

# **Progress Report on Steps Taken for Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada (April 2024 – September 2024)**

December 2024

Canada

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## DEPARTMENTAL MESSAGE

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and Parks Canada (PC) have a core responsibility to protect, conserve and recover terrestrial species at risk and their critical habitat. This responsibility is shared with provincial and territorial governments. ECCC and PC work cooperatively with provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples, other federal departments and agencies, and other partners and stakeholders to undertake conservation measures to recover species at risk and protect biodiversity at large.

A key tool for the protection of species at risk in Canada is the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). Listing species under SARA and producing the required recovery documents allows for the refinement of long-term recovery objectives and strategies for each species at risk and their habitats. However, as more species are listed under SARA, consensus has emerged on the need for a prioritized, multi-species, stewardship-based approach to better focus on recovery outcomes and undertake needed actions in an effective and timely manner. This approach is grounded in stronger multi-jurisdictional partnerships and engagement of all partners, notably with provinces and territories and Indigenous Peoples.

The Government of Canada has also prioritized biodiversity conservation on an international scale. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) was adopted in December 2022 at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15). This landmark document builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and includes a set of goals, targets, and a partial set of indicators for Parties to address. A major focus of the KMGBF mission is halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 and restoring biological diversity levels by 2050. The KMGBF represents “an ambitious path forward for our planet” and gives countries “the tools to turn the tide” on biodiversity loss<sup>1</sup>.

The Government of Canada has been collaborating with provinces<sup>2</sup>, territories, Indigenous Peoples, and other conservation partners to implement the [Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada](#)<sup>3</sup> (Pan-Canadian Approach) since 2018. Conservation efforts under the Pan-Canadian Approach are concentrated on shared priorities across Canada, focusing on sets of priority places, species, and sectors. These concerted efforts are bringing conservation partners together to collectively plan and implement stewardship actions on the ground to achieve better outcomes for species at risk.

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<sup>1</sup> Government of Canada – Environment and Climate Change Canada (2022). “[Canada helps lead the world to agreement on the monumental Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework](#).”

<sup>2</sup> The Government of Quebec is not implementing the Pan-Canadian Approach and the Canada-Quebec agreement for the protection of species at risk in Quebec expired on March 31, 2022.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/wildlife-plants-species/species-risk/pan-canadian-approach/species-at-risk-conservation.html>

- Twelve priority places have been established that are hotspots for species at risk. These priority places cover nearly 30 million ha (including ~2 million ha of critical habitat for species at risk) with more than 320 species at risk (~147 of which have > 50% of their range included within the priority places). Within the priority places, federal and provincial or territorial governments are working with Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders to develop conservation action plans that will identify key actions to address the greatest threats to species. To learn more about the Priority Places initiative and the work undertaken by our partners to recover species at risk within these priority places, please visit our [interactive website](#). These 12 priority places are complemented by a suite of Community-Nominated Priority Places (CNPP), which were identified through an open call for applications. In 2018-2023, more than 34,000 ha were secured and more than 150 km of shoreline and 249,000 ha were stewarded for species at risk through actions implemented by partners in 11 priority places. In 2019-2023, more than 2,000 ha were secured and more than 950 km of shoreline and 23,000 ha were stewarded for species at risk through actions implemented by partners through CNPP. Six priority places overlap with national parks which broadens the collaboration between partners to maximize landscape-scale conservation benefits.
- Six priority species have been identified by federal-provincial-territorial governments: Greater Sage-Grouse; Wood Bison; Barren-ground Caribou; Peary Caribou; Caribou, Boreal population (“boreal caribou”); and Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain population (“southern mountain caribou”). Priority species have large geographic ranges, an important ecological role at the national or regional scale, and many have high cultural, traditional and spiritual meaning for Indigenous Peoples. Together, the priority species’ ranges cover over 576 million ha – roughly ~58% – of Canada including various federal protected areas. For instance, all six of the Priority Species occur across Parks Canada-administered places and Parks Canada continues to advance work to support these species. Bilateral or multilateral conservation agreements have been signed with provinces, territories, and Indigenous Peoples to support commitments towards recovery planning and on-the-ground actions. By delivering conservation outcomes for targeted priority species, it is expected that we can achieve significant co-benefits for other species at risk, wildlife in general, and related biodiversity values.
- Three priority sectors have been identified: agriculture, forest and urban development. The priority sectors initiative addresses each of these sectors through a three-pronged approach:
  - supporting innovative sector projects that can lead to the protection and recovery of species at risk (such as integrating species at risk into sectoral plans, testing of decision support tools, and assessing financial incentives and mechanisms)
  - creating a mechanism for collaboration with sectors; and
  - developing strategic conservation frameworks for species at risk with sector partners and stakeholders.

Nature Agreements between the federal and interested provincial and territorial governments include clear and strong commitments to nature conservation and protection. Agreements include mutually agreed upon actions and financial commitments that Canada and the province or territory will take to reach their individual and collective conservation goals. Nature Agreements may include protecting critical habitat and adopting land use planning measures to improve outcomes for species at risk and migratory birds, including through Priority Places and Priority Species initiatives. For more information and current Nature Agreements, please refer to [Nature Agreements in Canada](#).

ECCC, along with PC, provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples and other partners, continues to advance biodiversity conservation through the implementation of the Pan-Canadian Approach and related policy and program improvements.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The purposes of SARA are to prevent wildlife species from being extirpated or becoming extinct, to provide for the recovery of wildlife species that are extirpated, endangered or threatened as a result of human activity, and to manage species of special concern to prevent them from becoming threatened or endangered. The responsibility for conservation of species at risk in Canada is shared by different levels of government. The Government of Canada first looks to the provinces and territories for the protection of terrestrial species' habitat on non-federally administered lands. The federal government is responsible for critical habitat<sup>4</sup> protection for all species at risk on federal lands.

Species at risk are important elements of healthy ecosystems and protecting them helps support biodiversity. The protection of critical habitat supports the Goal 15, Healthy Wildlife Populations under the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy to protect and recover species and conserve Canadian biodiversity. Critical habitat protection also supports United Nations Sustainable Development Target 15.5 (of Goal 15) to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

The Spring 2023 [Discretionary Powers to Protect Species at Risk](#) report by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development to the Parliament of Canada included recommendations to ECCC for providing more complete information in progress reports. The department agreed with these recommendations. As per the department's official response to these recommendations, by March 2025, ECCC will continue to improve the information reported on steps taken by provinces and territories to protect critical habitat. To date, related

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<sup>4</sup> Critical habitat means the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species (S.C. 2002, e.29).

work has enabled adjustments to improve internal reporting processes, leading to technical efficiencies, improved process and role clarity, and enhanced communication between ECCC and the provinces and territories. Furthermore, the department has been investigating approaches to determining the species and amount of their critical habitat where there have been no steps taken toward the protection of that critical habitat. As a result, a new annex has been added to this report that identifies, by province and territory, species for which specific steps have been taken in areas containing their critical habitat, species whose critical habitat may have been targeted by steps in a multiple-species approach, and species for which no steps have been taken directly attributable to areas containing their critical habitat, as reported in past progress reports (see Annex B).

Under SARA, the Government of Canada is obliged to track and report on actions taken and measures put in place to protect identified critical habitat of species at risk. This responsibility is found under section 63 of the Act. The department has published 13 reports prior to this publication on the measures taken. This report focuses on information related to the protection of critical habitat for terrestrial species at risk in Canada.

In addition to reporting on the implementation of SARA, federal, provincial<sup>5</sup> and territorial governments have been implementing the Pan-Canadian Approach since 2018. Now in its sixth year of implementation, the Pan-Canadian Approach is enabling conservation partners to work together to achieve better outcomes for species at risk. The Pan-Canadian Approach is also renewing relationships and strengthening collaboration between our governments, Indigenous Peoples, and other partners, including industry and non-governmental organizations.

This report provides a summary of steps and actions taken and underway by provincial, territorial and federal governments to contribute towards the protection of identified critical habitat for 272 terrestrial species at risk<sup>6</sup> in Canada, with the identification of critical habitat for two new species since the previous report published in June 2024 (see Annex A). The report includes information related to species at risk critical habitat on federal and non-federal lands. Building on the previous 13 publications<sup>7</sup>, this report focuses on steps and actions that have been taken during the reporting period of April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024. Since the first multi-

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<sup>5</sup> With the exception of Quebec.

<sup>6</sup> The report provides a summary only for species at risk that are listed as Endangered or Threatened under SARA with critical habitat identified on non-federal and federal lands.

<sup>7</sup> Three reports are related to boreal caribou critical habitat protection ([\*Progress report on unprotected critical habitat for the Woodland Caribou \(Rangifer tarandus caribou\), Boreal population, in Canada - April 2018\*](#); [\*Progress Report on Steps Taken to Protect Critical Habitat for the Woodland Caribou \(Rangifer tarandus caribou\), Boreal Population, in Canada\*](#); and [\*Progress Report on Steps Taken to Protect Critical Habitat for the Woodland Caribou \(Rangifer tarandus caribou\), Boreal Population, in Canada - June 2019\*](#)), and ten multi-species reports for all species with identified critical habitat ([\*Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada\*](#)).

species report (June 2019), 506 steps and actions have been reported towards protection of identified critical habitat for species at risk.

## REPORT FRAMEWORK / CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

ECCC contacted provinces and territories to request that they report on steps and actions taken to contribute towards the protection of critical habitat on non-federally administered land. This request began with critical habitat as identified in federal recovery strategies or action plans for federally listed terrestrial species at risk. Information was also solicited on other collaborative efforts as well as information on steps and actions taken on federal lands including input from PC. In addition, Grants and Contributions (G&C) program funding to support the protection of critical habitat is included in this report. This funding information is reported once annually to better reflect ECCC's internal processes and the reporting cycle of G&C recipients.

Guided by the Pan-Canadian Approach, steps or actions are organized in this report based on whether they relate to a single species, relate to multi-species, priority places, or priority sectors. ECCC summarized the input and categorized it into the type of step or action taken. The key categories of steps or actions are defined as follows:

- **Legislative or regulatory:** Steps taken related to the development or implementation of a wildlife/species at risk legislation or a regulation under existing legislation.
- **Policy:** Steps linked to the development or approval of a policy to apply a species at risk legislation or consider wildlife and species at risk in decision making.
- **Protected areas:** Steps linked to the setting aside of land under an existing act or regulation for the purpose of regulating activities to reduce their adverse effects on habitat, or steps linked to the negotiation or establishment of a protected area.
- **Agreements or easements:** Steps linked to the negotiation or signature of a conservation agreement, under section 11 of SARA or under other applicable legislation (such as a *Conservation Easement Act*).
- **Securement:** Voluntary setting aside, sale or purchase of land for the purpose of conservation and protection by a private landowner or a government, without legal designation as a protected area.
- **Range and management planning:** Steps linked to the development and implementation of management plans and range plans.
- **Control of Activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat (ALTDs):** Any steps not already above captured which help control activities likely to result in the destruction of critical habitat for species at risk, when these activities are identified as such in the recovery strategy for the species.
- **Stewardship:** Habitat management actions that help maintain, restore or enhance the quality of habitat.

The list of species in each jurisdiction to which this report applies can be found in Annex A. This list represents all terrestrial species currently listed on Schedule 1 of SARA as threatened or



endangered for which critical habitat has been identified in a final federal recovery strategy or action plan<sup>8</sup>.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories devolution agreements have given administration and control of large portions of land to the Yukon and Northwest Territories governments. This type of agreement was recently signed (February 2024), for Nunavut. The federal government is working with the territorial governments, Indigenous governments and organizations, and northern Wildlife Management Boards to develop a path forward for protection of critical habitat on devolved lands (also known as territorial lands).

## **1 PROTECTION OF CRITICAL HABITAT IN THE PROVINCES**

For critical habitat occurring on non-federally administered lands in the provinces, the Government of Canada first looks to the laws of the provinces for the protection of terrestrial species' habitat. In the following sections, a summary of the applicable legislation is provided, followed by the different actions and measures put in place which reduce the risk of destruction of critical habitat.

### **1.1 British Columbia**

#### **Status Summary**

In British Columbia (BC), there are 110 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A1). From April 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within BC. No legislative changes were made during the reporting period; the summary of legislation is below.

The Government of BC does not currently have stand-alone species at risk legislation. The purpose of most provincial land use legislation in BC is to manage industrial and commercial activities, including the environmental effects of those activities.

The *Ecological Reserve Act*, the *Park Act*, the *Wildlife Act*, the *Land Act* and their associated regulations include provisions that could, in some circumstances, result in an outcome that prohibits critical habitat destruction within ecological reserves, conservancies or provincial parks, and wildlife management areas respectively. However, the scope of lands covered by these Acts is limited, and, except within ecological reserves, there are discretions that may enable the authorization of activities likely to result in the destruction of critical habitat. The *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and the *Energy Resources Activities Act* (ERAA), and associated regulations, include enforceable prohibitions, but these prohibitions only apply to forest harvesting activities, oil and gas activities, or range use practices under some

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<sup>8</sup> As of September 30, 2024.

circumstances; vary in their application depending on the specific land use designation; and have less restrictive provisions or exemptions for various types of operators.

On February 13, 2023, the province amended the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation under the FRPA to remove the limitation “without unduly reducing the supply of timber” from objectives set by government in the Act (BC Reg 36/2023). This change enables forest stewardship plan holders and Ministry decision makers to fully balance forest values when managing for timber and non-timber objectives under the FRPA. This clause has now been removed from FRPA’s [Government Actions Regulation](#), which is the mechanism to establish wildlife habitat areas and ungulate winter ranges. For more information, please see [Removing limitations on objectives set by government - Province of British Columbia](#).

On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation in BC may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Protected areas	Woodland Caribou (Southern Mountain population)	On June 20, 2024, Klinse-za/Twin Sisters Park and Protected Area were established by Order in Council, protecting areas of high cultural and spiritual significance as well as providing protection for caribou and other endangered and threatened species. This expansion of the existing 31,724 ha park by 168,056 ha and establishment of the protected area (3,394 ha) fulfils a key commitment of the Intergovernmental Partnership Agreement for the Conservation of the Central Group of the southern mountain caribou (the Partnership Agreement) signed with Canada, West Moberly First Nations and Saulneau First Nations in 2020. The park and protected area include areas of critical habitat for Southern Mountain Caribou, and also include the maternal penning sites that are operated by the Níkanêse Wah tzee Stewardship Society – a collaborative non-profit between West Moberly First Nations and Saulneau First Nations - to enhance the successful reproduction of caribou.

Protected areas	Marbled Murrelet	During the reporting period, British Columbia established new Wildlife Habitat Areas, 8 of which are overlapping with approximately 339 ha of critical habitat for Marbled Murrelet.
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**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Protected areas	Marbled Murrelet  Northern Goshawk, <i>laingi</i> subspecies	On June 26, 2024, ten new conservancies (totaling >76,000 ha) were established in Clayoquot Sound by Order in Council. In partnership with Ahousaht and Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations, these conservancies were established to support reconciliation, conservation of old-growth forests and healthy ecosystems. These areas overlap with approximately 28,037 ha of critical habitat for Marbled Murrelet and 1,295 ha of critical habitat for Northern Goshawk.
Protected areas	Multiple species	During the reporting period, British Columbia added approximately 189 ha of land and/or foreshore to six parks and one conservancy: 13 ha to Tribune Bay Park (in effect October 1, 2024, located on Hornby Island, adjacent to Helliwell Park, home to Taylor's Checkerspot), 11 ha to Edge Hills Park, 6 ha to Valhalla Park, 24.3 ha to Purcell Wilderness Conservancy Park, 4.8 ha to Mount Pope Park, 2.5 ha to Muncho Lake Park and 127 ha to Taku River/T'aḱú Téix' Conservancy.

**1.2 Alberta**

**Status Summary**

In Alberta, there are 28 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A2). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within Alberta. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The Government of Alberta does not have stand-alone species at risk legislation. The *Wildlife Act* and its *Wildlife Regulation* cover 13 SARA listed species (see Annex A2 for details) and are the primary provincial legislative tools that address wildlife management in Alberta. The *Wildlife Act* does not contain prohibitions against the destruction of habitat, but it enables the Minister to make regulations respecting the protection of wildlife habitat and endangered species.

The *Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas and Heritage Rangelands Act*, the *Provincial Parks Act* and the *Willmore Wilderness Park Act* include provisions on critical habitat destruction in wilderness areas, ecological reserves, wildland provincial parks, and within Willmore Wilderness Park respectively. On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation, such as the *Public Lands Act* and the Public Lands Administration Regulation, may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
Stewardship	Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies	Grazing lease agreements around Little Fish Lake were renewed. The agreements cover ten quartersections around the lake and include provisions to exclude cattle grazing during the Piping Plover breeding period from May 1 to July 1.
Stewardship	Caribou (Boreal population)	Not previously reported, although it did not occur within the April 2024 – September 2024 period, legacy seismic line restoration (including mechanical site preparation, tree felling deactivation and tree planting) was completed in July 2023 for a portion of the Little Smoky range (compartment 11). Mechanical site preparation, line deactivation, and tree planting (204,510 seedlings) were completed on 236 km of legacy seismic lines.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Dusky Dune Moth  Gold-edged Gem	Approximately 3000 invasive Baby's Breath plants were removed by Alberta Environment and Protected Areas and the Alberta Conservation Association from the critical habitat of multiple species in the Pakowki Sandhills.

	Smooth Goosefoot	
	Western Spiderwort	
Securement	Five-spotted Bogus Yucca Moth  Greater Sage-Grouse, <i>urophasianus</i> subspecies  Non- pollinating Yucca Moth  Soapweed  Yucca Moth	Not previously reported, although it did not occur within the April 2024 – September 2024 period, The Alberta Land Trust Grant Program provided \$69,900 in funding to the Alberta Conservation Association to support their May 2022 fee-simple purchase of the Milk River Badlands Conservation Site. This 64 ha site contains critical habitat for Soapweed, Yucca Moth, Five-spotted Bogus Yucca Moth, and Non-pollinating Yucca Moth. The Alberta Land Trust Grant Program also provided \$418,841 in funding to the Alberta Conservation Association to support their fee-simple purchase of the Manyberries Creek Expansion Conservation Site (518 ha). The title was finalized for Section 10 (Sec 10-006-05-W4M, 259 ha) on June 1, 2023, and the title was finalized for Section 9 (Sec 09-006-05-W4M, 259 ha) on February 5, 2024.

**1.3 Saskatchewan**

**Status Summary**

In Saskatchewan, there are 22 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A3). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within Saskatchewan. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The Government of Saskatchewan does not have stand-alone species at risk legislation. Rather, *The Wildlife Act, 1998* and its *Wild Species at Risk Regulations*, covering nine SARA listed species (see Annex A3) are the primary provincial legislative tools that can address wildlife habitat and species at risk in the province. *The Wildlife Act, 1998* allows for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations that designate an area of the province for protection of wildlife and their habitat, however, it also includes provisions to authorize activities in these areas. *The Wild Species at Risk Regulations* is the only regulation that includes provisions regarding species at risk; however, the prohibitions are limited.

*The Provincial Lands Act, 2016* and *The Conservation Easement Act* include provisions on critical habitat destruction in Ecological Reserves, Representative Area Ecological Reserves and on land that is under a crown conservation easement, respectively. However, the scope of lands

covered under these Acts is limited and there are specific provisions associated with each designated reserve and easement. On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for specific species during this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for multiple species during this reporting period.

**1.4 Manitoba**

**Status Summary**

In Manitoba, there are 23 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A4). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024 no additional critical habitat was identified within Manitoba. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The *Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act* (ESEA) covers 21 SARA listed species with critical habitat identified on non-federal lands (see Annex A4) and is the primary provincial legislative tool to protect species at risk and their habitat on non-federal lands. In general, the ESEA includes prohibitions against destroying, disturbing, or interfering with the habitat of listed endangered or threatened species. However, the ESEA includes exemptions for developments and licenses under *The Environment Act*. Manitoba has not required proponents to apply for exemption under the ESEA for development projects licensed under *The Environment Act*. The ESEA also includes provisions for designating endangered or threatened ecosystems as protected through ecosystem preservation zones, which would apply to any overlapping critical habitat. However, as of March 2023, no ecosystem preservation zones had been designated.

Additionally, the *Ecological Reserves Act* and the *Provincial Parks Act* include provisions on critical habitat destruction in ecological reserves, and certain zones within provincial parks. On

non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No content on the steps and actions taken for specific species was provided for this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No content on the steps and actions taken for multiple species was provided for this reporting period.

**1.5 Ontario**

**Status Summary**

In Ontario, there are 105 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A5). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, critical habitat for two new species (Louisiana Waterthrush, Unisexual Ambystoma, Jefferson Salamander dependent population) was identified within Ontario. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

Habitat protection under Ontario’s *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) is in place for more than 200 species at risk in Ontario, 100 of which are part of the 103 terrestrial species with critical habitat identified on non-federal lands in the province (see Annex A5). Under the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* (CFSA), forest operations in Crown forests are exempt from certain prohibitions of the ESA provided the forest operations are conducted in accordance with an approved forest management plan. Impacts to species at risk as a result of forest operations are managed through requirements under the CFSA framework. Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population) (not currently listed under the ESA), Golden-winged Warbler (currently listed Special Concern under the ESA), and Lakeside Daisy (currently listed Special Concern under the ESA) are the only three species with final critical habitat in Ontario that do not currently receive any direct habitat protection under the ESA.

On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for specific species during this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Stewardship	Multiple species	<p>The Caribou Conservation Stewardship Program continues to be implemented in Ontario to identify and support external projects that contribute to boreal caribou conservation. There are 19 projects currently funded including projects that are undertaking habitat management/restoration activities. A new call for proposals was launched in June 2024 to identify additional projects for funding with an estimated \$6 million dollars to be provided to new projects in 2024/25.</p> <p>During this reporting period, the provincial Species at Risk Stewardship Program supported 34 ongoing or new stewardship projects that support the protection and recovery of the province's species at risk. Since April 2024, those projects have reported the restoration or enhancement of 1,130 ha of critical habitat for species at risk and, through outreach and education initiatives, were able to create over 295,000 outreach impressions on the public.</p>
Stewardship	Bank Swallow Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	<p>ECCE supports the continued implementation of conservation actions in the Georgian Bay Biosphere Region Community Nominated Priority Place, now named Maamwi Ankjiakiziwin, in 2023-2024. Actions implemented include:</p>



	<p>Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)</p> <p>Eastern Whip-poor-will</p> <p>Massasauga (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)</p> <p>Red-headed Woodpecker</p> <p>Spotted Turtle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementing Best Management Practices related to pesticide use</li> <li>• promoting adherence to Integrated Pest Management principles, in particular the use of insecticides with the lowest toxicity to birds and non-target insects, and avoidance of insecticide application to field edges</li> <li>• implementing a diverse suite of activities to mitigate road mortality, which included turtle nest protection, turtle egg incubation and release, and installation of mitigation infrastructure</li> <li>• holding workshops with municipalities and First Nation Communities related to species at risk protection and conservation integration into land use planning, conducting habitat assessments on local privately held properties to update biodiversity maps with critical habitat; and</li> <li>• engaging youth in species at risk education and outreach via social media, local events, classroom visits, etc</li> </ul>
Stewardship	<p>Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)</p> <p>Eastern Whip-poor-will</p> <p>Five-lined Skink (Carolinian population)</p> <p>Golden-winged Warbler</p> <p>Gray Ratsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)</p>	<p>ECCE supports the continued implementation of conservation actions in the Land Between Bioregion Community Nominated Priority Place in 2023-2024. Actions implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conducting new habitat inventories (turtles) including assigning wetland habitat types, and to validate through reconnaissance assessments, priorities and feasibility for conservation and also mitigation infrastructure based on mapping models</li> <li>• using previously completed priority/feasibility turtle mitigation site mapping (2021-22) to identify new sites for mitigation infrastructure implementation and survey sites using assessment protocols to finalize lists of priority and feasible sites</li> <li>• approaching landowners to apply management options including planting or reducing night lighting, etc</li> </ul>

	<p>Massasauga (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)</p> <p>Spotted Turtle</p> <p>Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population)</p> <p>Wood Turtle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• completing designs of community science programs for phragmites surveying and removal. Creating self-guided online training identification and control protocols; and</li> <li>• habitat creation and management for target insects through seed collection and distribution of milkweed by staff and also through workshops with the general public</li> </ul>
Stewardship	<p>Acadian Flycatcher</p> <p>American Badger, <i>jacksoni</i> subspecies</p> <p>American Chestnut</p> <p>Bank Swallow</p> <p>Bent Spike-rush (Great Lakes Plains population)</p> <p>Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)</p> <p>Cerulean Warbler</p>	<p>In 2023-2024, ECCC provided funding through the Canada Nature Fund to 15 projects in the Long Point Walsingham Forest (LPWF) and now the expanded Carolinian Zone Priority Place. Through these projects, the LPWF Collaborative is continuing to implement the actions identified in the Conservation Implementation Plan that directly and indirectly benefit the critical habitat of multiple species at risk and some partners are beginning to expand these actions into other areas of the Carolinian Zone. Actions implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restoring, improving, managing, and protecting natural features in marginal agricultural lands through conservation agreements</li> <li>• promoting agricultural Best Management Practices to landowners and farmers through existing incentive programs</li> <li>• implementing a landscape scale management plan for <i>Phragmites australis</i> in coastal wetlands and upland habitat on private and public lands</li> <li>• improving open country habitat including tallgrass prairie, oak savannah and oak woodland communities through</li> </ul>

Cucumber Tree	prescribed burning, vegetation planting, and invasive species control
Eastern Flowering Dogwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitoring species at risk in open country habitat before and after habitat improvement</li> </ul>
Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• installing road signs to mitigate amphibian and reptile road mortality at known hotspots</li> <li>• installing reptile and amphibian breeding habitat and overwintering structures</li> </ul>
Eastern Whip-poor-will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving forest and treed swamp habitat by controlling invasive species managing visitors (e.g., installing signage and fencing) and planting native trees and shrubs; and</li> </ul>
Fowler’s Toad	
Golden-winged Warbler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• engaging with public and private landowners to protect and improve forested habitat by implementing Best Management Practices to mitigate negative impacts to species at risk birds</li> </ul>
Gray Ratsnake (Carolinian population)	
Horsetail Spike-rush	
Jefferson Salamander	
Large Whorled Pogonia	
Least Bittern	
Prothonotary Warbler	
Queensnake	
Red-headed Woodpecker	
Round-leaved Greenbrier (Great Lakes	

	Plains population) Rusty-patched Bumble Bee Spiny Softshell Spotted Turtle Spotted Wintergreen Virginia Goat's-rue	
Stewardship	Bank Swallow Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population) Cerulean Warbler Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population) Eastern Whip-poor-will Jefferson Salamander Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies Queensnake	<p>In 2023-2024, the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk provided \$1,094,531 in federal funding to support twenty-two Ontario-based projects that directly and indirectly benefitted the critical habitat of multiple species at risk. Conservation and stewardship actions supported by the Habitat Stewardship Program include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving habitat conditions for grassland, wetland and woodland species at risk through the management of invasive species (e.g., invasive common reed, Phragmites), native seeding and planting, and through the creation / recreation of breeding, nesting and foraging habitats</li> <li>• abating human-based threats to species at risk including road mortality, and mortality associated with agricultural operations and recreational activities</li> <li>• collecting species at risk turtle eggs from nests vulnerable to predation, poaching or destruction, hatching them in captivity, and releasing hatched juveniles back into the watershed from which they were collected</li> <li>• engaging and educating communities on species at risk habitat stewardship through local events, presentations, signage and through the use of print and social media</li> </ul>

	<p>Red-headed Woodpecker</p> <p>Spiny Softshell</p> <p>Unisexual Ambystoma, Jefferson Salamander dependent population</p> <p>Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• completing surveys, inventories and monitoring documenting species at risk habitat use to inform conservation planning, including the identification of critical habitat; and</li> <li>• protecting species at risk habitats (including critical habitat) by supporting the enrollment of private landowners into conservation-based tax incentive programs</li> </ul>
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**1.6 Quebec**

**Status Summary**

In Quebec, there are 39 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A6). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, critical habitat for one new species (Louisiana Waterthrush) was identified within Quebec. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

In Quebec, among the species listed in Annex A6, 33 are designated as threatened or vulnerable under the *Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species* (LEMV).<sup>9</sup> The legislation also provides for the creation of a *List of plant and wildlife species which are likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable*, primarily for preventive purposes. The list is an administrative and educational tool aimed at halting, or even reversing, the decline of species. Four of the species listed in Annex A6 are included on this list. However, there is no obligation to designate or protect habitats that are necessary for the survival or recovery of a species. In addition, although the LEMV and the *Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife* (LCMVF) apply in principle to both private and public lands, the *Regulation respecting wildlife habitats* (RHF) limits the designation of wildlife habitats to Provincial Crown land, therefore limiting the

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<sup>9</sup> These numbers come from the *Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable wildlife species and their habitats*, as published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* on June 21, 2023.

protection of habitat for wildlife species at risk. However, steps are being taken to modernize the RHF and review these provisions.

In addition, Quebec has several tools available to create different types of protected areas. The designation of protected areas is an element of the Quebec Government’s strategy to promote sustainable development and the protection of biodiversity, including species at risk. However, with few exceptions, the proportions of critical habitat covered by protected areas are generally very small except for the Green-scaled Willow for which 100% of the critical habitat is in the Gaspésie National Park established under the *Parks Act*. On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [\*Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada\*](#).

The Canada-Quebec agreement for the protection of species at risk in Quebec expired on March 31, 2022. Since then, the province has shared very little data with ECCC, including updated information on the measures and actions taken to protect the critical habitat of species at risk on non-federal lands. As Quebec did not provide input to this report, the following section may be incomplete.

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Legislative or regulatory	Caribou (Boreal population)	<p>On May 10, 2024, based on an imminent threat assessment of boreal caribou ranges in Quebec conducted by ECCC, the federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change formed the opinion that the Boreal Caribou is facing imminent threats to its recovery. Section 80 of SARA contains provisions to protect species at risk and their habitat on non-federal land and specifies that the Minister is required to recommend to the Governor in Council that an emergency order be made if the Minister is of the opinion that the species faces imminent threats to its survival or recovery.</p> <p>On June 19, 2024, following the Minister’s recommendation, the Government of Canada initiated the process of making an emergency order to protect portions of the habitat within or adjacent to the three most at-risk</p>

		<p>Boreal Caribou populations in Canada: the Val-d’Or, Charlevoix, and Pimpuacan populations.</p> <p>From June 19 to September 15, 2024, consultations were undertaken on the boundaries of potential protection areas and the scope of proposed prohibitions that would apply within them. Information received during consultations is being considered in the process of making an emergency order.</p>
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**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
Stewardship	<p>Allegheny Mountain Dusky (Appalachian population)</p> <p>American Ginseng</p> <p>American Water-willow</p> <p>Blanding’s Turtle (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence population)</p> <p>Eastern Whip-poor-will</p> <p>False Hop Sedge</p> <p>Forked Three-awned Grass</p>	<p>In 2023–24, the Canada Nature Fund provided funding for 7 new projects and for the continuation of 7 existing projects in the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the priority place in Quebec identified under the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation. All of these are multi-year projects involving a wide range of partners. The habitat of some 17 species at risk could benefit from the various conservation actions taken under these projects.</p> <p>These projects include the development of partnerships, planning activities and the creation of tools to implement measures to benefit habitats for biodiversity and species at risk. Examples include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• habitat management and improvement measures implemented on 127 ha of land in power transmission rights-of-way in the Montreal Metropolitan Community, in partnership with industry and a number of municipalities</li> <li>• outreach efforts, which in some cases result in the protection of important lands for species at risk and, where possible, critical habitat (for example, 156 ha of habitat for species at risk were secured in the Outaouais region through acquisitions by a conservation organization, and 766 ha were conserved through voluntary conservation agreements); and</li> <li>• planning, resulting in the implementation of best management practices or enhancements benefiting species</li> </ul>

	<p>Golden-winged Warbler</p> <p>Least Bittern</p> <p>Little Brown Myotis</p> <p>Northern Myotis</p> <p>Purple Twayblade</p> <p>Spiny Softshell</p> <p>Victorin's Gentian</p> <p>Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes/St. Lawrence – Canadian Shield population)</p> <p>White Wood Aster</p> <p>Wood Turtle</p>	<p>at risk on agricultural lands (for example, vegetation was planted and agricultural practices favourable to grassland bird species at risk were implemented on 560 ha of land in the Outaouais and Laurentides regions)</p>
<p>Stewardship</p>	<p>Allegheny Mountain Dusky (Appalachian population)</p> <p>American Ginseng</p>	<p>In 2023–24, the Canada Nature Fund provided additional funding for two projects in the Magdalen Islands and Northern Green Mountains Community-Nominated Priority Places in Quebec. These are multi-year projects involving a number of partners and a range of collaborative activities. The habitat of some 13 species at risk could benefit from the various conservation actions taken under these projects.</p>



	<p>Bicknell’s Thrush</p> <p>Eastern Whip-poor-will</p> <p>Golden-winged Warbler</p> <p>Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster</p> <p>Horned Grebe (Magdalen Islands population)</p> <p>Little Brown Myotis</p> <p>Northern Myotis</p> <p>Piping Plover, <i>melodius</i> subspecies</p> <p>Roseate Tern</p> <p>Wood Turtle</p>	<p>These two projects, initially set to run for 4 years, were extended until March 31, 2026 (total of 7 years).</p> <p>The activities related to these projects have continued, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outreach efforts, which in some cases result in the protection of important areas for species at risk and, where possible, critical habitat</li> <li>• conservation organizations have worked together to secure nearly 212 ha of important habitat for species at risk in the Northern Green Mountains through land acquisition and conservation agreements; and</li> <li>• stewardship actions aimed at controlling threats to individuals of species at risk (for example, posting signs for all-terrain vehicles, providing cages to protect species from predation, and monitoring and outreach activities covering all Piping Plover habitat, that is, approximately 30 linear kilometres in the Magdalen Islands)</li> </ul>
Stewardship	Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population)	In 2023–24, the Canada Nature Fund provided additional funding for the project to support the recovery of the Western Chorus Frog and the protection of its habitat. This is a multi-year project involving the collaboration of several conservation organizations and partners in the Montérégie and Outaouais regions. In the past year, nearly 48 ha of habitat have been protected for this species as part of this project, most of which is in Longueuil and Boucherville, in the Montérégie region. Breeding habitat restoration and social marketing activities have also been undertaken, in

		addition to the analysis of regulatory tools to protect its habitat.
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## 1.7 New Brunswick

### Status Summary

In New Brunswick, there are 17 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A7). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within New Brunswick. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The *Species at Risk Act* (NB SARA) is the primary provincial legislative tool that can protect critical habitat for species at risk on non-federal lands. It replaced the New Brunswick *Endangered Species Act* (NB ESA) in 2013. Schedule A of the NB SARA contains the species that were transferred from the NB ESA and kept the status they had under the NB ESA, including species that were listed as Endangered. Of the 17 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat in New Brunswick, 10 species of Schedule A may receive habitat protection through transitional provisions of the NB SARA up until they are removed from Schedule A (see Annex A7). To be removed from Schedule A, the species must be listed and regulations provide that the prohibitions under section 28 apply<sup>10</sup>. Section 28 of the NB SARA states that no person shall kill, harm, harass, take, possess, buy, sell or trade an individual of a listed species at risk. Section 28 only applies to listed extirpated, endangered, or threatened species. Once listed, the NB SARA provides the Government of New Brunswick with the power to protect species at risk critical habitat by regulation or by order but only at the discretion of the Minister. To date no species has been listed under the NB SARA, and therefore no regulations have been made or orders issued in respect to the designation or protection of species at risk critical habitat under the NB SARA.

The NB SARA and the *Protected Natural Areas Act* include provisions for species at risk critical habitat within Protected Natural Areas. Additionally, the *Parks Act* includes prohibitions against activities that could result in the destruction of species at risk critical habitat, though limited.

Under the *Conservation Easements Act*, individual easements could include prohibitions against activities likely to result in the destruction of species at risk critical habitat. On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

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<sup>10</sup> For more information, please refer to the Act: <http://laws.gnb.ca/en/showfulldoc/cs/2012-c.6//20210621>

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No content on the steps and actions taken for specific species was provided for this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Bank Swallow Bicknell's Thrush Cobblestone Tiger Beetle Least Bittern Little Brown Myotis Maritime Ringlet Northern Myotis Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies Tri-coloured Bat Van Brunt's Jacob's-ladder	The number of land-use reviews (Mineral and Mine applications, Crown Land applications, Wetland and Watercourse Alteration permit applications, Environmental Impact Assessments) that resulted in proposed mitigation:  Bank Swallow: 17 Bats: 4 Bicknell's Thrush: 15 Cobblestone Tiger Beetle: 1 Least Bittern: 1 Maritime Ringlet: 2 Piping Plover: 4 Van Brunt's Jacob's-ladder: 1 Wood Turtle: 14

	Wood Turtle	
Securement	Wood Turtle	Within the Wolastoq / Saint John River Priority Place for Species at Risk, and with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, the Nature Conservancy of Canada secured and protected 165 ha containing critical habitat for Wood Turtle.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Bank Swallow Wood Turtle	Wolastoq / Saint John River Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported implementation of mitigative measures to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat and harm to Wood Turtles and Bank Swallow during the reforestation of 7 ha of floodplain and riparian forest in the Nashwaak Watershed.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Bank Swallow	Wolastoq / Saint John River Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported landowner engagement in the implementation of best practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat for Bank Swallow (e.g., shoreline hardening).
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Bank Swallow	Wele’k Pemjajika’q Sikniqt – Healthy Coasts NB Community-Nominated Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported community ‘living shoreline’ installation and education events, engaging landowners in best practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat (such as rock armouring and removing vegetation above coastal bluffs). One existing colony was protected from activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat by installing signage nearby, community engagement, a fenced buffer and vegetation planting above the colony, and erosion control measures below the colony.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction	Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster	Wele’k Pemjajika’q Sikniqt – Healthy Coasts NB Community-Nominated Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported monitoring (species, habitats and pressures) and beach visitor engagement on best practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat

of critical habitat	Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	(such as reduction of off highway vehicles on beaches and dunes).
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## 1.8 Prince Edward Island

### Status Summary

In Prince Edward Island (PEI), there are five species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A8). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within PEI. There have been no modifications to legislation which applies to species at risk within this reporting period.

The *Wildlife Conservation Act* is the primary provincial legislative tool that can protect critical habitat for species at risk on non-federal lands. The *Wildlife Conservation Act* provides the Government of PEI with the power to protect the critical habitat of species at risk that have been designated (at the discretion Lieutenant Governor in Council) as a threatened or endangered species. To date, no regulations have been made under the *Wildlife Conservation Act* to designate a species at risk. Species at risk critical habitat could also, potentially, be protected on private land under an agreement with a private landowner which may impose a covenant or easement on the private landowner's land. Unlike stand-alone easement legislation, which tends to be enforced under common law, such an agreement appears to be enforceable under the *Wildlife Conservation Act*.

The *Natural Areas Protection Act* includes provisions for species at risk critical habitat that occurs within natural areas designated under the Act. On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation, such as the *Planning Act*, may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

### Steps and actions taken for specific species

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No content on the steps and actions taken for specific species was provided for this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	Prince Edward Island Coastal Ecosystems: Understanding Connections, Protecting & Sharing the Space Community-Nominated Priority Place, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported monitoring (species, habitats and pressures) and beach visitor engagement on best practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat (such as reduction of off highway vehicles on beaches).

**1.9 Nova Scotia**

**Status Summary**

In Nova Scotia, there are 23 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A9). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within Nova Scotia. There have been no modifications to legislation which applies to species at risk within this reporting period.

The *Endangered Species Act* (NS ESA) covers 21 SARA listed species (see Annex A9) and is the primary provincial legislative tool that can protect habitat for species at risk on non-federal lands. The NS ESA has prohibitions against the destruction of residence such as nests or hibernacula, including dwellings that are anthropogenic structures. The NS ESA also provides the mechanism (through regulation or an order) to list prohibitions against the destruction of species at risk critical habitat on non-federal lands. However, no regulations or orders protecting species at risk critical habitat have been issued under the NS ESA.

The NS ESA, the *Wilderness Areas Protection Act*, the *Brothers Islands Wildlife Management Regulations* (under the *Wildlife Act*), the *Provincial Parks Act*, the *Conservation Easements Act* and the *Special Places Protection Act* include provisions for species at risk critical habitat. On non-federal lands, some provisions in other pieces of legislation may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for specific species during this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Bank Swallow	Nova Scotia reviews land-use applications for species at risk through <i>Endangered Species Act</i> Permits, Crown Land applications, Wetland Alteration Permit applications, Mineral Exploration applications and Environmental Assessments. The following summary highlights a minimum number of applications for which mitigation was requested or that were rejected during the specified reporting period:  Bank Swallow: 10  Bicknell's Thrush: 2  Blanding's Turtle: 2  Boreal Felt Lichen: 1  Chimney Swift: 2  Eastern Baccharis: 1  Eastern Ribbonsnake: 3  Eastern Waterfan: 5  Plymouth Gentian: 2  Little Brown Myotis: 5  Northern Myotis: 2  Pink Coreopsis: 1  Piping Plover: 4  Tall Beakrush: 1  Thread-leaved Sundew: 1
	Bicknell's Thrush	
	Blanding's Turtle (Nova Scotia population)	
	Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic population)	
	Chimney Swift	
	Eastern Baccharis	
	Eastern Ribbonsnake (Atlantic population)	
	Eastern Waterfan	
	Little Brown Myotis	
	Northern Myotis	

	<p>Pink Coreopsis</p> <p>Piping Plover, <i>melodius</i> subspecies</p> <p>Plymouth Gentian</p> <p>Tall Beakrush</p> <p>Thread-leaved Sundew</p> <p>Tri-coloured Bat</p> <p>Vole Ears Lichen</p> <p>Wood Turtle</p>	<p>Tri-coloured Bat: 1</p> <p>Vole Ears Lichen: 1</p> <p>Wood Turtle: 5</p> <p>Nova Scotia has a Critical Habitat Policy that excludes activity within designated critical habitat in the absence of a Special Management Practice that is in alignment with the protection of that critical habitat. During the reporting period, the policy was applied for the following species:</p> <p>Eastern Waterfan: 2</p> <p>Wood Turtle: 2</p>
<p>Stewardship</p>	<p>Black-foam Lichen</p> <p>Chimney Swift</p> <p>Thread-leaved Sundew</p> <p>Vole Ears Lichen</p>	<p>Through the Canada-Nova Scotia Kespukwitk/ Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place agreement, Nova Scotia established contribution agreements in 2023-2024 with conservation partners to accomplish the following activities that have a bearing on critical habitat identification and/or protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collaborative development of operational guidelines for species at risk landbird Best Management Practices in working forests in Kespukwitk (Dr Cindy Staicer, Dalhousie University)</li> <li>• provincial and municipal government engagement in species at risk recovery implementation to improve awareness and education on laws, species at risk recovery implementation, including best practices for all SARA and <i>Endangered Species Act</i> listed species (Biodiversity Program, Department of Natural Resources and Renewables)</li> <li>• protecting southwest Nova Scotia's species at risk from invasive species by expanding knowledge of the impact of invasive species on species at risk by determining the</li> </ul>



		<p>presence and distribution of invasive species in this region, identifying the threats they pose to species at risk, employing risk assessment to prioritize species/impacts and developing an invasive species management/monitoring plan (Nova Scotia Invasive Species Council)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wildfire management for species at risk in the face of climate change to quantify the impact of the 2023 western Nova Scotia forest fires, to identify options for fire suppression or prevention in species at risk habitats, and create Best Management Practices to be included in recovery planning activities (Biodiversity Program, Department of Natural Resources and Renewables); and</li> <li>• protecting bird migration habitat in Kespukwitk through mitigating the impact of residential and industrial development on bird migration habitat in coastal Kespukwitk through acoustic analysis of 6 to 12 coastal bird migration habitats to inform land acquisition and characterize the preferred migration habitat of bird species at risk</li> </ul>
Securement	Blanding's Turtle (Nova Scotia population)	Within the Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place for Species at Risk and through the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, the Nova Scotia Nature Trust secured and permanently protected 136 ha of high biodiversity land containing critical habitat for Blanding's Turtle.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	<p>Black-foam Lichen</p> <p>Blanding's Turtle (Nova Scotia population)</p> <p>Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic population)</p> <p>Eastern Ribbonsnake</p>	<p>Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported small woodlot owner and forestry professional engagement in the implementation of best practices for species at risk to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat related to forest harvesting activities, including formal stewardship agreements (e.g., Woodlands for Wildlife incentive/recognition program for woodlot owners for the protection of species at risk, critical habitat and other high conservation values).</p>

	(Atlantic population)  Vole Ears Lichen  Wood Turtle	
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Black-foam Lichen  Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic population)  Vole Ears Lichen	Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported habitat monitoring and identification of at risk lichen occurrences on private and Crown land for the application of Special Management Practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat to advance recovery of at-risk lichens in Kespukwitk.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Blanding's Turtle (Nova Scotia population)  Eastern Ribbonsnake (Atlantic population)  Pink Coreopsis  Plymouth Gentian	Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported private landowner engagement in the implementation of best practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat on lake shorelines including critical habitat for at risk Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora, Blanding's Turtle, and Eastern Ribbonsnake.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported beach visitor engagement and social media outreach on best practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat for Piping Plover on beaches (e.g., off highway vehicles).

Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Wood Turtle	Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported the establishment and enhancement of riparian zones in Wood Turtle critical habitat in the Annapolis Watershed to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Bank Swallow	Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported landowner engagement in the implementation of best practices to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat for Bank Swallow (e.g., shoreline hardening).

**1.10 Newfoundland and Labrador**

**Status Summary**

In Newfoundland and Labrador, there are 11 species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A10). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within Newfoundland and Labrador. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The Newfoundland and Labrador *Endangered Species Act* (NL ESA) covers 10 SARA listed species (see Annex A10) and is the primary provincial legislative tool that can protect critical habitat for species at risk on non-federal lands. The NL ESA enables the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador to make an order to set aside an area of land to be protected as species at risk critical habitat. However, no orders have been issued for species at risk under the NL ESA.

The *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act* and the *Provincial Parks Act* both include provisions for species at risk critical habitat within Ecological Reserves and Provincial Parks respectively. On non-federal land, some provisions in other pieces of legislation may be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

For more details on the provincial legislative assessment, please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

The following section highlights the actions taken for species at risk critical habitat protection on non-federal lands within the designated reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No content on the steps and actions taken for specific species was provided for this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Long’s Braya Fernald’s Braya Barrens Willow	Limestone Landscape of the Great Northern Peninsula Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported collaborative work with community groups, individuals, municipal government, resource user groups, and ecotourism to promote best practices and reduce pressures (such as off-road vehicles) in Limestone Barrens critical habitats.
Control of activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat	Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	Long Range Biodiversity Community-Nominated Priority Place for Species at Risk, with the support of the Enhanced Nature Legacy Fund, supported a collaboration with core partners to conduct in-person outreach on several beaches in southwest Newfoundland (Piping Plover critical habitat) to reduce activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

**2 PROTECTION OF CRITICAL HABITAT IN THE TERRITORIES**

For critical habitat occurring on non-federally administered lands and in respect of the spirit of devolution agreements in the territories, the Government of Canada first looks to the laws of the territory for the protection of terrestrial species’ habitat. In the following sections, a summary of the applicable legislation is provided followed by the different actions and measures put in place which reduce the risk of destruction of critical habitat, as reported by the territorial governments.

**2.1 Yukon**

**Status Summary**

In the Yukon, there are two species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A11). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within the Yukon. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The Yukon has no stand-alone legislation protecting species at risk; however, certain activities impacting individuals of wildlife species are regulated under the *Wildlife Act*. On territorial lands, some provisions in various territorial acts can be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

Protected areas in the Yukon can prevent some disturbance due to human activity in certain critical habitat, while areas that have not yet been designated may have interim protection through land withdrawals via land use plans or Yukon First Nation Final Agreements. Moreover, regional land use plans contribute to conservation of species at risk habitat in the Yukon in certain areas. Approved land use plans are implemented through Yukon First Nation Final Agreements and the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act.

For more details on the territorial legislative assessment please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

There is no critical habitat on non-federal land in this Pan-Canadian Approach Priority Place within this territory.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Mutiple species	No content on the steps and actions taken for specific species was provided for this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species, priority places and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No content on the steps and actions taken for multiple species was provided for this reporting period.

**2.2 Northwest Territories**

**Status Summary**

In Northwest Territories (NWT) there are six species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A12). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within NWT. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The Government of NWT’s primary legislation for protecting species at risk, their *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (NWT SARA), applies to Caribou (Boreal population), Hairy Braya, Little Brown Myotis, and Peary Caribou. The NWT SARA has the authority to make regulations to

protect critical habitat (which, under the NWT SARA Act could be protected as Designated Habitat), however no such regulations have been put in place.

Protected areas in NWT can prevent some disturbance due to human activity in certain critical habitat, while ‘candidate areas’ may have interim protection through land withdrawals or land use plans. Moreover, regional land use plans contribute to conservation of species at risk habitat in the NWT in certain areas. Approved land use plans are implemented through comprehensive land claim agreements and the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*.

In the Northwest Territories, there are four comprehensive land claim agreements, and associated settlement areas: the Inuvialuit, Gwich’in, Sahtu and Tłı̨chǫ. Within these areas, wildlife and land management, is coordinated through designated Indigenous organizations and/or wildlife management boards under these agreements.

For more details on the territorial legislative assessment please refer to the 2019 [Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada](#).

There are no Pan-Canadian Approach Priority Place within this territory.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for specific species for this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species and priority sectors**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for multiple species during this reporting period.

**2.3 Nunavut**

**Status Summary**

In Nunavut, there are four species at risk with federally identified critical habitat to which this report relates (see Annex A13). From April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, no additional critical habitat was identified within Nunavut. There have been no modifications to species at risk legislation within this reporting period.

The *Wildlife Act* is the main legislative tool that can specifically protect habitat for species at risk. In general, the *Wildlife Act* provides prohibitions against the destruction of species at risk critical habitat on public lands. However so far, no species are listed under the Nunavut *Wildlife*

*Act.* On public lands the *Territorial Parks Act* includes prohibitions against activities on critical habitat, and some provisions in various territorial acts can be used to prohibit specific activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat.

In addition, the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) leads the development of the Nunavut Land Use Plan (NLUP), an obligation under the Nunavut Agreement. Through its provisions, the NLUP is another legislative tool that could support the protection of critical habitat if the three approving Parties (Government of Canada, Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated) came to agreement. In 2023, the Nunavut Planning Commission provided the Recommended NLUP to the signatories for approval. Currently the signatories are reviewing the Recommended NLUP and working towards a decision on whether or not to approve the Plan.

For more details on the territorial legislative assessment please refer to the 2019 [\*Report on Steps Taken and Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada\*](#).

There is no Pan-Canadian Approach Priority Place within this territory.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for specific species during this reporting period.

**Steps and actions taken related to multiple species and priority sectors**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
All	Multiple species	No new steps and actions were taken for multiple species during this reporting period.

### 3 OTHER COLLABORATIVE AND FEDERAL PROTECTION OF CRITICAL HABITAT

#### Other collaborative efforts for steps and actions related to multiple species

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Stewardship	Multiple species	<p>Natural Heritage Conservation Program (NHCP)</p> <p>In 2023-2024 through the Canada Nature Fund, \$30 million was invested in the NHCP resulting in approximately 39,000 ha of ecologically sensitive lands conserved. The 100 projects in key conservation areas may directly or indirectly benefit multiple species.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the program in 2007, habitat for more than 250 species at risk has been secured.</p>
Stewardship	Multiple species	<p>Ecological Gifts Program (EGP)</p> <p>In 2023-2024 through Canada’s Ecological Gifts Program, more than \$120 million worth of ecologically sensitive private land was secured, resulting in nearly 23,000 ha conserved. The 81 ecological gifts are all private lands and many directly or indirectly benefit species at risk.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the program in 1995, more than 250,000 ha of ecologically sensitive land in southern Canada have been conserved, conserving habitat for many species at risk.</p>
Stewardship	Multiple species	<p>Environmental Damages Fund (EDF)</p> <p>From October 2023 to September 2024, the Environmental Damages Fund allocated funding to 22 projects that seek to directly or indirectly benefit the critical habitat of multiple species (funding total for 22 projects: \$14.1 million). Activities included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• habitat restoration and improvement</li> <li>• community outreach and education to youth through workshops, training, demonstrations, and community-based research</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ecosystem-level assessments of threats and prioritization of restoration activities</li> <li>• creation of species management plans</li> <li>• surveys, monitoring, and assessments of species at risk populations and habitat to increase habitat resilience</li> <li>• collaborative, consensus-building community partnerships to support restoration activities</li> <li>• training of Indigenous community members through technical skills workshops and practicum projects, such as habitat restoration, ecosystem monitoring and fisheries management improvement of the ecological functions of habitats, conservation of wild flora and fauna, and education and raising community awareness of natural biodiversity issues</li> <li>• identification of key knowledge gaps and barriers to inform responsible management efforts for conservation of species at risk</li> <li>• monitoring habitats for signs of pollution to enhance awareness of threats to local ecosystems</li> <li>• creation of reports providing recommendations to decision makers on how to improve the environmental quality of habitats</li> <li>• fostering knowledge transfer relating to ecosystem restoration through social media, the development of communication products, and attending community events; and</li> <li>• data collection to develop accurate understandings of habitat conditions and stressors</li> </ul>
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#### **4 PROTECTION OF CRITICAL HABITAT ON FEDERAL LAND**

The Government of Canada relies on provisions of SARA to legally protect critical habitat on federal lands. There are three tools available for use under SARA: description in the *Canada Gazette* [s.58(2)]; protection statements [s.58(5)(b)]; and, orders [s.58(5)(a)]. A description of critical habitat in the *Canada Gazette* applies to species at risk found in federally protected areas (including National Wildlife Areas, Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, national parks, and Rouge National Urban Park). A protection statement included in the public registry can also be used to describe how critical habitat is protected. The government can also make use of orders under specific sections of SARA for the protection of critical habitat not legally protected by provisions in, or measures under, this or any other Act of Parliament. In addition to regulatory tools mentioned above, ECCC and PC also takes a stewardship approach to support critical habitat protection on federal lands. The Critical Habitat Interdepartmental Program (CHIP), established in 2020, is managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) of ECCC. This program provides funding to federal departments, agencies, and Crown corporations for projects aimed at the recovery of Canada's species at risk through the restoration and conservation of their critical habitat on federally owned or administered lands.

PC administers more than 464,000 km<sup>2</sup> of lands and waters in Canada and protects species at risk in these places. In addition to implementing SARA, PC has a range of legislative tools that protect species at risk and their critical habitat. For example, in national parks, PC uses the *Canada National Parks Act* and other legislation like the *Impact Assessment Act* and their associated regulations to provide special protection to species at risk through mechanisms like zoning, designation of “Environmentally Sensitive Areas” and seasonal closures. Ecological integrity is the first priority in managing national parks and Rouge National Urban Park, which includes the protection of species at risk and their critical habitat.

The following section summarizes the actions and measures taken by both ECCC and PC for the protection of critical habitat for terrestrial species at risk. This section includes information for the reporting period of April 2024 to September 2024.

**Steps and actions taken for specific species**

CATEGORY	SPECIES	DETAILS
Stewardship	Multiple species	<p>Critical Habitat Interdepartmental Program (CHIP)</p> <p>From April 2023 to March 2024, the CHIP contributed \$592,000 in funding to 11 projects lead by six federal departments and two Crown corporations. Participating federal departments and Crown corporations, alongside their multiple partners, contributed \$709,915 in leveraged funds (cash and in-kind). The CHIP’s species at risk recovery and critical habitat conservation projects targeted 40 species at risk listed as endangered or threatened under Schedule 1 of SARA, 38 of which are CHIP Priority Species. Out of 11 projects, two projects targeted 4 Other Internally Prioritized Species for which species-specific targeted recovery actions were completed.</p> <p>The CHIP projects contributed to the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• critical habitat identification through surveys</li> <li>• critical habitat restoration through the removal of invasive species</li> <li>• establishment and maintenance of a field species at risk seed bank</li> <li>• species at risk population surveys</li> <li>• native species reintroduction and monitoring</li> <li>• community outreach; and</li> <li>• research to increase scientific knowledge pertaining to species at risk and their critical habitat</li> </ul>

**ANNEX A – LISTS OF SPECIES WITH CRITICAL HABITAT IDENTIFIED ON NON-FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED LANDS BY PROVINCE/TERRITORY**

**A1 – Species with critical habitat identified in British Columbia**

American Badger <i>jeffersonii</i> subspecies, Western population	Northern Saw-whet Owl, <i>brooksi</i> subspecies
American Badger <i>jeffersonii</i> subspecies, Eastern population	Nugget Moss
Audouin’s Night-stalking Tiger Beetle	Okanagan Efferia
Bank Swallow	Olive Clubtail
Barn Owl, Western population	Oregon Forestsnail
Batwing Vinyl Lichen	Oregon Spotted Frog
Bear’s-foot Sanicle	Pacific Water Shrew
Bearded Owl-clover	Pallid Bat
Behr’s Hairstreak	Phantom Orchid
Blue-grey Taildropper	Poor Pocket Moss
Bog Bird’s-foot Trefoil	Porsild’s Bryum
Branched Phacelia	Prairie Lupine
Brook Spike-primrose	Purple Sanicle
California Buttercup	Rayless Goldfields
Caribou (Boreal population)	Rigid Aple Moss
Cliff Paintbrush	Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog
Coast Microseris	Roell's Brotherella Moss
Coastal Giant Salamander	Rosy Owl-clover
Coastal Scouler’s Catchfly	Rusty Cord-moss
Coastal Vesper Sparrow	Sage Thrasher
Contorted-pod Evening-primrose	Sand-verbena Moth
Crumpled Tarpaper Lichen	Scarlett Ammannia
Deltoid Balsamroot	Seaside Birds-foot Lotus
Dense-flowered Lupine	Seaside Bone Lichen
Dense Spike-primrose	Seaside Centipede Lichen
Desert Nightsnake	Sharp-tailed Snake
Dromedary Jumping-slug	Short-rayed Alkali Aster
Dun Skipper, <i>vestris</i> subspecies	Showy Phlox
Dwarf Sandwort	Slender Collomia
Dwarf Woolly-heads (Southern Mountain population)	Slender Popcornflower
Edwards’ Beach Moth	Small-flowered Lipocarpha
Foothill Sedge	Small-flowered Tonella
Fragrant Popcornflower	Smooth Goosefoot
	Southern Maidenhair Fern
	Spalding’s Champion
	Spotted Owl, <i>caurina</i> subspecies

Golden Paintbrush  
 Grand Coulee Owl-clover  
 Gray's Desert-parsley  
 Great Basin Gophersnake  
 Great Basin Spadefoot  
 Half-moon Hairstreak  
 Haller's Apple Moss  
 Howell's Triteleia  
 Kellogg's Rush  
 Lemmon's Holly Fern  
 Lewis's Woodpecker  
 Lindley's False Silverpuffs  
 Little Brown Myotis  
 Macoun's Meadowfoam  
 Marbled Murrelet  
 Mexican Mosquito-fern  
 Mormon Metalmark (Southern Mountain population)  
 Mountain Holly Fern  
 Muhlenberg's Centaury  
 Northern Goshawk, *laingi* subspecies  
 Northern Leopard Frog (Rocky Mountain population)  
 Northern Myotis

Stoloniferous Pussytoes  
 Streambank Lupine  
 Tall Bugbane  
 Tall Woolly-heads  
 Taylor's Checkerspot  
 Toothcup (Southern Mountain population)  
 Townsend's Mole  
 Tweedy's Lewisia  
 Vancouver Island Marmot  
 Victoria's Owl-clover  
 Water-plantain Buttercup  
 Western Painted Turtle (Pacific Coast population)  
 Western Rattlesnake  
 Western Tiger Salamander (Southern Mountain population)  
 White Meconella  
 Williamson's Sapsucker  
 Woodland Caribou (Southern Mountain population)  
 Yellow-breasted Chat, *auricollis* subspecies (Southern Mountain population)  
 Yellow Montane Violet, *praemorsa* subspecies

## A2 – Species with critical habitat identified in Alberta

Banff Springs Snail  
 Bank Swallow  
 Bolander's Quillwort  
 Caribou (Boreal population)\*  
 Dusky Dune Moth  
 Five-spotted Bogus Yucca Moth  
 Gold-edged Gem  
 Greater Sage-Grouse, *urophasianus* subspecies\*  
 Half-moon Hairstreak  
 Haller's Apple Moss  
 Little Brown Myotis\*  
 Loggerhead Shrike, Prairie subspecies  
 Non-pollinating Yucca Moth

Piping Plover, *circumcinctus* subspecies\*  
 Porsild's Bryum\*  
 Red Knot, *rufa* subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)  
 Slender Mouse-ear-cress\*  
 Small-flowered Sand-verbena\*  
 Smooth Goosefoot  
 Soapweed\*  
 Tiny Cryptantha\*  
 Western Harvest Mouse *dychei* subspecies  
 Western Spiderwort\*  
 Whooping Crane\*  
 Woodland Caribou (Southern Mountain population)\*

Northern Myotis*	Yucca Moth
Ord's Kangaroo Rat*	

\* Species listed provincially under Alberta's *Wildlife Regulations*, prescribed as endangered or threatened species.

**A3 – Species with critical habitat identified in Saskatchewan**

Bank Swallow	Mountain Plover
Black-footed Ferret*	Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies*
Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Red-headed Woodpecker
Burrowing Owl*	Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)
Caribou (Boreal population)	Slender Mouse-ear-creep*
Chestnut-collared Longspur	Small-flowered Sand-verbena*
Dusky Dune Moth	Smooth Goosefoot
Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer	Sprague's Pipit
Gold-edged Gem	Swift Fox*
Greater Sage-Grouse, <i>urophasianus</i> subspecies*	Tiny Cryptantha*
Loggerhead Shrike, Prairie subspecies	Western Spiderwort*

\* Species listed provincially under the Saskatchewan *Wild Species at Risk Regulations* as threatened, endangered or extirpated wild species at risk.

**A4 – Species with critical habitat identified in Manitoba**

Bank Swallow	Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies*
Caribou (Boreal population)*	Poweshiek Skipperling*
Chimney Swift*	Red-headed Woodpecker*
Dusky Dune Moth*	Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)*
Eastern Whip-poor-will*	Rough Agalinis*
Fasciated Ironweed*	Small White Lady's-slipper*
Gattinger's Agalinis*	Smooth Goosefoot*
Gold-edged Gem*	Western Prairie Fringed Orchid*
Golden-winged Warbler*	Western Silvery Aster*
Least Bittern*	Western Spiderwort*
Little Brown Myotis*	White Flower Moth*
Northern Myotis*	

\* Species listed provincially as endangered or threatened species under Manitoba's *Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act* regulations.

**A5 – Species with critical habitat identified in Ontario**

Acadian Flycatcher*	Kentucky Coffee-tree*
	Kirtland's Warbler*

Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander (Carolinian population)*	Lakeside Daisy
American Badger, <i>jacksoni</i> subspecies*	Large Whorled Pogonia*
American Chestnut*	Least Bittern*
American Columbo*	Little Brown Myotis*
American Ginseng*	Loggerhead Shrike, Eastern subspecies*
American Water-willow*	Louisiana Waterthrush*
Bank Swallow*	Massasauga (Carolinian population)*
Bashful Bulrush*	Massasauga (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)*
Bent Spike-rush (Great Lakes Plains population)*	Nodding Pogonia*
Bird's-foot Violet*	Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle*
Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)*	Northern Dusky Salamander (Carolinian population)*
Bluehearts*	Northern Myotis*
Blue Racer*	Pale-bellied Frost Lichen*
Blunt-lobed Woodsia*	Pink Milkwort*
Bogbean Buckmoth*	Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies*
Branched Bartonian*	Prothonotary Warbler*
Butler's Gartersnake*	Purple Twayblade*
Caribou (Boreal population)*	Queensnake*
Cerulean Warbler*	Rapids Clubtail*
Cherry Birch*	Red-headed Woodpecker*
Chimney Swift*	Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)*
Colicroot*	Red Mulberry*
Cucumber Tree*	Riverine Clubtail (Great Lakes Plains population)*
Deerberry*	Round-leaved Greenbrier (Great Lakes Plains population)*
Dense Blazing Star*	Rusty-patched Bumble Bee*
Drooping Trillium*	Scarlett Ammannia*
Dwarf Hackberry*	Showy Goldenrod (Boreal population)*
Eastern Flowering Dogwood*	Slender Bush-clover*
Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population)*	Small-flowered Lipocarpha*
Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)*	Small-mouthed Salamander*
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid*	Small White Lady's-slipper*
Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus*	Small Whorled Pogonia*
Eastern Whip-poor-will*	Spiny Softshell*
Engelmann's Quillwort*	Spoon-leaved Moss*
False Hop Sedge*	Spotted Turtle*
False Rue-anemone*	

Five-lined Skink (Carolinian population)\*  
 Forked Three-awned Grass\*  
 Fowler's Toad\*  
 Gattinger's Agalinis\*  
 Golden-winged Warbler  
 Gray Ratsnake (Carolinian population)\*  
 Gray Ratsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)\*  
 Grey Fox\*  
 Heart-leaved Plantain\*  
 Hill's Thistle\*  
 Hine's Emerald\*  
 Hoary Mountain-mint\*  
 Hoptree Borer\*  
 Horsetail Spike-rush\*  
 Hungerford's Crawling Water Beetle\*  
 Jefferson Salamander\*  
 Juniper Sedge\*

Spotted Wintergreen\*  
 Toothcup (Great Lakes Plains population)\*  
 Tri-coloured Bat\*  
 Unisexual Ambystoma, Jefferson Salamander dependent population\*  
 Virginia Goat's-rue\*  
 Virginia Mallow\*  
 Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population)  
 Western Silvery Aster\*  
 White Wood Aster\*  
 Wild Hyacinth\*  
 Willowleaf Aster\*  
 Wood-poppy\*  
 Wood Turtle\*  
 Yellow-breasted Chat, *virens* subspecies\*

\* Species provincially listed as endangered or threatened, and receiving some habitat protection under the Ontario ESA.

#### A6 – Species with critical habitat identified in Quebec

Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander (Appalachian population)\*  
 American Ginseng\*  
 American Water-willow\*  
 Bank Swallow  
 Bicknell's Thrush\*  
 Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)\*  
 Blunt-lobed Woodsia\*  
 Caribou (Atlantic-Gaspésie population)\*  
 Caribou (Boreal population)\*  
 Cerulean Warbler\*  
 Chimney Swift\*  
 Eastern Waterfan  
 Eastern Whip-poor-will\*  
 False Hop Sedge\*  
 Forked Three-awned Grass\*  
 Golden-winged Warbler\*

Least Bittern\*  
 Little Brown Myotis\*  
 Louisiana Waterthrush\*  
 Maritime Ringlet\*  
 Mountain Holly Fern\*  
 Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle\*  
 Northern Myotis\*  
 Piping Plover, *melodus* subspecies\*  
 Purple Twayblade\*  
 Red-headed Woodpecker\*  
 Red Knot, *rufa* subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)\*  
 Roseate Tern\*  
 Skillet Clubtail\*  
 Spiny Softshell\*  
 Tri-coloured Bat\*  
 Van Brunt's Jacob's-ladder\*  
 Victorin's Gentian\*



Green-scaled Willow\*  
 Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster\*  
 Horned Grebe (Magdalen Islands  
 population)\*

Western Chorus frog (Great Lakes St.  
 Lawrence - Canadian Shield population)\*  
 White Wood Aster\*  
 Wood Turtle\*

\* Species designated as Threatened or Vulnerable under the *Act respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species* (LEMV) or listed as a species likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable under the LEMV.

#### **A7 – Species with critical habitat identified in New Brunswick**

Bank Swallow\*  
 Bicknell’s Thrush  
 Chimney Swift\*  
 Cobblestone Tiger Beetle\*  
 Eastern Waterfan  
 Eastern Whip-poor-will  
 Furbish's Lousewort\*  
 Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster\*  
 Least Bittern

Little Brown Myotis\*  
 Maritime Ringlet\*  
 Northern Myotis\*  
 Piping Plover, *melodus* subspecies\*  
 Skillet Clubtail\*  
 Tri-coloured Bat\*  
 Van Brunt’s Jacob’s-ladder  
 Wood Turtle

\* Species provincially listed as endangered in Schedule A of the *New Brunswick Species at Risk Act*.

#### **A8 – Species with critical habitat identified in Prince Edward Island**

Bank Swallow  
 Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster  
 Little Brown Myotis

Northern Myotis  
 Piping Plover, *melodus* subspecies

#### **A9 – Species with critical habitat identified in Nova Scotia**

Bank Swallow\*  
 Bicknell’s Thrush\*  
 Black-foam Lichen  
 Blanding's Turtle (Nova Scotia population)\*  
 Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic population)\*  
 Chimney Swift\*  
 Eastern Baccharis\*  
 Eastern Mountain Avens\*  
 Eastern Ribbonsnake (Atlantic population)\*  
 Eastern Waterfan\*  
 Little Brown Myotis\*  
 Northern Myotis\*

Pink Coreopsis\*  
 Piping Plover, *melodus* subspecies\*  
 Plymouth Gentian\*  
 Roseate Tern\*  
 Sable Island Sweat Bee\*  
 Sweet Pepperbush  
 Tall Beakrush\*  
 Thread-leaved Sundew\*  
 Tri-coloured Bat\*  
 Vole Ears Lichen\*  
 Wood Turtle\*

\* Species provincially listed as endangered or threatened wildlife species under the Nova Scotia *Endangered Species Act*.

**A10 – Species with critical habitat identified in Newfoundland and Labrador**

American Marten (Newfoundland population)*	Little Brown Myotis*
Bank Swallow	Long’s Braya*
Barrens Willow*	Northern Myotis*
Caribou (Boreal population)*	Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies*
Fernald’s Braya*	Porsild’s Bryum*
	Vole Ears Lichen*

\* Species provincially listed as endangered or threatened under the Newfoundland and Labrador *Endangered Species Act*.

**A11 – Species with critical habitat identified in Yukon**

Bank Swallow	Caribou (Boreal population)
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**A12 – Species with critical habitat identified in the Northwest Territories**

Bank Swallow	Little Brown Myotis*
Caribou (Boreal population)*	Peary Caribou*
Hairy Braya*	Whooping Crane

\*Species territorially listed under the Northwest Territories *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.

**A13 – Species with critical habitat identified in the Nunavut**

Ivory Gull	Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)
Peary Caribou	
Porsild’s Bryum	

## **ANNEX B – AREA CONTAINING CRITICAL HABITAT WITH PROTECTION STEPS TAKEN AND AREA CONTAINING CRITICAL HABITAT WITH NO PROTECTION STEPS TAKEN AS REPORTED IN PROGRESS REPORTS**

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has responded to and created commitments toward the Spring 2023 [Discretionary Powers to Protect Species at Risk report](#) by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development to the Parliament of Canada. The department has been investigating approaches to determining the species and amount of their critical habitat for which there have been no steps taken toward the protection of the critical habitat. The following tables outline, by province and territory, species with specific steps directly attributable to their area containing critical habitat, species that may have been targeted by a multiple-species step, and species with no steps directly attributable to their area containing critical habitat. For further information regarding the locations of areas containing critical habitat, please refer to the [Critical Habitat for Species at Risk National Dataset](#).

The tables below quantify the total approximate extents of areas containing critical habitat for each species by province and territory. However, critical habitat is only designated within these areas when combined with the appropriate biophysical attributes required for each species, as defined by the species' recovery document. Therefore, in most cases, a species' actual critical habitat area is smaller than the area containing critical habitat which is presented in these tables. Sometimes, the actual critical habitat is much smaller than the presented area containing critical habitat. For species-specific information, including biophysical attributes, please refer to published recovery documents on the [species at risk public registry](#). Due to data availability, sensitivity concerns, or other species-specific matters, area containing critical habitat amounts may not be available for certain species. Critical habitat is primarily identified within a recovery document via detailed polygons or defined UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) grid squares. Grid representation is created based on the site (1 x 1 km), area (10 x 10 km or 50 x 50 km), or landscape (100 x 100 km) scale that best represents the extent of critical habitat or in consideration of data sensitivity concerns. As a result, particular species (e.g., Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-coloured Bat, Spotted Turtle, Wood Turtle) where large grid squares are used may have significantly larger amounts of area containing critical habitat reported in the tables below than species with area containing critical habitat identified via detailed polygons. For further information on critical habitat identification and presentation, please refer to the [critical habitat identification toolbox](#).

Steps taken toward the protection of areas containing critical habitat may apply to the entire area containing critical habitat of a species or simply to a small portion. Progress reports may also include steps targeting multiple species, however the exact list of species targeted by these steps is not always available. For this reason, the information has been reported separately in three categories: (1) tables for species with specific steps directly attributable to their area containing critical habitat, (2) tables for species that may have been targeted by a multiple-species step, and (3) tables for species with no steps directly attributable to their area containing critical habitat.

The data presented below have been produced using input previously reported in past progress reports as well as area containing critical habitat data derived from the most recent version of the [Critical Habitat for Species at Risk National Dataset](#) (2024-06-14) and information pertaining to federal and non-federal land tenure. All data presented are accurate as of the publication of this document; however, they are approximate and subject to change. Steps taken are updated as of the previous progress report (Progress Report on Steps Taken for Protection of Critical Habitat for Species at Risk in Canada (October 2023 – March 2024)). The information provided does not consider all protection measures potentially in place for the area containing critical habitat of a given species, just those reported within previous [progress reports](#). Steps taken may represent past federal actions or past provincial or territorial actions.

The information presented below does not make a determination regarding whether the critical habitat of any of the listed species is effectively protected.

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in British Columbia according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
American Badger, <i>jeffersonii</i> subspecies (Western population)	2,024,551	65,289	1,959,262
American Badger, <i>jeffersonii</i> subspecies (Eastern population)	657,648	24,986	632,662
Bank Swallow	75,006	6,938	68,068
Batwing Vinyl Lichen	29	7	22
Behr's Hairstreak	4,500	508	3,992
Branched Phacelia	53	0	53
Caribou (Boreal population)	3,790,839	82	3,790,757
Coastal Giant Salamander	22,801	584	22,217
Coastal Scouler's Catchfly	41	23	18
Deltoid Balsamroot	142	2	140
Desert Nightsnake	68,306	1,477	66,829
Dun Skipper, <i>vestris</i> subspecies	11,139	1,637	9,502
Grand Coulee Owl-clover	81	0	81
Great Basin Gophersnake	750,021	33,443	716,578
Great Basin Spadefoot	68,839	3,162	65,677
Half-moon Hairstreak	3,143	607	2,536
Howell's Tritoleia	93	0	93
Lewis's Woodpecker	187,228	18,420	168,808
Little Brown Myotis	1,721,605	120,829	1,600,776

Macoun's Meadowfoam	500	371	129
Marbled Murrelet	2,310,374	54,571	2,255,803
Northern Goshawk, <i>laingi</i> subspecies	145,536	7,403	138,133
Northern Leopard Frog (Rocky Mountain population)	35,849	7,633	28,216
Northern Myotis	1,721,605	120,829	1,600,776
Nugget Moss	200	0	200
Okanagan Efferia	636	51	585
Olive Clubtail	1,247	125	1,122
Oregon Forestsnail	1,401	130	1,271
Oregon Spotted Frog	3,718	689	3,029
Pacific Water Shrew	3,826	249	3,577
Pallid Bat	35,886	2,594	33,292
Phantom Orchid	920	98	822
Poor Pocket Moss	4	0	4
Porsild's Bryum	13	0	13
Purple Sanicle	123	35	88
Rigid Apple Moss	34	25	9
Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog	4,461	0	4,461
Rusty Cord-moss	26	20	6
Sage Thrasher	1,101	759	342
Sand-verbena Moth	1,256	98	1,158
Scarlett Ammannia	6	0	6
Sharp-tailed Snake	551	157	394

Short-rayed Alkali Aster	26	14	12
Showy Phlox	1,784	209	1,575
Small-flowered Lipocarpha	7	3	4
Spalding's Campion	41	34	7
Spotted Owl, <i>caurina</i> subspecies	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Streambank Lupine	31	5	26
Tall Bugbane	1,303	165	1,138
Tall Woolly-heads	30	0	30
Taylor's Checkerspot	1,911	0	1,911
Townsend's Mole	1,823	39	1,784
Vancouver Island Marmot	928	0	928
Western Painted Turtle (Pacific Coast population)	63,936	1,517	62,419
Western Rattlesnake	752,097	33,732	718,365
Western Tiger Salamander (Southern Mountain population)	67,068	2,530	64,538
Williamson's Sapsucker	73,293	1,098	72,195
Woodland Caribou (Southern Mountain population)	24,330,134	165,323	24,164,811
Yellow-breasted Chat, <i>auricollis</i> subspecies (Southern Mountain population)	521	47	474
Yellow Montane Violet, <i>praemorsa</i> subspecies	179	6	173

**Area containing critical habitat that may have been targeted by a multiple species step in British Columbia according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Audouin's Night-stalking Tiger Beetle	715	0	715
Barn Owl, Western population	75,081	3,878	71,203
Bear's-foot Sanicle	76	61	15
Bearded Owl-clover	29	0	29
Blue-grey Taildropper	413	169	244
Bog Bird's-foot Trefoil	222	0	222
Brook Spike-primrose	6	0	6
California Buttercup	27	1	26
Cliff Paintbrush	687	0	687
Coast Microseris	14	10	4
Coastal Vesper Sparrow	30	29	1
Contorted-pod Evening-primrose	14	2	12
Crumpled Tarpaper Lichen	132	3	129
Dense-flowered Lupine	24	9	15
Dense Spike-primrose	269	250	19
Dromedary Jumping-slug	265	110	155
Dwarf Woolly-heads (Southern Mountain population)	32	0	32
Edwards' Beach Moth	117	78	39
Foothill Sedge	901	854	47
Fragrant Popcornflower	1	0	1
Golden Paintbrush	20	18	2



Gray's Desert-parsley	51	0	51
Haller's Apple Moss	127	0	127
Kellogg's Rush	19	0	19
Lemmon's Holly Fern	21	0	21
Lindley's False Silverpuffs	20	4	16
Mexican Mosquito-fern	163	20	143
Mormon Metalmark (Southern Mountain population)	1,234	0	1,234
Mountain Holly Fern	46	0	46
Muhlenberg's Centaury	3	0	3
Northern Saw-whet Owl, <i>brooksi</i> subspecies	936	0	936
Prairie Lupine	126	0	126
Rayless Goldfields	1	0	1
Roell's Brotherella Moss	90	26	64
Rosy Owl-clover	1	1	0
Seaside Bone Lichen	86	31	55
Seaside Centipede Lichen	7	7	0
Slender Collomia	49	0	49
Slender Popcornflower	66	25	41
Small-flowered Tonella	18	0	18
Smooth Goosefoot	28	0	28
Southern Maidenhair Fern	9	0	9
Stoloniferous Pussytoes	119	0	119

Toothcup (Southern Mountain population)	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Victoria's Owl-clover	11	8	3
Water-plantain Buttercup	22	3	19
White Meconella	28	15	13

**Area containing critical habitat with no steps taken in British Columbia according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Dwarf Sandwort	1	1	0
Seaside Birds-foot Lotus	88	88	0
Tweedy's Lewisia	15	0	15

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Alberta according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Banff Springs Snail	1	1	0
Bank Swallow	39,657	6,093	33,564
Bolander's Quillwort	4	4	0
Caribou (Boreal population)	12,579,662	1,212,110	11,367,552
Dusky Dune Moth	596	198	398
Gold-edged Gem	1,478	1,017	461
Greater Sage-Grouse, <i>urophasianus</i> subspecies	462,107	0	462,107
Half-moon Hairstreak	294	294	0

Haller's Apple Moss	36	36	0
Little Brown Myotis	551,103	93,687	457,416
Loggerhead Shrike, Prairie subspecies	11,099	10,280	819
Northern Myotis	9,737	0	9,737
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	4,630	4,628	2
Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies	8,370	63	8,307
Porsild's Bryum	88	0	88
Smooth Goosefoot	913	429	484
Tiny Cryptantha	3,864	2,458	1,406
Western Harvest Mouse <i>dychei</i> population	28,404	28,404	0
Western Spiderwort	1,169	0	1,169
Whooping Crane	86,031	86,031	0
Woodland Caribou (Southern Mountain population)	3,803,638	1,103,055	2,700,583

**Area containing critical habitat of species that might have been targeted by a multiple species steps in Alberta according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Five-spotted Bogus Yucca Moth	12,460	0	12,460
Non-pollinating Yucca Moth	12,460	0	12,460
Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)	17,350	0	17,350
Slender Mouse-ear-cress	640	38	602
Small-flowered Sand-verbena	1,186	331	855

Soapweed	12,460	0	12,460
Yucca Moth	12,460	0	12,460

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Saskatchewan according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Black-tailed Prairie Dog	1,398	1,321	77
Caribou (Boreal population)	27,405,791	822,174	26,583,617
Chestnut-collared Longspur	488,229	109,598	378,631
Greater Sage-Grouse, <i>urophasianus</i> subspecies	724,665	187,309	537,356
Sprague's Pipit	471,007	111,777	359,230
Swift Fox	390,949	102,088	288,861

**Area containing critical habitat that may have been targeted by a multiple species step in Saskatchewan according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	9,691	31	9,660
Black-footed Ferret	1,207	1,149	58
Burrowing Owl	139,215	53,713	85,502
Dusky Dune Moth	1,978	0	1,978
Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer	119,854	62,360	57,494
Gold-edged Gem	1,158	63	1,095
Loggerhead Shrike, Prairie subspecies	17,010	7,485	9,525

Mountain Plover	1,363	1,209	154
Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies	105,834	445	105,389
Red-headed Woodpecker	1,686	10	1,676
Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)	74,506	1	74,505
Slender Mouse-ear-creep	715	109	606
Small-flowered Sand-verbena	301	0	301
Smooth Goosefoot	4,035	117	3,918
Tiny Cryptantha	246	0	246
Western Spiderwort	1,033	0	1,033

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Manitoba according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Caribou (Boreal population)	20,466,813	227	20,466,586
Rough Agalinis	1,031	0	1,031

**Area containing critical habitat that may have been targeted by a multiple species step in Manitoba according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	55,966	10,517	45,449
Dusky Dune Moth	896	438	458
Eastern Whip-poor-will	311,064	6	311,058
Gattinger's Agalinis	301	0	301

Gold-edged Gem	463	130	333
Golden-winged Warbler	1,748,154	279,045	1,469,109
Least Bittern	1,844	0	1,844
Little Brown Myotis	107,222	0	107,222
Northern Myotis	24,836	0	24,836
Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies	4,353	0	4,353
Poweshiek Skipperling	863	0	863
Red-headed Woodpecker	1,753,368	36,279	1,717,089
Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)	26,288	14,602	11,686
Small White Lady's-slipper	179,156	3	179,153
Smooth Goosefoot	123	0	123
Western Prairie Fringed Orchid	1,555	0	1,555
Western Silvery Aster	2,814	0	2,814
Western Spiderwort	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
White Flower Moth	468	131	337

**Area containing critical habitat with no steps taken in Manitoba according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Chimney Swift	258,541	15,963	242,578
Fascicled Ironweed	1,129	0	1,129

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Ontario according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Acadian Flycatcher	18,757	202	18,555
American Badger, <i>jacksoni</i> subspecies	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
American Chestnut	52,615	896	51,719
Bank Swallow	100,529	2,617	97,912
Bent Spike-rush (Great Lakes Plains population)	957	209	748
Bird's-foot Violet	1,905	1	1,904
Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	19,276,099	536,598	18,739,501
Caribou (Boreal population)	48,809,583	419,773	48,389,810
Cerulean Warbler	9,513	1	9,512
Cucumber Tree	5,612	137	5,475
Eastern Flowering Dogwood	58,834	3,247	55,587
Eastern Foxsnake (Carolinian population)	2,394,382	48,233	2,346,149
Eastern Foxsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	1,291,386	48,918	1,242,468
Eastern Whip-poor-will	1,140,331	12	1,140,319
Fowler's Toad	11,875	1,350	10,525
Golden-winged Warbler	1,117,510	37,579	1,079,931
Gray Ratsnake (Carolinian population)	190,762	945	189,817
Horsetail Spike-rush	19	17	2
Jefferson Salamander	36,555	0	36,555
Large Whorled Pogonia	2,227	0	2,227

Least Bittern	583,959	162	583,797
Little Brown Myotis	12,468,807	384,624	12,084,183
Massasauga (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	198,714	16,999	181,715
Northern Myotis	12,468,807	384,624	12,084,183
Piping Plover, <i>circumcinctus</i> subspecies	1,648	74	1,574
Prothonotary Warbler	4,382	21	4,361
Queensnake	327,302	14,699	312,603
Red-headed Woodpecker	2,588,882	79,413	2,509,469
Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)	110,827	1,456	109,371
Round-leaved Greenbrier (Great Lakes Plains population)	5,940	0	5,940
Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	1,686	0	1,686
Spiny Softshell	3,711,150	84,095	3,627,055
Spotted Turtle	17,779,667	328,974	17,450,693
Spotted Wintergreen	3,285	1	3,284
Tri-coloured Bat	12,468,807	384,624	12,084,183
Virginia Goat's-rue	1,590	0	1,590
Wood Turtle	21,627,248	440,638	21,186,610
Yellow-breasted Chat, <i>virens</i> subspecies	365	206	159

**Area containing critical habitat that may have been targeted by a multiple species step in Ontario according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
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Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander (Carolinian population)	10,550	1	10,549
American Columbo	3,795	0	3,795
American Ginseng	18,516,393	344,019	18,172,374
American Water-willow	69	47	22
Bashful Bulrush	21,007	106	20,901
Bluehearts	10,544	1,056	9,488
Blue Racer	42,794	17	42,777
Blunt-lobed Woodsia	727	220	507
Bogbean Buckmoth	41,338	62	41,276
Branched Bartonnia	4,555	14	4,541
Butler's Gartersnake	10,294	476	9,818
Cherry Birch	105	0	105
Chimney Swift	4	1	3
Colicroot	1,810	0	1,810
Deerberry	4	3	1
Dense Blazing Star	3,507	14	3,493
Drooping Trillium	635	1	634
Dwarf Hackberry	2,560	7	2,553
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid	188,297	12,718	175,579
Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus	21,388	1,596	19,792
Engelmann's Quillwort	186	156	30
False Hop Sedge	2,120	0	2,120
False Rue-anemone	7,190	2	7,188

Five-lined Skink (Carolinian population)	148,513	3,377	145,136
Forked Three-awned Grass	6,852	1,045	5,807
Gattinger's Agalinis	4,925	8	4,917
Gray Ratsnake (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	436,952	23,132	413,820
Grey Fox	2,461	12	2,449
Heart-leaved Plantain	21,088	1,056	20,032
Hill's Thistle	43	12	31
Hine's Emerald	2,983	0	2,983
Hoary Mountain-mint	10,534	54	10,480
Hoptree Borer	74	43	31
Hungerford's Crawling Water Beetle	36	0	36
Juniper Sedge	1,988	0	1,988
Kentucky Coffee-tree	3,190	141	3,049
Kirtland's Warbler	77,261	38,638	38,623
Lakeside Daisy	268	9	259
Loggerhead Shrike, Eastern subspecies	197,702	7,222	190,480
Massasauga (Carolinian population)	2,120	0	2,120
Nodding Pogonia	1,065	0	1,065
Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle	13,002	14	12,988
Northern Dusky Salamander (Carolinian population)	211	0	211
Pale-bellied Frost Lichen	2,594	107	2,487
Pink Milkwort	10,639	2,954	7,685
Purple Twayblade	3,183	3	3,180

Rapids Clubtail	3,872	1	3,871
Red Mulberry	395	52	343
Riverine Clubtail (Great Lakes Plains population)	740	0	740
Scarlett Ammannia	1,069	0	1,069
Showy Goldenrod (Boreal population)	199	0	199
Slender Bush-clover	426	3	423
Small-flowered Lipocarpha	3,905	181	3,724
Small-mouthed Salamander	786	0	786
Small White Lady's-slipper	10,407	0	10,407
Small Whorled Pogonia	106	0	106
Spoon-leaved Moss	31,826	158	31,668
Toothcup (Great Lakes Plains population)	624	0	624
Virginia Mallow	951	0	951
Western Silvery Aster	499	0	499
White Wood Aster	12,673	94	12,579
Wild Hyacinth	1,927	22	1,905
Willowleaf Aster	4,259	99	4,160
Wood-poppy	42,248	4	42,244

**Area containing critical habitat with no steps taken in Ontario according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Louisiana Waterthrush	4,110	0	4,110

Unisexual Ambystoma, Jefferson Salamander dependent population	36,555	0	36,555
Western Chorus Frog (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population)	1,445,206	47,252	1,397,954

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Quebec according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander (Appalachian population)	447	0	447
American Gingseng	9,850,142	773,615	9,076,527
American Water-willow	271	0	271
Bank Swallow	71,318	2,876	68,442
Bicknell's Thrush	858,297	11,276	847,021
Blanding's Turtle (Great Lakes / St. Lawrence population)	1,675,127	431,860	1,243,267
Blunt-lobed Woodsia	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Caribou (Atlantic-Gaspésie population)	734,843	6	734,837
Caribou (Boreal population)	68,426,768	351,643	68,075,125
Cerulean Warbler	1,144	1,034	110
Eastern Whip-poor-will	508,210	14,900	493,310
False Hop Sedge	1,859	228	1,631
Forked Three-awned Grass	29,313	73	29,240
Golden-winged Warbler	144,431	17,857	126,574
Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster	1,246	2	1,244

Horned Grebe (Magdalen Islands population)	297	18	279
Least Bittern	7,469	1,359	6,110
Little Brown Myotis	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Northern Myotis	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	16,514	246	16,268
Purple Twayblade	242	13	229
Roseate Tern	165	0	165
Spiny Softshell	1,034,092	302	1,033,790
Van Brunt's Jacob's-ladder	9	0	9
Victorin's Gentian	209	3	206
Western Chorus frog (Great Lakes St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population)	29,751	3,280	26,471
White Wood Aster	111	4	107
Wood Turtle	18,296,937	1,836,700	16,460,237

**Area containing critical habitat that may have been targeted by a multiple species step in Quebec according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Green-scaled Willow	2,759	0	2,759
Maritime Ringlet	824	87	737
Mountain Holly Fern	2,804	0	2,804
Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle	18,077	0	18,077
Red-headed Woodpecker	11,220	337	10,883

Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)	20,543	5,975	14,568
Tri-coloured Bat	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE

**Area containing critical habitat with no steps taken in Quebec according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Chimney Swift	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Eastern Waterfan	69	0	69
Skillet Clubtail	22	0	22
Louisiana Waterthrush	227	68	159

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in New Brunswick according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	55,966	1,857	54,109
Bicknell's Thrush	317,750	30	317,720
Cobblestone Tiger Beetle	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Eastern Waterfan	897	813	84
Eastern Whip-poor-will	51,106	14,914	36,192
Furbish's Lousewort	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster	148	44	104
Least Bittern	82	18	64
Little Brown Myotis	100,575	3,820	96,755

Maritime Ringlet	217	0	217
Northern Myotis	100,575	3,820	96,755
Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	31,685	2,785	28,900
Tri-coloured Bat	100,575	3,820	96,755
Van Brunt's Jacob's-ladder	2	0	2
Wood Turtle	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE

**Area containing critical habitat with no steps taken in New Brunswick according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Chimney Swift	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Skillet Clubtail	153	0	153

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Prince Edward Island according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	49,087	2,773	46,314
Gulf of St. Lawrence Aster	211	167	44
Little Brown Myotis	10,222	276	9,946
Northern Myotis	10,222	276	9,946
Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	23,297	2,745	20,552

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Nova Scotia according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	47,311	1,064	46,247
Bicknell's Thrush	194,678	61,451	133,227
Black-foam Lichen	278	10	268
Blanding's Turtle (Nova Scotia population)	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic population)	13,310	0	13,310
Chimney Swift	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Eastern Baccharis	656	0	656
Eastern Mountain Avens	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Eastern Ribbonsnake (Atlantic population)	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Eastern Waterfan	423	0	423
Little Brown Myotis	199,024	2,410	196,614
Northern Myotis	199,024	2,410	196,614
Pink Coreopsis	939	0	939
Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	18,708	628	18,080
Plymouth Gentian	892	0	892
Roseate Tern	5,301	2,228	3,073
Sable Island Sweat Bee	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Sweet Pepperbush	217	0	217
Tall Beakrush	378	0	378
Thread-leaved Sundew	1,260	0	1,260
Tri-coloured Bat	199,024	2,410	196,614



Vole Ears Lichen	1,480	3	1,477
Wood Turtle	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Newfoundland and Labrador according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Barrens Willow	1,997	12	1,985
Caribou (Boreal population)	13,416,041	998,575	12,417,466
Fernald's Braya	4,005	115	3,890
Little Brown Myotis	248,547	7	248,540
Long's Braya	156	0	156
Northern Myotis	248,547	7	248,540
Piping Plover, <i>melodus</i> subspecies	7,441	518	6,923

**Area containing critical habitat that may have been targeted by a multiple species step in Newfoundland and Labrador according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
American Marten (Newfoundland population)	617,400	38,532	578,868
Porsild's Bryum	78	1	77
Vole Ears Lichen	112	0	112

**Area containing critical habitat with no steps taken in Newfoundland and Labrador according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	8,082	48	8,034

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Yukon according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	18,916	184	18,732
Caribou (Boreal population)	853,280	0	853,280

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in the Northwest Territories according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Bank Swallow	11,619	2	11,617
Caribou (Boreal population)	40,785,771	2,562,448	38,223,323
Hairy Braya	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE	UNAVAILABLE
Little Brown Myotis	1,292,154	197,611	1,094,543
Peary Caribou	8,446,276	8,446,276	0
Whooping Crane	326,692	297,000	29,692

**Area containing critical habitat with steps taken in Nunavut according to previous progress reports**

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AREA CONTAINING CH (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>	<b>AMOUNT ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS (HA)</b>
Ivory Gull	48,897	0	48,897

Peary Caribou	16,565,091	16,565,091	0
Porsild's Bryum	38	36	2
Red Knot, <i>rufa</i> subspecies (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia population)	110,468	11,220	99,248