# IDENTIFYING FOREST DWELLING SPECIES AT RISK

#### **OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER**

Contopus cooperi



#### **APPEARANCE**

Medium-sized songbird. Males and females appear similar.

# **SONG**

Distinct, **three-note** song that sounds like **"Quick, three beers!"**.

#### HABITAT

Wet mixed and coniferous forests that are close to forest edges.

#### **CANADA WARBLER**

Cardellina canadensis

# **APPEARANCE**

Breeding males are more brightly coloured than females. Juveniles are more muted than females.

#### SONG

Call is a **single sharp chip** note followed by a **series of jumbled** warbled notes.

# HABITAT

Wet forest types including cedar and alder thickets, and red maple or black spruce with sphagnum moss.





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# **EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE**

Contopus virens

#### **APPEARANCE**

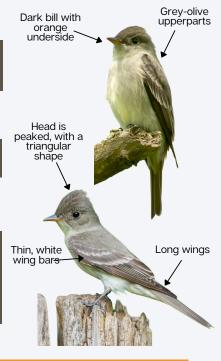
Medium-sized bird. Males and females appear similar.

# SONG

Distinct, three-note "Pee-ah-wee!".

#### **HABITAT**

Mixed and deciduous forests, and forests with more open canopy. Avoids young forests and coniferous-dominated forests.



#### **EVENING GROSBEAK**

Coccothraustes vespertinus

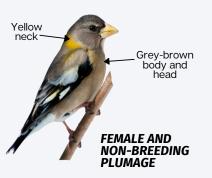


# **APPEARANCE**

Stocky, thick-beaked birds. Breeding males look different than females.

# SONG

No specific song, but produce **piercing calls** or **gurgled chips**.



#### HABITAT

Mature coniferousdominated (especially fir and spruce) and mixedwood forests.

#### **RUSTY BLACKBIRD**

Euphagus carolinus

#### **APPEARANCE**

Medium size. Females appear duller than males. Both sexes are more rusty coloured in the winter.

#### SONG

Call is a few notes followed by a rising squeak, like the **sound** of rusty hinges.

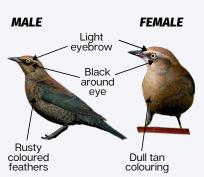
#### HABITAT

Coniferous and mixed-wood forests near wetlands.

#### MALE BREEDING PLUMAGE



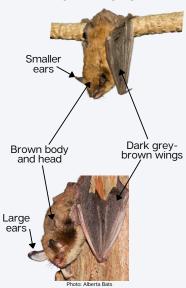
#### **NON-BREEDING PLUMAGE**



# LITTLE BROWN BAT AND NORTHERN MYOTIS

Myotis lucifungus & Myotis septentrionalis

#### LITTLE BROWN MYOTIS



#### NORTHERN MYOTIS

# **APPEARANCE**

The little brown myotis and northern myotis look very similar and are almost indistinguishable during flight. The northern myotis is larger and beats its wings slower in flight.

#### HABITAT

Forested areas. Roost in crevices of large trees and snags. Little brown bats are more common in humanmade habitats such as old wells.

# IDENTIFYING FOREST DWELLING SPECIES AT RISK

#### **BLACK ASH**

Fraxinus nigra

MATURE BARK

# **APPEARANCE**

Slender, short, deciduous tree with pinnately compounded leaves. Petal-less flowers bloom before leaves are out and leaflets attached directly to leaf stalk.

# Thin, flat scales Soft, cork-like LEAVES Leaflets attached directly to the central stalk 7-11 leaflets 15-20m 121 **FLOWERS** Form in clusters Purpleyellow flowers 30-50cm diameter

YOUNG BARK

# HABITAT

Wet mixed wood and deciduous forests; species will tolerate flooding.

Photos: (1) Peter M. Duizk (2) Manitoba Forestry

#### WRINKLED SHINGLE LICHEN

Pannaria lurida



Rosettes up to 10cm across

# **APPEARANCE**

Leafy lichen; grows in patches or rosettes; up to 10 cm across; upper surface browngrey and wrinkled; usually grows on deciduous trees.

# HABITAT

Mature deciduous forests adjacent to wetlands. While the species usually only grows on deciduous trees, the only specimen from PEI was observed on a cedar tree in a wet forest.

To report sightings of these species please contact:

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