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August 12, 2025

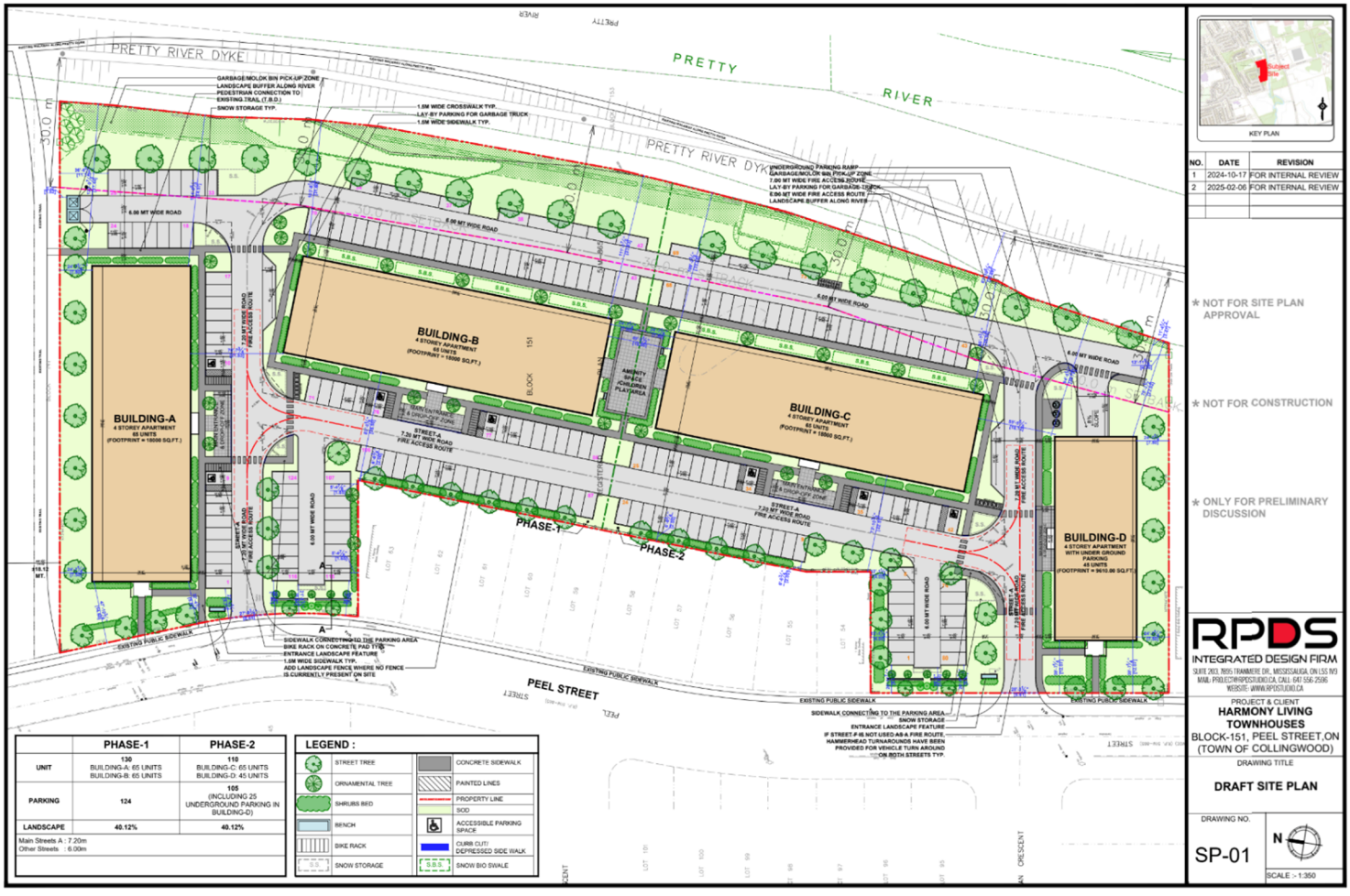
Mamta Homes
373 Steeles Avenue West, Suite 204
Brampton, ON L6Y 0P8

Attention: Harjinder Kang
President CEO

Dear Mr. Kang:

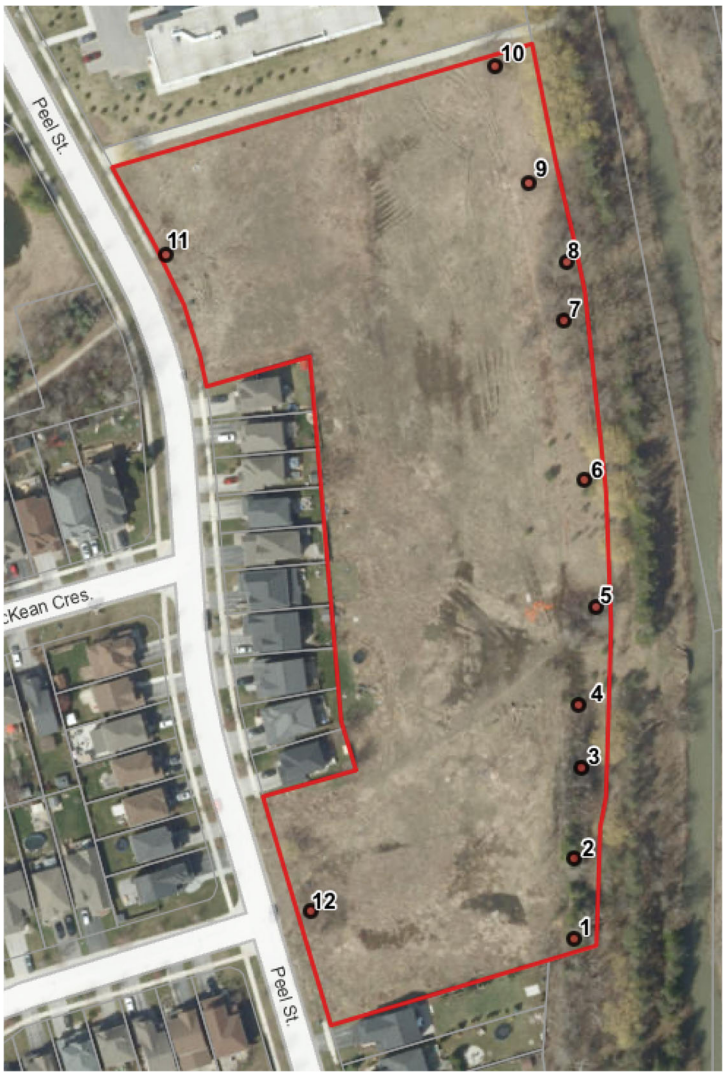
Re: Addendum Species at Risk Assessment
151 Peel Street Collingwood, Ontario
Our File: P/N 25-3707

This addendum is an update to a previously submitted Species at Risk Assessment prepared by Roots Environmental Consulting on behalf of Mamta Homes. Since the previous submission of the SAR Assessment the proposed development plans for the subject property has been altered from a residential subdivision to four (4) large apartment buildings similar to the neighboring development directly north of the subject property. The new proposed development is shown below.



A peer review process of the Roots Environmental SAR report by NSRI indicated that a Bat Snag / Roost survey was required due to the presence of trees on the subject property. Skelton Brumwell & Associates completed a Bat Snag / Roost Survey on April 17, 2025, during the leaf-off period. This survey included sampling 12 plots within the treed areas of the subject property which resulted in one (1) poor quality snag being found on the property within a living Basswood (Tilia americana). Additionally, due to the general lack of trees on the subject property, SBA staffed examined all trees within the property boundaries for additional snags or roosting habitats. This more extensive survey also resulted in only finding the same bat snag. The results from this survey and associated mapping are set out below.

Bat Snag/ Roost Survey							
						UTM Zone 17	
Sample Plot	Number of Snags	Snag Tree Species	Tree Decay Class	Leaf Clusters	Sample Plot Tree Species	Easting	Northing
1	0	N/A	N/A	No	Eastern White Cedar, Trembling Aspen	563793	4926502
2	0	N/A	N/A	No	Trembling Aspen, White Birch, Eastern White Cedar	563795	4926525
3	0	N/A	N/A	No	White Birch, Green Ash	563797	4926551
4	0	N/A	N/A	No	White Birch, Trembling Aspen	563799	4926572
5	0	N/A	N/A	No	White Ash, American Elm	563802	4926599
6	0	N/A	N/A	No	Scots Pine	563795	4926635
7	0	N/A	N/A	No	Black Locust, Manitoba Maple	563783	4926682
8	1	Basswood	Living/Healthy	No	Basswood, Sugar Maple, Manitoba Maple, Black Locust	563791	4926699
9	0	N/A	N/A	No	Black Locust	563781	4926723
10	0	N/A	N/A	No	Black Locust	563766	4926761
11	0	N/A	N/A	No	Black Locust	563673	4926701
12	0	N/A	N/A	No	Black Locust	563717	4926509



NSRI also requested that a Breeding Bird Survey be completed on the subject property. Two (2) breeding bird surveys were conducted on the property during the 2025 field season (June 5, 2025 – June 22, 2025). To complete these surveys, a mix of point counts and wandering transects were utilized across the property. Point counts were conducted in each area for a period of ten (10) minutes. The wandering transects occurred throughout the property. All surveys took place between 5:00 AM and 10:00 AM as protocol dictates. Incidental observations were also made for birds during field investigations through observations of direct sightings and physical evidence (nesting, cavities).

Stick nest surveys were conducted on the entire subject property during the April 17, 2025, survey. This stick nest survey resulted in no nest observations.
A full list of the breeding birds observed during all surveys on the subject property as well as all other animal and plant species that were observed can be found within Appendix A. No Species at Risk or locally rare species were observed during any ecological site visit on the subject property. An updated SAR assessment is also attached.

Conclusion

The proposed development on 151 Peel Street in Collingwood will be extremely similar to the neighboring development directly north of the subject property. As shown in the following image, the developers were able to provide a much-needed housing development with little impact to the neighboring woodlands and Pretty River which is directly adjacent to the property. Similar to this neighboring development, Mamta Homes is proposing to avoid these woodlands and Pretty River while replanting trees along the buffer to help with aesthetics and recovery of previous cleared woodlands along the riparian edge.

The Bat Snag/ Roost survey resulted in one poor quality snag being observed on the subject property. This survey suggests that the subject property does not provide quality habitat for bat species. However, we recommend that any clearing of trees or shrubs on the subject property occur outside the breeding and roosting period. Therefore, no trees or shrubs should be removed

between April 1 – October 31. With the avoidance of the active window and minimal tree cover on the subject property the proposed development should have no effect on bat species. Skelton Brumwell & Associates however also recommends that a minimum of two bat boxes be placed on the property to provide future roosting areas for bats in the general area. The bat houses should be designed and installed with the guidance of an ecologist.

Additionally breeding bird survey conducted on the subject property found no evidence of Species at Risk birds or locally rare species. As the property is primarily cleared, relatively small and surrounded by development this was not unexpected.

There are no anticipated negative effects to Species at Risk due to the proposed development of the property.

Recommendations

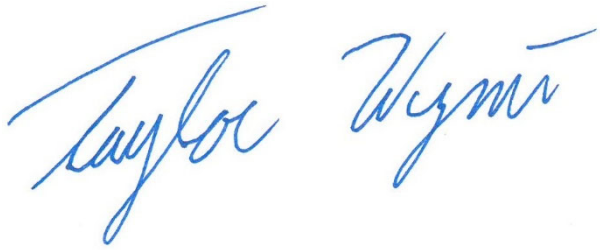
- No vegetation clearing between April 1st and October 31, unless the proposed clearing area has been reviewed by a qualified ecologist who determines no active nests are present;

- A minimum of two bat boxes be placed on the subject property with design and installation guided by an ecologist.

Yours truly,

Skelton, Brumwell & Associates Inc.

Per:



Taylor Wynia, Hon.B.Sc.
Ecologist | Herpetologist

TMW/slg
C-25-163

SBA 55 1970 - 2025

Appendix A

Breeding Bird List						
SCIENTIFIC NAME	**ENGLISH COMMON NAME**	**SAR**	**S RANK**	**G RANK**	**N RANK**	**S RANK REASONS**
Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged Blackbird	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	An abundant breeding species in southern Ontario, becoming uncommon to rare into the boreal forest. Common migrant and fairly common in southwestern Ontario in winter, becoming increasingly rare further north.
Bombycilla cedrorum	Cedar Waxwing	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common migrant and breeding species throughout the province. Common winter resident in southern Ontario.
Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern Cardinal	N	S5	G5	N5	A common year-round resident in southern Ontario, primarily south of the Canadian Shield. Increasing and spreading north.
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant breeding species throughout the province. Very common migrant throughout the province. Winter resident in southern Ontario where very large aggregations may occurr.
Cyanocitta cristata	Blue Jay	N	S5	G5	N5	A common breeding and year-round resident throughout Ontario but absent from the Hudson Bay lowlands. Irrupts irregularly south in rsponse to mast crops.
Dryobates pubescens	Downy Woodpecker	N	S5	G5	N5	A common permanent resident over most of the province with the exception of most of the Hudson Bay lowlands.
Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant, and widespread breeding species and migrant throughout the province. Fairly common in migration in southern Ontario.
Molothrus ater	Brown-headed Cowbird	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	An common breeding species in southern Ontario. Common migrant and fairly common in southwestern Ontario in winter, becoming increasingly rare further north.

Poecile atricapillus	Black-capped Chickadee	N	S5	G5	N5	A common permanent resident throughout Ontario, but absent from the northern Hudson Bay lowlands.
Quiscalus quiscula	Common Grackle	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant breeding species throughout the province but absent from the northern Hudson Bay lowlands. Common migrant throughout the province and fairly common to uncommon in winter in southern Ontario.
Setophaga petechia	Yellow Warbler	N	S5B	G5	N5B	A common breeding species and migrant throughout the province, most abundant south of the Canadian Shield and on the Hudson Bay lowlands.
Setophaga ruticilla	American Redstart	N	S5B	G5	N5B	A common breeder and migrant south of the Hudson Bay lowlands. Within the the Hudson Bay lowlands fairly common along some of the major rivers feeding into James Bay.
Spinus tristis	American Goldfinch	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common breeding species in the south, less common towards the north boreal forest. Common migrant within its breeding range and irregular in winter at northern half of range but common in winter in the south.
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling	N	SNA	G5	NNA	Exotic. Widespread and common breeding species throughout the province around human habitation (cities, towns, rural farmland). Signficant seasonal movement, especially of northern birds.
Turdus migratorius	American Robin	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A very common breeder and migrant throughout the province. Common winter resident in southern Ontario, becoming progressively more rare as one moves north onto the Canadian Shield.

Tyrannus tyrannus	Eastern Kingbird	N	S4B	G5	N5B	A common to abundant breeding species throughout most of southern Ontario, becoming uncommon in forested areas of its range. Has experienced long and short-term declines.
Vireo olivaceus	Red-eyed Vireo	N	S5B	G5	N5B,N5N	A common to abundant breeder throughout the province. Very common migrant.
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove	N	S5	G5	N5B,N5N	A common breeding species resident year-round throughout most of its Ontario range, although more sparsely distributed at the northern edge of its range which it retracts from in the winter.

Incidental Wildlife Observations						
SCIENTIFIC NAME	**ENGLISH COMMON NAME**	**SAR**	**S RANK**	**G RANK**	**N RANK**	**S RANK REASONS**
Canis latrans	Coyote	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species. More common in the open forests and agricultural areas of southern Ontario than in the north. Threats not well known, but judging from their history a species which can withstand heavy human persecution.
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species throughout southern and central Ontario. Severe winters and the maturation of forests threaten deer in the marginal habitat in the northern part of their range.
Procyon lotor	Northern Raccoon	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species.
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern Gray Squirrel	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species with no apparent threats.
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern Cottontail	N	S5	G5	N5	A common and widespread species in southern Ontario. Threats and trends are poorly known.

Vascular Plant List									
SCIENTIFIC NAME	**ENGLISH COMMON NAME**	**SAR**	**S RANK**	**G RANK**	**N RANK**	**EXOTIC STATUS**	**COEFF CONSERVATISM**	**COEFF WETNESS**	**S RANK REASONS**
Acer negundo	Manitoba Maple	N	S5	G5	N5		0	0	Widespread in southern and central Ontario, as far north as southern parts of northwestern Ontario (e.g. Rainy River District), mostly in disturbed woodland and urban areas. Commonly cultivated and escaping cultivation; considered invasive in some areas including southern Ontario where considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely". Probably mostly introduced in the province though likely native in floodplain woods in southwestern and southern northwestern Ontario (see McIlveen 2020). Considered native to Ontario by Morton and Venn (1990) and native to southern Michigan by Voss and Reznicek (2012). The distribution and status of infraspecific taxa in Ontario is poorly known.
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	A widespread and common forest tree throughout southern and central Ontario north to north shore of Lake Superior and west to the Manitoba border; largely absent north of Lake Superior. Generally in upland forests and often a dominant tree species, e.g. in Beech-Maple forests. An economically important timber tree and the primary species used in maple syrup production. Declining in some parts of its range (Westing 1966).
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common Ragweed	N	S5	G5	N5		0	3	A common weed of agricultural areas, roadsides, and other disturbed, open areas in southern Ontario and more locally in northwestern Ontario. Not known from the Hudson Bay Lowland. A native species, but typically found in disturbed and usually weedy situations (Bassett and Terasmae 1962). The Canadian distribution of

									Ambrosia artemisiifolia is mapped by Bassett and Crompton (1975; note that Figures 2 and 3 are reversed).
Anemone virginiana var. virginiana	Tall Anemone	N	S5?	G5T5	N5		4	3	Widespread and common throughout southern Ontario. Distribution and status relative to var. cylindroidea (and to a lesser extent var. alba) in Ontario is poorly known. FNA Vol. 3 (2007) maps both var. cylindroidea and var. virginiana as occurring throughout southern Ontario south of the Precambrian Shield, though likely var. virginiana is more common. Some specimens cannot easily be assigned to variety (Voss and Reznicek 2012).
Arctium minus	Common Burdock	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Widespread and locally common in southern and central Ontario north to the Lake Superior and Lake Nipigon area and west to the Manitoba border; Canadian distribution mapped by Gross et al. (1980). A species of disturbed open ground such as along roadsides, railways, fields, and in urban areas.
Barbarea vulgaris	Bitter Wintercress	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		0	A widespread and common weed of disturbed areas in southern and central Ontario, north to southern James Bay at Moosonee (MacDonald and Cavers 1991). Macoun and Gibson (1878) did not believe this species occurred in Ontario and in the 1930s it was a rare weed in low wet ground (Montgomery 1957). Since then it has spread rapidly. Ontario distribution mapped by Montgomery (1957).
Betula papyrifera	White Birch	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	A widespread and common forest tree occurring nearly province-wide, though rare in extreme southwestern Ontario and absent from the most northern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
Cirsium vulgare	Bull Thistle	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	An aggressive, weedy, introduced thistle of roadsides, fields, and other open disturbed areas

									throughout southern Ontario north to Thunder Bay District.
Convallaria majalis	European Lily-of-the-valley	N	SNA	G5	NNA	SE5		5	A widely cultivated ornamental frequently escaping cultivation near cemeteries, gardens, roadsides, woodland edges, and thickets in southern Ontario. Rhizomatous spread results in dense, ground-covering carpets which can exclude native species.
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	N	S5	G5	N5		6	3	Common and widespread in southern Ontario and becoming less frequent northward along the eastern shore of Lake Superior and west to Rainy River District; northern limit near 49 degrees North (Soper and Heimburger 1982). A species of deciduous and mixed forests and edges, floodplains, and thickets.
Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood	N	S5	G5	N5		2	-3	Widespread and locally common wetland shrub occurring province-wide (Soper and Heimburger 1982).
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	Widespread and locally abundant introduced weed of roadsides, fields, and waste areas throughout southern Ontario, north to Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015); absent from the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
Dipsacus fullonum	Common Teasel	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Widespread along roadsides, fields and disturbed open areas throughout southern Ontario, primarily south of the Precambrian Shield, but occurring north to Timmins, Cochrane District (Scoggan 1978-1979). Ontario distribution mapped by Montgomery (1957).
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	N	S5	G5	N5		0	0	Extremely widespread and common throughout the province in a variety of habitats (Cody and Britton 1989); sometimes weedy (Cody and Wagner 1980).

Fagus grandifolia	American Beech	N	S4	G5	N4		6	3	Widespread forest tree in southern and central Ontario, north to the southern Lake Superior and Lake Nipissing areas (Farrar 1995), but declining due to Beech Bark Disease. Beech Bark Disease is a non-native insect-fungus complex caused by the Beech Scale (Cryptococcus fagisuga) and the canker fungus, Neonectria faginata. The Beech Scale was introduced into North America in the 1890s on European Beech (Fagus sylvatica) seedlings shipped from Europe to Halifax. Neonectria faginata probably arrived in North America in a similar way. Beech Scale and the ensuing disease have gradually spread through eastern North America. In 1999, Beech Bark Disease was officially confirmed in the province, and has since spread throughout most of the species' Ontario range (McLaughlin and Greifenhagen 2012). More recently Beech Leaf Disease has begun infecting American Beech trees in southwestern Ontario (Ewing et al. 2018, Reed et al. 2020).
Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	Widespread and abundant province-wide in a variety of forested and open habitats. Relative distribution and status of ssp. glauca and ssp. virginiana in Ontario is poorly known, though ssp. virginiana is more widespread and ssp. glauca mainly or entirely restricted to northern Ontario (Staudt 1999).
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	N	S4	G4	N5		3	-3	Widespread in southern and central Ontario in mesic to wet sites; also occurring locally in Rainy River District, northwestern Ontario (Maycock et al. 1980). Declining rapidly in southern Ontario due to Emerald Ash Borer. Ash trees are being decimated in southwestern Ontario by Emerald Ash Borer, which now has populations in Ottawa, Toronto, and Sault Ste. Marie and is likely to continue to expand its range and kill Fraxinus species. This species has been assessed as Critically Endangered globally by the IUCN Red List (Barstow et al. 2018).

Hesperis matronalis	Dame's Rocket	N	SNA	G4G5	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread and locally common escape from cultivation in southern Ontario to roadsides, disturbed floodplains, woodland edges, and thickets. Rarely north to Sault Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay District, and the Lake of the Woods area (Sabourin 1991, Francis et al. 2009). Considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely".
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	N	S4?	G5	N4?		5	3	A native species in Ontario's Carolinian Zone (Fox and Soper 1953) and a widespread introduction outside it. Vulnerable to Thousand Cankers Disease, a fungal disease (Geosmithia morbida) transmitted by Walnut Twig Beetle (Pityophthorus juglandis), which is widely spreading in eastern North America (Randolph et al. 2013) and seems likely to reach Ontario and negatively impact native Black Walnut populations.
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	A widespread and locally abundant early successional small tree in southern Ontario occurring in stabilized sand dunes, lake shores, open deciduous forests, alvars, and old fields. Occurs throughout southern Ontario south of the Precambrian Shield and north to southern Georgian Bay and the Upper Ottawa River Valley area in Renfrew County (Fox and Soper 1953, Brayshaw 1964). Most abundant in southeastern Ontario, invading old fields where it is spreading northward and often forms dense monocultures. Occasionally planted and escaping north of its native range, e.g. on the Bruce Peninsula (Johnson 2016).
Lepidium campestre	Field Peppergrass	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	Widespread and locally common weed of disturbed open areas in southern and central Ontario, north to the north shore of Lake Superior but absent from the Hudson Bay Lowland. First collected in Canada

									in 1870 at Hamilton, Ontario, by J.M. Buchan (Rousseau 1968).
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A Eurasian native widely naturalized in southern and central Ontario in roadsides, fields, railroads, disturbed sites, shores, clearings and trails in forests. Occurs north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Considered the number twelve priority invasive alien plant species of natural habitats in Canada by Catling and Mitrow (2005) based on application of the NatureServe invasive species assessment protocol. Considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely". Widespread in southern and central Ontario north to the Lake Superior region adn southern James Bay drainage; Canadian distribution mapped by Catling et al. (2016). Other introduced Lonicera (e.g. Lonicera x bella) are frequently misidentified as L. tatarica.
Lotus corniculatus	Garden Bird's-foot Trefoil	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A well-established escape from cultivation to roadsides, lawns, and other disturbed open areas in southern and central Ontario, north to Lake Superior (Turkington and Franko 1980) and Moosonee, Cochrane District (M.J. Oldham 40102 at TRT in 2012), and west to Rainy River District (M.J. Oldham and W.D. Bakowsky 29737 at TRTE in 2003). Canadian distribution mapped by Zandstra and Grant (1968) and Turkington and Franko (1980).
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE4		3	A widespread but local Eurasian garden escape to roadsides, forest clearings and trails, fields, and waste places in southern and central Ontario north to Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie (Scoggan 1978-1979) and Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015; MICH).

Parthenocissus vitacea	Thicket Creeper	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	Widespread and common in a variety of habitats in southern and central Ontario and also occurring in southern parts of northwestern Ontario (Soper and Heimburger 1982).
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass	N	S5	G5	N5		0	-3	Both native and introduced populations occur in Ontario. Although there are no morphological characters to distinguish native from introduced Phalaris arundinacea, using DNA from herbarium specimens Jakubowski et al. (2013) determined that native populations were widespread throughout much of North America prior to European settlement. In Ontario the species occurs almost province-wide though is absent from northern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland. Presumably most or all of the northern Ontario records mapped by Dore and McNeill (1980), at least away from settled areas, represent native populations. The species is abundant and widespread in southern Ontario in roadside ditches and open wetlands and these populations may be mostly introduced. Considered the number nine priority invasive alien plant species of natural habitats in Canada by Catling and Mitrow (2005) based on application of the NatureServe invasive species assessment protocol. See Apfelbaum and Sams (1987), Catling et al. (2014).
Phleum pratense	Timothy Grass	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread and common introduced grass occurring throughout southern and central Ontario along roadsides, fields and open disturbed areas (Dore and McNeill 1980). Found north to the Hudson Bay area where local and usually around human communities though occasionally on coastal beach ridges and river floodplains.

Phragmites australis ssp. australis	European Reed	N	SNA	G5T5	NNA	SE5		-3	A widespread and spreading invasive grass in southern and central Ontario, north to the north shore of Lake Superior in Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015) and west to Ingolf, Kenora District (DAO), on the Manitoba border. Increasing in ditches along major highways and in shorelines and marshes. One of four Ontario plants proposed to be regulated as "restricted" under the Ontario Invasive Species Act (2015). Considered the number one priority invasive alien plant of natural habitats in Canada by Catling and Mitrow (2005a). Considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely". See Ailstock et al. (2001), Benoit and Askins (1999), Catling (2006b), Catling et al. (2003, 2007), Lelong et al. (2007), Marks et al. (1994), McNabb and Batterson (1991), Robichaud and Catling (2003), Saltonstall (2001), Saltonstall and Hauber (2007), Saltonstall et al. (2004), Small and Catling (2001), Swearingen and Saltonstall (2012), Thompson and Shay (1985, 1989), Wilcox et al. (2003).
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread invasive exotic plant in southern Ontario. Considered the number 5 priority invasive alien plant of natural habitats in Canada by Catling and Mitrow (2005).
Plantago major	Common Plantain	N	SNA	G5	NNR	SE5		3	Widespread and locally common in disturbed habitats throughout much of the province. Although considered entirely introduced to Ontario in most sources (e.g. Morton and Venn 1990; Newmaster et al. 1998, Brouillet et al. 2010+), Plantago major is widespread and abundant in the Hudson Bay Lowland often in areas away from human habitation and is considered native there by Dutilly et al. (1954), Lepage (1951, 1966), Riley (2003), and

									others. Canadian distribution mapped by Bassett (1973).
Poaceae Sp.	Grass Sp.	N	SNA						
Populus balsamifera	Balsam Poplar	N	S5	G5	NNR		4	-3	Widespread and locally common forest tree often in rich, moist ground such as floodplains and swamps; also on sandy shores, dunes, and interdunal hollows. Occurs province-wide.
Populus tremuloides	Trembling Aspen	N	S5	G5	N5		2	0	Widespread and locally common tree occurring almost province-wide, absent only from a narrow strip along Hudson Bay. Typical of swamps, with both conifers and hardwoods, but often on drier, even sandy sites; characteristically in clearings, after fire or logging (Reznicek et al. 2011).
Ranunculus acris	Common Buttercup	N	SNA	G5	NNA	SE5		0	A widespread and locally common Eurasian introduction of roadsides, fields, clearings, shores, and moist thickets, occurring throughout most of the province north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
Rhamnus cathartica	European Buckthorn	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		0	A widespread and locally dominant invasive shrub of fields, roadsides, and woodlands throughout much of southern and central Ontario, particularly south of the Precambrian Shield (Soper and Heimburger 1982; Catling and Mitrow 2012). Locally further north to Thunder Bay District (Qaderi et al. 2009, Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015) and Rainy River District (MICH) and undoubtedly spreading in the province. Considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely".

Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac	N	S5	G5	N5		1	3	Widespread and locally abundant shrub in southern and central Ontario, north to the New Liskeard and Algoma District area (Soper and Heimburger 1982). Occurs in open fields, woodland edges, roadsides, usually in dry, open situations. Fox (1949b) reported a large Staghorn Sumac from Goderich, Huron County, which was twenty-four feet, two inches high and with a trunk diameter of thirteen inches at its base.
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	N	SNA	G5	NNA	SE5		3	A widely planted species, native further south in North America and locally established as a weed tree difficult to eradicate. Occurs in roadsides, fence-rows, fields, and other disturbed areas; invades forests, lightly forested dunes, and river banks (Reznicek et al. 2011) and a problem invasive in some areas. Widespread and increasing in southern Ontario north at least to the Ottawa area (Scoggan 1978-1979) and Manitoulin Island (Morton and Venn 2000).
Rubus idaeus	Red Raspberry	N	S5	G5	N5		2	3	Widespread and locally common nearly province-wide in open areas such as edges of woods, roadsides, thickets, clearings, and waste places (Soper and Heimburger 1982). Most plants are the native ssp. strigosus with ssp. idaeaus a rare garden escape in southern Ontario.
Salix	Willow Sp		SNA	N/A	N/A				
Securigera varia	Purple Crown-vetch	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A European species widespread in southern Ontario and frequently planted for erosion control along roadsides and spreading to adjacent areas. Montgomery (1957) reported it as an occasional introduction into fields with seed but never persisting. Now it is increasing in abundance and distribution and spreading rapidly in southern Ontario, particularly along highways where it often forms extensive, dense, monotypic patches. Considered a Category 1 invasive exotic species in southern Ontario by Urban Forest Associates (2002) meaning an "aggressive invasive exotic species that can

									dominate a site to exclude all other species and remain dominant on the site indefinitely".
Solidago canadensis var. canadensis	Canada Goldenrod	N	S5	G5T5	N5		1	3	Widespread and common in southern and central Ontario in roadsides, old fields, disturbed ground, and open woods. Ontario distribution mapped by Semple et al. (1999). Plants identified as Solidago canadensis var. canadensis from northern Ontario (e.g. as mapped in Semple et al. 1999) have all been recently determined to belong in S. brendiae (Semple 2013).
Symphytum officinale	Common Comfrey	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	Widespread, particularly along woodland edges and other disturbed sites, though often rather local. Known from most southern Ontario counties.
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	Commonly planted Eurasian shrub escaping to roadsides, fencerows, clearings and fields, or persisting near old habitation. Widespread in southern Ontario north to the Ottawa District, sometimes locally invasive to alvars and woodlands.
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion	N	SNA	G5	N5	SE5		3	A widespread and locally abundant Eurasian weed of lawns, roadsides, railroads, fields, dunes; forests, especially disturbed areas; often on dry sand or rock outcrops; occasionally in wet ground; meadows, river banks, shores (Reznicek et al. 2011). Occurs throughout southern and central Ontario north to the Hudson Bay Lowlands where it mainly occurs around human settlements as far north as Peawanuck, Kenora District, near the Hudson Bay coast (TRT; Stewart-Wade et al. 2002).

Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Cedar	N	S5	G5	N5		4	-3	A widespread and locally dominant tree throughout most of Ontario from the Carolinian Zone to the southern Hudson Bay Lowland in moist, often calcareous habitats. Also occurs in dry sites such as limestone cliffs, sand dunes, and invading into old fields.
Tilia americana	Basswood	N	S5	G5	N5		4	3	A widespread forest tree usually in rich upland forests throughout much of southern and central Ontario north to southeastern Lake Superior, but absent from the north shore of Lake Superior (e.g. Thunder Bay District; Thunder Bay Field Naturalists 2015). Also in northwestern Ontario along Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods area.
Toxicodendron radicans	Poison Ivy	N	S5	G5	N5		2	0	A well-known, poisonous, low shrub (var. rydbergii) and climbing vine (var. radicans) of southern and central Ontario, north to the southern Hudson Bay Lowand. Widespread and locally abundant in southern Ontario, though generally uncommon to rare north of Lake Huron.
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	Occurs in fields, roadsides, gravel pits, and other disturbed ground; invading shores, dunes, open forests, rocky openings, and moist habitats (Reznicek et al. 2011). Widespread and locally common throughout southern and central Ontario north to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
Trifolium repens	White Clover	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		3	A widespread and locally common introduced weed of roadsides, fields, lawns, and disturbed open ground. Occurs throughout southern and central Ontario (Turkington and Burdon 1983), but becoming less common northward to southern areas of the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).

Ulmus americana	White Elm	N	S5	G4	N5		3	-3	A widespread tree in southern and central Ontario north to the Lake Nipigon area and disjunct to bottomlands along the Kenogami River in the southern Hudson Bay Lowland, where Riley (2003) speculated it was possibly a relict from the period of warmer postglacial climates. Occurs primarily in moist areas such as swamps and floodplains but sometimes in upland woods; also an important early successional tree species. Dutch elm disease has killed many trees throughout the province; the disease is caused by an ascomycete fungus, Ophiostoma ulmi, spores of which are carried by both native and introduced bark beetles and enter healthy tissue via wounds caused by feeding of the beetles on young shoots (Reznicek et al. 2011). Dutch elm disease was first found in Canada in 1944 in Quebec, then in 1946 in Ontario, and spread rapidly across southern Ontario (Davidson 1967).
Verbascum thapsus	Common Mullein	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	A common and widespread European introduction along roadsides, fields, and waste places in southern and central Ontario, north to Kapuskasing, Cochrane District, the north shore of Lake Superior, and west to the Manitoba border (Gross and Werner 1978, Scoggan 1978-1979); absent from the Hudson Bay Lowland (Riley 2003).
Vicia cracca	Cow Vetch	N	SNA	GNR	NNA	SE5		5	Widespread in disturbed situations thoughtout much of the provice, north to the Hudson Bay Lowland. According to the FNA draft (Broich 4 June 2014) Vicia cracca may or may not be native to North America, though it is generally considered non-native to Ontario (e.g. Morton and Venn 1990). Canadian distribution mapped by Aarssen et al. (1986).
Vitis riparia	Wild Grape	N	S5	G5	N5		0	0	Widespread and common in southern and central Ontario in woodlands, thickets, river banks, and roadsides (Soper and Heimburger 1982). Also occurs in the southern part of northwestern Ontario

									in the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods area. Absent from Thunder Bay District and the Lake Superior area.

Appendix B

Simcoe County Species at Risk Screening

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Site Potential
Bank Swallow	Riparia.riparia	Threatened	None – no habitat
Barn Swallow	Hirundo.rustica	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Black Tern	Chlidonias.niger	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Bobolink	Dolichonyx.oryzivorus	Threatened	None – no habitat
Canada Warbler	Cardellina.canadensis	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Cerulean Warbler	Setophaga.cerulea	Threatened	None – no habitat
Chimney Swift	Chaetura.pelagica	Threatened	None – no habitat
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles.minor	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella.magna	Threatened	None – no habitat
Eastern Whip-poor-will	Anstrostomus.vociferus	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Eastern Wood-pewee	Contopus.virens	Special Concern	None observed
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes.vespertinus	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Golden-winged Warbler	Vermivora.chrysoptera	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus.savannarum	Special Concern	None observed
Henslow's Sparrow	Ammodramus.heslowii	Endangered	None – no habitat
King rail	Rallus.elegans	Endangered	None – no habitat
Kirtlands's Warbler	Setophaga.kirtlandii	Endangered	None – no habitat
Least Bittern	Ixobrychus.exilis	Threatened	None – no habitat
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius.ludovicianus	Endangered	None – not habitat
Louisiana Waterthrush	Parkesia.motacilla	Threatened	None – no habitat
Northern Bobwhite	Colinus.virginianus	Endangered	None – no habitat
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Contopus.cooperi	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Peregrine Falcon	Falco.peregrinus	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Piping Plover	Charadrius.meoldus	Endangered	None – no habitat
Red-headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes.erythrocephalus	Endangered	None – no habitat
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla.mustelina	Special Concern	None observed
American Eel	Anguilla.rostrata	Endangered	None – no habitat
Lake Chubsucker	Erimyzon.sucetta	Endangered	None – no habitat
Lake Sturgeon	Acipenser.fulvescens	Endangered	None – no habitat
Northern Brook Lamprey	Ichthyomyzon.fossor	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Northern Sunfish	Lepomis.peltastes	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Redside Dace	Clinostomas.elongatus	Endangered	None – no habitat
Shortnose Cisco	Coregonus.reighardi	Endangered	None – no habitat
American Bumble Bee	Bombus.pensylvanicus	Special Concern	None – outside current range
Hine's Emerald	Somatochlora.hineana	Endangered	None – no habitat
Lake Huron Grasshopper	Trimerotropis.huroniana	Threatened	None – no habitat
Monarch	Danaus.plexippus	Special Concern	None observed
Mottled Duskywing	Erynnis.martialis	Endangered	None – no habitat
Nine-spotted Lady Beetle	Coccinella.novemnotata	Endangered	None – outside current range

Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee	Bombus.sucleyi	Endangered	None – outside current range
Transverse Lady Beetle	Coccinella.trasversoguttata	Endangered	None – outside current range
West Virginia White	Pieris.virginiensis	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Yellow-banded Bumble Bee	Bombus.terricola	Special Concern	None – outside current range
Eastern Wolf	Canis.sp. cf¡.lycaon	Threatened	None – no habitat
Cougar	Puma.concolor	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Eastern Red Bat	Lasiurus.borelais	Endangered	Insufficient Snag Density – Cut outside roosting window.
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	Myotis.leibii	Endangered	Insufficient Snag Density – Cut outside roosting window.
Hoary Bat	Lasiurus.cinereus	Endangered	Insufficient Snag Density – Cut outside roosting window.
Little Brown Myotis	Myotis.lucifugus	Endangered	Insufficient Snag Density – Cut outside roosting window.
Northern Myotis	Myotis.septentrionalis	Endangered	Insufficient Snag Density – Cut outside roosting window.
Silver-haired Bat	Lasionycteris.noctivagans	Endangered	Insufficient Snag Density – Cut outside roosting window.
Tri-colored Bat	Perimyotis.subflavus	Endangered	Insufficient Snag Density – Cut outside roosting window.
American Ginesing	Panax.quinquefolius	Threatened	None – no habitat
American Hart's Tongue Fern	Asplenium.scolopendrium.var.. americanum	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Black Ash	Fraxinus.nigra	Endangered	None observed
Broad Beech Fern	Phegopteris.hexagonoptera	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Butternut	Juglans.cinera	Endangered	None observed
Eastern Prairie Fringed-orchid	Platanthera.leucophaea	Endangered	None – no habitat
Fork Three-awned Grass	Aristida.basiramea	Endangered	None – no habitat
Hill's Thistle	Cirsium.hillii	Threatened	None – no habitat
Jefferson Salamander	Ambystoma.jeffersonianum	Endangered	None – no habitat
Unisexual Ambystoma (Jefferson Salamander dependent)	Ambystoma.laterale_(8). jeffersonianum	Endangered	None – no habitat
Blanding's Turtle	Emydoidea.blandingii	Threatened	None – no habitat
Common Five-lined Skink	Plestiodon.fasciatus	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Eastern Fox Snake	Pantherophis.vulpinus	Threatened	None – no habitat

Eastern Hognose Snake	Heterodon.platirhinos	Threatened	None – no habitat
Eastern Musk Turtle	Sternotherus.odoratus	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Eastern Ribbonsnake	Thamnophis.sauritus	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Massasauga Rattlesnake	Sistrurus.catenatus	Threatened	None – no habitat
Northern Map Turtle	Graptemys.geographica	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Snapping Turtle	Chelydra.serpentina	Special Concern	None – no habitat
Spotted Turtle	Clemmys.guttata	Endangered	None – no habitat

Appendix C

Figure 2 – Photo 1

Figure 3 – Photo 2

Figure 4 – Photo 3

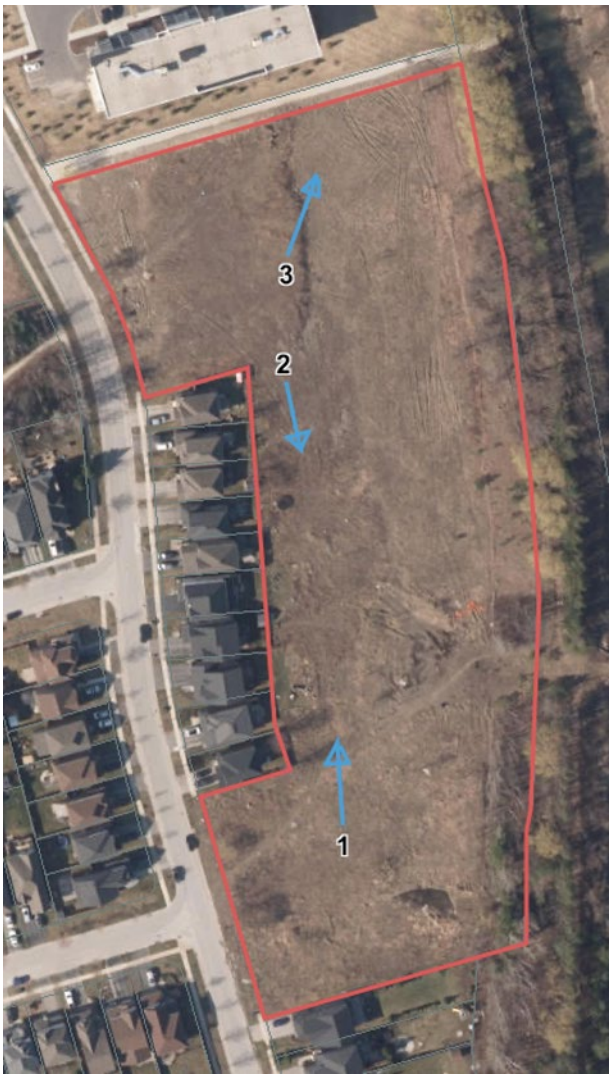


Figure 1 – Photo Location and Direction

Addendum to Species at Risk Assessment
151 Peel Street
Town of Collingwood

Photo Page 1
Site Photos

P/N 3707 | August 2025

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