

RENEW

Annual Report 2005 - 2006



Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife

RENEW Annual Report No. 16 (2005-2006)

This RENEW Annual Report is a summary of the National Recovery Program for the fiscal year 2005-2006. It covers all Endangered, Threatened, Extirpated or Special Concern species assessed by COSEWIC, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, as of 31 March 2006.

This report was produced by the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada (EC) in cooperation with the provinces and territories, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Parks Canada Agency (PCA), wildlife management boards and many individuals and non-government groups.

The printed report is complemented by the RENEW Web site: <http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca>

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Cover photo: Eastern Hog-nosed Snake © Jeremy D. Rouse

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Eastern Hog-nosed Snake © Gary Allen,
Parks Canada Agency

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Disclaimer: This information is carefully reviewed, but the Canadian Wildlife Service disclaims responsibility for the accuracy of the information contributed.

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About the cover:

The Eastern Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*) was first assessed as a species of special concern by COSEWIC in 1997, but was up-listed to threatened in 2001. Its distribution is widespread in North America south of the Great Lakes, but in Canada it is restricted to southern Ontario where it has become extirpated from a number of sites and its population has declined in others.

The Eastern Hog-nosed Snake reaches up to 1.15 m in length. Its nose scales give the snout a distinctive upturned look. It is not poisonous, but is commonly mistaken for a rattlesnake and considered dangerous and killed.

The main threats are insufficient habitat with too few connecting corridors. Lack of food and competition from other snakes may be limiting factors. It may be susceptible to climatic fluctuations as well, since it is at the northern limit of its range in Canada.

Gullom, the female Hog-nosed Snake pictured on the cover, was radio-tracked as part of a research project examining the impacts of a new highway on local snake populations.

Further details on the Eastern Hog-nosed Snake can be found on the following website:

http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/search/speciesDetails_e.cfm?SpeciesID=301

RENEW Highlights (2005-2006)

Recovery Planning

277 (76% of 363) Endangered, Threatened or Extirpated (E,T,XP) species have recovery strategies completed or in development covering $\geq 25\%$ of their geographical range.

36 (24% of 153) Special Concern (SC) species are covered under 7 management plans and 22 recovery strategies completed or in development covering $\geq 25\%$ of their geographical range.

In total, more than **250** recovery strategies have been completed or are in development.

5 recovery strategies have been posted on the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) public registry as of 31 March 2006.

18 action plans are in development covering **23** species.

7 management plans have been completed or are in development covering **6** species.

Multi-species and Ecosystem planning

168 (46% of 363) E,T,XP species are included in landscape conservation plans or ecosystem/multi-species recovery planning efforts, to the extent that their ranges overlap with the geographic area covered.

Recovery Implementation

68 E,T,XP species (57% of 119 species reported) show stable or increasing population trend.

\$41.7 million was spent specifically on recovery of E,T,XP,SC species (salaries + expenses by all contributors). The total does not include program support and related aspects of species at risk management such as assessment, listing, enforcement, environmental assessment, etc.

Employment was equivalent to about **170** salaried personnel. Volunteer effort was reported as equivalent to about **12.3** people working full-time.

170 organizations made financial contributions.

538 organizations or private individuals participated on one or more recovery teams.



Snuffbox © Shawn Staton, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

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Introduction from the Co-chairs, Canadian Wildlife Directors Committee

Welcome to the RENEW Annual Report for 2005-2006. The report summarizes progress on recovery of species at risk nationally and acknowledges and demonstrates the generous support of the hundreds of individuals and organizations that contribute their effort and funding to this important work. We deeply appreciate the many contributions of recovery team members, financial supporters, and other Canadians whose dedication and hard work are so essential to the protection of species at risk.

The primary focus is on Extirpated, Endangered, and Threatened species, of which COSEWIC had designated 363 as of 31 March 2006, and the development of recovery strategies and contributions made for these species. We also included information on species of Special Concern, an additional 153 species. In-depth stories about recovery can be found in the publication "Saving the Wild" and in the species profiles, which are available on the Species at Risk website (www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca).

The spirit of cooperation which has characterized RENEW from its beginning in 1988 is even more crucial as the recovery community rises to the challenge of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) and the growing list of species at risk. The first five recovery strategies were posted on the public registry (www.sararegistry.gc.ca) during this reporting period. More than 300 species are included in one or more of the 250 recovery strategies currently under development.

We would like to sincerely thank you, the recovery community, for your efforts and we wish you every success in all your recovery projects.



Michele Brenning
Director General
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada



Mike Sullivan
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
Government of New Brunswick



Roseate Tern © Ted C. D'Eon



Woodland Caribou (boreal) © Shane P. Mahoney



Henslow's Sparrow © Bob Gress

Population Status of Species

Population Monitoring

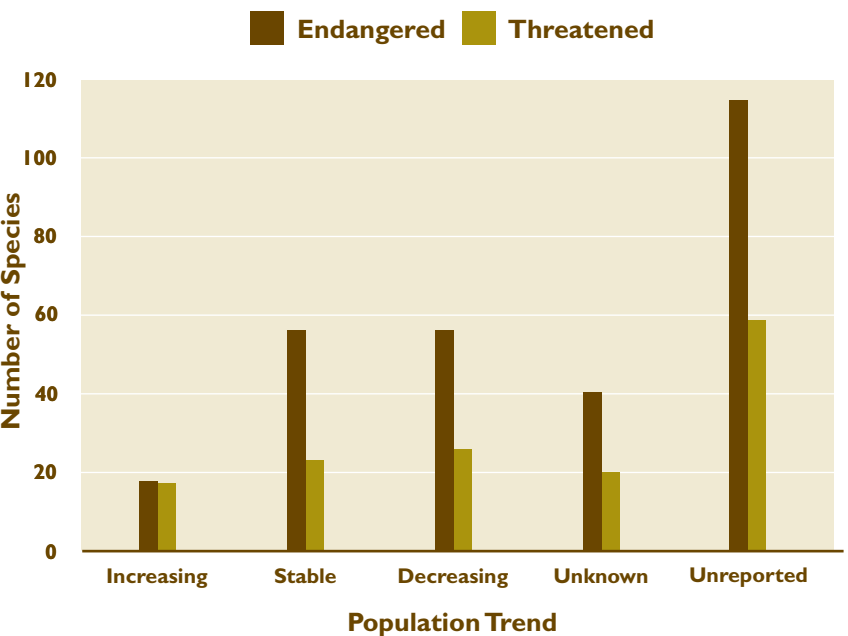
Population status is generally not well documented for species at risk, because population monitoring is usually logistically challenging and costly to undertake, and because it normally takes several years to obtain statistically significant results. Given the sensitivity of species at risk to disturbance, there is also a reluctance to intrude in their habitat and to handle individuals. Often indirect indices of population health are used to evaluate the success of recovery efforts, such as trends in reproductive success, longevity of adults, and population distribution.

Population Trends

Among the 194 endangered and threatened species for which population trends have been estimated, 110 (57%) have stable or increasing population trends (Figure 1). This is an improvement from 51% last year and 48% the year before. It tends to take decades of recovery effort to effect measurable change in a species' status. Furthermore, some species will always be at risk, such as species that have historically been rare or for which damages caused by threats are irreversible.

Details on population estimates and trends can be found at www.speciesatrisk.ca

Figure 1. Estimated population trend as reported for endangered and threatened species.



Western Prairie Fringed-orchid © Christie Borkowsky, Manitoba Conservation

Status of Recovery Planning

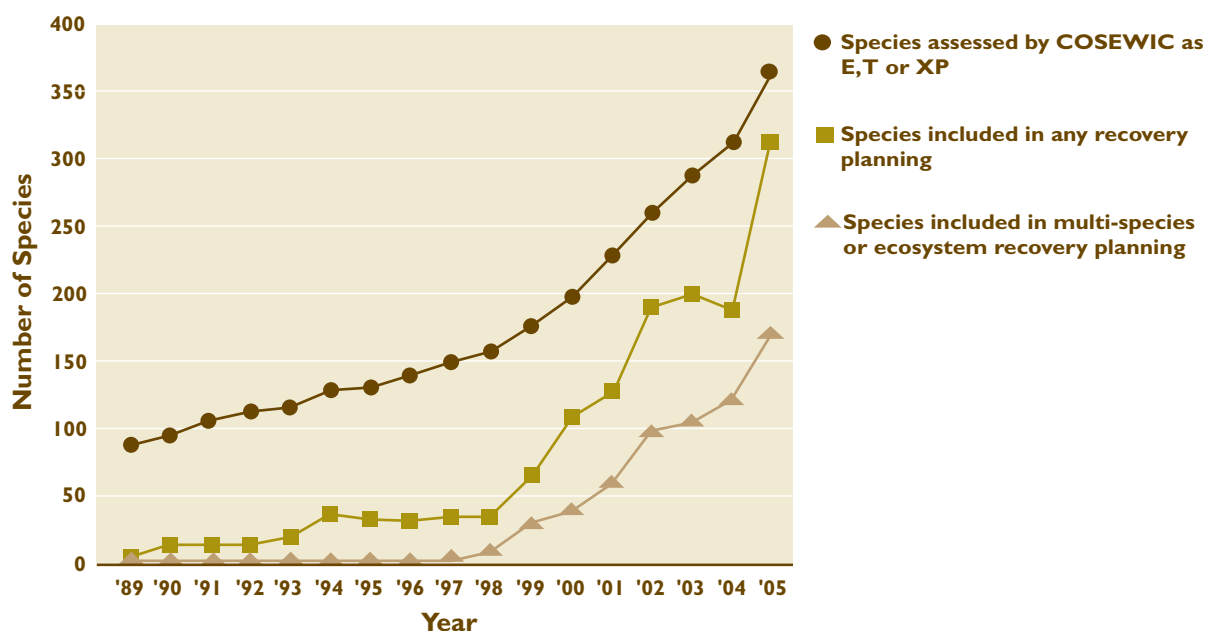
Recovery Strategy, Management Plan and Action Plan Development

Two-part recovery planning for endangered, threatened, and extirpated species consists of a knowledge-based recovery strategy followed by development of one or more action plans.

Recovery planning may take a single-species, multi-species, or ecosystem approach, as appropriate for the species (Figure 2). Recovery teams often choose to focus on the needs of the individual species in the recovery strategy (i.e., determine the causes of population decline, set the goals and objectives for recovery, and identify critical habitat to the extent possible), then consider how best to integrate the species needs with other conservation priorities at the action plan stage.

Management planning for special concern species and the action planning phase of recovery planning have both been superseded by the tremendous effort being made to develop recovery strategies that meet the content and consultation requirements of SARA and provincial or territorial legislation, within the prescribed timelines.

Figure 2. Recovery planning from 1989-2006.



Small-flowered Sand Verbena © Candace Elchuk, Canadian Wildlife Service (Environment Canada)

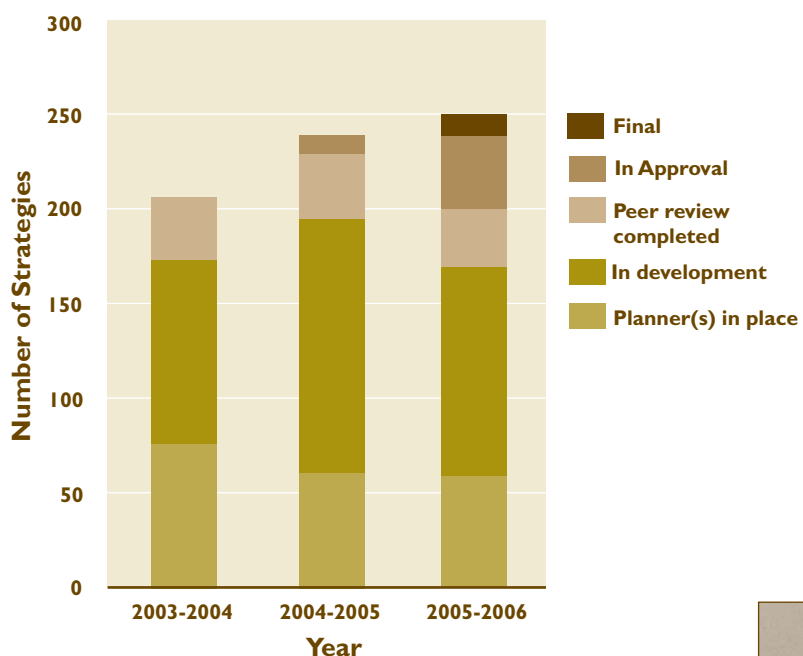


Blue Whale © Véronique Lesage, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Progress in Recovery Planning

Significant progress has been made over the last year (more strategies and more moving through approval stages, with a few being posted on the public registry – Figure 3).

Figure 3. Progress in completing recovery strategies between 2003 and 2006.



To accommodate the variety of planning models in practice, RENEW uses the term **target** to refer to whatever entity is the subject of recovery planning or implementation, whether single species, multi-species or ecosystem.



Copper Redhorse © Nathalie Vachon, Ministère des Ressources naturelles de la Faune du Québec



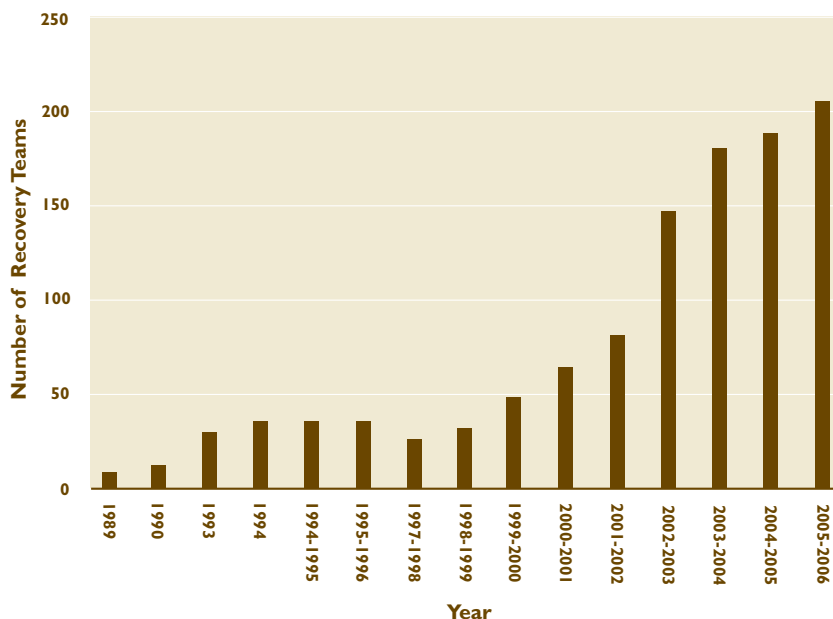
Burrowing Owl © Gordon Court

Recovery Teams

Number of Recovery Teams

Twenty new recovery teams were formed in 2005-2006. The growth in the number of recovery teams (Figure 4) generally reflects the increase in number of species assessed by COSEWIC (Figure 2), but now appears to be levelling off. This is likely due to the dwindling number of people available to participate on recovery teams and the tendency to add species to the mandate of existing teams rather than creating new ones.

Figure 4. Growth in number of recovery teams from 1989 to 2005-2006



New recovery teams in 2005-2006:

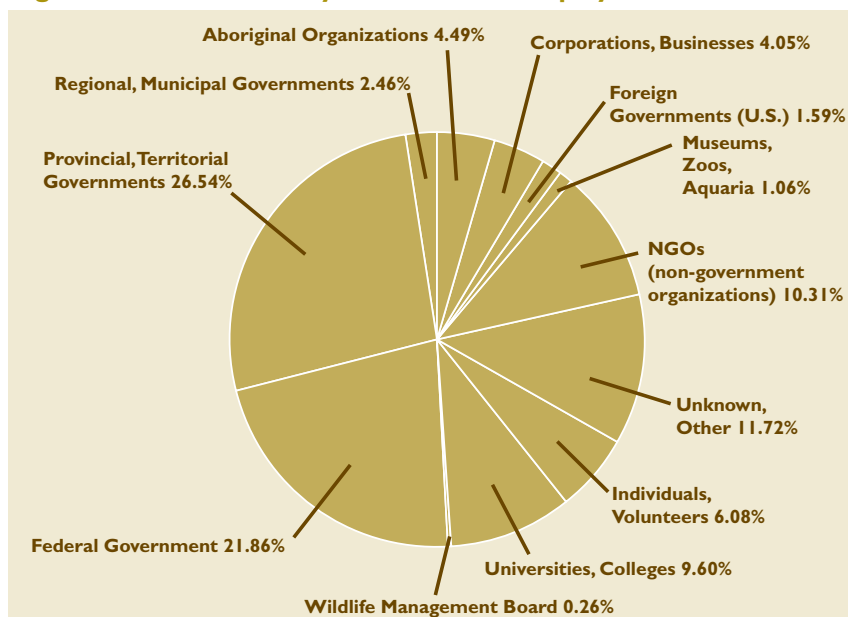
- Alleghany Mountain Dusky Salamander Recovery Team
- BC Invertebrates Recovery Team
- Boreal Woodland Caribou Management Team
- Canadian Ivory Gull Working Group
- Eastern Arctic Bowhead Recovery Team
- False Hop Sedge Advisory Committee
- Forked Three-awned Grass Recovery Team
- Horned Lark strigata subspecies and Vesper Sparrow affinis subspecies Recovery Team
- Hotwater Physa Recovery Group
- Kootenai White Sturgeon Recovery Team
- Large Cetacean Technical Team (Blue Whale)
- Napanee Plain Alvar Recovery Team
- National Recovery Team for the American Water-Willow
- National White Sturgeon Recovery Team
- Ontario Eastern Sand Darter Recovery Team
- Ontario Multi-species Turtle at Risk Recovery Team
- Pacific Large Cetacean Technical Working Group
- Pink-footed Shearwater and Short-tailed Albatross Recovery Team
- Western Prairie Fringed Orchid Recovery Planner
- Williamson's Sapsucker Recovery Team

Welcome to the Recovery Community!

Team Membership

The affiliation of membership on recovery teams continues to be dominated by provincial, territorial, and federal staff (48% government affiliation) (Figure 5). Where desired, it has been a challenge to increase the involvement of others such as regional and municipal governments, Aboriginal organizations, and corporations.

Figure 5. Overall recovery team membership by affiliation.



Financial Support for Recovery

Trends in Financial Support

Support for species recovery takes the form of direct expenses, in-kind support, and salaries for personnel, all of which are converted to dollars (1 person year = \$60,000) for analysis. Over the past seven years, the total financial support for species recovery and the number of contributors have increased quite dramatically (Figure 6). Partly this is due to increased reporting effort. In 2003-2004, the financial reporting was significantly reduced because a new reporting system was introduced. A large part of the increase in 2004-2005 was due to contributions totalling over \$8 million for just one species (spring salamander).

The federal government was the largest contributor to species recovery in 2005-2006 (Figure 7). Its contributions have been increasing relative to those of other contributor types (25% of the total contributions in 1999-2000 compared with 59% in 2005-2006), presumably as a result of implementing the new *Species at Risk Act*.

Figure 6. Level of financial support (total contributions and number of contributors) for species recovery from 1999-2000 to 2005-2006.

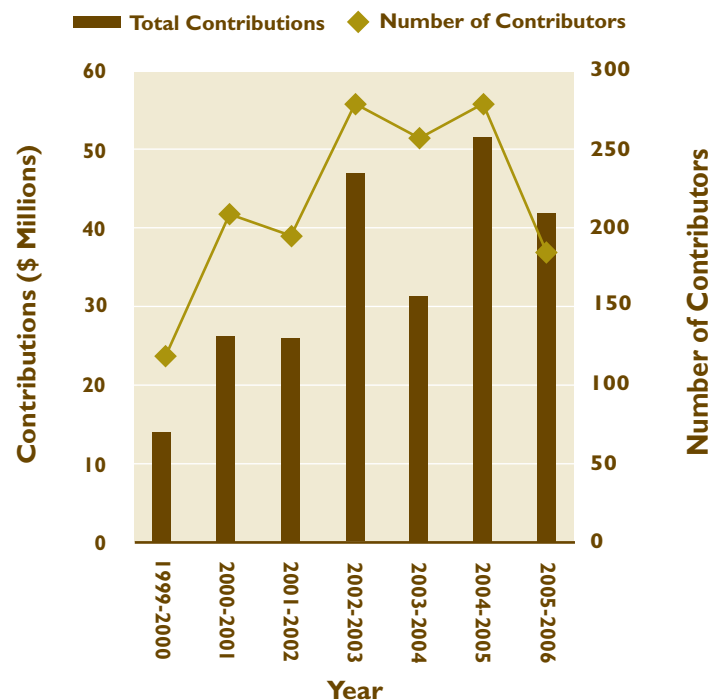
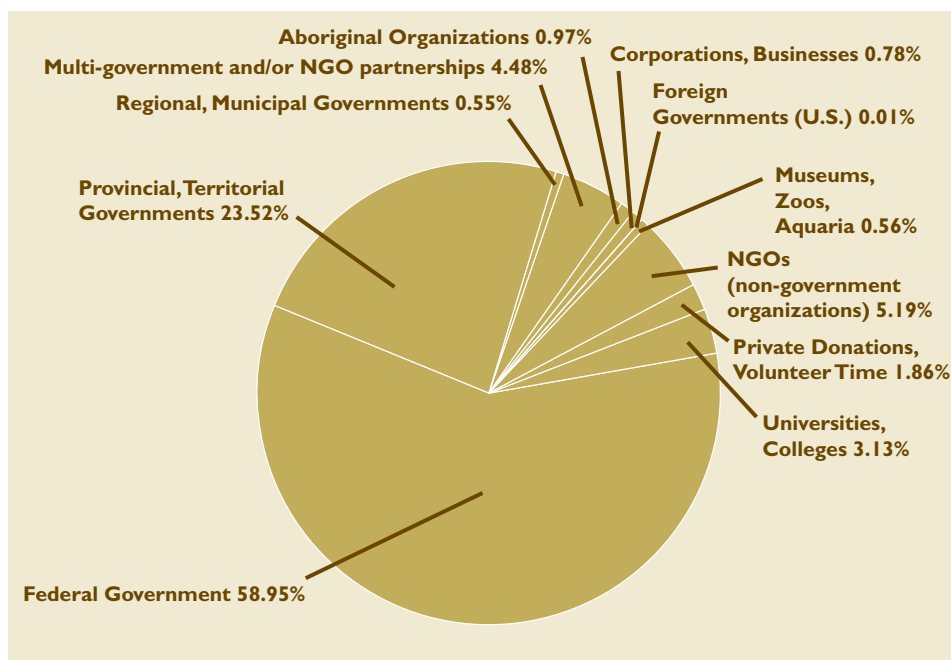


Figure 7. Breakdown of contributions in 2005-2006 by contributor type.



Oregon Forestsnail © Kristiina Ovaska

As Figure 8 illustrates, some taxa receive a disproportionately high percentage of recovery investment (e.g., birds, mammals), while investment in others is disproportionately low (e.g., freshwater fish, plants). Funding is relatively proportional among status levels of endangerment (E,T,XP,SC), however special concern species generally receive less financial support (Figure 9), possibly because the timelines for management planning are less imminent and a reflection of regional priorities and available resources.

Figure 8. Breakdown of contributions in 2005-2006 by taxon or target type.

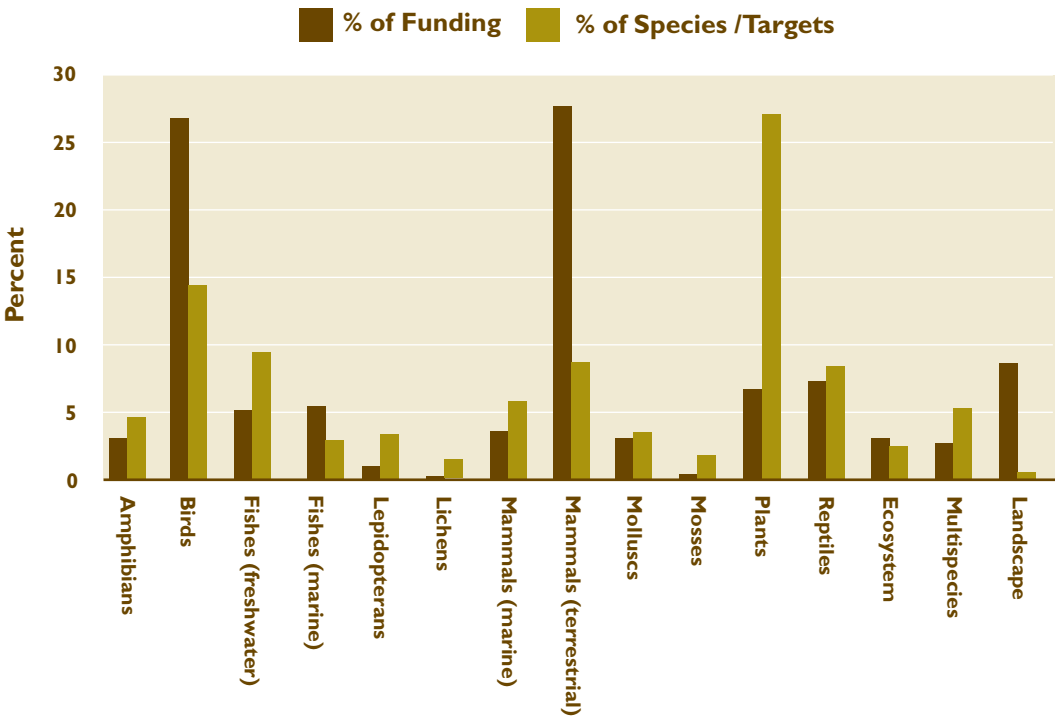
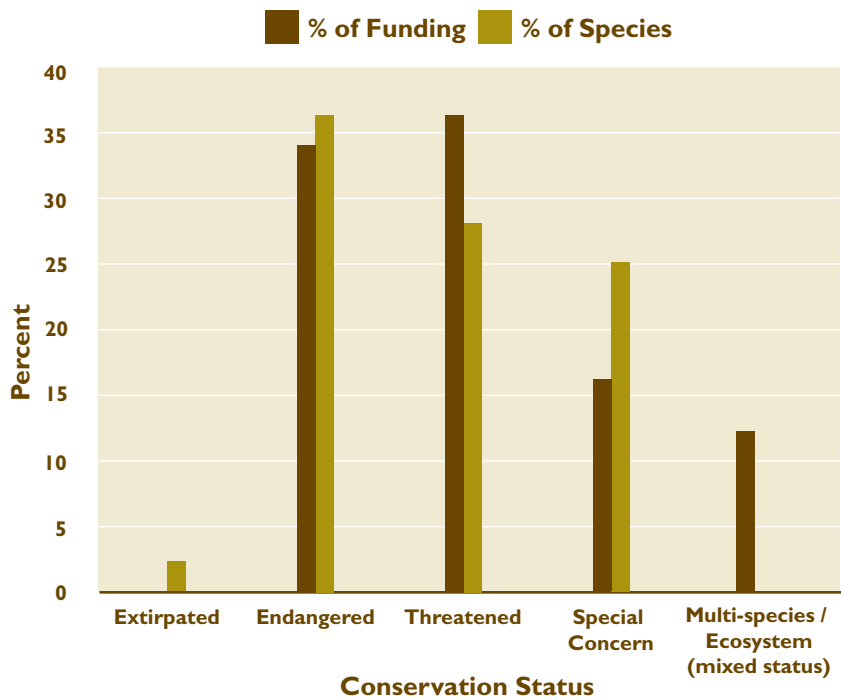


Figure 9. Breakdown of contributions in 2005-2006 by status.



Notes on contribution data:
 The methods used for collecting contribution data vary widely across species and in general they represent a conservative estimate of the resources dedicated to species at risk recovery in Canada. Data are as reported by recovery teams. They do not account for all species at risk program expenditures.

Contribution categories include money, in-kind support and personnel.

PY (Person Year) = \$60 000

Financial Contributors

≥\$1,000,000

Habitat Stewardship Program (HSP) /
Federal Government (EC, DFO & PCA)
Parks Canada Agency (PCA)
Alberta Sustainable Resource Development /
Alberta Government
Department of Environment & Natural Resources (NWT) /
Northwest Territories Government
DFO Species at Risk Program /
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
Interdepartmental Recovery Fund (IRF) /
Federal Government (EC, DFO & PCA)
Endangered Species Recovery Fund (ESRF)
(~60% EC, 40% WWF)
Canadian Wildlife Service / Environment Canada (EC)

\$999,999 to \$500,000

Operation Migration
Ministry of Natural Resources (ON) /
Ontario Government
Université du Québec à Rimouski
Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune (QC) /
Quebec Government
Volunteers (Time)
Manitoba Conservation / Manitoba Government
Environment Canada (EC)

\$499,999 to \$100,000

Department of Environment and Conservation (NL) /
Newfoundland and Labrador Government
BC Ministry of Environment / British Columbia
Government
Salt Spring Island Conservancy
Ministry of Forests (BC) / British Columbia Government
Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection (BC) /
British Columbia Government
Parkland Mews
Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program /
British Columbia Government
Nature Conservancy Canada - British Columbia /
Nature Conservancy of Canada
Alberta Government
Calgary Zoo

Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (BC) /
British Columbia Government
Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement
et des Parcs (QC) / Quebec Government
University of Alberta
Qualicum Band of Indians
SaskPower
Department of Natural Resources (NB) /
New Brunswick Government

\$99,999 to \$50,000

Bamfield Marine Sciences Centre
Nuu Chah Nulth Tribal Council
Université de Montréal
Coast Forest Products Association
New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund
Manitoba Hydro
Kitasoo Nation
Saskatchewan Government
McGill University
Parks, Recreation & Community Development /
City of Victoria
Fortis
Nature Conservancy Canada - Québec /
Nature Conservancy of Canada
Manitoba Model Forest

\$49,999 to \$10,000

Capital Regional District Parks (BC)
Kruger
Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority
Vancouver Aquarium Marine Science Centre
Canadian Forest Service / Natural Resources Canada
District of Saanich
University of Manitoba
Association québécoise des groupes d'ornithologues
Department of Sustainable Development (NU) /
Nunavut Government
Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community Abalone Project /
Bamfield Huu-ay-aht Community
Produits Forestiers Tembec (1990) Inc. / Tembec Industries
Haida Nation

Department of Natural Resources (NL) /
 Newfoundland and Labrador Government
 Columbia Basin Trust
 Heiltsuk Fisheries / Heiltsuk First Nation
 Tembec Industries
 Black River First Nation
 Habitat Conservation Trust Fund (HCTF) /
 British Columbia Government
 Individual Donor (\$)
 City of Victoria
 Nanaimo Area Land Trust
 Canoe Creek Indian Band
 Société des Établissements de Plein Air (SÉPAQ) /
 Quebec Government
 Quebec Forest Industry Council
 St. Lawrence Valley Natural History Society
 Deep River Science Academy
 World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and WWF Canada
 Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
 Abitibi Consolidated
 Enbridge Inc.
 Greater Victoria Public Library
 Cordova Bay Association / Volunteers (Time)
 University of Victoria
 Biodôme de Montréal
 University of British Columbia
 Cowichan Valley Naturalist Society / Volunteers (Time)
 Friends of Salt Spring Island Parks / Volunteers (Time)
 Island Salmon and Stream Enhancement Society /
 Volunteers (Time)
 Salt Spring Island residents / Volunteers (Time)
 University of Guelph
 Grand River Conservation Authority
 Malaspina University-College
 Manitoba Wildlife Association
 Aruncus Consulting Ltd. / Volunteers (Time)
 West Coast Aquatic Management Association
 Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of
 Canada (NSERC)
 Devonian Botanic Garden / University of Alberta
 Friends of Ecological Reserves
 Mandalay Developments
 Shell Environmental Fund / Shell Canada

≤\$10,000

Tolko Industries
 City of Nanaimo
 National Research Council Canada
 Whooping Crane Conservation Association
 Protected Areas Association of Newfoundland and
 Labrador
 consultants / Volunteers (Time)
 Friends of Beacon Hill Park Society / Volunteers (Time)
 Ecotrust Canada
 Cowichan community members / Volunteers (Time)
 Éco-Nature de Laval
 BC Timber Sales / British Columbia Government
 Ministry of Environment (ON) / Ontario Government
 District of Oak Bay
 University of Winnipeg
 British Columbia Transmission Corporation /
 British Columbia Government
 Aboriginal Capacity Building Fund / Federal Government
 (EC, DFO & PCA)
 Manning, Cooper & Associates / Volunteers (Time)
 Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of
 Canada (NSERC)
 British Columbia Transmission Corporation / British
 Columbia Government
 University of Maine
 University of Toronto
 Simon Fraser University
 Esquimalt community members / Volunteers (Time)
 Saskatchewan Watershed Authority / Saskatchewan
 Government
 Habitat Acquisition Trust
 Time to Respect Earth's Ecosystems (TREE)
 Landowners
 Portage Natural History Group
 University College of the North
 Projet Rescousse
 Raincoast Conservation Society
 The Nature Trust of British Columbia
 Ministère des Transports (MTQ) / Quebec Government
 Okanagan University College
 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife /
 Washington State Government

Polster Environmental Services / Volunteers (Time)
 Victoria West Community Association / Volunteers (Time)
 Township of Esquimalt
 University of Saskatchewan
 Manitoba Transportation and Government Services /
 Manitoba Government
 Victoria High school students / Volunteers (Time)
 Haida Gwaii Marine Resources Group Association /
 Haida Nation
 Department of National Defence
 Ontario Government
 Ducks Unlimited Canada
 Cree Trappers Association
 FORREX
 Islands Trust Fund (BC)
 Laskeek Bay Conservation Society
 The Land Conservancy of B.C.
 Thompson Rivers University
 Weyerhaeuser Canada
 Hudson Bay Railway
 Interfor
 Semiarid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre (SPARC) /
 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Union québécoise de réhabilitation des oiseaux
 de proie (UQROP)
 Oak Bay local community / Volunteers (Time)
 Regional District of Comox-Strathcona
 University of Notre Dame
 JMS Consultants
 Royal British Columbia Museum
 Community Development (AB) / Alberta Government
 Atleo River Air Service
 Tofino Air
 BC Seafood Alliance
 Nanaimo Airport Commission
 Institute for Applied Ecology
 Beacon Hill Communications Group
 Blue Revolution Consulting Group
 Burrard Clean Operations
 Focus Wildlife
 Garden Works Nursery
 Salt River First Nation
 Cogent/Benger Productions
 Nature Trust of British Columbia
 Clayoquot Biosphere Trust



Eastern Foxsnake © Anna Lawson

Funding per Target: Total Contributions ≤ \$50,000

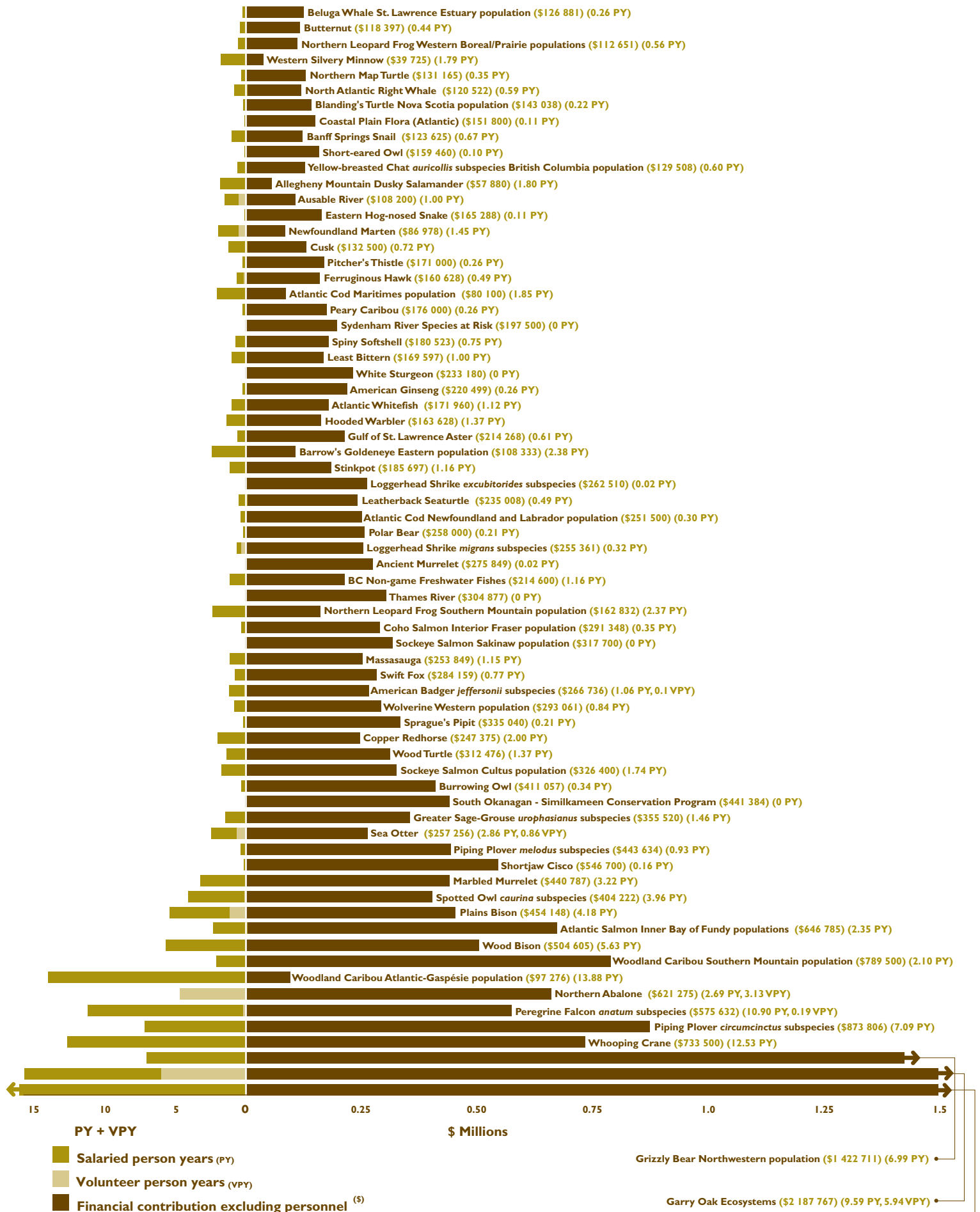
Acadian Flycatcher (\$48 394) (0.02 PY)	Eastern Mole (\$3 163) (0.08 PY)
Acadian Flycatcher and Hooded Warbler (\$30 000) (0 PY)	Eastern Mountain Avens (\$8 333) (0 PY)
Alkaline Wing-nerved Moss (\$5 047) (0.04 PY)	Eastern Prairie Fringed-orchid (\$12 612) (0.01 PY)
American Badger <i>jacksoni</i> subspecies (\$1 316) (0 PY)	Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus (\$7 000) (0.22 PY)
American Water-willow (\$11 884) (0.09 PY)	Eastern Ribbonsnake Great Lakes population (\$27 766) (0.01 PY)
Anticosti Aster (\$7 874) (0.13 PY)	Eastern Sand Darter (\$12 000) (0 PY)
Athabasca Thrift (\$4 071) (0 PY)	Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer (\$8 506) (0 PY)
Atlantic Walrus Northwest Atlantic population (\$2 308) (0 PY)	Engelmann's Quillwort (\$45 925) (0.04 PY)
Atlantic Wolffish (\$25 111) (0.01 PY)	Ermine <i>haidarum</i> subspecies (\$20 643) (0.03 PY)
Aurora Trout (\$20 000) (0 PY)	Eskimo Curlew (\$15 500) (0.01 PY)
Baikal Sedge (\$0) (0.03 PY)	Essex Region Aquatic and Wetland Species at Risk (\$30 000) (0 PY)
Banded Cord-moss (\$5 047) (0.04 PY)	Felt-leaf Willow (\$4 071) (0 PY)
Banded Killifish Newfoundland population (\$5 000) (0.08 PY)	Fernald's Milk-vetch (\$0) (0.06 PY)
Banff Springs Snail (\$31 205) (0.1 PY)	Five-lined Skink (\$30 445) (0.18 PY)
Barn Owl Eastern population (\$7 694) (0.02 PY)	Floccose Tansy (\$4 071) (0 PY)
Barrens Willow (\$25 300) (0 PY)	Fowler's Toad (\$36 859) (0 PY)
Bearded Owl-clover (\$5 709) (0 PY)	Furbish's Lousewort (\$0) (0.15 PY)
Bear's-foot Sanicle (\$5 709) (0 PY)	Gaspé Shrew (\$29 500) (0.2 PY)
Behr's (Columbia) Hairstreak (\$21 108) (0 PY)	Gattinger's Agalinis (\$2 500) (0 PY)
Beluga Whale Cumberland Sound population (\$20 000) (0.15 PY)	Golden Crest (\$8 333) (0 PY)
Beluga Whale Eastern High Arctic - Baffin Bay population (\$0) (0 PY)	Grass Pickerel (\$ 300) (0 PY)
Beluga Whale Western Hudson Bay population (\$1 000) (0 PY)	Great Basin Gophersnake (\$37 689) (0 PY)
Benthic Enos Lake Stickleback (\$47 644) (0 PY)	Great Basin Spadefoot (\$38 290) (0 PY)
Bicknell's Thrush (\$30 911) (0.05 PY)	Greater Prairie-Chicken (\$1 316) (0 PY)
Bird's-foot Violet (\$4 200) (0 PY)	Grey Fox (\$4 533) (0.05 PY)
Black Redhorse (\$7 000) (0 PY)	Grey Whale Atlantic population (\$4 831) (0 PY)
Black-footed Ferret (\$19 692) (0.15 PY)	Hairy Prairie-clover (\$34 359) (0.12 PY)
Black-footed Ferret/Black-tailed Prairie Dog (\$2 300) (0.02 PY)	Harbour Porpoise Northwest Atlantic population (\$41 189) (0.04 PY)
Black-tailed Prairie Dog (\$16 500) (0.04 PY)	Harbour Porpoise Pacific Ocean population (\$30 246) (0.01 PY)
Blue Ash (\$19 474) (0.07 PY)	Harlequin Duck Eastern population (\$26 000) (0.37 PY)
Blue Racer (\$7 392) (0 PY)	Henslow's Sparrow (\$3 263) (0.02 PY)
Blue Whale Pacific population (\$31 706) (0.14 PY)	Horned Lark <i>strigata</i> subspecies (\$2 222) (0 PY)
Boreal Felt Lichen Atlantic population (\$10 250) (0.05 PY)	Horned Lark <i>strigata</i> subspecies and Vesper Sparrow <i>affinis</i> subspecies (\$6 620) (0.25 PY)
Boreal Felt Lichen Boreal population (\$8 293) (0.2 PY)	Hotwater Physa (\$12 000) (0 PY)
Bowhead Whales in the Eastern Canadian Arctic (\$2 000) (0.15 PY)	Ivory Gull (\$0) (0.01 PY)
Branched Bartonina (\$3 000) (0 PY)	Jefferson Salamander (\$44 500) (0 PY)
Branched Phacelia (\$7 000) (0.05 PY)	Juniper Sedge (\$15 333) (0 PY)
Bridle Shiner (\$10 301) (0 PY)	Karner Blue (\$12 139) (0 PY)
Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island Alvar (\$24 990) (0 PY)	Kellogg's Rush (\$5 709) (0 PY)
Buffalograss (\$26 167) (0.07 PY)	Kentucky Coffee-tree (\$9 402) (0.03 PY)
Butler's Gartersnake (\$7 506) (0 PY)	Killer Whale Northeast Pacific northern resident population (\$28 111) (0.13 PY)
Carmine Shiner (\$21 872) (0 PY)	Killer Whale Northeast Pacific transient population (\$500) (0.01 PY)
Carolinian Woodlands Plants (\$18 000) (0 PY)	King Rail (\$6 741) (0.06 PY)
Climbing Prairie Rose (\$12 575) (0.03 PY)	Kirtland's Warbler (\$900) (0.02 PY)
Coastal Giant Salamander (\$2 222) (0 PY)	Lake Chubsucker (\$13 008) (0.01 PY)
Columbian Carpet Moss (\$5 047) (0.04 PY)	Lake Whitefish Lake Simcoe population (\$1 425) (0 PY)
Common Hoptree (\$9 820) (0.04 PY)	Lake Winnipeg Physa Snail (\$9 828) (0 PY)
Dakota Skipper (\$25 872) (0.02 PY)	Large-headed Woolly Yarrow (\$4 071) (0 PY)
Deltoid Balsamroot (\$5 709) (0 PY)	Lewis's Woodpecker (\$22 503) (0.1 PY)
Dense Blazing Star (\$6 190) (0 PY)	Limnetic Enos Lake Stickleback (\$30 644) (0 PY)
Dense Spike-primrose (\$4 000) (0.05 PY)	Long's Braya (\$25 300) (0 PY)
Dense-flowered Lupine (\$4 000) (0.05 PY)	Long's Bulrush (\$19 278) (0 PY)
Dromedary Jumping-slug (\$9 325) (0.2 PY)	Lyall's Mariposa Lily (\$3 200) (0.09 PY)
Dun Skipper Western population (\$8 222) (0 PY)	Macoun's Meadowfoam (\$5 709) (0 PY)
Dwarf Hackberry (\$7 108) (0.03 PY)	Margined Streamside Moss (\$1 125) (0.02 PY)
Dwarf Woolly-heads Southern Mountain population (\$2 133) (0.03 PY)	Monarch (\$27 595) (0.12 PY)
	Mormon Metalmark Prairie population (\$2 000) (0.01 PY)

Mountain Plover (\$20 930) (0.01 PY)
 Narwhal (\$1 000) (0 PY)
 Nightsnake (\$21 132) (0 PY)
 Nooksack Dace (\$26 390) (0 PY)
 North Pacific Right Whale (\$22 706) (0.12 PY)
 Northern Bobwhite (\$7 090) (0.02 PY)
 Northern Bottlenose Whale Scotian Shelf population (\$29 808) (0.22 PY)
 Northern Brook Lamprey (\$21 872) (0 PY)
 Northern Cricket Frog (\$1 148) (0.04 PY)
 Northern Riffleshell (\$50 000) (0 PY)
 Northern Wolffish (\$6 944) (0 PY)
 Ord's Kangaroo Rat (\$29 545) (0.2 PY)
 Oregon Forestsnail (\$22 222) (0 PY)
 Pacific Gophersnake (\$1 108) (0 PY)
 Pacific Water Shrew (\$2 222) (0 PY)
 Pallid Bat (\$34 096) (0 PY)
 Phantom Orchid (\$8 222) (0 PY)
 Pigmy Short-horned Lizard (\$1 108) (0 PY)
 Pink Milkwort (\$667) (0 PY)
 Pink Sand-verbena (\$21 468) (0.3 PY)
 Pink-footed Shearwater (\$11 695) (0 PY)
 Pink-footed Shearwater and Short-tailed Albatross (\$17 925) (0.2 PY)
 Pitcher's Thistle - Lake Huron Dune Grasslands (\$43 700) (0 PY)
 Poor Pocket Moss (\$450) (0.01 PY)
 Porbeagle (\$1 500) (0 PY)
 Porsild's Bryum (\$2 200) (0 PY)
 Poweshiek Skipperling (\$21 872) (0 PY)
 Prairie Plants at Risk (\$14 000) (0.2 PY)
 Prairie Skink (\$30 872) (0.19 PY)
 Provancher's Fleabane (\$44 501) (0.07 PY)
 Pugnose Shiner (\$13 129) (0 PY)
 Purple Sanicle (\$12 086) (0 PY)
 Purple Twayblade (\$812) (0 PY)
 Quebec Stream Salamanders (\$12 300) (0.31 PY)
 Quebec Turtles (\$7 900) (0.35 PY)
 Rayed Bean (\$50 000) (0 PY)
 Red Crossbill *perca* subspecies (\$4 472) (0.16 PY)
 Red Mulberry (\$7 320) (0.1 PY)
 Redbreast Sunfish (\$12 160) (0.02 PY)
 Red-legged Frog (\$21 485) (0 PY)
 Redside Dace (\$26 000) (0 PY)
 Riddell's Goldenrod (\$28 980) (0.1 PY)
 River Redhorse (\$21 450) (0.01 PY)
 Ross's Gull (\$1 200) (0.02 PY)
 Round Hickorynut (\$13 400) (0 PY)
 Round Hickorynut and Kidneyshell (\$50 000) (0 PY)
 Round-leaved Greenbrier Great Lakes Plains population (\$667) (0 PY)
 Rubber Boa (\$14 908) (0.25 PY)
 Salish Sucker (\$26 390) (0 PY)
 Sand-dune Short-capsuled Willow (\$4 071) (0 PY)
 Sand-verbena Moth (\$8 000) (0 PY)
 Scarlet Ammannia (\$938) (0 PY)
 Seaside Centipede Lichen (\$20 968) (0.1 PY)
 Sei Whale Pacific population (\$31 706) (0.13 PY)
 Shorthead Sculpin (\$5 441) (0 PY)
 Shortnose Sturgeon (\$26 500) (0.12 PY)
 Short-tailed Albatross (\$11 695) (0 PY)
 Showy Phlox (\$2 000) (0.04 PY)
 Shumard Oak (\$41 771) (0 PY)
 Silver Chub (\$31 700) (0 PY)
 Silver Hair Moss (\$450) (0.01 PY)
 Slender Collomia (\$2 133) (0.03 PY)
 Slender Mouse-ear-cress (\$4 071) (0 PY)
 Small White Lady's-slipper (\$36 563) (0.22 PY)
 Small-flowered Lipocarpa (\$17 500) (0 PY)
 Small-flowered Sand-verbena (\$4 071) (0 PY)
 Small-flowered Tonella (\$6 000) (0 PY)
 Small-mouthed Salamander (\$938) (0 PY)
 Smooth Goosefoot (\$26 144) (0.03 PY)
 Snuffbox (\$50 000) (0 PY)
 Soapweed and Yucca Moth (\$3 500) (0.2 PY)
 Sowerby's Beaked Whale (\$4 808) (0 PY)
 Spalding's Champion (\$8 000) (0.09 PY)
 Spotted Bat (\$1 108) (0 PY)
 Spotted Gar (\$8 058) (0 PY)
 Spring Salamander (\$43 532) (0.06 PY)
 Steller Sea Lion (\$30 211) (0.14 PY)
 Stoloniferous Pussytoes (\$2 133) (0.03 PY)
 Streambank Lupine (\$16 722) (0 PY)
 Striped Bass Bay of Fundy population (\$15 450) (0.02 PY)
 Striped Bass Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence population (\$150) (0.02 PY)
 Swamp Rose-mallow (\$1 920) (0.01 PY)
 Tall Bugbane (\$37 788) (0 PY)
 Tall Woolly-heads (\$5 709) (0 PY)
 Tall Woolly-heads Prairie population (\$4 071) (0 PY)
 Tallgrass Communities (Ontario) (\$29 000) (0 PY)
 Tiger Salamander Great Lakes population (\$210) (0.03 PY)
 Tiger Salamander Southern Mountain population (\$11 146) (0 PY)
 Timber Rattlesnake (\$3 846) (0 PY)
 Tiny Cryptanthus (\$31 733) (0 PY)
 Toothcup (\$4 000) (0 PY)
 Townsend's Mole (\$2 222) (0 PY)
 Turnor's Willow (\$4 071) (0 PY)
 Twisted Oak Moss (\$5 047) (0.04 PY)
 Van Brunt's Jacob's-ladder (\$4 000) (0.04 PY)
 Victorin's Gentian (\$43 001) (0.09 PY)
 Victorin's Water-hemlock (\$43 001) (0.09 PY)
 Virginia Goat's-rue (\$4 200) (0 PY)
 Warmouth (\$300) (0 PY)
 Water-pennywort (\$21 800) (0.03 PY)
 Water-plantain Buttercup (\$12 086) (0 PY)
 Wavy-rayed Lampmussel (\$50 000) (0 PY)
 Weidemeyer's Admiral (\$15 385) (0 PY)
 Western Blue Flag (\$35 662) (0.1 PY)
 Western Harvest Mouse *megalotis* subspecies (\$1 108) (0 PY)
 Western Prairie Fringed-orchid (\$29 872) (0.13 PY)
 Western Silvery Aster (\$29 992) (0.09 PY)
 Western Toad (\$23 711) (0 PY)
 White Meconella (\$6 000) (0.06 PY)
 White Prairie Gentian (\$6 190) (0 PY)
 White-top Aster (\$12 086) (0 PY)
 Wild Hyacinth (\$2 787) (0.01 PY)
 Williamson's Sapsucker (\$6 000) (0 PY)
 Wolffish (Northern and Spotted) (\$32 333) (0 PY)
 Woodland Caribou Northern Mountain population (\$19 600) (0.07 PY)
 Woodland Vole (\$9 211) (0 PY)
 Yellow Lampmussel (\$20 500) (0.12 PY)
 Yellow Montane Violet (\$18 086) (0 PY)
 Yellow-breasted Chat *virens* subspecies (\$5 025) (0.06 PY)

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Total Contributions > \$50,000





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