

Stantec

GRAND RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK

NATURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

Appendix E

Vascular Plant List and ELC Descriptions

Plant List - Wind and Transmission Lands and Site Investigation Zone

LATIN NAME		COMMON NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	PROVINCIAL STATUS	OMNR STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	GLOBAL STATUS	LOCAL STATUS HALD
	LOCAL STATUS SOURCE									OLDHAM 1993
PTERIDOPHYTES			FERNS & ALLIES							
Dryopteridaceae			Wood Fern Family							
<i>Athyrium</i>	<i>filix-femina</i> var. <i>angustum</i>	Northern Lady Fern	4	0		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	5	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>marginalis</i>	Marginal Wood Fern	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Matteuccia</i>	<i>struthiopteris</i> var. <i>pensylvanica</i>	Ostrich Fern	5	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Onoclea</i>	<i>sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	4	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Polystichum</i>	<i>acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	5	5		S5			G5	C
Equisetaceae			Horsetail Family							
<i>Equisetum</i>	<i>sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	7	-3		S5			G5	C
Ophioglossaceae			Adder's Tongue Family							
<i>Botrychium</i>	<i>dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Grape Fern	6	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Botrychium</i>	<i>virginianum</i>	Rattlesnake Fern	5	3		S5			G5	C
Osmundaceae			Royal Fern Family							
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Fern	7	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	Royal Fern	7	-5		S5			G5T	C
Thelypteridaceae			Marsh Fern Family							
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>palustris</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Marsh Fern	5	-4		S5			G5T?	C
GYMNOSPERMS			CONIFERS							
Cupressaceae			Cedar Family							
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar				S5			G5	C
Pinaceae			Pine Family							
<i>Picea</i>	<i>abies</i>	Norway Spruce		5	-1	SE3			G?	IR
<i>Picea</i>	<i>glauca</i>	White Spruce	6	3		S5			G5	R1
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	4	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine		5	-3	SE5			G?	IC
DICOTYLEDONS			DICOTS							
Aceraceae			Maple Family							
<i>Acer</i>	<i>negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	0	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	4	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	5	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum</i> ssp. <i>saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	4	3		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum</i> ssp. <i>nigrum</i>	Black Maple	7	3		S4?			G5Q	U
<i>Acer</i>	<i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	6	3		S5			G5	U
<i>Acer X</i>	<i>freemanii</i>	Freeman's Maple								
Amaranthaceae			Amaranth Family							
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>retroflexus</i>	Green Amaranth		2	-1	SE5			G?	IC
Anacardiaceae			Sumac or Cashew Family							
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>radicans</i> ssp. <i>negundo</i>	Poison-ivy	5	-1		S5			G5T	C
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>rydbergii</i>	Western Poison-ivy	0	0		S5			G5T	C
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	1	5		S5			G5	C
Apiaceae			Carrot or Parsley Family							
<i>Cicuta</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Spotted Water-hemlock	6	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Cryptotaenia</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Honewort	5	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Daucus</i>	<i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Heracleum</i>	<i>mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed				SE2			G?	
<i>Osmorhiza</i>	<i>berterii</i>	Sweet-cicely	9	5		S4			G5	
<i>Osmorhiza</i>	<i>claytonii</i>	Woolly Sweet-cicely	5	4		S5			G5	C
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>marilandica</i>	Black Snakeroot	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada Snakeroot	7	2		S4			G5T5	U
<i>Sium</i>	<i>suave</i>	Hemlock Water-parsnip	4	-5		S5			G5	U

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Apocynaceae			Dogbane Family							
<i>Apocynum</i>	<i>androsaemifolium</i> ssp. <i>androsaemifolium</i>	Spreading Dogbane	3	5		S5			G5T?	C
Aquifoliaceae			Holly Family							
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	Winterberry	5	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Nemopanthus</i>	<i>mucronatus</i>	Mountain-holly	8	-5		S5			G5	VU
Araliaceae			Ginseng Family							
<i>Aralia</i>	<i>nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	4	3		S5			G5	C
Asclepiadaceae			Milkweed Family							
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>incarnata</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	6	-5		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	0	5		S5			G5	C
Asteraceae			Composite or Aster Family							
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i> ssp. <i>millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow		3	-1	SE?			G5T?	IC
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	Woolly Yarrow	0	3		S5			G5T5	
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>artemisifolia</i>	Common Ragweed	0	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>trifida</i>	Giant Ragweed	0	-1		S5			G5	U
<i>Arctium</i>	<i>minus</i>	Common Burdock		5	-2	SE5			G?T?	IC
<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>biennis</i>	Biennial Wormwood		-2	-1	SE5			G5	
<i>Aster</i>	<i>species</i>	Aster species								
<i>Aster</i>	<i>lateriflorus</i> var. <i>lateriflorus</i>	Calico Aster	3	-2		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Aster</i>	<i>puniceus</i> var. <i>puniceus</i>	Purple-stemmed Aster				S5			G5T?	C
<i>Aster</i>	<i>umbellatus</i> var. <i>umbellatus</i>	Flat-top White Aster	6	-3		S5			G5T?	U
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>cernua</i>	Nodding Beggar-ticks	2	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>frondosa</i>	Devil's Beggar-ticks	3	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Cichorium</i>	<i>intybus</i>	Chicory		5	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>arvense</i>	Canada Thistle		3	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Bull Thistle		4	-1	SE5			G5	IC
<i>Coryza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Horseweed	0	1		S5			G5	C
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane	0	1		S5			G5	
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>philadelphicus</i> var. <i>philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane	1	-3		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Thoroughwort	2	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>maculatum</i> var. <i>maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe-pye-weed	3	-5		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Eurybia</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	Large-leaved Aster	5	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Euthamia</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Flat-topped Bushy Goldenrod	2	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Hieracium</i>	<i>aurantiacum</i>	Devil's Paintbrush		5	-2	SE5			G?	I
<i>Inula</i>	<i>helenium</i>	Elecampane		5	-2	SE5			G?	IU
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>tatarica</i> ssp. <i>pulchella</i>	Tartar Lettuce				S4			G4G5T4	
<i>Leucanthemum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy		5	-1	SE5			G?	
<i>Prenanthes</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Rattlesnake-root	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>altissima</i> var. <i>altissima</i>	Tall Goldenrod	1	3		S5				C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	White Goldenrod	8	5		S4?			G5	U
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>caesia</i>	Blue-stem Goldenrod	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	1	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>flexicaulis</i>	Zig-zag Goldenrod	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod	3	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>rugosa</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i>	Rough Goldenrod	4	-1		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Symphotrichum</i>	<i>novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	2	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Tanacetum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Common Tansy		5	-1	SE5			G?	IU
<i>Taraxacum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Common Dandelion		3	-2	SE5			G5	IC
<i>Tripleurospermum</i>	<i>perforata</i>	Scentless Chamomile		5	-1	SE?			G?	
Balsaminaceae			Touch-me-not Family							
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Spotted Touch-me-not	4	-3		S5			G5	C
Berberidaceae			Barberry Family							
<i>Berberis</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry		3	-2	SE5			G?	IU
<i>Caulophyllum</i>	<i>giganteum</i>	Blue Cohosh				S5			G	
Betulaceae			Birch Family							
<i>Alnus</i>	<i>incana</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i>	Speckled Alder	6	-5		S5			G5T5	U
<i>Betula</i>	<i>alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	6	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Blue Beech	6	0		S5			G5T	C

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<i>Corylus</i>	<i>cornuta</i> ssp. <i>cornuta</i>	Beaked Hazel	5	5		S5			G5T	U
<i>Ostrya</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Hop Hornbeam	4	4		S5			G5	C
Brassicaceae		Mustard Family								
<i>Alliaria</i>	<i>petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		0	-3	SE5			G5	IC
<i>Cardamine</i>	<i>diphylla</i>	Two-leaved Toothwort	7	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Hesperis</i>	<i>matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocket		5	-3	SE5			G4G5	IC
Campanulaceae		Bellflower Family								
<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>cardinalis</i>	Cardinal-flower	7	-5		S5			G5	U
Caprifoliaceae		Honeysuckle Family								
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	American Fly Honeysuckle	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>dioica</i>	Glauous Honeysuckle	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>hirsuta</i>	Hairy Honeysuckle	7	0		S5			G4G5	
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle		3	-3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Common Elderberry	5	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Symphoricarpos</i>	<i>albus</i>	Snowberry	7	4		S5			G5	U
<i>Triosteum</i>	<i>aurantiacum</i>	Wild Coffee	7	5		S5			G5	U
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Viburnum	6	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>cassinoides</i>	Northern Wild Raisin	7	-3		S5			G5	U
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>lentago</i>	Nannyberry	4	-1		S5			G5	C
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>rafinesquianum</i>	Downy Arrow-wood	7	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>recognitum</i>	Southern Arrow-wood	7	-2		S4			G5	C
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>trilobum</i>	High Bush Cranberry	5	-3		S5			G5T5	U
Caryophyllaceae		Pink Family								
<i>Silene</i>	<i>antirrhina</i>	Sleepy Catchfly	3	5		S5			G5	U
Celastraceae		Staff-tree Family								
<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>obovata</i>	Running Strawberry-bush	6	5		S5			G5	C
Chenopodiaceae		Goosefoot Family								
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i> var. <i>album</i>	Lamb's Quarters		1	-1	SE5			G5T5	IC
Cornaceae		Dogwood Family								
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>amomum</i> ssp. <i>obliqua</i>	Silky Dogwood	5	-4		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>foemina</i> ssp. <i>racemosa</i>	Red Panicle Dogwood	2	-2		S5			G5?	U
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood	2	-3		S5			G5	C
Dipsacaceae		Teasel Family								
<i>Dipsacus</i>	<i>fullonum</i> ssp. <i>sylvestris</i>	Wild Teasel		5	-1	SE5			G?T?	IC
Ericaceae		Heath Family								
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>corymbosum</i>	Highbush Blueberry	8	-3		S4			G5	C
Fabaceae		Pea Family								
<i>Amphicarpaea</i>	<i>bracteata</i>	Hog Peanut	4	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Glycine</i>	<i>max</i>	Soya Bean		5	-1	SE2			G?	
<i>Lotus</i>	<i>corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil		1	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Medicago</i>	<i>lupulina</i>	Black Medick		1	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Medicago</i>	<i>sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	Alfalfa		5	-1	SE5			G?T?	IC
<i>Melilotus</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Sweet-clover		3	-3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>hybridum</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Alsike Clover		1	-1	SE5				IC
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Red Clover		2	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>repens</i>	White Clover		2	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch		5	-1	SE5			G?	IU
Fagaceae		Beech Family								
<i>Fagus</i>	<i>grandifolia</i>	American Beech	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Oak	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	8	-4		S4			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	5	1		S5			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Oak	6	3		S5			G5	C
Geraniaceae		Geranium Family								

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<i>Geranium</i>	<i>maculatum</i>	Spotted Crane's-bill	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>robertianum</i>	Herb-robert		5	-2	SE5			G5	IC
Grossulariaceae		Currant Family								
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>americanum</i>	Wild Black Currant	4	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>cynosbati</i>	Prickly Gooseberry	4	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>hirtellum</i>	Smooth Gooseberry	6	-3		S5			G5	U
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>triste</i>	Wild Red Currant	6	-5		S5			G5	U
Guttiferae		St. John's-wort Family								
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>perforatum</i>	Common St. John's-wort		5	-3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>punctatum</i>	Corymbed St. John's-wort	5	-1		S5			G5	C
Hamamelidaceae		Witch-hazel Family								
<i>Hamamelis</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel	6	3		S5			G5	C
Hydrophyllaceae		Water-leaf Family								
<i>Hydrophyllum</i>	<i>virginianum</i>	Virginia Water-leaf	6	-2		S5			G5	C
Juglandaceae		Walnut Family								
<i>Carya</i>	<i>cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory	6	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Carya</i>	<i>ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	6	3		S5			G5	C
Lamiaceae		Mint Family								
<i>Clinopodium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Wild Basil	4	5		S5			G?	C
<i>Lycopus</i>	<i>americanus</i>	Cut-leaved Water-horehound	4	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Lycopus</i>	<i>uniflorus</i>	Northern Water-horehound	5	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Mentha</i>	<i>arvensis</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i>	American Wild Mint	3	-3		S5				C
<i>Prunella</i>	<i>vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i>	Heal-all	5	5		S5			G5T?	
Lauraceae		Laurel Family								
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Spicebush	6	-2		S5			G5	C
Lythraceae		Loosestrife Family								
<i>Lythrum</i>	<i>salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife		-5	-3	SE5			G5	IC
Malvaceae		Mallow Family								
<i>Abutilon</i>	<i>theophrasti</i>	Velvet-leaf		4	-1	SE5			G?	IU
Oleaceae		Olive Family								
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>americana</i>	White Ash	4	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Black Ash	7	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash	3	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet		1	-2	SE5			G?	IR
<i>Syringa</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Onagraceae		Evening-primrose Family								
<i>Circaea</i>	<i>alpina</i>	Smaller Enchanter's Nightshade	6	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Circaea</i>	<i>lutetiana</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	Yellowish Enchanter's Nightshade	3	3		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>coloratum</i>	Purple-veined Willow-herb	3	-5		S5			G5	VU
<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>biennis</i>	Common Evening-primrose	0	3		S5			G5	VU
Orobanchaceae		Broom-rape Family								
<i>Epifagus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Beech-drops	6	5		S5			G5	C
Oxalidaceae		Wood Sorrel Family								
<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>stricta</i>	Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel	0	3		S5			G5	C
Plantaginaceae		Plantain Family								
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	Ribgrass		0	-1	SE5			G5	IC
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>major</i>	Common Plantain		-1	-1	SE5			G5	IC
Polygonaceae		Smartweed Family								
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed		1	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>persicaria</i>	Lady's-thumb		-3	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>punctatum</i>	Water Smartweed	4	-5		S5			G5	U

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<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>sagittatum</i>	Arrow-leaved Tearthumb	5	-5		S4			G5	U
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>virginianum</i>	Virginia Knotweed	6	0		S4			G5	C
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>crispus</i>	Curly-leaf Dock		-1	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Primulaceae			Primrose Family							
<i>Trientalis</i>	<i>borealis</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i>	Star-flower	6	-1		S5			G5T?	C
Ranunculaceae			Buttercup Family							
<i>Actaea</i>	<i>pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry	6	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>acutiloba</i>	Sharp-lobed Hepatica	6	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>americana</i>	Round-lobed Hepatica	6	5		S5			G?	C
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	Thimbleweed	4	5		S5			G5T	C
<i>Coptis</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	Goldthread	7	-3		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>pensylvanicus</i>	Bristly Buttercup	3	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Thalictrum</i>	<i>dioicum</i>	Early Meadow-rue	5	2		S5			G5	C
Rhamnaceae			Buckthorn Family							
<i>Rhamnus</i>	<i>cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn		3	-3	SE5			G?	IU
Rosaceae			Rose Family							
<i>Agrimonia</i>	<i>gryposepala</i>	Tall Hairy Agrimony	2	2		S5			G5	C
<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>laevis</i>	Smooth Juneberry	5	5		S5			G4G5Q	X
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>species</i>	Hawthorn species								
<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>vesca</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	Woodland Strawberry	4	4		S5			G5T?	U
<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Scarlet Strawberry	2	1		SU			G5T?	C
<i>Geum</i>	<i>aleppicum</i>	Yellow Avens	2	-1		S5			G5	U
<i>Geum</i>	<i>canadense</i>	White Avens	3	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>simplex</i>	Old-field Cinquefoil	3	4		S5			G5	C
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>avium</i>	Sweet Cherry		5	-2	SE4			G?	IU
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Canada Plum	4	4		S4			G4G5	U
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>serotina</i>	Black Cherry	3	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry	2	1		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Pyrus</i>	<i>communis</i>	Common Pear		5	-1	SE4			G5	IC
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>carolina</i>	Swamp Rose	6	4		S4			G4G5	U
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose		3	-3	SE4			G?	IU
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Marsh Rose	7	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>allegheniensis</i>	Alleghany Blackberry	2	2		S5			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>flagellaris</i>	Prickly Raspberry	4	4		S4			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>hispidus</i>	Trailing Blackberry	6	-3		S4S5			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>idaeus</i> ssp. <i>idaeus</i>	Red Raspberry				SE1			G5T5	
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Thimble-berry	2	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>odoratus</i>	Purple Flowering Raspberry	3	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Dwarf Raspberry	4	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Spiraea</i>	<i>alba</i>	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	3	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Waldsteinia</i>	<i>fragarioides</i>	Barren Strawberry	5	5		S5			G5	U
Rubiaceae			Madder Family							
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Eastern Buttonbush	7	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Galium</i>	<i>circaezans</i>	White Wild Licorice	7	4		S5			G5	C
<i>Galium</i>	<i>lanceolatum</i>	Spear Wild Licorice	8			S5			G5	C
<i>Mitchella</i>	<i>repens</i>	Creeping Partridge-berry	6	2		S5			G5	C
Rutaceae			Rue Family							
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>americanum</i>	American Prickly-ash	3	5		S5			G5	C
Salicaceae			Willow Family							
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i> ssp. <i>deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	4	-1		SU			G5T5	C
<i>Populus</i>	<i>tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen		0		S5			G5	C
<i>Salix</i>	<i>species</i>	Willow species								
<i>Salix</i>	<i>discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	3	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Salix</i>	<i>fragilis</i>	Crack Willow		-1	-3	SE5			G?	IC
Saxifragaceae			Saxifrage Family							
<i>Mitella</i>	<i>nuda</i>	Naked Mitrewort	6	-3		S5			G5	U
<i>Tiarella</i>	<i>cordifolia</i>	False Mitrewort	6	1		S5			G5	C

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Scrophulariaceae		Figwort Family								
<i>Chelone</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Turtlehead	7	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>	Common Mullein		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Common Speedwell		5	-2	SE5			G5	IC
Solanaceae		Nightshade Family								
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>dulcamara</i>	Bitter Nightshade		0	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Tiliaceae		Linden Family								
<i>Tilia</i>	<i>americana</i>	American Basswood	4	3		S5			G5	C
Ulmaceae		Elm Family								
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	White Elm	3	-2		S5			G5?	C
Urticaceae		Nettle Family								
<i>Boehmeria</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	False Nettle	4	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Laportea</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Wood Nettle	6	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Pilea</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Dwarf Clearweed	5	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Urtica</i>	<i>dioica</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	American Stinging Nettle	2	-1		S5			G5T?	C
Verbenaceae		Vervain Family								
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	4	-4		S5			G5	C
Violaceae		Violet Family								
<i>Viola</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Downy Yellow Violet				S5			G5	C
Vitaceae		Grape Family								
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>tricuspidata</i>	Virginia-creeper				SE1			G?	
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape	0	-2		S5			G5	C
MONOCOTYLEDONS		MONOCOTS								
Araceae		Arum Family								
<i>Arisaema</i>	<i>triphillum</i> ssp. <i>triphillum</i>	Small Jack-in-the-pulpit	5	-2		S5			G5T5	C
Cyperaceae		Sedge Family								
<i>Carex</i>	<i>species</i>	Sedge species								
<i>Carex</i>	<i>intumescens</i>	Bladder Sedge	6	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>lupulina</i>	Hop Sedge	6	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	5	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	3	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>woodii</i>	Wood's Sedge	6	0		S4			G4Q	C
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>cyperinus</i>	Wool-grass	4	-5		S5			G5	U
Iridaceae		Iris Family								
<i>Iris</i>	<i>versicolor</i>	Multi-coloured Blue-flag	5	-5		S5			G5	C
Juncaceae		Rush Family								
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>effusus</i> ssp. <i>solutus</i>	Soft Rush	4	-5		S5			G5T?	VU
Lemnaceae		Duckweed Family								
<i>Lemna</i>	<i>minor</i>	Lesser Duckweed	2	-5		S5			G5	C
Liliaceae		Lily Family								
<i>Allium</i>	<i>tricoccum</i>	Wild Leek	7	2		S5			G5	C
<i>Lilium</i>	<i>michiganense</i>	Michigan Lily	7	-1		S5			G5	C
<i>Maianthemum</i>	<i>canadense</i>	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	5	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Maianthemum</i>	<i>racemosum</i> ssp. <i>racemosum</i>	False Solomon's Seal	4	3		S5			G5T	C
<i>Polygonatum</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Hairy Solomon's Seal	5	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Streptopus</i>	<i>amplexifolius</i>	Clasping-leaved Twisted-stalk	10	-1		S4S5			G5	
<i>Streptopus</i>	<i>roseus</i>	Rose Twisted-stalk	7	0		S5			G5	U
<i>Trillium</i>	<i>erectum</i>	Purple Trillium	6	1		S5			G5	C
<i>Uvularia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Bellwort	6	5		S5			G5	
<i>Uvularia</i>	<i>sessilifolia</i>	Sessile-leaved Bellwort	7	1		S4			G5	U
Orchidaceae		Orchid Family								

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<i>Epipactis</i>	<i>helleborine</i>	Common Helleborine		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Poaceae			Grass Family							
<i>Agrostis</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	Red-top		0	-2	SE5			G4G5	IC
<i>Agrostis</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>	Redtop		-3		S5			G5	U
<i>Alopecurus</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail		-3	-1	SE5			G?	IU
<i>Bromus</i>	<i>inermis</i> ssp. <i>inermis</i>	Awnless Brome		5	-3	SE5			G4G5T?	IC
<i>Dactylis</i>	<i>glomerata</i>	Orchard Grass		3	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Echinochloa</i>	<i>crusgalli</i>	Common Barnyard Grass		-3	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Elymus</i>	<i>hystrix</i>	Bottle-brush Grass	5	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>striata</i> var. <i>striata</i>	Fowl Meadow Grass	3	-5		S4S5			G5T5	C
<i>Leersia</i>	<i>oryzoides</i>	Rice Cut Grass	3	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Muhlenbergia</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Mexican Satin Grass	1	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>capillare</i>	Witch Grass	0	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass	0	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Phleum</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Timothy		3	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i>	Common Reed	0	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Setaria</i>	<i>faberi</i>	Giant Foxtail		2	-1	SE4			G?	IC
<i>Setaria</i>	<i>viridis</i>	Green Foxtail			-1	SE5			G?	IC
Smilacaceae			Catbrier Family							
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Herbaceous Carrion Flower	5	0		S4			G5	C
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>hispidata</i>	Bristly Greenbrier	6	0		S4			G5Q	C
Typhaceae			Cattail Family							
<i>Typha</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Cattail	3	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Typha</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Cattail	3	-5		S5			G5	C
FLORISTIC SUMMARY & ASSESSMENT										
Species Diversity										
Total Species:		265								
Native Species:		203		77%						
Exotic Species		62		23%						
Regionally Significant Species		1		0%						
S1-S3 Species		0		0%						
S4 Species		20		10%						
S5 Species		181		90%						
Co-efficient of Conservatism and Floristic Quality Index										
Co-efficient of Conservatism (CC) (average)		4.5								
CC 0 to 3	lowest sensitivity	56		29%						
CC 4 to 6	moderate sensitivity	109		56%						
CC 7 to 8	high sensitivity	28		14%						
CC 9 to 10	highest sensitivity	2		1%						
Floristic Quality Index (FQI)		63								
Presence of Weedy & Invasive Species										
mean weediness		-1.7								
weediness = -1	low potential invasiveness	30		51%						
weediness = -2	moderate potential invasiveness	18		31%						
weediness = -3	high potential invasiveness	11		19%						
Presence of Wetland Species										
average wetness value		0.6								
upland		56		22%						
facultative upland		62		24%						
facultative		51		20%						
facultative wetland		55		22%						
obligate wetland		30		12%						

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	LOCAL STATUS SOURCE									OLDHAM 1993
PTERIDOPHYTES		FERNS & ALLIES								
Dryopteridaceae		Wood Fern Family								
<i>Athyrium</i>	<i>filix-femina</i> var. <i>angustum</i>	Northern Lady Fern	4	0		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	5	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>crinata</i>	Crested Wood Fern	7	-5		S5			G5	VU
<i>Dryopteris</i>	<i>marginalis</i>	Marginal Wood Fern	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Onoclea</i>	<i>sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	4	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Polystichum</i>	<i>acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	5	5		S5			G5	C
Ophioglossaceae		Adder's Tongue Family								
<i>Botrychium</i>	<i>multifidum</i>	Leathery Grape Fern	6	3		S5			G5	VU
Thelypteridaceae		Marsh Fern Family								
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>palustris</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Marsh Fern	5	-4		S5			G5T?	C
GYMNOSPERMS		CONIFERS								
Pinaceae		Pine Family								
<i>Picea</i>	<i>abies</i>	Norway Spruce		5	-1	SE3			G?	IR
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>resinosa</i>	Red Pine	8	3		S5			G5	IR
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	4	3		S5			G5	C
DICOTYLEDONS		DICOTS								
Aceraceae		Maple Family								
<i>Acer</i>	<i>negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple	0	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	4	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum</i> ssp. <i>saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	4	3		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Acer</i> X	<i>freemanii</i>	Freeman's Maple								
Amaranthaceae		Amaranth Family								
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>albus</i>	White Tumbleweed		3	-1	SE5			G5	IC
Anacardiaceae		Sumac or Cashew Family								
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>radicans</i> ssp. <i>negundo</i>	Poison-ivy	5	-1		S5			G5T	C
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>rydbergii</i>	Western Poison-ivy	0	0		S5			G5T	C
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	1	5		S5			G5	C
Apiaceae		Carrot or Parsley Family								
<i>Cicuta</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Spotted Water-hemlock	6	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Daucus</i>	<i>carota</i>	Wild Carrot		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Osmorhiza</i>	<i>claytonii</i>	Woolly Sweet-cicely	5	4		S5			G5	C
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>marilandica</i>	Black Snakeroot	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Sium</i>	<i>suave</i>	Hemlock Water-parsnip	4	-5		S5			G5	U
Araliaceae		Ginseng Family								
<i>Aralia</i>	<i>nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	4	3		S5			G5	C
Asclepiadaceae		Milkweed Family								
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>exaltata</i>	Poke Milkweed	8	5		S4			G5	C
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>incarnata</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	6	-5		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	0	5		S5			G5	C
Asteraceae		Composite or Aster Family								
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millefolium</i> ssp. <i>millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow		3	-1	SE?			G5T?	IC
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>artemisiifolia</i>	Common Ragweed	0	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>trifida</i>	Giant Ragweed	0	-1		S5			G5	U
<i>Arctium</i>	<i>minus</i>	Common Burdock		5	-2	SE5			G?T?	IC
<i>Aster</i>	<i>species</i>	Aster species								
<i>Aster</i>	<i>ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>	White Heath Aster				S5			G5T?	C
<i>Aster</i>	<i>lateriflorus</i> var. <i>lateriflorus</i>	Calico Aster	3	-2		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Aster</i>	<i>puniceus</i> var. <i>puniceus</i>	Purple-stemmed Aster				S5			G5T?	C

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<i>Bidens</i>	<i>cernua</i>	Nodding Beggar-ticks	2	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>frondosa</i>	Devil's Beggar-ticks	3	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Carduus</i>	<i>crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle		5	-1	SE?			G?	
<i>Carduus</i>	<i>nutans</i> ssp. <i>leiophyllus</i>	Musk Thistle				SE5			G?T?	IU
<i>Cichorium</i>	<i>intybus</i>	Chicory		5	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>arvense</i>	Canada Thistle		3	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Bull Thistle		4	-1	SE5			G5	IC
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane	0	1		S5			G5	
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>philadelphicus</i> var. <i>philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Fleabane	1	-3		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Thoroughwort	2	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Eurybia</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	Large-leaved Aster	5	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Euthamia</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Flat-topped Bushy Goldenrod	2	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Hieracium</i>	<i>aurantiacum</i>	Devil's Paintbrush		5	-2	SE5			G?	I
<i>Hieracium</i>	<i>piloselloides</i>	Glaucous King Devil		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce		0	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>tatarica</i> ssp. <i>pulchella</i>	Tartar Lettuce				S4			G4G5T4	
<i>Leucanthemum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy		5	-1	SE5			G?	
<i>Prenanthes</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Rattlesnake-root	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>altissima</i> var. <i>altissima</i>	Tall Goldenrod	1	3		S5				C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>caesia</i>	Blue-stem Goldenrod	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	1	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod	3	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>nemoralis</i> var. <i>nemoralis</i>	Gray Goldenrod	2	5		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>rugosa</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i>	Rough Goldenrod	4	-1		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Symphotrichum</i>	<i>novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	2	-3		S5			G5	C
Balsaminaceae			Touch-me-not Family							
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Spotted Touch-me-not	4	-3		S5			G5	C
Berberidaceae			Barberry Family							
<i>Berberis</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry		3	-2	SE5			G?	IU
Betulaceae			Birch Family							
<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Blue Beech	6	0		S5			G5T	C
<i>Ostrya</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Hop Hornbeam	4	4		S5			G5	C
Boraginaceae			Borage Family							
<i>Cynoglossum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue		5	-1	SE5			G?	IU
<i>Myosotis</i>	<i>laxa</i>	Smaller Forget-me-not	6	-5		S5			G5	C
Brassicaceae			Mustard Family							
<i>Alliaria</i>	<i>petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		0	-3	SE5			G5	IC
<i>Nasturtium</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Water-cress		-5	-1	SE?			G?	IU
Caprifoliaceae			Honeysuckle Family							
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>dioica</i>	Glaucous Honeysuckle	5	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle		3	-3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Common Elderberry	5	-2		S5			G5	C
<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>rafinesquianum</i>	Downy Arrow-wood	7	5		S5			G5	C
Celastraceae			Staff-tree Family							
<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>obovata</i>	Running Strawberry-bush	6	5		S5			G5	C
Chenopodiaceae			Goosefoot Family							
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i> var. <i>album</i>	Lamb's Quarters		1	-1	SE5			G5T5	IC
Cornaceae			Dogwood Family							
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>amomum</i> ssp. <i>obliqua</i>	Silky Dogwood	5	-4		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>foemina</i> ssp. <i>racemosa</i>	Red Panicked Dogwood	2	-2		S5			G5?	U
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood	2	-3		S5			G5	C
Dipsacaceae			Teasel Family							
<i>Dipsacus</i>	<i>fullonum</i> ssp. <i>sylvestris</i>	Wild Teasel		5	-1	SE5			G?T?	IC
Fabaceae			Pea Family							
<i>Amphicarpaea</i>	<i>bracteata</i>	Hog Peanut	4	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Glycine</i>	<i>max</i>	Soya Bean		5	-1	SE2			G?	

Plant List: Solar Lands and Site Investigation Zone

LATIN NAME		COMMON NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	PROVINCIAL STATUS	OMNR STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	GLOBAL STATUS	LOCAL STATUS HALD
<i>Medicago</i>	<i>lupulina</i>	Black Medick		1	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Melilotus</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Sweet-clover		3	-3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Trifolium</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Red Clover		2	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Fagaceae			Beech Family							
<i>Fagus</i>	<i>grandifolia</i>	American Beech	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>alba</i>	White Oak	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	8	-4		S4			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	5	1		S5			G5	C
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Oak	6	3		S5			G5	C
Geraniaceae			Geranium Family							
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>maculatum</i>	Spotted Crane's-bill	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Geranium</i>	<i>robertianum</i>	Herb-robert		5	-2	SE5			G5	IC
Grossulariaceae			Currant Family							
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>americanum</i>	Wild Black Currant	4	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>cynosbati</i>	Prickly Gooseberry	4	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Ribes</i>	<i>triste</i>	Wild Red Currant	6	-5		S5			G5	U
Guttiferae			St. John's-wort Family							
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>perforatum</i>	Common St. John's-wort		5	-3	SE5			G?	IC
Hamamelidaceae			Witch-hazel Family							
<i>Hamamelis</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Witch-hazel	6	3		S5			G5	C
Juglandaceae			Walnut Family							
<i>Carya</i>	<i>cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory	6	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Carya</i>	<i>ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	6	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut	5	3		S4			G5	C
Lamiaceae			Mint Family							
<i>Lycopus</i>	<i>americanus</i>	Cut-leaved Water-horehound	4	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Lycopus</i>	<i>uniflorus</i>	Northern Water-horehound	5	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Mentha</i>	<i>arvensis</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i>	American Wild Mint	3	-3		S5				C
<i>Prunella</i>	<i>vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i>	Heal-all	5	5		S5			G5T?	
Oleaceae			Olive Family							
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>americana</i>	White Ash	4	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Black Ash	7	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash	3	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet		1	-2	SE5			G?	IR
<i>Syringa</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Onagraceae			Evening-primrose Family							
<i>Circaea</i>	<i>alpina</i>	Smaller Enchanter's Nightshade	6	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Circaea</i>	<i>lutetiana</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	Yellowish Enchanter's Nightshade	3	3		S5			G5T5	C
<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>coloratum</i>	Purple-veined Willow-herb	3	-5		S5			G5	VU
Orobanchaceae			Broom-rape Family							
<i>Epifagus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Beech-drops	6	5		S5			G5	C
Plantaginaceae			Plantain Family							
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>major</i>	Common Plantain		-1	-1	SE5			G5	IC
Polygonaceae			Smartweed Family							
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>laphathifolium</i>	Pale Smartweed	2	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>persicaria</i>	Lady's-thumb		-3	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>punctatum</i>	Water Smartweed	4	-5		S5			G5	U
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>sagittatum</i>	Arrow-leaved Tearthumb	5	-5		S4			G5	U
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>virginianum</i>	Virginia Knotweed	6	0		S4			G5	C
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>crispus</i>	Curly-leaf Dock		-1	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Ranunculaceae			Buttercup Family							
<i>Actaea</i>	<i>pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry	6	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Actaea</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Baneberry	5	5		S5			G5	U

Plant List: Solar Lands and Site Investigation Zone

LATIN NAME		COMMON NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	PROVINCIAL STATUS	OMNR STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	GLOBAL STATUS	LOCAL STATUS HALD
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>americana</i>	Round-lobed Hepatica	6	5		S5			G?	C
<i>Thalictrum</i>	<i>dioicum</i>	Early Meadow-rue	5	2		S5			G5	C
Rhamnaceae		Buckthorn Family								
<i>Rhamnus</i>	<i>cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn		3	-3	SE5			G?	IU
Rosaceae		Rose Family								
<i>Agrimonia</i>	<i>gryposepala</i>	Tall Hairy Agrimony	2	2		S5			G5	C
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>species</i>	Hawthorn species								
<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>vesca</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	Woodland Strawberry	4	4		S5			G5T?	U
<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Scarlet Strawberry	2	1		SU			G5T?	C
<i>Geum</i>	<i>aleppicum</i>	Yellow Avens	2	-1		S5			G5	U
<i>Geum</i>	<i>canadense</i>	White Avens	3	0		S5			G5	C
<i>Geum</i>	<i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Avens	9	-4		S5			G5	
<i>Malus</i>	<i>species</i>	Apple				SNA				
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>recta</i>	Rough-fruited Cinquefoil		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>simplex</i>	Old-field Cinquefoil	3	4		S5			G5	C
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>avium</i>	Sweet Cherry		5	-2	SE4			G?	IU
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>serotina</i>	Black Cherry	3	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry	2	1		S5			G5T?	C
<i>Pyrus</i>	<i>communis</i>	Common Pear		5	-1	SE4			G5	IC
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose		3	-3	SE4			G?	IU
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>allegheniensis</i>	Alleghany Blackberry	2	2		S5			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Millspaugh's Blackberry	7	5		S4?			G5	
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>flagellaris</i>	Prickly Raspberry	4	4		S4			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>hispidus</i>	Trailing Blackberry	6	-3		S4S5			G5	C
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>idaeus</i> ssp. <i>idaeus</i>	Red Raspberry				SE1			G5T5	
<i>Spiraea</i>	<i>alba</i>	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	3	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Waldsteinia</i>	<i>fragarioides</i>	Barren Strawberry	5	5		S5			G5	U
Rubiaceae		Madder Family								
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Eastern Buttonbush	7	-5		S5			G5	C
Rutaceae		Rue Family								
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>americanum</i>	American Prickly-ash	3	5		S5			G5	C
Salicaceae		Willow Family								
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i> ssp. <i>deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	4	-1		SU			G5T5	C
<i>Salix</i>	<i>species</i>	Willow species								
<i>Salix</i>	<i>discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	3	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Salix</i>	<i>fragilis</i>	Crack Willow		-1	-3	SE5			G?	IC
Saxifragaceae		Saxifrage Family								
<i>Mitella</i>	<i>nuda</i>	Naked Mitrewort	6	-3		S5			G5	U
Scrophulariaceae		Figwort Family								
<i>Linaria</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Butter-and-eggs		5	-1	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>	Common Mullein		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Veronica</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Common Speedwell		5	-2	SE5			G5	IC
Solanaceae		Nightshade Family								
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>dulcamara</i>	Bitter Nightshade		0	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Tiliaceae		Linden Family								
<i>Tilia</i>	<i>americana</i>	American Basswood	4	3		S5			G5	C
Ulmaceae		Elm Family								
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	White Elm	3	-2		S5			G5?	C
Urticaceae		Nettle Family								
<i>Laportea</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Wood Nettle	6	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Pilea</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Dwarf Clearweed	5	-3		S5			G5	C
<i>Urtica</i>	<i>dioica</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	American Stinging Nettle	2	-1		S5			G5T?	C
Verbenaceae		Vervain Family								
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	4	-4		S5			G5	C

Plant List: Solar Lands and Site Investigation Zone

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Violaceae		Violet Family								
<i>Viola</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Downy Yellow Violet				S5			G5	C
Vitaceae		Grape Family								
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>tricuspidata</i>	Virginia-creeper				SE1			G?	
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>riparia</i>	Riverbank Grape	0	-2		S5			G5	C
MONOCOTYLEDONS		MONOCOTS								
Alismataceae		Water-plantain Family								
<i>Alisma</i>	<i>plantago-aquatica</i>	Common Water-plantain	3	-5		S5			G5	C
Araceae		Arum Family								
<i>Arisaema</i>	<i>triphillum ssp. triphyllum</i>	Small Jack-in-the-pulpit	5	-2		S5			G5T5	C
Cyperaceae		Sedge Family								
<i>Carex</i>	<i>species</i>	Sedge species								
<i>Carex</i>	<i>crinita</i>	Fringed Sedge	6	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>gracillima</i>	Graceful Sedge	4	3		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>lacustris</i>	Lake-bank Sedge	5	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>lupulina</i>	Hop Sedge	6	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	5	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Carex</i>	<i>retrorsa</i>	Retrorsed Sedge	5	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>cyperinus</i>	Wool-grass	4	-5		S5			G5	U
Iridaceae		Iris Family								
<i>Iris</i>	<i>versicolor</i>	Multi-coloured Blue-flag	5	-5		S5			G5	C
Juncaceae		Rush Family								
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	1	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>effusus ssp. solutus</i>	Soft Rush	4	-5		S5			G5T?	VU
Lemnaceae		Duckweed Family								
<i>Lemna</i>	<i>minor</i>	Lesser Duckweed	2	-5		S5			G5	C
Liliaceae		Lily Family								
<i>Maianthemum</i>	<i>racemosum ssp. racemosum</i>	False Solomon's Seal	4	3		S5			G5T	C
<i>Streptopus</i>	<i>amplexifolius</i>	Clasping-leaved Twisted-stalk	10	-1		S4S5			G5	
Orchidaceae		Orchid Family								
<i>Epipactis</i>	<i>helleborine</i>	Common Helleborine		5	-2	SE5			G?	IC
Poaceae		Grass Family								
<i>Agrostis</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>	Redtop			-3	S5			G5	U
<i>Alopecurus</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail			-3	SE5			G?	IU
<i>Bromus</i>	<i>inermis ssp. inermis</i>	Awnless Brome			5	SE5			G4G5T?	IC
<i>Dactylis</i>	<i>glomerata</i>	Orchard Grass			3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Danthonia</i>	<i>spicata</i>	Poverty Oat Grass	5	5		S5			G5	C
<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>sanguinalis</i>	Large Crabgrass			3	SE5			G5	IC
<i>Elymus</i>	<i>repens</i>	Quack Grass			3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>striata var. striata</i>	Fowl Meadow Grass	3	-5		S4S5			G5T5	C
<i>Leersia</i>	<i>oryzoides</i>	Rice Cut Grass	3	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Phalaris</i>	<i>arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass	0	-4		S5			G5	C
<i>Phleum</i>	<i>pratense</i>	Timothy			3	SE5			G?	IC
<i>Poa</i>	<i>compressa</i>	Canada Blue Grass	0	2		S5			G?	C
<i>Poa</i>	<i>pratensis ssp. pratensis</i>	Kentucky Bluegrass	0	1		S5			G5T5	C
Smilacaceae		Catbrier Family								
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>hispida</i>	Bristly Greenbrier	6	0		S4			G5Q	C
Typhaceae		Cattail Family								
<i>Typha</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Cattail	3	-5		S5			G5	C
<i>Typha</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Cattail	3	-5		S5			G5	C
FLORISTIC SUMMARY & ASSESSMENT										

Plant List: Solar Lands and Site Investigation Zone

LATIN NAME		COMMON NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	PROVINCIAL STATUS	OMNR STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	GLOBAL STATUS	LOCAL STATUS HALD
Species Diversity										
Total Species:		194								
Native Species:		142	73%							
Exotic Species		52	27%							
Regionally Rare Species		0								
S1-S3 Species		0	0%							
S4 Species		12	9%							
S5 Species		128	91%							
Co-efficient of Conservatism and Floristic Quality Index										
Co-efficient of Conservatism (CC) (average)		4.1								
CC 0 to 3	lowest sensitivity	48	35%							
CC 4 to 6	moderate sensitivity	78	57%							
CC 7 to 8	high sensitivity	8	6%							
CC 9 to 10	highest sensitivity	2	1%							
Floristic Quality Index (FQI)		48								
Presence of Weedy & Invasive Species										
mean weediness		-1.7								
weediness = -1	low potential invasiveness	23	48%							
weediness = -2	moderate potential invasiveness	16	33%							
weediness = -3	high potential invasiveness	9	19%							
Presence of Wetland Species										
average wetness value		0.6								
upland		42	23%							
facultative upland		49	26%							
facultative		30	16%							
facultative wetland		39	21%							
obligate wetland		25	14%							

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 3

Table 3: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2 Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This swamp community consisted of green ash in the canopy, with some associates of oaks (bur and/or swamp white oak) in the canopy and subcanopy.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 4

Table 4: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-11* Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak – Beech Deciduous Forest	This forest patch was dominated by sugar maple with red oak in the canopy, and an abundance of sugar maple with American beech in the subcanopy and understory. Other species observed included shagbark hickory and basswood.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	A small patch of deciduous swamp, dominated by green ash, was present at the western edge of this feature at the roadside. The subcanopy included both green ash and white elm. Some red-osier dogwood was also observed in the understory.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 5

Table 5: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	A mid-age forest community dominated by sugar maple with green ash and shagbark hickory associates. The understorey contained hop hornbeam and basswood while hop hornbeam and green ash seedlings dominated the ground layer.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this young swamp was dominated by green ash with some swamp maple and bur oak. White elm was dominant in the sub-canopy with an open understorey consisting of hop hornbeam and blue beech. The ground layer contained a lot of grasses, boneset and asters and is heavily grazed by cattle.
SWD3-3A Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this community was dominated by swamp maple with red maple and shagbark hickory. White elm was present in the understorey. This community was assessed from the property boundary with dwarf raspberry visible in the ground layer.
SWD3-3B Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this community was dominated by swamp maple with shagbark hickory and bur oak. Red maple, shagbark hickory, and hop hornbeam were present in the subcanopy and understorey. The ground layer consisted of grasses, sedges and violet species.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 6

Table 6: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP3-13* White Spruce Coniferous Plantation	A young cultural plantation was present at this location, consisting of white spruce in the canopy and subcanopy. The lower layers of the community were dominated by species typical of old-fields, such as goldenrods, asters and wild carrot.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 7

Table 7: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD	This community was assessed at a distance due to a lack of access and appeared to be dominated by red oak with sugar maple.
FOD 6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This mature forest consisted of sugar maple, white oak, shagbark hickory, and green ash with an American beech understorey.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1-4 Gray Dogwood Cultural Thicket	This young community consisted of gray dogwood and European buckthorn dominant in the understorey with reed-canary grass visible in the ground layer from the edge.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp was dominated by green ash with swamp maple as an associate.
SWD3-1 Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by red maple in the canopy and sub-canopy with some red oak, shagbark hickory, and basswood. The understorey was also dominated by red maple, but had hop hornbeam and blue beech associates. Groundcover consisted of large-leaved aster, poison ivy, and buttercup species.
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by swamp maple with some shagbark hickory, white elm and black ash in the sub-canopy. Understorey vegetation consisted of white elm and blue beech while dwarf raspberry, violet and buttercup species were found in the ground layer.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-8A Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community consisted of a few maple and oak saplings with a silky dogwood understorey. The ground layer was primarily grasses, sedges, and asters, with some sensitive fern.
SWT2-8B Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community consisted of sparse hawthorns with a silky dogwood understorey. The ground layer was primarily of grasses, sedges, and asters.
SWT2-8C Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community consisted of sparse white elms with a silky dogwood and willow understorey. The ground layer consisted of reed-canary grass, nettles, and asters. This community was recently severely disturbed by excavation to facilitate agricultural drainage.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

The Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) community is listed as S3S4 in the province.

Feature 8

Table 8: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD Deciduous Forest	This linear forest consisted of maples and oaks along a limestone bedrock outcropping and a creek. The forest ranged from open, with pockets of dogwood thickets, to more dense and mature in others.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with white oak and green ash associates. The sub-canopy appeared to be dominated by red maple and sugar maple in the understory. Groundcover was difficult to determine as this community was only assessed from the edge.
FOD 5-1 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	This mature community was dominated by sugar maple in all layers with oak (primarily white oak) in the canopy, American beech in the sub-canopy, American and blue beech in the understory, and running strawberry bush in the ground layer. The topography of this community was very hilly with pockets of vernal pools and included a Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-4) complex (see habitat description below).
FOD6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This mid-age forest community was dominated by sugar maple with shagbark hickory and white oak canopy associates. The sub-canopy and understory were dominated by sugar maple with American beech and, in the case of the understory, hop hornbeam. Sugar maple, hop hornbeam and black cherry seedlings dominated the ground layer. Along the edge of this community there was an inclusion of a small Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh (MAM2-2).
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	This pioneer community consisted of a few hawthorns with goldenrods, asters such as purple-stemmed aster, and teasel.
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1-4 Gray Dogwood Mineral Cultural Thicket	This edge community had an open trembling aspen canopy and gray dogwood understory. The ground layer was dominated by reed-canary grass.
Swamp (SW)	
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2 Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community occurred in depressions in the hay field to the west and a crescent shape surrounded by deciduous forest to the east. Dogwood species were visible in the depressions from the property boundary whereas the thicket to the east was inferred from the air photo due to a lack of access.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 8: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
SWT2-4 Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community occurred in depressions in the agricultural fields, along a stream, and in reoccurring locations throughout the woodlot (FOD5-1). The understorey was dominated by buttonbush with some scattered soft maples (e.g., red maple, swamp maple) in the canopy. Groundcover consisted of nettles, sedges, bittersweet nightshade and some spotted touch-me-nots.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A small pond was present on site in a depression in the soy field and was surrounded by a cultural meadow.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp is considered S3 in the province.

Feature 9

Table 9: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD – Deciduous Forest	Northeast of the subject lands there is a deciduous forest that we were unable to assess due to a lack of access.
Swamp (SW)	
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT	This community occurred in a crescent shape surrounded by deciduous forest to the east. Dogwood species were visible in the depressions from the property boundary whereas the thicket to the east was inferred from the air photo due to a lack of access.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province

Feature 10

Table 10: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with red maple and green ash in the canopy and American beech in the sub-canopy. The understorey consisted of American beech with shagbark hickory and hop hornbeam while the groundcover consisted of ash seedlings and wild strawberry.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

The vegetation community listed above is not considered rare in the province.

Feature 11

Table 11: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types

ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	The canopy in this feature consisted of sugar maple with American beech and red oak associates. Other species observed included green ash, basswood and black cherry. The subcanopy and understory were dominated by sugar maple and American beech.

Feature 12

Table 12: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types

ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	The canopy in this feature consisted of sugar maple with American beech and red oak associates. Other species observed included green ash, basswood and black cherry. The subcanopy and understory were dominated by sugar maple and American beech.

Feature 13

Table 13: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types

ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	The western portion of this feature consisted of a deciduous forest dominated by sugar maple with red oak and shagbark hickory. Sugar maple with shagbark hickory were present in the subcanopy, while sugar maple with American beech were observed in the understory. A small inclusion of a hawthorn cultural woodland was observed in this feature adjacent to the road.
FOD5-11* Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak – Beech Deciduous Forest	The eastern portions of this feature were dominated by a deciduous forest consisting of sugar maple with red oak and American beech in the canopy. Other species observed included basswood and shagbark hickory. The subcanopy and understory were dominated by sugar maple with American beech and shagbark hickory.
Swamp	

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 13: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	A small patch of deciduous swamp, dominated by green ash, was present at the western edge of this feature. The subcanopy included both green ash and white elm. Some red-osier dogwood was also observed in the understory.

Feature 14

Table 14: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with red oak and basswood in the canopy and with sugar maple in the sub-canopy. The understory consisted of sugar maple and hop hornbeam with ash and hickory seedlings in the ground layer. Within this community there was a small inclusion of a gray dogwood thicket swamp (SWT2-9).

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Gray Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp inclusion is considered S3S4 in the province.

Feature 15

Table 15: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This mid-age forest community was dominated by sugar maple with basswood and red oak associates. The understory contained American beech and sugar maple while ash seedlings dominated the ground layer.
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory and red oak with basswood in the sub-canopy. Hop hornbeam, white elm, and gray dogwood were found in the understory with poison ivy and nettles in the ground layer. Within this community there was a small inclusion of a Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh (MAM2-2) with reed-canary grass, spotted touch-me-nots and asters in the ground layer.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 15: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This open community had minimal tree and shrub cover with Manitoba maple, hawthorn, gray dogwood and red raspberry present. The ground layer was dominated by reed-canary grass and asters, goldenrods, and birdsfoot trefoil. A small creek runs through this community.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 16

Table 16: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD7-1 Fresh-moist White Elm Lowland Deciduous Forest	This lowland forest was dominated by white elm with both bur and white oak as associates. Ground cover was not assessed due to the time of year.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest was dominated by shagbark hickory with green ash as an associate. The understorey was dominated by American beech. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year this survey was conducted.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2 Mineral Meadow Marsh	This open community was assessed from the road and due to the time of year, consisted entirely of dead vegetation.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Feature 17

Table 17: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest was dominated by shagbark hickory with green ash as an associate. The understorey was dominated by American beech. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year this survey was conducted.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp was dominated by green ash with bur oak as an associate. The ground layer, for a portion of this community, was dominated by reed-canary grass.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 18

Table 18: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This swamp community occupied the western extent of this feature, and was dominated by green ash in the canopy. The subcanopy included both green ash and white elm. Some red-osier dogwood was also observed in the understorey.

Feature 19

Table 19: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with sugar maple and American beech. The understorey was dominated by American beech with hop hornbeam. This community was assessed from the edge with hop hornbeam, large-leaved aster and dwarf raspberry visible in the ground layer.
FOD3-1 Dry-fresh Poplar	This early successional mid-slope forest community was dominated by trembling aspen and green ash with red maple in the canopy and hawthorn, hop hornbeam,

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 19: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Deciduous Forest	and dogwood in the understorey. This community was assessed from the road with goldenrods and large-leaved aster visible in the ground layer.
FOD5-12A* Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory – Beech Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory, sugar maple and American beech with basswood associates in the canopy. American beech dominated with shagbark hickory in the sub-canopy and with hop hornbeam in the understorey. The ground layer was dominated by hop hornbeam seedlings, large-leaved aster and dwarf raspberry. This community had an inclusion of a small silky dogwood swamp thicket (SWT2-8).
FOD5-12B* Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory – Beech Deciduous Forest	The forest associated with this feature was dominated by sugar maple, shagbark hickory and American beech in equal proportions, with red and white oak associates in the canopy. In the subcanopy and understory, green ash replaced the oaks as the lesser associate species. The groundlayer was dominated by running strawberry, poison ivy, wild geranium, yellowish enchanter's nightshade, and wild strawberry.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this young swamp was dominated by green ash. Dogwood was present in the understorey with a ground layer that was difficult to assess from the edge of the woodlot but contained red raspberry and poison ivy.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-9 Gray Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This dense thicket swamp was dominated by gray dogwood in the understorey with taller green ash trees sparsely scattered throughout. Goldenrod species were present in the ground layer.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This pioneer community had minimal tree and shrub cover with silky and red osier dogwood present in the understorey. The ground layer was dominated by reed-canary grass with occasional spotted touch-me-nots.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) inclusion and Gray Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-9) are considered S3S4 in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 20

Table 20: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with green ash and bur oak. The understorey was dominated by American beech with hop hornbeam. This community was assessed from the road with hop hornbeam, hickory and beech seedlings visible in the ground layer.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This pioneer community had minimal tree and shrub cover with silky and red osier dogwood present in the understorey. The ground layer was dominated by reed-canary grass with occasional spotted touch-me-nots.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 21

Table 21: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This small feature consisted of a deciduous forest, dominated by sugar maple, red oak, green ash and shagbark hickory in the canopy. The subcanopy and understorey showed a strong component of American beech.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 22

Table 22: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD2-2 Dry-fresh Oak – Hickory Deciduous Forest	The majority of the northeastern section of the feature was dominated by red oak in the canopy and subcanopy. Shagbark hickory and sugar maple were also present in the subcanopy and understory, with some American beech being introduced in the understory. The groundlayer consisted of species such as poison ivy, large-leaved aster, and common speedwell.
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	The northwestern section of the feature was dominated by sugar maple and American beech, with white oak, shagbark and bitternut hickory associates in the canopy and subcanopy. The understory was dominated by sugar maple and American beech again, with white ash associates. In the groundlayer, the dominant species were running strawberry, poison ivy, herb-robert and yellowish enchanter's nightshade.
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	An area within the northeastern portion of the feature was a forest dominated by sugar maple with red oak, American basswood, shagbark and bitternut hickory associates. The subcanopy and understory were dominated by sugar maple, with scattered American beech and chokecherry. In the groundlayer, species such as yellowish enchanter's nightshade, running strawberry and poison ivy were observed.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	The southeastern portion of the feature consisted of shagbark hickory with some red oak in the canopy, and some sugar maple and bur oak in the subcanopy. Grey dogwood and saplings of shagbark hickory and sugar maple were present in the understory, while poison ivy, running strawberry and yellow avens were present in the groundlayer. This community composition is likely due to logging of other species.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	A mineral cultural meadow was present in the southeastern portion of the feature, and exhibited common native and non-native species typical of meadows in an agricultural landscape, such as wild carrot, Canada goldenrod, dandelion, clovers, bird's foot trefoil, awnless brome, timothy and a variety of other grasses.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Dry-fresh Oak – Hickory Deciduous Forest (FOD2-2) is considered S3S4 in the province.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Feature 23

Table 23: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp was dominated by green ash with bur oak as an associate. The ground layer, for a portion of this community, was dominated by reed-canary grass.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 24

Table 24: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest was dominated by shagbark hickory with green ash as an associate. The understorey was dominated by American beech. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year this survey was conducted.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD Deciduous Swamp	This community was delineated as a swamp based on what was barely visible from the road and air photo interpretation.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-9 Gray Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This thicket swamp was dominated by gray dogwood and the ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 25

Table 25: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This forest was dominated by red oak and shagbark hickory with green ash as an associate. Cattle grazing has led to little or no understorey and a trampled ground layer.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 26

Table 26: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	This mature forest was dominated by sugar maple with American beech as an associate. Beech was also dominant in the understorey. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year the survey was conducted.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 27

Table 27: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	This mature forest was dominated by sugar maple with American beech as an associate. Beech was also dominant in the understorey. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year the survey was conducted.
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This forest was dominated by red oak and shagbark hickory with green ash as an associate. The understorey was dominated by American beech with dogwood as an associate.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 27: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp was dominated by green ash with bur oak as an associate. Dogwoods dominated the understorey while the ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 28

Table 28: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with bur oak, green ash in the canopy and sugar maple in the sub-canopy. The understorey was dominated by hop hornbeam with sugar maple and American beech associates. The ground layer was sparse with basswood and hop hornbeam seedlings and wild strawberry.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 29

Table 29: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD Deciduous Forest	This feature did not appear to contain any species which were dominant, but instead, consisted of an assemblage of many species in relatively equal abundances. Species observed included white birch, trembling aspen, sugar maple, and bur oak. The subcanopy and understory contained European buckthorn and gray dogwood.
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This forest community appeared to be dominated by sugar maple, with associates of red oak and shagbark hickory. Other species observed included green ash, American beech, bitternut hickory and American basswood.
FOD9-4 Fresh-Moist Shagbark Hickory	A forest community of with a relatively open canopy (~75%) of shagbark hickory and white ash with American basswood in the subcanopy. Understorey include staghorn sumac and hawthorns. Goldenrods and asters were found in the

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 29: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Deciduous Forest	ground layer.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM2 Bedrock Cultural Meadow	A dry community situated on shallow soils. The sparse vegetation cover included heath aster, ragweed and hawkweed. Scattered trees included shagbark hickory, American basswood, white ash, hawthorn, pear, European buckthorn and planted common lilac.
Cultural Savannah (CUS)	
CUS1-1 Hawthorn Cultural Savannah	Occurring along a rock ledge. This community was dominated by hawthorn and European buckthorn with scattered black walnut. Red raspberry occurred in thickets. The ground layer was characteristic of the bedrock cultural meadow; heath aster, ragweed and hawkweed.
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1 Mineral Cultural Woodland	This feature was set back from the road and as such, information on the composition was not obtained. Air photo interpretation indicates that the area is a cultural woodland, likely with a thick understory of shrubs.
CUW1-10* Maple – Ash Cultural Woodland	This open woodland consisted of maple species (sugar or norway) and green ash. The ground layer consisted of goldenrods and asters.
Swamp (SW)	
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-5 Red-osier Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	A large area of swamp thicket was observed, dominated by red-osier dogwood and gray dogwood. A sparse canopy of green ash, white elm, white cedar and aspens was present. The lower layers of the community were dominated by forbs and grasses typical of old fields.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	A small patch of meadow marsh, dominated by reed canary grass, was present at the western extent of this feature. The community appeared to be a monoculture, as no other species were observed from the roadside.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 30

Table 30: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Fresh-moist Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	The upland portions of this woodlot were occupied by a deciduous forest consisting of sugar maple with shagbark hickory, red and bur oak associates. The subcanopy contained sugar maple with American beech, while the understory contained American beech with blue beech in equal proportions. Species such as barren strawberry and wild strawberry dominated the groundlayer.
FOD9-1 Fresh-moist Oak – Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	This community occurred in the higher slope portions of the woodlot. The canopy was dominated by red oak with sugar maple and shagbark hickory. Other elements included bur oak, white ash and red maple. The understory contained American beech, blue beech and white ash. Species such as barren strawberry, woodland strawberry, large-leaf aster and Pennsylvanica sedge occurred in the ground layer.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This community was dominated by shagbark hickory with white ash and lesser, scattered red oaks and American beech. The understory contained blue beech and chokecherry. The sparse ground layer contained tree saplings and woodland strawberry.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1-1 Old Field Meadow	Occurring as an open strip between the woodlot and active agricultural field. This community was dominated by goldenrods, asters and awnless brome.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This swamp feature was dominated by green ash with some red maple and bur oak associates in the canopy. The subcanopy was dominated by green ash with blue beech, while the understory contained green ash with red maple. In the ground layer, species such as wild strawberry, asters, violets, marsh fern, sensitive fern and lady fern were observed.
SWD3-3A Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	A relatively mature swamp community occurring centrally within the woodlot. The relatively open canopy had representation of both wetland and upland tree species. Swamp maple was the predominant species. Other wetland tree species included black ash, red ash and red maple. More upland species present in the canopy included American beech and shagbark hickory. Blue beech was present in the understory. Ground cover was dominated by grasses, calico aster, clearweed and sensitive fern.
SWD3-3B Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	An early successional swamp community occurring at the end of the woodlot. The open canopy was comprised of young swamp maple with lesser white ash. Scattered grey dogwoods were present. The ground layer was characteristic of meadow marsh; dominated by red-top grass with scattered forbs such as flat-top bushy goldenrod, New England aster and purple-veined willowherb.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 30: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-3 Red-top Mineral Meadow Marsh	Occurring as open strips between the woodlot and active agricultural field. These communities were dominated by red-top grass with rush and forbs, in particular asters, goldenrods and jewelweed. Scattered woody plants, including grey dogwood, eastern cottonwood and swamp maple saplings. Patches of reed-canary grass had begun to invade the communities.
SAM1-2 Duckweed Mixed Shallow Aquatic	A dug pond in the southeast corner of the woodlot. The ponds edge had scattered crack willow and swamp maple trees, over narrow leaved cattails. Lesser duckweed was present in the pond itself.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 31

Table 31: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	No access was available to this woodlot, so an edge assessment was performed. The feature appeared to be dominated by sugar maple with red oak and shagbark hickory associates. Hop hornbeam, American beech and sugar maple were observed in the understory and subcanopy. The groundlayer appeared to contain species such as large-leaved aster, wild geranium, blue-stemmed goldenrod and violets.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 32

Table 32: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD2-2 Dry-fresh Oak – Hickory Deciduous Forest	West of the turbine location, the forest was dominated by red oaks with shagbark hickory. Shagbark hickory dominated the subcanopy, while serviceberries were the predominant shrub in the understory. Large-leaved aster, wild strawberry and bedstraws were abundant in the groundlayer. This area appeared to have been disturbed.
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	Located along the access road, this forest was dominated by sugar maple with American beech and red oak associates in the canopy and subcanopy. Understory species included American beech with sugar maple, while the groundlayer was dominated by seedlings of these species. Also present in the groundlayer were species such as downy arrow-wood, false Solomon's seal, Canada mayflower and running strawberry.
FOD5-3A Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	Located in the central-west portion of the feature, this forest community was dominated by sugar maples with red oak and shagbark hickory associates in the canopy and subcanopy. The understory contained mainly chokecherry and sugar maple saplings. In the groundlayer, seedlings, running strawberry, blue-stemmed goldenrod, zig-zag goldenrod and large-leaved aster were dominant.
FOD5-3B Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	Located in the southeast corner of the feature was a deciduous forest dominated by sugar maple with red oak, and to a lesser extent, American beech associates. The subcanopy consisted of sugar maple with American beech, substituted by blue beech in the understory. The groundlayer included species such as large-leaved aster, blue-stemmed goldenrod, snakeroot and saplings.
FOD5-8 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Ash Deciduous Forest	East of the turbine location was a deciduous forest dominated by sugar maple with white ash and American beech associates in the canopy and subcanopy. The understory contained mainly sugar maple with American beech and black cherry. The groundlayer consisted of saplings, large-leaved aster, blue-stemmed goldenrod, grape ferns and zig-zag goldenrod. This feature contained an intermittent watercourse running east-west.
FOD5-11* Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak – Beech Deciduous Forest	North and east of the turbine was a deciduous forest dominated by sugar maple with American beech and red oak associates in the canopy and subcanopy. The understory contained American beech and sugar maple, while the groundlayer contained species such as blue-stemmed goldenrod, snakeroot, large-leaved aster and seedlings. A small raspberry thicket was present at the woodlot edge. The feature was mapped as a wetland by the MNR.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	A mineral cultural meadow was present at the east edge of the feature, and exhibited common native and non-native species typical of meadows in an agricultural landscape, such as wild carrot, Canada goldenrod, dandelion, clovers, bird's foot trefoil, awnless brome, timothy and a variety of other grasses. Some areas of the meadow were moist, and contained reed canary grass.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 32: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp	
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2 Mineral Thicket Swamp	This thicket swamp is delineated as a provincially significant wetland and was assessed from Meadows Road. Due to a dense hedgerow along the road, and the time of year, further classification was not possible.
SWT2-4 Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp	Within the woodlot was an area of thicket swamp, dominated by buttonbush with swamp rose associates in the canopy and subcanopy. In the lower layers, beggar's ticks, sensitive fern, spotted-touch-me-not and <i>Glyceria striata</i> were abundant.
SWT2-14* Winterberry – Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp	Thicket swamps dominated by winterberry and buttonbush were present in the northwest portion of the feature. These thickets contained scattered trees such as green and black ash, red maple and white elm. Buttonbush, winterberry, swamp rose, speckled alder and highbush blueberry were all observed in the subcanopy and understory, while sensitive fern, royal fern, stinging nettle, beggar's ticks and sedges dominated the groundlayer.
Marsh (MA)	
Shallow Marsh (MAS)	
MAS2-1 Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh	A small area of cattail marsh was present at the woodlot edge. Along with the cattails were common wetland herbs such as wool-grass, sedges, duckweed, rice cut-grass, and spotted-touch-me-not.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-4) is considered S3 while the Dry-fresh Oak – Hickory Deciduous Forest (FOD2-2) is considered S3S4 in the province. The Winterberry – Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-14*) may be considered rare, given that both buttonbush and winterberry thicket swamps are considered S3 and S3S4, respectively. Furthermore, the SWT2 community is part of a Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW).

Feature 33

Table 33: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This feature was dominated by sugar maple with red oak and, to a lesser extent, American beech associates. The subcanopy contained sugar maple with a few green ash, while the understory contained sugar maple with blue beech. In the groundlayer, saplings along with large-leaved aster and blue-stemmed goldenrod dominated.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Table 33: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp	
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-13* Willow – Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This thicket swamp was dominated by willows, red osier and grey dogwood. Other shrubs observed included swamp rose, winterberry and buttonbush. Spotted-touch-me not, sensitive fern, sedges and a variety of goldenrods and asters dominated the lower layers. A small area of Open Aquatic (OA) was present at the centre of the community in the agricultural field.
SWT3-7 Winterberry Organic Thicket Swamp	Pockets of organic swamp were present within the woodlot, and were dominated by winterberry. Other shrubs observed included highbush blueberry, swamp rose, buttonbush and hairy honeysuckle. Sedges, dewberry, sensitive fern, spotted-touch-me-not and goldthread were abundant in the groundlayer. These areas exhibited deep, black organic soils.
Marsh (MA)	
Shallow Marsh (MAS)	
MAS2-1 Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh	An area of cattail marsh was present at the woodlot edge. Along with the cattails, species such as wool-grass, beggar's ticks, sensitive fern and sedges were observed.
*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario	
The Winterberry Organic Thicket Swamp (SWT3-7) is considered S3S4 in the province.	
Feature 34	
Table 34: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3A Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	A forest community was present along a small creek at the base of a slope. The forest was dominated by sugar maple in the canopy, with red oak, shagbark hickory and basswood associates. The subcanopy consisted of sugar maple with American beech, hop hornbeam and green ash, while the subcanopy contained sugar maple with prickly ash. Prickly ash, snakeroot and large-leaved aster dominated the subcanopy. The riparian portion was very narrow and contained species such as giant ragweed, wood nettle, stinging nettle, sensitive fern and other wetland herbs. *Potential habitat for Virginia Mallow.
FOD5-3B Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This community was located on a slope and top-of-slope, and was dominated by sugar maple with red oak, shagbark hickory and American beech associates. The subcanopy consisted of sugar maple with American beech and hop hornbeam, while the understory was dominated by sugar maple with prickly ash. Snakeroot, large-leaved aster, and prickly ash were present in the groundlayer.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Savannah (CUS)	

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 34: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
CUS1-1 Hawthorn Cultural Savannah	This open community was dominated by Hawthorn with gray dogwood and common buckthorn in the understorey with sparse American elm and white ash in the canopy. Ground layer consisted of trout lily and strawberries.
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1 Mineral Cultural Woodland	This open community was dominated by green ash with shagbark hickory and American elm in the canopy, with hickory, ash, bur oak and black walnut in the sub-canopy.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD4-1 Willow Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This community was dominated by crack willow with common buckthorn and hawthorn in the understorey. Ground layer consisted of red raspberry.
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This community was dominated by reed canary grass with gray and red osier dogwood present in the sparse understorey.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A single small area of open water was present at the woodlands south edge.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 35

Table 35: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This small woodlot was dominated by shagbark hickory with green ash and red oak as associates. The understorey was dominated by American beech. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 36

Table 36: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	This forest community consisted of sugar maple, red oak, bur oak, shagbark hickory, and green ash in the canopy. This feature was set back from the road, so information on the structure and composition of the lower layers was not obtained.

Feature 37

Table 37: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD	This young forest was assessed at a distance due to a lack of access. Shagbark hickory and green ash were visible in the canopy as was American beech in the understorey. However, due to a lack of access we were unable to further classify this forest.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD1	This mid-aged swamp was assessed from the road and consisted of green ash, swamp white oak, and white elm. Dogwoods dominated the understorey and the ground layer was not assessed due to a lack of access and the time of year the survey was conducted.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This open community was dominated by reed-canary grass in the ground layer with dogwood in the understorey and some swamp white oaks in the canopy.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Feature 38

Table 38: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	This open community was dominated by goldenrods and asters with some hawkweed and grasses.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young swamp was dominated by green ash with swamp maple as an associate. Gray dogwood and European buckthorn was present in the understory with wild strawberry, asters, and goldenrods in the ground layer.
SWD3-1 Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by red maple with bur oak as an associate. The understory was dominated by hop hornbeam with blue beech while the ground layer consisted of wild strawberry and violet species.
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by swamp maple with bur oak as an associate. The understory had pockets of gray dogwood with large-leaved aster and northern bulgweed found in the groundlayer.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This open community was dominated by reed-canary grass with teasel and some scirpus species. The sparse understory contained hawthorns and dogwood species.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 39

Table 39: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	This mature forest was dominated by sugar maple with American beech and, to a much lesser extent, white ash associates. The understory was dominated by sugar maple with chokecherry while the ground layer was dominated by poison ivy with false solomon’s seal and seedlings. There was a small Gray Dogwood Cultural Thicket (CUT1-4) inclusion within this community.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 39: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
FOD5-8A Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – White Ash Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by sugar maple with white ash and American beech associates. The understorey was dominated by American beech with sugar maple as a minor associate. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year surveyed.
FOD5-8B Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – White Ash Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by sugar maple with white ash and shagbark hickory associates. The understorey was dominated by white ash saplings with American beech, sugar maple, and chokecherry in equal proportions. The ground layer was dominated by seedlings with poison ivy and running strawberry bush.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-9* White Ash Cultural Woodland	This community was comprised of scattered white ash and white elm with crack willow. Occasional grey dogwoods were present. Ground cover was consistent with old field vegetation including grasses, goldenrods and asters.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2A Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young riparian swamp was dominated by green ash with black ash as an associate. Dogwoods dominated the open understorey with reed-canary grass dominant in the ground layer with asters. A small area of Swamp White Oak Mineral Deciduous Swamp (SWD1-1) was included in this community in which swamp white oak dominated the canopy with silky dogwood in the understorey.
SWD2-2B Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp followed a small creek and was dominated by green ash with sugar maple and American basswood as minor associates. Hop hornbeam and blue beech were found in the understorey with sedges, violet species, and wild strawberry in the ground layer.
SWD2-2C Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by green ash with crack willow. Grey dogwoods occurred in the understorey. The ground layer was heavily dominated by dense reed canary grass.
SWD2-2D Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was heavily dominated by green ash with a few white elms. Scattered grey dogwoods occurred in the understorey. Ground cover through most of the community was comprised of reed canary grass with few forbs such as calico aster. A few stands of buttonbush thicket occurred in low-lying pockets with little ground cover.
SWD4-1A Willow Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This community was comprised of scattered stands of mature crack willow within the MAM2-2 drainage feature. Few green ash were also present. The understorey included red raspberry and grey dogwood. The ground layer was dense with reed canary grass with scattered forbs such as calico aster.
SWD4-1B Willow Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This community was comprised of mature crack willow with Manitoba maple and grey dogwood in the understorey. Ground layer was comprised of dense reed canary grass.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 39: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	A community along the drainage features comprised of dense reed canary grass with very sparse forbs including blue vervain, curled dock and New England aster. Sparse cover of woody plants included crack willow, white ash, swamp maple and grey dogwood.
Shallow Marsh (MAS)	
MAS2-1A Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh	This community was dominated by narrow-leaved cattail with lesser broad-leaved cattail and little reed canary grass. Very few forbs included calico aster, spotted touch-me-not and blue vervain. Pussy willow occurred at the periphery of the community.
MAS2-1B Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh	This community was heavily dominated by broad-leaved cattail with few forbs such as blue flag, calico aster, blue vervain and spotted touch-me-not.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 40

Table 40: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD2-4 Dry-fresh Oak – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This mature forest was dominated by oaks (red oak greater than bur and white oak) with a sugar maple sub-canopy and sugar maple – American beech understorey. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year that this survey was conducted. Within this community, which was assessed from Wilson Road, an area was cleared for a residence.
FOD9-1 Fresh-moist Oak – Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	The majority of this woodlot was dominated by a deciduous forest consisting of red oak with sugar maple and shagbark hickory associates. American beech dominated the understorey with equal proportions of sugar maple and hop hornbeam. In the groundlayer, maple, ash, and hickory seedlings dominated.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by swamp maple with bur oak and green ash as associates. The understorey was dominated by maple and dogwoods with goldenrods and jewelweed in the groundlayer.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 41

Table 41: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	A few areas within this feature consisted of meadow marsh communities. The marshes were dominated by reed canary grass. Other species present were a variety of goldenrods and asters.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 42

Table 42: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD4-1 Dry-fresh Beech Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by American beech with sugar maple and white ash in the canopy as well as red maple in the sub-canopy. The understorey was very dense with beech saplings and some hop hornbeam while the ground layer consisted of large-leaved aster and beech, ash and hop hornbeam seedlings. Included within this community was a small area of Silver Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp (SWD3-2).
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged to mature forest community was dominated by sugar maple with American beech as an associate. The understorey was co-dominated by sugar maple and beech with hop hornbeam. The ground layer was primarily canopy species and white ash seedlings with poison ivy.
FOD6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	A mid-age forest community dominated by sugar maple with red maple, green ash, American beech, shagbark hickory, white ash and red oak associates. The understorey contained hop hornbeam with areas of dense American beech saplings. The groundcover was dominated by large-leaved aster with areas of beech drops, zigzag goldenrod and Christmas fern.
FOD9-4A Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was co-dominated by shagbark hickory and red maple with green ash and American beech. The understorey was dense consisting of American beech, hop hornbeam and sugar maple with groundcover consisting of large-leaved aster, violets and poison ivy. Included within this community was a small pocket of Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp (see SWD3-3).
FOD9-4B Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory	This mature forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with soft maples (e.g., swamp and red maple) and green ash in the canopy and with

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 42: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Deciduous Forest	American beech in the sub-canopy. The understorey was dominated by hop hornbeam with American beech while the ground layer was dominated by violet species with large-leaved aster.
FOD9-4C Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by green ash and shagbark hickory with red maple in the canopy. The sub-canopy and understorey were dominated by American beech with basswood and hop hornbeam associates. The ground layer was sparse with ash seedlings and wild strawberry.
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by red oak with shagbark hickory and green ash. Hop hornbeam dominated the understorey with blue beech while wild strawberry and raspberry dominated the ground layer.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP1-4 Hybrid Poplar Deciduous Plantation	This young plantation consisted exclusively of poplars. The ground layer was dominated by cultural meadow species such as asters and goldenrods.
CUP3-12A* White Pine – White/Norway Spruce Plantation	This young plantation/tree farm consisted primarily of white pine and Norway spruce with some areas consisting primarily of planted white ash. The ground layer was dominated by cultural meadow species such as goldenrods and asters, with some wetter areas indicated by reed canary-grass and scirpus species.
CUP3-12B* White Pine – White/Norway Spruce Plantation	This young plantation was dominated by planted white pine with Norway spruce. The understorey was very sparse with some European buckthorn. The ground layer was dominated by red raspberry with goldenrods and asters and a wetter area along the creek with gray dogwood, reed canary-grass and cattails.
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 – Mineral Cultural Meadow	This open community consisted primarily of goldenrod species with asters and vetch species in the ground layer with dogwoods, raspberry and red maple in the understorey and canopy.
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-7* Red maple Mineral Cultural Woodland	This pioneer community represented a gradient of meadow marsh, thicket swamp, and early successional forest. The canopy is dominated by soft maples (e.g., red and silver maples) with silky dogwood and meadowsweet in the understorey. Reed-canary grass dominated along the western edge of the habitat while cultural meadow species such as asters, wild carrot and goldenrods dominated to the eastern portion of the community.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD3-2 Silver Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This linear community was classified as an inclusion within the Dry-fresh Beech Deciduous Forest (FOD4-1) and was dominated by silver maple trees in the canopy with poison ivy in the ground layer.
SWD3-3A Swamp Maple	The canopy of this community was dominated by swamp maple with green ash, red maple and shagbark hickory. The sub-canopy also included basswood. The

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 42: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Mineral Deciduous Swamp	understorey was dominated by white elm and hop hornbeam with a ground layer consisting of poison ivy, large-leaved aster, nettles and buttercup species.
SWD3-3B Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp community was dominated by swamp maple with bur oak and white elm associates. The understorey consisted of red maple and hop hornbeam with spotted touch-me-nots and red raspberry in the ground layer.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-6 Meadowsweet Mineral Thicket Swamp	This open community was dominated by meadowsweet in the understorey with some red raspberry and tall goldenrods. There was little ground layer development but red raspberry was observed.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 43

Table 43: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by sugar maple with American beech as an associate. Beech was dominant in the sub-canopy as well as the understorey. Ground cover was not assessed due to the time of year.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD Deciduous Swamp	This community was dominated by either green ash or swamp maple. Due to assessment from the road, we were unable to determine which type of swamp.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Feature 44

Table 44: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-1 Red Cedar Mineral Cultural Woodland	This cultural woodland was dominated by red cedar with some patches of poplars scattered throughout. Dogwood was present in the understory with ground cover dominated by goldenrods and asters.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This community was dominated by reed canary grass with some asters in the ground layer, with a few dogwoods in the understory.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 45

Table 45: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1-1 Sumac Cultural Thicket	This cultural thicket consisted of dense staghorn sumac with asters and goldenrods dominating the ground layer.
CUT1-3 Gray Dogwood Cultural Thicket	This cultural thicket consisted of gray dogwood with asters and goldenrods dominating the ground layer.
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-4* Green Ash Mineral Cultural Woodland	This young to mid-aged cultural woodland was dominated by green ash with dogwood, hawthorn, and buckthorn present in the understory. Raspberry species were the only plant visible in the ground layer at the time of year this survey was conducted.
CUW1-6* White Pine Cultural Woodland	This open woodland was dominated by white pine with some green ash. The ground layer consisted of cultural meadow species such as asters and goldenrods.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 46

Table 46: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-age forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory and green ash with white oak as an associate. American beech dominated the understorey and ground cover was not assessed due to the time of year.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 47

Table 47: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	A mature forest community. The canopy was dominated by sugar maple with white ash, American beech and lesser elements of other tree species. American beech and white ash made up the understorey. The ground layer consisted of Pennsylvanica sedge and forbs such as wild geranium, large-leaf aster, white avens and clearweed. A creek ran through a portion of this community.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young swamp forms a riparian hedgerow along a small creek. It was dominated by green ash with a gray and red osier dogwood dominated understorey with hawthorn and European Buckthorn. Reed-canary grass dominated the ground layer. This community includes a small inclusion of a Gray Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-9).
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by swamp maple with gray dogwood in the understory and iris species in the ground layer.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2A Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	Occurring on the edge of and as a swale into the deciduous forest. This community was dominated by reed canary grass with little representation of forbs, such as jewelweed, blue vervain and New England aster.
MAM2-2B Reed Canary Grass	This community occurred along the edge of the soy field to the northeast and was dominated by reed-canary grass in the ground layer with dogwoods (gray greater

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 47: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Mineral Meadow Marsh	than silky dogwood) around the edge of the community.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Gray Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp inclusion is considered S3S4 in the province.

Feature 48

Table 48: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by red oak with green ash and shagbark hickory as associates in the canopy, and sub-canopy, respectively. The understorey contained grey dogwood while the ground layer was not assessed due to a lack of access.

Feature 49

Table 49: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-2 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Beech Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by sugar maple with American beech and basswood as associates. The understorey was dominated by American beech with sugar maple and hop hornbeam associates. The ground layer not assessed based on the time of year surveys were conducted. Within this community, two inclusions occurred. The first, a small Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) was dominated by silky dogwood. The second, a small pocket of Willow Mineral Deciduous Swamp (SWD4-1), was dominated by willow and had standing water.
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This community was present throughout the woodlot, occupying areas of higher ground. The canopy was predominantly sugar maple with red oak and red maple interspersed throughout. The subcanopy and understory were dominated by sugar maples with hop hornbeam and green ash associates. Large-leaved aster, ash seedlings, poison ivy and wild geranium were observed in the groundlayer.
FOD5-8 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – White Ash Deciduous Forest	This forest community was dominated by sugar maple in all layers. Canopy associates included white ash and red oak, while subcanopy associates included hop hornbeam and American beech. Herbaceous species observed included large-leaved aster, red and black raspberry and wood fern.
FOD6-5	This mid-age forest community dominated by sugar maple with shagbark hickory

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 49: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	and American beech associates. The understorey contained hop hornbeam with blue beech while the ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year this survey was conducted.
FOD7-1 Fresh-moist White Elm Lowland Deciduous Forest	This riparian community was dominated by white elm in the canopy and sub-canopy with apple, gray dogwood, and European buckthorn associates in the sub-canopy and understorey. Reed-canary grass dominated the ground layer with some wild grape and goldenrods also present.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD3-1 Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This community was present throughout the woodlot, and was dominated by red maple with green ash and sugar maple associates. In the understorey, blue beech was abundant alongside the maple saplings. In the groundlayer, green ash and sedges were the dominant species.
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by swamp maple in the canopy and sub-canopy. Understorey vegetation also consisted of soft maple species (red and/or swamp maple) with ferns, asters, sedges, and dead forbs (possibly jewelweed) in the ground layer.
SWD4-2 White Elm Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young swamp community was dominated by a sparse white elm canopy with swamp maple as an associate in the sub-canopy. The open understorey was dominated by gray dogwood with reed-canary grass dominant in the ground layer.
SWD4-6* Green Ash – Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	Occupying a very small corner of the woodlot, this community was dominated by swamp maple and green ash in the canopy and subcanopy, with American basswood associates. Red-osier dogwood was abundant in the understorey, while sedges, grasses and poison ivy dominated the groundlayer.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) inclusion is considered S3S4 in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 50

Table 50: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2 Mineral Meadow Marsh	Located within the agricultural field, this mineral meadow marsh was dominated by common reed and reed canary grass.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 51

Table 51: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Mixed Forest (FOM)	
FOM2-2 Dry-fresh White Pine – Sugar Maple Mixed Forest	This mid-aged forest was dominated by sugar maple with white pine and white ash associates in the canopy. The sub-canopy of sugar maple and green ash with American beech and hop hornbeam in the understorey. The ground layer consisted of white ash, sugar maple and black cherry seedlings.
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-1 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	This young edge community existed in a small pocket along Aikens road. The understorey was dominated by Hawthorns. Based on the time of year this community was assessed, only unknown seedlings were present in the ground layer.
FOD6-5A Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This mid-age forest community dominated by sugar maple with shagbark hickory and American beech associates. The understorey contained hop hornbeam with blue beech while the ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year this survey was conducted.
FOD6-5B Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This mid-age forest community was dominated by sugar maple in the canopy (with red oak and shagbark hickory), sub-canopy (with shagbark hickory), and understorey (with American beech). The ground layer consisted of large-leaved aster and violet species.
FOD6-5C Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	A mature forest community dominated by sugar maple with shagbark hickory, white ash and bur oak. The understorey contained hop hornbeam, American beech and shagbark hickory. Large-leaf aster and tree saplings were the dominant ground cover. Evidence of logging for firewood was observed.
FOD7-1 Fresh-moist White Elm Lowland	This riparian community was dominated by white elm in the canopy and sub-canopy with apple, gray dogwood, and European buckthorn associates in the sub-canopy and understorey. Reed-canary grass dominated the ground layer

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 51: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Deciduous Forest	with some wild grape and goldenrods also present.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with red oak and basswood in the canopy and sugar maple in the sub-canopy. Sugar maple was dominant in the understorey with American beech and hop hornbeam and again in the ground layer with white ash seedlings and large-leaved aster.
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by red oak and shagbark hickory with white ash in the canopy and sugar maple in the sub-canopy. Sugar maple dominant in the understorey with white elm and American beech. The ground layer consisted of sugar maple and white ash seedlings. Within this community there was a small inclusion of a Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) with silky dogwood dominating the understorey and spotted touch-me-not and asters in the ground layer.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp was dominated by green ash with swamp maple as an associate. Gray dogwood was present in the understorey with an unknown ground layer composition due to the time of year.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-4 Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community represents vernal pooling within an upland deciduous forest. It was comprised of a dense buttonbush thicket. The very sparse ground cover contained forbs such as jewelweed. At the time of the survey, this community contained 5 to 10 cm of water, however this was shortly after a major rainfall event.
SWT2-8 Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This open community consisted of a few shagbark hickory, swamp maple and willows in the canopy with silky dogwood and European buckthorn in the understorey. The ground layer consisted primarily of reed-canary grass, meadowsweet and spotted touch-me-nots.
SWT3-7 Winterberry Organic Thicket Swamp	This community represents vernal pooling within an upland deciduous forest. A wetland community containing winterberry and red osier dogwood. The relatively sparse ground cover contained rice cut grass, blue flag along with lesser representation of other forbs. A few scattered white elm and red maple were present. This community contained standing water 20 to 50cm deep at the time of the survey
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2 – Mineral Meadow Marsh	This pioneer community had a very sparse canopy of swamp maples with a scattering of gray dogwood in the understorey. The ground layer was dominated by dead forbs.
Shallow Marsh (MAS)	
MAS 2-8 Rice Cut-grass Mineral Shallow	This community represents vernal pooling within an upland deciduous forest. Cover of woody plants was sparse, including red maple, narrow-leaved meadow-sweet and swamp rose. The ground cover was dominated by rice cut-grass with

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 51: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh	jewelweed.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA1-5	A series of five ponds were located on site. Pond 1 was an oblong shape and located in the agricultural field just west of the hedgerow and had a reed-canary grass and cultural meadow species (e.g., goldenrod) vegetation buffer. Pond 2 was located on the edge of the thicket swamp at the interface with the mixed forest. Pond 3 was located in the hay field very near the proposed bend in the access road. Pond 4 is located near Haldimand Road 20 behind the residence and adjacent to the proposed access road. Pond 5 was located along the edge between the hay field and swamp thicket.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-4; S3), Winterberry Organic Thicket Swamp (SWT2-7; S3S4), and Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8; S3S4) are considered rare in the province.

Feature 52

Table 52: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This pioneer community had minimal tree and shrub cover with willows, red osier dogwood, red raspberry and staghorn sumac present. The ground layer was dominated by reed-canary grass and meadow species such as purple-stemmed aster, goldenrods and birdsfoot trefoil.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A small pond was present within this community.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 53

Table 53: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD6-6*	The north edge of this feature was dominated by sugar maple and shagbark

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 53: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest	hickory, with red oak associates. This composition was also present in the subcanopy and understory, with an abundance of chokecherry in the understory. Yellowish enchanter’s nightshade, poison ivy, saplings and running strawberry were observed in the groundlayer.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 54

Table 54: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD6-6* Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest	The woodlot here was dominated by sugar maple with shagbark hickory, and to a lesser extent, red oak associates. The subcanopy and understory contained sugar maple with blue beech. Ash seedlings dominated the groundlayer, along with species such as poison ivy, false Solomon’s-seal, wild strawberry and violets.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	The north edge of the feature was dominated by shagbark hickory with sugar maple and red oak associates. The subcanopy contained sugar maple with shagbark hickory, while the understory contained sugar maple with green ash and chokecherry. In the groundlayer, the dominant species were running strawberry, poison ivy, wild geranium and seedlings.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-3* Ash – Sumac Mineral Cultural Woodland	Areas of cultural woodland were present at the west edges of this feature, and were dominated by white ash and staghorn sumac, with European buckthorn, grey and red-osier dogwood associates. The groundlayer was the same as the cultural meadow described above.
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	Mineral cultural meadows were present at the woodland edges, and exhibited common native and non-native species typical of meadows in an agricultural landscape, such as wild carrot, Canada goldenrod, dandelion, clovers, bird’s foot trefoil, awnless brome, timothy and a variety of other grasses.
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP3-12* White Pine – White/Norway Spruce Coniferous Plantation	A young white pine and white spruce coniferous plantation was present at the west edge of the feature. Shrubs present included blackberry and multiflora rose. Scattered white ash were present in the canopy, and the groundlayer consisted of common meadow species as described below.
CUP3-13*	An area of young coniferous plantation was present in the southeastern portion of

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 54: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
White Spruce Coniferous Plantation	the feature. White spruce dominated, with species such as grey dogwood and green ash intermixed. The groundlayer exhibited species common to old-fields, such as wild carrot, red clover, awnless brome, timothy, birds-foot trefoil and other herbs.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A single small area of open water was present out in the agricultural field.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 55

Table 55: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD3-1A Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp A	The swamp at the eastern end of the feature was dominated by a red maple. Red maple with green ash and red oak were present in the canopy, while green ash and blue beech dominated the subcanopy and understory. In the groundlayer, mosses, poison ivy and wild strawberry were abundant. A drainage ditch ran east-west through the western portion of this community. The northeastern edge of the community consisted of similar species composition, but was younger regeneration as opposed to mature swamp.
SWD3-1B Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp B	A large swamp community was present in the west end of the feature, and was dominated by red maples with bur oak in the canopy. The subcanopy consisted of red maple and green ash, while the understory was composed of red maple with dogwoods and blue beech. Poison ivy, red raspberry and wild strawberry were observed in the groundlayer. This community was dominated by younger trees, with few mature trees scattered throughout.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-8 Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	Associated with the deciduous swamp described above was a silky dogwood thicket swamp. A sparse canopy of red maples and white elms were present, and the groundlayer consisted of grasses and goldenrods. This community was also complexed with a meadow marsh (see below).
SWT2-15* Red Maple Mineral Thicket Swamp	Scattered throughout the swamp described above were pockets of young red maples with silky dogwood, red osier dogwood and winterberry shrubs interspersed throughout. Grasses, sedges, grass-leaved goldenrod and purple-stemmed aster were present in the groundlayer.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-11*	Intermixed with the thicket swamp (SWT2-8) was a meadow marsh dominated by purple-stemmed aster, goldenrods such as grass-leaved goldenrod, reed canary

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 55: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forb – Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh	grass, scattered sedges and other wetland herbs.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) is considered S3S4 in the province.

Feature 56

Table 56: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD2-1 Dry-fresh Oak – Red Maple Deciduous Forest	The central portions of this feature were dominated by a red maple forest with green ash and red oak associates. The subcanopy consisted of American beech and red maple, while the understory consisted of American beech, blue beech and red maple. The groundlayer included species such as large-leaved aster, seedlings, violets, barren strawberry and blue-stemmed goldenrod.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD3-1 Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The north and south portions of this feature were dominated by a swamp consisting of red maples with oaks and green ash. Green ash and blue beech dominated both the subcanopy and understory. The groundlayer consisted mainly of poison ivy and wild strawberry.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 57

Table 57: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD Deciduous Forest	This forest community was assessed from a distance as a deciduous forest.
Cultural (CU)	

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 57: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural Woodland	
CUW1 Mineral Cultural Woodland	This open community was assessed using air photo interpretation.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 58

Table 58: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD 3-1 Dry-fresh Poplar Deciduous Forest	This community was dominated by poplar with green ash as an associate. Dogwood was present in the understorey while the ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This community was dominated by red oak with green ash as an associate in the canopy, with sugar maple and green ash present in the sub-canopy. American beech dominated the understorey. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.
FOD6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This community was dominated by sugar maple with either basswood, white oak, red oak, or green ash in the canopy and American beech in the understorey. Ground cover was not assessed due to the time of year.
FOD9-1 Fresh-moist Oak Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	A portion of the feature just west of South Cayuga Road was dominated by a deciduous forest, consisting of red oak with sugar maple and shagbark hickory associates in the canopy. In the subcanopy, red oak, sugar maple and green ash were observed. The understory was dominated by sugar maple with American beech and blue beech, while the groundlayer contained species such as Virginia creeper, wild geranium and poison ivy. The understory was very dense in this community.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This community was dominated by shagbark hickory and green ash with sugar maple or red oak as associates. The understorey was dominated by American beech and ground cover was not assessed due to the time of year.
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by red oak and shagbark hickory with green ash as an associate. The understorey consisted of sugar maple and American beech, with some parts very dense. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 58: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-4* Green Ash Mineral Cultural Woodland	This cultural woodland was dominated by green ash with dogwood present in the understorey. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This community was dominated by green ash with swamp white oak and white elm as associates. The ground layer consisted of dead meadow marsh species.
SWD2-4* Green Ash – Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	Much of the feature just west of South Cayuga Road was dominated by a deciduous swamp. Green ash, red maple and some swamp maple were present in the canopy and subcanopy, while green ash, red maple, blue beech and chokecherry were present in the understorey. The groundlayer consisted of species such as spotted touch-me-not, sedges, stinging nettle, wood nettle and Virginia creeper.
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mature swamp community was dominated by swamp maple with some American beech present in the understorey and sedges in the ground layer.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2 Mineral Meadow Marsh	This meadow marsh was assessed from the road, and was only slightly visible through the trees, and confirmed on the air photo.
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	A few areas within this feature consisted of meadow marsh communities. The marshes were dominated by reed canary grass. Other species present were a variety of goldenrods and asters.
Shallow Marsh (MAS)	
MAS2-1 Cattail Mineral Shallow Marsh	This shallow marsh was assessed from the road, and was dominated by cattails.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	An area of open water were present just west of South Cayuga Road.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 59

Table 59: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	Within the fallow fields was a small drainage feature, the riparian area of which was dominated by reed canary grass. Other species observed included blue vervain, Canada thistle, grass-leaved goldenrod and willow-herb.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A single small area of open water was present at Haldimand Road 50. The feature appeared to have been a small, abandoned quarry operation.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 60

Table 60: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural	
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP3-1 Red Pine Coniferous Plantation	This mid-aged pine plantation was dominated by red pine with some green ash regeneration. The ground layer was dominated by asters and goldenrods.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged deciduous swamp was dominated by green ash with gray dogwood in the understory.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 61

Table 61: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-8* White Elm Cultural Woodland	This young to mid-aged woodland was dominated by white elm with white ash as an associate in the canopy. The sub-canopy was dominated by gray dogwood with apple and white ash associates while the ground layer was dominated by goldenrods, asters, and grasses.

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 62

Table 62: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1-7 European Buckthorn – Sweet Cherry Cultural thicket	A small cluster of European Buckthorn and sweet cherry along a drainage swale. The sparse understorey contained red raspberry, red osier dogwood and multiflora rose. Ground cover consisted of reed-canary grass, goldenrods and asters.
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-3* White Ash Cultural Woodland	A small wooded patch with a relatively open canopy of white ash with sweet cherry and European buckthorn. Grey dogwood occurred in the understorey. The ground later contained goldenrods, asters and reed-canary grass.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 63

Table 63: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-5* Norway Maple Cultural Woodland	A woodland with a relatively open canopy. Norway maple comprised approximately 50% of the canopy, with the other 50% made up of a variety of other species including apple, American basswood, shagbark hickory, white elm, red oak and black cherry. The understorey was dense with European buckthorn. Ground layer contained goldenrods, grasses and garlic mustard.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 64

Table 64: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD1-2 Bur Oak Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This deciduous swamp was dominated by bur oak with green ash as an associate. The understorey consisted of hop hornbeam and dogwoods and the ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 65

Table 65: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD Deciduous Swamp	This deciduous swamp is delineated as a provincially significant wetland and was assessed from River Road. Due to a lack of visibility and the time of year, further classification was not possible.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2 Mineral Thicket Swamp	This thicket swamp is delineated as a provincially significant wetland and was assessed from the air photo due to a lack of access and limited visibility due to a dense swamp along the road.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

These communities are part of a Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW).

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 66

Table 66: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory with red oak, green ash, sugar maple, American beech, and red maple associates. The understorey consisted of American beech, hop hornbeam and red maple with white ash seedlings, hooked agrimonia, and buttercup species present in the ground layer.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP2-2 Norway Spruce – Green Ash Cultural Plantation	This open and young plantation consisted of alternating rows of Norway spruce and green ash. The understorey was sparse with some red osier dogwood and red raspberry. The ground layer was dominated by cultural meadow species such as goldenrods and asters with some wetter areas with meadowsweet and scirpus species.
CUP3-2 White Pine Coniferous Plantation	This mid-aged white pine plantation had occasional green ashes scattered throughout. The ground layer was sparse with red raspberry and riverbank grape.
CUP3-14* Norway Spruce Coniferous Plantation	This mid-aged plantation was dominated by dense Norway spruce. Ground layer development was minimal, but with moss present.
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 – Mineral Cultural Meadow	This pioneer community consisted of a few silky dogwood shrubs with goldenrods, asters such as purple-stemmed aster, red clover, timothy, birdsfoot trefoil, wild carrot, and dandelion.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2A Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp community was dominated by green ash with red maple and white elm in the canopy and with shagbark hickory in the sub-canopy. The understorey had red raspberry and pockets of dense silky dogwood. The ground layer consisted of goldenrods and asters with hooked agrimonia and buttercup species.
SWD2-2B Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young to mid-aged swamp community was dominated by green ash with red osier dogwood dominant in the understorey. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 66: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
SWT 2-5 Red Osier Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community consisted of red osier dogwood with some meadowsweet in the understorey and reed canary grass and sedge species in the ground layer.
SWT2-6A Meadowsweet Mineral Thicket Swamp	This open community was dominated exclusively by meadowsweet in the understorey with very little ground layer development.
SWT2-6B Meadowsweet Mineral Thicket Swamp	This linear community ran east to west within the young cultural plantations, as well as occurring in small patches throughout. It was dominated by meadowsweet with red osier dogwood in the understorey. Ground layer consisted of sedges and cultural meadow plant species such as teasel and goldenrods.
SWT2-8 Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This community consisted of a few shagbark hickory, green ash, and hawthorns with silky dogwood dominant in the understorey. The ground layer consisted primarily of spotted touch-me-nots with red raspberry.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2 Mineral Meadow Marsh	This open community had red osier dogwood in the understorey and a ground layer consisting of sedges, grasses, some cattails and other forbs.
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This community bisected the Norway spruce plantation and consisted of dogwoods (red osier and silky) in the understorey and reed canary grass dominating the ground layer.
MAM2-10 Forb Mineral Meadow Marsh	This open community had red osier dogwood and meadowsweet in the understorey and a ground layer consisting of sedges, grasses, some cattails and other forbs.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
Lagoons	Two L-shaped lagoons are present on site just north of the proposed location of turbine 585675. Cattails were present in both lagoons.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) community is considered S3S4 in the province.

Feature 67

Table 67: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP3-12*	This young plantation was dominated by planted white pine with Norway spruce.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 67: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
White Pine – White/Norway Spruce Coniferous Plantation	The understorey and ground layer were not visible as this community was assessed from the roadway.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 68

Table 68: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	A portion of the woodlot at the west end contained upland forest dominated by sugar maple in all layers with red oak and shagbark hickory associates in the canopy, and green ash and shagbark hickory associates in the subcanopy. The understory consisted of sugar maple with green ash, American beech and blue beech, while the groundlayer contained species such as wild geranium, blue-stemmed goldenrod, large-leaved aster along with seedlings.
FOD6-6* Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest	Occupying the upland portions of the woodlot at the west end was a deciduous forest dominated by sugar maple with shagbark hickory and, to a lesser extent, red oak and green ash associates. The subcanopy consisted of sugar maple with green ash and shagbark hickory, while the understory contained sugar maple with green ash, American beech and blue beech. In the groundlayer, saplings, goldenrods, wild geranium, snakeroot and yellowish enchanter's nightshade were observed.
FOD7-2 Fresh-moist Ash Lowland Deciduous Forest	A portion of the forest in the east end was dominated by green ash in all layers, along with sugar and red maple, basswood and shagbark hickory in the subcanopy. The understory showed green ash with maples, while the groundlayer was dominated by seedlings, wild geranium, yellowish enchanter's nightshade, and chokecherry.
FOD7-4 Fresh-moist Black Walnut Lowland Deciduous Forest	This small section of forest was dominated with black walnut. The dense understorey was dominated with Tartarian honeysuckle and abundant amounts of raspberry. The ground layer was composed of mostly non-native invasive species including dame's rocket, burdock and motherwort with rare occurrences of some native species such as red trillium, wild leek and spring beauty. The high level of disturbance to this woodland is due to the intensive agricultural practices immediately adjacent to the feature.
FOD9-1 Fresh-moist Oak – Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	The remainder of the woodlot in the east end was dominated by sugar maple with red oak, and to a lesser extent, shagbark hickory and green ash. Sugar maple with shagbark hickory and green ash dominated the subcanopy, while sugar maple saplings and chokecherry were abundant in the understory. The groundlayer included species such as wild leek, wild geranium, poison ivy and blue-stemmed goldenrod.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 68: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This forest was co-dominated by shagbark hickory and green ash, which were much greater than American elm and red oak. Ground layer and understorey were not assessed due to time of year.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1-4* Green Ash Mineral Cultural Woodland	At the southwest edge of the feature was a woodland dominated by young green ash along with red osier dogwood in the canopy and subcanopy. The understorey and groundlayer was dominated by dogwood with goldenrods and asters.
CUW1-9* White Ash Mineral Cultural Woodland	This is a very disturbed, young to mid-aged community dominated with white ash. There is occasional presence of basswood and even less presence of black walnut. The understorey is very dense with Tartarian honeysuckle and raspberry. The ground layer is composed of many non-native, invasive species such as dames rocket, burdock, motherwort and rare occurrences of spring beauty, wild leek and red trillium. The high level of disturbance to this woodland is due to the intensive agricultural practices immediately adjacent to the feature.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The northwest portions of the feature were dominated by a swamp consisting of green ash with associates of white oak in the canopy, red maple in the subcanopy, and blue beech in the understorey. The groundlayer contained species such as spotted touch-me-not, sedges, stinging nettle, wood nettle and ferns.
SWD2-3* Ash – Hardwood Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The southwest portions of the feature were dominated by a deciduous swamp, consisting of green ash with red oak, shagbark hickory and red and sugar maple associates in the canopy. The subcanopy contained green ash with red maple and shagbark hickory, while the understorey contained green ash with blue beech. In the groundlayer, species such as spotted-touch-me-not, sedges and stinging nettle were abundant.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	Areas of meadow marsh dominated by reed canary grass were present in the northeast portions of the feature. These areas also contained a variety of asters and goldenrods.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A small area of open water was present in the northeast portion of the feature, north of the woodlot edge.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 69

Table 69: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD4-1 Dry-fresh Beech Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by American beech in all layers with sugar maple as an associate in the canopy. Ground layer was sparse at this time of year with some large-leaved asters and beech drops.
FOD4-2 Dry-fresh White Ash Deciduous Forest	A very early successional community; the canopy consisted of young white ash with sugar maple and red maple. There was very little understorey, comprised of a few grey dogwoods. The ground layer contained goldenrods, asters, red top grass and other forms such as heal all, yellow avens and wild carrot.
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community was dominated by red oak and sugar maple with American beech as an associate. American beech dominated the sub-canopy and understorey with sugar maple and ash species. The ground layer contained large-leaved aster with Christmas fern.
FOD5-8 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – White Ash Deciduous Forest	A mid-aged, relatively disturbed community occurring as a projection from the main woodlot. The canopy was dominated by sugar maple with white ash and lesser red oak. Bitternut hickory and American beech made up the subcanopy. The understorey was very dense with blackberry, goldenrods and jewelweed. Grasses and forbs such as enchanter’s nightshade and false Solomon seal made up the sparse ground cover.
FOD5-9 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple-Red Maple Deciduous Forest	This community was dominated by sugar and red maple with white ash in the canopy and American beech in the sub-canopy as associates. American beech and hop hornbeam were present in the understory with maple and hop hornbeam seedlings in the ground layer.
FOD6-1 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Lowland Ash Deciduous Forest	The canopy of this community was dominated by sugar maple with white ash and American basswood. American beech was present in the subcanopy. The understory was comprised of American beech and white ash saplings. Large-leaf aster and ferns were present in the ground layer.
FOD6-5 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by sugar maple with basswood and American beech as associates. American beech dominated the sparse understorey with large-leaved aster and wood fern in the ground layer. A small creek meanders through this community.
FOD9-4A Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	Shagbark hickory, white ash, green ash and red oak were co-dominant in the canopy of this community, with a lesser element of sugar maple. American basswood and blue beech were present in the subcanopy. The understorey was comprised of red raspberry, with goldenrods and asters. The ground layer contained grasses, goldenrods and asters.
FOD9-4B Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was co-dominated by green ash and shagbark hickory with red oak as an associate. The understorey consisted of sugar maple and hop hornbeam with large-leaved aster, hooked agrimonia and nettles in the ground layer.
FOD 9-6* Fresh-moist Red	This forest was dominated by red oak with green ash and shagbark hickory associates. American beech and hop hornbeam were dominant in the

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 69: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Oak- Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	understorey with sparse ground cover at this time of year.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	This pioneer community was dominated by hawthorn and European buckthorn in the understorey with red raspberry and goldenrods in the ground layer. A portion of this community had a creek running through it and contained some wetter species such as reed-canary grass and willows.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 A Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this young swamp was dominated by green ash with some shagbark hickory. European buckthorn was visible along the edge with raspberry species found in the ground layer.
SWD2-2B Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this mature swamp was dominated by green ash with lesser swamp maple, shagbark hickory and white elm. American basswood and blue beech were present in the subcanopy. Understorey was very sparse consisting of scattered red raspberry. The ground layer contained grasses, wood nettle, jewelweed and asters.
SWD3-3A Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged community was dominated by swamp maple with green ash in the canopy and basswood as an associate in the sub-canopy. Understorey vegetation consisted of blue beech while ferns, asters and grasses were found in the ground layer.
SWD3-3B Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy in this community was dominated by swamp maple with green ash and shagbark hickory. The understorey contained grey dogwood, winterberry, shagbark hickory and American basswood. The ground layer was comprised of grasses, jewelweed and other forbs such as calico aster and blue-stemmed goldenrod.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-5 Red Osier Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	Occurring in a clearing at the edge of the woodlot; this community was a sparse canopy of swamp maple and red ash over thickets of red osier dogwood and grey dogwood. The dense ground layer contained goldenrods, asters, redtop grass and various sedges and rushes.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	The ground layer in this community was dominated by reed-canary grass with iris species and some spotted touch-me-nots.
MAM2-9 Jewelweed Mineral Meadow Marsh	This open community had sparse green ash in the canopy, sub-canopy, and with basswood in the understorey. The ground layer was dominated by spotted touch-me-nots and some nettles.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 69: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
MAM2-10 Forb Mineral Meadow Marsh	Occurring as a small wetland pocket at the edge of the woodland; this community was dominated by arrow-leaved tearthumb and rice cut grass, with a lesser element of jewelweed.
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A small pond was present on site in the cattle pasture along the eastern edge of the feature, one within the woodlot, one at the edge of the woodlot, and one in the cut corn field surrounded by cultural meadow

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 70

Table 70: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD2-4 Dry-fresh Oak – Hardwood Deciduous Forest	A long linear community occurring along the watercourse. The canopy was dominated by red oak with white ash. Hawthorn, European buckthorn and chokecherry made up the understorey. The ground layer contained goldenrods, asters and white ash seedlings.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 71

Table 71: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-8 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – White Ash Deciduous Forest	The canopy of this community was dominated by sugar maple with white ash and lesser shagbark hickory. The subcanopy contained hop hornbeam, white ash and American beech. There was very little understorey, comprised of scattered gooseberry, red raspberry and red current. The ground cover contained white ash seedlings, goldenrods and various other forbs.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 71: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed Canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	Occurring at the edge of a woodlot; this community was heavily dominated by reed canary grass with a few scattered forbs such as New England aster, calico aster and jewelweed. Scattered woody plants included white elm, green ash and white elderberry.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 72

Table 72: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	The canopy of this community was dominated by shagbark hickory with white ash and red oak. European buckthorn, shagbark hickory and American beech were in the understorey. The ground layer contained goldenrods with lesser representation of other forbs.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 73

Table 73: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by sugar maple with red oak as an associate. The understorey was American beech dominated, while the ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.
FOD5-8 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – White Ash Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by sugar maple with white ash and basswood as associates while the understorey was dominated by American beech with basswood. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year.
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	The canopy of this community was dominated by shagbark hickory with red oak and white ash or green ash and basswood. Hop hornbeam and European buckthorn were present in the subcanopy. The understorey was comprised of white ash saplings. The ground layer was relatively sparse, consisting of

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 73: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
	Pennsylvanica sedge, grasses and scattered forbs such as woodland strawberry, calico aster and white avens.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	This open community was dominated by goldenrods and asters in the ground layer, with some gray dogwood present in the understorey and green ash and hawthorn in the canopy.
Swamp	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This community was dominated by green ash with swamp maple as an associate in the canopy. Dogwood was present in the understorey and the ground layer was no assessed due to the time of year and lack of access.
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this community was dominated by swamp maple with green ash. Hop hornbeam and spicebush were present in the subcanopy and understorey. Other understorey species included red raspberry and white elderberry. The ground layer was similar to that of the upland shagbark hickory forest; consisting of asters, goldenrods and Pennsylvanica sedge.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT3-7 Winterberry Organic Thicket Swamp	This community was comprised of winterberry under an open canopy of scattered green ash. The ground layer was very sparse, consisting of reed canary and rice cut-grass. At the time of the survey, 30 to 40cm of water was present.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Winterberry Organic Thicket Swamp (SWT3-7) is listed as S3S4 in the province.

Feature 74

Table 74: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This young forest community was dominated by green ash and shagbark hickory in the canopy with swamp white oak and red maple in the sub-canopy. The understory consisted of white elm and European buckthorn with groundcover dominated by asters and buttercup species.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD3-1 Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young community was dominated by red maple with green ash as an associate. The understorey was dominated by hop hornbeam with asters and ash and maple seedlings in the ground layer.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 74: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-4 Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp	This wet community was dominated by buttonbush in the understory with standing water covering the ground layer with some spotted-touch-me-nots around the edges.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Buttonbush Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-4) is considered S3 in the province.

Feature 75

Table 75: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-3 Fresh-moist Bur Oak Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by oak (bur oak greater than red and swamp white oak) with ash (white ash greater than green ash) as an associate. The understory was dominated by blue beech with basswood while the ground layer was dominated by violet species.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	This open community was dominated by goldenrods and asters with reed-canary grass, hawkweed and sedges in the ground layer.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2A Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this mid-aged swamp was dominated by green ash with some swamp maple. Gray dogwood was dominant in the understory with raspberry species present in the ground layer. Although dry when assessed, this habitat experiences seasonal flooding as evident from the water marks on the trees up to approximately 15 cm.
SWD2-2B Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young swamp was dominated exclusively by green ash less than 10 cm in diameter at breast height.
SWD3-1 Red Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young community was dominated by red maple with green ash as an associate. The understory was dominated by hop hornbeam with asters and ash and maple seedlings in the ground layer.
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-8 Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This open community surrounded a small pond (open aquatic) and consisted of a few green ashes with silky dogwood and meadowsweet in the understory. The ground layer consisted primarily of sedges and goldenrod species.
Open Aquatic (OA)	

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Table 75: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
OA	A small pond was present within the Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8).

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) community is listed as S3S4 in the province.

Feature 76

Table 76: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by green ash and shagbark hickory in the canopy with white elm and blue beech in the sub-canopy. The understory was dominated by silky dogwood with raspberry in the ground layer.
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mid-aged forest community was dominated by red oak and shagbark hickory. Hop hornbeam dominated the understory with wild strawberry, large-leaved aster and raspberry species in the ground layer.
Swamp (SW)	
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-8 Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	This open community consisted of a few young green ashes with silky and red osier dogwoods dominating the understory. The ground layer consisted of goldenrods and sedges with asters, vetch and scirpus species.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-2 Reed-canary Grass Mineral Meadow Marsh	This community has minimal tree and shrub cover with green ash present in the canopy. The ground layer was dominated by reed-canary grass with spotted touch-me-nots and raspberry.
MAM2-10 Forb Mineral Meadow Marsh	This community was located along the banks of an onsite stream and consisted of a very sparse green ash canopy with raspberry species, goldenrods and asters dominating the ground layer. Reed-canary grass and spotted touch-me-nots were also present.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

The Silky Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp (SWT2-8) community is listed as S3S4 in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 77

Table 77: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This young forest community was dominated by shagbark hickory in the canopy with a hawthorn understory. The ground layer was dominated by violet species and wild strawberry.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	This open community was present in the middle of the airport runways and consisted of goldenrods, asters and grass.
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1-4 Gray Dogwood Cultural Thicket	This pioneer community was dominated by gray dogwood and hawthorns in the understory with green ash in the overstorey. Goldenrods and wild strawberry were present in the ground layer.
Cultural Woodlot (CUW)	
CUW1-4* Green Ash Mineral Cultural Woodland	The sparse canopy of this young cultural woodland was dominated by green ash with an understory dominated by hawthorns and dogwoods. Wild strawberry and hooked agrimonia were present in the ground layer.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD1-1 Swamp White Oak Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This mid-aged swamp was dominated exclusively by swamp white oak in the canopy with green ash as an associate in the understory. The ground layer was under water throughout the majority of the community and edge influences obvious with dense buckthorn, prickly ash and raspberry species.
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	The canopy of this young swamp was dominated by green ash with red maple and white elm associates in the sub-canopy. Silky dogwood was dominant in the understory with raspberry, asters, and reed-canary grass present in the ground layer.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Feature 78

Table 78: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	A mineral cultural meadow was present north of River Road, and exhibited common native and non-native species typical of meadows in an agricultural landscape, such as wild carrot, Canada goldenrod, dandelion, clovers, bird's foot trefoil, awnless brome, timothy and a variety of other grasses.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-11* Forb – Graminoid Mineral Meadow Marsh	A meadow marsh was present north of River Road. The community was dominated by cattails, reed canary grass, purple-stemmed aster, grass-leaved goldenrod, sedges, wild grape and black rush. Scattered woody species such as green ash, white elm, red-osier dogwood and willows were also present. This community was associated with a small drainage feature.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 79

Table 79: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-3 Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak Deciduous Forest	Viewed from the edge, this woodlot appeared to be dominated by sugar maple with some red oak and shagbark hickory associates. The subcanopy and understorey appeared to be dominated by sugar maple with American beech, while the ground layer contained early meadow-rue, bristly sarsaparilla, asters and wild strawberry. A valley feature appeared to be present running perpendicular to the road.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 80

Table 80: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD5-11* Dry-fresh Sugar Maple – Oak – Beech Deciduous Forest	This small feature was dominated by a deciduous forest consisting of sugar maple with red oak and American beech in the canopy. Other species observed included basswood and shagbark hickory. The subcanopy and understory were dominated by sugar maple with American beech and shagbark hickory.

Feature 81

Table 81: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD7-2 Fresh-moist Ash Lowland Deciduous Forest	Green ash was abundant in the canopy, with infrequent occurrences of shagbark hickory and American basswood. Understory species included common buckthorn and canopy saplings. Ground cover included sedge species, aster species, and less common occurrences of reed-canary grass. This feature contained more frequent pooling of surface water, relative to the adjoining woodland; depths generally did not exceed 10cm (based on April 2011 survey).
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mature forest was dominated by shagbark hickory with green ash as an associate. Dogwood was present in the understory with dead forbs and some reed canary grass present in the ground layer.
FOD9-6* Fresh-moist Red Oak – Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	Canopy and sub-canopy species frequently consisted of shagbark hickory and red oak, with fewer occurrences of American basswood and blue beech. Understory species included common buckthorn, red raspberry, choke cherry, and poison ivy. Ground cover was sparse due to the season, but generally included wild leek, Virginia spring beauty, buttercup species, and aster species. Infrequent pools of water were observed with a depth not exceeding 10cm (based on April 2011 survey).
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP1-4 Hybrid Poplar Deciduous Plantation	This was a relatively open community with canopy species dominated by even-aged poplar species (likely cottonwood hybridized with another poplar). Generally, canopy height was 17m with a DBH of 20-30cm. The understory of this community was very sparse, consisting of silky dogwood and grey dogwood. Ground cover included common cultural meadow species, such as teasel, goldenrod, and aster species. Some surface water was observed, but this only pooled in tractor track depressions (based on April 2011 survey).
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Table 81: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This swamp was dominated exclusively by green ash, with some red osier dogwood in the understory. Due to lack of access and time of year, the ground layer was not assessed.
Swamp Thicket (SWT)/Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
SWT/MAM Swamp Thicket/Meadow Marsh	This community was very difficult to see from the road, but was open with some dogwoods present in the understory. It also appeared to have some reed canary grass in the ground layer.

Feature 82

Table 82: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	This cultural meadow was assessed from the road due to lack of access with species such as goldenrods and asters present.
Cultural Woodland (CUW)	
CUW1 Mineral Cultural Woodland	This treed but fairly open community consisted of young swamp maple and green ash in the canopy with gray and red-osier dogwoods in the understory. Due to time of year and lack of access the ground layer was not assessed.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Feature 83

Table 83: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD8-1 Fresh-moist Poplar Deciduous Forest	This young forest consisted of balsam poplar with green ash in the canopy and gray dogwood dominant in the understory. Ground layer was not assessed due to time of year.
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1-4 Gray Dogwood Cultural Thicket	This open canopied community consisted of sparse balsam poplar with gray and red-osier dogwoods dominant in the understory. Ground cover consisted of goldenrods with teasel.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 84

Table 84: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9 Fresh-moist Oak- Maple-Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mature forest community consisted of oak species with green ash and, to a lesser extent, shagbark hickory as associates in the canopy. Understorey and ground cover were not assessed due to lack of access and time of year.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD 2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This young swamp was dominated by green ash in the canopy with red-osier dogwood and common buckthorn in the understory. Ground cover was not assessed due to lack of access and time of year.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 85

Table 85: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This mature forest was dominated by shagbark hickory with oak species and, to a lesser extent, green ash as associates. Access was not available to assess understorey or ground layer composition.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 86

Table 86: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Plantation (CUP)	
CUP3-12* White Pine – White/Norway Spruce Coniferous Plantation	This mid-aged plantation was dominated by white pine with Norway spruce as an associate. Understorey and ground cover were not determined due to lack of access.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD3-3 Swamp Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This open and wet community was dominated by swamp maple with green ash in the canopy and silky dogwood in the understorey. Ground cover was not assessed due to lack of access and time of year.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Feature 87

Table 87: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD9-4 Fresh-moist Shagbark Hickory Deciduous Forest	This riparian forest was dominated by shagbark hickory with oak and swamp maple as canopy associates. Dogwood was visible in the understorey and ground cover was not assessed due to lack of access.
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD Deciduous Swamp	This deciduous swamp community, likely dominated by green ash, is part of a provincially significant wetland and assessed from air photo interpretation.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 88

Table 88: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD1-2 Bur Oak Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This deciduous swamp community was dominated by bur oak with some dogwood species in the understorey. The ground layer was not assessed due to a lack of access.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Feature 89

Table 89: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Swamp (SW)	
Deciduous Swamp (SWD)	
SWD2-2 Green Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	This swamp was dominated by green ash, with shagbark hickory and oak (bur or swamp white) as lesser associates. There were also rare occurrences of white elm and American beech and the understorey consisted of dogwoods. The ground layer was not assessed due to the time of year and lack of access.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Feature 90

Other communities outside of features

Table 90: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 Cultural Meadow	This community type encompasses several fallow fields. Most dominated by grasses include foxtail and awnless brome. Goldenrods and asters were often common. Scattered staghorn sumac and hawthorn were occasionally present.
Cultural Thicket	
CUT1-4 Gray Dogwood Cultural Thicket	This pioneer community was dominated by gray dogwood with grasses present in the ground layer.
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1 Cultural Thicket	This community was comprised of scattered (40%) common lilac and prickly ash. A few scattered white ashes were present. Ground cover was relatively sparse, consisting of grasses, goldenrods and asters.
Cultural Woodland	
CUW1-4* Green Ash Cultural Woodland	This young, open woodland was dominated by sparse green ashes. Goldenrod and asters were present in the ground layer.
Marsh (MA)	
Meadow Marsh (MAM)	
MAM2-10 Forb Mineral Meadow	Occurring within a swale in an agricultural field. This community was complete comprised of purple-veined willowherb.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
Samsung Wind Project**

Table 90: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Marsh	

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.

Non-labeled features

Associated with Turbine 585701

Table 91: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC Type	Community Description
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1-4 Gray Dogwood Mineral Cultural Thicket	This linear community was situated along an old railroad which is maintained as a recreational trail. The canopy is minimal with a few scattered white elm along the slopes while gray dogwood was dominant in the understory with hawthorn and European buckthorn. Groundcover was dominated by goldenrods, asters and various cultural species. This community type was also found along the northern edge of the study area with reed-canary grass as the dominant groundcover.

Associated with Turbine 585700

Table 92: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC Type	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD	A small section of forest was present in the hay field in the adjacent property. Due to a lack of access we were unable to classify further.

Associated with Turbine 585714

Table 93: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC Type	Community Description
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 – Mineral Cultural Meadow	This pioneer community consisted of red clover, asters such as purple-stemmed aster, goldenrods, timothy, dandelion and birdsfoot trefoil.

Reference: **ELC Tables by Feature**
Samsung Wind Project

Associated with Turbine 585677

Table 94: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A small pond was present on site at the northeast corner of the residential area.

Associated with Turbine 585714

Table 95: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC Type	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Meadow (CUM)	
CUM1 – Mineral Cultural Meadow	This pioneer community consisted of red clover, asters such as purple-stemmed aster, goldenrods, timothy, dandelion, and birdsfoot trefoil.

Associated with Turbine 585711

Table 96: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC Type	Community Description
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A small pond was present on site in the cattle pasture.

Associated with Turbine 585737

Table 97: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Open Aquatic (OA)	
OA	A small pond was present on site along the edge of the woodlot.

**Reference: ELC Tables by Feature
 Samsung Wind Project**

Associated with Turbine 585719

Table 98: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Cultural (CU)	
Cultural Thicket (CUT)	
CUT1	This pioneer community was situated behind a residence and consisted of various dogwoods. Due to a lack of access this community was assessed from the property boundary at a distance.

Turbine and Access Road: 581823

Table 99: Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Vegetation Types	
ELC TYPE	Community Description
Forest (FO)	
Deciduous Forest (FOD)	
FOD6-1 Fresh-moist Sugar Maple – Lowland Ash Deciduous Forest	A portion of the woodlot was dominated by sugar maple with green ash, and to a lesser extent, American basswood and red oak in the canopy. The subcanopy was dominated by sugar maple and green ash, while the understory contained these two species with grey dogwood and chokecherry. In the groundlayer, species such as running strawberry, violets, Canada mayflower and white avens were observed.
Swamp	
Thicket Swamp (SWT)	
SWT2-5 Red Osier Dogwood Mineral Thicket Swamp	Contained within the woodlot and extending to the agricultural field edge was a thicket swamp dominated by red osier dogwood. Other shrub species observed included speckled alder and meadowsweet. A scattered canopy of green ash and white elm was present. In the groundlayer, stinging nettle, spotted-touch-me-not, sensitive fern, sedges and tear-thumb were present.

*ELC code not included in the First Approximation of ELC for Southern Ontario

None of the vegetation communities listed above are considered rare in the province.