

Table 3-22: Complete List of Potential Species at Risk (SAR) in the Sault Ste. Marie District. Information compiled from NHIC (2010), BSC (2010), NatureServe (2010), ROM Ontario Species at Risk and Species at Risk Public Registry (2010) and MNR .

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA status	SARO status	Preferred Habitat	Habitat Present
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	THR	THR	Cattail marshes with open water channels.	no
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	NAR	SC	Mature forest with open water nearby.	yes
Black tern	<i>Chidonias niger</i>	NAR	SC	They build floating nests in loose colonies in shallow marshes, especially in cattails.	no
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	No status	THR	In the wild, peregrine falcons usually nest on tall, steep cliff ledges adjacent to large water bodies, but some birds adapt to urban environments and raise their young on ledges of tall buildings.	no
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	No status	THR	Found in areas with a mix of open and forested areas, such as savannahs, open woodlands or openings in more mature, deciduous, coniferous and mixed forests.	yes
Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	THR	THR	Before European settlement Chimney Swifts mainly nested on cave walls and in hollow trees or tree cavities in old growth forests. Today, they are more likely to be found in and around urban settlements where they nest and roost (rest or sleep) in chimneys and other manmade structures.	no
Golden-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	THR	SC	Their preferred breeding habitat is areas of early successional vegetation, found primarily on field edges, hydro or utility right-of-ways, or recently logged areas.	yes

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA status	SARO status	Preferred Habitat	Habitat Present
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	THR	SC	Coniferous or mixed forests adjacent to rivers or wetlands. Often found along forest edges and openings and will use forests that have been logged or burned, as long as there is ample tall snags and trees for perching.	yes
Canada warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	THR	SC	Found in a variety of forest types, but it is most abundant in wet, mixed deciduous-coniferous forest with a well-developed shrub layer. It is also found in riparian shrub forests on slopes and in ravines and in old-growth forests with canopy openings and a high density of shrubs, also in stands regenerating after natural disturbances, such as forest fires, or anthropogenic disturbances, such as logging.	yes
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Not at risk	END	Found in wild, arid plateaus, deeply cut by streams and canyons or sparsely treed slopes and rock crags.	no
Henslow's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	END	END	Prefers large, fallow, grassy area with ground mat of dead vegetation, dense herbaceous vegetation, ground litter and some song perches; neglected weedy fields; wet meadows; cultivated uplands; a moderate amount of moisture needed; requires a minimum tract of grassland of 40 ha, but usually in areas >100 ha.	no
King rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	END	END	Prefers large, shallow, fresh water marshes, shrubby swamps, marshy borders of lakes and ponds with abundant vegetation; an 'edge' species; territories are 0.3 to 0.5 ha; loss of large marshes in the south is limiting to this	yes

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA status	SARO status	Preferred Habitat	Habitat Present
				species.	
Kirtland's warbler	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	END	END	A rare bird of the Michigan jack pine forests.	no
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	END	END	Found in grazed pasture, marginal farmland with scattered hawthorn shrubs, hedgerows; fence posts, wires and associated low-lying wetland; located on core areas of limestone plain adjacent to Canadian Shield; greatest threat is fragmentation of suitable habitat due to natural succession; probably needs at least 25 ha of suitable habitat.	no
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Not at risk	THR	Found on small, remote bedrock islands in freshwater permanent lakes; sparsely vegetated with grasses, nettles, shrubs, trees; intolerant of disturbance; colonial nester often with double-crested cormorants and herring gulls.	no
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	No status	THR	Prefers large, open expansive grasslands with dense ground cover; hayfields, meadows or fallow fields; marshes; requires tracts of grassland > 50 ha.	no
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	END	SC	Prefers mature deciduous woodland of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Carolinian forests, sometimes coniferous; swamps or bottomlands with large trees; area sensitive species needing extensive areas of forest (>100 ha).	no
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	THR	SC	Prefers open ground; clearings in dense forests; ploughed fields; gravel beaches or barren areas with rocky soils; open woodlands; flat gravel roofs.	no

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA status	SARO status	Preferred Habitat	Habitat Present
Hooded warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	THR	SC	Favours mature, deciduous forest (Carolinian), particularly along stream bottoms, ravine edges and where saplings and shrubbery grow; nests above ground in small shrubs; feeds on or near ground.	no
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	SC	SC	Found in grasslands, open areas or meadows that are grassy or bushy; marshes, bogs or tundra; both diurnal and nocturnal habits; ground nester; destruction of wetlands by drainage for agriculture is an important factor in the decline of this species; home range 25 -125 ha; requires 75-100 ha of contiguous open habitat.	no
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	THR	SC	Open, deciduous forest with little understory; fields or pasture lands with scattered large trees; wooded swamps; orchards, small woodlots or forest edges; groves of dead or dying trees; feeds on insects and stores nuts or acorns for winter; loss of habitat is limiting factor; requires cavity trees with at least 40 cm dbh; requires about 4 ha for a territory.	yes
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	SC	SC	Large, freshwater or brackish grass and sedge marshes with dense vegetation including bulrushes, horsetails, grasses; loss of wintering habitat and southern wetlands.	yes
Milksnake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum</i>	SC	SC	Occupies a wide range of habitats, especially old fields and farm buildings where rodents are common.	no
Wood turtle	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	THR	END	Found in slow-moving streams with sandy bottoms and woody edges; ponds, marshes, swamps; woodlands	yes

Table 3-22 SAR list updated

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA status	SARO status	Preferred Habitat	Habitat Present
				in floodplains; lives within 150m of stream shores; home range may be 5 to 25 ha, sometimes as much as 115 ha; riparian corridors important since this species is quite terrestrial.	
Blanding's turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	THR	THR	Forest and meadow habitats and marshes, will travel long distances in search of mates and new habitats.	yes
Snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	SC	SC	Occupy all types of freshwater habitats (streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, swamps), especially those with soft mud bottoms and abundant aquatic vegetation or submerged brush and logs.	yes
Common five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>	SC	SC	Prefers moderately dense or open deciduous or mixed woodlands with logs and slash piles; damp spots under logs, leaf litter, or sawdust; open talus slopes, barren rock; breeds in forest floor litter; lays, protects eggs under rocks, logs; forages in open woodlands; hibernates under rock piles, in rock crevices.	yes
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	SC	SC	Monarchs can exist wherever Common Milkweed grows.	yes
Eastern wolf	<i>Canis lupus lycaon</i>	SC	SC	Require relatively large areas of unbroken forest. Mixed and coniferous forests.	yes
Cougar or mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>	Data deficient	END	Prefers undisturbed, mixed, coniferous forests; rough, hilly country; swampy land.	yes
American eel	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	No status	END	In Ontario, it occurs mainly along the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario and their tributaries. Historically, it was present throughout the Ottawa River drainage system. Since construction of the Welland Canal, eels have	no

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA status	SARO status	Preferred Habitat	Habitat Present
				been occasionally observed in the Great Lakes upstream of Lake Ontario (as far north as Thunder Bay Harbour), but these areas are not considered to have been part of their historic range.	
Lake sturgeon	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	THR	THR	In Ontario, the Lake Sturgeon is found in all the Great Lakes, and in all drainages of the Great Lakes and of Hudson Bay.	no
Redside dace	<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>	END	END	Small to medium, cool, clear, rubble and gravel-bottomed streams; rocky and sandy pools of headwaters, creeks, and small rivers, with the largest populations in clear, spring-fed streams	yes
Shortnose cisco	<i>Coregonus reighardi</i>	END	END	Shortnose Cisco was known only from Lakes Huron, Michigan and Ontario.	no
Shortjaw cisco	<i>Coregonus zenithicus</i>	THR	THR	The Shortjaw Cisco lives in deep waters of lakes.	no
Northern brook lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	SC	SC	This species lives in small rivers. Lives its entire life in cool water streams.	no
Deepwater sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus thompsonii</i>	SC	NAR	Found in cold waters of very deep lakes.	no
Kiyi	<i>Coregonus kiyi</i>	SC	SC	Dwell in the deep waters of the Great Lakes at depths of 35-200m, but are usually found at depths of more than 100m.	no
American chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	END	END	Moist to well drained forests on sand, occasionally heavy soils.	no
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	END	END	In Ontario it is found throughout southwestern Ontario north to the Bruce Peninsula and the edge of the precambrian shield.	no

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA status	SARO status	Preferred Habitat	Habitat Present
West Virginia white butterfly	<i>Pieris virginiensis</i>	-	SC	It lives in moist, deciduous woodlands, and the larvae feed only on the leaves of toothwort (<i>Dentaria diphylla</i> ; <i>Dentaria X maxima</i>), which is a small, spring-blooming plant of the forest floor.	yes