

Species at risk in the Highlands Corridor

Common Name	Scientific Name	COSE WIC Status	SARO Status	Preferred Habitat/Common locations
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	THR	SC	Preferred habitat includes moist, mixed forests with a well-developed shrub layer- thicket swamps, red maple swamps and conifer swamps
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	SC	SC	Eating flying insects- prefers open rocky barrens and immature forest environments
Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	THR	THR	In Haliburton County, preferred nesting habitat includes rocky barrens, early to mid-successional forests, old burns or other disturbed sites, and open conifer plantations
Eastern Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	SC	SC	Prefers intermediate to mature deciduous and mixed forest stands, dominated by Sugar Maple, elm and oak, and with little understory vegetation
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	THR	SC	Preferred habitats include hydro/utility corridors, field edges, recently logged areas and beaver marshes, and in alder thickets with scattered Black Ash.
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	THR	SC	Preferred habitat consists of second growth and mature deciduous and mixed forests with saplings and a well-developed understory layer
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SC	SC	Prefers habitat consisting of open areas in coniferous or mixed forests near wetlands, in meadows, partially logged areas, utility corridors and recent burns
Black Ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	THR	END	The Black Ash is predominantly a wetland species that is intolerant of shade and prefers more alkaline sites - threatened by the Emerald Ash Borer
American Ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	END	END	Prefers rich, moist, undisturbed and relatively mature, Sugar Maple-dominated deciduous forests with a forest canopy specifically dominated by Sugar Maple, White Ash, Bitternut Hickory and Basswood
Flooded Jellyskin Lichen	<i>Leptogium rivulare</i>	SC		Likes moist conditions- attaches to the lower trunks of seasonally flooded trees like Black Ash or rocks in seasonal ponds and along lakeshores and waterways- likes calcareous soils
Easten Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	THR	THR	Prefers large, open terrestrial habitats with tall grasses, abundant litter, low shrub, and woody cover.
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	THR	THR	Prefers tall grass prairie habitat but, in Ontario, now nests primarily in foraged crops such as hayfields and pastures
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	THR	SC	live in close association with humans, building their cup-shaped mud nests almost exclusively on human-made structures such as barns, under bridges and in culverts

Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	Heterodon platirhinos	THR	THR	Prefers sandy, well-drained habitats- dry mixed forests or pine/oak forests where they can lay their eggs and hibernate- main food is toads
Eastern Ribbonsnake	Thamnophis sauritus	SC	SC	Semi-aquatic species that frequents wetlands, ponds and streams with a preference for quiet, shallow water with abundant sunlight and bordered by low dense vegetation
Eastern Milksnake	Lampropeltis triangulum	SC		Most commonly found in open habitats, including rock outcrops, fields and meadows also near old buildings where rodents may be abundant.
Common Five-lined Skink	Plestiodon fasciatus	SC	SC	Skinks in this region can be found underneath rocks on open bedrock surrounded by forests
Midland Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta marginata	SC		Prefer shallow waters of ponds, marshes, lakes with slow moving water and a soft bottom
Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentina	SC	SC	Spend most of their lives in water. They prefer shallow waters so they can hide under the soft mud and leaf litter, with only their noses exposed to the surface to breathe
Blanding's Turtle	Emydoidea blandingii	END	THR	Prefer shallow water and areas with numerous, small wetlands with lots of water plants- can be found well away from water to find a mate or nest
Monarch Butterfly	Danaus plexippus	END	SC	caterpillars feed on milkweed plants- adult butterflies can be found in more diverse habitats where they feed on nectar from a variety of wildflowers.
Little Brown Myotis (bat)	Myotis lucifugus	END	SC	Bat activity most prevalent in forested ridge habitats, forest canopy openings, and along the shores of large waterbodies-daytime retreats include caves, rock crevices, old buildings, bridges, mines, and tree cavities
Northern Myotis	Myotis septentrionalis	END	END	Prefer boreal/coniferous forests, choosing to roost under loose bark and in the cavities of trees
Tricolored Bat	Perimyotis subflavus	END	END	Found in a variety of forested habitats. Day roosts in older forest and occasionally in barns or other structures. Feeds over open water and along forest streams.
Small-footed Myotis (bat)	Myotis leibii	END	END	Like the Little Brown bat- daytime roosting sites include rocky outcrops, rock crevices, old buildings, bridges, mines, and tree cavities and hollowed out trees
Eastern Wolf	Canis lupus lycaon	THR	THR	Prefers extensive forested regions- mainly prey on deer and beaver- designation due to inbreeding with coyotes

END – Endangered; THR – Threatened; SC – Special Concern

COSEWIC – Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada SARO- Species at Risk Ontario

Other species at risk include: Western Chorus Frog, Bald Eagle, Bank Swallow, Black Tern, Chimney Swift, Common Nighthawk, Evening Grosbeak, Least Bittern, Peregrine Falcon, Red-headed Woodpecker, Rusty Blackbird, Engelmann's Quillwort, Butternut, Pale-bellied Frost Lichen.

See the Haliburton Highlands Land Trust website at www.haliburtonlandtrust.ca for more information on Species at Risk in Haliburton County.