



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

Knox Preserve

Property Management Plan

Wilcox Road
Mystic, New London County, Connecticut

Stonington Town Committee is responsible
for the stewardship of this property

Plan Prepared by:
Richard Newton / Beth Sullivan
Spring 2014

Approved by Stewardship Committee: _____

Date _____

Approved by Board of Directors: _____

Date _____



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SUMMARY

This plan is for a single property on Wilcox Road, in Mystic, CT. The entrance to the property is located about 500' southwest of the intersection of Route 1, Cove Road and Wilcox Road. Parking is along the north side of Wilcox Road and one space available at the head of the driveway leading to the preserve. 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 Knox Preserve is located in the Town of Stonington on the east side of Mystic. The southern boundary is the AMTRAK railroad tracks and the east boundary is the west shore of Quiambog Cove. This 18 acre site was donated to the Mashantucket Land Trust, Inc. in 1985 by David D. Knox. (Mashantucket Land Trust, Inc. is now Avalonia Land Conservancy, Inc.)

One of Stonington's first settlers, Thomas Miner, farmed the land in the 1600s. Some of the property has been farmed continuously for 300 years for hay and corn crops and pasturage. Up until 2010 the land conservancy authorized local farmers (Main Brothers) to continue this tradition, which was a wish (but not a condition) of the donor.

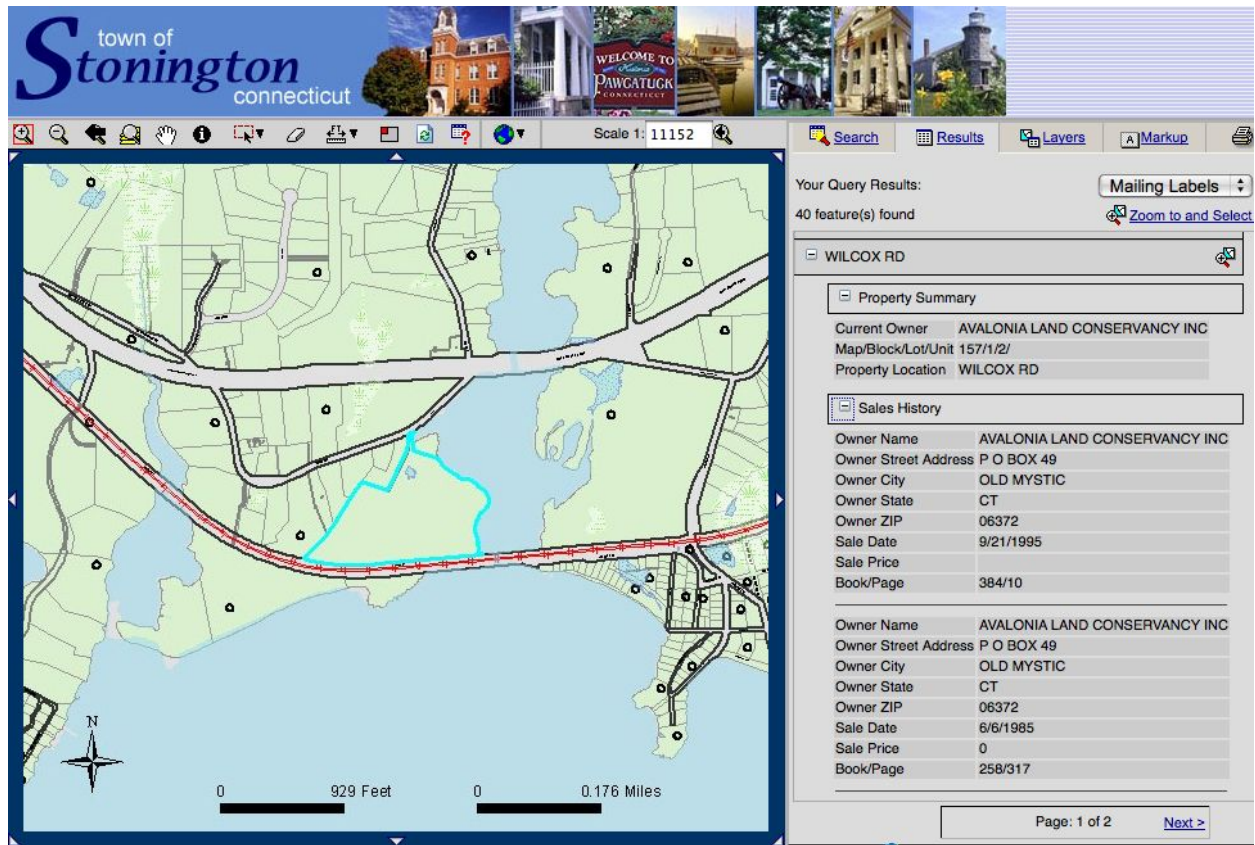


SITE INFORMATION

The property

This plan covers the property on Wilcox Road in Mystic, CT. The entrance to the property is located about just south of the intersection of Route 1, Cove Road and Wilcox Road. Parking is available along the north side of Wilcox Road. Those with special needs may park in the driveway head and remove the rope to pass through.

Deeds with the legal description of the property are available on the Connecticut town clerks' website (connecticut-townclerks-records.com) or at the Avalonia office. A parcel map of the property from the Town of Stonington GIS database is shown below. The property is identified as Map/Book/Lot/Unit 157/1/2/.



The size of the property is about 17.4 acres and approximately 2/3 or roughly 10 acres will be maintained as untrailed meadow habitat. The eastern portion of the property has approximately 1 mile of trails.

The north and west is bounded by private homes with fairly large lots. South across the train tracks is property owned by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation. Osprey nest on this property is on top of the old power line poles. Another osprey pole was previously used, but the platform has blown off. West of the NRPC are two parcels with beachfront and marshland owned by the George Wilcox family (11.2 acres) and Mary Anne Gregory (5.6 acres). American oystercatchers have been known to nest on the Gregory property. There was an active osprey pole on the west end of the marsh, however, it fell over and the opsreys nest on another pole nearby. Offshore is Lyddy Island (0.7 acres), owned by the Connecticut Audubon Society, a nesting area for herring gulls, cormorants and American oystercatchers.

The Knox Preserve is an important migratory bird stop over site and has a remarkable variety of specie given the size of the property.

Acquisition history

Donated by David D. Knox in June 1985.

Land use history

The land has historically been farmland. There was evidence of barbed wire fencing showing that parts of the land were used for pastureland. There are old fruit trees indicating perhaps a small orchard. In recent times the field areas of the property were used as corn fields and the other 1/3 used for hiking trails and nature habitat. In 2011 agricultural practices ceased on the preserve and the fields are being allowed to revert to natural meadows and will be managed as such. Local residents use the area frequently for a dog walking area but signs are posted with leash requirements.

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. Trails are not blazed but there is little need for blazing as the property is not large. Visitors often traverse the train tracks illegally from the preserve – that type of activity is discouraged through signs and AMTRAK police patrols.

There is wooden entrance sign near the Miner cemetery. Property use restrictions are posted on the gate next to the sign and on a small trail sign indicating best direction of travel to trails. Avalonia boundary signs are posted along portions of the property boundaries, but due to natural boundaries of the water and stone walls, it hasn't been necessary to post the entire parcel.

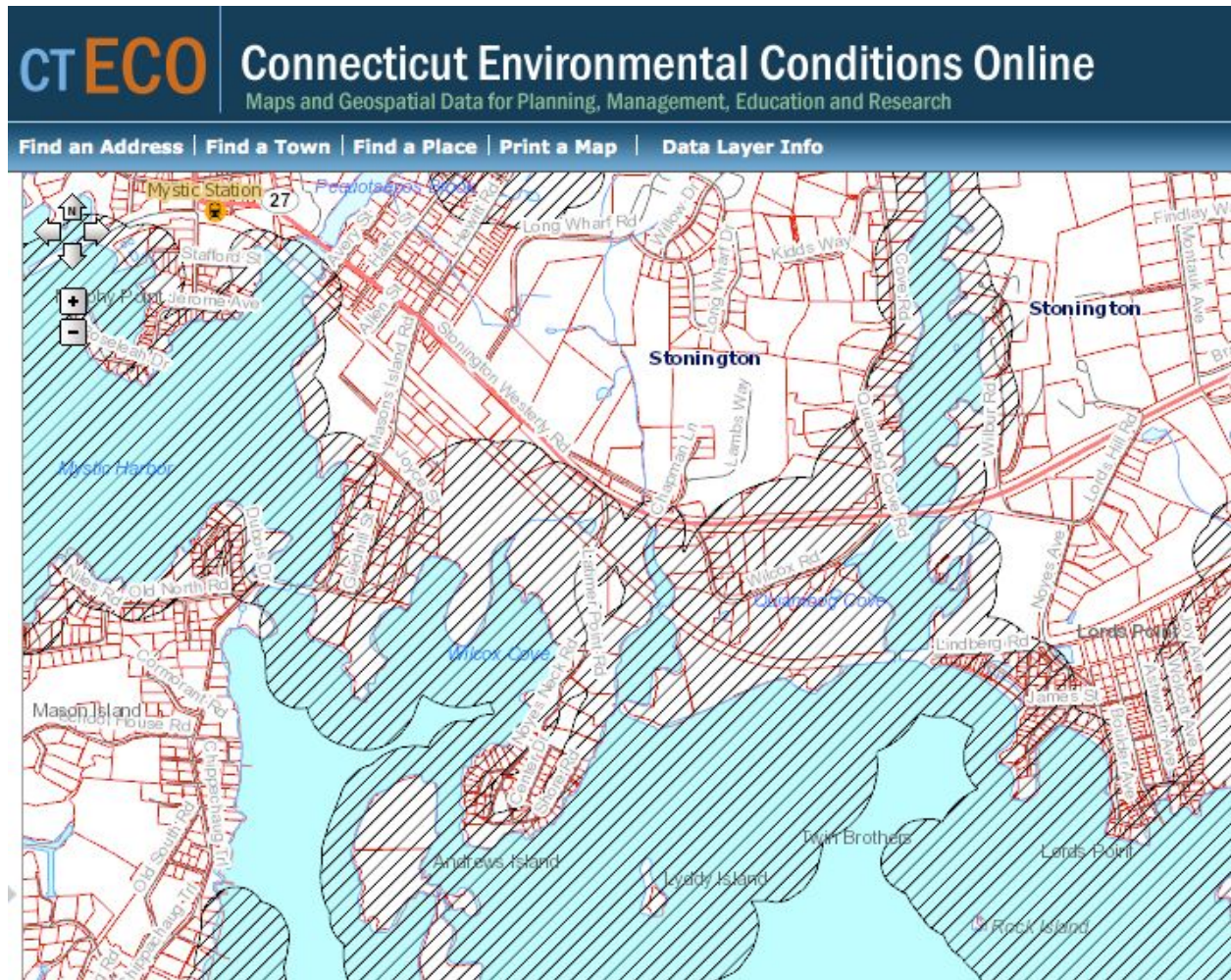


Natural resources

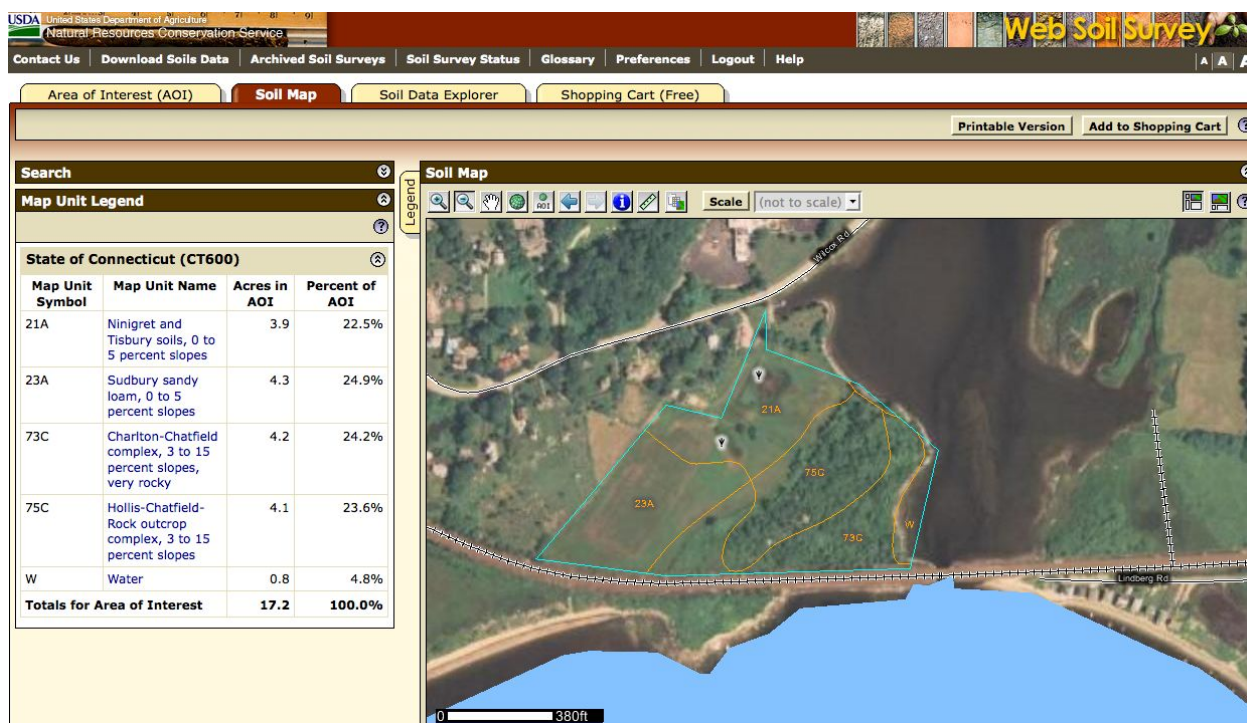
Bird list is contained in the attachments.

Scotch Lovage (*Ligusticum scoticum*), an endangered plant, is known to grow on the property.

The entire preserve falls under a CT DEEP Natural Diversity Database area.



SOILS AND BEDROCK GEOLOGY



HYDROLOGIC FEATURES

None known of significance.

SPECIAL FEATURES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

None known of significance.

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

As with all Avalonia properties, the exterior boundaries of these preserves shall be marked with approved Avalonia Land Conservancy boundary signs following the guidance given in Avalonia stewardship policies.

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 encroachments. Other surveillance should take place using due vigilance on occasional hikes on the property.

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

Maintaining property's appearance

Trails need to be mowed approximately every three weeks during the growing season. Walls should be kept as clear as possible of invasive vines and shrubs, and rebuilt as needed.

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. Field areas are closed to the public from April 1 through August 31 during bird nesting season. Certain areas of waterside on Cove have been partly blocked to discourage traffic along the edge, to protect the fragile habitat.

There are no interpretive signs on the property at present. Such signs may be added in the future if found appropriate.

Trail maps are available on the Avalonia website: <http://www.avalonialandconservancy.org>. Other trail information may be added in the future including posting of maps on the entrance signs and/or providing a brochure or maps in a map box.

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 guided hikes on the properties. Federal Bird Banding has been conducted on the property since 1990 and classes and

demonstrations have been held. The preserve is used for research studies by various institutions.

Enhancing wildlife habitat(s)

In 2011 biologists from the DEEP toured the preserve and by Feb 2012 had prepared a detailed report with assessments and management suggestions. It has been determined that the Knox Preserve offers unique habitats, including coastal shrub land and grass lands that are increasingly rare in CT. (Full report attached and some recommendations included here as Stewardship plans were developed using this report)

Several distinct habitat zones were identified and each was treated with specific goals in mind.

Field areas: Approximately 8 acres of the property had been under cultivation for corn by local farmers. This practice ceased after 2010. Several options were offered for management but ultimately it was recommended to let the field areas evolve slowly and naturally. Mowing was suggested at least yearly for the first several years to promote herbaceous species and grasses and deter woody growth. Ideally the south field could be mowed in the fall to provide the short grass and open areas preferred by migrating shore birds in the winter season. The other could be mowed in spring, thus allowing some weedy growth for winter cover. This habitat is best for small mammals: (woodchucks, mice, voles, shrews, rabbits), insects (butterflies, dragonflies and all species of pollinators) and seed eating birds (sparrows and finches) and then the predators that feed on them. Birds of prey include several hawks and owls, and insectivorous birds (swallows, fly catchers and in particular Purple Martins), and mammalian predators (foxes and coyotes.)

The total acreage of the two fields is not enough to host species of greatest interest (Meadow Lark, Grasshopper Sparrow) as nesters. Bobolinks may possibly make use of the fields. It was advised to clear the midline stone wall of invasives and taller growth, thus reducing the height and providing a longer sightline for birds looking for larger expanses.

Brush piles created provide cover that was removed by clearing the walls of invasive species.

Small Brackish Pond: This is a unique habitat, providing a water source and refuge for shore birds, egrets and herons and several species of ducks. It contains mud flats, and salt tolerant marsh grasses and forbs (*Spartina* sp, asters). It is ringed with native Groundsel shrubs but is being invaded by non-native *Phragmites*. Water levels vary, depending on rain and fresh water run-off and the pond is periodically flushed by salt water during extreme high tides and storm surges. There is a drainage pipe running east from the pond to an outlet on the shore of the cove. DEEP plan recommends treatment cycles for eliminating the invasive *Phragmites*.

Shrub land and rocky upland interior: This area shows signs of possibly being cultivated as an

orchard. There are numerous fruit trees: Apples, Pears, Crabapples as well as wild Black Cherry which provide a significant food source for wildlife. Oaks are the dominant larger trees along with Cherries and there are numerous shrubs: Sumac, Shad, Viburnum, Highbush Blueberry, Bayberry, as natives, as well as numerous non-native and invasive shrubs and vines. Cedars are the dominant evergreen and are present in numerous groves throughout. This habitat is exceptionally rich in bird life as it provides cover, food and nesting sites. It is particularly attractive to species of concern such as Yellow Breasted Chat, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Towhee as well as several species of warbler that favor early successional growth and thicket habitat. This area is also of significance as a migratory bird stop-over area in the fall.

It was suggested by the DEEP report that this area be managed to keep growth low, by reducing the canopy, eliminating the tallest trees and maintaining the dense thicket habitat. It was recognized that a large portion of the area is intensively overrun by invasive species (see below) but that they do in fact, provide necessary cover and food.

Management according to the guidelines provided by the DEEP will provide the greatest diversity of unique and threatened habitats in the small area. It will provide stopover areas during migrations, nesting sites on various levels, fresh, brackish and salt water resources.

Controlling invasive species:

Invasive species are a significant issue on the preserve. Walls have been completely covered by dense mats of invasive shrubs and vines: most notably Porcelain berry, Honeysuckle species, Oriental Bittersweet, Autumn Olive and Multiflora Rose. Groves of European Buckthorn have been discovered within the shrub land and Black Swallowwort, a tenacious perennial vine has taken over large swaths of former field areas. While it has been established that the non-natives do indeed provide some cover and food resources, overall they degrade the habitat by outcompeting natives and in many cases killing the native trees and shrubs they climb. The Phragmites have invaded the brackish pond, creating a monoculture around the area. Hand cutting, pulling, mowing with DR Mower are of limited success for any of the species, many of which have grown quite large over years of establishment. The DEEP Plan offered several suggestions for varying levels of treatment, all involving judicious use of proper chemical treatment, combined with mechanical means.

In 2012 Avalonia entered into an agreement with the DEEP to conduct a three year cycle of Marsh Management including chemical applications, mowing of Phragmites and mosquito management as well. Care is being taken to protect native shrubs in the area.

In 2013 Avalonia entered an agreement with a Trinity College, post-doctoral professor to study the invasive problem on the preserve, to create study patches, work up a plan of chemical

applications by independent professionals and/or DEEP and then follow up study of effectiveness of treatment and long term impact on the habitat as invasives are eradicated and natives restored. It is intended to be a multiyear, long term study and it may include grant applications for funding.

Erosion control

Erosion has not been a significant problem and no action is needed. Spring time flooding (due to heavy rain) does occur, but there is no need to take special action as nature will take its course.

Productive uses: Farming has ceased

Scientific and educational activities

These are permitted by our deed and encouraged by our mission statement. Federal Bird Banding has been carried out on the property since 1990 with data available to researchers. Classes for elementary school students as well as demonstrations for the general public have been held over the years.

In 2012 Stonington Town Committee entered a relationship with Connecticut College Goodwin-Niering Center for the Environment to encourage student research projects with oversight from their professors and a team of Avalonia volunteers. To date these have included studies of bird life, plant species, field restoration, invasive monitoring, pond dynamics, as well as public usage, creation of brochure with maps and history among other topics. (documents will be added over time)

In 2013 Stonington Town Committee created a relationship with Trinity College and a team headed by a post-doctoral professor of the environment, to use Knox preserve as a basis for a research project to study invasives, their impact on the environment, methods of eradication including chemical treatment and long term success as well as effects on the re-establishment of natives in treated areas. (documents will be added over time)

Special Management considerations: With funding in 2012 and 2013 from Audubon Important Bird Area Grants, two Purple Martin housing systems, each with 12 nest gourds, have been installed in the South Field, along western edge. There are specific guidelines for management of Purple Martin colonies (refer to Purple Martin Conservation Association or DEEP guidelines). Monitoring is suggested of nest success and populations. A DEEP team is interested in Federal and Color banding of nestlings.

Response to large natural disasters

The first response to a natural disaster will be to clear away trees and debris from the hiking

trails.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Recurring and occasional requirements

Trail hikes by one or more members of the Stonington Town Committee should take place at least once each month to look for and clear deadfalls from the trails and to look for other problems. Avalonia's phone number is posted at the entrance so that visitors can contact us for resolution of serious problems such as down trees, graffiti, dumping, or other damage to the property. We should strive to maintain positive working relationships with the neighbors as they assist with stewardship and oversight.

Annual obligations

A boundary walk around the outside perimeter the property is required to look for intrusions and to ensure that the boundary is marked with Avalonia Land Conservancy signs.

Short term plan (1 – 5 years)

Clear walls of invasives and woody debris and maintain herbaceous, native growth as much as possible with periodic mowing.

Field Maintenance: establish a cycle of at least once a year mowing to maintain grasses and herbaceous plants and deter woody growth. Periodic walk-about to pull, dig, cut or treat invasives as they occur in the field. Encourage the establishment and growth of native plants. When possible plant or transplant desirable natives that support native wildlife. Ideally mowing can be done alternate seasons in each field. South field in Fall, North Field in Spring.

Improve bird nesting/breeding habitat by installing bird boxes and do maintenance and monitoring as necessary

Free up fruit trees and berry bearing shrubs.

Control invasive species – Oriental bittersweet, Autumn Olive, Porcelainberry, Honeysuckle, Multiflora Rose, European Buckthorn, Black Swallowwort, Phragmites and others.

Keep Poison Ivy away from trails as possible.

Widen trails to a 10 foot corridor to allow native brush and grasses to grow.

Open up small pond on southern section.

Work with DEEP Management suggestions to maintain early successional shrub-thicket habitat by cutting the oaks and some taller cherries below rocky knoll and girdling others throughout the

preserve. Thinning, cutting or topping off taller cedars to allow more understory growth. Encourage native shrubs.

Work with DEEP Marsh Management team in restoration efforts of the brackish pond and explore options for possible replacement or revision on drainage outflow pipe.

Long term plan (5+ years)

Install map of trails and possibly interpretive signage.

Maintain stonewalls.

Practice rotational cutting within the shrub area to keep invasives from completely taking over native trees and shrubs and creating patches of various ages and heights of shrubs.

Remove or top off taller trees as they grow to maintain low canopy.

Renew agreements with educational institutions as possible and assist with student activities.

Continue to refer to, and work within DEEP suggestions for management of all areas for the future.

Schedule for revising this plan

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

APPENDICES

I. Legal documentation

Survey maps are available at the Hatch Street Office of Avalonia.

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

Deeds available at the Avalonia office, town hall and the Connecticut Town Clerks website.

II. Bird List

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)

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

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Cattle Egret
Green Heron
Black-crowned Night-Heron
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

Ibises

White Ibis*
Glossy Ibis
White-faced Ibis*

New World Vultures

Black Vulture
Turkey Vulture

Ospreys

Osprey

Hawks, Kites, and Eagles

Swallow-tailed Kite
White-tailed Kite*
Mississippi Kite
Bald Eagle
Northern Harrier
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Northern Goshawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Swainson's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk
Golden Eagle

Falcons

American Kestrel
Merlin
Gyr Falcon*
Peregrine Falcon

Rails, Gallinules, and Coots

Yellow Rail*
Black Rail*
Corn Crake*
Clapper Rail
King Rail
Virginia Rail
Sora
Purple Gallinule*
Common Gallinule
American Coot

Cranes

Sandhill Crane

☐ Burrowing Owl*
☒ Barred Owl
☒ Great Gray Owl*
☐ Long-eared Owl
☐ Short-eared Owl
☐ Boreal Owl*
☐ Northern Saw-whet Owl

Goatsuckers

Common Nighthawk
Chuck-will's-widow*
☒ Eastern Whip-poor-will

Swifts

☒ Chimney Swift

Hummingbirds

Broad-billed Hummingbird*
☐ Ruby-throated Hummingbird
☐ Calliope Hummingbird*
☐ Rufous Hummingbird

Kingfishers

☒ Belted Kingfisher

Woodpeckers

☒ Red-headed Woodpecker
☐ Red-bellied Woodpecker
☐ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
☒ Downy Woodpecker
☐ Hairy Woodpecker
☐ Black-backed Woodpecker*
☐ Northern Flicker
☐ Pileated Woodpecker

Tyrant Flycatchers

☒ Olive-sided Flycatcher
☐ Eastern Wood-Pewee
☐ Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
☐ Acadian Flycatcher
☐ Alder Flycatcher
☐ Willow Flycatcher
☐ Least Flycatcher
☐ "Western" Flycatcher*
☐ Eastern Phoebe
☐ Say's Phoebe*
☒ Ash-throated Flycatcher*
☐ Great Crested Flycatcher
☐ Tropical Kingbird*
☐ Western Kingbird
☐ Eastern Kingbird
☐ Gray Kingbird*
☐ Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*
☐ Fork-tailed Flycatcher*

Towhees and Sparrows

☐ Green-tailed Towhee*
☐ Spotted Towhee*
☐ Eastern Towhee
☐ American Tree Sparrow
☒ Chipping Sparrow
☐ Clay-colored Sparrow
☐ Field Sparrow
☒ Vesper Sparrow
☐ Lark Sparrow
☐ Lark Bunting*
☐ Savannah Sparrow
☐ Grasshopper Sparrow
☒ Henslow's Sparrow*
☐ Le Conte's Sparrow*
☐ Nelson's Sparrow
☐ Saltmarsh Sparrow
☒ Seaside Sparrow
☐ Fox Sparrow
☐ Song Sparrow
☐ Lincoln's Sparrow
☐ Swamp Sparrow
☒ White-throated Sparrow
☐ Harris's Sparrow*
☐ White-crowned Sparrow
☐ Golden-crowned Sparrow*(S)
☒ Dark-eyed Junco

Cardinals and Tanagers

☒ Summer Tanager
☐ Scarlet Tanager
☒ Western Tanager*
☐ Northern Cardinal
☐ Rose-breasted Grosbeak
☐ Black-headed Grosbeak*
☐ Blue Grosbeak
☐ Lazuli Bunting*
☐ Indigo Bunting
☐ Painted Bunting*
☐ Dickcissel

Blackbirds and Orioles

☐ Bobolink
☒ Red-winged Blackbird
☐ Eastern Meadowlark
☐ Western Meadowlark*
☐ Yellow-headed Blackbird
☐ Rusty Blackbird
☐ Brewer's Blackbird*(S)
☒ Common Grackle
☐ Boat-tailed Grackle
☐ Brown-headed Cowbird
☐ 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)

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