Swallows are listed as "*Threatened*" both federally (2011) and provincially (2012) due to population declines largely attributed to habitat loss. Other bird species often compete for Barn Swallow nest sites, including Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) and House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*).	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Marshbird and Waterfowl Surveys (2011-2012, 2016)

		Shield. In northern Ontario is localized, being closely associated with roads and human settlements and largely absent in more remote areas.	during 2001 to 2005, which represents roughly 1% of the global population. From this estimate, the northern Ontario population is roughly 36,000 individuals.		
Bird	Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*	The Black Tern breeds in the temperate regions of Europe, and in North America where it ranges from northern British Columbia and Alberta south to Arizona and Kansas and east to New Brunswick. It is found in scattered locations across Ontario, north to Big Trout Lake and Fort Albany. The highest densities occur along the lower Great Lakes coastlines, Bruce Peninsula, Manitoulin Island and the southern edge of the Canadian Shield. Abundance across much of the north is limited by a	The Black Tern population in southern Ontario is estimated between 2,873 and 14,996 breeding pairs. The northern Ontario population is likely much lower due to fewer suitable nesting wetlands. Data from 2011-2011 indicate that Black Tern populations in Ontario are declining at a rate at 4.69%.	Black Terns are listed as "*Not at Risk*" federally (1996), but are considered "*Special Concern*" provincially (2008) due to declines and habitat loss.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Marshbird and Waterfowl Surveys (2011-2012, 2016)

		lack of suitable wetlands for nesting, but distribution in that region is poorly known due to low monitoring coverage.			
Bird	Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	The breeding range of the Bobolink in North America includes the southern part of all Canadian provinces from British Columbia to Newfoundland and Labrador and south to the northwestern, north-central and northeastern U.S. The species is not present in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The Bobolink winters in southern South America, east of the Andes in Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. In Ontario, Bobolinks are mostly confined to areas south of the Canadian Shield. Its range extends north to the Highway 17 corridor	In Canada, the Bobolink reaches its greatest abundance in southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and in the regions of Montérégie, Outaouais and Abitibi in southern Québec. It is relatively uncommon in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Southern Ontario is home to about 13 percent of the world's Bobolink population. Ontario's population was estimated at about 800,000 adults between 2001-2005. Population estimated for northern Ontario are unavailable, however the Ontario Breeding Bird	Bobolinks are listed as "Threatened" both federally (2010) and provincially (2010) due to population declines largely attributed to habitat loss and fragmentation, and incidental mortality. As ground nesters they are particularly susceptible to predation and disturbance.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Bobolink Targeted Survey (2011)

		between North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. Scattered populations occur locally farther north, most notably in the Clay Belt areas in Timiskaming and Cochrane districts in the northeast. It is largely absent around the north shore of Lake Superior, but there are pockets of occurrence in the Thunder Bay area and in the extreme northwest in the Rainy River and Dryden areas.	Atlas reported a decline of occupancy of 9.1% across the Southern and Northern Shield regions (where populations occur sporadically) from 1985-2005.		
Bird	Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis*	The Canada Warbler only breeds in North America and 80 per cent of its known breeding range is in Canada. It breeds in all provinces and territories except Nunavut and Newfoundland and Labrador. It winters in northwestern South America. Although the Canada Warbler breeds at low densities across its range, in Ontario, it is most	The Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas estimated the Canada Warbler population at 900,000 individuals between 2001-2005. They also noted an overall 15% decline in occupancy across the Ontario distribution from 1985-2005 (which was not significant); significant declines in the Southern Shield and Carolinian Life Zone of 10% and 36%, respectively.	Canada Warblers are listed as "*Threatened*" federally (2008) and "*Special Concern*" provincially (2009) due to largely unexplained population declines.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

		abundant along the Southern Shield.			
Bird	Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica*	The Chimney Swift breeds in eastern North America, possibly as far north as southern Newfoundland. In Ontario, it is most widely distributed in the Carolinian zone in the south and southwest of the province, but has been detected throughout most of the province south of the 49th parallel. It winters in northwestern South America.	The Canadian Chimney Swift population is estimated at 11,820 breeding individuals, with 7,500 in Ontario. Chimney Swift populations are declining in all areas of occurrence, at a rate of 7.8% per year since 1968 in Canada, representing a total decline of 95%.	Chimney Swifts are listed as "*Threatened*" both federally (2007) and provincially (2009) due to largely unexplained population declines.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)
Bird	Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*	The breeding range of Common Nighthawks includes all of North America and Central America. In Canada, the species occurs in all Canadian provinces and territories, except Nunavut. Common Nighthawks winter throughout South America, primarily in regions in eastern Peru and	The Canadian population of Common Nighthawks was estimated at 400,000 individuals in 2007. Population estimates are not available for Ontario, however the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas reported a 44% decline of occupancy from 1985-2005.	Common Nighthawks are listed as "*Threatened*" federally (2007) and "*Special Concern*" provincially (2009) due to population declines. As ground nesters they are particularly susceptible to predation and disturbance. Habitat loss and the wide-spread use of pesticides have been	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Whip-poor-will and Nighthawk Targeted Survey (2011-2012)

		Ecuador, and in southern Brazil. In Ontario, the species occurs throughout the province except for the coastal regions of James Bay and Hudson Bay.		identified as factors contributing to these declines.	
Bird	Eastern Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*	The Loggerhead Shrike occurs only in North America. In western Canada, it occurs from southwestern Alberta, through southern Saskatchewan and into southern Manitoba. In eastern Canada, it is now found reliably in only two areas in southern Ontario, and occurs only sporadically in southwestern Québec. Most Eastern Loggerhead Shrikes in Ontario are found in two core grassland habitats - the Carden Plain north of Lindsay, and the Napanee Limestone Plain. They overwinter in the southern United States.	There has been a 26% decline in observations in Ontario between 2004-2014. The total population of Eastern Loggerhead Shrikes may be fewer than 110 mature individuals.	Eastern Loggerhead Shrikes are listed as "*Endangered*" both federally (2014) and provincially (2008) due to large-scale population declines and range contraction since 1970.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

Bird	Eastern Whip-poor-will *Caprimulgus vociferous*	The Eastern Whip-poor-will's breeding range includes two widely separate areas. It breeds throughout much of eastern North America, reaching as far north as southern Canada and also from the southwest United States to Honduras. In Canada, the Whip-poor-will can be found from east-central Saskatchewan to central Nova Scotia and in Ontario they breed as far north as the shore of Lake Superior. Although Eastern Whip-poor-wills were once widespread throughout the central Great Lakes region of Ontario, their distribution in this area is now fragmented.	The Ontario population of Eastern Whip-poor-wills was roughly 30,000 individuals as of 2009. The overall Canadian population experienced a decline of over 30% since the late 90s.	Eastern Whip-poor-wills are listed as "*Threatened*" both federally (2009) and provincially (2009) due to both long-term and short-term declines attributed to habitat loss and degradation, and reduced prey abundance. As ground nesters they are particularly susceptible to disturbance and predation.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Whip-poor-will and Nighthawk Targeted Survey (2011-2012)
Bird	Eastern Wood Pewee *Contopus virens*	The breeding range of the Eastern Wood-pewee covers much of south-central and eastern North America. It breeds from southeastern Saskatchewan to the Maritime provinces, south to southeastern Texas and east to the U.S. Atlantic coast. About 11% of its global breeding range	The North American Breeding Bird Survey (1987-2006) estimated the number of breeding adults in Canada at 435,000, 69% occurring in Ontario with the greatest abundance in southern Ontario.	Eastern Wood-pewees are listed as "*Special Concern*" both federally (2012) and provincially (2014) due to a persistent decline over the last 40 years. The 10-year rate of decline (25%) comes close to satisfying the criteria for "*Threatened*" status. The cause of	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

		is in Canada, which accounts for about 8% of the breeding population. The eastern wood-pewee is found across most of southern and central Ontario, and in northern Ontario as far north as Red Lake, Lake Nipigon and Timmins.		declines are poorly understood, but are likely linked to habitat loss and degradation, and reduced prey abundance.	
Bird	Golden Eagle *Contopus virens*	In North America, the Golden Eagle is found predominantly in the west but historically was more widespread in the eastern United States and Canada. In Canada, Golden Eagles are most common in the western mountains and prairies but are also fairly widespread in Labrador and Quebec's Ungava peninsula. In Ontario, breeding Golden Eagles are presently known only from the Hudson Bay Lowland, although there is some evidence suggesting they once nested much further south.	Over the past century, the eastern population has undergone long term declines. Knowledge of the breeding distribution of eastern Golden Eagles is limited. Prior to 1994, fewer than 20 Golden Eagle territories east of Manitoba were recorded in Canada. From the most recent Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas assessment, there may be as few as 10-20 breeding pairs in Ontario.	Golden Eagles are listed as "*Not at Risk*" federally (1996), but are considered "*Endangered*" provincially (2008). Although their populations may be secure throughout their global range, the incredibly low breeding population in Ontario makes it a priority for conservation efforts.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Stick Nest Surveys (2010-2011, 2015)

Bird	Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*	The species nests from southern Canada to southern South America. In Canada, it breeds in southern Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and probably Nova Scotia, with the majority of birds breeding in southern Ontario. In Ontario, the Least bittern is mostly found south of the Canadian Shield, especially in the central and eastern part of the province. Small numbers also breed occasionally in northwest Ontario.	An Ontario estimate of 555-2360 pairs was derived from the first Ontario atlas project and the Ontario Rare Bird Breeding Program. More recent estimates suggest there may be between 1000-2800 pairs in Canada, or potentially as low as 850-1300 pairs. The degree of recent declines is hard to assess, because the birds are hard to detect, but bird atlas projects and marsh bird monitoring programs suggest a decline in Ontario of >30% over the past decade.	Least Bitterns are listed as "*Threatened*" both federally (2009) and provincially (2008) due to their small, declining population in Canada. Declines are largely attributed to habitat loss and degradation	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Marshbird and Waterfowl Surveys (2011-2012, 2016)
Bird	Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	The Olive-sided Flycatcher breeds throughout much of forested Canada and in the western and northeastern United States. Approximately 54% of its breeding range is in Canada. The winter distribution is more restricted, being primarily in Panama and the Andes Mountains from Venezuela to Peru and Bolivia. In Ontario, it is	The Olive-sided Flycatcher is locally and patchily distributed and generally found at low densities throughout its range in Canada. The Canadian population is estimated to have declined by 79% from 1968 to 2006 and 29% from 1996 to 2006. As of 2007 there were estimated to be roughly 450,000 breeding	Olive-sided Flycatchers are listed as "*Threatened*" federally (2007), but are considered "*Special Concern*" provincially (2009) due to substantial declines over the last 50 years. The causes of this decline are uncertain.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

		widely distributed throughout the central and northern areas of the province.	individuals in Canada. However, a 7% decline was reported in Ontario between 1985-2005.		
Bird	Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	This species is widely distributed, found on every continent, except Antarctica. In Canada, they breed in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island, Nunavut and insular Newfoundland. Although Peregrine Falcons now nest in and around Toronto and several other southern Ontario cities, the majority of Ontario's breeding population is found around Lake Superior in northwestern Ontario.	An Ontario-wide survey in 2005 reported 145 individual Peregrine Falcons across 78 territories, 53 territories occurring within northern Ontario.	Peregrine Falcons are listed as "*Special Concern*" both federally (2007) and provincially (2013). Although historically the species suffered a massive decline and was previously listed as "*Threatened*" federally, Canadian populations are recovering as a result of reintroduction programs and naturally following the ban of organochlorine pesticides.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

Bird	Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*	The Rusty Blackbird has a breeding range includes most Canadian provinces and territories, the state of Alaska, several Great Lakes states and most New England states. The winter range of the Rusty Blackbird includes most of the mid- to eastern states of the United States, although it winters irregularly in the southern part of most Canadian provinces.	The species has experienced a severe decline that appears to be ongoing, albeit at a slower rate. There is no evidence to suggest that this trend will be reversed. Historical estimates suggested there were around 1.1-1.4 million individuals across their Canadian range, accounting for roughly 70% of the global breeding population. However, the lowest estimates based on the Christmas Bird Count trends suggested the Canadian Rusty Blackbird population may be as low as 110,400 individuals.	Rusty Blackbirds are listed as "*Special Concern*" federally (2006) but have no provincial designation.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Marshbird and Waterfowl Surveys (2011-2012, 2016)
Bird	Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*	The Short-eared Owl has a world-wide distribution, and in North America its range extends from the tundra south to the central United States. In Ontario, the species has a scattered distribution, found along the James Bay and Hudson Bay coastlines, along the Ottawa River in eastern Ontario, in the far west of the Rainy River District, and elsewhere in southern	The nomadic nature of Short-eared Owls has made quantitative assessment of population trends problematic. The Canadian population is estimated around 350,000 individuals. They have experienced a continuing over the past 40 years, with a 23% decline in only the past 10 years. Declines have been attributed to habitat loss and	Short-eared Owls are listed as "*Special Concern*" both federally (2008) and provincially (2008) due to their continuing decline.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

		Ontario, at places such as Wolfe and Amherst Islands near Kingston. Most northern populations are migratory, moving southward in the winter.	degradation in both its breeding and winter ranges.		
Bird	Yellow Rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	Most of its breeding range (about 90%) is in Canada. It is relatively uncommon in most areas; populations are most widespread and common in coastal areas of Hudson and James Bay in northern Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. It winters in shallow marshes that occur in a narrow band extending from Texas to the Carolinas. In Ontario, it is mainly found in the Hudson Bay Lowlands region, and is only found in localized marshes in southern Ontario.	The global population size is known, although the best estimates suggest it may be between 10,000-25,000 individuals. Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas estimates range from 115-125 breeding pairs in 1985, but 157 calling males were detected near Rainy River alone in one year of the second atlas project (2001-2005). Population trends remain unclear.	Yellow Rails are listed as "*Special Concern*" both federally (2009) and provincially (2008). This species was listed due to its small population size, limiting habitat requirements and reports of localized declines.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011); Marshbird and Waterfowl Surveys (2011-2012, 2016)

Bird	Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*	The Wood Thrush breeds in southeastern Canada from southern Ontario east to Nova Scotia. It also nests across the eastern United States, south to northern Florida and the Gulf Coast. In the west, it ranges from eastern Texas to southeast South Dakota and west-central Minnesota. The Wood Thrush is found all across southern Ontario. It is also found, but less common, along the north shore of Lake Huron, as far west as the southeastern tip of Lake Superior. They winter in Central America mainly in lowland and tropical forests along the Atlantic and the Pacific slopes from southern Mexico south to Panama.	The Canadian Wood Thrush population was estimated at 665,000 individuals in the 90s, with the largest breeding populations in Ontario accounting for 78% (520,000). However, more recent estimates suggest there may be as few as 260,000 in Canada. Recent trends suggest the Ontario population has declined by 36% from 2002-2012.	The Wood Thrush is listed as "*Threatened*" federally (2012), but as "*Special Concern*" provincially (2014) due to suffering both short- and long-term population declines attributed to nest predation and parasitism, and habitat loss.	Breeding Bird Surveys (2011-2012, 2016); Bird Migration Survey (2011)

Mammal	American Badger *Taxidus taxus taxus*	The American Badger ranges from California and Texas to the Great Lakes region. In Canada, the badger is found in southern British Columbia, all the prairie provinces and Ontario. A disjunct population exists in south-western Ontario, largely centred on Norfolk County. In northwestern Ontario, American Badgers are occasionally reported from the agricultural lands of the Rainy River and Fort Frances area, but these are considered non-residents from the United States.	The Canadian population of the Taxus subspecies is unclear, but may range from 1000-29,000 individuals. There are no data available for Ontario.	The American Badger Taxus subspecies is listed as "*Special Concern*" federally, but is considered "*Endangered*" provincially. The provincial designation does not differentiate between *T.t. jacksoni*, present in southern Ontario, and ***T.t. taxus*** that may periodically occur in northerwestern Ontario (but are not considered resident populations by the federal government). American Badger dens are used by many other species, including many species of snakes, small mammals and lagomorphs.	Encounter Surveys (2011-2012)
Mammal	Eastern Cougar *Puma concolor*	Mountain Lions a very wide range, encompassing large areas of North, Central and South America. In Ontario, Cougars are most likely believed to live in northern Ontario because of the remoteness of the habitat. However, there have been many reports from the	Ontario population estimates are unknown.	Eastern Cougars are listed as "*Endangered*" provincially (2008), but do not have a federal listing.	Encounter Surveys (2011-2012)

		southern part of the province.			
Mammal	Little Brown Myotis *Myotis lucifugus*	In Canada, the Little Brown Myotis occurs from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and northward to near the treeline in Labrador, Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The little brown bat is widespread in southern Ontario and found as far north as Moose Factory and Favourable Lake.	Approximately 50% of the global range of this small bat is found in Canada. Subpopulations in the eastern part of the range have been devastated by White-nose Syndrome, a fungal disease caused by an introduced pathogen. This disease was first detected in Canada in 2010, and to date has caused a 94% overall decline in known numbers of hibernating Myotis bats in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec. The current range of White-nose Syndrome has been expanding at an average rate of 200-250 kilometres per year. At that rate, the entire Canadian population is likely to be affected within 12 to 18 years.	The Little Brown Myotis is listed as "*Endangered*" federally (2013) and provincially (2013) due to massive declines attributed to white-nose syndrome.	Acoustic Monitoring (2011-2012); Bat Maternity Roost Monitoring (2015)

Mammal	Northern Myotis *Myotis septentrionalis*	In Canada, the Northern Myotis occurs from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and northward to near the treeline in Labrador, Northwest Territories and the Yukon. It is found throughout forested areas in southern Ontario, to the north shore of Lake Superior and occasionally as far north as Moosonee, and west to Lake Nipigon.	Approximately 40% of the global range of this northern bat is in Canada. Subpopulations in the eastern part of the range have been devastated by White-nose Syndrome, a fungal disease caused by an introduced pathogen. This disease was first detected in Canada in 2010 and to date has caused a 94% overall decline in numbers of known hibernating Myotis bats in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec hibernacula compared with earlier counts before the disease struck. The current range of White-nose Syndrome overlaps with approximately one third of this species' range and is expanding at an average rate of 200 to 250 kilometres per year. At that rate, the entire Canadian population will likely be affected within 12 to18 years.	The Northern Myotis is listed as "*Endangered*" federally (2013) and provincially (2013) due to massive declines attributed to white-nose syndrome.	Acoustic Monitoring (2011-2012); Bat Maternity Roost Monitoring (2015)

Mammal	Wolverine *Gulo gulo*	Wolverines are occur over most of Canada and the northern United States. Historically, the Wolverine was found throughout all of Ontario. Wolverines are currently found in northwestern Ontario following a range reduction in the 1800s due to habitat conversion during human settlement, logging and railroad construction, and the overharvest of ungulates. However, recent-re-colonization in their northeastern range has been reported.	The Canadian population likely exceeds 10,000 breeding individuals. They are generally considered to be widespread, but not abundant. The population estimate for Wolverines in Ontario is 458-645, although densities are likely not uniform across their Ontario range. There is some suggestion that Wolverine populations are increasing in the northern extent of their range, but declining in the south.	Wolverines are listed as "*Special Concern*" federally (2014), but as "*Threatened*" provincially (2008) because they are locally scarce and their habitat is increasingly fragmented by industrial activity.	Encounter Surveys (2011-2012)
Reptile	Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentine*	The Snapping Turtle has the greatest latitudinal distribution of any turtle in North America, ranging from southern Manitoba south to Texas, In Canada, the species is present in mainland Nova Scotia, southern New Brunswick, southern and central Quebec, southern and central Ontario, southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan. Within the Canadian range of the species, a range disjunction	Ontario has the largest number of recorded Snapping Turtle sightings of any province, with 4466 observations in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Information Centre database from 1800 to 2002 (Ontario Herpetofaunal Survey 2005). However, accurate population estimates are not available.	Snapping Turtles are listed as "*Special Concern*" federally (2008) and provincially (2009) because its life history characteristics (late maturity, great longevity, low recruitment, lack of density-dependent responses) and its dependence on long warm summers to complete incubation successfully make it unusually susceptible to anthropogenic threats.	Visual Encounter Survey (2011); Marshbird and Waterfowl Surveys (2011-2012, 2016)

		occurs in northwestern Ontario, north of Lake Superior. where summers are likely too cool for Snapping Turtle embryos to complete development successfully.			