



AVALONIA LAND CONSERVANCY, Inc.
P.O. Box 49,
Old Mystic, CT 06372

The Dodge Paddock and Beal Preserve

Property Management Plan

End of Wall Street
Stonington Borough, New London County, Connecticut

Stonington Town Committee is responsible
for the stewardship of this property

Plan Prepared by:
Richard Newton & Beth Sullivan
Spring 2013

Approved by Stonington Town Committee: _____

Date _____

Approved by Stewardship Committee: _____

Date _____



AVALONIA LAND CONSERVANCY, Inc.
P.O. Box 49,
Old Mystic, CT 06372

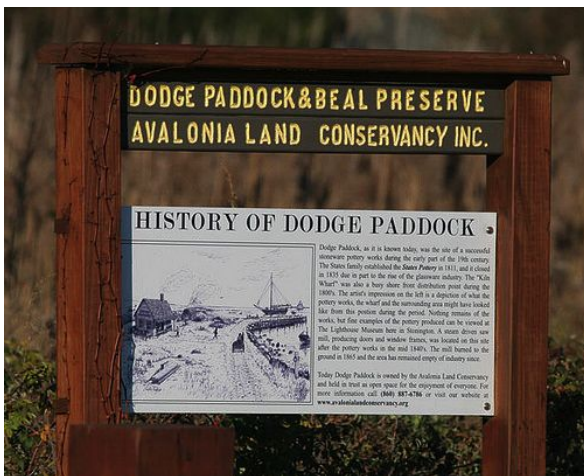
SUMMARY

This plan is for two abutting properties at the end of Wall Street in Stonington Borough, CT. The primary entrance to the properties is located at the end of Wall Street where there is a small parking lot. There is also a pedestrian entrance at the end of Harmony Street. See the map that follows. Visitors are welcome. See signs for property access restrictions.

Property is owned by Avalonia Land Conservancy, Inc., P.O. Box 49, Old Mystic, CT 06372. Avalonia Land Conservancy (ALC) can be reached by email at avalonialc@yahoo.com, by phone at 860-884-3500, and has a website at <http://www.avalonialandconservancy.org>.

HISTORY

The Dodge Paddock and Beal Preserve are located in the Town of Stonington in the Borough of Stonington. The eastern boundary faces Little Narragansett Bay and overlooks Sandy Point Preserve. The Dodge Paddock was purchased by Mashantucket Land Trust from the estate of John E. Dodge with the help of thirteen residents of Stonington borough in 1980. Shirley Beal donated an abutting parcel in 1981. (Mashantucket Land Trust, Inc. is now Avalonia Land Conservancy, Inc.).



The Dodge Paddock is the site of former States Pottery. The Stonington Historical Society website shows the following description:

In 1811, William States established a new pottery works off "Shinbone Alley", which is at the end of what is now Wall Street in Stonington Borough. With the help of his cousin, Adam States III, he produced a wide variety of stoneware until his death in 1823. These pieces are marked "W. STATES".

Upon William's death, the pottery business was taken over by Ichabod States and Joshua Swan. Financial

problems ended their pottery production in 1834 but by then the mark "SWAN & STATES, STONINGTON" was familiar all along the New England coast.

Examples of the pottery are on display at the Stonington Lighthouse Museum. After the pottery

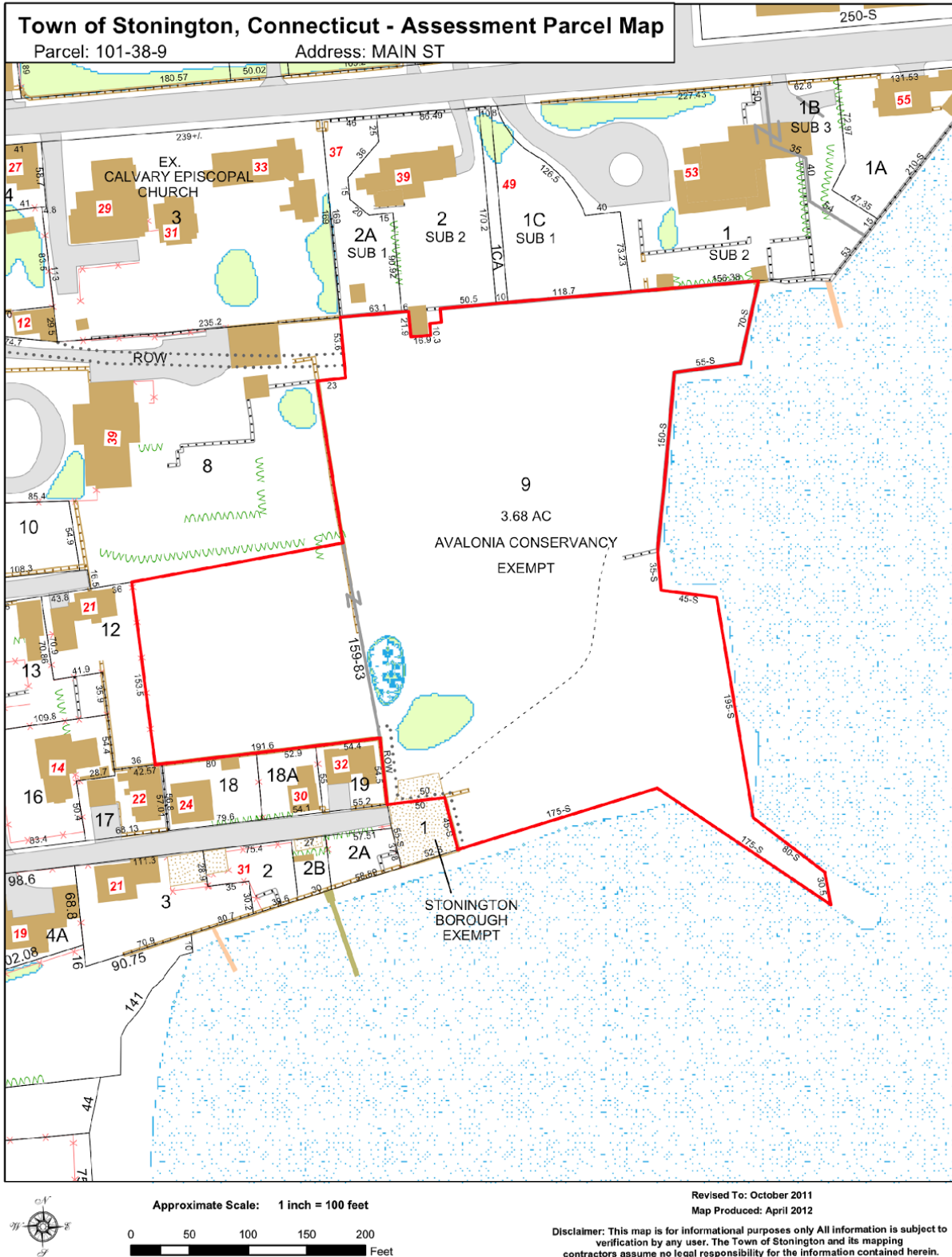
works closed a steam driven saw mill producing doors and window frames operated at the site until it was lost in a fire in 1865.



SITE INFORMATION

The property

Appendix I contains legal description of the properties from deeds. A parcel map of the combined property from the Town of Stonington GIS database is shown below. The property is identified as Map/Book/Lot/Unit 101/38/9/. Combined GIS acreage is 3.6 acres.



The north, west and most of the southern boundaries are bounded by private homes.

Acquisition history

The Dodge Paddock was purchased in 1980 and Beal Preserve was received as a donation in 1981.

Land use history

Since the loss of the sawmill (noted above in the Historical section), the property has been open space. Open space in the borough of Stonington is extremely limited – there are only three areas of any size (the other two are the Town Dock area and Stonington Point / Lighthouse Museum area). The original donor of the Beal Preserve has use of part of the property for a garden for as long as she remains in her home and certain easements are associated with the former Dodge properties on Church Street.

Public use resources

The property is open to the public for all standard Avalonia passive recreational activities. Bicycle riding and horseback riding are not permitted. The property is posted with use restrictions. The trail is not blazed but there is little need as the property is not large and there are no trees on which to post trail markers.



There is an entrance sign describing the historical use. As there are natural stone and sea wall boundaries, it is not necessary to post boundary signs extensively. When the original donor vacates her abutting home, it may be necessary to post the western

boundary.

Public benefit of the protected property:

The property is a significant natural area that qualifies as being preserved for a “conservation purpose” under 26 US Code 170(h)(4):

(4) Conservation purpose defined

(A) In general

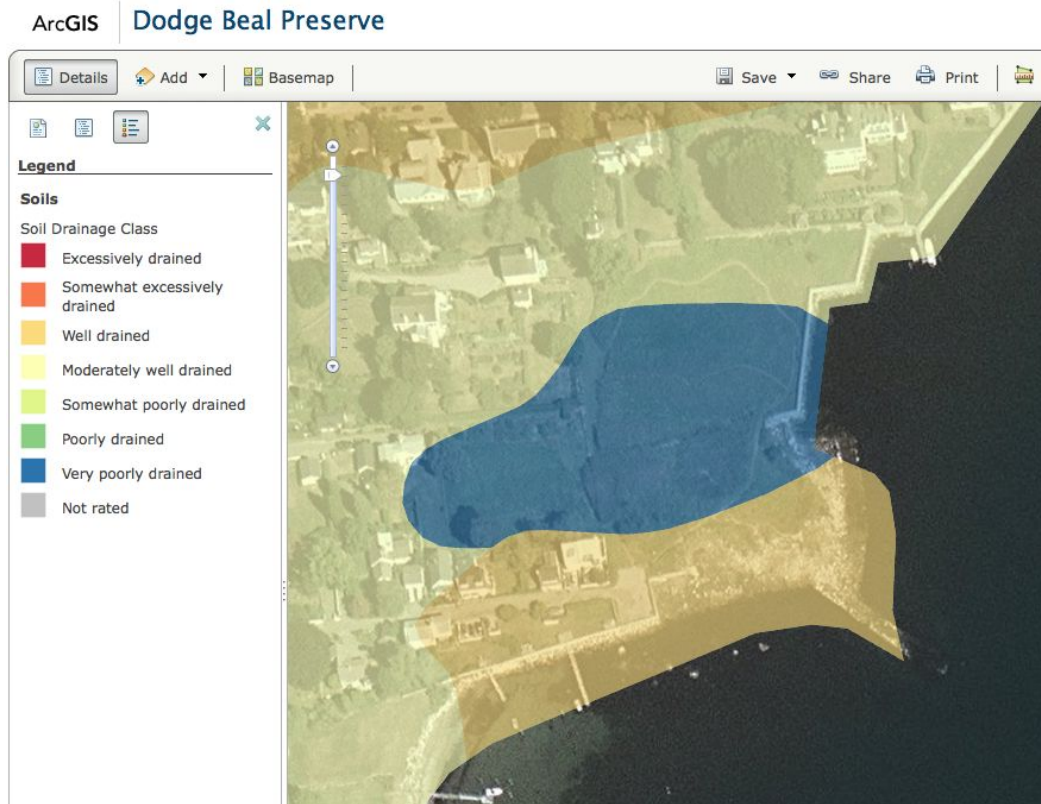
For purposes of this subsection, the term “conservation purpose” means—

- (i)** the preservation of land areas for outdoor recreation by, or the education of, the general public,
- (ii)** the protection of a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants, or similar ecosystem,
- (iii)** the preservation of open space (including farmland and forest land) where such preservation is—
 - (I)** for the scenic enjoyment of the general public, or
 - (II)** pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, State, or local governmental conservation policy, and will yield a significant public benefit, or
- (iv)** the preservation of an historically important land area or a certified historic structure.

Natural resources

ANIMALS, VEGETATION, INSECTS, AND BIRDS – See Appendix

SOILS AND BEDROCK GEOLOGY



HYDROLOGIC FEATURES



SPECIAL FEATURES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

From an Avalonia Trails Newsletter:

Nature Preserve a Hidden Gem in Heart of Boro
By Jean Fiore

STONINGTON – Shhhh. There's a secret in the borough. Tucked behind the mansions of Main Street is a 2.6-acre nature preserve that borders Little Narragansett Bay. It is known as Dodge Paddock and Beal Preserve, two contiguous properties belonging to Avalonia Land Conservancy, and open to the public from dawn to dusk daily.

In recent months, Conservancy members and neighbors have extended the main pathway to form a circular trail along the perimeter of the paddock and preserve, affording inspiring vistas of village homes as well as nearby Salt Acres, Sandy and Napatree Points, and the outer breakwater of Stonington Harbor.

Additionally, a new pathway winds through the center of the parcel enabling the visitor to delight in the whistle of wind through walls of golden grass and catch glimpses of cardinals and smaller avian varieties. Just offshore, waterfowl can be frequently spotted; and sunrise, with its many hues of pink, can be particularly pleasing from this vantage point.

The half-acre-plus Beal Preserve, named for the Main Street family who donated the land to Avalonia, runs along the west side of the parcel. The formal gardens and manicured lawn of the Beal family estate abut this swath of land. A private vegetable and flower garden on the preserve, now dormant in winter, belongs to Mrs. Beal.

Dodge Paddock is a 2-acre tract previously owned by the Dodge family. The stately white Church Street mansion with its many south-facing windows, just to the north of the paddock, was the former Dodge family estate.

According to Avalonia president Anne Nalwalk, citizens of the borough—led by the Beal Family—rallied support and secured sufficient funds to purchase the tract from Dodge family heirs with the intention of preserving it. Avalonia purchased the land from these concerned citizens in 1980 and at the same time took possession of the adjacent Beal property.

The paddock—which is a fitting name for the property since it is fenced in by sea wall to the east, an enormous and impressive retaining wall to the north, and houses to the south and west—was the site of a stoneware pottery works during the early 1800s run by the States family. Numerous pottery shards can still be found near the beginning of the seawall where a storm water drain empties into the harbor.

Fine examples of the pottery may be viewed at the Old Lighthouse Museum located at Stonington Point and open from May 1 through October 31.

Following the demise of States Pottery, a sawmill that produced doors and window frames operated on site in the mid-1800s. The shorefront area, known as Kiln Wharf, was also a busy distribution point. The land has been free of industry since 1865 when the

sawmill burned.

The best way to access Dodge Paddock and Beal Preserve is via Wall Street, off of Main. Though a small parking area exists at the end of Wall Street, it may be easier to park along Main or Church Streets or at the Town Dock. One can admire the architecture of the many historic village homes while meandering toward the paddock and preserve. Certainly the best way to explore the village is by foot.

Visitors to Dodge Paddock and Beal Preserve should refrain from picking from Mrs. Beal's private garden; and if accompanied by a dog, be sure to remove waste from pathways. Also, artifacts such as pottery shards need to remain on property.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Stewardship policies

Avalonia Land Conservancy Fee Land Stewardship Principles were approved on December 16, 2009 and the document is available at the Conservancy's office on Hatch Street in Mystic, CT. This document sets forth the general principles governing stewardship of all Avalonia properties. The document or any approved successor is hereby incorporated as part of this management plan.

Protection

Entrance signs are currently in place and shall be maintained or replaced as necessary to mark the entrance.

An annual walk around the boundaries of the properties is required to ensure that boundary signs are in place and that there are no intrusions. Other surveillance should take place using due vigilance on occasional visits to the property.

All motorized vehicles are prohibited on the properties except for maintenance.

Maintaining properties appearance

Trail currently mowed by neighbor. Litter control.

Public use

The preserve is open to the public for passive recreational use and hiking trails are maintained for the use of visitors. Motor vehicles, bicycle riding, and horseback riding are not permitted. Hunting and the use of firearms on the property including bow hunting and target practice are not permitted. Camping is not allowed. Dogs must be kept on a leash no longer than 7 feet long. Visitors are not allowed to pick vegetation or disturb wildlife excessively. Historical artifacts

should remain on the property.

There is one interpretive sign on the property at present.

Special events are permitted on the property at the discretion of the Stonington Town Committee or the Board of Directors. Events to date have consisted of small weddings.

Enhancing wildlife habitat(s)

Per a 1989 Avalonia policy: "The Mashantucket Land Trust, Inc. policy for the Dodge Paddock is to maintain the property as a meadow encouraging appropriate flora and fauna. A local stewardship committee will be established to oversee essential maintenance, to preserve and protect this natural environment, and to raise funds as necessary. All action by this committee is subject to approval by the MLT Board of Directors". Subsequent formation of town committees by the BOD indicates management of the property is now under the Avalonia Stonington Town Committee.

The Preserve has several distinct habitat zones.

The immediate rocky shoreline: This area is most affected by tidal changes. There are some areas of grassy marsh habitat, tidal pools, gravel and sand pockets and rock outcrops. There is no immediate need for enhancement here other than preservation. This area provides feeding, and roosting areas for birds: cormorants, geese and ducks, shorebirds, egrets and herons. Rocks and pools shelter invertebrates, crustaceans, fish and numerous alga/seaweed species.

Shrub edges: Above the high tide line and along the higher elevations within the preserve are areas of shrubs and woody perennials. Some are native - many are not. [Domestic fruit trees, rugosa rose, poison ivy, goldenrod, asters]. Some are well in bounds and harbor migrant warblers in fall, nesting sparrows, finches, catbirds and others. These shrub areas should be maintained to provide cover, nesting and food. Other shrub pockets, along the north wall at eastern edge, are nearly completely invasive non-native multi-flora rose and honeysuckle. While providing some shelter, these areas will continue to expand and over dominate the grasslands that are a priority. These invasive areas should be managed to prevent spreading. A non-native raspberry patch, maintained by deed by the north wall neighbors, provides shelter and food.

Grassland: The central and north and western area of both preserves has been maintained as grassland habitat. Grassland encourages small mammals, numerous insect species and grassland birds. It is in the original policy as stated for this property to maintain the property as meadow, encouraging appropriate flora and fauna. Some central areas of the field have begun to grow up as a dense sumac patch that, while native, can decrease the desirable field habitat. In other large portions of the field that is of poorer drainage and periodic flooding, the non-native and invasive

phragmites has been rapidly spreading into field areas, degrading the habitat by shading and out-competing native grasses and forbs.

Wet Pool: This area receives fresh water drainage from surrounding neighborhood streets and is susceptible to seawater flooding during extreme high tides and storm surge events. This results in a general brackish pool with widely varying water levels and salinities, supporting some native tidal area plants and grasses but also harboring the densest growth of phragmites. In areas with greatest salinity, the pool is open, as the wet area has expanded and salinity decreases, the phragmites continue to grow degrading the habitat for most wildlife. One area, north of main pool and flushed with only fresh water is developing a nice stand of cattails which encourages fresh water wetland dependent species.

The entire wet pool area has been drained over the years, with varying success, by outflow pipes to the ocean side, in attempts to promote drainage and decrease standing water and mosquitoes.

Controlling invasive species

Invasive species, most notably phragmites, are a significant issue on the preserves. CT DEEP reports state environmental managers and conservationists should be increasingly concerned about the threat to tidal wetlands and degradation to habitats. In this area they recommend a three-year herbicide application and mowing. Selective spraying in late summer is followed by mowing and mulching with low ground pressure equipment in a cycle over three successive years.

A further study of the drainage system: culvert pipes and clamshell closure, and possible solutions will be conducted to see how it impacts the control and spread of the phragmites.

Other non-native and invasive species, Japanese Honeysuckle and multi-flora rose should be cut back and a stump painting herbicide treatment regime should be followed until new growth stops.

Other non-woody plants, loosestrife, reed canary grass and others should be hand removed when possible and selective herbicide treatment used to control.

Poison Ivy, which is native and considered beneficial to wild life can be controlled in a similar manner to keep it off of paths.

Erosion control and flooding

Erosion has not been a significant problem except in a small area on the south side which over washes in extreme high tides and storm events. Flooding is a serious problem, mainly from fresh water runoff into the preserve, but also from extraordinary tidal events and storms. (Google Map

2003 shows extent and reach of flooding). History of the property examines various solutions over time, some successful, some done without proper permitting in early years. The culvert with clamshell closure, which was installed under CT DEEP guidance with appropriate guidance and work permits, has never functioned properly. Tides deliver sand and debris which clog pipe and keep the clamshell from functioning at all. Maintenance of the clamshell is allowed under the original permit, but clearing is time consuming. When water sits in the Paddock pool, mosquito breeding is a problem and has been addressed on an annual basis by the Town of Stonington Public Works Department mosquito control program. CT DEEP has completed (Feb 2013) elevation studies and assessment of drainage system and is working on a solution to control the flooding.

Productive uses

None.

Scientific and educational activities

New England Science and Sailing of Stonington uses the property for classes.

Response to large natural disasters

A 2012 super-storm drastically changed this property. The seawall was seriously damaged and the remaining seawall is deteriorating. Avalonia has no plans or funding to repair or replace the seawall. A contractor was hired to clear stones and remove debris.

Special management considerations

The close proximity to neighbors requires much sensitivity in regards to management. Research into best practices must occur before any major management actions or changes are undertaken. The neighbors have differing agendas, so it is important to keep in mind this property is a nature preserve.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Recurring and occasional requirements

Stonington Town Committee members and neighbors frequently visit the site. Avalonia's phone number is posted at the entrances so that visitors can contact us for resolution of serious problems such as down trees, graffiti, dumping, or other damage to the property.

Annual obligations

A boundary walk around the outside perimeter the property is required.

Revolving mowing of parts of the property to control woody vegetation is required. Ensure path is mown either by neighbor or with Avalonia equipment.

Short term plan (1 – 5 years)

Remove dead tree behind Bentz property. (Cut down in fall 2012).

Mowing portions of the property in rotation will control and mulch woody vegetation to maintain the field and meadows. Spring mowing is most desirable to provide winter coverage for small mammals, invertebrates and some seed source for birds. More vigorous cutting of brush areas along walls and center area of sumac is necessary to prevent further encroachment by shrubs into desirable meadow areas. (Ongoing)

Conduct animal and bird surveys to assess inhabitants and migrant users. Document desirable vegetation as well as species targeted for removal.

Work with CT DEEP to develop plan for three-year cycle of treatment, chemical and mechanical, to manage phragmites. CT DEEP will mow the phragmites areas according to their plan and with their equipment. Funds may need to be raised to support the program. (Ongoing 2012 – 2013)

Work with CT DEEP to develop a plan for better drainage. CT DEEP to secure necessary permits for any work to be done. Fund raise as necessary for plan implementation. (Ongoing 2012 – 2013 – elevation studies complete)

Long term plan (5+ years)

After 5 years, reassess phragmites control.

Schedule for revising this plan

This plan shall be reviewed at least every five years and updated as necessary.

APPENDICES

I. Zoning map for property and surrounding area is available at the Stonington Town Hall or online at <http://gis.stonington-ct.gov/mapxpress/>.

Deeds are available in Avalonia files, Stonington Town Hall and online at <https://connecticut-townclerks-records.com/User/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fIndex.aspx>

The Dodge Paddock: from Vol. 228 Page 21 September 25, 1980:

...A certain tract of land located with the buildings thereon situated on the waters of Little Narragansett Bay in the Town Of Stonington, County of New London and State of Connecticut and more particularly bounded and described as follows: On the south and east by the waters of Little Narragansett Bay; on the west by land now or formerly of Eric Kebben, et al., land formerly of Spaulding and Williams, et al., and land of the Borough of Stonington; and land on the north by land of the Calvary Episcopal Church Society, and land formerly of Thomas Miller and now in part of the Grantor herein and in part of Leon and Pauline Noe; together and subject to all rights of way and of rights appurtenant thereof. Subject to rights of way and easements as of record appear.

The above-described premises are conveyed subject to the following restrictions and covenants, which shall bind the Grantee herein, its successors and assigns, forever:

1. The above-described tract shall be held and preserved in perpetuity in its natural, scenic and open space use in order to conserve and protect the animal, bird and plant populations thereon and prevent the use or development of said tract for any purpose or in any manner which would conflict with the maintenance of said tract in its natural scenic and open condition.
2. No building or structure of any kind except said small dock referred to hereinafter shall ever be constructed or place on said tract.

Deed goes on to describe 12' right of way from Church Street property to the bay and the right to construct a small dock or have moorings for non-commercial use.

Beal Preserve: from Vol. 232 Page 1054 November 6, 1981:

A certain tract or parcel of land located in the Borough of Stonington, Town Of Stonington, County of New London and State of Connecticut and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point at the southwesterly corner of the herein described tract which point is at the southeasterly corner of the property now or formerly of Charles and Ivri Wormser and on the northerly side of the property now or formerly of Latimer Point Co. at a cut stone wall and thence south 82° 38' 42"E along a stone wall 191.52 ft. to a drill hole. Thence north 2° 50' 25" E partially along a stone wall and along other property of the Grantee 159.83 ft. to a drill hole set in said stone wall. Thence north 84° 27' 39" W along other property of the Grantor a distance of 181.27 ft. to an iron pin. Thence south 6° 17' 45" W 153.59 ft. to the point and place of the beginning. Said parcel contains 29,220 sq. ft. and is more particularly shown on a map entitled, "Property Survey for Shirley C. Beal Scale: 1" = 20' date: August 1981, Harmony Street, Stonington, Connecticut, David D. Knox, P.E. & L. S.". By acceptance of this deed, grantee, its successors and assigns, hereby covenant and agree that the land described herein shall be forever maintained in its open and natural state.

II. Historical photos

1934 aerial (shows houses that were destroyed in 1938 hurricane)



1965 aerial



1999

2003



2006

2009



09/15/2011 (Google Earth)



After super-storm Sandy – October 2012



The Checklist of the Birds of Connecticut

Legend: * Rare in CT - ARCC requests details, (S) Sight record only, (I) Introduced, (E) Extirpated, (X) Extinct

Ducks, Geese, and Swans

Fulvous Whistling-Duck*
 Pink-footed Goose*
 Greater White-fronted Goose
 Graylag Goose*
 Snow Goose
 Ross's Goose*
 Brant
 Barnacle Goose*
 Cackling Goose
 Canada Goose
 Mute Swan (I)
 Tundra Swan
 Wood Duck
 Gadwall
 Eurasian Wigeon
 American Wigeon
 American Black Duck
 Mallard
 Blue-winged Teal
 Cinnamon Teal*
 Northern Shoveler
 Northern Pintail
 Green-winged Teal
 Canvasback
 Redhead
 Ring-necked Duck
 Tufted Duck*
 Greater Scaup
 Lesser Scaup
 King Eider
 Common Eider
 Harlequin Duck
 Surf Scoter
 White-winged Scoter
 Black Scoter
 Long-tailed Duck
 Bufflehead
 Common Goldeneye
 Barrow's Goldeneye
 Hooded Merganser
 Common Merganser
 Red-breasted Merganser
 Ruddy Duck

New World Quail

Northern Bobwhite

Partridges, Grouse, Turkeys

Ring-necked Pheasant (I)
 Ruffed Grouse
 Wild Turkey

Loons

Red-throated Loon

Sandpipers and Phalaropes

☐ Spotted Sandpiper
☐ Solitary Sandpiper
☐ Spotted Redshank*
☐ Greater Yellowlegs
☐ Willet
☐ Lesser Yellowlegs
☒ Upland Sandpiper
☐ Eskimo Curlew*
☐ Whimbrel
☒ Long-billed Curlew*
☐ Black-tailed Godwit*
☐ Hudsonian Godwit
☐ Bar-tailed Godwit*
☐ Marbled Godwit
☐ Ruddy Turnstone
☐ Red Knot
☒ Sanderling
☒ Semipalmated Sandpiper
☐ Western Sandpiper
☐ Red-necked Stint*
☐ Little Stint* (S)
☐ Least Sandpiper
☐ White-rumped Sandpiper
☐ Baird's Sandpiper
☐ Pectoral Sandpiper
☐ Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*
☐ Purple Sandpiper
☐ Dunlin
☐ Curlew Sandpiper*
☐ Stilt Sandpiper
☐ Buff-breasted Sandpiper
☐ Ruff*
☐ Short-billed Dowitcher
☐ Long-billed Dowitcher
☐ Wilson's Snipe
☐ American Woodcock
☐ Wilson's Phalarope
☐ Red-necked Phalarope
☐ Red Phalarope*
☒

Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers

☒ Black-legged Kittiwake*
☐ Ivory Gull*
☐ Sabine's Gull*
☐ Bonaparte's Gull
☐ Black-headed Gull
☐ Little Gull
☐ Ross's Gull*
☐ Laughing Gull
☐ Franklin's Gull*
☐ Mew Gull*
☐ Ring-billed Gull
☐ Herring Gull
☐ Thayer's Gull*

Swallows

☐ Purple Martin
☐ Brown-chested Martin*(S)
☐ Tree Swallow
☒ N. Rough-winged Swallow
☐ Bank Swallow
☐ Cliff Swallow
☐ Cave Swallow
☐ Barn Swallow

Chickadees and Titmice

☐ Black-capped Chickadee
☒ Boreal Chickadee*
☐ Tufted Titmouse

Nuthatches

☐ Red-breasted Nuthatch
☐ White-breasted Nuthatch

Creepers

☐ Brown Creeper

Wrens

☐ Carolina Wren
☐ House Wren
☐ Winter Wren
☐ Sedge Wren
☐ Marsh Wren

Gnatcatchers

☐ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Kinglets and Thrushes

☐ Golden-crowned Kinglet
☐ Ruby-crowned Kinglet
☐ Northern Wheatear*
☐ Eastern Bluebird
☐ Mountain Bluebird*
☐ Townsend's Solitaire*
☐ Veery

☐ Gray-cheeked Thrush
☐ Bicknell's Thrush
☐ Swainson's Thrush
☐ Hermit Thrush
☐ Wood Thrush
☐ American Robin
☒ Varied Thrush*

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

☒ Gray Catbird
☐ Northern Mockingbird
☐ Brown Thrasher

Starlings

☒ European Starling (I)

The Checklist of the Birds of Connecticut

Legend: * Rare in CT - ARCC requests details, (S) Sight record only, (I) Introduced, (E) Extirpated, (X) Extinct

Ducks, Geese, and Swans

Fulvous Whistling-Duck*
 Pink-footed Goose*
 Greater White-fronted Goose
 Graylag Goose*
 Snow Goose
 Ross's Goose*
 Brant
 Barnacle Goose*
 Cackling Goose
 Canada Goose
 Mute Swan (I)
 Tundra Swan
 Wood Duck
 Gadwall
 Eurasian Wigeon
 American Wigeon
 American Black Duck
 Mallard
 Blue-winged Teal
 Cinnamon Teal*
 Northern Shoveler
 Northern Pintail
 Green-winged Teal
 Canvasback
 Redhead
 Ring-necked Duck
 Tufted Duck*
 Greater Scaup
 Lesser Scaup
 King Eider
 Common Eider
 Harlequin Duck
 Surf Scoter
 White-winged Scoter
 Black Scoter
 Long-tailed Duck
 Bufflehead
 Common Goldeneye
 Barrow's Goldeneye
 Hooded Merganser
 Common Merganser
 Red-breasted Merganser
 Ruddy Duck

New World Quail

Northern Bobwhite

Partridges, Grouse, Turkeys

Ring-necked Pheasant (I)
 Ruffed Grouse
 Wild Turkey

Loons

Red-throated Loon

Sandpipers and Phalaropes

☐ Spotted Sandpiper
☐ Solitary Sandpiper
☐ Spotted Redshank*
☐ Greater Yellowlegs
☐ Willet
☐ Lesser Yellowlegs
☒ Upland Sandpiper
☐ Eskimo Curlew*
☐ Whimbrel
☒ Long-billed Curlew*
☐ Black-tailed Godwit*
☐ Hudsonian Godwit
☐ Bar-tailed Godwit*
☐ Marbled Godwit
☐ Ruddy Turnstone
☐ Red Knot
☒ Sanderling
☒ Semipalmated Sandpiper
☐ Western Sandpiper
☐ Red-necked Stint*
☐ Little Stint* (S)
☐ Least Sandpiper
☐ White-rumped Sandpiper
☐ Baird's Sandpiper
☐ Pectoral Sandpiper
☐ Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*
☐ Purple Sandpiper
☐ Dunlin
☐ Curlew Sandpiper*
☐ Stilt Sandpiper
☐ Buff-breasted Sandpiper
☐ Ruff*
☐ Short-billed Dowitcher
☐ Long-billed Dowitcher
☐ Wilson's Snipe
☐ American Woodcock
☐ Wilson's Phalarope
☐ Red-necked Phalarope
☐ Red Phalarope*

Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers

☒ Black-legged Kittiwake*
☐ Ivory Gull*
☐ Sabine's Gull*
☐ Bonaparte's Gull
☐ Black-headed Gull
☐ Little Gull
☐ Ross's Gull*
☐ Laughing Gull
☐ Franklin's Gull*
☐ Mew Gull*
☐ Ring-billed Gull
☐ Herring Gull
☐ Thayer's Gull*

Swallows

☐ Purple Martin
☐ Brown-chested Martin*(S)
☐ Tree Swallow
☒ N. Rough-winged Swallow
☐ Bank Swallow
☐ Cliff Swallow
☐ Cave Swallow
☐ Barn Swallow

Chickadees and Titmice

☐ Black-capped Chickadee
☒ Boreal Chickadee*
☐ Tufted Titmouse

Nuthatches

☐ Red-breasted Nuthatch
☐ White-breasted Nuthatch

Creepers

☐ Brown Creeper

Wrens

☐ Carolina Wren
☐ House Wren
☐ Winter Wren
☐ Sedge Wren
☐ Marsh Wren

Gnatcatchers

☐ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Kinglets and Thrushes

☐ Golden-crowned Kinglet
☐ Ruby-crowned Kinglet
☐ Northern Wheatear*
☐ Eastern Bluebird
☐ Mountain Bluebird*
☐ Townsend's Solitaire*
☐ Veery

☐ Gray-cheeked Thrush
☐ Bicknell's Thrush
☐ Swainson's Thrush
☐ Hermit Thrush
☐ Wood Thrush
☐ American Robin
☒ Varied Thrush*

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

☒ Gray Catbird
☐ Northern Mockingbird
☐ Brown Thrasher

Starlings

☒ European Starling (I)

The Checklist of the Birds of Connecticut

Legend: * Rare in CT - ARCC requests details, (S) Sight record only, (I) Introduced, (E) Extirpated, (X) Extinct

Pacific Loon*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iceland Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Common Loon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipits
		Slaty-backed Gull*	<input type="checkbox"/>	American Pipit
		Glaucous Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grebes		Great Black-backed Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Waxwings
Pied-billed Grebe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sooty Tern*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bohemian Waxwing*
Horned Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bridled Tern*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cedar Waxwing
Red-necked Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Least Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Eared Grebe*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gull-billed Tern*		Longspurs and Snow Buntings
Western Grebe*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Caspian Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lapland Longspur
		Black Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chestnut-collared Longspur*
Shearwaters and Petrels		Roseate Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smith's Longspur*
Northern Fulmar*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Snow Bunting
Black-capped Petrel*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arctic Tern*	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cory's Shearwater*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forster's Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Great Shearwater*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Royal Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood-Warblers
Sooty Shearwater* (S)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandwich Tern*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ovenbird
Manx Shearwater*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Skimmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Worm-eating Warbler
Audubon's Shearwater* (S)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Louisiana Waterthrush
			<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Waterthrush
Storm-Petrels		Jaegers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Golden-winged Warbler
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pomarine Jaeger* (S)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blue-winged Warbler
White-faced Storm-Petrel*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Parasitic Jaeger	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-and-white Warbler
Leach's Storm-Petrel*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-tailed Jaeger*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prothonotary Warbler
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel*	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tennessee Warbler
		Auks, Murres, and Puffins	<input type="checkbox"/>	Orange-crowned Warbler
Tropicbirds		Dovekie*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nashville Warbler
White-tailed Tropicbird*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Murre*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Connecticut Warbler
		Thick-billed Murre*	<input type="checkbox"/>	MacGillivray's Warbler* (S)
Storks		Razorbill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mourning Warbler
Wood Stork*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Guillemot*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kentucky Warbler
		Atlantic Puffin*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Yellowthroat
Frigatebirds			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hooded Warbler
Magnificent Frigatebird*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pigeons and Doves	<input type="checkbox"/>	American Redstart
		Rock Pigeon (I)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape May Warbler
Gannets		Band-tailed Pigeon* (S)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cerulean Warbler
Northern Gannet	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Collared-Dove*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Parula
		White-winged Dove*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Magnolia Warbler
Cormorants and Darters		Mourning Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bay-breasted Warbler
Double-crested Cormorant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Common Ground-Dove*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blackburnian Warbler
Great Cormorant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow Warbler
Darters	<input type="checkbox"/>	Parrots	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Anhinga*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monk Parakeet (I)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blackpoll Warbler
			<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-throated Blue Warbler
Pelicans		Cuckoos	<input type="checkbox"/>	Palm Warbler
American White Pelican	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pine Warbler
Brown Pelican*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-billed Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-throated Warbler
Hérons and Bitterns		Barn Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prairie Warbler
American Bittern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barn Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-throated Gray Warbler*
Least Bittern	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Hermit Warbler* (S)
Great Blue Heron	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Typical Owls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-throated Green Warbler
Great Egret	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Screech-Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Canada Warbler
Snowy Egret	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Great Horned Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wilson's Warbler
Little Blue Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowy Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-breasted Chat
Tricolored Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Hawk Owl*	<input type="checkbox"/>	

The Checklist of the Birds of Connecticut

Legend: * Rare in CT - ARCC requests details, (S) Sight record only, (I) Introduced, (E) Extirpated, (X) Extinct

Cattle Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burrowing Owl*	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Green Heron	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Barred Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Great Gray Owl*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Towhees and Sparrows
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-eared Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Green-tailed Towhee*
		Short-eared Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted Towhee*
		Boreal Owl*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Towhee
Ibises		Northern Saw-whet Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	American Tree Sparrow
White Ibis*	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Chipping Sparrow
Glossy Ibis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Goatsuckers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clay-colored Sparrow
White-faced Ibis*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Nighthawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Field Sparrow
		Chuck-will's-widow*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vesper Sparrow
New World Vultures		Eastern Whip-poor-will	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lark Sparrow
Black Vulture	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Lark Bunting*
Turkey Vulture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swifts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Savannah Sparrow
		Chimney Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grasshopper Sparrow
Ospreys			<input type="checkbox"/>	Henslow's Sparrow*
Osprey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hummingbirds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Le Conte's Sparrow*
		Broad-billed Hummingbird*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nelson's Sparrow
Hawks, Kites, and Eagles		Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Saltmarsh Sparrow
Swallow-tailed Kite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calliope Hummingbird*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seaside Sparrow
White-tailed Kite*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rufous Hummingbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fox Sparrow
Mississippi Kite	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Song Sparrow
Bald Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kingfishers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lincoln's Sparrow
Northern Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Belted Kingfisher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Swamp Sparrow
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	White-throated Sparrow
Cooper's Hawk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Woodpeckers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Harris's Sparrow*
Northern Goshawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-headed Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	White-crowned Sparrow
Red-shouldered Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-bellied Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Golden-crowned Sparrow*(S)
Broad-winged Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dark-eyed Junco
Swainson's Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Downy Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Red-tailed Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hairy Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cardinals and Tanagers
Rough-legged Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-backed Woodpecker*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer Tanager
Golden Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Flicker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scarlet Tanager
		Pileated Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Tanager*
Falcons			<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Cardinal
American Kestrel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tyrant Flycatchers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Merlin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-headed Grosbeak*
Gyr Falcon*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Wood-Pewee	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blue Grosbeak
Peregrine Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lazuli Bunting*
		Acadian Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indigo Bunting
Rails, Gallinules, and Coots		Alder Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted Bunting*
Yellow Rail*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Willow Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dickcissel
Black Rail*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Least Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Corn Crake*	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Western" Flycatcher*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blackbirds and Orioles
Clapper Rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Phoebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bobolink
King Rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	Say's Phoebe*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red-winged Blackbird
Virginia Rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ash-throated Flycatcher*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Meadowlark
Sora	<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Crested Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Meadowlark*
Purple Gallinule*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tropical Kingbird*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-headed Blackbird
Common Gallinule	<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Kingbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rusty Blackbird
American Coot	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Kingbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brewer's Blackbird*(S)
		Gray Kingbird*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Grackle
Cranes		Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boat-tailed Grackle
Sandhill Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher*	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown-headed Cowbird
			<input type="checkbox"/>	Orchard Oriole

The Checklist of the Birds of Connecticut

Legend: * Rare in CT - ARCC requests details, (S) Sight record only, (I) Introduced, (E) Extirpated, (X) Extinct

Plovers

Northern Lapwing*
Black-bellied Plover
American Golden-Plover
Snowy Plover*
Wilson's Plover*
Semipalmated Plover
Piping Plover
Killdeer

Oystercatchers

American Oystercatcher

Stilts and Avocets

Black-necked Stilt*
American Avocet

Shrikes

☐ Loggerhead Shrike*
☐ Northern Shrike

Vireos

☐ White-eyed Vireo
☐ Bell's Vireo*
☐ Yellow-throated Vireo
☐ Blue-headed Vireo
☐ Warbling Vireo
☐ Philadelphia Vireo
☐ Red-eyed Vireo

Crows and Jays

☐ Blue Jay
☐ American Crow
Fish Crow
Common Raven

Larks

Horned Lark

Bullock's Oriole*

☐ Baltimore Oriole

Finches

☐ Brambling*
☐ Pine Grosbeak
☐ Purple Finch
☐ House Finch
☐ Red Crossbill
☐ White-winged Crossbill
☐ Common Redpoll
☐ Hoary Redpoll*
☐ Pine Siskin
☐ American Goldfinch
☐ Evening Grosbeak

Old World Sparrows

☐ House Sparrow (I)

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☒
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☒
☐
☐
☐

Baseline Plant list: NN-Non Native, N-Native, I-Invasive

Shrubs, Vines and Trees:

Domestic fruit trees and Raspberry bushes,

Rugosa Rose NN, Multiflora Rose NNI, Japanese Honesuckle NNI, Black Swallowwort NNI, Oriental Bittersweet NNI, Wineberry NNI, Groundsel Tree N, Bayberry N, Poison Ivy N, Virginia Creeper N, Viburnum (sp) N, Winged Sumac N, Cherry N.

Woody Perennials, grasses, flowers.

Asters (sp) N including Saltmarsh Aster and NewYork Aster , Goldenrod (sp) N, Blue Flag Iris N, Curly Dock NN, Common Cocklebur N, Evening Primrose N, Orache N, Purple Loosestrife NNI, Asparagus NN, Jimson Weed,

Grasses, including Spartina Grasses N, in tidal zone, Panicum (sp)N meadow grass, Reed Canary Grass NNI,

Multiple Rushes: Juncus species N, Sedges: Carex Species N, Cattails N in wet areas

Phragmites NNI