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APPENDIX J-2

2011 WILDLIFE BASELINE





RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT 2011 WILDLIFE BASELINE STUDY

Submitted by:

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure a division of AMEC Americas Limited 160 Traders Blvd., Suite 110 Mississauga, Ontario L4Z 3K7

> June 2012 TC111504





June 28, 2012 TC111504

Mr. Kyle Stanfield, P.Eng Vice President, Environment & Sustainability Rainy River Resources Ltd. 1111 Victoria Avenue East Thunder Bay, ON P7C 1B7

Dear Mr. Stanfield,

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure is pleased to submit the attached 2011 Terrestrial Wildlife Baseline Study for the Rainy River Gold Project.

The 2011 Terrestrial Wildlife Baseline Study adds a second year of bird and amphibian surveys to the 2010 Baseline Study conducted by Klohn Crippen Berger and fills in gaps in survey locations within the Local Study Area.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to provide support for your Rainy River Gold Project. Should you have any questions regarding the study, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours Sincerely,

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure,

a division of AMEC Americas Limited

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a division of AMEC Americas Limited (AMEC), was retained by Rainy River Resources (RRR) Ltd. to conduct avian and amphibian surveys at the Rainy River Gold Project site in the Township of Chapple, approximately 65 kilometres (km) northwest of Fort Frances in northwest Ontario (Figure 1). A baseline wildlife survey was conducted for the area surrounding the exploration site by Klohn Crippen Berger (KCB) in 2010 (KCB 2011). The 2011 surveys undertaken by AMEC were designed to expand on the wildlife database developed by KCB, to provide extended geographic and temporal coverage of the Project site area. This report provides the summary of these surveys, as well as other incidental wildlife observations (i.e., mammals), conducted in May and June, 2011. Additional wildlife studies are also being undertaken by AMEC in 2012, to provide further geographical coverage in response to the developing Rainy River Gold Project site plan, which was not fully developed at the time of the earlier studies. The 2012 survey results will be reported separately.

2.0 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the 2011 Terrestrial Baseline Study were to add a second year of bird and amphibian surveys to the 2010 Baseline Study conducted by KCB (2011), and to fill in gaps in survey locations within the local study area (LSA). A second year of bird and amphibian surveys was deemed desirable in order to provide a higher degree of confidence in the final list of species present within the LSA and their respective distribution and abundance.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In their 2010 Baseline Report, KCB (2011) described the LSA as a circle with a 5 km diameter, centered on the Advanced Exploration Project Facility. For the purpose of this study, the LSA will refer to the lands bounded by Highway 71 to the east, and Dearlock to the west. This encompasses all of the 2011 monitoring stations that AMEC sampled for this report (Figure 2).

3.1 Bird Surveys

The following wildlife surveys were conducted in May and June of 2011 and were designed to sample wildlife species diversity (primarily birds and amphibians) within the LSA during their respective breeding seasons.

3.1.1 Breeding Bird Surveys

The 2011 breeding bird surveys were conducted on May 25, 26, 27, and on June 15, 16, and 17. Surveys were conducted in accordance with the protocol described in the Atlas of the





Breeding Birds of Ontario (Cadman et al. 2007). Surveys were mostly conducted along roadsides at intervals of at least 800 m. A total of 29 breeding bird stations were surveyed, covering much of the LSA (Figure 2). The locations of the survey stations mirrored those used in the 2010 Baseline Report (KCB 2011) in order to provide inter-year information, as well as some new locations to fill in gaps in coverage. At each station, all birds seen or heard within a 10 minute period were recorded on a datasheet. Surveys were conducted in the morning and began one half hour prior to sunrise (dawn) and ended before 10:00 am.

Weather conditions during the breeding bird surveys were sunny to overcast, with winds between 0 (Calm) and 3 (Gentle Breeze) on the Beaufort scale. Temperatures during the surveys ranged between 5 to 17°C. Surveys were not conducted during in the rain.

3.1.2 Marsh Bird Surveys

Though marsh bird monitoring was not a formal part of the studies conducted, marsh birds were recorded opportunistically during nocturnal owl and amphibian surveys, which took place at night, during the same time frame as standard marsh bird monitoring, and many survey points were located near to habitats suitable for marsh birds. Contrary to methods used for the Marsh Monitoring Program (Bird Studies Canada 2009a), call playback tapes were not used, yet all marsh species seen or heard calling were recorded.

3.1.3 Nocturnal Bird Surveys

The 2011 nocturnal bird surveys were conducted on May 24 and 25, and on June 15 and 16, using the Northern Ontario Nocturnal Owl Protocol described in Takats et al. (2001) as a guideline. Eleven stations were surveyed within the LSA at 1.6 km intervals along roadsides (Figure 2). The locations of the survey stations mirrored those used in the 2010 Baseline Report (KCB 2011) in order to provide inter-year information, as well as some new locations to fill in gaps in coverage.

Calls of the six nocturnal owl species previously recorded in the study area (Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aeogolius acadicus*), Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*), Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*), Barred Owl (*Strix varia*), Great Grey Owl (*Strix nebulosa*), and Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)) were played using portable speakers. Calls of each species were played for 20 seconds, followed by a one minute listening period. The survey at each station began with a two-minute listening period. Species calls were played in order of the size of the owl species beginning with the smallest species and ending with the largest species. All owl observations were recorded on a datasheet. Surveys began one-half hour after sunset and concluded at midnight.





3.1.4 Short-eared Owl Surveys

Separate Short-eared Owl surveys were conducted, because this species is active at dusk and occupies more open habitat compared with the other owl species. An extensive roadside Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) survey was conducted in June. A route was driven which passed through all suitable Short-eared Owl habitat (grassland, pasture and meadow-marsh) within the LSA. Ten minute surveys were conducted in all suitable habitat areas where each area was scanned with binoculars by observers familiar with Short-eared Owl habitat and behaviour. Fields were scanned for foraging owls and fence-posts and trees along the edges were scanned for perched owls. This survey began one hour prior to sunset and ended one-half hour after sunset.

3.1.5 Avian Species at Risk Surveys

Surveys were conducted for provincially and federally listed avian Species at Risk (SAR). The results are presented and discussed in a separate report (AMEC 2011).

3.2 Amphibian Surveys

Survey methods followed the Marsh Monitoring Program Amphibians Survey (Bird Studies Canada 2009b) which were conducted on May 24, 25, 26, and on June 15, 16, and 17, 2011. Two rounds of point count call surveys were conducted in order to ensure that early and latebreeding frog species were detected. A total of 20 amphibian point count stations were surveyed once during each round of surveys (Figure 2). The locations of the survey stations mirrored those used in the 2010 Baseline Report (KCB 2011) in order to provide inter-year information, as well as some new locations to fill in gaps in coverage.

Amphibian surveys were conducted May 24 to 26, 2011, and June 15 to 17, 2011. Two rounds of monitoring ensured early and late-breeding frog species were detected. A total of 20 amphibian stations were surveyed once during each round of surveys (Figure 2). Survey points mirrored those used in the 2010 Baseline Report (KCB 2011).

Calling species were recorded during a three minute period with a recording radius of unlimited distance. The calls of each amphibian species were assigned specific 'call level codes' according to call levels found in the Marsh Monitoring Program Amphibians Survey (Bird Studies Canada 2009b; see Table 1). Studies were conducted at night and began one half hour after sunset (twilight) and were concluded before midnight.





Table 1: Call Level Codes used to describe Calling Amphibian Species

Call Level Code	Description
0	None heard
1	Individuals can be counted, calls not overlapping
2 Numbers of some individuals can be estimated or counted	
3	Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, individuals not distinguishable

Source: Bird Studies Canada 2009b

3.3 Other Taxa

Mammal, reptile and insect species observed within the LSA were recorded opportunistically during all surveys (as were birds and amphibians when observed outside of the formal bird and amphibian surveys). Observations included, but were not limited to, visual observation, hearing calls, road kill, tracks, scat, burrows, and nests.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Avian Community

A total of 113 bird species were observed within or adjacent to the LSA in during the late spring and early summer of 2011. The most common species are presented in Table 2 and a complete species list is found in Appendix A. Of the 113 bird species, 106 are suspected to be nesting within the LSA.

The avian species diversity and population densities found within the LSA reflect the area's mosaic of mixed, deciduous-dominated forest, shrubby wetlands, and open field habitats. The species diversity is also influenced by the LSA geographic location within Ontario, occurring within a transition zone from a temperate to a boreal forest ecozone, and near the edge of Canada's prairie region. According to the Ontario Atlas of Breeding Birds (Cadman et al. 2007) the area is located in the Northern Shield Region of Ontario but is known for a unique species composition that is not seen in the eastern or northern parts of the Region.

Nine provincially and/or federally listed avian SAR species (including three *Species of Special Concern* and six *Threatened* species) were observed in the LSA during the 2011 spring and summer surveys. These are presented and discussed in a separate report (AMEC 2011).





Table 2: Most Common Bird Species Tallied during 2011 Breeding Bird Point Counts

Common Name	Mean #	Frequency (%)
White-throated Sparrow	1.62	82.76
Common Yellowthroat	1.59	65.52
Nashville Warbler	1.41	68.97
American Robin	1.34	82.76
Ovenbird	1.31	65.52
Song Sparrow	1.10	72.41
Clay-colored Sparrow	1.07	48.28
Savannah Sparrow	1.07	51.72
European Starling	0.97	17.24
Canada Goose	0.90	27.59
Veery	0.86	62.07
Yellow Warbler	0.83	44.83
Common Raven	0.76	44.83
Bobolink	0.72	41.38
Chestnut-sided Warbler	0.66	44.83
Red-winged Blackbird	0.66	34.48
Sandhill Crane	0.66	48.28
Red-eyed Vireo	0.62	41.38
Least Flycatcher	0.59	37.93
Wilson's Snipe	0.59	44.83
American Crow	0.55	27.59
American Goldfinch	0.55	51.72
Cedar Waxwing	0.55	17.24
Swamp Sparrow	0.55	24.14
Alder Flycatcher	0.52	37.93
Blue Jay	0.52	44.83
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	0.52	37.93
Chipping Sparrow	0.48	41.38
American White Pelican	0.45	6.90
Black-and-white Warbler	0.41	31.03
Ruffed Grouse	0.41	41.38
Brown-headed Cowbird	0.38	31.03
Hermit Thrush	0.38	27.59
Mourning Warbler	0.38	31.03
Northern Flicker	0.38	37.93
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0.38	27.59
Black-billed Magpie	0.34	27.59
Black-capped Chickadee	0.24	17.24
Great Blue Heron	0.24	17.24
House Wren	0.24	17.24
Sedge Wren	0.24	17.24
Golden-winged Warbler	0.21	13.79
Gray Catbird	0.17	17.24
American Kestrel	0.14	10.34
American Redstart	0.14	13.79





Common Name	Mean #	Frequency (%)
Barn Swallow	0.14	10.34
Mallard	0.14	6.90
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0.14	13.79
Wilson's Warbler	0.14	10.34
Eastern Kingbird	0.10	10.34
Great Crested Flycatcher	0.10	10.34
Killdeer	0.10	10.34
Leconte's Sparrow	0.10	10.34
Tree Swallow	0.10	3.45
Woodpecker sp	0.10	10.34
American Bittern	0.07	6.90
Blackburnian Warbler	0.07	6.90
Brewer's Blackbird	0.07	6.90
Conneticut Warbler	0.07	6.90
Eastern Phoebe	0.07	6.90
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0.07	6.90
Gray Jay	0.07	6.90
Magnolia Warbler	0.07	6.90
Philadelphia Vireo	0.07	6.90
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	0.07	3.45
Tennessee Warbler	0.07	6.90
Winter Wren	0.07	6.90
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0.07	6.90
Bald Eagle	0.03	3.45
Baltimore Oriole	0.03	3.45
Black-throated Green Warbler	0.03	3.45
Brown Thrasher	0.03	3.45
Common Grackle	0.03	3.45
Eastern Bluebird	0.03	3.45
Eastern Wood-Pewee	0.03	3.45
Northern Harrier	0.03	3.45
Northern Parula	0.03	3.45
Olive-sided Flycatcher	0.03	3.45
Palm Warbler	0.03	3.45
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	0.03	3.45
Swainson's Thrush	0.03	3.45
Turkey Vulture	0.03	3.45

Notes: Mean # - Average number of birds observed per station

Frequency (%) - Percent of stations where the species was observed

4.1.1 Forest Bird Species

Approximately half of the LSA is covered by poplar dominated forest (KCB 2011) and thus supported a wide variety of forest-dwelling species. Twenty-six Area-Sensitive species of birds were recorded in the 2011 surveys and 20 of these were forest-dwelling species. Among the most numerous forest-dwelling bird species recorded during breeding bird counts were species





such as the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), Nashville Warbler (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*), Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*), Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*), and Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). Small areas of coniferous forest and bog were present within the LSA which supported boreal species such as the Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) Connecticut Warbler (*Oporonis agilis*), Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*), and LeConte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus lecontei*). These results are consistent with the most frequently observed forest birds reported by KCB (2011).

Most forest-breeding species observed have extensive Canadian breeding ranges that extend from eastern Canada, across the boreal zone, and into western Canada. The Eastern Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*) was an observed forest-dwelling species occurring at the northern edge of its North American range.

Five species of forest-dwelling owls were recorded: two Northern Saw-whet Owls, two Barred Owls, a Great Horned Owl, Long-eared Owl, and a Barred Owl. No Short-eared Owls were observed during the Short-eared Owl survey.

4.1.2 Open Field Bird Species

Pasture and agricultural lands cover approximately 17% of the LSA (KCB 2011), thus it is unsurprising that grassland bird species are among the most common species recorded in the LSA. Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), Clay-coloured Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*), Bobolink and, Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) are open county species that were among those most commonly observed during the breeding bird surveys.

Open country species at the northern edge of their North American range included Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) and Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*).

Black-billed Magpie (*Pica pica*), Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) and Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus campestris*) are prairie species whose Ontario population is concentrated wholly or in part in the Rainy River area. The Black-billed Magpie's breeding range in Ontario is restricted to the districts of Kenora and Rainy River. This species was commonly observed in agricultural lands close to anthropogenic features. The Prairie subspecies of the Sharp-tailed Grouse exists as two disjunct populations in Ontario: one Rainy River population and one population along the North Shore of Lake Huron. The *T. p. campestris* subspecies originated in the prairies and only occupies open plain and farmland habitats, and occupies different ecological and geographical niches than the Northern subspecies, *T. p. phasianellus* (Cadman et al. 2007). One road-killed *T. p. campestris* was observed in the LSA. Similar to *T. p. campestris*, the Brewer's Blackbird also occupies only two population centres in Ontario, one of which occurs in the Rainy River area and the other along the north shore of Lake Huron extending south into the Bruce Peninsula.





One American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) was observed in a pasture at the northern end of Gallinger Road. The individual observed is likely a late migrant as this species is a sparse Ontario breeder, restricted to tundra habitat along Hudson Bay and James Bay.

Four species of swallows were observed in the LSA. A colony of Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) and Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) was observed on the farm property south of the intersection of Teeple Road and Heatwole Road. Adult swallows of each species were observed flying in and out of the barn and shed on the property. Northern Rough-winged Swallows were also observed at the same location but rather than nesting in barns and sheds, this species nests in burrows dug into sandy banks. These burrows are typically excavated and later abandoned by Bank Swallows. No Bank Swallows were observed in the LSA during the 2011 investigations. Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*) were recorded throughout the study area and are cavity nesters that commonly nest in abandoned woodpecker holes, especially in poplar trees which were abundant in the LSA.

4.1.3 Wetland Bird Species

Wetlands cover approximately 25% of the LSA (KCB 2011) and include riparian wetlands, meadow marsh, treed and open fen, and bog. The most common wetland species recorded included Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza Georgiana*) and Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicate*). These species are common residents of riparian wetlands which bordered a great proportion of both woodlands and open country within the study area and were thus well represented during breeding bird surveys.

Observed colony-nesting swamp species included Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) and Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*), though no heronries were found in the LSA. Open water breeding species including American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), and Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) were also observed. These species are wide-ranging in their search of food and will use the area for foraging. Colonies of these species are known to occur on Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Kakagi Lake and other large lakes in the Rainy River District, yet no suitable breeding habitat occurs within the LSA.

Waterfowl were not readily observed in the study area, though five species were recorded which included Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*), Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) and Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). All five species nest in swamps or wooded ponds, which are common in the study area. Canada Geese were most often observed near ponds in agricultural fields or pasture. Wood Ducks and Hooded Mergansers nest in tree cavities. Two Trumpeter Swans were observed flying north-eastward at dusk during an amphibian survey. The breeding bird atlas





indicates that a small Trumpeter Swan breeding population exists in the Rainy River area and it is one of only four breeding populations in Ontario for this species.

Marsh bird species observed included American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosis*) and Sora (*Porzana carolina*). American Bittern was commonly encountered within the LSA and was recorded during breeding bird, nocturnal bird, and amphibian surveys. Two Soras were heard calling near Marr Creek, north of Highway 600.

4.2 Amphibian Community

Seven amphibian species were recorded within the LSA (Appendix A; raw data are provided in Appendix B). Early spring-breeding frog species observed included Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris maculata*), Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*) and Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*). Frog species observed that are late spring-breeders included American Toad (*Bufo americanus*) and Tetraploid Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*). Mink Frog (Rana *septentrionalis*) was the only summer-breeding species observed. No salamander species were observed.

The Tetraploid Gray Treefrog was the most common frog species observed during the summer amphibian surveys, as well as the most common frog species observed across the study area. The Spring Peeper was the early spring breeding frog species most commonly observed (Table 3).

Species	Abundance Rank	Frequency (%)
Tetraploid Gray Treefrog	1	90
Spring Peeper	2	40
Wood Frog	3	30
American Toad	4	30
Boreal Chorus Frog	5	15
Northern Leopard Frog	6	10
Mink Frog	7	5

Table 3: Frequency of Occurrence and Abundance Rank of Amphibian Species*

Notos: Moon # Average n

Notes: Mean # - Average number of birds observed per station Frequency (%) – Percent of stations where the species was observed

* Recorded from 20 Amphibian Monitoring Stations during the Spring and Summer

Frequencies of early spring breeding species may have been under-detected due to the cold evening temperatures observed during the May 24 to 27, 2011 site visit. Mink Frogs were only recorded during one formal amphibian surveys yet were heard and visually observed at other locations during the daytime.





4.3 Mammalian Community (Incidental Observations)

A total of eight mammalian species were recorded within the LSA (listed in Appendix A). Whitetailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were commonly observed throughout the LSA as were their tracks and droppings, indicating a high level of local habitat use by this species. Three Black Bear (*Ursus americana*) observations were made and are shown in Figure 3. Evidence of Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity such as dams, lodges, and chewed stumps were recorded along some streams (Figure 3) though no individual animals were visually observed.

4.4 Invertebrates (Incidental Observations)

Four species of dragonflies were recorded in the LSA. These included Kennedy's Emerald (*Somatochlora kennedyii*), Hudsonian Whiteface (*Leucorrhinia glacialis*), Four-spotted Skimmer (*Libellula quadrimaculata*), and a Baskettail (*Epitheca*) species. Canadian Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio canadensis*), Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*), and a Duskywing (*Erynnis*) species were the only three butterfly species recorded.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The primary objectives of this 2011 Terrestrial Baseline Study were to add a second year of bird and amphibian surveys to the 2010 Baseline Study conducted by KCB (2011) in order to provide increased geographic and temporal coverage of the Project site area, and to provide a higher degree of confidence in the list of species present within the LSA and their respective distribution and abundance. Wildlife surveys were conducted in May and June of 2011 and were designed to sample bird and amphibian species diversity, distributions, and abundances within the LSA during their respective breeding seasons. Mammal, reptile and insect species were also recorded opportunistically during all surveys.

A total of 113 bird species were observed within or adjacent to the LSA in the early summer (May and June) of 2011. Of these 113 bird species, 106 are suspected to be nesting within the study area. This relatively high level of avian species diversity reflects the LSA's mosaic of mixed, deciduous-dominated forest, shrubby wetlands, and open field habitats. The species diversity is also influenced by the LSA's geographic location within Ontario, occurring within a transition zone from a temperate to a boreal forest ecozone, and near the edge of Canada's prairie region. According to the Ontario Atlas of Breeding Birds (Cadman et al. 2007) the area is located in the Northern Shield Region of Ontario but is known for a unique species composition that is not seen in the eastern or northern parts of the Region.

Of the 113 bird species observed within the LSA, nine are provincially and/or federally listed SAR species (including three *Species of Special Concern*, and six *Threatened* species). These are presented and discussed in a separate report (AMEC 2011).





The vast majority of the species observed in the LSA are migratory species and therefore, compliance with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (MBCA 1994), regulations and guidelines for vegetation clearing, as recommended by Environment Canada, needs to be considered during the project's construction and operation phases. In order to minimize the potential for incidental take of any nesting migratory birds, clearing of vegetation and any proposed work activities in migratory bird habitat should be undertaken outside of the active breeding season. Clearing is generally to be avoided from mid-May to August 1. If clearing (or other work) in migratory bird habitat is required during the nesting season, a nest survey should be conducted by a qualified avian biologist immediately (i.e., within 2 days) prior to commencement of the works to identify and locate active nests of species covered by the MBCA. An adaptive mitigation plan (which may include establishing appropriate buffers around active nests) should then be developed to address any potential impacts on migratory birds or their active nests, and should be reviewed by Environment Canada prior to implementation.

Seven amphibian species were recorded within the LSA and none of these are considered SAR. Early spring-breeding frog species observed included Boreal Chorus Frog, Spring Peeper, Wood Frog and Northern Leopard Frog. Frog species observed that are late spring-breeders included American Toad and Tetraploid Gray Treefrog. Mink Frog was the only summerbreeding species observed. No salamander species were observed.

A total of eight mammalian species were recorded within the LSA (listed in Appendix A). Whitetailed Deer were commonly observed throughout the LSA as were their tracks and droppings, indicating a high level of local habitat use by this species. Three Black Bear observations were made and evidence of Beaver activity such as dams, lodges, and chewed stumps were recorded along some streams though no individual animals were visually observed.

Four species of dragonflies were recorded in the LSA. These included Kennedy's Emerald, Hudsonian Whiteface, Four-spotted Skimmer, and a Baskettail species. Canadian Tiger Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, and a Duskywing species were the only three butterfly species recorded.

6.0 **REFERENCES**

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430000

5406000



APPENDIX A

WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST





APPENDIX A COMPILED WILDLIFE SPECIES LIST

Common Name	Latin Name	SARA* Rank	SARO** Rank	NHIC*** Rank
MAMMALS				
Snowshoe Hare	Lepus americanus	-	-	S5
Eastern Chipmunk	Tamias striatus	-	-	S5
Woodchuck	Marmota monax	-	-	S5
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	-	-	S 5
Beaver	Castor canadensis	-	-	S 5
Covote	Canis latrans	-	-	S5
Mink	Mustela vison	-	-	S5
White-tailed Deer	Odocoileus virginianus	-	-	S 5
BIRDS				
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis	-	-	S5B
Trumpeter Swan	Cygnus buccinator	NAR	NAR	S4
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa	-	-	S5B
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	-	-	S 5
Hooded Merganser	Lophodytes cucullatus	-	-	S5B, S5N
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	-	-	S5B
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Tympanuchus phasianellus	-	-	S4B
Common Loon	Gavia immer	NAR	NAR	S5B, S5N
American White Pelican	Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	NAR	THR	S2B
Double-crested Cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus	NAR	NAR	S5B
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	-	-	S4B
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias	-	-	S4
Green Heron	Butorides virescens	-	-	S4B
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	-	-	S5B
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	NAR	SC	S4B
Northern Harrier	Circus cyaneus	NAR	NAR	S4B
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	NAR	NAR	S5
Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus	NAR	SC	S4B
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius			S4
Sora	Porzana carolina	-	-	S4B
Sandhill Crane	Grus canadensis	NAR	NAR	S5B
American Golden Plover	Pluvialis dominica	-	-	S2B, S4N
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus	-	-	S5B, S5N
Wilson's Snipe	Gallinago delicata	-	-	S5B
American Woodcock	Scolopax minor	-	-	S4B
Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis	-	-	S5B
Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	-	-	SNA
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	-	-	S5B
Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus	-	-	S5
Barred Owl	Strix varia	-	-	S5
Long-eared Owl	Asio otus	-	-	S4
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Aegolius acadicus	-	-	S4
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor	THR	SC	S4B



Whip-poor-will Caprimulgus vociferus		THR	THR	S4B
Ruby-throated Hummingbird Archilochus colubris		-	-	S5B
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	-	-	S4B
Red-headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus	THR	SC	S4B
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	-	-	S5B
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	-	-	S4B
Pileated Woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus	-	-	S5
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Contopus borealis	THR	SC	S4B
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	-	-	S4B
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Empidonax flaviventris	-	-	S5B
Alder Flycatcher	Empidonax alnorum	-	-	S5B
Least Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	-	-	S4B
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	-	-	S5B
Great Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus	-	-	S4B
Eastern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus	-	-	S4B
Blue-headed Vireo	Vireo solitarius	-	-	S5B
Philadelphia Vireo	Vireo philadelphicus	-	-	S5B
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	-	-	S5B
Gray Jay	Perisoreus canadensis	-	-	S5B
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	-	-	S5B
Black-billed Magpie	Pica pica	-	-	S3?
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	-	-	S5B
Common Raven	Corvus corax	-	-	S5B
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	-	-	S4B
Northern Rough-winged				
Swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripennis	-	-	S4B
Cliff Swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	-	-	S4B
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	-	-	S4B
Black-capped Chickadee	Poecile atricapillus	-	-	S5B
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	-	-	S5B
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon	-	-	S5B
Winter Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	-	-	S5B
Sedge Wren	Cistothorus platensis	NAR	NAR	S4B
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa	-	-	S5B
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula	-	-	S5B
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	NAR	NAR	S5B
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	-	-	S4B
Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus	-	-	S4B
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	-	-	S5B
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	-	-	S5B
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	-	-	S4B
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum	-	-	S4B
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	-	-	SNA
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	-	-	S5B
Golden-winged Warbler	Vermivora chrysoptera	THR	SC	S4B
Tennessee Warbler	Oreothlypis peregrina	-	-	S5B
Nashville Warbler	Oreothlypis ruficapilla	-	-	S5B
Northern Parula	Parula americana	-	-	S4B



Yellow Warbler	Yellow Warbler Dendroica petechia		-	S5B
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	-	-	S5B
Magnolia Warbler	Dendroica magnolia	-	-	S5B
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	-	-	S5B
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata	-	-	S5B
Black-throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens	-	-	S5B
Blackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	-	-	S5B
Palm Warbler	Dendroica palmarum	-	-	S5B
Black-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia	-	-	S5B
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	-	-	S5B
Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapilla	-	-	S4B
Mourning Warbler	Oporornis philadelphia	-	-	S4B
Conneticut Warbler	Oporornis agilis	-	-	S4B
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	-	-	S5B
Wilson's Warbler	Wilsonia pusilla	-	-	S4B
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	-	-	S5B
Clay-colored Sparrow	Spizella pallida	-	-	S4B
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis	-	-	S4B
LeConte's Sparrow	Ammodramus leconteii	-	-	S4B
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	-	-	S5B
Swamp Sparrow	Melospiza georgiana	-	-	S5B
White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	-	-	S5B
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus Iudovicianus	-	-	S4B
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	THR	THR	S4B
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	-	-	S4
Brewer's Blackbird	Euphagus cyanocephalus	-	-	S4B
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	-	-	S5B
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	-	-	S4B
Baltimore Oriole	Icterus galbula	-	-	S4B
Pine Siskin	Spinus pinus	-	-	S4B
American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis	-	-	S5B
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	-	-	SNA
REPTILES				
Western Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta belli	-	-	S5
<u>AMPHIBIANS</u>				
American Toad	Bufo americanus	-	-	S 5
Tetraploid Gray Treefrog	Hyla versicolor	-	-	S5
Spring Peeper	Pseudacris crucifer	-	-	S5
Boreal Chorus Frog	Pseudacris maculata	-	-	S5
Wood Frog	Rana sylvatica	-	-	S5
Northern Leopard Frog	Rana pipiens	NAR	NAR	S5
Mink Frog	Rana septentrionalis	-	-	S 5
INVERTEBRATES				
Baskettail Sp.	Epitheca sp.	-	-	S 5
Kennedy's Emerald	Somatochlora kennedvii	-	-	S4
Hudsonian Whiteface	Leucorrhinia glacialis	-	-	S5



Four-spotted Skimmer	Libellula quadrimaculata	-	-	S5
Duskywing Sp.	Erynnis sp.	-	-	S 5
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	Papilio canadensis	-	-	S5
Mourning Cloak	Nymphalis antiopa	-	-	S 5

* **SARA** = *Species at Risk Act* and is the Federal Status. Rankings are provided by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

** **SARO** = *Species at Risk in Ontario* and is the Provincial Status. Rankings are provided by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO).

***NHIC = Natural Heritage Information Centre and is a database maintained by Ontario's Ministry of Natural Resources.

SARA	(Federal Ranking)	SARO (Prov. Ranking)		NHIC (MNR Provincial Ranking)		
NAR SC THR END	Not At Risk Special Concern Threatened Endangered	NAR SC THR END	Not At Risk Special Concern Threatened Endangered	S2B S3? S4 S4B S4N S5 S5B S5B S5N SNA	Imperiled - Breeding Migrants Vulnerable - Rank Uncertain Apparently Secure Apparently Secure Breeding Migrants Apparently Secure Non-breeding Migrants Secure Secure Breeding Migrants Secure Non-breeding Migrants Status Rank Not Applicable	



APPENDIX B

AMPHIBIAN MONITORING DATASHEETS



Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1M0

Please write legibly (in pen).

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Observer:	Μ	15	·		-	
Route name	e:					

Date (dd-mm-yr): # 24/05/11	Visit No.: 1	Start time (24 hr clock): 21 , 20
Beaufort Wind Scale No.: ()	Cloud Cover (10ths):	Air Temp (°C or °F): 5°C
Precipitation_(check one): None/d	Iry: Damp/Haze/Fog:	Drizzle: Rain:
Has the habitat on your route chan	ged from previous years: Yes:	No: Not applicable:
Remarks: Very Cold	Overall very	1 low rall freq.
σ		P
	CALL LEVEL CODE	S

Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted

Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated

Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated











Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1M0

Please write legibly (in pen).

Observer:	Jon	Pleizier	+	Matt	Evans
Route name:					· ·

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Date (dd-mm-yr): Mary 252011	Visit No.:	Start time (24 hr clock): 21:07				
Beaufort Wind Scale No.:	Cloud Cover (10ths):	Air Temp (°C or °F): 5-7				
Precipitation_(check one): None/dry: Damp/Haze/Fog: Drizzle: Rain:						
Has the habitat on your route changed from previous years: Yes: No: Not applicable:						
Remarks: Cold, Overall low calling freq.						
		0				

CALL LEVEL CODES
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated











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Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1M0

Please write legibly (in pen).



Date (dd-mm-yr): May 26, 2011	Visit No.:	Start time (24 hr clock): 20:56
Beaufort Wind Scale No.: ()	Cloud Cover (10ths):	Air Temp (°C or °F):
Precipitation_(check one): None/dry	Damp/Haze/Fog: Driz	zzle: Rain:
Has the habitat on your route change	d from previous years: Yes: N	o: Not applicable:
Remarks: k		

CALL LEVEL CODES
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated





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Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1M0

Please write legibly (in pen).



Z.

Date (dd-mm-yr): May 26,2011	Visit No.;	Start time (24 hr clock):				
Beaufort Wind Scale No.: 0-	Cloud Cover (10ths): () 1/2	Air Temp (°C or °F):				
Precipitation_(check one): None/dry: // Damp/Haze/Fog: Drizzle: Rain:						
Has the habitat on your route change	d from previous years: Yes: No	o: Not applicable:				
Remarks:						

CALL LEVEL CODES
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated











Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1MO

Please write legibly (in pen).

Observer:	Jon	Pleizier	+	Matt	Evang	
Route name:						

Date (dd-mm-yr): May 26,2	Visit No.:	Start time (24 hr clock):
Beaufort Wind Scale No.:	Cloud Cover (10ths): 10 %	Air Temp (°C or °F):
Precipitation.(check one): None	e/dry: <u>/</u> Damp/Haze/Fog: Dri	zzle: Rain:
Has the habitat on your route cha	anged from previous years: Yes: N	lo: Not applicable:
Remarks:		

CALL LEVEL CODES	
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted	ra da la constituione
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated	
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlanning, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated	





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Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1MO

Please write legibly (in pen).

Observer:	Joy	Plaitier
Route name:	RR	

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Visit No.: Z	Start time (24 hr clock): 22-45
Cloud Cover (10ths):	Air Temp (°C or °F):
r Damp/Haze/Fog: Dri:	zzle: Rain:
d from previous years: Yes: N	o: Not applicable:
high water levels	•
	Visit No.: Z. Cloud Cover (10ths): r: Damp/Haze/Fog: Dri d from previous years: Yes: N high Water levels

CALL LEVEL CODES
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated









Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1M0

Please write legibly (in pen).

Observer:	Jon Ple	irie	· ·]
Route name:	RR			 	•	

Date (dd-mm-yr): June 14,2011	Visit No.: Z	Start time (24 hr clock): 2:45
Beaufort Wind Scale No.:	Air Temp (°C or °F): 32°6	
Precipitation_(check one): None/dry	Damp/Haze/Fog: Driz	zle: Rain:
Has the habitat on your route change	d from previous years: Yes: No	x Not applicable:
Remarks: Full moon.		

CALL LEVEL CODES
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated





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Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1MO

Please write legibly (in pen).

Observer:	Jon	Pleizier	T	Matt	Evans	 	
Route name:	RR					 •	

Date (dd-mm-yr): June 15, 2011	Visit No.: Z	Start time (24 hr clock): 21-45
Beaufort Wind Scale No.: 1-2	Cloud Cover (10ths):	Air Temp (°C or °F): 12-13 °C
Precipitation_(check one): None/dry	Damp/Haze/Fog: Driz	zzle: Rain:
Has the habitat on your route change	d from previous years: Yes: N	o: Not applicable:
Remarks:		

CALL LEVEL CODES
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated





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Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1M0

Please write legibly (in pen).

Observer:	Jon	Pleinier	*	Matt	Evans.	
Route name:	RŘ				•	

Date (dd-mm-yr): June 15, 2011	Visit No.: Z	Start time (24 hr clock): 21:45
Beaufort Wind Scale No.: 1-Z	Cloud Cover (10ths): 8	Air Temp (°C or °F): 12-13°C
Precipitation_(check one): None/dry	Damp/Haze/Fog: Dr	izzle: Rain:
Has the habitat on your route change	d from previous years: Yes:	No: Not applicable:
Remarks:		

CALL LEVEL CODES	
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted	
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated	
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated	





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Return by 31 July to Aquatic Surveys Officer, Bird Studies Canada, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, NOE 1M0

Please write legibly (in pen).



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Date (dd-mm-yr): June 16	Visit No.: 2	Start time (24 hr clock): 12:00		
Beaufort Wind Scale No.:	Cloud Cover (10ths): O	Air Temp (°C or °F): 14°C		
Precipitation_(check one): None/dry: Damp/Haze/Fog: Drizzle: Rain:				
Has the habitat on your route changed from previous years: Yes: No: Not applicable:				
Remarks:				

CALL LEVEL CODES		
Code 1: Calls not simultaneous, number of individuals can be accurately counted		
Code 2: Some calls simultaneous, number of individuals can be reliably estimated		
Code 3: Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, number of individuals cannot be reliably estimated		









