



Overview of the Conservation Implementation Plan

for the Kespukwilk /
Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

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Land Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the ancestral, unceded, and treaty lands of the Indigenous Peoples that call these lands home. The Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place is located within Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral territory of the Mi'kmaq which is covered by the historic Treaties of Peace and Friendship. We pay our respects to the Indigenous Mi'kmaq peoples who have occupied this land for over 12,000 years, past, present and future. Through this acknowledgement, it is our intent to show respect for the people who have stewarded these lands and waters since time immemorial and those who continue to care for them. We do this to reaffirm our commitment to learn and work together in the spirit of reconciliation.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all members of the Kespukwitek Conservation Collaborative and funders for their contributions to this initiative. Because of your efforts, a great deal of work has been accomplished in this Priority Place, resulting in conservation actions that benefit species at risk and other biodiversity, such as migratory birds and species of importance to Indigenous peoples.

Wasoqopa'q (Acadia) First Nation	Mersey Tobeatic Research Institute
Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre	Nature Conservancy of Canada
Birds Canada	Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables
Clean Annapolis River Project	Nova Scotia Nature Trust
Coastal Action	Nova Scotia Bird Society
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	Parks Canada – Kejimikujik National Park and National Historic Site
Dalhousie University	Southwest Nova Biosphere Reserve Association
Environment and Climate Change Canada – Canada Wildlife Service	
Medway Community Forest Cooperative	

In addition to the core team members, many partners, community members, landowners, and subject area experts have delivered or participated in project activities to advance the goals of the Priority Place.

Thank you all for your participation!

Introduction

Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada

Canada's biodiversity is a cornerstone of our way of life. As human impact on the planet grows, more habitat is lost and more species are at risk of extinction. We need to take innovative action to protect and recover the animals, plants, and places we love. The [Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada](#) (Pan-Canadian Approach) shifts from single-species approaches to conservation to approaches that focus on multiple species and ecosystems. Focusing our effort in specific locations with high biodiversity and concentrations of species at risk helps conserve habitat that benefits many species at the same time. It also brings together partners with common goals to improve collaboration and promote shared leadership. Through partnership, we are working to achieve sustainable protection and recovery of species at risk.

Important principles guide collaborative work under the Pan-Canadian Approach:

- shared priorities and leadership
- Indigenous engagement
- strengthened evidence-base for decision making
- aligned investments

We identify priorities using defined criteria, followed by:

- cooperative action planning
- investment and implementation of actions
- monitoring and reporting of results

The results and benefits of action under the Pan-Canadian Approach are:

- better conservation outcomes for more species at risk
- improved return on investment
- increased co-benefits for biodiversity and ecosystems

Priority Places for Species at Risk

Under this approach, 12 Priority Places have been selected across Canada. These places have significant biodiversity, high concentrations of species at risk, and opportunities to advance conservation efforts. In each Priority Place, the federal and provincial or territorial governments are working with Indigenous peoples, organizations and other partners to develop conservation implementation plans.

The Priority Places are at different stages of cooperative planning and implementation of conservation actions under the Pan-Canadian Approach. In many of these areas, important conservation work has been ongoing for a long time and in some of these places collaborative approaches and conservation planning were already underway

before they were chosen as Priority Places. Other Priority Places are new initiatives and are in earlier stages of engagement and collaborative conservation planning. All of these Priority Places build on existing work by implementing coordinated, multi-partner conservation actions in these places, but there is no one size fits all approach to collaborative planning across these diverse places. To learn more about the Priority Places initiative and the work undertaken by our partners to recover species at risk within these Priority Places, please visit our [interactive website](#).

Conservation Implementation Planning in the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place

Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia has long been recognized for its high biodiversity values, including concentrations of species at risk. Partners in Kespukwitek have been working collaboratively towards conservation goals for many years and were already making strides towards more strategic and coordinated ecosystem-based approaches. Given the high biodiversity values, and given the strong partnerships, Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova was well positioned to be designated as one of the 12 Priority Places for Species at Risk across Canada.

The Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place initiative is guided by the Kespukwitek Conservation Collaborative, a collaborative partnership of Mi'kmaq First Nations, Indigenous organizations, non-government organizations, academic institutions, and federal and provincial government departments. The collaborative was established in October 2017, though many of the partners involved have been working together to conserve species at risk and biodiversity in the Priority Place for many years. The collaborative takes part in creating the vision, planning, implementing, and assessing the initiative, and work with many partners, knowledge holders, and interested people to develop and carry out actions in this Priority Place.

The core team is committed to advancing a Two-Eyed Seeing approach, acknowledging the benefits of both Mi'kmaw and mainstream science perspectives. They are using the Conservation Standards as a framework for collaborative action planning. This internationally recognized tool provides a clear, systematic approach to designing, managing, implementing, monitoring, and adapting conservation efforts. For more information, please see: [Conservation Standards](#).

This document presents an overview of the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place and a summary of the planning that guides the implementation of conservation work in the Priority Place. It represents a snapshot in time and will be updated as work in the Priority Place continues to evolve. You can find more information on the Priority Place here: [Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place Website](#).

This document represents the merging of existing planning documents in order to take a broader ecosystem approach. It does not replace action plans or management plans under the *Species at Risk Act*.

Conservation actions in the Priority Places are funded by multiple federal, provincial, and municipal government and non-government partners and stakeholders, including contributions under the Canada Nature Fund. All strategies that may benefit species at risk conservation in the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place are incorporated into the collaborative planning process. However, the implementation of strategies is subject to appropriations, priorities, and budgetary constraints of the participating jurisdictions and organizations.



Representative artwork by Mi'kmaw artist Melissa Labrador.

Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place

Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia is one of the most diverse areas of the province of Nova Scotia. There are many different habitats in this Priority Place, including rugged coast, protected bays, coastal islands, lakes, rivers, wetlands, fertile valleys, and Nova Scotia's largest remaining intact forests. These large areas of forest are important for the conservation of a wide range of plant and animal species.

Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia is in the traditional territory of the Mi'kmaq, subject to the historic Peace and Friendship Treaties (1725-1779). Kespukwitk is the Mi'kmaq district that closely aligns with the Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place. There are 2 Mi'kmaq First Nations in Kespukwitk: [Wasogopa'q \(Acadia\) First Nation](#) and [Bear River First Nation](#).

Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia supports a high concentration of species at risk within Atlantic Canada. There are 72 species at risk representing 94% of the terrestrial species at risk found in Nova Scotia. There are also 97 priority bird species from the Bird Conservation Region Strategies in this Priority Place.

Kejimikujik National Park and National Historic Site is found in Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia, as well as a network of Provincial Parks, Wilderness Areas, and Nature Reserves. In the coastal zone there are four Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and a National Wildlife Area, as well as eight Important Bird Areas, some of which are of global significance as breeding, staging, and over-wintering areas for many shorebirds, marsh birds, and waterfowl.

Size: 1.60 million hectares

Description: Covers 29% of the province of Nova Scotia, including the province's largest remaining intact forests

Ecosystem Composition:

- 71% Acadian forest
- 8% wetlands
- 2,813 km of coastline
- > 900 coastal islands



There are 4 small populations of the endangered Blanding's Turtle in Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia. Source: Jeffie McNeil

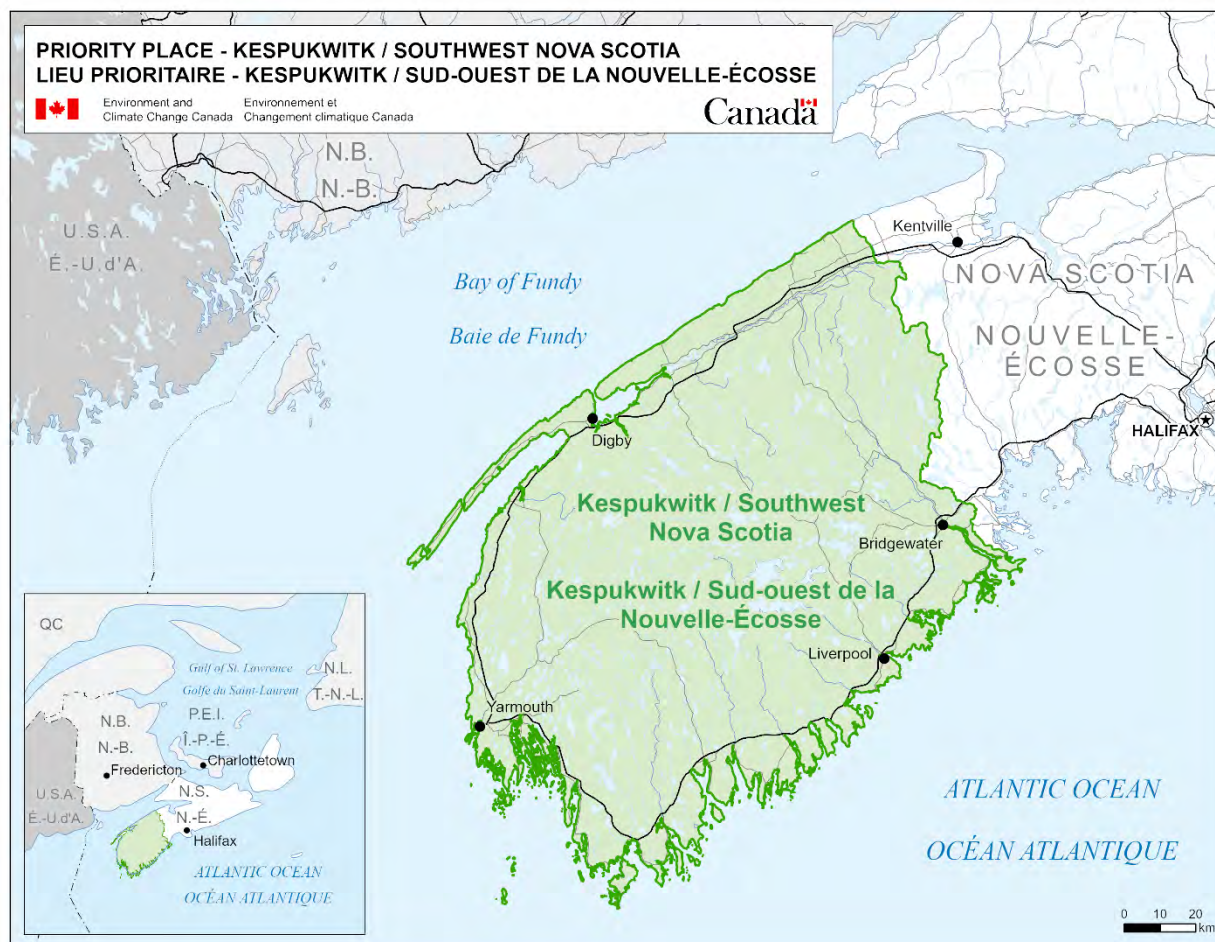


Figure 1. Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place Map

Vision Statement

The core team developed the following vision statement to aspire to a desired state or ultimate condition that the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place is working to achieve:

A healthy, resilient, and diverse landscape in Kespukwitek where interconnected ecosystems, habitats, species, and engaged communities thrive.

Conservation Targets

Conservation Targets are the biodiversity features (species, habitats, or ecological systems) that a project team is trying to conserve and restore. They are selected to represent all of the biodiversity in the project's scope. Work in this Priority Place focuses on 12 ecosystem conservation targets:



Tidal marsh



Tidal flats



Riparian and
floodplain systems



Beaches and
dunes



Coastal islands



Barrens



Agro-
ecosystems



Non-forested
freshwater wetlands



Marine waters



Forested
wetlands



Acadian forest



Lakes and
streams

Photo credits: Alain Beliveau - Acadian forest; Environment and Climate Change Canada - Agro-ecosystems; Mike Dembeck - Beaches and dunes; Lesley Farrow - Lakes and streams, marine waters, riparian and floodplain systems; Nova Scotia Nature Trust – Non-forested freshwater wetlands, Coastal islands; Julie Paquet - Tidal flats; Denis Lapointe - Tidal marsh; Katie McLean – Barrens; John Brazner – Forested wetlands.

Nested Targets are features or components of the conservation targets that are particularly important to the project. They co-occur on the landscape, require similar ecological processes, and have similar threats as the target. Therefore, they require similar conservation strategies.

The following are nested targets for the Priority Place:

- Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA) listed species (Appendix A)
- Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) assessed species at risk (Appendix A)

- Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act listed species at risk
- Species covered under the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA)
- Important cultural species
- Other rare, unique, or threatened biodiversity features (e.g., Old Growth Forest)

In order to understand the important connections between the conservation targets and human well-being in Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia, ecosystem services and human well-being benefits were identified (Figure 2).

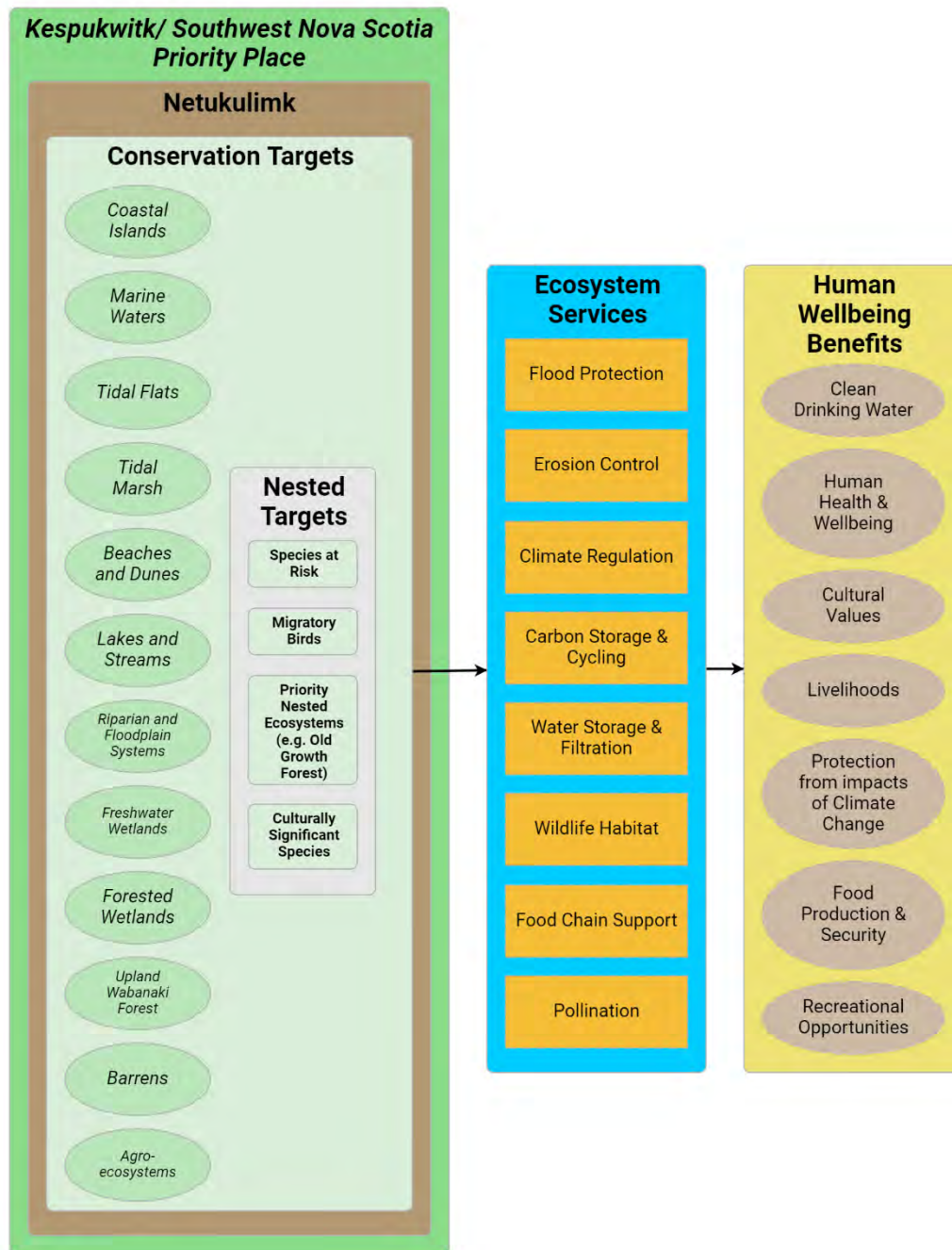


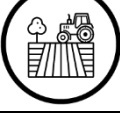
Figure 2. Overview of the Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place framework of Conservation Targets, Ecosystem Services, and Human Wellbeing Benefits

Pressures

Conservation must take place in the face of a wide variety of pressures, sometimes referred to as threats. A common challenge for conservation practitioners is deciding which pressures to address. These decisions are often made by applying a set of objective criteria to assess or rank pressures so that actions can be directed where they are most needed. Direct pressures or threats to the Conservation Targets in the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place were identified and assessed based on their scope (or extent), the severity of their impact, and the degree to which their impacts are reversible ([Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation 4.0, 2020](#)). This assessment rated pressures or threats at an ecosystem level within the scope of the Priority Place, and so the outcome may differ from that of species-specific threat assessments found in other documents (e.g., COSEWIC status reports or SARA Recovery Strategies).

An internationally recognized standard for pressures is used to the extent possible (International Union for Conservation of Nature – Conservation Measures Partnership; IUCN-CMP), though some pressure names have been adjusted to make them more applicable to the pressures present in Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia (Table 1). The pressure rating for each of the Conservation Targets are then combined into an overall rating of each pressure across all targets (Table 1).

Table 1. Pressures rated as high and medium in the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place.

Pressures	Icon	Rating	Pressures	Icon	Rating
Incompatible Logging & Wood Harvesting		High	Shoreline Alteration (Other Ecosystem Modifications)		Medium
Cottage and Residential Areas		High	Agricultural & Forestry Effluents		Medium
Invasive Non-native Species		High	Household sewage & Urban Waste Water		Medium
Roads & Railroads		High	Mining & Quarrying		Medium
Incompatible Annual & Perennial Crops		Medium	Air-borne Pollutants		Medium

Pressures	Icon	Rating	Pressures	Icon	Rating
Problematic Native Species		Medium	Livestock Farming & Ranching		Medium
Dams & Water Management		Medium	Recreational Activities (including OHVs)		Medium
Commercial/ Industrial Areas		Medium			

Climate-Smart Conservation

Climate change is another significant pressure to biodiversity and species at risk in the Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place. The current and projected impacts of climate change add several stressors to conservation targets including shifting and changing seasons, severe weather events, shifting species and ecosystems, and potentially exacerbating other pressures and creating new ones. Instead of treating climate change as a direct pressure, the Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place is working towards incorporating climate change into all stages of conservation planning and adaptive management. Many conservation organizations are starting to adopt this “climate-smart conservation” approach. This includes using climate scenario planning to consider the potential impacts of climate change on ecosystems and species, anticipating and managing for change, being adaptable to adjusting strategies and goals, and integrating climate adaptation into conservation actions.

Situation Analysis

A situation analysis helps to create a common understanding of the project’s context, describing the relationships between the biological environment and the social, economic, political, and institutional systems. By understanding this context, the team is better informed to select strategies that will achieve their goals and objectives. The following diagram is a tool to help visualize the high-level situation analysis for the Priority Place, identifying some of the contributing factors that drive the pressures and affect the conservation targets (Figure 3). It will be updated and revised by the core team on an ongoing basis.

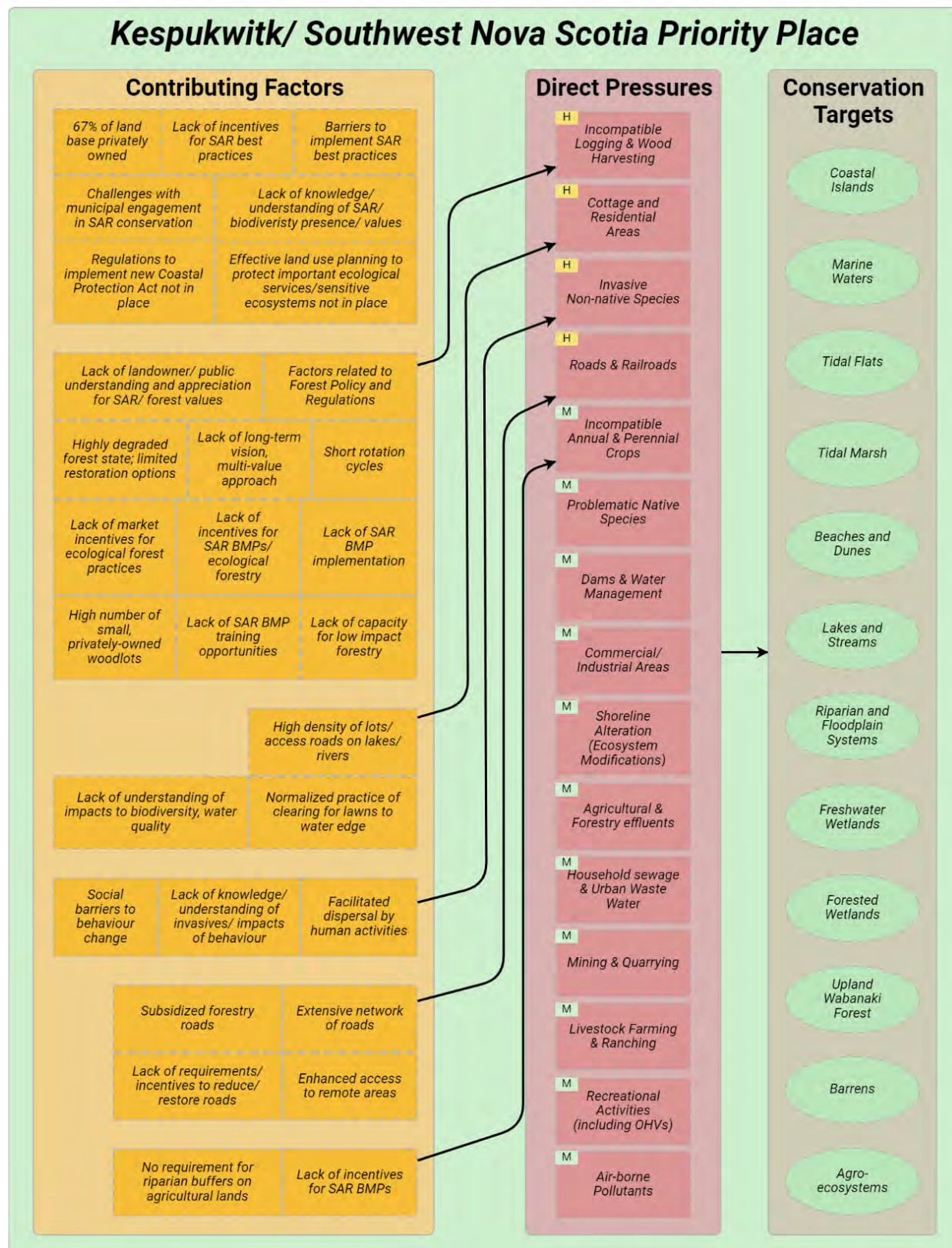


Figure 3. High-level Situation Model for the Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place

Key Strategies

In order to make progress towards the conservation of the targets and nested targets, high-level strategies have been identified and prioritized for the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place (Table 2). Each of these strategies may have several activities that address one or more pressures and / or targets, and many of the strategies will advance implementation of Species at Risk recovery approaches. Not all of these strategies will be implemented as projects under the Priority Place and some strategies may be underway or led by other initiatives. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP) have produced a set of standard classifications of conservation actions. The ability to meaningfully summarize information and learn across projects is facilitated by using these common terms to describe conservation challenges and solutions.

Table 2. Strategies that have been identified and rated as high based on impact and feasibility in the Kespukwitek / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place.

CMP Action Order	CMP Action Category	Target	High Priority Strategy
1. Land / Water Management	1.1 Site/Area Stewardship (Habitat Improvement)	Cross-cutting	Work with the agricultural and forestry sectors to identify and support/ establish programs compatible with ecosystem and biodiversity goals
		Cross-cutting	Establish programs that provide nature-based alternatives to shoreline armoring (e.g., Living Shorelines, Green Shores for Shorelines/ Homes)
		Cross-cutting	Determine and manage natural disturbance regimes within high priority ecosystems/ habitats for species at risk (e.g., Sandplain Heathlands)
		Cross-cutting	Control the spread of invasive species within high priority ecosystems/ habitats for species at risk
		Cross-cutting	Support establishment of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas, and Indigenous Guardians
		Agroecosystems	Support holistic management of farms for economic and environmental resiliency, with co-benefits for biodiversity
		Beaches & Dunes	Establish special management zones for biodiversity within beach systems
		Beaches & Dunes	Ensure proper infrastructure to address waste issues associated with recreational use of beaches and coastal islands
		Coastal Islands	Implement habitat improvement activities within sensitive coastal island ecosystems (including management of specialist predators)

CMP Action Order	CMP Action Category	Target	High Priority Strategy
		Lakes & Streams	Establish terrestrial liming pilot sites to address acidification of high priority aquatic ecosystems for species at risk
		Riparian & Floodplain Systems	Work with Nova Scotia Power to mimic ecological flows at high priority sites for species at risk (e.g., Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora lakeshore habitat)
	1.2 Ecosystem & Natural Process (Re)Creation (Habitat Restoration)	Cross-cutting	Restore high priority habitat/ sites for species at risk (e.g., turtle nesting sites, Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora lakeshores)
		Riparian & Floodplain Systems	Restore riparian and floodplain areas within agricultural landscapes
		Tidal Marshes	Restore and enhance degraded tidal marshes; include community engagement in restoration
2. Species Management	2.1 Species Stewardship	Cross-cutting	Implement high priority recovery actions and strategies for species at risk, prioritizing actions with multi-species benefits
		Cross-cutting	Work collaboratively with landowners/ provide services to implement best practices for SAR on private lands
3. Awareness Raising	3.1 Outreach & Communications	Cross-cutting	Public outreach and education to promote important ecosystem values (e.g., biodiversity, ecosystem services); reconnecting with nature
		Cross-cutting	Outreach and education to promote best practices for ecosystems, SAR and biodiversity on private land
		Cross-cutting	Outreach and education to address key pressures (recreational activities, invasive species, pollution)
		Cross-cutting: Coastal	Promote waste management best practices and regulations
		Cross-cutting: Forests	Promote/ support implementation of recommendations of the Independent Review of Forest Practices in Nova Scotia (Lahey 2018)
		Agroecosystems	Develop and promote clear guidelines for riparian buffers on agricultural land
		Tidal Marshes	Engage and celebrate Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture for saltmarsh restoration efforts
4. Law Enforcement & Prosecution	4.1 Illegal acts detection	Cross-cutting	Increase enforcement to address harmful behaviours (e.g., SAR disturbance, ATV use in sensitive sites, waste issues)

CMP Action Order	CMP Action Category	Target	High Priority Strategy
5. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives	5.4 Direct Economic Incentives	Cross-cutting	Develop programs to incentivize improved conservation management on private land
		Cross-cutting	Develop incentives programs that recognize provision of eco-services with benefits for biodiversity/ SAR (e.g., SARPAL – Species at Risk Partnerships on Agricultural Lands)
		Cross-cutting: Forests	Incentives/ recognition for small private woodlot owners
		Agroecosystems	Provide funding or other incentives for fencing and alternative water sources (including human resources to help establish and maintain) on agricultural land
		Agroecosystems	Establish a compensation program to keep agricultural lands in production and reduce conversion to residential and commercial land uses
		Tidal Marshes	Develop incentive programs for landowners to protect and restore saltmarsh and saltmarsh migration zone
6. Conservation Designation & Planning	6.1 Protected Area Designation &/or Acquisition	Cross-cutting	Land acquisition and permanent protect of key sites for species at risk
		Cross-cutting	Expansion of Nova Scotia's network of Protected Areas (Wilderness Areas, Nature Reserves)
	6.3 Land/Water use zoning and designations	Agroecosystems	Expand agricultural land trusts to reduce impacts of agricultural land conversion to residential and commercial development
		Beaches & Dunes	Spatial planning and zoning for recreation vs. wild beaches
	6.4 Conservation Planning	Cross-cutting	Increase awareness and understanding of Indigenous values within the core team and incorporate into conservation planning and implementation. Foster ongoing learning about Mi'kmaq culture, history, and communities
		Barrens	Develop an Integrated Conservation Strategy for the conservation of the Sandplain Heathland, its biodiversity and ecosystem services
		Coastal Islands	Develop a Coastal Islands prioritization tool kit as guidance for land protection and threat mitigation strategies
		Riparian & Floodplain	Integrate conservation planning and implementation efforts across aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems

CMP Action Order	CMP Action Category	Target	High Priority Strategy
		Systems Lakes & Streams	
		Tidal Marshes	Integrate saltmarsh protection into (municipal) land use planning, prioritize protection of tidal marsh migration zone
7. Legal & Policy Frameworks	7.1 Laws, Regulations & Codes	Cross-cutting: Coastal	Establish and implement Nova Scotia Coastal Protection Act regulations
		Cross-cutting: Freshwater	Improve/ update culvert regulations, including culvert sizing calculations, factoring in climate change considerations
		Cross-cutting: Wetlands	Strengthen protection of wetlands through improvements to the Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy and other relevant regulations
		Riparian & Floodplain Systems Lakes & Streams	Improve Nova Scotia Wildlife Habitat and Watercourses Protection Regulations, including enhanced buffer requirements
		Lakes & Streams	Amend fishing regulations to promote native fish species and decrease invasive fish species
	7.2 Policies & Guidelines	Cross-cutting	Work collaboratively with municipalities (local governments) to explore opportunities to strengthen municipal by-laws with benefits for SAR and biodiversity
		Cross-cutting	Synthesize information for policy makers and land use planners to support decision-making
		Cross-cutting	Work collaboratively with the Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal to enhance policies to reduce the incidence and severity of tidal and other flow restrictions
		Cross-cutting: Forests	Implement regulations (e.g., restrictions on the movement of firewood) to reduce the spread of invasive species, where necessary
8. Research & Monitoring	8.1 Basic Research & Status Monitoring	Cross-cutting	Collaborative research to fill key knowledge gaps, share lessons learned
		Cross-cutting	Citizen Science and inventory work for early detection of invasives species spread (e.g., Hemlock Woolly Adelgid)
		Beaches & Dunes	Compile and synthesize current understanding of climate change predictive modelling and prioritize

CMP Action Order	CMP Action Category	Target	High Priority Strategy
			research to identify priority adaptation strategies
		Forested Wetlands	Improve mapping and ground-truthing of forested wetlands
		Tidal Marshes	Further understanding of nationally unique saltmarsh communities and the species at risk they support in southernmost Nova Scotia
9. Education & Training	9.2 Training & Individual Capacity Development	Cross-cutting	Provide training to core team and partners to help implement and evaluate effective conservation actions
		Agroecosystems	Educational programs and workshops on riparian buffers on agricultural lands that involve on-farm demonstrations with local champions from the agricultural community
		Riparian & Floodplain Systems Lakes & Streams	Provide professional training and increased resources for culvert installation/ maintenance to reduce impacts of improperly sized/ installed culverts
		Riparian & Floodplain Systems	Provide training to inspectors on permitting for shoreline development, biodiversity values and ecosystem services associated with intact riparian buffers
10. Institutional Development	10.3 Alliance & Partnership Development	Cross-cutting	Support Indigenous-led conservation initiatives in the Priority Place
		Riparian & Floodplain Systems Lakes & Streams	Establish watershed working groups to manage biodiversity and SAR goals at the watershed level

Evaluating Progress Towards Outcomes

Measuring the effectiveness of conservation action is central to good adaptive management. The CIP will apply two types of monitoring:

- 1) Status monitoring of Conservation Targets (status of habitats and species assessed using key ecological attributes, indicators and data sources identified in the Viability Assessment), and
- 2) Effectiveness monitoring (whether actions are having their intended impacts), guided by theories of change.

Appendix 1. Nested Species at Risk Targets of the Kespukwitk / Southwest Nova Scotia Priority Place

This list includes all species at risk found in the Priority Place, however, not all species listed will directly benefit from actions being undertaken through the implementation of this plan. Up-to-date as of the time of publication.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon	COSEWIC Assessment Status	Species at Risk Act Status	Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act Status
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Birds	Threatened	Threatened	Endangered
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Threatened	Endangered
Barrow's Goldeneye (Eastern)	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	No Status
Black Ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Vascular Plants	Threatened	No Status	Threatened
Black-foam Lichen	<i>Anzia colpodes</i>	Lichens	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened
Blanding's Turtle - Nova Scotia pop.	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Reptiles	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Blue Felt Lichen	<i>Degelia plumbea</i>	Lichens	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Threatened	Vulnerable
Boreal Felt Lichen (Atlantic)	<i>Erioderma pedicellatum</i>	Lichens	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Threatened	Endangered
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Birds	Threatened	Threatened	Endangered
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	Threatened
Eastern Baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Vascular Plants	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened
Eastern Lilaeopsis	<i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i>	Vascular Plants	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Birds	Threatened	Threatened	No Status
Eastern Mountain Avens	<i>Geum peckii</i>	Vascular Plants	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Eastern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta picta</i>	Reptiles	Special Concern	Special Concern	No Status
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Mammals	Endangered	No Status	No Status
Eastern Ribbonsnake (Atlantic)	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	Reptiles	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened
Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Threatened	Threatened
Eastern White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Vascular Plants	No Status	No Status	Vulnerable

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon	COSEWIC Assessment Status	Species at Risk Act Status	Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act Status
Eastern Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Frosted Glass-whiskers	<i>Sclerophora peronella</i>	Lichens	Special Concern	Special Concern	No Status
Goldencrest	<i>Lophiola aurea</i>	Vascular Plants	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus bohemicus</i>	Arthropods	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Harlequin Duck (Eastern)	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	Endangered
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Mammals	Endangered	No Status	No Status
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Birds	Special Concern	No Status	No Status
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Birds	Threatened	No Status	No Status
Leach's Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Birds	Threatened	No Status	No Status
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Birds	Threatened	Threatened	No Status
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Birds	Threatened	No Status	No Status
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Long's Bulrush	<i>Scirpus longii</i>	Vascular Plants	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Macropis Cuckoo Bee	<i>Epeoloides pilosula</i>	Arthropods	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Maleberry	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	Vascular Plants	Endangered	No Status	No Status
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	Arthropods	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Moose (mainland Nova Scotia)	<i>Alces alces americana</i>	Mammals	No Status	No Status	Endangered
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	Threatened
Peregrine Falcon (anatum/tundrius)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Birds	No Status	No Status	Vulnerable
Pink Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis rosea</i>	Vascular Plants	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Piping Plover (melodus)	<i>Charadrius melodus melodus</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Plymouth Gentian	<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i>	Vascular Plants	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Prototype Quillwort	<i>Isoetes prototypus</i>	Vascular Plants	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Red Knot (rufa)	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	No Status

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon	COSEWIC Assessment Status	Species at Risk Act Status	Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act Status
Redroot	<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i>	Vascular Plants	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Rockrose (Canada Frostweed)	<i>Helianthemum canadense</i>	Vascular Plants	No Status	No Status	Endangered
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	Endangered
Savannah Sparrow (princeps)	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis princeps</i>	Birds	Special Concern	Special Concern	No Status
Scaly Fringe Lichen	<i>Heterodermia squamulosa</i>	Lichens	Threatened	No Status	No Status
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Birds	Threatened	Special Concern	No Status
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Birds	Endangered	No Status	No Status
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Reptiles	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Spotted pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	Vascular Plants	No Status	No Status	Vulnerable
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	Arthropods	Threatened	No Status	No Status
Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Vascular Plants	Threatened	Threatened	Vulnerable
Tall Beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>	Vascular Plants	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Thread-leaved Sundew	<i>Drosera filiformis</i>	Vascular Plants	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Transverse Lady Beetle	<i>Coccinella transversoguttata</i>	Arthropods	Special Concern	Special Concern	Endangered
Tri-colored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Tubercled Spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i>	Vascular Plants	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable
Vole Ears Lichen	<i>Erioderma mollissimum</i>	Lichens	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Water-pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	Vascular Plants	Special Concern	Special Concern	Endangered
White-rimmed Shingle Lichen	<i>Fuscopannaria leucosticta</i>	Lichens	Threatened	No Status	No Status
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Birds	Threatened	Threatened	No Status
Wood Turtle	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Reptiles	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened
Wrinkled Shingle Lichen	<i>Pannaria lurida</i>	Lichens	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened
Yellow-banded bumble bee	<i>Bombus terricola</i>	Arthropods	Special Concern	Special Concern	Vulnerable