Property of Lake of Bays Heritage Foundation

Westermain Woods Forest Management Plan - DRAFT

January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2035

August 2025




Property Information:

RN: 44 42 060 005 03400 0000
Concession 3, Part Lots 31 & 32
Concession 4, Lot 31, Part Lot 32
Geographic Township of Brunel
Town of Huntsville

RN: 44 42 060 005 03706 0000
Concession 3, Part Lot 32
Geographic Township of Brunel
Town of Huntsville

RN: 44 27 010 001 00106 0000
Concession 3, Part Lot 29
Geographic Township of Franklin
Township of Lake of Bays
District Municipality of Muskoka

Prepared for:

Lake of Bays Heritage Foundation
P.O. Box 81
Baysville Ontario, P0B 1A0
Tel: 416.433.2174
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Produced by

Glenside Ecological Services Limited

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Project: 25003

STEWARDSHIP PLAN

This stewardship plan is for the 20-year period from	January 1st, 2026	to	December 31st, 2045
with activities described for the 10-year period from	January 1st, 2026	to	December 31st, 2035

The Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program (MFTIP) is designed to encourage landowner participation in natural resource stewardship on private forest land in Ontario. The program is voluntary and offers a direct reduction from property taxes to forest owners who are involved managers and stewards of their forests. Lands that are eligible must be owned by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident, a Canadian corporation, partnership or trust or a Conservation Authority, and the forest area must cover 4 hectares (9.88 acres).

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this plan has been prepared in accordance with the MFTIP guidelines[1].

Paul C. Heaven/ 168

Name/MFPA#

Signature

[1] This plan has an exemption to the 9.88-acre rule that has been approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

CONTENTS

1 PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION

1.1 REGISTERED PROPERTY OWNER

Name	Lake of Bays Heritage Foundation
Address	P.O. Box 81 Baysville Ontario,
Postal Code	P0B 1A0
Telephone	416-433-2174
Email	info@lakeofbaysheritage.ca

1.2 PLAN AUTHOR INFORMATION

Name	Paul C. Heaven
Company	Glenside Ecological Services Limited
Address	2490 Horseshoe Lake Road Minden, ON K0M 2K0
Telephone	705-286-3181
Email	pheaven@glenside-eco.ca

2 PROPERTY LOCATION INFORMATION

2.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

Roll number (19 digits)	Property description	Area	
	(municipality, lot, concession)	acres	hectares
44 42 060 005 03400 0000	Concession 3, Part Lots 31 & 32 Concession 4, Lot 31, Part Lot 32 Geographic Township of Brunel Town of Huntsville District Municipality of Muskoka	331.51	
44 42 060 005 03706 0000	Concession 3, Part Lot 32 Geographic Township of Brunel Town of Huntsville District Municipality of Muskoka	13.14	
44 27 010 001 00106 0000	Concession 3, Part Lot 29 Geographic Township of Franklin Township of Lake of Bays District Municipality of Muskoka	2.47	

2.2 FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

2.2.1 FEDERAL

The Federal Species at Risk Act prohibits killing, harming, harassing, capturing or taking an individual of a wildlife species that is listed as an extirpated species, an endangered species or a threatened species; as well as damaging or destroying the residence of such species

http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-15.3/

Fish habitat is protected against harmful alteration, disturbance or destruction (HADD) at the federal level under the Fisheries Act and at the provincial level under the Public Lands Act and the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.

http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/

http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90p43_e.htm

http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90l03_e.htm

2.2.2 PROVINCIAL

The Provincial Endangered Species Act (2007) prohibits killing, harming, harassing, capturing or taking a living member of a species that is listed as an endangered or threatened species on the Species at Risk in Ontario List; as well as damaging or destroying the habitat of such species.

www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_07e06_e.htm

Councils of Counties and Townships were empowered to enact tree cutting bylaws through the Forestry Act

www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90f26_e.htm.

The Ontario Professional Foresters Act defines the Scope of Practice of professional forestry. Managed Forest Plan Approvers have an exemption from this act.

www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_00p18_e.htm

2.2.3 MUNICIPAL

2.2.3.1 MUSKOKA

The District Municipality of Muskoka has enacted the Good Forestry Practices By-law 2000-88

(1) In cutting or removing any tree, no person shall so conduct his operations in a manner or at such a time as to unnecessarily injure or damage the forest ecosystem or any other tree;
(2) Subject to Section 2(3) herein, no person shall destroy by cutting, burning, bulldozing or other means any tree or trees growing in a sensitive natural area;

(3) No person shall destroy any tree or trees so that the average basal area per acre of the woodlot in which the tree is situated is reduced below 16 square metres per hectare (70 square feet per acre) except where the cutting is in accordance with a specific silvicultural prescription prepared by a Registered Professional Forester or a Certified Tree Marker.

https://muskoka.civicweb.net/document/1266/

The District Municipality of Muskoka Official Plan states that no development is allowed within Provincially Significant Wetlands, and development within other wetlands or adjacent to Provincially Significant Wetlands is subject to an Environmental Impact Study demonstrating that there will not negative impacts on the wetland feature or its ecological function.

https://muskoka.civicweb.net/filepro/document/34235/Approved%20Muskoka%20Official%20Plan%20June%2028%202019.pdf

3 PROPERTY HISTORY

3.1 PAST ACTIVITIES

Westermain Woods is a non-profit organization established in 1977 to protect two tracts of land near Lake of Bays: the 15.6-acre Block B (Needler Point) and the 333.75-acre Backlands. The organization was composed of seven lakefront cottage owners whose lots border these lands. Originally owned by George Needler in the early 1900s, the property was passed to his daughter Mary Needler Hinde, who transferred it to Westermain Woods in 1979. Between 1973 and 1979, the land was subdivided into residential lots while preserving significant shoreline for conservation. The subdivision process faced challenges due to municipal restructuring and land title changes, requiring approvals from multiple jurisdictions and resulting in an Ontario Municipal Board hearing. Westermain Woods was founded with a mandate to preserve the natural environment, and for 20 years imposed covenants restricting development, noise, pollution, and other human impacts. The organization enrolled its lands in the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program in 1997, allowing for selective logging to maintain forest health and generate revenue. Notably, Block B was initially excluded from the program due to its location in two municipalities, but a confidential settlement in 2010 resolved the issue and significantly reduced property taxes. Logging activities in 1996–97 and 2015 yielded substantial timber and firewood, while preserving unique ecological features such as centuries-old trees and a grove of supercanopy hemlocks.

In 2025 the lands were acquired by the Lake of Bays Heritage Foundation through a fee simple donation.

3.2 THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE

At the landscape level, the property provides valuable environmental functions, specifically in regard to ***biodiversity***, ***connectivity*** and building ***climate change resilience***.

3.2.1 BIODIVERSITY

The diversity of life on Earth — biodiversity — provides a range of benefits and essential ecosystem services. Healthy ecosystems support healthy people, animals and plants, as well as a healthy economy. With a mosaic of natural habitats the subject property provides verified and/or suitable habitat for the Species at Risk, and provincially and locally rare species identified in Table 1, thereby contributing to biodiversity at the landscape level.

Table 1: Biodiversity values of the subject property

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	COSEWIC	SARO	Prov. Tracked	Verified	Suitable Habitat
Canada Warbler	*Cardellina canadensis*	THR	SC	Y	☐	☒
Eastern Wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*	SC	SC	Y	☒	☒
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	THR	SC	Y	☒	☒
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*			N	☒	☒
Black Ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	THR	END	Y	☒	☒
Plantain-leaved Sedge	*Carex plantaginea*			N	☒	☒
Musk Monkeyflower	*Erythranthe moschata*			Y	☒	☒
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*	END	SC	Y	☐	☒

Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*	END		Y	☒	☒
Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifigus*	END	END	Y	☒	☒
Northern Myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	END	END	Y	☐	☒
Northern Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	END		Y	☒	☒
Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	END		Y	☒	☒

END – Endangered; THR – Threatened; SC – Special Concern; COSEWIC – Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada; SARO - Species at Risk Ontario

3.2.2 CONNECTIVITY

Destruction and degradation of natural ecosystems are the primary causes of declines in global biodiversity. Habitat destruction typically leads to fragmentation - the division of habitat into smaller and more isolated fragments separated by a matrix of human-transformed land cover. The loss of area, increase in isolation, and greater exposure to human land uses initiate long-term changes to the ecosystems of the remaining fragments.

The natural habitat of the subject property provides habitat connectivity at the landscape level, thereby functioning as a wildlife corridor between adjacent protected areas, specifically crown land, Algonquin Provincial Park, J. Albert Bauer Provincial Park, Oxtongue River – Ragged Falls Provincial Park, and Bigwind Lake Provincial Park. This connectivity supports wildlife migrations, protects biodiversity and provides for healthy ecosystems.

3.2.3 CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

In 2013, 2019 and 2023 the District Municipality of Muskoka experienced serious flooding, and warnings were again issue in 2025. These flooding and erratic weather patterns are an increasing product of climate change and require mitigative action. It is estimated that maintaining wetlands can reduce flood damages and costs by 29% in rural areas and by 38% in urban areas. Protection of wetlands and other natural infrastructure is a cost-effective way to mitigate material financial losses that would otherwise result from flooding.

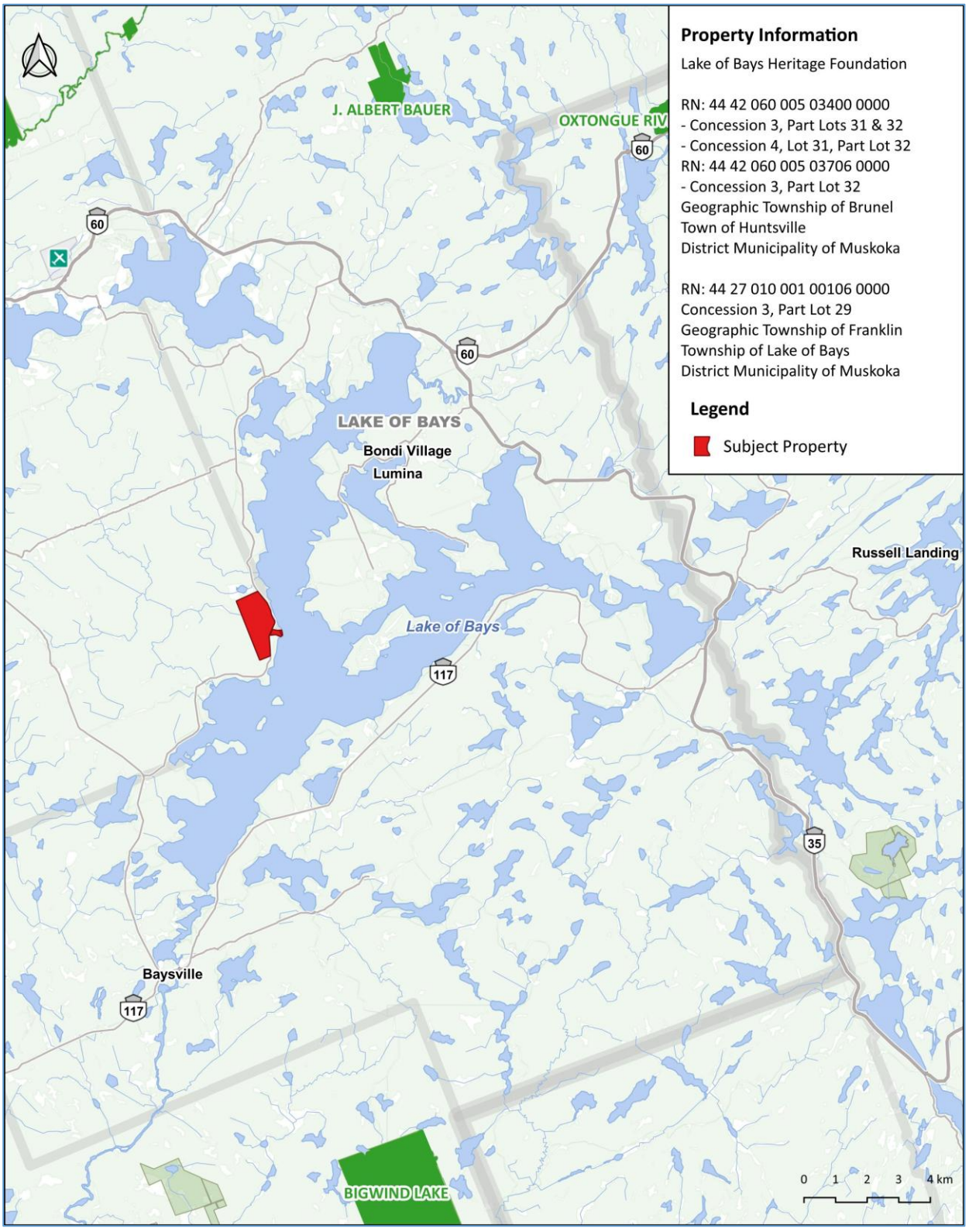
The Government of Ontario recognizes the important role that natural areas play in mitigating and adapting to climate change and has committed to working with partners to conserve and restore these areas in its Environment Plan. Similarly, the federal government has identified investment in natural infrastructure as an action that reduces disaster risk and protects Canadian communities from climate related hazards such as flooding.

The natural infrastructure of the subject property builds climate resilience through the provision of the following ecoservices:

- ✓ Carbon sink and sequestration through the retention and enhancement of forests and wetland vegetation.
- ✓ Deep carbon sinks in the form of peat found in fen and bog habitat.
- ✓ Diversion of surface water through groundwater recharge and vegetation uptake.
- ✓ Flood attenuation through the provision of wetland catchment areas, thereby holding surface water during wet periods, and releasing it slowly during dry periods.
- ✓ Flood attenuation through slowing the flow of surface water through vegetative barriers (e.g. trees, shrubs, reeds and tall grasses).
- ✓ Maintaining biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.

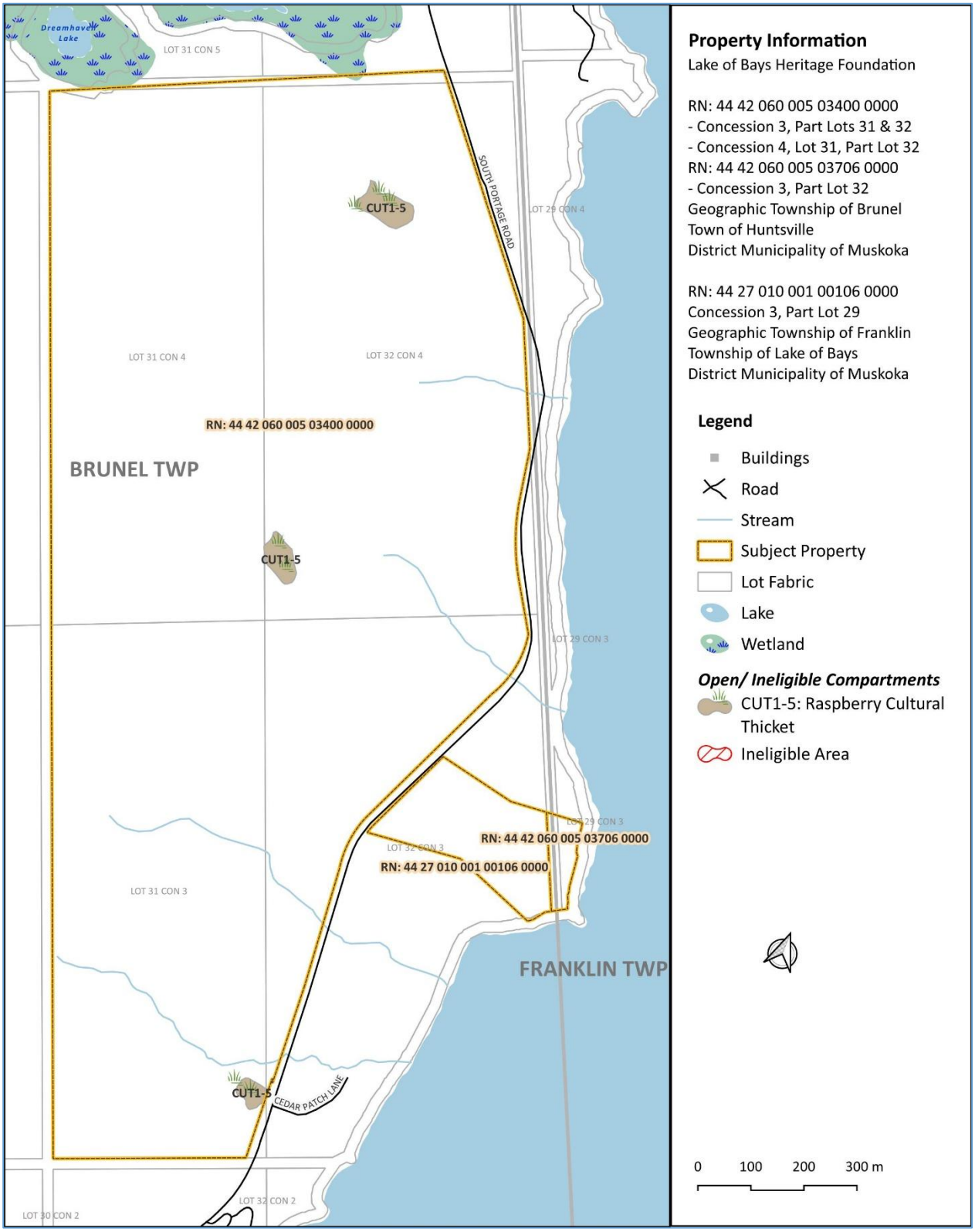
4 ADMINISTRATION MAPS

4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP AND THE SURROUNDING AREA



4.2 DETAILED PROPERTY MAP

This map should provide an overview of your property and its features.



5 LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES

5.1 YOUR GENERAL OBJECTIVES

For the next 20 years, indicate how important the objective is to you. Rank only those which apply to you.

Management objective	**How important is the objective to you?**				
	Less important → More important				
Environmental protection					1
Forest products					
Investment					
Recreation					
Wildlife				2	
Nature appreciation			3		

5.2 DETAILS ABOUT YOUR PROPERTY LEVEL OBJECTIVES

In your own words, explain why each of the objectives is important.

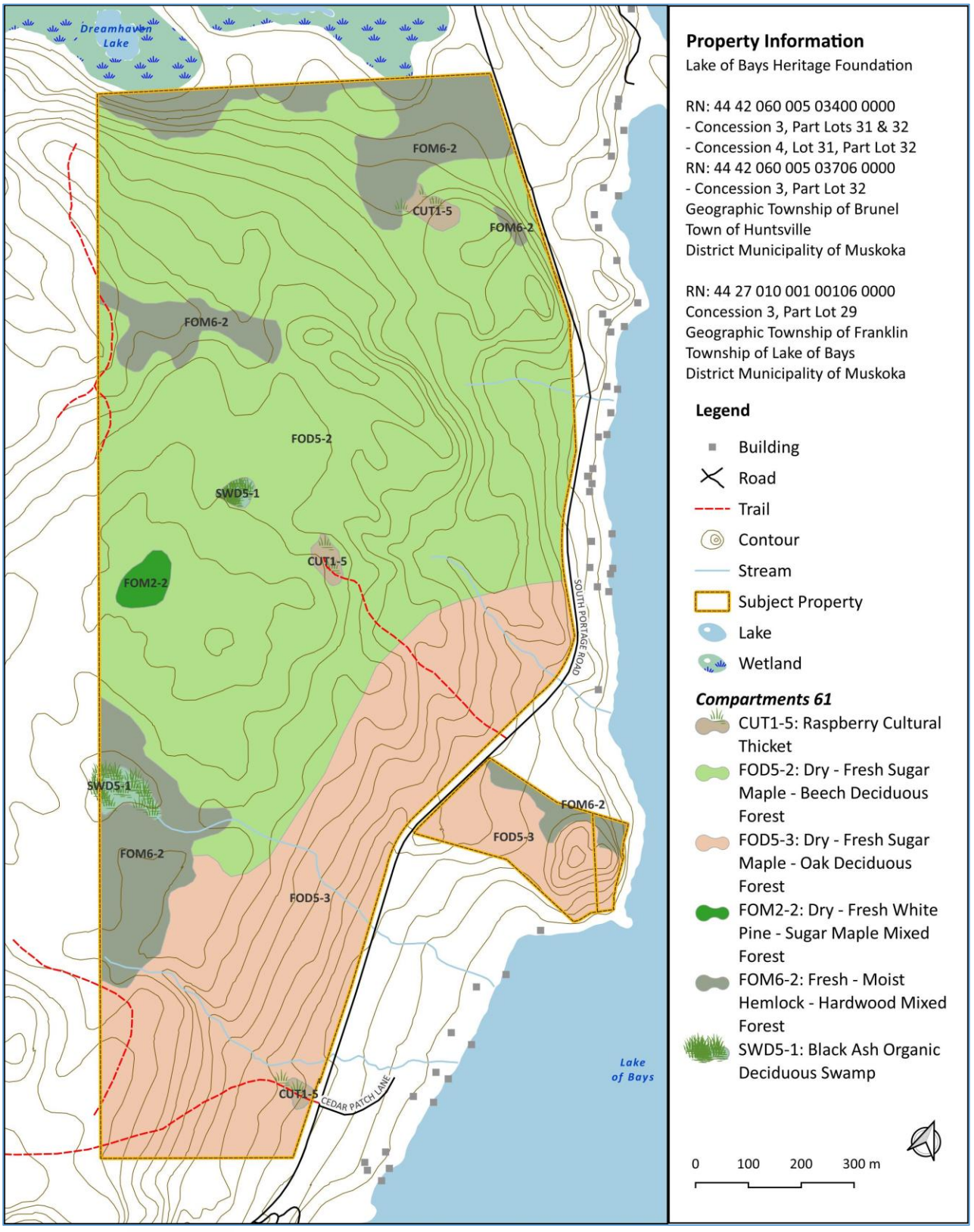
Environmental protection	The long-term conservation goals are to protect the natural heritage of Westermain Woods and to contribute to landscape conservation through enhancing habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity.
Forest products	Not an objective
Investment	Not an objective
Recreation	Westermain Woods will remain private and closed to the public except for guided hikes.
Wildlife	The Lake of Bays Heritage Foundation recognizes that healthy ecosystems sustain healthy people and a healthy economy and therefore conserving Ontario's biodiversity is a primary objective. The long-term protection of Westermain Woods represents a significant step forward in the Lake of Bays Heritage Foundation's commitment to the preservation of the natural heritage of the Lake of Bays region.
Nature appreciation	The Foundation focuses its efforts on engaging the community in protecting natural heritage and to this end recognize the opportunity to host nature events at Westermain Woods to educate the public about the importance of biodiversity and Ontario's ecosystems.

5.3 HOW WILL YOU ACHIEVE YOUR OBJECTIVES?

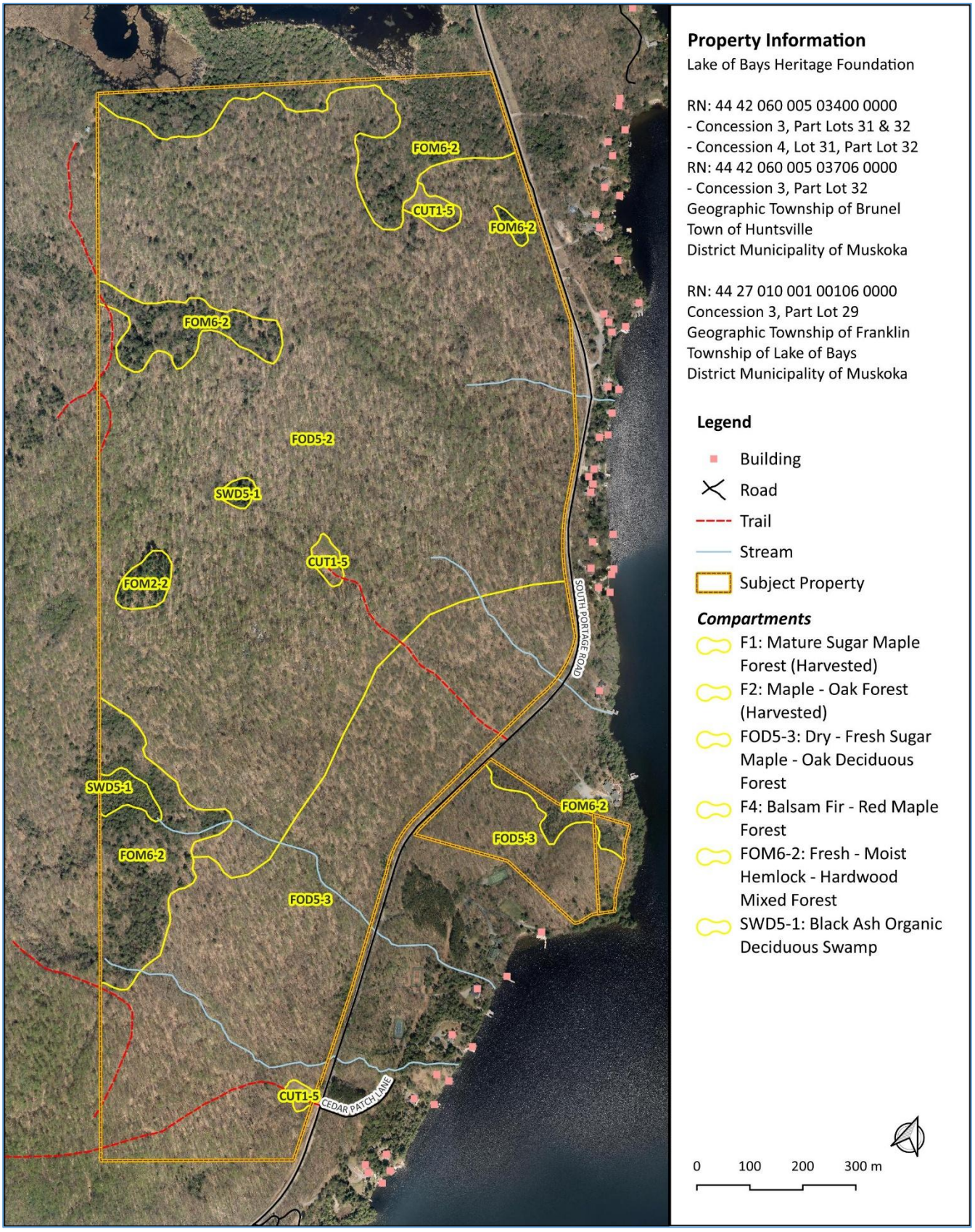
The Lake of Bays Heritage Foundation will rely on the Board of Directors and volunteers to manage Westermain Woods. Where expertise is required for targeted inventories and legal issues, professional assistance will be retained.

6 PROPERTY COMPARTMENT MAP

6.1 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP



6.2 AERIAL MAP



6.3 COMPARTMENT SUMMARY BY ROLL NUMBER

6.3.1 RN: 44 27 010 001 00106 0000

Label	Description	Acres
FOD5-3	Dry - Fresh Sugar Maple - Oak Deciduous Forest	1.47
FOM6-2	Fresh - Moist Hemlock - Hardwood Mixed Forest	1.00
	Total	**2.47**

6.3.2 RN: 44 42 060 005 03400 0000

Label	Description	Acres
CUT1-5	Raspberry Cultural Thicket	2.49
FOD5-2	Dry - Fresh Sugar Maple - Beech Deciduous Forest	203.82
FOD5-3	Dry - Fresh Sugar Maple - Oak Deciduous Forest	82.99
FOM2-2	Dry - Fresh White Pine - Sugar Maple Mixed Forest	1.83
FOM6-2	Fresh - Moist Hemlock - Hardwood Mixed Forest	38.16
SWD5-1	Black Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp	2.22
	Total	**331.51**

6.3.3 RN: 44 42 060 005 03706 0000

Label	Description	Acres
FOD5-3	Dry - Fresh Sugar Maple - Oak Deciduous Forest	11.19
FOM6-2	Fresh - Moist Hemlock - Hardwood Mixed Forest	1.95
	Total	**13.14**

7 COMPARTMENT DETAIL AND MANAGEMENT

(Fill out a separate form for <u>each</u> upland compartment)

7.1 FOD5-2: DRY-FRESH SUGAR MAPLE–BEECH DECIDUOUS FOREST

7.1.1 AREA

Acres: 203.82 Hectares:

7.1.2 COMPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Soil type	☒light (generally sand)	Soil Depth	☒very shallow (less than 15cm)
	☐medium (generally loam)		☐shallow (between 15 and 30 cm)
	☐heavy (generally clay)		☐moderate to deep (greater 30cm)
Stony	☐yes ☒no	Topography	☐flat ☒generally rolling ☐steep
Drainage	☒well drained	Accessibility	☐year-round ☒ seasonal
	☐moderate	Additional Information	
	☐poor		

7.1.3 COMPARTMENT HISTORY

The *Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple–Beech Deciduous Forest* is located on the northern slopes of Westermain Woods, with a representation of approximately 59%. This ecosite is characterized as a mature, shade-tolerant hardwood forest featuring numerous large-diameter trees (see Photograph 1). Harvesting has been extensive with many cut stumps as evidence to this recent occurrence. Beech Bark Disease has also affected all the American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and most beech trees are in a state of decline or have toppled thereby creating canopy gaps. The combination of these events has spurred extensive regeneration of Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) and American Beech saplings.

With the extensive regeneration, tall shrubs are limited but where present consist of Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), Hobblebush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) and Striped Maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*). However, the herbaceous layer is diverse, featuring Hairy Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum pubescens*), Wild Lily-of-the-valley (*Maianthemum canadense*) and White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*). Of interest, are the small herbaceous communities found around the seeps on the slopes and consisting of Wild Leek (*Allium tricoccum*), Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) and Rattlesnake Fern (*Botrypus virginianus*) – species typically associated with richer soils.

Large diameter (>1m) trees, downed woody debris, and standing dead snags are some of the unique habitat features of this community (see Photograph 2).

The soil substrate consists of shallow, silty sand; and the topography has a north to easterly aspect and is moderately sloped.

The vegetation type is classified as FOD5-2 in accordance with the Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario (Lee, et al., 1998)

7.1.4 INVENTORY

If the compartment is dominated by trees, complete the Forested Compartment Description (below). If the compartment has few trees, complete the Open Area description (below).

Forested compartment description		**Open area description**	
Much woody debris on forest floor	☒yes ☐no	Agricultural areas	☐pasture
Good diversity of understory plants	☒yes ☐no		☐cropland
Signs of grazing or other disturbance	☐yes ☒no	Other areas	☐old field
Good regeneration of seedling/saplings	☒yes ☐no		☐exposed rock
Trees generally younger	☐yes ☒no		☐hydro or pipeline corridor
Trees generally older growth	☒yes ☐no		☐shallow limestone alvar
Trees generally the same age	☒yes ☐no		☐native grass prairie
Trees of all sizes and ages	☐yes ☒no		☐sparsely treed savannah

Tree species found

Species	Sugar Maple	66 %	**Other features**	☐ small open areas
Species	American Beech	18 %	Such as	☐ small rock knobs/barrens
Species	White Ash	7 %		☐ fencerows
Species	Large-toothed Aspen	7 %		☒ small wet areas
Species	American Basswood	2 %		☐ beaver floods
Species	Other	%		☐ pond/stream
		100 %		☐ lake
Estimated height of trees		ft 20 m	Other	
Average diameter at breast height		in 28 cm	Basal area	20m^2/ha
Estimated age of majority of trees		yrs		

General cover type determination:

☐coniferous forest	☒deciduous forest	☐mixed forest
☐coniferous plantation	☐deciduous plantation	☐mixed plantation

7.1.4.1 PHOTODOCUMENTATION

Photograph 1: Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple Beech Deciduous Forest

Photograph 2: Large diameter downed woody debris

7.1.4.2 HABITAT FEATURES

Check the boxes that describe the habitat features found on your property.

Habitat feature		**Details/comments**
Snags	☒	Snags are abundant due to Beech Bark Disease.
Cavity Trees	☒	Nesting, feeding and escape cavities are common. Some of diameters large enough to support medium sized mammals and/or birds.
Very tall trees (supercanopy)	☐	
Mast trees (nut or fruit bearing trees)	☒	American Beech and American Basswood are components of the overstory and provide valuable mast to the local wildlife populations.
Conifer thickets	☐	
Stick nests	☐	
Heronry	☐	
Fallen and dead trees	☒	Abundant and of large diameter.
Dens and dug holes	☐	
Dropping, tracks and other signs	☒	Deer pellets are common.
Wildlife trails	☐	
Deer wintering yard	☐	
Deer bedding area	☐	
Moose aquatic feeding area	☐	
Waterfowl nesting	☐	
Waterfowl feeding	☐	
Waterfowl breeding pair habitat	☐	
Waterfowl brood habitat	☐	
Snake hibernaculum	☐	
Other food sources (cones, saplings, salt licks)	☐	

Additional comments:

7.1.5 UPLAND OBJECTIVES:

Long-term objectives (what do you want this compartment to be like in 20 years?)

To maintain this area as a natural area to contribute to landscape conservation through enhancing habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity. Specific ecological functions associated with this compartment include:

- ✓ Calcareous soil-based shade tolerant hardwood forest with a rich floral community.
- ✓ Riparian forest protecting water quality of adjacent lakes and wetlands through the provision and filtration of natural surface water runoff.
- ✓ Provision of a valuable food source, in the form of hard and soft mast, for the local wildlife community.
- ✓ Confirmed habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Eastern Red Bat
  - Northern Hoary Bat
  - Little Brown Myotis
  - Silver-haired Bat
  - Plantain-leaved Sedge
  - Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- ✓ Suitable habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Wood Thrush
  - Northern Myotis
- ✓ Mature forest with old growth characteristics emerging. Old growth forests are limited and declining in the County of the Haliburton and represent a habitat with many unique features such as the following:
  - Large diameter snags and cavities utilized by medium sized mammals and birds.
  - Large diameter downed woody debris providing optimal habitat for salamanders, snakes and fungal and moss communities.
  - Pit and mound features resulting from toppled root masses, that provide exposed soils for regeneration and ephemeral pools for amphibian breeding.

Short-term activities (What activities, if any do you have planned in this compartment over the next 10 years that will help reach your long-term objectives?)

Short-term activities will include the following:

- ✓ Post and maintain *No Trespassing* signs at all trail entrances to the property to discourage unauthorized trespassing.
- ✓ Maintain gated access to discourage unauthorized trespassing.
  - To inform management, conduct further field investigations into Species at Risk and under-represented taxa such as songbirds, amphibians, plants, fungi, moths and butterflies.
- ✓ Monitor for invasive species and manage accordingly if detected.
- ✓ Identify and engage neighbours to build community support and local monitoring.
- ✓ Monitor all property boundaries once a year to ensure no unauthorized trespassing has occurred.
- ✓ Investigate trail on western boundary and close if detrimental.
- ✓ Develop and maintain a database of species observed on site. Species at Risk observations should be georeferenced to inform management.

Conservation land designation

Eligible for Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program? ☒yes ☐no ☐don't know

Type of conservation land

☐Provincially Significant Wetland
☐Provincially significant area of natural or scientific interest (ANSI)
☐Habitat of endangered species
☐Escarpment natural area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan
☒Community conservation lands

Other Information

7.2 FOD5-3: DRY – FRESH SUGAR MAPLE – OAK DECIDUOUS FOREST

7.2.1 AREA

Acres: 95.65 Hectares:

7.2.2 COMPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Soil type	☒light (generally sand)	Soil Depth	☒very shallow (less than 15cm)
	☐medium (generally loam)		☐shallow (between 15 and 30 cm)
	☐heavy (generally clay)		☐moderate to deep (greater 30cm)
Stony	☐yes ☒no	Topography	☐flat ☒generally rolling ☐steep
Drainage	☒well drained	Accessibility	☐year-round ☒ seasonal
	☐moderate	Additional Information	
	☐poor		

7.2.3 COMPARTMENT HISTORY

The *Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest* is found on the southern slopes of Westermain Woods as well as the property extending easterly to Lake of Bays. Total representation of this vegetation type is 28%. Like FOD5-2, this vegetation community is dominated by mature large diameter trees but has a stronger Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) component and less American Beech (See Photograph 3). Harvesting has again been extensive with many cut stumps as evidence of this recent occurrence. It should be noted that the component of this vegetation type on the property extending to Lake of Bays, does not show the same evidence of harvesting; however, a mound of piled stones is present thereby suggesting past farming activities.

Regeneration consists of Sugar Maple, American Beech and Red Oak. Shrubs are primarily limited to Striped Maple. The herbaceous ground cover consists of Wild Lily-of-the-valley, Hairy Solomon's Seal, Northern Starflower (*Lysimachia borealis*) and False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*).

The high component of the Red Oak provides valuable hard mast for the local wildlife community (see Photograph 4). Fieldwork identified Musk Monkeyflower (*Erythranthe moschata*) in this vegetation type (see Photograph 5). Musk Monkeyflower is a provincially rare species identified at only 11 other sites in Ontario. It should be noted that Musk Monkeyflower is hydrophilic with a wetland coefficient -5 and its occurrence was associated with a seep in this vegetation type. Other rare species include the Eastern Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*), the Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) and the Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*).

The soil substrate consists of shallow, silty sand; and the topography has an easterly aspect and is moderately sloped. A knoll of approximately 20m in height is found at the most eastern point and prior to abutting Lake of Bays.

The vegetation type is classified as FOD5-3 in accordance with the Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario (Lee, et al., 1998).

7.2.4 INVENTORY

If the compartment is dominated by trees, complete the Forested Compartment Description (below). If the compartment has few trees, complete the Open Area description (below).

Forested compartment description		**Open area description**	
Much woody debris on forest floor	☒yes ☐no	Agricultural areas	☐pasture
Good diversity of understory plants	☒yes ☐no		☐cropland
Signs of grazing or other disturbance	☐yes ☒no	Other areas	☐old field
Good regeneration of seedling/saplings	☒yes ☐no		☐exposed rock
Trees generally younger	☐yes ☒no		☐hydro or pipeline corridor
Trees generally older growth	☒yes ☐no		☐shallow limestone alvar
Trees generally the same age	☒yes ☐no		☐native grass prairie
Trees of all sizes and ages	☐yes ☒no		☐sparsely treed savannah

Tree species found

			Other features	
Species	Red Oak	37 %		☐ small open areas
Species	Sugar Maple	28 %	Such as	☐ small rock knobs/barrens
Species	American Beech	11 %		☐ fencerows
Species	White Ash	8 %		☒ small wet areas
Species		%		☐ beaver floods
Species	Other	16 %		☐ pond/stream
		100 %		☐ lake
Estimated height of trees		ft 20 m	Other	
Average diameter at breast height		in 28 cm	Basal area	21m^2/ha
Estimated age of majority of trees		yrs		

General cover type determination:

☐coniferous forest	☒deciduous forest	☐mixed forest
☐coniferous plantation	☐deciduous plantation	☐mixed plantation

7.2.4.1 PHOTODOCUMENTATION

Photograph 3: Dry – Fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest

Photograph 4: Hard mast (acorns) on the forest floor

Photograph 5: Musk Monkeyflower (*Erythranthe moschata*) in FOD5-3.

7.2.4.2 HABITAT FEATURES

Check the boxes that describe the habitat features found on your property.

Habitat feature		Details/comments
Snags	☒	Abundant and primarily consisting of American Beech
Cavity Trees	☒	Nesting, feeding and escape cavities are common
Very tall trees (supercanopy)	☐	
Mast trees (nut or fruit bearing trees)	☒	Red Oak dominates the overstory and would provide the local wildlife community with a valuable source of hard mast. American Beech is also present
Conifer thickets	☐	
Stick nests	☐	
Heronry	☐	
Fallen and dead trees	☒	Abundant and primarily consisting of American Beech
Dens and dug holes	☐	
Dropping, tracks and other signs	☐	
Wildlife trails	☐	
Deer wintering yard	☐	
Deer bedding area	☐	
Moose aquatic feeding area	☐	
Waterfowl nesting	☐	
Waterfowl feeding	☐	
Waterfowl breeding pair habitat	☐	
Waterfowl brood habitat	☐	
Snake hibernaculum	☐	
Other food sources (cones, saplings, salt licks)	☐	

Additional comments:

7.2.5 UPLAND OBJECTIVES:

Long-term objectives (what do you want this compartment to be like in 20 years?)

To maintain this area as a natural area to contribute to landscape conservation through enhancing habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity. Specific ecological functions associated with this compartment include:

- ✓ Riparian forest protecting water quality of adjacent lakes and wetlands through the provision and filtration of natural surface water runoff.
- ✓ Provision of a valuable food source, in the form of hard and soft mast, for the local wildlife community.
- ✓ Confirmed habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Eastern Red Bat
  - Northern Hoary Bat
  - Little Brown Myotis
  - Silver-haired Bat
  - Musk Monkeyflower
  - Eastern Wood-pewee
  - Wood Thrush
  - Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- ✓ Suitable habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Northern Myotis
- ✓ Mature forest with old growth characteristics emerging. Old growth forests are limited and declining in the County of the Haliburton and represent a habitat with many unique features such as the following:
  - Large diameter snags and cavities utilized by medium sized mammals and birds.
  - Large diameter downed woody debris providing optimal habitat for salamanders, snakes and fungal and moss communities.
  - Pit and mound features resulting from toppled root masses, that provide exposed soils for regeneration and ephemeral pools for amphibian breeding.

Short-term activities (What activities, if any do you have planned in this compartment over the next 10 years that will help reach your long-term objectives?)

- ✓ Post and maintain *No Trespassing* signs at all trail entrances to the property to discourage unauthorized trespassing.
- ✓ Close and/or reroute the southern trail to protect the small population of Musk Monkeyflower
- ✓ Monitor the population of Musk Monkeyflower to identify and mitigate potential impacts.
- ✓ Dismantle office trail perch to discourage unauthorized use.
- ✓ Maintain gated access to discourage unauthorized trespassing.
  - To inform management, conduct further field investigations into Species at Risk and under-represented taxa such as songbirds, amphibians, plants, fungi, moths and butterflies.
- ✓ Monitor for invasive species and manage accordingly if detected.
- ✓ Identify and engage neighbours to the north and west to build community support and local monitoring.
- ✓ Monitor all property boundaries once a year to ensure no unauthorized trespassing has occurred.
- ✓ Investigate trail on western boundary and close if detrimental.

- ✓ Develop and maintain a database of species observed on site. Species at Risk observations should be georeferenced to inform management.

Conservation land designation

Eligible for Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program? ☒yes ☐no ☐don't know

Type of conservation land

☐Provincially Significant Wetland
☐Provincially significant area of natural or scientific interest (ANSI)
☐Habitat of endangered species
☐Escarpment natural area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan
☒Community conservation lands

Other Information

7.3 FOM2-2: DRY – FRESH WHITE PINE – SUGAR MAPLE MIXED FOREST

7.3.1 AREA

Acres: 1.83 Hectares:

7.3.2 COMPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Soil type	☐light (generally sand) ☐medium (generally loam) ☐heavy (generally clay)	Soil Depth	☐very shallow (less than 15cm) ☐shallow (between 15 and 30 cm) ☐moderate to deep (greater 30cm)
Stony	☐yes ☐no	Topography	☐flat ☐generally rolling ☐steep
Drainage	☐well drained ☐moderate ☐poor	Accessibility Additional Information	☐year-round ☐ seasonal

7.3.3 COMPARTMENT HISTORY

The *Dry – Fresh White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest* is a small ecosite found in the western central boundary of Westermain Woods with a total representation of only 1%. This unique vegetation type is dominated by mature large-diameter White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) trees with diameters exceeding 1m (see Photograph 6 and Photograph 7). Most of the mature White Pine have been marked for removal; however, evidence of harvesting is minimal and limited to only a few cut stumps.

A common shrub is Striped Maple and the herbaceous consists of Wild Sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), Wild Lily-of-the-valley, Red Trillium (*Trillium erectum*) and Northern Starflower. Evergreen Wood Fern (*Dryopertis intermedia*) is also common.

The soil substrate is moderate to deep, silty sand; and the topography is flat to gently rolling.

The vegetation type is classified as FOM2-2 in accordance with the Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario (Lee, et al., 1998)

7.3.4 INVENTORY

If the compartment is dominated by trees, complete the Forested Compartment Description (below). If the compartment has few trees, complete the Open Area description (below).

Forested compartment description		**Open area description**	
Much woody debris on forest floor	☒yes ☐no	Agricultural areas	☐pasture
Good diversity of understory plants	☒yes ☐no		☐cropland
Signs of grazing or other disturbance	☐yes ☒no	Other areas	☐old field
Good regeneration of seedling/saplings	☒yes ☐no		☐exposed rock
Trees generally younger	☐yes ☒no		☐hydro or pipeline corridor
Trees generally older growth	☒yes ☐no		☐shallow limestone alvar
Trees generally the same age	☐yes ☒no		☐native grass prairie
Trees of all sizes and ages	☒yes ☐no		☐sparsely treed savannah

Tree species found

Species	White Pine	64 %	**Other features**	☐ small open areas
Species	Sugar Maple	29 %	Such as	☐ small rock knobs/barrens
Species		%		☐ fencerows
Species		%		☐ small wet areas
Species		%		☐ beaver floods
Species	Other	7 %		☐ pond/stream
		100 %		☐ lake
Estimated height of trees		ft 22 m	Other	
Average diameter at breast height		in 40 cm	Basal area	28m^2/ha
Estimated age of majority of trees		yrs		

General cover type determination:

☐coniferous forest	☐deciduous forest	☒mixed forest
☐coniferous plantation	☐deciduous plantation	☐mixed plantation

7.3.4.1 PHOTODOCUMENTATION

Photograph 6: Dry – Fresh White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest

Photograph 7: White Pine tree with diameter exceeding 1m

7.3.4.2 HABITAT FEATURES

Check the boxes that describe the habitat features found on your property.

Habitat feature		Details/comments
Snags	☒	Limited but present
Cavity Trees	☒	Nesting, feeding and escape trees are common
Very tall trees (supercanopy)	☒	Many White Pine trees extend well above the average canopy and would provide optimal roosting sites for raptors and refuge for mammals
Mast trees (nut or fruit bearing trees)	☐	
Conifer thickets	☐	
Stick nests	☐	
Heronry	☐	
Fallen and dead trees	☐	
Dens and dug holes	☐	
Dropping, tracks and other signs	☐	
Wildlife trails	☐	
Deer wintering yard	☐	
Deer bedding area	☐	
Moose aquatic feeding area	☐	
Waterfowl nesting	☐	
Waterfowl feeding	☐	
Waterfowl breeding pair habitat	☐	
Waterfowl brood habitat	☐	
Snake hibernaculum	☐	
Other food sources (cones, saplings, salt licks)	☐	

Additional comments:

7.3.5 UPLAND OBJECTIVES:

Long-term objectives (what do you want this compartment to be like in 20 years?)

To maintain this area as a natural area to contribute to landscape conservation through enhancing habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity. Specific ecological functions associated with this compartment include:

- ✓ Supercanopy trees providing refuge for medium to large mammals, as well as roost sites for raptors.
- ✓ Confirmed habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Eastern Red Bat
  - Northern Hoary Bat
  - Little Brown Myotis
  - Silver-haired Bat
- ✓ Suitable habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Eastern Wood-pewee
  - Northern Myotis
- ✓ Mature forest with old growth characteristics emerging. Old growth forests are limited and declining in the County of the Haliburton and represent a habitat with many unique features such as the following:
  - Large diameter snags and cavities utilized by medium sized mammals and birds.
  - Large diameter downed woody debris providing optimal habitat for salamanders, snakes and fungal and moss communities.
  - Pit and mound features resulting from toppled root masses, that provide exposed soils for regeneration and ephemeral pools for amphibian breeding.

Short-term activities (What activities, if any do you have planned in this compartment over the next 10 years that will help reach your long-term objectives?)

help reach your long-term objectives?)

- ✓ Dismantle office trail perch to discourage unauthorized use.
  - To inform management, conduct further field investigations into Species at Risk and under-represented taxa such as songbirds, amphibians, plants, fungi, moths and butterflies.
- ✓ Monitor for invasive species and manage accordingly if detected.
- ✓ Identify and engage neighbours to the north and west to build community support and local monitoring.
- ✓ Monitor all property boundaries once a year to ensure no unauthorized trespassing has occurred.
- ✓ Develop and maintain a database of species observed on site. Species at Risk observations should be georeferenced to inform management.

Conservation land designation

Eligible for Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program? ☒yes ☐no ☐don't know

Type of conservation land

☐Provincially Significant Wetland
☐Provincially significant area of natural or scientific interest (ANSI)
☐Habitat of endangered species
☐Escarpment natural area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan
☒Community conservation lands

Other Information

7.4 FOM6-2: FRESH – MOIST HEMLOCK MIXED FOREST

7.4.1 AREA

Acres: 41.11 Hectares:

7.4.2 COMPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Soil type	☒light (generally sand) ☐medium (generally loam) ☐heavy (generally clay)	Soil Depth	☐very shallow (less than 15cm) ☐shallow (between 15 and 30 cm) ☒moderate to deep (greater 30cm)
Stony	☐yes ☐no	Topography	☐flat ☒generally rolling ☐steep
Drainage	☐well drained ☒moderate ☐poor	Accessibility Additional Information	☐year-round ☒ seasonal

7.4.3 COMPARTMENT HISTORY

The *Fresh – Moist Hemlock Mixed Forest* primarily occupies the lower slopes and/or flatter moister areas of Westermain Woods. One exception is a small pocket perched on a steep slope in the northeastern corner of the property. This pocket would likely be better described as dry to fresh but with a small size of 0.19 ha it was grouped into the larger fresh – moist vegetation type. The total representation of FOM6-2 is approximately 12% (See Photograph 8).

The shrub layer is well-developed, featuring tall shrubs such as Hobblebush, Striped Maple, and Canada Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera canadensis*), as well as low shrubs such as Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*) and Eastern Teaberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). The herbaceous ground cover is diverse and includes species such as Wild-lily-of-the-valley, Indian Cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*), Northern Starflower, Wild Sarsaparilla, Yellow Clintonia (*Clintonia borealis*), Rose Twisted-stalk (*Streptopus lanceolatus*) and White Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis montana*). Pink Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*) and the less common Painted Trillium (*Trillidium undulatum*) are also found in this vegetation type (See Photograph 9).

Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) can be found where soils are moister and is listed provincially as *Endangered* and federally as *Threatened*. Rattlesnake Plantain (*Goodyera sp.*) is an uncommon genus and has been reported on site (Muskoka Heritage Foundation, 1992). *Fresh – Moist Hemlock Mixed Forest* provides suitable habitat for this genus, though it was not observed during the 2025 field investigations.

The soil substrate is of moderate depth and silty sand with scattered organic deposits. The topography is flat to gently sloped.

The vegetation type is classified as FOM6-2 in accordance with the *Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario* (Lee, et al., 1998)

7.4.4 INVENTORY

If the compartment is dominated by trees, complete the Forested Compartment Description (below). If the compartment has few trees, complete the Open Area description (below).

Forested compartment description		**Open area description**	
Much woody debris on forest floor	☒yes ☐no	Agricultural areas	☐pasture
Good diversity of understory plants	☒yes ☐no		☐cropland
Signs of grazing or other disturbance	☐yes ☒no	Other areas	☐old field
Good regeneration of seedling/saplings	☒yes ☐no		☒exposed rock
Trees generally younger	☐yes ☒no		☐hydro or pipeline corridor
Trees generally older growth	☒yes ☐no		☐shallow limestone alvar
Trees generally the same age	☐yes ☒no		☐native grass prairie
Trees of all sizes and ages	☒yes ☐no		☐sparsely treed savannah

Tree species found

			Other features	
Species	Eastern Hemlock	45 %		☐ small open areas
Species	Sugar Maple	15 %	Such as	☐ small rock knobs/barrens
Species	Red Maple	9 %		☐ fencerows
Species	Yellow Birck	8 %		☒ small wet areas
Species	Red Oak	7 %		☐ beaver floods
Species	Other	16 %		☐ pond/stream
		100 %		☐ lake
Estimated height of trees		ft 15 m	Other	
Average diameter at breast height		in 25 cm	Basal area	
Estimated age of majority of trees		yrs		

General cover type determination:

☐coniferous forest	☐deciduous forest	☒mixed forest
☐coniferous plantation	☐deciduous plantation	☐mixed plantation

7.4.4.1 PHOTODOCUMENTATION

Photograph 8: Fresh – Moist Hemlock - Hardwood Mixed Forest

Photograph 9: Pink Lady's Slipper in FOM6-2

7.4.4.2 HABITAT FEATURES

Check the boxes that describe the habitat features found on your property.

Habitat feature		**Details/comments**
Snags	☒	Primarily of smaller diameter and of Balsam Fir
Cavity Trees	☒	Feeding holes of Yellow-bellied sapsucker are common. All other cavity types present as well
Very tall trees (supercanopy)	☐	
Mast trees (nut or fruit bearing trees)	☐	
Conifer thickets	☒	Eastern Hemlock and Balsam Fir create thickets that would provide refuge for some wildlife
Stick nests	☐	
Heronry	☐	
Fallen and dead trees	☒	Abundant and of all diameters
Dens and dug holes	☐	
Dropping, tracks and other signs	☒	White-tailed Deer pellets are common
Wildlife trails	☐	
Deer wintering yard	☐	
Deer bedding area	☐	
Moose aquatic feeding area	☐	
Waterfowl nesting	☐	
Waterfowl feeding	☐	
Waterfowl breeding pair habitat	☐	
Waterfowl brood habitat	☐	
Snake hibernaculum	☐	
Other food sources (cones, saplings, salt licks)	☐	Partridgeberry, Eastern Teaberry

Additional comments:

7.4.5 UPLAND OBJECTIVES:

Long-term objectives (what do you want this compartment to be like in 20 years?)

To maintain this area as a natural area to contribute to landscape conservation through enhancing habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity. Specific ecological functions associated with this compartment include:

- ✓ Riparian forest providing wildlife with natural cover and access to water features.
- ✓ Riparian forest protecting water quality of adjacent lakes and wetlands through the provision and filtration of natural surface water runoff.
- ✓ Provision of a valuable food source, in the form of soft mast, for the local wildlife community.
- ✓ Provision of thermal refuge for wildlife during the hot summers and cold winters.
- ✓ Confirmed habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Eastern Red Bat
  - Northern Hoary Bat
  - Little Brown Myotis
  - Silver-haired Bat
  - Black Ash
- ✓ Suitable habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Canada Warbler
  - Northern Myotis
  - Rattlesnake Plantain
- ✓ Mature forest with old growth characteristics emerging. Old growth forests are limited and declining in the County of the Haliburton and represent a habitat with many unique features such as the following:
  - Large diameter snags and cavities utilized by medium sized mammals and birds.
  - Large diameter downed woody debris providing optimal habitat for salamanders, snakes and fungal and moss communities.
  - Pit and mound features resulting from toppled root masses, that provide exposed soils for regeneration and ephemeral pools for amphibian breeding.

Short-term activities (What activities, if any do you have planned in this compartment over the next 10 years that will help reach your long-term objectives?)

help reach your long-term objectives?)

- ✓ Post and maintain *No Trespassing* signs at all trail entrances to the property to discourage unauthorized trespassing.
- ✓ Maintain gated access to discourage unauthorized trespassing.
- ✓ To inform management, conduct further field investigations into Species at Risk and under-represented taxa such as songbirds, amphibians, plants, fungi, moths and butterflies.
- ✓ Monitor for invasive species and manage accordingly if detected.
- ✓ Identify and engage neighbours to the north and west to build community support and local monitoring.
- ✓ Monitor all property boundaries once a year to ensure no unauthorized trespassing has occurred.
- ✓ Investigate trail on western boundary and close if detrimental.

- ✓ Develop and maintain a database of species observed on site. Species at Risk observations should be georeferenced to inform management.

Conservation land designation

Eligible for Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program? ☒yes ☐no ☐don't know

Type of conservation land

☐Provincially Significant Wetland
☐Provincially significant area of natural or scientific interest (ANSI)
☐Habitat of endangered species
☐Escarpment natural area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan
☒Community conservation lands

Other Information

7.5 CUT1-5: RASPBERRY CULTURAL THICKET

7.5.1 AREA

Acres: 2.49 Hectares:

7.5.2 COMPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Soil type	☒light (generally sand)	Soil Depth	☐very shallow (less than 15cm)
	☐medium (generally loam)		☐shallow (between 15 and 30 cm)
	☐heavy (generally clay)		☒moderate to deep (greater 30cm)
Stony	☒yes ☐no	Topography	☐flat ☒generally rolling ☐steep
Drainage	☒well drained	Accessibility	☐year-round ☒ seasonal
	☐moderate	Additional Information	Old staging areas for logging
	☐poor		

7.5.3 COMPARTMENT HISTORY

The *Raspberry Cultural Thicket* is a product of past harvesting activities. These small open areas would have been used to stack logs during the operation and as such they are along or adjacent to the trail network. The representation is minimal at only 1%.

Although once cleared, advanced regeneration is extensive and consists of White Pine, Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*), White Spruce (*Picea glauca*) Sugar Maple, Red Maple, White Ash and White Birch (see Photograph 10). The presence of White Spruce and Red Pine combined with the uniformity of White Pine age and spacing suggest that some replanting has occurred. Shrubs are extensive and thick, and consist of Allegheny Blackberry (*Rubus allegheniensis*), Red Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), White Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*) and Pin Cherry (P*runus pensylvanica*). The herbaceous layer is also diverse, and typical of disturbed sites, has a high representation of exotic species. Common occurrences include Fringed Sedge (*Carex crinita*), Goldenrods (*Solidago sp*), Grasses, Asters (*Symphyotrichum sp*.), Common Self-heal (Prunella vulgaris), Common Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) and Common St. John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).

The soil substrate consists of silty sand; and the topography is typically flat to gently sloped.

The vegetation type is classified as CUT1-5 in accordance with the *Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario* (Lee, et al., 1998). The vegetation type is classified as "open" in accordance with the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program (MFTIP) guidelines.

7.5.4 INVENTORY

If the compartment is dominated by trees, complete the Forested Compartment Description (below). If the compartment has few trees, complete the Open Area description (below).

Forested compartment description

Much woody debris on forest floor	☐yes	☐no
Good diversity of understory plants	☐yes	☐no
Signs of grazing or other disturbance	☐yes	☐no
Good regeneration of seedling/saplings	☐yes	☐no
Trees generally younger	☐yes	☐no
Trees generally older growth	☐yes	☐no
Trees generally the same age	☐yes	☐no
Trees of all sizes and ages	☐yes	☐no

Open area description

Agricultural areas	☐pasture
	☐cropland
Other areas	☒old field
	☐exposed rock
	☐hydro or pipeline corridor
	☐shallow limestone alvar
	☐native grass prairie
	☐sparsely treed savannah

Tree species found

Species		%
Species		%
Species		%
Species		%
Species		%
Species	Other	%
		100 %
Estimated height of trees	ft	m
Average diameter at breast height	in	cm
Estimated age of majority of trees		yrs

Other features

Such as

- ☐ small open areas
- ☐ small rock knobs/barrens
- ☐ fencerows
- ☐ small wet areas
- ☐ beaver floods
- ☐ pond/stream
- ☐ lake

Other

Basal area

General cover type determination:

☐coniferous forest	☐deciduous forest	☐mixed forest
☐coniferous plantation	☐deciduous plantation	☐mixed plantation

7.5.4.1 PHOTODOCUMENTATION

Photograph 10: Raspberry Cultural Thicket

7.5.4.2 HABITAT FEATURES

Check the boxes that describe the habitat features found on your property.

Habitat feature		Details/comments
Snags	☐	
Cavity Trees	☐	
Very tall trees (supercanopy)	☐	
Mast trees (nut or fruit bearing trees)	☐	
Conifer thickets	☒	This compartment is considered a thicket and would provide refuge for wildlife, despite the lack of conifer.
Stick nests	☐	
Heronry	☐	
Fallen and dead trees	☐	
Dens and dug holes	☐	
Dropping, tracks and other signs	☐	
Wildlife trails	☐	
Deer wintering yard	☐	
Deer bedding area	☐	
Moose aquatic feeding area	☐	
Waterfowl nesting	☐	
Waterfowl feeding	☐	
Waterfowl breeding pair habitat	☐	
Waterfowl brood habitat	☐	
Snake hibernaculum	☐	
Other food sources (cones, saplings, salt licks)	☒	Allegheny Blackberry, Red Raspberry, Wild Strawberry, Common Milkweed (Monarch)

Additional comments:

7.5.5 UPLAND OBJECTIVES:

Long-term objectives (what do you want this compartment to be like in 20 years?)

To maintain this area as a natural area to contribute to landscape conservation through enhancing habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity. Specific ecological functions associated with this compartment include:

- ✓ Provision of a valuable food source, in the form of soft mast, for the local wildlife community.
- ✓ Confirmed habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Eastern Red Bat
  - Northern Hoary Bat
  - Little Brown Myotis
  - Silver-haired Bat
- ✓ Suitable habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Monarch

Short-term activities (What activities, if any do you have planned in this compartment over the next 10 years that will help reach your long-term objectives?)

help reach your long-term objectives?)

- ✓ To inform management, conduct further field investigations into Species at Risk and under-represented taxa such as songbirds, amphibians, plants, fungi, moths and butterflies.
- ✓ Monitor for invasive species and manage accordingly if detected.
- ✓ Identify and engage neighbours to the north and west to build community support and local monitoring.
- ✓ Monitor all property boundaries once a year to ensure no unauthorized trespassing has occurred.
- ✓ Develop and maintain a database of species observed on site. Species at Risk observations should be georeferenced to inform management.

Conservation land designation

Eligible for Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program? ☒yes ☐no ☐don't know

Type of conservation land

☐Provincially Significant Wetland ☐Provincially significant area of natural or scientific interest (ANSI)

☐Habitat of endangered species ☐Escarpment natural area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan

☒Community conservation lands

Other Information

7.6 SWD5-1: BLACK ASH ORGANIC DECIDUOUS SWAMP

(Fill out a separate form for <u>each</u> wetland compartment)

7.6.1 AREA

Acres: 2.22 Hectares:

7.6.2 COMPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Soil type	**Main source of water**		**Accessibility**
☒muck	☐spring	☒creek	☐year-round
☐peat	☐tile drain	☒runoff	☒seasonal
☐silt	☒snow melt	☒natural	
☐marl	☐other	☐groundwater seepage	
☐sand			

7.6.3 COMPARTMENT HISTORY

☐flooded year-round	☐human-made impoundment	☐wetland has been evaluated by OMNR
☒flooded spring only	☐beaver impoundment	Average yearly water level:
☐dries mid-summer	☒water at or near ground level	

The *Black Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp* occupies two lowland areas within Westermain Woods and has a representation of approximately 1% (see Photograph 11).

While plot data suggest the deciduous component exceeds 75%, 2018 aerial imagery defines a higher component of conifer resulting in a *mixed* swamp classification.

The shrub layer consists of species such as Fly Honeysuckle, Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) and Dwarf Raspberry (*Rubus pubescens*). The herbaceous ground cover is rich with species such as Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), Goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*), Three-seeded Sedge (*Carex trisperma*) and Northern Water-Horehound (*Lycopus uniflorus*). Representation of fern species is also high and includes Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), Cinnamon Fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*) and Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*). Sphagnum Moss (*Sphagnum sp.*) is abundant and covers most of the area. Small Duckweed (*Lemna minor*) was also observed floating on the surface where standing water was present.

Black Ash dominates the overstory and is listed provincially as *Endangered* and federally as *Threatened*. The Natural Heritage Information Centre reports that the Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*), which is listed as a species of *Special Concern* both provincially and federally, has been observed on site. This vegetation type provides suitable habitat though it should be noted that the Canada Warbler was not documented on site during the 2025 field investigations.

Organic deposits are typically deep and in excess of 40cm.

The vegetation type is classified as SWD5-1 in accordance with the *Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario* (Lee, et al., 1998)

7.6.4 INVENTORY

If trees and shrubs cover more than 25% of the compartment area, complete the left side of the form (below). If less than 25% of the compartment area is covered by trees or shrubs, complete the right side of the form.

Trees or shrubs cover more than 25%		**Trees or shrubs cover less than 25%**
Most trees are dead	☐yes ☒no	☐no open water ☐some open water
Mostly shrubs	☐yes ☒no	Vegetation is:
Good diversity of understory plants	☒yes ☐no	☐emergent ☐submergent ☐floating
Signs of grazing or other disturbance	☐yes ☒no	Composed of:
Trees generally younger	☒yes ☐no	☐mostly cattails, rushes, reeds, grasses and sedges
Trees generally older growth	☐yes ☒no	☐mostly sedges and mosses
Trees generally the same age	☒yes ☐no	☐covered in sphagnum moss
Trees of all sizes and ages	☐yes ☒no	Other vegetation:

Tree species found			**Other features**
Species	Black Ash	75 %	
Species	Eastern Hemlock	22 %	☐stream
Species	Yellow Birch	3 %	☐pond
Species		%	☐other (describe)
Species		%	
Species		%	
		100 %	
Estimated height of trees		ft 15 m	Other
Average diameter at breast height		in 20 cm	
Estimated age of majority of trees		yrs	

General cover type determination:

☐marsh	☐fen	☐bog	☐dead tree swamp
☐ thicket swamp	☐coniferous swamp	☒deciduous swamp	☐mixed swamp

7.6.4.1 PHOTODOCUMENTATION

Photograph 11: Black Ash Organic Deciduous Swamp

7.6.4.2 HABITAT FEATURES

Check the boxes that describe the habitat features found on your property.

Habitat feature		Details/comments
Snags	☒	Small diameter only
Cavity Trees	☒	Some feeding cavities noted
Very tall trees (supercanopy)	☐	
Mast trees (nut or fruit bearing trees)	☐	
Conifer thickets	☐	
Stick nests	☐	
Heronry	☐	
Fallen and dead trees	☒	Small diameter downed woody debris is common
Dens and dug holes	☐	
Dropping, tracks and other signs	☐	
Wildlife trails	☐	
Deer wintering yard	☐	
Deer bedding area	☐	
Moose aquatic feeding area	☐	
Waterfowl nesting	☐	
Waterfowl feeding	☐	
Waterfowl breeding pair habitat	☒	May utilize in early spring
Waterfowl brood habitat	☐	
Snake hibernaculum	☐	
Other food sources (cones, saplings, salt licks)	☒	Dwarf Raspberry

Additional comments:

7.6.5 WETLAND OBJECTIVES

Long-term objectives (what do you want this compartment to be like in 20 years?)

To maintain this area as a natural area to contribute to landscape conservation through enhancing habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity. Natural features and functions associated with deciduous swamp habitats include but are not limited to:

- ✓ Wildlife habitat with high biodiversity
  - Feeding, breeding and hibernation area for amphibians
  - High diversity of hydrophilic vegetation in rich hardwood swamp wetlands
- ✓ Groundwater recharge
- ✓ Flood attenuation through the provision of a catchment area and water diversion (groundwater recharge)
- ✓ Water quality improvement through the filtering and catchment of contaminants, sediments and nutrients
- ✓ Confirmed habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Black Ash
  - Eastern Red Bat
  - Northern Hoary Bat
  - Little Brown Myotis
  - Silver-haired Bat
- ✓ Suitable habitat for Species at Risk and uncommon species, specifically:
  - Canada Warbler

Short-term activities (What activities, if any do you have planned in this compartment over the next 10 years that will help reach your long-term objectives?)

help reach your long-term objectives?)

- ✓ To inform management, conduct further field investigations into Species at Risk and under-represented taxa such as songbirds, amphibians, plants, fungi, moths and butterflies.
- ✓ Monitor for invasive species and manage accordingly if detected.
- ✓ Identify and engage neighbours to the north and west to build community support and local monitoring.
- ✓ Monitor all property boundaries once a year to ensure no unauthorized trespassing has occurred.
- ✓ Develop and maintain a database of species observed on site. Species at Risk observations should be georeferenced to inform management.

Conservation land designation

Eligible for Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program? ☒yes ☐no ☐don't know

Type of conservation land

☐Provincially Significant Wetland
☐Habitat of endangered species
☒Community conservation lands
☐Provincially significant area of natural or scientific interest (ANSI)
☐Escarpment natural area in the Niagara Escarpment Plan

Other Information

8 TEN YEAR ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Compartment	Objective	Activity	Quantity	Year scheduled
All	Environmental Protection, Wildlife Habitat	To inform management, conduct further field investigations into Species at Risk and under-represented taxa and Species at Risk.	4-5 inventories	2026-2035
		Monitor for invasive species and manage accordingly if detected.	Annually	2026-2035
	Environmental Protection	Identify and engage neighbours to the north and west to build community support and local monitoring.	On-going	2026-2035
		Monitor all property boundaries once a year to ensure no unauthorized trespassing has occurred.	Annually	2026-2035
		Develop and maintain a database of species observed on site. Species at Risk observations should be georeferenced to inform management.	1 database	2026-2035
	Nature Appreciation, Environmental Protection	Host guided nature events to build community support for biodiversity and landscape conservation	1/ year	2026-2035
FOD5-2, FOD5-3, FOM6-2	Environmental Protection	Post and maintain *No Trespassing* signs at all trail entrances to the property to discourage unauthorized trespassing.	As required	2026-2035

		Maintain gated access to discourage unauthorized trespassing.	3 gates	2026-2035
		Investigate trail on western boundary and close if detrimental.		
FOM2-2	Environmental Protection	Dismantle office trail perch to discourage unauthorized use.	1 chair	2026-2027
FOD5-3	Environmental Protection, Wildlife Habitat	Close and/or reroute the southern trail to protect the small population of Musk Monkeyflower	1 trail	2026-2027
		Monitor the population of Musk Monkeyflower to identify and mitigate potential impacts.	Annually	2026-2035

	✓			

9 REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

9.1 ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED BETWEEN 2026-2035

Compartment	Activity	Proposed Quantity	Quantity Completed	Comments

9.2 PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES

Compartment	Activity	Proposed Quantity	Quantity Completed	Comments

10 CONTACTS AND NOTES

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Ontario Woodlot Association
10 Campus Dr., Unit 4
Kemptville, Ontario
K0G 1J0
Phone: 613-713-1525
Email: info@ontariowoodlot.com

Forests Ontario
15 Maple Ave Unit #103
Barrie, ON L4N 2N6
Toll Free: 1-877-646-1193
Local: 416-646-1193
Fax: 416-493-4608
Email: info@forestsontario.ca

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources – Bancroft District
106 Monck St.
Bancroft, ON K0L 1C0
Tel: 1-613-332-3940

Natural Heritage Information Centre
300 Water Street, 2nd Floor, North Tower
P.O. Box 7000, Peterborough, ON, K9J 8M5
Tel: (705) 755-2159
Fax: (705) 755-2168
Web: www.nhic.mnr.gov.on.ca

11 RECOMMENDED FIELD GUIDES

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Smith, W. R. (2018). *Sedges and Rushes of Minnesota: The complete guide to species identification.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

12 PROPERTY SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	SARO	S_RANK	Tracked
Amphibia				S5	N
Eurycea bislineata	Northern Two-lined Salamander			S4	N
Lithobates clamitans	Green Frog			S5	N
Pseudacris crucifer	Spring Peeper			S5	N
Aves					
Bonasa umbellus	Ruffed Grouse			S5	N
Buteo platypterus	Broad-winged Hawk			S5B	N
Catharus fuscescens	Veery			S5B	N
Catharus guttatus	Hermit Thrush			S5B,S4N	N
Catharus ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush			S5B	N
Certhia americana	Brown Creeper			S5	N
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo			S4B	N
Colaptes auratus	Northern Flicker			S5	N
Contopus virens	Eastern Wood-pewee	SC	SC	S4B	Y
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow			S5	N
Corvus corax	Common Raven			S5	N
Cyanocitta cristata	Blue Jay			S5	N
Dryobates pubescens	Downy Woodpecker			S5	N
Dryocopus pileatus	Pileated Woodpecker			S5	N
Hylocichla mustelina	Wood Thrush	THR	SC	S4B	Y
Piranga olivacea	Scarlet Tanager			S5B	N
Poecile atricapillus	Black-capped Chickadee			S5	N
Quiscalus quiscula	Common Grackle			S5	N
Seiurus aurocapilla	Ovenbird			S5B	N
Setophaga caerulescens	Black-throated Blue Warbler			S5B	N
Setophaga pensylvanica	Chestnut-sided Warbler			S5B	N
Setophaga ruticilla	American Redstart			S5B	N
Setophaga virens	Black-throated Green Warbler			S5B	N
Sitta carolinensis	White-breasted Nuthatch			S5	N
Sphyrapicus varius	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			S5B,S3N	N
Spinus tristis	American Goldfinch			S5	N
Troglodytes hiemalis	Winter Wren			S5B,S4N	N
Turdus migratorius	American Robin			S5	N
Vireo olivaceus	Red-eyed Vireo			S5B	N
Insecta					
Crambus albellus	Small White Grass-veneer Moth			S4	N
Ischnura verticalis	Eastern Forktail			S5	N
Protoboarmia porcelaria	Porcelain Gray Moth			S5?	N
Renia flavipunctalis	Yellow-spotted Renia Moth			S4	N
Zanclognatha laevigata	Variable Zanclognatha Moth			S4S5	N
Mammalia					
Alces alces	Moose			S5	N
Eptesicus fuscus	Big Brown Bat			S4	N
Lasionycteris noctivagans	Silver-haired Bat	END		S3	Y
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern Red Bat	END		S3	Y
Lasiurus cinereus	Northern Hoary Bat	END		S3	Y
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Myotis	END	END	S3	Y

Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	SARO	S_RANK	Tracked
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer			S5	N
Tamias striatus	Eastern Chipmunk			S5	N
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	Red Squirrel			S5	N
Ursus americanus	American Black Bear	NAR	NAR	S5	N
Lecanoromycetes					
Cladonia caespiticia	Stubby Stalked Lichen			S4	N
Cladonia coniocraea	Common Pixie Powderhorn			SU	N
Evernia mesomorpha	Boreal Oakmoss Lichen			S5	N
Flavoparmelia caperata	Granulated Greenshield Lichen			S5	N
Bryopsida					
Calliergon cordifolium	Heart-leaved Spear Moss			S5	N
Hypnum imponens	Pellucid Plait Moss			S5	N
Neckera pennata	Feathery Neckera			S5	N
Plagiomnium ciliare	Toothed Leafy Moss			S5	N
Ptilium crista-castrensis	Knight's Plume Moss			S5	N
Rhizomnium punctatum	Dotted Leafy Moss			S5	N
Dicotyledoneae					
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple			S4	N
Acer rubrum	Red Maple			S5	N
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple			S5	N
Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow			SNA	N
Actaea pachypoda	White Baneberry			S5	N
Actaea rubra	Red Baneberry			S5	N
Agrimonia gryposepala	Hooked Agrimony			S5	N
Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly Everlasting			S5	N
Apocynum androsaemifolium	Spreading Dogbane			S5	N
Aralia nudicaulis	Wild Sarsaparilla			S5	N
Aralia racemosa	American Spikenard			S5	N
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed			S5	N
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch			S5	N
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch			S5	N
Chamaedaphne calyculata	Leatherleaf			S5	N
Chrysosplenium americanum	American Golden-saxifrage			S4	N
Circaea alpina	Small Enchanter's Nightshade			S5	N
Circaea canadensis	Broad-leaved Enchanter's Nightshade			S5	N
Clinopodium vulgare	Wild Basil			S5	N
Coptis trifolia	Goldthread			S5	N
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood			S5	N
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry			S5	N
Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazelnut			S5	N
Diervilla lonicera	Northern Bush-honeysuckle			S5	N
Epifagus virginiana	Beechdrops			S5	N
Epilobium ciliatum	Northern Willowherb			S5	N
Erigeron strigosus	Rough Fleabane			S5	N
Erythranthe moschata	Musk Monkeyflower			S1S2	Y
Eurybia macrophylla	Large-leaved Aster			S5	N
Euthamia graminifolia	Grass-leaved Goldenrod			S5	N
Eutrochium maculatum	Spotted Joe Pye Weed			S5	N

	Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	SARO	S_RANK	Tracked
	Fagus grandifolia	American Beech			S4	N
	Fallopia cilinodis	Fringed Black Bindweed			S5	N
	Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry			S5	N
	Fraxinus americana	White Ash			S4	N
	Fraxinus nigra	Black Ash	THR	END	S4	Y
	Galium odoratum	Sweet-scented Bedstraw			SNA	N
	Galium trifidum	Three-petalled Bedstraw			S5	N
	Galium triflorum	Three-flowered Bedstraw			S5	N
	Gaultheria procumbens	Eastern Teaberry			S5	N
	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert			S5	N
	Hydrocotyle americana	American Water Pennywort			S4S5	N
	Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's-wort			SNA	N
	Ilex verticillata	Common Winterberry			S5	N
	Impatiens capensis	Spotted Jewelweed			S5	N
	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy			SNA	N
	Linaria vulgaris	Butter-and-eggs			SNA	N
	Lobelia inflata	Indian-tobacco			S5	N
	Lonicera canadensis	Canada Fly Honeysuckle			S5	N
	Lotus corniculatus	Garden Bird's-foot Trefoil			SNA	N
	Lycopus uniflorus	Northern Water-horehound			S5	N
	Lysimachia borealis	Northern Starflower			S5	N
	Lysimachia terrestris	Swamp Yellow Loosestrife			S5	N
	Lysimachia thyrsiflora	Tufted Yellow Loosestrife			S5	N
	Mitchella repens	Partridgeberry			S5	N
	Monotropa uniflora	Indian-pipe			S5	N
	Mycelis muralis	Wall Lettuce			SNA	N
	Nabalus altissimus	Tall Rattlesnakeroot			S5	N
	Osmorhiza claytonii	Hairy Sweet Cicely			S5	N
	Ostrya virginiana	Eastern Hop-hornbeam			S5	N
	Oxalis montana	White Wood-sorrel			S5	N
	Oxalis stricta	Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel			SNA	N
	Persicaria hydropiper	Marshpepper Smartweed			SNA	N
	Pilosella caespitosa	Meadow Hawkweed			SNA	N
	Plantago major	Common Plantain			SNA	N
	Plantago rugelii	Rugel's Plantain			S5	N
	Populus grandidentata	Large-toothed Aspen			S5	N
	Populus tremuloides	Trembling Aspen			S5	N
	Potentilla norvegica	Rough Cinquefoil			S5	N
	Potentilla simplex	Old-field Cinquefoil			S5	N
	Prunella vulgaris	Common Self-heal			S5	N
	Prunus pensylvanica	Pin Cherry			S5	N
	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry			S5	N
	Pyrola elliptica	Shinleaf			S5	N
	Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak			S5	N
	Ranunculus acris	Common Buttercup			SNA	N
	Ranunculus recurvatus	Hooked Buttercup			S5	N
	Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac			S5	N
	Ribes glandulosum	Skunk Currant			S5	N
	Rubus allegheniensis	Allegheny Blackberry			S5	N
	Rubus canadensis	Canada Blackberry			S5	N
	Rubus idaeus	Red Raspberry			S5	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	SARO	S_RANK	Tracked
Rubus pubescens	Dwarf Raspberry			S5	N
Rumex britannica	Greater Water Dock			S5	N
Salix bebbiana	Bebb's Willow			S5	N
Salix humilis	Prairie Willow			S5	N
Sambucus canadensis	Common Elderberry			S5	N
Sambucus racemosa	Red Elderberry			S5	N
Scutellaria galericulata	Marsh Skullcap			S5	N
Scutellaria lateriflora	Mad-dog Skullcap			S5	N
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Campion			SNA	N
Solidago juncea	Early Goldenrod			S5	N
Solidago rugosa	Rough-stemmed Goldenrod			S5	N
Sorbaria sorbifolia	False Spiraea			SNA	N
Spiraea alba	White Meadowsweet			S5	N
Spiraea tomentosa	Steeplebush			S5	N
Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	Calico Aster			S5	P
Symphyotrichum puniceum	Purple-stemmed Aster			S5	N
Tanacetum vulgare	Common Tansy			SNA	N
Tiarella stolonifera	Heart-leaved Foamflower			S5	N
Tilia americana	Basswood			S5	N
Triadenum fraseri	Fraser's St. John's-wort			S5	N
Trifolium aureum	Yellow Clover			SNA	N
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover			SNA	N
Vaccinium angustifolium	Early Lowbush Blueberry			S5	N
Verbascum thapsus	Common Mullein			SNA	N
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain			S5	N
Veronica officinalis	Common Speedwell			SNA	N
Viburnum cassinoides	Wild Raisin			S5	N
Viburnum lantanoides	Hobblebush			S5	N
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch			SNA	N
Viola canadensis	Canada Violet			S5	N
Equisetopsida					
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail			S5	N
Equisetum fluviatile	Water Horsetail			S5	N
Equisetum sylvaticum	Woodland Horsetail			S5	N
Filicopsida					
Adiantum pedatum	Northern Maidenhair Fern			S5	N
Athyrium filix-femina	Common Lady Fern			S5	N
Claytosmunda claytoniana	Interrupted Fern			S5	N
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Eastern Hay-scented Fern			S4	N
Dryopteris intermedia	Evergreen Wood Fern			S5	N
Dryopteris marginalis	Marginal Wood Fern			S5	N
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Common Oak Fern			S5	N
Matteuccia struthiopteris	Ostrich Fern			S5	N
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern			S5	N
Osmunda regalis	Royal Fern			S5	N
Osmundastrum cinnamomeum	Cinnamon Fern			S5	N
Parathelypteris noveboracensis	New York Fern			S4S5	N
Phegopteris connectilis	Northern Beech Fern			S5	N
Polypodium virginianum	Rock Polypody			S5	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	SARO	S_RANK	Tracked
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas Fern			S5	N
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken Fern			S5	N
Thelypteris palustris	Marsh Fern			S5	N
Lycopodiopsida					
Dendrolycopodium dendroideum	Round-branched Tree-clubmoss			S5	N
Dendrolycopodium hickeyi	Hickey's Tree-clubmoss			S4	N
Diphasiastrum digitatum	Southern Ground-cedar			S5	N
Huperzia lucidula	Shining Firmoss			S5	N
Spinulum annotinum	Stiff Clubmoss			S5	N
Marchantiopsida					
Conocephalum salebrosum	Cat-tongue Liverwort			S5	N
Monocotyledoneae					
Agrostis gigantea	Redtop			SNA	N
Allium tricoccum	Wild Leek			S4	N
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernalgrass			SNA	N
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit			S5	N
Brachyelytrum aristosum	Northern Shorthusk			S5?	N
Carex crinita	Fringed Sedge			S5	N
Carex disperma	Two-seeded Sedge			S5	N
Carex gracillima	Graceful Sedge			S5	N
Carex houghtoniana	Houghton's Sedge			S5	N
Carex intumescens	Bladder Sedge			S5	N
Carex lurida	Sallow Sedge			S4S5	N
Carex plantaginea	Plantain-leaved Sedge			S5	N
Carex projecta	Necklace Sedge			S5	N
Carex rosea	Rosy Sedge			S5	N
Carex scabrata	Eastern Rough Sedge			S5	N
Carex scoparia	Pointed Broom Sedge			S5	N
Carex trisperma	Three-seeded Sedge			S5	N
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge			S5	N
Cinna latifolia	Drooping Woodreed			S5	N
Clintonia borealis	Yellow Clintonia			S5	N
Cypripedium acaule	Pink Lady's-slipper			S5	N
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard Grass			SNA	N
Danthonia compressa	Flattened Oatgrass			S4	N
Danthonia spicata	Poverty Oatgrass			S5	N
Dichanthelium lanuginosum	Woolly Panicgrass			S5	N
Epipactis helleborine	Broad-leaved Helleborine			SNA	N
Glyceria melicaria	Slender Mannagrass			S4	N
Glyceria striata	Fowl Mannagrass			S5	N
Lemna minor	Small Duckweed			S5	N
Maianthemum canadense	Wild Lily-of-the-valley			S5	N
Maianthemum racemosum	Large False Solomon's Seal			S5	N
Medeola virginiana	Indian Cucumber-root			S5	N
Polygonatum pubescens	Hairy Solomon's Seal			S5	N
Scirpus atrocinctus	Black-girdled Bulrush			S5	N
Scirpus atrovirens	Dark-green Bulrush			S5	N
Streptopus lanceolatus	Rose Twisted-stalk			S5	N
Trillidium undulatum	Painted Trillium			S4	N

Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	SARO	S_RANK	Tracked
Trillium erectum	Red Trillium			S5	N
Trillium grandiflorum	White Trillium			S5	N
Ophioglossopsida					
Botrypus virginianus	Rattlesnake Fern			S5	N
Pinopsida					
Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir			S5	N
Picea glauca	White Spruce			S5	N
Pinus resinosa	Red Pine			S5	N
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine			S5	N
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Cedar			S5	N
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock			S5	N
Sphagnopsida					
Sphagnum capillifolium	Northern Peat Moss			S5	N
Sphagnum girgensohnii	Girgensohn's Peat Moss			S5	N
Sphagnum squarrosum	Shaggy Peat Moss			S5	N