

# Long-spurred violet

*Viola rostrata*

Species likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable in Quebec

5 to 25 cm



## CHARACTERISTICS

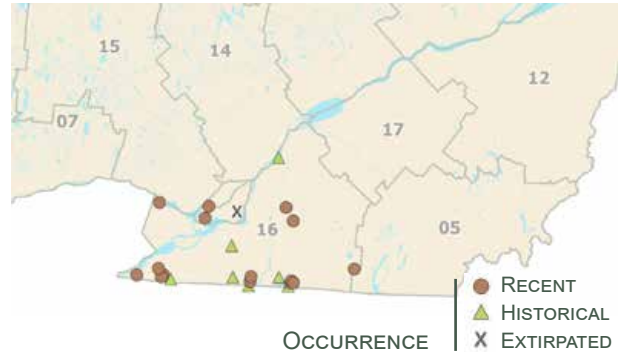
- Purple violet with purplish or lavender flowers with darker center.
- Distinguished from other violets by its long 10-18 mm spur at the base of the flower.



## OBSERVATION PERIODS

IDENTIFICATION | spring (during flowering)  
FLOWERS | spring (May)

## DISTRIBUTION IN QUEBEC



## HABITAT

- Maple stands with sugar maple and bitternut hickory.
- Rocky woodlands, shaded slopes.
- Calcareous soils.



## MAIN THREATS

- Loss of habitat (residential and commercial development, rock stone quarrying).
- White-tailed deer browsing.
- Forest practices not adapted to species' sensitivity.

## MANAGE YOUR FOREST WHILE PROTECTING AT-RISK FLORA

Your woodlot contributes to the protection of forest species in precarious situations. It is often preferable to avoid forest management interventions in their habitats. If such activities must be carried out, the protection of these species requires the following precautions:

### STEP 1: IDENTIFY AND LOCATE THE SPECIES

Onsite, during the appropriate identification period, locate all the plants of the species (or have this done by a competent person). Then outline the zones where they are found (occupied zones) as well as the surrounding buffer zone.



### STEP 2: PROTECT THE PLANTS

This species requires particular attention. It is listed as a species likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable because the available information suggests that its survival is compromised.



### STEP 3: AVOID MAJOR DISTURBANCES in the occupied and buffer zones

- Ø Landing (wood piling) areas
- Ø Forest road construction
- Ø Forest drainage
- Ø Clearcuts
- Ø Scarification of the forest floor



### STEP 4 : ADAPT PRACTICES BASED ON SPECIES SENSITIVITY

#### Sensitivity to opening of the forest canopy

Low to moderate

#### Sensitivity to drainage pattern changes

Low to moderate

#### Sensitivity to trampling and mechanical damage

High

#### IN THE OCCUPIED AND BUFFER ZONES

- Opening of the forest canopy is allowed. Use partial cuts or low-intensity thinning to maintain shade and its beneficial effect on soil moisture.
- Avoid altering drainage and minimize soil compaction: use an adapted skidder or forwarder and plan logging trails on soils with adequate load-bearing capacity.

#### IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE

- Carry out forestry operations in winter, on frozen ground, and keep machinery out of this zone, given the species' sensitivity to mechanical damage and soil compaction.
- Avoid leaving logging residues (branches, etc.).



If the plant cannot be identified or located, apply the protection measures to the entire forest stand.

Advise forest workers about plant locations as well as protection measures to apply.

This fact sheet was developed through the integration of scientific elements and discussions between experts from the MRNF and the MELCCFP. The recommendations may evolve as new knowledge becomes available. For references, please visit [afm.qc.ca/fiches-paf-bonifies](http://afm.qc.ca/fiches-paf-bonifies).