

## Appendix B

### *Species of Conservation Concern Lists (Vegetation and Wildlife) and Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas Information*



### Square Summary (19FL30)

#species (1st atlas)				#species (2nd atlas)				#hours		#pc done	
poss	prob	conf	total	poss	prob	conf	total	1st	2nd	road	offrd
14	41	76	131	32	6	18	56	43	3.5	15	0

### Region summary (#11: Charlotte)

#squares	#sq with data		#species		#pc done	target #pc
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd		
67	63	59	163	186	616	251

Target number of point counts in this square: 13 road side, 2 off road (1 in Mature deciduous, 1 in Young forest). Please try to ensure that each off-road station is located such that the entire 100m radius circle is within the prescribed habitat.

SPECIES	Code		%		SPECIES	Code		%		SPECIES	Code		%	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd		1st	2nd	1st	2nd		1st	2nd	1st	2nd
<u>Canada Goose</u>	FL		12	27	Osprey	ON	P	61	33	Black Guillemot ‡§			20	30
<u>Wood Duck</u>	FL		38	38	<u>Bald Eagle</u> ‡	NY		38	52	Atlantic Puffin ‡§			1	1
Gadwall ‡			1	0	Northern Harrier			33	33	Rock Pigeon	ON	V	15	32
<u>American Wigeon</u>	FL		14	8	<u>Sharp-shinned Hawk</u>	NB		20	33	Mourning Dove	NB	H	46	71
<u>American Black Duck</u>	FL		52	62	Cooper's Hawk †			1	1	Yellow-billed Cuckoo ‡			0	3
<u>Mallard</u>	P		9	20	<u>Northern Goshawk</u>	H		15	11	<u>Black-billed Cuckoo</u>	FL		31	20
<u>Blue-winged Teal</u>	H		23	5	<u>Red-should Hawk</u> †	T		12	5	Eastern Screech-Owl ‡			0	3
<u>Green-winged Teal</u>	P		31	13	<u>Broad-winged Hawk</u>	T		47	52	<u>Great Horned Owl</u>	NY		26	23
<u>Ring-necked Duck</u>	FL		34	22	Red-tailed Hawk			15	13	<u>Barred Owl</u>	FL		23	47
Greater Scaup †			0	0	<u>Sora</u>	T		14	5	Long-eared Owl †			6	6
Common Eider §			26	33	Semipalmated Plover †			4	0	Short-eared Owl †			3	0
Common Goldeneye			4	1	Piping Plover †			0	0	<u>North Saw-whet Owl</u>	T		20	27
<u>Hooded Merganser</u>	FL		31	35	<u>Killdeer</u>	NE		47	18	<u>Common Nighthawk</u> †	NE		38	33
<u>Common Merganser</u>	H		41	22	<u>Spotted Sandpiper</u>	T		60	38	<u>Whip-poor-will</u>	T		17	10
Red-breast Merganser			19	13	Willet			4	5	Chimney Swift †	NY	V	31	16
Ring-necked Pheasant			7	15	Upland Sandpiper †			3	6	Ruby-thr Hummingbird	NE	H	44	72
<u>Ruffed Grouse</u>			41	54	<u>Wilson's Snipe</u>	FL		28	25	<u>Belted Kingfisher</u>	ON		41	49
<u>Spruce Grouse</u>	T		17	15	<u>American Woodcock</u>	T		44	37	Red-head Woodpecker †			1	0
Wild Turkey †		H	4	8	Black-legged Kittiwake ‡§			0	6	<u>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</u>	T		52	40
<u>Common Loon</u>	H		39	38	Bonaparte's Gull ‡			1	0	Downy Woodpecker	ON	H	46	71
<u>Pied-billed Grebe</u>	H		1	5	Laughing Gull † §			1	1	Hairy Woodpecker	AY	H	50	72
Leach's Storm-Petrel ‡§			7	3	Ring-billed Gull ‡§			0	1	Am Three-toed Woodpecker †			4	0
Double-crest Cormorant §			25	22	Herring Gull §			28	32	Black-back Woodpecker			26	13
Great Cormorant ‡§			1	3	Great Black-backed Gull §			26	28	Northern Flicker	ON	H	66	84
<u>American Bittern</u>	FL		23	18	Roseate Tern ‡§			1	1	<u>Pileated Woodpecker</u>	ON		33	47
<u>Great Blue Heron</u> §	H		36	28	Common Tern §			11	8	American Kestrel	ON	H	50	40
<u>Green Heron</u> †	FL		1	1	Arctic Tern ‡§			6	1	Merlin			12	33
Black-crown N.-Heron † §			14	6	Common Murre ‡§			3	3	Olive-sided Flycatcher †			44	27
Turkey Vulture ‡§			1	30	Razorbill ‡§			3	3	<u>Eastern Wood-Pewee</u>	AY		44	42

SPECIES	Code		%		SPECIES	Code		%		SPECIES	Code		%	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd		1st	2nd	1st	2nd		1st	2nd	1st	2nd
<u>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</u>	AY		53	69	Winter Wren	T	S	66	84	Chestn-sided Warbler	T	S	55	79
Alder Flycatcher	T	S	61	83	Golden-crown Kinglet	FL	S	57	81	Blackpoll Warbler			22	16
Willow Flycatcher †			1	5	<u>Ruby-crown Kinglet</u>	T		57	64	Black-thr Blue Warbler	T	S	22	71
<u>Least Flycatcher</u>	FL		50	62	<u>Eastern Bluebird †</u>	H		25	40	<u>Palm Warbler</u>			28	57
Eastern Phoebe	NE	CF	30	64	Veery	T	S	52	64	Pine Warbler †	FL	FY	11	28
<u>Gr Crested Flycatcher</u>	H		31	13	Bicknell's Thrush †			15	5	<u>Yellow-rumped Warbler</u>	FL		71	81
<u>Eastern Kingbird</u>	AY		46	37	<u>Swainson's Thrush</u>	A		68	74	Black-thr Green Warbler	T	S	66	88
<u>Blue-headed Vireo</u>	T		61	81	Hermit Thrush	T	S	61	83	<u>Canada Warbler †</u>	T		58	66
<u>Warbling Vireo †</u>	AY		20	8	<u>Wood Thrush †</u>	T		25	3	<u>Wilson's Warbler</u>	H		38	33
Philadelphia Vireo			6	15	American Robin	FL	CF	84	91	Eastern Towhee ‡			1	0
Red-eyed Vireo	FL	FY	66	86	Gray Catbird	AY	FY	60	72	Chipping Sparrow	AY	S	63	72
<u>Gray Jay</u>	H		30	33	<u>Northern Mockingbird †</u>	AY		17	6	<u>Field Sparrow †</u>	T		4	0
Blue Jay	NB	H	55	74	<u>Brown Thrasher †</u>	AY		6	13	Vesper Sparrow †			15	6
American Crow	ON	FY	68	79	European Starling	AY	P	63	64	<u>Savannah Sparrow</u>	T		52	61
Common Raven	C	H	68	77	Cedar Waxwing	NY	H	76	86	<u>Nelson's Sh.-tail Sparrow</u>	T		11	6
Horned Lark †			4	3	Ovenbird	A	S	65	77	Song Sparrow	NE	S	76	76
<u>Purple Martin</u>	H		4	0	<u>North Waterthrush</u>	H		42	50	<u>Lincoln's Sparrow</u>	T		49	42
Tree Swallow	NY	FY	82	66	Black-white Warbler	FL	S	66	84	<u>Swamp Sparrow</u>	T		44	64
North Rgh-wing Swallow †			6	1	<u>Tennessee Warbler</u>	C		46	22	White-throat Sparrow	FL	S	80	86
Bank Swallow §	ON	FY	52	16	<u>Nashville Warbler</u>	T		61	81	Dark-eyed Junco	NB	S	66	79
Cliff Swallow §	ON	FY	60	30	<u>Mourning Warbler</u>	AY		36	28	<u>Scarlet Tanager †</u>	T		23	18
Barn Swallow	NY	FY	77	50	Common Yellowthroat	T	CF	80	86	Northern Cardinal	FL	FY	6	16
Black-capp Chickadee	NE	FY	66	86	American Redstart	AY	P	79	86	<u>Rose-breast Grosbeak</u>	FL		53	23
Boreal Chickadee			33	38	<u>Cape May Warbler</u>	T		34	18	Indigo Bunting	NE	S	12	25
Tufted Titmouse ‡		S	0	1	Northern Parula	NB	S	63	83	<u>Bobolink</u>	AY		42	28
Red-breast Nuthatch	T	H	52	81	Magnolia Warbler	AY	S	68	86	Red-wing Blackbird	AY	FY	53	57
<u>White-breast Nuthatch</u>	ON		19	8	<u>Bay-breasted Warbler</u>	AY		50	49	Eastern Meadowlark †			3	0
<u>Brown Creeper</u>	NE		36	35	<u>Blackburnian Warbler</u>	T		55	66	<u>Rusty Blackbird †</u>	T		39	13
House Wren †	T	CF	4	5	Yellow Warbler	FL	FY	63	57	Common Grackle	FL	H	60	77

## Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas - Summary Sheet for Square 19FL30 (page 3 of 3)

SPECIES	Code		%	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Brown-head Cowbird	FL	H	44	16
<u>Baltimore Oriole</u>	ON		17	10
<u>Pine Grosbeak</u>	H		15	1
Purple Finch	T	FY	73	83
House Finch †	FL	FY	6	5
<u>Red Crossbill</u> †	NB		22	11
<u>White-winged Crossbill</u>	H		53	22
<u>Pine Siskin</u>	FL		53	33
American Goldfinch	NB	P	61	76
<u>Evening Grosbeak</u>	C		57	16
House Sparrow	ON	H	20	6

This list includes all species found during the Maritimes Breeding Bird Atlas (1st atlas: 1986-1990, 2nd atlas: 2006-2010) in the region #11 (Charlotte). Underlined species are those that you should try to add to this square (19FL30). They have not yet been reported during the 2nd atlas, but were found during the 1st atlas in this square or have been reported in more than 50% of the squares in this region during the 2nd atlas so far. "Code" is the code for the highest breeding evidence for that species in square 19FL30 during the 2nd and 1st atlas respectively. The % columns give the percentage of squares in that region where that species was reported during the 2nd and 1st atlas (this gives an idea of the expected chance of finding that species in region #11). Rare/Colonial Species Report Forms should be completed for species marked: § (Colonial), ‡ (regionally rare), † (rare in the Maritimes) or ‡ (rare in the Maritimes, documentation only required for confirmed records). Current as of 20/01/2020. An up-to-date version of this sheet is available from <http://www.mba-aom.ca/jsp/summaryform.jsp?squareID=19FL30?lang=en>



**St. Stephen**

**Region/région: 11**

**19FL30**

**Legend/Légende**

- Highway Route
- Forest Road Route forestière
- Seasonal Road Chemin saisonnier
- Trail Sentier
- Railway, Voie ferrée,
- Abandoned Railway or Trail Voie ferrée abandonnée ou sentier
- PipeLine Gazoduc ou conduite d'eau
- Transmission Line Ligne électrique
- Contour 20 m Courbe de niveau 20 m
- Contour 100 m (index) Courbe de niveau 100 m (index)
- Stream Ruisseau
- Lake, River, Ocean Lac, rivière, océan
- Open Wetland Marécage
- Bog, Fen or Shrub Wetland Tourbière ou marécage arbustif
- Mature Deciduous Forest Forêt de feuillus mature
- Mature Coniferous Forest Forêt de conifères mature
- Mature Pine Forest Forêt de pins mature
- Young Forest Jeune forêt
- Upland Open Country Terrain ouvert: agricole, non-boisé
- Occupied, Urban, Other Terrain occupé, zone urbaine, autre
- Gravel Pit Gravière

Roadside Point Count Coordinates/  
Coordonnées de points d'écoute  
de bordure de route

#	Easting/ Abscisse	Northing/ Ordonnée
1	639,374	5,003,233
2	633,838	5,003,261
3	639,486	5,003,717
4	632,744	5,004,873
5	633,948	5,004,089
6	636,038	5,005,858
7	633,131	5,007,200
8	637,471	5,005,122
9	633,164	5,003,246
10	639,435	5,004,219
11	633,483	5,006,838
12	638,531	5,004,577
13	634,192	5,004,529
14	631,971	5,008,429
15	630,200	5,003,400
16	637,527	5,007,822
17	638,084	5,004,835
18	637,132	5,005,498
19	633,279	5,006,364
20	636,685	5,005,728
21	635,415	5,005,803
22	637,336	5,005,956
23	634,918	5,005,759
24	635,845	5,007,324
25	635,574	5,006,577
26	637,982	5,006,848
27	639,423	5,008,507
28	632,030	5,002,600
29	632,385	5,005,250
30	636,922	5,009,680
31	633,534	5,003,664
32	631,391	5,006,268
33	630,772	5,006,943
34	633,593	5,009,107
35	638,953	5,008,197
36	634,011	5,005,305
37	630,715	5,009,380
38	632,740	5,002,973
39	633,438	5,004,333
40	637,654	5,006,356

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6° Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection; Zone 19, Central Meridian 69° West; North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83)  
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Table B.1: Regionally Rare Plant Species Historically Observed within 5 km of the Project (AC CDC 2020)

Species	Provincial S Rank	Status	Habitat and Flowering Times	Potential to Occur in LAA
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> (Small-spike False-nettle)	S3	-	Wet, alluvial woods and rocky shores (Hinds 2000). Flowers from July to September (Munro et al. 2014).	Probable - The species may grow on the rocky shore within the LAA, and has been identified growing on the wet shaded upper shore of the river within 500m of the LAA (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Carex conoidea</i> (Field Sedge)	S3	-	Damp, grassy areas (Hinds 2000).	Probable - This species was identified growing on a moist sheltered sandy soil pocket along a rocky shore of the river (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Carex lupulina</i> (Hop Sedge)	S3	-	Wet woods, swampy shores (Hinds 2000). Flowers and fruits in June (Munro et al. 2014).	Probable - This species was identified growing in wet shaded woods within 500 m of the LAA (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Carex tuckermanii</i> (Tuckerman's Sedge)	S3	-	Alluvial woods and wet borders (Hinds 2000). Fruiting from July to August (Munro et al. 2014).	Unlikely - The specimens that have been identified near the river were found in red ash and/or silver maple flood plains (AC CDC 2020). Significant representation of these floodplains are not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> (Common Buttonbush)	S2	-	Swamps and along stream margins (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - The specimens that have been identified near the river were found in red ash and/or silver maple flood plains (AC CDC 2020). Significant representation of these floodplains are not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i> (Prickly Hornwort)	S3	-	Still waters (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - The current of the river is anticipated to be fast within the LAA .
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i> (Sweet Wood Reed Grass)	S1	-	Swampy alluvial woods (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - Significant representation of floodplains are not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Clematis occidentalis</i> (Purple Clematis)	S3	-	Calcareous ledges, rocky slopes in open woods (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Cornus obliqua</i> (Silky Dogwood)	S3	-	Rocky shores and in wet thickets along streams (Hinds 2000).	Probable - The species may grow on the rocky shore habitat within the LAA, and it has been identified within 20 m of the PDA (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Crataegus submollis</i> (Quebec Hawthorn)	S3?	-	Rich alluvial thickets and pastures (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Cyperus dentatus</i> (Toothed Flatsedge)	S3	-	Sandy and rocky shores (Hinds 2000). Fruits in summer (Munro et al. 2014).	Known - The species has historically been identified on the sandy shore within the PDA (AC CDC 2020).

Table B.1: Regionally Rare Plant Species Historically Observed within 5 km of the Project (AC CDC 2020)

Species	Provincial S Rank	Status	Habitat and Flowering Times	Potential to Occur in LAA
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> (Forked Panic Grass)	S1	-	Sandy, open pine woods (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i> (Narrow-leaved Panic Grass)	S2	-	Sandy softwood groves on gravel banks and roadsides (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> (Tufted Love Grass)	S2S3	-	Sandy shores and similar open areas (Hinds 2000). Fruiting from June to October (Munro et al. 2014).	Possible - There is potential for sandy shore habitat within the LAA; however, the only record* of this species was > 2000 m from the LAA in a railroad yard (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Fallopia scandens</i> (Climbing False Buckwheat)	S3	-	Alluvial meadows and thickets (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i> (Black Ash)	S4S5	COSEWIC: Threatened	Rich hardwoods (Hinds 2000).	Possible - There is hardwood habitat, which is unlikely to be considered "rich" within the LAA, and the closest record of this species is >3000 m from the LAA.
<i>Geranium bicknellii</i> (Bicknell's Crane's-bill)	S3	-	Disturbed soils, burns and clearings (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Glyceria obtusa</i> (Atlantic Manna Grass)	S1	-	Edges of bogs (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Hepatica americana</i> (Round-lobed Hepatica)	S2	-	Dryish mixed or hardwood stands often on slopes (Hinds 2000). Early spring wildflower (Hinds, 2000).	Possible - This habitat is potentially within the LAA; however, the only records* of this species were > 2000 m from the LAA (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Limosella australis</i> (Southern Mudwort)	S3	-	Brackish sands or mud (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower)	S3	-	Shores and in adjacent meadows and swamps (Hinds 2000).	Probable - The species has been identified within 100 m of the LAA on the wet upper shore of the river (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Lysimachia hybrida</i> (Lowland Yellow Loosestrife)	S1	-	River banks, riparian forests, lake shores, wetland borders, wet ditches, low fields (Haines 2011).	Possible - The species may grow on the river bank within the LAA; however, the only records* of this species were > 3000 m from the LAA and primarily on silty soils (AC CDC 2020), which are not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i> (Ditch Stonecrop)	S3	-	Muddy or gravelly shores (Hinds 2000).	Possible - The species may grow on the shores within the LAA; however, the local records* have been identified in floodplain habitats (AC CDC 2020), which are not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Persicaria punctata</i> (Dotted Smartweed)	S3	-	Muddy or gravelly shores (Hinds 2000).	Possible - The species may grow on the shores within the LAA. However, the only record* of this species was found on a brackish tidal gravel shore (AC CDC 2020), and this habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.



Table B.1: Regionally Rare Plant Species Historically Observed within 5 km of the Project (AC CDC 2020)

Species	Provincial S Rank	Status	Habitat and Flowering Times	Potential to Occur in LAA
<i>Platanthera grandiflora</i> (Large Purple Fringed Orchid)	S3	-	Rocky shores and in wet meadows and similar wet open areas (Hinds 2000). Flowers in July (Munro et al. 2014).	Possible - The species may grow on the rocky shore within the LAA; however, the local records* have been identified in floodplain habitats (AC CDC 2020), which are not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> (Horn-leaved Riverweed)	S2	-	Submerged rocks or ledges in fast water (Hinds 2000). Flowers from July to September (Munro et al. 2014).	Probable - The LAA includes this habitat.
<i>Polygaloides paucifolia</i> (Fringed Milkwort)	S2	-	Moist acid, mixed woods (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>neglectum</i> (Narrow-leaved Knotweed)	S1?	-	Waste areas, gardens and cultivated fields (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i> (Blunt-leaved Pondweed)	S3	-	Still waters (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i> (Marsh Mermaidweed)	S2	-	Shallow, acid waters and on shores (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> (Cursed Buttercup)	S1	-	Wet ditches, low, damp ground and along upper edge of salt marshes (Hinds 2000). Flowers from May to August (Munro et al. 2014).	Known - The species has historically been identified within the PDA (AC CDC, 2020). The 1985 record* described the habitat as "wet gravels of backwater" (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> (great duckweed)	S3S4	-	Quiet waters and borders of streams (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Valeriana uliginosa</i> (Swamp Valerian)	S2S3	-	Calcareous swamps and fens (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> (Nannyberry)	S2	-	Along stream margins, swamps and thickets (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.
<i>Viburnum recognitum</i> (Northern Arrow-Wood)	S2	-	Stream banks and in damp thickets (Hinds 2000).	Probable - The species has been identified growing amid boulders in shade, near shore of the river within 100 m of the LAA (AC CDC 2020).
<i>Xyris montana</i> (Northern Yellow-Eyed-Grass)	S3	-	Peaty open areas and margins of bog ponds (Hinds 2000).	Unlikely - This habitat is not anticipated within the LAA.

\* "Record" or "records" refers to the 2020 AC CDC records of vascular plant SOCC identified within 5 km of the PDA.

Table B.2: Avian SOCC Historically Observed within 5 km of the Project (AC CDC 2020)

Species	Provincial S Rank	Status	Breeding Habitat	Potential to occur in LAA
Barrow's Goldeneye – Eastern Population <i>(Bucephala islandica (Eastern pop.))</i>	S2M, S2N	COSEWIC: Special Concern SARA: Special Concern NB SARA: Special Concern	Barrow's goldeneye breed on shallow freshwater lakes, beaver ponds in alpine and sub-alpine settings. This species typically winters on sheltered saltwater habitats such as bays, estuaries and harbours (COSEWIC 2000, EC 2013).	This species is unlikely to occur in the LAA, although it is possible this species may use tidal areas of the St. Croix River (below the dam) to forage during winter months.
Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>(Contopus virens)</i>	S4B, S4M	COSEWIC: Special Concern SARA: Special Concern NB SARA: Special Concern	Most often associated with the mid-canopy layer of forest clearings and edges of deciduous and mixed forests. It is most abundant in forest stands of intermediate age and in mature stands with little understory vegetation. During migration, a variety of habitats are used, including forest edges and early successional clearings (COSEWIC 2012a).	This species may nest and forage within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat exists along the forested riverbanks.
Evening Grosbeak <i>(Coccothraustes vespertinus)</i>	S3B, S3S4N, SUM	COSEWIC: Special Concern  SARA: Special Concern  NB SARA: Not Listed	Breed in mature and second-growth coniferous forests, but will occasionally nest in orchards, parks and deciduous woodlands (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may nest and forage within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat exists along the forested riverbanks.
Red-shouldered Hawk <i>(Buteo lineatus)</i>	S2B, S2M	COSEWIC: Not at Risk  SARA: Special Concern	Typically will re-use nests from past years and often inhabit deciduous lowlands, swamps and mixed wood forests (Peterson 2002, Sibley	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist, however, no raptor nests

		NB SARA: Not Listed	2016).	are known in the vicinity.
Rusty Blackbird <i>(Euphagus carolinus)</i>	S3B, S3M	COSEWIC: Special Concern SARA: Special Concern NB SARA: Special Concern	Nests in coniferous-dominated forests adjacent to wetlands, such as slow-moving streams, peat bogs, sedge meadows, marshes, swamps and beaver ponds (COSEWIC 2017).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Red-necked Grebe <i>(Podiceps grisegena)</i>	S3M, S2N	COSEWIC: Not at Risk SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Does not breed in New Brunswick, but overwinters along the coast, using shallow coves, harbours, and estuaries (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to occur in the LAA, although it is possible this species may use tidal areas of the St. Croix River (below the dam) to forage during winter months.
Laughing Gull <i>(Leucophaeus atricilla)</i>	S1B, S1M	COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Colonial nester that will often form mixed colonies with terns and other gulls. Nests in saltmarshes, sandy beaches, dunes and islands, including those created from dredge spoils. (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Purple Martin <i>(Progne subis)</i>	S1B, S1M	COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nest in open areas in cavities (natural and human-made) always near water (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Green Heron <i>(Butorides)</i>	S1S2B, S1S2M	COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in coastal and inland wetlands including swamps, marshes, lake margins, ponds, impoundments and any other wet habitat with	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is

<i>virescens</i> )			tree and shrub cover (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
House Wren ( <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> )	S1S2B, S1S2M	COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	House wrens are a cavity nesting species that will use human structures with nooks or openings as readily as they will natural cavities such as old woodpecker holes or the hollow that remains in a tree after a branch has fallen (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Northern Mockingbird ( <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> )	S2B, S2M	COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in open, shrubby habitats, often near human developed and landscaping (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Brown Thrasher ( <i>Toxostoma rufum</i> )	S2B,S2M	COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nest in shrubby environments, such as thickets, swales and edge habitats (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Pine Grosbeak ( <i>Pinicola enucleator</i> )	S2B,S4S5N,S4S5M	COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in mature coniferous to mixedwood forests, but can tolerate a wide variety of forested habitats (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Solitary Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa solitaria</i> )		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests near freshwater lakes, ponds, and creeks in areas of peatland with abundant spruce trees. (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may

				forage within the LAA.
Cliff Swallow <i>(Petrochelidon pyrrhonota)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Colonial nester, creates nests on buildings and other human-made structures using available mud and their saliva (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Red Crossbill <i>(Loxia curvirostra)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in conifer-dominated forests, especially those with older spruce, balsam fir and pine (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Pine Siskin <i>(Spinus pinus)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in conifer-dominated forests (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Turkey Vulture <i>(Cathartes aura)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests on steep, rocky cliffs where they use sheltered crevices/caves, occasionally will nest inside hollow trees, logs or man-made structures (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Killdeer <i>(Charadrius vociferus)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nest on open ground in disturbed areas such as borrow pits, agricultural land and gravelled areas (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Black-billed		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed	Nests in forest edges and tall shrub thickets, showing an association for young deciduous	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable

Cuckoo <i>(Coccyzus erythrophthalmus)</i>		NB SARA: Not Listed	trees, often near water (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	nesting habitat does exist.
Warbling Vireo <i>(Vireo gilvus)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Breeds mature riparian forests (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Scarlet Tanager <i>(Piranga olivacea)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in mature, shade-tolerant hardwood forests (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Indigo Bunting <i>(Passerina cyanea)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in shrubby areas, typically early successional or edge habitats (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Brown-headed Cowbird <i>(Molothrus ater)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Parasitic nester, closely associated with agricultural grassland and livestock farming (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Baltimore Oriole <i>(Icterus galbula)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in open, deciduous forest often along watercourse, but will also nests in urban areas (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Common Eider <i>(Somateria)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed	Colony nester of offshore islands. Winters along rocky coastlines (Peterson 2002, Sibley	This species is unlikely to occur in the LAA, although it is possible this species

<i>mollissima</i> )		NB SARA: Not Listed	2016).	may use tidal areas of the St. Croix River (below the dam) to forage during winter months.
Cape May Warbler <i>(Setophaga tigrina)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in mature coniferous forests, typically black spruce (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Bufflehead <i>(Bucephala albeola)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Does not breed in New Brunswick, but overwinters along the coast, using sheltered coves, harbours, and estuaries (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to occur in the LAA, although it is possible this species may use tidal areas of the St. Croix River (below the dam) to forage during winter months.
Eastern Kingbird <i>(Tyrannus tyrannus)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in open, scrubby habitats along woodland edges, wetlands and watercourses (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Spotted Sandpiper <i>(Actitis macularius)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Typically nests along the shoreline of major rivers, but are associated with almost any type of aquatic habitat (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.
Wilson's Snipe <i>(Gallinago delicata)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nests in freshwater wetlands (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species is unlikely to nest within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat is limited, however, it is

				possible this species may forage within the LAA.
Ring-billed Gull <i>(Larus delawarensis)</i>		COSEWIC: Not Listed SARA: Not Listed NB SARA: Not Listed	Nest in colonies from the tens to thousands of pairs. Typically will build their nests on the ground near freshwater in sparsely vegetated terrain, such as on sandbars, rocky beaches, driftwood, bare rock, concrete, or soil. (Peterson 2002, Sibley 2016).	This species may occur within the LAA as suitable nesting habitat does exist.

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