



SUMMARY OF THE HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FOREST
ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SUMMARY
REPORT:

CARIBOU FOREST, ENGLISH RIVER FOREST, DOG RIVER-MATAWIN
FOREST AND BLACK SPRUCE FOREST

Version 7



April 15, 2016

Introduction

This report consolidates the results of what were originally separate assessments for the presence of biological, environmental and social High Conservation Values (HCVs) on the English River, Black Spruce, Dog-River Matawin and Caribou Forests (EN, BL, DO and CA). The forests are generally north of Thunder Bay, in Northwestern Ontario, Canada. The forests are bounded by: the Far North (north of the Area of the Undertaking) to the north; the Lac Seul, Wabigoon, Dryden and Sapawe Forests and Quetico Provincial Park to the west; the Lakehead Forest to the south, Nipigon Forest and Wabakimi Provincial Park to the east. All but the Caribou Forest are intersected by the Trans-Canada Highway (Hwy 17).



Figure 1. Location of the forest management units.

Most of the study area is located within the boreal forest region and is dominated by boreal tree species like black and white spruce, jack pine, balsam fir, trembling aspen (referred to herein as poplar), and white birch. Scattered pockets of trees and stands from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest type can be found in the BL and DO and include red pine and white pine, particularly in the southern portions of these forests. This assessment was conducted using Principle 9 of the FSC National Boreal Standard, Version 3 dated January 16, 2004 and the HCV Checklist dated March 6, 2003 as well as reference to the 2013 Common Guidance document published by the HCV Resource Network.

High Conservation Values (HCVs) are defined in Principle 9 of the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) Principles and Criteria and can include:

- 1) globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values;
- 2) rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems;
- 3) areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations; or
- 4) areas that are fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities, and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity.

In accordance with FSC Criterion 9.1. (Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management) relevant background documentation and data were gathered to conduct the HCVF assessment, and identify possible HCVs. The HCV assessment report is identified as Section or Phase 1 of the report.

In Section (or Phase) 2, the validation, support and implementation of the management prescriptions or monitoring protocols associated with the HCVs as per the requirements of FSC's Criteria 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 were conducted to address management strategies to maintain and enhance any identified HCVs and related monitoring protocols. Any special management prescriptions for identified HCVs were determined in consultation with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRF).

All documents have gone through improvements thanks to the numerous invited peer-reviews, commentaries, FSC auditor comments and reviews by Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOS).

Peer-reviews of Version 1 of the HCV Report were completed by experts Dr. Peter Duinker (Dalhousie University) and Dr. Robert Foster (Northern Bioscience). The Version 3 was again peer-reviewed by Dr. Robert Foster and the documented response to the 2014 peer-review was updated in August 2015 to specifically reflect the 2015 HCV report enhancements regarding woodland caribou (i.e. Appendix II of the full Report).

The most recent update of the consolidated HCV report was completed in April 15, 2016.

Identified High Conservation Values

(Refer to Appendix B for HCV maps by forest management unit)

There are many values on the Forests; however, not all values are High Conservation Values. ProForest¹ provides the following insight into the process of distinguishing between HCVs and non-HCVs:

Although some values may have simple yes/no alternatives, many will be measured on a continuum of gradually increasing importance. This means that, although defining HCVF should always be based on the best available scientific information, the decision on the threshold level at which a 'value' becomes a 'High Conservation Value' is inevitably a value judgment.

To guide this decision-making process, the FSC Boreal Standard's HCV Checklist and National Framework were used to guide the assessment of HCVs on the four forests. Where relevant (i.e. where HCV Checklist questions focused on large scale regional, national, global scales), the broad significance of the value was considered, comparing values on the forests with those beyond their limits. In other instances, the rarity or importance of the value was generally considered within the forest area.

There are three possible HCV outcomes resulting from the assessment. Values are designated as either - HCV, not HCV or possible HCV, described as follows:

- 1) **HCV** – follows guidance of Principle 9 in the FSC National Boreal Standard in which management is guided by the precautionary principle and monitoring demonstrates that specific prescriptions are effective.
- 2) **Not HCV** – follows guidance of Principles 1-8 for management and monitoring
- 3) **Possible HCV** – occurrence is not confirmed, needs further information about distribution and abundance, and or consultation required; follows Principle 9 and precautionary principle. The main purpose of the possible HCVs is to make forest managers aware of the potential values that exist in the Forests and determine management guidelines to be able to react as soon as occurrence has been confirmed.

Table 1. provides an overview of the HCV identified by forest management unit, some of which are common to all of the forests.

¹ ProForest, 2004. HCVF Toolkit: Part 2, Defining High Conservation Values at a National Level: A Practical Guide; available at www.proforest.net/publication/HCVF_pub.htm

Table 1. Summary of identified high conservation values (BL: Black Spruce, CA: Caribou, EN: English River, DO: Dog River-Matawin).

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE	STATUS
QUESTION 1. The SAR list for all four SFLs was updated in April 15, 2015. The latest version is included as Appendix A to this report.	
QUESTION 2. Centre of endemism - none	
QUESTION 3. Seasonal concentrations of species	
Cavern Lake Gorge Bat Cave	BL - HCV
Rosseau Lake - high quality waterfowl habitat	BL – HCV
Great blue heron colonies	BL – HCV EN – HCV CA - HCV
Savant Lake – high concentration of fish spawning sites	CA – HCV
QUESTION 4. Critical habitat for focal species	
Caribou calving lakes	BL – HCV EN – HCV CA - HCV
Moose mineral lick areas in non-caribou range	BL – HCV EN – HCV DO - HCV
QUESTION 5. Edge of range species	
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i> Black ash	CA –HCV EN –HCV BL –HCV DO –HCV
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> Red pine	CA –HCV EN –HCV BL –HCV DO –HCV
<i>Pinus strobus</i> White pine	CA –HCV EN –HCV BL –HCV DO –HCV
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur oak	EN – HCV DO – Possible HCV
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> Silver maple	DO – HCV
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Sugar maple	BL – HCV DO – HCV
<i>Acer rubrum</i> Red maple	BL – HCV DO – HCV
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Yellow birch	CA – Possible HCV BL – HCV

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE	STATUS
	DO – HCV
<i>Ulmus americana</i> American elm	CA – Possible HCV
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green ash	DO – Possible HCV
<i>Quercus rubra</i> Red oak	DO – Possible HCV
<i>Populus grandidentata</i> Bigtooth aspen	BL – Possible HCV EN – Possible HCV
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> Eastern white cedar	CA – Possible HCV
QUESTION 6. Designated conservation areas	
Lac des Milles Lac Enhanced Management Area	DO – HCV
Modified management zone within 5km of Quetico Provincial Park	DO – HCV
200 m area around protected areas of less than 1,000 ha in size*, including: ▪ Little Greenwater Lake Provincial Park ▪ Greenwood Lake Conservation Reserve	DO – HCV
Miniss Enhanced Management Area	CA – HCV
Candidate protected areas as submitted to MNR - 2015	BL – HCV DO – HCV
Room to Grow sites associated with the Thunder Bay Sawmill	CA – HCV EN – HCV
QUESTION 7. Large landscape level forest	
Non-A blocks in Dynamic Caribou Habitat Schedule	CA – HCV BL – HCV EN – HCV
QUESTION 8. Naturally rare ecosystem types	
Harvais Lake Reserve	BL – HCV
Peatland - Medcalf Lake, portions occurring outside St. Raphael Provincial Park	CA – HCV
Patterned fen and wetland south of Payne Lake	CA – HCV
QUESTION 9. Declining ecosystem types	
Old growth white pine stands: Wolf River	BL - HCV
Old growth white pine stands: stands near Gessie Lake, Greenwood Lake and the portion of the Muskeg Lake stand which is contained within the Dog River-Matawin	DO – HCV
Old-growth red pine stands	CA – possible HCV BL – possible HCV EN – possible HCV DO – possible HCV

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE	STATUS
QUESTION 10. Large landscape level forest in fragmented landscape	
QUESTION 11. Significant diverse or unique forest ecosystems	
Peatland: Area of Trewartha Peatland outside conservation reserve	DO – HCV
Peatland: Hogarth Lake Peatland	DO – HCV
Peatland: Lower Scotch Lake Peatland	EN – HCV
Peatland: Portion of Gulliver River peatland occurring outside the conservation reserve	EN – HCV
Fens and marshes: Shale Lake Fen	BL – HCV
Fens and marshes: Mawn Lake Marsh	BL – HCV
Fens and marshes: Dog River Marshes	DO – HCV
Unique Geological Features: Little Metionga Lake Life Science Natural Area	EN – HCV
Sensitive wetlands : Greenbush/Velos wetlands	CA – HCV
Sand dune communities : Area of Matawin River outside the park	DO – HCV
QUESTION 12. Significant source of drinking water	
Michel Lake Watershed	EN – HCV
QUESTION 13. Forests that provide a significant ecological service.	
Flood risk area : Agimak Lake area	EN – HCV
Provincially Significant Wetland: Kabitotikwia River	BL – HCV
Provincially Significant Wetland: Poshkokagan River	BL - HCV
Provincially Significant Wetland: Matawin River	DO – HCV
QUESTION 14. Forest critical to erosion control - none	
QUESTION 15. Critical barrier to destructive fire - none	
QUESTION 16. Landscapes with a critical impact on agriculture or fisheries - none	
QUESTION 17. Local communities basic needs and livelihoods	
Kingfisher Lake Outdoor Education Centre	BL – HCV
Historic canoe routes that link: - Wabakimi and St. Raphael Provincial Parks - Wabakimi and the Albany River Provincial Park Albany River and St. Raphael Provincial Parks	CA – HCV
QUESTION 18. Traditional cultural identity	
Any sites registered with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) as having cultural and heritage importance	CA – HCV BL – HCV EN – HCV DO – HCV
All Aboriginal values identified on the study area during forest management planning process	CA – HCV BL – HCV EN – HCV DO – HCV
Prisoner of War (POW) work camp at Batwing Lake	DO – HCV
QUESTION 19. Overlapping values	

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE	STATUS
Titmarsh Lake	DO – HCV

Phase II: HCV Management and Monitoring

Phase II has been developed in response to the requirements of the FSC National Boreal Standard Criteria 9.3 and 9.4 which state:

- *The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary without compromising the confidentiality of, or the risk to, environmentally and culturally sensitive features.*
- *Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.*

Ontario's requirements for the development of forest management plans and the extensive planning process contribute substantially to Resolute's approach to the identification, management and monitoring of HCVs. The planning process contains a significant amount of public consultation which meet the spirit and intent of FSC criterion 9.2 ("the consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof"), as well as the consultative requirements of criterion 9.3. This is particularly true given that much of the HCV management and monitoring approach is influenced by the provincial forest management planning process, regulations and guidelines.

A significant amount of monitoring is carried out by the company as a matter of course through the application of guidelines and regulations (compliance monitoring, silvicultural effectiveness monitoring, free-to-grow surveys) as well as by MNRF as part of their mandate as the provincial agency responsible for the sustainability of Crown forests.

The MNRF undertakes the management and monitoring of non-timber values, including wildlife populations, recreational use, cultural values as well as effectiveness monitoring in a regular process of updating/developing forest management guidelines. The responsibility for wildlife inventory, monitoring, and assessment activities within MNR is shared across many organizational units. This includes the Biodiversity Branch; Natural Heritage, Lands and Protected Spaces Branch; Species at Risk Branch; Forests Branch; Ontario Parks; Fish and Wildlife Services Branch; the Applied Research and Development Branch; and the Science and Information Branch which includes the Natural Heritage Information Centre.

Wildlife habitat values are generally provided from public/MNRF/industry reports and from standardized inventories conducted by MNRF according to the Selected Wildlife and Habitat Features: Inventory Manual (MNR, 1998). Specific survey designs included the identification and ranking of moose & deer aquatic feeding areas, calving sites and mineral licks, combined with locating bald eagle, osprey and great blue heron nests; identification of early and late winter moose habitat; and locating other provincially and locally featured species habitats.

Locations of significant communities of flora and fauna, in particular rare vascular plants, are obtained through field inspections by District MNRF staff and from site specific investigations by contractors or consultants. Fisheries habitat values (spawning, nursery and migration areas) were often obtained in

conjunction with aerial surveys of wildlife habitat; field inspections or aerial observations of proposed road corridors and water crossings; Aquatic Habitat Inventories (AHI) or lake surveys; and public reports.

The locations of recreational, commercial and resource user boat caches are derived from formal MNRF boat cache authorization agreements and control maps. Additional infrastructure, such as commercial outpost camps, land use permits and resource user (trapper, baitfish) cabins are identified in LUPS, lands control maps and actual survey plans on file at the MNRF District offices.

Below are the key documents that guide values collection and monitoring for Crown lands in Ontario.

Wildlife Values Information Collection

- [Selected Wildlife and Habitat Features: Inventory Manual](#) (MNR, 1998)
- MNR monitors birds, often using data collected by other reputable agencies ([Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario](#), [Partners in Flight](#), [Bird Studies Canada](#), Ontario Forest Bird Monitoring Program and others as available)
- [Aquatic Habitat Inventories](#) (1987)

Provincial Forest Compliance Program

- [Provincial Compliance Program](#)
- [Forest Operations Information Program \(FOIP\)](#)
- [Annual Reports of Forest Operations Inspections](#)
- [Forest Compliance Handbook](#) (2010)

Effectiveness Monitoring

- [Effectiveness Monitoring of Forest Management Guides: Strategic Direction](#) (2011)
- [Provincial Wildlife Population Monitoring Program Plan \(Version 2.0\)](#) (MNR, 2010)
 - co-ordinated through the Inventory, Monitoring, and Assessment (IMA) Section and delivered through Regional Science and Information Sections

APPENDIX A: COMPLETE SAR LIST FOR ALL FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS

The species list in Table 2 represents species listing from the Managers' List. Data sources and rationale for the HCV designation for each species is also provided. The SAR List below was last updated on April 15, 2016.

Table 2. Complete SAR list for all forest management units.

Common name and scientific name	Value	HCV decision
BIRDS		
American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Black-billed Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> OR <i>Pica hudsonia</i>	Species at Risk	EN - HCV
Canada Warbler <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> OR <i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - HCV
Common Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Eastern Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV
Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV

Eastern Wood-pewee <i>Contopus virens</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - HCV
Olive-Sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus borealis OR Contopus cooperi</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Peregrine Falcon anatum subspecies <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Species at Risk	BL – HCV DO - HCV
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - HCV
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Yellow Rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - Possible HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
FISH		
Blackfin Cisco <i>Coregonus nigripinnis</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCVDO - HCV
Lake Sturgeon (NW Ont. & Upper Gt. Lakes-St. Lawrence; DU 4-6, 8) <i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Northern Brook Lamprey (Gt Lakes & Upper St. Lawrence pop.) <i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Shortjaw Cisco <i>Coregonus zenithicus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV
Silver Lamprey (Great Lakes -Upper St. Lawrence pop.) <i>Ichthyomyzon unicuspis</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - Possible HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
INSECTS		

Boreal Whiteface Dragonfly <i>Leucorrhinia borealis</i>	Species at Risk	EN - Possible HCV
Elusive Clubtail Dragonfly <i>Stylurus notatus</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Extra-striped Snaketail <i>Ophiogomphus anomalus</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Gypsy Cockoo Bumble Bee <i>Bombus bohemicus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - Possible HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Large Marble Butterfly <i>Euchloe ausonides</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV
Macoun's Arctic Butterfly <i>Oeneis macounii</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Purplish Copper Butterfly <i>Lycaena helloides (Epidemia helloides)</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV
Red-disked Alpine Butterfly <i>Erebia discoidalis</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Sedge Darner <i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Subarctic Darner Dragonfly <i>Aeshna subarctica</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Taiga Alpine Butterfly <i>Erebia mancinus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Yellow-banded Bumble Bee <i>Bombus terricola</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - HCV
MAMMALS		
American Badger <i>Taxidea taxusjacksoni</i>	Species at Risk	DO - Possible HCV
Grey Fox (Common Gray Fox) <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV
Little Brown Bat (Little Brown Myotis) <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Nothern Long-eared Bat (Northern Myotis) <i>Myotis septentrionlis</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV

		EN - HCV DO - HCV
Wolverine (western pop.1) <i>Gulo Gulo (western pop.1)</i>	Species at Risk	CA – HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV
Woodland caribou (Boreal pop) <i>Rangifer tarandus caribou (Boreal pop.)</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV
MOLLUSCS		
Loosely-Coiled Valvesnail <i>Valvata sincera ontariensis</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV
Whiteave's Capacious Rams-horn <i>Planorbella corpulenta whiteavesi</i>	Species at Risk	DO - HCV
MOSESSES	Species at Risk	
Acutetip Groove (Aulacomnium) Moss <i>Aulacomnium acuminatum</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Arnellia fennica Liverwort (Tundra Liverwort) <i>Arnellia fennica</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Black fruited stink moss <i>Tetraplodon mnioides</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Blind's Bryum Moss <i>Bryum blindii</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Brilliant Red Dung Moss (A Moss) <i>Splachnum rubrum</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - HCV
Dry Rock Moss <i>Grimmia teretinervis</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Golden Erect-capsule Moss <i>Orthothecium chryseum</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV
Liverwort (Curled Notchwort) <i>Anastrophyllum saxicola</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Myurella tenerrima moss (Dwarf Mousetail Moss) <i>Myurella tenerrima</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Pseudoleskeella tectorum moss <i>Pseudoleskeella tectorum</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV
Swollen Thread (Turgid Aulacomnium) Moss or Mountain Groove Moss <i>Aulacomnium turgidum</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
PLANTS		
American Parsley Fern (Mountain Parsley or American Rockbrake) <i>Cryptogramma acrostichoides</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - Possible HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - HCV
Auricled Twayblade <i>Listera auriculata (Neottia auriculata)</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV DO - HCV

Blue Wild Rye <i>Elymus glaucus ssp. glaucus</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Braun's Holly Fern <i>Polystichum braunii</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV
Clinton's Clubrush (Clinton's Leafless Bulrush) <i>Trichophorum clintonii (Scirpus clintonii)</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Creeping Rush <i>Juncus subtilis</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Franklin's Scorpionweed (Franklin's Phacelia) <i>Phacelia franklinii</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV DO - HCV
Hairy (Prairie) Golden Aster <i>Heterotheca villosa</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV
Largeleaf sandwort (Large-leaved Sandwort) <i>Moehringia macrophylla</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Laurentian Bladder Fern <i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV
Limestone Oak Fern <i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Long-styled Rush <i>Juncus longistylis</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - Possible HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Low Sandwort (Creeping Sandwort) <i>Arenaria humifusa</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Manyflowered Aster (Prairie White Heath Aster) <i>Symphyotrichum ericoides var. pansus (pansum)</i>	Species at Risk	DO - HCV
Mountain Woodsia <i>Woodsia scopulina ssp. Laurentiana</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
New England Violet <i>Viola novae-angliae (Viola sororia var. novae-angliae)</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Northern (Alpine) Woodsia <i>Woodsia alpina</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Northern (Nahanni) Oak Fern, Asian Oak Fern <i>Gymnocarpium jessoense ssp. parvulum</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV BL - HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Northern (Snowy) Arnica or Long-leaved <i>ArnicaArnica lonchophylla ssp. chionopappa</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Northern Marsh Violet <i>Viola epipsila var. repens</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Northern Mudwort <i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Species at Risk	CA - Possible HCV

Pale Moonwort <i>Botrychium pallidum</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV
Purple Reed Grass <i>Calamagrostis purpurascens</i>	Species at Risk	DO - Possible HCV
Ram's-head Lady's-slipper <i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	Species at Risk	BL - Possible HCV EN - Possible HCV DO - Possible HCV
Ross's Sedge (Short Sedge) <i>Carex rossii</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Scabrous Black Sedge <i>Carex atratifomis</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV
Slender Bulrush (Pale Great Clubrush) <i>Schoenoplectus heterochaetus</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV EN - HCV
Slender Spikerush (Quill Spikerush) <i>Eleocharis nitida</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV
Soft Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla pulcherrima</i>	Species at Risk	BL - HCV
Vasey's Rush <i>Juncus vaseyi</i>	Species at Risk	CA - HCV BL - HCV EN - HCV DO - HCV
Western Wheatgrass (Western Wild Rye) <i>Pascopyrum smithii</i> (<i>Elymus smithii</i> , <i>Agropyron smithii</i>)	Species at Risk	BL - HCV DO - HCV
REPTILES		
Snapping Turtle <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Species at Risk	DO - HCV

**APPENDIX B: MAPS OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES BY FOREST
MANAGEMENT UNIT**