

DRAFT Government Response Statement
to the
Recovery Strategy for the Blanding's Turtle in Ontario

1 **Blanding's Turtle**

2 **Ontario Government Response Statement**

3 **Protecting and Recovering Species at Risk in Ontario**

4 Species at risk recovery is a key part of protecting Ontario's biodiversity. The
5 *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA) is the Government of Ontario's legislative
6 commitment to protecting and recovering species at risk and their habitats.

7 Under the ESA, the Government of Ontario must ensure that a recovery strategy is
8 prepared for each species that is listed as endangered or threatened. A recovery
9 strategy provides science-based advice to government on what is required to achieve
10 recovery of a species.

11 Generally, within nine months after a recovery strategy is prepared, the ESA requires
12 the government to publish a statement summarizing the government's intended actions
13 and priorities in response to the recovery strategy. The response statement is the
14 government's policy response to the scientific advice provided in the recovery strategy.
15 In addition to the strategy, the government response statement considers (where
16 available) input from Indigenous communities and organizations, stakeholders, other
17 jurisdictions, and members of the public. It reflects the best available local and scientific
18 knowledge, including Traditional Ecological Knowledge where it has been shared by
19 communities and Knowledge Holders, as appropriate, and may be adapted if new
20 information becomes available. In implementing the actions in the response statement,
21 the ESA allows the government to determine what is feasible, taking into account social,
22 cultural and economic factors.

23 The [Recovery Strategy for the Blanding's Turtle \(*Emydoidea blandingii*\) in Ontario](#) was
24 completed on December 5, 2019.

25 Blanding's Turtle is a medium-sized turtle with a smooth, high-domed shell which is
26 black to dark brown and may have yellow streaks or flecks. The most distinguishing
27 feature of this species is its bright yellow chin and neck. Blanding's Turtles are semi-
28 aquatic and use both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Turtles play an important role in
29 Indigenous spiritual beliefs and ceremonies.

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31 **Protecting and Recovering Blanding's Turtle**

32 Blanding's Turtle is listed as a threatened species under the ESA, which protects both
33 the animal and its habitat. The ESA prohibits harm or harassment of the species and
34 damage or destruction of its habitat without authorization. Such authorization would
35 require that conditions established by the Ontario government be met. In addition to
36 protection under the ESA, Blanding's Turtle is prescribed as a Specially Protected
37 Reptile under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997* (FWCA).

38 Globally, Blanding's Turtle is found in Canada and the United States, mainly
39 concentrated around the Great Lakes. In the United States, Blanding's Turtle occurs in
40 the northeastern states with a range extending from Nebraska and South Dakota,
41 eastward through Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,
42 Ohio, and Pennsylvania. There are also small isolated populations in New York,
43 Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. In Canada, the species occurs as two
44 separate populations: one in Ontario and southwestern Quebec and another isolated
45 population in Nova Scotia. Blanding's Turtle is relatively widespread in southern
46 Ontario, but it appears to be absent or largely absent from Bruce, Dufferin, Grey, Huron
47 and Perth counties in southwestern Ontario. Until recently, its northern range was
48 thought to extend north only to North Bay and Sudbury and northwest along the north
49 shore of Lake Huron to Sault Ste. Marie. However, recent occurrence data across
50 central and northern Ontario suggest that the species' range extends much farther north
51 than previously documented. In recent years, Blanding's Turtles have been reported in
52 several locations across northern Ontario, including near Timiskaming Shores,
53 Matheson, Timmins, Cochrane, Manitouwadge, north of Jellicoe and along the Sultan
54 Industrial Road (between highway 144 and Sultan, Ontario).

55
56 Blanding's Turtle is a long-lived species with a late age of maturity compared to other
57 turtles. Sexual maturity is reached at between 14 to 25 years of age, and this species
58 can continue to reproduce successfully until at least 75 years old. In Ontario, nesting
59 activity has been observed from the last week of May to the second week of July, with
60 peak activity occurring in June. Mature females produce one clutch of 3 to 19 eggs
61 every one to three years, and hatchlings generally emerge throughout September and
62 October. To avoid freezing, adult and juvenile Blanding's Turtles hibernate in
63 underwater sites from approximately October to April. Adults typically move to
64 hibernation sites between late August to early November and may hibernate in groups
65 (sometimes with other species) or alone. Blanding's Turtles demonstrate fidelity (loyalty
66 to a specific area, where individuals will return year after year) to hibernation areas,
67 suggesting that hibernation sites may be a significant limiting factor. Hatchlings may
68 hibernate in both aquatic and terrestrial sites. Blanding's Turtles generally mate prior to

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69 and right after hibernation as mating activity generally occurs when turtles are gathered
70 in the vicinity of their hibernation site. Blanding's Turtles emerge from hibernation sites
71 in the early spring shortly after ice melt begins.

72

73 Blanding's Turtle's are semi-aquatic and use both aquatic and terrestrial habitats with
74 regular movements between different habitat types. Aquatic habitats are used for
75 hibernating, mating, foraging, thermoregulation (i.e., regulating body temperature) and
76 movement. In Ontario, Blanding's Turtle often favour eutrophic environments (rich in
77 mineral and organic nutrients that support dense growth of algae and other organisms
78 and low dissolved oxygen) with relatively clear, shallow water, slow to no flow, and
79 abundant submergent, floating and emergent vegetation. Blanding's Turtles can occur
80 in a variety of wetland habitats (e.g., marshes, ponds, swamps, bogs, fens, coastal
81 wetlands), slow flowing rivers and creeks, pools, lakes, bays, sloughs, marshy
82 meadows and artificial channels. Blanding's Turtle have been shown to prefer ponds
83 and marshes when available and often move between several water bodies throughout
84 the active season. Blanding's Turtles are primarily carnivorous and will consume
85 crayfish, worms, leeches, snails, slugs, frogs, fish and insects. Feeding typically takes
86 place under water. Hibernation sites are generally located within shallow, permanent
87 wetlands (e.g., bogs, fens, marshes) and other habitats with unfrozen shallow water,
88 including small ponds, canals and even roadside ditches.

89

90 Terrestrial habitats are used for activities such as nesting, thermoregulation and
91 movement. Blanding's Turtles use a variety of terrestrial habitats for thermoregulation
92 (e.g., basking), typically within close proximity to their aquatic habitat, including
93 shoreline areas, sand bars, beaches, rocky outcrops, forest clearings, and meadows.
94 Blanding's Turtles often travel through wetlands, swamps or upland forest but can also
95 move through human-altered habitats, generally open areas, such as agricultural fields,
96 roads, and quarries. Females generally nest in relatively open areas in a variety of
97 substrates including beaches, shorelines, meadows, rocky outcrops, and forest
98 clearings. Blanding's Turtles may also nest in human-altered sites such as gardens,
99 yards, agricultural fields, gravel pits, road shoulders and trails. Females show high
100 fidelity to the same general nesting areas and often travel long distances transitioning
101 between hibernation and nesting sites.

102

103 One of the main limiting factors for Blanding's Turtle is its slow life-history (late age of
104 maturity, low reproductive output and a dependency on high annual adult survival). This
105 life history strategy makes Blanding's Turtle populations highly vulnerable to extinction if
106 they experience even small increases in annual mortality of adults.

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108 Blanding's Turtles face numerous threats, the most significant of which include road and
109 rail mortality, habitat loss and fragmentation, degradation of habitat by invasive plant
110 species (e.g., European Reed, also known as Phragmites (*Phragmites australis* ssp.
111 *australis*), dog-strangling vine (*Vincetoxicum* spp.)), nest predation by human-
112 subsidized predators (those that occur in higher abundances resulting from increased
113 food resources from human sources e.g., raccoons (*Procyon lotor*)) and illegal
114 collection. Though potentially more limited in their scope or severity, additional threats
115 include mortality from aggregate, forestry and energy production, wetland pollution,
116 climate change and the introduction and spread of disease.

117 Blanding's Turtles travel farther overland than any other species of Ontario turtles to
118 nest and disperse, making them particularly susceptible to being killed or injured when
119 crossing roads and railways. In southern Ontario, the number of major roads has greatly
120 increased over the past 40 years and is continuing to increase. The volume and speed
121 of traffic on roads is also increasing in southern Ontario; with secondary gravel roads
122 being upgraded to paved roadways, this increases the likelihood of turtle-vehicle
123 interactions. Mortality from vehicle collisions is particularly high in areas where heavily
124 travelled roads run through or near wetlands. It has been estimated that between 265
125 and 400 Blanding's Turtles are killed by vehicles in the province each year. Blanding's
126 Turtles are also at risk of being crushed by all-terrain vehicles on trails. Furthermore,
127 newly created roads and trails can attract female Blanding's Turtles in search of suitable
128 nesting habitat which, increases the risk of mortality of nesting females and emerging
129 hatchlings. New roads also provide linear corridors for predators which increases the
130 likelihood of nest predation. In addition to causing direct mortality, roads and railways
131 may also remove suitable habitat, alter hydrological patterns and/or create barriers to
132 movement, fragmenting habitat and subdividing local populations.

133
134 Habitat loss and wetland conversion has been substantial in the southern half of the
135 Blanding's Turtle's range in Ontario and continues to be a significant threat. Besides
136 removal of wetland habitat, development can also lead to habitat fragmentation and
137 degradation of remaining habitat, forcing individuals to search for new suitable habitat.
138 Changes in water levels can also result in the temporary or permanent loss or
139 degradation of aquatic habitat which could lead to direct mortalities if occurring during
140 the overwintering period or may affect individuals by reducing the area available for
141 Blanding's Turtles forcing them to use less suitable overwintering habitat.

142
143 The highly invasive European Reed is altering the function and structure of many
144 wetlands inhabited by Blanding's Turtle in Ontario. Since the 1990's European Reed
145 has become extremely abundant at many sites where Blanding's Turtles occur.

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146 European Reed is becoming so abundant and dense in some wetlands that it is
147 restricting basking opportunities and the ability of the species to move through the
148 habitat in some cases. European Reed control methods that are implemented in a way
149 that minimizes potential harm to turtles may be important for the long-term persistence
150 of this species. Dog-strangling vine may pose a similar threat in terrestrial habitat, as
151 these aggressive vines can form dense tangle mats that likely present a barrier or
152 impediment to overland movement.

153

154 Human-subsidized predators have been increasing in abundance and are resulting in
155 unsustainably high nest predation and juvenile mortality with rates in some areas
156 becoming so intense that it limits recruitment. Main predators of Blanding's Turtles
157 include raccoon, striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis*
158 *virginianus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), free-ranging or feral domestic dog (*Canis*
159 *familiaris*) and domestic cat (*Felis catus*).

160 Illegal collection of Blanding's Turtles for pet, food or traditional medicines trades has
161 been documented on several occasions in Ontario. The extent of this threat is unknown,
162 but the impact could be significant at some locations, given that even removal of a small
163 number of adults could increase the vulnerability to extinction.

164 The naturally low survival of Blanding's Turtles eggs and juveniles dictate that high
165 survival rates of adults (particularly adult females) are critical for maintaining viable
166 populations. At the same time, Blanding's Turtles are highly mobile, which puts them at
167 increased risk of exposure to anthropogenic threats. As such, priority will be given to
168 reducing primary threats that result in the loss of adults (e.g., road mortality), as well as
169 reducing further loss or degradation of known habitat. Given uncertainties in the
170 distribution and abundance of this species in Ontario, especially at the northern extent
171 its range, it is difficult to determine the current population size. Focusing survey efforts
172 on under-sampled areas with suitable habitat and implementing an ongoing monitoring
173 program at confirmed sites will help determine whether progress is being made towards
174 recovery. Implementing beneficial actions to improve habitat connectivity will help
175 enable the species to maintain gene flow and naturally colonize areas where they
176 formerly occurred or where there is suitable habitat adjacent to occupied sites. In some
177 instances, management approaches that reduce nest predation and improve
178 recruitment, including head-starting (a conservation technique in which young turtles or
179 eggs are reared in captivity until they attain a larger size prior to release into the wild)
180 which have been proven to boost recruitment to Blanding's Turtle populations, may be
181 warranted to support the long-term viability of the species. Further research is needed
182 to determine when and where these techniques may be necessary and feasible to
183 support the recovery of the species. Finally, raising awareness of how to reduce threats

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184 to the species and promoting local stewardship will help promote and encourage
185 protection of the species and its habitat. Given the threat of illegal collection, caution
186 should be exercised when sharing information to support recovery actions to ensure risk
187 to the species is not increased.

Government's Recovery Goal

188 The government's goal for the recovery of Blanding's Turtle is to support the long-term
189 viability of existing local populations in Ontario and, where biologically and technically
190 feasible, support increases in their distribution and abundance, by reducing threats,
191 managing and restoring suitable habitat, improving habitat connectivity between
192 populations, and improving recruitment.
193

194 Actions

195 Protecting and recovering species at risk is a shared responsibility. No single agency or
196 organization has the knowledge, authority or financial resources to protect and recover
197 all of Ontario's species at risk. Successful recovery requires inter-governmental co-
198 operation and the involvement of many individuals, organizations and communities. In
199 developing the government response statement, the government considered what
200 actions are feasible for the government to lead directly and what actions are feasible for
201 the government to support its conservation partners to undertake.

202 Government-led Actions

203 To help protect and recover Blanding's Turtle, the government will directly undertake the
204 following actions:

- 205 • Continue to protect Blanding's Turtle and its habitat through the ESA. Continue to
206 implement the species-specific habitat description for Blanding's Turtle.
- 207 • Undertake communications and outreach to increase public awareness of
208 species at risk in Ontario (e.g., through the Discovery Program of Ontario Parks,
209 where appropriate).
- 210 • Continue to monitor populations and mitigate threats to Blanding's Turtle and its
211 habitat in provincially protected areas, where feasible and appropriate.
- 212 • Educate other agencies and authorities involved in planning and environmental
213 assessment processes on the protection requirements under the ESA, including
214 appropriate survey techniques.

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- Encourage the submission of Blanding's Turtle data to Ontario's central repository (Natural Heritage Information Centre, NHIC) through the NHIC ([Rare species of Ontario project](#)) in [iNaturalist](#) or directly through the [NHIC](#).
- 218
- 219
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- 221
- Continue to support conservation, agency, municipal and industry partners, and Indigenous communities and organizations to undertake activities to protect and recover Blanding's Turtle. Support will be provided where appropriate through funding, agreements, permits (including conditions) and/or advisory services.
- 222
- 223
- Continue to apply provincial direction for Crown forestry practices in areas occupied by Blanding's Turtle.
- 224
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- 227
- Continue to implement Ontario's *Invasive Species Act* to control the spread of invasive species (e.g., European Reed, also known as Phragmites) that threaten Blanding's Turtle by restricting the importation, deposition, release, breeding/growing, buying, selling, leasing or trading of invasive species.
- 228
- 229
- 230
- Continue to implement the [Ontario Invasive Species Strategic Plan \(2012\)](#) to address the invasive species (e.g., European Reed) that threaten Blanding's Turtle.
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- 235
- Conduct a review of progress toward the protection and recovery of Blanding's Turtle within ten years of the publication of this document. Additional time is necessary to complete the review of progress for this species given its slow rate of reproduction and the length of time expected to complete and measure progress towards implementing recovery actions.

236 **Government-supported Actions**

237 The government endorses the following actions as being necessary for the protection
238 and recovery of Blanding's Turtle. Actions identified as "high" may be given priority
239 consideration for funding under the Species at Risk Stewardship Program. Where
240 reasonable, the government will also consider the priority assigned to these actions
241 when reviewing and issuing authorizations under the ESA. Other organizations are
242 encouraged to consider these priorities when developing projects or mitigation plans
243 related to species at risk.

244 **Focus Area: Research and Monitoring**

245 Objective: Increase knowledge of Blanding's Turtle distribution, biology,
246 habitat requirements and threats.

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248 In recent years, new observations of Blanding's Turtle in northern Ontario have
249 suggested that the species' northern range limit extends much farther than previously
250 documented. Confirming the distribution of Blanding's Turtle and filling knowledge gaps
251 around population trends and abundance will support a greater understanding of the
252 species' range, population size and status in Ontario. Implementation of a standardized
253 long-term monitoring program at representative sites and conducting research to
254 determine the effectiveness of threat mitigation and best management practices will aid
255 in understanding population trends, habitat conditions and site-specific threats, the
256 effectiveness of recovery efforts, and whether additional management actions may be
257 required. Collaborative efforts that address both research and monitoring priorities are
258 encouraged where possible. Evaluating techniques to reduce nest predation and
259 improve recruitment will assist in determining under what circumstances these recovery
260 efforts may have the most benefit. Finally, filling knowledge gaps around the species'
261 biology, ecology and genetics including population viability, habitat needs and tolerance
262 to various stressors will help determine where recovery efforts are best focused.

263
264 **Actions:**

- 265 1. **(High)** Conduct systematic surveys for Blanding's Turtle to improve
266 knowledge of the species' distribution (at both provincial and local
267 scales) in Ontario. Survey effort should be prioritized in under-sampled
268 areas and areas near the species' northern range limit to determine the
269 full extent of the species' distribution in Ontario. Where possible,
270 surveys to determine whether Blanding's Turtle are present should be
271 implemented according to the Survey Protocol for Blanding's Turtle in
272 Ontario.
- 273 2. **(High)** Develop and utilize a standardized monitoring program to assess
274 trends in the species' demographics, abundance, habitat quality, and
275 site-specific threats. The program should be designed and implemented
276 in such a manner that it may contribute to research actions.
- 277 3. **(High)** Conduct research to determine the effectiveness of threat
278 mitigation techniques, recovery approaches and best management
279 practices, including:
 - 280 ○ techniques to mitigate road mortality;
 - 281 ○ approaches for habitat creation, restoration and improvement;
 - 282 ○ strategies to address illegal collection;
 - 283 ○ techniques for salvage and translocation; and

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- 284 ○ techniques for improving recruitment (e.g. nest protection and
285 incubation, head-starting, predator exclusion).
- 286 4. Conduct research on species' biology, ecology, habitat use and
287 genetics where knowledge gaps persist, such as:
- 288 ○ spatial ecology of the species (e.g., differences in movement
289 patterns or home range size in different regions of the province);
- 290 ○ habitat requirements for various life stages (e.g., nesting and
291 associated staging habitat, overwintering) in different areas of the
292 province, including the development of predictive models to assist
293 in the identification and mapping of key habitat features, such as
294 overwintering sites; and,
- 295 ○ minimum habitat and population requirements to ensure local
296 population viability (e.g., suitable habitat size, number of mature
297 individuals).
- 298 5. Investigate the effects of different types/sizes of roads on local
299 population viability to inform appropriate protection and recovery
300 actions.
- 301 6. Investigate the severity and potential impacts of threats such as
302 invasive species, human-subsidized predators, pollution and climate
303 change on both local population viability and province-wide trends.
- 304 7. As appropriate, encourage the recording, sharing and transfer of
305 Traditional Ecological Knowledge on Blanding's Turtle, where it has
306 been shared by communities, to increase knowledge of the species and
307 support future recovery efforts.
308

309	Focus Area:	Management
310	Objective:	Maintain or improve the quality of habitat, increase connectivity, 311 reduce threats and improve recruitment.

313 Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation and the mortality of turtles on roads are
314 considered the greatest threats to Blanding's Turtle in Ontario. Developing and
315 implementing practical actions that landowners, land managers, Indigenous
316 communities and organizations, industry, conservation partners and the public can
317 undertake to address these high priority threats is crucial to effectively protect and
318 recover this species. Promoting beneficial actions that can be taken to enhance and
319 restore habitat and improve connectivity is important for fostering a proactive and

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320 collaborative approach to species recovery. In areas where recruitment is believed to be
321 insufficient to maintain viable populations, recovery techniques to minimize nest
322 predation and improve recruitment may be necessary. Where actions to improve
323 recruitment (e.g., nest caging and head-starting) are deemed necessary,
324 implementation should occur concurrently with the mitigation of existing threats and the
325 protection, management and/or restoration of required habitat for the long-term survival
326 of the local population. Threat mitigation and habitat management techniques should be
327 conducted in a manner that does not increase risk the species. Whenever possible,
328 road mitigation techniques should adhere to best science advice including government
329 guidance.

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Actions:

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8. **(High)** In collaboration with landowners, land managers, Indigenous communities and organizations, develop and implement best management practices (BMP) to minimize threats to the species. Actions should be adapted based on feasibility and effectiveness and may include implementing and evaluating:

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- mitigation techniques to address new road construction and road mortality, including constructing turtle eco-passages (e.g., fencing and tunnels), identifying and addressing existing road mortality hotspots, and using alternatives to traditional roadway construction techniques in sensitive habitats where possible (e.g., bridges over wetlands);

343

344

345

- approaches to mitigate the effects that forest management, aggregate extraction and energy production activities may have on Blanding's Turtle and its habitat; and,

346

347

- techniques to control invasive species in areas where they pose a direct threat to Blanding's Turtle.

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9. In collaboration with landowners, land managers, Indigenous communities and organizations, develop and implement coordinated habitat management plans to increase habitat suitability and connectivity and to create, enhance and restore habitat at priority sites.

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10. Implement, adapt and improve techniques to reduce nest predation and improve recruitment, including methods such as caging and head-starting, in areas where these activities are deemed necessary and appropriate (i.e., recruitment is believed to be insufficient to maintain viable populations).

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- 357 11. Work with local landowners, municipalities and community partners to
358 strategically secure Blanding's Turtle habitat and encourage long-term
359 protection through existing land securement and stewardship programs
360 and/or land securement agencies, including land that would support
361 improved habitat connectivity.

362
363 **Focus Area: Stewardship and Awareness**
364 Objective: Increase awareness and promote the protection and stewardship of
365 Blanding's Turtle and its habitat in Ontario.
366

367 Blanding's Turtle is found on both public and private lands, in areas which continue to
368 experience a variety of development pressures. As a result, several groups and
369 organizations including landowners, land managers, conservation organizations and
370 partners all have a role to play in the protection and recovery of the species. Raising
371 awareness amongst the public, local landowners and Indigenous communities and
372 organizations of the Blanding's Turtle, as well as how to reduce threats to the species
373 and how to enhance its habitat is essential to achieving effective protection of the
374 species and its habitat in Ontario. Due to the risk of illegal collection of Blanding's
375 Turtle, caution should be taken to ensure information sharing to increase awareness is
376 done in a manner that does not increase risk to the species. In addition, road sign
377 placement should follow all necessary protocols (e.g., Ministry of Transportation
378 protocols for wildlife mortality awareness signs on provincial highways).

379
380 **Actions:**

- 381 12. Promote awareness of Blanding's Turtle, including its status and
382 protection under the ESA, and engage the public and stakeholders in
383 Blanding's Turtle stewardship. This may include:
- 384 ○ developing and evaluating effectiveness of interactive social media
385 and social marketing campaigns to promote Blanding's Turtle
386 stewardship and reduce threats such as road mortality and illegal
387 collection. Coordinate with other species at risk turtle initiatives
388 where appropriate;
 - 389 ○ installing turtle crossing signs in high risk areas to educate road
390 users to take caution and reduce their speed during the active
391 season, where appropriate; and,
 - 392 ○ educating the public on what to do if they encounter an injured turtle
393 or nest in a high-risk area.

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394 **Implementing Actions**

395 Financial support for the implementation of actions may be available through the
396 Species at Risk Stewardship Program. Conservation partners are encouraged to
397 discuss project proposals related to the actions in this response statement with Ministry
398 of the Environment, Conservation and Parks staff. The Ontario government can also
399 advise if any authorizations under the ESA or other legislation may be required to
400 undertake the project.

401 Implementation of the actions may be subject to changing priorities across the multitude
402 of species at risk, available resources and the capacity of partners to undertake
403 recovery activities. Where appropriate, the implementation of actions for multiple
404 species will be co-ordinated across government response statements.

405 **Reviewing Progress**

406 The ESA requires the Ontario government to conduct a review of progress towards
407 protecting and recovering a species no later than the time specified in the species'
408 government response statement, which has been identified as 10 years in this
409 government response statement. The review will help identify if adjustments are needed
410 to achieve the protection and recovery of Blanding's Turtle.

411 **Acknowledgement**

412 We would like to thank all those who participated in the development of Ontario's
413 Recovery Strategy and Government Response Statement for the Blanding's Turtle
414 (*Emydoidea blandingii*) for their dedication to protecting and recovering species at risk.

415 **For Additional Information:**

416 Visit the species at risk website at ontario.ca/speciesatrisk
417 Contact the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
418 1-800-565-4923
419 TTY 1-855-515-2759
420 www.ontario.ca/environment