

Appendix N – Species at Risk Supporting Documentation

ATTACHMENT A – Species at Risk and Species of Conversation Concern
Status

ATTACHMENT B – 2010 ACCDC Report

ATTACHMENT C – 2014 ACCDC Report

ATTACHMENT D – NSMNH Report (2014)

ATTACHMENT E – Short List of Priority Species

ATTACHMENT F – Moose Survey Results

Black Point Quarry Project
Guysborough County, NS
SLR Project No.: 210.05913.00000

ATTACHMENT A
SAR and SOCConcern Status Definitions

Black Point Quarry Project
Guysborough County, NS
SLR Project No.: 210.05913.00000

SPECIES AT RISK AND SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN STATUS DEFINITIONS

1. *Species at Risk Act (SARA)*

A “species at risk” is an extirpated, endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern (Section 2.(1) Species at Risk Act. 2002, c. 29).

- Extirpated – a wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but exists elsewhere in the wild.
- Endangered – a wildlife species that is facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
- Threatened – a wildlife species that is likely to become an endangered species if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.
- Special Concern - a wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

2. *Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act (NSESA)*

A “species at risk” means a species that is determined to be extinct, extirpated, vulnerable, threatened or endangered and is listed pursuant to Section 12 (Endangered Species Act. 1998, c. 11, s. 1).

- Extinct – a species that no longer exists and is listed as an extinct species pursuant to Section 12.
- Extirpated – a species that no longer exists in the wild in the Province but exists in the wild outside the Province and is listed as an extirpated species pursuant to Section 12.
- Endangered – species that faces imminent extinction or extirpation and is listed as an endangered species pursuant to Section 12.
- Threatened – means a species that is likely to become endangered if the factors affecting its vulnerability are not reversed and is listed as a threatened species pursuant to Section 12.
- Vulnerable – a species of special concern due to characteristics that make it particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events and that is listed as a vulnerable species.

3. *Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)*

COSEWIC determines the national status of wild Canadian species, subspecies and separate populations suspected of being at risk. COSEWIC bases its decisions on the best up-to-date scientific information and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge available. All native mammals, birds,

reptiles, amphibians, fish, molluscs, lepidopterans (butterflies and moths), vascular plants, mosses and lichens are included in its current mandate. COSEWIC categorizes listed species based on a qualitative classification system as follows:

- Extinct – Species that no longer exists.
- Endangered – Species is facing imminent extirpation or extinction.
- Extirpated – Species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but occurs elsewhere.
- Threatened – Species is likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.
- Special concern – Species has characteristics that make it particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events.
- Not at Risk – Species that has been evaluated and found to be not a risk.
- Data Deficient – Species for which there is insufficient information to designate a status.

Although there are seven categories of classifications, review of the COSEWIC database is limited to those species listed as endangered, extirpated, threatened, and of special concern.

5. Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC)

Conservation Data Centres (CDCs), as part of The NatureServe (formally The Nature Conservancy) international network, track biodiversity at two levels: species and ecological communities. Species and ecological communities are referred to as elements of biodiversity. Elements are ranked in each jurisdiction (province or state) and at global and national levels in order to help prioritize conservation efforts. NatureServe and all CDCs (called Heritage Programs in the US) use a standardized element ranking system that has evolved over 30 years with input from hundreds of scientists, managers and conservationists. The ranking system is very elaborate and comprehensive, thus, the following material describes the National rarity of taxon in Canada as well as the Subnational, (i.e. provincial-level) ranking used in this investigation.

The National ('N', for Canada-wide status) and Subnational ('S', for Provincial status) rarity of taxon uses the following:

- N1/S1 – Critically Imperiled: Critically imperiled in the nation or province because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the province.
- N2/S2 – Imperiled: Imperiled in the nation or province because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or province.
- N3/S3 – Vulnerable: Vulnerable in the nation or province due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.
- N4/S4 – Apparently Secure: Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

- N5/S5 – Secure: Common, widespread, and abundant in the nation or province.
- N#N#/S#S# – Numeric range rank: A range between two consecutive ranks for a species/community. Denotes uncertainty about the exact rarity (e.g., S1S2).
- NNR/SNR – Unranked: Nation or province conservation status not yet assessed.
- NNA/SNA – Not Applicable: A conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation activities.
- NH/SH – Historical: Previously occurred but may have been overlooked during the past 20-70 years. Presence is suspected and will likely be rediscovered; depending on species/community.
- NU/SU – Unrankable: Possibly in peril, but status is uncertain - need more information.
- NX/SX – Extinct/Extirpated: believed to be extirpated from its former range.
- N?/S? – Unranked: not yet ranked.
- NA/SA – Accidental: Accidental or casual, infrequent and far outside usual range. Includes species (usually birds or butterflies) recorded once or twice or only at very great intervals, hundreds or even thousands of miles outside their usual range.
- NE/SE – Exotic: An exotic established in the province (e.g., Purple Loosetrife or Coltsfoot); may be native in nearby regions.
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The above rankings may be combined with one or more of the following qualifiers:

- B Breeding (Migratory species)
- N Non-breeding (Migratory species)
- ? Inexact or uncertain (the "?" qualifies the character immediately preceding it in the S-rank)
- C Captive or cultivated

5. Wild Species - The General Status of Species in Canada (GSWSC)

Reports from the Wild Species series represent the most comprehensive look at the state of Canada's species and contain the general status assessments for a broad cross-section of species, from all provinces, territories and ocean regions. Originating from the collaboration of all provincial and territorial governments in Canada, and of the federal government, reports from the Wild Species series represent a huge accomplishment that summarizes the monitoring efforts of species in the country.

The Wild Species reports are released every five years. The most recent report, Wild Species 2010, represents the third report of the series, after the 2000 and 2005 versions. Each species assessed in the Wild Species reports received a general status rank in each province, territory, or ocean region in which they are known to be present, as well as an overall Canada General Status Rank (Canada rank).

- 0.2: Extinct – Species that are extirpated worldwide (i.e., they no longer exist anywhere).
- 0.1: Extirpated – Species that are no longer present in a given geographic area, but occur in other areas.
- 1: At Risk – Species for which a formal, detailed risk assessment (COSEWIC status assessment or provincial or territorial equivalent) has been completed and that have been determined to be at risk of extirpation or extinction (i.e. Endangered or Threatened). A COSEWIC designation of Endangered or Threatened automatically results in a Canada General Status Rank (Canada rank) of At Risk. Where a provincial or territorial formal risk assessment finds a species to be Endangered or Threatened in that particular region, then, under the general status program, the species automatically receives a provincial or territorial general status rank of At Risk.
- 2: May Be At Risk – Species that may be at risk of extirpation or extinction and are therefore candidates for a detailed risk assessment by COSEWIC, or provincial or territorial equivalents.
- 3: Sensitive – Species that are not believed to be at risk of immediate extirpation or extinction but may require special attention or protection to prevent them from becoming at risk.
- 4: Secure – Species that are not believed to belong in the categories Extinct, Extirpated, At Risk, May Be At Risk, Sensitive, Accidental or Exotic. This category includes some species that show a trend of decline in numbers in Canada but remain relatively widespread or abundant.
- 5: Undetermined – Species for which insufficient data, information, or knowledge is available with which to reliably evaluate their general status.
- 6: Not Assessed – Species that are known or believed to be present regularly in the geographic area in Canada to which the rank applies, but have not yet been assessed by the general status program.
- 7: Exotic – Species that have been moved beyond their natural range as a result of human activity. In this report, Exotic species have been purposefully excluded from all other categories.
- 8: Accidental – Species occurring infrequently and unpredictably, outside their usual range.

6. Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History (NSMNH)

The Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History is an active partner with the provincial government in evaluating, protecting, and aiding in recovery efforts of habitats and species at risk. The Museum relies heavily on the COSEWIC and General Status Ranks to identify species at risk but compile records of confirmed sightings or collections of such species.

The Museum has developed a resource book titled Natural History of Nova Scotia that is intended to provide a framework in which the significant natural resources of the province of Nova Scotia can be understood, managed and interpreted. The information is useful for parks and natural areas planning, management and interpretation; land use planning for municipalities; development project planning, assessment and evaluation; eco-tourism and recreational planning. Accordingly, the Museum has generated a broad base of knowledge pertaining to Nova Scotia environment, and therefore, is an exceptional source for information related to species at risk and potential for species to be present at any particular site.

ATTACHMENT B
2010 ACCDC Report

Black Point Quarry Project
Guysborough County, NS
SLR Project No.: 210.05913.00000



DATA REPORT 3928: Black Point, NS

Prepared 30 April, 2010
by S.H. Gerriets

CONTENTS OF REPORT

1.0 Preface

- 1.1 Caveats
- 1.2 Additional Information

2.0 Study Area Results

- 2.1 Flora
- 2.2 Fauna
- Map 1: Flora and Fauna

3.0 Special Areas

- 3.1 Managed Areas
- 3.2 Significant Areas
- Map 2: Special Areas

4.0 Taxa List

5.0 Source Bibliography

1.0 PREFACE

The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC) is part of a network of circa 85 NatureServe data centres & heritage programs in 10 provinces, 1 territory, 50 states, plus several Central and South American countries. The NatureServe network is more than 30 years old and shares a common conservation data methodology. The ACCDC was founded in 1997, and maintains data for the jurisdictions of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador. Although a non-governmental agency, the ACCDC is supported by 6 federal agencies, plus 4 provincial governments, outside grants and data processing fees. URL: www.ACCDC.com.

Upon request, the ACCDC provides known occurrence data for rare and endangered flora and fauna, in and near a specified study area. As a standard supplement to that data, the ACCDC includes locations of managed areas with some level of protection for flora and fauna, and also known sites of ecological interest, e.g. NB DOE Environmentally Significant Areas. Floral, faunal and Special Areas data are attached to our e-mail response as *.dbf files which may be opened from within data software (e.g. Excel, Access) or mapped in GIS (e.g. ArcView, MapInfo, AutoCAD).

1.1 CAVEATS

While the ACCDC makes a strong effort to verify the accuracy of all the data it obtains, generates and manages, it shall not be held responsible for any inaccuracies in any data that it provides. The following CAVEATS apply:

- a.) Data is restricted to use by the specified Data User; any third party requiring data must make its own data request.
- b.) To ensure the currency of data, the ACCDC requires Data Users to cease using data 12 months after receipt; if data is still needed after that term, the ACCDC will supply current data as a replacement.
- c.) ACCDC data responses are restricted to that data in our Data System at the time of the data request.
- d.) Data is qualified as to location (Precision) and time (SurveyDate); cf Data Dictionary for details.
- e.) ACCDC data reports are not to be construed as exhaustive inventories of taxa in an area.
- f.) The non-occurrence of a taxon cannot be inferred by its absence in an ACCDC data report.

1.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please direct biological questions about ACCDC data to: Sean Blaney, ACCDC: (506) 364-2658, and technical data queries to: Stefen Gerriets, ACCDC: (506) 364-2657.

For provincial information on rare taxa and protected areas, or information on game animals, deer yards, old growth forest, archeological sites, fish habitat etc, please contact Sherman Boates, NSDNR: (902) 679-6146.

For more specific information about Peregrine Falcon locations, please contact: Diane Amirault, CWS: (506) 364-5060.

2.0 RARE AND ENDANGERED TAXA

A 100km buffer around the study area contains a relatively large (quintile 5) density of taxa records: 1528 records of 301 taxa from 55 sources. (Data Density: 19.46 rec/km²).

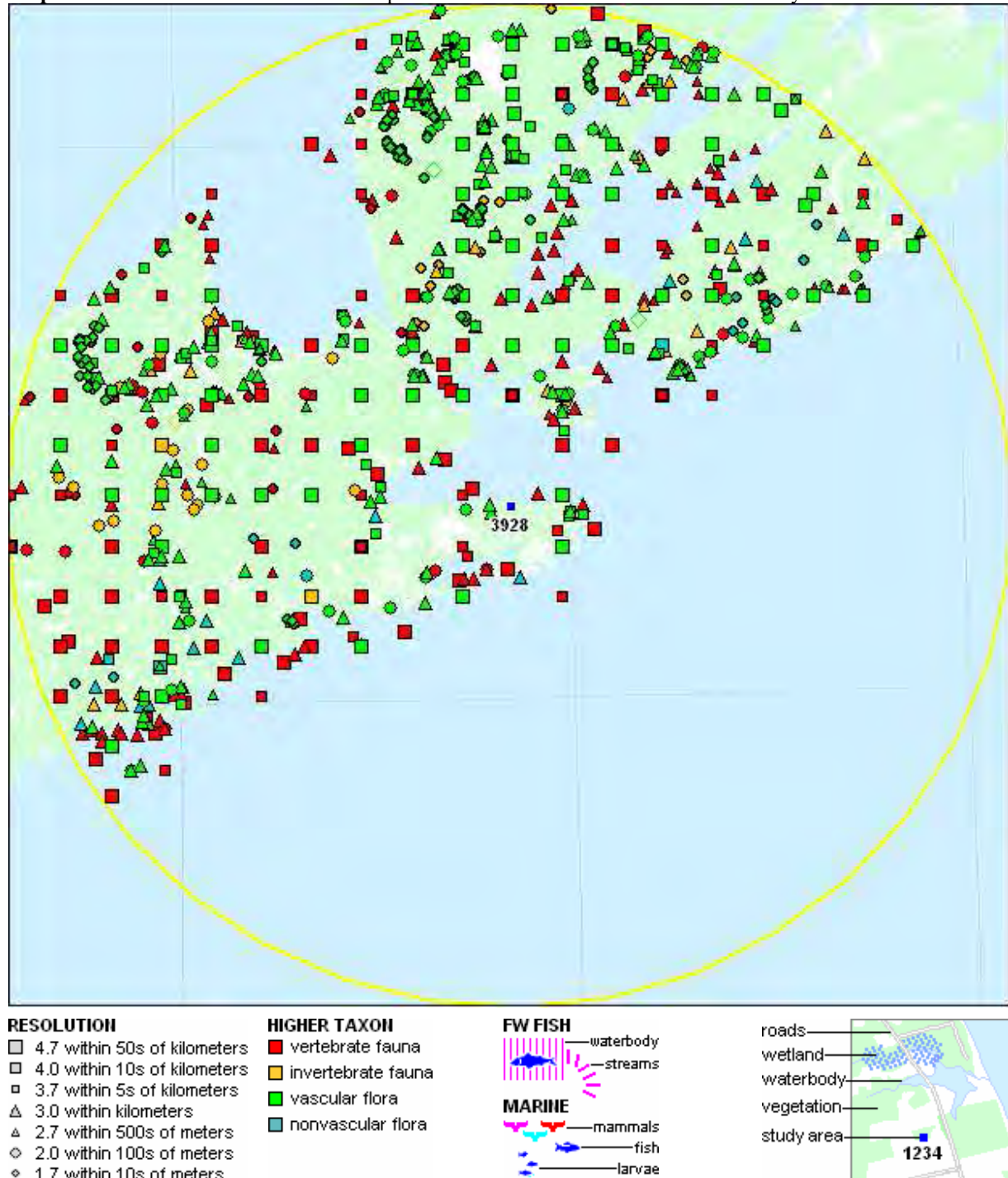
2.1 FLORA

A 100km buffer around the study area contains 715 records of 205 vascular, 38 records of 7 nonvascular flora (see attached *ob.dbf).

2.2 FAUNA

A 100km buffer around the study area contains 660 records of 56 vertebrate, 115 records of 33 invertebrate fauna (cf attached *ob.dbf). No data-sensitive taxa were identified.

Map 1: Known observations of rare and/or protected flora and fauna within buffered study area.



3.0 SPECIAL AREAS

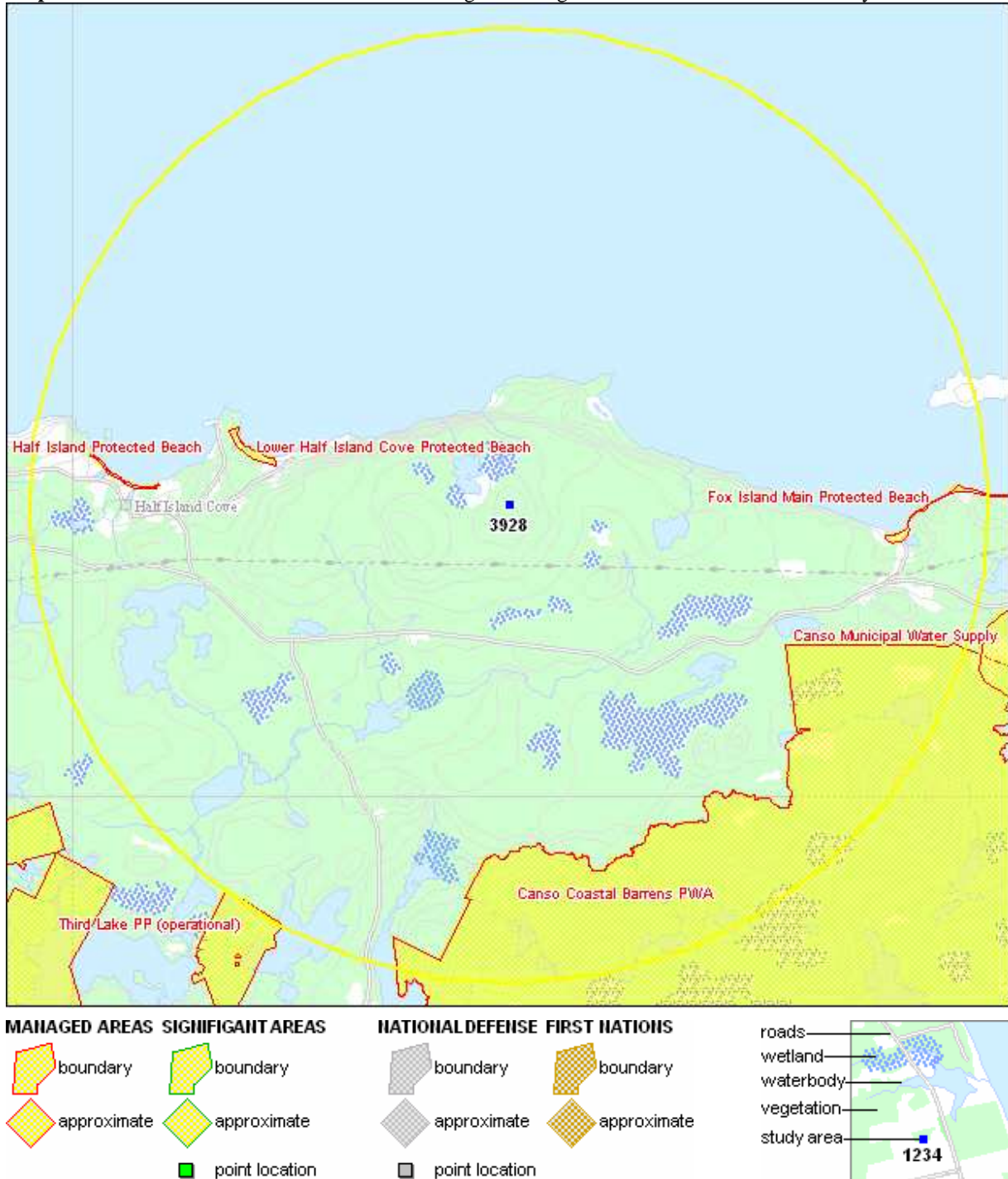
3.1 MANAGED AREAS

The GIS scan identified 5 Managed Areas with some degree of protected status, in the vicinity of the study area (see attached *ma.dbf).

3.2 SIGNIFICANT AREAS

No biologically significant areas identified.

Map 2: Boundaries and/or locations of known Managed and Significant Areas within 5km of study area.



4.0 TAXON LIST

Flora and fauna within the buffered area listed in order of concern, beginning with any legally listed taxa, including the number of observations per taxon and the distance in kilometers from study area centroid to the closest observation.

Scientific name	Common name	COSEWIC	Provincial	Strank	obs	dist.km
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	E	Endangered	S1B	14	12 ±5
<i>Erioderma pedicellatum</i> (Atlantic pop.)	Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic pop.)	E	Endangered	S1S2	31	14 ±1
<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot rufa ssp	E	Endangered	S3M	3	56 ±0.5
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx	NAR	Endangered	S1	14	41 ±1
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl	NAR		S1B	1	49 ±0.1
<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i>	False Mermaidweed	NAR		S2S3	10	32 ±10
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	NAR		S2S3B	5	37 ±5
<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander	NAR		S3	13	29 ±10
<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	NAR		S3B	22	20 ±5
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	NAR		S3B	100	10 ±5
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	NAR		S3B	20	10 ±5
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	NAR		S3N	2	27 ±10
<i>Juncus caesariensis</i>	New Jersey Rush	SC	Vulnerable	S1	18	44 ±0.1
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis princeps</i>	Savannah Sparrow princeps ssp	SC		S1B	1	57 ±5
<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>	Brook Floater	SC		S1S2	6	31 ±0.1
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	SC		S2B	1	48 ±1
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	SC		S3B	44	23 ±5
<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's Thrush	T	Vulnerable	S1S2B	4	38 ±5
<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	T	Vulnerable	S3	33	26 ±10
<i>Morone saxatilis</i>	Striped Bass	T		S1	3	68 ±10
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Whip-Poor-Will	T		S1?B	2	73 ±5
<i>Alces americanus</i>	Moose		Endangered	S1	11	79 ±10
<i>Martes americana</i>	American Marten		Endangered	S1	3	82 ±10
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar		Vulnerable	S1S2	1	41 ±10
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail			S1	1	81 ±0
<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	Steller's Rockbrake			S1	5	69 ±5
<i>Stuckenia vaginata</i>	Sheathed Pondweed			S1	2	91 ±5
<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	Long-leaved Pondweed			S1	1	77 ±5
<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> var. <i>pallida</i>	Pale False Manna Grass			S1	1	82 ±10
<i>Elymus wiegandii</i>	Wiegand's Wild Rye			S1	2	43 ±0
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Sweet Wood Reed Grass			S1	2	39 ±0
<i>Bromus latiglumis</i>	Broad-Grumed Brome			S1	2	39 ±0
<i>Malaxis brachypoda</i>	White Adder's-Mouth			S1	1	37 ±10
<i>Listera australis</i>	Southern Twayblade			S1	4	24 ±10
<i>Triantha glutinosa</i>	Sticky False Asphodel			S1	2	91 ±0
<i>Juncus stygius</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i>	Moor Rush			S1	5	42 ±1
<i>Iris prismatica</i>	Slender Blue Flag			S1	4	70 ±10
<i>Scirpus pedicellatus</i>	Stalked Bulrush			S1	2	39 ±0
<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>	Slender Beakrush			S1	5	78 ±10
<i>Carex viridula</i> var. <i>elatior</i>	Greenish Sedge			S1	1	91 ±0
<i>Carex tinctoria</i>	Tinged Sedge			S1	2	56 ±1
<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>	Sparse-Flowered Sedge			S1	2	26 ±1
<i>Carex livida</i> var. <i>radicalis</i>	Livid Sedge			S1	4	39 ±5
<i>Carex haydenii</i>	Hayden's Sedge			S1	1	87 ±5
<i>Carex gynocrates</i>	Northern Bog Sedge			S1	1	91 ±0.1
<i>Carex alopecoidea</i>	Foxtail Sedge			S1	1	59 ±0.5
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada Violet			S1	1	82 ±1
<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>	Lance-leaved Figwort			S1	2	32 ±10
<i>Salix candida</i>	Sage Willow			S1	2	91 ±0
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Water Blinks			S1	1	34 ±1
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	Alpine Bistort			S1	1	40 ±1
<i>Utricularia resupinata</i>	Inverted Bladderwort			S1	1	60 ±0.1
<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	Oval-leaved Bilberry			S1	3	11 ±10
<i>Cuscuta cephalanthi</i>	Buttonbush Dodder			S1	3	59 ±10
<i>Hypericum majus</i>	Large St. John's-wort			S1	2	75 ±1
<i>Suaeda maritima</i> ssp. <i>richii</i>	White Sea-blite			S1	4	13 ±10
<i>Cochlearia tridactylites</i>	Limestone Scurvy-grass			S1	5	20 ±10
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Cuckoo Flower			S1	2	52 ±10
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	White Snakeroot			S1	2	68 ±10
<i>Bidens hyperborea</i>	Estuary Beggarticks			S1	1	68 ±1
<i>Arnica lonchophylla</i>	Northern Arnica			S1	1	34 ±10
<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	Clustered Sanicle			S1	2	84 ±10
<i>Somatochlora williamsoni</i>	Williamson's Emerald			S1	1	97 ±0.1
<i>Ophiogomphus mainensis</i>	Maine Snaketail			S1	1	81 ±0.1
<i>Ophiogomphus aspersus</i>	Brook Snaketail			S1	3	50 ±0.1
<i>Polygonia gracilis</i>	Hoary Comma			S1	1	90 ±1
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed Shrew			S1	1	73 ±10
<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	Laurentian Bladder Fern			S1?	2	73 ±0
<i>Triglochin gaspensis</i>	Gaspé Arrowgrass			S1?	2	42 ±1
<i>Schoenoplectus robustus</i>	Sturdy Bulrush			S1?	2	89 ±5
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Northern Dewberry			S1?	1	12 ±5
<i>Crataegus submollis</i>	Quebec Hawthorn			S1?	2	86 ±10
<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Red Pigweed			S1?	1	73 ±10
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon			S1?	1	87 ±10
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo			S1?B	2	77 ±5
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo			S1?B	4	38 ±5
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin			S1B	1	75 ±0.5
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher			S1B	1	79 ±5

<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	S1B	2	48 ±0.1
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	S1B	1	73 ±5
<i>Sparganium hyperboreum</i>	Northern Burreed	S1S2	3	32 ±0.1
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Slim-stemmed Reed Grass	S1S2	1	93 ±1
<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i> ssp. <i>nodulosus</i>	Alpine Rush	S1S2	4	12 ±5
<i>Juncus greenei</i>	Greene's Rush	S1S2	2	61 ±1
<i>Carex tenera</i>	Tender Sedge	S1S2	2	12 ±1
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	S1S2	1	91 ±0
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	S1S2	6	59 ±0
<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb's Sedge	S1S2	2	63 ±10
<i>Anemone virginiana</i> var. <i>alba</i>	Virginia Anemone	S1S2	4	68 ±1
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Virginia Anemone	S1S2	3	73 ±0
<i>Cornus suecica</i>	Swedish Bunchberry	S1S2	2	15 ±5
<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Brook Lobelia	S1S2	8	62 ±0.1
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	S1S2	4	58 ±1
<i>Nymphalis vaualbum</i> j- <i>album</i>	Compton Tortoiseshell	S1S2	1	48 ±1
<i>Papilio brevicauda</i>	Short-tailed Swallowtail	S1S2	2	87 ±10
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	S1S2	5	38 ±5
<i>Carex vacillans</i>	Estuarine Sedge	S1S3	1	59 ±0.5
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	Low Spikemoss	S2	2	42 ±1
<i>Botrychium lanceolatum</i> var. <i>angustisegmentum</i>	Triangle Moonwort	S2	3	63 ±10
<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Meadow Horsetail	S2	2	85 ±0
<i>Woodsia glabella</i>	Smooth Cliff Fern	S2	3	72 ±10
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Northern Holly Fern	S2	5	54 ±5
<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i> var. <i>remotiuscula</i>	Fragrant Wood Fern	S2	1	29 ±10
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> - <i>ramosum</i>	Green Spleenwort	S2	4	65 ±10
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	S2	1	32 ±0.1
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Blunt-leaved Pondweed	S2	10	44 ±0
<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Fries' Pondweed	S2	3	44 ±0
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Shining Ladies'-Tresses	S2	6	66 ±1
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	Showy Lady's-Slipper	S2	10	44 ±10
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>makasin</i>	Yellow Lady's-slipper	S2	1	82 ±0.1
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Yellow Lady's-slipper	S2	3	37 ±10
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> var. <i>sibiricum</i>	Wild Chives	S2	1	24 ±10
<i>Juncus trifidus</i>	Highland Rush	S2	1	74 ±5
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Slender Cottongrass	S2	1	40 ±1
<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>	Few-flowered Spikerush	S2	10	74 ±0
<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i>	Yellow Spikerush	S2	2	68 ±0.1
<i>Carex atratifomis</i>	Scabrous Black Sedge	S2	2	72 ±10
<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>capillacea</i>	Atlantic Sedge	S2	2	50 ±10
<i>Viola nephrophylla</i>	Northern Bog Violet	S2	2	59 ±1
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> ssp. <i>neogaea</i>	White Mountain Saxifrage	S2	1	73 ±10
<i>Parnassia palustris</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Marsh Grass-of-Parnassus	S2	3	86 ±0.5
<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Bastard's Toadflax	S2	1	59 ±10
<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	Bog Willow	S2	2	59 ±0
<i>Galium labradoricum</i>	Labrador Bedstraw	S2	2	91 ±0
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> var. <i>flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	S2	1	70 ±10
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Yellow Marsh Marigold	S2	4	84 ±10
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	Wood Anemone	S2	4	68 ±0.5
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada Anemone	S2	2	49 ±0.1
<i>Pyrola minor</i>	Lesser Pyrola	S2	2	66 ±10
<i>Samolus valerandi</i> ssp. <i>parviflorus</i>	Seaside Brookweed	S2	1	71 ±1
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i> var. <i>mexicanus</i>	Triangular-valve Dock	S2	3	36 ±5
<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	Climbing False Buckwheat	S2	3	38 ±0
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Humped Bladderwort	S2	1	61 ±10
<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	Farwell's Water Milfoil	S2	3	44 ±10
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Alpine Bilberry	S2	2	74 ±10
<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>	Dwarf Bilberry	S2	1	74 ±10
<i>Vaccinium boreale</i>	Northern Blueberry	S2	9	21 ±1
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Soapberry	S2	7	80 ±0
<i>Crassula aquatica</i>	Water Pygmyweed	S2	3	38 ±10
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	Orange-fruited Tinker's Weed	S2	15	58 ±1
<i>Stellaria humifusa</i>	Saltmarsh Starwort	S2	3	77 ±0.1
<i>Draba arabisans</i>	Rock Whitlow-Grass	S2	1	76 ±1
<i>Betula michauxii</i>	Newfoundland Dwarf Birch	S2	5	49 ±0
<i>Betula borealis</i>	Northern Birch	S2	1	83 ±10
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh	S2	4	43 ±0
<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	Pale Jewelweed	S2	7	44 ±1
<i>Senecio pseudoarnica</i>	Seabeach Ragwort	S2	6	22 ±0.1
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane	S2	4	63 ±10
<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	Smooth Sweet Cicely	S2	4	59 ±1
<i>Lampsilis radiata</i>	Eastern Lampmussel	S2	15	46 ±0.1
<i>Somatochlora septentrionalis</i>	Muskeg Emerald	S2	1	99 ±0.1
<i>Somatochlora forcipata</i>	Forcipate Emerald	S2	3	84 ±1
<i>Gomphus desertus</i>	Harpoon Clubtail	S2	7	50 ±0.1
<i>Nymphalis milberti</i>	Milbert's Tortoiseshell	S2	1	90 ±1
<i>Boloria chariclea</i>	Arctic Fritillary	S2	1	68 ±1
<i>Pieris oleracea</i>	Mustard White	S2	3	48 ±1
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole	S2	1	73 ±10
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	S2	60	23 ±10
<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	American Three-toed Woodpecker	S2	1	83 ±5
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	S2	4	83 ±0.5
<i>Lycopodium hickeyi</i>	Hickey's Tree-clubmoss	S2?	1	91 ±0
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Dudley's Rush	S2?	6	76 ±0
<i>Amelanchier fernaldii</i>	Fernald's Serviceberry	S2?	2	21 ±1
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	Purple-veined Willowherb	S2?	1	69 ±0.5

Symphyotrichum boreale	Boreal Aster	S2?	2	87 ±10
Scorpidium scorpioides	a Moss	S2?	1	44 ±10
Platydictya jungermannioides	a Moss	S2?	1	73 ±0
Paludella squarrosa	a Moss	S2?	1	93 ±5
Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern Cardinal	S2B	2	44 ±5
Piranga olivacea	Scarlet Tanager	S2B	2	63 ±5
Hylocichla mustelina	Wood Thrush	S2B	3	31 ±5
Rallus limicola	Virginia Rail	S2B	2	45 ±5
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	S2B	2	63 ±10
Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye	S2B,S4N	31	8 ±10
Tringa melanoleuca	Greater Yellowlegs	S2B,S5M	13	24 ±5
Calidris bairdii	Baird's Sandpiper	S2M	1	44 ±0.5
Branta bernicla	Atlantic Brant	S2M	1	8 ±10
Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	S2N	11	8 ±10
Botrychium simplex	Least Moonwort	S2S3	1	86 ±1
Potamogeton zosteriformis	Flat-stemmed Pondweed	S2S3	4	82 ±10
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	Thread-leaved Pondweed	S2S3	9	59 ±1
Stuckenia filiformis	Thread-leaved Pondweed	S2S3	1	84 ±10
Poa glauca	Glaucous Blue Grass	S2S3	2	73 ±0
Alopecurus aequalis	Short-awned Foxtail	S2S3	4	44 ±0
Goodyera repens	Lesser Rattlesnake-plantain	S2S3	5	42 ±1
Cypripedium parviflorum	Yellow Lady's-slipper	S2S3	4	65 ±10
Lilium canadense	Canada Lily	S2S3	12	52 ±10
Carex hirtifolia	Pubescent Sedge	S2S3	3	43 ±0
Carex adusta	Lesser Brown Sedge	S2S3	1	83 ±5
Limosella australis	Southern Mudwort	S2S3	2	42 ±5
Geocaulon lividum	Northern Comandra	S2S3	1	24 ±10
Decodon verticillatus	Swamp Loosestrife	S2S3	1	54 ±5
Teucrium canadense	Canada Germander	S2S3	2	27 ±0.1
Hedeoma pulegioides	American False Pennyroyal	S2S3	1	87 ±5
Halenia deflexa	Spurred Gentian	S2S3	4	18 ±5
Hypericum dissimulatum	Disguised St John's-wort	S2S3	1	28 ±1
Betula pumila	Bog Birch	S2S3	1	91 ±0.5
Symphyotrichum ciliolatum	Fringed Blue Aster	S2S3	1	70 ±10
Rudbeckia laciniata var. gaspereaensis	Cut-Leaved Coneflower	S2S3	1	68 ±10
Erigeron hyssopifolius	Hyssop-leaved Fleabane	S2S3	6	75 ±10
Asclepias incarnata ssp. pulchra	Swamp Milkweed	S2S3	5	65 ±1
Alasmidonta undulata	Triangle Floater	S2S3	4	23 ±0.1
Erynnis juvenalis	Juvenal's Duskywing	S2S3	1	69 ±1
Poecetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow	S2S3B	3	43 ±5
Passerina cyanea	Indigo Bunting	S2S3B	1	54 ±5
Sayornis phoebe	Eastern Phoebe	S2S3B	9	37 ±5
Limosa haemastica	Hudsonian Godwit	S2S3M	4	44 ±0.5
Polygonum raii	Sharp-fruited Knotweed	S2S3SE	5	26 ±1
Schizaea pusilla	Little Curlygrass Fern	S3	3	4 ±1
Botrychium dissectum	Cut-leaved Moonwort	S3	1	80 ±1
Lycopodiella appressa	Southern Bog Clubmoss	S3	1	54 ±1
Isoetes acadensis	Acadian Quillwort	S3	1	4 ±1
Equisetum variegatum	Variegated Horsetail	S3	5	75 ±0
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	S3	8	44 ±1
Sparganium natans	Small Burreed	S3	4	56 ±0.5
Milium effusum var. cisatlanticum	Tall Millet Grass	S3	10	83 ±0
Dichanthelium clandestinum	Deer-tongue Panic Grass	S3	1	68 ±5
Platanthera orbiculata	Small Round-leaved Orchid	S3	2	54 ±5
Platanthera hookeri	Hooker's Orchid	S3	1	32 ±0.1
Platanthera grandiflora	Large Purple Fringed Orchid	S3	9	40 ±10
Listera convallarioides	Broad-Leaved Twayblade	S3	4	70 ±5
Goodyera tessellata	Checked Rattlesnake-Plantain	S3	2	91 ±1
Corallorhiza trifida	Early Coralroot	S3	2	64 ±5
Trillium erectum	Red Trillium	S3	1	88 ±5
Luzula parviflora	Small-flowered Woodrush	S3	1	94 ±5
Carex eburnea	Bristle-leaved Sedge	S3	3	68 ±5
Carex bromoides	Bromelike Sedge	S3	8	39 ±0
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	S3	1	69 ±0.1
Laportea canadensis	Canada Wood Nettle	S3	2	39 ±0
Salix petiolaris	Meadow Willow	S3	1	59 ±0
Galium kamtschaticum	Northern Wild Licorice	S3	5	77 ±1
Rhamnus alnifolia	Alder-leaved Buckthorn	S3	10	39 ±0
Polygonum pensylvanicum	Pennsylvania Smartweed	S3	4	36 ±1
Epilobium strictum	Downy Willowherb	S3	3	45 ±0.5
Fraxinus nigra	Black Ash	S3	14	11 ±10
Bartonia virginica	Yellow Bartonia	S3	1	41 ±0.1
Stellaria longifolia	Long-leaved Starwort	S3	1	44 ±0
Packera paupercula	Balsam Groundsel	S3	3	73 ±0
Megalodonta beckii	Water Beggarticks	S3	5	67 ±0.5
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	S3	9	52 ±10
Panax trifolius	Dwarf Ginseng	S3	6	83 ±0
Amphiagrion saucium	Eastern Red Damselfly	S3	3	61 ±0.1
Sympetrum danae	Black Meadowhawk	S3	8	43 ±10
Nannothemis bella	Elfin Skimmer	S3	2	40 ±0.1
Gomphaeschna furcillata	Harlequin Darner	S3	2	40 ±0.1
Boyeria grafiana	Ocellated Darner	S3	2	87 ±1
Aeshna clepsydra	Mottled Darner	S3	2	41 ±0.1
Ophiogomphus carolus	Riffle Snaketail	S3	20	45 ±0.1
Lanthus parvulus	Northern Pygmy Clubtail	S3	5	63 ±1
Polygona faunus	Green Comma	S3	1	48 ±1

<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>	Baltimore Checkerspot	S3	5	24 ±1
<i>Hesperia comma laurentina</i>	Laurentian Skipper	S3	2	77 ±1
<i>Hesperia comma</i>	Common Branded Skipper	S3	2	77 ±1
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	S3	12	41 ±5
<i>Lycopodium sitchense</i>	Sitka Clubmoss	S3?	3	73 ±1
<i>Lycopodium sabinifolium</i>	Ground-Fir	S3?	4	76 ±1
<i>Lycopodium complanatum</i>	Northern Clubmoss	S3?	1	54 ±5
<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>	Lake Quillwort	S3?	12	4 ±1
<i>Cystopteris tenuis</i>	Mackay's Brittle Fern	S3?	5	46 ±5
<i>Sparganium fluctuans</i>	Floating Burreed	S3?	2	17 ±1
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Pondweed	S3?	4	48 ±5
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White-stemmed Pondweed	S3?	7	25 ±0.1
<i>Carex foenea</i>	Hay Sedge	S3?	1	92 ±0
<i>Salix pellita</i>	Satiny Willow	S3?	1	31 ±1
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	Hooked Agrimony	S3?	7	43 ±0
<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	Marsh Bellflower	S3?	4	70 ±5
<i>Bidens connata</i>	Purple-stemmed Beggarticks	S3?	3	70 ±0.5
<i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>	Question Mark	S3B	2	48 ±1
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole	S3B	5	37 ±5
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	S3B	62	13 ±5
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	S3B	9	11 ±5
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	S3B	15	41 ±5
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	S3B	33	6 ±1
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	S3B	39	8 ±10
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	S3M	8	16 ±10
<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	Dwarf Scouring-Rush	S3S4	3	67 ±1
<i>Polystichum braunii</i>	Braun's Holly Fern	S3S4	12	47 ±1
<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	Bulblet Bladder Fern	S3S4	10	32 ±1
<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	Slender Wedge Grass	S3S4	12	57 ±0
<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Hooded Ladies'-Tresses	S3S4	14	12 ±1
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Loesel's Twayblade	S3S4	7	21 ±1
<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Knotted Rush	S3S4	10	59 ±0
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed-grass	S3S4	1	58 ±0
<i>Carex albicans</i> var. <i>emmonsii</i>	White-tinged Sedge	S3S4	2	9 ±0.1
<i>Lindernia dubia</i>	Yellow-seeded False Pimpernel	S3S4	1	43 ±0
<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>	Tufted Yellow Loosestrife	S3S4	1	38 ±0
<i>Polygonum robustius</i>	Stout Smartweed	S3S4	1	43 ±0
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot	S3S4	10	43 ±0
<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i> var. <i>crebra</i>	Marsh Mermaidweed	S3S4	4	38 ±0
<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Siberian Water Milfoil	S3S4	1	91 ±0.1
<i>Polygonia progne</i>	Gray Comma	S3S4	3	48 ±1
<i>Speyeria aphrodite</i>	Aphrodite Fritillary	S3S4	2	69 ±100
<i>Calliphrys polios</i>	Hoary Elfin	S3S4	2	61 ±1
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	S3S4	1	73 ±10
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	S3S4	9	38 ±5
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover	S3S4M	3	44 ±0.5
<i>Didymodon fallax</i>	Fallacious Screw Moss	S4?	1	73 ±0
<i>Rhodobryum ontariense</i>	a Moss	S4S5	2	73 ±0
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	a Moss	S4S5	1	73 ±0
<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i> ssp. <i>macilentus</i>	Hop Flatsedge	SH	3	61 ±1
<i>Solidago simplex</i> var. <i>randii</i>	Sticky Goldenrod	SH	2	26 ±5

5.0 SOURCE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ATTACHMENT C
2014 ACCDC Report

Black Point Quarry Project
Guysborough County, NS
SLR Project No.: 210.05913.00000



DATA REPORT 5173: Black Point, NS

Prepared 24 January, 2014
by J. Churchill, Data Manager



CONTENTS OF REPORT

1.0 Preface

- 1.1 Data List
- 1.2 Restrictions
- 1.3 Additional Information

2.0 Rare and Endangered Species

- 2.1 Flora
- 2.2 Fauna
- Map 1: Flora and Fauna

3.0 Special Areas

- 3.1 Managed Areas
- 3.2 Significant Areas
- Map 2: Special Areas

4.0 Rare Species Lists

- 4.1 Fauna
- 4.2 Flora

5.0 Source Bibliography

1.0 PREFACE

The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (ACCDC) is part of a network of NatureServe data centres and heritage programs serving 50 states in the U.S.A, 10 provinces and 1 territory in Canada, plus several Central and South American countries. The NatureServe network is more than 30 years old and shares a common conservation data methodology. The ACCDC was founded in 1997, and maintains data for the jurisdictions of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador. Although a non-governmental agency, the ACCDC is supported by 6 federal agencies and 4 provincial governments, as well as through outside grants and data processing fees. URL:

www.ACCDC.com.

Upon request and for a fee, the ACCDC queries its database and produces customized reports of the rare and endangered flora and fauna known to occur in or near a specified study area. As a supplement to that data, the ACCDC includes locations of managed areas with some level of protection, and known sites of ecological interest or sensitivity.

1.1 DATA LIST

Included datasets:

Filename	Contents
BlackPtNS_5173ob.xls	Rare and legally protected <i>Flora and Fauna</i> in your study area
BlackPtNS_5173bp.xls	Rare and common <i>Pelagic Birds</i> in your study area (CWS database)
BlackPtNS_5173sa.xls	All <i>Significant Natural Areas</i> in your study area
BlackPtNS_5173ma.xls	All <i>Managed Areas</i> in your study area

1.2 RESTRICTIONS

The ACCDC makes a strong effort to verify the accuracy of all the data that it manages, but it shall not be held responsible for any inaccuracies in data that it provides. By accepting ACCDC data, recipients assent to the following limits of use:

- a) Data is restricted to use by trained personnel who are sensitive to landowner interests and to potential threats to rare and/or endangered flora and fauna posed by the information provided.
- b) Data is restricted to use by the specified Data User; any third party requiring data must make its own data request.
- c) The ACCDC requires Data Users to cease using and delete data 12 months after receipt, and to make a new request for updated data if necessary at that time.
- d) ACCDC data responses are restricted to the data in our Data System at the time of the data request.
- e) Locations given for rare species records may be deliberately imprecise. Each record has an estimate of locational uncertainty, which must be referenced in order to understand the record's relevance to a particular location. Please see attached Data Dictionary for details.
- f) ACCDC data responses are not to be construed as exhaustive inventories of taxa in an area.
- g) The absence of a taxon cannot be inferred by its absence in an ACCDC data response.

1.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The attached file DataDictionary 2.1.pdf provides metadata for the data provided.

Please direct any additional questions about ACCDC data to the following individuals:

Plants, Lichens, Ranking Methods

Sean Blaney, Botanist
Tel: (506) 364-2658
sblaney@mta.ca

Animals (Fauna)

John Klymko, Zoologist
Tel: (506) 364-2660
jklymko@mta.ca

Plant Communities

Sarah Robinson, Community Ecologist
Tel: (506) 364-2664
srobinson@mta.ca

Data Management, GIS

James Churchill, Data Manager
Tel: (902) 679-6146
jlchurchill@mta.ca

Billing

Cindy Spicer
Tel: (506) 364-2665
cspicer@mta.ca

All other Inquiries

R.A. Lautenschlager
Tel: (506) 364-2661
rlautenschlager@mta.ca

Questions on the biology of Federal Species at Risk can be directed to ACCDC: (506) 364-2657, with questions on Species at Risk regulations to: Samara Eaton, Canadian Wildlife Service (NB and PE): (506) 364-5060 or Julie McKnight, Canadian Wildlife Service (NS): (902) 426-4196.

For provincial information about rare taxa and protected areas, or information about game animals, deer yards, old growth forests, archeological sites, fish habitat etc., in New Brunswick, please contact Stewart Lusk, Natural Resources: (506) 453-7110.

For provincial information about rare taxa and protected areas, or information about game animals, deer yards, old growth forests, archeological sites, fish habitat etc., in Nova Scotia, please contact Sherman Boates, NSDNR: (902) 679-6146.

For provincial information about rare taxa and protected areas, or information about game animals, fish habitat etc., in Prince Edward Island, please contact Rosemary Curley, PEI Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry: (902) 368-4807.

2.0 RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

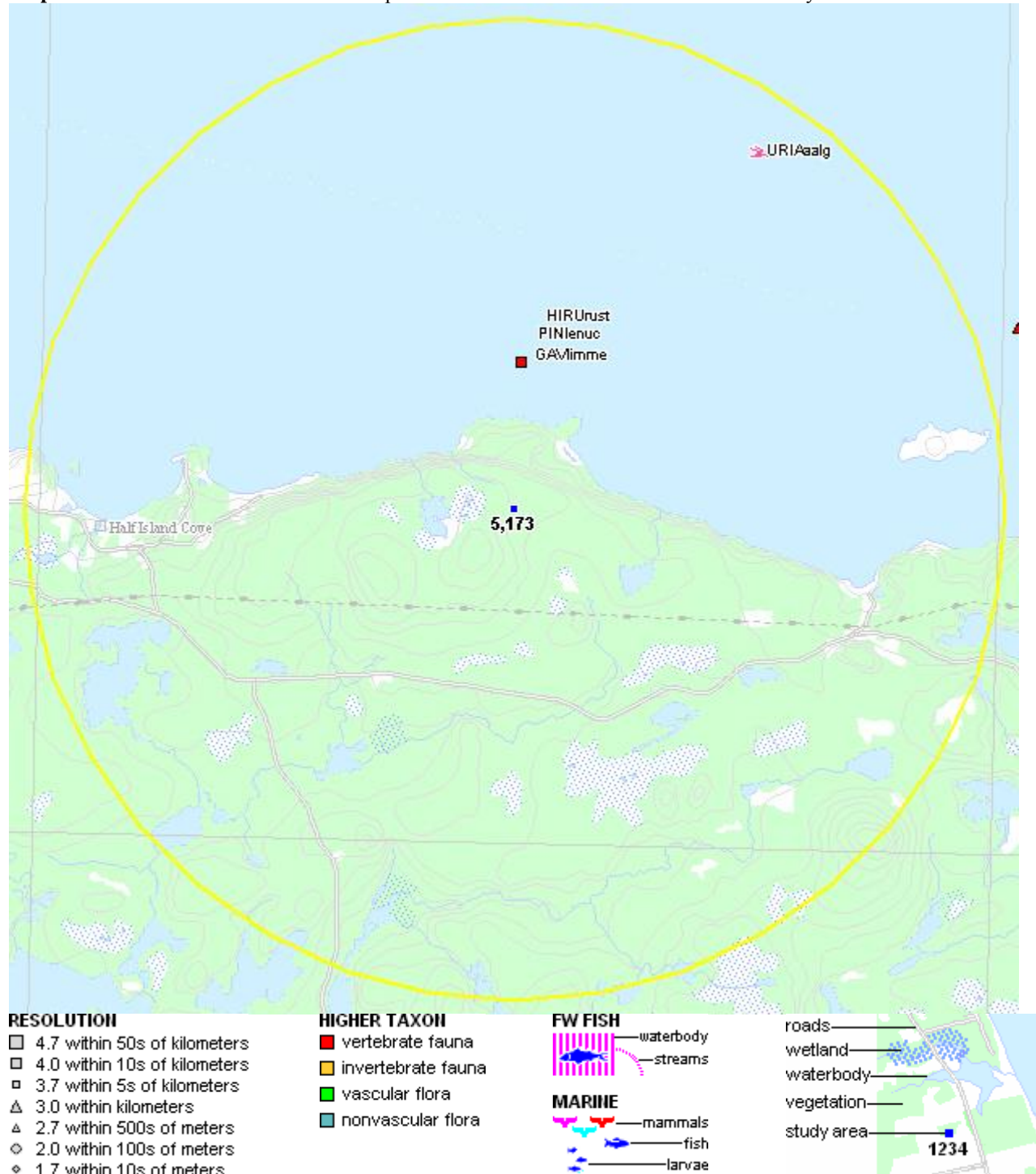
2.1 FLORA

A 5 km buffer around the study area contains no records of vascular, no records of nonvascular flora (Map 1 and attached: *ob.xls).

2.2 FAUNA

A 5 km buffer around the study area contains 4 records of 4 vertebrate, no records of invertebrate fauna (Map 1 and attached data files - see 1.1 Data List).

Map 1: Known observations of rare and/or protected flora and fauna within 5 km of the study area.



3.0 SPECIAL AREAS

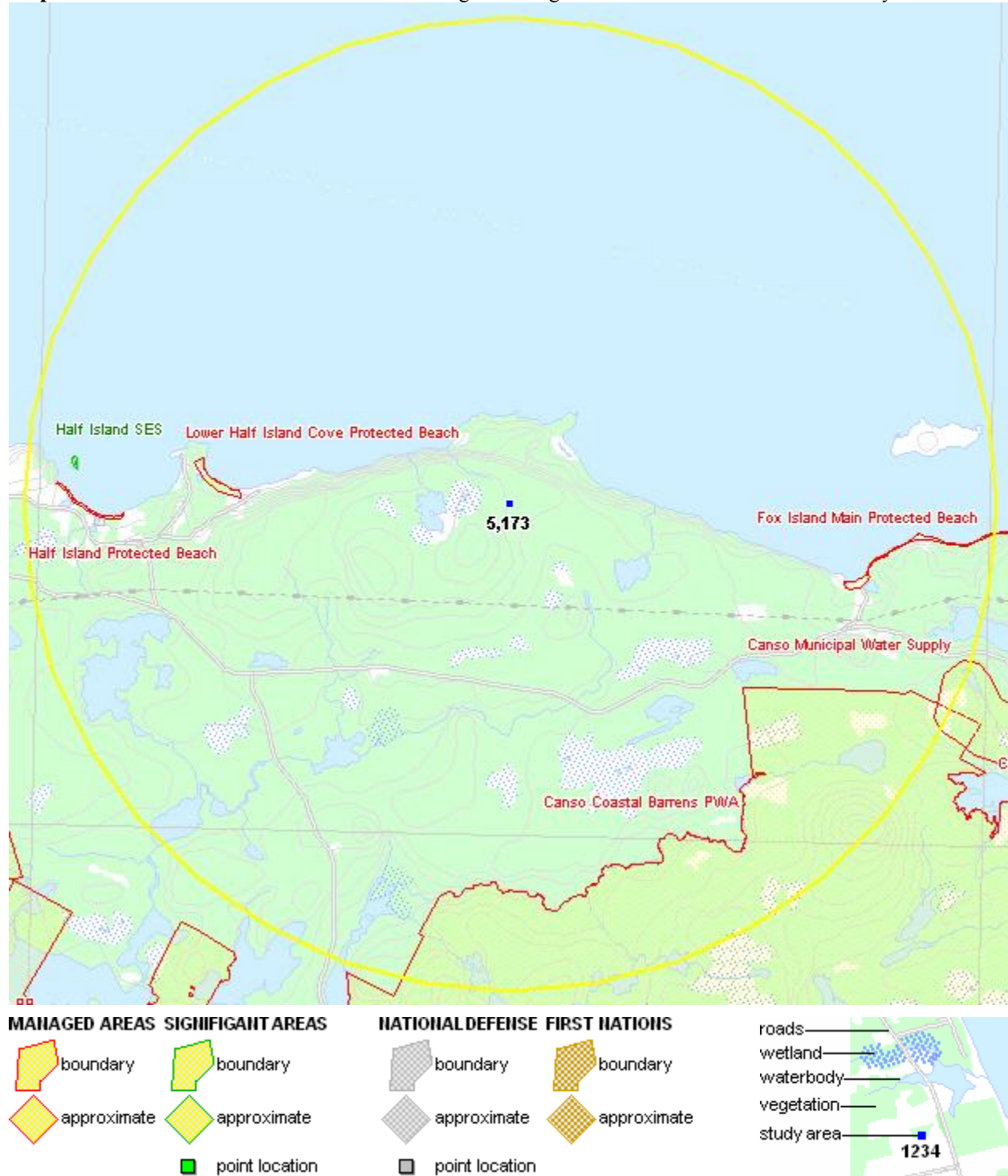
3.1 MANAGED AREAS

The GIS scan identified 5 managed areas in the vicinity of the study area (Map 2 and attached file: *ma*.xls)

3.2 SIGNIFICANT AREAS

The GIS scan identified 1 biologically significant site in the vicinity of the study area (Map 2 and attached file: *sa*.xls)

Map 2: Boundaries and/or locations of known Managed and Significant Areas within 5 km of the study area.



4.0 RARE SPECIES LISTS

Rare and/or endangered taxa within the buffered area listed in order of concern, beginning with legally listed taxa, with the number of observations per taxon and the distance in kilometers from study area centroid to the closest observation. [P] = vascular plant, [N] = nonvascular plant, [A] = vertebrate animal, [I] = invertebrate animal, [C] = community.

4.1 FLORA

Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	Prov Legal Prot	Prov Rarity Rank	Prov GS Rank	# recs	Distance (km)
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4.2 FAUNA

	Scientific Name	Common Name	COSEWIC	Prov Legal Prot	Prov Rarity Rank	Prov GS Rank	# recs	Distance (km)
A	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Threatened	Endangered	S3B	At Risk	1	1.5 ± 5.0
A	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	Not At Risk		S3B,S4N	May Be At Risk	1	1.5 ± 5.0
A	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak			S3?B,S5N	May Be At Risk	1	1.5 ± 5.0
A	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre			S1B,S3N	Secure	1	4.5 ± 0.1

5.0 SOURCE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The recipient of this data shall acknowledge the ACCDC and the data sources listed below in any documents, reports, publications or presentations, in which this dataset makes a significant contribution.

#	CITATION
3	Erskine, A.J. 1992. Maritime Breeding Bird Atlas Database. NS Museum & Nimbus Publ., Halifax, 82,125 recs.
1	Canadian Wildlife Service. 2011. Eastern Canada Seabirds at Sea (ECSAS), 3.27 Ed. Environment Canada, 305,783 recs.

ATTACHMENT D
NSMNH Report (2014)

Black Point Quarry Project
Guysborough County, NS
SLR Project No.: 210.05913.00000



**Communities,
Culture & Heritage**

1741 Brunswick Street
3rd Floor
P.O. Box 456
Halifax, NS
B3J 2R5

Tel: (902) 424-6475
Fax: (902) 424-0560

October 8, 2014

Beth Cameron
AMEC
Environmental and Infrastructure
50 Troop Ave, Unit 300
Dartmouth, NS B3B 1Z1

Dear Ms. Cameron:

**RE: Environmental Screening 14-09-22
Black Point Quarry**

Further to your request of September 22, 2014 staff at Communities, Culture and Heritage has reviewed their files for reference to the presence of heritage resources in the study area. Please be aware that our information is not comprehensive, and may include varying degrees of accuracy with respect to the precise location and condition of heritage resources.

It should be noted that the amount and degree of disturbance from previous developments could have a significant role in establishing the presence, absence or condition of heritage resources in this area.

Archaeological, Historical Sites and Remains

There are no recorded archaeological sites on file for the proposed study area. There are recorded archaeological sites, pre-contact and historic, to the west and east of the study area. The study area contains watercourses/waterbodies and has a large section along the coast. Historic maps indicate settlement.

It is recommended that an assessment for archaeological resources take place.

Botany

Staff has reviewed the records for plant species-at-risk in the Black Point area. The following species are ones of potential concern within the project area. The following plants are known from the vicinity of Black Point and should be considered prior to any development of the quarry or access roads.

Isoetes acadensis (provincially yellow-listed)
Vaccinium ovalifolium (provincially orange-listed)

The presence/absence of the above species should be determined when identification is certain and the results should be stated in the final report. Please note that the Nova Scotia Museum

holds few records from this coast and it would be advisable to include a plant species inventory list as part of the field assessment.

Zoology

There are no records of zoological species with conservation implications in the foot-printed site.

There are, however, reports of nesting or potential nesting records of several bird species of concern within the immediate area.

Blue-winged Teal
Common Tern
Arctic Tern
Spotted Sandpiper
Willet
Common Loon
Gray Jay
Barn Swallow
Bank Swallow
Tree Swallow
Gray Catbird
Boreal Chickadee
Bay-breasted Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Wilson's Warbler
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Black-backed Woodpecker

Presence or absence of hibernating bats within the province is a potential concern due to the decimation of these populations due to White-Nose- Syndrome. There is little information on potential hibernacula in the outlined area, so if the geological features would support such sites, these should be investigated. Such structures could include caves (solution or fissure), abandoned mines, as well as abandoned fortifications with tunneling

It is recommended that the proponent also consult NSDNR with respect to wildlife species with special conservation concern such as Mainland Moose and Canada Lynx, as they would have more-specific data concerning possible presence within the area of the proposed development.

The adjacent marine waters may (seasonally) support resident or migratory species of Cetaceans as well as Marine Turtles. The majority of these do have some conservation concerns, but we note that these fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Crown



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B. Cameron
October 8, 2014
page 2

Palaeontology

This project will disrupt rocks of the Meguma Supergroup (both the Goldenville Group and the Halifax Group) as well as a muscovite biotite monzogranite. No fossils are expected.

I have attached an invoice for the staff time spent reviewing our records and compiling this response. If you have any questions, please contact me at 424-6475.

Sincerely,

Sean Weseloh-McKeane
Coordinator, Special Places

Enclosure

ATTACHMENT E
Short List of Priority Species

Black Point Quarry Project
Guysborough County, NS
SLR Project No.: 210.05913.00000

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME *	SPECIES AT RISK ACT Status & Schedule	NOVA SCOTIA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WILD SPECIES IN CANADA	GENERAL STATUS OF WILD SPECIES IN CANADA- NS /Atlantic	REGION	HABITAT	Step 2 - Possible Occurrence in Region?	Step 3- Possible Occurrence on Site based on habitats present
VASCULAR PLANTS									
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Northern Maidenhair-Fern				2- May Be At Risk	Yarmouth to north Cape Breton Island. Along Meander River.	In fertile or alkaline soils. Under oak-birch-sugar maple trees.	YES	NO
<i>Agalinis maritima</i>	Saltmarsh Agalinis/Salt-Marsh False-Foxglove				2- May Be At Risk	Salt marsh along the Argyle River at Argyle Head, Yarmouth County.	Salt marshes along the coast.	NO	NO
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	White Snakeroot				2- May Be At Risk	A recording west of Advocate (North East NS), and unconfirmed near Antigonish.	Clearings, thickets, and moist woods.	Possibly	YES
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Wild Chives				2- May Be At Risk	Scattered in NS	Wet lowlands near the coast	Unlikely	YES
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Small White Leek				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Blomidon and Cambridge in Kings County. Kemptown in Colchester County. Beaman's Mountain in Digby County; and Inverness County.	Rich, deciduous forests and Intervales. (Hinds 2000: rich hardwoods and alluvial bottomlands.)	NO	NO
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Smooth Alder				3- Sensitive	Southwestern Nova Scotia.	Lakeshores	NO	NO
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	Short-awned Foxtail				3- Sensitive	Top of Cape Blomidon, and from Cumberland County to Strathlorne and Margaree in Cape Breton.	The muddy edges of rivers and shallow ponds, and gravel margins.	YES	NO
<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i>	Nantucket Shadbush/Serviceberry				2- May Be At Risk	Southern coastal plains.	Cliff dweller, pine barrens, pond margins, fields, edges and thickets. Also in non-tidal river shore (non-forested and seasonally wet), roadside (non-forested wetland or upland). (www.dnr.state.md.us) (www.mainenaturalareas.org)	NO	NO
<i>Anagallis minima</i>	Chaffweed				2- May Be At Risk	Sable Island- only location in Eastern Canada; cosmopolitan.	Muddy shores, with <i>Sagina procumbens</i> .	NO	NO
<i>Anemone americana</i>	Round-lobed Hepatica				2- May Be At Risk	Scattered throughout NS: from Bridgewater to Antigonish	Dry, usually mixed deciduous forests	YES	NO
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada Anemone				2- May Be At Risk	Near the sea at Cape Jack and Havre Boucher, Antigonish County. North of Cheticamp, at Presquille, Cape North, and Bay St. Lawrence, Cape Breton. Meander River area, Hants County, and Queens County.	Damp thickets, meadows, and gravelly shores, on calcareous or alluvial soils.	NO	NO
<i>Anemone multifida</i>	Cut-leaved Anemone				2- May Be At Risk	One colony found on north face of limestone cliff below waterfall at Corney Brook gorge in Inverness (var. <i>hudsonia</i>)	Shores and rocky banks on calcareous soil.	NO	NO
<i>Anemone parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Anemone				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Breton Highlands National Park, in Inverness County.	Wet limestone cliffs bordering waterfalls, gravelly bluffs.	NO	NO
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	Wood Anemone				3- Sensitive	North of Bridgetown, Annapolis County. Newport, Hants County; and Middle Stewiacke, Colchester County. Two miles north of Sherbrooke, Guysborough County. Cape Breton.	Wooded riverbanks and shaded intervales.	YES	NO
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Virginia Anemone				3- Sensitive	Meander River in Hants County; Colchester and Pictou counties; Northern Cape Breton; Truro area.	Streamsidings. Calcareous and slaty ledges, shores, and thickets.	YES	NO
<i>Antennaria parlinii</i>	Parlin's Pussytoes				2- May Be At Risk	Abundant along the LeHave River, Bridgewater. Gypsum cliffs of Halfway River in Hants County; several locations in Kings County.	Dry pine and oak forest, pastures, old fields and rocky banks.	NO	NO
<i>Antennaria rosea</i>	Rosy Pussytoes				2- May Be At Risk	Cape d'Or.	Likely restricted to exposed habitats like coastal cliffs (S.B. 2007)	NO	NO

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<i>Arabis drummondii</i>	Drummond's Rockcress				3- Sensitive	The head of the Bay of Fundy and northern Cape Breton. Hayfields in West New Annan, Colchester County.	Dry slopes and talus. Occasionally in fertile areas at lower elevations.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Western Hairy Rockcress				2- May Be At Risk	Colchester, Victoria, and Cumberland Counties.	Dry cliffs, crevices, ledges, talus slopes and gravels.	NO	NO
<i>Arnica lonchophylla</i>	Northern Arnica				2- May Be At Risk	Waterfall at Grand Anse River (Inverness). Cliff edges at Big Southwest Brook (Victoria), and once in Richmond County.	Calcareous gravel ledges, cliffs.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Wormwood				2- May Be At Risk	Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, Victoria County.	Talus slopes in native habitats.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort				3- Sensitive	rare and local in Northern Cape Breton. Locally common at Big Intervale, Margaree. Infrequent in mainland Nova Scotia except for scattered locations in Cobequid along with Annapolis and Kings counties.	Damp shaded cliffs, and talus slopes. Near acid rocks such as granite, basalt and sandstone.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Asplenium viride</i> (syn. <i>Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum</i> L.)	Green Spleenwort				3- Sensitive	East branch of Five Islands River, Colchester County. Cumberland County and Cape Breton.	Shaded cliffs along streams, on limestone or other basic rocks.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i>	Robbins' Milkvetch				2- May Be At Risk	Cape D'or and West Advocate in Cumberland County.	Cliff headlands.	NO	NO
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Eastern Baccharis	Threatened-No schedule	Threatened 2013	Threatened- Novemeber 2011 (New)	2- May Be At Risk	Southern Yarmouth County (S.B.)	Saltmarsh margins (S.B.) Upland fringes and Tidal Marshes. (http://www.springerlink.com/content/w2184516454610w6/)	NO	NO
<i>Betula glandulosa</i>	Glandular Birch				2- May Be At Risk	Twin Island Lake, Ingonish Barrens	Acidic, rocky barrens, crests, and summits.	NO	NO
<i>Betula michauxii</i>	Newfoundland Dwarf Birch				3- Sensitive	Brier Island east to Guysborough County. Also located in Cape Breton and Inverness counties.	Peat and sphagnous bogs.	YES	YES
<i>Betula minor</i>	Dwarf White Birch				3- Sensitive	Probably northerly.	Rocky slopes, barrens, and subalpine summits	NO	NO
<i>Betula pumila</i>	Bog Birch				3- Sensitive	Northern Victoria and Inverness counties. Black River, Inverness County at 60 m a.s.l.	Bogs and bog meadows. Mixed with alders of the same size.	NO	Infrequent
<i>Bidens beckii</i>	Water Beggarticks				3- Sensitive	Scattered throughout the province .Often abundant from Pictou to Cape Breton	Still or slow-moving waters	YES	NO
<i>Bidens hyperborea</i>	Estuary Beggarticks				2- May Be At Risk	River Philip, Oxford, Cumberland County. The estuaries at Antigonish, and Margaree, Inverness County.	Estuarine, on tidal mud flats.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>	Alpine Bistort				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Breton	Moist to wet spruce or mixed woods along shorelines, moist subalpine woods and meadows, alpine meadows, heaths, nutrient-rich sites	NO	NO
<i>Blysmopsis rufa</i>	Red Bulrush				2- May Be At Risk	Yarmouth County, and common in Northern Cape Breton.	Brackish marshes (Hinds)	NO	NO
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Small-spike False-nettle				2- May Be At Risk	Le Have River, Annapolis River, Shubenacadie Wildlife Park, and another site in the general regions (S.B. 2014)	Wet alluvial woods or rocky shores	Possibly	NO
<i>Botrychium lanceolatum</i>	Triangle Moonwort				3- Sensitive	Kentville Ravine, Kings County. Colchester and Cumberland counties. Indian Brook, Cheticamp River, and Grand Anse in Northern Cape Breton.	Rich, wooded hillsides.	NO	NO

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<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Common Moonwort				2- May Be At Risk	New Campbellton and Indian Brook in northern Cape Breton Island. Also Halifax County on Conrad's Beach.	Open, turfy and gravelly slopes, shores, and meadows on basic soils.	YES	NO
<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	Least Moonwort				3- Sensitive	A number of locations from Yarmouth County to northern Cape Breton (gravelly beach at Cedar Lake, Yarmouth County; West Berlin, Queens County; Petpeswick, Halifax County; Antigonish, Victoria, and Inverness counties).	Lakeshores, or mossy edges of streams or waterfalls.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Bromus latiglumis</i>	Broad-glumed Brome				2- May Be At Risk	Yarmouth. Co. to northern Cape Breton	Alluvial Floodplain	YES	NO
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	Slim-stemmed Reed Grass				3- Sensitive	Some lakes near Amherst. Reported at Beaver Lake, Yarmouth County. A larch bog at Big Baddeck, Cape Breton; and at Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, Cape Breton.	Around lakes and bogs, and wet cliff-faces.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Callitriche hermaphroditica</i>	Northern Water-starwort				2- May Be At Risk	Once collected in Lunenburg County.	Quiet, calcareous or brackish waters.	NO	NO
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Yellow Marsh Marigold				3- Sensitive	The coastal plain of northern Inverness County, near Mabou; Northeast Margaree; Margaree River; St. Joseph du Moine; Cheticamp; and occasionally near the mouth of Grand Anse Brook, Pleasant Bay. Merigomish Island, Pictou County.	Swamps, wet meadows, and wet rocks.	NO	NO
<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	Marsh Bellflower				3- Sensitive	Cumberland and Hants counties to Antigonish County. One location in Cape Breton County.	Meadows, ditches and river banks.	YES	NO
<i>Cardamine maxima</i>	Large Toothwort				2- May Be At Risk	Isle Haute	Woodland streams or calcareous woods.	NO	NO
<i>Cardamine parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Bittercress				3- Sensitive	The Bay of Fundy from Brier Island to Cape Blomidon and Cape d'Or. Halifax County to Victoria County in Northern Central Cape Breton.	Dry woods, shaded or exposed ledges, and in sandy soils.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower				2- May Be At Risk	Common along Annapolis river. Scattered along Atlantic coast and occasionally along roadsides as in central Cape Breton.	Meadows, low fields and moist areas.	YES	YES
<i>Carex adusta</i>	Lesser Brown Sedge				3- Sensitive	Uncommon and scattered in: Armdale, Halifax County, Victoria Park in Truro, Liscomb Mills Guysborough County, Black Brook and Warren Brook in Victoria County.	Dry open woods, gravels, rocks, and clearings. Also in acidic soils.	YES	YES
<i>Carex alopecoidea</i>	Foxtail Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	St. Georges Bay, east of Antigonish.	Moist, overgrown, clear-cut woods near coast	YES	Infrequent
<i>Carex atratiformis</i>	Scabrous Black Sedge				3- Sensitive	Fairly common in Northern Cape Breton. Only one mainland collection from McAsle Brook, Prospect Cumberland County.	Along river banks, moist cliffs and associated with rock crevices.	NO	NO
<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb's Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	Both local and rare in Hants and Antigonish counties as well as central Cape Breton.	Northern alkaline regions in poorly drained areas.	YES	NO
<i>Carex capillaris</i>	Hairlike Sedge				3- Sensitive	Cape D'or in Cumberland County, and in Northern Cape Breton.	Seepy exposed slopes and cliff tops.	NO	NO
<i>Carex castanea</i>	Chestnut Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	Northern Cape Breton, and expected elsewhere.	Swamps and wet meadows, cliff crevices and ledges.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>	Creeping Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	Gisborne Vict. Co.	Bogs	NO	NO

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<i>Carex comosa</i>	Bearded Sedge				3- Sensitive		Scattered in Annapolis valley near McElmon's Pond in Debert. Local and abundant in Cumberland and Inverness counties. Northern mainland (S.B.2013)	Rich marshes (S.B. 2013)	YES	Infrequent
<i>Carex digitalis</i>	Slender Wood Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Kejimikujik National Park	Dry, Sandy Woodlands.	NO	NO
<i>Carex eburnea</i>	Bristle-leaved Sedge				3- Sensitive		From Cumberland and Hants counties to Antigonish and Cape Breton.	Cliffs and talus slopes. Under conifers in calcareous soil.	YES	NO
<i>Carex garberi</i>	Garber's Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		St Paul Island CB Co., Black River Inv. Co.	Fen, river or stream	Unlikely	YES
<i>Carex gynocrates</i>	Northern Bog Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		St. Paul Island and bog at Black River, Inverness County.	Sphagnum bogs and coniferous swamps.	Unlikely	YES
<i>Carex haydenii</i>	Hayden's Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Northern mainland (poorly known) (S.B., 2013)	Wet Meadows and rocky shores.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	Pubescent Sedge				3- Sensitive		Shubenacadie and Brookfield.	Calcareous regions in meadows and thickets on forest slopes.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Carex houghtoniana</i>	Houghton's Sedge				3- Sensitive		Scattered from Queens to Colchester counties.	Sandy soils and roadside banks.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Uncommon and not noticed. Scattered in Kings County and possibly near Lake Ainslie in Cape Breton.	Swamps, swales and along brooks.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	Loose-flowered Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Rarely seen; known from Annapolis, Hants and Kings counties as well as Ile Haute.	Damp clearings and open rocky woods.	NO	YES
<i>Carex livida</i>	Livid Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Reported from Windsor, collected at Louisbourg, some in Richmond County.	Calcareous bogs and meadows.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Carex longii</i>	Long's Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Yarmouth and Shelburne counties	Wet or seasonally wet, sandy soils, fields, thickets, ditches, pond edges, open woods, occasionally bogs	NO	NO
<i>Carex ormostachya</i>	Necklace Spike Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Across NS (S.B)	Mostly located in rich hardwoods.	YES	NO
<i>Carex peckii</i>	Peck's Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Across NS (S.B)	Uncommon on rocky slopes, clearing and dry woods, often on calcareous soils.	YES	Possible
<i>Carex pellita</i>	Woolly Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		East River, Pictou County, Wallace River, could be elsewhere (S.B.)	Calcareous and semi-calcareous	Possibly	NO
<i>Carex plantaginea</i>	Plantain-leaved Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		One collection in Brookside near Truro.	Dry hardwood hillsides.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Carex prairea</i>	Prairie Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Centreville, Kings County	Typha swamps	NO	NO
<i>Carex rariflora</i>	Loose-flowered Alpine Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Scatarie Island and Baleine in Cape Breton Island.	Fens, calcareous coastal heaths, bogs.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Narrow-leaved Beaked Sedge				2- May Be At Risk		Common throughout the province. Usually occupies moderately warm, wet sites.	Wet meadows, swales and around boggy pond margins.	YES	Infrequent

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<i>Carex saxatilis</i>	Russet Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	Collected once in NS at Warren Lake, Victoria County.	Damp, peaty or gravelly soils.	NO	NO
<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>	Scirpuslike Sedge				3- Sensitive	Locally abundant in Cape Breton; Indian and Cheticamp rivers, Lockhart and Corney Books, as well as Big Intervale of Margaree.	Cliff ledges and crevices along rivers.	NO	NO
<i>Carex swanii</i>	Swan's Sedge				3- Sensitive	Local in Yarmouth County scattered east to Annapolis County.	Boggy pastures, dry peaty barrens, forests, clearing and edges.	NO	NO
<i>Carex tenera</i>	Tender Sedge				3- Sensitive	uncommon and not well known; Scattered Cumberland to Antigonish counties.	Meadows, woodlands, moist or dry openings.	YES	YES
<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>	Sparse-flowered Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	Little Harbour, Richmond County.	Wet woods and bogs	Unlikely	YES
<i>Carex tinctoria</i>	Tinged Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	West of Bay Field in St. Georges Bay, Inverness County.	Rich soils, at the edge of mixed woods.	NO	NO
<i>Carex tuckermanii</i>	Tuckerman's Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	Sweets Corner, Hants County, and along Wallace River in Cumberland County. Also Pugwash River.	Swales	Unlikely	Possible
<i>Carex wiegandii</i>	Wiegand's Sedge				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Breton, Port la Tour Bog in Shelburne County.	Boggy and peaty soils, conifer and alder swamps.	Unlikely	YES
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh				2- May Be At Risk	Colchester County, Hants County, Kings County and Inverness County.	Deciduous Forests	Unlikely	NO
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Common Buttonbush				3- Sensitive	Shelburne County; Deception Lake and Lake John, Yarmouth County. Along the Medway River in Queens County.	Granite boulders, rocky shores, about lakes.	NO	NO
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	Prickly Hornwort				2- May Be At Risk	Quite widespread at least from Yarmouth County to the northern mainland, generally away from acidic regions (S.B. 2014)	Fresh water of lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps;	Possibly	NO
<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Red Pigweed				2- May Be At Risk	Common on Sable Island, Northumberland County and in Cape Breton.	Salt marshes, seashores and saline soils.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Sweet Wood Reed Grass				2- May Be At Risk	Sable Island	Alluvial Floodplain	NO	NO
<i>Clematis occidentalis</i>	Purple Clematis				2- May Be At Risk	One plant found in Amherst Point Bird Sanctuary.	Rocky, calcareous slopes and open woods.	NO	NO
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepperbush		Vulnerable-2000	Threatened-May 2014 (In a higher risk category)	3- Sensitive	Digby County. Canoe Lake, Louis Lake and East Quinan in Yarmouth County. Also in Halifax (introduced).	Shores of Lake headwaters, sandy woods, swamps, thickets.	NO	NO
<i>Cochlearia tridactylites</i>	Limestone Scurvy-grass				2- May Be At Risk	Little-white Island and Big White Island in Halifax County.	Calcareous or brackish soils. Salt loving species	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Long-bracted Frog Orchid				2- May Be At Risk	Sable Island. The northern tip of Cape Breton. Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria County. Black River Lake region, Kings County.	Boggy spots, damp mature woods. Fir or floodplain forests.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Bastard's Toadflax				2- May Be At Risk	Rare and Local in Northern Cape Breton; Sydney Mines, Black Point, a few clumps near South Pond, and Aspy Bay. Common at Pomquet Beach and Antigonish County.	Damp, sandy areas, dunes and exposed headlands; Open coniferous woods.	Possibly	YES
<i>Conioselinum chinense</i>	Chinese Hemlock-parsley				3- Sensitive	Digby Neck. St. Paul Island.	Swamps, mossy coniferous woods or swales, and seepy slopes near the coast.	NO	NO

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<i>Conopholis americana</i>	American Cancer-root				2- May Be At Risk	Located along the LaHave River in Bridgewater, Belcher Street in Kentville, Queen's county and Lake Kedgemakooge in Kejimukujic National park. Also a report from Victoria Beach near Annapolis county.	Associated with Oaks and other deciduous trees.	NO	NO
<i>Coreopsis rosea</i>	Pink Coreopsis, Pink Tickseed		Endangered-2000	Endangered- November 2012 (No Change)	1- At Risk 1	Tusket valley (Yarmouth County).	Sandy or cobbly beaches, wet shores, and margins of lakes and streams. High wave energy shorelines.	NO	NO
<i>Cornus suecica</i>	Swedish Bunchberry				3- Sensitive	St. Paul Island , Scatarie Island, and Canso. Near Port Mouton, Queens County.	Sphagnous depressions in barrens, gravelly shores, and dry exposed headlands.	YES	YES
<i>Crassula aquatica</i>	Water Pygmyweed				3- Sensitive	Shelburne County; Peggy's Cove; Along the coast from Point Michaud to Scatarie Island, Cape Breton County and Richmond County. Locally near coast but often overlooked.	Brackish, muddy shore and muddy flats and borders of muddy ponds near the coast.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Crataegus flabellata</i>	Fan-leaved Hawthorn				3- Sensitive	Eastern NS and northern Cape Breton. Hants County and Kentville.	Hedgerows and thickets.	YES	NO
<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	Steller's Rockbrake				2- May Be At Risk	Hillsborough and Waycobah, Inverness County. The region of Windsor.	Shaded limestone cliffs, and shaded crevices in conglomerate cliff-face.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Cuscuta cephalanthi</i>	Buttonbush Dodder				2- May Be At Risk	Luxuriant at Loch Broom, Pictou County; collected from Hubbards and Antigonish.	Low-lying ground near sea-shores, often parasitic on asters.	Unlikely	YES
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i>	Wild Comfrey				2- May Be At Risk	West of Kentville, and near Windsor; not common.	Open beech woods, on dryish soils or gypsum. Woods and thickets.	NO	NO
<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i> (syn. <i>C. filiculmis</i>)	Hop Flatsedge				2- May Be At Risk	Antigonish	Various well-drained, open places. Sandy beaches	YES	NO
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Ram's-Head Lady Slipper		Endangered-2007		2- May Be At Risk	St. Croix to Brooklyn in Hants County.PLUS Cumberland CO. location	Gypsum sinkholes.	NO	NO
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Yellow Lady's-slipper				3- Sensitive	The Windsor-Brooklyn area of Hants County, sparingly west to Kings County, east to Cape Breton (Iona Area).	Calcareous soils, near outcrops of gypsum, or limestone. Occasionally in deciduous forests.	YES	NO
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	Showy Lady's-slipper				2- May Be At Risk	Hants and Cumberland Counties to Northern Cape Breton County.	Alkaline swamps and bogs	Unlikely	NO
<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	Laurentian Bladder Fern				2- May Be At Risk	Collected in Victoria and Inerness counties- SEE FLORA NS Note on taxonomy	Cracks and ledges on cliffs, often on calcareous substrates	NO	NO
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Swamp Loosestrife				3- Sensitive	Shelburne County and New Tusket, Digby County. Kejimkujik National Park.	Quaking margins of ponds or lakes.	NO	NO
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Canada Tick-trefoil				2- May Be At Risk	Lake Kejimkujik to rivers of Pictou County.	Open woods and river banks	Unlikely	NO
<i>Desmodium glutinosum</i>	Large Tick-trefoil				2- May Be At Risk	Rare. Halfway River in Hants County, Gaspereau River in Kings County, Kejimkujik National Park in Queens County.	Rich, deciduous forests.	NO	NO
<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	Diapensia				2- May Be At Risk	Lockhart Brook, Salmon River in Victoria County. Upper Cheticamp River gorge above waterfalls.	In clumps on projecting shoulders, and in crevices of steep, north facing slopes.	NO	NO
<i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Panic Grass				3- Sensitive	Annapolis to Pictou County, also some recorded nearly 50 years ago in Coldbrook, Kings County.	Dry, sandy soils. (Hinds 2000: Sandy softwood groves and on gravel banks and roadsides)	Unlikely	NO

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<i>Dichanthelium xanthophysum</i>	Slender Panic Grass				2- May Be At Risk		Collections from Bridgewater from over 50 years ago; no recent collections. Open thickets in dry, rocky soil. (Hinds 2000: Sandy or rocky ground, or in open woods.)	NO	NO
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Eastern Leatherwood				2- May Be At Risk		Milford Station in Hants County. St. Croix River near Newport in Hants County. Rich Deciduous or mixed woods.	NO	NO
<i>Draba arabisans</i>	Rock Whitlow-grass				3- Sensitive		Cumberland and Kings Counties; Northern Cape Breton. Muddy soils or calcareous rocks. Cliff crevices and ledges.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Draba glabella</i>	Rock Whitlow-grass				2- May Be At Risk		Head of Bay of Fundy, northern and eastern CB Island; Cape Blomidon, Kings County; Isle Haute cliffs; Cape D'Or, and on a high cliff at New Prospect cliffs, all in Cumberland County. Crevices of cliff ledges and talus slopes.	NO	NO
<i>Draba norvegica</i>	Norwegian Whitlow-grass				2- May Be At Risk		Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, Cape Breton. On limestone on dry cliff ledges.	NO	NO
<i>Draba pycnosperma</i>	Dense Whitlow-grass				2- May Be At Risk		Lockhart Brook, Salmon River, Cape Breton. On limestone on dry cliff ledges.	NO	NO
<i>Drosera filiformis</i>	Thread-leaved Sundew	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered 2000	Endangered May 2001 (No Change)	1- At Risk 1		Swaines Road bog, Quinns meadows, Port La Tour, West Baccaro bogs in Shelbourne County. Nutrient poor peat bogs, peaty depressions, intermediate moisture.	NO	NO
<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>	Fragrant Wood Fern				3- Sensitive		Between Earltown and Parrsboro. Along streams in Northern Cape Breton. Dry overhanging cliffs, and in cliff crevices along streams or near waterfalls.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Eleocharis fallax</i>	Creeping Spikerush				2- May Be At Risk		Inverness County (probably from Bras d'Or Lake), but likely to occur anywhere in NS with suitable habitat (S.B. 2014) Coastal, fresh to brackish tidal wetlands and ponds; and lakeshores, marsh	Possibly	NO
<i>Eleocharis flavescens</i>	Yellow Spikerush				3- Sensitive		Very local and mostly known from southwestern counties. Also occurs in Antigonish county. Bogs, cold springs, dry stream banks, lake and pond margins, maritime mud flats, marshes, moist meadows, swamps;	YES	Infrequent
<i>Eleocharis ovata</i>	Ovate Spikerush				3- Sensitive		Common throughout the province. Fresh, often drying shores, lake and stream beds, bogs, tidal estuaries, disturbed places;	YES	Possible
<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>	Few-flowered Spikerush				2- May Be At Risk		Digby Neck, and central Cape Breton. Alkaline bogs and occasionally on Maritime cliffs.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>	Beaked Spikerush				3- Sensitive		Southern western part of the province; Sand Beach, Tusket, Yarmouth County. Also Chebogue and Argyle along the coast of Digby County. Confined to salt marshes and swales.	NO	NO
<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i>	Tuberclad Spike-rush, Cone-cupped Spikerush	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Vulnerable-2013	Special Concern-April 2010 (In a lower risk category)	1- At Risk		Harper's Lake, Shelbourne County; Great Pubnico Lake, Yarmouth County. Sandy or boggy lake margins, as found in coastal plain areas	NO	NO
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Waterweed				2- May Be At Risk		Likely in southern Nova Scotia Waters, mostly calcareous, of lakes and rivers;	NO	NO
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Spreading Wild Rye				2- May Be At Risk		Near Windsor, and in the Cobequid mountains. (Roland and Smith 1969) Rich hardwoods and clearings.	NO	NO
<i>Elymus wiegandii</i>	Wiegand's Wild Rye				2- May Be At Risk		Sydney, Alma and River John, Pictou County. Streambanks and meadows	Unlikely	NO
<i>Empetrum eamesii</i>	Pink Crowberry				3- Sensitive		Around the entire coast. Exposed headlands on top of lichen-bearing rocks with thin soil.	YES	Infrequent

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<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	Purple-veined Willowherb				3- Sensitive	Scattered in mainland Nova Scotia, from Digby County to Guysborough.	Low-lying ground, springy slopes, and similar locations.	YES	Possible
<i>Epilobium hornemannii</i>	Hornemann's Willowherb				3- Sensitive	Northern Cape Breton.	Damp rocks, margins of rills, and similar locations.	NO	Possible
<i>Epilobium strictum</i>	Downy Willowherb				3- Sensitive	Scattered throughout Cape Breton. Infrequent from Cumberland County to Queens County.	Boggy areas and meadows.	Unlikely	YES
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail				2- May Be At Risk	Collected in Kings County	Marshes and swamps	NO	NO
<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Meadow Horsetail				3- Sensitive	No existing collections. (S.B. 2007: rare but fairly widespread in northern Nova Scotia.)	Richer, calcareous soils primarily along river and stream floodplains, usually in fairly deep shade (S.B. 2007)(Hinds 2000: Open woods and wet meadows, usually in circumneutral soils).	Unlikely	NO
<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	Cut-leaved Fleabane				2- May Be At Risk	Northern Cape Breton (ibid.)	A northern species, likely found at a forest edge; likely habitats are cliffs and potentially river shores (S.B. 2007).	NO	NO
<i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i>	Hyssop-leaved Fleabane				3- Sensitive	Hants County, near Antigonish, and northern Cape Breton.	Gypsum outcrops in central NS, or damp stream banks between flood levels. Banks, ledges, and cliff crevices in northern Cape Breton.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane				3- Sensitive	Uncommon and scattered in Digby, Halifax and Antigonish counties as well as central Cape Breton.	Old fields, meadows and springy slopes.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Slender Cottongrass				3- Sensitive	Annapolis eastward.	Wet peat and inundated shores.	YES	YES
<i>Eutrochium dubium</i>	Coastal Plain Joe-pye-weed				2- May Be At Risk	Tusket Valley, and scattered east to Halifax and Lunenburg County.	Rocky shores, swamps and damp thickets.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Fallopia scandens</i> (<i>syn. Polygonum scandens</i>)	Climbing False Buckwheat				3- Sensitive	Scattered throughout province	Low habitats	YES	YES
<i>Festuca prolifera</i>	Proliferous Fescue				3- Sensitive	Abundant at Grey Glen Brook and LeBlanc Brook, Victoria County	Cliff crevices	NO	NO
<i>Festuca subverticillata</i>	Nodding Fescue				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Blomidon, Kings County. Five Mile River in Hants County. Southern Cumberland County.	Rich, deciduous forest, alluvial woods.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i>	False Mermaidweed			Not at Risk-April 1984 (New)	3- Sensitive	Glenora Falls and central Cape Breton. Antigonish County, Truro, and Sheffield Mills, Kings County.	Deciduous ravine slopes, river margins, and intervale forests.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash		Threatened		3- Sensitive	Digby and central Lunenburg Counties to northern Cape Breton. Scattered through northern part of NS.	Low ground, damp woods, and swamps.	YES	YES
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash				2- May Be At Risk	Central Lunenburg County scattered near Mount Uniacke and at Lakeland in Hants County. (Northern Cape Breton ??)	Near lakes and pond or in other low lying areas.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Galium boreale</i>	Northern Bedstraw				2- May Be At Risk	Cumberland, Annapolis, and Kings County.	The edges of woods in grassy places like pastures.	NO	NO
<i>Galium labradoricum</i>	Labrador Bedstraw				3- Sensitive	Victoria, Inverness and Cape Breton counties.	Wet meadows and Alkaline bogs. Dune slacks and coastal bogs on PEI.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Galium obtusum</i>	Blunt-leaved Bedstraw				2- May Be At Risk	Coastal plains; Tusket Valley in Yarmouth county, in south western counties as well as near Rossignol area in Queens county.	Boggy swale and wet thickets.	NO	NO

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<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Northern Gentian				2- May Be At Risk	Meat Cove Victoria County	Moist dunes, borders of abandoned dirt roads, hollows and calcareous ledges (Hinds, 2000)	NO	NO
<i>Geocaulon lividum</i>	Northern Comandra				3- Sensitive	Kingston, Kings County. Auburn, Kings County. Cape Breton and Spicer's Cove Cumberland County.	Sterile soils and damp sands, in acid or peaty areas.	Unlikely	Possible
<i>Geum peckii</i>	Eastern Mountain Avens	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered -2000	Endangered-April 2010 (No Change)	1- At Risk	Digby County, Digby Neck.	Boggy areas and sphagnum hummocks.	NO	NO
<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	Menzies' Rattlesnake-plantain				3- Sensitive	Northern Cape Breton.	Deciduous climax forest. Slopes in damp, mixed forests, and ravines.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	Downy Rattlesnake-plantain				2- May Be At Risk	Melanson Mountain and Kentville in Kings County. Annapolis County near Eleven Mile Lake and South Milford.	Woodlands and thickets	NO	NO
<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Lesser Rattlesnake-plantain				3- Sensitive	Local but plentiful where found; Atlantic coast near Shelburne and Queens counties to Guysborough County. Scattered at the head of the Bay of Fundy and in northeren Cape Breton.	Under conifers, growing typically on it's own.	YES	YES
<i>Gratiola neglecta</i>	Clammy Hedge-hyssop				3- Sensitive	Muddy swale at the Stewiacke River in Middle Stewiacke. The Hilden area, Colchester County.	Wet or muddy places.	NO	NO
<i>Halenia deflexa</i>	Spurred Gentian				3- Sensitive	Rare on mainland, spotted on Hall's Harbour in Kings County, and Sherbrooke in Guysborough County. Common in Northern Cape Breton and Scatarie Island.	Bleak exposed headlands.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	American False Pennyroyal				3- Sensitive	Common in the slopes of the Annapolis Valley. Scattered collection from Cumberland and Colchester counties westward.	Stony soil and upland pastures throughout northern NS, occasionally near seashores.	NO	NO
<i>Helianthum canadense</i>	Rockrose /Canada Frostweed		Endangered-2007		2- May Be At Risk	Sand plains between Aylesford and Middleton. Greenfield in Queens County.	Sand Barrens	NO	NO
<i>Hieracium robinsonii</i>	Robinson's Hawkweed				3- Sensitive	Big Intervale Inverness County, Tusket Island Yarmouth County, also Truro and Earltown Colchester County.	Rock crevices, cliffs, cobble shores and along streams.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Hudsonia ericoides</i>	Pinebarren Golden Heather				3- Sensitive	Shelburne to Halifax Counties.	Dry, rocky and sandy barrens. Recently disturbed areas or on open sandy soils	NO	NO
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	Woolly Beach-heath				2- May Be At Risk	Near coast on sandy shore near Pictou and New Glasgow.	Sandy shores and dunes.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	Water Pennywort	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Endangered-2001	Special Concern-May 2014 (In a lower risk category)	1- At Risk	Wilson's Lake in Yarmouth County. Lake Kejimkujik and George Lake in northern Queens County.	Wet, sandy, and gravelly lake margins.	NO	NO
<i>Hypericum dissimulatum</i>	Disguised St John's-wort				3- Sensitive	Potentially widespread (hybrid-derived taxon of two common spp.) (S.B. 2013);	On shores and in damp open areas (Hinds, 2000); mostly shores (S.B. 2013).	Possibly	Infrequent
<i>Hypericum majus</i>	Large St. John's-wort				2- May Be At Risk	Big Baddeck, Victoria County; and Halifax.	Wet or dry open soil. (Hinds 2000: damp open areas)	YES	YES
<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	Pale Jewelweed				3- Sensitive	Kings County to northern Cape Breton, becoming more frequent eastward. The slope of Isle Haute, Cumberland County.	Rich alluvial soils, damp thickets and along intervalles.	YES	NO
<i>Iris prismatica</i>	Slender Blue Flag				2- May Be At Risk	Annapolis, Guysborough, and Inverness. Possibly Louisbourg.	Wet ground near the coast.	YES	Infrequent

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<i>Isoetes acadensis</i>	Acadian Quillwort				3- Sensitive	Yarmouth County to northern Cape Breton. Lake Kejimikujik, near exit of Grafton Brook.	Water up to 1 m deep, bordering lakes or ponds, and occasionally along rivers.	YES	YES
<i>Isoetes prototypes</i>	Prototype Quillwort	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Vulnerable -2006	Special Concern-May 2005 (New)	3- Sensitive	Sutherland Lake in Cumberland County. Economy Lake in Colchester County. Pottle Lake in North Sydney. Sandy Lake in Annapolis County.	Dark water in nutrient poor acidic water	YES	NO
<i>Iva frutescens</i>	Big-leaved Marsh-elder				3- Sensitive	Kings County, Lunenburg County and northern Cape Breton Island	Mostly tidelands, brackish to saline marshes, beaches	Unlikely	NO
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	Sharp-fruited Rush				3- Sensitive	Local in Yarmouth County, scattered eastward to Lunenburg and Kings Counties. Infrequent northward to Cumberland County and in Baddeck in Cape Breton	Shores, swamps, ditches, springs, wet meadows, and rock outcrops; always near the coast	Unlikely	YES
<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i>	Alpine Rush				2- May Be At Risk	Northern Cheticamp and Guysborough county	Wet meadows, sandy and gravelly, often calcareous shores, fens, and clayey pools over rock	YES	Possible
<i>Juncus brachycephalus</i>	Short-headed Rush				2- May Be At Risk	Reported from Yarmouth and Cape Breton, only collected from Seal Island, Yarmouth County	Calcareous marshes, wet meadows, and wetland shores;	Possibly	NO
<i>Juncus caesariensis</i>	New Jersey Rush	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Vulnerable -2001	Special Concern-May 2004 (No Change)	3- Sensitive	Gracieville, Richmond County. Lower L'Ardoise to Fourchu, Cape Breton County, and inland to Loch Lomond.	Bogs and fens along Cape Breton's southeastern coastal plain.	NO	NO
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Dudley's Rush				3- Sensitive	Annapolis, Hants and Lunenburg counties.	Fields, roadsides and open thickets.	NO	NO
<i>Juncus greenei</i>	Greene's Rush				2- May Be At Risk	Halifax; near Pugwash, Cumberland County; Villagedale, Shelburne County; the dunes at Pomquet, Antigonish County.	Sandy soil and dune hollows.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	Grass-leaved Rush				3- Sensitive	Yarmouth and Shelburne counties, north to Belleisle in Annapolis County.	Clayey roadsides, damp fields, and brooksides.	NO	NO
<i>Juncus secundus</i>	One-sided Rush				2- May Be At Risk	Collected once in both Queens and Kings counties	Usually in sterile, sandy or clay soil	NO	NO
<i>Juncus stygius</i>	Moor Rush				3- Sensitive	Gracieville, Richmond County. Isle Madame, and Louisbourg.	Wet moss, bogs, and bog pools.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Juncus subcaudatus</i>	Woodland Rush				3- Sensitive	Southwestern mainland, scattered east to Kings and Halifax counties	Wet boggy woods and openings in spruce swamps	Unlikely	YES
<i>Juncus trifidus</i>	Highland Rush				3- Sensitive	Margaree, the Cheticamp River, Gray Glen Brook, and Lockhart Brook, all in Cape Breton.	Dry cliff crevices. North-facing cliffs in northern Cape Breton.	NO	NO
<i>Juncus vaseyi</i>	Vasey's Rush				2- May Be At Risk	Reported from Cumberland County	Cranberry bogs, and sandy lakeshore	NO	NO
<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i>	Redroot /Carolina Redroot	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Vulnerable -2013	Special Concern-November 2009 (In a lower risk category)	1- At Risk	Ponhook, Little Ponhook, Molega, Cameron, Hog, and Beartrap lakes, Queens County.	Peaty Shores and lakeside marshes	NO	NO
<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i>	Hairy Lettuce				3- Sensitive	Scattered to infrequent from Yarmouth and Shelburne counties to Kings and Halifax counties.	Dry open woods, and cut over areas.	Unlikely	YES
<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Canada Wood Nettle				3- Sensitive	From Coldbrook, Kings County, to northwestern Cape Breton.	Alluvial woods of mixed or deciduous trees. Floodplains on Cape Breton plateau. Only the most fertile places.	YES	NO

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<i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i>	Eastern Lilaeopsis	Special Concern- Schedule 1	Vulnerable-2006	Special ConcernMay 2004 (No Change)	3- Sensitive	Tusket River in Yarmouth County. La Have River in Lunenburg County. Medway River in Queens County.	Muddy and rocky tidal banks in estuaries.	NO	NO
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada Lily				3- Sensitive	Kings and Cumberland counties to Middle River and Margaree in Cape Breton.	In meadows and in stream banks.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Limosella australis</i>	Southern Mudwort				3- Sensitive	The coast near Yarmouth and Shelburne counties. Near Wallace Lake on Sable Island. Cape Breton.	Low areas by ponds, gravel lakeshores, the muddy edges of ponds behind barrier beaches, and muddy river margins.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Listera australis</i>	Southern Twayblade				2- May Be At Risk	Between Hay's River and Lake Ainslie Chapel, south of Inverness. Also one location in King's County and South Shore. Halifax International Airport. Scattered elsewhere	Sphagnum moss bogs or damp woods. Always near small spruce or tamarack.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Brook Lobelia				2- May Be At Risk	Alkaline bog at Black River, Inverness County. A wet, quaking bog near McAdam Lake, Cape Breton County.	Dripping cliffs, meadows, and bogs. Usually in calcareous or marly locations.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	Pale-spiked Lobelia				2- May Be At Risk	Locally abundant near Linden, Cumberland County; local and weedy on top of Cape Blomidon, Kings County.	Dry fields.	NO	NO
<i>Lophiola aurea</i>	Goldencrest	Threatened- Schedule 1	Vulnerable-2013	Special Concern- May 2012 (In a lower risk category)	1- At Risk	Southwestern counties.	Lakeshores, wet savannahs, and sphagnous swale.	NO	NO
<i>Luzula spicata</i>	Spiked Woodrush				2- May Be At Risk	St. Lawrence Bay, north of Cape Breton Is.	Exposed headland, over 300 m A.S.L.	NO	NO
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i>	White Adder's-mouth				2- May Be At Risk	Rare and local - Recorded in Isle Haute, Cape Blomidon, and along the Five Island River, Colchester County, also found in Guysborough County.	Moss cushions and wet, mossy cliff edges, where there is little competition from other plant species	YES	Possible
<i>Minuartia groenlandica</i>	Greenland Stitchwort				3- Sensitive	Halifax and Lunenburg counties. Collected from rocks at Northwest Arm but not typical. Found in a gorge south of French Lake, Inverness County.	Granitic ledges and gravel. On coasts at higher elevations.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Water Blinks				2- May Be At Risk	Collected on a mossy bank above the sea on the Northwest Arm, Halifax. Brier Island. Port Hawkesbury, Inverness County. Burke Brook, Advocate, Cumberland County.	Springy or seepy slopes, wet shores and brackish spots.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	Farwell's Water Milfoil				3- Sensitive	Scattered across mainland NS.	Ponds and slow moving streams.	YES	NO
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	Whorled Water Milfoil				3- Sensitive	Spring pools south of Amherst, Oxbow ponds near Antigonish and Cheticamp in northern Cape Breton. Also in Hants County.	Shallow waters, mainly in fine, muddy settlement or calcareous regions.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Najas gracillima</i>	Thread-like Naiad				2- May Be At Risk	Probably widely sacttered in southern half of mainland	Muddy, peaty, or sandy ponds, pools and shores	NO	NO
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Northern Adder's-tongue				3- Sensitive	Yarmouth and Digby Counties, east to Halifax and Amherst, George River in Cape Breton.	Sterile meadows, grassy swamps, and damp, sandy, or cobbly beaches of lakes.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i>	Blunt Sweet Cicely				2- May Be At Risk	Northern tip of Cape Breton around Bay St. Lawrence as well as in Wolfville.	Forests	NO	NO
<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	Smooth Sweet Cicely				2- May Be At Risk	Scattered along North Mountain and Cape Blomidon in Kings County, directly north of Cumberland; Infrequent in Cape Breton.	Rich deciduous forests (intervals)	Unlikely	NO
<i>Oxyria digyna</i>	Mountain Sorrel				2- May Be At Risk	Restricted to Inverness County.	Dripping cliffs and rocky areas.	NO	NO

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<i>Oxytropis campestris</i>	Field Locoweed, Northern Yellow Point- Vetch				2- May Be At Risk	St. Paul Island, north of Inverness County, Cumberland County.	Exposed cliff crevices, rocky or gravelly scree.	NO	NO
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i>	Redtop Panic Grass				3- Sensitive	Yarmouth County to Lake Kejimikujik. Along the Mersey River.	Sandy and peaty beaches. Gravelly lake margins.	NO	NO
<i>Panicum tuckermanii</i>	Tuckerman's Panic Grass				3- Sensitive	very widespread and spreading on roadsides;likely native on rivershores (esp. N mainland) and lakeshores Esp. SW). (S.B. 2014)	Floodplains, sandy shores, cranberry bogs	NO	NO
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Marsh Grass-of- Parnassus				2- May Be At Risk	Recorded in Mabou Harbour and northward in Cape Breton.	Grassy hollows in sand dunes and on tussocks in swamps	NO	NO
<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	Marsh Lousewort				2- May Be At Risk	Specimens reported in Guysborough County, not common.	Marshes and meadows.	YES	Possible
<i>Persicaria arifolia</i> (<i>Syn. Polygonum arifolium</i>)	Halberd-leaved Tearthumb				3- Sensitive	widespread bu uncommon, Yarmouth to Cumberland Cty, plus one Cape Breton record which is likely correct (S.B. 2014)	Thickets, marshy borders usually under alders. It flourishes only in the richest alluvial soils	Possibly	NO
<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	Alpine Timothy				2- May Be At Risk	Along the Cheticamp River and LeBlanc Brook, Inverness County.	River ledges.	NO	NO
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	Blue Mountain Heather				2- May Be At Risk	Lockhart Brook, Salmon River in Victoria County.	Alpine rocks and peat.	NO	NO
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Dwarf Clearweed				2- May Be At Risk	Seepage slope in rich maple-beech woods at West Branch, Pictou County.	Cool, moist, shaded places.	Unlikely	Possible
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Paul Island, Cheticamp River, Southwest Brook (Inverness). Corney Brook Gorge, South of French Lake.	Moist ledges, especially on limestone or shores.	No	NO
<i>Pipatherum canadensis</i> (<i>syn. Oryzopsis canadensis</i>)	Canada Rice Grass				3- Sensitive	Cumberland and Colchester counties. Near Porters Lake, Halifax County. Near Jordan Falls, Shelburne County.	Dry sandy soils.	NO	NO
<i>Pipatherum pungens</i> (<i>syn. Oryzopsis pungens</i>)	Slender Rice Grass				3- Sensitive	Shelburne County and southwestern Lunenburg County. Also reported from Mira Bay in Cape Breton.	Dry woods and clearings in sandy soils.	Unlikely	Possible
<i>Platanthera flava</i>	Tuberclad Orchid				3- Sensitive	Tusket River in Yarmouth County and Medway River in Queens County. Kings County and Kempton region of Colchester County.	Sand or gravel beaches. Wet peat, and lake or river margins. Bogs, swamps, and meadows.	No	NO
<i>Platanthera macrophylla</i> (<i>syn. Platanthera orbiculata var. macrophylla</i>)	Large Round-leaved Orchid				3- Sensitive	Scattered from Hants County and the Cobequid region to northern Cape Breton.	Damp woods in deep shade	YES	Infrequent
<i>Poa glauca</i>	Glaucous Blue Grass				3- Sensitive	Cumberland County, Cape Breton, Cape Blomidon, and Isle Haute.	Cliff crevices, on shelves, and talus slopes.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i>	Horn-leaved Riverweed				2- May Be At Risk	La Have River in Cumberland County. New Germany and Dog Falls in Lunenburg County.	Fast flowing gravelly streams.	NO	NO
<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>	Blood Milkwort				3- Sensitive	Cumberland, Annapolis, and Kings County.	Poor or acidic fields, damp slopes, and open woods or bush.	NO	NO
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Northern Holly Fern				3- Sensitive	Cape North, Bay St. Lawrence, south to Waycobah and River Denys in Cape Breton.	Alkaline areas. On or near limestone or gypsum in rocky areas, and cool shaded places.	Unlikely	NO

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<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Fries' Pondweed				2- May Be At Risk	Few reports from Kings, Inverness, and Colchester counties	Calcareous to brackish waters of lakes and slow-flowing streams	Unlikely	NO
<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	Long-leaved Pondweed				2- May Be At Risk	one record St. Marys's River, but id. needs checking (S.B 2014)	Pond and streams	Possibly	Possible
<i>Potamogeton oblongus</i>	Cinnamon-Spot Pondweed/ Oblong-leaved Pondweed				2- May Be At Risk	Only on Sable Island.	Freshwater ponds on Sable Island.	NO	NO
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Blunt-leaved Pondweed				3- Sensitive	Cumberland County to Pictou County to north/north central Cape Breton.	Ponds, lakes and slow moving streams, often on substrate of deep muck.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	White-stemmed Pondweed				3- Sensitive	Kings County to Cape Breton	Usually in deep water	YES	NO
<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	Spotted Pondweed		Vulnerable-2013		2- May Be At Risk	Uncommon from Upper Musquidoboit River to Queens and Digby counties	Muddy lake margins or brook beds	YES	NO
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Pondweed				2- May Be At Risk	Scattered form Kings and Colchester counties to Cape Breton	Lakes and Rivers, in brackish or alkaline waters	YES	NO
<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Flat-stemmed Pondweed				3- Sensitive	Rare in Kings, Colchester, Cumberland, and Halifax counties. Mouth of the Hays River, Inverness County.	Lakes and deep rivers in less acid regions.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Prenanthes racemosa</i>	Glaucous Rattlesnakeroot				2- May Be At Risk	Isle Haute Yarmouth County, along the Atlantic coast to Cape Breton County.	Alpine locations and barrens around the coast.	YES	NO
<i>Primula mistassinica</i>	Mistassini Primrose				3- Sensitive	Common on a bank along Salmon River Truro, Upper Stewiacke Colchester County, and scattered in northern Cape Breton.	Springy stream banks and dripping ledges.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Proserpinaca intermedia</i> (* Hybrid of <i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>)	Intermediate Mermaidweed				2- May Be At Risk	Boggy Savannah by Butlers Lake Gavelton Yarmouth County, also scattered in south western NS.	In small depressions which are damp or partially filled with water.	NO	NO
<i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>	Comb-leaved Mermaidweed				3- Sensitive	Scattered throughout mainland NS	Wet savannahs, sphagnous swales, and the sandy, gravelly, or muddy borders of lakes or ponds	YES	Possible
<i>Pyrola minor</i>	Lesser Pyrola/Lesser Wintergreen				3- Sensitive	Scattered north from Digby Neck to Kentville and east Cape Breton.	Mature coniferous woods in northern Cape Breton.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i>	Pennsylvania Buttercup				2- May Be At Risk	Northern mainland (S.B.2013)	Muddy shores and moist meadows (Hinds 2000). Richer moist shores and sometimes disturbed ground (S.B.)	YES	Possible
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Cursed Buttercup				2- May Be At Risk	Local and rare; Damp roadside at Barrie Beach, edge of marsh at McNabs Island, brackish pond in Eastern Passage Halifax County. Abundant in the water of a swamp pond at Main-a-Dieu Cape Breton County, and on the beach at West Berlin in Queens County.	Pools and rills from brackish to freshwater habitat.	Unlikely	Infrequent
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Alder-leaved Buckthorn				3- Sensitive	Central Nova Scotia and southern Inverness County.	Swampy woods and boggy meadows. Alkaline areas, near limestone or in marl bogs in rich, alluvial soil. Poorly drained swamps in Cape Breton.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	Lapland Rosebay				2- May Be At Risk	Corney Brook Gorge in the Cape Breton Highlands National Park, Inverness County.	In the one instance found, limited to a single calcareous ledge in a gorge.	NO	NO

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<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>	Slender Beakrush				2- May Be At Risk	Southern end of Lake Ainslie at Black River and in the Baddeck Bay region.	Alkaline bogs	Unlikely	NO
<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>	Tall Beakrush			under Review	2- May Be At Risk	2 sites in the Bridgewater- Kejimikujik area: Molega Lake, Carrigan Lake; the only sites in Canada (S.B. 2014)	Acidic sunny wetlands, mostly pond shores, seeps, bogs, marshlands;	NO	NO
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Cut-leaved Coneflower				3- Sensitive	Kings County. Isolated from Annapolis and Cumberland counties to Guysborough County.	Swales, the edges of swamps or in gullies, in small colonies.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Rumex persicarioides</i>	Peach-leaved Dock				2- May Be At Risk	Infrequent. Cumberland, Queens, Inverness and/or Victoria counties. Sable Island	Mostly coastal and slightly saline riparian habitats: shores, marshes	Unlikely	NO
<i>Rumex triangulivalvis</i>	Triangular-valve Dock				3- Sensitive	Sweets Corner, Hants county, and River Inhabitants, Inverness county. Also in Kentville.	Coastal sands, shores, and gravel roadsides	Unlikely	YES
<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i>	Plymouth Gentian	Schedule 1- Threatened	Endangered-2013	Endangered- November 2012 (In a higher risk category)	1- At Risk	Tusket River Valley in Yarmouth County.	Cobbly, Sandy Beaches, and peaty margins of lakes, rivers and boggy savannahs.	NO	NO
<i>Salix candida</i>	Sage Willow		Endangered-2013		2- May Be At Risk	Black River fen in Inverness; record from Halifax County was wrong (S.B.2014)	Calcareous bogs and thickets	NO	NO
<i>Salix glauca (Salix glaucophylloides- var. of S.myricoides)</i>	Gray Willow				2- May Be At Risk	Northern Cape Breton	Sandy and gravelly shores adjacent to thickets.	NO	NO
<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	Bog Willow				3- Sensitive	From Digby County to Cape Breton. Uncommon near the Atlantic coast, and not known in northern Cape Breton.	Swampy thickets, poorly drained soils, bogs, and heavy soils.	YES	YES
<i>Salix reticulata</i>	Net-veined Willow				2- May Be At Risk	Only in Corney Brook gorge in Inverness.	Calcareous Barrens and cliffs.	NO	NO
<i>Salix sericea</i>	Silky Willow				2- May Be At Risk	Western Nova Scotia. Scattered east to Shubenacadie Grand Lake. Brier Island.	Low thickets and streambanks.	NO	NO
<i>Salix uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry Willow				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Breton Island, St. Paul Island, Corney Brook gorge, Cape Breton Highlands park, Inverness County.	Barrens and subalpine areas. On calcareous ledges.	NO	NO
<i>Salix vestita</i>	Hairy Willow				2- May Be At Risk	Corney Brook Gorge in Inverness.	Humid, north facing crevices on cliffs in calcareous soil.	NO	NO
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Seaside Brookweed				3- Sensitive	From Tusket River, Yarmouth to Bridgewater. Also Antigonish.	Brackish meadows, and tidal banks. Edge of salt marshes.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	Clustered Sanicle				2- May Be At Risk	Five Mile River, Hants County; Cornwallis River at Cambridge, Kings County; West River, Pictou County; Southwest Margaree, Inverness County.	Rich alluvial woods and Intervales. (S.B. (2007): Only the richest intervale forest habitats.)	Unlikely	NO
<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>	Yellow Mountain Saxifrage				2- May Be At Risk	Big Southwest Brook, south of French Lake at Corney Brook gorge, Cape Breton Highlands.	Dripping cliffs. Within spray of waterfalls on north facing limestone ledges.	NO	NO
<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	Nodding Saxifrage				2- May Be At Risk	Blair R., Inverness County (S.B. 2014)	Cool, wet areas, mossy banks, tundra, shady rock faces, late snowbeds;	NO	NO
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	Purple Mountain Saxifrage				2- May Be At Risk	Corney Brook gorge in Cape Breton Highlands.	Seepage area on partly shaded rock face.	NO	NO

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<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>	White Mountain Saxifrage				3- Sensitive	Cape Blomidon. Cape d'Or and northern Cape Breton.	Pockets in cliffs, mossy hillsides, dripping cliffs, and limestone ledges.	NO	NO
<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i> (SYN. <i>Scirpus americanus</i>)	Olney's Bulrush				3- Sensitive	Common	Brackish marshes, and sometime in bogs near the coast. Forms colonies on wet sand around depressions where sand is rather salty.	Possibly	Possible
<i>Schoenoplectus torreyi</i>	Torrey's Bulrush				2- May Be At Risk	Lunenburg and Queens counties	Emergent in fresh ponds and marshes, often with fluctuating water levels	NO	NO
<i>Scirpus longii</i>	Long's Bulrush	Schedule 3-Special Concern	Vulnerable -2001	Special Concern- April 1994 (New)	3- Sensitive	Ponhook Lake and Moosehorn Lake, Queens County. Also Eighteen Mile Brook, Shingle Lake, Dunraven Fen, and Quinn's Meadow, Shelburne County.	Peaty or mucky shores of lakes in the southwest. Stillwater meadows, and ferns.	NO	NO
<i>Selaginella rupestris</i>	Rock Spikemoss				2- May Be At Risk	The Ledges of Shobel's Mountain and Sandy Cove in Digby County. An outcrop in Centerville on Digby Neck.	Dry exposed rocks and sandy soils.	NO	NO
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	Low Spikemoss				2- May Be At Risk	Brier Island. Scattered in Cape Breton	Moist areas bordering bog tussocks, peat bogs, and stream margins	Unlikely	YES
<i>Senecio pseudoarnica</i>	Seabeach Ragwort				3- Sensitive	Scattered along Atlantic coast to Northern Cape Breton.	Gravelly seashores.	YES	YES
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Soapberry/Canada Buffalo-Berry				3- Sensitive	The roadside between Windsor and Brooklyn, and in northern Cape Breton.	Gypsum or talus slopes. Along the coast in the reach of salt spray. Grows with Shrubby Cinquefoil and <i>Senecio pauperculus</i> .	Unlikely	NO
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Moss Campion				2- May Be At Risk	Abundant at south west end of St.Paul Island, south of Northeast Channel practically at sea-level.	Gravelly, rocky or turfy cool barrens as well as coastal cliffs.	NO	NO
<i>Silene antirrhina</i>	Sleepy Catchfly				2- May Be At Risk	Annapolis Valley (S.B., 2007)	Sand barren habitat (S.B., pers.com. 2007). Dry railways and roadways, also in open woods and fields (Hinds 2000).	NO	NO
<i>Sisyrinchium fuscatum</i>	Coastal Plain Blue-eyed-grass				2- May Be At Risk	Scattered in southern half of mainland	Sandy plains or banks	NO	NO
<i>Solidago hispida</i>	Hairy Goldenrod				2- May Be At Risk	Infrequent and only occasionally seen Digby, Yarmouth, Halifax counties	Dry wooded banks and rocky shores.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Solidago multiradiata</i>	Multi-rayed Goldenrod				2- May Be At Risk	St.Paul Island in Northern Cape Breton, rare but located at Big Southwest Brook along the Cheticamp River as well as Corney Brook in Inverness County.	Restricted to arctic habitat; Barrens , ledges and mostly shaded cliffs.	NO	NO
<i>Sparganium hyperboreum</i>	Northern Burreed				3- Sensitive	Cape Breton. New Harbour, Guysborough County.	Peaty pools.	YES	YES
<i>Spiranthes casei</i>	Case's Ladies'-tresses				3- Sensitive	Southwestern counties; Jordon Falls to Pubnico and Bellville.	Acid sandy soils, roadsides and open barrens.	NO	NO
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Shining Ladies'-tresses				2- May Be At Risk	Northumberland Strait from Pictou County to Cheticamp, also in Kings, Annapolis and Yarmouth counties.	Alluvial soils and damp rocky shores as well as thickets and meadows.	Unlikely	infrequent
<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i>	Yellow Ladies'-tresses				3- Sensitive	Southwestern of Nova Scotia, northeast to West Gore, Hants County.	Driest sand barrens in southwestern counties. Near rivers, and in dry habitats like roadsides and fields.	NO	NO
<i>Stellaria crassifolia</i>	Fleshy Stitchwort				2- May Be At Risk	Tannery Pond near Wolfville. Possibly scattered in the northern part of NS.	Spring rills and the edges of ponds.	Unlikely	NO

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<i>Stellaria humifusa</i>	Saltmarsh Starwort				3- Sensitive	Cumberland, Colchester and Guysborough counties. Shoreward reaches of salt marshes in Cape Breton.	Around salt marshes.	YES	NO
<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Starwort				3- Sensitive	The meadow along the Salmon River, Truro, and in neighbouring gardens. From the Musquodoboit and Stewiacke River valleys; Kemptown; Colchester County; Ilse Haute.	Damp or wet grassy places, in sandy to muddy soils.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Suaeda rolandii</i>	Roland's Sea-blite				2- May Be At Risk	Found at bays near the head of the Bay of Fundy; Avenport in Kings County, Sweets Corner in Hants County, and Economy in Colchester County. Also the Amherst marsh in Cumberland County.	Salt marshes and saline shores.	NO	NO
<i>Symphotrichum boreale</i>	Boreal Aster				3- Sensitive	Scattered from Yarmouth to Cape Breton (Rather uncommon).	Gravelly soil and lake beaches, along streams and the edges of bogs.	YES	Possible
<i>Symphotrichum ciliolatum</i>	Fringed Blue Aster				3- Sensitive	Scattered from southern Hants County to adjacent Colchester County and to Musquodoboit to Halifax County. Also Ile Haute in Cumberland County, Cape Breton and Guysborough Counties.	Open fields, lawns and edges of woods.	YES	NO
<i>Symphotrichum undulatum</i>	Wavy-leaved Aster				3- Sensitive	Widely scattered in Lunenburg County and from there to Kings, Queens and Halifax counties.	Old fields and edges of thickets.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	Canada Germander				3- Sensitive	widespread but uncommon on the coast throughout, except extreme north CB (S.B2014)	Gravel seacoasts, the crest of the beach, beyond the reach of the tide.	Possibly	Infrequent
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar				1- At Risk 1	Annapolis, Digby and Cumberland Counties.	Lakesides and swamps or old pastures.	NO	NO
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved Foamflower				3- Sensitive	Colchester and Pictou counties. Huntington Point, Kings County.	Deciduous forests and gravelly roadsides.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	Poison Sumac				2- May Be At Risk	Tefler Lake in Queens County.	Swampy lakeshores and marshy areas.	NO	NO
<i>Triantha glutinosa</i>	Sticky False Asphodel				2- May Be At Risk	Black River bog and Cheticamp in Inverness.	Swamps, bogs and rocky beaches.	NO	NO
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	Orange-fruited Tinker's Weed				3- Sensitive	Rare above Truro. Found in Kemptown in Colchester County. Also near New Glasgow. Meander River, and also in north Cape Breton.	Rich soils along rivers. Limestone banks in one location	Unlikely	NO
<i>Trisetum melicoides</i>	Purple False Oats				2- May Be At Risk	Indian Brook, Victoria County; Digby County, Cumberland County to Pictou County.	Gravel shores and banks, especially alkaline areas.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Utricularia resupinata</i>	Inverted Bladderwort				2- May Be At Risk	Digby Neck. Barren lake in Richmond County, near Argyle (Yarmouth County).	Ponds, lakes and river shores.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Vaccinium boreale</i>	Northern Blueberry				2- May Be At Risk	Cape Breton, and 2 records on the mainland.	Exposed headlands and barrens.	Possibly	YES
<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>	Dwarf Bilberry				3- Sensitive	Black River, Gaspereau Valley, Kings County. Northern Victoria and Inverness counties. Halifax County.	Rocky cliffs and crevices. Dry or wet acidic sites from sea level to 3800 m.	YES	YES
<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>	Oval-leaved Bilberry				2- May Be At Risk	North Cape Breton Island	Moist coniferous woods to an elevation of 2100 m.	YES	YES
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Alpine Bilberry				3- Sensitive	Northern and eastern Cape Breton. Halifax and Digby counties.	Dry or wet, organic or inorganic acid soils. Tolerant of high copper concentrations.	YES	YES

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<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Wild Celery (Tape grass)				2- May Be At Risk		Locally abundant in marginal waters; Shorts Lake Brookfield Colchester County. Also reported in several different locations from Musquodoboit River in Halifax County to Northern Cape Breton.	Quiet waters	YES	NO
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	Squashberry				3- Sensitive	Northern Cape Breton.	Cold woods and along streams. Climax coniferous forest	NO	NO	
<i>Viola nephrophylla</i>	Northern Bog Violet				3- Sensitive	Wet woods north of Truro. Occasionally in Cape Breton. Also is Wolfville and Shelburne County.	Cool mossy bogs. Borders of streams, and damp woods.	YES	Infrequent	
<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	Alpine Cliff Fern				2- May Be At Risk	North Aspy River, Cape Breton. Cheticamp River and Big Southwest Brook, Inverness County; Indian Brook, Victoria County.	Dryish cliffs	NO	NO	
<i>Woodsia glabella</i>	Smooth Cliff Fern				3- Sensitive	Jeffers Brook, Cumberland County. Big Southwest Brook, Lockhart Brook, and Skye Glen Mountain, northern Cape Breton.	Shaded vertical cliffs. Along streams in northern Cape Breton.	NO	NO	
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	Netted Chain Fern				3- Sensitive	Yarmouth and Shelburne counties. A stream at Argyle Head, Yarmouth County.	Swamps, bog margins, and particularly along streams.	NO	NO	
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders				2- May Be At Risk	Pomquet River and South River, Antigonish County. Upper Musquodobit, Halifax County. Truro area and northeast.	Meadows, shores, damp thickets, and wet woods. Roadsides.	YES	NO	
LICHENS										
<i>Anaptychia crinalis</i>	Hanging Fringed Lichen			Special Concern-1994	3- Vulnerable	Europe, Asia, North America, Arctic.	On bark, cork, plant surfaces trunks, branches, twigs, also rock	YES	YES	
<i>Anzia colpodes</i>	Black-foam Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Endemic to eastern NA as far north as NB and NS but avoids the SE coastal plain	Corticolous	YES	Infrequent	
<i>Cavernularia hulthenii</i>	Powdered Honeycomb Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Eastern and Western NA, also Europe	Wet forested coasts, true oceanic	YES	YES	
<i>Cladonia coccifera</i>	Eastern Boreal Pixie-cup Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Circumpolar arctic and boreal	On soil and rotting logs and over rocks	Yes	YES	
<i>Cladonia pocillum</i>	Rosette Pixie-cup Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Colchester, Victoria couotnies	On highly calcareous soils	Possibly	NO	
<i>Cladonia stygia</i>	Black-footed Reindeer Lichen				3- Vulnerable		Characteristic of northern bogs, but also found in drier areas in boreal and Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere	YES	YES	
<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	Blistered Tarpaper Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Broad global range	Usually on bark but sometimes on rock	YES	YES	
<i>Collema leptaleum</i>	Crumpled Bat's Wing Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Broad global range	On bark, especially on hardwoods	YES	YES	
<i>Collema nigrescens</i>	Blistered Tarpaper Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Throughout NS	Corticolous, on base of poplar and other trees.	YES	YES	
<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	Blue Felt Lichen	Special Concern-No schedule	Vulnerable -2013	Special Concern-2010	4-Secure	Very rare in North America, but widespread in NS	Corticolous; moss covered trees and rocks. Prefers hardwoods	YES	Infrequent	
<i>Ephebe lanata</i>	Waterside Rockshag Lichen				3- Vulnerable		On wet, siliceous rocks on lake and stream shores or dripping rock walls.Sometimes submerged	YES	Minimal	

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<i>Erioderma mollissimum</i>	Vole Ears Lichen, Graceful Felt Lichen	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered-2013	Endangered- 2009	2- May be at Risk	Found throughout NS, in lichen rich locations.	Cool, maritime climates. Highly sensitive to acid rain. Grow on bark of coniferous trees. Corticolous	YES	Possible
<i>Erioderma pedicellatum</i>	Boreal Felt Lichen	Endangered-Schedule 1 (Atlantic Population)	Endangered-2003	Endangered- 2002	1- At Risk	Found in Maritime climates throughout NS, NB and NL. A 90 % reduction in NS and NB populations in the past 2 decades; in lichen rich regions	Cool, Maritime climates. Highly sensitive to acid rain. Grow on bark of coniferous trees	YES	Infrequent
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Valley Oakmoss Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Incompletely circumpolar	On bark, lignum, and occasionally rocks	YES	YES
<i>Everniastrum catawbiense</i>	Powder-tipped Antler Lichen				2- May be at Risk	NE North America	On conifer branches, and wood, mainly at high elevations	YES	NO
<i>Fuscopannaria leucosticta</i>	Rimmed Shingles Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Throughout NS	Corticolous, occasional on rocks, often among mosses.	YES	YES / Infrequent
<i>Fuscopannaria praetermissa</i>	Moss Shingles Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Circumpolar arctic and sometimes boreal, extending south in mountains. Hants and Inverness counties.	On moss over calcareous rocks or soil	Possibly	NO
<i>Heterodermia squamulosa</i>	Scaly Fringe Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Endemic to eastern NA	On trees, especially mossy tree bases, in hardwood forests	YES	Minimal
<i>Leptogium corticola</i>	Blistered Jellyskin Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Throughout NS	Corticolous; hardwoods, occasionally on White Cedar in the North; sometimes on mossy rocks.	YES	YES
<i>Leptogium lichenoides</i>	Tattered Jellyskin Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Arctic, boreal, and temperate NA and Europe	On calcareous rocks among mosses	YES	no
<i>Leptogium milligranum</i>	Stretched Jellyskin Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Temperate NA, Central and South America	Corticolous, especially on oaks. In NS only found on Red Maple.	YES	YES
<i>Leptogium subtile</i>	Appressed Jellyskin Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Throughout NS	In NS muscicolous, on trees, generally bases of trees.	YES	YES
<i>Leptogium teretiusculum</i>	Beaded Jellyskin Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Boreal NA and Europe	On trees	YES	YES
<i>Nephroma arcticum</i>	Arctic Kidney Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Circumpolar arctic to boreal	Ground, usually among mosses	YES	YES
<i>Nephroma bellum</i>	Naked Kidney Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Boreal to temperate in Northern Hemisphere, also in Africa	On mossy tree trunks and rocks	YES	YES
<i>Nephroma resupinatum</i>	Pimpled Kidney Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Circumpolar boreal	On rocks and tree trunks	YES	YES
<i>Pannaria lurida</i>	Veined Shingle Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Throughout NS, rare	Corticolous or mossy rocks	YES	YES
<i>Parmeliella parvula</i>	Hairless-spined Shield Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Europe, NA.	Prefers moist sheltered mossy woodlands with broad leaved trees, often near streams. Sometimes occurs on coniferous trees but rarely on rocks or timber.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Parmelinopsis minarum</i>	Tree Pelt Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Pan-temperate and montane pan-tropical, reported form NS	ON bark or rock	YES	YES

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<i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i>	Slender Rosette Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Arctic, boreal, and western NA, Europe, Asia and Australia	Usually on conifer bark and lignum, rarely rocks	YES	NO
<i>Peltigera collina</i>	Bottlebrush Frost Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Eastern and Western NA	On soil, generally in woodlands, fields or sand areas, less commonly on tree bases or mossy rocks	YES	YES
<i>Peltigera hydrothyria</i>	Eyed Mossthorns Woollybear Lichen				2- May be at Risk		Aquatic...	YES	Infrequent
<i>Physcia subtilis</i>	Appalachian Speckleback Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Endemic to temperate NA	On rocks	YES	YES
<i>Physconia detersa</i>	Angelhair Ramalina Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Boreal and northern temperate NA, Europe, and Asia	Mostly on trees, also rocks	YES	YES
<i>Polychidium muscicola</i>	Peppered Moon Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Arctic, boreal, and northern temperate areas. Throughout NS.	Among mosses on exposed or shaded rocks. ON moist arctic ?????? Or occassionally on ground or at base if trees	YES	YES
<i>Punctelia appalachensis</i>	Powdered Moon Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Endemic to eastern North America, mostly in Appalachian region	On deciduous trees	YES	YES
<i>Ramalina thrausta</i>	Petaled Rocktripe Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Circumpolar	On trees, rarely rocks	YES	YES
<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>	Warty Beard Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Oceanic sites in NS, Europe, SA, Africa, Australia and NZ	Mossy bark, rarely mossy rock	YES	YES
<i>Sticta limbata</i>	Coastal Bushy Beard Lichen				2- May be at Risk		Mossy bark and rock, especially in coastal forest	YES	YES
<i>Umbilicaria polyphylla</i>	Blood-splattered Beard Lichen				3- Vulnerable	NA, SA, Europe, south Africa, Asia, Australia, and NZ. Cape Breton, Victoria, Kings and Cumberland counties	On nutrient -encrusted siliceous rocks	Possibly	YES
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Straw Beard Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Eurasia, NA, and SA	Usually on trees, occasionally rocks, near moist lakesides, wetlands or coastal habitats	YES	YES
<i>Usnea flammea</i>	Coastal Bushy Beard Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Oceanic sites of western Europe and ne NA,	On trees and rocks	YES	YES
<i>Usnea flavocardia</i>	Blood-splattered Beard Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Rare in oceanic area of Europe, NS, and south SA	On trees, usually in coastal areas	YES	YES
<i>Usnea mutabilis</i>	Bloody Beard Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Eastern and eastern NA, sw Europe, Japan, especially common in se NA	On trees in deciduous and pine forests.	YES	Infrequent
<i>Usnea scabrata</i>	Straw Beard Lichen				3- Vulnerable	Circumpolar boreal to montane N Hemisphere	On conifers in forests or open habitat	YES	YES
<i>Usnea substerilis</i>	Embossed Beard Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Circumpolar boreal and temperate	On trees	YES	YES
<i>Usnocetraria oakesiana (syn. Cetraria/Allocetraria oakesiana)</i>	Yellow Band Lichen				2- May be at Risk	Endemic to the Great Lakes/Appalachian regions. Annapolis, Colchester, Cumberland and Hants counties	On both conifers and some hardwoods, occassionally on rocks	YES	YES

BIRDS

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<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper				3- Sensitive		Breeds near water in a variety of habitats, including shorelines, grasslands and forests. Found in both coastal and freshwater habitats during migration.	YES	YES
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill			Special Concern 2008	3- Sensitive	Margaree Island and eastern Cape Breton (including Bird Islands and Scatarie Island); southern NS.	Breeds on inaccessible coastal islands and cliffs. Nesting: typically in crevices on rocky cliffs.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail				2- May Be At Risk		Open fertile marsh including estuary	YES	Unlikely
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler				2- May Be At Risk		Shallow marshes with lots of cover, wetlands, ponds, sloughs, lakes with abundant vegetation	YES	NO
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	Threatened--Schedule 1		Special Concern (2011)	2- May Be At Risk		Shallow, freshwater marshes , wetlands, ponds, prairie sloughs, lakes with vegetation and slow-flowing muddy creeks	YES	NO
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	Special Concern---Schedule 1		Endangered-2007	2- May Be At Risk		Freshwater marshes, ponds, shallow lakes	YES	NO
<i>Antrostomus (syn. Caprimulgus) vociferus</i>	Eastern Whip-poor-will	Threatened-Schedule 1	Threatened-2007	Threatened-April 2009	1- At Risk 1	Possible breeding records in southern Nova Scotia	Dry deciduous or mixed forests with little or no underbrush; requires shade and proximity to open areas for foraging. Nesting: Eggs laid on leaf litter, usually partially shaded by vegetative cover.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	Special Concern-Schedule 1		Special Concern - 2008	2- May Be At Risk	Found in middle America, Europe, Asia and Africa, Breeds in every province and territory in Canada. Sparsely scattered throughout coastal NS; most near Amherst and Bay of Fundy.	Usually found in open country supporting cyclic small mammals (voles, lemmings), large expanses of grasslands, heathlands, shrub-steppe, tundra or agricultural areas. Nesting: dry sites with enough vegetation to conceal incubating female.	YES	Yes
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl			Threatened	2- May Be At Risk		Open forests and areas of dense vegetation adjacent to open grassland or shrubland.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	Threatened-Schedule 1		Threatened	3- Sensitive		Freshwater marshes, wetlands	YES	NO
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant			Threatened_ Reassed Nov 2009	3- Sensitive	Does not nest in NS. Winter feeding grounds: Northumberland Strait, Cape Sable (late winter), Brier Island, Wallace Harbour in Cumberland county and Minas Basin.	Found in NS during the winter months, mostly in marine habitats	YES	Unlikely
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye	Special Concern-No Schedule		Special Concern (2011)	1- At Risk 1	Small numbers breed and winter in Maritimes. During non-breeding season, species found in coastal waters of Estuary and Gulf. During late fall, winter and early spring, large numbers are found in a few areas of St. Lawrence corridor.	Breeding appear to be restricted to high elevation lakes north of St. Lawrence Estuary and Gulf. Eastern Canada populations have dwindled in recent years as a result of habitat loss due to fish introduction, logging and contamination.	YES	YES
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot		Endangered (2007)		1- At Risk 1	Does not breed in NS; found on mud beaches and flats during fall migration.	Sand beaches adjacent to mud flats, typically near estuaries, bays and inlets.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red Knot rufa subspecies	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered 2007	Endangered-2007	1- At Risk 1	Does not breed in NS; found on mud beaches and flats during fall migration.	Sand beaches adjacent to mud flats, typically near estuaries, bays and inlets.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper				3- Sensitive	Rocky shores on the Atlantic and Fundy coasts, Minas Basin.	Coastal environments.	YES	YES
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper				3- Sensitive		Breeds in subarctic tundra; found in coastal habitats during migration.	YES	YES

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<i>Cardellina (syn. Wilsonia) canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered	Threatened	1- At Risk 1	Throughout NS.	Most abundant in moist, mixed forests with a well-developed understory, dense nest site cover. Often near open water. Nesting: Typically on or near the ground, often on slopes, knolls, in earthen banks, or rocky areas.	YES	Possible
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture				3- Sensitive		Preferred habitat includes farmland with pasture and abundant carrion close to undisturbed forested areas for perching, roosting, and nesting. This species nests in dark recesses beneath boulders, on cliff ledges, in hollow trees, logs, and stumps, and in abandoned buildings	YES	Possible
<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's Thrush	Threatened-Schedule 1	Endangered-2013	Threatened (2009)	1- At Risk 1	Primarily breed in Quebec, but some populations breed in New Brunswick and Cape Breton Highlands.	Breed at high elevation, dense and stunted fir/spruce forests (726 m to 914 m a.s.l.) on rocky peaks. Favour a wet, cool, windy climate that increases in severity with elevation. Nesting: usually in dense fir stands, against tree trunk.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	Threatened-Schedule 1-Schedule 1	Endangered -2007	Threatened- 2007	1- At Risk 1	Scattered records throughout NS. Large colony in Wolfville.	More concentrated in urban areas where there are large concentrations of chimneys for nest sites and communal roosts. Nesting: primarily chimneys and other artificial sites; occasionally uses hollow trees.	Possible	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius melodus melodus</i>	Piping Plover melodus subspecies	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered -2000	Endangered - November 2013 (No Change)	1- At Risk 1	Coastal habitats; mainly in southwestern and southern NS, but some records from Cape Breton Island and Antigonish County.	Sand and gravel beaches. Nesting: on the ground, above normal high water mark.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	Threatened-Schedule 1-		Threatened 2010	3- Sensitive		A variety of open habitats, including sandbars, mudflats, heavily grazed pastures, cultivated fields, athletic fields, airports, golf courses, graveled lots, and graveled rooftops	YES	Possible
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	Special Concern-- No schedule		Not at Risk- April 1996	2- May Be At Risk		Shallow freshwater marshlands.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	Threatened-Schedule 1	Threatened 2007	Threatened- April 2007 (new)	1- At Risk 1	Scattered throughout NS, with emphasis to the eastern side as well as Cape Breton.	Coastal sand dunes and beaches, logged or slashburned areas of forest sites, woodland clearings, grassland habitat, farm fields, open forests, rock outcrops, and flat gravel rooftops. Nesting: Nests in open areas on the ground.	YES	YES
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo				2- May Be At Risk		Coniferous and deciduous woodlands, deserts, open country, along coast, and urban areas	YES	Unlikely
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Threatened-Schedule 1	Threatened 2013	Threatened- November 2007 (New)	1- At Risk 1	Throughout NS	Along forest edges and openings with tall snags for foraging and singing. Nesting: generally well out toward tip of horizontal branch in coniferous tree.	YES	YES
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood Peewee	Special Concern-- No schedule	Vulnerable -2013	Special Concern- Nov 2012 (new)	3- Sensitive	Throughout NS.	Damp boreal forests, spruce bogs, swamps, coniferous forests, wet areas with sphagnum-moss ground cover	YES	YES
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler				3- Sensitive		Spruce-fir forests	YES	YES
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler				3- Sensitive		Deciduous and mixed forests, damp woodlands	YES	YES
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler				3- Sensitive		Mixed and deciduous forests with thick undergrowth, rhododendron thickets, beech and maple forests	YES	Possible

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<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	Threatened-No schedule	Vulnerable	Threatened-April 2010	3- Sensitive	Throughout NS, especially farming areas	Grasslands and pastures; agricultural fields. Nesting: on ground, beneath vegetation.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird				2- May Be At Risk		Open woodlands, suburban areas, thickets	YES	Possible
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher				3- Sensitive		Birch forests, bogs, edges of marshes, damp thickets of alder or willows	YES	YES
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher				3- Sensitive		Breeds in a variety of usually shrubby, often wet habitats	YES	Unlikely
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern-- Schedule 1	Endangered 2013	Special Concern-April 2006 (new)	2- May Be At Risk	Uncommon, but present throughout NS.	Frequent cool habitats in forest openings, including spruce bogs, swamps, and damp alder swales. Nesting: In trees and shrubs, 0.5 m to 6 m above ground or over water.	YES	YES
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum/tundrius</i>	Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius	Special Concern-- Schedule 1	Vulnerable (2007)	Special Concern-April 2007 (Reassigned)	3- Sensitive	The <i>anatum</i> subspecies is scattered sparsely through mainland NS, primarily around Bay of Fundy. (The <i>tundrius</i> ssp.: is not found in NS).	Wide variety of habitats, with suitable cliffs or platforms for nest. Nesting: on cliff ledges or platforms ranging from about 8 to 400 m high; cliffs 50–200 m preferred.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin				3- Sensitive	Machais Seal Island, NB; scattered islands on the south shore of NS (e.g. Pearl Island); and Bird Islands in Cape Breton.	Breeding colonies on islands that permit excavation of nesting burrows, also rocky seacoasts. Nesting: burrows; occasionally cliff crevices.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Gallinago delicata (form. G. gallinago)</i>	Wilson's Snipe				3- Sensitive		Sedge bogs, fens, alder or willow swamps, and pond and river edges.	YES	YES
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	Special Concern-- Schedule 1		Not at Risk - April 1997	2- May Be At Risk	Throughout NS	Prefers lakes larger than 24 ha with clear water, an abundance of small fish, numerous small islands, and an irregular shoreline. Nesting: ground-nesting; prefers to nest on islands.	YES	YES
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Threatened-No schedule	Endangered-2013	Threatened-May 2011 (New)	3- Sensitive	Throughout NS, especially farming areas	Open areas (fields, meadows) for foraging. Nesting: Mud nest fastened to a vertical wall or ledge underneath an overhang.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	Special Concern-- Schedule 1	Endangered 2000	Special Concern-- November 2013 (No Change)	1- At Risk 1	Two probable nesting records, one in western Cape Breton and another in southwestern NS. Winter in east and south coasts of NL, southern NS, NB, Maine and Cape Cod.	Nests built on ground on islands or banks of fast-flowing streams. Favour marine environments, but move inland to breed. In winter, occurs along headlands where surf breaks against rocks. Feed close to rocky shorelines or skerries.	YES	YES
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	Threatened-No schedule		Threatened-- November 2012	5- Undetermined		Moist woodlands, swamps, forest edges	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole				2- May Be At Risk		Open coniferous forests or mixed woodlands	YES	Unlikely
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	Threatened-- Schedule 1		Threatened April 2009 (No Change)	5- Undetermined	Not known to nest in NS.	Tall emergent vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit				3- Sensitive		During migration, found in inland and coastal wetlands, including estuaries, mudflats, salt marshes, sandy shores, lakes, fresh-water marshes. Roost sites include salt marshes, sand spits, small islands. Nests on coastal arctic tundra.	Possible	Unlikely
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher				2- May Be At Risk		Open woodlands, clearings	Unlikely	Unlikely

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<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	Endangered-Schedule 1		Endangered- November 2009 (No Change)	5- Undetermined		Possibly extinct. Does not breed in NS; historically, flew east to Maritimes during migration, using a variety of coastal and open terrestrial habitats.	Tundra to transitional woodland in arctic regions of Canada.	Unlikely	NO
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel				3- Sensitive			Arctic tundra, bogs, marshes at edge of boreal forests	YES	Possible
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron				2- May Be At Risk	Southwestern NS, and historically near Amherst		Wide variety of wetland habitats; essentials seem to be good cover, and freshwater, saltwater, or brackish foraging area. Nesting: colonially, in trees; usually on islands, in swamps, or over water	Unlikely	NO
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis ssp. principes</i>	Savannah Sparrow (Ipswich ssp.)	Special Concern-- Schedule 1		Special Concern - November 2009	1- At Risk 1	Ipswich Sparrows nest almost exclusively on Sable Island. Some nest on beaches in southern NS, and occasionally winter elsewhere in the province.		Found in heath-dominated terrain in dense marram grass on coastal dunes and upper beaches; prefer outer dune beaches with good grass coverage. Nesting: Nests of grass and vegetation built on hollows scratched in ground under shelter of shrub, small tree or tussock of grass.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Canada Jay				3- Sensitive	Scattered throughout NS.		Favours coniferous or mixed-coniferous forests. Nesting: in trees, generally near edge of small forest openings (bogs, trails).	YES	YES
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow				2- May Be At Risk			Nests in often large colonies, under rock ledges, highway culverts, bridges, and buildings	YES	NO
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant				3- Sensitive			Rocky islands, cliffs facing water, stands of trees near water	YES	Possible
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope				3- Sensitive			Pelagic outside the breeding season. Nests on low, swampy arctic tundra	YES	NO
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope				3- Sensitive			Pelagic outside the breeding season. Nests on arctic tundra	YES	NO
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak				3- Sensitive			Woodland edges, weedy fields, thickets	YES	YES
<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Black-backed Woodpecker				3- Sensitive			Open woodlands, mature forests	YES	YES
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak				2- May Be At Risk			Open woodlands, conifer forests	YES	YES
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover				3- Sensitive			During migration, found in a variety of open inland and coastal habitats, both natural and human-made. Nests on muskeg to edge of tundra, grassy marshes.	Possible	Unlikely
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe				3- Sensitive			Breeds in freshwater marshes, lakes, and slow-moving rivers.	YES	NO
<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	Boreal Chickadee				3- Sensitive	Throughout NS.		Boreal forests	YES	YES
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow				2- May Be At Risk	Northern mainland Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Highlands.		Breeds in dry, open habitats with short, sparse, and patchy herbaceous vegetation; some bare ground; and low to moderate shrub or tall forb cover. Found in a wide variety of grassland habitats. Nesting: Nests on ground, usually near vegetative cover.	Possible	Unlikely

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<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin				2- May Be At Risk	Scattered breeding records in Amherst, Guysborough Co., northern Bay of Fundy	Found almost exclusively near human settlement, even in highly urban areas. Nesting: in tree cavities or (more commonly) in birdhouses.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet				3- Sensitive	Throughout NS.	Coniferous and mixed forests.	YES	YES
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet				3- Sensitive	Throughout NS.	Coniferous forests during breeding season; in winter, may be found in coniferous, mixed and deciduous forests.	YES	YES
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow			Threatened	2- May Be At Risk	Throughout NS.	Along rivers, streams, lakes, and coasts. Nesting: burrows in banks, cliffs and bluffs; may also use artificial sites such as sand and gravel quarries and road cuts.	YES	NO
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake				3- Sensitive		Inaccessible coastal cliffs and offshore islands. Largely pelagic outside of breeding season.	YES	NO
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe				3- Sensitive		Open deciduous and coniferous woodlands	YES	YES
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird			Not at Risk- April 1996	3- Sensitive	Throughout NS.	Prefers open habitat with little or no understory, such as orchards and clear cut areas amid forests. Nesting: In nest boxes or abandoned nest cavities; prefers nesting in dead trees.	Possible	Unlikely
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	Pine Siskin				3- Sensitive	Throughout NS.	Generally inhabits coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous forests	YES	YES
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	Endangered-- Schedule 1	Endangered 2000	Endangered April 2009 (No Change)	1- At Risk	Colonies sparsely scattered on southern shore of NS (Brothers Islands, Grassy Island, and Country Island Complex)	Colonies on rocky offshore islands, barrier beaches, or salt marsh islands, usually close to shallow-water fishing sites with sandy bottoms, bars, or shoals. Nesting: Typically use dense vegetation, rocks, or other shelter and hide their nests, but occasionally nest in open. Readily use inverted boxes or half-buried tires, which provide covered nest sites.	YES	Possible
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern			Not at Risk- April 1998	3- Sensitive	Throughout NS, particularly the southern coast and Cape Breton.	Usually nests on islands, sometimes on barrier beaches or promontories attached to mainland, or salt marshes; occasionally freshwater marshes. Nesting: on ground, primarily in open areas with loose substrate, with scattered vegetation or other cover	YES	YES
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern				2- May Be At Risk	Lower Bay of Fundy, south shore of mainland NS, south and east shores of Cape Breton Island	Generally nests close to water, frequently on small rocky, gravelly, grassy, or peaty islands; also barrier beaches and sand or gravel spits, gravel bars in rivers, or glacial moraines, as well as marshes, bogs, and grassy meadows. For feeding, uses streams, ponds, lakes, estuaries, and inshore waters. Nesting: On ground or low vegetation in open areas.	YES	YES
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	No Status-No Schedule		Threatened- May 2011	3- Sensitive	Throughout NS	Grassland habitats	Possible	Possible
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow				3- Sensitive		Open fields, meadows, marshes. Nesting: Typically in standing dead trees, or nest boxes where available.	YES	YES
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs				3- Sensitive		Breeds in muskeg, wet bogs with small wooded islands, and forests (usually coniferous) with abundant clearings. During migration, uses a variety of coastal habitats and wetlands.	YES	Yes

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<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet				2- May Be At Risk	Occurs throughout	Breeds most commonly on salt marshes, barrier islands, and barrier beaches; also pastures and farmlands in Nova Scotia	YES	Yes
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird				3- Sensitive		Open habitats, frequently along woodland edges.	YES	Yes
<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler				3- Sensitive		Open woodlands, brushy areas, cut-over and burned woods, second-growth woodlands, edges of bogs	YES	Yes
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler				3- Sensitive		Undergrowth in moist mature forests, dense woodlands near streams or swamps	YES	YES
HERPETILES (TERRESTRIAL)									
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Common Snapping Turtle	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Vulnerable -2013	Special Concern-November 2008 (New)	4 - Secure	Mainland NS	All types of freshwater habitats, especially those with soft mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation or submerged brush and logs. In brackish water in some areas. Mostly a bottom dweller. Hibernates singly or in groups in streams, lakes, ponds, or marshes	YES	YES
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blandings' Turtle- NS population	Endangered-Schedule 1		Endangered-May 2005 (In a higher risk category)	1- At Risk 1		Forested wetlands in southern NS	NO	NO
<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	Threatened-Schedule 1	Threatened -2000	Threatened-November 2007 (In a higher risk category)	3- Sensitive	The species has been reported in most of New Brunswick, north-central Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island), southern Quebec, and both south-central and north-central Ontario.	The species is associated with moving water; it frequents streams, creeks and rivers. It is also one of the most terrestrial members of its family and occupies a great variety of habitats, including forests, but favours riparian areas with open canopy.	YES	YES
<i>Thamnophis sauritus septentrionalis</i>	Northern Ribbon Snake (Eastern Ribbonsnake.)	Threatened-Schedule 1	Threatened 2003	Threatened November 2012 (No Change)	1- At Risk 1	Southwestern, Nova Scotia - Queens County and Lunenburg County.	Quiet, Vegetated ponds, coves of lakes and grassy places along streams. Enjoy an abundance of aquatic vegetation.	NO	NO
ODONATES									
<i>Coenagrion resolutum</i>	Taiga Bluet				2- May Be At Risk	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Found at sedge marshes and fens and well-vegetated pond and lake edges, at large lakes in sedge beds. Often in stands of water horsetail <i>Equisetum hiemale</i> .	YES	Yes
<i>Enallagma signatum</i>	Orange Bluet				2- May Be At Risk		Lentic habitat, including ponds and lakes. Flight period: late June to early September.	YES	yes
<i>Enallagma vesperum</i>	Vesper Bluet				3- Sensitive		Lentic habitat; found in small lakes with lots of floating vegetation and occasionally slow-moving streams.. Flight period: early July to mid August.	YES	Yes
<i>Epitheca princeps</i>	Prince Baskettail				3- Sensitive		Rivers, Streams and Lakes. Only active wave-washed shores of lakes, and slow running streams and rivers.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Erythrodiplax berenice</i>	Seaside Dragonlet				3- Sensitive	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Salt-marsh habitats	YES	No
<i>Gomphaeschna furcillata</i>	Harlequin Darner				3- Sensitive	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Swamps or bogs	YES	YES
<i>Gomphus desertus</i>	Harpoon Clubtail				3- Sensitive		Live in streams in particularly open forest.	YES	Possible

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<i>Gomphus ventricosus</i>	Skillet Clubtail				2- May Be At Risk		Breed in deep rivers where they can burrow into mud in deep pools.	YES	No
<i>Ophiogomphus aspersus</i>	Brook Snaketail				2- May Be At Risk	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Clear sand bottomed streams with intermittent rapids. Sand or gravel; Current may be slow to strong.	YES	No
<i>Ophiogomphus mainensis</i>	Maine Snaketail				2- May Be At Risk		This species is mainly associated with clear, rocky woodland streams and smaller rivers, frequently where they drain marshes or lakes.	YES	No
<i>Ophiogomphus rupinsulensis</i>	Rusty Snaketail				2- May Be At Risk	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Common along rivers. Inhabits generally low-flowing mesotrophic rivers with diverse substratum.	Unlikely	Unlikely
<i>Somatochlora albicincta</i>	Ringed Emerald				2- May Be At Risk		Near mountain lakes	No	No
<i>Somatochlora septentrionalis</i>	Muskeg Emerald				3- Sensitive	In Nova Scotia, confined to the Cape Breton Highlands	Shallow <i>Sphagnum</i> -choked ponds within bogs	No	No
<i>Somatochlora williamsoni</i>	Williamson's Emerald				2- May Be At Risk	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Occurs throughout southeastern Canada and northeastern United States, including the Appalachian Mountains, it is usually found at slow streams and lakes, and sometimes bog lakes. It seems to prefer shaded habitats.	YES	Possible
<i>Williamsonia fletcheri</i>	Ebony Boghaunter				2- May Be At Risk	Known to occur in Guysborough County	Lentic; Bogs and fens, also found sometimes water suspended/saturated sphagnum.	YES	Yes
BUTTERFLIES									
<i>Boloria chariclea</i>	Arctic Fritillary				3- Sensitive	Historic record from Parrsboro area; two MBA records, one in central Cape Breton and the other in northern NB.	Boreal forest clearings and along transmission lines and bogs. Host plants include willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) and possibly violets (<i>Viola</i> spp.)	NO	NO
<i>Callophrys lanoraieensis</i>	Bog Elfin				2- May Be At Risk	Reported in New Brunswick and central Nova Scotia, Early May to late June.	Bogs, wood roads and sandy pine forests with black spruce. Host plant: Black spruce.	YES	YES
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	Special Concern- Schedule 1		Special Concern - April 2010 (No Change)	3- Sensitive	Several MBA records from all three provinces; none from eastern NS. The eastern population includes all Monarchs east of the Rocky Mountains, from the Gulf coast to southern Canada, and from the Great Plain States and Prairie Provinces east to the Atlantic coast.	Primarily found in places where milkweed (<i>Asclepius</i>) and wildflowers such as goldenrod, asters, and purple loosestrife exist. This includes abandoned farmland, along roadsides, and other open spaces.	YES	Yes
<i>Erora laeta</i>	Early Hairstreak				2- May Be At Risk	Recorded in the Wentworth Valley and Annapolis Valley. No Maritimes Butterfly Atlas (MBA) records to date.	Deciduous woods where beech is present. Larvae feed on beech nuts. Adults seldom leave forest canopy.	NO	NO
<i>Oeneis jutta</i>	Jutta Arctic				2- May Be At Risk	Known to occur in NB and northern Cape Breton. Thirteen MBA records to date for NB, and five for NS (Guysborough Co. and Cumberland Co.)	Typically observed around margins of bogs and fens. Host plants include a variety of sedges, such as <i>Carex</i> sp. and tussock cotton-grass.	YES	YES
<i>Papilio brevicauda</i>	Short-tailed Swallowtail				3- Sensitive	Only found in the Atlantic provinces and eastern Quebec. Single MBA record for NS in Victoria Co.; seven records for northern NB.	Coastal marshes, dunes and headlands in the presence of its primary larval foodplant, Scotch lovage. Rarely occurs inland, and infrequently uses other members of the carrot family.	NO	NO
<i>Pieris oleracea</i>	Mustard White				3- Sensitive	Widespread. Adults present early May to mid June, and mid July to late August. Two broods per year.	Along roadsides and in open spaces in forested areas. Host plant: Various members of the Mustard family, particularly rock cresses and toothworts.	YES	YES
<i>Polygonia gracilis</i>	Hoary Comma				3- Sensitive	Three MBA records, all in northern NB.	Often seen visiting flowers, typically goldenrod and pearly everlasting. Host plants include a variety of currants (<i>Ribes</i> spp.)	NO	NO

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<i>Polygonia satyrus</i>	Satyr Comma				3- Sensitive	Five MBA records, all from northern NB.	Woodlands, often found sitting on wood roads and trails. Attracted to animal droppings and carrion, as well as sap and fermented fruit. Host plant is the stinging nettle.	NO	NO
<i>Thorybes pylades</i>	Northern Cloudywing				3- Sensitive	Three historic records from Pictou and Colchester counties. Three MBA records for NS (Antigonish Co. and Guysborough Co.), and several for northern NB and Fredericton area.	Variety of open forest and meadow habitats, where it regularly visits flowers. Highly colonial and can be locally common. Host plants include vetch, beach pea and other legumes.	YES	YES
FISHES (FRESHWATER)									
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon	No Status-No schedule		Threatened-May 2011 (New)	2- May Be At Risk	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean-Located along the Fundy coast of NS, and in the northern tip of the Cape Breton Highlands.Adults may occur all around coast of NS	Important habitat for Atlantic Sturgeon is a river with access to the sea, preferably with deep channels; an estuary with relatively warm, partially saline water and a coastal shelf region. Atlantic Sturgeon spawn in freshwater over rocky-gravel substrates at a depth of 1 - 3 m in areas with a strong current, and also under waterfalls, and in deep pools.	YES	Possible (marine environment)
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	Alewife				3- Sensitive		Rivers, freshwater lakes, ponds and streams	YES	Unlikely
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American Eel	No Status-No schedule		Threatened-May 2012 (In a higher risk category)	2- May Be At Risk		A variety of marine and freshwater habitats over the course of its life history.	YES	YES (marine environment)
<i>Coregonus huntsmani</i>	Atlantic Whitefish	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered	Endangered- Nov 2012	1- At Risk		Cool water streams and some natural lakes. Prefers streams with moderate currents over sand and gravel bottoms with clean to slightly turbid water.	NO	NO
<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	Brook Stickleback				3- Sensitive		Cool water streams and some natural lakes. Prefers streams with moderate currents over sand and gravel bottoms with clean to slightly turbid water.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Margariscus margarita</i>	Pearl Dace				3- Sensitive		Lakes, cool bog ponds, creeks, and cool springs	YES	Unlikely
<i>Morone saxatilis</i>	Striped Bass-Gulf of St. Lawrence population	Special Concern-No schedule		Special Concern-November 2012 (In a lower risk category)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)		Steady-flowing, turbid rivers that have low slopes and large estuaries, also marine	YES	NO
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	Endangered-No schedule			2- May Be At Risk	Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Salmon rivers are generally clear, cool and well oxygenated, with low to moderate gradient, and possessing bottom substrates of gravel, cobble and boulder.	YES	Possible (marine environment)
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Brook Trout				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Maritime provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador west to Manitoba	Cool clear waters of 10 - 18C with a lot of cover. Usually they live in spring-fed streams with many pools and riffles.	YES	Unlikely
FRESHWATER									
<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>	Brook Floater (Swollen Wedge Mussel)	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Threatened -2013	Special Concern-April 2009	3- Sensitive	From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to North Carolina	Usually found in rapids or riffles on rocky or gravel substrates and in sandy shoals. Most abundant in small rivers and creeks.	YES	NO
<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	Yellow Lampmussel	Special Concern-Schedule 1	Threatened -2006	Special Concern-November 2013 (No Change)	2- May Be At Risk	From Sydney River, Cape Breton to Georgia.	Predominantly a river species. Occurs in swift currents on shoals or in riffles and principally on sand bottom. Occasionally found in ponds.	NO	NO

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<i>Lampsilis radiata</i>	Eastern Lampmussel				3- Sensitive	Throughout NS	Occupies a wide range of freshwater habitats, occurring in small to large river systems and lakes of various sizes. Prefers gravel or sand bottoms, occasionally found in silty or muddy bottoms	YES	NO
<i>Leptodea ochracea</i>	Tidewater Mucket				3- Sensitive	Atlantic coastal plain from Cape Breton to Savannah River, Georgia	Occurs in quiet water, that is ponds, canals, and slow moving parts of rivers. Found in mud or sand bottoms. Occurs only near the seacoast.	YES	NO
<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Esatern Pearlshell				3- Sensitive	Throughout NS	Small and medium-sized cold-water streams and rivers, occasionally in lake outlets. Can be found quite far upstream in small, permanent, fast-running streams. Occur in habitats characterized by low calcium carbonate levels which are especially well oxygenated. Commonly occurs in shallow sandy or gravel shoals, as well as in pools.	YES	NO
<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Creeper				2- May Be At Risk	From Nova Scotia to South Carolina; Cumberland Co., Westcolchester Co., NB Fundy Coast	Occurs in rivers and creeks but occasionally in lakes. Inhabits all substrates.	YES	NO
FISHES (MARINE)									
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon	No Status-No schedule		Threatened	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean	Important habitat for Atlantic Sturgeon is a river with access to the sea, preferably with deep channels; an estuary with relatively warm, partially saline water and a coastal shelf region. Atlantic Sturgeon spawn in freshwater over rocky-gravel substrates at a depth of 1 - 3 m in areas with a strong current, and also under waterfalls, and in deep pools.	YES	Possible (marine environment)
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	Thresher Shark				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas	A pelagic oceanic species occurring at depths of 0 - 550 m, usually 0 - 200 m.	NO	Possible
<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	Thorny Skate	No Status-No schedule		Special Concern-May1 2012 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	Nunavut, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	Occurs on the bottom over a wide range of depths (primarily 18-1200 m) and typically in water temperatures of 0° to 10°C. They can be found on a variety of bottom types including sand, gravel, mud and broken shells.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	Northern Wolffish	Threatened-Schedule 1		Threatened-November 2012 (No Change)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	The northern wolffish is a benthopelagic fish found in a broad range of depths, but most often at depths greater than 100 m in offshore waters over soft bottoms and in proximity to boulders at temperatures below 5°C; it is usually found in deep waters between 151 and 900 m.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Atlantic Wolffish	Special Concern-Schedule 1		Special Concern-November 2012 (No Change)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	This species primarily inhabits the cold, deep waters of the continental shelf.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	Spotted Wolffish	Threatened-Schedule 1		Threatened-November 2012 (No Change)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	Occurring in waters between 50 and 600 m deep and at temperatures lower than 5°C, it lives offshore over sand or mud bottoms and often in proximity to boulders.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Antimora rostrata</i>	Blue Hake				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Occurs in all oceans	Deep water species, maximum catches reported at 1400 m depth.	NO	NO
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American Eel	Threatened-May 2012 (In a higher risk category)			2- May Be At Risk		A variety of marine and freshwater habitats over the course of its life history.	YES	YES
<i>Brosme brosme</i>	Cusk	No Status-No schedule		Endangered-November 2012 (In a higher risk category)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Brosme are commonly taken on hard, rough, and rocky substrate). Fish in coral habitats tended to be larger in size than those in non-coral habitats.	YES	Unlikely

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<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	White Shark	Endangered-Schedule 1		Endangered-April 2006 (New)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Occurs in both inshore and offshore waters, from the intertidal to the upper continental slope and mesopelagic zone. Known bathymetric range is from just below the surface to just above the bottom down to a depth of at least 1,280 m . It occurs in the breakers off sandy beaches, off rocky shores, and readily enters enclosed bays, lagoons, harbours, and estuaries, but does not penetrate brackish or fresh waters to any extent..	YES	Unlikely
<i>Coregonus huntsmani</i>	Atlantic Whitefish	Endangered-Schedule 1	Endangered	Endangered	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Occurs only in the Tusket and Petite Riviere watersheds in southern Nova Scotia. Introduced to Anderson lake in Dartmouth.	The specific habitat requirements are largely unknown. It is salmon-like in that it spawns in freshwater and runs to sea in the spring. Most populations are land locked however.	NO	NO
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	No schedule-No Status		Special Concern-November 2009 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Areas where oceanographic events concentrate zooplankton appear to be the favoured summer habitat of Basking Sharks, typically including fronts where water masses meet, headlands, and around islands and bays with strong tidal flow. There is recent evidence that Basking Sharks also utilize deepwater habitats greater than 1000 m. The quality of foraging habitat changes over short spatial and temporal scales based on oceanographic conditions.Bycatch in fisheries is the most important known threat in the northwest Atlantic.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Roundnose Grenadier	No schedule-No Status		Endangered-November 2008 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	In the western North Atlantic, Roundnose Grenadier has been reported at depths between 200 and 2600 m.. Proportion of mature individuals tends to increase with depth. Reported preferred temperatures are 3.5-4.5°C in Canada, somewhat warmer in European waters. The species is reported to occur frequently some distance off bottom (ca 100 m) although factors affecting vertical movements are not well known.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Dipturus laevis</i>	Barndoor Skate			Not at Risk-November 2010 (New)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Western Atlantic: Grand Bank and southern Gulf of St. Lawrence in Canada to North Carolina, USA. Threatened with extinction by intensive trawling.	A demersal species, usually at depth range 0 - 750 m, usually 0 - 150	YES	NO
<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	Witch Flounder				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		lives on soft bottoms between 45 and 1460 m and prefers temperatures of 2–6 °C	NO	NO
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic Cod	No Status-No schedule		Endangered-April 2010 (Reassigned)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Knowledge of the habitat requirements is rather poor, however it is reasonable to predict that habitat requirements change significantly with age in this species. Small resident non-migratory populations may exist in inshore bays and likely complete their life cycle in a restricted geographic area and hence have very different habitat requirements in comparison to migratory populations.	YES	YES
<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	American Plaice	No Status-No schedule		Threatened-April 2009 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)		Adult plaice prefer areas with sediment suitable for burrowing but the range of suitable particle sizes probably increases with fish size. Plaice may occupy non-preferential physical habitats (temperature, sediment type, etc.) in order to gain access to abundant prey.	YES	YES

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<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Atlantic Halibut			Not at Risk- November 2011 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	Temperate and arctic waters of the northern Atlantic, from Labrador and Greenland to Iceland, the Barents Sea and as far south as the Bay of Biscay and Virginia.	Demersal fish living on or near sand, gravel or clay bottoms at depths of between 50 and 2,000 m. Halibut are strong swimmers and are able to migrate long distances. Larvae are pelagic until they reach about 4m in length.	YES	YES
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle	No Status-No schedule		Endangered-May 2014 (No Change)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Atlantic Ocean	The porbeagle is a pelagic, epipelagic, or littoral shark that is usually more common on continental shelves, but is also found far from land in ocean basins and occasionally close inshore. Most porbeagle in Canadian waters occur between 5-10°C with little variation throughout the year, suggesting that they adjust their location to occupy this preferred temperature range	YES	Possible
<i>Lycodes vahlii</i>	Checker Eelpout				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Checker eelpouts occur in the Atlantic from Davis Strait in the north, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the northern Scotian Shelf. They have been caught at depths ranging from 201–650 m, and in waters from 2.1 °C to 4.5 °C.	NO	NO
<i>Leucoraja ocellata</i>	Winter Skate	No Status-No schedule		Threatened-May 2005 (New)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Aa benthic species closely confined to sandy or gravelly bottoms.. On the Scotian Shelf, Scott and Scott (1998) indicate a preferred depth of 37–90 m. Winter skate have been reported in waters ranging between -1.2°and 19° C. On the Scotian Shelf, they are most frequently found at depths where temperatures range between 5°and 9° C). The salinity of the waters inhabited by skate typically ranges between 32.ppt and 34.4 ppt	YES	Possible
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue Marlin				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Blue marlin are distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical waters of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. A bluewater fish that spends the majority of its life in the open sea far from land, the blue marlin preys on a wide variety of marine organisms, mostly near the surface	NO	NO
<i>Macrourus berglax</i>	Roughead Grenadier			Special Concern- April 2007 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	Atlantic Ocean	A benthopelagic species that can be found in the deep waters of the subarctic along the continental slope and on deep shelves.Predominant in depths ranging from 400 to 1200 m, although they may inhabit depths between 200-2000 m	YES	Unlikely
<i>Morone saxatilis</i>	Striped Bass-Gulf of St. Lawrence population	Special Concern-No schedule		Special Concern- November 2012 (In a lower risk category)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)		Steady-flowing, turbid rivers that have low slopes and large estuaries, also marine	NO	NO
<i>Malacoraja senta</i>	Roughead Grenadier	Special Concern- No schedule		Special Concern	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean	These fish live on the sea bottom and prefer soft mud and clay substrates. They are found over a fairly wide range of depths although this is narrower at specific latitudes. The shallowest/deepest records of this species are 25/1436 m. The densest concentrations occur between 150 and 550 m. The fish are found over a relatively narrow range of temperatures, avoiding the coldest areas. The densest concentrations, comprising 90% of survey occurrences, were found where bottom temperature was between 3 and 10° C.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Nezumia bairdii</i>	Marlin-Spike Grenadier				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Northwest Atlantic: Newfoundland, Canada to the northern end of the Straits of Florida, USA	Benthopelagic; non-migratory; depth range 16 - 1000 m, usually 90 - 700 m Benthic, reported as deep as 2295m. Taken much shallower in areas with cold surface waters	YES	Unlikely

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<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Pollock				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Common in northern parts of the Northern Atlantic, including the Bay of Biscay and Palmas Altas Campus. Adults can grow up to 130 centimetres (51 in) and weigh up to 32 kilograms (71 lb); the species is of great commercial value to fisheries. ^[5] The fish can be found close to the shore, particularly in rocky areas, but larger examples tend to be found around off-shore wrecks and reefs	YES	yES
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue Shark				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		An oceanic and epipelagic shark found worldwide in deep temperate and tropical waters from the surface to about 350 meters	YES	Unlikely
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	Endangered- Schedule 1		Endangered- November 2010 (New)	2- May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005), 4- Secure (NS, 2005)		Salmon move, as juvenile smolts or post-spawning 'kelts', from fresh water to brackish estuaries and then to the open ocean. Detailed information on migration routes and distribution is generally unavailable for specific populations.	YES	Unlikely
<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	White Marlin				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Usually above the thermocline. Its distribution varies seasonally, reaching higher latitudes in both the northern and southern hemispheres only during the respective warm seasons. Usually found in deep (over 100 m) blue water with surface temperatures over 22°C and salinities of 35 to 37 ppt.	NO	NO
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Spiny Dogfish	No Status- No schedule		Special Concern- April 2010 (New)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Spiny Dogfish occurs world-wide on the continental shelf, from the intertidal to the shelf slope, in temperate and boreal waters. In the northwest Atlantic, abundance is highest between Nova Scotia and Cape Hatteras (North Carolina).. The Atlantic Canada population is thought to consist of both resident and migrating components.	This species can survive in a variety of habitats, and have been observed at depths ranging from surface waters to 730 m, and from intertidal areas to well offshore. They are usually located where water temperatures are 5–15°C and can tolerate a wide range of salinities, including estuarine waters. R	YES	Possible
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Undertakes feeding migrations to productive areas of the Northeast Atlantic during the summer. An epipelagic and mesopelagic, oceanic species that is abundant in surface waters of 15.6–19.4°C. Deeper swimming, large albacore are found in waters of 13.5–25.2°C. Temperatures as low as 9.5°C may be tolerated for short periods.	YES	Possible
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin Tuna				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Pelagic waters of tropical and subtropical oceans worldwide. Seasonal migrants to Canadian waters in search of food	YES	Possible
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye Tuna				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)		Found in the open waters of all tropical and temperate oceans. Seasonal migrants to Canadian waters in search of food.	YES	Possible
<i>Urophycis chesteri</i>	Longfin Hake				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Western Atlantic: Canada to straits of Florida, found in the outer continental shelves and slopes, but not abundant to south of Cape Hatteras.	Epibenthic species most abundant between 360 and 800 m	NO	NO
<i>Urophycis chuss</i>	Red Hake				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Northwest Atlantic: North Carolina to southern Nova Scotia, straying to the Gulf of St. Lawrence	Marine demersal species found at depths from 35 - 1152 m	NO	NO

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<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Bluefin Tuna	No Status- No schedule		Endangered-May 2011 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Bluefin Tuna are seasonal migrants to Canadian waters in search of food. They arrive in summer and move southward in late fall. They may form schools, generally of less than 50 individuals (Scott and Scott 1988). Their spatial distribution is both coastal and oceanic . Two spawning locations are known: the western Atlantic population spawns in the Gulf of Mexico and the eastern Atlantic / Mediterranean population spawns in the Mediterranean.	YES	Likely - Fished Nearby
<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	White Hake			Threatened- November 2013 (New)	2-May Be At Risk (Atlantic, 2005)	Western Atlantic: Labrador and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland to the coast of North Carolina.	Demersal species occurring at depths from 180 - 1000 m	YES	Possible
<i>Zoarces americanus</i>	Ocean Pout				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Northwest Atlantic: Labrador, Canada to Delaware, USA.	Marine to brackish water demersal species found at depths from 0 - 388 m	YES	NO
MAMMALS									
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale- Atlantic Population	Endangered- Schedule 1		Endangered-May 2012 (No Change)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Blue Whales range widely, inhabiting both coastal waters and the open ocean. Individuals belonging to the Atlantic population are frequently observed in estuaries and shallow coastal zones where the mixing of waters ensures high productivity of krill (small shrimp-like crustaceans about 2 cm long), the whales' main food.	NO	NO
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale				3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Fin whales are associated with low surface temperatures and oceanic fronts during summer months. In the western North Atlantic, they are found from close inshore to well beyond the shelf break. The defining characteristic of fin whale feeding habitat is likely high concentrations of prey, particularly euphausiids and small schooling fish. Characteristics of preferred breeding grounds are unknown. In the North Atlantic, they eat euphausiids, capelin and herring, with considerable variation by location and time of year.	YES	NO
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Northern Right Whale	Endangered- Schedule 1		Endangered- November 2013 (No Change)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Atlantic Ocean	In Canadian waters, individuals congregate in the summer and fall in the lower Bay of Fundy, mainly east of Grand Manan Island, and in the vicinity of Roseway Basin between Browns and Baccaro banks on the western Scotian Shelf	YES	Unlikely
<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	Northern Bottlenose Whale-Scotian Shelf population	Endangered- Schedule 1		Endangered-May 2011 (No Change)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Occur in deep (>500m), northern waters of the North Atlantic, generally with depths between 800 and 1,500m, along the continental slope. These water depths seem to coincide with their dive depths, perhaps indicating that the whales often forage near the bottom.	NO	NO
<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's Beaked Whale	Special Concern- Schedule 1		Special Concern- November 2006 (No Change)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Sowerby's beaked whales are generally found in deep waters, including continental shelf edges and continental slopes. They have been observed in waters deeper than 1500m.	NO	NO
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer Whale	No Status- No schedule		Not at Risk	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean	Killer Whales can tolerate wide ranges of salinity, temperature and turbidity, and their distribution appears to be determined mainly by the distribution and accessibility of their prey.	Unlikely	Unlikely

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<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise			Special Concern	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2005)	Northwest Atlantic population	Harbour porpoises are widely distributed over the continental shelves of the temperate Northern Hemisphere. Sometimes found in bays and harbours.	YES	YES
MAMMALS									
<i>Alces alces americana</i>	Eastern Moose- Mainland NS populaiton		Endangered-April 2010 (No Change)-		1- At Risk 1	Cobequid Mountains and Tobeatic Wildlife Reserve, other small herds scattered throughout the Province	Young deciduous shrubs and trees.	YES	YES
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel- NS population			Not at Risk-April 2006 (Reassigned)	3- Sensitive	In Canada, Southern Flying Squirrels are found in southern Ontario, southwestern Québec and southern Nova Scotia.	Southern Flying Squirrels inhabit hardwood forests in eastern North America. Dead hollow trees are used as den sites.	NO	NO
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx		Endangered -2002	Not at Risk-May 2001 (No Change)	1- At Risk 1	Highlands of Cape Breton Island	Dense climax Boreal Forest with a dense undercover of thickest and windfalls.	NO	NO
<i>Martes americana</i>	American Marten		Endangered -2001		1- At Risk 1		Mature softwood forest.	NO	NO
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher				3- Sensitive	Throughout NS. Mostly in Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou Counties	Mixed forests.	NO	YES
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis	No status-No schedule	Endangered -2013	Endangered November 2013 (No Change)	3- Sensitive	Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, Quebec, West	Caves, mine tunnels, hollow trees, buildings. Dead trees close to lakes and ponds. Hibernate in caves. Colonial. Most hibernate together in caves.	NO	YES
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Long-eared Myotis	No status-No schedule	Endangered -2013	Endangered November 2013 (No Change)	3- Sensitive	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland	Dense forest and caves.	NO	YES
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed Shrew				3- Sensitive	Only known in Cumberland and Colchester Counties	Talus slopes and rock slides in deciduous and coniferous forests. Mountainous regions.	NO	NO
<i>Sorex gaspensis</i>	Gaspe Shrew	Not at Risk- Schedule 3		Not at RiskApril 2006 (No longer at risk)	3- Sensitive	At the present time there are four populations of the Gaspé Shrew in Canada: one in the Gaspé peninsula, two in New Brunswick, and one in northern Nova Scotia.	The Gaspé Shrew prefers rock outcrops and talus slopes in highlands where there are steep slopes.	NO	NO
MOLLUSCS									
<i>Barnea truncata</i>	Atlantic Mud-piddock	No Status- No schedule		Threatened- November 2009 (New)	1- At Risk (ATLANTIC)	One location in the Minas Basin	This intertidal marine bivalve species bores into hard clay and soft rock, and in Canada is entirely dependent on a single geological formation, the red-mudstone facies within the Minas basin. The total available habitat for this species is < 0.6 km ² . This species settles on and bores into the mudstone, and once settled, is immobile.	NO	NO
REPTILES (MARINE)									
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	No schedule- No Status		Endangered-April 2010 (New)	1- At Risk (Atlantic) (2005)	Atlantic Ocean	Juvenile Loggerhead Sea Turtles are found routinely in Atlantic Canadian waters well offshore on the Scotian Shelf, Scotian Slope, Georges Bank, the Grand Banks, and waters further offshore .Research suggests Loggerhead Sea Turtles are present in Canadian waters in greatest numbers during the spring, summer and fall.	NO	NO

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<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	No schedule- No Status		Endangered-May 2012 (Reassigned)	3 -Sensitive (Atlantic, 2010)	Atlantic Ocean	Migratory species which breeds in tropical or subtropical waters and moves to temperate waters in search of food (chiefly jellyfish) at other times of the year. Leatherbacks in Atlantic Canada occur in both offshore and coastal waters (range 2 to 5,033 m depth). Most sightings are from continental shelf (waters inside the 200 m isobath). Median depth of sightings is 113 m and mean sea surface temperature (SST) is 16.6°C.	YES	Possible

ATTACHMENT F
Moose Survey Results

Black Point Quarry Project
Guysborough County, NS
SLR Project No.: 210.05913.00000

Please See Appendix H 2014 Fall Moose Survey