



# OXBOW ASSOCIATES, INC.

Wetlands Delineation and Permitting • Wildlife Studies • Herpetology • Vernal Pool Ecology

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## Species Account Responses to NDDB Preliminary Comment Letter (7/10/17) (non-Chiropteran species)

October 20, 2017

### Golden-winged Warbler, *Vermivora chrysoptera*: State Endangered

#### Introduction

Correspondence from NDDB (July 10, 2017) indicated the potential for habitat suitable for breeding by the golden-winged warbler may be present on the Site. Specifically, three areas of pastures are located within the southern Solar Array area totaling approximately 15.9 acres, and a fourth area of pasture approximately 5 acres in size is located within the Site property, bordering Candlewood Mountain Road. Available aerial imagery does not conclusively define the specific, current seral stages of these fields, which apparently led the NDDB to speculate as to whether there is suitably advanced old-field habitat extant, and therefore the potential for golden-winged warbler to be seasonally present on the premises.

There is an abundance of field habitat within two miles of Candlewood Mountain, including the Candlewood Airport; much of this cover type occurs in expanses of greater than fifty (50) contiguous acres. In that regard, there may be recent occurrences of breeding by golden-winged warbler in the township area that we are not specifically aware of. A quarter century ago two of about two dozen documented or probable breeding sites for golden-winged warbler were documented from New Milford (Bevier, 1994).

#### Habitat Features and Species Ecology

Golden-winged warblers are migratory forest dwelling birds with rigid requirements for breeding habitat. Breeding occurs exclusively in areas that have typically been disturbed and abandoned for a period of two, to less than twenty years. The species' preferences are also compounded by their inclination toward wet successional meadows and scrub habitat and the fact that breeding habitat typically borders on mature deciduous forest where the species spends its non-breeding summer foraging period. Scrub-shrub habitat areas greater than five (5) acres are typically selected, though transmission rights-of-ways are also utilized (Confer, 1992) for placement of nests on or near the ground.

The broadest causal agent for the species rarity in Connecticut and New England is the regression of farms and field to forest habitat following the post-colonial agricultural period. Forbush (1929) characterized the species as already uncommon in Connecticut nearly a century ago: “*Connecticut*: Uncommon to rare migrant and summer resident, very local.”

The species was drawn to southern New England by the post-colonial agricultural landscape changes that created preferable habitat. Very little of that ecotype remains and that remaining does not persist without anthropogenic intervention; deliberate or otherwise.

Secondarily, as golden-winged warbler habitat succeeds or is otherwise lost in Connecticut, drier and otherwise more marginally suitable habitat is used, by necessity, by golden-winged warblers, thus encouraging hybridization with the less stenecious blue-winged warbler. This production of fertile intergrades between the two species further diminishes the presence of golden-winged warbler in the region.



Figure 1A. View of northwest upland pasture and treed windrow. Figure 1B. View of northeast upland pasture. 9/12/17.

### Site Status

These fields both within the proposed Solar Array area and adjacent to Candlewood Mountain Road were examined on September 12, and 22, 2017 for characters potentially compatible with golden-winged warbler breeding habitat, with the intent that the finding of even marginally suitable breeding habitat may necessitate empirical surveys as suggested by NDDB. Brian O. Butler, M.S. of Oxbow Associates, Inc. conducted the field examinations on both September 12 and September 22, 2017. Field hours spent examining the fields totaled approximately three (3) hours. The fields are forthcoming environments to survey. No other State-listed bird species were observed at the property.

All four subject areas were found to be of upland character and actively hayed and/or pastured. With the exception of field margins and windrows, the vegetation in the fields is dominated by pasture grasses with virtually no tall growing forbs (e.g., goldenrods, horseweed) or shrubs and tree seedlings (gray birch, yellow birch, poplars); two plant types that are typically associated with inhabited golden-winged warbler breeding habitat.

Two of the pasture areas had horses contained by an electric fence; the animals are presumably rotated through the various fields over the course of the season.

### **Protective Measures**

Whereas we conclude that suitable breeding habitat for golden-winged warbler is wholly absent from the premises due to a lack of open canopy habitat in a suitable early to mid-successional seral stage to support the species, no protective measures are provided.

Although formal breeding surveys were suggested to be executed by a credentialed ornithologist (NDDDB, July 10, 2017) it is my opinion (B. Butler) that the character of the landscape, having now been critically examined, obviates the need for formal, breeding season surveys at the Site.

## **Slimy Salamander, *Plethodon glutinosus*: State Threatened**

### **Introduction**

The slimy salamander occurs at the northeastern terminus of its global range in Litchfield and Fairfield Counties. Although considered a woodland habitat generalist in the bulk of its eastern North American range, in Connecticut the species' current distribution appears to be restricted to mature deciduous woodland underlain by steeply sloped exfoliating bedrock surfaces (Klemens, 1993). The propensity for steep, forested habitats is probably more a result of prior land use history in the region than specific physiological requirements of the species.

The majority of the thirty (30) museum records for the state (AMNH Herpetology Collection) are from Fairfield County, with two specimens collected from Litchfield County. Collection dates range from May 7 to October 8. The species is known to occur in the vicinity of Candlewood Mountain including in adjacent Brookfield to the south (Cronkite, *et al.*, 2011) and in Sherman and New Fairfield to the west and southwest, respectively (Klemens, 1993). Habitat in Sherman and New Fairfield has similar physiographic attributes to the project Site, though historic aerial photography from 1934 (CT State Library) indicates that much of the project area was cleared of forest vegetation at that time (one easterly walled field near Wetland 1 appears to have young woodland copse growth in 1934), while Sherman and New Fairfield localities appear with largely intact forest cover.

### **Site Surveys – Slimy Salamander**

Site surveys dedicated to assessing habitat and documenting individual salamanders were undertaken on September 12, 22, 30 and October 4, 2017. Observers on 9/12 and 9/22 were Brian O. Butler, M.S. and Scott D. Smyers, M.S. On September 30, B. Butler examined and documented cryptic vernal pool

habitat and also examined terrestrial habitat in the southwest area of the Site and east of Wetland 1. On October 4, Scott D. Smyers and Environmental Scientist, Kyle Cormier (B.S.) of Oxbow Associates examined the site to collaborate slope raster analysis conducted by Dr. Tigran Tadevosyan, Oxbow Associates, Associate Scientist. Additionally, cover objects were examined for a period of about 40 minutes within Wetland 1 and the adjacent (west and southwest) upland during the CSC Site Walk on September 26. A total of 45.5 field hours, predominantly focused on examination of the premises for slimy salamander and habitat were executed during September and early October, 2017.

At least twenty-three (23) field hours were dedicated to searching expressly for slimy salamander with more or less continuous turning of natural cover objects during September. Cover objects were also routinely examined during other Site activities with greater than 1000 objects examined.

Cover objects examined include coarse woody debris from deadfalls, log piles and cut-and-dropped timber, stones and slabs lying on organic matter and accumulations of leaf litter and duff in hollows between rock features. The density or availability of downed woody matter, typically more abundant within mature forests probably influences the quality of the habitat both on a large and fine scale for slimy salamander. (Grover, 1998)

Salamanders encountered in terrestrial conditions include red- and lead-backed morphs of the redback salamander(s) (*Plethodon cinereus*), marbled salamander(s) (*Ambystoma opacum*), post-metamorphic spotted salamander(s) (*Ambystoma maculatum*) and eastern newt(s), [left stage] (*Notophthalmus viridescens*). Additionally, excepting spotted salamander, the above were also observed within jurisdictional wetland habitat (Wetland 1) with a single four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*) also observed.



Figures 2, 3 & 4: Post-metamorphic spotted salamander from SW area, Sept. 30, 2017 and, four-toed salamander and marbled salamander from Wetland 1, Sept. 26, 2017.

No slimy salamanders were observed over the course of five (5) full, or partial field days on site between September 12 and October 4, 2017, during which virtually all suitable coarse woody or loose stony material found under foot was turned. During the CSC site walk a rotted log less than 1 yard off a cart road was turned to expose a writhing, small, black Plethodontid salamander. It was not able to be captured without risking injury and we speculated it could be a juvenile slimy salamander. On September 30, B. Butler spent considerable time turning cover material following both an over-night rain and significant mid-day rains. *P. cinereus* were found to be more readily found than during prior visits with ten (10) red morphs and seven (7) lead morphs observed. Several of the salamanders reacted much like the unidentified animal found on September 26, but each was captured and the ventral surface was examined for quick verification of species. A video was taken of one such individual gesticulating.

Despite the absence of direct observation at the Site, the habitat quality, dimensions and adjacency to other occurrences suggests the species is likely to persist at this locus, and particularly in the higher quality, older growth, steep rocky forested sections. These areas, exhibiting both a 35% grade, rocky limestone slopes and mature, predominantly deciduous forest were mapped via a raster analysis as indicated in Appendix A. These zones match the documented habitat preferences by this species at the extreme of its currently documented eastern range (excepting historic occurrence in southern New Hampshire).

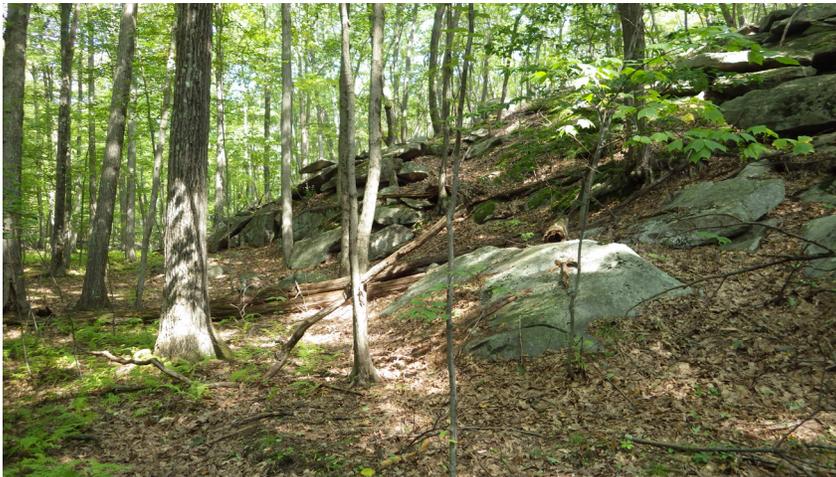


Figure 5. Steeply sloped rocky deciduous forest east of the proposed array field to be conserved.

### **Impact Avoidance and Protective Measures**

Whereas slimy salamander has no rigid physiological requirement for steeply sloped rocky woodland the species has apparently self-relegated to this habitat type in southwestern Connecticut due to its population dynamics, home range traits and local land use history. Little is known about home ranges among individuals of the species but published (Merchant, 1972) and anecdotal information suggests a diminutive annual home range within the heart of the range of the species. Further south, considerably larger home range values have

been documented (Wells and Wells, 1976). It is likely that animals in the limital zone of its range are prone to smaller, vs. larger home ranges.

The photovoltaic project had been designed to occupy predominantly lower elevation, low-slope forested areas (and pastures) exhibiting predominantly moderate to absent surface rock exposures. Subsequent to the September 26, 2017 CSC hearing, slope raster analysis for the property was completed (Appendix A) and was field verified and supported with geo-referenced field photographs (“Log of Documentary Ground Photos, October 4, 2017 submitted separately).

Appendix A shows those areas within the property found to exhibit both moderately steep slope (>35%) belying a predominantly mature, deciduous forest, with significant exposed or exfoliating rock. Subsequent to this assessment the project layout has been modified and compressed in accommodation of supporting terrestrial habitat for two cryptic vernal pools and additional avoidance of steeply sloped forest. The currently proposed limit of work will, excepting approximately one (1) acre, largely avoid the encumbrance of steeply sloped forested habitat, with a concentration of the condensed panel field occupying the less significant, low-slope mesic forest and pasture land habitats. An assessment of impacts to preferred slimy salamander habitat is provided in Appendix B and in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Impacts to Preferred Slimy Salamander Habitat.

<b>LOW Impact Area</b>	<b>Acres</b>
35% Slope Area	1.0
0-100 ft. Buffer	2.9
100 – 200 ft. Buffer	6.4
200 – 300 ft. Buffer	7.1

Additionally, the reduced panel field footprint will result in a concomitant reduction in tree clearing north and east of the array; contributing to the protection of potential or actual habitat for slimy salamander and other species.

Work within steep rocky forest for the interconnection alignment east of the solar field has been modified to take advantage of a relict haul road feature therein, thus reducing the number of trees to be cut and the ground surface disturbance necessary for pole installation.

Also integrated into the current site plan, the proponent has secured the ability to place into permanent conservation restriction 100+/- contiguous acres of predominantly steeply sloped, mature forest habitat.

During the construction phase, measures to reduce the project’s influence upon the adjacent wildlife, including slimy salamander include the installation of a perimeter siltation (style) exclusion barrier. This feature will be installed following

the winter timber removal within the array field and occur prior to April 15, 2018. This barrier will discourage the entry of slimy salamanders, if present and other wildlife that might wander into the work zone where soil chemistry from recently exposed mineral soils may be deleterious to amphibians. Similarly, construction materials may function as attractive cover features for meandering amphibians, reptiles and small mammals. The exclusion of these species during the construction phase will reduce the opportunities for incidental mortality to animals acclimatized to the pre-construction site conditions.

Table 2. List of herpetozoan species observed September – October, 2017.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Binomial</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Marbled Salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>	Terrestrial and in Wetl. 1
Spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	Metamorphs only
Four-toed Salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Single individual CVP/Wetl. 1
Redback Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	Red and leadback morphs
Red-spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	2 efts obs.; 1 in wetland 1 upland
Eastern American Toad	<i>Anaxyrus americanus</i>	Several near summit
Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Autumnal calling near Wetl. 1
Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris c crucifer</i>	Calling and on ground
Bullfrog	<i>Lithobates catesbeiana</i>	Reservoir spillway
Green Frog	<i>Lithobates clamitans melanota</i>	Wetland 1 streambed and Reservoir
Pickerel Frog	<i>Lithobates palustris</i>	Reservoir spillway
Wood Frog	<i>Lithobates sylvatica</i>	Wetl 1. et al.
Northern Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus edwardsii</i>	Near summit
Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis s. sirtalis</i>	Skin fragment, east steep slopes

### **Summary of Avoidance and Protective Measures – Slimy Salamander**

- **The array field has been reduced for increased habitat protection.**
- **The interconnection alignment has been adjusted in steep forest habitat.**
- **An approximate 100-acre area of contiguous, steep slope, mature forest, including Lookout Point, will be placed into perpetual restriction to conserve slimy salamander habitat, existing unfragmented forest, and protect existing wetlands and cryptic vernal pools.**
- **The solar array field will be surrounded with an exclusion barrier during the construction period to exclude trespass and incidental mortality by herptiles. See Impact Avoidance and Protective**

**Measures under Eastern box turtle below for additional detail regarding the exclusion barrier.**

**Jefferson Salamander (complex), *Amybystoma jeffersonianum*: State Special Concern**

The July 10, 2017 preliminary comments from NDDDB lists the Jefferson salamander complex among the species of concern. This species has not been observed at the site although a relatively complete list of potentially co-occurring vernal pool amphibians has been observed: Spotted salamander, marbled salamander, four-toed salamander, wood frog.

The distribution of this hybrid mole salamander appears to be spotty within the southwestern portion of the State, whereas it is more widely distributed in the northwestern part of Connecticut and adjacent Massachusetts and New York.

If *A. jeffersonianum* is extant at the Site, its breeding would be associated with the localities identified as Wetland 5 and portions of Wetland 1 (“CVP” and “CVPx”). In the absence of direct observation it can be assumed that protective measures applied to the Critical Terrestrial Habitat [CTH] (Calhoun and Klemens, 2002) and construction isolation (see below, E. Box Turtle), are applicable to this species’ potential habitation therein.

**Wood Turtle, *Glyptemys insculpta*: State Special Concern**

During the course of site examinations listed above, but in particular on September 22, 2017, the premises, including the proposed interconnection alignment from the southeastern limit of work to Route 7 was examined for potential functional wood turtle habitat. Wood turtles rely on perennial streams with high to moderate water quality and a terrestrial summer range typically including old field habitat, open woodlands and areas of exposed soils for nesting.

We observed no tenable aquatic habitat (perennial stream) within or within 1000 feet of the proposed solar array based on field observations, and examination of orthophotography and USGS topographic mapping.

The Rocky River lies east of Candlewood Mountain and emanates from seasonal outflow from Wetland 1 by way of a steep escarpment and the Candlewood Reservoir water control structure at the northwestern foot of the dam. The river meanders approximately 4000 feet to the north to a confluence with the Housatonic River after crossing Route 7. Along most of its run, the Rocky River is greater than 1000 horizontal feet from project activity. The exception is an elbow of the brook where it is approximately 300 feet west of the proposed interconnection alignment.

However, the interconnection in this area is within that part of the alignment that is along the existing paved Candlewood Reservoir Service Road. In that regard, if the lower reaches of the Rocky River do support wood turtles we see no hazard to this species associated with work adjacent to a paved service road. We therefore do not believe that protective measures beyond contractor education are applicable to this species relative to this Site.



Figure 6 (L). Outfall of Candlewood Reservoir where Rocky River begins and is regulated by water controls and a series of weirs located downstream from the outfall. Figure 7 (R). The upper portion of Rocky River, shaded by hemlocks and less than 1m wide.

### **Eastern Box Turtle, *Terrapene c. carolina*: State Special Concern**

Eastern box turtles occur within terrestrial woodlands and fields in the vicinity of the project. Populations of box turtles on mountainous terrain are generally rarified in comparison with bottomland mesic forest and meadows. It is probable that a major deterrent to achieving moderate to high population density is the limited availability of suitable hibernation substrates in an area underlain by shallow soils and bedrock, and the presence of poorly drained soils and pervasive shaded (north, northeast, northwest facing) slopes. Box turtles must undergo hibernation successfully each winter for a period of fifty to one hundred years to maintain population stability. Mountainous landscapes can diminish the average annual survivorship of hibernating individuals due to the limited distribution of optimal hibernation microhabitat. Although box turtles typically show significant fidelity to hibernation sites, they must also choose a site or vicinity that is functional across the range of winter conditions, and, occasionally, animals are forced to choose an *ad hoc* location due to erratic weather conditions.

We had no direct observations of the species during multiple days of suitable field conditions on the property. Similarly, no persistent indicators, such as carapaces or other durable indicators of the species' presence that are often encountered in areas of moderate or high density habitation by box turtles were observed.

We would expect that box turtles are present at a low, undetermined density in the vicinity of the Site. Based on telemetric field study of hundreds of box turtles by Oxbow Associates, Inc., documenting their seasonal behavior and habitat utilization, we believe there are two areas of potential box turtle habitation that warrant some degree of protection related to construction (Area 1 and Area 2). Areas 3 and 4, as noted below do not provide high quality or preferred habitat and do not warrant protective measures.



Figure 8. Area of interconnection path to be isolated during active box turtle season; approximately 1,500 linear feet.

Area 1. The highest quality habitat observed, is adjacent to the interconnection alignment, east of Rocky River and northwest of the reservoir on a mesic forested slope that has well developed soils, leaf litter and understory vegetation (Figure 8). This area also intercepts some old field areas used for dock storage where potential nesting and spring foraging habitat may be found. The run of approximately 1,500 linear feet of interconnection will bisect this moderately sloping woodland and field habitat to the point where it intercepts the service road.

Area 2. The array field within the Site has moderate potential to support box turtles, though the species may be of minute occurrence or absent. Although pastures are within this zone, hay cutting and other activities may have historically had greater negative than positive effects on the local occurrence of box turtles. Isolation of the construction zone will discourage entry by nest site seeking animals, or other wandering animals from the area.

Area 3. The area of woodland south of Route 7 where the interconnection departs the paved road and goes cross country for approximately 1,500 feet is suitable mesic woodland. However, its adjacency to residential lots, prior disturbance from fiber optic installation and proximity to Route 7 suggest the functional quality of this habitat is low.

Area 4. Where the interconnection exits the array field in the southeast is an area of significant bedrock exposure and extreme topography in places. This 1,500 foot run of interconnection partly overlies areas of severe topography and abundant exposed bedrock. In that regard, there is little probability of the species being able to hibernate in this zone, nor does it provide preferable habitat.

### **Impact Avoidance and Protective Measures**

In order to accommodate seasonal restrictions for protection of bats, the array field will be cleared of trees during the winter months (November 1 – March 30). After tree clearing, a perimeter of siltation fencing should be installed along the limit of work (LOW) to enclose the solar array field and active construction areas. A perimeter of siltation fencing should also be installed to enclose the 30-foot work corridor from Rocky River near the Candlewood Reservoir Dam east, and northeast to the intersection with the paved service road (app. 1,500') during construction and installation of the electric interconnection route. The perimeter exclusionary fencing will be a minimum of 20 inches tall and will be secured to and remain in contact with the ground. The exclusion barrier will be maintained, and inspected weekly through the construction period to secure any gaps or openings at ground level to exclude any box turtles that may seek the disturbed soils for nesting substrate, or random wanderings of extant mountain turtles. Plastic web-backed, or netted silt-fence **will not be used**. Silt fencing that is used for exclusion will remain in place for the duration of any construction during the growing season.

All construction personnel will be trained on the potential presence of listed threatened and endangered species. Training will include species descriptions, agency and project contacts if a species is identified, reporting and notification requirements, and instructions for relocation if a turtle is found inside work areas. Additionally, laminated, instructional posters will be placed at the construction trailer(s).

Any turtles encountered within the immediate work area will be carefully moved to an adjacent area outside of the excluded area and fencing should be inspected to identify and remove access point.

Any sightings of box, wood or spotted turtles will be reported and documented with the NDDDB ([nddbrequestdep@ct.gov](mailto:nddbrequestdep@ct.gov)) on the appropriate special animal form found at: [http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2702&q=323460&depNav\\_GID=1641](http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2702&q=323460&depNav_GID=1641).

In addition to the above and as outlined in NDDDB's July 10, 2017 letter, the following protection strategies for Box Turtles will be implemented:

- Hiring a qualified herpetologist to be periodically on site to ensure these protection guidelines remain in effect and prevent turtles from accessing the work area and incidental mortality. This is especially important in the month of

June when turtles are selecting nesting sites.

- A designee of the Site Contractor must search the day's work area each morning prior to any work being done during the active season (Apr. 15 – Oct. 31).
- All staging and storage areas, outside of previously paved locations, regardless of the duration of time they will be utilized, must be reviewed to remove individuals and exclude them from re- entry.

## **Vernal Pool Habitat**

There are currently three (3) areas of functional vernal pool habitat documented on the Site. These are Wetland 5, located northeast of the project area and two adjacent, "cryptic" (Calhoun and Klemens, 2002) vernal pools located within the headwaters of the Wetland 1 system and nominally referred to as "CVP" and "CVPx". The latter systems are not distinct, parabolic pool depressions, but are functional vernal pools located internal to a palustrine wetland. The latter pools show evidence of agricultural period manipulations, including a moat like configuration around the perimeter of CVP and an excavated ditch to the south facilitating drainage and moderating the hydroperiod of both basins.

The cryptic vernal pools within Wetland 1 are described in the October 5, 2017 document prepared by Brian Butler and included in the testimony submittals.

The basins are connected by a subtle channel allowing drainage from north (CVPx) to south (CVP) and thereafter to Rocky River at a considerably lower elevation than the perched wetland containing the cryptic vernal pools.

## **Impact Avoidance and Protective Measures**

Measures have been integrated into the Site plan to address the terrestrial habitat guidance of Calhoun and Klemens (2002). The two cryptic pools were mapped on September 30, 2017 based on evidence of seasonal standing water and functional vernal pool habitat. In response to these data, the solar array has been reconfigured so as to minimize the array footprint and provide greater buffering between the pools and the site clearing required to reduce shading on the array.

Additionally, a contiguous area of approximately 100 acres will be secured for permanent protection of the 100-foot vernal pool envelopes (Wetland 5 and Wetland 1) and portions of the CTH zone as well as terrestrial habitat for slimy salamander.

## Literature Cited

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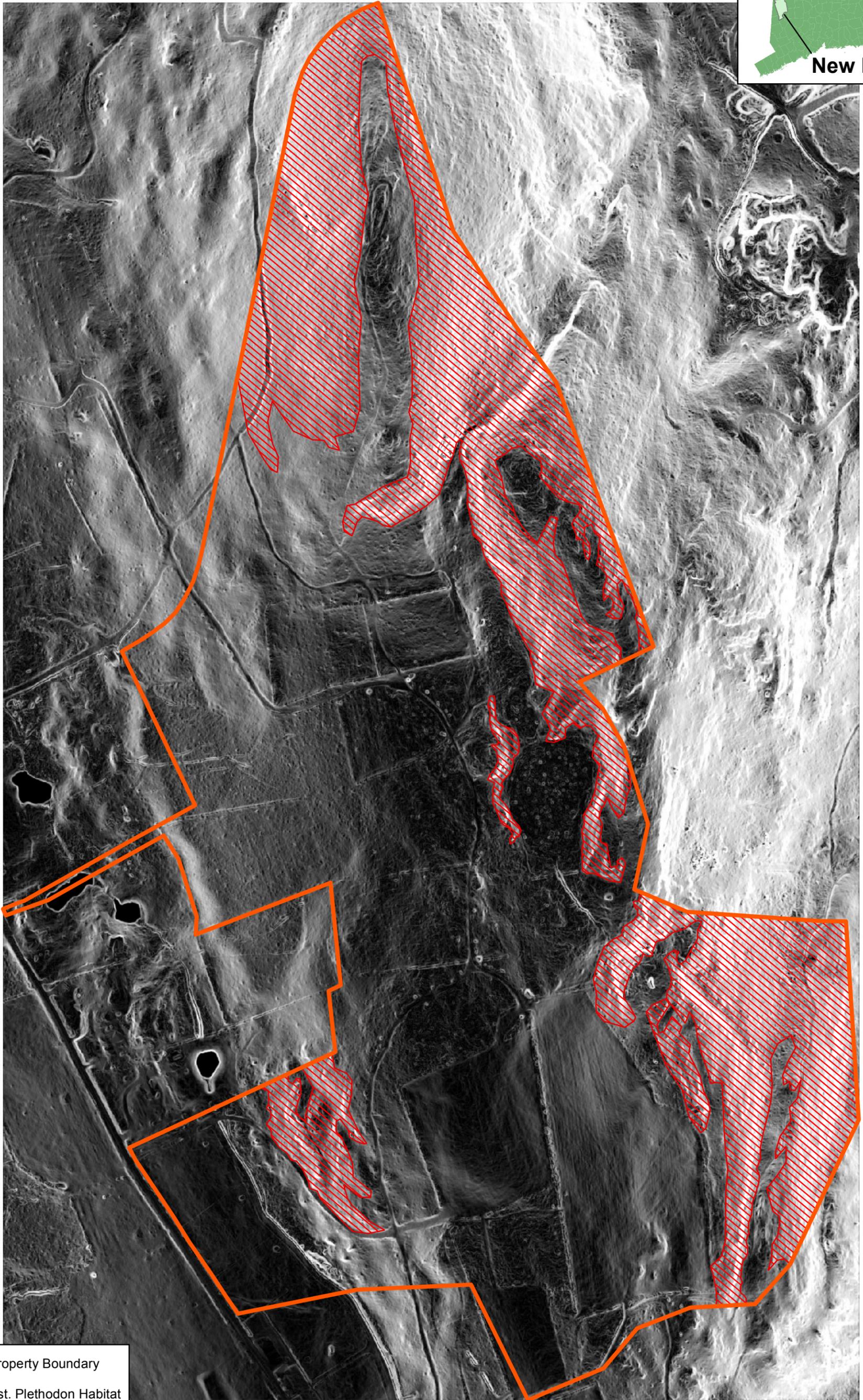
Wells, K. D. and R. A. Wells. 1976. Patterns of Movement in a Population of the Slimy Salamander, *Plethodon glutinosus*, with Observations on Aggregations. Herpetologica 32:156-162.

**Appendix A –**

**Steep Slope Raster Analysis, showing areas of >35% slope with predominantly mature deciduous forest and underlying bedrock and exfoliating rock. Oxbow Associates, Inc., October 20, 2017**

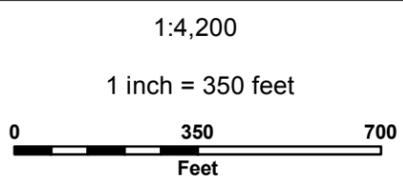
**Appendix B –**

**Alteration of Preferred Slimy Salamander Habitat. Oxbow Associates, Inc., October 20, 2017.**

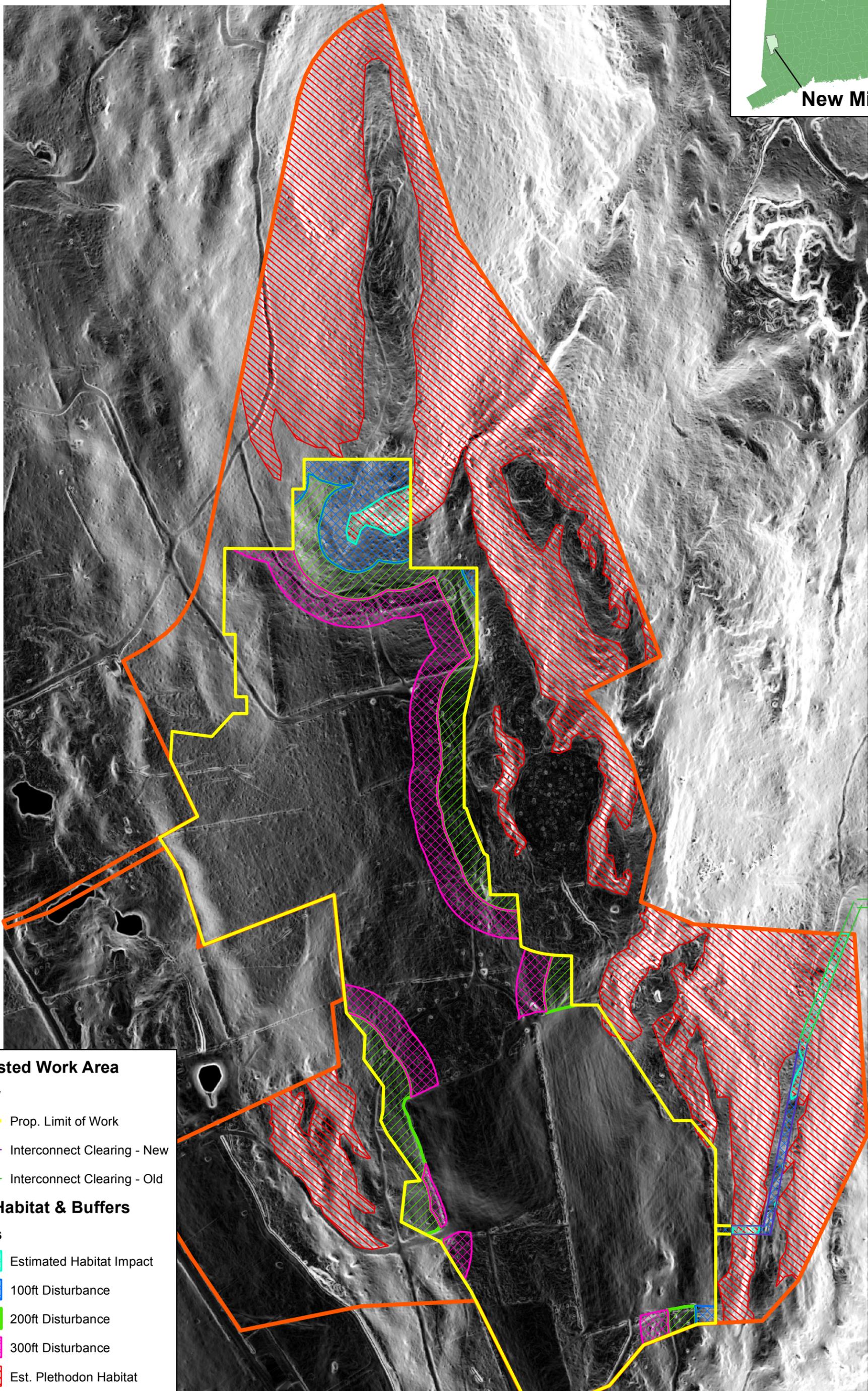


-  Property Boundary
-  Est. Plethodon Habitat

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**Appendix A**  
**Estimated *P. glutinosus* Habitat**  
**Forested Rocky Slopes >35%**  
**Candlewood Solar LLC**  
**Candlewood Mtn. Rd, New Milford, CT**  
**October 20, 2017**



**Adjusted Work Area**

**Layer**

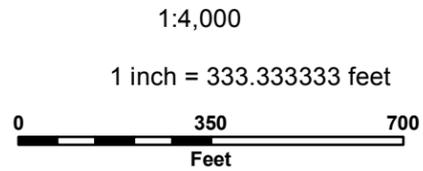
- Prop. Limit of Work
- Interconnect Clearing - New
- Interconnect Clearing - Old

**P.g. Habitat & Buffers**

**Notes**

- Estimated Habitat Impact
- 100ft Disturbance
- 200ft Disturbance
- 300ft Disturbance
- Est. Plethodon Habitat

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 WEB: www.oxbowassociates.com



**Appendix B**  
**Work w/in 300' of Preferred P.g. Habitat**  
**Candlewood Solar LLC**  
**Candlewood Mtn. Rd, New Milford, CT**  
**October 20, 2017**