



January 6, 2016

Mr. Chris Veinot
Natural Forces Wind Inc.
#1205 - 1801 Hollis Street
Halifax, NS B3J 3N4

Dear Mr. Veinot,

Re: 2015 Post-Construction Bird and Bat Monitoring Program
Gaetz Brook Community Wind Farm

INTRODUCTION

Natural Forces Wind Inc. has developed a 2.3 MW wind power facility (the Project) in the community of Gaetz Brook in Halifax County, approximately 34 km east of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Project was approved on November 15, 2013 in accordance with Section 13(1)b of the Environmental Assessment Regulations, pursuant to Part IV of the *Environment Act*. As a condition of the EA approval, the Proponent is required to develop and implement a post-construction monitoring plan for birds and bats. In accordance with this condition, a post-construction monitoring plan for birds and bats (the Plan) was developed and implemented following the commencement of operations in October 2014. Following the completion of each year of monitoring, a report must be provided to Canadian Wildlife Services (CWS), Nova Scotia Environment (NSE), and Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR) detailing the methodology and findings of the monitoring program and providing recommendations for future monitoring and/or mitigation, as required.

The purpose of this report is to present the methodology and results for the first year of the post-construction bird and bat monitoring program.

Site Description

The Project site is located within Halifax Regional Municipality, approximately 34 km east of Halifax, and is centered at 4958367 N and 5602559 E (UTM Zone 20T). The Project site encompasses a variety of habitats including recently clear-cut areas, regenerating softwood forests, mature coniferous forests, as well as treed swamp and treed bog wetlands.

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Although the Project site consists of approximately 110 ha of privately owned land; the Project footprint is only 1.75 ha, and includes a cleared turbine pad and access road that extends from the north, via Marine Drive.

POST-CONSTRUCTION BIRD AND BAT MONITORING PROGRAM

As a condition of the EA approval, a post-construction monitoring program for birds and bats must be implemented to document mortalities and evaluate any changes in the diversity or abundance of the breeding bird community (if any) at the Project site as a result of Project operation and associated activities.

Breeding Bird Monitoring Methodology

The Program was designed to capture changes in the diversity and abundance of the breeding bird community at the Project site, relative to the community observed during the pre-construction breeding season surveys. The monitoring survey was completed in a manner that is consistent with the pre-construction survey methodology, which was designed in consultation with officials from NSDNR and CWS, and conformed to protocols outlined in the document *Recommended Protocols for Monitoring Impacts of Wind Turbines on Birds* (CWS 2007). The point count survey locations were updated to reflect the developed Project footprint. Surveys were conducted on days when weather conditions met or exceeded the criteria outlined in the document *Recommended Protocols for Monitoring Impacts of Wind Turbines on Birds* (CWS 2007).

Breeding surveys were completed by an expert birder on June 7 and June 15, 2015. The following information was recorded at each survey location:

- Weather conditions (temperature, wind speed, cloud cover, and presence of precipitation);
- Date and time of day;
- Habitat description; and
- GPS coordinates of the survey location.

Methodology for breeding bird monitoring involved the following elements:

- Surveys were four hours in duration, conducted during the first four hours after sunrise to encompass peak singing times for breeding passerines;
- Breeding bird surveys were conducted in June following the commencement of turbine operation (in October 2014);
- Species presence and abundance was recorded based on visual and acoustic observations;
- Approximate distance to each bird was recorded using a scale of 0-50 m, 50-100 m and further than 100 m; and
- Survey locations during each survey were separated by a minimum distance of 300 m, whenever possible, to account for all habitat types present at the Project site and to minimize the chances of double-counting birds with loud vocalizations.

Bird and Bat Mortalities

Although the number of birds killed by collisions with wind energy infrastructure has been demonstrated to be low (EC *et al.* 2012), particularly relative to other anthropogenic infrastructure (Erickson *et al.* 2005), the potential does exist for bird mortality as a result of the Project. Bat mortalities at wind energy facilities typically exceed those for birds (EC *et al.* 2014). Mortality surveys were completed to validate the predicted mortality effects of the Project on the resident and migrant bird community as well as the bat population, as outlined in the approved EA.

Mortality surveys must be conducted following the commencement of turbine operation (October 2014). Bat carcass searches will coincide with bird mortality surveys and will employ the same search protocol. Mortality surveys consist of three main components:

- Carcass searches;
- Scavenger removal trials; and
- Searcher efficiency trials.

Carcass Searches

Carcass searches were completed during the periods of peak bird migration, namely during the spring and fall migration period. The schedule of these carcass searches consisted of the following:

- Three times per week for 4 weeks, beginning mid-May 2015; and
- Three times per week for 8 weeks, beginning in late August 2015.

Carcass searches began at first light, to ensure minimal loss of carcasses due to diurnal scavengers. Data collection methods were in compliance with the recommendations outlined in the Wind Energy Bird and Bat Monitoring Database maintained by NatureCounts (2012). The search effort was focused on the turbine base and extended out 100 m in each direction to encompass an area of 3.14 ha (the search area). Carcass searches, including scavenged carcasses, were completed along linear transects, spaced less than 10 m apart and walked at a pace of 1.8 km/hr. Special attention was given to tall grass clumps, shrubs, and openings to animal burrows. Any evidence of actual or scavenged carcasses was noted including species, condition of the carcass, estimated time of death, and the probable cause of death (including justification to why this cause of death was chosen). In addition, the location of the carcass was recorded with a GPS.

If the carcass could not be identified, photos were taken for identification through consultation with an expert birder. Carcasses were removed to avoid replication; this was completed in accordance with federal, provincial, and municipal laws and permits. A salvage permit under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (1994) was acquired, as were the necessary permit(s) required under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) for salvage of any designated species at risk recovered during the carcass searches. An additional permit was obtained from NSDNR for the collection of carcasses of those bird species under provincial jurisdiction, including but not limited to game birds and raptors.

Any injured birds and/or bats were to be captured, if possible, and taken to a wildlife rehabilitation centre or vet clinic for treatment or for euthanization.

Scavenger Removal Trials

Scavenger removal trials are necessary to assess the scavenger removal rate at the Project site. These trials involved placing carcasses at various georeferenced locations within the search radius of the turbine and determining how many were removed within a 48 hour period (which corresponds to the time that elapses between carcass searches during the monitoring period). Planted carcasses were marked to distinguish from actual turbine-related fatalities, while not attracting/repelling potential scavengers. Juvenile quail and chicken carcasses were obtained from local hatcheries, and used for these trials. All carcasses were removed from the Project site and disposed of after the trials were completed.

Searcher Efficiency Trial

Searcher efficiency trials are necessary to assess the searcher's ability to find and recover carcasses. These trials involved placing carcasses at random, georeferenced locations undisclosed to the search team early in the morning prior to a scheduled carcass search, and counting the number of carcasses recovered by the search team. Extra care was taken to ensure minimal health effects to field surveyors. Persons handling carcasses took the proper precautions by having an updated rabies pre-exposure vaccination, and donning the proper personal protective equipment. All carcasses, unless removed by scavengers, were removed from the Project site and disposed of after the trials were completed.

BIRD AND BAT MONITORING PROGRAM RESULTS (2015)

Permitting Requirements

A salvage permit (No. SS2794) under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (1994) was acquired from CWS to salvage dead migratory birds recovered during the carcass searches. A Scientific Permit was also obtained from NSDNR for the collection of bat and non-migratory bird carcasses pursuant to subsection 14(1) (a) of the *Endangered Species Act* (1998) and Section 62 (2) of the *Wildlife Act* (1989).

Breeding Bird Surveys

Post-Construction Breeding Bird Surveys (2015)

Two breeding bird surveys were completed on the Project site on June 7 and June 15, 2015. A total of 437 individual birds comprised of 50 species were observed (Table 1, attached). Breeding evidence was assessed based on the guidelines provided in the *Maritime Breeding Bird Atlas - Guide for Atlases* (MBBA 2006). A summary of breeding bird activity on and near the Project site is provided below, and species specific behavioural details are included in Table 1 (attached):

- A total of 25 species are considered 'possible breeders' based on their presence in suitable breeding habitat during the breeding season.

- One species is considered a ‘probable breeder’ as a mated pair of these birds was observed.
- Four species are considered ‘confirmed breeders’ based on observations of fledged young and/or adults carrying food.
- Three species were observed on the Project site during the breeding season, but were not considered likely to have bred on-site as suitable habitat for these species is not present.

Five species of conservation interest (SOCI) were identified during the surveys. SOCI are species that are legally protected under the federal SARA, or the provincial *Endangered Species Act*, listed as ‘Special Concern’, ‘Threatened’ or ‘Endangered’ by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), or listed as ‘Sensitive’, ‘May be At Risk’ or ‘At Risk’ by NSDNR. These 5 species are listed in Table A below.

Table A: SOCI Observed during 2015 Post Construction Breeding Surveys

Common Name	Scientific Name	SARA Status ¹	NSESA Status ²	COSWIC Status ³	NSDNR Status ⁴
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Threatened	Endangered	Threatened	At Risk
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	May Be At Risk
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive

¹Government of Canada 2012; ²NS ESA 2013; ³COSEWIC 2012; ⁴NSDNR 2010

Pre-Construction Breeding Bird Surveys (2012)

Two breeding bird surveys were conducted as part of the EA for the Project on June 21 and July 11, 2012. Survey point-count locations nearest the Project footprint were compared to post-construction breeding bird survey results (Table 1, attached). A total of 400 individual birds comprised of 40 species were observed near the Project footprint in the pre-construction breeding bird surveys. Nine of these species were identified as probable breeders near the Project site, and another four were confirmed as breeding near the Project site (Table 1, attached).

Bird and Bat Mortality Surveys

Carcass Searches

Carcass searches were completed by a Strum staff member (the searcher). Carcass searches for the spring 2015 monitoring period began on May 11, 2015 and concluded on June 12, 2015 (4 weeks). Carcass searches for the fall 2015 monitoring period began on August 24, 2015 and concluded on October 15, 2015 (8 weeks).

No bird or bat carcasses were recovered during the spring or fall monitoring periods.

Scavenger Removal Trials

Scavenger Removal (SR) trials were also conducted in the spring and fall monitoring periods. The spring SR trial was conducted on June 8, 2015, and the fall SR trial was conducted on October 9, 2015. The detailed results of the SR trials are presented in Table 2 (attached). The results of these trials show that overall the SR rate was 31%. The SR rate was slightly higher in the spring (38%) than in the fall (25%). Also, all of the carcasses that were scavenged were placed in the woods, indicating that scavengers are most active in wooded areas.

Searcher Efficiency Trials

Searcher efficiency (SE) trials were conducted in the spring and fall monitoring periods. The spring SE trial was conducted on the morning of June 10, 2015, and the fall SE trial was conducted on the morning of October 9, 2015. Detailed results of the SE trials are presented in Table 3 (attached). The results of these trials show that overall, the searcher was 36% effective at recovering carcasses (38% in spring, and 33% in fall), and that the searcher was most effective at recovering carcasses in wooded areas.

DISCUSSION

Breeding Bird Surveys

In comparing the post-construction breeding bird survey data (2015) with the pre-construction breeding bird survey data (2012), there is no evidence that the Project has resulted in a significant change in the breeding bird community. In fact, both the diversity and abundance of bird species in the Project site area during the breeding season was observed to be slightly higher during post-construction surveys than pre-construction surveys (437 individual birds comprised of 50 species were observed during post-construction surveys vs. 400 individual birds comprised of 42 species that were observed during the pre-construction breeding bird surveys). Despite the higher abundance observed during the post-construction breeding bird surveys, the Project does not appear to have attracted invasive species to the area. The species observed that could be considered mildly invasive is the American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and these were observed in greater abundance during the pre-construction breeding bird surveys (52 birds observed) than in the post-construction surveys (14 birds observed). These results indicate that the Project has not resulted in a significant change in the breeding habitat availability for birds in the area.

Bird and Bat Mortality Surveys

Scavenger Removal Trial

The SR trial results indicate a moderate level of scavenging in the area of the turbine. This is supported by anecdotal evidence of predation on the Project site reported by the searcher. The searcher discovered dead Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) that appeared to have been killed by a predator, likely a Coyote (*Canis latrans*), during the fall carcass searches. Coyote scat was observed during pre-construction environmental surveys on the Project site, showing that these animals were present in the area before the Project was constructed. Overall, the SR rate was 31%, with the SR

rate in the spring (38%) being slightly higher than the SR rate in the fall (25%), but this small discrepancy is not likely attributable to any biotic factors.

Searcher Efficiency Trials

The SE trials indicate that the searcher was effective at recovering carcasses in wooded areas, but not especially effective in areas with other substrate types. The overall SE efficiency rate was 36%, and the rates were relatively consistent across the spring and fall seasons (38% and 33%, respectively).

Bird Mortalities

There were no bird carcasses recovered under the operating turbine during the spring or fall monitoring periods. The SE and SR trial results indicate that bird mortalities caused by the operating turbine may not have been observed, as carcasses may have been removed by scavengers or missed by the searcher. Despite these limitations the lack of any observed bird mortalities throughout both monitoring periods suggests that the propensity for the operating turbine to result in bird mortalities is low.

Bat Mortalities

No bat carcasses were found during the carcass surveys. The abundance of bats in Nova Scotia has been in decline for several years due to other biological factors. Bat mortality rates as a result of operating wind turbines are typically higher than bird mortality rates (EC et al. 2014). As there were no bird mortalities observed in 2015 as a result of the Project, these results suggest that the bat population in the area of the Project site is low.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The results of the 2015 post-construction bird and bat monitoring program at the Gaetz Brook Community Wind Farm indicate that the Project has not resulted in any significant changes in habitat availability for breeding birds, nor is the operating turbine a substantial cause of bird or bat mortality.

Yet to ensure that these results hold-true across multiple seasons, we recommend that the post-construction bird and bat monitoring program be continued into the 2016 season; and should consist of the elements outlined below.

Two breeding surveys, at least one week apart will be completed by an expert birder in June/early July 2016.

Carcass searches complete with searcher efficiency trials and scavenger removal trials will also be completed during spring and fall migration 2016. The schedule of the carcass searches will consist of the following:

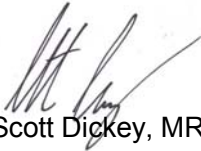
- Three times per week for 4 weeks, beginning mid-May, 2016; and
- Three times per week for 8 weeks, beginning in late August, 2016.

Scavenger removal trials and searcher efficiency trials will be repeated once during the spring surveys and once during the fall surveys in 2016.

Salvage and scientific permits will need to be attained through CWS and NSDNR for the 2016 post-construction bird and bat monitoring program.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Thank you,



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REFERENCES

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Table 1: Gaetz Brook Community Wind Farm - Species Observed During Pre-Construction and Post Construction Breeding Bird Surveys

Common Name	Scientific Name	Pre-Construction Breeding Bird Surveys		Post-Construction Breeding Bird Surveys		SARA Status	NSESA Status	COSEWIC Status	NSDNR Status
		Number Observed	Breeding Evidence*	Number Observed	Breeding Evidence*				
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	15	H, Possible	31	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	0	N/A	3	FY, Confirmed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	5	H, Possible	13	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	9	P, Probable	12	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	4	H, Possible	24	P, Probable	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	52	CF, Confirmed	14	CF, Confirmed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	17	P, Probable	17	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	12	FY, Confirmed	6	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	16	P, Probable	30	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	13	H, Possible	22	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	7	H, Possible	4	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	0	N/A	2	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	0	N/A	2	X, Observed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Endangered	Threatened	At Risk
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	8	P, Probable	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	3	H, Possible	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	1	X, Observed	1	X, Observed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not at Risk	May Be At Risk
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	4	H, Possible	3	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	31	FY, Confirmed	26	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	16	FY, Confirmed	12	FY, Confirmed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not at Risk	Secure
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	1	H, Possible	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	1	H, Possible	4	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	27	P, Probable	10	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	0	X, Observed	1	X, Observed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	0	H, Possible	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	46	CF, Confirmed	39	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	4	H, Possible	15	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	2	H, Possible	13	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	4	FY, Confirmed	5	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	3	H, Possible	2	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	6	P, Probable	17	CF, Confirmed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	2	P, Probable	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	0	N/A	8	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	1	H, Possible	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	8	H, Possible	8	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	1	H, Possible	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not at Risk	Secure
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	0	N/A	1	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	0	N/A	4	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Exotic
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	2	H, Possible	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	2	H, Possible	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	0	N/A	3	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	4	H, Possible	13	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	22	H, Possible	10	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	2	H, Possible	4	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	33	P, Probable	28	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	1	X, Observed	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	May Be At Risk
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	1	H, Possible	0	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	5	H, Possible	3	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	3	H, Possible	5	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Sensitive
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	6	H, Possible	10	H, Possible	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Secure
Total Number of Birds Observed		400		437					
Total Number of Species Observed		42		50					

* Breeding codes from the Maritime Breeding Bird Atlas - Guide for Atlases were used to describe breeding evidence (MMBA, 2006)

Table 2: Gaetz Brook Community Wind Farm - 2015 Post Construction Bird and Bat Monitoring Program - Scavenger Removal Trial Results

Project # 13-4865

Spring			
Turbine	Carcass #	Substrate	Removed by Scavenger?
1	1	Dirt	No
1	2	Grubbings	No
1	3	Forest	Yes
1	4	Gravel	No
1	5	Grubbings	No
1	6	Forest	Yes
1	7	Dirt	No
1	8	Forest	Yes
Spring Scavenger Removal Rate			38%
Fall			
Turbine	Carcass #	Substrate	Removed by Scavenger?
1	1	Dirt	No
1	2	Forest	Yes
1	3	Gravel	No
1	4	Forest	No
1	5	Dirt	No
1	6	Forest	No
1	7	Forest	Yes
1	8	Grass	No
Fall Scavenger Removal Rate			25%
Overall Scavenger Removal Rate			31%

Table 3: Gaetz Brook Community Wind Farm - 2015 Post Construction Bird and Bat Monitoring Program - Searcher Efficiency Trial Results Project# 13-4865

Spring			
Turbine	Carcass #	Substrate	Recovered by Searcher?
1	1	Grubbings	Yes
1	2	Woods	Yes
1	3	Gravel	No
1	4	Grass	No
1	5	Woods	No
1	6	Woods	Yes
1	7	Grass	No
1	8	Woods	No
Spring Recovery Rate			38%
Fall			
Turbine	Carcass #	Substrate	Recovered by Searcher?
1	1	Grubbings	No
1	2	Grass	No
1	3	Grass	No
1	4	Woods	Yes
1	5	Woods	Yes
1	6	Gravel	No
Fall Recovery Rate			33%
Overall Recovery Rate			36%