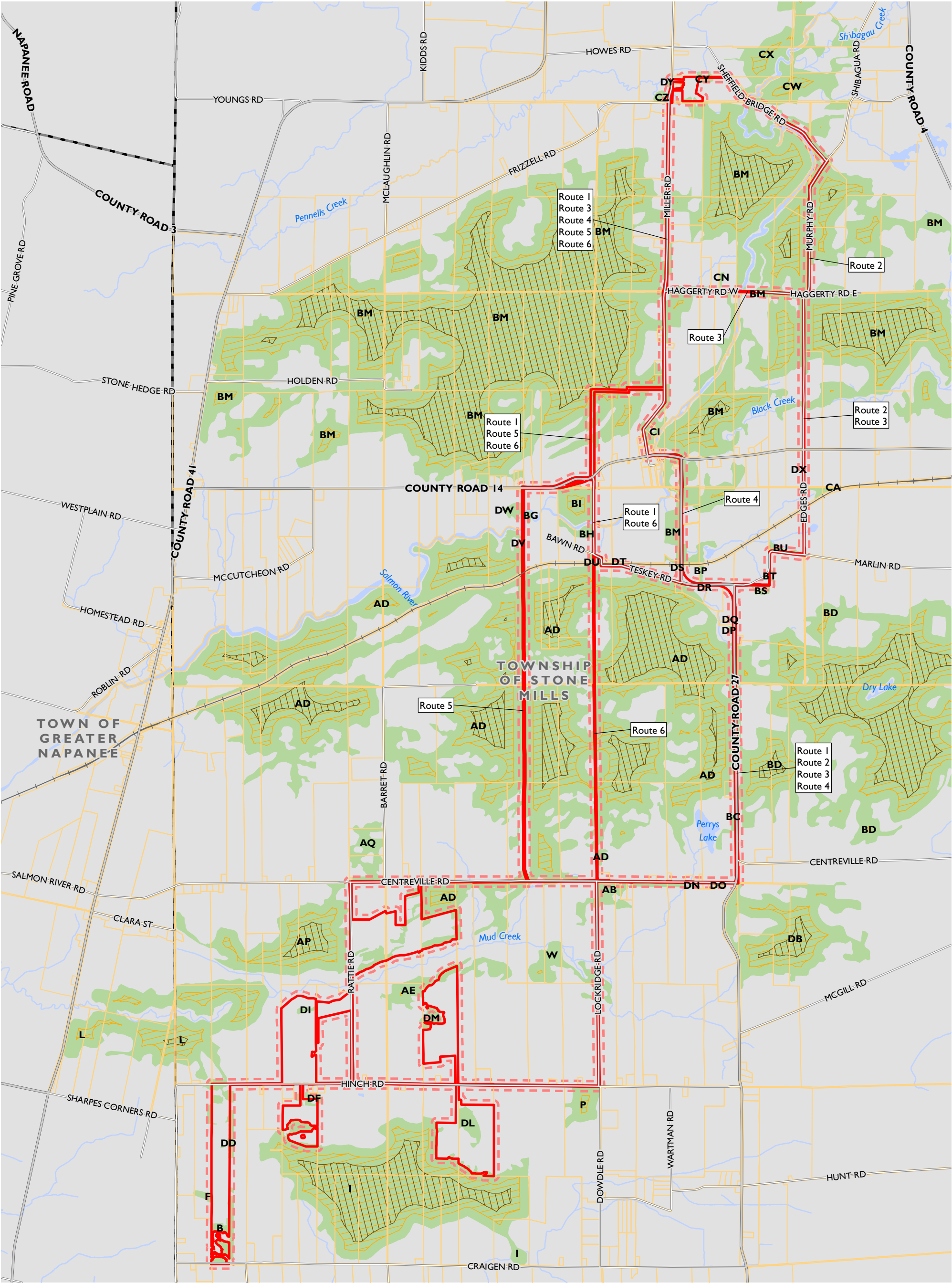


## Appendix D

### *Supplementary Mapping*





LOYALIST SOLAR PROJECT

LOYALIST SOLAR LP

WOODLANDS

APPENDIX D

Railway

Project Location Boundary (subject to refinement)

Parcel Boundary

50 m Setback

Lower Tier Municipality

200 m Woodland Interior

100 m Woodland Interior

Woodland

Mapped Watercourse

Mapped Water Body

Thunder Bay

Sault Ste. Marie

Sudbury

North Bay

Ottawa

Peterborough

Barrie

Toronto

Kingston

Windsor

London

Temmins

MAP CREATED BY: GM

MAP CHECKED BY: JP

DATA PROVIDED BY: MNRF

MAP PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

1:40,000

0 0.5 1 2 km

W N S E

PROJECT: 163674

STATUS: DRAFT

DATE: 8/2/2016

## Bats

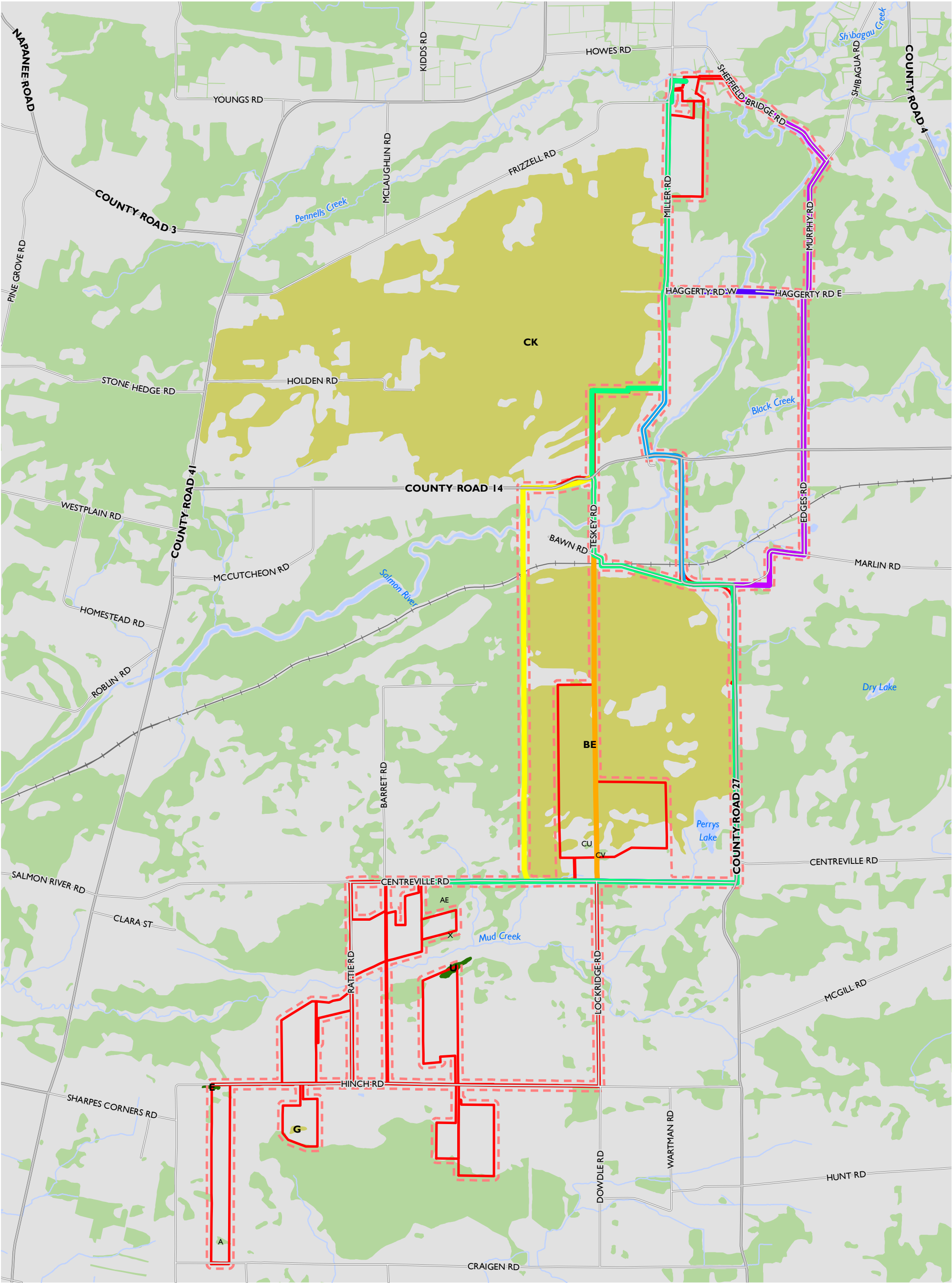
Wildlife tree plots and snag density searches have been completed for the Project where property access was permitted. Based on these searches, it was determined that the density of wildlife trees does not meet the density for consideration as candidate significant bat maternity colony habitat (<10 snags per ha). See **Figure E1** for locations of density searches completed. Most areas surveyed were found to be dominated by coniferous tree species and generally lack quality cavity trees/ snags. The majority of woodlands surveyed were determined to be dense White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) forests with primarily small trees (Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of <25 cm). For the limited number of deciduous woodland areas surveyed, the dominant tree species was Sugar Maple with occurrences of Silver Maple, Ash, Basswood, and Oak. **Table E1** below provides additional details on the woodlands within the Project area.

**TABLE E1: CAVITY TREE DENSITY SURVEY SUMMARY**

Woodland ID	Woodland Type	Description	Size (ha)	# of Plots	# of Cavity Trees Observed	Density (snags/ha)
E	Deciduous Forest	A young aged forest dominated by Hop Hornbeam ( <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> ) averaging 10-15 cm DBH. A couple larger Shagbark Hickory, Sugar Maple, Common Apple and Oak were also observed. The number of tree >25 DBH only equaled 23 specimens, four of which had cavities/crevices etc.	1.05	Transects walked throughout the forest, spaced approx. 20-25 m apart.	4	4/ha
G	Deciduous Swamp	Was assessed prior to the high level ELC. Primarily Silver Maple/Ash swamp.	1.08	10 pre-mapped random plots were established to assess the woodland; high level ELC was undertaken after and determined that Woodland G was part of the greater deciduous swamp complex (Hinch Swamp PSW). The greater swamp complex would require 35 plots to assess.	0	0/ha
AE	Deciduous Forest/ Coniferous Forest	Primarily a dense white cedar coniferous forest with a pocket of young sugar maple (1.15 ha) dominated forest closer to Centreville Road. Outside of the current developable area but was walked through and very few trees >25 cm DBH, mostly young maples, ironwood.	14.27	n/a	n/a	n/a



Woodland ID	Woodland Type	Description	Size (ha)	# of Plots	# of Cavity Trees Observed	Density (snags/ha)
U	Coniferous Forest/ Deciduous Forest	Primarily a dense white cedar coniferous forest with a small pocket of mature sugar maple (0.18 ha) dominated forest. The small mature forest is just within the NE corner of the current developable area and was walked through using a grid pattern.	2.16	Transects walked throughout the forest, spaced approx. 20-25 m apart.	2	<1/ha
BE	Coniferous Forest/ Deciduous Forest/ Coniferous Woodland/ Mixed Forest	Mix of several ELC communities. The coniferous forest is comprised of dense White Cedar. The survey was focused on the large patch of deciduous forest (28 ha) that contained small inclusions of mixed forest. This deciduous forest site is primarily young Hop Hornbeam and maple with scattered larger trees of Maple, Basswood, and Ash.	586.6	30 pre-mapped random plots were established within the deciduous forest ecosite. A couple of smaller polygons of deciduous forest were walked through with transects but did not contain cavity trees, most trees were young 10-15 cm DBH with very few over 25 cm DBH.	7	9/ha
CV	Coniferous Forest	Dense White Cedar forest; property was walked prior to receiving protocol from MNRF Peterborough. Used 2011 protocol and 2015 ecoregion criteria which doesn't include FOC. Surveying White Cedar FOC for cavities is challenging due to the close proximity of trees and obstructions from branches. The interior of these communities are quite shaded, making it even more difficult to detect cavities in the canopy.	1.54	n/a	n/a	n/a
CK	Coniferous Forest/ Deciduous Forest/ Coniferous Woodland/ Mixed Forest/ Treed Rock Barren	Assessment carried out concurrently with high level ELC so plots were spaced out for the greater woodland community and not focused on individual ecosites. Majority of the t-line area +50 m is covered in dense White Cedar forest, coniferous woodland or treed rock barren. A linear ecosite of maple deciduous forest (3.23 ha) is primarily located in the southeastern portion of the larger woodland. This ecosite contained abundant young maples 10-15 cm DBH with few >25 cm DBH.	1045.81	35 pre-mapped random plots were placed throughout the greater woodland area but only two cavity trees were observed.	2	1/ha



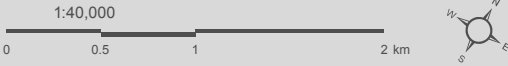
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**SNAG DENSITY SEARCHES  
WITHIN THE  
LOYALIST SOLAR PROJECT**  
FIGURE 2

- |                           |  |   |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| <div></div> Primary Route | <div></div> Preliminary Project Boundary | <div></div> Woodland with Plot Density Search |
| <div></div> Route B       | <div></div> 50 m Setback                 | <div></div> Woodland with Transect Search     |
| <div></div> Alternate 1   | <div></div> Watercourse                  | <div></div> Woodland                          |
| <div></div> Alternate 2   | <div></div> Water Body                   |   |
| <div></div> Alternate 4   | <div></div> Railway                      |   |
| <div></div> Alternate 5   |  |   |



MAP CREATED BY: GM  
MAP CHECKED BY: JP  
MAP PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N



PROJECT: 163674    STATUS: DRAFT    DATE: 6/8/2016