



## **APPENDIX K**

### **SPECIES AT RISK BASELINE**

- K-1 2008 - 2010 Species at Risk Baseline
- K-2 2011 Species at Risk Baseline
- K-3 2012 Species at Risk Baseline
- K-4 2013 Species and Risk Baseline
- K-5 2013 Species and Risk Baseline: Bats





**APPENDIX K-1**

**2008 - 2010 SPECIES AT RISK BASELINE**





June 30, 2011

Rainy River Resources Ltd.  
1111 Victoria Avenue East  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
P7C 1B7

**Mr. Kyle Stanfield**  
**Environment and Sustainability Manager**

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

**Rainy River Gold Project**  
**Species at Risk Baseline Report 2008 to 2010**

In respect of the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) between Rainy River Resources Ltd. (Rainy River) and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), species at risk classified information (location information, specie specific habitat information, etc.) collected during the 2008 to 2010 baseline studies have been removed from the Rainy River Gold Project Baseline Report 2008 to 2010 (Baseline Report) and provided in this standalone, confidential report.

As per the DSA, the information presented in this report is for internal use by Rainy River and the MNR and will not be provided to the public. Additional detail on the study areas and terrestrial baseline are provided in the Baseline Report.

This report was prepared by Klohn Crippen Berger Ltd. (KCB) for the account of Rainy River. The material in it reflects KCB's best judgment in light of the information available to it at the time of preparation. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. KCB accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

**KLOHN CRIPPEN BERGER LTD.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Harvey McLeod', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Harvey McLeod  
Principal

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**APPENDICES**

Appendix I	Species Lists
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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report summarizes the species at risk (SAR) data collected for the Rainy River Gold Project Baseline Studies. As part of the Data Sharing Agreement between Rainy River Resources Ltd (Rainy River) and the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), all classified SAR information (i.e., location information, specie specific habitat information, etc.) collected during the baseline studies have been omitted from the Baseline Report and are presented in this confidential report.

### **1.1 Study Objectives**

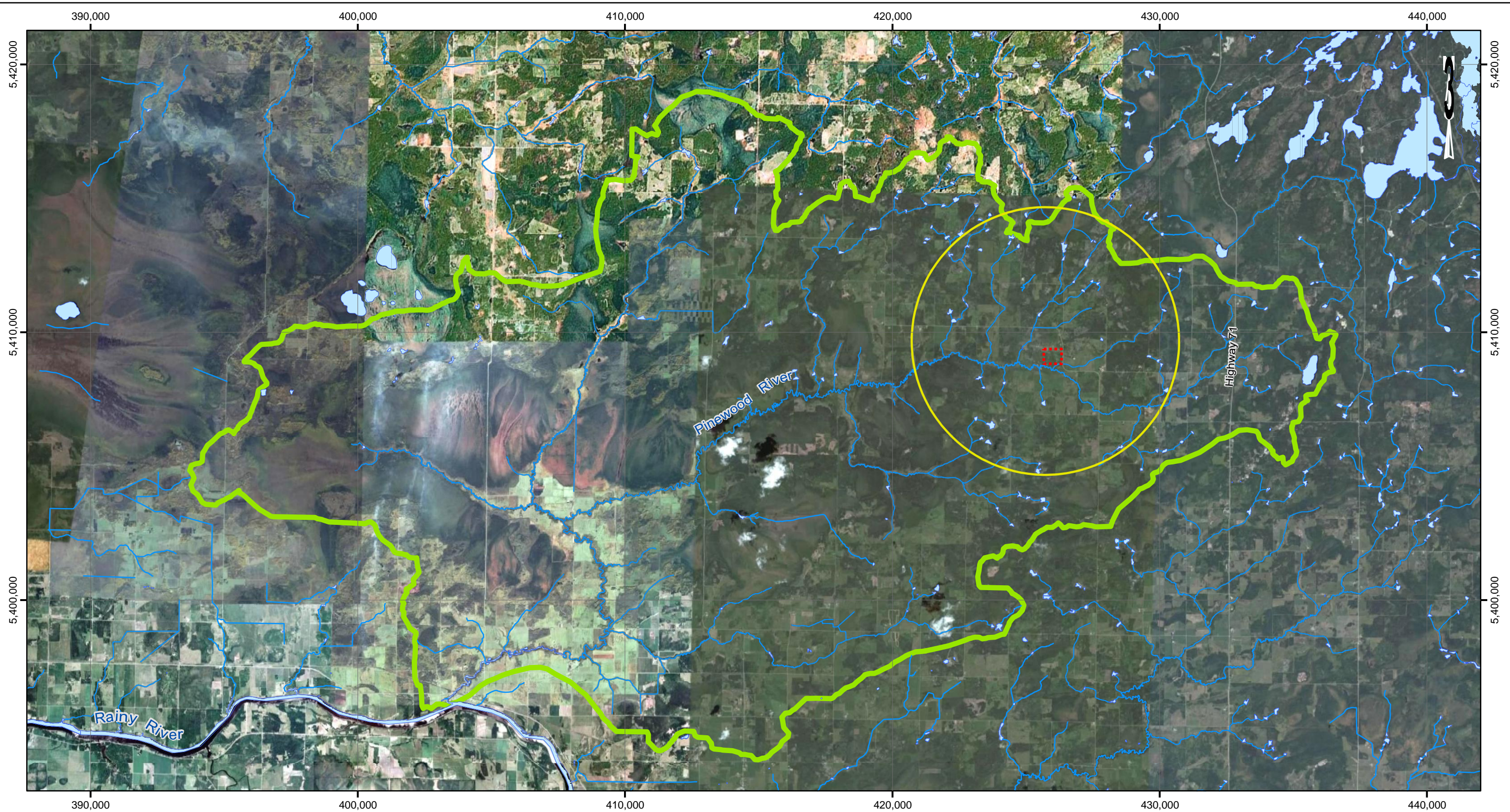
One of the key objectives of the terrestrial baseline was to identify the presence of known and potentially occurring SAR within the Regional and Local Study Areas, and identify and delineate significant species at risk habitat.

### **1.2 Study Areas**




The study areas used in developing the SAR baseline are shown in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2. The Pinewood River Watershed was used as the Regional Study Area and is provided in Figure 1.1. The Local Study Area, shown in Figure 1.2, is a 5 km radius circle centered on the proposed advanced exploration portal location. As the Local Study Area is expected to encompass the entirety of the mine facility footprint, the majority of SAR study effort was spent within the Local Study Area.



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Notes:  
 1. UTM Zone 15N, WGS84  
 2. Background imagery from Google Earth

-  Advanced Exploration Project Facility Boundary
-  Local Study Area
-  Pinewood River Watershed

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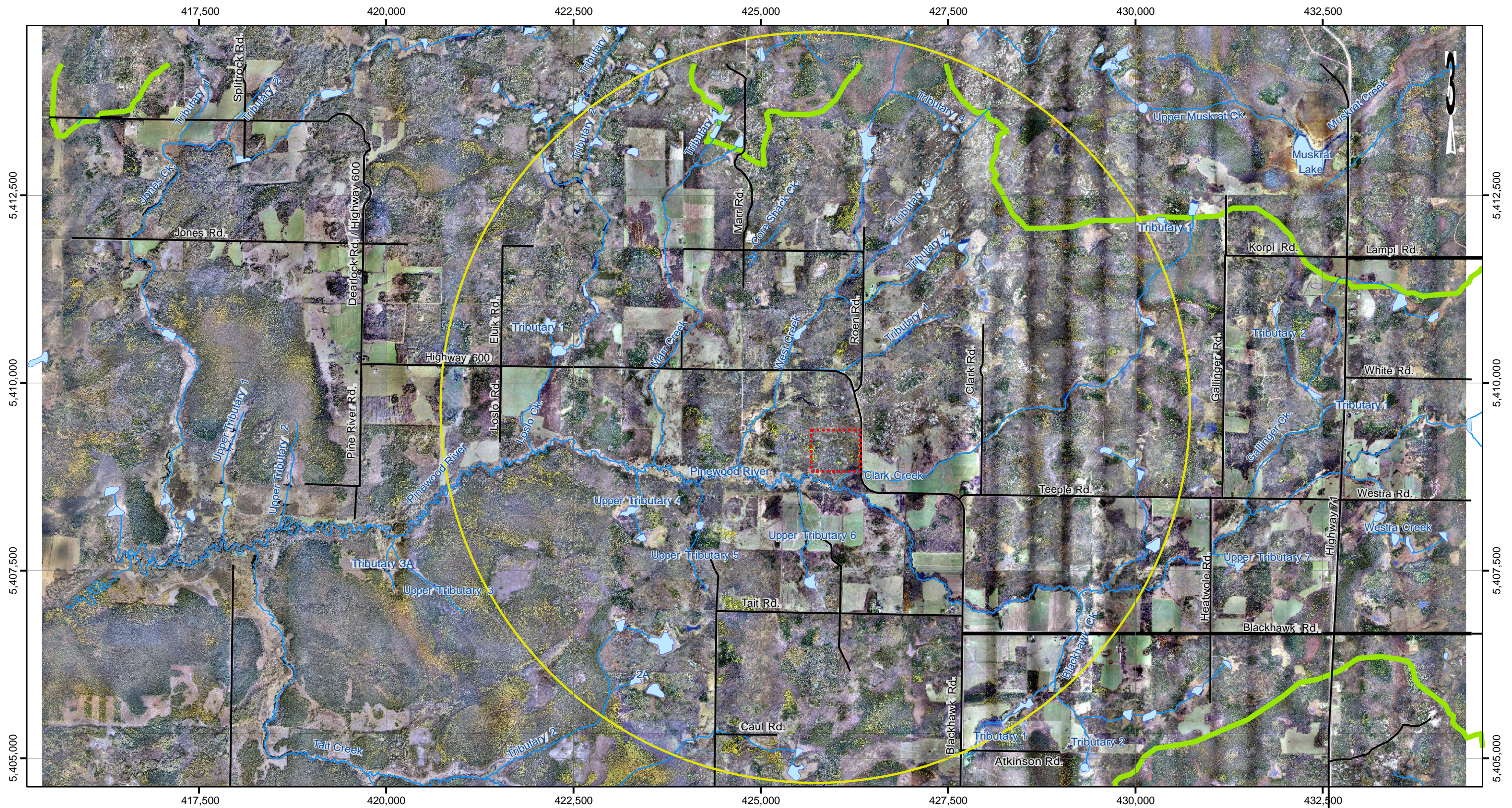
PROJECT **RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT:  
2008 - 2010 BASELINE**

TITLE **REGIONAL STUDY AREA**




PROJECT No. M09559A04

FIG No. 1.1

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Notes:  
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PROJECT RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT:  
2008 - 2010 BASELINE

TITLE LOCAL STUDY AREA

PROJECT No. M09559A04

FIG No. 1.2

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The SAR information contained in the sections below is based on the terrestrial field surveys and habitat assessments carried out during 2009 and 2010. In total, fieldwork included approximately 900 person-hours over 45 days.

### 2.1 Existing Data Review

List of species potentially occurring in the study areas were compiled from a variety of sources including:

- Life science inventory reports for provincial parks in the area (Harris and Foster 2004 a, b, also the Rainy Lake report);
- A Breeding Bird Survey (BBS 2011) conducted at Stratton, about 20 km southwest of the centre of the Local Study Area (data available for 31 years between 1977 and 2009);
- The Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas database (11 atlas squares overlapping the regional study area) (Cadman et al. 2007);
- Forest Management Plan for the Crossroute Forest (MNR, 2007); and
- Informal interviews with local residents.

Federally and provincially regulated species for the Rainy River District in the vicinity of the Local Study Area were identified by searching the following databases:

- A geographical query of the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC 2011) database was conducted in February 2011 for SAR occurrences in the 10 km by 10 km blocks overlapping the regional study area (blocks: 15VP09, 15VP19, 15VP29, 15VQ00, 15VQ01, 15VQ10, 15VQ11, 15VQ20, 15VQ21, 15VQ30, 15VQ31);
- Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO 2010);

- Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO);
- The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC);
- (SARA, 2009a); and
- The federal Species at Risk Act (SARA) – Schedule 1 (SARA, 2009b).

Range maps for SAR (MNR, 2009) were reviewed and a comprehensive list of potentially occurring Rare, Special Concern, Threatened and Endangered species was compiled for the area around the proposed advanced exploration site and surrounding area.

After a data sharing agreement was signed between Rainy River and the MNR, Rainy River and the MNR shared site-specific SAR data.

## **2.2 Species at Risk Field Surveys**

Targeted surveys were conducted in 2010 based on available SAR data and 2009 SAR observations. As described earlier, a list of SAR potentially occurring in the Local Study Area was compiled from existing sources (see Section 3.3). Targeted surveys for these species were conducted where practical. Whip-poor-will and Bobolink were identified early 2010 as priority SAR and the following paragraphs summarize the rationale and methods for the targeted surveys conducted.

### **2.2.1 Whip-poor-will and Common Nighthawk**

During the June 2009 amphibian surveys, an incidental observation of one Whip-poor-will was recorded calling in the Local Study Area. In December 2009 the status of the Whip-poor-will in Ontario was elevated to Threatened under the Ontario ESA.

Due to the elevated listing status of the Whip-poor-will in Ontario, two targeted SAR surveys were conducted in June 2010. Inventory methods for Whip-poor-wills followed the *Proposed Survey Technique for Common Nighthawk and Whip-poor-will, Version 1.0* (Holroyd 2009). This survey technique was used because no formally approved standardized method for surveying Whip-poor-will existed in Ontario at the time of the survey. Surveys for Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) were conducted concurrently.

Road transect surveys for Whip-poor-will and Common Nighthawk were conducted both in early and late June 2010. The early June surveys were conducted on June 9, 2010 at 20 locations centered on the Local Study Area. The late June surveys were completed on June 22, 2010 and June 24, 2010 at 38 locations in, and approximately 2 kilometres (km), outside of the Local Study Area.

Point count surveys were conducted every 1.6 km along a predetermined road route at for a period of six minutes per station. Standardized survey field forms were used to record species present and general habitat and weather conditions (wind scale, noise level, and traffic count).

### **2.2.2 Bobolink**

In April 2010, the Bobolink was recommended by COSEWIC to be federally listed as Threatened. In September 2010, Bobolink was listed as Threatened under the ESA in Ontario. As the Bobolink was officially listed Threatened following the 2010 field season, no species-specific surveys were conducted.

Breeding Bird and Forest Bird Monitoring surveys (described above) targeted Bobolink habitat in 2010. Incidental observations during other fieldwork were also recorded.

### **2.2.3 Red-headed Woodpecker**

A tape playback survey for Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) was conducted in June 2010, targeting preferred habitat (open aspen stands, typically grazed by cattle). The survey covered most suitable habitat.

### **2.2.4 Other Songbirds**

Surveys for Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*), and Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) were conducted using Forest Bird Monitoring and Breeding Bird Surveys (MNR, 1997) methods.

### **2.2.5 Marsh Birds**

The Marsh Monitoring Program (Bird Surveys) (MMP) (MNR, 1997) was used. Waterfowl and Marsh Bird Monitoring program was used to survey for Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*), Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) and Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*). Tape playback surveys were used for the latter two species.

### **3. RESULTS**

This section describes the status of SAR in the Local Study Area. These include provincially and federally listed species, as well as those considered to be provincially rare (S1 to S3; NHIC 2011). Species not confirmed to occur in the Local Study Area during 2009 and 2010 fieldwork, but reported from other sources are also discussed. Scientific names of species mentioned in the text are included in Appendix I.

Table 3.1 provides a summary of the SAR found in the Local Study Area in 2009 and 2010 or reported from the vicinity by NHIC (2011), Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas data (Cadman et al. 2007), or MNR fur harvest data.

**Table 3.1 Species at Risk occurring in the Local Study Area and Adjacent Areas**

SPECIES		CONSERVATION STATUS			CONFIRMED IN STUDY AREA?
Name	Scientific Name	SARO	SARA	COSEWIC	
<b>Birds</b>					
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	T	NAR	NAR	Yes
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	SC	SC	SC	Yes
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferous</i>	T	-	T	Yes
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	SC	T	T	Yes
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SC	T	T	Yes
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	SC	T	T	Yes
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	T	-	T	Yes
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SC	NAR	SC	Yes
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	T	SC	T	Yes. Migrant
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	SC	-	T	No
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	SC	T	T	No
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	SC	-	-	No
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	SC	SC	SC	No
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	T	T	T	No
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	T	T	T	No
<b>Reptile</b>					
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	SC	SC	SC	Yes
<b>Mammals</b>					
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	E	E	E	No
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	T	T	T	No

Source: Field Surveys Conducted in 2009 and 2010, NHIC (2011), Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas Data (Cadman et al. 2007), and OMNR Fur Harvest Data

SC – special concern, T – Threatened, E - Endangered, and NAR- Not at Risk

\*\* no breeding evidence noted but are known to breed in the larger region.

### 3.1 Species at Risk Confirmed to Occur in the Local Study Area

#### 3.1.1 Threatened Species

This sub-section provides a summary for each of the Threatened species including conservations status, recorded sightings in the Local Study Area, and a brief description of general habitat requirements.



### 3.1.1.1 Whip-poor-will

Whip-poor-will was listed as threatened in Ontario (SARO) in December 2009 and received automatic protection under the Ontario Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under the ESA, Whip-poor-will and their general habitat are protected from damage or destruction. The species-specific habitat description, regulations, and recovery strategy are currently being developed by the MNR and have not been provided to the general public. Whip-poor-will have been federally designated as threatened by COSEWIC in April 2009, but have not yet been given a SARA status or added to the SARA schedules.

In total, Approximately 24 observations of singing Whip-poor-wills were tallied during the two KCB surveys conducted in June 2010 (Appendix II), and June 2010 survey data provided by the MNR in August 2010 (Figure 3.1). Literature review suggests that Whip-poor-wills are associated with open habitats such as barren or sparsely forested rocky outcrops, recent cutovers, and gravel pits (Wilson 1985). Ideal Whip-poor-will habitat is not dependant on vegetation species composition but rather on forest structure (Wilson 1985). Ideal home ranges for Whip-poor-will consist of approximately 50% open or sparsely forested habitats for nesting, and 50% open forage habitat. Rainy River Resources is currently working with the MNR, funding a research program, to identify, and classify Whip-poor-will nesting and foraging habitat in the Local Study Area.

### 3.1.1.2 Bobolink

In April 2010, Bobolink was identified as Threatened by COSEWIC. In September 2010 Bobolink was listed as Threatened in Ontario, and protected under the ESA.

Bobolinks are a savannah bird species which nest and forage primarily in forage crops such as hayfields and pastures (Jobin *et al.* 1996). Bobolinks also occur in wet prairie, peatlands, and abandoned fields (Dechant *et al.* 2001).

Bobolink were observed in the Local Study Area in 2009 and 2010 (Figure 3.2).

### **3.1.1.3 American White Pelican**

American White Pelican are listed as Threatened in Ontario and are protected under the ESA, but are not listed federally. The American White Pelicans observed in the Local Study Area (Figure 3.3) are likely part of a well documented colony known to occupy five nesting islands in the Ontario waters of Lake of the Woods (American White Pelican Recovery Team, 2010). American White Pelicans have very large home ranges, and are often found foraging at ranges greater than 50 km from the breeding colonies (King 2005, King and Michot 2002).

American White Pelicans were observed foraging in large numbers (four to 20 flocked birds) in 2009 and 2010. American White Pelicans are foraging habitat generalists that can make use of many types of aquatic environments to forage (Findholt and Anderson 1995a, b) and are frequently found foraging in water bodies throughout the Rainy River watershed.

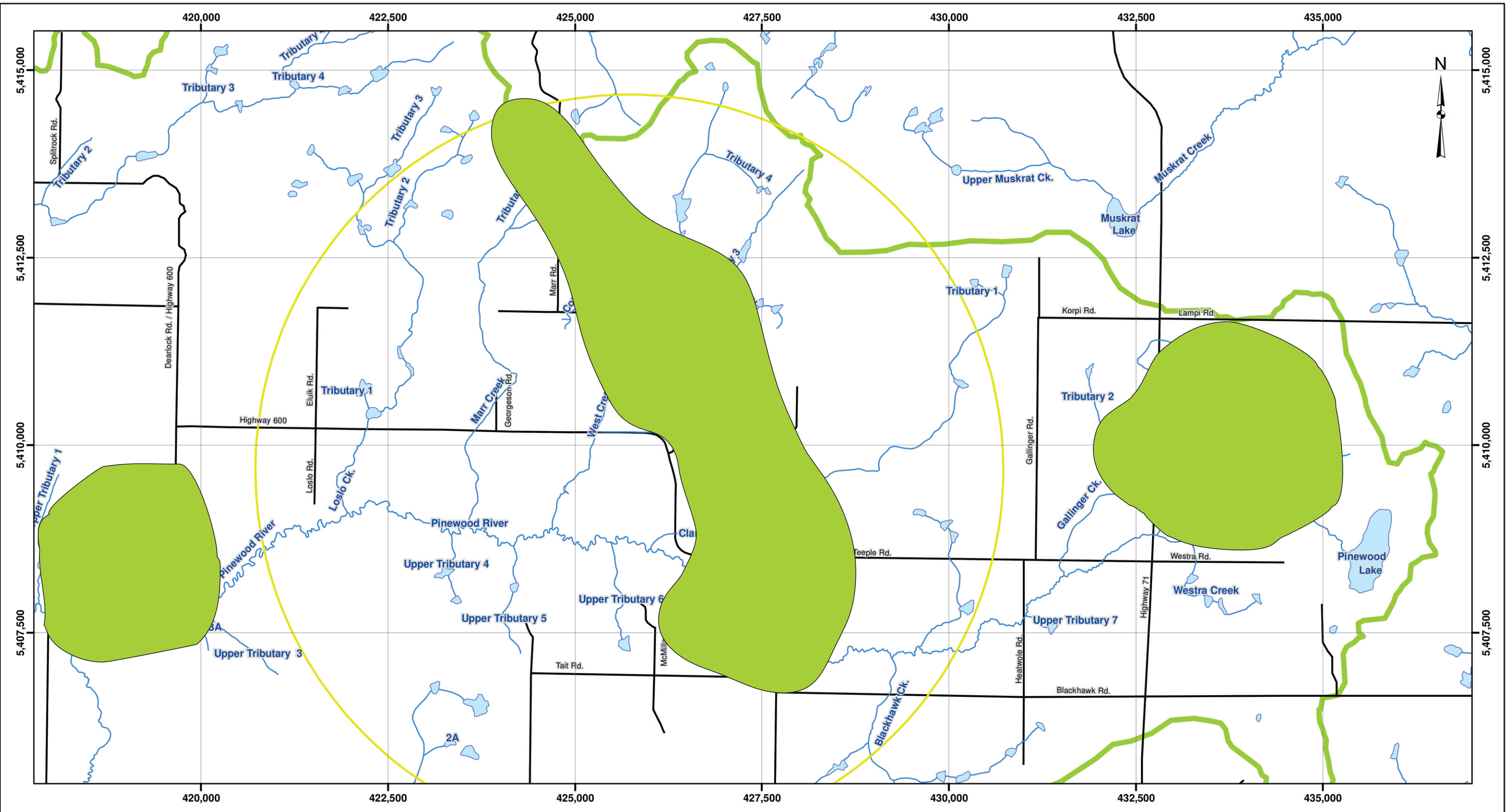
Given the large dispersal distances and the abundance of similar habitat in the region, the foraging habitat at and around the proposed advanced exploration site should not be considered significant or highly valuable foraging ground for the Lake of the Woods colony (MNR SAR meeting, July 30, 2010).

### **3.1.1.4 Peregrine Falcon**

Peregrine Falcon is listed as Threatened in Ontario and is protected under the ES A. A single adult Peregrine Falcon was observed on May 4, 2010 in the Local Study Area and another during migration monitoring on October 2 2010 (Figure 3.3). Peregrine Falcons nest on cliff sites and tall manmade structures such as bridges. Based

on the lack of suitable nesting sites in or near the Local Study Area, and the timing of these observations, it is assumed that these were passage birds migrating to and from the Arctic rather than local nesting birds (Brian Ratcliff, pers. comm.).

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**Note: This figure was altered by AMEC to protect specific locations of Species at Risk, as requested by MNR**

Notes:  
 1. UTM Zone 15N, WGS84  
 2. Waterbodies from NTS (1:50,000)

- Species at Risk General Locations
- Local Study Area
- Pinewood River Watershed

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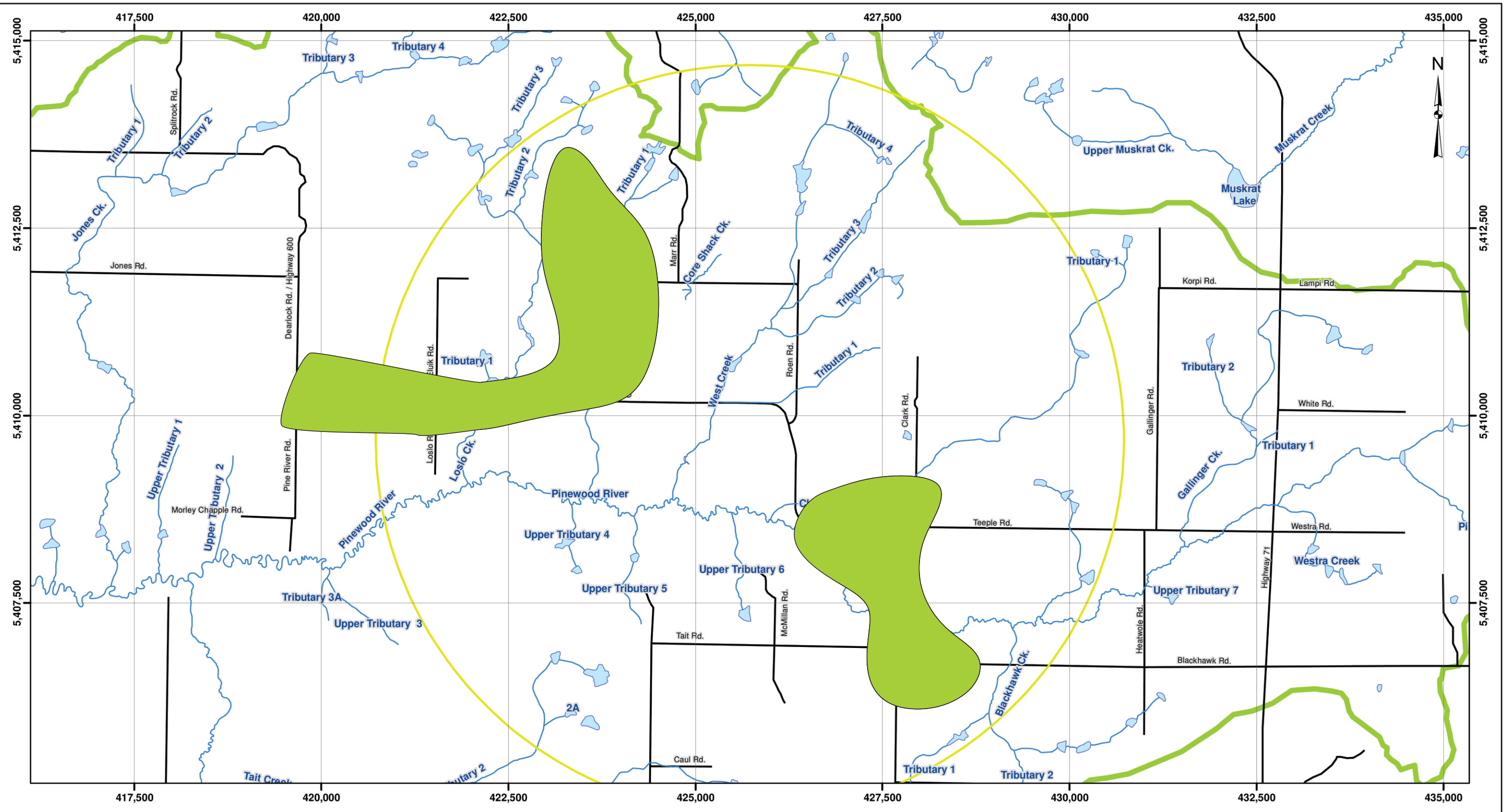
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PROJECT	RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT: 2008 - 2010 BASELINE	
TITLE	<b>Whip-Poor-Will Observation Area 2009 - 2010</b>	
PROJECT No.	M09559A04	FIG No. 3.1

Z:\M\CR\0959A04 - RainyRiver Enviro\400 Drawings\GIS\mxd\2010 baseline\Wildlife\fig12.8 Bobo Observations Potential\_Habitat.mxd - 30/06/2011 @ 12:49:57 PM



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- Species at Risk General Locations
- Local Study Area
- Pinewood River Watershed

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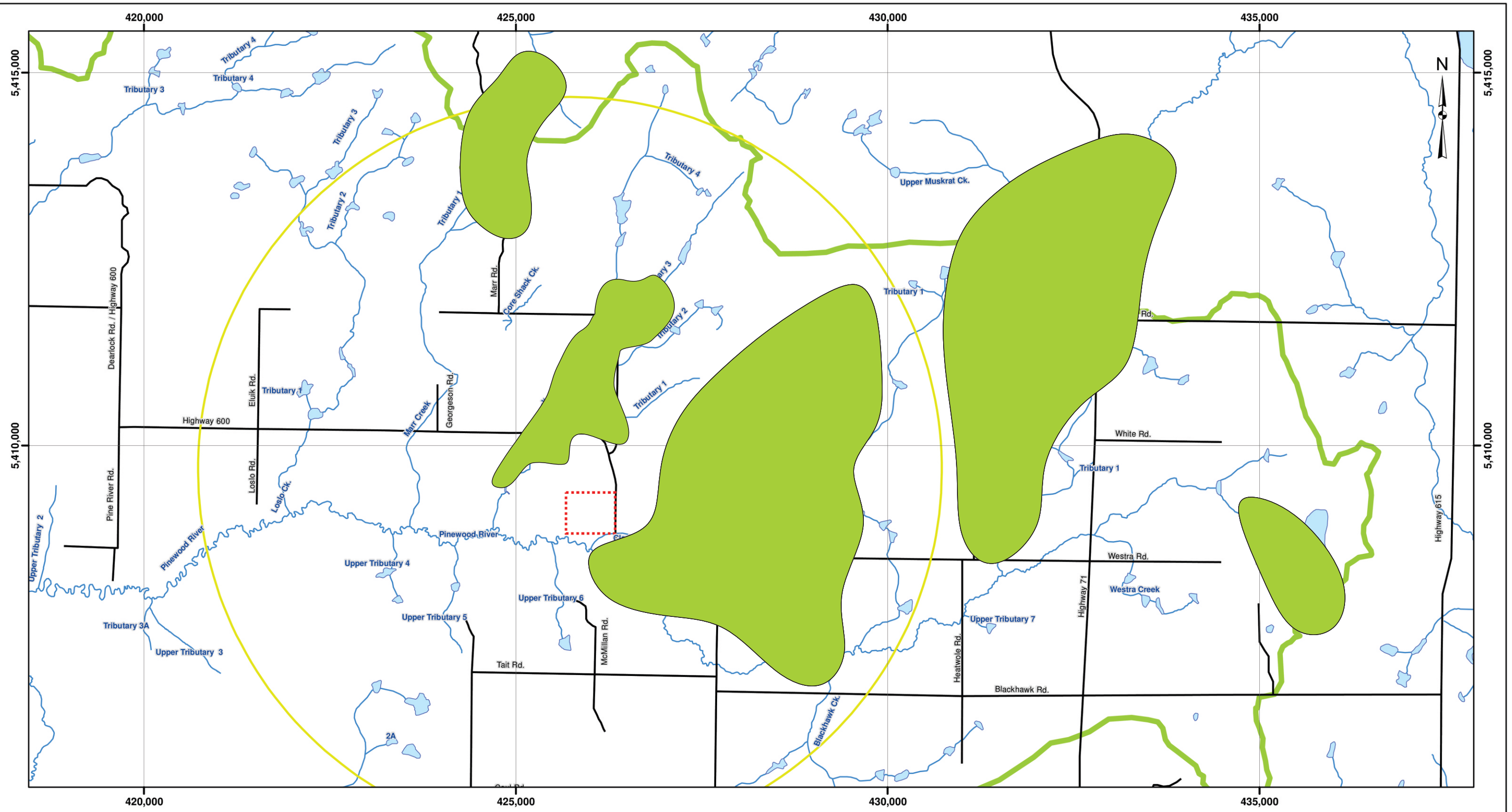
PROJECT RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT:  
2008 - 2010 BASELINE

TITLE **Bobolink Observation Area  
2009 - 2010**

PROJECT No. M09559A04

FIG No. 3.2

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**Note: This figure was altered by AMEC to protect specific locations of Species at Risk, as requested by MNR**

- Notes:
1. UTM Zone 15N, WGS84
  2. Waterbodies from NTS (1:50 000)
  3. Roads from Ontario Base Mapper

Species at Risk General Locations

- Advanced Exploration Project Facility Boundary
- Local Study Area
- Pinewood River Watershed

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PROJECT	RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT: 2008 - 2010 BASELINE	
TITLE	<b>Other Species at Risk Observation Area 2009 - 2010</b>	
PROJECT No.	M09559A04	FIG No. 3.3



**Photo 3.1 Peregrine Falcon (migrant) observed in a field**

### **3.1.2 Special Concern Species**

Six species of special concern were identified in the Local Study Area during the 2009 and 2010 baseline studies at the locations identified on Figure 3.3. This section provides a summary for each species, including a brief description of the species' federal and provincial conservation status, location of recorded sightings in the or near the proposed advanced exploration site, and a brief description of suitable and available habitat in the Local Study Area.

### **3.1.2.1 Short-eared Owl**

Short-eared Owl is both federally and provincially listed as a Special Concern species. The Short-eared Owl is a nomadic grassland-nesting owl that tends to shift nesting sites from year to year, largely due to its dependence on small mammals as a food source (COSEWIC 2008).

A single adult Short-eared Owl was observed flying in the early morning during the 2009 song bird surveys. Short-eared Owl was not observed in or near the Local Study Area during the 2010 surveys, but may nest in the surrounding marshes, pastures and hayfields.

### **3.1.2.2 Common Nighthawk**

The Common Nighthawk is listed as Threatened federally, and as a species of Special Concern in Ontario. The Common Nighthawk is an aerial foraging, crepuscular bird found across North and Central America. The breeding range covers all of Ontario south of the Hudson Bay Lowland, and they nest in open habitats including naturally occurring rock outcrops, pasture, forest openings, and peat bogs (COSEWIC 2007a).

Common Nighthawks were observed foraging during incidental observations in 2009 and targeted surveys conducted in 2010. The species was also found foraging in other areas in the Local Study Area. Although no evidence of nesting was observed, suitable nesting habitat occurs on rock outcrops in the Local Study Area.

### **3.1.2.3 Canada Warbler**

The Canada Warbler is federally listed as Threatened and provincially listed as Special Concern. The Canada Warbler typically breeds in mixed forests with a dense shrub layer,



and its range extends from the Yukon Territory to northeastern North America (COSEWIC 2008b).

A singing male Canada Warbler was observed once in the Local Study Area during the forest bird monitoring surveys in 2009. This warbler is likely an uncommon nesting species in the Local Study Area deciduous forest.

#### **3.1.2.4 Olive-sided Flycatcher**

The Olive-sided Flycatcher is federally listed as Threatened and provincially listed as a species of Special Concern in Ontario. Olive-sided flycatcher breeding habitat consists coniferous or mixed forest stands adjacent to open foraging grounds such as cutovers, old burns, meadows, rivers, peat lands, swamps and ponds (COSEWIC 2007b)

Observations of two non-singing Olive-sided Flycatchers during forest bird monitoring surveys in 2009 may represent migrants rather than nesting individuals. Although Olive-sided Flycatchers breed in the Rainy River watershed, no breeding evidence was observed during the 2009 and 2010 baseline studies in the Local Study Area.

#### **3.1.2.5 Bald Eagle**

Bald Eagle is federally listed as Not at Risk and provincially listed as a species of Special Concern in Ontario.

In June 2010, an active Bald Eagle nest was located in the Local Study Area (Figure 3.3). This nest successfully fledged young. Two documented Bald Eagle nests identified in the NHIC (2011) database in the Local Study Area were last recorded as active in 1999. Another nest was reported at the Rainy River during the Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman *et al.* 2007). Bald Eagles regularly fly over the Local Study Area throughout the spring, summer, and fall.

### **3.1.2.6 Snapping Turtle**

Snapping turtles are listed as a special concern provincially and hold no status federally. Two adult Snapping Turtles were observed within the Local Study Area in 2010. No evidence of nesting was observed.

## **3.1.3 Species at Risk Potentially Occurring in the Local or Regional Study Areas**

### **3.1.3.1 Gray Fox**

Two Gray Fox (Threatened provincially and federally) were trapped between 1993 and 2008 on one of the traplines overlapping the regional study area (the exact capture locations are unknown) (OMNR fur harvest data). The status of this species in the Rainy River area is unclear since no evidence of breeding is known (NHIC 2010), suggesting that these individuals represent dispersing animals from Minnesota rather than part of an established population.

### **3.1.3.2 American Badger**

American Badgers are occasionally reported in Rainy River District. None were observed in the Local Study Area, but there are two records in the NHIC (2011) database near Emo, about 20 km south (from ~1960's). Consultation with local landowners provided no records of observation.

### **3.1.3.3 Least Bittern**

Least Bitterns are a rare and local breeder in Ontario. One possible breeding record in Rainy River District at Lake of the Woods was identified during the Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman, *et. al.* 2007). No Least Bitterns were observed in the Local Study Area despite call playback surveys in suitable habitat.

#### **3.1.3.4 Yellow Rail**

Yellow Rails were identified a possible breeding in the Stratton area, during the Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman *et. al.* 2007). Breeding habitat is in sedge dominated habitats where the substrate remains damp or has up to 15 centimetres of standing water throughout the breeding season (Cadman *et. al.* 2007). No Yellow Rails were found in the Local Study Area despite call playback surveys in suitable habitat.

#### **3.1.3.5 Red-headed Woodpecker**

Red-headed Woodpeckers are known to breed in Rainy River District (Cadman *et. al.* 2007). Suitable habitat includes mature popular stands with open understory where cattle have been grazing. No Red-headed Woodpeckers were located in the Local Study Area despite call playback surveys in suitable habitat.

#### **3.1.3.6 Black Tern**

Black Terns nest in marshes on Lake of the Woods west of the Regional Study Area (Cadman *et. al.* 2007). Preferred nesting habitat includes large marshes with a 50:50 open water and emergent vegetation (Cadman *et. al.* 2007). No Black Terns were observed in the Local Study Area during 2009 or 2010 fieldwork. Marshes in the area may be too small to provide suitable habitat.

#### **3.1.3.7 Golden-winged Warbler**

Golden-winged Warblers are listed as possible breeding in Rainy River District (Cadman *et. al.* 2007). No Golden-winged Warblers were observed in the Local Study Area during 2009 or 2010 fieldwork, but suitable habitat is present (alder and willow thickets and young hardwood stands).

### 3.1.3.8 Chimney Swift

Chimney Swifts were identified as breeding in Rainy River District during the Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman *et. al.* 2007). Nesting is associated with chimneys in urban areas. The Stratton Breeding Bird Survey Route lists only one occurrence. No Chimney Swifts were documented within the Local Study Area in 2009 or 2010.

### 3.1.4 Provincially Rare Species

#### **Franklin Ground Squirrel**

The NHIC (2011) database includes five records of Franklin Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus franklini*) (provincially designated as S3) in or adjacent to the Local Study Area. There are two records from 1929, two for 1946, and one for 1976. No Franklin Ground Squirrels were observed in the Local Study Area in 2009 or 2010.

#### **Forster's Tern**

A single adult Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) (provincially designated as S2) was observed in the Local Study Area in June 2009. Although present in suitable nesting habitat (marsh), no further nesting evidence was observed.

#### **Black-billed Magpie**

Black-billed Magpies (*Pica hudsonia*) (provincially designated as S3) are a common nesting species in the Regional Study Area and the Local Study Area and generally in the Rainy River area. Habitat is field edges and around barns and other human structures.

#### **Horned Clubtail**

Horned Clubtail (*Arigomphus cornutus*) (provincially designated as S3) is in the Local Study Area and generally on streams and lakes in the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods areas.

### **Arrowhead Spiketail**

A single adult Arrowhead Spiketail (*Cordulegaster obliqua*) (provincially designated as S2) was collected in 2010 in the Local Study Area. The species is known from only one other record in Rainy River District (Colin Jones pers. comm.).

### **Green-faced Clubtail**

Green-faced Clubtail (*Gomphus viridifrons*) (provincially designated as S1) is reported in the NHIC (2011) database from the Rainy River south of the Regional Study Area.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Baseline studies in 2009 and 2010 found six special concern species (SARO listed), and eight provincially rare species were observed in and near the Local Study Area. A total of four Threatened SARO listed species were found in the Local Study Area; Bobolink, Whip-poor-will, American White Pelican and Peregrine Falcon.

American White Pelican use the Local Study Area and the larger region for feeding purposes only and nest in known colonies the Lake of the Woods area. Peregrine Falcon were observed migrating through the Local Study Area, no available habitat exists within the Local Study Area. Bobolink and Whip-poor-will have been identified as breeding in the Local Study Area and broader Regional Study Area. Rainy River Resources is currently working with MNR to identify and classify the habitat of the Threatened (SARO) Whip-poor-will and Bobolink species found in the Local Study Area.

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# **APPENDIX I**

## **Species Lists**

**Bird Species of the Rainy River Resources Study Area**

**Reptile and Amphibian Species of the Rainy River Resources Study Area**

**Dragonfly and Damselfly Species of the Rainy River Resources Study Area**

The following species were observed or heard in or near the Rainy River Resources study area in 2009 and 2010. Taxonomic order and nomenclature follow AOU (1998).

### **Nesting Evidence**

Nest evidence codes follow the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al. 2007):

#### **Possible nesting**

H - Species observed in breeding season in suitable habitat.

S – Singing male present or breeding calls heard observed in breeding season in suitable habitat.

#### **Probable nesting**

T - Permanent territory presumed through territorial song

D - Courtship or display

#### **Confirmed Nesting**

FY – Recently fledged young or downy young

NE - Nest containing eggs

#### **Non-nesting**

X - Species observed during its breeding season (no evidence of breeding)

M - Migrant

### **Conservation Status**

\* Partners in Flight Priority Species (Ontario Partners in Flight 2006)

+ Species at Risk (COSEWIC or COSSARO listed species)

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		Status
<b>Loons</b>	<b>FAMILY GAVIIDAE</b>	
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	T
<b>Grebes</b>	<b>FAMILY PODICIPEDIDAE</b>	
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	H
<b>Pelicans</b>	<b>FAMILY PELECANIDAE</b>	
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	X
<b>Bitterns and Herons</b>	<b>FAMILY ARDEIDAE</b>	
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	NE
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	H
<b>Ducks and Geese</b>	<b>FAMILY ANATIDAE</b>	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	FY
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	P
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	H
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	FY
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	P
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	P
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	P
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	P
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	P
<b>Vultures</b>	<b>FAMILY CATHARTIDAE</b>	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	H
<b>Eagles and Hawks</b>	<b>FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	M
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	T
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	H
+ Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	M?
+ Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	H
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	H
<b>Falcons</b>	<b>FAMILY FALCONIDAE</b>	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	H
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	H
* + Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	M

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<b>Grouse and Quail</b>	<b>FAMILY PHASIANIDAE</b>	
+ Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	<b>S</b>
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	<b>D</b>
<b>Rails</b>	<b>FAMILY RALLIDAE</b>	
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	<b>S</b>
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	<b>S</b>
<b>Cranes</b>	<b>FAMILY GRUIDAE</b>	
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	<b>P</b>
<b>Plovers</b>	<b>FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE</b>	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	<b>H</b>
<b>Sandpipers</b>	<b>FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE</b>	
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	<b>M?</b>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	<b>P</b>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	<b>M</b>
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	<b>T</b>
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	<b>NE</b>
<b>Gulls and Terns</b>	<b>FAMILY LARIDAE</b>	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	<b>X</b>
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	<b>H</b>
<b>Doves and Pigeons</b>	<b>FAMILY COLUMBIDAE</b>	
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	<b>H</b>
<b>Typical Owls</b>	<b>FAMILY STRIGIDAE</b>	
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	<b>S</b>
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	<b>H</b>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	<b>S</b>
* + Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	<b>S</b>
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	<b>S</b>
* + Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	<b>H</b>
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	<b>S</b>

<b>Goatsuckers</b>	<b>FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>	
* + Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	T
* + Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	T
<b>Hummingbirds</b>	<b>FAMILY TROCHILIDAE</b>	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubri</i>	H
<b>Kingfishers</b>	<b>FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE</b>	
+ Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	H
<b>Woodpeckers</b>	<b>FAMILY PICIDAE</b>	
+ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	S
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	H
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	H
+ Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	H
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	H
<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>	<b>FAMILY TYRANNIDAE</b>	
* + Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	H
+ Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	T
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	S
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	T
+ Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	T
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	T
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	S
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	P
<b>Larks</b>	<b>FAMILY ALAUDIDAE</b>	
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	M?
<b>Swallows</b>	<b>FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	H
+ Northern Rough-winged	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	H
+ Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	H
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	H
+ Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	H

<b>Jays, Crows and Ravens</b>	<b>FAMILY CORVIDAE</b>	
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	H
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	H
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	P
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	H
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	H
<b>Chickadees</b>	<b>FAMILY PARIDAE</b>	
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	H
<b>Nuthatches</b>	<b>FAMILY SITTIDAE</b>	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	H
<b>Creepers</b>	<b>FAMILY CERTHIIDAE</b>	
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	H
<b>Wrens</b>	<b>FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE</b>	
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	T
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	T
+ Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	T
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	S
<b>Kinglets</b>	<b>FAMILY REGULIDAE</b>	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	S
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	S
<b>Thrushes</b>	<b>FAMILY TURDIDAE</b>	
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	H
+ Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	T
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	T
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	T
+ Wood Thrush	<i>Catharus mustelinus</i>	S
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	T
<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers</b>	<b>FAMILY MIMIDAE</b>	
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	T
+ Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	T



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<b>Wagtails and Pipits</b>	<b>FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE</b>	
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	M
<b>Waxwings</b>	<b>FAMILY BOMBYCILLIDAE</b>	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	H
<b>Shrikes</b>	<b>FAMILY LANIIDAE</b>	
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	M
<b>Starlings</b>	<b>FAMILY STURNIDAE</b>	
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	H
<b>Vireos</b>	<b>FAMILY VIREONIDAE</b>	
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	S
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	T
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	S
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	T
<b>Wood-warblers</b>	<b>FAMILY PARULIDAE</b>	
+ Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	T
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	S
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	T
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	T
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	S
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	S
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	S
+ Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	T
+ Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	S
+ Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	S
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	T
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	T
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	NE
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	S
+ Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	S
+ Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	T
+ Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	T
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	S
* + Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	S

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<b>Cardinals and Allies</b>	<b>FAMILY CARDINALIDAE</b>	
+ Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	T
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	S
<b>New World Sparrows</b>	<b>FAMILY EMBERIZIDAE</b>	
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	M
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	T
Clay-colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	T
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	NE
LeConte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	T
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	T
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	S
+ Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	T
+ White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	T
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	M?
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	M
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	M
<b>New World Blackbirds</b>	<b>FAMILY ICTERIDAE</b>	
+ Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	D
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	P
* + Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	M
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	P
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	H
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	H
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	S
<b>Finches</b>	<b>FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE</b>	
+ Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	S
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	H
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	H
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	P
<b>Old World Sparrows</b>	<b>FAMILY PASSERIDAE</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	H

The following species were observed in or near the Rainy River Resources study area in 2009 and 2010. Taxonomic authority is Cook (1984).

## REPTILES

### Box and Water Turtles

Western Painted Turtle

### Snapping Turtles

Snapping Turtle

### Colubrids

Eastern Garter Snake

## AMPHIBIANS

### Toads

Eastern American Toad

### Treefrogs

Tetraploid Gray Treefrog

Northern Spring Peeper

Boreal Chorus Frog

### True Frogs

Leopard Frog

Mink Frog

Wood Frog

### FAMILY EMYDIDAE

*Chrysemys picta belli*

### FAMILY CHELYDRIDAE

*Chelydra serpentina*

### FAMILY COLUBRIDAE

*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*

### FAMILY BUFONIDAE

*Bufo americanus americanus*

### FAMILY HYLIDAE

*Hyla versicolor*

*Pseudacris crucifer crucifer*

*Pseudacris maculata*

### FAMILY RANIDAE

*Rana pipiens*

*Rana septentrionalis*

*Rana sylvatica*

The following species were observed in or near the Rainy River Resources study area in 2009 and 2010. Provincially rare species (NHIC 2011) are marked "P".

*Dragonflies*

**Spiketails**

- Twin-spotted Spiketail
- P Arrowhead Spiketail

**Emeralds**

- American Emerald
- Racket-tailed Emerald

**Clubtails**

- P Horned Clubtail

**Skimmers**

- Frosted Whiteface
- Chalk-fronted Skimmer
- Common Whitetail
- Twelve-spotted Skimmer
- Four-spotted Skimmer

**FAMILY CORDULEGASTERIDAE**

- Cordulegaster maculata*
- Cordulegaster obliqua*

**FAMILY CORDULIIDAE**

- Cordulia shurtleffi*
- Dorocordulia libera*

**FAMILY GOMPHIDAE**

- Arigomphus cornutus*

**FAMILY LIBELLULIDAE**

- Leucorrhinia frigida*
- Libellula julia*
- Libellula lydia*
- Libellula pulchella*
- Libellula quadrimaculata*

*Damselflies*

**Jewelwings**

- River Jewelwing

**Bluets**

- Aurora Damsel

**FAMILY CALOPTERYGIDAE**

- Calopteryx aequabilis*

**FAMILY COENAGRIONIDAE**

- Chromagrion conditum*

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Whip-poor-will and Common Nighthawk Survey Data, Rainy River Resources Study Area 2010.**

Date	Observer(s)	Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4	Stop 5	Stop 6	Stop 7	Stop 8	Stop 9	Stop 10	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED PER SURVEY
June 9, 2010	MTM + BR									WP: 1		1
June 9, 2010	LH + AH					2			1	1		4
						WP: 207			WP: 211	WP: 212		
June 22, 2010	RF											0
June 22, 2010	LH											0
June 23, 2010	LH											0
June 22, 2010	AH		1		3	1	1	1				7
June 24, 2010		WP: 205		WP: 207	WP: 208	WP: 209	WP: 210					
June 24, 2010									1			1
June 24, 2010									WP: 1			1
<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED PER STOP</b>		0	1	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	0	13

Date	Observer(s)	Stop 1	Stop 2	Stop 3	Stop 4	Stop 5	Stop 6	Stop 7	Stop 8	Stop 9	Stop 10	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED PER SURVEY
June 9,2010	MTM + BR							1 possible WP:				1 possible
June 9,2010	LH + AH		2 WP: 205									2
June 22, 2010	RF											0
June 22, 2010	LH				1 WP:	1 WP:	1 WP:					6
June 23, 2010									1 WP:	1 WP:	1 WP:	
June 22, 2010	AH					3 WP: 208						3
June 24, 2010												
June 24, 2010												0
<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED PER STOP</b>		0	2	0	1	4	1		1	1	1	1