

Snell's Hollow East Landowners Group c/o Glenn Schnarr & Associates Inc. 700-10 Kingsbridge Garden Circle Mississauga ON L5R 3K6



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		Group c/o GSAI	
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#### 1.0 Introduction

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited (Burnside) has been retained by the Snell's Hollow East Landowners Group to undertake an Environmental Field Study and Baseline Monitoring Program for a development located at the northeast corner of Kennedy Road and Mayfield Road (herein referred to as the "subject property"). See Figure 1. The subject property is in the Town of Caledon (Town) and within the jurisdiction of Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA).

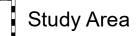
The subject property is located at the southern edge of the Town of Caledon, in the proposed Snell's Hollow East Secondary Plan area. The site is bounded by Highway 410 to the north, Heart Lake Road to the east, Mayfield Road to the south, and Kennedy Road to the west (Figure 1).

As outlined in the Terms of Reference (TOR) dated April 8, 2019, the need for a Baseline Monitoring Program for the portion of the Heart Lake Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Complex (Wetland No. 1) that is present on the subject property was identified by the Town, the Region of Peel (Region) and the TRCA (grouped together and referred to as the Agencies). Wetland monitoring was to be completed for 1-year pre-development, 2 years during development, and for 3 years – every other year post-development. Burnside Ecologists began collecting data on-site in 2019<sup>1</sup>. Due to changes in project schedule and agency requests, an additional year of pre-construction monitoring was completed in 2020.

The purpose of this report is to present the results obtained from the second year of wetland monitoring conducted in 2020, described below. This report also provides a preliminary year-over-year comparison of monitoring results between 2019 and 2020.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Please refer to Annual Wetland Monitoring Report Year 1 (2019) dated January 22, 2020 (Revised August 19, 2020). R.J. Burnside & Associates Ltd.



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### **SNELL'S HOLLOW LANDOWNERS GROUP**

## **SNELL'S HOLLOW EAST SECONDARY PLAN**

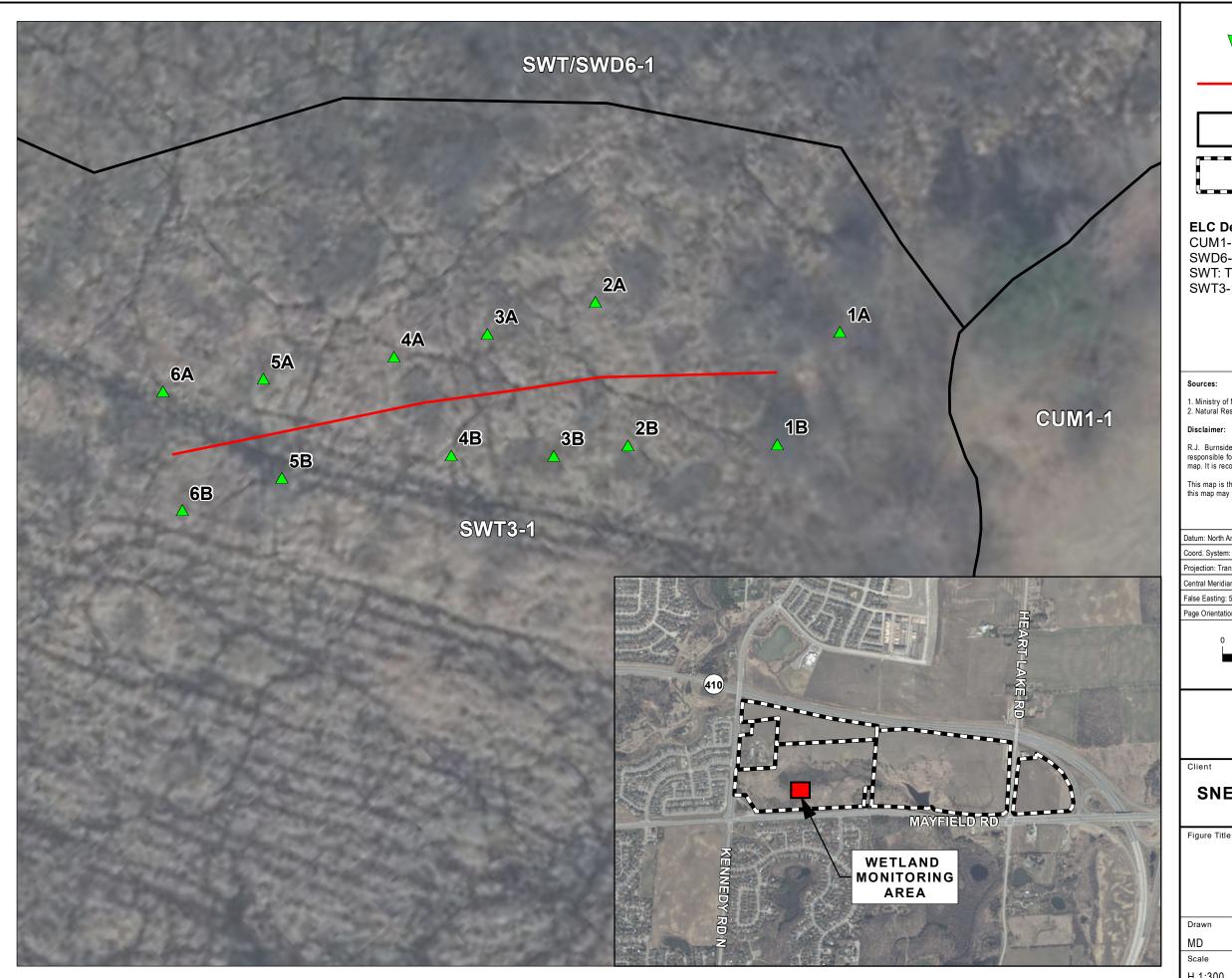
STUDY AREA

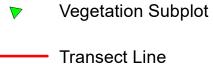
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### 2.0 Wetland Monitoring Program Methodology

### 2.1 Wetland Vegetation Monitoring

Methodology for the wetland vegetation monitoring survey was based on the TRCA's *Wetland Vegetation Monitoring Protocol, Terrestrial Long-term Fixed Plot Monitoring Program* (January 2016). Please refer to the Year 1 Report for a detailed description of the methodology (Burnside, 2020). See Figure 2.





**ELC Boundary** 

Study Area

#### **ELC Descriptions**

CUM1-1: Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow

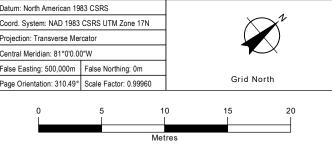
SWD6-1: Red Maple Organic Deciduous Swamp SWT: Thicket Swamp

SWT3-1: Alder Organic Thicket Swamp

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### **SNELL'S HOLLOW LANDOWNERS GROUP**

## **SNELL'S HOLLOW EAST SECONDARY PLAN**

WETLAND MONITORING

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### 2.2 Amphibian Monitoring

Burnside staff conducted amphibian breeding call surveys following the *Marsh Monitoring Program Participant's Handbook for Surveying Amphibians* (Bird Studies Canada, 2008), during the 2020 breeding season. Surveys were conducted on April 6, May 15, and June 17, 2020 by Qualified Ecologists, to detect potential early, mid and late season amphibian breeding activity in Central Ontario.

Survey stations were chosen in Year 1 (2019) to provide information on potential amphibian breeding sites within representative wetland communities located throughout the subject property. Surveys were conducted at four stations. See Figure 3.

The Marsh Monitoring Program guidelines state that three call surveys should be completed when nighttime air temperatures are greater than 5°C, 10°C, and 17°C, respectively, and when wind strength is less than 19 km/h (≤3 on the Beaufort Scale). Conditions during the surveys are outlined in Table 1 below.

HIGHWAY 410

MAYFIELD ROAD

CENPARK AVENUE

Amphibian Monitoring Station



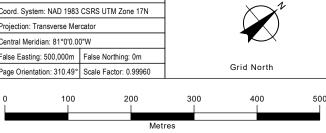
Provincially Significant Heart Lake Wetland Complex (MNRF)

Study Area

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### **SNELL'S HOLLOW LANDOWNERS GROUP**

### **SNELL'S HOLLOW EAST SECONDARY PLAN**

AMPHIBIAN MONITORING STATIONS

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Table 1: Details of Amphibian Breeding Call Surveys Conducted by Burnside Staff

April 6, 2020	Amphibian Breeding Call Survey #1
Time (24h): 20:37	Air Temp (°C): 10-9.3
Sky Code <sup>1</sup> : 2	Wind Scale <sup>2</sup> : 2
May 15, 2020	Amphibian Breeding Call Survey #2
Time (24h): 21:09	Air Temp (°C): 11.5-10.7
Sky Code <sup>1</sup> : 1	Wind Scale <sup>2</sup> : 2
June 17, 2020	Amphibian Breeding Call Survey #3
Time (24h): 21:34	Air Temp (°C): 20.3-18
Sky Code <sup>1</sup> : 0	Wind Scale <sup>2</sup> : 1

NAAMP/Beaufort Sky Codes: 0=clear (no cloud cover); 1=partly cloudy (scattered or broken) or variable; 2=cloudy or overcast; 3=sandstorm, duststorm or blowing snow; 4=fog, smoke, thick dust, or haze; 5=drizzle or light rain; 6=rain; 7=snow or snow/rain mix; 8=showers; 9=thunderstorms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Beaufort Wind Scale: 0=calm, smoke rises vertically (0-2 km/hr); 1=light air movement, smoke drifts (3-5); 2=slight breeze, wind felt on face, leaves rustle (6-11); 3=gentle breeze, leaves & twigs in constant motion (12-19); 4=moderate breeze, small branches moving, raises dust & loose paper (20-30); 5=fresh breeze, small trees begin to sway (31-39); 6=strong breeze, large branches in motion (40-50).

### 3.0 Wetland Monitoring Program Results

### 3.1 Wetland Vegetation Monitoring

Baseline vegetation and soil condition data was collected by Burnside Ecologists on July 4, 2019. Monitoring in Year 2 was performed on July 14, 2020. Given the significant slope from the upland habitat towards the wetland, the wetland edge was determined to be close to water's edge of the wetland. Therefore, the first two subplots, 1A and 1B, were dry and the remaining subplots contained at least some standing water. See Appendix A for wetland subplot photos (please note that a photographic record for Subplot 5A is not available).

Once plant species within each subplot were identified, a Coefficient of Wetness (cw) was used to assess soil saturation levels. The cw defines the estimated probability for which a species is likely to grow in wetland or upland soils. Values between -5 and 5 are assigned to each species; -5 signifies a species most likely to be found in wetland soils and 5 signifies a species that is most likely to be found in dry, upland soils. Table 2 below defines cw values.

Table 2: Definition of Coefficient of Wetness Values<sup>2</sup>

Wetland	Symbol	Coefficient	Definition
Category		of Wetness	
Upland	UPL	5	Occurs almost never in wetlands under natural
			conditions (estimated <1% probability).
Facultative	FACU	3	Occasionally occurs in wetlands, but usually
Upland			occurs in non-wetlands (estimated 1% to
			33% probability).
Facultative	FAC	0	Equally likely to occur in wetlands or
			non-wetlands (estimated 34% to
			66% probability).
Facultative	FACW	-3	Usually occurs in wetlands, but occasionally
Wetland			found in non-wetlands (estimated 67% to
			99% probability).
Obligate	OBL	-5	Occurs almost always in wetlands under natural
Wetland			conditions (estimated >99% probability).

#### Soil Assessment

Soil assessment took place in Subplots 1A and 1B only as water was at or above soil in the remaining subplots along the transect in Year 1. Please refer to the Year 1 Report for a detailed description of the methodology (Burnside, 2020).

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited 043952 Report Yr2 Environmental Monitoring (030221).docx

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Table taken from *Floristic Quality Assessment: Development and Application in the State of Michigan (USA)* (Masters, et al., 1997) and modified for the purposes of this report.

#### **Vegetation Assessment**

A total of 32 vegetation species were identified in the subplots located along the transect, three of which were woody species and the remaining 29 were nonwoody/ground vegetation. All subplots were dominated by (i.e., greater than 50% composition by area) Facultative Wetland and Wetland Obligate species that have a cw between -3 and -5.

Subplots 1A and 1B have the greatest number of plant species, as well as the greatest cw range between 3 and -5. This range is attributed to the determination of the subplot proximity to the wetland water's edge, and consequently the inclusion of drier land. Subplot 4B had the least cw range as it was the only subplot to have exclusively Wetland Obligate species (cw of -5). Remaining Subplots 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4A, 5A, 5B, 6A, and 6B were Obligate Wetland (cw of -5) dominated but with very low percentage composition of Facultative Wetland (cw of -3) and Facultative (cw of 0) species. Native species with a cw of -3 included Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*) and Marsh Fern (*Theliptersi polustris*) (less than 6% and 8%, respectively) native ferns. The graminoid Reed Canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) comprised less than 6%. The one forb species, Bittersweet Nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) with a cw of 0 was also low (less than 5%) where present in these subplots. This shows that soil saturation levels and water retention throughout the transect are high, particularly in between Subplots 2A/2B and 6A/6B.

Broad-leaved Cattail (*Typha latifolia*) was the dominant species in all subplots, except 1A and 1B. Little evidence of the invasive Narrow-leaved Cattail (*Typha angustifolia*) or its hybrid form, *Typha x* glauca, was found within the subplots. However, *Typha x glauca* can be difficult to identify and may require genetic testing to confirm presence/absence. Reed Canarygrass was found in moderate amounts in Subplot 1B (35% composition by area) and low amounts further into the wetland in Subplots 3B, 5A, 5B, and 6B (2% to 6% composition by area) appearing to progress in an invasive manner into this wetland. Year 2 found Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) in all subplots except one (1A), which is an increase from Year 1 (found in only eight subplots) but overall decreased composition by area (3% to 15%).

Tufted Yellow Loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*), a native species that is rare within Peel Region (CVC, 2002) was found in low amounts (5% to 15% composition by area) in Subplots 2B, 3A, 3B, 5A, and 5B in Year 1. There was one additional subplot (5A) where Tufted Yellow Loosestrife was noted in Year 2 but overall lower composition percentage by area (2 to 4%) was noted.

A summary of the results for each transect can be found in the sections below. Unless otherwise noted, all common names were derived from the Database of Vascular Plants of Canada (VASCAN) website.

#### Subplot 1A

Subplot 1A is located at the edge of the wetland, approximately 5 m north of the centroid of the transect. At the time of the survey, it was characterized by tall shrubs and thick understory growth. Only one woody vegetation species was found within the subplot: Speckled Alder (*Alnus incana*). The subplot was dominated by tall non-woody vegetation, including Bluejoint Reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) and Sensitive Fern, both of which are native to Ontario. The cw of the plants found within the subplot ranged from 3 to -5. This was expected as this subplot was located at the edge of the wetland, which was determined by estimating the point at which 50% of the vegetation was comprised of wetland indicator species. A summary of the Subplot 1A survey results can be found in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 1A

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of	Composition	Native/		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Wetness	%	Introduced		
Alnus incana	Speckled Alder	-3	100	Native		
	Ground Veget	ation (1 m x 1 m	)			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of	Composition	Native/		
	Common Numo	Wetness	%	Introduced		
Agrimonia .	Hooked Agrimony	3	2	Native		
gryposepala		_				
Calamagrostis	Canada Bluejoint	-3	25	Native		
canadensis	Reedgrass					
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge	-5	2	Native		
Carex lacustris	Lake Sedge	-5	5	Native		
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard Grass	3	3	Introduced		
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	0	4	Native		
Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry	3	2	Native		
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern	-3	25	Native		
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	3	3	Native		
Ranunculus acris	Tall buttercup	0	2	Introduced		
Solidago sp.	Goldenrod species		5			
Symphyotrichum sp.	Aster species		5			
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	3	4	Introduced		
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	10	Native		
Viola sp.	Violet		3			

#### Subplot 1B

Subplot 1B is located at the edge of the wetland, approximately 5 m south of the centroid of the transect. The subplot contained thick ground vegetation which was dominated by Reed Canarygrass and Bluejoint Reedgrass. Tall trees surrounded the subplot and provided some shade to the area. Only one woody vegetation species was found within the subplot: Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). The cw of the plants found within the subplot ranged from 3 to -5. A summary of the Subplot 1B survey results can be found in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 1B

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced		
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	0	100	Introduced		
	Ground Vege	tation (1 m x 1	m)			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced		
Agrimonia gryosepala	Hooked Agrimony	3	5	Native		
Calamagrostis canadensis	Canada Bluejoint Reedgrass	-3	20	Native		
Carex lacustris	Lake Sedge	-5	2	Native		
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	0	8	Native		
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	5	Introduced		
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	3	5	Native		
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass	-3	35	Native/ Introduced		
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	15	Native		
Viola sp.	Violet		5			

#### Subplot 2A

Subplot 2A contained dense ground vegetation dominated by Broad-leaved Cattail. No woody vegetation species were found in the subplot. The diversity of plant species is lower compared to Subplots 1A and 1B as Cattails have begun crowding the area. Wetland obligate species dominated the subplot. Given the presence of water at the surface, saturation levels are expected to be very high. One facultative species (found in both wetlands and uplands) with a cw of 0 was found in the ground vegetation subplot; Bittersweet Nightshade. This species, and Purple Loosestrife, an aggressive invasive species, were the only two introduced species found within the subplot and together made 10% of species composition. The remaining three species are native to Ontario but made 90% of species composition due to the density of cattails. The cw of the plants found within the subplot ranged from 0 to -5. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. A summary of the Subplot 2A survey results can be found in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 2A

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)						
Scientific Name	Common	Coefficient	Composition	Native/		
Scientific Name	Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced		
		N/A				
	Ground V	egetation (1 m	x 1 m)			
Scientific Name	Common	Coefficient	Composition	Native/		
Scientific Name	Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced		
Cicuta bulbifera	Bulbous	-5	3	Native		
Cicula buibliera	Water-hemlock	-5	5	INALIVE		
Iris versicolor	Harlequin	-5	2	Native		
III3 VCI SICOIOI	Blueflag	-5	۷	INALIVE		
Lythrum salicaria	Purple	-5	5	Introduced		
Lytinain Sancana	Loosestrife	-5	3	minoduced		
Solanum	Bittersweet	0	5	Introduced		
dulcamara	Nightshade	J	3	miloddocd		
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	85	Native		

#### Subplot 2B

Similar to Subplot 2A, Subplot 2B was densely vegetated and dominated by the native Broad-leaved Cattail. And again, due to the density of cattails, diversity of species was low with only five species found within the subplot. One species with a cw of 0, Bittersweet Nightshade, was found within this subplot. Moss species was also noted. The remaining species were wetland obligate species with a cw of -5. No woody vegetation species were found within the subplot. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. A summary of the Subplot 2B survey results can be found in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 2B

	Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Common Name Coefficient of Wetness		Native/ Introduced			
N/A							
	Ground Vegetat	ion (1 m x 1 m	)				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced			
Carex lacustris	Lake Sedge	-5	5	Native			
Lysimachia thyrsiflora	Tufted Yellow Loosestrife	-5	4	Native			
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	3	Introduced			
Sphagnum sp.	Moss species		5				
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet Nightshade	0	3	Introduced			
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	80	Native			

#### Subplot 3A

Similar to Subplots 2A and 2B, Bittersweet Nightshade and Purple Loosestrife, were the only two introduced species found within the subplot but together made only 4% of species composition. At the time of the survey, as per Subplots 2A and 2B, Broad-leaved cattails were the dominant ground vegetation species in Subplot 3A, occupying 80% of the 1 m x 1 m plot. Native aquatic plants included the free-floating Small Duckweed (*Lemna minor*) and Northern Water-plantain (*Alisma triviale*). Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillate*) was found growing on a mound in the northern corner of the 2 m x 2 m plot. It was the only woody vegetation species identified within the subplot. The cw of the native plants found within the subplot ranged from -3 to -5. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. A summary of the Subplot 3A survey results can be found in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 3A

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced	
llex verticillata	Common Winterberry	-3		Native	
	Ground Veg	etation (1 m x	1 m)		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced	
Alisma triviale	Northern -5 Water-plantain		3	Native	
Cicuta bulbifera	Bulbous Water-hemlock	-5	3	Native	
Lemna minor	Small Duckweed	-5	8	Native	
Lysimachia thyrsiflora	Tufted Yellow Loosestrife	-5	2	Native	
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	2	Introduced	
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet Nightshade	0	2	Introduced	
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	80	Native	

#### Subplot 3B

Subplot 3B was found to be dominated by wetland Broad-leaved Cattail. No woody vegetation species were found within this subplot. Six plant species were identified in this subplot. Among those identified, Purple Loosestrife and Redtop (*Agrostis gigantea*) were the only introduced and aggressive invasive species comprising 10%. The remaining are native to Ontario. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. A summary of the Subplot 3B survey results can be found in Table 8.

Table 8: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 3B

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/	
		of Wetness	%	Introduced	
N/A					
	Ground Veg	etation (1 m x	1 m)		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/	
Scientific Name	Common Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced	
Lemna minor	Small Duckweed	-5	4	Native	
Lysimachia	Tufted Yellow	-5	4	Native	
thyrsiflora	Loosestrife	-5	4		
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	4	Introduced	
Phalaris	Pood Caparyaraes	-3	2	Native/	
arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass	-3	2	Introduced	
Sium suave	Water Parsnip	-5	1	Native	
Theliptersis	Marsh Fern	-3	5	Native	
palustris	IVIAISII FEIII	-3	5	เงสแงษ	
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved	-5	80	Native	
Typha latifolia	Cattail	-5	00	ivalive	

#### **Subplot 4A**

Similar to Subplot 3B, Subplot 4A was found to be dominated by wetland Broad-leaved Cattail at 80% and no woody vegetation species were found within this subplot. Six plant species were identified in this subplot. Among those identified, Purple Loosestrife and Bittersweet Nightshade were the only introduced invasive species comprising 10%. The remaining are native to Ontario. The remaining 10% included obligate wetland Water Parsnip (*Sium suave*), floating aquatic species, Small Duckweed, and facultative wetland fern species, Marsh Fern. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. A summary of the Subplot 4A survey results can be found in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 4A

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/	
Scientific Name	Common Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced	
		N/A			
	Ground Veg	etation (1 m x	1 m)		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/	
Scientific Name	Common Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced	
Cicuta bulbifera	Bulbous	-5	3	Native	
Cicula buibliera	Water-hemlock	-3	3	Ivalive	
Lemna minor	Small Duckweed	-5	4	Native	
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	8	Introduced	
Solanum	Bittersweet	0	2	Introduced	
dulcamara	Nightshade	U		milloduced	
Thelipteris	Marsh Fern	-3	4	Native	
palustris	IVIAISII I CIII	-3	7	INALIVE	
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved	-5	80	Native	
i ypiia iatiiolia	Cattail	Cattail -5		inative	

#### Subplot 4B

All four ground vegetation species found in Subplot 4, were wetland obligate species with a wetland obligate value of -5. This subplot was comprised of 88% native species, dominated at 80% with Broad-leaved Cattail and the remaining native species equally between Lake Sedge and Small Duckweed. The only introduced species was Purple Loosestrife at 12%. Only one woody vegetation species individual, Common Winterberry, was found within the subplot. It is a facultative wetland species with a cw of -3. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. A summary of the Subplot 4B survey results can be found in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 4B

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced	
llex verticillata	Common Winterberry	-3	100	Native	
Ground Vegetation (1 m x 1 m)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/	
Scientific Name	Common Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced	
Carex lacustris	Lake Sedge	-5	4	Native	
Lemna minor	Small Duckweed	-5	4	Native	
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	12	Introduced	
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	80	Native	

#### Subplot 5A

Subplot 5A saw an increase in species diversity compared to the adjacent 4A subplot with nine species in total. One ground vegetation species found within the subplot, Marsh Fern (*Thlypteris palustris*), is a Facultative Wetland species with a cw of -3. The remaining ground vegetation species are wetland obligate species with a cw of -5. Common Winterberry was the only woody vegetation species found within the 2 m x 2 m woody vegetation plot. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. A summary of the Subplot 5A survey results can be found in Table 11.

Table 11: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 5A

	Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced			
llex verticillata	Common Winterberry	-3	100	Native			
	Ground Veg	etation (1 m x	1 m)				
Scientific Name	Common Name Coefficient of Wetness		Composition %	Native/ Introduced			
Cicuta bulbifera	Bulbous Water-hemlock	-5	3	Native			
Iris versicolor	Harlequin Blue Flag	-5		Native			
Lemna minor	Small Duckweed	-5	6	Native			
Lysimachia thrysiflora	Tufted Yellow Loosestrife	l -5		Native			
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	2	Introduced			
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass	-3	2	Native/ Introduced			
Thelypteris palustris	Marsh Fern	-3	5	Native			
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	75	Native			

#### Subplot 5B

Six ground vegetation species were found within Subplot 5B, all of which are wetland obligate species with a cw of -5 and an emergent Galium species. As per the majority of subplots, Broad-leaved Cattail was the dominant species, encompassing 82% of the 1 m x 1 m ground vegetation plot. The two introduced species included Purple Loosestrife and Reed Canarygrass that only occupied 5% of the subplot. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. No woody vegetation species were found within the 2 m x 2 m plot. A summary of the Subplot 5B survey results can be found in Table 12.

Table 12: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 5B

	Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)					
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/		
Scientific Name	Common Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced		
		N/A				
	Ground Veg	etation (1 m x	1 m)			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/		
Scientific Name	Common Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced		
Galium sp.	Galium species		2			
Lemna minor	Small Duckweed	-5	8	Native		
Lysimachia	Tufted Yellow	-5	3	Native		
thrysiflora	Loosestrife	-5	3	Nauve		
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	3	Introduced		
Phalaris	Pood Coperugrees	-3	2	Native/		
arundinacea	Reed Canarygrass	-3	2	Introduced		
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved	-5	82	Native		
	Cattail					

#### **Subplot 6A**

Subplot 6A was densely vegetated and dominated by Broad-leaved Cattails. Two species found identified in the subplot are facultative wetland species with a cw of -3. The remaining three species are wetland obligate species with a cw of -5. Only one, Purple Loosestrife, is an introduced species and it occupied 5% of the subplot at the time of the survey. Water was visible at the surface at the time of the survey. No woody vegetation species were identified within the 2 m x 2 m plot. A summary of the Subplot 6A survey results can be found in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 6A

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced		
		N/A				
	Ground Veg	etation (1 m x	1 m)			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient of Wetness	Composition %	Native/ Introduced		
Cicuta bulbifera	Bulbous Water-hemlock	-5	3	Native		
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	5	Introduced		
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern	-3	6	Native		
Thelypteris palustris	Marsh Fern	-3	7	Native		
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved Cattail	-5	80	Native		

#### **Subplot 6B**

Seven ground vegetation species were found in Subplot 6B. Broad-leaved cattail was found to be the dominant species, occupying 60% of the 1 m x 1 m plot. Two introduced species were identified: Purple Loosestrife and Bittersweet Nightshade. The remaining plant species are native to Ontario. The cw of the plants found within the subplot ranged from 0 to -5. No woody vegetation species were identified within the 2 m x 2 m plot. A summary of the Subplot 6B survey results can be found in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Summary of Vegetation Species Present in Subplot 6B

Woody Vegetation (2 m x 2 m)						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/		
		of Wetness	%	Introduced		
	N/A					
	Ground Veg	etation (1 m x	1 m)			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Coefficient	Composition	Native/		
Scientific Name	Common Name	of Wetness	%	Introduced		
Cicuta bulbifera	Bulbous	-5	3	Native		
	Water-hemlock	0	Ŭ	1400100		
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-5	15	Introduced		
Onoclea	Sensitive Fern	-3	5	Native		
sensibilis	Conditive 1 on	0	Ŭ	rtaavo		
Phalaris	Reed Canarygrass	-3	6	Native/		
arundinacea	11000 Odilarygrass	0	O	Introduced		
Solanum	Bittersweet	0	2	Introduced		
dulcamara	Nightshade	0	2	miroduced		
Thelypteris	Marsh Fern	-3	8	Native		
palustris	WIGHT CITE	- 0	Ü	Nativo		
Typha latifolia	Broad-leaved	-5	62	Native		
Typha lathona	Cattail	-3	02	INALIVE		

### 3.2 Amphibian Monitoring

Four species of amphibians, Wood Frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*), American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*), and Green Frog (*Lithobates clamitans*) were documented calling within the wetland stations on the first, second, and third field visits. Results of the surveys are provided below in Table 15.

Table 15: Summary of Amphibian Survey Results Conducted by Burnside Staff

Station ID	Calls Heard	Common Name	Scientific Name	Call Level Code <sup>1</sup>	Abundance Count <sup>2</sup>
			April 6, 2020		
1	No	-	-	-	
2	No	-	-	-	
3	Yes	Wood Frog	Lithobates sylvaticus	3	Calls continuous, overlapping
4	No	-	-	-	
			May 15, 2020		
1	No	-	-	-	
2	Yes	American Toad	Anaxyrus americanus	2	3
3	No	-	-	-	
4	Yes	American Toad	Anaxyrus americanus	2	7
			June 17, 2020		
1	No	-	-	-	
2	Yes	Green Frog	Lithobates clamitans	1	1
3	No	-	-	-	
4	Yes	Gray Treefrog	Hyla versicolor	1	1
10-11110-	165	Green Frog	Lithobates clamitans	1	3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Call Level Code: 1 = calls can be counted, calls not simultaneous; 2 = calls distinguishable, some simultaneous calling; 3 = full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Abundance Count: Estimated number of individuals present.

Table 16: Preliminary Comparison of Amphibian Results Across Monitoring Years (2019 and 2020)

	Breeding Evidence				
Species	20	)19	2020		
Species	Call Level	Abundance	Call Level	Abundance	
	Code <sup>1</sup>	Count <sup>2</sup>	Code <sup>1</sup>	Count <sup>2</sup>	
American Toad	3	Calls continuous, overlapping	2	10	
Gray Treefrog	-	-	1	1	
Green Frog	1	6	1	3	
Wood Frog	1	5	3	Calls continuous, overlapping	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Call Level Code: 1 = calls can be counted, calls not simultaneous; 2 = calls distinguishable, some simultaneous calling; 3 = full chorus, calls continuous and overlapping.

All four amphibian species recorded during the surveys are ranked as "secure" (S5) in Ontario. According to TRCA's scoring and local ranking of fauna species in their jurisdiction, American Toad and Green Frog have a local rank of "L4" meaning they are a "Species of Urban Concern"; they occur throughout the region but could show declines if urban impacts are not mitigated effectively. Gray Treefrog and Wood Frog have a local rank of "L2" meaning it is a "Species of Regional Conservation Concern"; they are somewhat more abundant and generally less sensitive than L1 species. Field data sheets are found in Appendix B.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Abundance Count: Estimated number of individuals present.

#### 4.0 Incidental Observations

Incidental observations of wildlife were collected during field investigations.

Observations were documented to provide a general characterization of the habitat functions of the site. Examples include tracks, scat, carcasses, live sightings, etc.

MNRF's provincial ranks (i.e., S1 to S5) are used to set protection priorities for rare species and natural communities. Seven species observed incidentally are listed as secure (S5) or apparently secure (S4) in Southern Ontario. Refer to Table 17 for a summary of incidental observations.

Table 17: Summary of Incidental Wildlife Observed on the Subject Property During Monitoring

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number Observed	S-Rank	SARO status	Comments
Birds			•		
American	Turdus	1	S5B	_	Heard calling during
Robin	migratorius	•	000	_	amphibian surveys.
American	Scolopax minor	1	S4B		Heard calling during
Woodcock	Осогорах тітог	ı	O+D		amphibian surveys.
Canada	Branta				Observed during
Goose	canadensis	2	S5	-	transect monitoring
	our radorroro				survey.
					On nest – was
Red-winged	Agelaius phoeniceus	1	S4	-	observed during
Blackbird					wetland vegetation
					monitoring.
Trumpeter	Cygnus		0.4		Observed in shallow
Swan	buccinator	1	S4	-	aquatic wetland
					(SAS1-1).
Mammals	T				
Raccoon	Procyon lotor	1	S5	_	Found corpse along
					the side of the road.
Herpetofauna	T				
Midland	Chrysemys	_	0.4		Observed in shallow
Painted	picta marginata	5	S4	-	aquatic wetland
Turtle	, ,				(SAS1-1).

Seven species were incidentally observed in 2020, which is an increase from the five species incidentally observed in 2019. During the two years of monitoring the species incidentally encountered were primarily common and secure species. Two of the same species were observed both in 2020 and 2019: Midland Painted Turtle and Red-winged Blackbird. Both species rely on wetlands during critical life stages.

### 5.0 Summary

Burnside ecologists conducted a second year of wetland monitoring surveys in 2020 to further establish baseline conditions for the Snell's Hollow East Secondary Plan that commenced in 2019 (Burnside, 2020). Pre-construction monitoring has now been completed in 2019 (Year 1) and 2020 (Year 2).

Overall results of the Year 2 vegetation assessment survey were comparable to Year 1 with no significant cw or composition changes. As in Year 1, Broad-leaved Cattail dominated all subplots except for 1A and 1B as expected. Composition percentages for Broad-leaved Cattail either remained the same or very low variances within 5% were recorded. As expected, no change in the number of woody vegetation species were noted.

Although no significant cw or composition changes were noted, an increase in diversity was noted with a total of 32 plant species observed in Year 2, which was an increase of nine species over Year 1 with a total of 23 species. This is common when starting monitoring programs and could be caused by either increased observer ability or increased observer knowledge of species already found at the site as time progresses (TRCA January 2016). Of the nine additional species, all had low composition (1% to 5%); Small Duckweed had the highest value at 8%. Six of the nine additional species noted were observed in Subplots 1A and 1B with the most abundance variance of cw, including Hooked Agrimony, Lake Sedge, Orchard Grass, Wild Strawberry, and Solidago sp. Of these, only Lake Sedge with a cw of -5 was noted in further subplots (3A and 4B) and is a common wetland plant. The remaining three species included Moss sp., Water Parsnip and Small Duckweed, introduced in Subplots 2B, 3A, and 3B, respectively. Water Parsnip and Small Duckweed have cw of -5 and are common wetland species. The new observed species are all considered common and not considered significant species.

A total of four amphibian species were heard calling at various stations throughout the subject property: Wood Frog, American Toad, Gray Treefrog, and Green Frog. Overall numbers of amphibians recorded in the second year of pre-construction monitoring are higher than in the first year. A total of four amphibian species were recorded in the second year of monitoring, while only three species were recorded during the first year. The data collected during these surveys are to be used to assess the impacts of construction on the existing wetland and re-examine mitigation and impact prevention methods during and after development. Should the project move forward to a development phase, follow up surveys are to be completed for two years during construction, and for three years – every other year – post-development.

#### 6.0 References

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# Appendix A

# **Wetland Vegetation Subplot Photos**



Photo 1: Subplot 1A (photo taken on July 14, 2020)





Photo 2: Subplot 1B (photo taken on July 14, 2020)





Photo 3: Subplot 2A (photo taken on July 4, 2019)





Photo 4: Subplot 2B (photo taken on July 14, 2020)





Photo 5: Subplot 3A (photo taken on July 4, 2019)





Photo 6: Subplot 3B (photo taken on July 14, 2020)





Photo 7: Subplot 4A (photo taken on July 4, 2019)



Photo 8: Subplot 4B (photo taken on July 14, 2020)





Photo 9: Subplot 5B (photo taken on July 14, 2020)





Photo 10: Subplot 6A (photo taken on July 4, 2019)





Photo 11: Subplot 6B (photo taken on July 4, 2019)





**Appendix B** 

**Amphibian Surveys** 



Projec	t Name:	Snel	1's Ho!	las E	ast	-	Projec No:	3004	<u> 5952</u>	
					+ Gil				ns: 4	
Air Tem	perature	(°C): Star	t:	End:	<u>3</u> R	н (%): <u></u>	Sky	/ Code <sup>2</sup> : _	Wind 9	Scale <sup>3</sup> :
Overnigl	nt Temp (2	21:00 to 5	:00): High	n:[0	_ Low: _	2_	Overnig	ht Precip?	? □ YES	₪ NO
Descript Time (24 Station Water T	Station ID: AMPH   Landscape Context:   Water Feature:   Excavated Ditch/Pond   Natural swale / depression / pond   Impoundment   Marsh / Thicket Swamp   Marsh / Thicket Swamp   Marsh / Suburban / Urban   Swamp   Vernal Pool   Other:   Upland Forest   Excavated Ditch/Pond   Natural swale / depression / pond   Impoundment   Marsh   Swamp   Swamp   Suburban / Urban   Other:   Other:   Upland Forest   Excavated Ditch/Pond   Natural swale / depression / pond   Impoundment   Marsh   Swamp   Swamp   Other:   Other:   Other:   Upland Forest   Excavated Ditch/Pond   Natural swale / depression / pond   Impoundment   Marsh   Swamp   Other:   Other:   Upland Forest   Department   Department   Other:   Other:   Upland Forest   Department   Other:   Other:   Other:   Upland Forest   Department   Other:   Othe									
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	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	Species <sup>4</sup> NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:
Call Code <sup>5</sup>	Non	2 -		na dianggi ang			and the second s			2
Count						And the second second second second second second				
Backey	nts/Addition	lase - h	igh. G		Photos +	from Apr	.3 in SV	narepoin	1)	

### <sup>2</sup>NAAMP/ Beaufort Sky Codes

0 = clear (no cloud cover) 1 = partly cloudy (scattered or broken) or variable 2 = cloudy or overcast

2 = sloady of overlated as a sandstorm, duststorm or blowing snow 4 = fog, smoke, thick dust, or haze 5 = drizzle or light rain

6 = rain 7 = snow or snow/rain mix

9 = thunderstorms

<sup>3</sup> Beaufort Wind Scale

0 = calm, smoke rises vertically (0-2km/hr)
1 = Light air movement, smoke drifts (3-5)
2 = Slight breeze, wind felt on face; leaves rustle (6-11)

3= Gentle breeze, leaves & twigs in constant motion (12-19) 4= Moderate breeze, small branches moving, raises dust &

5= Fresh breeze, small trees begin to sway (31-39) 6= Strong breeze, large branches in motion (40-50)

<sup>4</sup>Typical Species American Toad (AMTO) Northern Leopard Frog (NLFR) Green Frog (GRFR)
Chorus Frog (CHFR)
Gray Treefrog (GRTR)
Wood Frog (WOFR)
Bullfrog (BULL)
Spring Peeper (SPPE)

<sup>5</sup> Call Level Codes Level 1 – individual calls can be counted, no overlap Level 2 – some calls can be counted, some overlap Level 3 – calls continuous and overlapping, individuals not distinguishable



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Statio	n ID: 🖺	1942			Land	scape Co	ntext:	V	Vater Feature	:	
Descript	ion: <u>SW</u> 4 hr): <u>2</u> (	H PON	d (Kenn	edy Rd Frei Rd	☐ Upland Forest ☐ Treed Swamp ☐ Marsh / Thicket Swamp ☐ Agricultural Field / Meadow				<ul> <li>□ Excavated Ditch/Pond</li> <li>□ Natural swale / depression / pond</li> <li>□ Impoundment</li> <li>□ Marsh</li> <li>□ Swamp</li> </ul>		
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- 0 = clear (no cloud cover) 1 = partly cloudy (scattered or broken) or variable 2 = cloudy or overcast
- 2 = stody of overedate 3 = sandstorm, duststorm or blowing snow 4 = fog, smoke, thick dust, or haze 5 = drizzle or light rain
- 6 = rain
- 7 = snow or snow/rain mix
- 8 = showers 9 = thunderstorms

- 0 = calm, smoke rises vertically (0-2km/hr) 1 = Light air movement, smoke drifts (3-5)
- 2 = Slight breeze, wind felt on face; leaves rustle (6-11)
- 3= Gentle breeze, leaves & twigs in constant motion (12-19) 4= Moderate breeze, small branches moving, raises dust & loose paper (20-30);
- 5= Fresh breeze, small trees begin to sway (31-39) 6= Strong breeze, large branches in motion (40-50)

American Toad (AMTO)
Northern Leopard Frog (NLFR) Green Frog (GRFR)
Chorus Frog (CHFR)
Gray Treefrog (GRTR)
Wood Frog (WOFR)
Bullfrog (BULL)
Spring Peeper (SPPE)

Level 1 – individual calls can be counted, no overlap Level 2 – some calls can be counted, some overlap Level 3 – calls continuous and overlapping, individuals not distinguishable

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Page	3	of		



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- 0 = clear (no cloud cover)
  1 = partly cloudy (scattered or broken) or variable
  2 = cloudy or overcast
  3 = sandstorm, duststorm or blowing snow
  4 = fog, smoke, thick dust, or haze
  5 = drizzle or light rain
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- 6 = rain 7 = snow or snow/rain mix
- 8 = showers
- 9 = thunderstorms

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  1 = Light air movement, smoke drifts (3-5)
  2 = Slight breeze, wind felt on face; leaves rustle (6-11)
  3 = Gentle breeze, leaves & twigs in constant motion (12-19)
  4 = Moderate breeze, small branches moving, raises dust & loose paper (20-30);
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- 5= Fresh breeze, small trees begin to sway (31-39) 6= Strong breeze, large branches in motion (40-50)

American Toad (AMTO)
Northern Leopard Frog (NLFR)
Green Frog (GRFR)
Chorus Frog (CHFR)
Gray Treefrog (GRTR)
Wood Frog (WOFR)
Bullfrog (BULL)
Spring Peeper (SPPE)

no overlap Level 2 – some calls can be counted, some overlap Level 3 – calls continuous and overlapping, individuals not distinguishable



Projec	t Name:	Snel	1's Hr	Moul	East	(EISM	Project		043952.	
1				1	dith h			of Station	ns: 4	
Air Tem	perature	(°C): Star	t: 11.5	End:	0,7 R	RH (%): <u></u>	Sky	/ Code <sup>2</sup> : _	Wind S	Scale³:
Overnig	ht Temp (2	21:00 to 5	:00): High	n: 2	_ Low: _	9	Overnig	ht Precip	? □ YES	✓NO
Static	n ID: _	AMP4-1			Land	scape Co	ntext:		Vater Feature	
Descript	ion: By	the a	ain on	Kennedy	□ Treed	d Forest Swamp		□ N	xcavated Ditch/Po atural swale / dep npoundment	
Time (2	4 hr):	51:09		40.		/ Thicket Sw Itural Field /		□ M	larsh wamp	
Station	Direction	. NE	(e	g. NW)		oan / Urban 			ernal Pool ther:	
	emp (whe									
UTM:	95248		= 4290	1311	N			nce (whe	re applic.):	**************************************
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	Species <sup>4</sup> NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:
Call Code <sup>5</sup>	Mag									
Count		and the latest section of the latest section	Name and Address of the Owner, when the Park of the Owner, when the Owner, which the		The second secon	And the second state of th				
Comme	nts/Additio	nal Obse	rvations:	dbe	hind	S.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

### <sup>2</sup>NAAMP/ Beaufort Sky Codes

0 = clear (no cloud cover) 1 = partly cloudy (scattered or broken) or variable

2 = cloudy or overcast 3 = sandstorm, duststorm or blowing snow 4 = fog, smoke, thick dust, or haze

5 = drizzle or light rain 6 = rain 7 = snow or snow/rain mix

8 = showers 9 = thunderstorms

<sup>3</sup> Beaufort Wind Scale
0 = calm, smoke rises vertically (0-2km/hr)
1 = Light air movement, smoke drifts (3-5)
2 = Slight breeze, wind felt on face; leaves rustle (6-11)
3= Gentle breeze, leaves & twigs in constant motion (12-19)
4= Moderate breeze, small branches moving, raises dust & loses pager (20-30):

loose paper (20-30); 5= Fresh breeze, small trees begin to sway (31-39) 6= Strong breeze, large branches in motion (40-50) <sup>4</sup>Typical Species American Toad (AMTO) Northern Leopard Frog (NLFR) Green Frog (GRFR) Chorus Frog (CHFR) Gray Treefrog (GRTR) Wood Frog (WOFR) Bullfrog (BULL) Spring Peeper (SPPE)

<sup>5</sup> Call Level Codes Level 1 – individual calls can be counted, Level 2 – some calls can be counted, some overlap
Level 2 – some calls can be counted, some overlap
Level 3 – calls continuous and overlapping, individuals not distinguishable



I	n ID:		4		Land	scape Co	ontext:		Vater Feature	
Descript	ion: <u>SWY</u> 4 hr):	1000d (	Chennedi	(Rd+	☐ Treed ☐ Marsh	☐ Treed Swamp ☐ Marsh / Thicket Swamp ☐ Marsh ☐ Marsh ☐ Marsh ☐ Marsh				
	Direction		(e.	.g. NW)	☐ Suburb	Agricultural Field / Meadow Suburban / Urban Suburban / Urban Suburban / Urban				
Water T	emp (whe	re applic.	):	°C						
UTM:	595474		= 4844	1194	N			nce (whe	re applic.):	- Agent allowed
				I		Species <sup>4</sup>			Other:	Other:
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other.	Other.
Call Code <sup>5</sup>				3						
Count				3						
Station  Statio	ion: tion: thr): Direction emp (whe	14944 n wate 139 : NW	r ponc	g. NW)	Upland Treed Marsh Agricul	scape Co I Forest Swamp / Thicket Sw tural Field / oan / Urban	entext:	V E N N In N S O V	Vater Feature xcavated Ditch/Poatural swale / dep npoundment larsh wamp ernal Pool ther:	ond oression / pond
<b>∪т</b> м: <u></u>	96016	46	4841	1812.9	<u>N</u>			nce (whe	re applic.):	
						Species <sup>4</sup>			Other:	Other:
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other.	Other.
Call Code <sup>5</sup>				2						
Count				7						
Commer	nts/Additio	nal Obser	vations:	. \	- 1 1.		(10.01)	00 011	nocirly	duana

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Green Frog (GRFR)
Chorus Frog (CHFR)
Gray Treefrog (GRTR)
Wood Frog (WOFR)
Bullfrog (BULL)
Spring Peeper (SPPE)

Level 1 - individual calls can be counted, no overlap Level 2 – some calls can be counted, some overlap Level 3 - calls continuous and overlapping, individuals not distinguishable

			1
Page	3	of	5



Descript Time (24	ion: In-	the field	(e	.g. NW)	Upland Treed Marsh Agricu Suburt	scape Co d Forest Swamp / Thicket Sw Itural Field / pan / Urban	/amp	O E NO In M	□ Natural swale / depression / pond □ Impoundment □ Marsh □ Swamp □ Vernal Pool		
UTM:	595691	bl	E LIBU	14549	N			nce (whe	re applic.):	gentermanid	
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	Species <sup>4</sup> NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:	
Call Code <sup>5</sup>	None						and the second second				
Count				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	POTE STREET, TO STREET, THE PLANT STREET, THE PL						
Static Descript Time (24	on ID: ion: 4 hr): Direction emp (whe	i dista	nce		Land Upland Treed Marsh Agricul Suburb	scape Co I Forest Swamp / Thicket Sw Itural Field / pan / Urban	/amp	DE NO	Vater Feature excavated Ditch/Pe atural swale / dep mpoundment larsh wamp ernal Pool other:	ond pression / pond	
UTM: _	Г		Ε		N			nce (whe	re applic.):		
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	Species <sup>4</sup> NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:	
Call Code <sup>5</sup>											
Count											
Comme											

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Projec	t Name:	Snell	s Hollo	w Eas	+ CEIS	MP_	Projec No:	<del>3</del> 0004	15952	
		_	, ,		Rth M. R.O				ns: 4 17,2020	
Air Tem	perature	(°C): Star	t: <u>20,3</u>	End:	<u>8</u> R	H (%): _	Sky	/ Code <sup>2</sup> : _	<u></u> Wind S	Scale³:
Overnig	ht Temp (2	21:00 to 5	:00): High	n: 21	_ Low: _	14	Overnig	ht Precip	? □ YES	™ NO
	 on ID: _	AMPH			 Land	 scape Co	 ontext:		Vater Feature	
Time (2	ion: OP  4 hr): O	1:59		NO _	☐ Treed S☐ Marsh ☐ Agricul	l Forest Swamp / Thicket Sw tural Field / pan / Urban	-	□ N □ In □ M □ S	xcavated Ditch/Po atural swale / dep npoundment larsh wamp ernal Pool	
	<b>emp</b> (whe				□ Other:				ther:	
	310016				N	Veg. Ur	nit Refere	nce (whe	re applic.):	
						Species <sup>4</sup>				
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:
Call Code <sup>5</sup>					* Control of the Cont					
Count					1	-	3			
Comme	nts/Additio	nal Obse	rvations:	7						

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Page 2 of 3

A	Bur	NSÎDE
	DON	INDIDL

Station ID: AHPH3  Description: In the Rebb, near red Stake  Time (24 hr): 22:07  Station Direction: NW (e.g. NW)  Water Temp (where applic.): °C					Landscape Context:  Upland Forest Treed Swamp Marsh / Thicket Swamp Agricultural Field / Meadow Suburban / Urban Other:				Water Feature:  □ Excavated Ditch/Pond □ Natural swale / depression / pond □ Impoundment □ Marsh □ Swamp □ Vernal Pool □ Other:		
UTM:	59569?	>	= 4841	1549	N	Veg. Ur	nit Refere	nce (whe	re applic.):		
						Species <sup>4</sup>					
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:	
Call Code <sup>5</sup>	None					and in the latest and					
Count				The state of the s			Management of the Control of the Con				
Descript Time (24 Station Water To	ion: Swi	M pond 242 : SW ere applic.	(e.	g. NW)	Upland Treed Marsh Agricul Suburb	scape Cod I Forest Swamp / Thicket Sw Itural Field / Dan / Urban	amp Meadow	B E N In	Vater Feature: xcavated Ditch/Po atural swale / dep npoundment larsh wamp ernal Pool ther:	ond	
UTM:	59547	4	E 4891	1194	N	Veg. Ur		nce (whe	re applic.):	quantition of collections (i.e.)	
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:	
Coll	VVOFN	OHEN	SFFE	AIVITO	GAIA	INLFIL	GHFH	DOLL			
Call Code <sup>5</sup>	None										
Count							-				
Heard	nts/Addition	coopy	e calle	A dun	the nest	ing Su phibian st	VVV .	cal Species	in even		

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Station ID: AMPHI  Description: By the barn on Kennedy					Landscape Context:  Upland Forest Treed Swamp Marsh / Thicket Swamp				Water Feature:  Excavated Ditch/Pond  Natural swale / depression / pond Impoundment		
Time (24 hr):					☐ Agricultural Field / Meadow ☐ Swamp						
Station Direction: (e.g. NW)					Suburban / Urban Other:			1000000	<ul><li>□ Vernal Pool</li><li>□ Other:</li></ul>		
Water T	emp (whe	re applic.)	):	°C							
UTM:	595249	F	= 4844	311	N	Veg. Uı	nit Refere	nce (whe	re applic.):	фил. на при на	
						Species <sup>4</sup>			Otherw	Oth a	
	WOFR	CHFR	SPPE	AMTO	GRTR	NLFR	GRFR	BULL	Other:	Other:	
Call Code <sup>5</sup>	None	-	ACTION AND ACTION OF ACTION ACTIONS			and the second s		gang di kanana dan kananang kananan kananan dan kananan salah dan kananan kananan kananan kananan salah dan ka			
Count				The state of the s	The second secon	And the second s	and the second state of the second	PACE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PA			
Busy	teathe	Noarby		1000 =	making	lots of	noise.		·		
Station ID:					Land	scape Co	ontext:	V	Water Feature:		
Description:					☐ Upland Forest				<ul><li>☐ Excavated Ditch/Pond</li><li>☐ Natural swale / depression / pond</li></ul>		
Time (24 hr):					☐ Treed Swamp ☐ Marsh / Thicket Swamp				☐ Impoundment ☐ Marsh		
					□ Agricultural Field / Meadow □ Swamp □ Suburban / Urban □ Vernal Pool						
Station Direction: (e.g. NW)					□ Other:				Other:		
	. , .				☐ Other:				Other:		
Water T	emp (whe		):						Other:		
	emp (whe				Other:	Veg. Uı	nit Refere		other: re applic.):		
			):				nit Refere				
	,	E	): E	°C	N	Veg. U	nit Refere	nce (whe	re applic.):		
UTM:	,	E	): E	°C	N	Veg. U	nit Refere	nce (whe	re applic.):		

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