

APPENDIX C ECOLOGICAL LAND CLASSIFICATION MAP AND VEGETATION COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Community Types

ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	CLIFF		
	Treed Cliff		
CLT1 Carbonate Treed Cliff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One observation of this community type made along Niagara Escarpment (Sugar Maple – Ironwood – White Ash Treed Carbonate Cliff). Vertical cliff face approximately 4 m high, increasing in height further north, outside Subject Lands. Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>) abundant in the canopy, with infrequent White Ash (<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>); Eastern Hop-Hornbeam (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>) common in the subcanopy. Understory containing occasional occurrences of canopy saplings as well as Alternate-leaved Dogwood (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>), Round-Leaved Dogwood (<i>Cornus rugosa</i>), and Red Elderberry (<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>). Cliff face sparsely populated by herbaceous species, becoming more frequent at cliff base. Species often included Herb Robert (<i>Geranium robertianum</i>), Spotted Jewelweed (<i>Impatiens capensis</i>), Cohosh (<i>Caulophyllum</i> sp), Mackay's Brittle Fern (<i>Cystopteris tenuis</i>), and Greater Celandine (<i>Chelidonium majus</i>). 	CLT1-2	S3
	FOREST		
	Coniferous Forest		
FOC1 Dry-Fresh Pine Coniferous Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominated by White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>), with hardwoods including Black Cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>), Sugar Maple and occasional White Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>). Shrub layer dominated by Common Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>), with occasional presence of Choke Cherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>), Red Raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i> ssp. <i>strigosus</i>) and Thicket Creeper (<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>). Herb cover is moderate, with Enchanter's Nightshade (<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>), Herb Robert, and Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>). 	FOC1-2	S5

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Community Types

ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	Mixed Forest		
FOM2 Dry-Fresh White Pine – Maple – Oak Mixed Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-age forests having a mixed canopy composition, commonly consisting of White Pine, Paper Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>), Trembling Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), and White Ash. Understory with common associations of Red Raspberry, Common Buckthorn, Choke Cherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>), European Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>), and Showy Fly Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera x bella</i>). Herbaceous layer varied, often consisting of White Avens (<i>Geum canadense</i>), Enchanters Nightshade, Herb Robert, Wild Ginger (<i>Asarum canadense</i>), Wild Lily-Of-The-Valley (<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>), Large False Solomon's Seal (<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>), and Finely-Nerved Sedge (<i>Carex leptonevia</i>). 	Mixed vegetation type	NA
FOM3 Dry-Fresh Hardwood – Hemlock Mixed Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canopy dominated by Sugar Maple, with associates of Eastern Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>), White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>), Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), and Paper Birch. The shrub layer is moderately well developed and composed of Blue-Beech (<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>), Choke Cherry and Running Strawberry Bush (<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>). Common herb species form the ground cover, for example Large-Leaved Aster (<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>), Blue-Stemmed Goldenrod (<i>Solidago caesia</i>), Virginia Water-eaf (<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>), Spotted Geranium (<i>Geranium maculatum</i>) and Large False Solomon's Seal. 	FOM3-2	NA
FOM4 Dry-Fresh White Cedar Mixed Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mature forest with mixed canopy composition most commonly consisting of Eastern White Cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>) and American Basswood (<i>Tilia americana</i>) Understory most commonly consisting of Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>) saplings and Choke Cherry. Herbaceous layer sparse, consisting of Jack-In-The-Pulpit (<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>) and Enchanters Nightshade 	Mixed vegetation type	NA
FOM6 Fresh-Moist Hemlock Mixed Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community observed once and mapped as an inclusion due to its small size (< 0.1 ha) Canopy primarily composed of Eastern Hemlock with Sugar Maple. 	FOM6-1	S4S5

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Community Types

ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	Deciduous Forest		
FOD5 Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sugar Maple dominated forest types with co-dominance of American Beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>) (FOD5-2, Red Oak (FOD5-3), Ironwood (FOD5-4), Black Cherry (FOD5-7), or White Ash (FOD5-8), or an association of this. Mid-age to mature communities occurring on tablelands or slopes. Associate species varied, often inclusive of Bitternut Hickory (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>), Paper Birch, and American Basswood. Understory sparse to open, often inclusive of American Witch-Hazel (<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>), Choke Cherry, Common Buckthorn, Alternate-leaved Dogwood, and Thicket Creeper. Herbaceous layer of variable richness and diversity, with recurrent observations of Large False Solomon's Seal, May-apple (<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>), Enchanter's Nightshade, Zig-zag Goldenrod (<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>), Bloodroot (<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>), Wild Ginger, Garlic Mustard, Herb Robert, Large-leaved Aster, Three-flowered Bedstraw (<i>Galium triflorum</i>), Early Meadow-rue (<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>), Running Strawberry Bush, Red Columbine (<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>), Spinulose Wood Fern (<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>), Blue Cohosh (<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>), Finely-Nerved Sedge, Pennsylvania Sedge (<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>) and Bottlebrush Grass (<i>Elymus hystrix</i>). 	FOD5-1 FOD5-2 FOD5-3 FOD5-4 FOD5-7 FOD5-8	S5 S5 S5 S5 S5 S5
FOD6 Fresh-Moist Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-age forests with canopies composed of Sugar Maple with associations of Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>), Red Oak, American Basswood, Bitternut Hickory, and White Elm. Understory species typically comprised of Alleghany Blackberry (<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>), Choke Cherry, Wild Black Currant (<i>Ribes americanum</i>), and Thicket Creeper. Herbaceous layer with occasional occurrences of Herb Robert, Wild Strawberry (<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>), Jack-in-the-pulpit, Enchanter's Nightshade, Yellow Avens (<i>Geum allepicum</i>), Ostrich Fern (<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>), and Wild Sarsaparilla (<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>), 	FOD6-5	NA

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ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
FOD7 Fresh-Moist Lowland Deciduous Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-age to Mature forests commonly associated with floodplains and lower slopes Dominant canopy species generally Green Ash (FOD7-2), Hybrid Crack Willow (<i>Salix x fragilis</i>), or Black Walnut (FOD7-4) or a variation of this. Associate species often include Manitoba Maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>), and White Elm. Understory often dense with Black Raspberry (<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>), Riverbank Grape (<i>Vitis riparia</i>), Thicket Creeper, and Multiflora Rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>). Herbaceous layer often diverse, inclusive of Enchanter's Nightshade, Slender Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>), Dame's Rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>), Garlic Mustard, White Avens, White Panicked Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i>), Devil's Beggarticks (<i>Bidens frondosa</i>), Tall Goldenrod (<i>Solidago altissima</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), and Reed Canary Grass (<i>Phalaris arundinaceae</i>). 	FOD7-2 FOD7-3 FOD7-4	NA NA S2S3
	CULTURAL		
	Plantation		
CUP3 Coniferous Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often mid-age to mature and typically dominated by one canopy species; the dominant species varied with each plantation, typically composed of either Red Pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>) (CUP3-1), White Pine (CUP3-2), Scotch Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) (CUP3-3), or White Spruce (CUP3-8) or a complex of multiple types. Associate canopy / subcanopy species (where present) included Black Cherry, White Elm, White Ash, Trembling Aspen, and Sugar Maple. Understory often absent or sparse, variably composed of Hawthorn species (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.), Common Buckthorn, Showy Fly Honeysuckle, and Red Raspberry. Due to shade and acidic soil, herbaceous layer often poorly developed, species generally consisting of Broad-Leaved Helleborine (<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>), Herb Robert, Wild Strawberry, Common Self-Heal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), and Avens species (<i>Geum</i> spp.) 	CUP3-1 CUP3-2 CUP3-3 CUP3-8	NA NA NA NA

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Community Types

ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	Cultural Woodland		
CUW1 Mineral Cultural Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open canopy woodlands, often young to mid-age, occurring on a variety of topographic settings, typically resulting from active or historical anthropogenic land use practices. Canopy species vary, with or without clear dominants, often inclusive of Black Walnut, Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>), Sugar Maple, Black Cherry, White Ash, White Spruce, Manitoba Maple, White Elm, and Siberian Elm (<i>Ulmus pumila</i>). Because of the usually open tree canopy, the shrub layer is well developed, and variably composed of Common Buckthorn, Large-Thorned Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus macracantha</i>), Grey Dogwood (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>), Showy Fly Honeysuckle, Black Raspberry, Poison Ivy (<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>), and Multiflora Rose. The herb layer is variously developed and often primarily consisting of old field meadow species, such as New England Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>), Tall Goldenrod, Annual Fleabane (<i>Erigeron annuus</i>), Avens species, Dudley's Rush (<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>), Smooth Brome (<i>Bromus inermis</i>), and Kentucky Bluegrass. 	Mixed vegetation type	NA
	Cultural Thicket		
CUT1 Mineral Cultural Thicket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrub dominated upland communities typically resulting from active or historical anthropogenic land use practices. Remnant mature tree cover absent or sparse. Dominant shrub species often either Staghorn Sumac (<i>Rhus typhina</i>) (CUT1-1), Grey Dogwood (CUT1-4), Raspberry (CUT1-5), or a complex of various species. In some instances, tree saplings form the dominant cover. Associate shrubs often include Common Buckthorn, Riverbank Grape, Thicket Creeper, Large-Thorned Hawthorn, Red Raspberry, and Showy Fly Honeysuckle. Herb cover consists of mixes of native and exotic weedy species such as Tufted Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>), Tall Goldenrod, Purple Crown Vetch (<i>Securigera varia</i>), Common Burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>), Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), Smooth Brome, Kentucky Bluegrass, and Creeping Bentgrass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>). 	CUT1-1 CUT1-4 CUT1-5	NA NA NA

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Community Types

ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	Cultural Savannah		
CUS1 Mineral Cultural Savannah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observed once, this community was essentially a young coniferous plantation but with widely spaced trees, establishing a canopy cover between 25 % to 35 %. White Pine was the most abundant species, with infrequent associations of Red Pine, Black Walnut, and Green Ash. Shrub cover was also sparse, primarily consisting of Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lentago</i>). Herb cover was similar to that of an old field meadow, primarily composed of Smooth Brome, Common Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), New England Aster, Grass-leaved Goldenrod (<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>), Tall Goldenrod, Annual Fleabane, Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylus glomeratus</i>), and Kentucky Bluegrass. 	Mixed vegetation type	NA
	Cultural Meadow		
CUM1 Mineral Cultural Meadow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open, herb-dominated communities variably composed of graminoid and forb species. Tree and shrub cover sparse (i.e., <25 %) Herb layer often consisting of Tall Goldenrod, New England Aster, White Heath Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>), Wild Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>), Garden Bird's-Foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Canada Thistle, European Swallowwort (<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>), Common Teasel (<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>), Smooth Brome, Common Timothy, and Kentucky Bluegrass. 	CUM1-1	NA

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ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	SWAMP		
	Mixed Swamp		
SWM1 White Cedar Mineral Mixed Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral treed swamp with canopy composed primarily of mid-aged Green Ash, Yellow Birch (<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>), Freeman's Maple (<i>Acer x freemanii</i>), and Eastern White Cedar. Understory composed primarily of canopy saplings, as well as Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>) and Wild Black Currant. Ground cover most commonly consisting of Dewberry (<i>Rubus pubescens</i>), Spotted Jewelweed, Fowl Mannagrass (<i>Glyceria striata</i>), Round-leaved Goldenrod (<i>Solidago patula</i>), Skunk Cabbage (<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>), Sensitive Fern (<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>), Northeastern Lady Fern (<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>), Field Horsetail (<i>Equisetum arvense</i>), Spotted Joe Pye Weed (<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>), and Awl-Fruited Sedge (<i>Carex stipata</i>), among others. Surface water was generally absent or shallow (<15 cm) for much of the growing season. 	SWM1-1	S5
SWM4 White Cedar Organic Mixed Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic treed swamp with canopy composed primarily of young Eastern White Cedar with scattered occurrences of Yellow Birch, White Birch, and Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>). Understory generally sparse, with infrequent occurrences of Black Ash (<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>), Glossy Buckthorn (<i>Frangula alnus</i>) and canopy saplings. Ground cover poorly developed due to density of Cedar in the canopy; species observed include Wild Sarsaparilla, Marsh Fern (<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>), Field Horsetail, Wild Lily-of-the-valley, and Northern Water-Horehound (<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>). Surface water generally absent for much of the growing season 	SWM4-1	S5

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Community Types

ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	Deciduous Swamp		
SWD2 Ash Mineral Deciduous Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canopy generally mid-age to mature composed primarily of Green Ash with associations of Freeman's Maple, White Elm Evidence of Emerald Ash Borer commonly observed, with varying rates of canopy dieback. Understory composed of canopy saplings with rare to occasional occurrences of Red-osier Dogwood, Spicebush, Common Buckthorn, and Nannyberry. Ground cover often rich, commonly containing Canada Moonseed (<i>Menispermum canadense</i>), Spotted Jewelweed, Creeping Bentgrass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), Fowl Mannagrass, Small-Spike False Nettle (<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>), Yellow Marsh Marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>), Virginia Smartweed (<i>Persicaria virginiana</i>), Canada Wood Nettle (<i>Laportea canadensis</i>), and Wild Cucumber (<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>). Surface water generally absent or shallow (< 15 cm) for much of the growing season 	SWD2-2	S5
SWD3 Maple Mineral Deciduous Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canopy generally mid-age, composed primarily of Freeman's Maple with associations of White Elm, Black Ash, and Green Ash – the latter two of which were also common in the subcanopy Understory composition generally limited to Spicebush and canopy saplings Ground cover inclusive of Thicket Creeper, Sensitive Fern, American Hog Peanut (<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>), Small-Spike False Nettle, Spotted Jewelweed, Fringed Loosestrife (<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>), Spotted Water-Hemlock (<i>Cicuta maculata</i>), Fowl Mannagrass, Drooping Woodreed (<i>Cinna latifolia</i>), and Hop Sedge (<i>Carex lupulina</i>). Surface water generally absent for much of the growing season 	SWD3-3	NA
SWD4 Mineral Deciduous Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canopy mid-age to mature with diversity of species, most commonly consisting of Hybrid Crack Willow (SWD4-1), as well as White Birch, Eastern Cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>), and Green Ash (SWD4-3). Associate canopy species often included American Basswood, Manitoba Maple, Understory species commonly observed were Common Buckthorn Ground cover generally consisted of Riverbank Grape, Sensitive Fern, White Panicked Aster, Giant Goldenrod (<i>Solidago gigantea</i>), Ostrich Fern, and Enchanter's Nightshade 	SWD4-1 SWD4-3	NA S5

Ecological Land Classification (ELC) Community Types

ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
SWD7 Birch – Poplar Organic Deciduous Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canopy generally mid-age, composed primarily of Black Ash, Yellow Birch, Red Maple, Trembling Aspen, and Eastern White Cedar Understory species include canopy saplings, as well as Glossy Buckthorn and Wild Black Currant Ground cover was diverse, most commonly consisting of Dewberry, Common Boneset (<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>), Creeping Bentgrass, Finged Loosestrife, Purple stemmed Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i>), Rice Cut Grass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>), Rough-Stemmed Goldenrod (<i>Solidago rugosa</i>), Sensitive Fern, Fowl Mannagrass, Marsh Fern, Cinnamon Fern (<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>), Drooping Woodreed, Goldthread (<i>Coptis trifolia</i>), and Spotted Jewelweed, among others. Surface water observed for much of the growing season, depth and coverage influenced by bisecting watercourse. 	Mixed vegetation type	
	Thicket Swamp		
SWT2 Mineral Thicket Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrub dominated wetland communities, most commonly composed of Bebb's Willow (<i>Salix bebbiana</i>) (SWT2-2), Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>) (SWT2-4), Red-osier Dogwood (SWT2-5), or a complex of various species. The SWT2-4 was a small inclusion community observed once near KP16.9. Herb layer commonly composed of White Panicked Aster, Purple Loosestrife, Reed Canary Grass, Tall Goldenrod, Creeping Bentgrass, and Field Horsetail. 	SWT2-2 SWT2-4 SWT2-5	S5 S3 S5

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ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
	MARSH		
	Meadow Marsh		
MAM2 Mineral Meadow Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral marsh dominated by either Reed Canary Grass (MAM2-2), broad-leaved sedges (MAM2-6), forb dominated (MAM2-10), Common Reed, or a complex of various species. Broad-leaved sedges consisted of Tuckerman's Sedge (<i>Carex tuckermanii</i>) and Hop Sedge. The Forb species, and associate graminoides most commonly consisted of White Panicked Aster, Purple Loosestrife, New England Aster, Canada Anemone (<i>Anemone canadensis</i>), Field Horsetail, Elecampane (<i>Inula helenium</i>), Creeping Bentgrass, and Common Reed, and Crested Sedge (<i>Carex cristatella</i>). Surface water may be present or absent in these communities; if present, then often receding by late spring. 	MAM2-2 MAM2-6 MAM2-10	NA S5 S4S5
MAM3 Organic Meadow Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsh with organic soil observed within existing pipeline corridor Herb dominated, primarily Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) with occasional occurrences of Sensitive Fern, Purple Loosestrife, Field Horsetail, Marsh Fern, and White Panicked Aster Surface water depth and coverage influenced by bisecting watercourse. 	Mixed vegetation type	NA
	Shallow Marsh		
MAS2 Mineral Shallow Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral shallow marsh often dominated by Narrow-leaved Cattail (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>) Associate species vary in their frequency within each MAS2, but often include Purple Loosestrife, Blue Vervain (<i>Verbena hastata</i>), Northern Willowherb (<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>), Reed Canary Grass, and Creeping Bentgrass. Surface water is generally present in these marsh communities until early summer or longer. 	MAS2-1	S5

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ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
MAS3 Organic Shallow Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic shallow marsh often dominated by Narrow-leaved Cattail (MAS3-1) A small Rice Cut-grass (MAS3-8) marsh was also observed, mapped as an inclusion. Associate species generally include Purple Loosestrife, and Soft-stemmed Bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>), and Devil's Beggarticks. Surface water is generally present in these marsh communities until early summer or longer. 	MAS3-1 MAS3-8	S5 S4
	SHALLOW AQUATIC		
	Submerged Shallow Aquatic		
SAS1 Submerged Shallow Aquatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurring in shallow pools or ponds. Composed of various Pondweed species (<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.) and <i>Chara</i> alga. 	Mixed vegetation type	NA
	Floating-leaved Shallow Aquatic		
SAF1 Floating-leaved Shallow Aquatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow aquatic community characterized by permanent water < 2 m deep. Small Duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>) was abundant during the fall. 	SAF1-3	S5
	OPEN AQUATIC		
OA Open Aquatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water depth > 2 m and / or with < 25% cover of macrophytes. No tree or shrub cover. 	OA	NA
	OTHER		

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ECOSITE	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION TYPES PRESENT	VEGETATION TYPE S-RANK (NHIC, 2013)
AG Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active agricultural fields 	NA	NA
DIST Disturbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent ground disturbance, sometimes with partial early succession herbaceous regeneration. 	NA	NA
Drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear-shaped features designed/intended to contain and convey surface water drainage. Usually part of urban storm water management systems; less commonly long, narrow swales (i.e., < 3 m average width) through active agricultural fields. 	NA	NA
HR Hedgerow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear-shaped features where average width is < 30 m. Often represents a division between agricultural fields, typically treed though sometimes tall-shrub dominated. 	NA	NA
RES / DEV Residential / Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed land, either residential, commercial or industrial (includes paved areas) 	NA	NA
RR Railroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train tracks 	NA	NA

Figure 4.5-1
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map A

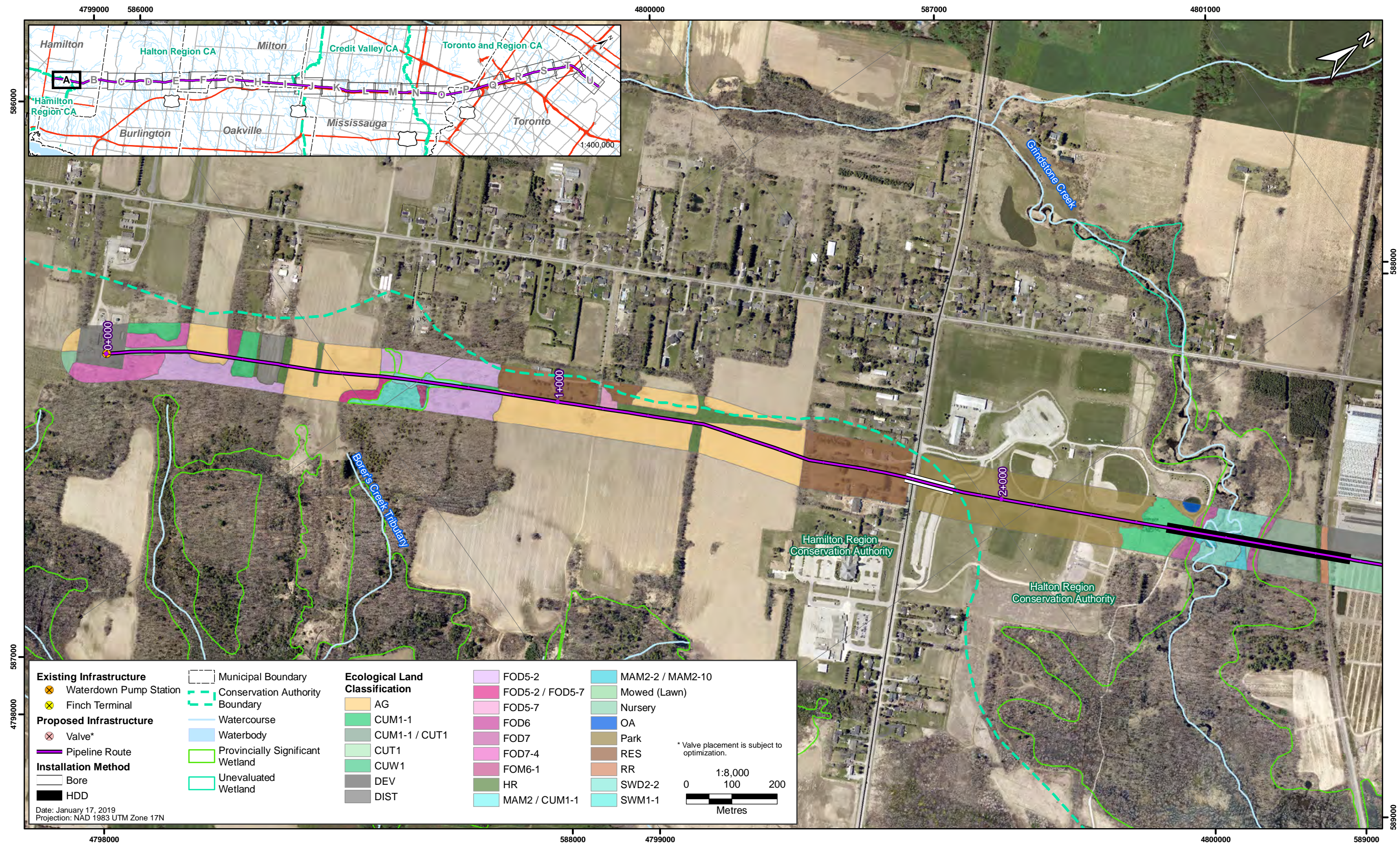


Figure 4.5-2
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map B

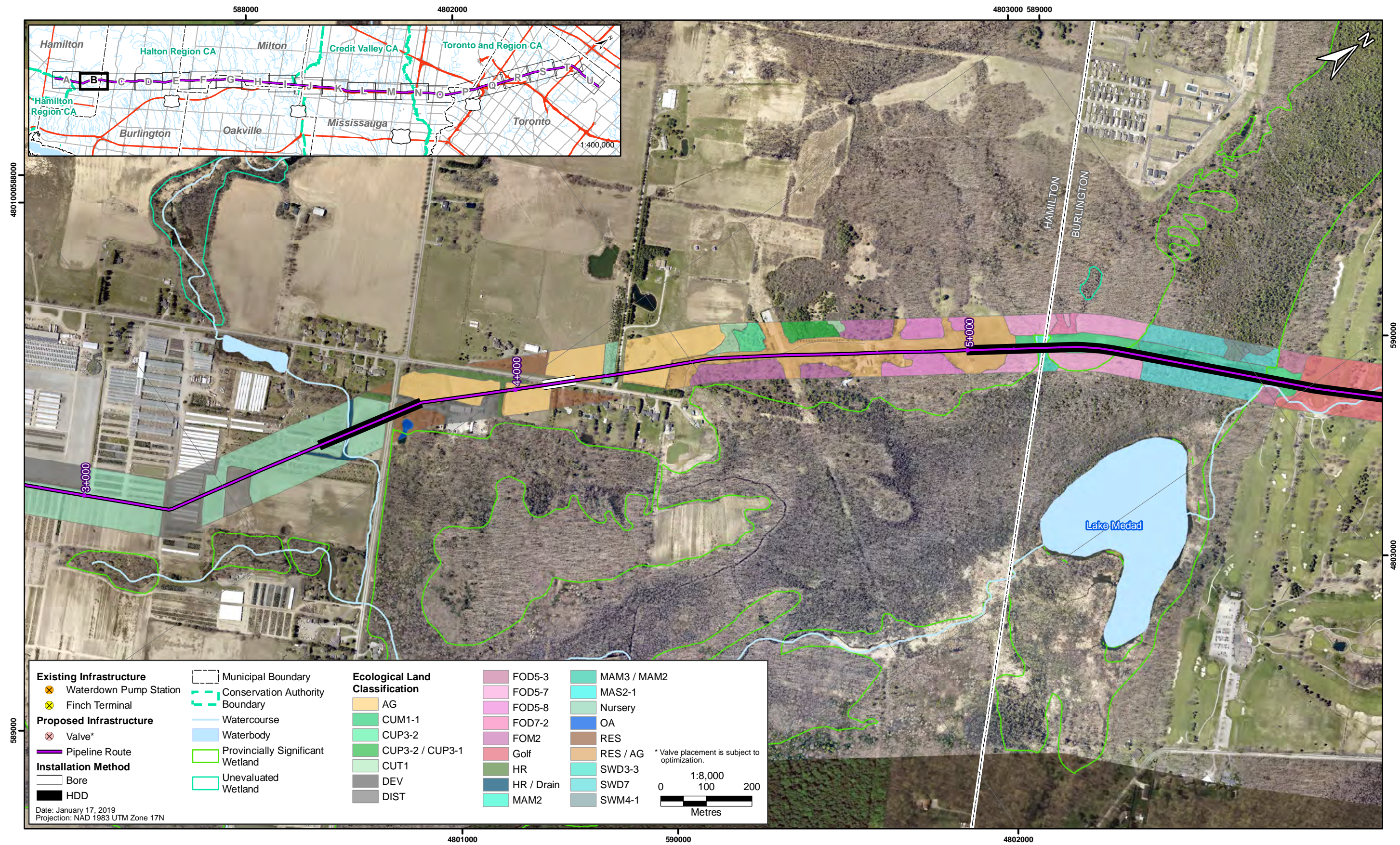


Figure 4.5-3
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map C

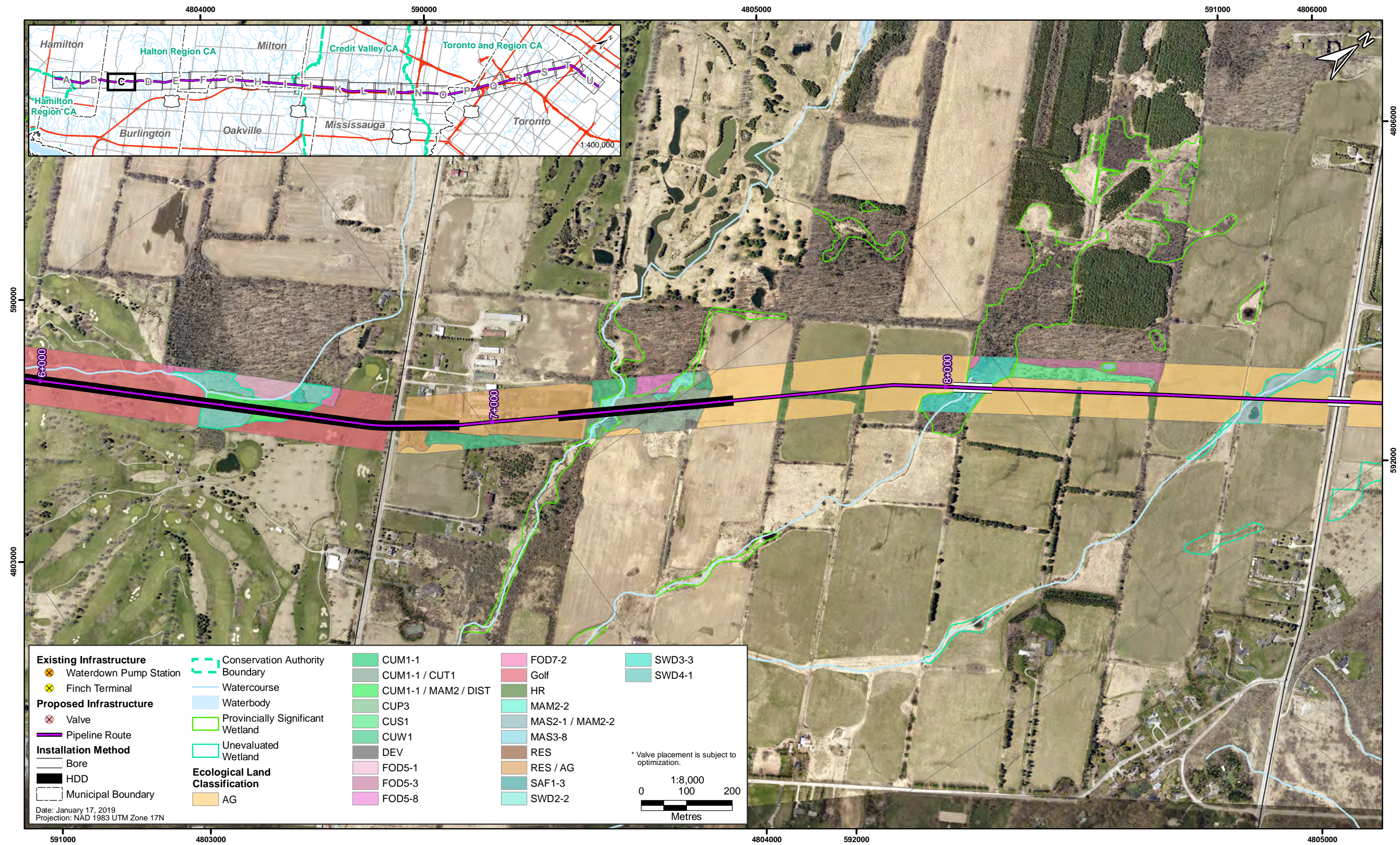


Figure 4.5-4
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map D

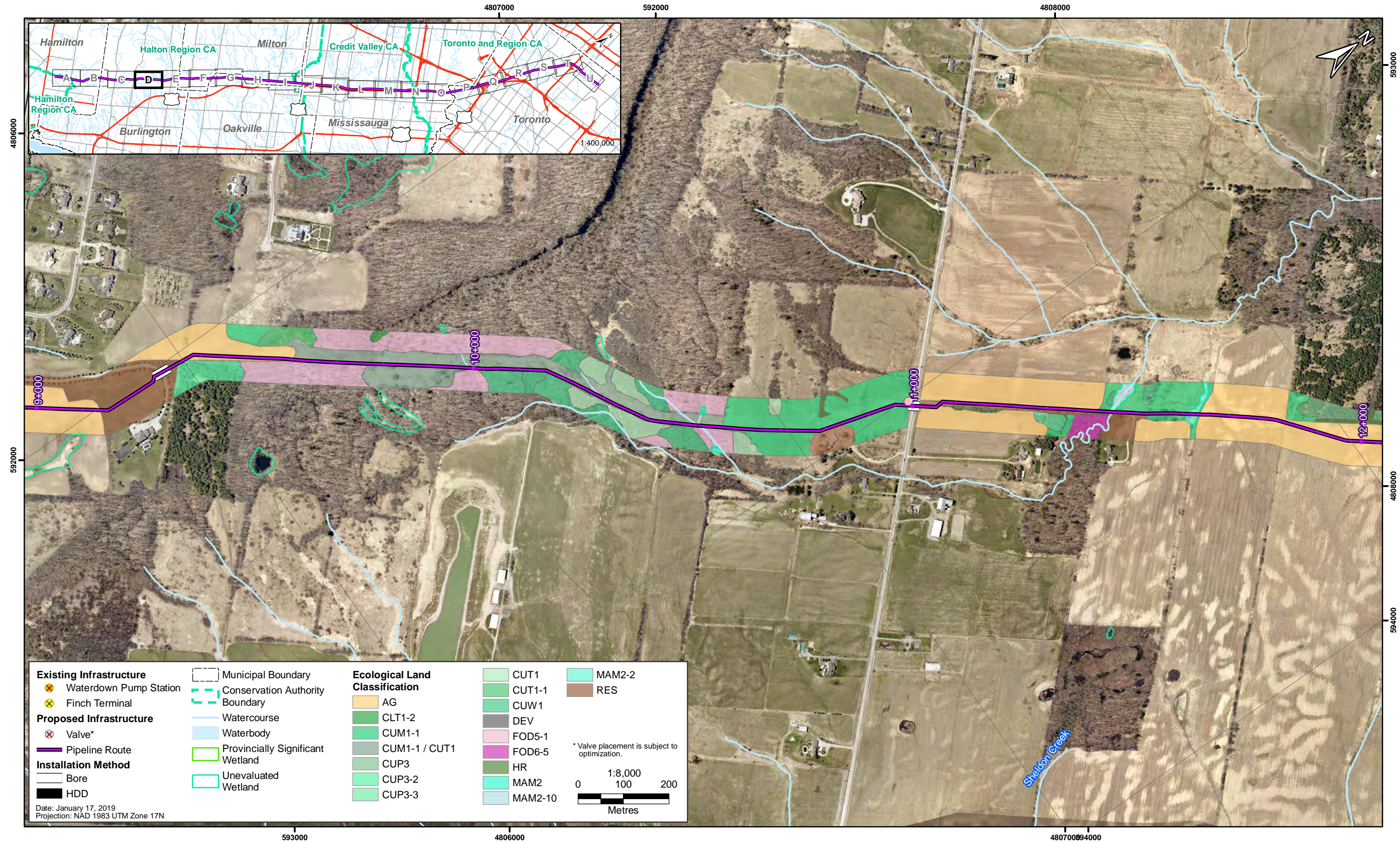


Figure 4.5-5
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map E

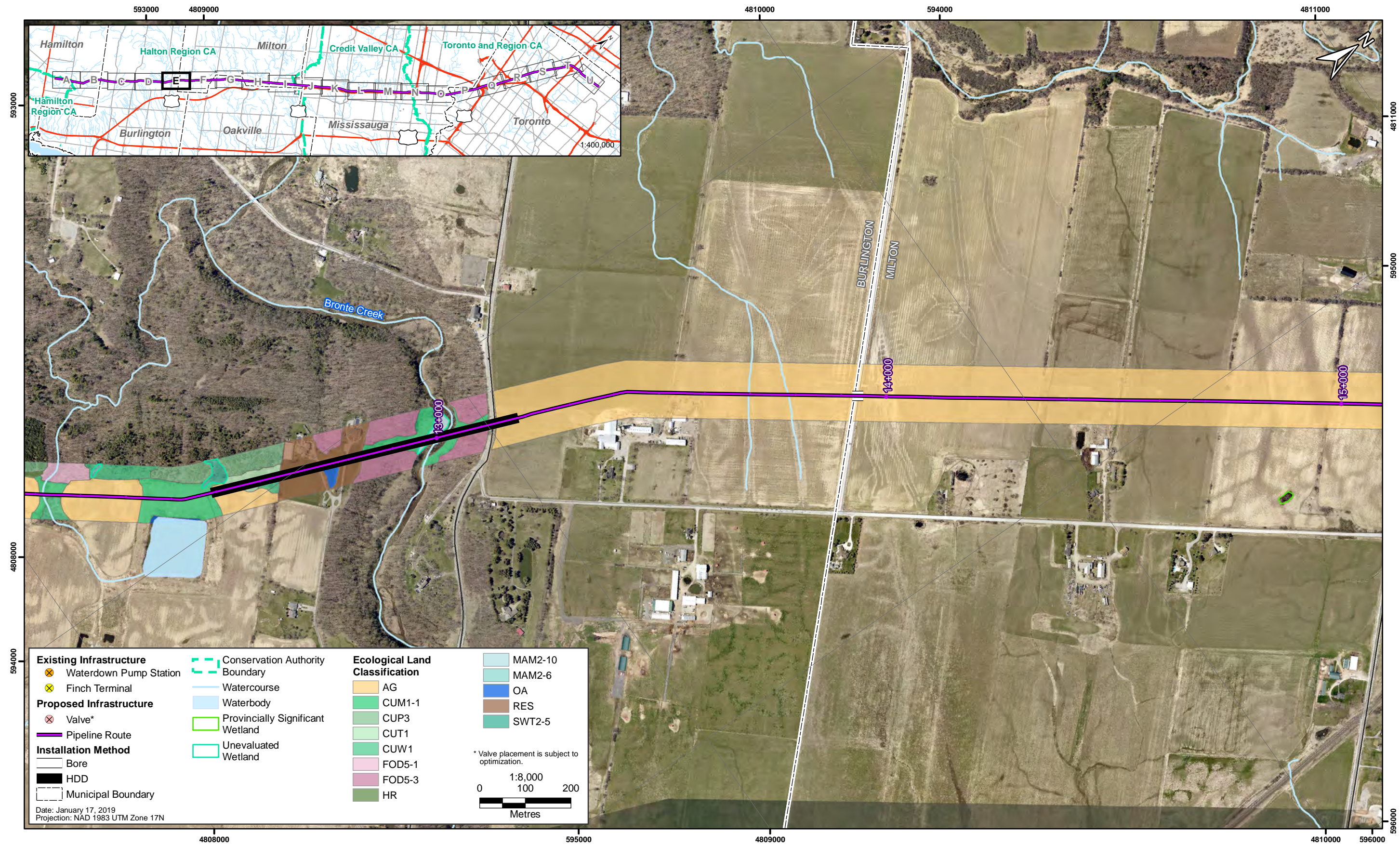


Figure 4.5-6
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map F

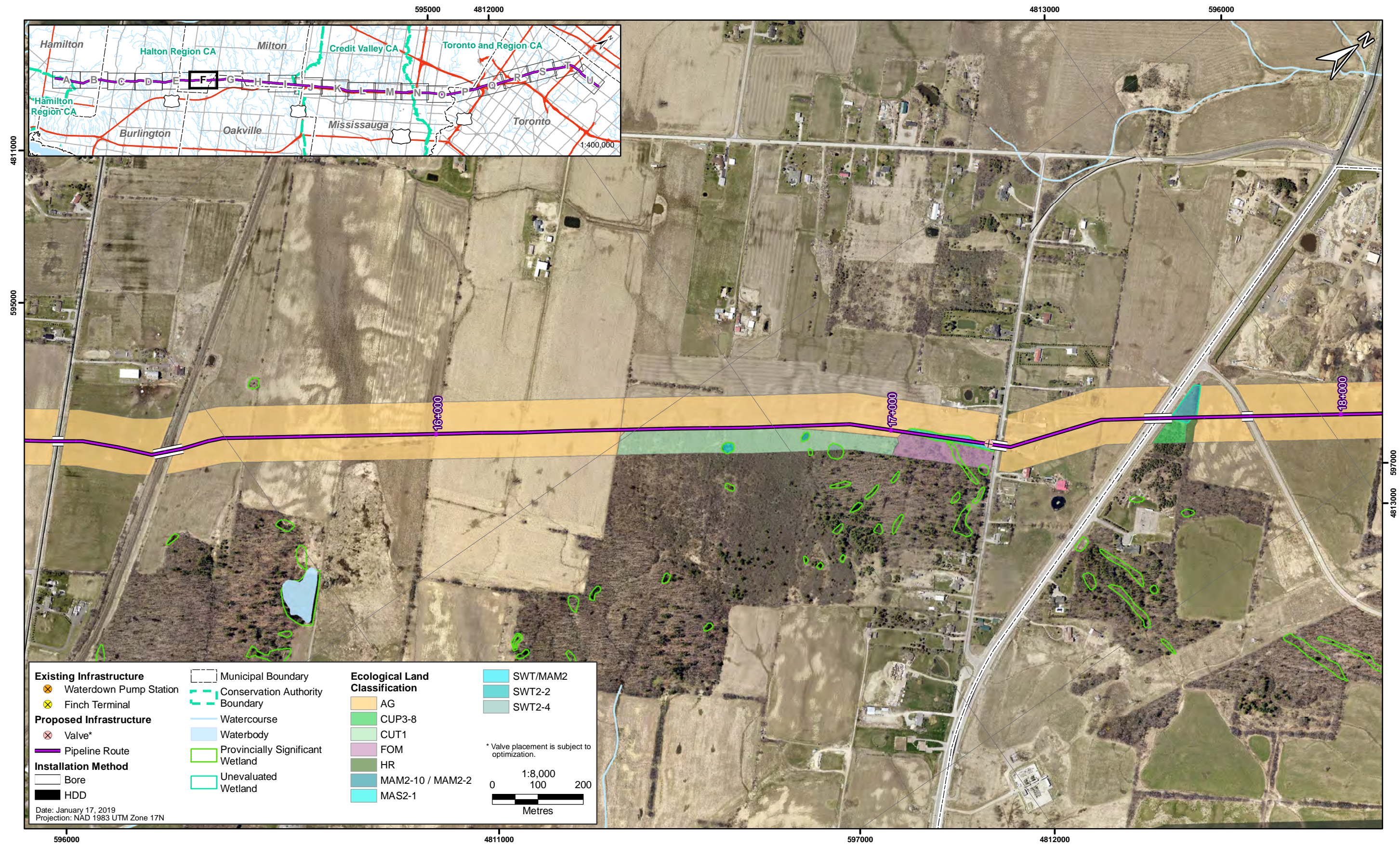


Figure 4.5-7
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map G

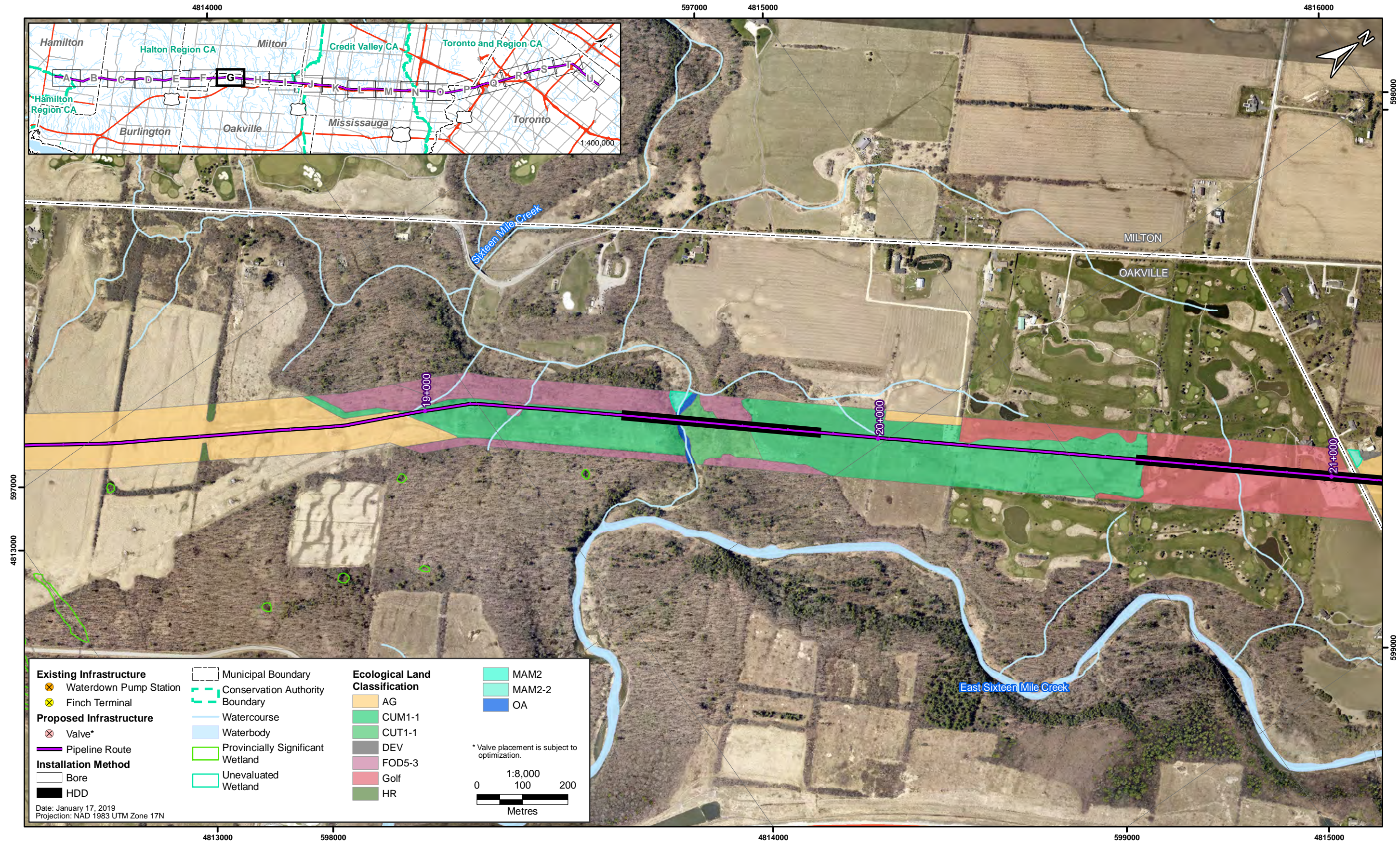


Figure 4.5-8
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map H

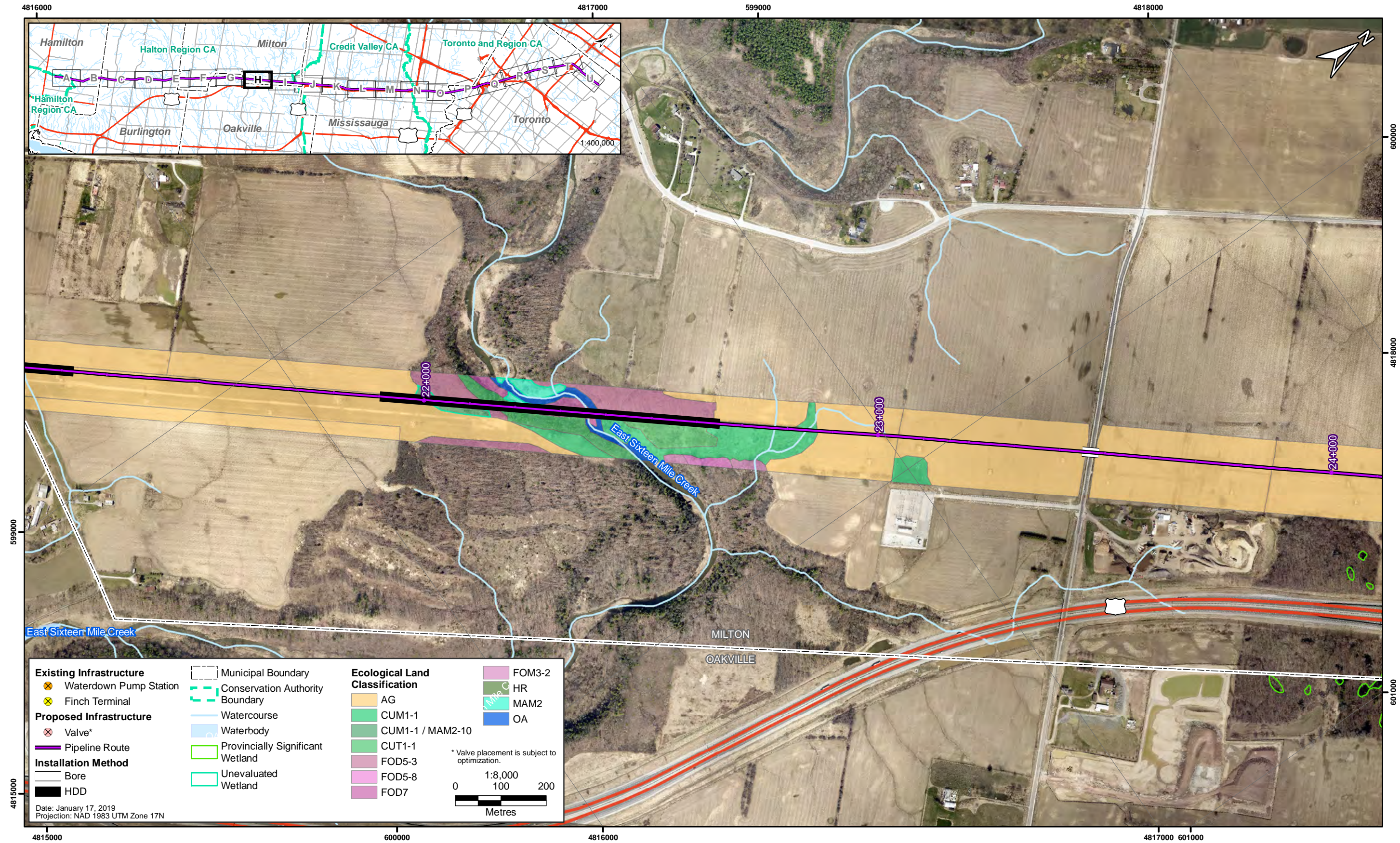


Figure 4.5-9
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map I

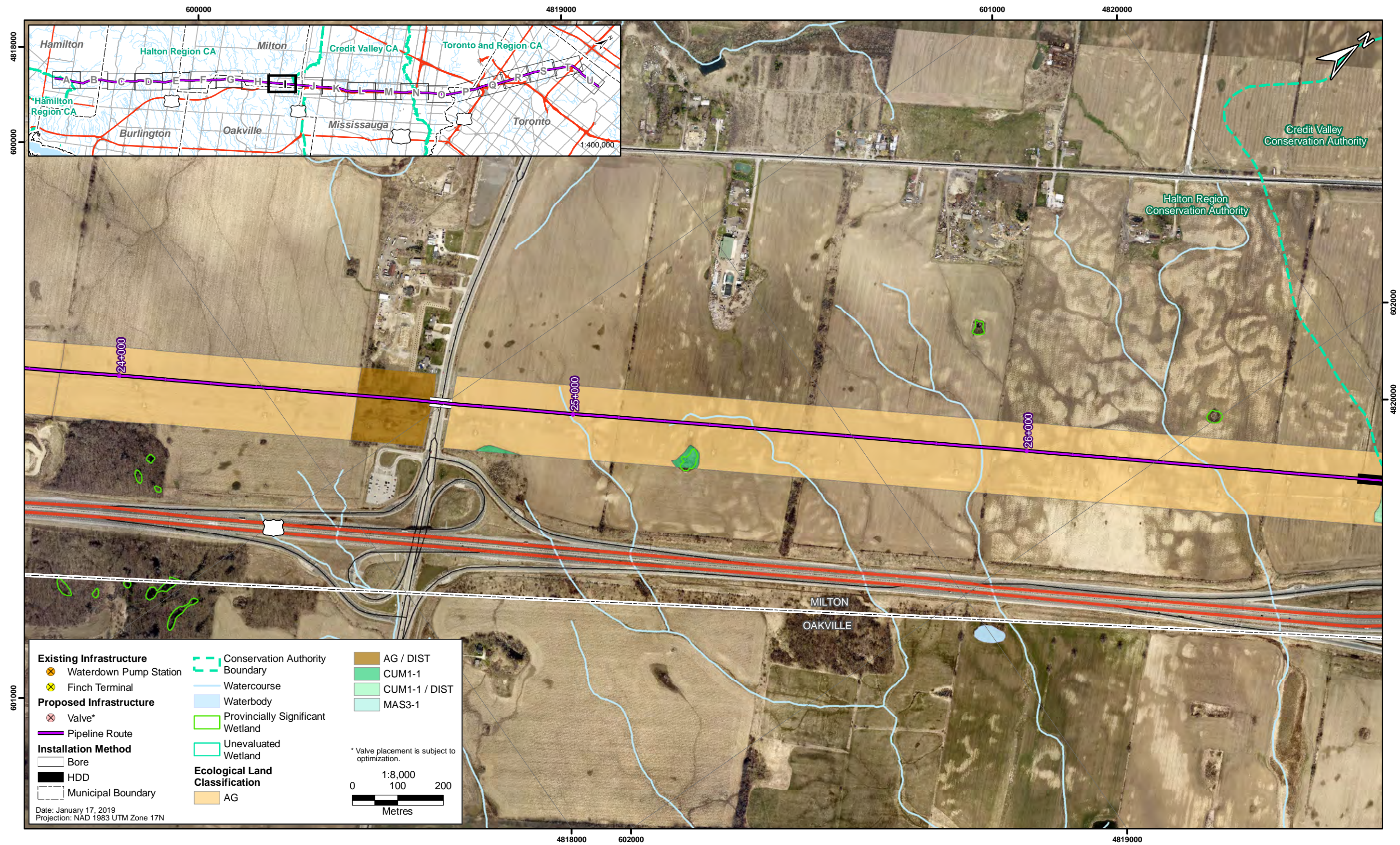


Figure 4.5-10
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map J

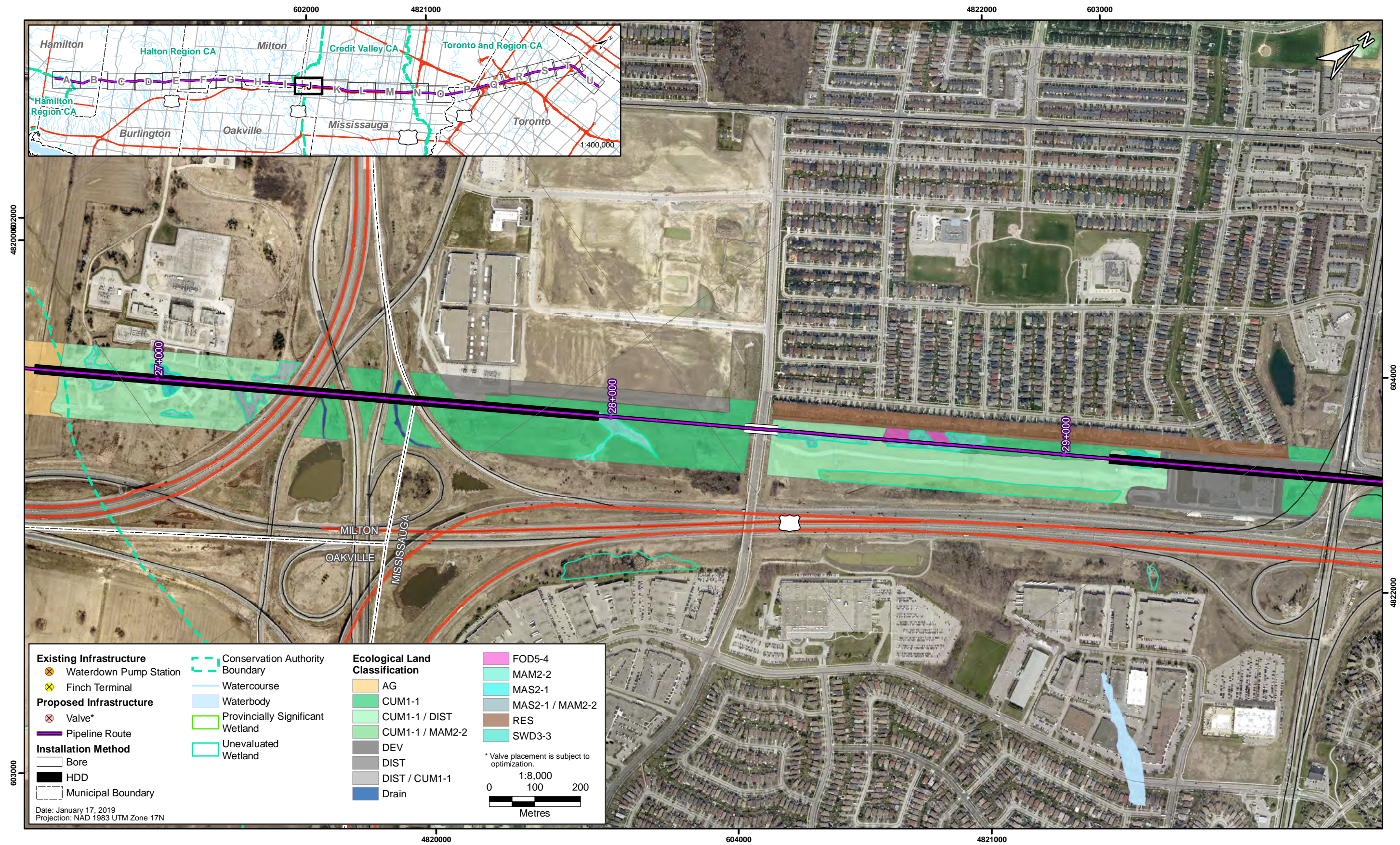


Figure 4.5-11
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map K

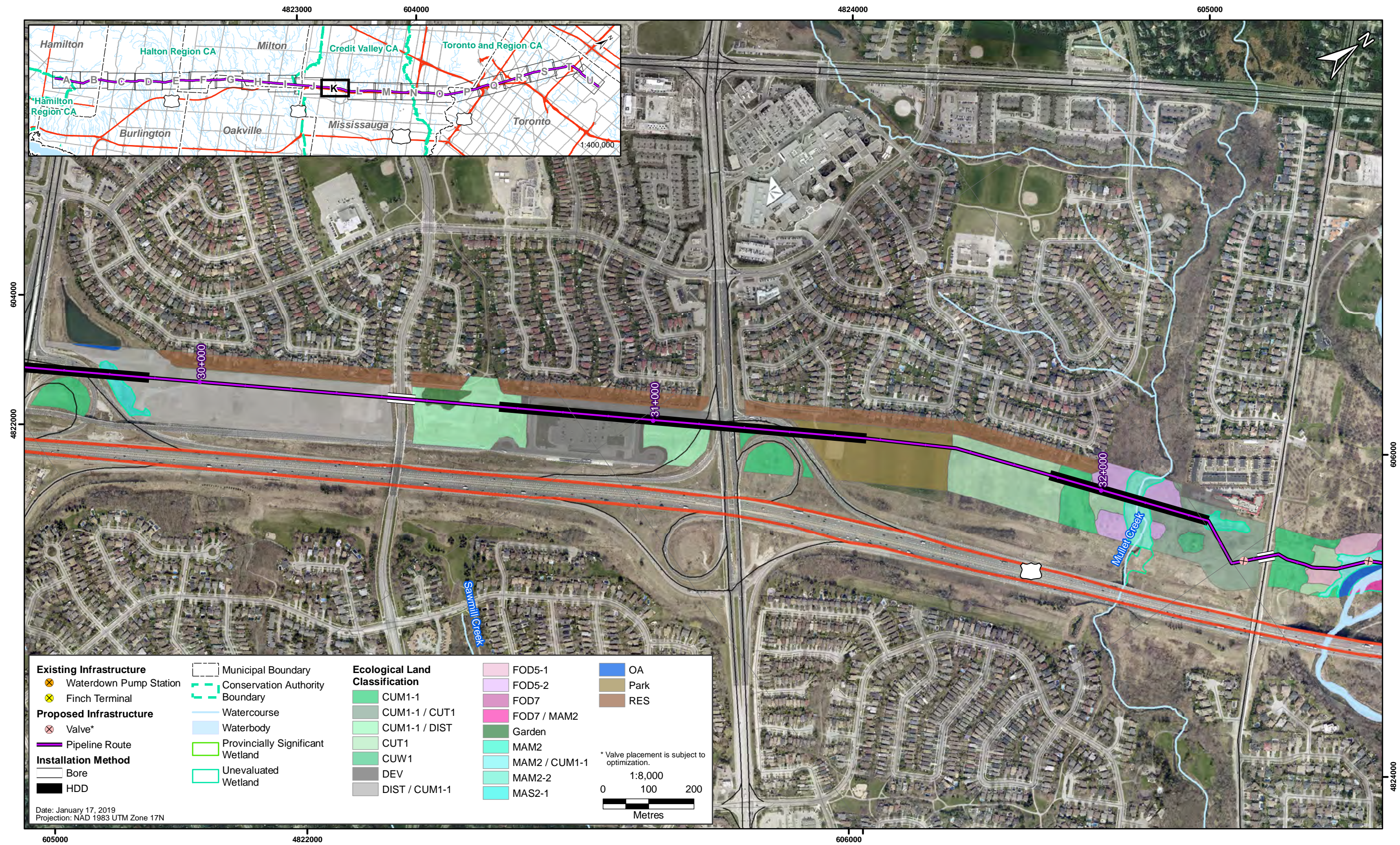


Figure 4.5-12
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map L

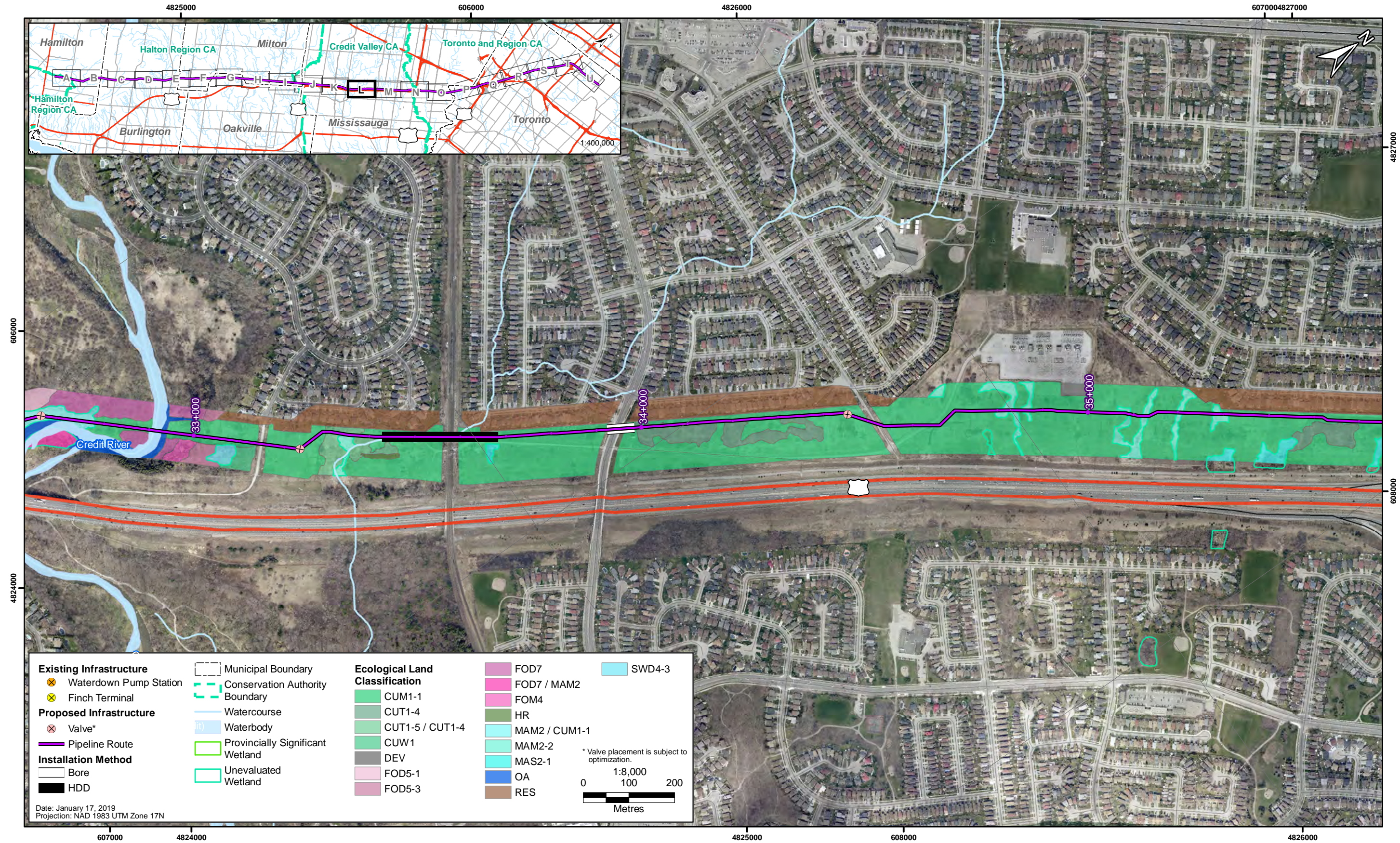


Figure 4.5-13
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map M

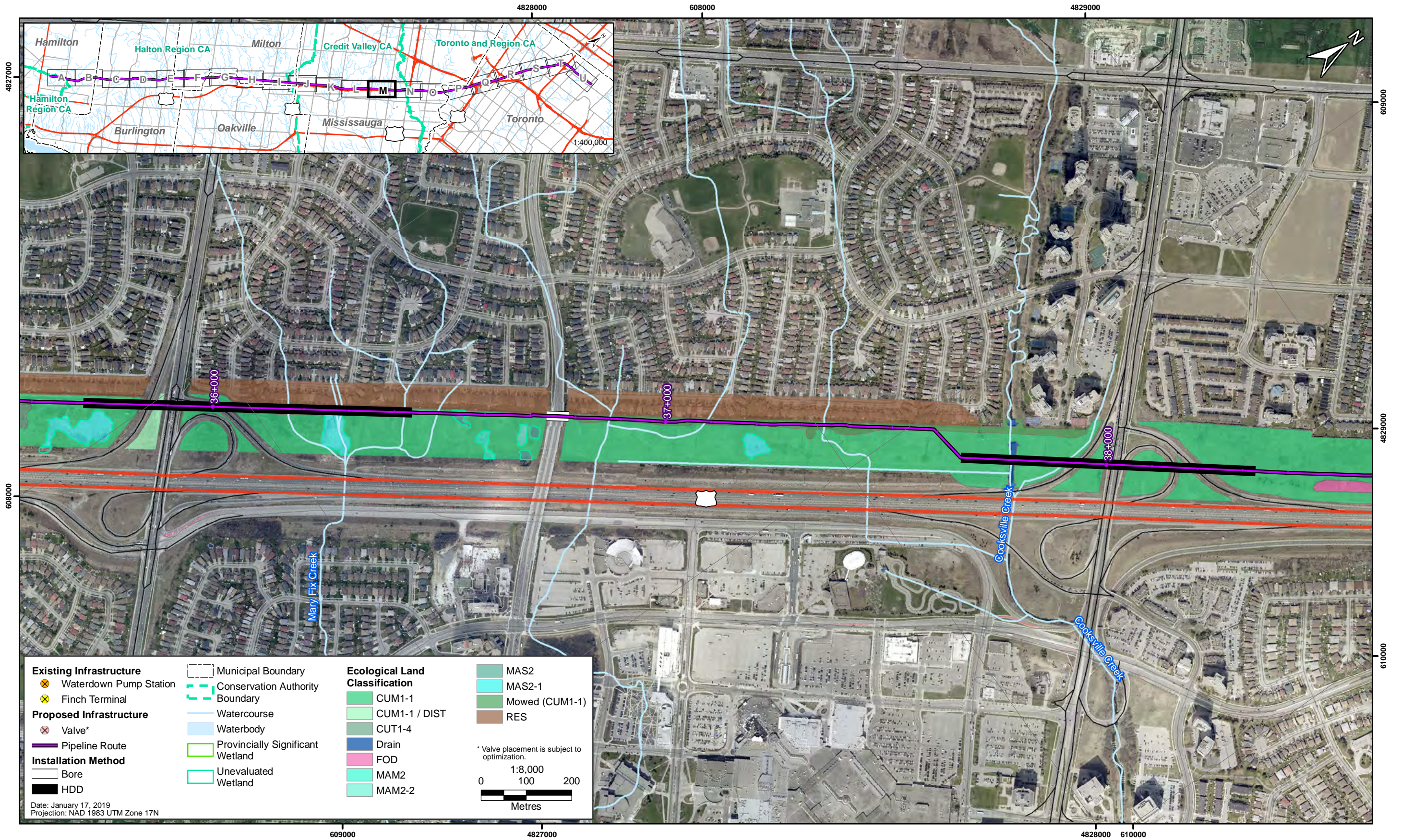


Figure 4.5-14
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map N

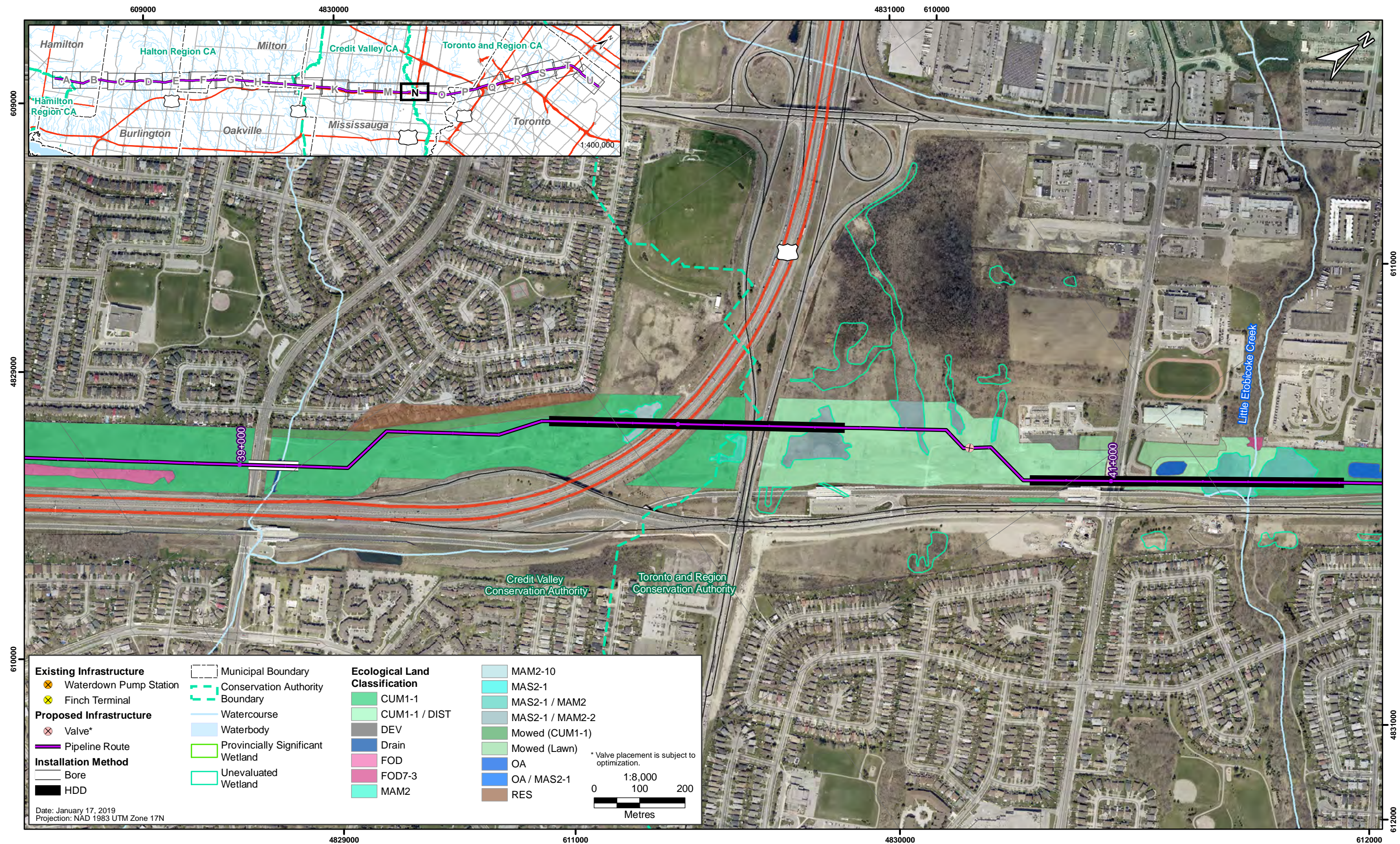


Figure 4.5-15
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map O

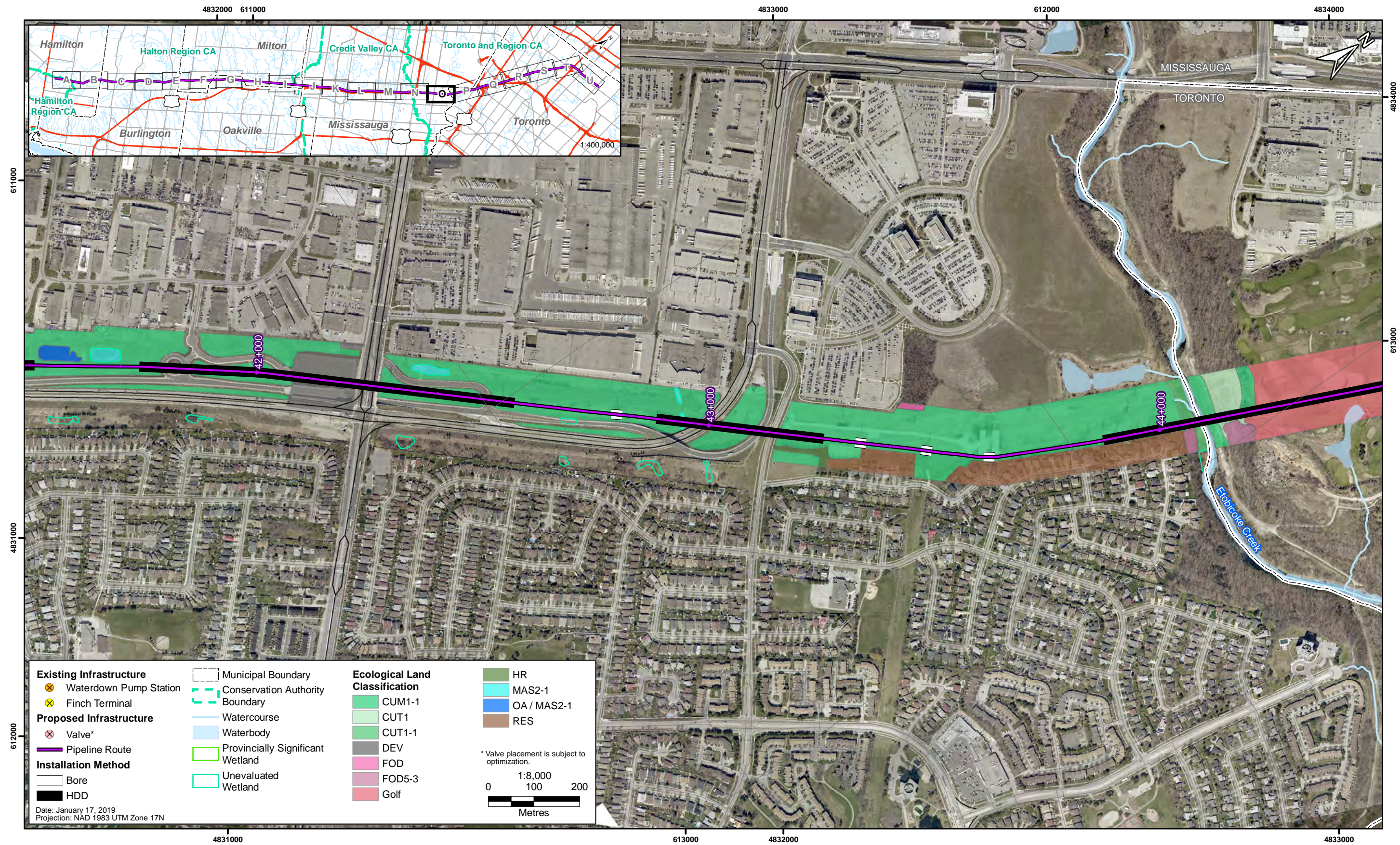


Figure 4.5-16
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map P

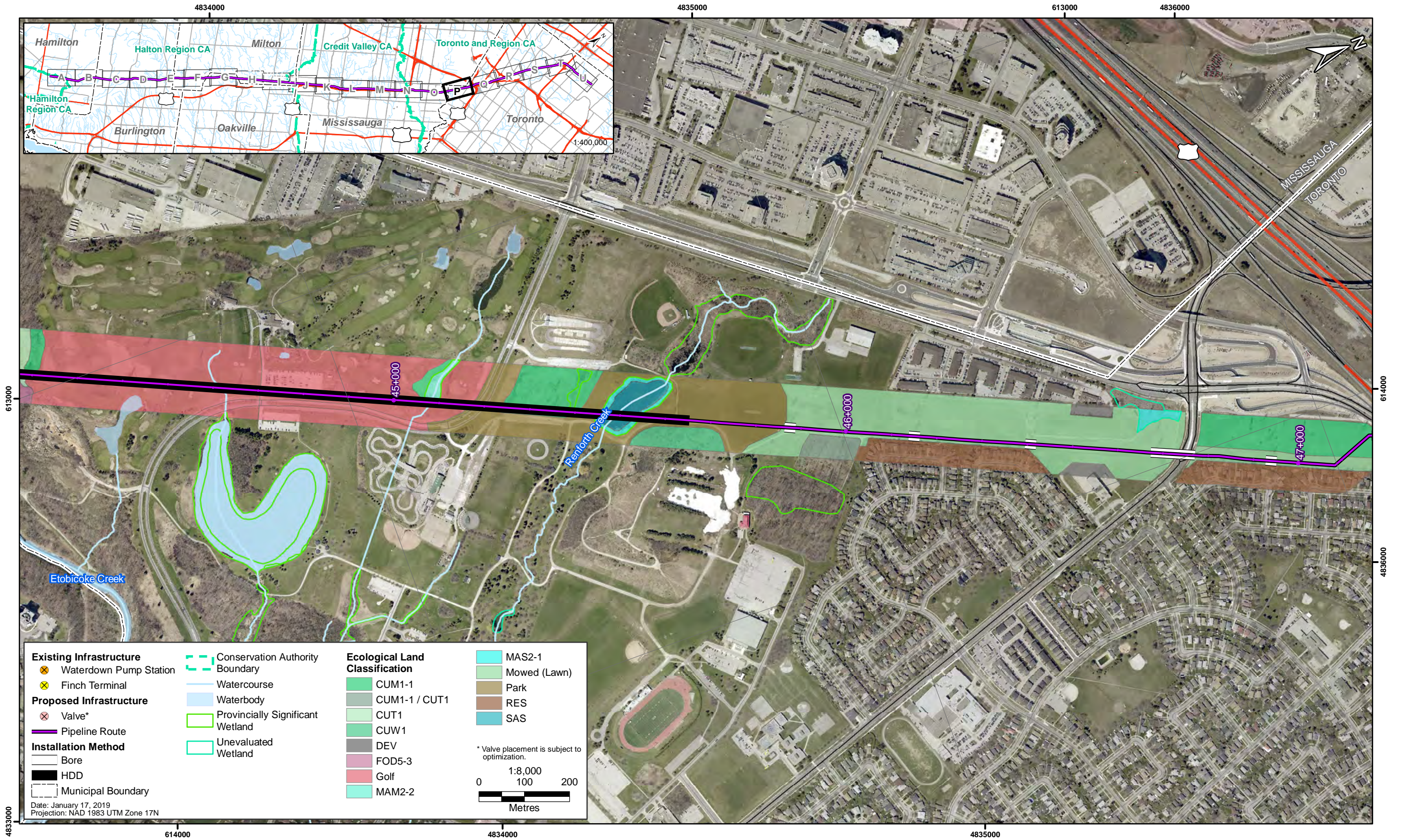


Figure 4.5-17
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map Q

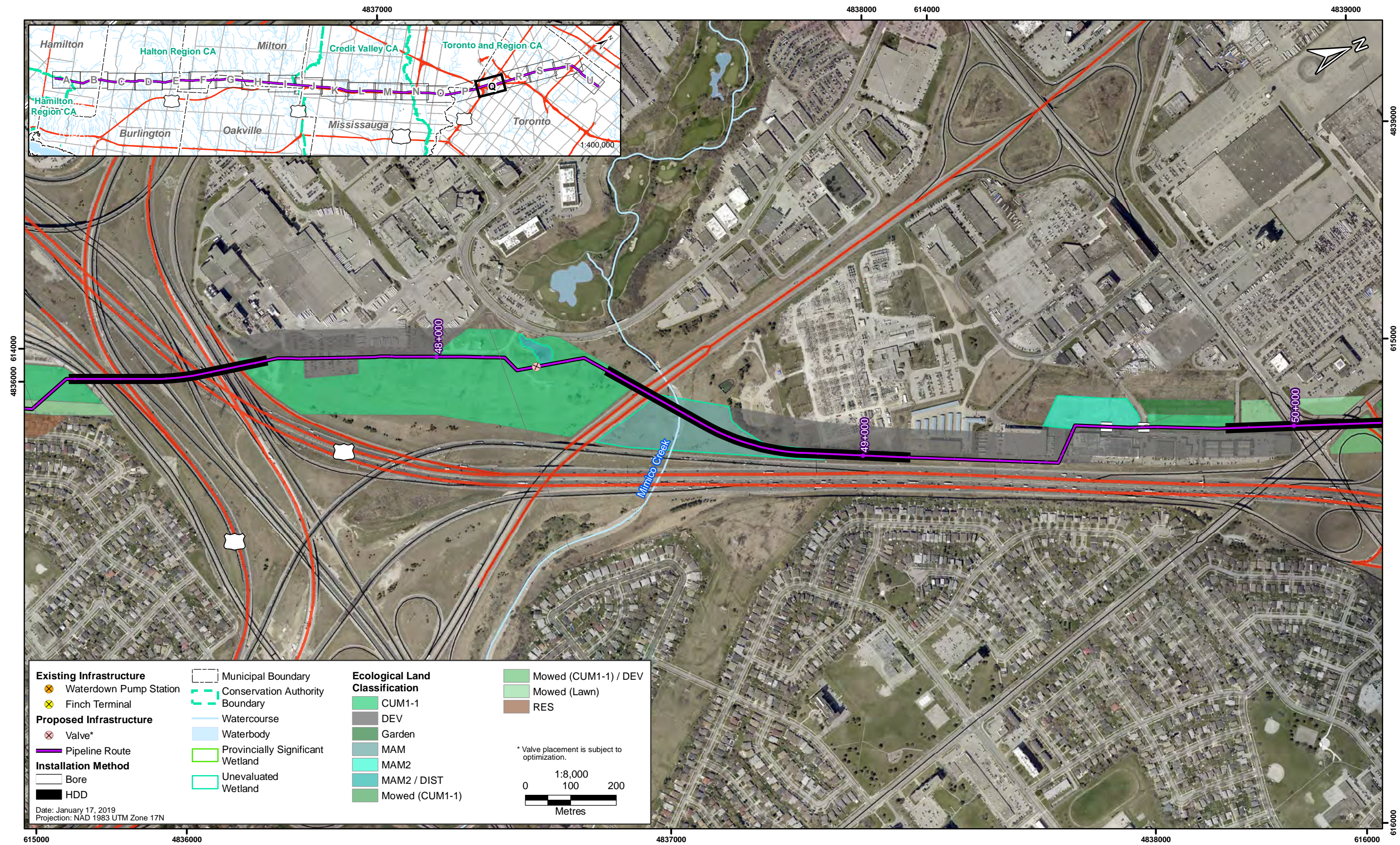


Figure 4.5-18
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map R

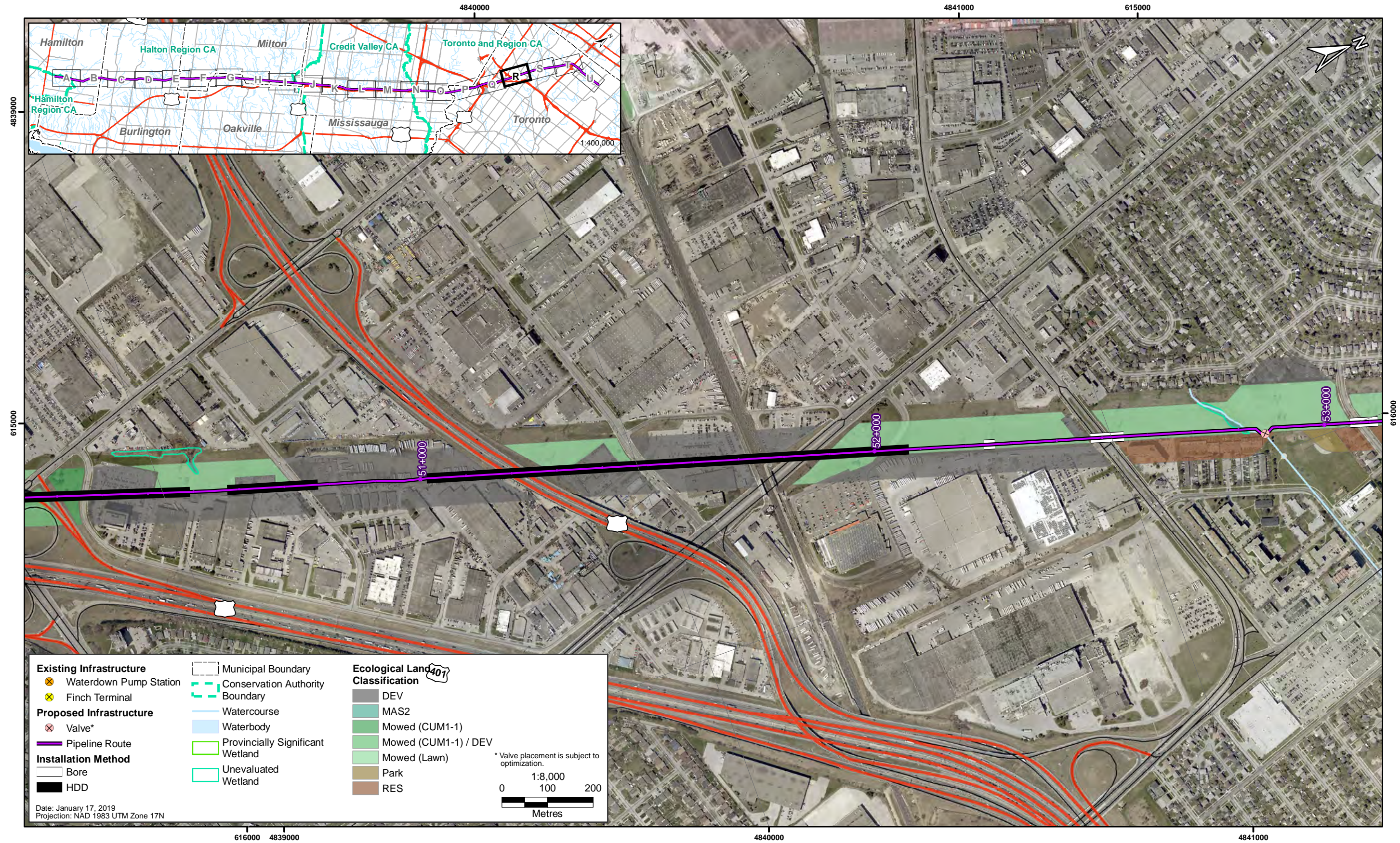


Figure 4.5-19
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map S

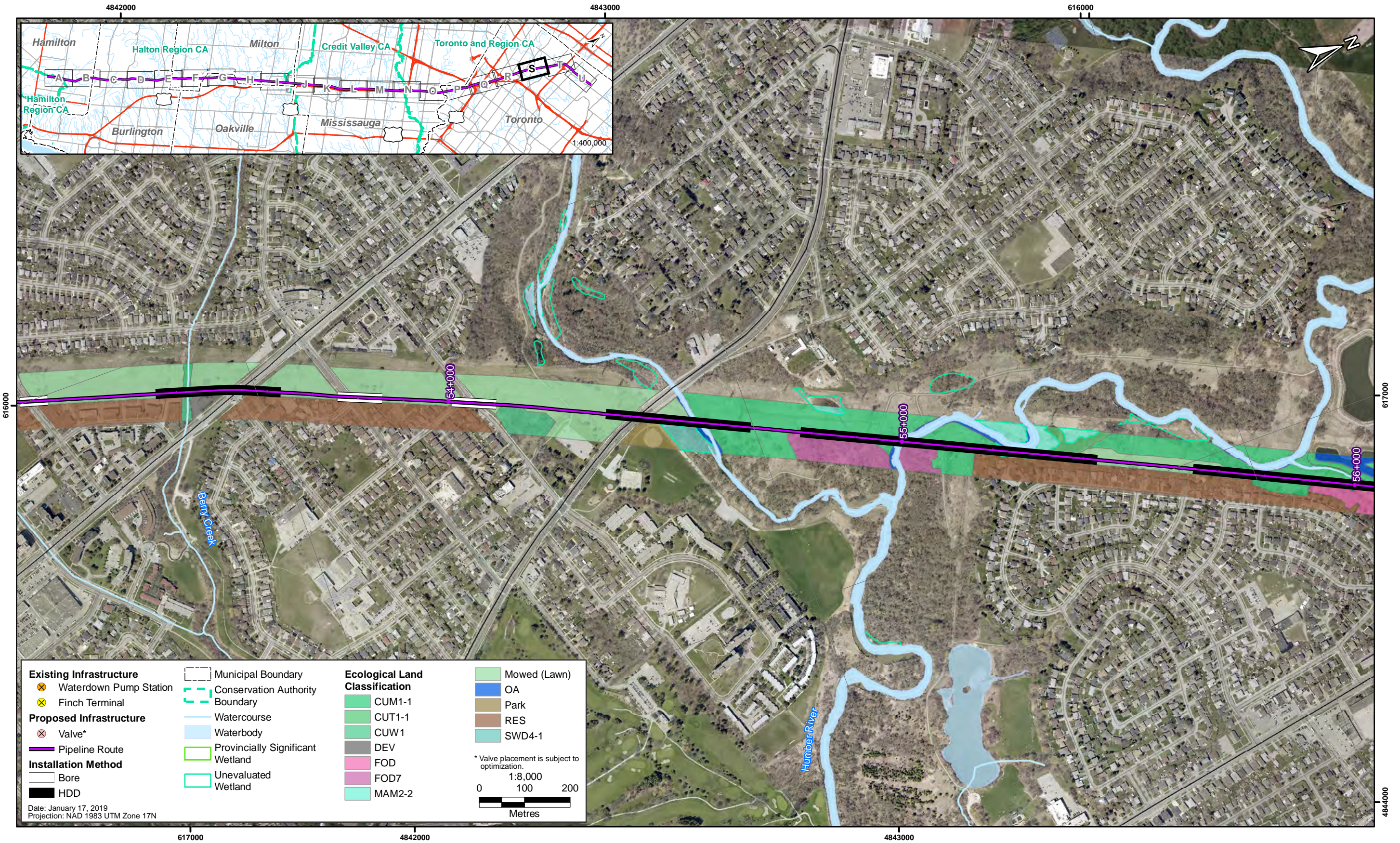


Figure 4.5-20
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map T

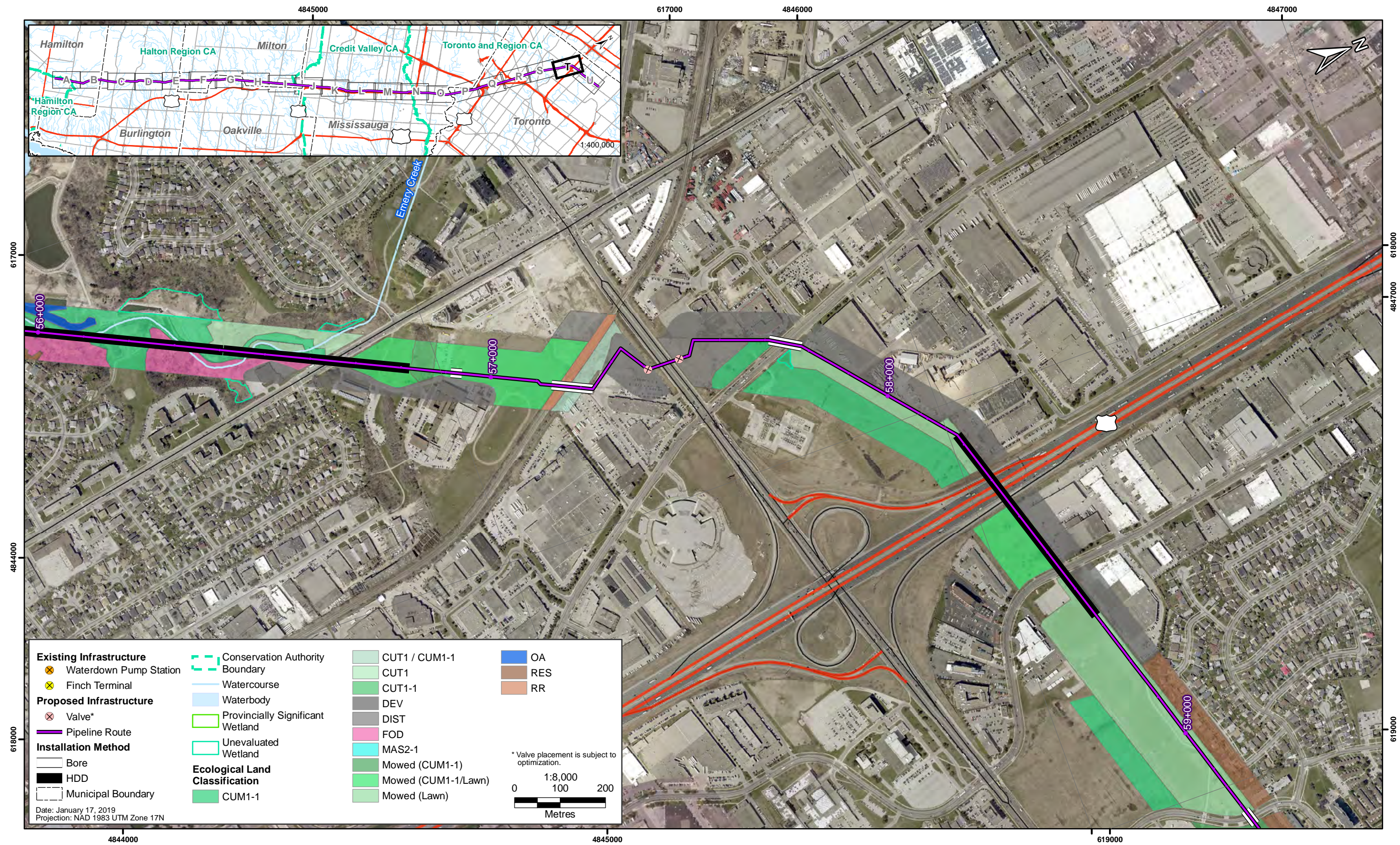


Figure 4.5-21
Waterdown to Finch Project - Ecological Land Classification (ELC) - Map U

