

Fishers Island Trail Guide



**The Henry L. Ferguson Museum
Fishers Island, New York**

Fishers Island Trail Guide

Revised and updated 2019

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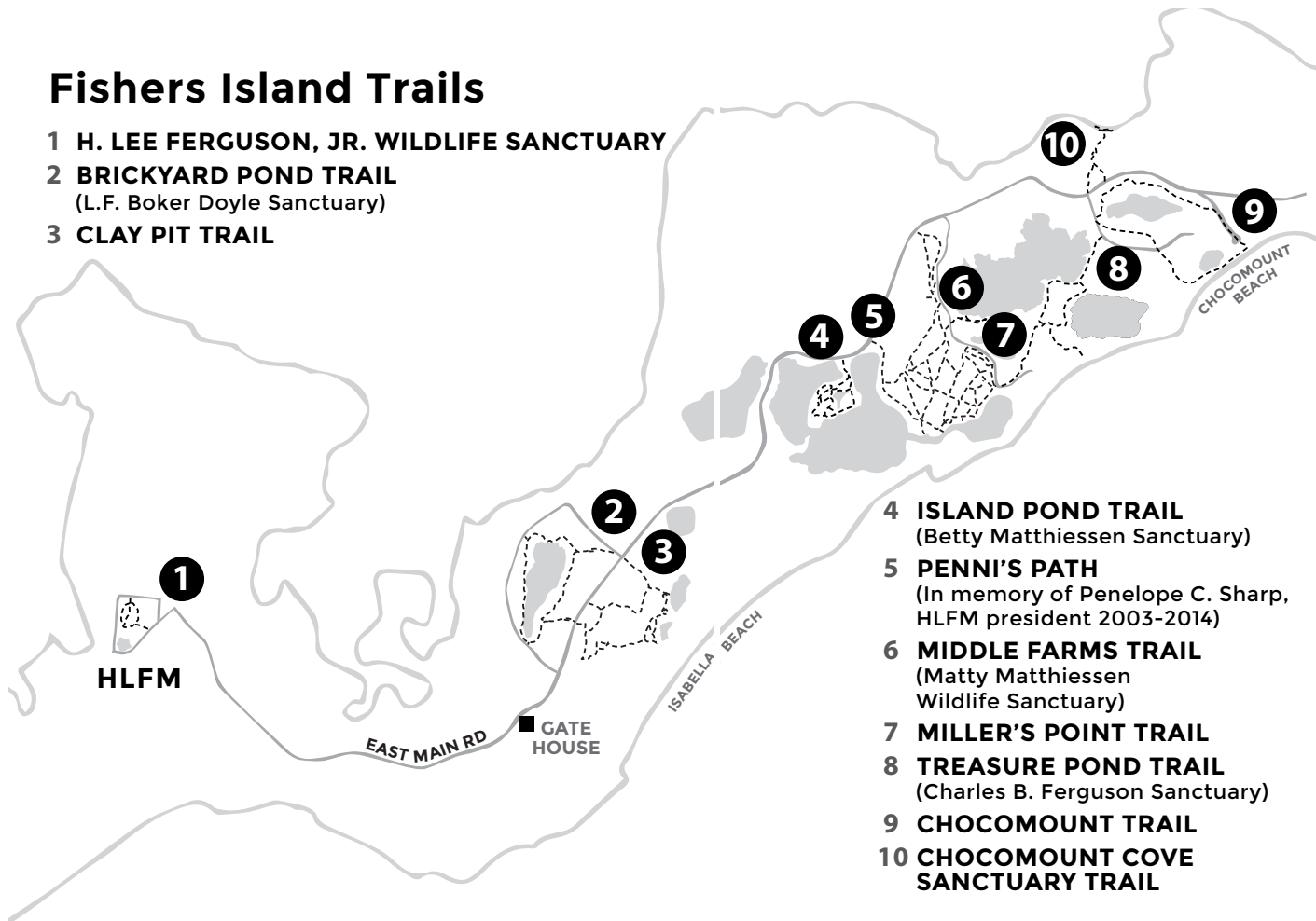


The Henry L. Ferguson Museum

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Fishers Island Trails

- 1 **H. LEE FERGUSON, JR. WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**
- 2 **BRICKYARD POND TRAIL**
(L.F. Boker Doyle Sanctuary)
- 3 **CLAY PIT TRAIL**



- 4 **ISLAND POND TRAIL**
(Betty Matthiessen Sanctuary)
- 5 **PENNI'S PATH**
(In memory of Penelope C. Sharp,
HLFM president 2003-2014)
- 6 **MIDDLE FARMS TRAIL**
(Matty Matthiessen
Wildlife Sanctuary)
- 7 **MILLER'S POINT TRAIL**
- 8 **TREASURE POND TRAIL**
(Charles B. Ferguson Sanctuary)
- 9 **CHOCOMOUNT TRAIL**
- 10 **CHOCOMOUNT COVE
SANCTUARY TRAIL**

Introduction

This Guide is for members of the Fishers Island community and visitors who enjoy nature walks and wish to better appreciate the diverse flora and fauna of Fishers Island. The trails shown on the previous map are maintained by Board members and volunteers. The following pages provide diagrams and descriptions for each of these walking areas. Trails are marked with white rectangular markers featuring the Museum's osprey logo.

Although most trails are on Museum Land Trust property, some pass over privately-owned land. The owners have graciously given their consent for maintenance and recreational use. However, this permission could be withdrawn if hikers fail to respect the rights and wishes of landowners. Please help keep these beautiful paths in pristine condition for all to enjoy.

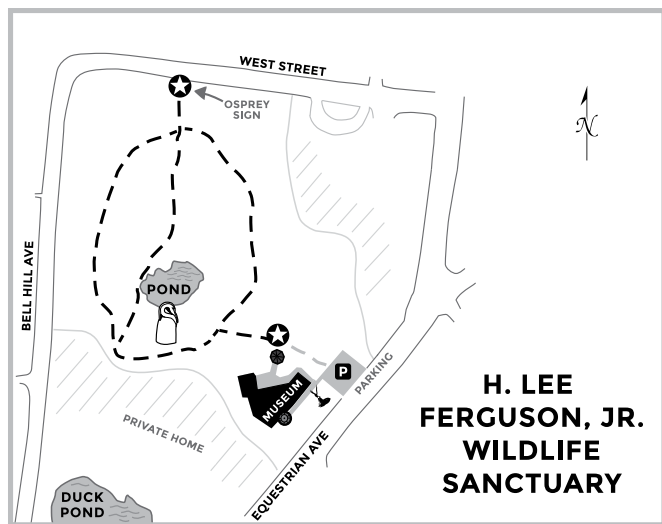
This Guide was originally prepared in 1995 by the late Erard "Matty" Matthiessen, to whom we are also indebted for his dedicated work creating and maintaining nature trails. We are also deeply appreciative of the illustrations drawn for the Guide by the late Charles B. "Charlie" Ferguson. His love of natural history is reflected in every drawing. An expanded second edition of this Guide was published circa 2000, followed by this third edition in June 2019.

Should you wish to pursue a more comprehensive understanding of the flora and fauna mentioned in this Guide, a complete list can be found in the Appendix.



WIND BIRDIE

C.B.F. Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)



1. H. Lee Ferguson, Jr. Wildlife Sanctuary

Lee Ferguson was the oldest son of Henry L. Ferguson, for whom the Museum is named. He was a fine naturalist and became the first curator of the Museum when it opened in temporary quarters in 1960. Lee lived and worked on the Island until his untimely death in 1965 at the age of 50. After his death, a group of Lee's friends acquired the four acres upon which the Museum now stands and designated them as a wildlife sanctuary bearing

his name. In 1972, the Henry L. Ferguson Museum moved into new quarters built on this land. The Museum eventually outgrew that structure and a new building, our current home, opened on the site in July 2003.

In close proximity to the center of the village, the property contains a dense shrub understory and a man-made pond, both of which attract a variety of bird and aquatic life. Barred owls can be seen or heard year-round in the Sanctuary. They occasionally eat their prey while perched in the rafters of the gazebo at the rear of the Museum and leave pellets scattered below. Green Frogs, Eastern Painted Turtles and Common Snapping Turtles are pond dwellers frequently observed by Sanctuary visitors.

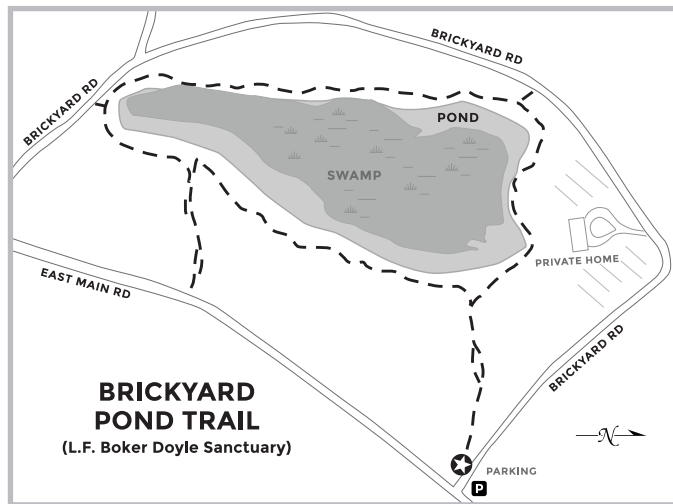


C.B.F.

One can enter the Sanctuary either by the steps on West Street marked by a sign, or by way of the stone steps that descend from behind the Museum's parking lot. As you walk downhill toward the pond, note the tall Cinnamon Ferns that line the path. A short stroll on the path around the pond brings you past a stone sculpture of a Heron (often decorated with amulets left by children), through the dense understory, past an intricately rooted Red Maple tree, to an open grove of White Birches.

Here you can find tranquility in the middle of town.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)



2. The Brickyard Pond Trail in the L. F. Boker Doyle Sanctuary

This 15.5-acre tract of land, sometimes referred to as the Brickyard Sanctuary, was given to the Henry L. Ferguson Museum Land Trust by L.F. Boker Doyle in 1982 and 1983. The trail offers easy walking, good birding and diverse plant life. The initial path through a woodland area intersects the Brickyard Pond Trail, a loop of one mile that encircles the swamp.

Driving east up the Island, enter this Sanctuary on the

north (left) side of the main road where it intersects with a dirt road just before the entrance to Grey Gulls. There is convenient parking along the dirt road near the trailhead. (Across the main road is the main entrance to the Clay Pit trail.)

The beginning of the Brickyard Pond Trail is clearly marked and leads through woods of Black Oak and Red Maple to the Brickyard Pond and marsh. At early and late times of the day, you might hear the distinctive, rhythmic hooting of “hoo hoodoo hoooo hoo” from a resident Great Horned Owl. A variety of mushrooms, Indian Pipes, and Clubmoss often line the trail. There’s a good chance you will hear and see Great Crested Flycatchers, as well as Downy, Hairy and Red-bellied woodpeckers—or perhaps encounter an Eastern Garter Snake or Northern Black Racer. After about a tenth of a mile, the trail forks at the northeastern end of the pond. A recommended route is to bear left along the shore of the pond that runs parallel and closest to the main road. The trail loops around the pond and marshlands, passing through some of the most scenic and diverse habitats on our Island.

As you begin your walk, the woodland is characterized by Red, Black and White oaks at higher elevations and Red Maples closer to the water. Hickory, American Beech, and Black Gum are present in small numbers throughout. Understory shrubs include Shadbush, Pink Azalea, High-

bush Blueberry, Winterberry, Black Huckleberry, and its less-common cousin, Dangleberry. These species provide delicious edible fruits for wildlife in mid to late summer. This Sanctuary is a particularly good area for spotting and hearing warblers and songbirds during spring and fall migrations. Note that toward the center of the marsh is a long-abandoned telephone pole supporting a Wood Duck nesting box. Farther along the trail is a large field of lichen-covered glacial erratics. The trail then turns and drops to the pond edge, passing through a section dominated by lush, vibrant ferns.

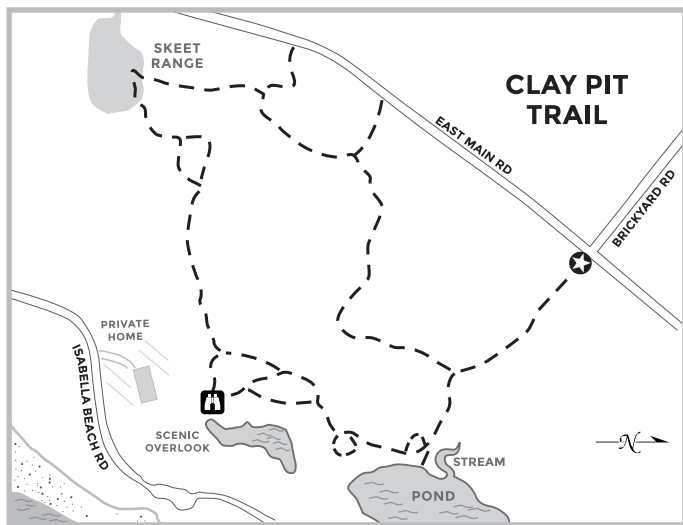
As the trail continues along the side of the pond, it changes elevation frequently, revealing vernal pools inhabited by Green Frogs. These seasonal pools are the destination for the Spotted Salamanders who migrate across the surrounding roads in spring to breed.



Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

the distinctive Water-willow, which creates a floating thicket with arching branches that take root where they touch water. The marsh and pond contain many fallen logs and dead trees that provide excellent habitat for a variety of wildlife: salamanders, frogs, turtles, snakes, and waterfowl, as well as species of songbirds and raptors. Around the pond, look for Great Blue and Little Blue herons and Great Egrets, as well as Red-winged Blackbirds and colorful dragonflies. On very rare occasions, you might spot a River Otter or Mink in the water or crossing the trail. A quiet approach will often reveal an Eastern Painted Turtle sunning on a rock or a partially submerged log.

As the path continues, look for a variety of ducks and wading birds in the open water of the pond. The trail crosses a small intermittent stream, one of two outlets that flow from the pond into West Harbor after heavy rainfall. Look for River Otter scat on outcroppings along the pond's edges. A small grouping of rocks and the presence of mowed lawn mark the section of trail that passes through private property. Please stay close to the water's edge until you rejoin the wooded trail. This forest path soon intersects the short tenth of a mile spur that takes you back to the trail entrance and parking area.



3. The Clay Pit Trail

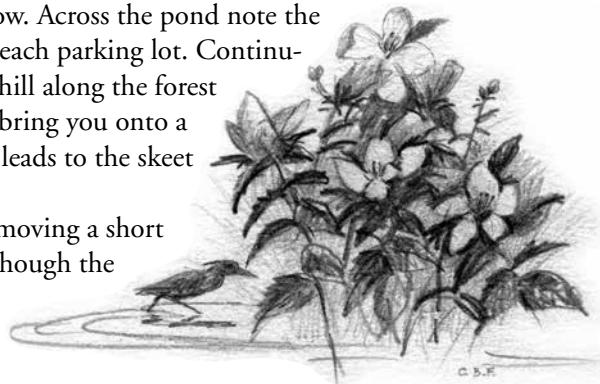
The Clay Pit Trail can be accessed from several different locations. The primary entrance is on the opposite side of the main road from the Brickyard Pond Trail's parking area near Grey Gulls. The trail initially follows an old road that leads toward the clay pits, created when clay was mined for the Fishers Island Brick Manufacturing Company at the end of the 19th century. These are "water table" ponds; they rise and fall depending on the amount of rainfall

seeping into the ground. Several hundred yards in from the main road, you reach the junction with a loop trail.

Moving straight ahead will take you up a steep grade to an elevated path that overlooks the clay pits and provides scenic views of the ponds through the surrounding Red Maples. As the uphill trail first approaches the clay pits, a steep spur trail to the left leads downhill to a stream that drains the pond area toward the north. There is usually a plank at the bottom of the hill permitting passage over the stream. The return back up to the main trail is very difficult.

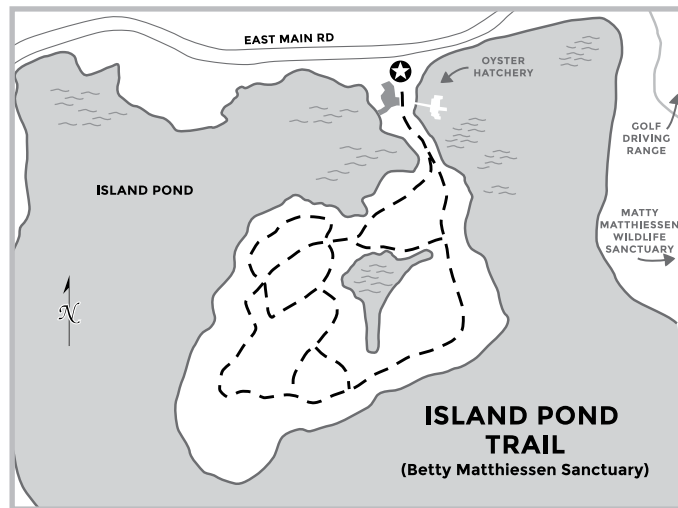
The main path continues uphill, a ridge above the western-most of the two ponds. The trail extends to a well-earned resting spot with a large oak bench that provides an unobstructed view of Block Island and its wind turbines on clear days. This lookout also offers the clearest view of the pond below. Across the pond note the Isabella Beach parking lot. Continuing downhill along the forest edge will bring you onto a path that leads to the skeet range.

After moving a short distance through the range, on the right



you will see the entrance to the part of the loop that parallels the main road. This trail passes through a wonderfully complex hydric forest area. Privet and Bush Honeysuckle, both introduced invasive species, have gained a strong foothold here. The trail continues through a scenic woodland, serpentine past a number of forks. A left at either of the two forks will bring you to the main road. Staying to the right will bring you over a small plank bridge then along a path that changes elevations several times before entering a moist area with extensive glades of ferns.

One of these contains a large patch of Netted Chain Fern, an uncommon species on the Island, sitting beneath an understory of Flowering Dogwood. You may also see Hay-scented Fern, Ebony Spleenwort, New York Fern, Lady Fern, Christmas Fern, Sensitive Fern, Horsetail, and Marginal Woodfern, all providing a year-round green cover. After passing through this area you will rejoin the old mining road. Turning left on that road will return you to the parking area near Grey Gulls.



4. Betty Matthiessen Wildlife Sanctuary

The Betty Matthiessen Wildlife Sanctuary was given to the Henry L. Ferguson Museum in memory of Elizabeth C. Matthiessen by her husband, Erard A. Matthiessen, and her son, Peter Matthiessen. This eight-acre peninsula, surrounded by the brackish waters of Island Pond, is unique in the diversity of its wildlife habitats. Parking is available just off the main road adjacent to the trail head.

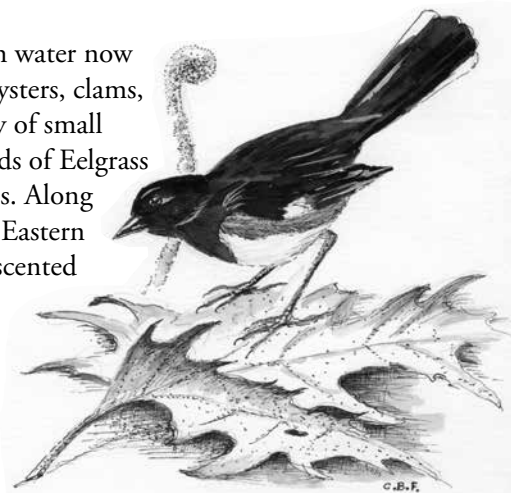
This loop trail is best traversed in a counter-clockwise

direction and is notable for its varied vegetation, which changes in relation to the trail's elevation and distance from Island Pond. With two fine American Beech groves, excellent views of Island Pond and the ocean beyond, cushion moss-covered segments of trail, and a small freshwater pond in the middle of the Sanctuary, this is one of the most beautiful wildlife areas on Fishers Island. It is particularly attractive during the spring bloom of Shadbush, which dominates the south side of the peninsula. Shadbush, also known as Juneberry, is a member of the Rose family and produces an early summer (June) edible fruit that is prized by birds and other animals. This Sanctuary attracts a variety of birds, including Yellow Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Eastern Towhee, Gray Catbird, Fish Crow, Green Heron and the Mallard, many of these nest on the peninsula. The interior freshwater pond supports a large population of Green Frogs and their tadpoles and a diverse group of dragonflies. This is another area where River Otter scat is often seen.

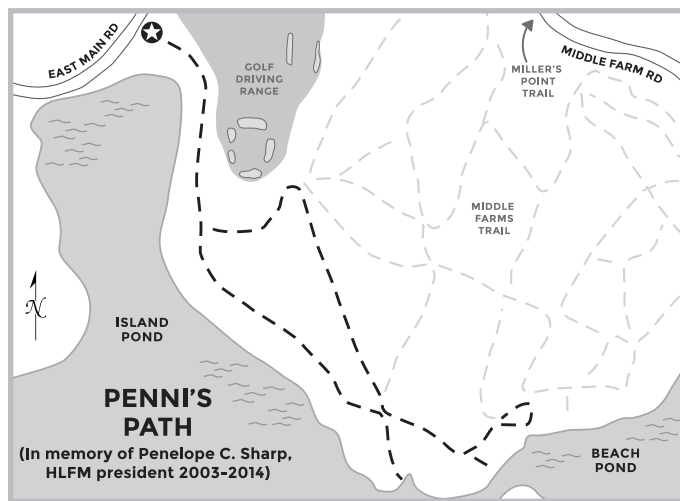
At several locations along the trail, it is possible to observe marine life in Island Pond and the workings of the oyster farm. Careful viewing with a pair of binoculars will reveal the remains of an old pump on the barrier beach to the south; it was used to restore Island Pond to its role as a freshwater reservoir after the 1938 hurricane storm surge breached the barrier beach, adding saltwater to the

pond. The brackish water now sustains Eastern Oysters, clams, snails, and a variety of small fish, as well as stands of Eelgrass and Widgeon Grass. Along the trails you'll see Eastern Bracken and Hay-scented ferns, while at the edge of the Sanctuary's freshwater pond there are Marsh Ferns and Sensitive Ferns.

An interesting resident of the preserve is the Beech-drop, an obligate parasitic plant without chlorophyll that can be seen in the eastern-most beech grove on the shoreline. Look for a brown, spindly plant that grows 10-inches high in clumps. A variety of shrubs and vines border the trail as well, including Bush Honeysuckle (non-native invasive), Highbush Blueberry, Bayberry, Sweet Pepperbush, Roundleaf Greenbrier, and Poison Ivy. This trail is a great one for observing a fascinating variety of flora, fauna, and ecosystems.



Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)



5. Penni's Path in the Matty Matthiessen Wildlife Sanctuary

This trail is named for the late Penelope C. Sharp, a life-long seasonal resident of Fishers Island who served as the Museum's president for 11 years (2003-2014). She was an accomplished botanist, an avid birder, and a fully-engaged environmentalist who generously shared her expertise with those around her.

To reach this trail, park in the Driving Range parking

lot. The entrance to the trail is across the Recreation Path from the small building that houses the restroom for the range.

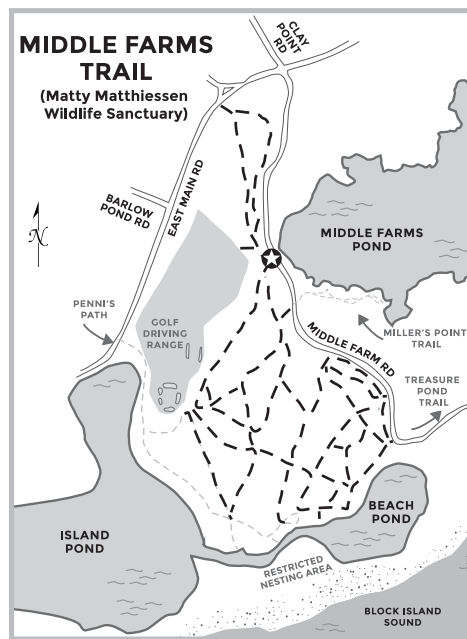
This wonderful path loops through four different vegetative areas and the transition zones between them. It affords the hiker the opportunity to view a wide variety of plants, birds, and wildlife. The trail begins along the western edge of the Driving Range, where it ranges through a young successional maritime forest of Black Oak, Red Maple, and Black Cherry. The understory of Arrowwood, Nannyberry, Bush Honeysuckle, and grasses contains a spur trail to the right, that opens to views of Island Pond. As you continue south along the main trail, the vegetation transitions to a successional shrub thicket dominated by scattered Black Cherry, Staghorn Sumac, and Bush Honeysuckle. Here additional side trails provide access to Island Pond at water level, while the surrounding area changes to maritime shrubland, with Northern Bayberry beginning to dominate. The main trail then enters the maritime grassland with its abundant wildflowers. At its borders, Northern Bayberry and Winged, Smooth, and Staghorn sumacs attempt to colonize the grassland. Each of the offshoots on the right will yield interesting vistas at the water's edge. On warm days, the first turnoff is an excellent place to observe dragonflies. The clear water makes it easy to see small fish and the Eastern Oysters growing on the rocks. Shortly

before the osprey nest, the trail forks right, providing additional views of Beach Pond. At low tide, a large variety of shorebirds usually convene on the bar at the west end of the pond, near where Island Pond connects to Block Island Sound.

Follow signs to continue on Penni's Path as it winds through the grassland and returns to the forest just south of the Driving Range. Enjoy wildflowers, Common Milkweed, ferns, and butterflies as you move toward the trees. Search the sky above as there are often Red-tailed Hawks soaring high over the grasslands hunting for rabbits, mice, and voles. This is an area where a keen observer will notice scat and other signs of animal activity. During the heat of the day there are often Northern Black Racers and Eastern Garter Snakes sunning themselves on the trail.



Belted Kingfisher (*Megascops alcyon*)



6. The Middle Farms Trail in the Matty Matthiessen Wildlife Sanctuary

This Sanctuary was named to acknowledge Erard A. Matthiessen, who was keenly interested in wildlife preservation.

This trail is actually a network of interconnected pathways through a maritime grassland maintained by the

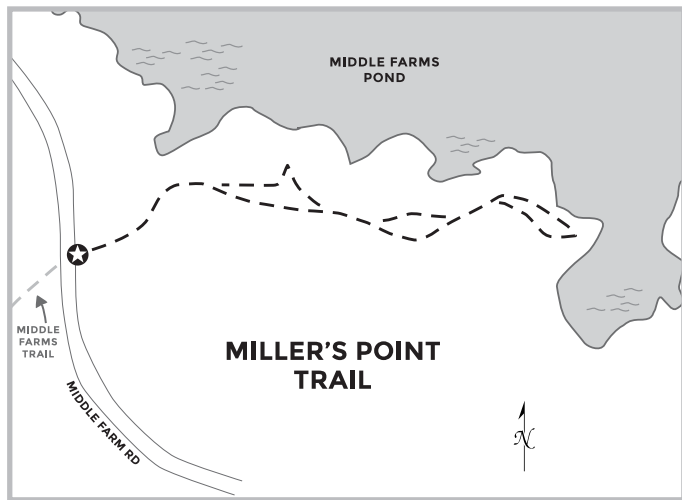
Henry L. Ferguson Museum Land Trust. It is surrounded by successional shrubland on the east and west and marine shrubland to the south. The parking area is located on Middle Farm Road. Heading east from town, go past the Driving Range and take your first right at the OspreyCam nest pole. Proceed 0.2 miles to a parking area on the right.

These trails are a comfortable walk through a rare marine grassland habitat created by salt spray from Block Island Sound to the south and periodic flooding from hurricanes and tropical storms. There are more than four miles of paths throughout the 45+ acre site. Trails meander and intersect often in maze-like manner when the grasses are tall. There is a mixture of maritime and old field agricultural grasses including Switchgrass, Little Bluestem, Indian-grass and Bluejoint Redgrass. Winged Sumac and Bayberry are common shrubs along the edges of the meadow. In the fall, large drifts of wild flowers blossom: Spotted Joe-Pye Weed, Common Boneset, several varieties of Goldenrods, Asters, and others, provide nectar for bees and butterflies. Throughout the seasons, these plants attract many insects and produce seeds, which together create great birding opportunities. Depending on the season and time of day, a variety of waders and shorebirds, such as the Black-bellied Plover, can be seen in and around Beach Pond. The grassland habitat is critical for raptors such as the American Kestrel and Northern Harrier, which are often observed

hunting over the flats. Gray Catbirds, Cedar Waxwings, Tree Swallows, Yellow Warblers and Red-winged Blackbirds frequent the meadow's shrubby edges and wet thickets that provide food, cover and nesting sites. Although many mammals hunt and feed in this grassland, the nature of the area makes them difficult to observe; however, their scat testifies to their presence. This Sanctuary provides many opportunities to identify wildflowers, dragonflies, and bird species on an easy hike.



Northern Harrier (Marsh Hawk) (*Circus cyaneus*)



7. Miller's Point Trail

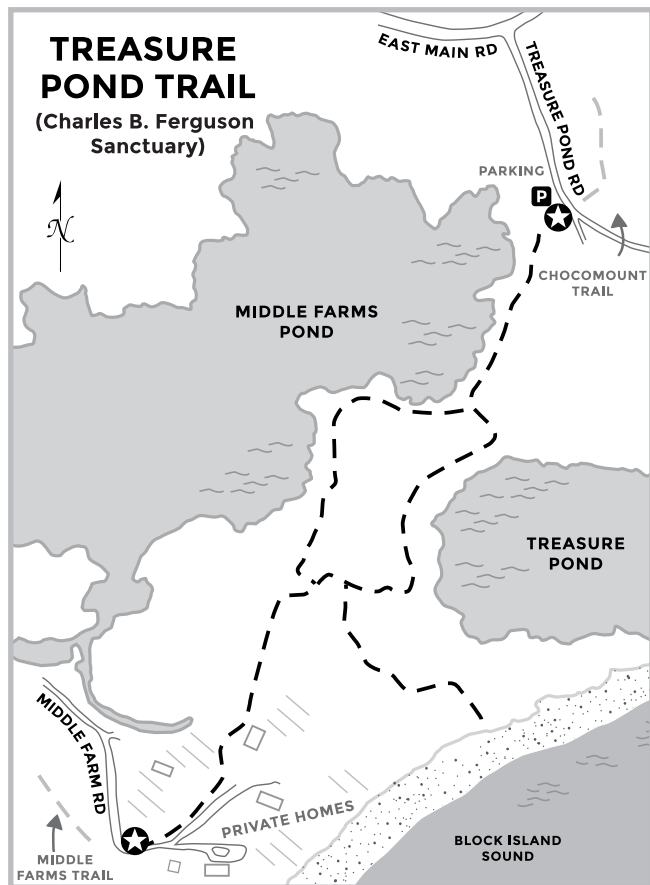
Miller's Point is named for Bob and Adrienne Miller, who donated this property as part of a 13-acre tract in the immediate area. Parking is marked by a sign on the left on Middle Farm Road 0.3 miles in from the main road.

This short trail passes through an impressive oak grove that often contains interesting varieties of mushrooms. Along the way there are short side trails to the banks of



Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

Middle Farms Pond. The trail narrows as you approach the point, where a number of Black Gum trees fringe the pond, providing shade. Here the vegetation opens to views of the edge of Middle Farms Pond, where it transitions to a shrub swamp. Turtles are often present among the water lilies. This is a very peaceful and serene spot to observe wildlife.



8. Treasure Pond Trail in the Charles B. Ferguson Wildlife Sanctuary

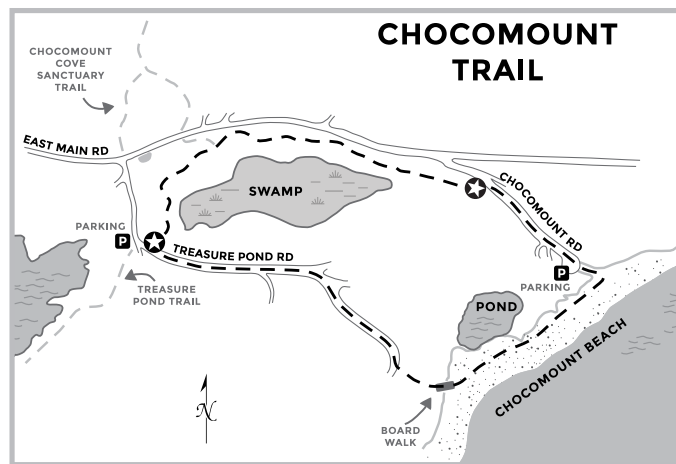
The Treasure Pond Trail offers 1.5 miles of easy walking, including a large interior loop through a wooded area. This trail provides access points to both Middle Farms Pond and Treasure Pond. The easiest trailhead is the eastern entrance, located across from one of the Chocomount Trail entrances. Take Treasure Pond Road, the first right turn before the big rock (Bull Rock) when heading east. The parking area is on the right a short distance from the main road. The western access to this trail is near the very end of Middle Farm Road, where this dirt road terminates. Proceed up the paved private road to the top of the hill, bearing to the left at an intersection. Just beyond the intersection, look to the left for the signage indicating the trailhead.

Entering from the east, there is a short walk along a mowed path to viewing areas of Treasure Pond and Middle Farms Pond. Interesting mushrooms and Clubmoss (also called Princess Pine) adorn this portion of the trail. On the right side of the path are thickets of Sweet Pepperbush, as well as Black Gum and Red Maple. Continuing, the trail splits as it begins to gain elevation.

If you follow the southwesterly fork, the vegetation changes as you enter a higher, drier environment. On the

left you'll catch more views of Treasure Pond before the trail takes a westerly turn. (The pond was so named because it hosted a search for treasure in 1894 that was based on a 1770 treasure map. Unfortunately, repeated attempts by a hard hat diver failed to locate chests of silver and gold, turning up nothing but mud.) A spur trail travels south through a forested area with vegetation that shifts dramatically due to salt spray exposure. The trail is lined with Northern Bayberry, and it terminates at the edge of a bluff with a dramatic view overlooking Block Island Sound.

After doubling back to the main trail, continue moving west. At the next fork, you can either continue straight to reach the west entrance or take the right fork that loops back to the original trail. There is a layer of Black Cherry below and an understory mostly comprised of Canada Mayflower, Catbrier, Poison Ivy, Highbush Blueberry, Northern Bayberry and Arrowwood. Side trails provide access to Middle Farms Pond. Ospreys often perch on dead trees in this area, as evidenced by the piles of bird droppings and fish parts. As the trail turns back to the east, there are a number of mature pine trees that were planted in the 1930's by Henry L. Ferguson, Charlie Ferguson's father, to give his son an "out West" view from his home across Middle Farms. They have since been surrounded by native trees. The trail continues downhill and rejoins the original trail at the first fork.



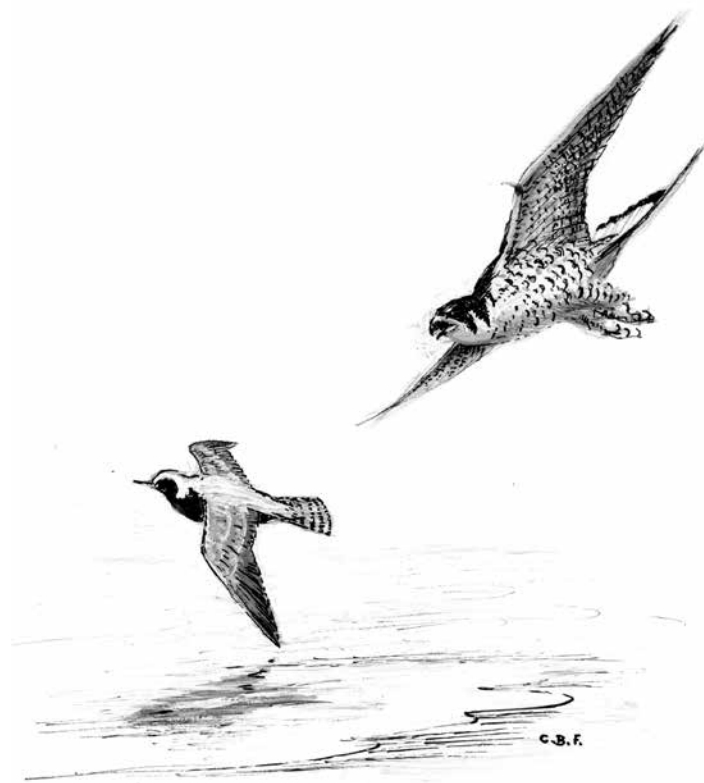
9. Chocomount Trail

The Chocomount Trail is a composite of four different walking areas. The trailhead with greatest ease of parking and access is located on the road to the Chocomount Beach parking lot. The entrance is on the west side of the road approximately 0.1 miles north of the parking lot.

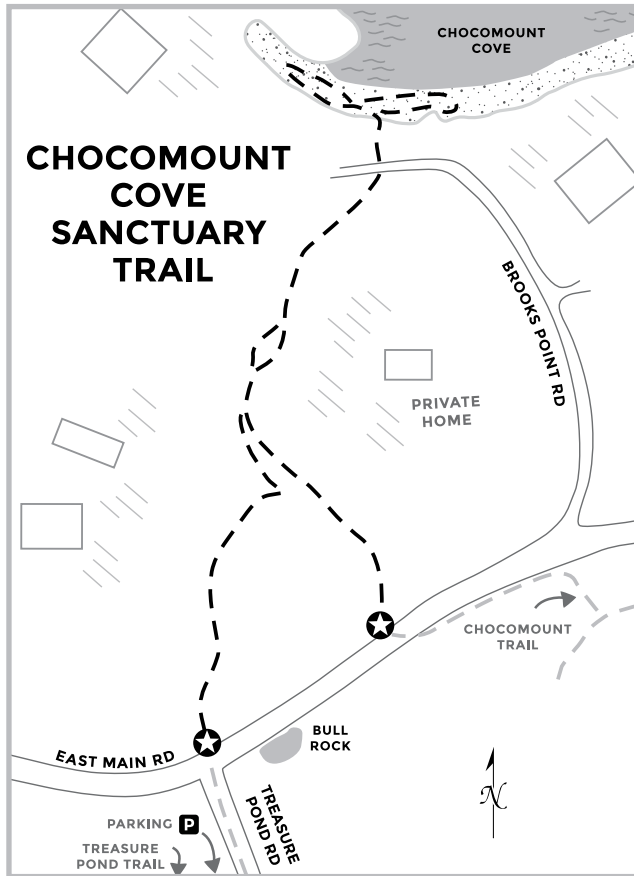
This trail is wooded with moderate elevation changes. You'll pass under a canopy of Black Cherry, Oak, and Red Maple. A great number of resident birds, including Cedar Waxwings and Gray Catbirds, are usually visible in the treetops. Patience is required to catch sight of the other

residents, as the forest understory is very thick. Along this section of trail there is an overlook into a large freshwater marsh. Covered in Water-willow, this is the largest of a series of kettle hole wetlands occurring in the hollow to the south of the trail. In the spring, the trills of Spring Peepers, the tiny tree frogs often seen on the trail, fill the air. There is a nice mixture of attractive ground cover including Canada Mayflower, Star-flowered False Solomon's Seal, and Club-moss. This section of the trail emerges on a private road opposite the eastern entrance to the Treasure Pond Trail.

The trail continues south along the road, where an impressive planting of New York Ferns flourishes on one side and, in August, extensive beds of Jewelweed with their edible seeds abound on the opposite side. The dirt road segment of the trail continues onto a short wooded path down to Chocomount Beach. Note the profusion of False Solomon's Seal at the beginning of the path. Depending on the tide and time of day, you may see a number of plovers at the water's edge, including the endangered Piping Plover. The brackish pond above the beach is frequented by a variety of egrets and herons. The rock formation that juts out from the beach marks the final resting place of the Thelma Phoebe, a rumrunner that wrecked in 1923. Above the wrack line amongst the rocks are Beach Pea, Sea Rocket, and other hardy beach flora. At the east end of the beach is a path that returns to the parking lot.



Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) attacking
Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)



10. Chocomount Cove Trail

The Chocomount Cove Sanctuary on the opposite side of the road from Bull Rock was added to the Museum's Land Trust in 2017. It completes the northern link of a wildlife corridor with walking trails that stretches through diverse habitats from the south shore of Fishers Island facing Block Island Sound to the north shore facing Fishers Island Sound.

Parking is available where the Treasure Pond and Chocomount trails meet on Treasure Pond Road. From the parking area, there are two routes into the Sanctuary. You can double back up Treasure Pond Road and enter the western-most entrance just across the main road, or you can head east on the Chocomount Trail past the large kettle swamp to a turn off marked "Chocomount Trail Sanctuary." After reaching the Recreation Path, walk left (west) toward Bull Rock and you'll see the entrances across the main road.

There is usually a sizable population of Black-capped Chickadees present as you are walking uphill into the Sanctuary. The heavily wooded area—Red Maple and Black Cherry trees dominate—transitions into an open grassland. The approach to the waterfront through the meadow affords wonderful views of Fishers Island Sound. A large American White Birch is standing in the field.

Dragonflies and other insect species will compete with Yellow Warblers for your attention. A short path through the shrubs that parallel the waterfront leads to a scenic sandy beach. There is also a small marsh, created by freshwater runoff, at the west end of the beach. Birdlife abounds on both the cove and in the adjacent shrub line.

To return to the parking area, you can either retrace your steps, or take the alternative route not previously taken.



Great Egret (*Egretta alba*)

Appendix

FERNS

Christmas Fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*)
Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)
Eastern Braken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*)
Ebony Spleenwort (*Asplenium platyneuron*)
Hay-scented Fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*)
Horsetail (*Equisetum* spp.)
Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
Marginal Woodfern (*Dryopteris marginalis*)
Marsh Fern (*Thelypteris palustris*)
Netted Chain fern (*Woodwardia areolata*)
New York Fern (*Thelypteris noveboracensis*)
Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*)

MISCELLANEOUS FLORA

Aster (*Aster* spp.)
Beechdrop (*Epifagus virginiana*)
Beach Peas (*Lathyrus maritimus*)
Bluejoint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*)
Canada Mayflower (*Maintheum canadense*)
Catbrier (*Smilax* spp.)
Clubmoss (*Lycopodium* spp.)
Common Boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*)
Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
Cushion Moss (*Leucobryum* spp.)
Eelgrass (*Zostera marina*)
False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*)
Goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.)
Indian Pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*)

Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*)
Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*)
Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)
Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)
Roundleaf Greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*)
Sea Rocket (*Cakile edentula*)
Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*)
Spotted Joe-Pye Weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*)
Star-flowered False Solomon's Seal (*Smilacina stellata*)
Switch Grass (*Panicum virgatum*)
Water-willow (*Decodon verticillatus*)
Widgeon Grass (*Ruppia maritima*)

SHRUBS

American Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)
Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum recognitum*)
Bayberry (*Myrica pennsylvanica*)
Black Huckleberry (*Galussacia baccata*)
Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.)
Dangleberry (*Galussacia frondosa*)
Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
Northern Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*)
Pink Azalea (*Rhododendron nudiflorum*)
Privet (*Ligustrum* spp.)
Shadbush (*Amelanchier* spp.)
Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)
Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*)
Sweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*)
Water-willow (*Decodon Verticillatus*)
Winged Sumac (*Rhus copallinum*)
Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

TREES

American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
American White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)
Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*)
Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
Hickory (*Carya* spp)
Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

BIRDS

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)
Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)
Belted Kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon*)
Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)
Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapilla*)
Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)
Cedar Waxwing (*Bombicilla cedrorum*)
Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Setophaga pensylvanica*)
Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)
Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*)
Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)
Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)
Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)
Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)
Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)
Great Egret (*Egretta alba*)
Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)
Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*)
Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)
Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*)
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)
Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)
Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)
Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

REPTILES and AMPHIBIANS

Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)
Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)
Eastern Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)
Eastern Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys p. picta*)
Green Frog (*Rana clamitans*)
Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)
Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*)

MAMMALS

American Mink (*Neovison vison*)
Northern American River Otter (*Lontra canadensis*)

MISC. FAUNA

Eastern Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*)

Field Notes

Field Notes

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Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) carrying a Winter Flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*)