



LAROSE FOREST

**BioBlitz Report
2010**



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The Prescott-Russell Stewardship Council was established in 1998 as part of the Ontario Stewardship Program an initiative of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. This program has 42 Stewardship Councils, volunteers groups of representative landowners and land interest groups who determine the environmental priorities for a given area, usually a county, in Ontario. The Prescott-Russell Stewardship Council has projects and operational funding which act as the catalyst to ensure that good ideas can be translated into projects. Some of the projects implemented by the Prescott-Russell Stewardship Council are: the re-introduction of wild turkeys in Prescott-Russell; seminars for woodlot owners; greening programs; the French Envirothon; the Water Well Identification Program; and the Alfred Birding Trail, among others.

The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club was founded in 1879. The club promotes appreciation, preservation and conservation of Canada's natural heritage. The OFNC produces two quarterly publications: the peer-reviewed journal, *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*, reporting research in Canadian natural history, and *Trail and Landscape*, providing articles on natural history of the Ottawa Valley.

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Prescott
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THE LAROSE FOREST BIOBLITZ - 2010

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THE LAROSE FOREST BIOBLITZ - 2010

SUMMARY

With the United Nations declaration of 2010 as *The International Year for Biodiversity*, it seemed a very appropriate time to hold another BioBlitz in Larose Forest, an event which focuses on the diversity of life. This was our third such venture. The previous ones were held in 2006 and 2007. Each BioBlitz has concentrated on a very different part of the forest. The 2010 BioBlitz was jointly organized by the Prescott-Russell Stewardship Council (P-RSC), The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club (OFNC), the United Counties of Prescott-Russell (UCPR), and South Nation Conservation (SNC). We were fortunate in once again attracting the participation of a great number of experts in a variety of disciplines. A significant amount of data was collected and will be added to our ongoing inventories. All such data is available through the websites of the Prescott-Russell Stewardship Council and The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club.

We were not able to survey all taxonomic groups this year, however, most major groups were covered well. We also had an appreciable increase in the number of experts working on aquatic life, because the BioBlitz site included the South Nation River. Data is still lacking for some other groups such as bacteria, algae, round worms, and nematode worms. These organisms all contribute to a healthily functioning ecosystem and we will continue to look for experts in these fields for future BioBlitz events.

Results from the 2010 BioBlitz

No. of species on BioBlitz: 743

Bird species: 79

Fungi and Mushroom species: 40

Insect and Arachnid species: 238

Mammal species: 12

Fish species: 8

Moss and Liverwort species: 54

Reptile and Amphibian species: 10

Vascular Plant species: 299

Misc: 3

Regionally and/or Provincially Significant Species: 21

LAROSE FOREST BIOBLITZ - 2010



South Nation River, forming the western boundary of the BioBlitz site

INTRODUCTION

The 2010 Larose Forest BioBlitz was held on June 11th and 12th. This year, forty-three (43) people participated, more than we have had at any previous BioBlitz event. For those unfamiliar with Larose Forest, the event provided a good introduction to the area. A number of other individuals expressed regret that they were unable to take part this year, but previous or unforeseen commitments prevented this. They told us that they are keen to participate in any future such events in the forest.

LAROSE FOREST

If you look at an aerial photo of this part of eastern Ontario, you will see a scattering of small towns and villages surrounded by an agricultural landscape. However, dominating all of this is the great mass of Larose Forest, approximately 11,000 hectares (26,000 acres) in size, in two large parcels. The biggest, the main block, is situated near the towns of Cheney, Bourget and Limoges, and is about 7,285 hectares (18,000 acres) of contiguous forested landscape (Map, Fig. 1). This is where all BioBlitz events have taken place. Although located within the United Counties of Prescott Russell (UCPR), the forest is the largest in Eastern Ontario. Many unpaved forest roads, tracks and trails bisect the forest providing opportunity to access the site for nature study and recreational activities.

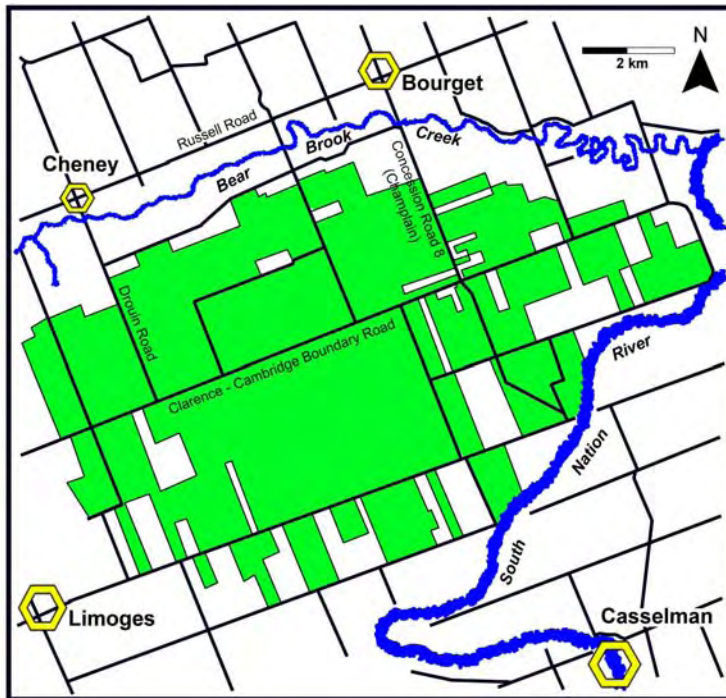


Figure 1: Map of Larose Forest

The Larose Forest was acquired by the UCPR in 1928 and is still owned by the United Counties. Until 2000, the forest was managed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR). At present, the South Nation Conservation (SNC) is responsible for managing forestry operations. Larose Forest is, and has always been, a working forest, with logging an important aspect of the economy. It was not until the late 1970's that OMNR began to take a more holistic approach to forest management, in keeping with the growing public interest in habitat protection and species preservation. A 1979 booklet written by Scott Reid and published by

OMNR, noted amongst many objectives, that of “*provision of proper environmental conditions for wildlife*”. Today’s forest managers are very cognizant of the importance of managing for both logging and wildlife, and they care for the forest with a thorough understanding of environmental concerns.

The Prescott-Russell sand plains underlie much of the Larose Forest and the area is drained by both the Ottawa and the South Nation Rivers and their tributaries. Elevation is roughly 61–84 m above sea level and the terrain is generally flat with only a few small ravines or gullies (OMNR, 1979). When the vast Champlain Sea receded about 9,000 years ago, it left widespread deposits of Leda clay in its wake, along with scattered islands of sand, remnants of the broad river deltas

formed when sediment-bearing outwash of the glacial meltwaters swept into this inland sea.

We still see great swathes of sand in the forest, which reinforces the notion that relative to the age of the planet, the Champlain Sea was a very recent phenomenon. The mistake made by early European settlers of the area, was to overestimate the fertility of the soil and underestimate the impact that land clearing would have. It wasn't long after the last trees were cut down, that problems with erosion began. Without the stabilizing effect of trees to hold down the sand, the land began to take on the aspect of a desert with wind swept dunes and little vegetation. No wonder it became known as the Bourget Desert. As dreams of making a living from the land met hard reality, farms were abandoned. It was not until the early 1920's that a local Agricultural Representative for the Counties, Ferdinand Larose, decided to sow a new crop: trees. The forest we see today is the result of his vision and the work of countless tree-planters over the decades (Hanrahan, 2004, 2006). A more complete history of the forest can be found at <http://www.ofnc.ca/conservation/larose/laroseforest.php>

Although seedlings of both pine and spruce are being produced naturally, tree planting still occurs at various locations throughout the forest to ensure good regeneration.

With time, however, the forest is changing. Native hardwoods such as maples, beech and oak are now flourishing, and the pine and spruce plantations are gradually being replaced by a natural forest ecosystem. Along with this change in forest cover, comes a significant increase in all types of wildlife.

LAROSE FOREST BIOBLITZ

A BioBlitz is an intensive and rapid survey of the biological diversity of a select area over a 24 hour period. It brings together scientists and naturalists with a wide range of expertise in a variety of fields. Participants count as many species from as many taxonomic groups as possible during this time. By counting every species found in a defined period and place, we get a 'snapshot' of the biological richness of a site. From this, we can determine potential future areas of study in the forest.

Thanks to these BioBlitz events, we continue adding many more species to our ongoing Larose Forest Species Inventories (available on the OFNC website www.ofnc.ca/conservation/larose/index.php)

The Larose Forest BioBlitz took place from 12 noon, on Friday, June 11th to 12 noon, Saturday, June 12th, 2010. Forty-three (43) scientists and naturalists participated for varying lengths of time

on one or both days. Their results are discussed below and shown in the attached Tables. The event was organized by the Prescott-Russell Stewardship Council (PRSC), The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club (OFNC), the United Counties of Prescott-Russell (UCPR) and South Nation Conservation (SNC). In 2006, we formed a BioBlitz Committee to help organize and coordinate our first BioBlitz. That committee continued to work on the 2007 BioBlitz and the 2010 event. Members of this committee represented the PRSC, UCPR, OFNC, Boise est, and the South Nation Conservation (SNC), (members are listed in the Acknowledgements).

The weather on Friday was a mix of sun and cloud, more cloud than sun except for some late day sunny breaks. This was not the best weather for looking for insects, particularly butterflies. However, it was better weather than the drenching downpour and cool temperatures of Saturday! Fortunately, the poor conditions didn't deter anyone from participating, and while numbers of species found would certainly have been higher if the weather had cooperated, we still found more species than on either of the previous BioBlitzes.

As we have done in previous years, we provided microscopes, clipboards, Ziploc bags (for collecting specimens), and data sheets for participants. An excellent map, provided by UCPR, and given to each participant, was vital to the success of the BioBlitz. The map, an aerial

photograph of the area, showed BioBlitz boundaries by providing GPS location points for each corner of the site. The "old growth" sector was delineated with coordinates, and the main parking area was noted. The phone number of the Forestry Station, and other important information was printed on the flip side of the map, along with a map showing the entire forest (See: Figure 2).



Parking sign

Field guides for most taxonomic groups were available for reference purposes in the Forestry Station.

Large signs advising motorists of the event and asking them to slow down, were placed at all appropriate intersections. A large parking sign was erected at a convenient parking spot.

Coffee, water, juice, fruit and cookies were available throughout both days. A wrap-up lunch of gourmet sandwiches, salads, desserts, coffee, and fruit juice was provided at noon Saturday. With food and refreshments supplied, participants were able to spend the maximum amount of time on their surveys.

Volunteers manned the Forestry Station, providing information, advice, offering refreshments,

helping with queries, and in general ensuring that the operation ran very smoothly.

FLORA AND FAUNA - BIOBLITZ RESULTS

Seven hundred and forty-three (743) species from 8 taxonomic groups were found on the BioBlitz. This is a significantly higher tally than for either of the previous two BioBlitz events in the forest. Given the poor weather for the 24 hour period, one can only wonder what else might have been found if the weather had cooperated. We are still awaiting some data which will most likely add more species to our lists. Please check the OFNC and the PRSC websites for updates after late October.

With the exception of a few bird records, all data were collected from within the BioBlitz site. Birds were counted from a slightly wider section of the forest.

Difficulty in finding experts available to participate meant that groups such as lichens and arachnids were not covered, although a few arachnid records were collected by participants in the course of surveying for other groups.

Data were collected for Mammals, Bryophytes (mosses and liverworts), Insects, Reptiles and Amphibians, Fish, Fungi, Birds, and Vascular Plants. A couple of mollusc observations and a single crustacean were also recorded. As is typical with most BioBlitz events, the greatest emphasis was placed on surveying for Birds, Vascular Plants and Lepidoptera.

Twenty-one (21) species of federal/provincial and/or regional significance/concern were found as follows: Two species of both federal and provincial concern were reported: Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), and Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*). Provincially, both are listed as of Special Concern, while federally they are designated as Threatened. A third species, Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) is listed provincially as being of Special Concern.

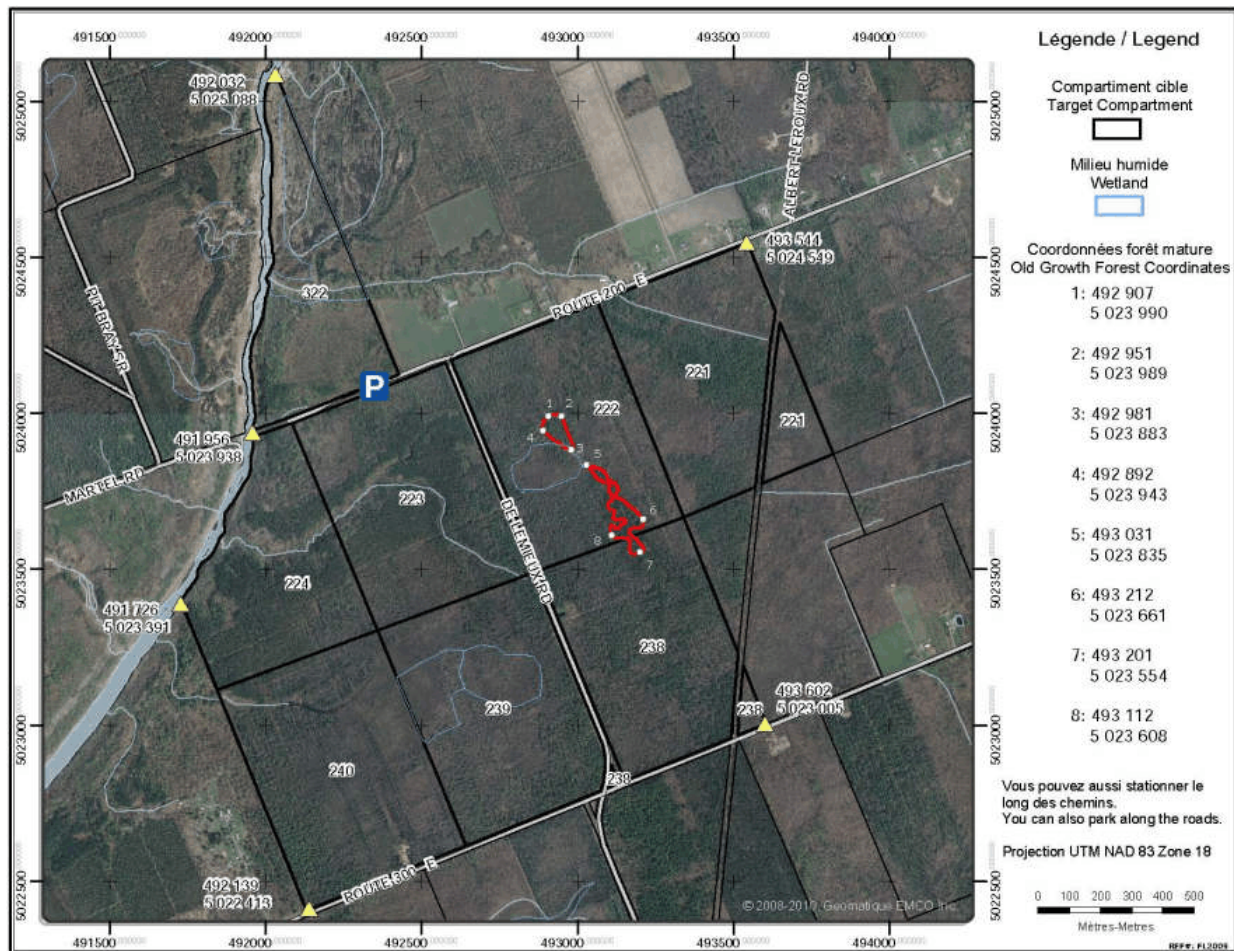
Four species ranked by the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) were observed; a fifth species may be ranked as S3, but more work is needed. It is currently designated "S3?". NHIC ranking is applied to rare species in Ontario but these species may not yet have been assessed by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO). In future, many S1, S2 and S3 species may be listed as a Species at Risk. Thirteen plant species found are considered Regionally Significant. It should be noted that many taxonomic groups have not been generally well studied (for example, most insects) and further work in the future to determine abundance and status provincially will likely result in many more species being ranked by the NHIC and no doubt by SARO. Further discussion of these species is given under the

appropriate sections below.

The scientists and naturalists participated for anywhere from 3 hours to more than 12 hours over the 24 hour period of the event. Seven remained in the forest well into the night-time, searching for nocturnal insects and birds.

BIOBLITZ SITE

The area chosen for the 2010 BioBlitz was south of the usual Clarence-Cambridge Rd. sector. The site is bordered on the north by Route 200 E, on the south by Route 300 E, to the west by the South Nation River, and to the east by a N-S track running between Routes 200 and 200. De Lemieux Rd. bisects the site N-S.



Map of BioBlitz site, with old growth sector in red

Habitats

The site is almost entirely forested, with the only open areas along the river and the roadsides. Forest cover is largely deciduous, but several red pine plantations are within the area. A few streams drain through the site, but at the time of the BioBlitz were nearly dry. One section of the site has some old growth characteristics, and adjacent to this is a large boggy area. There are four main trails, three west of de Lemieux Rd., and one on the east side, running north from Route 300.

Wetlands and River Habitat

There are no cattail marshes or swamps on the site. However, a large open area with many bog characteristics lies between de Lemieux Rd. and the track on the east side of the site, near to the the “old growth” area. Sphagnum moss is the dominant groundcover. Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) occurs in small numbers, and a number of grasses, sedges and rushes characteristic of bogs were noted. Probably most significant was the discovery of an exceptionally large population of *Carex folliculata*, which is not only considered Regionally Significant, but is listed by the NHIC as an S3 species (vulnerable in Ontario). Dwarf birch

(*Betula pumila*) was noted in the area, although we decided that another trip into the area for photographs and/or a specimen would be required, as this species is considered Regionally Significant in the area and as such, proof of its presence is invaluable and necessary.



Bog-type habitat

The site is ringed with many mature trees, including numerous Tamarack (*Larix*). A number of shrubs and trees typical of damper sites, are filling in this open bog-type area. Mountain Holly (*Nemopanthus mucronatus*), Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and Speckled Alder (*Alnus rugosa*) are the dominant shrub and tree species within the bog area.

A small man-made fire pond lies on the east side of de Lemieux Rd. The shores are fringed with typical wetland species including alder, Cattails (*Typha latifolia*), sedges, grasses, and Blue Flag Iris (*Iris versicolor*). Green Frogs (*Rana clamitans*) and Leopard Frogs (*Rana pipiens*) inhabit the pond. This is also where all but one species of fish were found.



Pond on de Lemieux Rd.



S. Nation River, showing the steep clay banks

The South Nation River extends from its headwaters along the St. Lawrence River, approximately 175 kms north to where it drains into the Ottawa River. A small section of this river formed the western boundary of the BioBlitz site. The banks along that section are relatively steep, and dense with Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*). Other species growing in profusion along the banks include amongst many, Joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), and Wild Cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*). Giant Ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), Canada Anemone (*Anemone canadensis*) and a myriad of other plants also

grow along the banks. The banks themselves are prone to slippage due to Leda clay, and when wet, the banks and the shoreline can be very slippery.

During the event, only one fish species was reported from the section of river within the BioBlitz boundaries, a Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). A few shorebirds were noticed along the shoreline, while the thickets adjacent to the open grassy areas held breeding birds such as Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) and Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*). Belted Kingfishers (*Ceryle alcyon*) carrying food were noted, and the banks provide good areas for their nesting tunnels.

Mixed Forest



Mixed Forest

Much of the forest in the BioBlitz site is mixed hardwoods. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), as would be expected grows abundantly, particularly, but not only, on the damper sites. In drier locations Basswood (*Tilia americana*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and a wide variety of other species are found. Wood Fern (*Dryopteris intermedia*), Sarsparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), Christmas Fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), Red Baneberry (*Actaea rubra*), Dewberry (*Rubus pubescens*) and a plethora of other species make up the herbaceous layer. A few Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*) were a nice surprise.

In the damper sites American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), Green Ash

(*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) join Red Maple as the dominant tree species. Mountain Holly, Wild Raisin (*Viburnum cassinoides*), Round-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus rugosa*) are amongst the understory plants, while Swamp Dewberry (*Rubus hispidus*), Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*) and Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) are abundant.



Christmas Fern

Warblers such as Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*), flycatchers such as Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*), thrushes such as Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), are among the many avian species that breed in these hardwood sites. They are also home to numerous mammals, insects and reptiles and amphibians.

It is evident that vernal pools are present in many spots, but the dry spring and light snow pack of the winter meant reduced water and all had dried up long ago. One would expect to find salamanders around these sites in a good year, but only one was found, an Eastern Red-back Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*).



Old growth site

One small parcel, approximately 2 hectares in size, was identified as having old-growth characteristics by one of the professional foresters with South Nation Conservation. The site has “large trees over 50cm in diameter, over 120 years in age, it has mature climax species (white pine and hemlock), snags, downed woody debris in various stages of decay, mound and pit micro-topography, cavity trees, 4 structural canopy layers, basal area > 20 m²/ha)” and no evidence of any logging for many years (*S. Hunter, pers. Comm.*). It was felt that if the

stand was left alone, “free of significant human intervention, it should develop further to represent more closely the pre-settlement type of forest that was common to the region, and that which we

hope to restore in Larose.” (S. Hunter, Pers. Comm.) The site has a very different feel and look to it from most of the forest and although no plants or other taxa were found there different from other locations, it is quite likely that a survey earlier and later in the season could produce some interesting species.

Ravines



Maidenhair Fern

Several ravines (gullies) and creek valleys wind their way through the site on the west side of de Lemieux Rd. In places they can be relatively deep and steep-sided. A shallow creek drains out to the South Nation River at one point. Ravines can be botanically interesting as they have generally been left alone (that is, not logged or planted). Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*) grows in profusion along one large section of the ravine. Where water seepages occur on the ravine slopes, Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) is plentiful. Christmas Fern is also abundant in these sites.

Plantations

A few small Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) plantations are found primarily on the eastern side of de Lemieux Rd. Red Maple, Black Cherry, American Elm, Pyrola (*Pyrola* sp), Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Velvet-leaf Blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtilloides*) are amongst many plants growing where the canopy has opened and let more light fall to the forest floor. Fungi can be abundant in such areas, particularly in the fall.

Edges



Trail between Routes 300E and 200E

Where one plant community meets another, a transition zone occurs. This is most frequently noticed alongside roads and trails where edge habitats provide a home and feeding area for a wide variety of species, and thus such areas can be very rich in wildlife. Periodic mowing prevents woody plants from taking over and allows grasses and wildflowers to flourish. These in turn are magnets for butterflies and a myriad of other insects, which all have a role to play in the ecosystem. The only such edges in the BioBlitz site are along the roads, along the South Nation

River shoreline and banks, and along some of the trails. Many non-native plants grow on such sites, and along de Lemieux Rd, and Routes 200 E, and 300 E. a mix of both native and non-

native species grow profusely, plants such as Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Fleabanes (*Erigeron* spp.), Hawkweeds (*Hieracium* spp.) both native and non-native, Clovers (*Trifolium*), and many grass species including Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*). It was along such areas that the majority of butterfly species were found.

FAUNA

Birds, insects, mammals, amphibians, all wildlife needs a place to live, feed, breed, and find shelter. While many species are restricted to specific communities or habitats throughout their life cycle, others will utilize different habitats at different stages, moving from one to the other as necessary. Many amphibians, for example, require wetlands for breeding but move to upland areas later in their life cycle. Moose may utilize different areas for feeding in summer and winter. Birds may find shelter and food during migration in areas different from those they nest in. A mosaic of habitats encourages and promotes a healthy diversity of species. Larose Forest provides an exceptionally varied suite of habitats, as evidenced by the great variety of wildlife species present.

Amphibians and Reptiles (Table 1)

Many of the amphibians and reptiles of Eastern Ontario can be found in Larose Forest. Ten (10) species were recorded during the BioBlitz, slightly fewer than on the last (2007). Only one turtle was recorded, Midland Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), an NHIC tracked species. However, turtle habitat is limited in this particular site so the lack of observations is not surprising.

Seven (7) species of frogs and toads were counted. Leopard Frogs and Green Frogs were found along the South Nation River, and around the small pond on de Lemieux Rd. Green Frogs are another species being tracked by the NHIC. Wood Frogs (*Rana sylvatica*), which typically can be an abundant species in the forest, were encountered in small numbers. This species breeds very early and once mating is over, they disperse from their temporary breeding spots across the woodlands where their perfect camouflage makes them hard to spot. The lack of vernal pools, or the fast drying up of such pools this spring, may have had an impact on all amphibians including salamanders, utilizing such spots.

Eastern Garter Snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) are encountered in both open and wooded sites, sometimes basking on trails or hard surfaces heated by the sun (not a consideration during this BioBlitz). We found only a few during the event.



Eastern Red-backed Salamander

The sole salamander species found was the Eastern Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*), and only one individual was reported. This species lays its eggs in well-rotted stumps and logs, so well decayed they can be squeezed like a sponge. The forest is not short of such suitable nesting habitat, and in fact, Eastern Red-backed Salamanders are amongst the most commonly found in Larose. The only other salamander to be commonly encountered is the Red-spotted Newt, typically found in its terrestrial or eft stage. The other salamanders, while certainly present, are more of a challenge to find.

Any forest that can support 5 species of salamanders, as Larose does, scores high on the scale of ecological integrity. Larose has a lot of cool, damp forest habitat with numerous vernal pools, decaying logs and stumps and sphagnum moss. However, as anyone who has spent time looking for salamanders will know, finding them is easier said than done. I am certain that if someone had focussed only on finding these amphibians we would have recorded substantially more during the BioBlitz.

Birds (Table 2)



Cape May Warbler

We recorded 79 species of birds, including an addition to the existing bird list for the forest, Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*), found along the shores of the South Nation River. Eighteen (18) warbler species were found, the same number as in 2007. Cape May warblers (*Dendroica tigrina*) are now an enduring presence in the forest as a breeding species. However, they are still not a common nesting species in the rest of the Ottawa region. During the first Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (1981-1986), no Cape May Warblers were recorded

anywhere in Region 24, which includes Larose Forest. Typically, this species breeds in the Northern and Southern Shield regions, although even there, they are not abundant, and

according to the recent *Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario* (2007), have actually decreased in the Southern Shield region. They require spruce trees of a certain height (usually greater than 12 m) in which they build their nests close to the trunk and very high up, thus making it nearly impossible to locate the nest. However, breeding is usually confirmed by finding the adults on breeding territory during nesting season and finding adults carrying food back to the nest. It would appear that Larose Forest is the only sure place in eastern Ontario to find this species breeding, where it has done so annually since at least 2001, with around 3 pairs reliably found each year.

Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

Three Canada Warblers were found in the area. This species has been identified by the Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as a threatened species federally, and is listed as a species of Special Concern (SC) provincially. Canada Warblers nest on the ground or in stumps or logs, in damp to wet forests. The relatively inaccessible habitat makes it difficult to survey these birds, but fortunately, they have a very loud and distinctive call. The 2010 BioBlitz area contained several sections of excellent Canada Warbler habitat, which is where this species was found.

No owls were located during the BioBlitz and only one raptor, a Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). This does not mean, however, that they are absent from the BioBlitz site, and a survey at a different time of year, or under better weather conditions, could well turn up several species.

On the 2010 BioBlitz, we recorded 8 Whip-poor-wills (*Caprimulgus vociferus*). During the 2006 BioBlitz, 32 were counted, and in 2007, 20 were found, leading some birders to call Larose Forest the hotspot for this disappearing species. Whip-poor-will's do not call until after the sun has gone down, and don't call much unless there is a lot of moonlight. Birders know that to conduct a proper survey for the species, all conditions have to be right, which was not the case during this BioBlitz. In Larose, the area of greatest abundance for Whip-poor-wills has typically been along Clarence-Cambridge Rd. in spots where the conifer plantations are fairly open, or where the forest succession is still in a relatively early stage and there are openings within the forest providing the scrubby habitat this species prefers. Reasons for the disappearance of this species from many parts of its former range are not entirely understood. Habitat loss appears to be the major contributing factor. In 2007, the National Audubon Society in the US, said the species had declined 57% over 40 years.

Whip-poor-wills have recently been listed as threatened federally under COSEWIC, and as a species of Special Concern provincially. Larose Forest provides critical habitat for this declining species and protection and enhancement of their habitat should be included in any forest management plans.

Another Caprimulgid species, the Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), was recorded in Larose Forest during this BioBlitz (1 individual) although not within the BioBlitz area. It is also in decline, and is also considered a species of Special Concern, provincially. At one time, it was a common sound and sight in the city of Ottawa where it nested on flat roofs. In its natural habitat, it nests on the ground or on rocky outcrops, primarily in grasslands, agricultural fields, bogs,

fens, forest openings, and the like, according to the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (2007). Considered very common in the early decades of the 20th century, by the 1970's birders were beginning to notice declines, and by the time of the last Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, their numbers had declined substantially, with the most notable declines occurring in the Southern Shield region (IBID). We have found the occasional one flying over Larose Forest in previous years, probably nesting in some of the agricultural land, and feeding on insects above the trees.

A possible Philadelphia Vireo was noted, but because this species can sound remarkably like Red-eyed Vireo and because the bird was not seen, we decided to leave it off the list, but to make note of it here as something to be aware of and look out for in subsequent years. This is a bird of open deciduous woodland, particularly that in the early successional stage. The species normally breeds further north and west of this region.

Insects (Tables 3)

Two-hundred and thirty-seven (237) species of insects were identified during the 2010 BioBlitz, nearly twice as many as in the last one (122 species in 2007). Of these, an astonishing **102 species** are new for the existing Larose Forest inventories. Even more remarkable, 5 species have never before been recorded in the Ottawa region. These are all craneflies in the families Limoniidae and Tipulidae. According to Dr. Fenja Brodo, the cranefly expert who made these observations, 2 species may well represent significant range extensions northward. Dr. Brodo has participated in all three Larose BioBlitz events and each time has found cranefly species new to the region. In 2007, she noted that she has barely scratched the surface of the diversity of craneflies to be found in the forest, and reiterated that again in 2010. The forest environment is richly varied and the continued discovery of new-to-the-region species points out that there is still much to discover. The 2010 BioBlitz brought the number of cranefly species found in the forest to 55.



Long-horned Beetle (*Saperda candida*)

Diane Lepage, Fenja Brodo and several other naturalists, set up sheets and black lights in the woods near the parking area off Route 200 E. They were gathering data on moths (Diane), Craneflies (Fenja), and other nocturnal insects (all). Further down de Lemieux Rd. Dr. Bruce Gill also set up a black light operation to look for nocturnal insects. Many of the new additions to the Larose Forest Insect Inventory were moths, craneflies and other insects found at this time.

Lepidoptera and Odonates are both well-known and well-studied groups of insects, with a good number of excellent field guides available to help with identification. This is not so for other insect groups.

A substantial number of moths were recorded during the BioBlitz, 68 species in total, of which 29

were new additions to our existing list. Moths have been relatively well studied in Larose Forest, thanks to Diane Lepage, who has made many forays there over the years to record and photograph moths. Each time, species new to the list are discovered which once more points to the richness of the area and to the fact that we are still in the process of finding out more about the fauna (and flora) of the Larose Forest.



Long Dash Skippers

Silvery Checkerspot (*Chlosyne nycteis*).

Butterfly habitat was not ideal, as it was largely confined to the edges of two relatively busy roads, and did not in total add up to a large area, particularly when compared to the last two BioBlitz sites. Additionally, many butterfly species emerged early this year, and by the time of the event, some species had dwindled or were finished for the season. Nonetheless, 23 species were found (33 in 2007), including a new addition to the list,



Red Admiral caterpillar

Few butterfly species were found in high numbers, but the larvae of one species, Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), were abundant. The larval food plant is stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and a very large stand occurs on the banks above the South Nation River in the BioBlitz site. Here, hundreds of caterpillars were found feeding on the plants. It had been a very good year for the migratory Red Admiral, and thousands of the butterflies flew northward through the spring and then laid eggs on Stinging Nettles throughout the region. Oddly enough, few adults were found on the BioBlitz.



Arrowhead Spiketail, a rare species locally and provincially

The other butterfly species present in good numbers during the event were European Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*) (close to 200 individuals), Long Dash Skipper (*Polites mystic*) (approximately 100 individuals), and Northern Crescent (*Physiodes cocyta*) (150 to 200 individuals).

Sixteen (16) species of Odonates (Dragonflies and Damselflies) were found, one less than in the 2007 BioBlitz. Four were new for our Larose Forest inventory, and one of these was a real rarity, the Arrowhead Spiketail (*Cordulegaster obliqua*). This striking and unmistakable

species was found by Gillian Mastromatteo and Deb Stevenson along the roadside. It is listed as rare and local by Bracken and Lewis (2008) and as an S2 species by the NHIC (imperilled in Ontario; usually between 6-20 occurrences). According to Jones (2008), this species is “*elusive and rarely encountered anywhere in Ontario.*” Their habitat is described as “*small and shallow, seepage-fed forest streams that are at least partially shaded.*” (IBID)

The number of insects found during this BioBlitz represent a minute fraction of those inhabiting the Larose Forest. Because most insects are difficult to find, occur for only a brief time, have specific habitat requirements, or appear in a season other than early summer, it would be the work of a lifetime to accurately catalogue even one group of insects, such as Diptera (Flies) or Coleoptera (Beetles). Nonetheless, over the years, little by little, we have increased our knowledge of the many orders and families of insects inhabiting Larose Forest. During the 2010 BioBlitz, 15 new families of insects were added to our ongoing inventory. Thanks to the work of South Nation Conservation participants, we now have many more aquatic insects included in our list.

Arachnids (Table 4)



Nursery Web Spider

Arachnids (spiders, ticks and mites) were noted on a casual basis by some participants during their surveys for other taxa. We were unable to find an expert in this group during the 2010 BioBlitz. Nonetheless, 10 species were found. Of these, 4 were new for the Larose Forest Arachnid inventory. It is evident that there are many species of arachnids yet to be recorded in the forest.

Mammals (Table 5)

During the 2010 BioBlitz, 12 species of mammals were found, one more than in 2007. Most were based on evidence of recent presence in the area (fresh scat, tracks, etc.), although there were several sight records. Most common were the tracks and scat of White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Evidence of Moose (*Alces alces*) was far less widespread down in this corner of the forest. However, during the summer months, Moose like to spend a lot of time feeding on aquatic vegetation in wetlands and swamps, which occur more widely north of the BioBlitz site. They seem to particularly favour fresh willow and alder growth, as well as water lilies. Signs of winter presence of this large mammal were indicated by old browse marks on Red Maple saplings. Managing habitat for this large mammal should be a part of any forest management plan.



Red Squirrel feeding site

The overall list of mammals found in the forest contains 27 species, many of them small and/or secretive and elusive. However, the ability of Larose Forest to support and sustain a good variety of mammals with different needs and habitat requirements, reflects the continuing importance of this site for maintaining species diversity. Further work on assessing the abundance of some of the key species would provide information important for management decisions.

Fish (Table 6)

Thanks to the work of participants from South Nation Conservation, we added more fish species to our existing inventory as well as many aquatic insects previously unrecorded on our inventory.

Eight species of fish were recorded during the event. SNC staff set out fish traps along the South Nation River and in the small pond along de Lemieux Rd. Seven (7) species were tallied from the pond along de Lemieux Rd. A number of hybrid Northern Redbelly Dace/Finescale Dace (*Phoxinus eos x neogaeus*) were reported. Both the Northern Redbelly Dace (*Phoxinus eos*) and the Finescale Dace (*Phoxinus neogaeus*) were noted as being common. The four other species were found in much smaller numbers (either single individuals or 2 or 3 of each). Only one species was reported from the river itself, a single Carp observed swimming by close to shore.

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Vascular Plants (Table 7)

Two hundred and ninety-nine (299) species of vascular plants were recorded (compared to 285 during the 2007 BioBlitz). Thirteen (13) are considered Regionally Significant, and one, *Carex folliculata*, is ranked as an S3 species by the NHIC. Seventeen (17) new species were added to the Larose Forest Plant inventory. Fifty-seven (57) species are non-native, and most of these were reported from along the sides of roads and trails, as would be expected. Disturbed areas, such as roadsides, are readily colonized by non-native flora such as Ox-eye Daisy

(*Leucanthemum vulgare*), various clovers (*Trifolium* and *Melilotus*), and Goat's beard (*Tragopogon pratensis*). Other non-native plants such as Heal-all (*Prunella vulgaris*), Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*), Common Plantain (*Plantago major*), and Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*) can be found along trails through woodlands. Trailheads along roads are also often used for dumping garden waste, another source of non-native flora.



Long Sedge

Long Sedge (*Carex folliculata*) was found in the bog-type area near the “old growth” sector. It was growing in some profusion, and was, according to Stephen Darbyshire, the botanist who found it, one of the biggest populations he has seen in the Ottawa region. Locally it is also found in the Petrie Islands, Mer Bleue, Baxter Conservation Area, and a few other sites. Another species new

for our inventory was also found in this area, the Regionally Significant Dwarf Birch (*Betula pumila*), although we decided that we need either a photograph or a specimen in order to completely verify the record of this rare for the area species. Also of note is the Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*) shrub which was found in good numbers in this habitat, and is new for the Larose Plant list. A more thorough exploration of this site earlier and later in the season could produce some more interesting plant species.

Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), while a common plant, has not been recorded from Larose in the past. However, it was found in several locations during the BioBlitz. This early flowering plant may have simply been overlooked previously.

A very large stand of Wild Ginger was found along the banks of the ravine on the west side of de Lemieux Rd., interestingly perhaps one of the biggest stands found in

the forest, as far as is known.



Flowering Rush

The impressively high number of species (299) found under inclement weather conditions (not conducive for extensive exploration) and the fact that so many new species for our ongoing inventory were discovered during this brief, 24 hour period, is surely an indication that the site warrants further investigation. As has been noted by many botanists and forest ecologists, vegetation diversity is one of the key considerations for a healthy forest ecosystem. Schulz and Gray (2004), discuss the importance of this diversity as follows: “*The composition, diversity, and structure of vascular plants are important indicators of forest health. Plants are the source of primary production and the main determinant of habitat. Changes in vegetation can have cascading effects through an ecosystem. Changes in species diversity, structural diversity, and the abundance of non-native species are common national concerns, and are part of the international criteria for assessing sustainability of forestry practices.*”

The BioBlitz site warrants further botanical investigation. Spring and mid-summer are two periods during which site visits could produce some interesting results.

Invasive Species

The bad news is that both species of buckthorn, Common and Glossy, were found scattered throughout the site. Most observations were of seedlings or saplings, suggesting that there is a seed source (fruiting trees) somewhere in the vicinity. The good news is that at present the trees are small and easily removed. An effort should be made in the next year to control this species before it becomes ineradicable.

More good news: Few other invasive plant species were found at this time. No Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria officinalis*), no Dog-strangling Vine (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*), which are, along with the buckthorns, the most common and the most destructive to natural ecosystems. Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) was found in small numbers along the shore of the South Nation River, and Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) was also reported in scattered locations. The Galerucella beetle has recently been found in Larose, and this bio-control agent for the loosestrife could have an impact on the population in time.

Bryophytes (Table 8)

The term Bryophytes refers to mosses, liverworts and hornworts. During the 2010 BioBlitz, 54 species were recorded, of which 13 were new for our Larose Forest Bryophyte inventory. One species, *Orthotrichum ohioense*, is ranked as S3 by the NHIC. Because the capsules on another moss, *Ulota coarctata*, were immature, positive identification was difficult, hence the listing of this species with a question mark (?), but if it is indeed *Ulota coarctata*, then it is also ranked S3 by the NHIC. A liverwort, *Pellia neesiana*, is given an “S3?” ranking, meaning that more work is needed to determine whether this liverwort is as scarce in the province as current records suggest.

Additional work on Bryophytes in the future will undoubtedly increase the current Larose Forest list considerably. It was not until the first (2006) BioBlitz that any work on inventorying this important group was performed, and since then, each BioBlitz has added a significant number of new species to the ongoing inventory, thanks to the work of Bryologist Linda Ley.



Polytrichum

Bryophytes differ from other green plants in many ways, perhaps most significantly in their lack of vessels to transport food and water. Lacking roots, bryophytes must absorb nutrients into their leafy tissues directly from moisture in their surrounding environment. Because they require cool, moist sites for survival, bryophytes are generally restricted to specific habitats. Remarkably, they can withstand both desiccation and freeze-thaw cycles. During particularly dry spells, they become dormant, but when moisture returns, they will revive. We have all seen mosses that look brown and dehydrated, only to return after a rainfall and discover that they are thriving.

Although often overlooked, bryophytes in fact play an important role in the overall health of a forest ecosystem. *Their ecological roles are many. They provide seed beds for the larger plants of the community, they capture and recycle nutrients that are washed with rainwater from the canopy and they bind [protect] the soil to keep it from eroding. In the northern hemisphere peatlands, wetlands often dominated by the moss Sphagnum, are particularly important bryophyte communities.* (Crandall-Stotler, 2005). In addition, *“many are pioneer plants, growing on bare rock and contributing to soil development.... They provide habitat for other plants and small animals, as well as microorganisms like N₂-fixing blue-green bacteria.”* (Carrington, 1997) They are also important *“bioindicators of pollution and environmental degradation.”* (IBID)

And finally, Bryophytes are remarkably beautiful and intricately designed little plants, well worth more than a mere glance.

Mushrooms and Fungi (Table 9)

Fewer mushrooms and fungi were found during the 2010 BioBlitz than in the last (2007), 40 species compared to 57. Of these, 9 species were additions to the existing Larose Forest Mushrooms and Fungi inventory. All of the experts who participated noted that the area was well worth exploring in more detail in the fall, which is when fungi really come into their own. Despite the wet conditions on the BioBlitz, the previous months had been dry and this, combined with the time of year, are undoubtedly why fewer species were found.

Larose Forest is known for its singular diversity of fungi and the *Mycologues amateurs de Québec* have been exploring this forest for nearly 30 years. Several of their members participate in our BioBlitzes, and hence, they also know the forest well and continue on their own to discover additional species for the ongoing inventory.



Schizophyllum commune

Many fungi are tiny and difficult to find. Some grow on leaves, hidden in fissures in bark and on logs and in a myriad of other obscure locations. On the other hand, many fungi are prominent, colourful and eye-catching, such as large polypores like the Red-banded Polypore (*Fomitopsis pinicola*) or the Amanitas. Some are visible year-round (mostly the polypores), while others require moisture such as rainfall, to appear. This is partly why we see so many species in the fall, as the dry days of summer depart. In fact,

the most visible are those mushrooms that appear all over the place in varying shapes, sizes and colours in late summer and fall. They come in an abundance of colours, from muted pale beiges and browns to striking opulent reds, oranges and yellows, and many colours in between. These are what most people think of when they think of mushrooms. Unless of course, they are interested in edible mushrooms, which is a whole other study.

There are two main types of fungi: wood rotting fungi and mycorrhizal fungi. Of the wood-rotting fungi, perhaps the most visible mushrooms are those we see in all their colour and variety in the fall after some rain. These are saprophytic mushrooms, the ones needing moisture in order to grow. These mushrooms are not just things of beauty, however, for they have an important role to play in the forest ecosystem as primary recyclers. By breaking down woody material and other plant matter such as leaves, they not only help to replenish the soil through conversion of debris to humus, but are important for carbon and nitrogen cycling. Polypores are often considered the best and the most efficient of the wood decaying fungi. The work of all the wood rotting fungi goes on below ground (or under the tree bark). The attractive mushrooms we see are merely the fruiting bodies, a visible manifestation of a complex structure.



Fomitopsis pinicola

Scientists are continually finding new ways in which the complex interactions of fungi in the forest ecosystem work. As Hoff, et al (2004) notes, "*Studies of fungal biodiversity in forest ecosystems can provide baseline information for determining interrelationships among organisms and indicate potential roles of fungi in forest ecosystem dynamics. Understanding the role of fungi in forest ecosystem processes is key to characterizing stability and succession of biological components (for example, trees), while information on fungal biodiversity can provide insight on sustaining fungi as beneficial resources.*"

Mycorrhizal fungi, the second main group, are relatively familiar to many naturalists who understand the importance of the symbiotic relationship they form with trees (and other plants). While not all species require this relationship in order to grow, some cannot thrive without it. One could think of the mycorrhizal fungi as a great underground spider web, extending its filaments under the forest floor, connecting one plant to another. The web of life. Perhaps not quite that fanciful, but close enough. John Smith (2004) explaining how the mycorrhizal fungi work in relation to trees notes "...the underground mycelium of the mushroom grows extensively around the root tips of specific trees forming a protective sheath with some mycelium penetrating into the root tissue. The mycelium grows also in the soil mass and, eventually, appears at the surface as typical mushroom fruit-bodies or underground as solid fungal masses...".

Interestingly, complex relationships with other unlikely organisms have been formed by many types of fungi. Some insect species are entirely dependent on symbiotic relationships with specific fungi. Some fungi provide chemical defences against herbivores for grasses and trees. One wood-rotting fungus even has a complex mutually beneficial relationship with flying squirrels. These animals relish truffles which are the underground fruiting bodies of certain fungi, and which flying squirrels can detect with their highly developed sense of smell. After consuming these treats, the squirrels later deposit their scat elsewhere in the forest, scat which contains the still viable spores of the fungi. Thus, the squirrels get a tasty treat, and the truffle spores are able to spread to other parts of the forest where the process can begin again.

Even parasitic fungi, those that occur on living trees and cause rot to set in, eventually killing the tree, have a beneficial role in forest ecology. As the tree dies, insects move in and further weaken the tree, but these insects attract species such as woodpeckers which in the process of tapping into the tree seeking insects, create cavities. These cavities provide homes for many species of birds and mammals such as flying squirrels. Downed trees or logs, give shelter and breeding sites for innumerable creatures including snakes, salamanders, toads, and insects which in turn are fed upon by other forest animals. When a tree falls it creates a gap in the canopy allowing more light to penetrate the forest floor, encouraging new growth.



Lycogala epidendron

During the BioBlitz, four species of slime mould were found. These complex and unusual organisms are difficult to classify. They

move, they appear to feed much as an animal would do, yet they produce spores within fruiting bodies like fungi. They are too complicated a subject for discussion here. Instead, one can appreciate them for their interesting forms and often beautiful fruiting bodies.

Miscellaneous Observations (Table 10)

Several non-insect arthropods were found during this BioBlitz. Isopods (pill bugs and sow bugs) are primarily terrestrial or marine species, with very few being known from freshwater habitats. Those that do occur in such areas typically scavenge on dead animal and plant material in either streams or springs, or shallow bays and ponds. During the BioBlitz, a number of Asselids (Family Asselidae) were recorded. These are a new addition to our Larose Forest inventory.

Also new to the inventory is crayfish (*Cambarid* sp.) of which several were found. These freshwater decapods (Order Decapoda) can be found in many diverse locations from large rivers, to swamps, ponds, even wet meadows. Omnivorous in their appetite, they feed on both aquatic plants and animals. They are interesting creatures, well worth further investigation.

A number of Pea Clams (*Pisidium* sp.) were recorded from various locations along the river. Freshwater molluscs are often difficult to identify to species, and the complexity of doing so is a whole study in itself. It would be worthwhile to do further work on the Pelecypoda order in the future.

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Some BioBlitz participants relaxing after a day in the field

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**Reptiles and Amphibians: Larose Forest BioBlitz
June 11/12, 2010**

CAUDATA

Plethodon cinereus

SALIENTA

Bufo americanus

Hyla crucifer

Hyla versicolor

Rana sylvatica

Rana pipiens

Rana clamitans

Rana catesbeiana

TESTUDINES

Chrysemys picta

SQUAMATA

Thamnophis sirtalis

Newts and Salamanders

Eastern Red-back Salamander

Toads and Frogs

American Toad

Spring Peeper

Gray Treefrog

Wood Frog

Northern Leopard Frog

Green Frog

Bullfrog

Turtles

Midland Painted Turtle

Lizards and Snakes

Eastern Garter Snake

Data: all BioBlitz participants



Green Frog

Table 2

**Birds: Larose Forest BioBlitz
June 11/12, 2010**

- Species in **blue** are new to the Larose Forest List
- SC indicates a species that is listed provincially as of Special Concern under Ontario's Endangered Species Act.

ANATIDAE <i>Branta canadensis</i> <i>Aix sponsa</i> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Ducks Canada Goose Wood Duck Mallard		
PHASIANIDAE <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Partridges Ruffed Grouse	PICIDAE <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> <i>Picoides pubescens</i> <i>Picoides villosus</i> <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Woodpeckers Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Downy Woodpecker Hairy Woodpecker Northern Flicker
ARDEIDAE <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Hérons Great Blue Heron	TYRANNIDAE <i>Contopus virens</i> <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> <i>Empidonax minimus</i> <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Flycatchers Eastern Wood-Pewee Alder Flycatcher Least Flycatcher Eastern Phoebe Great Crested Flycatcher Eastern Kingbird
CATHARTIDAE <i>Cathartes aura</i>	Vultures Turkey Vulture		
ACCIPITRIDAE <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hawks Northern Harrier		
SCOLOPACIDAE <i>Actitis macularius</i> <i>Tringa flavipes</i> <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> <i>Scolopax minor</i>	Shorebirds Spotted Sandpiper Lesser Yellowlegs Wilson's Snipe American Woodcock	VIREONIDAE <i>Vireo solitarius</i> <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Vireos Blue-headed Vireo Red-eyed Vireo
LARIDAE <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Gulls Ring-billed Gull	CORVIDAE <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> <i>Corvus corax</i>	Jays and Crows Blue Jay American Crow Common Raven
COLUMBIDAE <i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Doves Mourning Dove	HIRUNDINIDAE <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallows Tree Swallow Barn Swallow
CUCULIDAE <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Cuckoos Black-billed Cuckoo	PARIDAE <i>Poecile atricappilus</i>	Chickadees Black-capped Chickadee
CAPRIMULGINAE <i>Chordeiles minor</i> <i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Goatsuckers Common Nighthawk SC Whip-poor-will SC	SITTIDAE <i>Sitta canadensis</i> <i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Nuthatches Red-breasted Nuthatch White-breasted Nuthatch
ALCEDINIDAE <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Kingfishers Belted Kingfisher	CERTHIIDAE <i>Certhia americana</i>	Creepers Brown Creeper

TROGLODYTIDAE <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wrens Winter Wren	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Northern Cardinal Rose-breasted-Grosbeak
REGULIDAE <i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Kinglets Golden-crowned Kinglet	ICTERIDAE <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> <i>Icterus galbula</i>	Blackbirds Red-winged Blackbird Common Grackle Baltimore Oriole
TURDIDAE <i>Sialia sialis</i> <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> <i>Catharus guttatus</i> <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Thrushes Eastern Bluebird Veery Hermit Thrush Wood Thrush American Robin	FRINGILLIDAE <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> <i>Carduelis tristis</i> <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Finches Purple Finch American Goldfinch Evening Grosbeak
MIMIDAE <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Mockingbirds, Thrashers Gray Catbird	Data collected by: K. Allison, D. Brunet, D. Corvino, R. Curtis, C. Hanrahan, B. Ladouceur, J. Martin, J. Mansell, G. Mastromatteo, D. Stephenson, F. Venne	
BOMBYCILLIDAE <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Waxwings Cedar Waxwing		
PARULIDAE <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> <i>Dendroica petechia</i> <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> <i>Dendroica tigrina</i> <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i> <i>Dendroica coronata</i> <i>Dendroica virens</i> <i>Dendroica fusca</i> <i>Dendroica pinus</i> <i>Mniotilta varia</i> <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> <i>Seiurus noveboracensi</i> <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Wood-warblers Tennessee Warbler Nashville Warbler Yellow Warbler Chestnut-sided Warbler Magnolia Warbler Cape May Warbler Black-throated Blue Warbler Yellow-rumped Warbler Black-throated Green Warbler Blackburnian Warbler Pine Warbler Black-and-white Warbler American Redstart Ovenbird Northern Waterthrush Mourning Warbler Common Yellowthroat Canada Warbler SC		
THRAUPIDAE <i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Tanagers Scarlet Tanager		
EMBERIZIDAE <i>Spizella passerina</i> <i>Melospiza melodia</i> <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Sparrows Chipping Sparrow Song Sparrow Swamp Sparrow White-throated Sparrow		
CARDINALIDAE	Cardinals		

Table 3

**Insects: Larose Forest BioBlitz
June 11/12, 2010**

- Non-native species indicated by an asterisk*
- Regional status for Odonates follows Bracken and Lewis (2008) : U - Uncommon, S- Scarce, R-Rare, VR-Very Rare. W-Widespread, L-Local
- Species in **blue** type are new additions to the Larose Forest Inventory
- Species in **red** type are new for the inventory **and** for the region
- **Provincial status:**
S2 - Imperiled in Ontario; usually between 6-20 occurrences.

EPHEMEROPTERA	Mayflies	<i>Dorocordulia libera</i>	Racket-tailed Emerald
BAETIDAE	Small Minnow Mayflies	<i>Epitheca canis</i>	Beaverpond Baskettail
<i>Baetid sp.</i>	<i>Small Minnow Mayfly</i>	LIBELLULIDAE	Skimmers
CAENIDAE	Small Squaregills	<i>Leucorrhinia hudsonica</i>	Hudsonian Whiteface, U,L
<i>Caenid sp.</i>	<i>Small Squaregill</i>	<i>Leucorrhinia intacta</i>	Dot-tailed Whiteface
EPHEMERELLIDAE	Spiny Crawlers	<i>Libellula julia</i>	Chalk-fronted Corporal
<i>Ephemerellid sp.</i>	<i>Spiny Crawler</i>	<i>Libellula lydia</i>	Common Whitetail
HEPTAGENIIDAE	Flatheaded Mayflies	<i>Libellula pulchella</i>	Twelve-spotted Skimmer
<i>Heptageniid sp.</i>	<i>Flathead Mayfly</i>	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Skimmer
LEPTOPHLEBIIDAE	Pronggills	PLECOPTERA	Stoneflies
<i>Leptophlebiid sp.</i>	<i>Pronggill</i>	PERLODIDAE	Perlodid Stoneflies
ODONATA	Dragonflies, Damsel­flies	<i>Perlodid sp.</i>	<i>Perlodid Stonefly</i>
Suborder Zygoptera	Damselflies	ORTHOPTERA	Grasshoppers, Crickets and Katy­dids
COENAGRIONIDAE	Pond Damsels	TETTIGONIIDAE	Shield-backed Crickets
<i>Calopteryx maculata</i>	Ebony Jewelwing	<i>Conocephalus sp.</i>	Meadow Katydid
<i>Enallagma sp.</i>	Bluet sp.	<i>Tettigoniid sp.</i>	Katydid sp.
<i>Enallagma annexum</i>	Northern Bluet	HEMIPTERA	True Bugs
<i>Ischnura posita</i>	Fragile Forktail	APHIDIDAE	Aphids
<i>Nehalennia irene</i>	Sedge Sprite	<i>Paraproci­philus tessellatus</i>	woolly alder aphid
Suborder Anisoptera	Dragonflies	CICADELLIDAE	Leafhoppers
AESHNIDAE	Darners	<i>Cicadellid sp.</i>	Leafhopper
<i>Basiaeschna janata</i>	<i>Springtime Darner, U,L</i>	<i>Draeculacephala zeae</i>	Leafhopper
GOMPHIDAE	Clubtails	CERCOPIDAE	Spittlebugs
<i>Gomphus fraternus</i>	Midland Clubtail, S,L	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	Meadow Spittlebug
CORDULEGASTRIDAE	Spiketails	DERBIDAE	Planthoppers
<i>Cordulegaster obliqua</i>	<i>Arrowhead Spiketail, R, L, S2</i>	<i>Cedusa incisa</i>	Panthopper
CORDULIIDAE	Emeralds	MIRIDAE	Plant Bugs
		<i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i>	Alfalfa Plant Bug*
		<i>Lopidea media</i>	Plant Bug
		<i>Miris dolabratus</i>	Madow Plant Bug
		<i>Poecilocapsus lineatus</i>	Four-lined Plant Bug

NABIDAE

Nabacula subcoleoprata
Nabis americanoferus

Damsel Bugs

Damsel Bug
Damsel Bug

PENTATOMIDAE

Cosmopepla bimaculata
Euschistus tristigmus
Pentatomid spp.
Podisus brevispinus

Stink Bugs

Two-spotted Stink Bug
Dusky Stink Bug
Stink Bug
Stink Bug

LEPIDOPTERA**Moths and Butterflies****MOTHS****PSYCIDAE**

Psycidae sp.

GELECHIIDAE

Dichomeris ochripalpella Shining Dichomeris

TORTRICIDAE

Clepsis persicana White Triangle Leaf-roller
Olethreutes astrologana The Astronomer Moth

LIMACODIDAE

Lithacodes fasciala Yellow-shouldered Slug Moth
Tortricidia testacea Early Button Slug Moth

PYRALIDAE

Crambus girardellus
Desmia funeralis Grape-Leaf-folder
Evergestis palliate Purple-backed Cabbageworm
Munroessa icciusalis

GEOMETRIDAE

Besma endropiaria Straw Besma Moth
Campea perlata Pale Beauty
Dysstroma hersiliata Orange-barred Carpet
Euchlaena obtucaria Obtuse Euchlaena
Eufidonia convergaria Pine Powder Moth
Hypagyrtis unipunctata Pine Measuring Worm Moth
Iridopsis defectaria Brown-shaded Gray Moth
Lobophara nivigerata Powdered Bigwing
Macaria aemulataria Common angle
Macaria minorata Minor Angle Moth
Macaria submarmorata
Metanema inatomaria Pale Metanema

Probole alienaria
Scopula inductata
Scopula limboundata
Tetracis crocallata
Trichodezia albovittata
Xanthotype sospeta
Xanthotype urticaria

Alien Probole
Soft-lined Wave
Large Lace Moth
Yellow Slant-line
White-striped Black
Crocus Geometer
False Crocus Geometer

DREPANIDAE

Drepana arcuata Arched Hooktip
Oreta rosea Rose Hooktip

SATURNIDAE

Antheraea polyphemus Polyphemus Moth

SPHINGIDAE

Lapara bombycoides Pine Sphinx
Pachysphinx modesta Poplar Sphinx

ARCTIIDAE

Ctenucha virginica Virginia Ctenucha
Cycnia tenera Delicate cycnia
Eilema bicolor Bicoloured Moth
Grammia virgo Virgin Tiger Moth
Holomelina laeta Joyful Holomelina
Lophocampa maculata Spotted Tussock Moth
Pyrrharctia isabella Isabella Tiger Moth
Spilosoma virginica Virginia Tiger Moth
Spilosoma latipennis Pink-legged Tiger Moth

NOCTUIDAE

Acronicta americana American Dagger Moth
Agriopodes fallax Green Marvel
Balsa labecula White-blotched Balsa Moth
Balsa tristrigella Three-lined Balsa Moth
Bomolocha baltimoralis Baltimore Bomolocha
Clostera albosigma Sigmoid Prominent
Colocasia propinquilinea Close-banded Yellow
Ellida caniplaga Linden Prominent Moth
Eudryas grata Beautiful Wood Nymph
Gluphisa septentrionis Common Gluphisa
Hypagyrtis piniata Pine-measuring Worm Moth
Itame ribearia Currant Spanworm Moth
Maliattha synochitis Black-dotted Lithacodia
Nerice bidentata Double-toothed Prominent
Noctua pronuba Large Yellow Underwing
Panthea acronyctoides Black Zigzag
Parallelia bistriaris Maple Looper Moth
Peridea ferriginea Chocolate Prominent
Phlogophora iris Olive Angle Shades
Plusia contexta Connected Looper Moth
Schizura unicornis Unicorn Caterpillar Moth
Tarachidia erastriodes Small Bird Dropping Moth

Xestia dolosaladela Black-lettered Dart Moth
Zale galbanata Maple Zale
Zale horrida Horrid Zale

BUTTERFLIES

HESPERIIDAE

Erynnis icelus Dreamy Duskywing
Carterocephalus palaemon Arctic Skipper
Ancyloxypha numitor Least Skipper
Thymelicus lineola European Skipper*
Hesperia sassacus Indian Skipper
Polites peckius Peck's Skipper
Polites themistocles Tawny-edged Skipper
Polites mystic Long-dash Skipper
Poanes hobomok Hobomok Skipper

Skippers

PAPILIONIDAE

Papilio canadensis Canadian Tiger
 Swallowtail

Swallowtails

PIERIDAE

Pieris rapae Cabbage White*

Whites and Sulphurs

NYMPHALIDAE

Chlosyne nycteis Silvery Checkerspot
Chlosyne harrisii Harris's Checkerspot
Phyciodes tharos Pearl Crescent
Phyciodes cocyta Northern Crescent
Euphydryas phaeton Baltimore Checkerspot
Polygonia interrogationis Question Mark
Nymphalis milberti Milbert's Tortoiseshell
Vanessa atalanta Red Admiral (adult + larvae)
Limenitis arthemis White Admiral
Limenitis archippus Viceroy
Megisto cymela Little Wood Satyr
Coenonympha tullia Common Ringlet

Brush-footed

Butterflies

TRICHOPTERA

HYDROPSYCHIDAE

Hydropsychid sp.

Caddisflies

Net-spinning

Caddisflies

Net-spinning Caddisfly

LIMNEPHILIDAE

Limnephilid sp.

Northern Caddisflies

Caddisfly

MEGALOPTERA

CORYDALIDAE

Chauliodes rastricornis

Dobsonflies, Alderflies, Fishflies

Dobsonflies, Fishflies

Fishfly

COLEOPTERA

BUPRESTIDAE

Eupristocerus cognitans

Beetles

Metallic Woodborers

Buprestid Beetle

CANTHARIDAE

Podabrus brevicollis
Podabrus intrusus
Podabrus rugosulus
Podabrus tricostatus
Rhaxonycha carolina

Soldier Beetles

Soldier Beetle
 Soldier Beetle
 Soldier Beetle
 Soldier Beetle
 Soldier Beetle

CERAMBYCIDAE

Analeptura lineola
Saperda candida

Strangalepta abbreviata
Trigonarthris minnesotana

Long-horned Beetles

Long-horned Beetle
 Round-headed Apple Tree Borer
 Flower Longhorn
 Flower Longhorn

CHRYSOMELIDAE

Anisostena nigrita
Chrysomela mainensis
Galerucella californiensis
Labidomera clivicollis
Neochlamisus alni
Ophraella conferta
Plagioderma versicolora

Leaf Beetles

Leaf Beetle
 Leaf Beetle
 Loosestrife Leaf Beetle*
 Milkweed Leaf Beetle
 Leaf Beetle
 Leaf Beetle
 Willow Leaf Beetle

COCCINELLIDAE

Anatis labiculata
Harmonia axyridis
Propylaea quatuordecimpunctata

Lady Beetles

Fifteen-spotted Lady Beetle
 Asian Lady Beetle*
 Fourteen-spotted Lady Beetle*

CURCULIONIDAE

Dirabius rectirostris
Phyllobius oblongus
Rhyssomatus lineaticollis
Trypodendron betulae

Weevils

Weevil
 Weevil
 Weevil
 Weevil

ELMIDAE

Elmid sp.

Riffle Beetles

Riffle Beetle

GYRINIDAE

Gyrinus sp.

Whirligig Beetles

Whirligig Beetle

LAMPYRIDAE

Ellychnia corrusca

Fireflies

Winter Firefly

MELYRIDAE

Collops sp.

Soft-winged Flower Beetles

Soft-winged Flower Beetle

SCARABAEIDAE

Macroductylus subspinosus

Scarab Beetles

Rose Chafer

<i>Phyllophaga anxia</i>	Scarab Beetle	<i>Chrysopus</i> sp.	Deer Fly
<i>Serica georgiana</i>	Scarab Beetle	<i>Stonemyia tranquilla</i>	Horse Fly
<i>Serica intermixta</i>	Scarab Beetle	<i>Tabanus</i> sp.	Horse Fly
<i>Trichiotinus assimilis</i>	Flower Scarab		
SILPHIDAE	Carrion Beetles	TEPHRITIDAE	Fruit Flies
<i>Nicrophorus defodiens</i>	Carrion Beetle	<i>Strauzia</i> sp.	Fruit Fly
STAPHYLINIDAE	Rove Beetles	LIMONIIDAE	Small-palped Crane Flies
<i>Lordithon</i> sp.	Rove Beetle	<i>Austrolimnophila toxoneura</i>	
DIPTERA	Flies	<i>Dicranomyia (Dicranomyia) immodesta</i>	
AGROMYZIDAE	Leaf-mining Flies	<i>Elephantomyia westwoodi</i>	
<i>Agromyzid</i> spp.	Leaf Miners	<i>Epiphragma fasciapenne</i>	
ASILIDAE	Robber Flies	<i>Erioptera (Mesocyphona) caloptera</i>	
<i>Laphria</i> spp.	Robber Fly	<i>Euphyllidorea adusta</i>	
CHIRONOMIDAE	Midges	<i>Gonomyia currani</i> (new to the Ottawa district)	
<i>Chironomid</i> sp.	Midge	<i>Gonomyia (Idiocerodes) kansensis</i> (new to the Ottawa district, probably presents a significant range extension north)	
CULICIDAE	Mosquitoes	<i>Hoplolabis armata</i>	
<i>Culicid</i> spp.	Mosquito spp.	<i>Idiocera blanda</i>	
DOLICHOPODIDAE	Long-legged Flies	<i>Illisia graphica</i> (new to the Ottawa district)	
<i>Condylostylus</i> sp.	Long-legged Fly	<i>Limnonia indigena</i> (new to the Ottawa district)	
EMPIDIDAE	Dance Flies	<i>Metalimnobia immatura</i>	
<i>Empidid</i> sp.	Dance Fly	<i>Metalimnobia solitaria</i>	
RHAGIONIDAE	Snipe Flies	<i>Molophilus forcipulus</i>	
<i>Chrysopilus</i> sp.	Snipe Fly	<i>Molophilus</i> sp.	
SCATHOPHAGIDAE	Scathophagid Flies	<i>Ormosia affinis</i>	
<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>	Yellow Dung Fly	<i>Pilaria recondita</i>	
SCIOMYZIDAE	Marsh Flies	<i>Pseudolimnophila contempta</i>	
<i>Tetanocera</i> sp.	Marsh Fly	<i>Pseudolimnophila noveboracensis</i>	
STRATIOMYIDAE	Soldier Flies	<i>Shannonomyia lenta</i>	
<i>Hedriodiscus dorsalis</i>	Soldier Fly	PEDICIIDAE	
<i>Odontomyia virgo</i>	Soldier Fly	<i>Tricyphona (Tricyphona) johnsoni</i>	
SYRPHIDAE	Flower Flies, Hover Flies	TIPULIDAE	Long-palped Crane Flies
<i>Eristalis dimidiata</i>	Hover Fly	<i>Dolichocheza (Oropeza) subalbipes</i>	
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Hover Fly	<i>Nephrotoma euceroides</i>	
<i>Eristalis transversa</i>	Hover Fly	<i>Tipula (Lindnerina) senega</i>	
<i>Microdon</i> sp.	Hover Fly	<i>Tipula (Pterelachisus) entomophthorae</i>	
<i>Temnostoma balyras</i>	Hover Fly	<i>Tipula (Schummelia) hermannia</i>	
<i>Toxomerus geminatus</i>	Hover Fly	<i>Tipula (Vestiplex) longiventris</i>	
TABANIDAE	Horse Flies, Deer Flies	<i>Tipula (Yamatotipula) furca</i>	
		<i>Tipula (Yamatotipula) jacobus</i> (new to the Ottawa district, probably presents a significant range extension north)	
		MECOPTERA	Flies, Scorpion Flies, and Fleas
		PANORPIDAE	Common Scorpion Flies
		<i>Panorpa</i> sp.	Scorpion Fly
		<i>Panorpa galerita</i>	Scorpion Fly
		<i>Panorpa submaculosa</i>	Scorpion Fly

HYMENOPTERA

**Sawflies, Wasps,
Bees and Ants**

SYMPHYTA

Sawflies

TENTHREDINIDAE

Common Sawflies

Tenthredo sp.

Sawfly

GASTERUPTIIDAE

Gasteruptiids

Gasteruptiid sp.

Gasteruptiid Wasp

HALICTIDAE

Sweat Bees

Halictid sp.

Sweat Bee

VESPIDAE

**Yellowjackets,
Hornets and their
relatives**

Ancistrocersus sp.

Mason Wasp

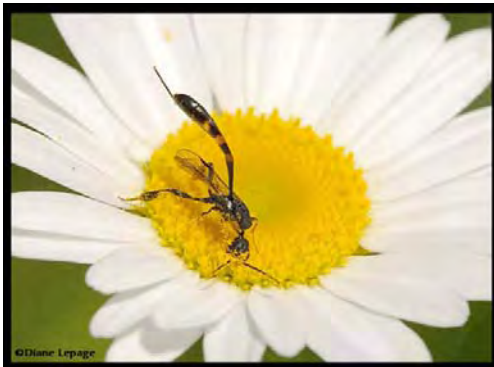
Data: F. Brodo, B. Gill, D.Lepage, E. Rother,
other BioBlitz participants



Rose Chafer



Meadow Plant Bug



Gasteruptiid wasp



Snipe Fly

Table 4

**Arachnids: Larose Forest BioBlitz
June 11/12, 2010**

Species in blue are new to the Larose Forest Arachnids List

ARACHNIDA	Spiders, Mites, Harvestmen, Ticks
CLUBIONIDAE	Sac Spiders
<i>Clubiona</i> sp.	Sac Spider
LYCOSIDAE	Wolf Spiders
<i>Lycosid</i> sp.	Wolf Spider
PHALANGIDAE	Harvestmen
<i>Leiobunum</i> sp.	Harvestman
PHILODROMIDAE	Philodromid Spiders
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>	Oblong Running Crab Spider
PISAUROIDAE	Nursery Web Spiders
<i>Pisaurina mira</i>	Nursery Web Spider
SALTICIDAE	Jumping Spiders
<i>Eris militaris</i>	Bronze Jumper
<i>Pelegrina proterva</i>	Reckless Jumper
TETRAGNATHIDAE	Long-jawed Orb Weavers
<i>Tetragnatha</i> sp.	Long-jawed Orb Weaver
THOMISIDAE	Crab Spiders
<i>Misumena vatia</i>	Goldenrod Spider
<i>Xysticus transvertatus</i>	Transverse banded crab spider

Data: C. Hanrahan, D. Lepage

Mammals: Larose Forest BioBlitz
June 11/12, 2010

CHIROPTERA**Vespertilionidae***Eptesicus fuscus***RODENTIA****Cricetidae***Ondatra zibethicus**Peromyscus maniculatus* Deer Mouse**Sciuridae***Tamias striatus**Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* Red Squirrel**Castoridae***Castor canadensis***CARNIVORA****Canidae***Canis latrans**Vulpes vulpes***Procyonidae***Procyon lotor***Mustelidae***Mephitis mephitis***ARTIODACTYLA****Cervidae***Alces alces**Odocoileus virginianus***Bats****Smooth-faced Bats**

Big Brown Bat

Rodents**New World Mice**

Muskrat

Squirrels

Eastern Chipmunk

Beaver

Beaver

Carnivores**Dogs**

Coyote

Red Fox

Raccoons

Raccoon

Weasels and their Allies

Striped Skunk

Cloven-hoofed Mammals**Deer**

Moose

White-tailed Deer

Data: Joffre Cote, with additions by other BioBlitz participants

**Fish: Larose Forest BioBlitz
June 11/12, 2010**

GASTEROSTEIFORMES

GASTEROSTEIDAE

Culea inconstans

ESOCIFORMES

UMBRIDAE

Umbra limi

CYPRINIFORMES

CYPRINIDAE

Cyprinus carpio

Pimephales promelas

Phoxinus eos

Phoxinus neogaeus

Phoxinus eos x *neogaeus*

Semotilus atromaculatus

PIPEFISHES AND STICKLEBACKS

Brook Stickleback

PIKES AND MUDMINNOWS

Central Mudminnow

MINNOWS AND SUCKERS

Carp

Fathead Minnow

Northern Redbelly Dace

Finescale Dace

Northern Redbelly Dace/Finescale Dace

Creek Chub

Data: L. Clement, D. Hamline, C. Little, J. Mansell, M. Scheerder, M. Walker

Vascular Plants: Larose Forest BioBlitz June 11/12, 2010

- Non-native species indicated by an asterisk*
- Species in blue type are new additions to the Larose Forest Plant List.
- Species in **boldface** are regionally or provincially significant.
- Regional significance follows Brunton's definition: "plants known from 10 or fewer *contemporary* populations (post-1969) in the City of Ottawa" (Brunton 2005).
- Provincial significance follows the NHC:

Provincial status:

S1 - Critically Imperiled in Ontario; usually 5 or fewer occurrences.

S2 - Imperiled in Ontario; usually between 6-20 occurrences.

S3 - Vulnerable in Ontario; 80 or fewer occurrences.

LYCOPODIACEAE Clubmoss Family

Lyopodium annotinum Stiff Clubmoss

Lycopodium clavatum Wolf's Claw Clubmoss

Lycopodium complanatum Northern Ground

Cedar, Regionally Significant

Lycopodium dendroideum Prickly Tree Clubmoss

Lycopodium digitatum Southern Ground Cedar

Lycopodium lucidulum Shining Clubmoss

Lycopodium obscurum Ground Pine

EQUISETACEAE Horsetail Family

Equisetum arvense Field Horsetail

Equisetum hyemale Scouring Rush

Equisetum pratense Meadow Horsetail

Equisetum scirpoides Dwarf Scouring Rush

Equisetum sylvaticum Wood Horsetail

Equisetum variegatum Variegated Horsetail

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE Grape Fern Family

Botrychium virginianum Rattlesnake Fern

OSMUNDACEAE Flowering Fern Family

Osmunda cinnamomea Cinnamon Fern

Osmunda claytoniana Interrupted Fern

Osmunda regalis Royal Fern

PTERIDACEAE Maidenhair Fern Family

Adiantum pedatum Maidenhair Fern

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE Bracken Fern Family

Dennstaedtia punctilobula Hay-scented Fern

Pteridium aquilinum Bracken

THELYPTERIDACEAE Marsh Fern Family

Phegopteris connectilis Northern Beech Fern

Thelypteris noveboracensis New York Fern

Thelypteris palustris Marsh Fern

POLYPODIACEAE Fern Family

Athyrium filix-femina Lady Fern

Dryopteris carthusiana Spinulose Wood Fern

Dryopteris cristata Crested Wood Fern

Dryopteris intermedia Wood Fern

Dryopteris marginalis Marginal Wood Fern

Gymnocarpium dryopteris Oak Fern

Matteuccia struthiopteris Ostrich Fern

Onoclea sensibilis Sensitive Fern

Polystichum acrostichoides Christmas Fern

TAXACEAE Yew Family

Taxus canadensis Canada Yew

PINACEAE Pine Family

Abies balsamea Fir

Larix laricina Tamarack

Picea glauca White Spruce

Picea mariana Black Spruce

Pinus resinosa Red Pine

Pinus strobus White Pine

Pinus sylvestris Scotch Pine

Tsuga canadensis Hemlock

CUPRESSACEAE Cypress Family

Thuja occidentalis Eastern White Cedar

TYPHACEAE Cattail Family

Typha latifolia Cattail

POTAMOGETONACEAE Pond-weed Family

Potamogeton foliosus Leafy Pondweed

ALISMATACEAE Water Plantain Family

Alisma triviale Water Plantain

BUTOMACEAE Flowering Rush Family

Butomus umbellatus Flowering Rush*

POACEAE Grass Family

Agropyron repens Quack Grass*

Bromus inermis Smooth Brome Grass*

Calamagrostis canadensis Canada Bluejoint

Cinna latifolia Nodding Woodreed

Dactylis glomerata Orchard Grass*

Digitaria ischaemum Smooth Crabgrass*

Festuca arundinacea Tall Fescue*

Festuca rubra Red Fescue*

Glyceria grandis Tall Manna Grass

***Glyceria septentrionalis* Southern Manna Grass,
Regionally Significant**

Glyceria striata Fowl Manna Grass

***Hierochloe odorata* Sweet Grass,
Regionally Significant**

Leersia oryzoides Rice Cut-grass

Leersia virginica White Grass

Phalaris arundinacea Reed Canary Grass*

Phleum pratense Timothy*

Poa compressa Canada Bluegrass*

Poa pratensis Kentucky Bluegrass

***Torreyochloa pallida*, var. *fernaldii* Fernald's
Manna Grass, Regionally Significant**

CYPERACEAE Sedge Family

Carex bromoides Brome Hummock Sedge

Carex canescens Silvery Sedge

***Carex chordorrhiza* Cord Sedge, Regionally
Significant**

Carex comosa Bristly Sedge

Carex crinita Fringed Sedge

***Carex debilis* var. *rudgei* Weak Sedge, Regionally
Significant**

Carex deweyana Dewey's Sedge

***Carex folliculata* Long sedge, S3, Regionally
Significant**

Carex gracillima Graceful Sedge

Carex grayi Gray's Sedge

***Carex gynandra* Nodding Sedge, Regionally
Significant**

Carex hystericina Porcupine Sedge

Carex interior Inland Sedge

Carex intumescens Shining Bladder Sedge

Carex ovales group Sedge

Carex paupercula Bog Sedge

Carex vulpinoidea Fox Sedge

Eleocharis ovata Spike-rush

Eleocharis smallii Spike-rush

JUNCACEAE Rush Family

Juncus effusus Soft Rush

ARACEAE Arum Family

Arisaema triphyllum Jack-in-the-pulpit

Calla palustris Water Arum

LILIACEAE Lily Family

Clintonia borealis Bluebead

Convallaria majalis* Lily-of-the-valley

Erythronium americanum Dogtooth Violet

Hemerocallis fulva Day-lily*

Maianthemum canadense Canada Mayflower

Medeola virginiana Indian Cucumber Root

Smilacina racemosa False Solomon's Seal

Streptopus roseus Rosy Twisted Stalk

Trillium erectum Red Trillium

Trillium undulatum Painted Trillium

SMILACACEAE Briar Family

Smilax herbacea Greenbriar, Carrion Flower

IRIDACEAE Iris Family

Iris versicolor Blue Flag, Wild Iris

Sisyrinchium montanum Blue-eyed Grass

ORCHIDACEAE Orchid Family

Corallorhiza trifida Northern Coralroot

Cypripedium acaule Pink Lady Slipper

Epipactis helleborine Helleborine*

SALICACEAE Willow Family

Populus balsamifera Balsam Poplar

Populus deltoides Cottonwood

Populus grandidentata Large-toothed Aspen

Populus tremuloides Trembling Aspen

Salix sp. Willow sp.

Salix bebbiana Bebb's Willow

Salix fragilis Crack Willow*

Salix interior Sandbar Willow

Salix lucida Shining Willow

Salix nigra Black Willow

Salix petiolaris Slender Willow

JUGLANDACEAE Hickory Family

Carya cordiformis Bitternut Hickory

BETULACEAE Birch Family

Alnus rugosa Speckled Alder

Betula alleghaniensis Yellow Birch

Betula papyrifera White Birch

Betula populifolia Gray Birch

Betula pumila Dwarf Birch? Regionally Significant

Carpinus caroliniana Blue-beech

Corylus cornuta Beaked Hazel

Ostrya virginiana Ironwood

FAGACEAE Beech Family

Fagus grandifolia Beech

Quercus macrocarpa Bur Oak

ULMACEAE Elm Family

Ulmus americana American Elm

CANNABACEAE Hemp Family

Humulus lupulus Hops

URTICACEAE Nettle Family

Laportea canadensis Wood Nettle

Pilea pumila Clearweed

Urtica dioica Stinging Nettle

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE Ginger Family

Asarum Canadense Wild Ginger

POLYGONACEAE Buckwheat Family

Polygonum convolvulus Black Bindweed*

Rumex crispus Curled Dock*

Rumex obtusifolius Broad-leaved Dock*

Rumex orbiculatus Great Water Dock

Rumex verticillatus Water Dock

CARYOPHYLLACEAE Pink Family

Cerastium fontanum Mouse-ear Chickweed*

Silene vulgaris Bladder Campion*

Stellaria graminea Lesser Stitchwort*

RANUNCULACEAE Buttercup Family

Actaea pachypoda Doll's Eye

Actaea rubra Red Baneberry

Anemone canadensis Canada Anemone

Clematis virginiana Old Man's Beard

Coptis trifolia Goldthread

Ranunculus abortivus Woodland Buttercup

Ranunculus acris Buttercup*

Ranunculus sceleratus Celery-leaved Crowfoot

Ranunculus septentrionalis Swamp Buttercup,

Regionally Significant

Thalictrum dioicum Early Meadow Rue

Thalictrum pubescens Tall Meadow Rue

BERBERIDACEAE Barberry Family

Caulophyllum thalictroides Blue Cohosh

BRASSICACEAE Mustard Family

Cardamine pennsylvanica Pennsylvania Bittercress*

Sisymbrium officinale Hedge Mustard*

DROSERACEAE Sundew Family

Drosera rotundifolia Round-leaved Sundew

CRASSULACEAE Stonecrop Family

Sedum telephium Live-forever, Orpine*

SAXIFRAGACEAE Saxifrage Family

Ribes cynosbati Wild Gooseberry

Ribes glandulosum Skunk Currant

Tiarella cordifolia Foamflower

ROSACEAE Rose Family

Agrimonia gryposepala Agrimony

Amelanchier sp. Serviceberry sp.

Amelanchier arborea Downy Serviceberry

Aronia melanocarpa Black Chokeberry

Fragaria virginiana Wild Strawberry

Geum aleppicum Yellow Avens

Geum canadense White Avens

Prunus pennsylvanica Pin Cherry

Prunus serotina Black Cherry

Prunus virginiana Choke Cherry

Rosa sp. Rose*

Rubus allegheniensis Blackberry

Rubus flagellaris Northern Dewberry

Rubus hispidus Swamp Dewberry

Rubus idaeus Red Raspberry

Rubus odoratus Red-flowering Raspberry

Rubus pubescens Dewberry

Sorbus sp. Mountain Ash

Spiraea alba Meadowsweet

Waldsteinia fragarioides Barren-strawberry

FABACEAE Bean Family

Amphicarpaea bracteata Hog-peanut

Apios americana Groundnut

Lotus corniculatus Bird's Foot Trefoil*

Medicago lupulina Black Medic*

Medicago sativa Alfalfa*

Melilotus alba White Sweet Clover*

Trifolium pratense Red Clover*

Trifolium repens White Clover*
Vicia cracca Purple Vetch*

OXALIDACEAE Wood-sorrel Family

Oxalis stricta Yellow Wood Sorrel

EUPHORBIACEAE Spurge Family

Euphorbia maculata Milk Purslane

ANACARDIACEAE Cashew Family

Rhus radicans Poison Ivy

Rhus typhina Staghorn sumac

AQUIFOLIACEAE Holly Family

Ilex verticillata Winterberry

***Nemopanthus mucronatus* Mountain Holly,
Regionally Significant**

ACERACEAE Maple Family

Acer xfreemanii Freeman's Maple (*A. rubrum* x *A. saccharinum*)

Acer negundo Manitoba Maple*

Acer pensylvanicum Striped maple

Acer rubrum Red Maple

Acer saccharum Sugar Maple

Acer spicatum Mountain Maple

BALSAMINACEAE Touch-me-not Family

Impatiens capensis Jewelweed

RHAMNACEAE Buckthorn Family

Rhamnus alnifolia Alder-leaved Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica Common Buckthorn*

Rhamnus frangula Glossy Buckthorn*

VITACEAE Grape Family

Parthenocissus inserta Virginia Creeper

Vitis riparia Wild Grape

TILIACEAE Linden Family

Tilia americana Basswood

VIOLACEAE Violet Family

Viola sp. Violet sp.

Viola pubescens Downy Yellow Violet

LYTHRACEAE Loosestrife Family

Lythrum salicaria Purple Loosestrife*

ONAGRACEAE Evening Primrose Family

Circaea lutetiana Enchanter's Nightshade

Ludwigia palustris Water Purslane

Oenothera biennis Evening Primrose

ARALIACEAE Ginseng Family

Aralia nudicaulis Sarsaparilla

Aralia racemosa Spikenard

APIACEAE Carrot Family

Cicuta maculata Spotted Water-hemlock

Osmorhiza claytonii Sweet Cicely

Pastinaca sativa Wild Parsnip*

Sanicula marilandica Black Snakeroot

CORNACEAE Dogwood Family

Cornus alternifolia Alternate-leaved dogwood

Cornus canadensis Bunchberry

Cornus rugosa Round-leaved Dogwood

Cornus stolonifera Red Osier Dogwood

PYROLACEAE Pyrola Family

Pyrola elliptica Shinleaf

ERICACEAE Heath Family

Gaultheria procumbens Wintergreen

Gaylussacia baccata, *Huckleberry*

Kalmia angustifolia Sheep Laurel

Ledum groenlandicum Labrador Tea

Vaccinium angustifolium Low-bush Blueberry

Vaccinium myrtilloides Velvet-leaf Blueberry

PRIMULACEAE Primrose Family

Lysimachia ciliata Fringed Loosestrife

Lysimachia nummularia Creeping Charlie*

Trientalis borealis Starflower

OLEACEAE Olive Family

Fraxinus nigra Black Ash

Fraxinus pennsylvanica Red Ash, Green Ash

APOCYNACEAE Dogbane Family

Apocynum androsaemifolium Flowering Dogbane

Apocynum cannabinum Indian Hemp

ASCLEPIADACEAE Milkweed Family

Asclepias incarnata Swamp Milkweed

Asclepias syriaca Milkweed

CONVOLVULACEAE Morning Glory Family

Convolvulus arvensis Field Bindweed*

BORAGINACEAE Borage Family

Myosotis sp. Forget-Me-Not*

LAMIACEAE Mint Family

Galeopsis tetrahit Hemp Nettle*
Glechoma hederacea Gill-over-the-ground*
Lamium sp. Dead Nettle*
Lycopus americanus Water Horehound
Prunella vulgaris Heal-all*

SOLANACEAE Nightshade Family

Solanum dulcamara Deadly Nightshade*

SCROPHULARIACEAE Figwort Family

Scrophularia lanceolata Figwort, Regionally Significant

PLANTAGINACEAE Plantain Family

Plantago major Common Plantain*

RUBIACEAE Bedstraw Family

Galium sp. Galium
Galium asprellum Rough Bedstraw
Galium palustre Marsh Bedstraw
Mitchella repens Partridgeberry

CAPRIFOLIACEAE Honeysuckle Family

Diervilla lonicera Bush Honeysuckle
Lonicera canadensis Canada Honeysuckle
Lonicera villosa Northern Fly Honeysuckle, Regionally Significant

Sambucus canadensis Canada Elderberry
Sambucus racemosa Red Elderberry
Symphoricarpos albus Snowberry
Viburnum alnifolium Hobblebush
Viburnum cassinoides Wild Raisin, Witherod
Viburnum lentago Nannyberry

CUCURBITACEAE Gourd Family

Echinocystis lobata Wild Cucumber

ASTERACEAE Composite Family

Achillea millefolium Yarrow
Ambrosia artemisiifolia Ragweed
Ambrosia trifida Giant Ragweed
Arctium minus Burdock*
Artemisia vulgaris Mugwort*
Aster acuminatus Whorled Wood Aster
***Aster borealis* Rush Aster, Regionally Significant**
Aster ciliolatus Ciliolate Aster
Aster cordifolius Heart-leaved Aster
Aster lanceolatus Panicked Aster
Aster lateriflorus Calico Aster
Aster macrophyllus Large-leaved Aster

Aster novae-angliae New England Aster
Aster puniceus Purple-stemmed Aster
Aster umbellatus Flat-topped Aster
Cirsium arvense Canada Thistle*
Cirsium vulgare Bull Thistle*
Erigeron annuus Daisy Fleabane
Erigeron philadelphicus Daisy Fleabane
Eupatorium maculatum Joe-Pye-Weed
Eupatorium rugosum White Snakeroot
Helianthus sp. Sunflower sp.
Hieracium aurantiacum Orange Hawkweed*
Hieracium caespitosum Field Hawkweed*
Lactuca biennis Tall Blue Lettuce
Leucanthemum vulgare Ox-eye Daisy*
Prenanthes altissima Tall White Lettuce
Rudbeckia hirta Brown-eyed Susan
Solidago altissima Tall Goldenrod
Solidago canadensis Canada Goldenrod
Solidago flexicaulis Zig-zag Goldenrod
Solidago rugosa Rough Goldenrod
Sonchus arvensis Sow-thistle*
Tanacetum vulgare Common Tansy*
Taraxacum officinale Dandelion*
Tragopogon pratensis Yellow Goat's-beard*
Tussilago farfara Coltsfoot*

Data: S. Darbyshire, C. Hanrahan, S. Hunter, L. Ovenden, J. Page, M. Petryk., J.&A. Reddoch, B. Rioux, J. Saarela



Ox-eye Daisy

Mosses and Liverworts: Larose Forest BioBlitz June 11/12, 2010

- Species in blue are new for the Larose list
- Provincial ranking and definition follows the NHIC: **S3** - Vulnerable in Ontario; 80 or fewer occurrences.

DIVISION HEPATICAE LIVERWORTS

ANEURACEAE*Riccardia latifrons***CALYPOGEIACEAE***Calypogeia muelleriana***CEPHALOZIACEAE***Nowellia curvifolia***GEOCALYCEAE***Chiloscyphus profundus**Geocalyx graveolens***JUBULACEAE***Frullania eboracensis***JUNGERMANNIACEAE***Jamesoniella autumnalis***PELLIACEAE***Pellia neesiana* S3?**PTILIDIACEAE***Ptilidium pulcherrimum***RADULACEAE***Radula complanata*

DIVISION MUSCI MOSESSES

AMBLYSTEGIACEAE*Amblystegium riparium**Drepanocladus aduncus**Warnstorfia fluitans***AULACOMNIACEAE***Aulacomnium palustre***BRACHYTHECIACEAE***Brachythecium rutabulum**Brachythecium salebrosum**Bryhnia novae-angliae**Eurhynchium pulchellum***BRYACEAE***Pohlia nutans***CLIMACEAE***Climacium dendroides***DICRANACEAE***Dicranum flagellare**Dicranum montanum**Dicranum polysetum**Dicranum scoparium* Broom Moss*Dicranum undulatum***ENTODONTACEAE***Entodon seductrix***FISSIDENTACEAE***Fissidens adianthoides***HYLOCOMIACEAE***Pleurozium schreberi**Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus* Shaggy Moss**HYPNANCEAE***Callicladium haldanianum**Herzogiella turfacea**Hypnum lindbergii**Hypnum pallescens**Platygyrium repens**Pylaisiella polyantha**Pylaisiella selwynii*

LESKEACEAE

Leskea polycarpa

LEUCOBRYACEAE

Leucobryum glaucum

MNIACEAE

Plagiomnium cuspidatum

ORTHOTRICHACEAE

Orthotrichum ohioense S3

Ulota crispa

Ulota coarctata? (capsules immature) S3

PLAGIOTHECIACEAE

Plagiothecium cavifolium

Plagiothecium denticulatum

Plagiothecium laetum

POLYTRICHACEAE

Atrichum altecristatum

Polytrichum commune Common Haircap Moss

SEMATOPHYLLACEAE

Pylaisiadelphina tenuirostris

SPHAGNACEAE

Sphagnum girgensohnii

Sphagnum russowii

TETRAPHIDACEAE

Tetraphis pellucida

THUIDIACEAE

Abietinella abietina

Thuidium delicatulum

Thuidium recognitum

Data: Linda Ley

Table 9

Mushrooms and Fungi: Larose Forest BioBlitz June 11/12, 2010

- Common names taken from Barron, George. 1999. Mushrooms of Ontario and Eastern Canada. Lone Pine and from participants in the BioBlitz.
- Species in blue type are new additions to the Larose Forest Fungi inventory

BASIDIOMYCETES

Agaricales

Agaricaceae

Amanita praecox

Amanita rhacopus

Bolbitiaceae

Hebeloma mesophaeum Dark-centred
Hebeloma

Entolomataceae

Nolanea strictior var. *isabellina*

Marasmiaceae

Marasmius rotula Horsehair
Mushroom

Marasmius scorodonius

Schizophyllaceae

Schizophyllum commune Split Gill

Tricholomataceae

Clitocybe squamulosa Scaly Clitocybe

Gymnopus subsulphureus

Hygrocybe miniata Vermilion Waxcap

Megacollybia platyphylla Broad Gill

Melanoleuca alboflavida Yellow-white
Melanoleuca

Mycena capilaripes

Mycena sanguinolenta

Hymenochaetales

Hymenochaetaceae

Phellinus ignarius

Phellinus tremulae

Phallales

Fomitopsidaceae

Fomitopsis pinicola Red-banded
polypore

Piptoporus betulinus Birch Polypore

Ganodermataceae

Ganoderma applanatum Artist's Conk

Polyporaceae

Fomes fomentarius

Lenzites betulina Birch Lenzites

Polyporus alveolaris

Polyporus badius

Polyporus squamosus Dryad's Saddle

Trametes hirsutum

Trametes versicolor Turkey Tail

Trichaptum bifforme Purple-Toothed

Polypore

Tyromyces chioneus White Cheese

Polypore

Russulales

Stereaceae

Stereum hirsutum

Stereum subtomentosum False Turkey Tail

Tremellales

Exidiaceae

Tremella lutescens Witch's Butter

ASCOMYCÈTES

Dothideales

Pleosporales

Dibotryon morbosum Black Knot Fungi

Helotiales

Cudoniaceae

Chlorociboria aeruginescens Blue-Stain Fungus

Hyaloscyphaceae

Belonidium sulphureum

Lachnum virgineum

Xylariales

Xylariaceae

Daldinia concentrica Carbon Ball

MYXOMYCÈTES

Liceales

Reticulariaceae

Dictydiaethalium plumbeum

Lycogala epidendron

Wolf's Milk Slime

Protosteliales

Ceratiomyxaceae

Ceratiomyxa fruticosa (*fruticulosa*?)

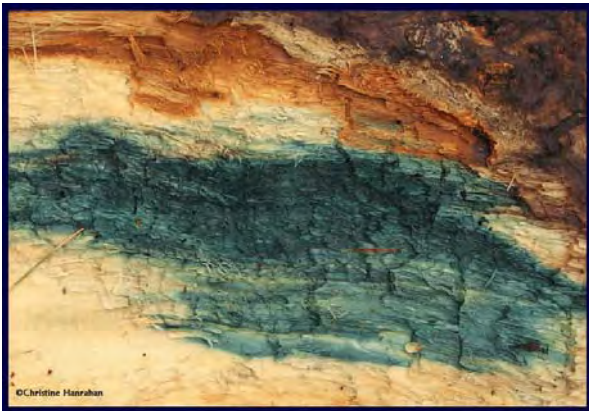
Physarales

Physaraceae

Fuligo septica

Scrambled Egg
Slime

Data: *Christiane and Michel Corbeil, Yolande Dalpé, Renée Lebeuf, Otto Loesel, André Paul*



Blue-stain Fungus



Turkey Tails



Scrambled Egg Slime

Miscellaneous Observations: Larose Forest BioBlitz
July 11/12 2010

NON-INSECT ARTHROPODS

ISOPODA	Pill Bugs, Sow Bugs
ASSELIDAE	
Asselid sp.	
DECAPODA	Crabs, Crayfishes, Lobsters, Prawns, and Shrimp
CAMBARIDAE	Crayfish
Cambarid sp.	Crayfish sp.
PELECYPODA	Clams and Mussels
SPHAERIIDAE	Fingernail Clams and Pea Clams
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.	Pea Clam

Data: L. Clement, D. Hamline