

LETTER OF COMMITMENT TO THE PROTECTION OF SPECIES WITH STATUS

Dear Madam, Sir,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that some of the land you plan to acquire is home to vulnerable plant species. Conservation status is an indicator of the level of the precariousness of a species. You will find the particularities of these species and the legal obligations attached to them to help you protect them while allowing you to carry out your project.

SPECIES WITH SPECIAL STATUS ARE:



Species/groups to be protected	Status
WOOD GARLIC	Vulnerable species under the LEMV ¹ .
MILKWEED	Critical habitat for the Monarch butterfly federally listed as endangered under SARA ² .
<u>HAWTHORN</u>	Critical habitat of the Loggerhead Shrike protected internationally under the MBCA ³ listed federally as threatened under SARA and listed provincially as threatened under the LEMV.

Before undertaking any work on your property, you will therefore have to validate the presence/absence of one or more of these species with status on the site of the proposed developments. Most identifications of these plants are done in the months of May and June, depending on spring conditions. The Les Baies 309 project has also reserved two park spaces to allow you to transplant plants whose location would interfere with your work. This will certainly facilitate the authorization process specified above.

I,, have
read the information and undertake to take the necessary legal steps if the
planned work on my property has the potential to have an impact on these
species to be protected.

R.B.Q.: 5794-9158-01

344, boul. Maloney Est Bureau 201 Gatineau QC J8P 7A6

819 208-6111 info@domainemajor.ca DOMAINEMAJOR.ca Signed at

¹ Loi sur les espèces menacées ou vulnérables, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, Gouvernement du Québec.

² Species at Risk Act

³ Migratory Birds Convention Act, Environment Canada

FACT SHEETWOOD GARLIC







Wood garlic was the first plant to be granted vulnerable status under the Threatened and Vulnerable Species Act (MVBA) in 1995. Its trade is prohibited and its collection for personal consumption is limited to 50 bulbs or seedlings per year.

This undergrowth plant has a very slow growth. Indeed, a sprouted seed can take between 7 to 10 years to produce its first flowers and therefore reproduce. Urban and agricultural development, as well as illegal harvesting are the main causes of the decline of this species.

According to section 16 of the *LEMV*, it is prohibited to compromise the integrity of a plant species designated threatened or vulnerable in Québec, unless prior authorization has been granted. Thus, as the owner of the lot, you will first have to apply for permission for activities for <u>scientific</u>, educational or flora management purposes before carrying out work affecting this specie.

It should also be noted that wood garlic is a species sensitive to changes in the biophysical characteristics of its habitat. Indeed, the opening of the forest cover beyond 30% significantly increases the sunshine, which favors the introduction of species better adapted to these conditions. These will then compete with the garlic of the woods and can harm its growth and reproduction. In addition, since wood garlic does not tolerate excess moisture or drought, the drainage of the land where it is present should not be altered. Finally, since the bulbs of wood garlic are close to the surface of thesoil, it is necessary to avoid activities that can lead to mechanical breakdowns such as the use of heavy machinery.

Before undertaking work on your property, you will therefore have to validate the presence/absence of garlic from the woods on the site of the planned developments. The identification of this plant is done in the months of May and June, depending on spring conditions. The Les Baies 309 Project has also reserved two park spaces to allow you to transplant all the wild garlic plants whose location would interfere with your work. This will certainly facilitate the authorization process specified above.



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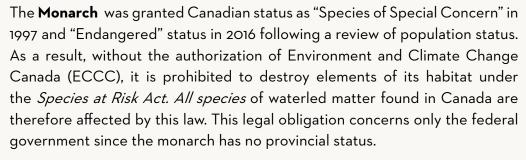
FACT SHEETMILKWEED / MONARCH







The **Milkweed**, and more particularly the common blackweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) or "little pig", are essential plants for the survival of monarchs (*Danaus plexippus*) since the **caterpillars** of this butterfly feed only on their sap. The toxins contained in this milky sap accumulate in the caterpillar's body and allow it to become toxic, even as a butterfly, to its predators without intoxicating itself.





As the owner of the lot, you will need to apply for authorization from Environment and Climate Change Canada through the <u>Species at Risk Act</u> <u>permit system</u> **before starting any construction work.**



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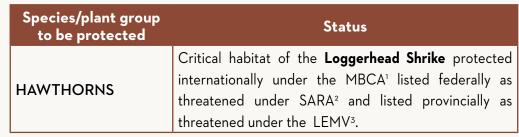
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¹ Species at Risk Act, Environment Canada

FACT SHEET

HAWTHORN / LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE







The hawthorns are a group of shrubs essential to the habitat of the Loggerhead Shrike (Lanius ludovicianus) that has provincial status as threatened under the LEMV and federal status as threatened under SARA in addition to being protected by the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

The **Loggerhead Shrike** lives in recently abandoned pastures, meadows and fields and uses the thorny shrub and coniferous bushes it finds there for feeding and nesting. Almost all shrike nests brought back to Quebec were installed in hawthorns. Species in this floral group are therefore essential for the survival of the shrikes Migratory.



Thus, without the authorization of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), it is forbidden to cut hawthorns. In addition, the LCOM prohibited from disturbing or destroying nests and eggs during the nesting period. As a result, deforestation must be carried out between 1er September and the 31 March, outside the nesting period of the Loggerhead Shrike.

As the owner of the lot, you will need to apply to ECCC for authorization via <u>Species at Risk Act permit system</u> **before starting any construction work**.

In addition, **mature hawthorn** were almost exclusively in the riparian strip of the stream which is the outlet of the lake à Roger. It is therefore essential to **keep a 15 meter riparian strip along the stream** and to take the necessary legal steps if the work planned on my property has the potential to harm the habitat of the shrike, by cutting hawthorns.



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