
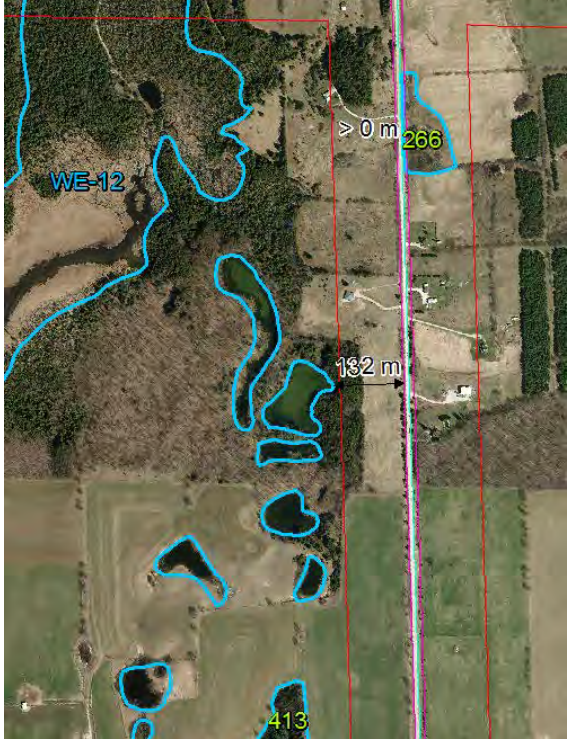

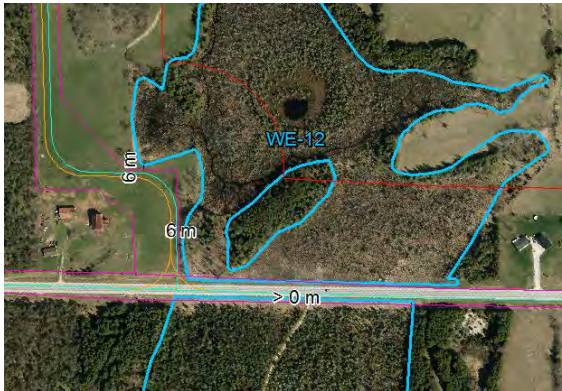

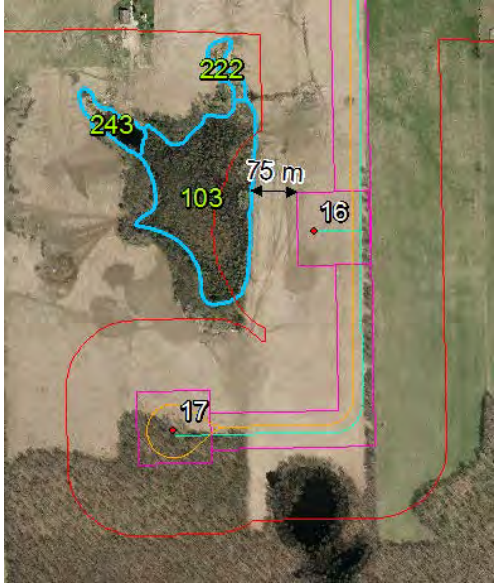

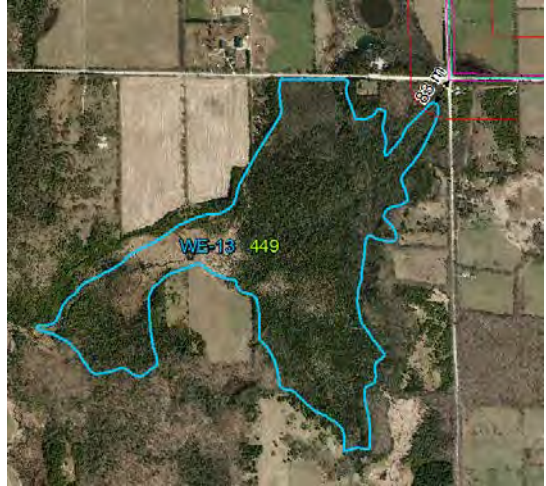
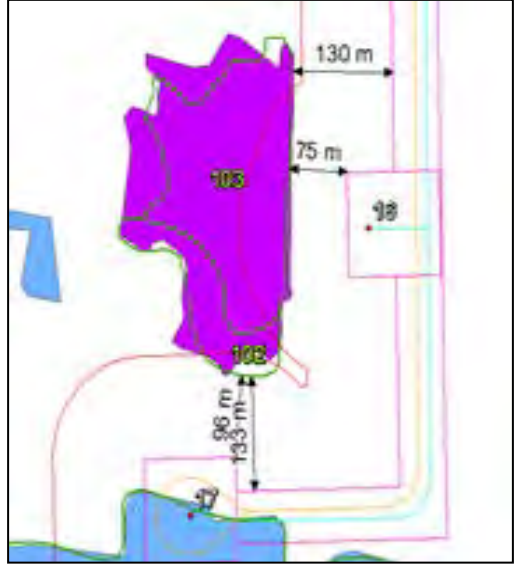


Feature Type/ID	Size (ha)	Significance (if known)	Attributes (Vegetation Unit Number & Community Description)	Composition	Functions	Proximity of Feature to Project Location	Minimum distance between Feature & Project Location	Carried forward to EOS (Yes/No)
Wetland 11 WE-11	0.554	Unknown	110(reM1)-cattail shallow marsh (pasture)	110(reM1)- Dominated by broad leaved cattail with reed canary grass and blue flag. Some Red maple and hybrid willow.	Potential habitat for rare wetland fauna and flora. Potential ground water recharge. Potential amphibian habitat. Potential flood attenuation.		13m	No <2ha in size, and no specialized function.
Beaver Meadow PSW (WE-12)	>67.0	Provincially Significant Wetland	<p>Beaver Meadow is a wetland feature straddling a small shallow creek that is part of the headwaters for a tributary of the Saugeen River. This feature serves as a groundwater recharge and water storage area. The area has been documented as an active feeding area for colonial waterbirds and as winter cover for Deer, Ruffed Grouse, and Snowshoe Hare. The wetland is also noted as a locally significant feature for waterfowl production.</p> <p>Through site investigation of wetland communities by an OWES trained biologist, the following vegetation communities were identified for complexing into the Beaver Meadow PSW (as shown in Figures 10 and 12):</p> <p><u>Swamps:</u> 256(hS46)/258(hS41)/400(hS47)/411(hS42)/455(hS48)-Dominated by red maple in addition to slender willow, chokeberry, Red-osier dogwood, White Elm, Bebb’s willow and narrow-leaved cattail. 266(hS40)- Dominated by balsam poplar with a few trembling aspen and tamarack . Red ash, and trembling aspen and willows also abundant. 254(hS45)/269(hS35)-Black ash with occasional red maple and balsam fir, along with red-osier dogwood, willows and narrow leaf meadowsweet. 69(cS39)/268(cS34)- Dominated by balsam fir and white cedar with tamarack red maple, and black ash associates.</p> <p><u>Thicket Swamps:</u> 81(tS38)/136(tsS36)/253(tsS44)/392(tsS37)/382(tS51) -Pussy willow with occasional red-osier dogwood. The ground layer is composed primarily of field horsetail, grass-leaved goldenrod, lance-leaved aster, turtlehead , narrow-leaved cattail, sedges, and rushes.</p> <p><u>Marshes:</u> 57(uW20)/58(uW21) – unvegetated open water marsh 67(reM26)/88(reM24)- Broad leaved cattail dominated wetland with balsam polar are found along the edges. 222(neM21)243(neM20)/260(neM25)- Dominated by reed-cattail grass. 257(gcM22)/399(gcM23)-forb meadow marsh dominated by a mixture of forb species such as spotted joe-pye weed (Eupatorium maculatum var. maculatum, goldenrods and asters</p>				>0m	No – already identified as PSW, therefore carried directly into EIS


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						 <p>>0m – underground electrical collection within road right of way on Boot Jack Ranch and Southline.</p>  <p>>0m – underground electrical collection within road right of way on County Road 4. 6m – Access road and underground collection to turbine 8.</p>  <p>10m – Turbine 11 47m – access road and underground electrical collection to turbine 11</p>		



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						 <p>75m – turbine 16</p>  <p>36m – underground electrical collection in road right of way along County Road 4. >0m - underground electrical collection in road right of way along County Road 4.</p>		



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Topcliff Swamp PSW (WE-13)	291.0	Provincially Significant Wetland	Topcliff Swamp is a large 291ha wetland complex comprised of 22 individual wetlands, the largest of which is 60.5ha. The majority of the wetlands are small (<10ha). Most of the wetlands are palustrine having formed in depressions in the local landscape. These areas represent headwaters that collect and feed local surface water directly to the Beatty Saugeen River. The feature is dominated (91%) by swamps containing Black Ash, Red Maple, dead hardwoods, Eastern White Cedar, willow and dogwood. The remaining 9% is classified as marsh with grass and sedge vegetation. This PSW is considered to be locally significant for providing winter cover for White-tailed Deer and as waterfowl nesting habitat. Special features of the wetland complex include the presence of marsh, a rare wetland type for all of Grey County.				83m	No – already identified as PSW, therefore carried directly into EIS
Woodland 1 WO-01	6.44	Unknown	102 (FOD5) - Sugar maple ash deciduous forest – small remnant sugar maple forest 103(SWD5-1) - black ash deciduous swamp – Feature is isolated, and surrounded by primarily agriculture and with sugar maple deciduous forest bordering on southwest edge.	102 – Canopy is dominated by sugar maple with occasional hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>). Alternate-leaved dogwood, serviceberry, and apple (<i>Malus pumila</i>) are common species in the understory and subcanopy. Common ground species include goldenrods (<i>Solidago ssp.</i>), blue cohosh, white snakeroot (<i>Ageratina altissima var. altissima</i>), and trout lily. Portions of the ground cover within the community is composed of disturbance tolerant species which reflects the nature of the area as there are rock and fill piles along the perimeter. 103 - Wetland dominated by ash (<i>Fraxinus ssp.</i>) and maple (<i>Acer ssp.</i>) with abundant Chokeberry (<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i>), pussy willow, and leatherleaf (<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>) in the understory, while fringed sedge (<i>Carex crinita</i>), reed-canary grass, and water parsnip (<i>Sium suave</i>) are abundant among groundcover.	Provides habitat for woodland species of flora and fauna.		75m	Yes
Woodland 2 WO-02	4715.04	Unknown	The majority of ecosites included in this woodland are FOC and FOD; the remainders are FOM, SWD, SWC and SWT with occasional CUW, and CUT connectors. ELC units included in this feature are shown on Figure 13: 29(FOD5), 30(CUW1), 31(FOD5-	Sugar maple is the dominant tree species found within WO-02. Tamarack, black ash, and red maple are also common species within the more moist communities of this woodland.	Provides habitat for a Deer Yarding area. Provides habitat for woodland species of flora and fauna. Provides potential animal movement corridors along riparian edges of Saugeen River.	Shown on Figure 24a: Distance to Turbine 1 is 17m; Distance to access road and underground electrical collection to Turbine 1 =0m; Distance to MET tower =102m; Distance to underground electrical collection in road right of way along Baptist Church Rd. = 0m.	0m	Yes



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			<p>8), 32(CUP3-2), 33(SWC4), 34(FOC2-2), 36(FOD5-8), 37(CUP3), 38(SWT2-5), 47(FOD5), 53(SWC4-1), 62(SWC3-1), 64(SWC3-2), 90(FOD5), 92(SWC1), 94(FOC2-2), 95(SWD4/SWT2-2), 98(FOC2-2), 117(SWD3-1), 118(SWD3-1), 19(SWM2-1), 120(SWT2-2/SWD3-1), 121(SWT2-2), 122(FOD5-7), 123(MAM2-10), 124(SWD5-1), 25(FOM5), 126(FOD5), 131(CUW1), 132(CUM1-1), 134(SWD3-1), 28(CUP3-9), 230(FOD5), 231(CUP3-2), 232(CUP3-9), 233(FOD4), 76(CUP3-3), 277(FOC2-2), 79(CUP3-3), 280(CUP3-8), 281(SWD4), 282(CUP3-2), 283(FOC2-2), 284(FOC2-2), 285(SWM1), 86(SWC4), 287(SWT3-2), 90(FOC2-2), 291(CUW1), 292(FOC2-2), 293(SWD4), 294(SWT2-2), 95(CUP3-2/3), 298(SWC3-1), 99(CUT1), 350(CUP3-2), 378(FOC2-2), 386(FOM), 387(FOC2-2), 90(FOD5-7), 391(FOM), 393(CUP3-2), 394(CUP3-2), 398(CUP3-2), 403(FOD5), 404(FOC2-2), 405(FOC2-2), 406(FOC2-3), 408(FOC2-2), 409(CUP3-2/3), 410(SWC3-1), 425(SWD4), 426(FOC2-2), 437(FOC2-2), 438(FOC2-2), 441(SWT2), 442(FOC2-2), 444(SWT2-2)</p>			<p>Shown on Figure 24b: Distance to Turbine 2 =98m; Distance to access road and underground electrical collection for Turbine 2 >0m; Distance to underground electrical collection in road right of way =0m.</p> <p>Shown on Figure 24c: Distance to Turbine 3 >0m; Distance to Turbine 4 =17m; Distance to Turbine 5 =50m; Distance to access road and underground electrical collection for Turbine 3 >0m; Distance to access road/collection/road to Turbine 5 = 17m.</p> <p>Shown on Figure 24d: Distance to Turbine 7 = 3m; Distance to underground electrical collection and/access road to Turbine 7 = 10m; Distance to Turbine 6 =65m; Distance to underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 6 >0m; Distance to electrical collection within road right of way along County Rd. 23 = 0m.</p> <p>Shown on Figure 24e: Distance to Turbine 8 = 5m; Distance to underground electrical /collection and access road to Turbine 8 = 0m; Distance to electrical collection within road right of way >0m.</p> <p>Shown on Figure 24h: Distance to Turbine 15 = 6m; Distance to Turbine 14 > 0m; Distance to Turbine 12 > 0m; Distance to underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 14 = 1m; Distance to underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 15 = 39m; Distance to underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 12 > 0m; Distance to electrical collection within the road right of way along concession 4 road is 0m.</p> <p>Shown in Figure 24k: Distance to construction laydown area = 7m</p>		

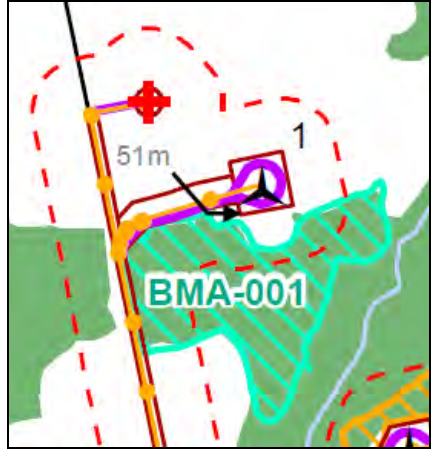
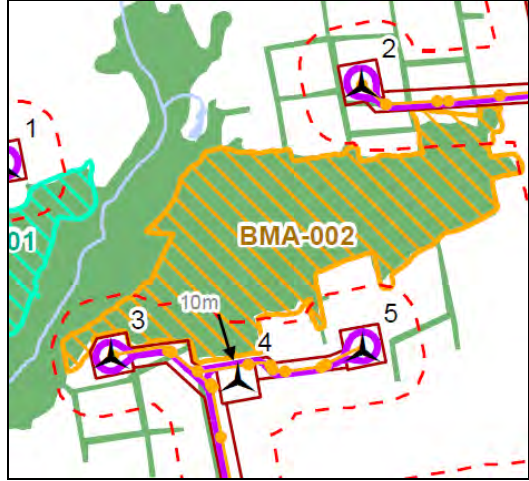
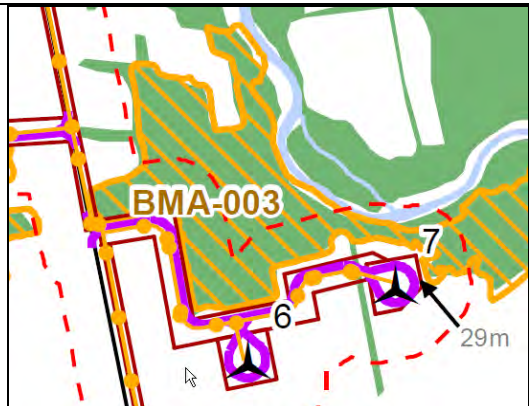
Feature Type/ID	Size (ha)	Significance (if known)	Attributes (Vegetation Unit Number & Community Description)	Composition	Functions	Proximity of Feature to Project Location	Minimum distance between Feature & Project Location	Carried forward to EOS (Yes/No)
Woodland 3 WO-03	1359.75	Unknown	<p>The majority of ecosites included in this woodland are FOC and FOD; the remainders are FOM, SWD and SWT with an occasional CUP connector. ELC units included in this feature are shown on Figure 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 104 FOD5 107 CUP3-5 108 SWT3-2 128 CUP3-1 219 FOC2-2 234 SWD4/MAM2-10 250 SWD4-2 252 FOC2-2 253 SWT2-2 254 SWD4-3 255 FOC2-2 256 SWD3-1 259 FOC2-2 263 FOD5 385 FOM 396 FOC2-2 400 SWD3-1 402 FOC2-2 411 SWD3-1 423 CUM1-1 435 FOD5 	Sugar maple is the dominant deciduous species in this area. Tamarack, spruce, and pine are also very abundant within this woodland.	Provides habitat for woodland species of flora and fauna. Provides interior forest habitat.	<p>Shown on Figure 24j: Distance to Turbine 17 and associated underground electrical collection and access road = 0m with a direct intrusion and removal of woodland habitat identified as 0.97ha;</p> <p>Shown on Figure 24i: Distance to Turbine 13 =89m; Distance to underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 13 = 8m. Distance to underground electrical collection in road right of way along Southline is 0m.</p>	0m	Yes
Woodland 4 WO-04	2319.54	Unknown	<p>The majority of ecosites included in this woodland are FOC and FOD; with an occasional CUW and CUP connectors. ELC units included in this feature are shown on Figure 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 FOC2-2 22 FOD5 23 CUW1 24 CUP3 25 FOD5-2 26 CUP3-9 28 FOD5 418 FOD5 	Sugar maple dominates this woodland. Red maple and beech are common associates as well.	Provides habitat for woodland species of flora and fauna. Provides interior forest habitat.	<p>Shown on Figure 24f: Distance to Turbine 10 = 0m with a direct intrusion and removal of significant woodland (0.42ha); Distance to underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 10 = 3m.</p>	0m	Yes

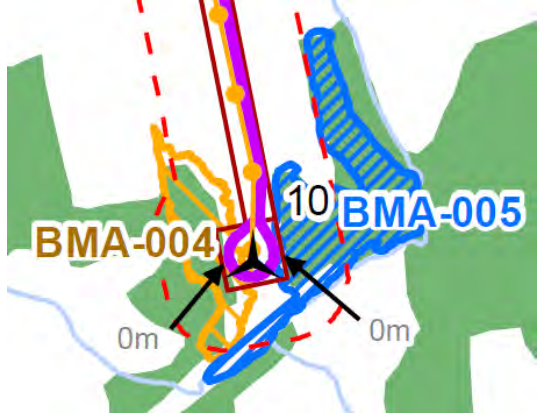
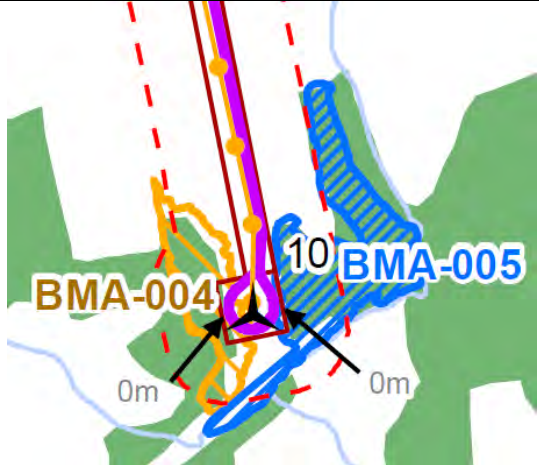
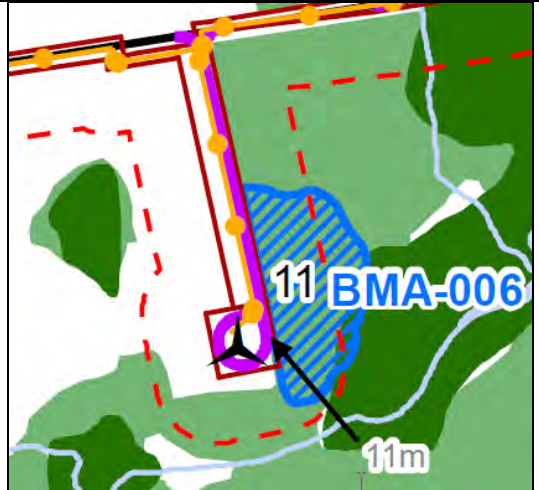
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Woodland 5 WO-05	113.31	Unknown	<p>This woodland is a mix of ecosites including FOC, FOD, FOM, SWD, SWC, SWT with occasional CUW and CUP connectors. ELC units included in this feature are shown on Figure 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68 FOC2-2 69 SWC1 71 FOC2-2 82 CUP3-3 83 FOM2 84 CUP3-8 85 SWC4-1 86 FOC2-2 136 SWT2-2 137 CUM1-1 264 CUM1-1 265 CUW1 268 SWC3-2 269 SWD4-3 417 FOC2 422 FOD5 	This woodland is not dominated by any one species, but is a combination of naturally occurring native species like sugar maple, red maple, pine, tamarack, spruce, hemlock, yellow birch, and beech. Some areas are planted, but the majority of the woodland is naturally occurring.	Provides habitat for woodland species of flora and fauna. Provides interior forest habitat.	<i>Shown on Figure 24g:</i> Distance to Turbine 11 = 10m; Distance to underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 11 > 0m.	>0m	Yes
Valleyland 1 VA-01	6.56 (as shown in Figure 14)	Unknown	<p>Valley is associated with the Upper Main Saugeen River which has a catchment area of approximately 28,100 ha. This feature includes the following ELC communities as shown on Figures 7-9 and Figure 14:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 275(FOC2-3) 277(FOC2-2) 278(MAM2-10) 279(CUP3-3) 363(AGR) 364(Church/M) 365(Cemetery/M) 404(FOC2-2) 426(FOC2-2) 448(residential/M) 	Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of white cedar coniferous forest.	Valley provides Deer Yarding habitat and functions as a linkage for that species and other wildlife.	 <p>Electrical collection is proposed to cross the valley feature.</p>	0m	Yes

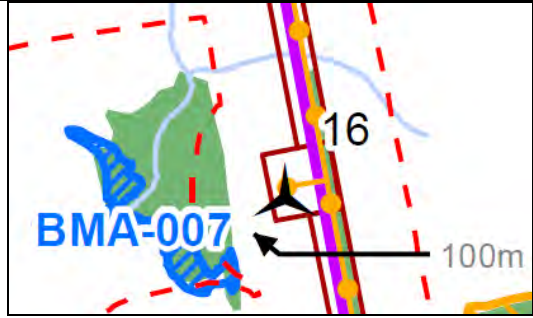
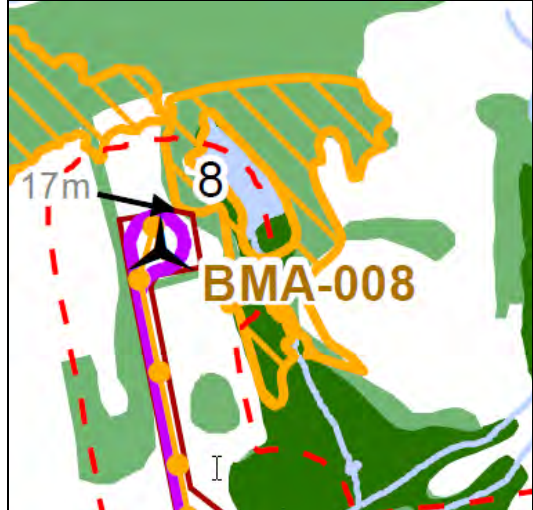

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Valleyland 2 VA-02	3.80 (as shown in Figure 14)	Unknown	Valley is associated with Durham Creek. This feature includes the following ELC communities as shown on Figures 7-9 and Figure 14: 11(SWC4) 33(SWC4) 34(FOC2-2) 304(CUW1) 376(FOC2-2) 377(residential/M) 378(FOC2-2) 379(residential/M)	Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of tamarack and balsam fir.	The valley likely functions as linkage corridor for wildlife as it is part of large contiguous woodland.		0m	Yes
Valleyland 3 VA-03	4.40 (as shown in Figure 14)	Unknown	Valley is associated with the Upper Main Saugeen River which has a catchment area of approximately 28,100 ha. This feature includes the following ELC communities as shown on Figures 7-9 and Figure 14: 47(FOD5) 131(CUW1) 182/183(AGR) 437(FOC2-2)	Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of sugar maple (FOD5) and white cedar (FOC2-2).	The valley functions as linkage corridor for wildlife as it is part of large contiguous woodland and in close proximity to a Deer Yarding Area.		0m	Yes

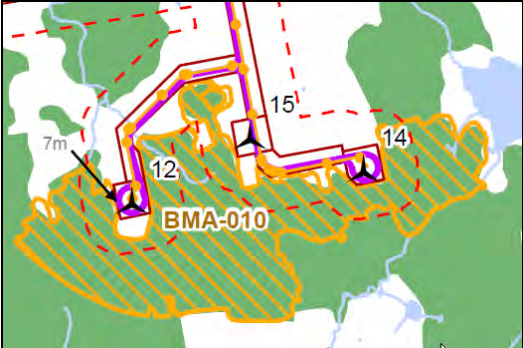

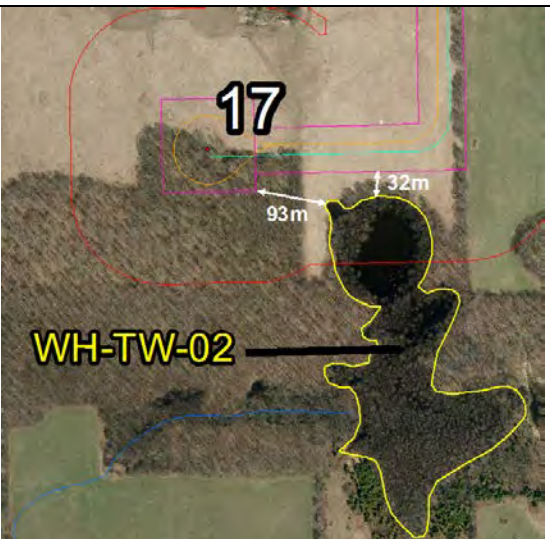
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Valleyland 4 VA-04	0.79 (as shown in Figure 14)	Unknown	Valley is associated with Durham Creek. This feature includes the following ELC communities as shown on Figures 7-9 and Figure 14: 33(SWC4) 36(FOD5-8)	Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of tamarack and balsam fir greater than 100m in width.	The valley likely functions as linkage corridor for wildlife as it is associated with large contiguous woodland.		77m	Yes
Valleyland 5 VA-05	1.56 (as shown in Figure 14)	Unknown	Valley is associated with a tributary of Durham Creek. This feature includes the following ELC communities as shown on Figures 7-9 and Figure 14: 23(CUW1) 25(FOD5-2) 26(CUP3-9) 28(FOD5) 327(AGR)	Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of a mix of sugar maple (FOD5-2), Norway Spruce (CUP3-9), agricultural field, and a coniferous cultural woodland (CUW1) comprised of a mixture of Scotch pine, eastern white cedar, white spruce, tamarack and white pine.	The valley likely functions as linkage corridor for wildlife as it is associated with large contiguous woodland.		32m	Yes




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Valleyland 6 VA-06	4.83 (as shown in Figure 14)	Unknown	This valley is associated with a tributary of Durham Creek. Based on a comparative analysis of catchment sizes for other watercourses represented in the study area, the catchment of this valley feature was determined to be >50ha. This portion of the valley is highly altered as a result of road construction, such that it has been realigned to follow a roadside ditch. On the south side of County Rd. 4 and beyond the valley takes on a more natural composition. Wetlands are associated with this portion of the valley. This feature includes the following ELC communities as shown on Figures 7-9 and Figure 14: 68(FOC2-2) 69(SWC1) 180/315/316/317/321/323/326(AGR) 382(SWT)	Riparian vegetation is <100m in width and comprised primarily of Eastern white cedar and Balsam fir on the south side of County Rd. 4 with grasses and occasional dogwood making up the bulk of the riparian vegetation on the north side of the road.	No linkage function is evident.	 Electrical collection is proposed to cross the valley feature.	0m	Yes
Valleyland 7 VA-07	2.17 (as shown in Figure 14)	Unknown	The total catchment area of the Upper Main Saugeen River is 28,100 ha. Wetlands are not associated with the portion of the valley defined here. This feature includes the following ELC communities as shown on Figures 7-9 and Figure 14: 224(FOD4) 226(FOD5-8) 424(residential/M) 438(FOC2-2)	Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of sugar maple (FOD5) and maple cultural woodland (CUW1).	The valley functions as linkage corridor for wildlife as it is part of large contiguous woodland and within a Deer Yarding Area.	 36m – underground electrical collection	36m	Yes



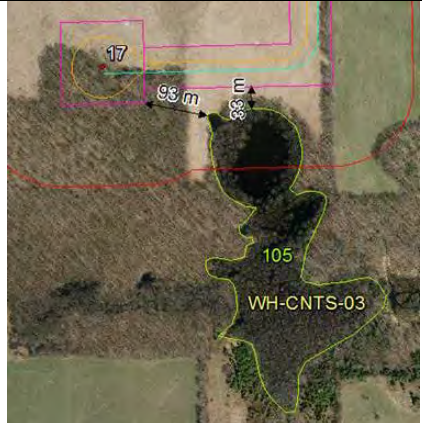
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Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-001	15.18	Unknown	Unit 31 (FOD5-8) - Sugar maple ash deciduous forest	This woodland consists primarily of mid-age sugar maple trees, with some white ash species and few American beech, Eastern hemlock and ironwood.	Potential habitat for bat maternity colonies – met criteria for threshold number of cavity trees per hectare (see NRSI 2012 (Appendix I) for complete report).	 51m – Turbine 1	51m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-002	51.0	Unknown	Unit 36 (FOD5-8) - Sugar maple deciduous forest	This woodland consists primarily of mid-aged sugar maple, with some American beech and birch dry-fresh forest, with few black cherry trees present. Very few trees have cavities.	Considered as potential habitat for bat maternity colonies; however, did not meet criteria for threshold number of cavity trees per hectare (see NRSI 2012 (Appendix I) for complete report).	 10m – Turbine 4	10m	No
Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-003	29.1	Unknown	Unit 47 (FOD5) - Sugar maple ash deciduous forest	This woodland consists mainly of sugar maple species, with some black cherry and white elm.	Considered as potential habitat for bat maternity colonies; however, did not meet criteria for threshold number of cavity trees per hectare (see NRSI 2012 (Appendix I) for complete report).	 29m – Turbine 7	29m	No




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Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-004 i	3.7	Unknown	Unit 22 (FOD5) - Sugar maple deciduous forest	This woodland is dominated by sugar maple.	Considered as potential habitat for bat maternity colonies; however, did not meet criteria for threshold number of cavity trees per hectare (see NRSI 2012 (Appendix I) for complete report).	 0m – Turbine 10	0m	No
Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-005 i	7.34	Unknown	Unit 25 (FOD5-2) - Sugar maple deciduous forest	This woodland is dominated by sugar maple species.	No property access; therefore, no survey was conducted to locate cavity trees.	 0m – Turbine 10	0m	Not evaluated further – no property access – treated as significant.
Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-006 i	5.2	Unknown	Unit 458(FOM2) - scotch pine and sugar maple mixed forest.	This woodland is dominated by scotch pine and contains some sugar maple and black cherry.	No property access; therefore, no survey was conducted to locate cavity trees.	 11m – Turbine 11	11m	Not evaluated further – no property access – treated as significant.




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Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-007 <small>i</small>	1.54	Unknown	Unit 102 (FOD5) - Sugar maple ash deciduous forest Unit 223 (CUW1) - apple and hawthorn cultural woodland	This woodland is dominated by sugar maple.	Timing window for cavity tree search was missed – studies to be completed in 2013.	 100m – Turbine 16	100m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-008 <small>i</small>	8.3	Unknown	Unit 52 (FOD5) - Sugar maple ash deciduous forest	This woodland consists of sugar maple, with some American beech.	Considered as potential habitat for bat maternity colonies; however, did not meet criteria for threshold number of cavity trees per hectare (see NRSI 2012 (Appendix I) for complete report).	 17m – Turbine 8	17m	No
Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-009 <small>i</small>	28.1	Unknown	Unit??	This woodland consists of sugar maple, with some white ash and very few Freeman's maple.	Considered as potential habitat for bat maternity colonies; however, did not meet criteria for threshold number of cavity trees per hectare (see NRSI 2012 (Appendix I) for complete report).	 0m – Turbine 17	0m	No



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Wildlife Habitat (Bat Maternity Colony) WH-BMA-010	59.0	Unknown	Unit??	This woodland is dominated by sugar maple, with some eastern hemlock and eastern white cedar.	Considered as potential habitat for bat maternity colonies; however, did not meet criteria for threshold number of cavity trees per hectare (see NRSI 2012 (Appendix I) for complete report).		7m	No
Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Wintering) WH-TW-01	1.84	Unknown	Unit 51(open water aquatic) – Surrounded by sugar maple deciduous forest	The wetland is dominated by un-vegetated open water. A few trees of red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) and yellow birch (<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>) and shrubs consisting of red-osier dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i>) and pussy willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>) occur along the edge or on elevated mounds within the pond.	Potential habitat for turtle wintering.		70m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Wintering) WH-TW-02	1.57	Unknown	Unit 105 - red maple deciduous swamp, ephemeral pond	Pond is surrounded by predominantly red maples and occasional white elm. Species found around or emerging from the open water include sedges, manna grass, water parsnip, reed-canary grass, and sensitive fern.	Potential habitat for turtle wintering.		32m	Yes



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Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Wintering) WH-TW-03	0.06	Unknown	Unit 414(OAO) – open water	Dugout pond surrounded by agricultural fields and pasture, within 20m of house	Potential habitat for turtle wintering.	 42m – access road and underground collection	42m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Wintering) WH-TW-04	0.02	Unknown	Unit 415 (OAO) – open water	Dugout pond surrounded by manicured lawn, used for recreational purposes by land owner (swimming, boating).	Potential habitat for turtle wintering.	 99m from underground collection along Concession 4 Road	99m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Wintering) WH-TW-05	0.10	Unknown	Unit 416 (OAO) – open water	Dugout pond surrounded by manicured lawn, used for recreational purposes by land owner.	Potential habitat for turtle wintering.	 62m from underground collection along Concession 4 Road	62m	Yes



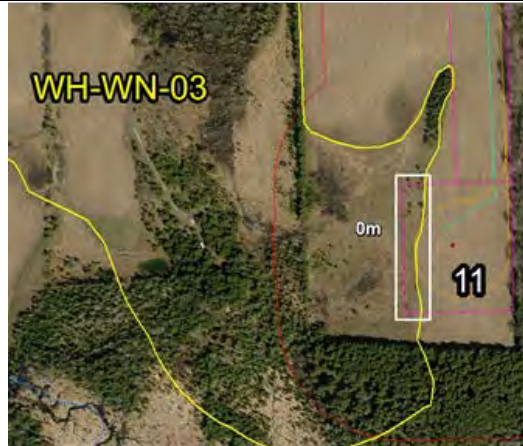
Feature Type/ID	Size (ha)	Significance (if known)	Attributes (Vegetation Unit Number & Community Description)	Composition	Functions	Proximity of Feature to Project Location	Minimum distance between Feature & Project Location	Carried forward to EOS (Yes/No)
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-01	0.90	Unknown	Unit 269 - balsam poplar deciduous swamp Unit 81- willow thicket swamp/black ash swamp	Black ash with occasional red maple and balsam fir are found within the canopy layer, while red-osier dogwood, willows and narrow leaf meadowsweet are common in the understory. Groundcover species include several members of the aster family.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).		88m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-02	4.28	Unknown	Unit 103 - black ash deciduous swamp	Wetland dominated by ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) and maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.) with abundant Chokeberry (<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i>), pussy willow, and leatherleaf (<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>) in the understory, while fringed sedge (<i>Carex crinita</i>), reed-canary grass, and water parsnip (<i>Sium suave</i>) are abundant among groundcover.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).		75m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-03	1.57	Unknown	Unit 105 - red maple deciduous swamp – ephemeral pond	Pond is surrounded by predominantly red maples and occasional white elm. Species found around or emerging from the open water include sedges, manna grass, water parsnip, reed-canary grass, and sensitive fern.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).		33m	Yes



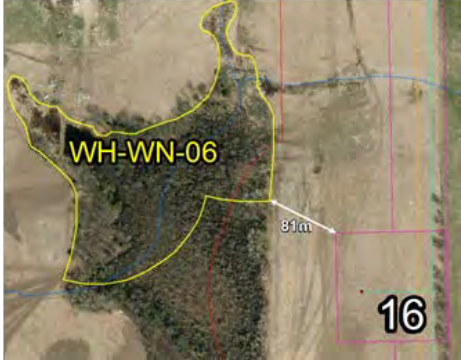
Feature Type/ID	Size (ha)	Significance (if known)	Attributes (Vegetation Unit Number & Community Description)	Composition	Functions	Proximity of Feature to Project Location	Minimum distance between Feature & Project Location	Carried forward to EOS (Yes/No)
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-04	4.99	Unknown	Unit 111 - balsam poplar Unit 113 - red maple deciduous swamp	This area represents a transition between upland and wetland communities. Balsam poplar and trembling aspen dominate the canopy layer while white cedar and white elm are occasionally present within subcanopy. The understory is dominated by red-osier dogwood and occasional willows. The ground layer is dominated by sedges, field horsetail, and dwarf raspberry (<i>Rubus pubescens</i>).	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).		119m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-05	3.21	Unknown	Unit 115 - red maple deciduous swamp	The canopy is dominated by red maple, with abundant black ash (<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>). Red-osier dogwood and red elderberry were present in low densities within the understory. The ground layer was composed of mainly sedges, ferns (<i>O. sensibilis</i> , <i>Dryopteris</i> spp.), and water parsnip.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).		66m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-06	0.20	Unknown	Unit 117 - red maple deciduous swamp	Wetland dominated by red maple, with some yellow birch, red ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>), and white elm. Alder-leaved buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>) is abundant within the understory, while reed-canary grass and ferns (<i>O. sensibilis</i> , <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , <i>Thelypteris palustris</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>) are found within the ground layer.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).		45m	Yes

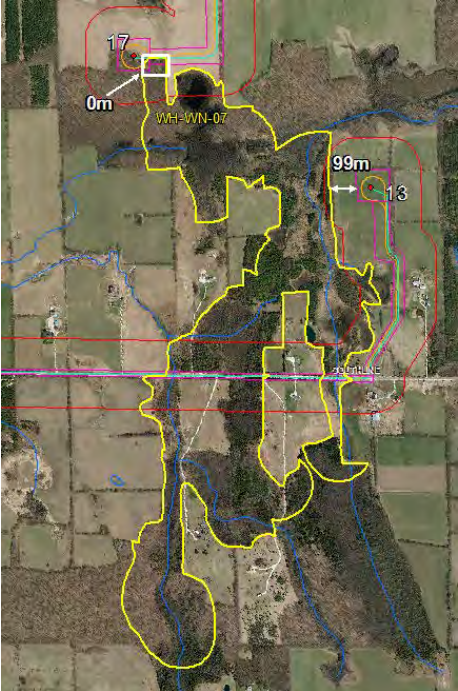

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Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-07	2.33	Unknown	Unit 118 - red maple deciduous swamp Unit 119 - red maple coniferous mixed swamp	118 - Red maple represents the dominant species type within the canopy, with sugar maple, balsam fir, and black ash found in a lesser extent. Dogwood (Cornus spp.) occurs occasionally within the understory. Sedges, fowl meadow grass (Poa palustris), and jewelweed were common groundcover species. 119 - Red maple, black ash and balsam fir dominates the wetland while yellow birch and white cedar are found in the sub canopy. Red-osier dogwood and wild red currant (Ribes triste) are common in the understory. Manna grass, sensitive fern, white lettuce (Prenanthes alba), and sedges make up the ground layer.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).	 16m – turbine 12	16m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-08	0.42	Unknown	Unit 120 - willow thicket swamp/red maple swamp	Slender willow, and red-osier dominate the community with red maple occurring along the perimeter, while sedges (Dulichium arundinaceum), grasses (Glyceria spp., P. arundinacea), and mosses are common in the ground layer. Red maple dominates the canopy with fewer white elm, white cedar, and yellow birch throughout.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).	 35m – turbine 15 90m – access road and underground collection	35m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-09	2.87	Unknown	Unit 124 - black ash deciduous swamp	Black ash with occasional red maple and balsam fir are found within the canopy layer, while red-osier dogwood, willows and narrow leaf meadowsweet are common in the understory. Wood ferns (Dryopteris spp.), sedges, spotted joe-pye weed (Eupatorium maculatum var. maculatum), and buttercup (Ranunculus spp.) make up the ground layer.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).	 8m – turbine 14	8m	Yes

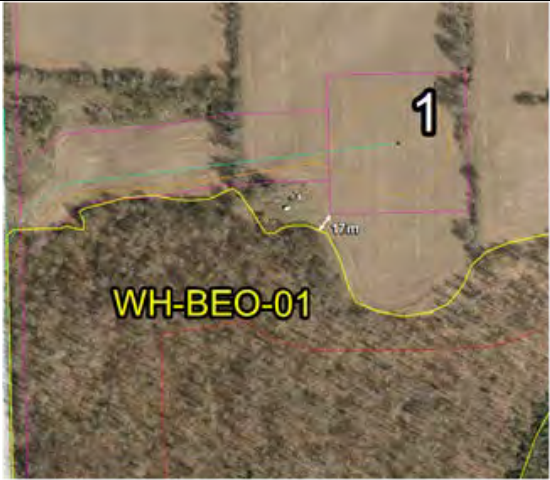
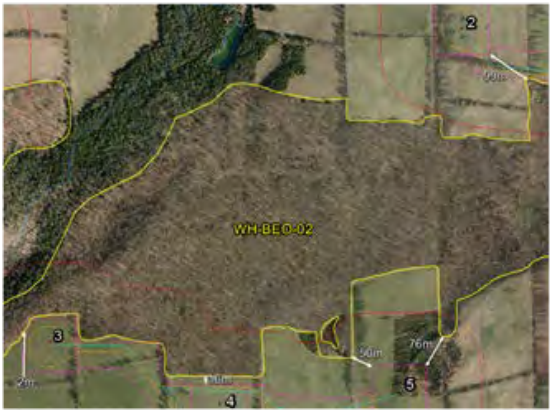

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Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-10	0.37	Unknown	Unit 134 - red maple deciduous swamp	Red maple dominates the canopy, while ashes and trembling aspen, yellow birch and sugar maple are minor associates. Shrubs like red-osier dogwood and nannyberry sparsely make up the understory of the swamp. Sedges, field horsetail, water parsnip, and marsh fern were found within the ground cover layer as well.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).	 <p>60m – underground electrical collection and access road to Turbine 12 84m – turbine 15</p>	60m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-11	4.24	Unknown	Unit 234 - balsam poplar deciduous swamp	White elm, balsam poplar, and trembling aspen are common species within the canopy with a few tamarack and white cedar mixed through. Lance-leaved aster, sedges, spotted joe-pye weed, reed-canary grass, and rough-leaved goldenrod are dominant within the ground layer.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).	 <p>110m – turbine</p>	110m	Yes

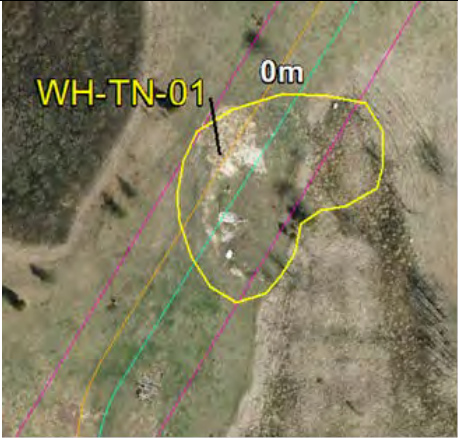


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Wildlife Habitat (Colonial Nesting Bird Breeding – tree/shrub) WH-CNTS-12	0.39	Unknown	Unit 248 - balsam poplar deciduous swamp forb meadow marsh	White elm, balsam poplar, and trembling aspen are common species within the canopy with a few tamarack and white cedar mixed through. Lance-leaved aster, sedges, spotted joe-pye weed, reed-canary grass, and rough-leaved goldenrod are dominant within the ground layer.	Potential habitat for colonial nesting birds (heron or egret).	 <p>19m – access road/underground electrical collection to Turbine 13 >0m – underground electrical collection in road right of way along Southline</p>	19m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Deer Yarding Area) WH-DYA-01	129ha	Significant	Units 226/230 - Sugar maple white ash deciduous forest Units 277/405/408/438 - white cedar coniferous forest Unit 278 - Forb meadow marsh Unit 279 - Scotch pine coniferous plantation Unit 281 - balsam poplar and black ash deciduous swamp Unit 287 - willow swamp thicket Units 359/424/448 (residential/manicured) Unit 441 - mineral swamp thicket	277/405/408/438 - Forest dominated by eastern white cedar often the result of secondary growth from managed sites. Canopy cover varies from no understory or ground cover to meadow species dominating within the gaps. 278 - Wetland dominated by herbaceous plants and is composed of a mixture of common milkweed, purple angelica (<i>Angelica purpurea</i>), marsh marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>), spotted water hemlock (<i>Cicuta maculata</i>), and <i>Eupatorium</i> spp.. spotted joe-pye weed. A few hybrid willow trees, apple and hawthorns are found throughout the community. 279 - This plantation is dominated by Scotch pine within the canopy. The density of plantings is variable throughout, with open patches occurring. Young sugar maple, white cedar, and red ash occur in the subcanopy near the edges or in open patches of the plantation. 281 - Wetland dominated by a mixture of black ash, red maple and white elm. 287 - Wetland dominated by willows (<i>S. discolor</i> , <i>S. eriocephala</i>) with only a few scattered black ashes. 441 - Dominated by shrubs, likely willow and dogwood within understory layer.	Significant wildlife habitat as determined by MNR for Deer Yarding.	 <p>16m – underground collection on Concession 4 Road; 103m – underground collection on County Rd. 23</p>	16m	No – evaluation already completed by MNR. Carried forward as SWH of this type directly to EIS.

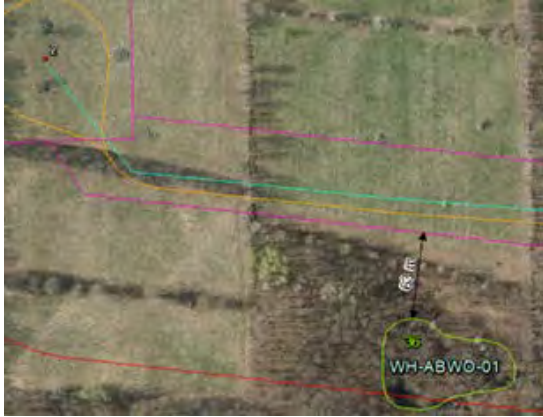


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Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-01	23.35	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). : WH-WN-01 includes Units wetland ecosites 47/52/50/53/ 54/61/62/63/ 64/65/85/86/ 189/190/191/299/397/398 and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.		22m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-02	21.61	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). : WH-WN-02 includes Units wetland ecosites 18/19/20/21/ 22/23/26/27/ 28 and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.		60m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-03	18.52	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). : WH-WN-03 includes Units wetland ecosites: 70/71/73/74/ 75/76/77/78/ 79/80/81/135/136/137/197/268/269/270/388/392 and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.		0m	Yes




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Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-04	9.44	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). WH-WN-04 includes Units wetland ecosites: 115/242, 272, 273, 297 and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report. This feature is not located within 120m of a proposed turbine.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.		333m- turbine 15 304m – turbine 12	Within 120m of the project location associated with project components other than turbines.	Yes - General Candidate SWH
Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-05	10.01	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). : WH-WN-05 includes Units wetland ecosites:118/119/120/121/122/134 and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.		6m- turbine 15 1.5m – turbine 12	1.5m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-06	3.91	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). : WH-WN-06 includes Units wetland ecosites: 102/103/222/223/243/395 and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.		81m – turbine 16	81m	Yes




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Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-07	7.32	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). : WH-WN-07 includes Units wetland ecosites: 104/105/106/107/108/128/130/213/214/218/234/241/248/249/250/252/253/254/255/256/347/349/351/353/400/401/402/435 and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.	 <p>0m - Construction disturbance for turbine 17 is proposed within the feature WH-WN-07.</p>	0m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Waterfowl Nesting Habitat) WH-WN-08	9.10	Unknown	Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where turbine locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Waterfowl Nesting. Where project components other than turbines were located in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Generalized Candidate SWH. Waterfowl nesting habitat is comprised of upland habitat adjacent to wetland ecosites identified in the Significant Wildlife Habitat Draft Ecoregion 6E Criterion Schedule (OMNR, 2012a). : WH-WN-08 includes Units wetland ecosite 453 (MAS2-9) and 120m of adjacent upland as shown on figure 18. A complete description of all ELC units listed here is included in Appendix D of this report.		Potential habitat for waterfowl nesting.	 <p>6m - Turbine 11</p>	6m	Yes




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Wildlife Habitat (Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat) WH -BEO-01	15.18	Unknown	Unit 31 (FOD5-8) - Sugar maple ash deciduous forest	This woodland consists primarily of mid-age sugar maple trees, with some white ash species and few American beech, Eastern hemlock and ironwood.	Potential habitat for Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching.		17m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat) WH -BEO-02	55.24	Unknown	Unit 36 - Sugar maple deciduous forest	Sugar maple dominates the canopy in this community while black cherry is abundant. Area slopes down along the northwest edge of the community. Ironwood (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>) is abundant in the subcanopy.	Potential habitat for Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching.		2m 16m – turbine 4 50m – turbine 5	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat) WH -BEO-03	52.20	Unknown	Unit 47 (FOD5)- Sugar maple ash deciduous forest	Sugar maple dominates the canopy while alternate-leaved dogwood (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>) dominates the understory and trout lily dominates the groundcover. Yellow trout lily, white trillium and wild leek and Canada goldenrod (<i>Solidago canadensis</i>) were occasionally found within the ground cover.	Potential habitat for Bald Eagle and Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching.		5m 65m – turbine 6 17m – turbine 7 5m – turbine 8	Yes

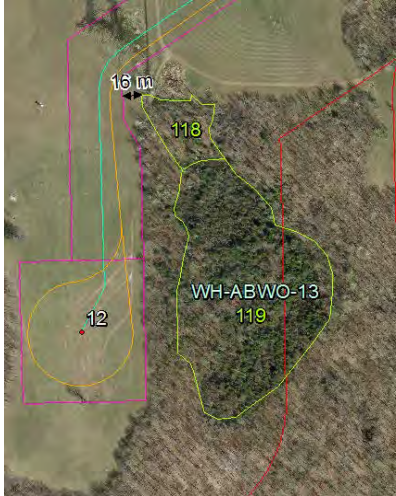


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Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Nesting Area) WH-TN-01	6.1	Unknown	Within Unit 214 (AGR) - Exposed gravel ridge area within agricultural field	Exposed sand/gravel	Potential habitat for turtle nesting.	 <p>Access road and underground collection to Turbine 13 are proposed for installation within this feature.</p>	0m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Nesting Area) WH-TN-02	0.02	Unknown	Unit 415 (OAO) – open water	Dugout pond surrounded by manicured lawn, used for recreational purposes by land owner (swimming, boating).	Potential habitat for turtle nesting.	 <p>99m – underground collection</p>	99m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Turtle Nesting Area) WH-TN-03	0.10	Unknown	Unit 416 (OAO) – open water	Dugout pond surrounded by manicured lawn, used for recreational purposes by land owner.	Potential habitat for turtle nesting.	 <p>62m – underground collection</p>	62m	Yes



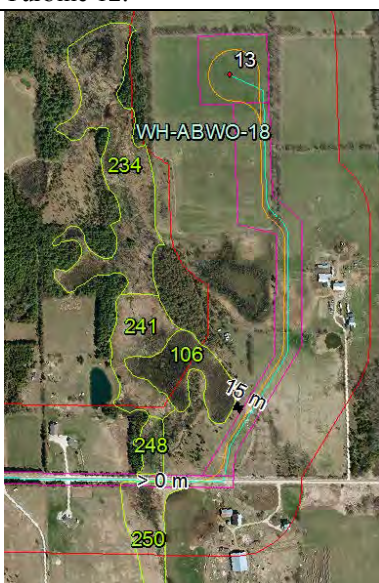
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Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-01	0.44	Unknown	Within Unit 36 – wet area within Sugar maple deciduous forest	Sugar maple dominates the canopy in this community while black cherry is abundant. Area slopes down along the northwest edge of the community. Ironwood (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>) is abundant in the subcanopy.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		63m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-02	0.15	Unknown	Ephemeral pond within Unit 38 (SWT2-5) - Red osier dogwood swamp thicket	Red-osier dogwood with balsam poplar	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		86m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-03	0.19	Unknown	Ephemeral pond within Unit 40(SWT2-2) - Willow swamp thicket	Dominated by willows and contains meadow species such as spotted joe-pye weed, lance leaved aster and lance leaved goldenrod.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		47m	Yes




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Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-04	1.84	Unknown	Unit 51 - open water aquatic – Surrounded by sugar maple deciduous forest	The wetland is dominated by un-vegetated open water. A few trees of red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) and yellow birch (<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>) and shrubs consisting of red-osier dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i>) and pussy willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>) occur along the edge or on elevated mounds within the pond.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		71m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-05	0.24	Unknown	Unit 55 - open water aquatic – Pond is surrounded by FOD5	Pond is surrounded by red maples and occasional white elm. Species found around or emerging from the open water include sedges, manna grass, water parsnip, reed-canary grass, and sensitive fern.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		121m	No >120m from project location
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-06	0.10	Unknown	Unit 56 - open water aquatic	Small pond that dries up later in the year. Duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>) dominated with small clusters of water parsnip, jewel weed, and sensitive fern along the edges.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		58m	Yes

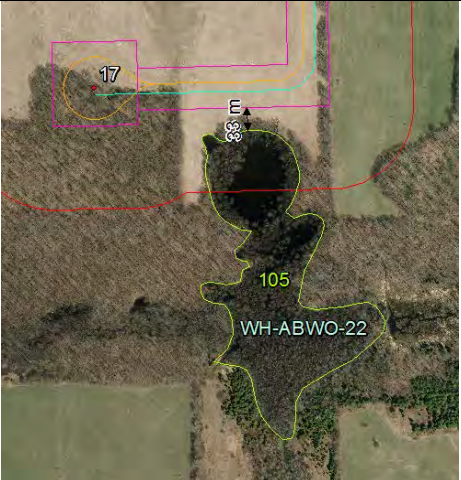

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Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-07	8.64	Unknown	Unit 54 – shrub bog Unit 61 - cattail shallow marsh Unit 62 - white cedar coniferous swamp Unit 63 - cattail shallow marsh	Broad leaved cattail dominated wetland with balsam poplar found along the edges; Coniferous swamp dominated by white cedar with occasional tamarack (<i>Larix laricina</i>) and balsam fir (<i>Abies balsamifera</i>); and species such as white elm, tamarack, white cedar, and balsam poplar (<i>Populus balsamifera</i>). Broad-leaved cattail, nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>), and sandbar willow (<i>Salix exigua</i>) are dominant in the understory.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 6m – access road/underground electrical collection to Turbine 8 >0m – underground electrical collection in road right of way along County Rd. 4.	6m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-08	0.87	Unknown	Unit 397 - Meadow marsh	Mineral meadow marsh – surveyed from property boundary.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 21m – access road and underground electrical collection to Turbine 8	21m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-09	0.28	Unknown	Unit 392 - willow swamp thicket	The community is dominated by willows shrubs, with some red-osier dogwood interspersed. Trees form a minor component and are composed of red maple, tamarack, and white elm.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 18m – turbine 11	18m	Yes

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Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-10	1.09	Unknown	Unit 81 – willow thicket swamp/black ash swamp Unit 136 – willow swamp thicket Unit 269 - balsam poplar deciduous swamp	136 – This wetland is dominated by a dense cluster pussy willow with occasional red-osier dogwood. 269 - Black ash with occasional red maple and balsam fir are found within the canopy layer, while red-osier dogwood, willows and narrow leaf meadowsweet are common in the understory.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		10m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-11	0.13	Unknown	Units 415/416 (OAO) – open water	Dugout pond surrounded by manicured lawn, used for recreational purposes by land owner (swimming, boating).	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding. Project components to consider for SWH of this type were scoped according to Table 16, Appendix D of the NHAG (OMNR, 2011a), such that where access road locations were proposed in or within 120m of candidate habitat the feature was carried into the EOS as Candidate SWH for Amphibian Breeding – woodland. Where other project components were located within 120m of the feature it was carried forward as Generalized Candidate SWH.		121m (not within 120m of road; therefore addressed as Generalized Candidate SWH)	Yes – as Generalized Candidate SWH
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-12	0.77	Unknown	Unit 121 - willow thicket swamp Unit 134- red maple deciduous swamp	121 - Pussy willow dominate the wetland with red maple trees occurring along the edge. The ground layer includes species such as bittersweet nightshade (Solanum dulcamara), dark-green bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens), marsh cinquefoil (Comarum palustre), and marsh fern. 134 - Red maple dominates the canopy, while ashes and trembling aspen, yellow birch and sugar maple are minor associates. Shrubs like red-osier dogwood and nannyberry sparsely make up the understory of the swamp. Sedges, field horsetail, water parsnip, and marsh fern were found within the ground cover layer as well.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		36m	Yes

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Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-13	2.34	Unknown	Units 118- red maple deciduous swamp 119 - red maple coniferous mixed swamp	118 - Red maple represents the dominant species type within the canopy, with sugar maple, balsam fir, and black ash found in a lesser extent. Dogwood (Cornus spp.) occurs occasionally within the understory. Sedges, fowl meadow grass (Poa palustris), and jewelweed were common groundcover species. 119 - Red maple, black ash and balsam fir dominates the wetland while yellow birch and white cedar are found in the sub canopy. Red-osier dogwood and wild red currant (Ribes triste) are common in the understory. Manna grass, sensitive fern, white lettuce (Prenanthes alba), and sedges make up the ground layer.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 16m - access road and underground electrical collection to Turbine 12	16m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-14	0.42	Unknown	Unit 120 - willow thicket swamp/red maple swamp	Slender willow, and red-osier dominate the community with red maple occurring along the perimeter, while sedges (Dulichium arundinaceum), grasses (Glyceria spp., P. arundinacea), and mosses are common in the ground layer. Red maple dominates the canopy with fewer white elm, white cedar, and yellow birch throughout.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 90m – to access road and underground electrical collection between Turbines 14 and 15.	90m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-15	0.014	Unknown	A dugout pond at edge of unit 124 (black ash deciduous swamp)	Black ash with occasional red maple and balsam fir are found within the canopy layer, while red-osier dogwood, willows and narrow leaf meadowsweet are common in the understory. Wood ferns (Dryopteris spp.), sedges, spotted joe-pye weed (Eupatorium maculatum var. maculatum), and buttercup (Ranunculus spp.) make up the ground layer.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 16m – turbine 14 and associated access road and underground electrical collection	16m	Yes

Feature Type/ID	Size (ha)	Significance (if known)	Attributes (Vegetation Unit Number & Community Description)	Composition	Functions	Proximity of Feature to Project Location	Minimum distance between Feature & Project Location	Carried forward to EOS (Yes/No)
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-16	0.20	Unknown	Unit 117 - red maple deciduous swamp	Wetland dominated by red maple, with some yellow birch, red ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>), and white elm. Alder-leaved buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>) is abundant within the understory, while reed-canary grass and ferns (<i>O. sensibilis</i> , <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , <i>Thelypteris palustris</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>) are found within the ground layer.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 45m – turbine 12 and associated access road and underground electrical collection	45m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-17	3.30	Unknown	Unit 115 - red maple deciduous swamp	The canopy is dominated by red maple, with abundant black ash (<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>). Red-osier dogwood and red elderberry were present in low densities within the understory. The ground layer was composed of mainly sedges, ferns (<i>O. sensibilis</i> , <i>Dryopteris</i> spp.), and water parsnip.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 53m - access road and underground electrical collection to Turbine 12.	53m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-18	9.14	Unknown	Unit 106 - willow swamp thicket Unit 234 - balsam poplar deciduous swamp Unit 241 - narrow leaved sedge meadow marsh Unit 248 - balsam poplar deciduous swamp forb meadow marsh	106 - Wetland dominated by willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) and red-osier dogwood. Mud sedge (<i>Carex limosa</i>) and marsh horsetail (<i>Equisetum palustre</i>) are dominant within groundcover 234/248 - White elm, balsam poplar, and trembling aspen are common species within the canopy with a few tamarack and white cedar mixed through. 241 - The wetland is dominated by sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Scirpus</i> spp.) along with abundant rice cut grass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>), reed-canary grass, and timothy grass (<i>Phleum pratense</i>).	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 15m - access road and underground electrical collection to Turbine 13 >0m – underground electrical collection in road right of way along Southline.	15m	Yes

Feature Type/ID	Size (ha)	Significance (if known)	Attributes (Vegetation Unit Number & Community Description)	Composition	Functions	Proximity of Feature to Project Location	Minimum distance between Feature & Project Location	Carried forward to EOS (Yes/No)
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-19	0.06	Unknown	Unit 414 (OAO) – open water	Dugout pond surrounded by agricultural fields and pasture, within 20m of house	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		42m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-20	0.68	Unknown	Unit 111 - balsam poplar and red maple deciduous swamp	This area represents a transition between upland and wetland communities. Balsam poplar and trembling aspen dominate the canopy layer while white cedar and white elm are occasionally present within subcanopy. The understory is dominated by red-osier dogwood and occasional willows. The ground layer is dominated by sedges, field horsetail, and dwarf raspberry (<i>Rubus pubescens</i>).	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		119m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-21	5.00	Unknown	Unit 103 - black ash deciduous swamp Unit 222 - Reed-canary grass meadow marsh Unit 243 – narrow leaved sedge meadow marsh	103 - Wetland dominated by ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.) and maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.) with abundant Chokeberry (<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i>), pussy willow, and leatherleaf. 222 - The wetland is dominated by reed canary grass with a few cottonwoods (<i>Populus deltoides</i>) and white elm occurring in the canopy. Spotted joe-pye weed, broad-leaved cattail, and swamp aster are other common in the ground layer. 243 – surveyed from roadside, no composition information.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.		130m (not within 120m of road; therefore addressed as Generalized Candidate SWH)	Yes as Generalized Candidate SWH

Feature Type/ID	Size (ha)	Significance (if known)	Attributes (Vegetation Unit Number & Community Description)	Composition	Functions	Proximity of Feature to Project Location	Minimum distance between Feature & Project Location	Carried forward to EOS (Yes/No)
Wildlife Habitat (Amphibian Breeding Habitat – woodland) WH-ABWO-22	1.57	Unknown	Unit 105- red maple deciduous swamp – ephemeral pond	Pond is surrounded by predominantly red maples and occasional white elm. Species found around or emerging from the open water include sedges, manna grass, water parsnip, reed-canary grass, and sensitive fern.	Potential habitat for amphibian woodland breeding.	 <p>33m - access road and underground electrical collection to Turbine 17.</p>	33m	Yes
Wildlife Habitat (Marsh Bird Breeding) WH-MBB-01	10.47	Unknown	Unit 268 -Balsam fir black ash coniferous swamp Unit 269 - balsam poplar deciduous swamp Unit 136 - willow swamp thicket Unit 392 - willow swamp thicket 137 - Cultural meadow	<p>268 - Wetland is dominated by balsam fir and white cedar, with abundant black? in both canopy and subcanopy. The understory is composed of species such as red-osier dogwood, alder-leaved buckthorn, red elderberry, and Missouri willow (<i>Salix eriocephala</i>).</p> <p>269 - Black ash with occasional red maple and balsam fir are found within the canopy layer, while red-osier dogwood, willows and narrow leaf meadowsweet are common in the understory.</p> <p>136 - This wetland is dominated by a dense cluster pussy willow with occasional red-osier dogwood.</p> <p>392 - The community is dominated by willows shrubs, with some red-osier dogwood interspersed. Trees form a minor component and are composed of red maple, tamarack, and white elm.</p> <p>137 - This is a transition area between upland meadow and meadow marsh that slopes towards the Beaver Meadow PSW. Cleared area now dominated by early colonizing and contains species such as wild strawberry (<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>), knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), black eyed susan (<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>), goldenrods, and grasses (<i>B. inermis</i>, <i>A. gigantea</i>, <i>E. repens</i>, <i>P. pratense</i>, <i>Panicum</i></p>	Potential habitat for marsh breeding birds	 <p>Construction disturbance limit for turbine 11 is within the feature.</p>	0m	Yes