

Response Statement - Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius*

January 13, 2019

Common Name: Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius*

Scientific Name: *Falco peregrinus anatum/tundrius*

Status assessment by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC): Not at Risk

How the Minister of the Environment intends to respond to the assessment: On 2018-10-15 the Minister of the Environment received the COSEWIC assessment of the Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* as Not at Risk. Within 24 months of this date, the Minister will seek to obtain a Governor in Council decision on whether to amend the List for this species. A summary of the consultations and an analysis of why the regulation is appropriate will be provided. During the extended consultation period, the Minister of the Environment will consult with the governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, Aboriginal peoples, stakeholders, and the public on whether or not the Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius*, currently on the *List of Wildlife Species at Risk* (Schedule 1) as Special Concern, should be removed from the List. The Minister of the Environment will also consult with the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, the Sahtu Renewable Resources Board (SRRB), the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB), the Wildlife Management Advisory Council - Northwest Territories (WMAC-NWT), the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee (HFTCC), the Wildlife Management Advisory Council - North Slope, the Wek'eezhii Renewable Resources Board (WRRB), the Alsek Renewable Resources Council (ARRC), the Carcross / Tagish Renewable Resources Council (CTRRC), the Carmacks Renewable Resources Council (CRRRC), the Dän Keyi Renewable Resources Council (DKRRC), the Dawson District Renewable Resources Council (DDRRC), the Laberge Renewable Resources Council (LRRC), the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council (MDRRC), the North Yukon Renewable Resources Council (NYRRC), the Selkirk Renewable Resources Council (SRRC) and the Teslin Renewable Resources Council (TRRC).

Once a species has been assessed by COSEWIC, further steps must be undertaken before it is added to Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act*. For more information on this process, please view [The Species Listing Process Under SARA](#).

Reason(s) for status designation provided by COSEWIC: Following dramatic declines in the mid 20th century, this species has rebounded significantly over the past few decades, with continued moderate to strong increases in many parts of Canada since the last status report in 2007. The initial recovery was a result of reintroductions across much of southern Canada following the ban of organochlorine pesticides (e.g., DDT). Increasingly, the ongoing population growth is a function of healthy productivity and, in the case of urban-nesting pairs, exploitation of previously unoccupied habitat. While pollutants continue to be used on the wintering grounds of some individuals, and can be found in tissue samples, they appear to be at levels that are not affecting reproductive success at the population level. The extent to which populations have recovered relative to historical levels is generally unknown, but the consistent strong growth of the overall population suggests that there are currently no significant threats to the species.

Occurrence: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

Competent Minister(s):

Minister of Environment

Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency

Province(s) and territory (territories) to be consulted:

British Columbia

Alberta

Saskatchewan

Manitoba

Ontario

Quebec

Newfoundland and Labrador

New Brunswick

Nova Scotia

Yukon

Northwest Territories

Nunavut

Other applicable legislation: When the species is found within national parks of Canada or other lands administered by the Parks Canada Agency, it is protected or managed under the *Canada National Parks Act* or through measures or management tools available to the Parks Canada Agency under other legislation. Where it occurs in a National Wildlife Area this species is

subject to the *Wildlife Area Regulations* under the *Canada Wildlife Act*, which prohibits activities that could be harmful to species and to their habitat, unless a permit is issued indicating the permitted activity.

Conservation activities underway: The Management Plan for the Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* (*Falco peregrinus anatum/tundrius*) in Canada is published as final on the Species at Risk Public Registry. The Peregrine Falcon is also included in the Multi-species Action Plan for Bruce Peninsula National Park and Fathom Five National Marine Park of Canada, the Multi-species Action Plan for Point Pelee National Park of Canada and Niagara National Historic Sites of Canada, the Multi-species Action Plan for Pukaskwa National Park of Canada, the Multi-species Action Plan for Thousand Islands National Park of Canada that are all published as final on the Species at Risk Public Registry.