

At-Risk Plant & Animals On PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SPECIES AT RISK I.D. CARD



YELLOW
BANDED
BUMBLEBEE

SPECIES STATUS: SPECIAL CONCERN

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: THE YELLOW BANDED BUMBLEBEE CAN BE RECOGNIZED BY ITS SHORT HEAD AND THE BANDS OF GOLDEN, TUFTED HAIRS ALONG ITS ABDOMEN.

HABITAT: RANGES FROM MIXED WOODLANDS TO FARMERS FIELDS, REQUIRING ROTTEN LOGS OR ABANDONED RODENT BURROWS TO CRAFT THEIR NESTS.

THREATS: PESTICIDE USE, HABITAT LOSS AND INFECTIOUS PATHOGENS.

CONSERVATION INITIATIVES: THERE IS NO LEGISLATION IN PLACE TO PROTECT THIS SPECIES.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? PLANT NATIVE FLOWERS, LEAVE RODENT BURROWS FOR THEIR HABITAT, AND AVOID HARMFUL PESTICIDES.

FUN FACT: AS POLLINATORS, BEES FACILITATE PLANT REPRODUCTION, WHICH ULTIMATELY PROVIDES SHELTER AND FOOD FOR OTHER ANIMALS.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SPECIES AT RISK I.D. CARD



GULF OF ST.
LAWRENCE
ASTER

SPECIES STATUS: THREATENED.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: THIS SPECIES HAS SMOOTH, ELONGATED LEAVES AND SMALL FLOWER HEADS THAT VARY IN COLOUR FROM WHITE-PINK. IT CAN REACH HEIGHTS OF UP TO 40 CENTIMETERS AND PRODUCES DRY FRUITS KNOWN AS ACHENES THAT SELF DISPERSE THROUGH THE WIND.

HABITAT: COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS SUCH AS LAGOON SHORES, DUNE SLACKS, AND ARID AREAS OF SALT MARSHES. THIS SPECIES STRUGGLES WITH REGULAR EXPOSURE TO SALT, DROUGHT CONDITIONS, AND COMPETITION FROM OTHER ORGANISMS.

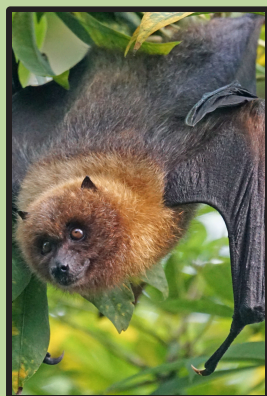
THREATS: RISING SEA LEVELS AND COASTAL DEVELOPMENT.

CONSERVATION INITIATIVES: THE PARKS CANADA TEAM, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF DAVID MAZEROLLE, IS DILIGENTLY MONITORING AND REINTRODUCING THIS SPECIES TO ITS NATURAL HABITAT.

WHAT ACTIONS CAN YOU TAKE? STEER CLEAR OF DISRUPTING HABITATS AND HONOUR THEIR DESIGNATED PROTECTED AREAS.

FUN FACT: THIS SPECIES IS RELATED TO BOTH DANDELIONS AND DAISIES!

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SPECIES AT RISK I.D. CARD



LITTLE
BROWN
BAT

SPECIES STATUS: ENDANGERED

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: THE LITTLE BROWN BAT IS DISTINGUISHABLE BY ITS BROWN GLOSSY FUR AND ITS LONG EAR PROJECTIONS (ALSO CALLED TRAGUS).

HABITAT: THEY COLONIZE CAVES, GROUNDWATER WELLS, AND LARGE-DIAMETER TREES. THEY EAT INSECTS AROUND WATERWAYS AND OPEN FORESTS.

THREATS: THE WHITE-NOSE SYNDROME (A DEADLY FUNGAL DISEASE THAT SPREADS RAPIDLY IN BAD COLONIES THAT HIBERNATE IN CAVES), DAMAGE OR LOSS OF HABITAT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND HUMAN DISTURBANCE.

CONSERVATION INITIATIVES: PARKS CANADA CONDUCTS ACOUSTIC MONITORING IN PEI NATIONAL PARK FROM MID-MAY TO OCTOBER, RECORDING AND IDENTIFYING BAT CALLS AT EIGHT LOCATIONS TO ASSESS BAT ACTIVITY LEVELS.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? CONSIDER BUILDING OR PURCHASING BAT BOXES TO INSTALL ON YOUR PROPERTY. THESE BOXES OFFER ESSENTIAL HABITAT FOR THIS SPECIES.

FUN FACT: BATS CAN ENDURE TEMPERATURE CHANGES OF NEARLY 120°F DURING WINTER HIBERNATION WITHOUT HARM.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SPECIES AT RISK I.D. CARD



BARN
SWALLOW

SPECIES STATUS: ENDANGERED

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: BARN SWALLOWS ARE MEDIUM-SIZED, COLOURFUL SONGBIRDS. THEY HAVE BLUE FEATHERS ON THEIR HEADS AND BACKS, RUSTY ORANGE COLOURING ON THE BOTTOM PART OF THEIR FACE, NECKS, BELLIES, AND VERY FORKED TAIL FEATHERS.

HABITAT: THESE CREATURES ARE TYPICALLY FOUND NESTING IN GROUPS WITHIN HUMAN-MADE STRUCTURES SUCH AS OLD BARN, OUTDOOR BUILDINGS, GARAGES, OR EVEN BRIDGES.

THREATS: DECREASES IN INSECT POPULATIONS, LOSS OF THEIR NESTING PLACES WHEN BARN OWNERS DECIDE TO REPURPOSE OR TEAR DOWN THEIR OLD BARN, AND COMPETITION FOR NESTING PLACES WITH ANOTHER BIRD CALLED THE HOUSE SPARROW.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? LOOK OUT FOR NESTS IN YOUR BARN, GARAGE, OR ANY OTHER OUTDOOR STRUCTURES YOU MAY HAVE. IF YOU HAPPEN TO FIND A NEST, ENSURE YOU PROVIDE THEM WITH AMPLE SPACE TO THRIVE.

FUN FACT: REFERRED TO AS "AERIAL ACROBATS" BECAUSE THEIR FORKED TAILS ENABLE THEM TO EXECUTE QUICK, SHARP TURNS WHILE SOARING AT REMARKABLE SPEEDS.

