SCOPED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

166 ROSCO AVE, CAMPBELLFORD

MCDONALD HOMES

AUGUST 6, 2026

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1.0 Background

Jewell Engineering Inc. (Jewell) has been retained by McDonald Homes to complete a scoped Environmental Impact Study (EIS) in support of the proposed development of the lands located on 166 Rosco Ave, Campbellford. The proposed development consists of residential townhomes and bungalow condominiums. The property is not in its natural state but rather has been anthropogenically disturbed as it was historically used for agricultural purposes. This report outlines the potential impacts of the proposed development on the property and recommends applicable mitigation measures.

1.1 Site Description

The proposed development is located on two lots sized 1.54ha and 0.97ha that are separated by Rosco Ave, a municipally maintained road (Figure 1). Historical imagery indicates that the property was previously used for agricultural purposes. The surrounding land uses include a cemetery, nursing home, and residential dwellings.

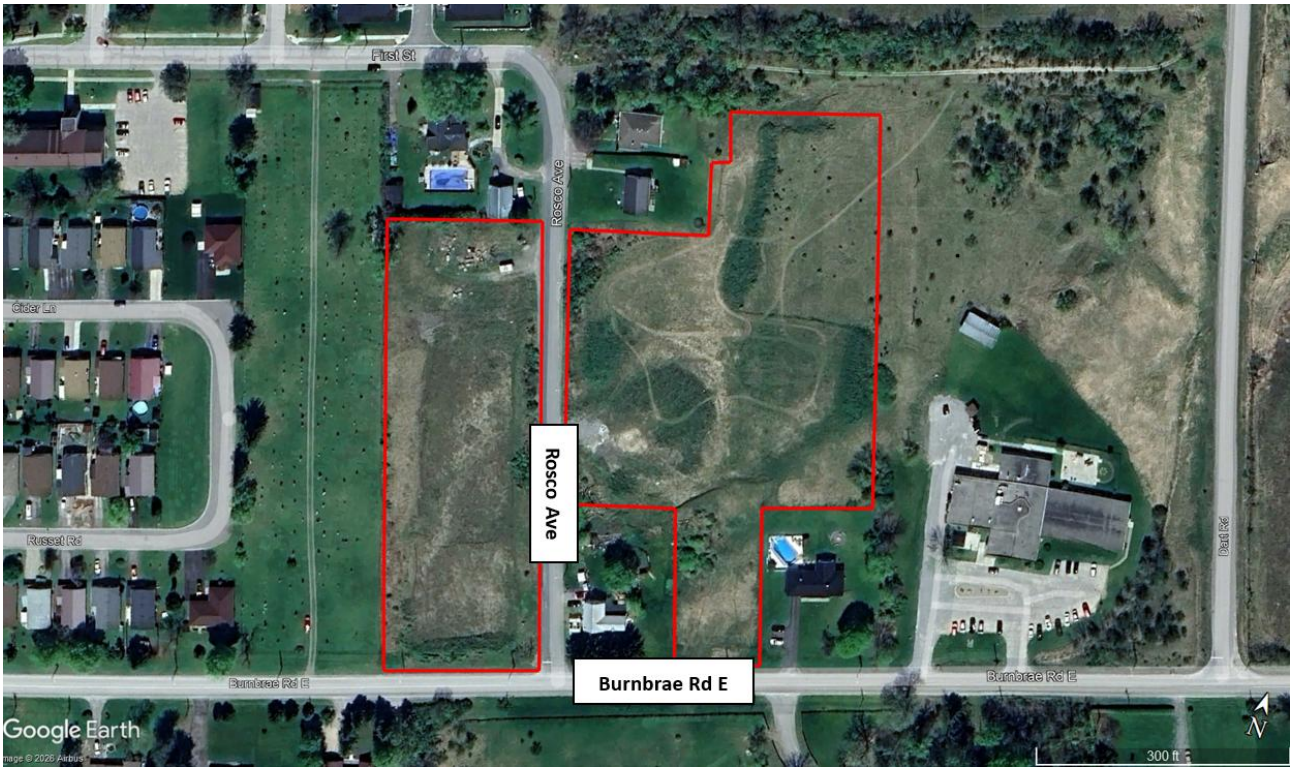


Figure 1: Project Location.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development will consist of 19 freehold bungalow townhomes, and 10 fourplex bungalow condominiums for a total of 59 units. The current zoning for the lots is Development (D) and is proposed to be rezoned as needed for future development.

2.0 Natural Heritage Policies and Legislation

This report has been prepared with reference to relevant natural heritage policies and legislation as described below:

2.1 Applicable Natural Heritage Related Policies

Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), 2024

The Provincial Policy Statement [PPS; (MMAH, 2024)] was issued under Section 3 of the Ontario Planning Act (1990) and requires that planning decisions be consistent with the PPS. Section 4.1 of the plan refers to Natural Heritage features and functions.

Proportions of Section 4.1.4 to 4.1.8 are applicable to this study

4. Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in:

a. significant wetlands in Ecoregion 5E, 6E and 7E, and

b. significant coastal wetlands.

5. Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in:

a. significant wetlands in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E

b. significant woodlands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)

c. significant valleylands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)

d. significant wildlife habitat;

e. significant areas of natural and scientific interest; and

f. coastal wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E that are not subject to policy 4.1.4.b), unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions.

6. Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

7. Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in habitat of endangered species and threatened species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

8. *Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified in policies 4.1.4, 4.1.5, and 4.1.6 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or on their ecological functions.*

2.2 Applicable Natural Heritage Related Federal Legislation

Fisheries Act, 1985

The Fisheries Act (Government of Canada, 1985) provides a framework for the proper management and control of fisheries as well as the protection of fish and fish habitat. The act prohibits the death of fish, or the harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction (HAAD). As a result of amendments of the act in 2019, projects near water that may result in impacts to fish or fish habitat require the submission of a Request for Review (RfR) to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). DFO's review can result in the issuance of a Letter of Advice or a requirement to seek an Authorization.

Migratory Birds Convention Act (MCBA), 1994

The Migratory Birds Convention Act (MCBA); (Government of Canada, 1994) prohibits the killing or capturing of migratory birds as well as any damage, destruction, removal, removal disturbance of active nests. In 2022, new Migratory Birds regulations (MBR) were adopted that provide year-round protection to the nests of sixteen migratory species, until the nest is deemed to be abandoned.

Species at Risk Act (SARA), 2002

The Species at Risk Act (SARA): (Government of Canada, 2002) is a federal law that protects wildlife species and their habitats in Canada. The Act establishes the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) to assess and designate wildlife species at risk of extinction. Species can be designated as either Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern.

2.3 Applicable Natural Heritage Related Provincial Legislation

Ontario Regulation 41/24, 2024

This study area is located within the jurisdiction of Lower Trent Conservation and is subject to Ontario Regulation 41/24 – Prohibited Activities, Exemptions and Permits (Lower Trent Conservation, 2024). This regulation is part of the Conservation Authorities Act (1990). Regulation 41/24 pertains to the regulation of development activities within or adjacent to

natural hazards such as wetlands, shorelines, and watercourses (Lower Trent Conservation, 2024).

Species Conservation Act (SCA), 2025

The Species Conservation Act (SCA); (Government of Ontario, 2025) was passed on June 4, 2025, and was proclaimed into force on March 30, 2026. The SCA was passed to replace the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The purpose of the new Act is to protect and conserve species at risk (SAR) while considering economic and social factors such as promoting sustainable economic growth in Ontario. The Act establishes the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO) to provide expert guidance on species classification. Species can be designated as either Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern.

Protected Species in Ontario List Regulation (PSO), 2025

The Protected Species in Ontario List Regulation (O. Reg. 60/26) sets out the list of species that receive protections under the SCA (Government of Ontario, 2025). This regulation lists 168 protected species which includes those classified by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO) as extirpated, endangered, or threatened. Protected species exclude aquatic species and migratory birds protected under the federal SARA.

3.0 Methodology

This study has been prepared to meet the Municipality of Trent Hills requirements for a scoped EIS which includes but is not limited to:

- Identifying natural heritage features on the site.
- Identifying vegetation communities on the site in accordance with the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) for Southern Ontario.
- Species at Risk (SAR) review in accordance with applicable natural heritage policies.

3.1 Background Review

A desktop review was conducted to determine abiotic and biotic characteristics of the site and the surrounding area. The following resources were used in the desktop review:

- Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) mapping (NHIC, 2026).
- Ministry of Natural Resources – Natural Heritage Mapping (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2026).
- Ministry of Natural Resources – Topographic Maps (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2026).
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans Aquatic SAR mapping (DFO, 2026).
- Breeding Bird Atlas of Ontario [OBBA; (Cadman, Sutherland, Beck, Lepage, & Couturier, 2007].
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn, 1994).
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature, 2019).
- eBird species maps (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2026).
- iNaturalist recordings (iNaturalist, 2026).
- Existing ariel photographs.
- Available geology, hydrogeology, hydrology maps and reports.

3.1.1 Species at Risk Screening

A SAR desktop screening was completed for the site using the NHIC SAR mapping. The potential for SAR to occur on the property was determined through a probability of occurrence based on the desktop review and the results of field surveys. The rankings for this assessment are as follows:

- None – No possibility of SAR to occur on the site, even accidentally.
- Low – There is no suitable habitat of SAR on the site, but incidental occurrences are still possible.

- Moderate – There is suitable habitat for SAR on the site, but no species were observed during field surveys.
- High – There is suitable habitat for SAR on the site and species were observed during field surveys.

3.2 Field Surveys

The wildlife, habitat, plants and plant communities in the study area were evaluated through field surveys. A summary of the field surveys completed for this study is present in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Field Surveys.

Date	Time	Survey	Staff	Temp (°C)	Cloud Cover	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation
July 27, 2026	1:00 pm – 4:00 pm	Initial site visit, habitat analysis, ELC	AW	26	20%	1	None

3.2.1 Plant and Plant Communities

The different vegetation communities located on the property were classified using the Ecological Land Classification of Southern Ontario First Approximation and its Application SCSS Field Guide FG-02 (Lee, 1998). A full botanical survey was also completed for property to determine which plant species are present.

3.2.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

No species-specific surveys were conducted but rather potential wildlife habitats were noted, and wildlife species observations were incidental during field investigations. Any sightings were recorded including information such as sex, age, activity observed during the sighting and the location and date of the sighting.

4.0 Existing Site Conditions

The existing physical conditions are described below from field investigations and review of relevant information.

4.1 Geology, Soils and Topography

The property drains from north to south and has an approximate 22% southeastern gradient.

The soil type that underlies the study area is Otonabee loam. Otonabee soils are well drained but contain stones (Hoffman, 1974). Otonabee loam has irregular gentle slopping with a 6-9% grade (Hoffman, 1974).

4.2 Natural Heritage Features

The site has no natural heritage features such as woodlands, wetlands, watercourses, and Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).

4.3 Ecological Land Classification

4.3.1 Ecozone, Ecoregion, and Ecodistrict

Ontario's ELC is a hierarchal system used to describe and manage the province's ecosystems. Ontario's ELC system identifies ecozones as the largest units which are defined by broad climate patterns and types of underlying bedrock. The property is located within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone which is situated on limestone and dolostone formations south of the Precambrian Shield. A mix of deciduous and coniferous forests can be found in this ecozone. This ecozone is the most densely populated within Canada and many of its natural ecosystems have been converted into urban areas.

Ecozones are divided into smaller units called ecoregions which are defined by more specific ecological factors such as climate, soil types, and vegetation. Within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, the study area is located in the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion which extends eastward from the shore of Lake Huron to the Ontario-Quebec border (Wester et al., 2018). The Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion is underlain by Paleozoic bedrock which mostly consists of dolomite and limestone covered with a deep layer of calcareous morainal material (Wester et al., 2018). The Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregions is considered to be generally well drained as a result of being located in the Great Lakes Watershed. Over half of the land base within the Ecoregion is cropland and pasture. The forests in the region consist of primarily deciduous and mixed forests (Wester et al., 2018).

Ecoregions are divided into even smaller units called ecodistricts. Ecodistricts are defined by physiographic features including bedrock, surficial geology, topography, and climate. Within the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion is in the Peterborough Ecodistrict which extends from the community of Fenelon Falls in the north to the community of Trenton in the south (Wester et al., 2018). This ecodistrict has a gently rolling landscape of Paleozoic bedrock overlain with calcareous morainal material. Cropland and pasture occur over nearly two-thirds of the district. The area also features thousands of drumlins.

4.3.2 ELC Communities

The protocol outlined in the Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario: First Approximation and its Application (Lee, 1998) was used to classify different ELC communities on the study area at an ecosite unit in Ontario's ELC hierarchy. Ecosites are finer-scale units that are relevant in municipal mapping and planning. The ELC communities found on the property are described below:

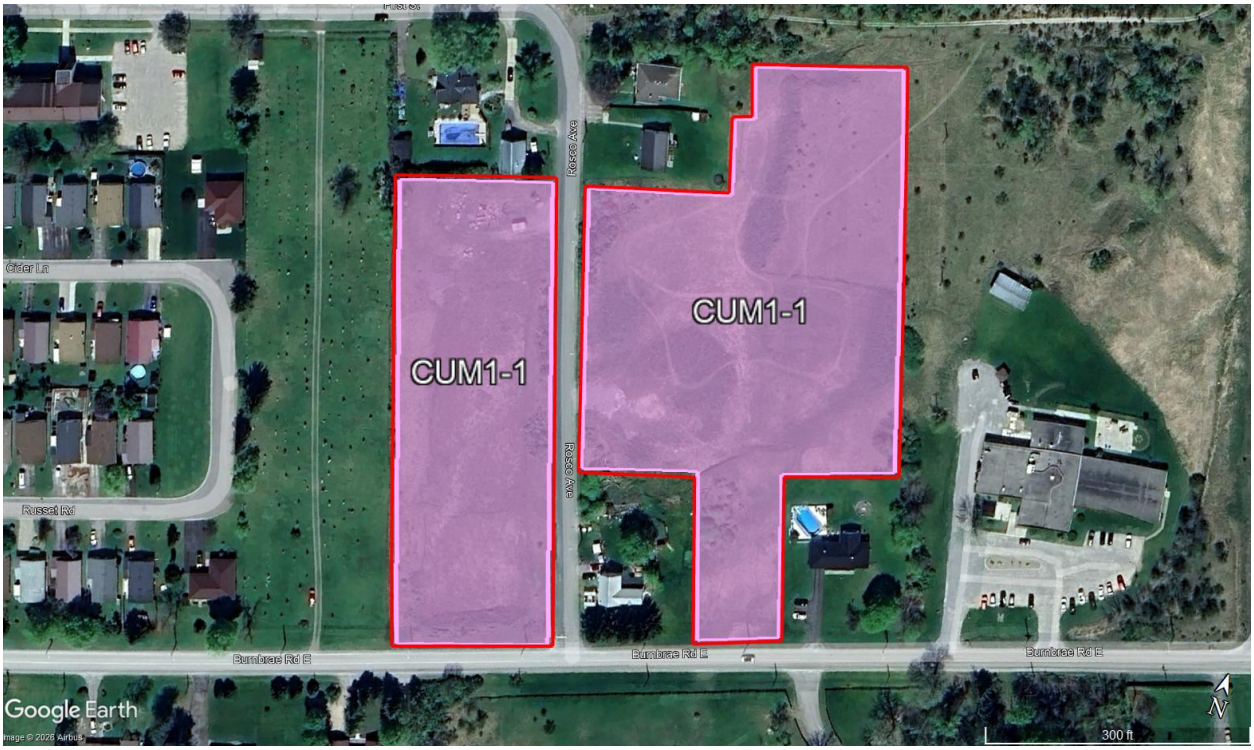


Figure 2: Map of ELC Communities Present on the Property.

Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type (CUM1-1)

This ELC community encompasses the entirety of the property (Figure 2) and is approximately 2.51ha in size. Cultural communities are those that have been anthropogenically disturbed and are not in their natural state. The site has historically been stripped and cleared for agricultural

purposes, which has altered the natural state of the property. The site has not been maintained for a couple of years which has allowed for regrowth of early succession species. The edges of the property feature minimal tree cover and some tall shrubs. The middle of the property, most likely where the majority of agriculture work was conducted, has been established with ground cover plants.

The community is dominated by wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) in the ground layer. Other ground layer plant species include Canadian goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), hemp dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), New England aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*), and viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*). Plant species found on the edges of the property include green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). European buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), and small cedar trees (*Cedrus*).

The site features a majority of early succession plant species that are commonly found in disturbed areas. Wild carrot, which is the dominate plant species on the site, is known to thrive in open, sunny habitats that are disturbed, including abandoned agricultural fields. It is a pioneer species that establishes and colonizes itself quickly on disturbed sites. The site also features invasive species, in particular European buckthorn, which is a tall shrub that is known to choke out native plant species from vegetation communities. No rare or SAR plants were found on the property.

Soil cores were unable to be sampled on the property. The soil was found to be too heavily disturbed, which has resulted in a crumbly and powdery texture that does not allow a soil core to obtain an accurate sample. The soil also features a large amount of stones and pebbles. The plant species that are found on the property are known to thrive in disturbed soils that are loose, available nutrients, and good drainage.

Overall, the site can be classified as being highly disturbed as a result of the historical agricultural activities. The site features plant species that are well adapted to disturbed sites as well as invasive species. The soils have been highly disturbed resulting in a crumbly and powdery texture with a high amount of stones and pebbles. The site also features a small amount of human garbage.

4.4 Wildlife

4.4.1 Reptiles and Amphibians

Amphibian breeding was found to be highly unlikely due to lack of water sources on the property. No species were documented on the site during field investigations.

4.4.2 Birds

A total of 5 bird species were identified on the property from visual observations and by using Merlin Bird ID (Table 2). Birds identified on the site consist of a mix of urban and rural bird species. No signs of bird nesting were observed on the site and no SAR, or rare bird species were observed.

Table 2: Summary of Bird Observations.

Common name	Scientific name	Date observed	Observation	Habitat
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	July 27/26	Visual observation	This species can be found in a variety of habitats such as farmland, forest edges, suburban neighborhoods, and parks. They prefer open landscapes that allow them to see their prey.
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	July 27/26	Visual observation	This species is well adapted to human disturbances and is often found in urban areas.
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	July 27/26	Merlin Bird ID	Can be found in a variety of habitats such as brushy fields, hedgerows, and overgrown pastures.
American goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*	July 27/26	Merlin Bird ID	This species is commonly found in open fields, woodland edges, hedgerows, and areas with abundant weeds and thistles.
Northern cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	July 27/26	Merlin Bird ID	Commonly found in areas with dense, low vegetation in forests, shrublands, and suburban areas.

4.4.3 Mammals

No mammals were identified on the site. No evidence of unusual mammal concentrations, movement corridors or other notable habitat features for mammals were observed during field surveys. No SAR or rare mammals were identified during field surveys.

4.4.4 Species at Risk

The potential for SAR to be present within the study area was screened using NHIC data. The probability of occurrence for SAR was assessed by comparing the habitat requirements of species to the physical conditions present within the study area (Appendix B). Six potential SAR were identified using the NHIC screening tool. However, none of the species that were identified receive legal protection under the new SCA as they were not listed on the Protected Species in

Ontario List regulation (O. Reg. 60/26). O. Reg. 60/26 was issued under the new Act and specifies which species receive legal protection. Although no species were identified to be protected under the SCA still receive protection under the SARA and MCBA. No SAR were observed on site during field investigations.

5.0 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Overall, there are no anticipated negative ecological impacts on the property as a result of the proposed development. This is primarily due to the fact that the property is already heavily disturbed due to historical agricultural activities. The property has not recently been maintained and has therefore allowed the establishment of some early succession plant species that thrive in disturbed ecosystems. Invasive plant species have also found to have established themselves. The property does not support any rare or significant plant species, wildlife or SAR that might be negatively impacted by the proposed development. Described below are mitigation measures that should be implemented to reduce any potential negative impacts.

5.1 Vegetation

To be in accordance with the MCBA and to reduce impacts to bird species, vegetation removal should be avoided during active nesting season for breeding birds (April 1 – August 31). If vegetation removal is to occur within active nesting season, it is advised that a nesting survey be conducted by a qualified avian biologist. If active nesting is determined during the survey, a buffer will be installed around the nest to protect against disturbance. Vegetation within the buffer cannot be removed until the young have fledged the nest or the nest is no longer active, as determined by a qualified avian biologist.

5.2 Species at Risk

On March 30, 2026, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) was revoked and replaced by the Species Conservation Act (SCA). Under this new act, eligible projects must be registered under the SCA. It is recommended that activities that may impact SAR are registered with MECP.

In addition, the following recommendations should also be considered in regard to construction measures taken to protect SAR:

- The construction team should be made aware of which SAR might have the possibility of being present on the property and be able to identify them in the field.
- Daily sweeps should be conducted prior to construction to identify any wildlife present on site.
- If any SAR are seen on the site, work must stop and the sighting must be documented and reported to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). Further instruction on how to proceed will be given by the MECP.
- If there are SAR present on the property, no harassment or disturbance to them shall occur.

6.0 Conclusions

Jewell was retained to complete a scoped EIS in support of the proposed development of the lands located on 166 Rosco Ave, Campbellford. The proposed development consists of residential townhomes and bungalow condominiums. The property has no natural features (woodlands, wetlands or ANSI) but rather has been stripped and cleared up to support historical agricultural use. The property has not recently been maintained which has allowed for the establishment of early succession plant species as well as invasive species. No SAR or rare plant species and wildlife were observed on the property. Overall, the property has been deemed to be of low ecological value, and it can be concluded that there will be no negative ecological impacts as a result of the proposed development.

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Jewell Engineering Inc.

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Appendix A: Species at Risk Habitat Comparison

Table A1: Species at Risk (SAR) were screened using the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Natural Heritage Information Center (NHIC). The likelihood of the species occurring on the study area is compared.

Common name	Scientific name	Provincial status	Federal status	S-rank	Preferred habitat	Probability to occur in the study area
Red-headed woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	END	END	S3	Commonly found in open woodland and woodland edges and is often found in parks, golf courses, and cemeteries.	High – There is suitable habitat within the study area. No individuals were observed.
Eastern wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*	SC	SC	S4B	Commonly found in the mid-canopy layer of forest clearings and edges of deciduous and mixed forests.	Low – Study area does not feature suitable habitat. No individuals were observed.
Snapping turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	SC	SC	S4	Snapping turtles spend most of their lives in water and prefer shallow waters with soft, muddy bottoms.	Low – Study area does not feature suitable habitat. No individuals were observed.
Midland painted turtle	*Chrysemys picta marginata*		SC	S4	The midland painted turtle can be found in habitats including shallow, slow-moving waters with soft bottoms and basking areas.	Low – Study area does not feature suitable habitat. No individuals were observed.
Northern map turtle	*Graptemys geographica*	SC	SC	S3	Found in rivers and lakeshore where it basks on emergent rocks and fallen trees.	Low – Study area does not feature suitable habitat. No individuals were observed.
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	THR	SC	S4B	Commonly found in tallgrass prairie and other open meadows. With the clearing of native prairies, bobolinks are more often moving to live in hayfields.	Moderate - There is potentially suitable habitat within the study area. No individuals were observed.

Appendix B: Plant Species List

Table B1: Plant species list for the study area.

Common name	Scientific name	ELC Community	Layer	Abundance
Reed canary grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*	CUM1-1	Ground	Abundant
Canadian goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis*	CUM1-1	Ground	Occasional
Wild carrot	*Daucus carota*	CUM1-1	Ground	Dominant
Amur honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii*	CUM1-1	Understory	Occasional
Staghorn sumac	*Rhus typhina*	CUM1-1	Understory	Abundant
Wild grapevine	*Vitis riparia*	CUM1-1	Understory	Occasional
Common daisy	*Bellis perennis*	CUM1-1	Ground	Rare
Hemp dogbane	*Aopcynum cannabinum*	CUM1-1	Ground	Rare
Red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	CUM1-1	Ground	Rare
Mullein	*Verbascum Thapsus*	CUM1-1	Ground	Occasional
New England aster	*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*	CUM1-1	Ground	Rare
Viper's bugloss	*Echium vulgare*	CUM1-1	Ground	Rare
Green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	CUM1-1	Understory	Occasional
European buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	CUM1-1	Understory	Occasional
Cedar	*Cedrus*	CUM1-1	Understory	Rare

Appendix C: Natural Heritage Areas Map

Appendix D: Photo Log

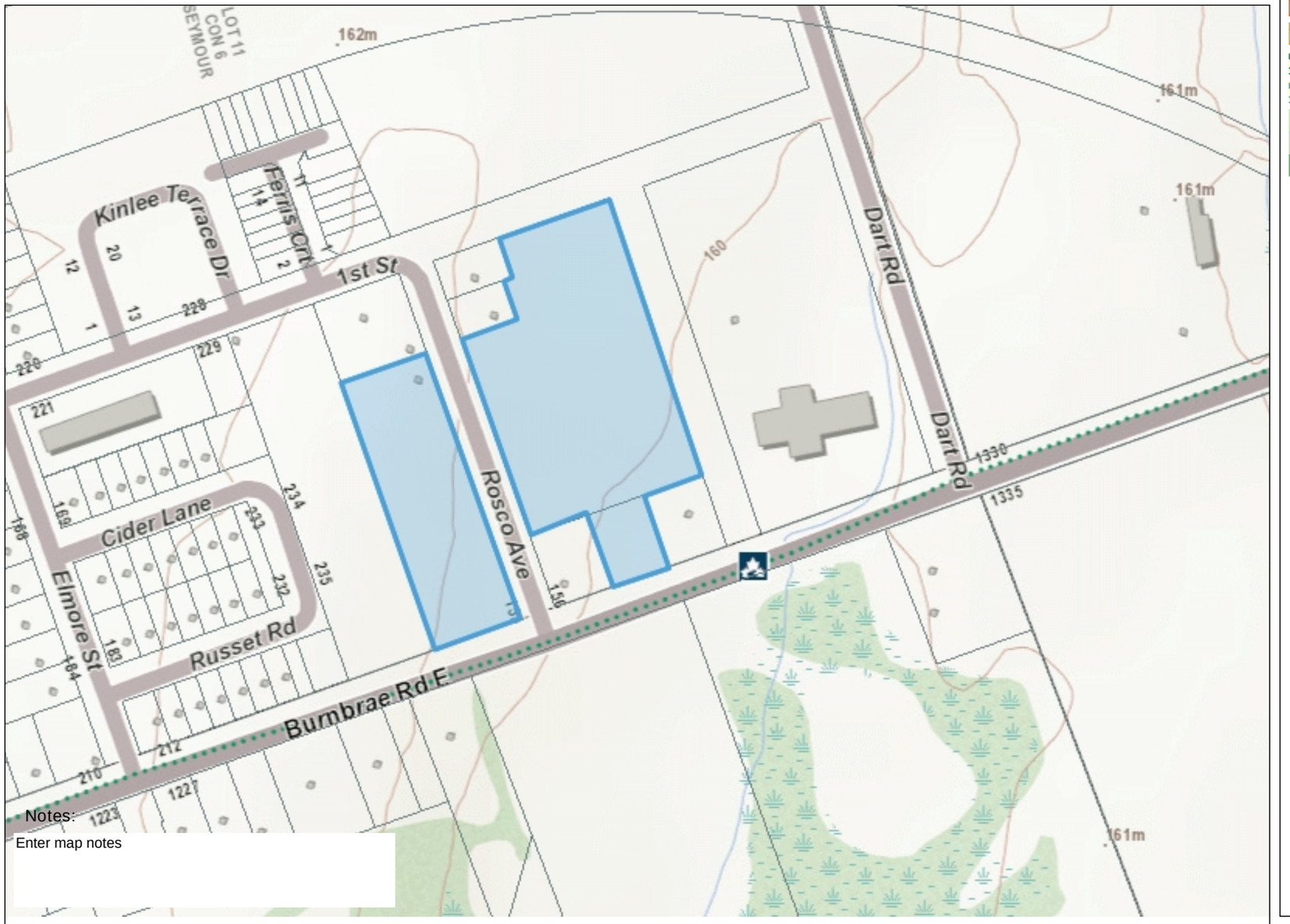
Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

Make-a-Map: Natural Heritage Areas

Rosco Ave Natural Heritage Areas Map

Map created:8/6/2026



Legend

- Assessment Parcel
- ANSI
- Earth Science Provincially Significant/sciences de la terre d'importance provinciale
- Earth Science Regionally Significant/sciences de la terre d'importance régionale
- Life Science Provincially Significant/sciences de la vie d'importance provinciale
- Life Science Regionally Significant/sciences de la vie d'importance régionale
- Conservation Reserve
- Provincial Park
- Natural Heritage System

Notes:

Enter map notes

0.2 0 0.08 0.2 Kilometres

Absence of a feature in the map does not mean they do not exist in this area.



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Photo 1: Eastern lot from the perspective of Rosco Ave.



Photo 2: South eastern corner of the eastern lot.



Photo 3: Western lot from the perspective of Rosco Ave.



Photo 4: Southwestern corner of the western lot.

Appendix E: Field Sheets

ELC COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION & CLASSIFICATION	SITE: Rosa Ave		POLYGON: CUM1-1	
	SURVERYOR(S): AW	DATE: July 27/26		UTME:
	START: 2:00pm	END: 4:30pm	UTMZ:	UTMN:

POLYGON DESCRIPTION

SYSTEM	SUBSTRATE	TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE	HISTORY	PLANT FORM	COMMUNITY
☒TERRESTRIAL ☐WETLAND ☐AQUATIC	☐ORGANIC ☒MINERAL SOIL ☐PARENT MIN. ☐ACIDIC BEDRK. ☐BASIC BEDRK. ☐CARB.MEDRK.	☐LACUSTRINE ☐RIVERINE ☐BOTTOMLAND ☐TERRACE ☐VALLEY SLOPE ☐TABLELAND ☒ROLL. UPLAND ☐CLIFF ☐TALUS ☐CREVICE / CAVE ☐ALVAR ☐ROCKLAND ☐BEACH / BAR ☐SAND DUNE ☐BLUFF	☐NATURAL ☒CULTURAL	☐PLANKTON ☐SUBMERGED ☐FLOATING-LVD ☒GRAMINOID ☐FORM ☐LICHEN ☐BRYOPHYTE ☒DECIDUOUS ☐CONIFEROUS ☐MIXED	☐LAKE ☐POND ☐RIVER ☐STREAM ☐MARSH ☐SWAMP ☐FEN ☐BOG ☐BARREN ☒MEADOW ☐PRAIRIE ☐THICKET ☐SANANNAH ☐WOODLAND ☐FOREST ☐PLANTATION
SITE			**COVER**		
☐OPEN WATER ☐SHALLOW WATER ☒SURFICIAL DEP. ☐BEDROCK			☐OPEN ☒SHRUB ☐TREED		

STAND DESCRIPTION:

	LAYER	HT	CVR	SPECIES IN ORDER OF DECREASING DOMINANCE (>> MUCH GREATER THAN; > GREATER THAN; = ABOUT EQUAL TO)
1	CANOPY	/	/	—
2	SUB-CANOPY	/	/	—
3	UNDERSTOREY	3	1	buckthorn = grass > ash = sumac = honeysuckle = wild grapevine > cedar
4	GRD. LAYER	5	3	wild carrot > goldenrod > reed canary

* open field with ground cover, shrubs along the edge of road *

ELC

PLANT SPECIES LIST

SITE:	Rasco Arc
POLYGON:	CUM1-1
DATE:	July 27/26
SURVEYOR(S):	AW

LAYERS: 1 = CANOPY > 10M 2 = SUB-CANOPY 3 = UNDERSTOREY 4 = GROUND (GRD.) LAYER

ABUNDANCE CODES: R = RARE O = OCCASIONAL A = ABUNDANT D = DOMINANT

SPECIES CODE	LAYER 1	2	3	4	COLL.
reed canary grass	A			A	
goldenrod	O			O	
wild carrot (Queens Anne lace)	D			D	
bush honeysuckle			O		
small trees/tall shrubs sumac			O		
wild grapevine			O		
daisies	R			R	
dogbane	R			R	
red clover	R			R	
mullein				O	
new england aster	R			R	
vipers bulgoss	R			R	
~~a~~					

SPECIES CODE	LAYER 1	2	3	4	COLL.
ash tree green			O		
buckthorn			O		
cedar			R		

- open meadow in the middle
- tall shrubs/small trees on outside (road/bordering cemetary

ELC WILDLIFE	SITE: Rosco Ave	
	POLYGON: CUM 1-1	
	DATE: July 27/26	
	SURVEYOR(S): AW	
	START TIME: 2:00pm	END TIME:

TEMP (°C): 26°C	CLOUD (10th): minimal cloud cover	WIND: minimal	PRECIPITATION: nil
CONDITIONS: sunny with minimal clouds			

POTENTIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT:

/	VERNAL POOLS	/	SNAGS
/	HIBERNACULA	/	FALLEN LOGS
	_____		_____

SPECIES LIST:

TY	SP. CODE	EV	NOTES	#
	robin		sawan road,	1
	northern cardinal		merlin bird ID	
	american goldfinch		merlin bird ID	
	song sparrow		merlin bird ID	
	hawk		flying overhead/ ~~not~~ hunting most likely	1

TY	SP. CODE	EV	NOTES	#

ELC MANAGEMENT / DISTURBANCE	SITE: Rosco POLYGON: CNM1-1 DATE: July 27/26 SURVEYOR(S): AW				
DISTURBANCE / EXTENT	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**SCORE †**
TIME SINCE LOGGING	(>30 YRS)	15 – 30 YRS	5 – 15 YRS	0 – 5 YRS	0
INTENSITY OF LOGGING	(NONE)	FUEL WOOD	SELECTIVE	DIAMETER LIMIT	0
EXTENT OF LOGGING	(NONE)	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
SUGAR BUSH OPERATIONS	(NONE)	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF OPERATIONS	(NONE)	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
GAPS IN FOREST CANOPY	NONE	SMALL	(INTERMEDIATE)	LARGE	2
EXTENT OF GAPS	NONE	LOCAL	(WIDESPREAD)	EXTENSIVE	2
LIVESTOCK (GRAZING)	NONE	LIGHT	(MODERATE)	HEAVY	2
EXTENT OF LIVESTOCK	NONE	LOCAL	(WIDESPREAD)	EXTENSIVE	2
ALIEN SPECIES	NONE	(OCCASIONAL)	ABUNDANT	DOMINANT	1
EXTENT OF ALIEN SPECIES	NONE	(LOCAL)	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	1
PLANTING (PLANTATION)	(NONE)	OCCASIONAL	ABUNDANT	DOMINANT	0
EXTENT OF PLANTING	(NONE)	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
TRACKS AND TRAILS	NONE	(FAINT TRAILS)	WELL MARKED	TRACKS OR ROADS	1
EXTENT OF TRACKS/TRAILS	NONE	(LOCAL)	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	1
DUMPING (RUBBISH)	NONE	(LIGHT)	MODERATE	HEAVY	1
EXTENT OF DUMPING	NONE	(LOCAL)	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	1
EARTH DISPLACEMENT	NONE	(LIGHT)	MODERATE	HEAVY	1
EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT	NONE	(LOCAL)	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	1
RECREATIONAL USE	(NONE)	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF RECR. USE	(NONE)	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
NOISE	NONE	(SLIGHT)	MODERATE	INTENSE	1
EXTENT OF NOISE	NONE	(LOCAL)	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	1

DISEASE/DEATH OF TREES	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF DISEASE/DEATH	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
WIND THROW (BLOW DOWN)	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF WIND THROW	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESOREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
BROWSE (e.g. DEER)	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF BROWSE	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
BEAVER ACTIVITY	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF BEAVER ACTIVITY	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
FLOODING (pools & pudding)	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF FLOODING	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
FIRE	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF FIRE	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
ICE DAMAGE	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT OF ICE DAMAGE	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
OTHER	NONE	LIGHT	MODERATE	HEAVY	0
EXTENT	NONE	LOCAL	WIDESPREAD	EXTENSIVE	0
				† INTENSITY x EXTENT = SCORE	

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