

NRSI's Role

To conduct an ecological inventory of Meadowlily Woods and prepare a Phase 1 Conservation Master Plan for the Meadowlily Woods Environmentally Significant Area.

Comprehensive Inventory:

- Background review
- Field visits by NRSI biologists

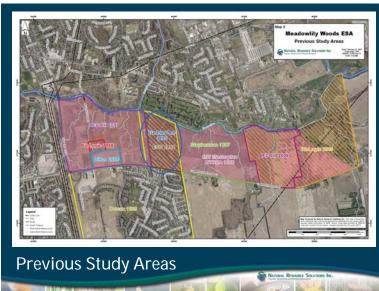
The Conservation Master Plan:

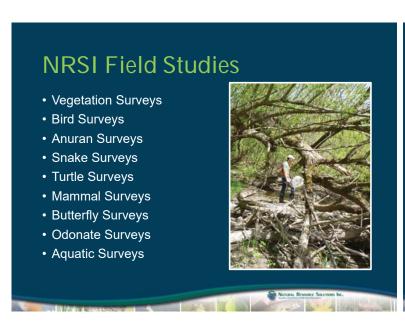
- Analysis
- Boundary delineation
- Management Zones
- Restoration Areas
- · Consultation with City of London













Field Study Results — Vascular Plants • 435 plant species • Ecological Land Classification • 26 vegetation communities • 3 Species at Risk plants observed • Butternut • Kentucky Coffee Tree • Wood Poppy • 1 Provincially Rare Species • 5 Regionally Rare Species • Invasive species





- 178 species identified in background review
- 81 species identified by NRSI

Common BuckthornJapanese Knotweed

- 3 Species at Risk
 - Barn Swallow
 - Chimney Swift
 - · Eastern Meadowlark
- 2 Species of Conservation Concern
 - Wood Thrush
 - Eastern Wood-Pewee
- 4 Woodland-Area Sensitive Species



Field Study Results-Herpetofauna and Mammals

Herpetofauna

- 19 species identified in background review
- 9 species observed by NRSI biologists
- 1 Species of Conservation Concern
 - Snapping Turtle

Mammals

- 24 species identified during background review
- 9 species or evidence of their presence observed by NRSI
- Bat SAR assumed to be present











· Fish barriers

• 12 fish species

Excellent to suitable fish habitat











Significant Wildlife Habitat Rare Vegetation Communities Other Rare Vegetation Communities: Confirmed • Two rare vegetation communities identified • Fresh-Moist Black Walnut Lowland Deciduous Forest • Provincially imperiled or vulnerable (\$2\$3) • Dry-Fresh Hickory Deciduous Forest • Provincially vulnerable or apparently secure (\$3\$4)





Specialized Wildlife Habitat

Osprey Nesting, Foraging and Perching Habitat: Candidate

- Undisturbed forest along the Thames River
- Osprey observed by NRSI
- · No nests observed

Turtle Nesting Habitat: Candidate

- Sand and gravel areas along the Thames River
- Habitat for Midland Painted Turtle and Snapping Turtle is present
- · No nests or nesting activities observed



Significant Wildlife Habitat

Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern

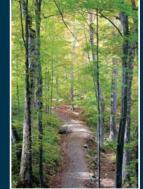
Eastern Wood-Pewee: Confirmed

- Woodland habitats throughout the study area
 Wood Thrush: Confirmed
- Forest habitats in the study area
 Snapping Turtle: Confirmed
- Observed multiple times, breeding is likely Monarch: Confirmed
- Observed in meadow habitats with Milkweed
- Apparently secure on breeding grounds

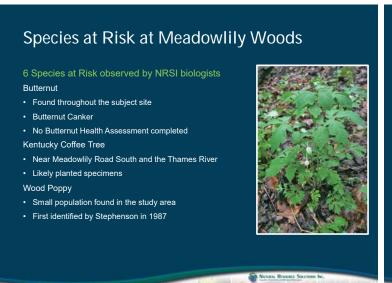
Cream Violet: Confirmed

· Observed along the Thames River

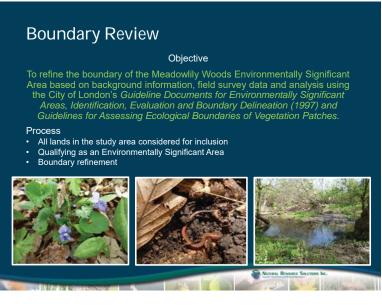
Hooker's Orchid: ConfirmedKnown from the south-central area of the study area

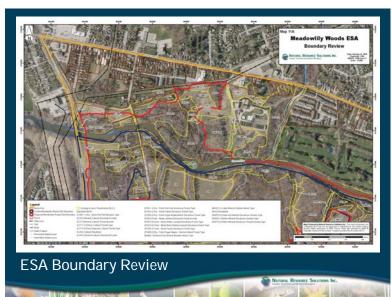


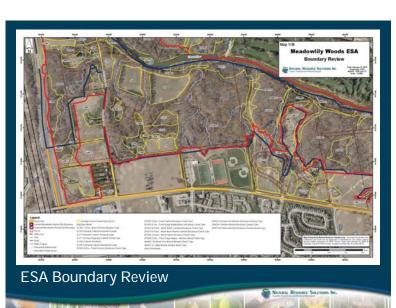
















Restoration Ecological restoration of natural areas which have been degraded through human disturbance and invasive species establishment is critical to improving the overall health, ecological form and ecological function of Environmental Significant Areas in London and across Restoration in City of London A leader among Ontario municipalities Invasive species managementLondon Invasive Plant Management Strategy (2017) Hierarchical approach to invasive management · Priority invasive plant species





Vegetation Plantings

· Limit erosion

Monitoring

· Annual monitoring

Provide wildlife habitat

Prevent invasive species establishment

• Restrict pedestrian access

• Ensure success of restoration







