

## **APPENDIX 7**

### **Terrestrial Environment**

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## APPENDIX 7A

### Species List

**Table 7A-1**  
**List of Some of the More Common Plant Species/Genera Expected to Be Found in the Flood Study Region**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Trees</b>	
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen
<i>Quercus macrocarpus</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<b>Shrubs</b>	
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Saskatoon
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorn
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Chokecherry
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Cranberry
<b>Grasses/Sedges</b>	
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Couch Grass
<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>	Big Bluestem
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth Brome
<i>Calamagrostis</i> spp.	Reedgrass
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Sedge
<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.	Spikerush
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Foxtail
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed Grass
<i>Poa</i> spp.	Bluegrass
<i>Scirpus</i> spp.	Bullrush
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cattail
<b>Forbs</b>	
<i>Antennaria</i> spp.	Pussytoes
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster
<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	Fleabane
<i>Helianthus</i> spp.	Sunflower
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	Dock
<i>Solidago</i> spp.	Goldenrod
<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	Sow Thistle
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Vicia</i> spp.	Vetch
<i>Melilotus</i> spp.	Sweet Clover
<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	Clover

Table 7A-2

Bird Species Potentially Utilizing the Red River Floodway Study Areas

Scientific name	Common name	Regional	Flood Study Region	Floodway & West Dyke
		Status <sup>a</sup>		
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	B	B	B
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	B	B	B
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	B	B	B
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	B	B	B
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Eared Grebe	B	B	B
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western Grebe	B	B	B
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	B	B	B
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	M	M	M
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	B	B	B
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	B	B	B
<i>Ixobrychus exilis*</i>	Least Bittern*	B	B	B
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	B	B	B
<i>Grande aigrette</i>	Great Egret	M	M	M
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	B	B	B
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	B	B	B
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	M	M	M
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	B	B	B
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck	B	B	B
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	B	B	B
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Widgeon	B	B	B
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	B	B	B
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck	B	B	B
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	B	B	B
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	B	B	B
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	B	B	B
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	B	B	B
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback	B	B	B
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead	B	B	B
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	B	B	B
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	B	B	B
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	B	B	B
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	M	M	M
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck	B	B	B
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	B	B	B
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Oldsquaw	M	M	M
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	B	B	B
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	B	B	B

<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	M	M	M
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	B	B	B
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	B,N	B,N	B,N
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	B	B	B
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	B	B	B
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Coopers Hawk	B	B	B
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	B	B	B
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	B	B	B
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	M	M	M
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	B	B	B
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ***	Ferruginous Hawk***	B	B	B
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	B	B	B
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	B	B	B
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> ***	Peregrine Falcon***	M	M	M
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	B	B	B
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	B	B	B
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Gray Partridge	A,I	A,I	A,I
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Ruffed Grouse	A	A	A
<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	Spruce Grouse	A	B	-
<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i> **	Greater Prairie-Chicken**	A	A	A
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse	B	B	B
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> *	Yellow Rail*	B	B	B
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail	B	B	B
<i>Prozana carolina</i>	Sora	B	B	B
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	B	B	B
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	M	M	M
<i>Charadrius melodus</i> ***	Piping Plover***	B	B	B
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Lesser Golden-Plover	M	M	M
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover	M	M	M
<i>Pluvier bronze</i>	American Golden-Plover	M	M	M
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	M	M	M
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	B	B	B
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	B	B	B
<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Willet	B	B	B
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	M	M	M
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	M	M	M
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	B	B	B
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	M	M	M
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper	M	M	M

<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	M	M	M
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher	M	M	M
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	B	B	B
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit	B	B	B
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	M	M	M
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Wilson's Snipe	B	B	B
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	M	M	M
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock	B	B	B
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	M	M	M
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	M	M	M
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	M	M	M
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	M	M	M
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	M	M	M
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	M	M	M
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	M	M	M
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	M	M	M
<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull	B	B	B
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	B	B	M
<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull	M	M	M
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull	B	B	B
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull	B	B	B
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	B	B	M
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern	B	B	B
<i>Chidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	B	B	B
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	M	M	M
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	A	A	A
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	B	B	B
<i>Otus asio</i>	Eastern Screech Owl	A	A	A
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	B	U	U
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	A	A	A
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	B	B	B
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk Owl	A	A	M
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl	A	A	A
<i>Asio flammeus*</i>	Short-eared Owl*	B	B	-
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Gray Owl	A	B	-
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Snowy Owl	W	W	W
<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Nothern Saw-whet Owl	A	A	A
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	B	B	B
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Whip-poor-will	B	B	B

<i>Chaeura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	B	B	B
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	B	B	B
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	B	B	B
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	B	B	B
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus*</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker*	B	B	B
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	A	A	A
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	A	A	A
<i>Picoides arctus</i>	Black-backed Woodpecker	A	B	-
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	American Three-toed Woodpecker	A	B	-
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	B	B	B
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	A	A	A
<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	B	B	B
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	B	B	B
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher	B	B	B
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	B	B	B
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	B	B	B
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe	B	B	B
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee	B	B	B
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee	B	B	B
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher	B	B	B
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	B	B	B
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	B	B	B
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	B	B	B
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Northern Shrike	W	W	W
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	B	B	B
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	B	B	B
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo	B	B	M
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	B	B	B
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo	B,M	B,M	B,M,
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	B	B	B
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo	B	B	B
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Gray Jay	A	B	B
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay	A	A	A
<i>Pica pica</i>	Black-billed Magpie	A	A	A
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	B	B	B
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	A	A	A
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	B	B	B
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	B	B	B
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	B	B	B

<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	B	B	B
<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Chickadee	A	-	-
<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	Boreal chickadee	A	A	A
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch	A	A	A
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch	A	A	A
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	B	B	M
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	B	B	B
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	B	M	M
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	B	B	B
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	B	B	B
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet	B	M	M
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	B	B	B
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	B	B	B
<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Mountain Bluebird	B	B	B
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	B	B	B
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	B	M	M
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	M	M	M
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	B	B	M
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	B	B	B
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird	B	B	B
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher	B	B	B
<i>Anthus spragueii</i> *	Sprague's Pipit*	B	B	B
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	M	M	M
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	W	W	W
<i>bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	B	B	B
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> ***	Loggerhead Shrike***	B	B	B
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Northern Shrike	W	W	W
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	A	A	A
<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	B	M	M
<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler	M	B	M
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	B	B	B
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Parula americana</i>	Northern Parula	B	-	-
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler	B	B	M

<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	M	M	M
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Pine Warbler	B	B	-
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	B	B	B
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Ovenbird	B	B	M
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	B	B	B
<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler	B	B	B
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	B	B	B
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	B	B	M
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	M	M	M
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Rufous-sided Towhee	B	B	B
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow	M	M	M
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Harris' Sparrow	M	M	M
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	M	M	M
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	M	M	M
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Ammodramus bairdii**</i>	Baird's Sparrow**	B	B	B
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow	B	B	M
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow	B	B	B
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow	B	B	M
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	M	M	M
<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Smith's Longspur	M	M	M
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	W	W	W
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	B	B	B
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	B	B	B
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	B	B	B
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	B	B	B
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark	B	B	B



<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird	B	B	B
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	B	B	B
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	B	B	B
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle	B	B	B
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	B	B	B
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Northern Oriole	B	B	B
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	B	B	B
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	B	B	B
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	White-winged Crossbill	A	B	W
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	A	A	A
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	B	B	B
<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Pine Siskin	B	B	B
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	B	B	B
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Evening Grosbeak	A	A	A
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak	W	W	W
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	A	A	A
<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	Hoary Redpoll	W	W	W
<i>Carduelis flamma</i>	Common Redpoll	W	W	W

Source: Godfrey 1986; Robbins *et al.* 1983; COSEWIC 2003; Manitoba Conservation 2003

<sup>a</sup> Note: B = breeding, M = migrant, P = permanent resident, N = northern extent of range, W = winter range, I = introduced, A= all year round, U= Unknown (no records of occurrence)

\* deemed species at risk by COSEWIC

\*\* deemed species at risk by MESA

\*\*\* deemed species at risk by both MESA and COSEWIC

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Table 7A-3  
Mammals Potentially Inhabiting the Red River Floodway Study Areas

MAMMAL SPECIES LIST				
Scientific name	Common name	Regional Study Region	Flood Study Region	Floodway & West Dyke
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule deer*	☞		
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer	☞	☞	☞
<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	Elk	☞		
<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose	☞	☞	?
<i>Rangifer caribou</i>	Woodland caribou	☞	?	?
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	☞	☞	☞
<i>Canis Lupus</i>	Gray wolf	☞	?	?
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red fox	☞	☞	☞
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Grey fox**	☞	☞	☞
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Black bear	☞	☞	☞
<i>Felis concolor missoulensis</i>	Cougar	☞	?	??
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	☞	☞	?
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Lynx	☞	?	?
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped skunk	☞	☞	☞
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	☞	☞	☞
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	☞	☞	?
<i>Martes americana</i>	Marten	☞	☞	?
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Beaver	☞	☞	☞
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	☞	☞	☞
<i>Mustela rixosa</i>	Least weasel	☞	☞	☞
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Shorttail weasel	☞	☞	☞
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Longtail weasel	☞	☞	☞
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Mink	☞	☞	☞
<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	River otter	☞	☞	☞
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Porcupine	☞	☞	☞
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern cottontail	☞	☞	☞
<i>Lepus townsendi</i>	Whitetail jackrabbit	☞	☞	☞
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe hare	☞	☞	☞
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck	☞	☞	☞
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Badger	☞	☞	☞
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nose mole	☞	☞	☞
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Short-tail shrew	☞	☞	☞
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Northern water shrew	☞	☞	☞
<i>Microsorex hoyi</i>	Pygmy shrew	☞	☞	☞
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Masked shrew	☞	☞	☞
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic shrew	☞	☞	☞
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow jumping mouse	☞	☞	☞
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer mouse	☞	☞	☞
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland jumping mouse	☞	☞	☞
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern grasshopper mouse	☞	☞	☞
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow vole	☞	☞	☞
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie vole	☞	☞	☞
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Boreal redback vole	☞	☞	?
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Mountain phenacomys	☞	☞	☞
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined ground squirrel	☞	☞	☞

Scientific name	Common name	Regional Study Region	Flood Study Region	Floodway & West Dyke
<i>Citellus franklini</i>	Franklin ground squirrel	GF	GF	GF
<i>Citellus richardsoni</i>	Richardson ground squirrel	GF	GF	GF
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern pocket gopher	GF	GF	GF
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains pocket gopher	GF	GF	GF
<i>Synaptomys borealis smithi</i>	Northern bog lemming	GF	GF	GF
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern chipmunk	GF	GF	?
<i>Eutamias minimus</i>	Least chipmunk	GF	GF	?
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern gray squirrel	GF	GF	?
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern fox squirrel	GF	?	?
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	GF	GF	?
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern flying squirrel	GF	?	?
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little brown myotis	GF	GF	GF
<i>Myotis keeni</i>	Keen myotis	GF	GF	GF
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bat	GF	GF	GF
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Red bat	GF	GF	GF
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big brown bat	GF	GF	GF
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bat	GF	GF	GF

Source: Banfield 1984; Burt and Grossenheider 1980; Manitoba Conservation 2003; COSEWIC 2003

\*listed under MESA as species at risk. Eastern reaches of range

\*\* listed under COSEWIC as species at risk. Accidental in Manitoba

Table 7A-4  
Reptiles and Amphibians Potentially Inhabiting the Red River Floodway  
Regional and Flood Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Regional	Flood Study Region
<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	Smooth Green Snake	GF	GF
<i>Thamnophis radix haydeni</i>	Western Plains Garter Snake	GF	GF
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis</i>	Red-sided Garter Snake	GF	GF
<i>Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata</i>	Northern Redbelly Snake	GF	GF
<i>Chrysemys picta belli</i>	Western Painted Turtle	GF	GF
<i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i>	Common Snapping turtle	GF	GF
<i>Rana pipiens</i> *	Northern Leopard Frog*	GF	GF
<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Wood Frog	GF	GF
<i>Pseudacris triseriata maculata</i>	Boreal Chorus Frog	GF	GF
<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	Cope's Gray TreeFrog	GF	G
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray TreeFrog	GF	G
<i>Hyla crucifer crucifer</i>	Northern Spring Peeper	GF	G
<i>Bufo americanus hemiophrys</i>	Canadian Toad	GF	GF
<i>Bufo americanus</i>	American Toad	GF	GF
<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	Blue-spotted salamander	GF	G
<i>Ambystoma tigrinum diaboli</i>	Gray Tiger Salamander	GF	GF
<i>Necturus maculosus maculosus</i>	Mudpuppy	GF	GF

\* deemed species at risk by COSEWIC

Source: Preston 1982; COSEWIC 2003

**Table 7A-5**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Winnipeg Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Astragalus neglectus</i>	Milkvetch	G4	S1
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Gerardia	G5	S2S3
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo	G5	S1S2
<i>Andropogon gerardii-sporobolus heterolepis-andropogon scoparius herbaceous vegetation</i>	Big Bluestem-prairie Dropseed-little Bluestem Herbaceous Vegetation	GNR	S1
<i>Arisaema triphyllum ssp. triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	G5T5	S2
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkweed	G5	S2
<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Western Silvery Aster	G5	S2
<i>Boltonia asteroides var. recognita</i>	White Boltonia	G5TNR	S2S3
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	Leathery Grape-fern	G5	S3
<i>Botrychium pallidum</i>	Pale Moonwort	G3	S1
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama	G5	S2
<i>Bromus porteri</i>	Porter's Chess	G5	S3?
<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	Plains Reed Grass	G5	S3
<i>Cardamine bulbosa</i>	Spring Cress	G5	SH
<i>Carex crawei</i>	Crawe's Sedge	G5	S3S4
<i>Carex cristatella</i>	Crested Sedge	G5	S2
<i>Carex emoryi</i>	Emory's Sedge	G5	S2?
<i>Carex hallii</i>	Hall's Sedge	G4?Q	S3
<i>Carex livida</i>	Livid Sedge	G5	S3
<i>Carex parryana</i>	Parry's Sedge	G4	S3?
<i>Carex pedunculata</i>	Stalked Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Carex projecta</i>	Necklace Sedge	G5	S2?
<i>Carex tetanica</i>	Rigid Sedge	G4G5	S2
<i>Carex tribuloides</i>	Prickly Sedge	G5	SNA
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Circaea quadrisulcata var. canadensis</i>	Large Enchanter's-nightshade	G5T5	S2
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western Virgin's-bower	G5	S1
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's-bower	G5	S2
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	G5	S3
<i>Cuscuta pentagona var. pentagona</i>	Dodder	G5T5	S1?
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>	Red-root Flatsedge	G5	S1
<i>Cyperus schweinitzii</i>	Schweinitz's Flatsedge	G5	S2
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	Small White Lady's-slipper	G4	S1
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Beggar's-lice	G5	S2
<i>Elatine triandra var. americana</i>	Mud-purslane	G4	S1
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Waterweed	G5	S1
<i>Festuca hallii</i>	Plains Rough Fescue	G4	S3
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica-(Ulmus americana)-Acer negundo forest</i>	Green Ash-(American Elm)-manitoba Maple Forest	GNR	S3
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica-Ulmus americana-(Celtis occidentalis, Tilia americana) forest</i>	Green Ash-American Elm-(Hackberry, Basswood) Forest	GNR	S2
<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i>	Downy Gentian	G4G5	S2
<i>Gerardia aspera</i>	Rough Purple Agalinis	G5	S1S2
<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	Dakota Skipper	G2G3	S2S3

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Water Star-grass	G5	S2
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	False Heather	G5	S3
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Yellow Stargrass	G5	S3
<i>Krigia biflora</i>	Cynthia	G5	S2
<i>Lactuca floridana</i>	Woodland Lettuce	G5	S1
<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	Pinweed	G5	S1
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice Cutgrass	G5	S3?
<i>Pellaea glabella</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i>	Cliff-brake	G5T4	S2
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	Ditch-stonecrop	G5	S1S2
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed	G5	S3
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Round-leaved Bog Orchid	G5?	S3
<i>Polygala verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkwort	G5	S2
<i>Polygala verticillata</i> var. <i>isocycla</i>	Whorled Milkwort	G5T5	S2
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> / <i>Corylus americana</i> - ( <i>symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> ) forest	Trembling Aspen/American Hazel- (Snowberry) Forest	GNR	S4
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> - <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> / <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> forest	Trembling Aspen-bur Oak/sarsaparilla Forest	GNR	S3S4
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> / <i>amelanchier alnifolia</i> / <i>aralia nudicaulis</i> - <i>carex assiniboensis</i> forest	Bur Oak/Saskatoon Serviceberry/ sarsaparilla-assiniboia Sedge Forest	GNR	S3?
<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> var. <i>saximontanus</i>	Seaside Crowfoot	G5T5	S1S2
<i>Salix exigua</i> shrubland	Sandbar Willow Shrubland	GNR	S3S4
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Blood-root	G5	S2
<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	White-eyed Grass	G5	SU
<i>Solidago riddellii</i>	Riddell's Goldenrod	G5	S2
<i>Sporobolus asper</i>	Tall Dropseed	G5	S1
<i>Sporobolus neglectus</i>	Annual Dropseed	G5	S3?
<i>Steironema quadriflorum</i>	Whorled Loosestrife	G5?	S2
<i>Stipa viridula</i>	Green Needle Grass	G5	S3
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	G5	S3S4
<i>Verbena bracteata</i>	Bracted Vervain	G4G5	S3
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i> ssp. <i>corymbosa</i>	Western Ironweed	G5TNR	S1?
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's-root	G4	S1
<i>Viola conspersa</i>	Dog Violet	G5	S3?
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	G5	S4B
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	G4	S1B
<i>Quadrula quadrula</i>	Mapleleaf Clam	G5	SNR
<i>Ligumia recta</i>	Black Sandshell Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Orconectes immunis</i>	Papershell Crayfish	G5	SNR
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	G3	S2B
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	G4	S4B
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Peregrine Falcon	G4T3	S1B
<i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	G4T3Q	S1
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	G5	S3

\* See Table 7A-17 for ranking information

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk  
Table 7A-5 (Con't)

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**Table 7A-6**  
**Species Protected Under COSEWIC\* and/or MESA\*\* Potentially Occurring within the Red River Floodway Study Region**

Species	Common Name	Habitat
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern <sup>C</sup>	marshes with cattails, sluggish streams
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk <sup>B</sup>	plains/prairies
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon <sup>B</sup>	open country with marshes, lakes and ponds
<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	Greater-Prairie Chicken <sup>M</sup>	tall grass prairie
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail <sup>C</sup>	wet meadows, fens and grassy marshes
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover <sup>B</sup>	sandy shorelines
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl <sup>C</sup>	open country plains with marshes and sloughs
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker <sup>C</sup>	open deciduous woods
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit <sup>C</sup>	northern plains
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike <sup>B</sup>	open grass/shrubland
<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Baird's Sparrow <sup>M</sup>	high plains
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl <sup>B</sup>	open prairie/grassland
<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog <sup>C</sup>	grasslands and wet woods
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray Fox <sup>C</sup>	woodland (accidental in Mb)

Source: Manitoba Conservation 2004; COSEWIC 2004

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

\*\*Manitoba Endangered Species Act (MESA)

C = listed under COSEWIC

B = listed under COSEWIC AND MESA

M = listed under MESA

**Table 7A-7**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Winkler Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	G5	S3?
<i>Boltonia asteroides var. recognita</i>	White Boltonia	G5TNR	S2S3
<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	Plains Reed Grass	G5	S3
<i>Carex bicknellii</i>	Bicknell's Sedge	G5	SH
<i>Carex cristatella</i>	Crested Sedge	G5	S2
<i>Carex supina var. spaniocarpa</i>	Weak Sedge	G5TNR	S2?
<i>Carex tetanica</i>	Rigid Sedge	G4G5	S2
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Western Virgin's-bower	G5	S1
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	G5	S3
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Honewort	G5	S2?
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Bottle-brush Grass	G5	S2
<i>Festuca obtusa</i>	Nodding Fescue	G5	S1
<i>Musineon divaricatum</i>	Leafy Musineon	G5	S2
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop-hornbeam	G5	S2
<i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i>	American Pellitory	G5	S4
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed	G5	S3
<i>Polygala verticillata var. isocycla</i>	Whorled Milkwort	G5T5	S2
<i>Quercus macrocarpa/Amelanchier alnifolia/Aralia nudicaulis-carex assiniboinensis forest</i>	Bur Oak/saskatoon, Serviceberry /sarsaparilla-assiniboia Sedge Forest	GNR	S3?
<i>Stipa viridula</i>	Green Needle Grass	G5	S3
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Small Bellwort	G5	S2
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	G4	S1B

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-17 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk



**Table 7A-8**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Steinbach Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Gerardia	G5	S2S3
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> -( <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> )- <i>Muhlenbergia richardsonis</i> herbaceous vegetation	Big Bluestem-(Marsh Reed Grass)-mat Muhly Herbaceous Vegetation	GNR	S1
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> -( <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> ) herbaceous vegetation	Big Bluestem-(Indian Grass) Herbaceous Vegetation	G2G3	S1
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> - <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> - <i>Andropogon scoparius</i> herbaceous vegetation	Big Bluestem-prairie Dropseed-little Bluestem Herbaceous Vegetation	GNR	S1
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	Swamp Pink	G4	S2
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	G5	S3?
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkweed	G5	S2
<i>Aster macrophyllus</i> var. <i>macrophyllus</i>	White Wood Aster	G5TNR	S1
<i>Aster modestus</i>	Large Northern Aster	G5	S2
<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Western Silvery Aster	G5	S2
<i>Astragalus neglectus</i>	Milkvetch	G4	S1
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Canada Brome Grass	G5	SU
<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	Swamp-pink	G5	S2
<i>Cardamine bulbosa</i>	Spring Cress	G5	SH
<i>Carex conoidea</i>	Field Sedge	G5	S1
<i>Carex livida</i>	Livid Sedge	G5	S3
<i>Carex tetanica</i>	Rigid Sedge	G4G5	S2
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	New Jersey Tea	G5TNR	S3
<i>Chamaesaracha grandiflora</i>	Large White-flowered Ground-cherry	G3?	S3
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's-bower	G5	S2
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>	Houghton's Umbrella-sedge	G4?	S2
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Ram's Head Lady's-slipper	G3	S2?
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	Small White Lady's-slipper	G4	S1
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Beggar's-lice	G5	S2
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Crane's-bill	G5	S1
<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	Dakota Skipper	G2G3	S2S3
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Yellow Stargrass	G5	S3
<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	Chestnut Lamprey	G4	S3S4
<i>Krigia biflora</i>	Cynthia	G5	S2
<i>Lactuca floridana</i>	Woodland Lettuce	G5	S1
<i>Ligumia recta</i>		G5	SNR
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Yellow Twayblade	G5	S3?
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	Green Adder's-mouth	G5	S2?
<i>Oarisma powesheik</i>	Powesheik Skipper	G2	S2
<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	Sundrops	G5	S1S2
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Northern Adder's-tongue	G5	S1
<i>Orconectes immunis</i>		G5	SNR
<i>Orobanche ludoviciana</i>	Louisiana Broom-rape	G5	S2
<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Western Prairie Fringed Orchid	G2	S1
<i>Polygala verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkwort	G5	S2
<i>Quadrula quadrula</i>		G5	SNR
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> tallgrass wooded herbaceous vegetation	Bur Oak Tallgrass Wooded Herbaceous Vegetation	G1Q	S1
<i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i>	Swamp Buttercup	G5T5	S2

Table 7A-8 (Con't)

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Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank *	S_Rank *
<i>Salix brachycarpa</i>	Short -capsuled Willow	G5	S3
<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	White-eyed Grass	G5	SU
<i>Solidago riddellii</i>	Riddell's Goldenrod	G5	S2
<i>Spartina pectinata-Calamagrostis inexpansa-Carex spp.</i> herbaceous vegetation	Cord Grass-northern Reed Grass-sedge Herb Veg	G2G3	S1S2
<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	G4	S1?
<i>Steironema quadriflorum</i>	Whorled Loosestrife	G5?	S2
<i>Stipa viridula</i>	Green Needle Grass	G5	S3
<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	Waxleaf Meadow-rue	G5	S1
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's-root	G4	S1
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	G4	S3S4B
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	G4	S4B
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	G5	S3S4
Snake hibernacula	Snake Hibernacula	GNR	SNR
<i>Liochlorophis vernalis</i>	Smooth Green Snake	G5	S3S4
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	G5	S3

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-15 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk

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**Table 7A-9**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Portage Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Gerardia	G5	S2S3
<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	Narrow-leaved Water-plantain	G5	S1
<i>Atriplex argentea</i>	Saltbrush	G5	S2
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Canada Brome Grass	G5	SU
<i>Carex parryana</i>	Parry's Sedge	G4	S3?
<i>Carex tribuloides</i>	Prickly Sedge	G5	SNA
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	G5	S1
<i>Circaea quadrisulcata</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Large Enchanter's-nightshade	G5T5	S2
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	G5	S3
<i>Cyperus schweinitzii</i>	Schweinitz's Flatsedge	G5	S2
<i>Double-crested cormorant</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	GNR	SNR
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Bottle-brush Grass	G5	S2
<i>Franseria acanthicarpa</i>	Sandbur	G5	S2
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> - <i>ulmus americana</i> - ( <i>celtis occidentalis</i> , <i>tilia americana</i> ) forest	Green Ash-american Elm- (Hackberry, Basswood) Forest	GNR	S2
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	G5	S2
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed	G5	S3
<i>Polygala verticillata</i> var. <i>isocycla</i>	Whorled Milkwort	G5T5	S2
<i>Lotus purshianus</i>	Prairie Trefoil	G4G5	S2S3
<i>Scirpus rufus</i>	Red Bulrush	G5	S2
<i>Stipa viridula</i>	Green Needle Grass	G5	S3
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Quadrula quadrula</i>	Mapleleaf Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Creepers Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Ligumia recta</i>	Black Sandshell Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	G4	S1B
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	G3	S2B
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	G4	S4B
Grebes	Grebes	GNR	SNR
Gulls	Gulls	GNR	SNR
Hérons	Hérons	GNR	SNR
<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	GH	SNAN
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	GNR	SNR
Terns	Terns	GNR	SNR

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-17 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk

**Table 7A-10**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Piney Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Gerardia	G5	S2S3
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> ssp. <i>triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	G5T5	S2
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	G5	S3?
<i>Aster modestus</i>	Large Northern Aster	G5	S2
<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	Swamp-pink	G5	S2
<i>Carex castanea</i>	Chestnut Sedge	G5	S3
<i>Carex castanea</i>	Chestnut Sedge	G5	S3
<i>Carex douglasii</i>	Douglas Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Carex gracillima</i>	Slender Sedge	G5	S3
<i>Carex prairea</i>	Prairie Sedge	G5?	S4?
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Papoose-root	G4G5	S2
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	New Jersey Tea	G5TNR	S3
<i>Chamaesaracha grandiflora</i>	Large White-flowered Ground-cherry	G3?	S3
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Turtlehead	G5	S2S3
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Small Bellwort	G5	S2
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>	Houghton's Umbrella -sedge	G4?	S2
<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>	Awed Cyperus	G5	S2
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Ram's Head Lady's-slipper	G3	S2?
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's-breeches	G5	S1
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> var. <i>hystrix</i>	Bottle-brush Grass	G5T5	S2
<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Mayflower	G5	S3?
<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>	Tesselated Rattlesnake Plantain	G5	S2
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	False Heather	G5	S3
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> var. <i>clavatum</i>	Running-pine	G5TNR	S2
<i>Lycopodium tristachyum</i>	Ground-cedar	G5	S2
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> ssp. <i>racemosum</i>	False Spikenard	G5T5	S2?
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	Green Adder's-mouth	G5	S2?
<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	Wooly or Hairy Sweet Cicely	G5	S2
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	G5	S3
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop-hornbeam	G5	S2
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine	G5	S2S3
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	G5	S2
<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Hooker's Orchis	G5	S2
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Round-leaved Bog Orchid	G5?	S3
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Pyrola	G5	S2
<i>Salix brachycarpa</i>	Short-capsuled Willow	G5	S3
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Blood-root	G5	S2
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Gray Owl	G5	S4B
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	G5	S3S4
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	G4	S4B

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-17 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk

Table 7A-11

Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the MacGregor Ecodistrict

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	G5	S3?
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Canada Brome Grass	G5	SU
<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	Plains Reed Grass	G5	S3
<i>Carex athrostachya</i>	Long-bracted Sedge	G5	S1
<i>Carex crawei</i>	Crawe's Sedge	G5	S3S4
<i>Carex cristatella</i>	Crested Sedge	G5	S2
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Carex prairea</i>	Prairie Sedge	G5?	S4?
<i>Carex tetanica</i>	Rigid Sedge	G4G5	S2
<i>Carex tribuloides</i>	Prickly Sedge	G5	SNA
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	G5	S3
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Honewort	G5	S2?
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>	Houghton's Umbrella-sedge	G4?	S2
<i>Cyperus schweinitzii</i>	Schweinitz's Flatsedge	G5	S2
<i>Dalea villosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Silky Prairie-clover	G5TNR	S2
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	Bottle-brush Grass	G5	S2
<i>Eragrostis hypnoides</i>	Creeping Teal Love Grass	G5	S4
<i>Euphorbia geyeri</i>	Prostrate Spurge	G5	S1
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>obtusata</i>	Liverleaf	G5	S1
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	False Heather	G5	S3
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Yellow Stargrass	G5	S3
<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	Chestnut Lamprey	G4	S3S4
<i>Lygodesmia rostrata</i>	Annual Skeletonweed	G5?	S1S2
<i>Orobancha ludoviciana</i>	Louisiana Broom-rape	G5	S2
<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	Woolly or Hairy Sweet Cicely	G5	S2
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop-hornbeam	G5	S2
<i>Panicum linearifolium</i>	White-haired Panic-grass	G5	S2
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed	G5	S3
<i>Polygala verticillata</i> var. <i>isocycla</i>	Whorled Milkwort	G5T5	S2
<i>Stipa viridula</i>	Green Needle Grass	G5	S3
<i>Townsendia exscapa</i>	Silky Townsend-daisy	G5	S2
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Small Bellwort	G5	S2
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	G4	S1B
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	G5	S3S4
<i>Eumeces septentrionalis</i>	Northern Prairie Skink	G5	S2

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-17 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk

**Table 7A-12**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Gimli Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Gerardia	G5	S2S3
<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	Narrow-leaved Water-plantain	G5	S1
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo	G5	S1S2
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	Spikenard	G4G5	S2
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	Swamp Pink	G4	S2
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	G5	S3?
<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Western Silvery Aster	G5	S2
<i>Astragalus aboriginum</i>	Indian Milkvetch	G5	S1?
<i>Boltonia asteroides var. recognita</i>	White Boltonia	G5TNR	S2S3
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	Leathery Grape-fern	G5	S3
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama	G5	S2
<i>Bromus porteri</i>	Porter's Chess	G5	S3?
<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	Plains Reed Grass	G5	S3
<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	Swamp-pink	G5	S2
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Porcupine Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Carex pedunculata</i>	Stalked Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Carex sterilis</i>	A Sedge	G4	S2
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Papoose-root	G4G5	S2
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	New Jersey Tea	G5	S3
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus var. pubescens</i>	New Jersey Tea	G5TNR	S3
<i>Chamaesaracha grandiflora</i>	Large White-flowered Ground-cherry	G3?	S3
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	G3	S2B
<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>	Twig Rush	G5	S2
<i>Coregonus zenithicus</i>	Shortjaw Cisco	G3	S3
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	G4	S4B
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>	Red-root Flatsedge	G5	S1
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>	Houghton's Umbrella-sedge	G4?	S2
<i>Gentiana rubricaulis</i>	Closed Gentian	G4?	S2S3
<i>Grebes</i>	Grebes	GNR	SNR
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	False Heather	G5	S3
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Yellow Stargrass	G5	S3
<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	Pinweed	G5	S1
<i>Malaxis brachypoda</i>	White Adder's-mouth	G4Q	S2?
<i>Malaxis paludosa</i>	Bog Adder's-mouth	G4	S1
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	Green Adder's-mouth	G5	S2?
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	G5	S3S4
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	G5	S3
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Round-leaved Bog Orchid	G5?	S3
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Pyrola	G5	S2
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	White Beakrush	G5	S3?
<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>	Horned Beakrush	G4G5	S2
<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	White-eyed Grass	G5	SU
<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	Waxleaf Meadow-rue	G5	S1
<i>Viola conspersa</i>	Dog Violet	G5	S3?

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	G5	S3S4
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	G5	S4B
Terns	Terns	GNR	SNR
Snake hibernacula	Snake Hibernacula	GNR	SNR
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis	G5	S2N,S5B

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-17 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk

**Table 7A-13**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Emerson Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Arisaema triphyllum ssp. triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	G5T5	S2
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	Field Thistle	G5	S1
<i>Boltonia asteroides var. recognita</i>	White Boltonia	G5TNR	S2S3
<i>Carex emoryi</i>	Emory's Sedge	G5	S2?
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Quadrula quadrula</i>	Mapleleaf Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Ligumia recta</i>	Black Sandstone Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	G5	S3

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-15 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk



**Table 7A-14**  
**Provincially Rare and Species at Risk Known to Occur Within the Stead Ecodistrict**

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Gerardia	G5	S2S3
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo	G5	S1S2
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	Swamp Pink	G4	S2
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger	G5	S3?
<i>Aster macrophyllus var. macrophyllus</i>	White Wood Aster	G5TNR	S1
<i>Aster modestus</i>	Large Northern Aster	G5	S2
<i>Bromus porteri</i>	Porter's Chess	G5	S3?
<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	Swamp-pink	G5	S2
<i>Carex castanea</i>	Chestnut Sedge	G5	S3
<i>Carex douglasii</i>	Douglas Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Carex emoryi</i>	Emory's Sedge	G5	S2?
<i>Carex gracillima</i>	Slender Sedge	G5	S3
<i>Carex merritt-fernaldii</i>	Fernald's Sedge	G5	S1
<i>Carex normalis</i>	Larger Straw Sedge	G5	SNA
<i>Carex pedunculata</i>	Stalked Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Carex tetanica</i>	Rigid Sedge	G4G5	S2
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	G5	S3?
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Papoose-root	G4G5	S2
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	New Jersey Tea	G5	S3
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus var. pubescens</i>	New Jersey Tea	G5TNR	S3
<i>Chamaesaracha grandiflora</i>	Large White-flowered Ground-cherry	G3?	S3
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Turtlehead	G5	S2S3
<i>Circaea quadrisulcata var. canadensis</i>	Large Enchanter's-nightshade	G5T5	S2
<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>	Twig Rush	G5	S2
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	G5	S3
<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>	Houghton's Umbrella-sedge	G4?	S2
<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>	Awed Cyperus	G5	S2
<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Ram's Head Lady's-slipper	G3	S2?
<i>Drosera linearis</i>	Slender-leaved Sundew	G4	S2
<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>	Fragrant Shield Fern	G5	S3S4
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	G5	S2
<i>Gentiana rubricaulis</i>	Closed Gentian	G4?	S2S3
<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>	Tesselated Rattlesnake Plantain	G5	S2
<i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. rydbergii</i>	Tuberous-rooted Sunflower	G5T5	S2
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Water Star-grass	G5	S2
<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	False Heather	G5	S3
<i>Juncus vaseyi</i>	Big-head Rush	G5?	S4?
<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	Pinweed	G5	S1
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice Cutgrass	G5	S3?
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Yellow Twayblade	G5	S3?
<i>Lycopodium tristachyum</i>	Ground-cedar	G5	S2
<i>Malaxis brachypoda</i>	White Adder's-mouth	G4Q	S2?
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	Green Adder's-mouth	G5	S2?
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	G5	S3S4
<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	Wooly or Hairy Sweet Cicely	G5	S2
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	G5	S3
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop-hornbeam	G5	S2
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine	G5	S2S3

Scientific Name	Provincial Common Name	G_Rank*	S_Rank*
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Hooker's Orchid	G5	S2
<i>Platanthera lacera</i>	Fringed Orchid	G5	S2
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Round-leaved Bog Orchid	G5?	S3
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	Rose Pogonia	G5	S1
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	Large-leaved Pondweed	G5	S2?
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Robbin's Pondweed	G5	S2
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Pyrola	G5	S2
<i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i>	Swamp Buttercup	G5T5	S2
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	White Beakrush	G5	S3?
<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	Sessile-fruited Arrowhead	G5	S2
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Blood-root	G5	S2
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>	Northern Spike-moss	G5	S2
<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	White-eyed Grass	G5	SU
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Sharp-toothed Goldenrod	G5	S2?
<i>Solidago riddellii</i>	Riddell's Goldenrod	G5	S2
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canada Yew	G5	S3
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Small Bellwort	G5	S2
<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>	Dwarf Bilberry	G5	S2
<i>Viola conspersa</i>	Dog Violet	G5	S3?
<b>Animals</b>			
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	G5	S4B
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	G3	S2B
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	G4	S4B
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Gray Owl	G5	S4B
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	G5	S3S4
Terns	Terns	GNR	SNR
Hérons	Hérons	GNR	SNR
<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	Mink Frog	G5	S3
Snake hibernacula	Snake Hibernacula	GNR	SNR
<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Creeper Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Ligumia recta</i>	Black Sandstone Mussell	G5	SNR
<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	Cougar	G5TH	S2S3

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre (CDC)

\* See Table 7A-15 for ranking information

Note: An absence of data does not confirm the absence of a species at risk

**Table 7A-15**  
**Codes used for Evaluating and Ranking Species of Conservation Concern by Manitoba Conservation Data Centre**

Rank	Definition
1	Very rare throughout its range or in the province (5 or fewer occurrences, or very few remaining individuals). May be especially vulnerable to extirpation.
2	Rare throughout its range or in the province (6 to 20 occurrences). May be vulnerable to extirpation.
3	<b>Uncommon throughout its range or in the province (21 to 100 occurrences).</b>
4	Widespread, abundant, and apparently secure throughout its range or in the province, with many occurrences, but the element is of long-term concern (> 100 occurrences).
5	Demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure throughout its range or in the province, and essentially irradicable under present conditions.
U	Possibly in peril, but status uncertain; more information needed.
H	Historically known; may be rediscovered.
X	Believed to be extinct; historical records only, continue search.
<b>Other Heritage Codes</b>	
G#G#	Numeric range rank: A range between two of the numeric ranks. Denotes range of uncertainty
S#S#	about the exact rarity of the species. G= Global; S = Provincial
<b>Subrank</b>	
T	Rank for subspecific taxon (subspecies, variety, or population); appended to the global rank for the full species, e.g. G4T3.
<b>Qualifiers</b>	
A	Accidental in the province; including species (usually birds or butterflies) recorded very infrequently, hundreds or thousands of kilometers outside their usual range.
B	Breeding status of a migratory species. Example: S1B,SZN - breeding occurrences for the species are ranked S1 (critically imperilled) in the province, nonbreeding occurrences are not ranked in the province.
E	An exotic established in the province; may be native in nearby regions.
HYB	Element represents a hybrid of species.
N	Non-breeding status of a migratory species. Example: S1B,SZN - breeding occurrences for the species are ranked S1 (critically imperilled) in the province
P	Indicates the element may potentially occur in the province.
Q	Taxonomic problems involved, more information needed; appended to the global rank.
R	Reported in the province, but lacking documentation which would provide a basis for either accepting or rejecting the report.
T	Rank for subspecific taxon (subspecies, variety, or population); appended to the global rank for the full species.
Z	Ranking not applicable.
#	A modifier to SX or SH; the species has been reintroduced but the population is not yet established.
?	Inexact or uncertain; for numeric ranks, denotes inexactness.

Source: Manitoba Conservation Data Centre 2004

## **APPENDIX 7B**

### **Plant Field Studies**

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**APPENDIX 7B  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The main objectives of terrestrial field studies were to provide baseline information for input to the Floodway Expansion Project environmental assessment report in a manner sufficient to meet Provincial and Federal licensing requirements. This required obtaining sufficient information to outline data deficiencies to assist in the ongoing definition of the Project and to assess environmental impacts in a manner that would facilitate the subsequent preparation of an environmental assessment report and application for environmental licensing and approvals. This involved conducting field investigations to evaluate plant communities within the Floodway ROW and West Dyke. The results of these investigations are discussed in brief in the main body of the EIS and outlined in detail in this appendix.

## 2.0 METHODS

### 2.1 HELICOPTER OVER-FLIGHT

To assist in the fall fieldwork planning, a helicopter flight occurred in September 2003 over the Floodway Channel, 100 m upstream and downstream of the Seine River Syphon and 1 km upstream and 2 km downstream of the outlet channel on the Red River. Video obtained from the flight was used to develop aquatic and terrestrial maps that, in the Floodway Outlet, Floodway Channel and Seine River Syphon area, were further refined by ground-based surveys. Detailed GIS maps of the Floodway Channel aided in the selection of representative sites for additional ground-based characterization studies.

### 2.2 VEGETATION SURVEY

#### 2.2.1 Sampling Areas

##### Floodway

Sampling of plant communities was conducted in five major sections of the Floodway. Sample locations were chosen for each section during an overview of the entire Floodway that took place on 6 May 2004, and included:

- Location 1: the southwest area near the Seine River Syphon.
- Location 2: the vicinity of the Trans-Canada Highway Bridge;
- Location 3: near Gunn Road between the CPR Keewatin Bridge and the Manitoba Hydro transmission line;
- Location 4: the vicinity of Dunning Crossing; and
- Location 5: an area just south of the Floodway Outlet structure at the northern end of the Floodway;

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Vegetation analysis took place on both sides of the Floodway Channel at each of the five sample locations. This resulted in a total of 10 Sample Sites (5 locations x 2 sides). These transects were sampled at each site.

### West Dyke

Sampling of plant communities was conducted at eighteen sites situated at regular intervals along the entire West Dyke ROW.

## **2.2.2 Sampling Methods**

### Floodway

Sampling occurred during the months of June/July and will finish in September. At each location, stratified random sampling was conducted within three definable zones (three moisture regimes):

- the Floodway Base up to the edge of the Low Flow Channel;
- the Lower Floodway slope (closest to the Floodway Base); and
- the Upper Floodway slope (where present).

Sampling was carried out using a line transect method. Transects were located using the following procedure:

1. The starting point for each Sample Site on the top of the Floodway Slope was located using a GPS. From this point, a 100m baseline transect ran parallel to the Low Flow Channel. Three line transects were then randomly located perpendicular to this baseline transect from the Upper Slope to the Low-Flow Channel.
2. For each of the three transects, within each of the three strata, five randomly-chosen one meter transect intervals (Table 7B-1) were marked and the following tasks were completed:
  - a. A species list of plants both within transect intervals and in the vicinity of the line transect were compiled and confirmed by University of Manitoba herbarium staff.
  - b. Plant cover for each species within the transect interval was calculated as the total length of the 1m transect interval intercepted by plants of each species. This included both basal cover (i.e., those plants rooted in each interval), and aerial cover (i.e., those plants whose aerial foliage overlies the transect.). The total may be greater than 100%.
  - c. Specimens of all unknown species were collected for identification by University of Manitoba herbarium staff.
3. If a COSEWIC/MESA listed species was observed in vicinity of transect, the following actions were be taken:
  - a. GPS location was recorded;
  - b. Population size and range was estimated; and
  - c. Plant habitat was described.

Species cover and frequency values were obtained from the transect data. Plant cover was defined as the total length of the transect intercepted by plants of each species, including those rooted at each interval and those whose aerial foliage overlies the transect. Since the basal and aerial coverage distances of various individual plants may overlap, the sum of the intercept lengths may be greater than the total transect length (Barbour *et al.* 1987; Smith 1996). Species frequency is given by the number of transect intervals containing a particular species divided by the total number of intervals. The percentage of relative cover of each species is determined as: the proportion of the total transect length intercepted by each species divided by the total cover of all species, multiplied by 100. Relative frequency is determined in a similar fashion (Barbour *et al.* 1987; Smith 1996).

### West Dyke

An overview survey of plant communities was conducted at selected areas of the West Dyke. This coincided with botanical sampling of the Floodway. A list of vascular plant species was compiled and any COSEWIC/MESA-listed and rare plant species noted as described above. A DAFOR (Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, Rare) dominance rating was assigned to each species noted at survey sites.

## 3.0 RESULTS

### 3.1 FLOODWAY ROW

As of mid-July, approximately 70 species have been identified in the Floodway Upper Slope, Lower Slope, and Base (Table 7B-2). This is far less than the 150 prairie species found in the similar, but much smaller (12 Ha), habitat of the Living Prairie Museum in Winnipeg (Museum staff, pers. comm.).

The slopes of the Floodway were dominated by smooth brome and bluegrass (Table 7B-3), both of which were found in over 80% of the transect intervals on the Upper and Lower Slope. These two species accounted for 53% of the relative cover and 58% of the relative frequency on the Upper and Lower Floodway slopes (Table 7B-3, 4). Another common species found on the Upper and Lower slopes was alfalfa, which had a cover of over 10% (Table 7B-3) and a frequency of almost 40% (Table 7B-4). Other species were rarer, often being found in only one or two transect intervals (Table 7B-5). Overall, diversity was low in the Floodway Upper and Lower Slopes, with only a few species found on any given site (Table 7B-5). The exceptions to this were the areas near Birds Hill Park (Dunning Crossing), which had the highest number of species per site (Table 7B-5). Seed rain from the Provincial Park may be considerable in this area. Plant cover on the Floodway Slopes was also low, with an overall mean plant cover of less than 50% (Table 7B-3). This compares to cover values approaching 100% in the Living Prairie Museum which is a similar in habitat to the Floodway Slopes (Museum staff, per. comm.).

The Floodway Base was inundated between June 13 to June 28. The only species still green when the waters receded were the two willow species and the forb, fringed loosestrife (*Lysimachia ciliata*). Initiation of plant growth was rapid, however, and by the end of two weeks there were considerably more plants in evidence, though none covered extensive areas of the Floodway Base and all were stunted



in their growth (Table 7B-5). Another striking feature on the Floodway Base was the almost complete loss of thatch. On the slopes there was a thick layer of dead plant material, but on the base this layer was gone so that the bare ground was exposed and made up the most prevalent 'cover' in many areas (Table 7B-3).

The dominant plant species was sandbar willow, which was found growing in extensive thickets on the Base of the Floodway. It had a frequency of 24% (Table 7B-4) on the Base, with an estimated cover of just over 15% (Table 7B-3). This latter value is misleading, however, since Sandbar Willow tends to form dense thickets with 100% cover. These are then interspersed with areas completely lacking in Sandbar Willow.

### 3.2 WEST DYKE

The West Dyke is a fairly homogeneous grassland community. All of the sites examined were dominated by smooth brome. The other most abundant species were alfalfa, dandelion, Canada thistle, bluegrass, and clover. There were approximately 35 plant species found along the West Dyke, but no rare or endangered plant species (Table 7B-6).

## 4.0 REFERENCES

Barbour, M.G., Burk, J.H., Pitts, W.D. 1987. *Terrestrial Plant Ecology*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Benjamin Cummings Publishing Co. Inc., Don Mills, Ontario, 634 pp.

Smith, R.L. 1996. *Ecology and Field Biology*, 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. Harper and Collins Publishers Inc. 740 pp.

Museum staff, *pers. Comm.* A July 15, 2004 conversation between Dave Huebert and staff at the Living Prairie Museum, Wpg.

Table 7B-1  
Floodway Vegetation Survey Transect Locations

S	P (m)	Easting	Northing	S	P (m)	Easting	Northing	S	P (m)	Easting	Northing
1	BASE	640757	5517439								
1-4	U0	640761	5517444	1-35	U0	640788	5517460	1-49	U0	640800	5517473
1-4	U68/L0	640795	5517383	1-35	U68/L0	640824	5517402	1-49	U68/L0	640831	5517414
1-4	L42/B0	640817	5517344	1-35	L42/B0	640846	5517370	1-49	L42/B0	640860	5517378
1-4	B71	640860	5517290	1-35	B71	640884	5517309	1-49	B71	640905	5517322
2	BASE	640950	5517108								
2-18	U0	640969	5517121	2-51	U0	640990	5517141	2-62	U0	641004	5517152
2-18	U72/L0	640929	5517184	2-51	U72/L0	640954	5517199	2-62	U72/L0	640969	5517212
2-18	L42/B0	640907	5517212	2-51	L39/B0	640927	5517238	2-62	L38/B0	640945	5517245
2-18	B69	640845	5517257	2-51	B63	640903	5517239	2-62	B72	640901	5517292
3	BASE	646117	5521122								
3-47	U0	646165	5521143	3-61	U0	646180	5521152	3-73	U0	646188	5521158
3-47	U55/B0	646192	5521098	3-61	U56/B0	646208	5521102	3-73	U58/B0	646215	552113
3-47	B73	646235	5521039	3-61	B72	646254	5521054	3-73	B72	646255	5521055
4	BASE	646347	5520580								
4-47	U0	646389	5520876	4-78	U0	646414	5520895	4-96	U0	646435	5520907
4-47	U65/L0	646351	5520930	4-78	U65/L0	646381	5520948	4-96	U66/L0	646392	5520963
4-47	L57/B0	646317	5520987	4-78	L58/B0	646339	5521003	4-96	L65/B0	646358	5521016
4-47	B75	646645	5521043	4-78	B72	646301	5521037	4-96	B69	646325	5521071
5	BASE	645958	5531836								
5-22	U0	645957	5531856	5-56	U0	645943	5531887	5-85	U0	645929	5531917
5-22	U65/B0	646015	5531874	5-56	U65/B0	646004	5531911	5-85	U65/B0	645989	5531944
5-22	B71	646082	5531905	5-56	B74	646072	5531944	5-85	B63	646065	5531965
6	BASE	646278	5532038								
6-16	U0	646279	5532057	6-20	U0	646269	5532061	6-40	U0	646264	5532081
6-16	U72/L0	646209	5532038	6-20	U70/L0	646197	5532045	6-40	U70/L0	646195	5532053
6-16	L67/B0	646142	5532013	6-20	L70/B0	646138	5532020	6-40	L70/B0	646133	5532036
6-16	B72	646076	5532002	6-20	B62	646081	5532006	6-40	B71	646060	5532021
7	BASE	646130	5541577								
7-16	U0	646142	5541592	7-36	U0	646155	5541608	7-81	U0	646179	5541645
7-16	U72/L0	646084	5541635	7-36	U72/L0	646100	5541653	7-81	U73/L0	646123	5541689
7-16	L48/B0	646049	5541667	7-36	L48/B0	646057	5541684	7-81	L45/B0	646086	5541718
7-16	B43	646013	5541690	7-36	B43	646021	5541708	7-81	B49	646046	5541742
8	BASE	645779	5541699								
8-14	U0	645786	5541711	8-26	U0	645749	5541726	8-34	U0	645807	5541729
8-14	U72/L0	645845	5541664	8-26	U70/L0	645859	5541685	8-34	U72/L0	645861	5541689
8-14	L48/B0	645885	5541637	8-26	L49/B0	645896	5541653	8-34	L45/B0	645895	5541660
8-14	B36	645915	5541619	8-26	B53	645930	5541625	8-34	B52	645933	5541629
9	BASE	648458	5546891								
9-7	U0	648457	5546899	9-56	U0	648452	5546940	9-70	U0	648448	5546960
9-7	U75/L0	648533	5546913	9-56	U75/L0	648524	5546945	9-70	U80/L0	648522	5546961
9-7	L50/B0	648578	5546918	9-56	L50/B0	648575	5546948	9-70	L50/B0	648578	5546977
9-7	B50	648626	5546916	9-56	B52	648627	5546956	9-70	B52	648629	5546973
10	BASE	648827	5546914								
10-95	U0	648812	5547000	10-97	U0	648821	5547011	10-98	U0	648815	5547003
10-95	U79/L0	648730	5546986	10-97	U78/L0	648729	5546991	10-98	U72/L0	648740	5546994
10-95	L44/B0	648696	5546982	10-97	L47/B0	648693	5546990	10-98	L44/B0	648690	5546995
10-95	B57	648639	5546974	10-97	B51	648641	5546991	10-98	B52	648637	5546995

Notes: S = Site number with distance from baseline starting point, in metres P = Position along transect, in metres

Table 7B-2  
Identified and Verified Species in the Floodway Channel (June 28 – July 12, 2004)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abbreviation	Scientific Name	Common Name	Abbreviation
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	AM	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	PoA
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon	AA	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	Rough cinquefoil	PN
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	False Indigo	AF	<i>Rhus radicans</i>	Poison Ivy	RR
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Couch Grass	AR	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	Wild Rose	R?
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada Anemone	AC	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Brown-eyed Susan	RH
<i>Arabii glabra</i>		AG	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Dock	RC
<i>Antennaria sp.</i>	Pussy toes	A?	<i>Sagittaria sp.</i>	Arrowhead	S?
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Prairie Sage	AL	<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar Willow	SE
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	Showy Milkweed	AS	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	TO
<i>Astragalus goniatus</i>	Ascending Purple Milk Vetch	AG	<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i>	Veine Meadow Rue	TV
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Aster	AIL	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	Goatsbeard	TD
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth Brome	BI	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover	Tsp
<i>Carex aquatili</i>	Water Sedge	C?	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Tsp
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	CA	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Tsp
<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>	Spike Rush	E?	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cattail	TL
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail	EA	<i>Vicia americana</i>	Wild Vetch	VA
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Swamp Horsetail	EF	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	VC
<i>Erigeron aspen</i>	Rough Fleabane	ERA	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Heart-leaved Alexander	ZA
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	FP	<b>Species Noted in the 2003 Fall Survey</b>		
<i>Lathyrus achroleucus</i>	Creamed-color Vetchling	LO	<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Orache	AP
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	LV	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Beggarticks	BC
<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Wild Blue Flax	LL	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	LS
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's Foot Trefoil	LC	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed Grass	PhA
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	Fringed Loosestrife	LyC	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	Marsh Smartweed	PC
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	ML	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Bullrush	ScC
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa	MS	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel	SV
<i>Mellilotus officinalis</i>	Yellow Sweet Clover	MO	<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	Tall Hedge Mustard	SIL
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass	PA	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	False Solomon's Seal	SS
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	PhP	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Annual Sow Thistle	SA
<i>Plantago major</i>	Common Plantain	PM	<i>Spartina gracilis</i>	Alkali Cord Grass	SG
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Bluegrass	PP	<i>Symphotichum spp.</i>	American Aster	Sy?
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar	PB	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Common Tansy	TaV
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	PD			
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen	PT			

Note: This listing does not include unidentified specimens.

**Table 7B-3  
Percent Cover Values for the Floodway Survey**

Species Common Name	U	L	B	U/L	U/L/B	Relative Cover	
						U/L	B
Thatch	40.8 ± 27.5	49.6 ± 31.2	14.4 ± 23.9	44.2 ± 29.5	34.6 ± 31.2	----	----
Bare Ground	0	10.1 ± 24.5	63.8 ± 31.6	4.5 ± 17.0	25.7 ± 37.0	----	----
Smooth Brome	20.4 ± 14.7	14.9 ± 13.2	4.6 ± 8.5	18.0 ± 10.06	13.2 ± 14.0	33.2%	12.4%
Bluegrass	11.6 ± 7.8	9.5 ± 8.9	<1	10.6 ± 8.4	6.9 ± 9.0	19.6%	<1
Alfalfa	16.8 ± 25.0	7.2 ± 17.0	0	12.5 ± 22.3	----	23.1%	0
Dandelion	4.8 ± 10.5	<1	0	2.7 ± 8.0	----	5.0%	0
Canada Thistle	2.7 ± 8.1	1.5 ± 5.0	0	2.2 ± 6.9	----	4.1%	0
Yellow Sweet Clover	2.1 ± 8.3	0.9 ± 6.0	0	1.6 ± 7.4	----	3.0%	0
Sandbar Willow	0	<1	15.7 ± 33.0	<1	----	0	43.7%
Reed Canary Grass	0	<1	4.6 ± 11.0	<1	----	0	12.7%
Fringed Loosestrife	0	<1	3.0 ±14.0	<1	----	0	8.1%
Transect	64.1 ± 32.8	40.0 ± 27.1	37.3 ± 35.6	----	46.6 ± 34.8		

Notes:

U = Upper Slope of Floodway

U/L = Upper and Lower Slope of Floodway

L = Lower Slope of Floodway

U/L/B = Upper Slope, Lower Slope, and Base of Floodway

B = Base of Floodway

Transect does not include Thatch or Bare Ground

---- = Value not calculated

% cover values = ± standard deviation

**Table 7B-4**  
**Species Frequency for the Most**  
**Common Species in the Floodway**

Species		B	U/L	U/L/B	Relative Frequency	
Scientific Name	Common Name				B	U/L
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Smooth Brome	34%	95%	74%	27%	30.8%
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Bluegrass	<1%	89%	42%	<1%	28%
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa	0	38%		0	12%
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	0	14%		0	4.4%
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	0	17%		0	5.4%
<i>Melilotus officinale</i>	Yellow Sweet Clover	0	7.4%		0	2.3%
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar Willow	24%	<1%		19%	<1%
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass	23%	<1%		18%	<1%
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	Fringed Loosestrife	6.7%	0		5.3%	0

Notes: ---- = Value not calculated

U/L = Upper and Lower Slope of Floodway

U/L/B = Upper Slope, Lower Slope and Base of Floodway

B = Base of Floodway















Table 7B-6  
West Dyke Vegetation Survey Raw Data (June 28 – July 12, 2004)

UTM Coordinates		Sites																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
UTM Easting		631942	630798	NV	630842	630634	628629	626018	626082	626145	624853	619853	615047	609887	604788	602992	601355	598505	594820
UTM Northing		5509274	5507312	NV	5504945	5502968	5503009	5502314	5499319	5496224	5494632	5494536	5494422	5494294	5494265	5499118	5501557	5502312	5502252
Species List		Abundance																	
Common Name	Scientific Names																		
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	A	A	A	A	F	F	A	A	#	A	O	R	F					
Smooth Brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	#	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	F	A	F	A	F	O	F	O	#		R							O
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	#	F	R					R		
Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	A	O	F	F	A	A	A	F	#	F	F	F	F	F	F		O	F
Clover	<i>Trifolium sp??</i>	O	R		O	O		O	O	#		R							
Purple Milk-Vetch	<i>Astragalus goniatus</i>	R	R			F	O	F	O		R	O		O		O			
Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	O		R		R				#									
Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	R																	
Wild Rose	<i>Rosa sp.??</i>	R								#			O		R	F	O	O	F
Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>		R			O			R			O							O
Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus sp.??</i>	R	O		R														
U9 - need flowers			F																
U10 - need flowers			O			R	R	R											
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus sp.??</i>		R				R								R		R		
Goats-beard	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>		R				R												
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>				R														
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>			R	R														
Vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i>					R	R		F								R		
Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>					R													
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sp.??</i>					R	R									O	R		R
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias sp.??</i>								R								R		
Willow	<i>Salix lutea</i>						O												
Canada Anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>						R			#	R						A	F	
Sweet Clover??	<i>Mellilotus sp.??</i>			O					A	#	O	O							R
Birds-Foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>								O		O			O					
Stinkweed	<i>Thlapsi arvense</i>									#				R			R		
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinaceum</i>									#									
Northern Bedstraw	<i>Gallium borealis</i>									#							F		
Crested Wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>										R								
Quack Grass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>			O								A	O						
Water Plantain	<i>Alisma sp.??</i>													R					
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>																O		
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria glauca</i>																		F
Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum venosum</i>																		R
Prairie Sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>																		R

Notes: D = Dominant (>50%), A = Abundant (25-50%), F = Frequent (1-25%), O = Occasional (<1%), R = Rare (<<<1%); Portions of the West Dyke in the RM of Macdonald are regularly sprayed with Tordon22k and Vanquish

## APPENDIX 7C

### Terrestrial Field Studies

**APPENDIX 7C**  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of terrestrial field studies were to provide baseline information for input to the Floodway Project environmental assessment report in a manner sufficient to meet Provincial and Federal licensing requirements. This required firstly obtaining sufficient information to outline data deficiencies to assist in the ongoing definition of the Project and to then secure an appropriate level of detailed information to assess potential environmental effects of the Project in a manner that would facilitate the subsequent preparation of an environmental assessment report and application for environmental licensing and approvals. This involved conducting field investigations to evaluate wildlife communities and wildlife habitat within the Floodway ROW and West Dyke. The results of these investigations are discussed in brief in the main body of the EIS and outlined in detail in this appendix.

## 2.0 METHODS

### 2.1 HELICOPTER OVER-FLIGHT

To assist in the fall fieldwork planning, a helicopter was used in September 2003 to fly over the Floodway Channel, 100 m upstream and downstream of the Seine River Siphon and 1 km upstream and 2 km downstream of the Outlet Channel on the Red River. Video obtained from the flight was used to develop aquatic and terrestrial maps that were further refined by ground-based surveys (Section 7. Table 7.2-1).

### 2.2 WILDLIFE HABITAT ASSESSMENT

#### FLOODWAY

Wildlife habitat within the Flood Study Region was initially assessed using orthophotos, forest resource inventory (FRI) and satellite imagery maps. Existing habitats were verified during ground-based surveys of the Floodway right-of way (ROW); particular attention was given to sites where drains, siphons, road/rail bridges, or any other project-related channel disruption are proposed to occurred. Other areas with suspected wildlife activity (beaver dams) or contained sensitive wildlife habitats were also investigated.

The assessment of wildlife habitat within selected portions of the Floodway ROW extended from the Floodway Spoil Banks to the Low Flow Channel. The habitat assessment was based on the vegetation recorded within 3 habitat zones (the Floodway Upper and Lower slopes, Channel Base and the Low Flow Channel), on wildlife seen or heard within the region, and on wildlife sign noted during field visits i.e., tracks, trails, nests, scat, evidence of forage, dams, burrows, etc.

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## WEST DYKE

Habitat along the West Dyke was assessed using methods similar to those used for the Floodway ROW. Aerial over-flights, maps and ground site visits assisted in the mapping of wildlife habitat along the West Dyke. General habitat assessments were conducted for the West Dyke slopes, ditches and upland areas.

### **2.3 WILDLIFE SURVEYS**

Surveys of wildlife within the Flood Study Region were focused on breeding birds and amphibians. The following outlined methods will provide information on diversity and density of species breeding within the West Dyke and Floodway ROW. Reconnaissance observations during each site visit noted other wildlife (and wildlife sign) utilizing the Flood Study Region. Since mammal use of this region is low, surveys (e.g., through line transects, small mammal trapping) were deemed unnecessary for this Project.

#### BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS

Due to a late spring and heavy rains, surveys of breeding birds along the Floodway did not occur until late June 2004. It was anticipated that at this time, the remaining late migrants (e.g., Yellow Warblers and flycatchers) would have established breeding territories within the Floodway and the existing high water levels would have resided to levels more typical of spring. Since water levels had not resided by the time surveys were conducted, only exposed grassy slopes were surveyed for breeding birds. Conditions along parts of the West Dyke were suitable for surveying in early June and in other parts, not until late June. Seasonality and weather conditions were an important factor in determining the feasibility of surveys in 2004.

Three road-based transects extending 6, 10, and 11 km, were surveyed along segments of the West Dyke on June 6. An additional transect extending 4 km along the eastern portion of the West Dyke was surveyed on June 30, 2004. For each road-based transect, stops occurred every 800 m, and birds within and beyond a 100m radius of the road survey stop were noted during a 5 minute sample period. This method yielded a total of 31 survey stops for the West Dyke.

Within the Floodway, surveys for breeding birds at 8 bridge and rail crossings occurred on June 18. At that time, the Channel Base was nearly completely flooded and only the Floodway slopes were exposed and suitable for surveying. Water levels were still high during a follow-up 8-stop survey of the southern portion of the Floodway on June 30. Observations of nests, waterfowl and birds over-flying the sample site, were also recorded during surveys of both the West Dyke and Floodway.

#### AMPHIBIAN SURVEYS

Amphibian surveys along the Floodway and West Dyke occurred during April and May 2004. Although frogs will call throughout the daytime, peak hours of breeding calls occur after sunset and throughout the night. As such, surveys began approximately one-half hour before sunset and at times ended a few hours after midnight.



Frogs in the Floodway and West Dyke were surveyed at stops occurring every 800m along transects that extended 6 to 9 km. Survey stops were located 2-10m from the Channel or ditch (where possible), to avoid disturbing amphibians. Number of species heard calling were recorded and given a chorus rating as below:

- 0 – no calls heard;
- 1 – individuals can be counted, no overlapping calls;
- 2 – calls distinguishable, calls overlapping; and
- 3 – full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping.

For the West Dyke, 3 road-based transects totalling 20 stops were surveyed May 17, 2004. One transect and 4 additional bridge/crossing sites totalling 14 stops were surveyed in the Floodway on April 27 and May 18.

### RECONNAISSANCE

During site visits, any species of wildlife noted utilizing the Floodway and West Dyke were recorded. Observations include sign (e.g., scat, burrows, dens, tracks, trails, dams and food caches), visual sightings and breeding/alarm calls. These observations were considered reconnaissance if they were not the focus of a structured survey.

Mammals, reptiles, insects and invertebrates within the Project sites were noted exclusively as reconnaissance observations. Amphibians were also noted as reconnaissance observations during breeding bird surveys as were birds noted during evening amphibian surveys. All wildlife observed during fall habitat assessments were considered reconnaissance since structured survey methods were not used at that time.

## **2.4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Wildlife and wildlife habitat field investigations within the Flood Study Region revealed a low diversity of passerines and amphibians utilizing the Floodway and West Dyke. Although this region has the potential to support 250 species of birds (during breeding, migrating and wintering periods; Appendix 7A, Table 7A-2), only 164 may breed within the area. Of the potential 164 birds within the Flood Study Region, 44 species were observed during surveys. For amphibians, 5 of the potential 11 species potentially residing within the region (Appendix A, Table 7A-4) may be heard during breeding surveys (some don't vocalize). Spring surveys indicated 3 amphibian species (boreal chorus frog, wood frog, and leopard frog) breed within the West Dyke and Floodway regions (Appendix 7C, Table 7C-3).

Survey conditions were not optimal along the Floodway in spring 2004 (due to high water levels in the Channel). This is reflected in the low diversity of breeding birds noted during spring surveys (22 species in the Floodway). Comparatively, 46 species were observed utilizing the West Dyke region during spring surveys. It is anticipated that spring breeding bird surveys of the Floodway would yield a higher diversity of birds during years when the Floodway Channel contained average water levels. No rare or

endangered species (listed under MESA and/or COSEWIC) were noted in the Flood Study Region. Given the conditions of the Floodway Channel during the 2004 breeding season, a thorough investigation of the occurrence of rare and endangered species in the Floodway was not possible, but should be considered when conditions are favourable during future breeding seasons.

Of the breeding birds surveyed in the Flood Study Region, some of the most common birds of the West Dyke were: Red-winged Blackbirds, Savannah Sparrows, Brown-headed Cowbirds, Brewer's Blackbirds and Bobolinks. Savannah Sparrows, Cliff Swallows, Bobolinks and Western Meadowlarks were common to the Floodway ROW (Appendix 7C, Table 7C-4). All of these birds (except Cliff Swallows) are typical of grassland habitats. Spotted Sandpipers were also frequent within the Channel, with the greatest concentration observed foraging over the Channel near the Floodway Outlet. Of the noted bird species, Upland Sandpiper and Sora (noted exclusively at the West Dyke), were some of the uncommon species within the West Dyke; American Crow and American Goldfinch were least common along the Floodway (Appendix 7C, Table 7C-4).

Other birds noted within the Flood Study Region include those observed during reconnaissance investigations. Fall field investigations revealed the presence of migrating waterfowl such as ducks, geese, Lesser Yellowlegs and Double-crested Cormorants loafing in various regions throughout the Floodway Low-Flow Channel (Appendix 7C, Table 7C-5). At that time, raptors such as Bald Eagles and Northern Harriers were noted foraging along the Floodway.

Results from the spring amphibian surveys conducted along parts of the West Dyke and Floodway indicated boreal chorus, wood frogs and leopard Frogs were breeding within parts of the Channel and West Dyke (Appendix 7C, Figure 7C.3-1, 7C.3-2 and 7C.3-3). Reconnaissance-based observations of American/Canadian Toads also occurred within the Flood Study Region during breeding bird surveys in June. The absence of this amphibian during surveys is explained by its later breeding period (June; Appendix 7C, Table 7C-3). At the time of surveys (late April and mid May), parts of the Low-Flow Channel were flooded between 0-3m; the West Dyke ditches held between 0-5m of water. These conditions appeared normal for the season.

Although amphibian species diversity was the same for the West Dyke and Floodway, species densities were not. Amphibian abundance is greater within the ditches of the West Dyke for both boreal chorus and wood frogs. Habitat structure (e.g., vegetation) and infrequent periods of flooding may contribute to the high densities of frogs noted during surveys. Boreal chorus frogs occurred in high densities (code 3; Appendix 7C, Table 7C-3) at every survey stop (20 stops in total), while wood frogs occurred at high densities (code 3) for 15 of the 20 stops and low densities at the remaining five stops surveyed along the West Dyke. Floodway results also indicated high densities for boreal chorus frogs (Appendix 7C, Table 7C-3) throughout all transect stops. However, these calls differed in loudness from the West Dyke. Based on these results, it appears frog densities were higher along the West Dyke when compared to the Floodway.

Individual leopard frogs were noted at 6 of the 9 survey stops within the Floodway Channel while only one leopard frog was heard at one stop along the West Dyke. Overall, Leopard frog occurrence within the Flood Study Region during the spring was very low.

Amphibians were also noted during fall field visits, within shallow pools of water south of the Seine River Siphon. Vegetated (short grasses, some sedge and cattail), clay-bottomed, shallow areas of the Channel supported leopard frogs and wood frogs. Leopard frogs may have been potentially looking to hibernate in the Low-Flow Channel substrate.

Other wildlife, namely mammals, were recorded within the Flood Study Region as reconnaissance observations (Appendix 7C, Table 7C-5). Of the 45 potential species of mammals inhabiting or utilizing the West Dyke and Floodway regions, eight were noted during site visits, including white-tailed deer, white-tailed jackrabbit, raccoon, beaver, vole, coyote, ground squirrels and red fox along the Floodway and white-tailed deer, white-tailed jackrabbit and beaver along the West Dyke (Appendix 7C, Table 7C-5). Other reconnaissance observations included snails and fingernail clams within and adjacent to, the Low Flow Channel. There were no unusual or notable concentrations of invertebrates or their habitat.

**Table 7C-1**  
**Specially Designated Areas within each Ecodistrict of the Floodway Expansion**  
**Regional Study Area**

Ecozone	Ecodistrict	Specially Designated Areas	Area (ha)	
Boreal Plains	Gimli (554 381 ha)	Broad Valley WMA	501.3	
		Lee Lake WMA	7126.8	
		Little Birch WMA	11.5	
		Mantagao Lake WMA	104.0	
		Mars Hill WMA	3368.8	
		Birds Hill Provincial Park	3014.2	
		Fisher Bay Park Reserve	2478.5	
		Camp Morton Provincial Park	167.0	
		Hnusa Beach Provincial Park	9.7	
		Patricia Beach Provincial Park	54.2	
		Winnipeg Beach Provincial Park	36.4	
		Lake St. George Caves Ecological Reserve	50.7	
		Netley Marsh Important Bird Area	1072.0	
		Netley Creek Provincial Park	1.5	
		Libau Bog Ecological Reserve	188.1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18184.9</b>		
		Steinbach (357 018 ha)	Rat River WMA	1053.7
			St. Malo Provincial Park	168.6
			Stuartburn WMA	328.7
			Watson P. Davidson WMA	2829.2
	St. Malo WMA		148.4	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4528.5</b>		
Boreal Shield	Piney (245 513 ha)	Pocock Lake Ecological Reserve	165.4	
		Watson P. Davidson WMA	140.3	
		Moose Lake Provincial Park	932.6	
		Spur Woods WMA	347.8	
		Wampum Ecological Reserve	65.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1651.0</b>		
		Stead (484 457 ha)	Catfish Creek WMA	6420.7
			Lee River WMA	1188.7
			Thalberg Bush WMA	725.1
			Elk Island Provincial Park	2.3
			Grand Beach Provincial Park	2462.4
			Pinawa Dam Provincial Park	26.0
			Whiteshell Provincial Park	2392.7
			Brokenhead River Ecological Reserve	62.5
			Lewis Bog Ecological Reserve	579.1
	Spur Woods WMA		383.3	
	Watson P. Davidson WMA	2952.3		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17195.1</b>		
Prairie	Portage (138 807 ha)	Lake Francis WMA	6670.9	
		St. Ambroise Beach Provincial Park	45.7	
		Clandeboye Bay Special Conservation Area	349.7	
		Delta Marsh Heritage Marsh/Important Bird Area	16000.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23066.3</b>		
		MacGregor (289 774 ha)	Portage Sandhills WMA	1591.5
			Whitemud Watershed WMA	619.9
	Stephenfield Provincial Park		94.3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2305.7</b>		

Ecozone	Ecodistrict	Specially Designated Areas	Area (ha)
Prairie	Winnipeg (918 370 ha)	Grants Lake WMA	399.7
		Oak Hammock Marsh WMA/Important Bird Area	3587.8
		Beaudry Provincial Park	938.1
		Duff Roblin Provincial Park	18.9
		Trappist Monastery Provincial Park	2.0
		Birds Hill Provincial Park	497.8
		Hyland Provincial Heritage Park	4.5
		Lockport Provincial Heritage Park	2.0
		River Road Provincial Heritage Park	2.0
		St. Norbert Provincial Heritage Park	2.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5454.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>72386.3</b>	

Table 7C-2  
Summary of the Proportions of Specially Designated Areas within each Ecodistrict

Ecodistrict	Specially Designated Area											Total Area	Total % of Ecodistrict
	Wildlife Management Area		Provincial Park or Reserve		Ecological Reserve		Heritage Marsh and /or Important Bird Area		Special Conservation Area				
	Total Area (ha)	% of Ecodistrict	Total Area (ha)	% of Ecodistrict	Total Area (ha)	% of Ecodistrict	Total Area (ha)	% of Ecodistrict	Total Area (ha)	% of Ecodistrict			
Portage	6670.9	4.8	45.7	0.0	-	-	16000.0	11.5	349.7	0.3	23066.3	16.6	
Stead	11670.1	2.4	4883.4	1.0	641.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	17195.1	3.5	
Gimli	11112.4	2.0	5760.0	1.0	238.8	0.0	1072.0	0.2	-	-	18183.2	3.3	
Steinbach	4360.0	1.2	168.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4528.6	1.3	
MacGregor	2211.4	0.8	94.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2305.7	0.8	
Piney	488.1	0.2	932.6	0.4	230.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	1651.1	0.7	
Winnipeg	3987.5	0.4	1467.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5454.8	0.6	
Winkler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emerson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40500.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13351.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1110.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>17072.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>72384.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	

**Table 7C-3**  
**Amphibians Surveyed at 48 Stops Within the Flood Study Region in Spring 2004**

<b>Floodway (April): Amphibians observed at 15 stops</b>						
<b>Species</b>	<b>Number of stops</b>					
	<b>Code 0</b>	<b>Code 1</b>	<b>Mean # of frogs heard/ stop (Code 1)</b>	<b>Code 2</b>	<b>Mean # of frogs heard/ stop (Code 2)</b>	<b>Code 3</b>
Boreal Chorus Frog	5	1	2	2	4.5	7
Wood Frog	3	3	2	2	4.5	7
Leopard Frog	15	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Floodway (May): Amphibians observed at 13 stops</b>						
Boreal Chorus Frog	0	1	6	0	0	12
Wood Frog	2	6	2.6	0	0	5
Leopard Frog	7	6	0	0	0	0
<b>West Dyke (May): Amphibians observed at 20 stops</b>						
Boreal Chorus Frog	0	0	0	0	0	20
Wood Frog	0	5	3.8	0	0	15
Leopard Frog	17	3	1	0	0	0

Code:

0= no individuals calling

1= Individuals can be counted, calls not overlapping

2= Some individuals can be counted, others overlapping

3= Full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping, individuals not distinguishable

Table 7C-4  
Bird Species observed during Flood Study Region  
Breeding Bird Surveys June 2004

Species	Floodway*	West Dyke**	Total
Red-winged Blackbird	15	195	210
Savannah Sparrow	57	117	174
Common Mallard	73	80	153
Bobolink	14	39	53
Western Meadowlark	13	36	49
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	47	48
Cliff Swallow	31	9	40
Clay-coloured Sparrow	15	22	37
Killdeer	10	21	31
Meadow Lark	11	16	27
American Crow	6	17	23
American Goldfinch	4	16	20
Horned Lark		13	13
Canada Goose		12	12
Mourning Dove		12	12
Franklin's Gull	8	3	11
Barn Swallow		10	10
House Sparrow	4	6	10
Spotted Sandpiper	9		9
Song Sparrow	4	4	8
Eastern Kingbird		6	6
Tree Swallow		6	6
Sedge Wren		5	5
Brewer's Blackbird		4	4
Common Grackle	2	2	4
Ring-billed Gull	1	3	4
Sora		4	4
Blue-winged Teal	1	2	3
Gull	3		3
Magpie		3	3
Northern Harrier	1	2	3
Starling		3	3
Vesper Sparrow		3	3
Warbling Vireo		3	3
Western Kingbird		3	3
Yellow Warbler		3	3
Red-eyed Vireo		3	3
American Robin		2	2
Common Snipe	1	1	2
Least Flycatcher		2	2
Alder Flycatcher		1	1
Baltimore Oriole		1	1
Blue Jay		1	1
Common Yellow-throat		1	1
Great Crested Flycatcher		1	1
Upland Sandpiper		1	1
White-throated Sparrow		1	1
Woodpecker		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>912</b>

\* Based on 16 survey stops

\*\* Based on 38 survey stops



**Table 7C-5  
Reconnaissance Observations of Wildlife Along The Floodway During Fall 2003 & Spring 2004**

Name	Visual (V) / Sign (S)	#	Fall (F) or Spring (S)	Location	Activity
<b>Mammals</b>					
American Beaver	V	1	F	Low-Flow Channel	Swimming
American Beaver	S	3	F	Low-Flow Channel	Dam, food cache, tracks
Coyote	S	1	F	Floodway Channel	Tracks
Coyote	V	1	S	Floodway Slope	Deer bones nearby
ground squirrel	V	3	F	Floodway Slope	Near burrows
Raccoon	S	2	F	Low-Flow Channel Bank	Tracks
Red Fox	S	1	F	Floodway Channel Bank	Tracks
Red Fox	V	1	S	Floodway Channel Base	Hunting
small mammal	S	many	F	Floodway Slope	Burrows
Vole	V	1	F	Floodway Slope	Red-backed Vole?
White-tailed Deer	S	5	F	Low-Flow Channel	Tracks
White-tailed Deer	V	3	F	Floodway Slope	Large doe with two young
White-tailed Deer	V	4	S	Floodway Slope	Foraging
White-tailed Jack Rabbit	V	2	F	Floodway Slope	Foraging
<b>Birds</b>					
American Crow	V	3	F	Near Floodway Channel	Flying
American Goldfinch	V	1	F	Near Floodway Channel	Flying
American Tree Sparrow	V	7	F	Floodway Channel	Migrant, in willow
Bald Eagle	V	1	F	Near Floodway Channel	Adult, perched in dead tree
Black-billed Magpie	V	6	F	Near Floodway Channel	Flying
Canada Goose	V	76	F	Floodway Channel	Loafing in water
Canada Goose	V	394	F	Near Floodway Channel	2 Flying Flocks
Canada Goose	V	7	F	Floodway Slope	Hunter-kill
Canada Goose	S	>5	F	Floodway Slope	Scat
Common Goldeneye	V	21	F	Floodway Channel	Loafing in water
Common Grackle	V	30	F	Channel	Migrant, in cattails
Double-crested Cormorant	V	7	F	Floodway Channel	Foraging
Duck	V	23	F	Floodway Channel	Loafing in water
Great Blue Heron	V	4	F	Floodway Channel	Foraging
Great Blue Heron	S	1	F	Low-Flow Channel	Tracks
Harris's Sparrow	V	5	F	Floodway Channel	Migrant flock in willow

Name	Visual (V) / Sign (S)	#	Fall (F) or Spring (S)	Location	Activity
<b>Birds</b>					
Rock Dove	V	32	F	Bridge	Roosting
Savannah Sparrow	V	>5	F	Floodway Slope	In grasses
Savannah Sparrow	V	1	F	Floodway Channel Base	In willow
shorebird	S	many	F	Low-Flow Channel	Tracks
Teal sp.	V	9	F	Floodway Channel	Loafing in water
Western Meadowlark	V	13	F	Floodway Slope	Scattered along Floodway
White-throated Sparrow	V	5	F	Floodway Channel	Migrant flock in willow
<b>Amphibians</b>					
Leopard Frog	V	10	F	Low-Flow Channel	Various sizes (near inlet)
Wood Frog	V	3	F	Low-Flow Channel	In small pools (near inlet)
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
Fingernail Clam	V	many	F	Low-Flow Channel	Empty shells
Fingernail Clam	V	many	F	Seine River Siphon	Empty shells in Silty bank
Snails	V	many	F	Low-Flow Channel	Living



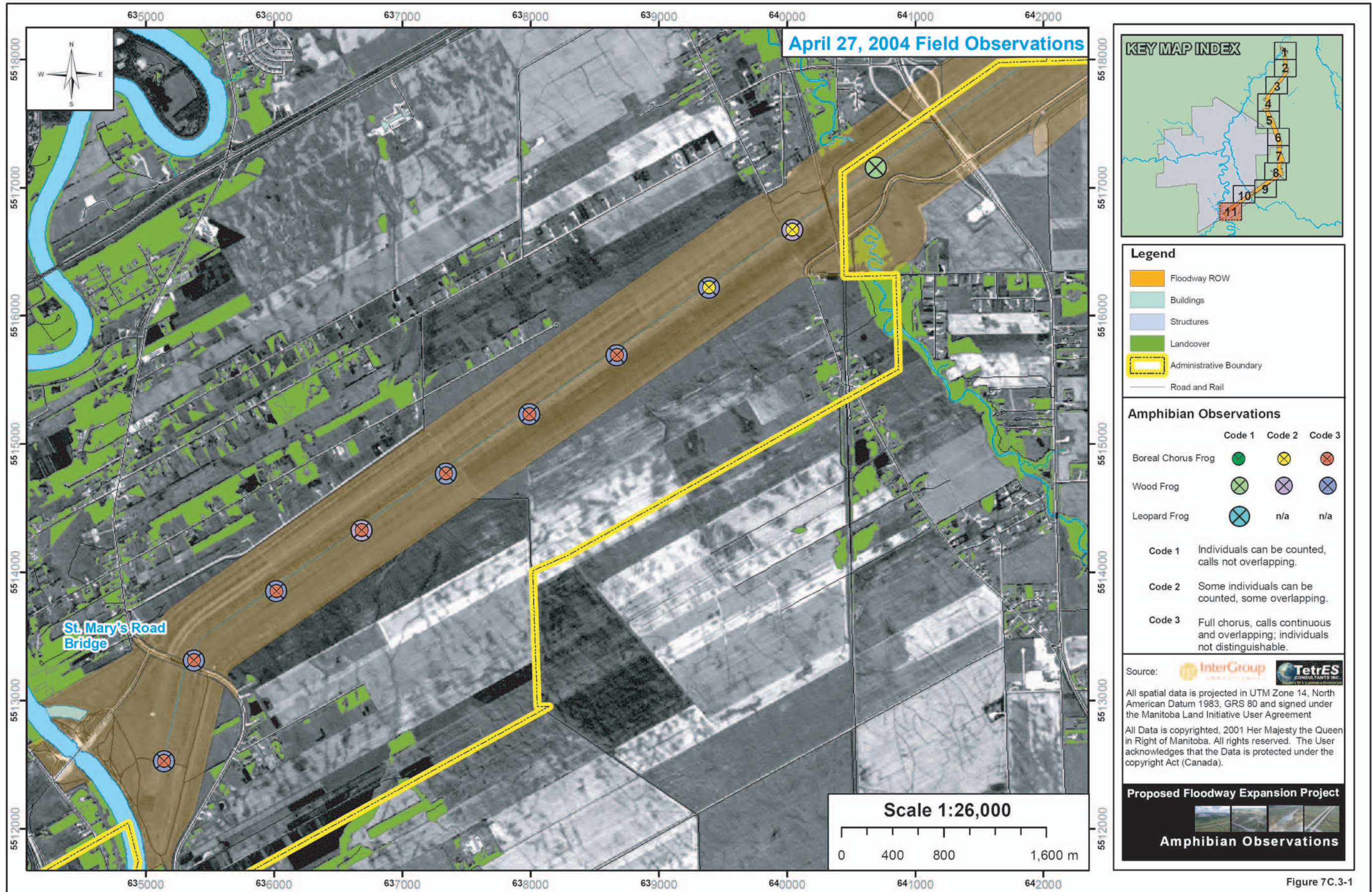






Figure 7C.3-2



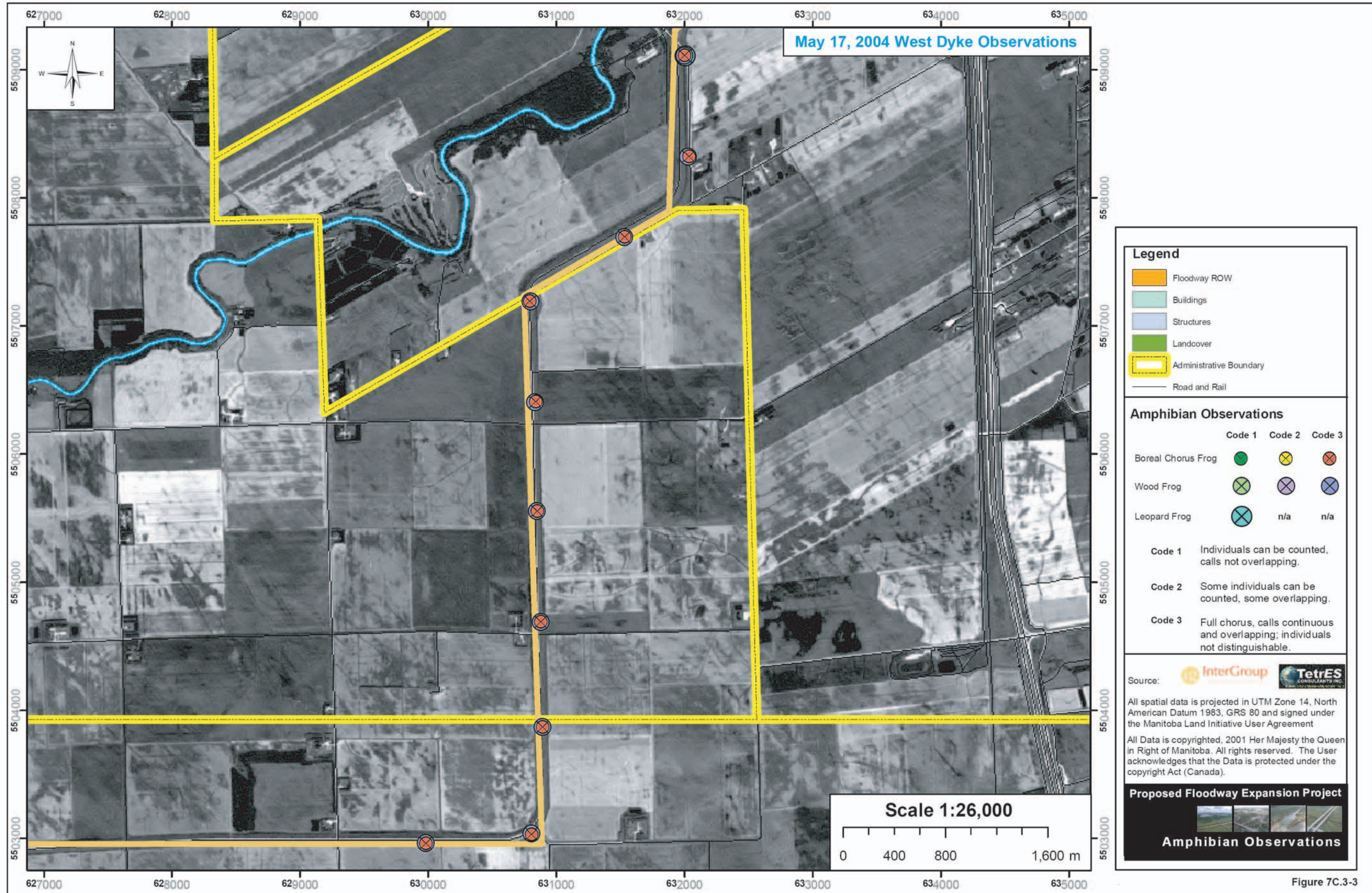


Figure 7C.3-3