

---

# Appendix F

[Services](#)[News](#)[Government](#)[Local](#)

# NYS Breeding Bird Atlas

## Block 7153C

### 2000-2005



Navigation Tools	Block 7153C Summary	
<a href="#">Perform Another Search</a>	Total Species:	72
<a href="#">Show All Records</a>	Possible:	15
<a href="#">Sort by Field Card Order</a>	Probable:	23
<a href="#">Sort by Taxonomic Order</a>	Confirmed:	34
<a href="#">View 1985 Data</a>		

Click on column heading to sort by that category.

#### List of Species Breeding in Atlas Block 7153C

Common Name	Scientific Name	Behavior Code	Date	NY Legal Status
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	FY	6/23/2003	Protected
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	P2	5/8/2004	Game Species
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	X1	7/10/2004	Protected
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	FL	7/13/2002	Protected
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	P2	6/23/2003	Protected
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	FL	7/13/2002	Game Species
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	T2	2/12/2003	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	FL	7/10/2004	Protected
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	X1	5/15/2004	Protected
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	X1	7/10/2004	Protected
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	FY	7/13/2002	Protected
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	FL	6/23/2003	Protected
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	P2	6/23/2003	Protected
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	X1	7/10/2004	Protected
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	T2	7/13/2002	Protected

Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	T2	5/18/2003	Game Species
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	ON	5/8/2004	Unprotected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	T2	6/23/2003	Protected
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	FL	6/23/2003	Game Species
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	X1	5/8/2004	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	FL	7/13/2002	Protected
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	FL	7/10/2004	Protected
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	X1	6/23/2003	Protected
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	T2	6/23/2003	Protected
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	FY	6/23/2003	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	FY	6/23/2003	Protected
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	X1	7/10/2004	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	FY	6/29/2005	Protected
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	FY	7/13/2002	Protected
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	FL	7/10/2004	Protected
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	FL	6/23/2003	Protected
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	X1	5/21/2004	Protected
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	X1	7/13/2002	Protected
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	P2	2/12/2003	Protected
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	FY	7/10/2004	Protected
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	T2	7/10/2004	Game Species
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	S2	4/21/2002	Protected
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	T2	4/21/2002	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	FL	6/29/2005	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	FL	6/29/2005	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	FL	7/10/2004	Protected
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	X1	7/10/2004	Protected
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	NY	7/13/2002	Protected-Special Concern
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	ON	5/8/2004	Unprotected
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	X1	3/17/2002	Game Species
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	FY	7/13/2002	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	T2	5/8/2004	Protected
	<i>Pipilo</i>			

Eastern Towhee	<i>erythrophthalmus</i>	FL	7/10/2004	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	T2	6/23/2003	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	FL	7/13/2002	Protected
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	FY	7/13/2002	Protected
Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	X1	6/23/2003	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	X1	7/13/2002	Protected
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	FY	6/23/2003	Protected
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	X1	6/23/2003	Protected
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	FL	6/23/2003	Protected
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	P2	7/13/2002	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	FL	7/10/2004	Protected
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	T2	4/21/2002	Protected
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	ON	5/21/2004	Protected
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	FY	6/20/2004	Protected
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	FL	7/13/2002	Unprotected
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	T2	6/23/2003	Protected
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	T2	4/21/2002	Protected
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	X1	6/23/2003	Protected
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	T2	6/23/2003	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	FY	7/13/2002	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	T2	7/10/2004	Protected
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	FY	7/10/2004	Protected
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	T2	5/8/2004	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	T2	6/23/2003	Protected
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	D2	3/7/2002	Protected

Current Date: 7/28/2015



Agencies

App Directory

Counties

**List of Species Reported for the Southampton, New York Quadrangle Topographic Map during the New York Amphibian and Reptile Atlas Project Survey (1990-1999)**

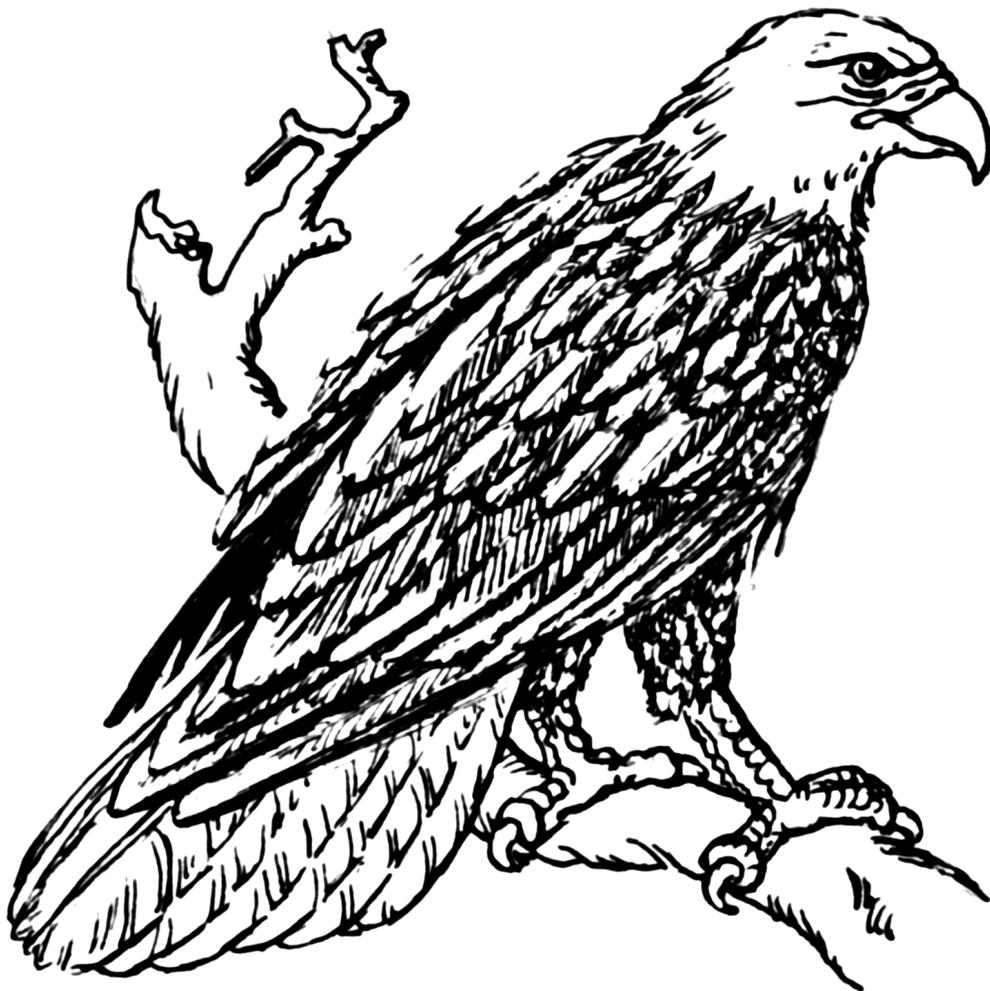
American bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Atlantic Ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>
common musk turtle	<i>Sternotherus oderatus</i>
common snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
diamondback terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>
eastern box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>
eastern garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
eastern mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>
eastern spadefoot toad	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
eastern tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>
Fowler's toad	<i>Bufo fowleri</i>
green frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>
loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
northern redback salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>
northern ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
northern spring peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>
painted turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
red-eared slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>
red-spotted newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>
spotted salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>
wood frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>

# My project

---

## *IPaC Trust Resource Report*

Generated June 03, 2015 02:50 PM MDT



US Fish &amp; Wildlife Service

# IPaC Trust Resource Report



## Project Description

NAME

My project

PROJECT CODE

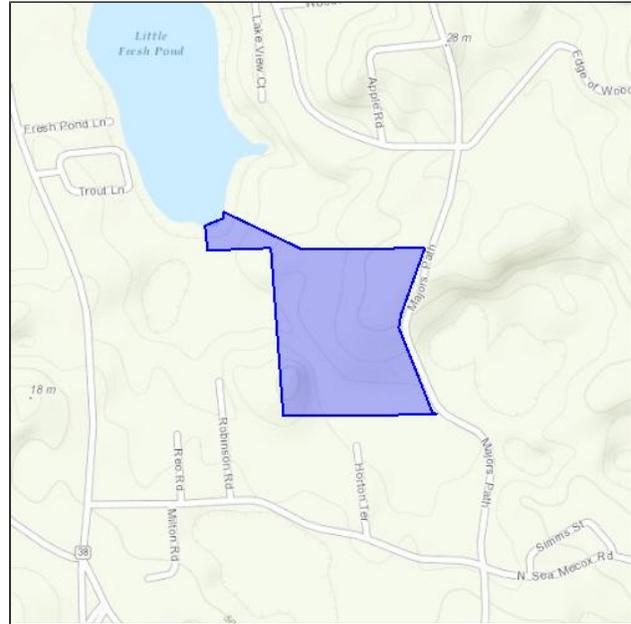
LYZRP-K2ZRF-BYLIR-KY7QB-2JDGVA

LOCATION

Suffolk County, New York

DESCRIPTION

No description provided



## U.S. Fish & Wildlife Contact Information

Species in this report are managed by:

### Long Island Ecological Services Field Office

340 Smith Road  
Shirley, NY 11967  
(631) 286-0485

## Endangered Species

Proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species that are managed by the [Endangered Species Program](#) and should be considered as part of an effect analysis for this project.

### Birds

#### **Piping Plover** *Charadrius melodus*

Threatened

##### CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B079>

#### **Red Knot** *Calidris canutus rufa*

Threatened

##### CRITICAL HABITAT

**No critical habitat** has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0DM>

#### **Roseate Tern** *Sterna dougallii dougallii*

Endangered

##### CRITICAL HABITAT

**No critical habitat** has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B07O>

### Flowering Plants

#### **Sandplain Gerardia** *Agalinis acuta*

Endangered

##### CRITICAL HABITAT

**No critical habitat** has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=Q24K>

#### **Seabeach Amaranth** *Amaranthus pumilus*

Threatened

##### CRITICAL HABITAT

**No critical habitat** has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=Q2MZ>

### Mammals

#### **Northern Long-eared Bat** *Myotis septentrionalis*

Threatened

##### CRITICAL HABITAT

**No critical habitat** has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=A0JE>

### Critical Habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) within the project area must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There is no critical habitat within this project area

# Migratory Birds

Birds are protected by the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Any activity which results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1). There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

You are responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations for the protection of birds as part of this project. This involves analyzing potential impacts and implementing appropriate conservation measures for all project activities.

<p><b>American Oystercatcher</b> <i>Haematopus palliatus</i> Year-round <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0G8">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0G8</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>American Bittern</b> <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0F3">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0F3</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Bald Eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Year-round <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B008">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B008</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Black Skimmer</b> <i>Rynchops niger</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0EO">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0EO</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Black Rail</b> <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B09A">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B09A</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Black-billed Cuckoo</b> <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HI">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HI</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Blue-winged Warbler</b> <i>Vermivora pinus</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JY">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JY</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Canada Warbler</b> <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0LL">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0LL</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Fox Sparrow</b> <i>Passerella iliaca</i> Season: Wintering <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0NE">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0NE</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<p><b>Great Shearwater</b> <i>Puffinus gravis</i> Season: Migrating <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0LN">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0LN</a></p>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>

<b>Gull-billed Tern</b> <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JV">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JV</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Hudsonian Godwit</b> <i>Limosa haemastica</i> Season: Migrating <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JM">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JM</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Least Bittern</b> <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JW">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JW</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Least Tern</b> <i>Sterna antillarum</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B07N">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B07N</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Pied-billed Grebe</b> <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> Year-round <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JQ">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JQ</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Prairie Warbler</b> <i>Dendroica discolor</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0K4">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0K4</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Purple Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris maritima</i> Season: Wintering <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0L1">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0L1</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Red Knot</b> <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> Season: Wintering <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0DM">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0DM</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Rusty Blackbird</b> <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> Season: Wintering <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JI">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JI</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Saltmarsh Sparrow</b> <i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0MY">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0MY</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Seaside Sparrow</b> <i>Ammodramus maritimus</i> Year-round <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0N0">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0N0</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Short-eared Owl</b> <i>Asio flammeus</i> Season: Wintering <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HD">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HD</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Snowy Egret</b> <i>Egretta thula</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0LC">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0LC</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>
<b>Upland Sandpiper</b> <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> Season: Breeding <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HC">https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HC</a>	<b>Bird of conservation concern</b>

**Wood Thrush** *Hylocichla mustelina*

**Bird of conservation concern**

Season: Breeding

<https://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0IB>

## Refuges

Any activity proposed on [National Wildlife Refuge](#) lands must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. If your project overlaps or otherwise impacts a Refuge, please contact that Refuge to discuss the authorization process.

Refuge data is unavailable at this time.

# Wetlands

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes.

Project proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

## DATA LIMITATIONS

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

## DATA EXCLUSIONS

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

## DATA PRECAUTIONS

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

# Freshwater Pond

**PUBH**

17.5 acres



## Northern Long-Eared Bat

### *Myotis septentrionalis*

The northern long-eared bat is federally listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. **Endangered** species are animals and plants that are in danger of becoming extinct. **Threatened** species are animals and plants that are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. Identifying, protecting and restoring endangered and threatened species is the primary objective of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Program.

#### What is the northern long-eared bat?

**Appearance:** The northern long-eared bat is a medium-sized bat with a body length of 3 to 3.7 inches and a wingspan of 9 to 10 inches. Their fur color can be medium to dark brown on the back and tawny to pale-brown on the underside. As its name suggests, this bat is distinguished by its long ears, particularly as compared to other bats in its genus, *Myotis*.

**Winter Habitat:** Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. They use areas in various sized caves or mines with constant temperatures, high humidity, and no air currents. Within hibernacula, surveyors find them hibernating most often in small crevices or cracks, often with only the nose and ears visible.

**Summer Habitat:** During the summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities or in crevices of both live trees and snags (dead trees). Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. Northern long-eared bats seem to be flexible in selecting roosts, choosing roost trees based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. They rarely roost in human structures like barns and sheds.

**Reproduction:** Breeding begins in late summer or early fall when males begin to swarm near hibernacula. After



*This northern long-eared bat, observed during an Illinois mine survey, shows visible symptoms of white-nose syndrome.*

copulation, females store sperm during hibernation until spring. In spring, females emerge from their hibernacula, ovulate and the stored sperm fertilizes an egg. This strategy is called delayed fertilization.

After fertilization, pregnant bats migrate to summer areas where they roost in small colonies and give birth to a single pup. Maternity colonies of females and young generally have 30 to 60 bats at the beginning of the summer, although larger maternity colonies have also been observed. Numbers of bats in roosts typically decrease from the time of pregnancy to post-lactation. Most bats within a maternity colony give birth around the same time, which may occur from late May or early June to late July, depending where the colony is located within the species' range. Young bats start flying by 18 to 21 days after birth. Maximum lifespan for the northern long-eared bat is estimated to be up to 18.5 years.

**Feeding Habits:** Like most bats, northern long-eared bats emerge at dusk to feed. They primarily fly through the

understory of forested areas feeding on moths, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and beetles, which they catch while in flight using echolocation or by gleaning motionless insects from vegetation.

**Range:** The northern long-eared bat's range includes much of the eastern and north central United States, and all Canadian provinces from the Atlantic Ocean west to the southern Yukon Territory and eastern British Columbia. The species' range includes 37 States and the District of Columbia: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### Why is the northern long-eared bat in trouble?

**White-nose Syndrome:** No other threat is as severe and immediate as

this. If this disease had not emerged, it is unlikely that northern long-eared bat populations would be experiencing such dramatic declines. Since symptoms were first observed in New York in 2006, white-nose syndrome has spread rapidly from the Northeast to the Midwest and Southeast; an area that includes the core of the northern long-eared bat's range, where it was most common before this disease. Numbers of northern long-eared bats (from hibernacula counts) have declined by up to 99 percent in the Northeast. Although there is uncertainty about the rate that white-nose syndrome will spread throughout the species' range, it is expected to continue to spread throughout the United States in the foreseeable future.

#### **Other Sources of Mortality:**

Although no significant population declines have been observed due to the sources of mortality listed below, they may now be important factors affecting this bat's viability until we find ways to address WNS.

**Impacts to Hibernacula:** Gates or other structures intended to exclude people from caves and mines not only restrict bat flight and movement, but also change airflow and microclimates. A change of even a few degrees can make a cave unsuitable for hibernating bats. Also, cave-dwelling bats are vulnerable to human disturbance while hibernating. Arousal during hibernation causes bats to use up their energy stores, which may lead to bats not surviving through winter.

#### **Loss or Degradation of Summer**

**Habitat:** Highway construction, commercial development, surface mining, and wind facility construction permanently remove habitat and are activities prevalent in many areas of this bat's range. Many forest management activities benefit bats by keeping areas forested rather than converted to other uses. But, depending on type and timing, some forest management activities can cause mortality and temporarily remove or degrade roosting and foraging habitat.

**Wind Farm Operation:** Wind turbines kill bats, and, depending on the species, in very large numbers. Mortality from windmills has been documented for northern long-eared bats, although a

small number have been found to date. However, there are many wind projects within a large portion of the bat's range and many more are planned.

#### **What Is Being Done to Help the Northern Long-Eared Bat?**

**Disease Management:** Actions have been taken to try to reduce or slow the spread of white-nose syndrome through human transmission of the fungus into caves (e.g. cave and mine closures and advisories; national decontamination protocols). A national plan was prepared by the Service and other state and federal agencies that details actions needed to investigate and manage white-nose syndrome. Many state and federal agencies, universities and non-governmental organizations are researching this disease to try to control its spread and address its affect. See [www.whitenosesyndrome.org/](http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/) for more.

#### **Addressing Wind Turbine**

**Mortality:** The Service and others are working to minimize bat mortality from wind turbines on several fronts. We fund and conduct research to determine why bats are susceptible to turbines, how to operate turbines to minimize mortality and where important bird and bat migration routes are located. The Service, state natural resource agencies, and the wind energy industry are developing a Midwest Wind Energy Habitat Conservation Plan, which will provide wind farms a mechanism to continue operating legally while minimizing and mitigating listed bat mortality.

**Listing:** The northern long-eared bat is listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act. Listing a species affords it the protections of the Act and also increases the priority of the species for funds, grants, and recovery opportunities.

**Hibernacula Protection:** Many federal and state natural resource agencies and conservation organizations have protected caves and mines that are important hibernacula for cave-dwelling bats.

#### **What Can I Do?**

##### ***Do Not Disturb Hibernating Bats:***

To protect bats and their habitats, comply with all cave and mine closures, advisories, and regulations. In areas without a cave and mine closure policy, follow approved decontamination protocols (see <http://whitenosesyndrome.org/topics/decontamination>). Under no circumstances should clothing, footwear, or equipment that was used in a white-nose syndrome affected state or region be used in unaffected states or regions.

##### ***Leave Dead and Dying Trees***

**Standing:** Like most eastern bats, the northern long-eared bat roosts in trees during summer. Where possible and not a safety hazard, leave dead or dying trees on your property. Northern long-eared bats and many other animals use these trees.

**Install a Bat Box:** Dead and dying trees are usually not left standing, so trees suitable for roosting may be in short supply and bat boxes may provide additional roost sites. Bat boxes are especially needed from April to August when females look for safe and quiet places to give birth and raise their pups.

**Support Sustainability:** Support efforts in your community, county and state to ensure that sustainability is a development goal. Only through sustainable living will we provide rare and declining species, like the northern long-eared bat, the habitat and resources they need to survive alongside us.

**Spread the Word:** Understanding the important ecological role that bats play is a key to conserving the northern long-eared and other bats. Helping people learn more about the northern long-eared bat and other endangered species can lead to more effective recovery efforts. For more information, visit [www.fws.gov/midwest/nleb](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/nleb) and [www.whitenosesyndrome.org](http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org)

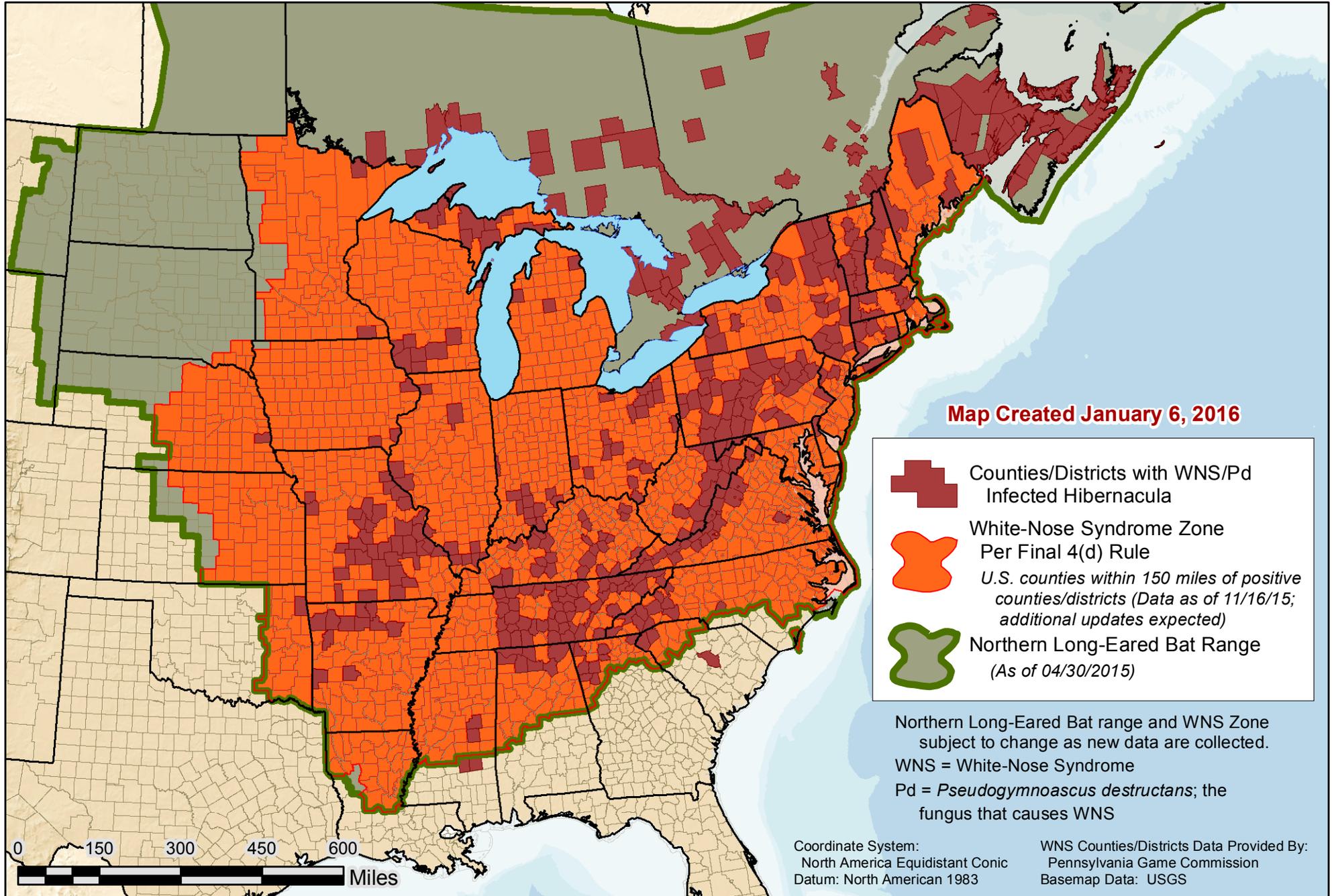
**Join and Volunteer:** Join a conservation group; many have local chapters. Volunteer at a local nature center, zoo, or national wildlife refuge. Many state natural resource agencies benefit greatly from citizen involvement in monitoring wildlife. Check your state agency websites and get involved in citizen science efforts in your area.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

# Northern Long-Eared Bat Final 4(d) Rule

## White-Nose Syndrome Zone Around WNS/Pd Positive Counties/Districts



**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**  
**Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources**  
**New York Natural Heritage Program**  
625 Broadway, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757  
**Phone:** (518) 402-8935 • **Fax:** (518) 402-8925  
**Website:** [www.dec.ny.gov](http://www.dec.ny.gov)



Joe Martens  
Commissioner

July 10, 2015

David Kennedy  
VHB Engineering, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, P.C.  
100 Motor Parkway, Suite 135  
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Re: Proposed improvements to tennis club/camp, 665 Majors Path  
Town/City: Southampton. County: Suffolk.

Dear David Kennedy:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities, which our databases indicate occur in the vicinity of your site.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at [www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.html).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Andrea Chaloux".

Andrea Chaloux  
Environmental Review Specialist  
New York Natural Heritage Program



**The following rare plants and significant natural communities have been documented in the vicinity of your project site.**

We recommend that potential onsite and offsite impacts of the proposed project on these species or communities be addressed as part of any environmental assessment or review conducted as part of the planning, permitting and approval process, such as reviews conducted under SEQ. Field surveys of the project site may be necessary to determine the status of a species at the site, particularly for sites that are currently undeveloped and may still contain suitable habitat. Final requirements of the project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts are determined by the lead permitting agency or the government body approving the project.

**The following significant natural communities are considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. They are either occurrences of a community type that is rare in the state, or a high quality example of a more common community type. By meeting specific, documented criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers these community occurrences to have high ecological and conservation value.**

<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>NY STATE LISTING</i>	<i>HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS</i>
--------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------

**Wetland/Aquatic Communities**

**Coastal Plain Atlantic White Cedar Swamp**

High Quality Occurrence of Rare Community Type

North Sea Cedar Swamp, north of Little Fresh Pond: The swamp is small, but good.

4706

**The following plants and animals are listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State, and/or are considered rare by the New York Natural Heritage Program.**

<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>NY STATE LISTING</i>	<i>HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS</i>
--------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------

**Vascular Plants**

**Small Floating Bladderwort**

*Utricularia radiata*

Threatened

Imperiled in NYS

Little Fresh Pond, 1984-07-24: Kettle hole pond surrounded by oak woods with many houses.

3850

**Atlantic White Cedar**

*Chamaecyparis thyoides*

Threatened

Imperiled in NYS

North Sea Cedar Swamp, north of Little Fresh Pond, 1989-08-02.

6957

**Butterflies**

**Hessel's Hairstreak**

*Callophrys hesseli*

Endangered

Critically Imperiled in NYS

North Sea Cedar Swamp, north of Little Fresh Pond, 1989-08-02.

10136

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage databases. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

If any rare plants or animals are documented during site visits, we request that information on the observations be provided to the New York Natural Heritage Program so that we may update our database.

Information about many of the rare animals and plants in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at [www.guides.nynhp.org](http://www.guides.nynhp.org), from NatureServe Explorer at [www.natureserve.org/explorer](http://www.natureserve.org/explorer), and from USDA's Plants Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> (for plants).

Information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at [www.guides.nynhp.org](http://www.guides.nynhp.org). For descriptions of all community types, go to [www.dec.ny.gov/animals/97703.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/97703.html) for Ecological Communities of New York State.

COASTAL FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT ASSESSMENT FORM

---

Name of Area: **Alewife Creek and Big and Little Fresh Ponds**  
Designated: **March 15, 1987**  
Date Revised: **May 15, 2002**  
County: **Suffolk**  
Town(s): **Southampton**  
7½' Quadrangle(s): **Southampton, NY**

---

**Assessment Criteria**

**Ecosystem Rarity (ER)--the uniqueness of the plant and animal community in the area and the physical, structural, and chemical features supporting this community.**

ER assessment: Relatively large, deep, freshwater pond and outlet stream; unusual on Long Island because Alewife Creek has no physical barriers to fish passage. Rarity reduced by small size. Globally rare Atlantic White Cedar community. Calculation:  $\sqrt{(100 \times 64)} =$  80

**Species Vulnerability (SV)--the degree of vulnerability throughout its range in New York State of a species residing in the ecosystem or utilizing the ecosystem for its survival.**

SV assessment: No endangered, threatened or special concern species reside in the area. 0

**Human Use (HU)-- the conduct of significant, demonstrable commercial, recreational, or educational wildlife-related human uses, either consumptive or non-consumptive, in the area or directly dependent upon the area.**

HU assessment: Locally significant freshwater fishing area. Alewife runs attract local viewers and a limited commercial fishery. 4

**Population Level (PL)--the concentration of a species in the area during its normal, recurring period of occurrence, regardless of the length of that period of occurrence.**

PL assessment: One of only 4 documented major alewife spawning runs in Peconics region. 4

**Replaceability (R)--ability to replace the area, either on or off site, with an equivalent replacement for the same fish and wildlife and uses of those same fish and wildlife, for the same users of those fish and wildlife.**

R assessment: Uncertain of ability to replace. 1.0

---

**Habitat Index = [ER + SV + HU + PL] = 88**

**Significance = HI x R = 88**

NEW YORK STATE  
SIGNIFICANT COASTAL FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT  
NARRATIVE

**ALEWIFE CREEK AND BIG AND LITTLE FRESH PONDS**

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT:

Alewife Creek and Big Fresh Pond are located approximately two miles north of the Village of Southampton, in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County (7.5' Quadrangle: Southampton, NY). The fish and wildlife habitat includes all of Big Fresh Pond and an approximate 0.6 mile segment of Alewife Creek extending from Big Fresh Pond to Noyack Road. Big Fresh Pond is a natural freshwater lake, approximately 85 acres in size, with a maximum depth of over 50 feet. Big Fresh Pond has become increasingly eutrophic since the late 1960's, and water quality has deteriorated. Alewife Creek is a very small, but free-flowing, freshwater tributary which drains out of Big Fresh Pond into North Sea Harbor. The creek becomes tidal and brackish below Noyack Road. Little Fresh Pond is situated within a north-west corridor containing the globally rare Atlantic White Cedar community, which is also included in this habitat. Alewife Creek and Big and Little Fresh Ponds are located within a medium density residential area, but are generally bordered by undeveloped woodlands, including the Nature Conservancy's Wolf Swamp Sanctuary on the west side of the pond, also included within the habitat boundary.

FISH AND WILDLIFE VALUES:

Alewife Creek and Big and Little Fresh Ponds contain a variety of freshwater habitat types that are not uncommon in Suffolk County. However, this ecosystem is unusual in being free of barriers to fish migrations between the ocean and the headwater pond.

Alewife Creek and Big and Little Fresh Ponds comprise one of only four documented major spawning areas for alewife in the Peconics region. Alewives migrate from the ocean to spawn in freshwater. Spawning occurs in Big Fresh Pond, following annual migrations up Alewife Creek in March and April. Most juvenile alewives migrate out of the pond by May. The spring spawning migrations attract large numbers of fish, and viewers, and provide a limited commercial fishery. In addition, Big Fresh Pond is an important habitat for a variety of freshwater fish including largemouth bass, chain pickerel, banded killifish, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, white perch, brown bullhead and American eel. The pond also contains freshwater mollusc populations needing inventory and study, as such populations are becoming increasingly rare on Long Island.

This area provides locally significant recreational fishing opportunities, with access for Southampton Town residents available from Elliston Town Park, on the north side of the pond. Alewife Creek is uncertified for shellfishing year-round. Wildlife use of the area is not well documented, but many bird species which use the Cow Neck area also use Big Fresh Pond, Little Fresh Pond, and Alewife Creek for feeding and resting including terns, gulls, herons and osprey

(SC). One pair of osprey has been observed nesting in the Wolf Swamp Sanctuary adjacent to Big Fresh Pond. Further documentation is needed on the use of the area by this species. Concentrations of waterfowl also occur on Big Fresh Pond during migration.

#### IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

Any activities that would further degrade water quality, increase turbidity, or alter water depths, would have significant impact on fish and wildlife species inhabiting Alewife Creek and Big and Little Fresh Ponds. Warmwater fish species would be most sensitive April 1 through July 30, when spawning takes place.

The small size of Alewife Creek above Noyack Road makes it particularly sensitive to disturbance. Improving water quality in Big Fresh Pond is largely dependent on the elimination of all point and non-point source discharges into the Pond. Any new developments should contain all stormwater to prevent any discharge into the pond. The Town of Southamptton has undertaken extensive road drainage improvement projects in the Big Fresh Pond and Alewife Creek watersheds to mitigate urban runoff into these waterbodies.

Creation of any barriers to fish migration, whether physical or chemical, would have significant effect on the biological resources of this area. Any substantial disturbance of the vegetative cover within or adjacent to these aquatic habitats and in the adjacent wetland areas would adversely affect water quality in Alewife Creek and Big and Little Fresh Ponds. However, access to the area for compatible recreational uses of the fish and wildlife resources should be maintained or enhanced. Control of invasive nuisance plant species, through a variety of means, may improve fish and wildlife species use of the area and enhance overall wetland values.

KNOWLEDGEABLE CONTACTS:

Habitat Unit  
NYS Department of State  
Division of Coastal Resources  
41 State Street  
Albany, NY 12231  
Phone: (518) 474-6000

Bureau of Marine Resources  
NYSDEC  
205 N. Belle Meade Road, Suite 1  
East Setauket, NY 11733  
Phone: (631) 444-0430

NYSDEC—Region 1  
State University of New York, Building 40  
Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356  
Phone: (631) 444-0354

Wildlife Manager  
NYSDEC—Region 1  
State University of New York, Building 40  
Stony Brook, NY 11790  
Phone: (631) 444-0310

Fisheries Manager  
NYSDEC—Region 1  
State University of New York, Building 40  
Stony Brook, NY 11790  
Phone: (631) 444-0280

New York Natural Heritage Program  
Wildlife Resources Center  
700 Troy-Schenectady Road  
Latham, NY 12110  
Phone: (518) 783-3932

Environment Division  
Department of Land Management  
Town of Southampton  
116 Hampton Road  
Southampton, NY 11968  
Phone: (631) 287-5710

Natural Science Division  
Long Island University—Southampton  
Montauk Highway  
Southampton, N.Y. 11968  
Phone: (631) 283-4000

Office of Ecology  
Suffolk County Dept. of Health Services  
Bureau of Environmental Management  
County Center  
Riverhead, NY 11901  
Phone: (631) 852-2077



**Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats**

- Alewife Creek and Big & Little Fresh Ponds
- Cow Neck
- Towd Point
- Robins Island (In part)