

**Brandon Generating Station**  
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The following tables list possible terrestrial species found within the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion. The Brandon G.S. site is located within this Ecoregion. The lists were compiled using available field guides and government sources.

***Mammal Species***

**Table O-1 Mammal species distribution within the Brandon Generating Station Site<sup>1\*\*</sup>**

<b>Family</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
Soricidae	<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	artic shrew
	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	masked shrew
	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	pygmy shrew
	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	water shrew
	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	northern short-tailed shrew
Talpidae	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	star-nosed mole
Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	little brown bat
	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	northern bat
	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	red bat
	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat
	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat
	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	big brown bat
Leporidae	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	eastern cottontail
	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	snowshoe hare
	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	white-tailed jackrabbit
Sciuridae	<i>Tamias minimus</i>	least chipmunk
	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	eastern chipmunk
	<i>Marmota monax</i>	woodchuck/groundhog
	<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's ground squirrel
	<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	thirteen-lined ground squirrel
	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	eastern gray squirrel
	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	red squirrel
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	northern flying squirrel	

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Family	Latin Name	Common Name
Geomyidae	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	American beaver
Muridae	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	deer mouse
	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	southern red-backed vole
	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	heather vole
	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	prairie vole
	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	meadow vole
	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	muskrat
	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	northern bog lemming
	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse
	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat
Dipodidae	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	meadow jumping mouse
Erethizontidae	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	common porcupine
Canidae	<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
	<i>Canis lupus</i>	gray wolf
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox
	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	common gray fox
Ursidae	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	black bear
Procyonidae	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	common raccoon
Mustelidae	<i>Martes americana</i>	American marten
	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	fisher
	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	ermine
	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	long-tailed weasel
	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	least weasel
	<i>Mustela vison</i>	mink
	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger
	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	striped skunk

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<b>Family</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	northern river otter
Felidae	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canadian lynx
	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	bobcat
Cervidae	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	white-tailed deer
	<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose

<sup>1</sup> List compiled from Kurta, Allen (2001).

\*\*The list has been prepared using range maps; however, this does not mean that actual habitat exists to support the species indicated in the list.

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***Bird Species***

**Table O-2 Bird species distribution within Brandon Generating Station site\*\***

<b>Family</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> <sup>1,3</sup>	bald eagle
	<i>Accipiter striatus</i> <sup>1,3</sup>	sharp-shinned hawk
	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> <sup>2,4</sup>	northern goshawk
	<i>Buteo regalis</i> <sup>1</sup>	ferruginous hawk*
Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i> <sup>1</sup>	belted kingfisher
Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> <sup>1</sup>	American bittern*
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> <sup>1</sup>	Mallard
	<i>Aythya affinis</i> <sup>1</sup>	lesser scaup
	<i>Bucephala clangula</i> <sup>3</sup>	common goldeneye
	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> <sup>1</sup>	hooded merganser
Corvidae	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> <sup>2</sup>	blue jay
	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> <sup>1</sup>	American crow
Emberizidae	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Baird's sparrow <sup>1</sup>
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> <sup>2</sup>	Peregrine falcon <sup>1</sup>
Gaviidae	<i>Gavia immer</i> <sup>3</sup>	common loon*
Laniidae	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> <sup>1</sup>	(Prairie) loggerhead shrike <sup>1</sup>
Laridae	<i>Larus pipixcan</i> <sup>1</sup>	Franklin's gull*
	<i>Larus delawarensis</i> <sup>1</sup>	ring-billed gull*
	<i>Larus argentatus</i> <sup>3</sup>	herring gull*
	<i>Chlidonias niger</i> <sup>1</sup>	black tern*
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus spragueii</i> <sup>2</sup>	Sprague's pipit <sup>1</sup>
Ocypodidae	<i>Uca pugnax</i> <sup>2</sup>	yellow rail <sup>1</sup>
Paridae	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i> <sup>2</sup>	black-capped chickadee*
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica petechia</i> <sup>1</sup>	yellow warbler*

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Family	Latin Name	Common Name
	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> <sup>1</sup>	American redstart
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> <sup>1</sup>	double-crested cormorant
Phasianidae	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i> <sup>2</sup>	ruffed grouse
Picidae	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> <sup>1</sup>	yellow-bellied sapsucker
	<i>Picoides pubescens</i> <sup>2</sup>	downy woodpecker*
	<i>Colaptes auratus</i> <sup>1</sup>	northern flicker*
Rallidae	<i>Fulica americana</i> <sup>1</sup>	American coot*
	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail* <sup>1</sup>
Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis macularia</i> <sup>1</sup>	spotted sandpiper*
	<i>Calidris minutilla</i> <sup>3</sup>	least sandpiper*
	<i>Phalaropus tricolour</i> <sup>1</sup>	Wilson's phalarope*
Tyrannidae	<i>Empidonax minimus</i> <sup>1</sup>	least flycatcher*
	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i> <sup>1</sup>	eastern phoebe

<sup>1</sup> summer/breeding (generally April to October); <sup>2</sup> usual distribution; <sup>3</sup> migration territory; <sup>4</sup> winter distribution;  
 \* protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA); <sup>1</sup> protected under the Species At Risk Act (SARA) or the Manitoba Endangered Species Act (MESA).

\*\*Bezener and De Smet (2000)

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***Plant Species\*\****

**Table O-3 Major Plant Species distribution within Brandon G.S. site**

<b>Family</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
Aceraceae	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba maple
Adoxaceae	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	high-bush cranberry
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus incana</i>	alder
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red-osier dogwood
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	common juniper
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges
Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris</i> sp.	wood ferns
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash
Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda</i> sp.	flowering ferns
Pinaceae	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	tamarack
	<i>Picea glauca</i>	white spruce
	<i>Picea mariana</i>	black spruce
Salicaceae	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	balsam poplar
	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	trembling aspen
	<i>Salix</i> sp.	willow
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	white elm

\*\* Johnson et al. (1995)

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**Species at Risk\*\***

The Prairies Ecoregion extends north from the Canada-United States border and arcs from the western edge of Alberta to eastern Manitoba (Smith et al., 1998). The Brandon G.S. study site occupies a very small area off his region. The diversity of species within the Brandon G.S. is considerably less than those located within the Ecoregion.

The federal Species at Risk Act (SARA) and the Manitoba Endangered Species Act (MESA) are in place to preserve and protect wildlife species designated as being at risk. Constitutional authority for wildlife is shared between the federal and provincial governments. Since SARA is a federal act, it is limited to federal land, with the exception of aquatic species and migratory birds protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act which are protected wherever they are found. MESA protects provincially listed species on provincial and private land.

The Brandon G.S. has been in operation since 1969 and the site has been highly disturbed with very little natural habitat in tact. The terrestrial assessment was based on available information (Bezener and De Smet, 2000; Environment Canada, 2006; Kurta, 2001; Manitoba Conservation, 2006) concluding that it is highly unlikely these species are contained within the study site.

**Table O-4 Summary of Species At Risk within the Brandon Area**

<b>Family</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
Accipitridae	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous hawk <sup>TI</sup>
Cyprinidae	<i>Macrhybopsis storeriana</i>	silver chub <sup>SI</sup>
Danaidae	<i>Dananus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly <sup>SI, S+</sup>
Emberizidae	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Baird's sparrow <sup>E+</sup>
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon <sup>TI, E+</sup>
Hesperiidae	<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	Dakota skipper <sup>TI, T+</sup>
	<i>Hesperia ottoe</i>	Ottoe skipper <sup>TI, T+</sup>
Laniidae	<i>Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides</i>	prairie loggerhead shrike* <sup>TI</sup>
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's pipit* <sup>TI</sup>
Ocypodidae	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail <sup>*,SI</sup>
Orchidaceae	<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	small white lady's slipper <sup>EI,E+</sup>
Ranidae	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	northern leopard frog <sup>SI</sup>

\* protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA); ! Protected under the Species at Risk Act (SARA); + Protected under the Manitoba Endangered Species Act (MESA); **E** endangered; **T** threatened; and **S** special concern.

\*\*Bezener and De Smet (2000); Environment Canada (2006); Manitoba Conservation (2006); Kurta (1995).

## References

Bezener, Andy and Ken De Smet. 2000. Lone Pine Field Guide: Manitoba Birds. Lone Pine Publishing, Edmonton, AB.

Environment Canada. 2006. Species at Risk. <http://www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca/>

Johnson, Derek, Linda Kershaw, Andy MacKinnon and Jim Polar. 1995. Lone Pine Field Guide: Plants of the Western Boreal Forest and Aspen Parkland. Lone Pine Publishing, Edmonton, AB.

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Smith, R.E., H. Veldhuis, G.F., Mills, R.G., Eilers, W.R. Fraser, and G.W. Lelyk. 1998. Terrestrial Ecozones, Ecoregions, and Ecodistricts, An Ecological Stratification of Manitoba's Natural Landscapes. Technical Bulletin 98-9E. Land Resource Unit, Brandon Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba.