SOUTHAMPTON TOWN TRUSTEES
THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Figure 1. Four freshly hatched Piping Plover chicks loafing inside of the nest. *Photo Brian Doherty*

Scientific Report 2021

Threatened and Endangered Species Program Staff

Program Coordinator/Editor: James Duryea
Crew Leader/Author: Corrin Da Silva
Coastal Stewards: Sophie Luzynski, Joseph Bardam, Blake Worthington, Joseph Zawada

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Executive Summary

During the 2021 piping plover breeding season, areas managed and protected by the Southampton Town Trustees Threatened and Endangered Species Management and Protection Program (T&E program) consists of 8 ocean sites, 15 bay sites and covers approximately 26 miles of coastline. Within these sites, 52 nesting pairs of piping plover were observed throughout the breeding season with 88 piping plover chicks fledging giving an overall productivity of 1.69 fledges per pair, which is an increase from the previous year. Also, within the aforementioned management areas there were approximately, 322 breeding pairs of least tern that were observed with 195 least tern chicks fledging for an overall productivity of 0.67 fledges per pair, which was also an increase from the previous year. As many residents stayed all winter and were here as the piping plovers and least terns arrived because of the COVID-19 pandemic these birds faced nesting challenges right away. Many of the obstacles these birds faced included predators, extreme high tides from storms, and significant fencing vandalism. Additionally, 21 seabeach amaranth plants were identified at 5 ocean sites and a total of 657 seabeach knotweed plants were identified at 9 bay sites and 2 ocean sites.

Current Species Status

The species protected by this program include two avian species; the federally threatened and New York State (NYS) endangered piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), and the NYS threatened least tern (*Sternula antillarum)* along with two annual coastal plants: the federally and NYS threatened seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*) and the NYS listed rare species of special concern seabeach knotweed (*Polygonum glaucum*) **(NYNHP, 2016)**.

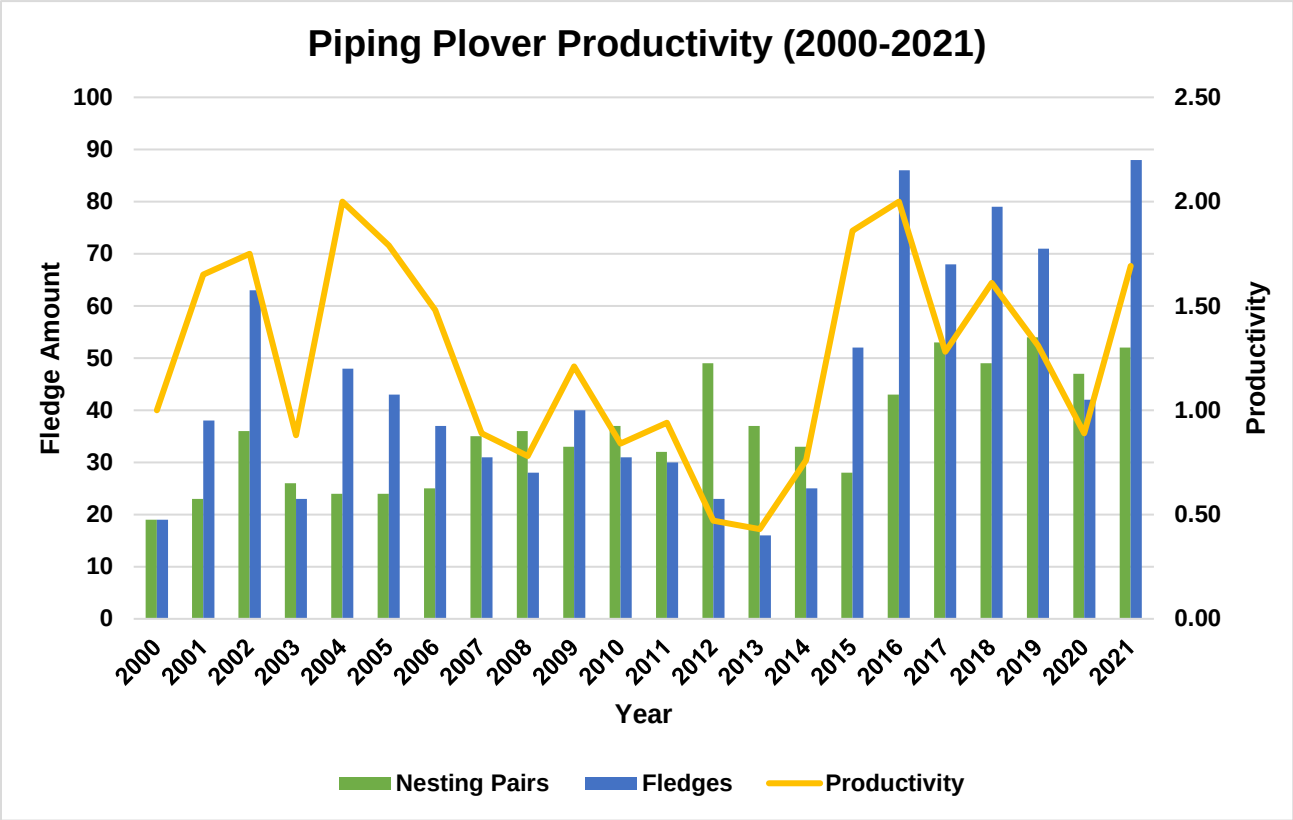
Program Objective

The T + E Program provides protection for populations of threatened and endangered flora and fauna that are found on coastal beaches, and rely on these zones for breeding and the continuation of their species longevity. Management efforts for these flora and fauna are focused on increasing the annual productivity rate of these species. This is done by assessing the current threats to their populations, and applying the findings in order to preform protective actions that can effectively minimize and negate the consequences of those threats. The objective of this program is to protect the endangered avian species that rely on our local nesting locations as well as work closely with the public who also utilize these locations so that both groups can coexist.

History of the Program

Prior to 1998, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) jointly managed threatened and endangered species recovery in the Southampton area. However, due to a decrease in staffing and resources provided by the NYSDEC and TNC, the Southampton Trustees initiated their own threatened and endangered species program. Prior to 2011,

the Southampton Town Trustees were responsible for 13 miles of ocean beach and 16 bay sites. During the 2011 season, the Trustees worked with TNC to become familiarized with the Westhampton Island sites. In 2012, the Trustees began to manage the 5.5 miles of ocean beach from Roger's Beach Pavilion in Westhampton to Tiana Pavilion in Hampton Bays. The Trustees now manage a total of 18.5 miles of ocean beach and 15 bay sites. The remaining sites in the Town of Southampton are managed by TNC, NYSDEC, USFWS, Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation (SCDPRC) and a private consulting firm. Throughout the last 20 years, additional sites have been both added and removed altering the distance that is monitored during the breeding season. The total distance monitored has varied between 18.9 and 25.8 miles, and has led to an increased number of breeding pairs that have been observed and recorded throughout the breeding season **(Graph 1)**.



Graph 1. The productivity of the piping plover from the year 2000 to 2021 based on the amount of nesting pairs and fledges observed at all the ocean and bay sites monitored by the Southampton Trustees as a part of the T&E program.

Life History, Conservation, and Recovery Efforts

Piping Plover Life History and Management

The piping plover is a small shorebird that migrates north during the spring to locations like Long Island where they utilize the bay and ocean beaches for breeding. They are identifiable by their light grey to sand coloration, a white underbody, and a well-defined black neck and brow band, which is on full display during the breeding season **(Figure 3)**. Males will arrive first, around mid-March, to establish their nesting territories, followed shortly thereafter by the females. These solitary nesters utilize open, sparsely vegetated sandy and moderately rocky shoreline habitats such as over-wash areas, gently sloped fore dunes and sand flats to make their nests. The ideal nesting habitat is usually located in close proximity to prime foraging grounds in preparation for brood rearing. Plovers exhibit nesting site fidelity, which means that the birds will return to the same nesting grounds year after year. In preparation for the breeding season, historic and suitable nesting habitats are fenced off with "symbolic fencing", which is made up of wooden/metal posts encased with string with flagging and signs that are attached **(Figure 4)**. This is done to ensure that they are not disturbed during their breeding season and are less likely to abandon a nest should a perceived predator get too close.

Figure 2. An adult piping plover performing "broken wing" display to distract predators and defend the nest.

Figure 3. Symbolic fencing utilized to protect the breeding sites of the piping plover and least tern.

From their arrival in mid-March through May, males will establish their nesting territories while courting female plovers to form a pair bond. During this process, males will create multiple scrape nests, which the female will inspect as a potential nesting option. Scrapes are shallow depressions in the sand that are often decorated with seashell fragments by the female. They are difficult to see and are often mistaken for a footprint or a depression left by a shell that had been picked up or moved **(Figure 5)**. The symbolic fencing is rearranged to reflect the birds' behaviors during this time in order to provide them with an optimal buffer from disturbances. After copulation, the female will lay one egg every other day until a full clutch is formed, which is usually three to four eggs. If a nest failure occurs, the pair will attempt to re-nest up to four times within a breeding season. Nest failure can be caused by many factors including disturbance while incubating, exposure, predation, abandonment, infertility, vandalism and nest washout caused by wave or tidal inundation. In areas with a high predatory presence, an enclosure will be installed around the nests to aid in their protection from predators **(Figure 6)**.

Figure 4. A piping plover scrape between dune vegetation surrounded by piping plover footprints.

Figure 5. An enclosure made up of 10 feet of wire mesh and a mesh top installed around the piping plover nest, which is at risk of predation from predators.

Both piping plover parents share the responsibility of incubating the nests, which begins after the final egg is laid and the clutch is complete. The incubation period lasts for approximately 25-28 days, before the chicks begin to hatch **(Figure 7 & 8)**. After estimating the hatch date of a nest, snow fencing will be placed perpendicular to the dune at a distance of 1000 meters (m) in either direction from the nest location, restricting vehicles from driving in the area. This is done 3-5 days in advance of the estimated hatch date. Piping plover chicks are precocial and therefore begin foraging within 24 hours of hatching, scurrying between the foredune and intertidal zones. Without the ability to fly, the chicks are at risk from predation, as well as human disturbance, especially from ORVs. Their most useful defense is their camouflage, which they use by crouching and staying still when they feel threatened by a perceived predator (vehicles included). After hatching, the chicks take approximately 25-35 days to fledge, during which the brood will remain within close proximity of each other for protection from the elements and predators. Once observation of a chick's ability to fly for a minimum distance of 15m is observed, they will be considered fledged and factored into the species' productivity. After fledging, plovers will begin to congregate in small groups in preparation for the long distanced migration back south as early as July, and as late as October.

Figure 6 & 7. Piping plover chicks hatching from their nest (left) and beginning to relocate for the very first time (right).

In order to remove the Atlantic Coast populations of piping plovers from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, the USFWS has developed recovery criteria that must be met. Delisting will occur when there are 2,000 breeding pairs, maintained over five years. Of the 2,000 pairs, 575 of those must be located within the New York/New Jersey region. Additional delisting criteria requires a five-year average productivity of 1.5 fledged chicks per pair throughout the region and instituting long term agreements among cooperating agencies, landowners, and conservation organizations in order to maintain populations and productivity **(USFWS, 2009)**.

Least Tern Life History and Management

The least tern is a small migratory coastal bird that utilizes Long Island's shoreline for breeding and reproduction. These colonial nesters, found in groups ranging from 5 to upwards of 100 pairs, are identified by a grey back, white underside and a black capped head with a white brow band. Adult terns arrive to the nesting grounds between late April and mid-May, prior to the common terns and black skimmers. Least terns also create scrapes although they tend to be shallower than a plover scrape. They select similar habitats types as the piping plover for nesting areas; such as sand flats, gently sloped fore dunes and flat expanses of beach above the high tide line. They can be seen sharing nesting habitats, as they do not compete for food. Pairs will commonly lay a full clutch of one to three eggs per nest from late May through June and both parents share the incubatory responsibilities. Incubation will last approximately 20-23 days at which point the chicks will begin to hatch.

Figure 8. A recently hatched least tern brood loafing inside the nest.

Within a few days of hatching, chicks will begin to move outside of the nest although being semi-precocial; they depend on their parents for feeding and protection. Terns are loud and extremely protective of their young and nesting territories and are known for swooping at intruders when they feel threatened **(Figures 9 and 10).** The chicks will be seen sheltering in the shade of beach debris and foliage as well as in tire tracks and footprints. Nesting colonies are protected in a similar fashion to the piping plover, having symbolic fencing arranged around the colony followed by snow fencing a few days prior to the hatching of nests. At approximately 20 days old, the chicks will fledge, and shortly thereafter, depart for their wintering grounds, which can happen as early as August and typically no later than the end of September **(NYNHP, 2016)**.

Figure 9. A least tern adult from a nesting colony swooping at perceived predators to protect the colony.

Seabeach Amaranth Life History and Management

For many years, it was assumed that this annual beach grown plant had been eradicated from the coastal ecosystems of Long Island until 1990 when it was rediscovered. However, it has lost approximately 2/3 of its historic range. This plant grows in the dynamic areas of the beach profile on accreting shorelines between the dunes edge and the high tide line, often in the same areas as nesting shorebirds. Germination of seabeach amaranth occurs between June and July on Long Island, coming to maturation between August and September. During the maturation period, plants will continue to grow, bloom and disperse seed by wind at the same time acting as sand-binders fortifying the beach profile. Plants can range in size from a few inches to a few feet in diameter **(Figure 11)**.

Seabeach amaranth plants are protected by small symbolically fenced and signed areas directly encompassing the pant to prevent ORV and pedestrian traffic from damaging the plant prior to end of its growth and seed dispersal. In order to be considered for delisting, seabeach amaranth should be found within a minimum of six states that fall within its historic range in conjunction with plants occupying a minimum of 75% of this suitable habitat found within each site for a minimum of 10 years. According to the most recent 5-year review of seabeach amaranth, it was suggested that no changes be made to the plants listing even though the plant is found within six of the states within its historical range given that the data does not

encompass the 10-year requirement **(USFWS 2007)**.

Seabeach Knotweed Life History and Management

Seabeach knotweed is an annual plant found on bay and ocean shorelines of Southampton Town between the foredune, shoreline and bordering salt marshes. It is typically found in areas that are sparsely vegetated and have a relatively flat topography **(Figure 12)**. Knotweed typically flowers from May to October and fruits from June to November dispersing seed through wind, wave action and birds. In NYS, 43 existing populations are currently recognized, which are relatively stable although due to the dynamic environment these plants grow in, there are fluctuations in population numbers from year to year. In order to determine the quantity and quality, the populations are derived from 5-year averages for species evaluation **(NYNHP 2016)**.

Figure 10. A seabeach amaranth plant found on coastal ocean beaches.

Figure 11. A seabeach knotweed plant found on coastal ocean and bay beaches.

Threats to Species

Piping Plover and Least Tern

Within Southampton Town, shorebird reproductive success faces numerous challenges and threats. Their success is impaired by nest abandonment (due to predator pressures), direct predation, washout events, un-hatched eggs (due to low egg viability or overexposure), or loss of chicks at a young age. The pressure these species face in finding suitable habitat are also impacted by coastal development,

recreational activities and storms leading to the loss of physical nesting and foraging habitat. Additionally, excessive recreational use, primarily off road vehicles and beach events can lead to the disruption of the broods nesting and foraging abilities. In congruence with anthropogenic impacts on their nesting areas opportunistic predators are attracted by garbage and food left on the beach or at the access point garbage cans, putting predators within close proximity of nests and foraging chicks. Predation by fox, crows, raccoons, rats, ghost crabs and cats are threats to a shorebirds nesting success. In addition to these threats, plovers face the severe consequences of climate change, specifically sea level rise, which will result in a decrease of habitat within both their breeding and wintering grounds.

Over the course of the 2021 breeding season, roughly 200 eggs were laid in 60 nests by the 52 pairs of piping plovers that nested within the management sites. Of those 200 eggs, 61% hatched with 72% of those hatchlings successfully fledging. The loss of the chicks was often by predation pressures and resulted in a loss of about 28% of chicks that did not fledge. It is assumed that they were either predated upon or died from exposure due to the low rate of corpse discovery. Additionally, 39% of all eggs laid did not hatch for a variety of reasons. The primary cause of nest failure and chick loss this season was predation taking its toll on 28% of the eggs laid.
Washout from various storms throughout the season caused for a 15% loss of eggs. For the remaining 56% of eggs laid the cause of failure was unknown, there being no signs of any of the other factors **(Table 1)**. Another unprecedented disturbance to the birds nesting patterns and locations was caused by homeowners who stayed throughout the winter due to COVID-19.

Outcome of All Laid Piping Plover Eggs
52 Nesting pairs
Laid 60 total nests
With a total of 200 eggs
78 eggs did not hatch (39%)
22 eggs were predated (28%)
12 eggs were washed out (15%)
44 eggs loses unknown (56%)
122 eggs did hatch (61%)
88 fledged (72%)
34 did not fledge (28%)

Table 1. The outcome of all of the piping plover eggs during the 2021 breeding season broken down by different categories.

Seabeach Amaranth and Seabeach Knotweed

Threats to seabeach amaranth and seabeach knotweed propagation includes intense beach driving, coastal development, predation by mammals and insects, beach stabilization efforts and non-native plant introduction. Throughout the season, 21 seabeach amaranth plants were identified at 6 ocean sites and a total of 657 seabeach knotweed plants were identified at 9 bay sites and 2 ocean sites. Since these plants will continue to flower to at the latest October, there is still the potential for the number of plants to be higher than was surveyed in the middle of August. One of the largest obstacles that these plant species face is destruction by human involvement or intense weather. Civilians will drive their ORV on the beach, which can lead to plant destruction, despite the fact that fencing is placed around the plants for their protection. In addition at the end August, Hurricane Henri and Ida, drastically changed the landscape of the beach and buried seabeach amaranth and seabeach knotweed plants under several feet of sand.

Site Activity Summaries

Across all the sites, 52 nesting pairs of piping plovers fledged 88 young resulting in a total productivity of 1.69 fledges per pair. Additionally, 322 least tern pairs were observed nesting and fledged 195 young least terns resulting in a total productivity of 0.67 fledges per pair **(Appendix 1 and 2)**. Throughout the season, coastal stewards would monitor 3 to 7 miles of beach daily recording the health, behavior, nesting locations, disturbances, and threats to the threatened and endangered species. While monitoring, it was common to find unleashed dogs, or people (and their dogs) entering the protected breeding locations. These circumstances created opportunities for the coastal stewards to educate the public on the breeding biology, chronology, and importance of the birds, and their impacts they have as recreational beachgoers. In some instances, these conversations would go well, but it was common that pedestrians would leash dogs upon engagement, and then the dog would come right back off the leash afterwards. The general sentiment of the community during the breeding season reflected positivity and support as a whole for this program.

Ocean Sites

Westhampton Island

Westhampton Island consists of approximately 5.5 miles of beach extending from Roger's Beach pavilion to just east of the Round Dune housing complex. This site is broken down into two sub sites: Hampton beach and Tiana beach. Sixteen piping plover pairs nested at these sites and produced thirty-two fledges giving a productivity of 2.00 fledges per pair. Forty-eight least tern pairs nested at these sites and produced thirty-five fledges giving a productivity of 0.73 fledges per pair. Eight seabeach amaranth plants were observed at the sites as well as four knotweed. Common nesting disturbances in this area include dogs off the leash, beachgoers walking through boxes and ORV drivers ignoring/removing fencing throughout the

chicks season. The main predatory disturbances were the presence of ghost crabs and some cats.

Plover Activity: 16 pairs, 32 fledges, 2.00 productivity
Tern Activity: 48 pairs, 35 fledges, 0.73 productivity
Seabeach Amaranth: 8 plants
Seabeach Knotweed: 4 plants

Hampton Beach
The most western site of Westhampton Island extends from Roger's Beach pavilion to just east of the Round Dune housing complex. Hampton Beach contained nine breeding pairs of piping plover who made eleven nesting attempts over the course of the season. Only seven of these nests were successful and fledged twelve plovers with a productivity of 1.33 fledges per pair. The entire site faced constant threat from storms throughout the season, including two hurricanes, and issues with predation along with recreational and residential pressures. These include driving on the beach, and the overpopulation of beaches. Ghost crabs that live under the sand at these beaches potentially predated upon these failed nests. Forty-one breeding pairs of least terns attempted to nest at this site with thirty-five chicks making it to fledge giving them a productivity of 0.85 fledges per pair. Six seabeach amaranth plants and four seabeach knotweed plants were recorded at the site inside the boxes of symbolic fencing that were set up to protect the piping plovers and least terns. This site saw concerns over the season from ghost crabs, cats, gaps in education among the public about the threatened and endangered species, residents often ignoring arranged walkways or the boxes, and occasional storms.

Plover Activity: 9 pairs, 12 fledges, 1.33 productivity
Tern Activity: 41 pairs, 35 fledges, 0.85 productivity
Seabeach Amaranth: 6 plants
Seabeach Knotweed: 4 plants

Tiana Beach
This site starts east of the Round Dune housing complex and ends at the Tiana Beach pavilion. Seven piping plover breeding pairs resided within the Tiana site and fledged twenty plovers for a productivity of 2.86 fledges per pair. There was a least tern colony at the Tiana site that consisted of seven nesting pairs, which abandoned their nesting grounds after a particular bad storm in the beginning of their nesting season. Two seabeach amaranth plants was observed at this site. Overall, the endangered species at this site benefited from the amount of area they had to nest, as well as the spacing between the houses on the beach. This allowed for the boxes of symbolic fencing to be larger, as well as gave the birds room to spread out and nest. Higher tides caused by storm activity lead to ORV's damaging significant fencing and driving through portions of the bird boxes. No predation was directly observed, however many other bird species were observed in these areas either utilizing the same areas for breeding or foraging at the waterline.

Plover Activity: 7 pairs, 20 fledge, 2.86 productivity

Tern Activity: 7 pairs, 0 fledges, 0.00 productivity
Seabeach Amaranth: 2 plants

Southampton Beach (Village)

Located within the village of Southampton, this site extends from the east boundary of the Shinnecock County Park to S. Main Street. Fifteen pairs of piping plover attempted to nest at this site with twenty-three young piping plover making it fledge giving a productivity of 1.53 fledges per pair. One hundred and nine least tern pairs nested at this site and produced ninety fledglings giving it a productivity of 0.83. Five seabeach amaranth plants were observed throughout this site. There are three sub sites that Southampton Beach is separated into; which includes one of the only areas where twenty-four hour ORV driving is allowed. The concerns for this area were dogs off the leash, ORV drivers running over 4x4 barricades used to protect the precocial plover chicks, beach parties, bon fires, predatory birds, and storms causing high winds and water encroaching of nests. With multiple nests this season throughout this area, our coastal stewards spent back to back days at this twenty-four hour access point to ensure that no harm came to the birds, despite the publics concerns of 4x4 driving beach staying closed for longer than the thirty-five days until the fledged dates.

Plover activity: 15 pairs, 23 fledges, 1.53 productivity
Tern Activity: 109 pairs, 90 fledges, 0.83 productivity
Seabeach Amaranth: 5 plants

Shinnecock County Park to Road D

There were eight piping plover nesting pairs in the area that produced fifteen fledglings giving a productivity of 1.88 fledges per pair. Fifty-six pairs of least terns produced fifty-five fledglings giving them a productivity of 0.98. Four seabeach amaranth plants were observed at this site within the boxes of symbolic fencing utilized to protect the endangered bird species. Overall the site is a good habitat option for the endangered species; taking up a lot of area as well as consisting of a large amount of dunes that are scattered with vegetation. However, large amounts of sand from this stretch of beach was removed during various storms this year. This site was a primary concern due to the amount of ORV driving that occurs, and the public concerns that can occur when it has to be closed. This site experienced the highest number of plover pairs per season yet, which came with some public setbacks as it was located at the twenty-four hour access point. There were several threats made towards the coastal stewards and birds while the site was closed to drive on, however most of the residents were amicable when the situation was explained to them. Throughout the summer, the coastal stewards faced a reoccurring issue with four unleashed dogs. There is speculation that some chicks were lost due to the homeowners' unwillingness to abide by the rules.

Plover activity: 8 pairs, 15 fledges, 1.88 productivity
Tern Activity: 56 pairs, 55 fledges, 0.98 productivity
Seabeach Amaranth: 4 plants

Road D to Halsey Neck Lane
Four piping plover nesting pairs were observed between Road D and Halsey Neck Lane fledging four young piping plovers for a total productivity of 1.00 fledges per pair. There were four nesting attempts one of which was washed out due to a storm late in the season so no re-nesting occurred. Another pair successfully laid and hatched their chicks but they did not make it to fledge. There were no least terns spotted at this site throughout the breeding season and one seabeach amaranth plant. The major threat to these pairs were ORV drivers disregarding the symbolically fenced areas and barricades in order to surf.

Plover Activity: 4 pairs, 4 fledges, 1.00 productivity
Seabeach Amaranth: 1 plant

Halsey Neck Lane to S. Main Street
Three nesting pairs were observed at this site, with four chicks making it to fledge giving a productivity of 1.33 fledges per pair. Fifty-three least tern pairs produced thirty-five chicks giving them a productivity of 0.66. The threats for the endangered birds consisted of unpermitted recreational ORV use and off leash dogs near the access points of Halsey Neck, Coopers Beach, Cryder Lane, and S. Main Street. The biggest threat to the birds was the amount of people at the beach, Cooper's beach being a popular spot to go to during the summer.

Plover Activity: 3 pairs, 4 fledges, 1.33 productivity
Tern Activity: 53 pairs, 35 fledges, 0.66 productivity

Gin Lane Beach
One nesting pair was observed at this site, with zero chicks making it to fledge giving a productivity of zero fledges per pair. Why this occurred to the nest are unknown but it is speculated that the home construction occurring directly behind it may have contributed. Between S. Main Street and Old Town Road is prone to extremely high pedestrian and dog walking traffic. This stretch of beach did not have any least tern activity this season.

Plover Activity: 1 pair, 0 fledge, 0 productivity

Old Town Beach
This site stretches from Old Town Road to Squabble Lane and was unsuccessful this season. One nesting pair was observed but the number of eggs in the nest began to decrease due to predation. However, the nest ultimately failed due to washout after a storm. Human traffic was also high at the house it was located in close proximity. This stretch of beach did not have any least tern activity this season. OId Town Beach is popular for ORV and may explain why the piping plovers and least terns did not do well this season.

Plover Activity: 1 pair, 0 fledge, 0.00 productivity

Watermill Beach

This site falls just to the west of Fowlers Street and extends out to Jobs Lane. This site is comprised of three sub sites and measures approximately 2.38 miles. There are three town beaches and two additional access roads that provide public access to the beach. Mecox Bay is located between the Flying Point Road access and Scott Cameron Beach. When the water level in the bay is low, mudflats are exposed and become ideal foraging habitats for piping plovers and other migratory shorebirds. This summer the inlet leading to the ocean was dredged allowing for a larger tidal range benefiting the birds. Seven nesting piping plover pairs were observed in total, with nine chicks making it to fledge giving a productivity of 1.28. This season fifty-two least tern pairs produced sixteen fledglings giving them a productivity of 0.31. Some disturbances this site faced was irresponsible ORV drivers removing symbolic fencing and barricades for bonfires, and potentially predation from feral cats, cat prints were found in the nearby dunes but no sightings of the cats were reported. Other disturbances were off leash dogs and high pedestrian traffic.

Plover Activity: 7 pairs, 9 fledges, 1.28 productivity
Tern Activity: 52 pairs, 16 fledges, 0.31 productivity

Fowlers Street

This site stretches from just west of Fowlers Street to the Flying Point Pavilion. One nesting pair was responsible for fledging three piping plover giving a productivity of 1.00 fledges per pair. The other pairs nest was washed out during a storm early in the season. Only one least tern nesting pair was observed but no nests were observed at the site. One box had a post removed on multiple occasions that was then used in a nearby bonfire.

Plover Activity: 2 pairs, 3 fledges, 1.00 productivity
Tern Activity: 1 pair, 0 fledge, 0.00 productivity

Flying Point Pavilion

This site extends from Flying Point Pavilion to the Cut Beach. One piping plover pair was observed nesting at the site and fledged zero chicks. This one pair attempted to nest three times roughly in the same location, but was unsuccessful each time. The reasons for failure were unknown as no tide cycle made it that far up the beach and no predator tracks were ever seen. At the Cut Beach, tons of dogs can be seen off the leash despite their being signage saying all dogs must be leashed.

Plover Activity: 1 pair, 0 fledge, 0.00 productivity

Scott Cameron Beach

This site extends from the end of Dune Road to Jobs Lane, and a number of residents expressing their concerns of feral cats in the area. Four piping plover nesting pairs with six chicks making it to fledge producing a 1.50 productivity per pair. Fifty pairs of least terns fledged sixteen chicks giving them a productivity of

0.32. Scott Cameron beach garners a lot of attention and activity throughout the breeding season.

Plover Activity: 4 pairs, 6 fledges, 1.50 productivity
Tern Activity: 50 pairs, 16 fledges, 0.32 productivity

Sam's Creek

This site was inactive, piping plovers and least terns not being observed at the site.

Sagaponack Pond

This site stretches from Ocean Road to Gibson Lane. Sagaponack Pond lies in the middle of this site and provides a tremendous amount of foraging and nesting grounds for both the piping plovers and least terns. Four pairs of piping plover attempted to nest at this site with eight chicks making it to fledge giving a productivity of 2.00 fledges per pair. Five least tern pairs fledged three chicks producing a productivity of 0.60. One knotweed plant was found at this site. This summer there was a dredging project connecting the Sagaponack Pond to the ocean creating a fresh feeding ground for terns and plovers.

Plover Activity: 4 pairs, 8 fledges, 2.00 productivity
Tern Activity: 5 pairs, 3 fledges, 0.60 productivity
Seabeach Knotweed: 1 plant

Fairfield Pond Lane Beach

This site is located between Gibson Lane and Townline Road. Two pairs of piping plover nested with five chicks making it to fledge producing a 2.50 productivity rate. Five least terns pairs fledged six chicks producing a productivity of 1.20.This stretch of beach was not a popular location for the birds even though it consists of wide beaches, high variety of vegetation, and non-popular beaches. Eight small spots of seabeach amaranth was found in the midst of dune vegetation but were covered by sand after Hurricane Henri.

Plover Activity: 2 pairs, 5 fledges, 2.50 productivity
Tern Activity: 5 pairs, 6 fledges, 1.20 productivity
Seabeach Amaranth: 8 plants

Bay Sites

Red Cedar Point

Two pairs of piping plover made three nesting attempts at Red Cedar Point. Seven piping plover were fledged providing a productivity of 3.50 fledges per pair. There was a least tern colony of sixty breeding pairs who fledged at least eleven chicks for

a productivity of 0.18 fledges per pair. There were fifty-two seabeach knotweed plants at this site. Predators and disturbances at this site consisted of crows, gulls, light pedestrian traffic, recreational angler, and kayak landings. This site benefited the piping plovers and least terns by being remote, and having minimal pedestrian traffic allowing the birds to spread out and nest without many disturbances.

Plover Activity: 2 pairs, 7 fledges, 3.50 productivity
Tern Activity: 60 pairs, 11 fledges, 0.18 productivity
Seabeach knotweed: 52 plants

Red Creek Pond

One piping plover nest was unaccounted for this year and was unknown until two chicks were seen later on. For data purposes it was assumed that this pair laid a four egg nest on their first try. These chicks were successful fledged producing a productivity of 2.00 for the pair. No least terns were observed at this site for this season. There were two knotweed plants counted at this site.

Plover Activity: 1 pair, 2 fledges, 2.00 productivity
Seabeach knotweed: 2 plants

Squires Pond

This site was inactive, piping plovers and least terns not being observed at the site.

Meschutt Beach

Bordered to the west by the county park, the majority of the site is lined with residential homes, and is popular for pedestrians, leaving extremely limited amount of habitat space for any breeding birds, which is attributed to the inactivity of birds this year.

Canoe Place Beach

The site was inactive for piping plovers and least terns, despite their being a lot of beach space for them to nest and hardly any pedestrian traffic.

Fish Cove/N. Sea Harbor

The site was inactive for both the endangered birds and endangered plants. This site is located off the side of a busy road which would probably disturb any birds that decided to nest there.

Towd Neck

This site encompasses an area with an inlet that separates the location into a western and eastern area. The western area is generally desolate in terms of wildlife activity whereas the eastern area is a popular location for piping plover and least tern colonies to breed. The eastern and western portion of this site had a combined total of four hundred and sixty-one knotweed.

Seabeach knotweed: 461 plants

Towd Neck West
This site has limited suitable habitat and has an extremely high amount of recreational angler, ORV use, and bonfires. However this site did have a portion of the knotweed abundance with one hundred and six plants observed.

Seabeach knotweed: 106 plants

Towd Neck East
This sub site has a high frequency of recreational use especially near the Towd Point Road access point. Threats to the site involved ORV drivers, and off leashed dogs. Two pairs of piping plovers nested at this site and produced only one fledgling giving a productivity of 0.50. Thirty-one least terns nested at this site and produced nineteen fledglings giving a productivity of 0.61. Three hundred and fifty-four seabeach knotweed plants were observed at the site.

Plover Activity: 2 pairs, 1 fledges, 0.50 productivity
Tern Activity: 31 pairs, 19 fledges, 0.61 productivity
Seabeach Knotweed: 354 plants

Wooley Pond
The site was inactive for both the endangered birds and endangered plants.

Roses Grove
The site was inactive for both the endangered birds and endangered plants.

Fresh Pond
The site was inactive for both the endangered birds and endangered plants.

Pine Neck
The site was inactive for both the endangered birds and endangered plants.

Long Beach
At the eastern most end of Long Beach, one pair of piping plovers produced one fledgling giving them a productivity of 1.00. One least tern colony was able to breed and consisted of twelve nesting pairs who successfully fledged fifteen of their young giving a productivity of 1.25 fledges per pair. Despite Long Beach being a popular location for pedestrian traffic, the least terns were able to successfully nest, and

even produce offspring. This location also produced ninety-two seabeach knotweed plants.

Plover Activity: 1 pair, 1 fledge, 1.00 productivity
Tern Activity: 12 pairs, 15 fledges, 1.25 productivity
Seabeach Knotweed: 92 plants

Short Beach

Nineteen seabeach knotweed plants were observed at this site.

Seabeach Knotweed: 19 plants

Genet Creek

The site was inactive for both the endangered birds and endangered plants.

Middle Pond

The site was inactive for both the endangered birds and endangered plants.

Acknowledgements

The staff of the Southampton Town Trustee's Threatened and Endangered Species program would like to give a huge thanks to everyone who supported our program and made the 2021 season a possibility and a success. Thank you Board of Trustees; President Eric Shultz, Secretary/Treasurer Scott Horowitz, Edward Warner Jr., William Pell, and Ann Welker for all of your continued support; Thank you Trustee Office Staff Lisa Dunlap, James Duryea, Brandy Campbell, Jessica Feldman, Lisa Koehne, Stephanie Shea, Linnea Piazza, Jennifer Carrera, Claire Farry the Southampton Town Bay Constables, Trustees Marine Maintenance division, Joe Jannsen of the Nature Conservancy, Steve Sinkevich of the USFWS, Michelle Gibbons, and Andria McMaugh of the NYSDEC, the Southampton Town GIS Department, Southampton Village Trustee Mark Parash, Village Department of Public Works Superintendent and the public that had patience, understanding and respect towards the work that we perform. We also would like to thank the Suffolk County Threatened and Endangered Species program consisting of Diana Lynch and her Endangered species staff, for collaborating and monitoring Southampton's Picnic Area. None of this work would have been possible without all of you, your hard work and dedication, Thank you!

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2009. Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) 5 year review: Summary and Evaluation. Raleigh N.C.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. Abundance and productivity estimates – 2010 update: Atlantic Coast piping plover population. Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Appendix 1:

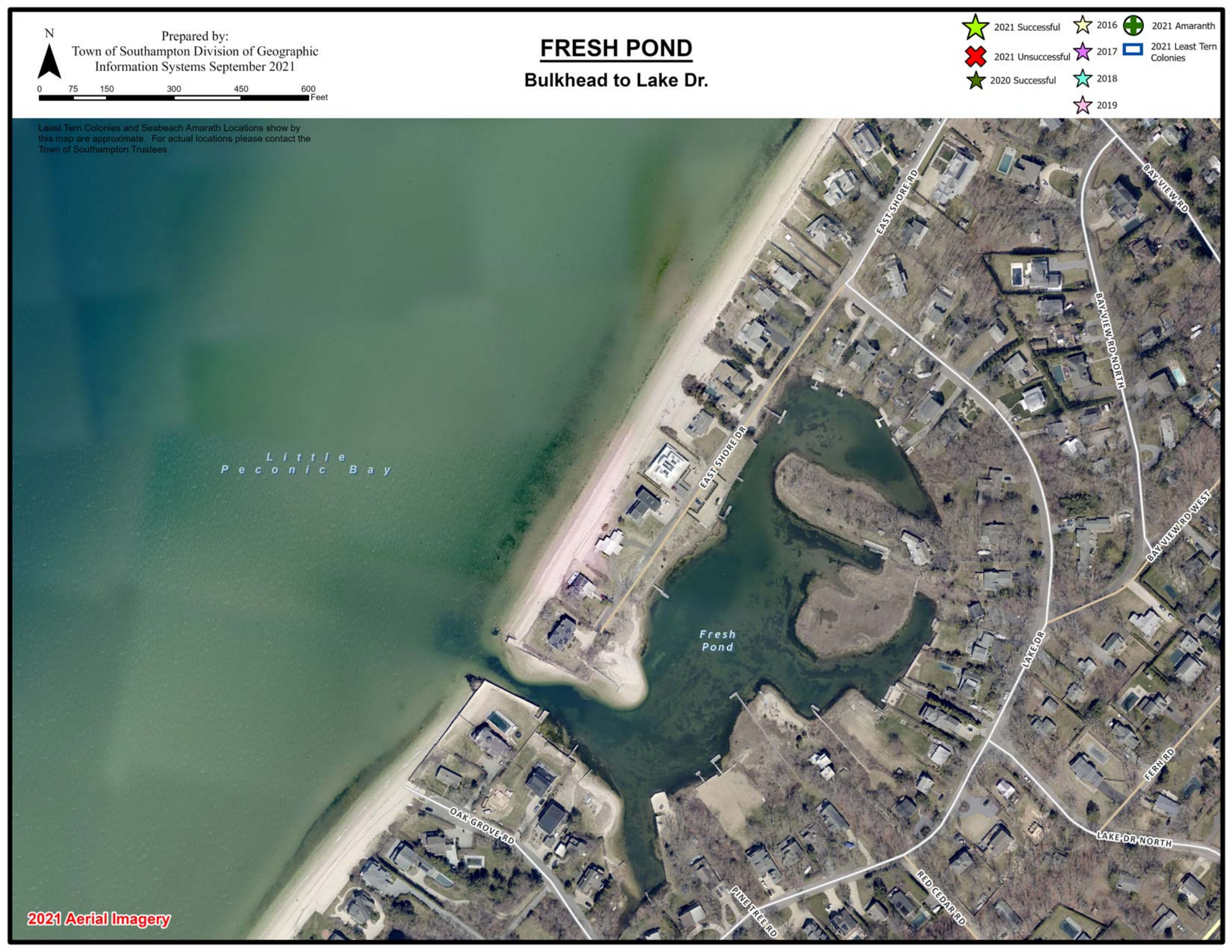
2021 Piping Plover Abundance and Productivity

Site Name / Location	No. Nesting Pair	No. Nests	No. Eggs	No. Chicks	Hatch Rate (Chicks/Eggs)	No. Fledges	Fledge Rate (Fledges/Chicks)	Productivity (Fledges/Pair)	No. Times Site Visited
Atlantic Ocean Nesting Sites									
1) Westhampton Island									
a) Hampton	9	11	36	21	0.58	12	0.57	1.33	15
b) Tiana	7	7	19	22	1.16	20	0.91	2.86	14
2) Southampton Beach									
a) County Park East to Rd. D	8	8	30	24	0.8	15	0.63	1.88	20
b) Rd. D to Halsey Neck Ln.	4	4	16	6	0.38	4	0.67	1.00	13
c) Halsey Neck Ln. to S. Main St.	3	3	11	7	0.64	4	0.57	1.33	16
3) Gin Lane Beach	1	1	4	4	1	0	0	0.00	14
4) Old Town Beach	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0.00	14
5) Watermill Beach									
a) Fowlers Beach	2	2	8	3	0.38	3	1	1.00	14
b) Flying Point Beach	1	3	9	0	0	0	0	0.00	16
c) Scott Cameron Beach	4	5	16	6	0.38	6	1	1.50	19
6) Sam's Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	13
7) Sagaponack Lake	4	5	15	8	0.53	8	1	2.00	14
8) Fairfield Pond Ln. Beach	2	2	4	6	1.5	5	0.83	2.5	13
Total for Ocean Nest Sites	**46**	**52**	**172**	**107**	**0.62**	**77**	**0.72**	**1.67**	**195**
Peconic Bay Nesting Sites									
9) Red Cedar Point	2	3	8	7	0.88	7	1.00	3.50	14
10) Red Creek Pond	1	1	4	2	0.5	2	1.00	2.00	14
11) Squires Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	12
12) Canoe Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	11
13) Meschutt Beach E./Beachdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	12
14) Fish Cove/N. Sea Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	11
15) Towd Neck	2	3	12	3	0.25	1	0.33	0.50	15
16) Wooley Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	9
17) Roses Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	10
18) Fresh Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	12
19) Pine Neck/Mill Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	12
20) Long Beach	1	1	4	3	0.75	1	0.33	1.00	15
21) Short Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	13
22) Genet Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	12
Shinnecock Bay Nesting Sites									
23) Middle Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total for Bay Nesting Sites	**6**	**8**	**28**	**15**	**0.54**	**11**	**0.73**	**1.83**	**182**
Total for All Nesting Sites	**52**	**60**	**200**	**122**	**0.61**	**88**	**0.72**	**1.69**	**377**

Appendix 2:

2021 Least Tern Summary

Site Name / Location	No. Nesting Pair	No. Fledges	Productivity (Fledges/Pair)	No. Times Site Visited
Atlantic Ocean Nesting Sites				
1) Westhampton Island				
a) Hampton	41	35	0.85	15
b) Tiana	7	0	0.00	14
2) Southampton Beach				
a) County Park East to Rd. D	56	55	0.98	20
b) Rd. D to Halsey Neck Ln.	0	0	0.00	13
c) Halsey Neck Ln. to S. Main St.	53	35	0.66	16
3) Gin Lane Beach	0	0	0.00	14
4) Old Town Beach	0	0	0.00	14
5) Watermill Beach				
a) Fowlers Beach	1	0	0.00	14
b) Flying Point Beach	1	0	0.00	16
c) Scott Cameron Beach	50	16	0.32	19
6) Sam's Creek	0	0	0.00	13
7) Sagaponack Lake	5	3	0.60	14
8) Fairfield Pond Ln. Beach	5	6	1.20	13
Total for Ocean Nest Sites	219	150	0.68	195
Peconic Bay Nesting Sites				
9) Red Cedar Point	60	11	0.18	14
10) Red Creek Pond	0	0	0.00	14
11) Squires Pond	0	0	0.00	12
12) Canoe Place	0	0	0.00	11
13) Meschutt Beach E./Beachdale	0	0	0.00	12
14) Fish Cove/N. Sea Harbor	0	0	0.00	11
15) Towd Neck	31	19	0.61	15
16) Wooley Pond	0	0	0.00	9
17) Roses Grove	0	0	0.00	10
18) Fresh Pond	0	0	0.00	12
19) Pine Neck/Mill Creek	0	0	0.00	12
20) Long Beach	12	15	1.25	15
21) Short Beach	0	0	0.00	13
22) Genet Creek	0	0	0.00	12
Shinnecock Bay Nesting Sites				
23) Middle Pond	0	0	0.00	10
Total for Bay Nesting Sites	103	45	0.44	182
Total for All Nesting Sites	322	195	0.61	377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Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
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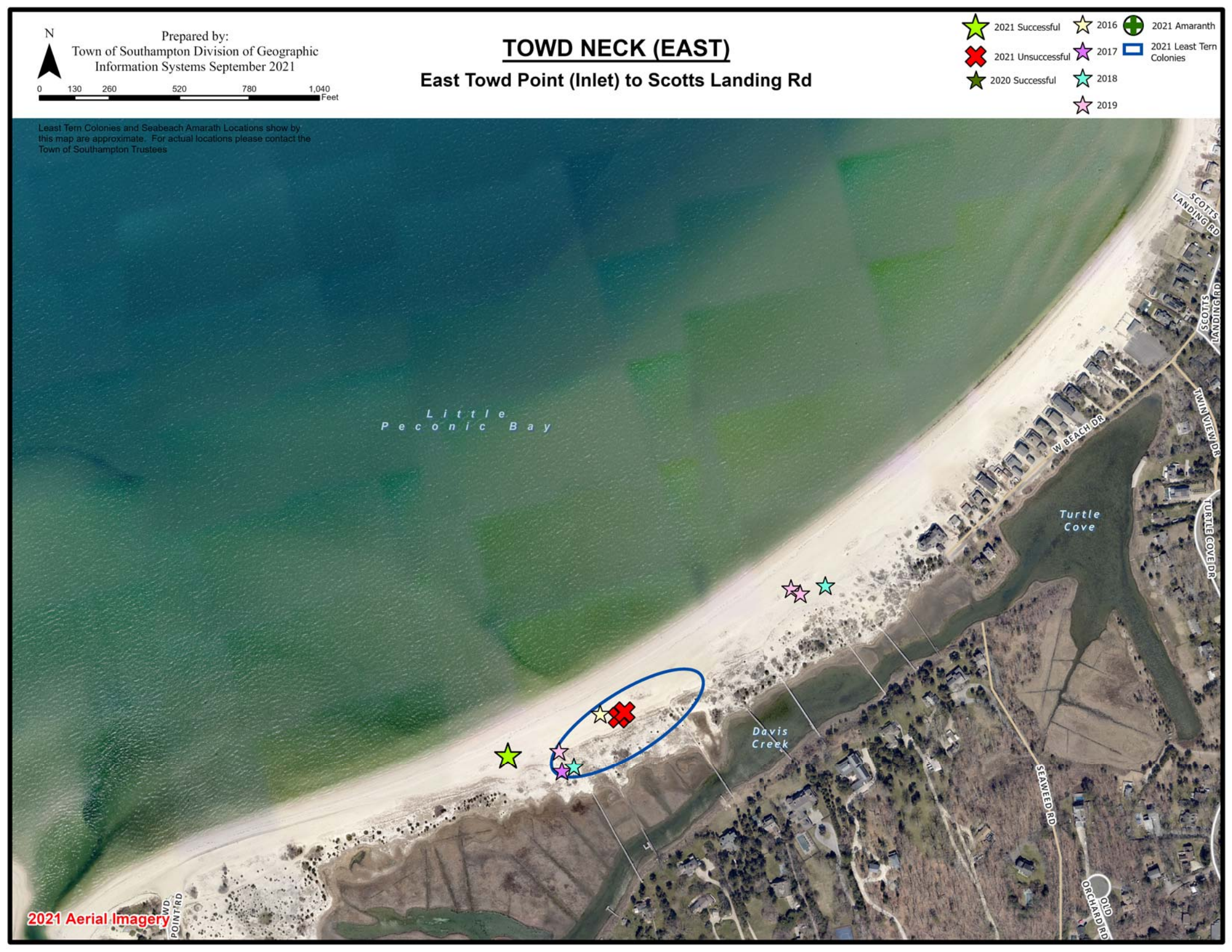
Feet
FRESH POND
Bulkhead to Lake Dr.
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Little Peconic Bay
Fresh Pond
EAST SHORE RD
EAST SHORE DR
BAY VIEW RD
BAY VIEW RD NORTH
BAY VIEW RD WEST
LAKE DR
FERN RD
LAKE DR NORTH
OAK GROVE RD
PINE TREE RD
RED CEDAR RD
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 155 310 620 930 1,240 Feet
WATER MILL BEACH
Dune Rd to Jobs Ln
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Sam's Creek
Sam's Creek
JOBS LN
Mecox Bay
DUNE RD
Atlantic Ocean
FLYING POINT RD
2021 Aerial Imagery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Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
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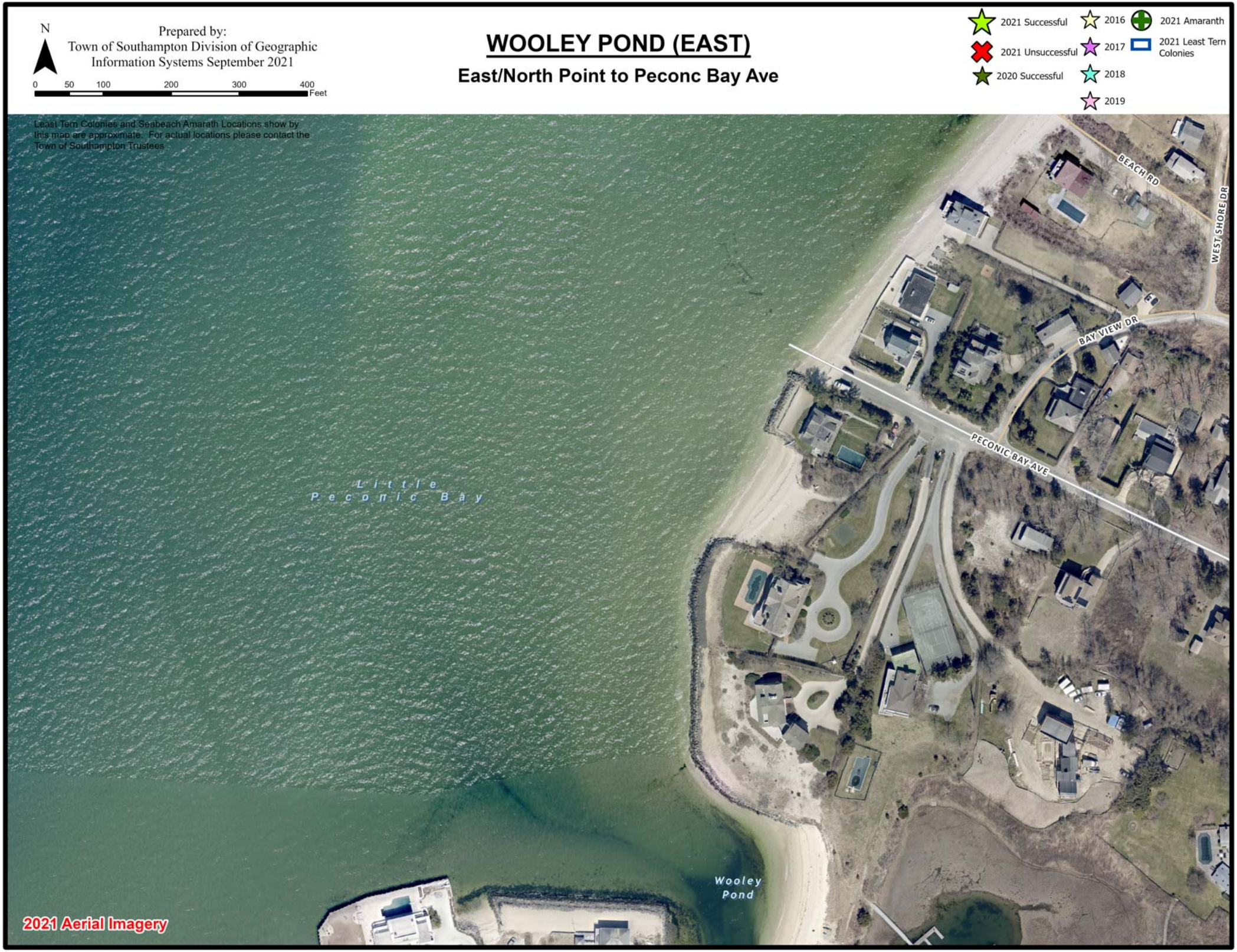
TOWD NECK (EAST)
East Towd Point (Inlet) to Scotts Landing Rd
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Little Peconic Bay
Turtle Cove
Davis Creek
W BEACH DR
SCOTTS LANDING RD
SCOTTS LN
TWIN VIEW DR
TURTLE COVE DR
SEAWEED RD
OLD ORCHARD RD
WD POINT RD
2021 Aerial Imagery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Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
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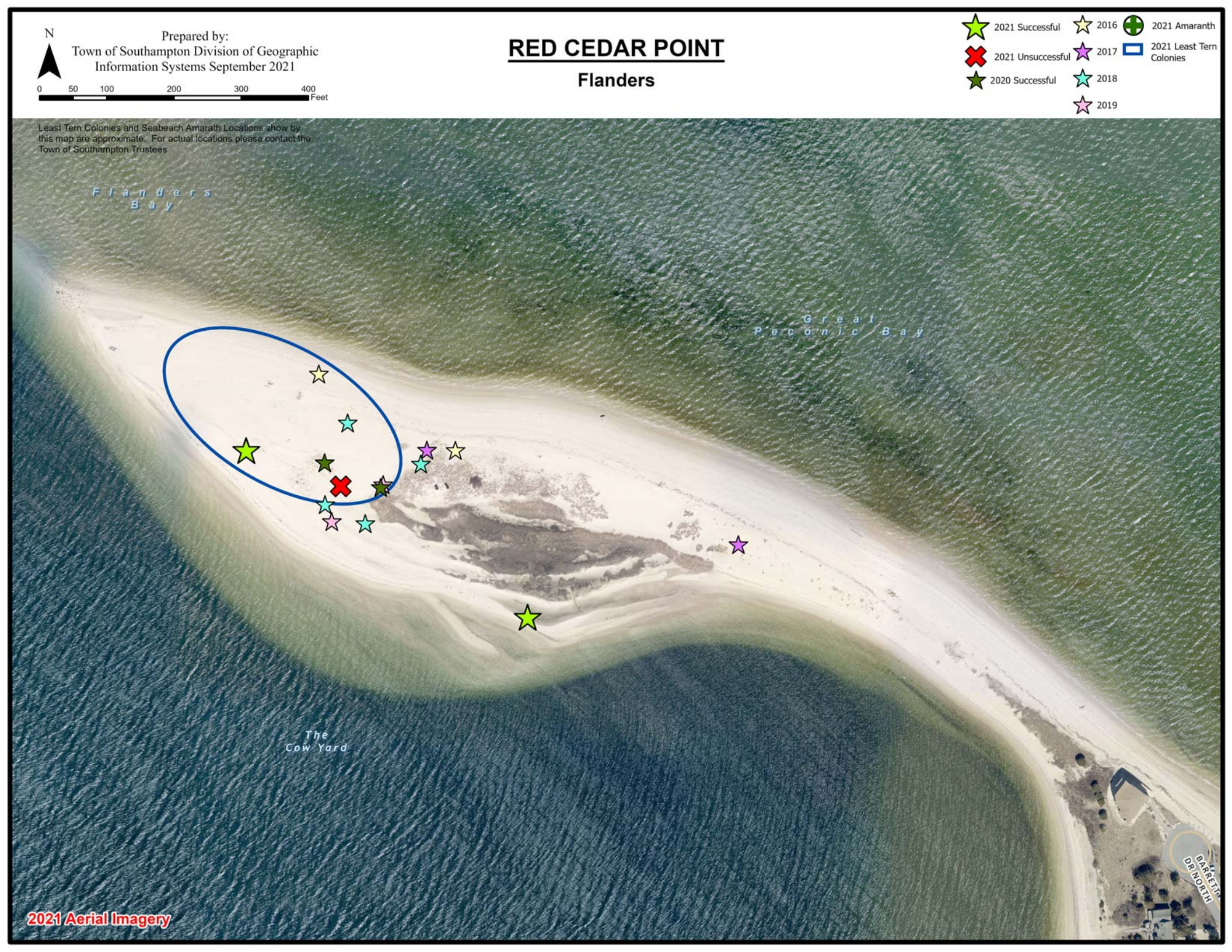
WOOLEY POND (EAST)
East/North Point to Peconc Bay Ave
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
BEACH RD
WEST SHORE DR
BAY VIEW DR
PECONIC BAY AVE
Little Peconic Bay
Wooley Pond
2021 Aerial Imagery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Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
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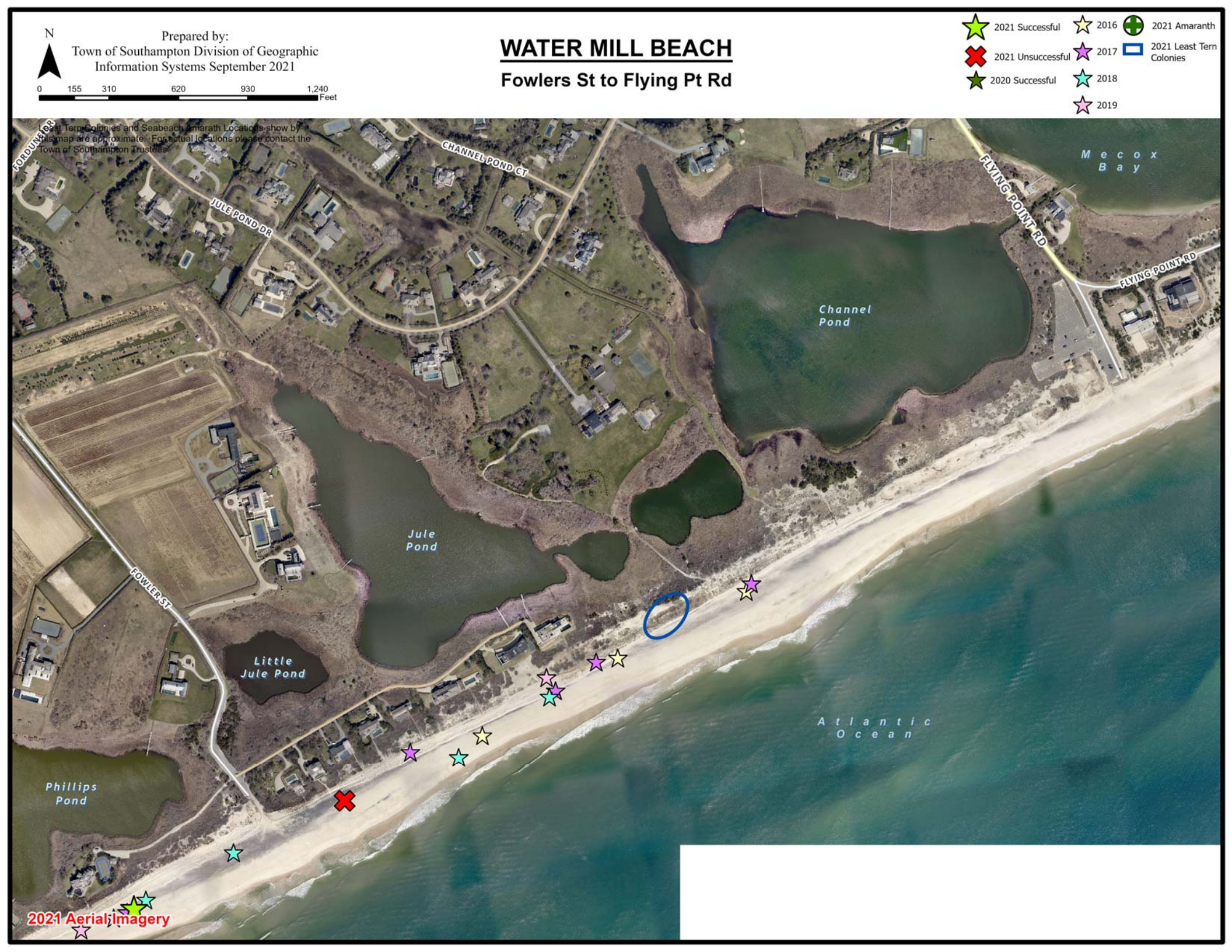
RED CEDAR POINT
Flanders
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Flanders Bay
Great Peconic Bay
The Cow Yard
BARRETT DR NORTH
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 130 260 520 780 1,040 Feet
WATER MILL BEACH
Flying Point Rd to Dune Rd
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Mecox Bay
Burnets Cove
BURNETTS COVE RD
DUNE RD
FLYING POINT RD
FLYING POINT RD
Channel Pond
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery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Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
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WATER MILL BEACH
Fowlers St to Flying Pt Rd
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees.
FORDUNHOR
CHANNEL POND CT
JULE POND DR
FLYING POINT RD
FLYING POINT RD
Mecox Bay
Channel Pond
Jule Pond
FOWLER ST
Little Jule Pond
Phillips Pond
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery

N

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Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021

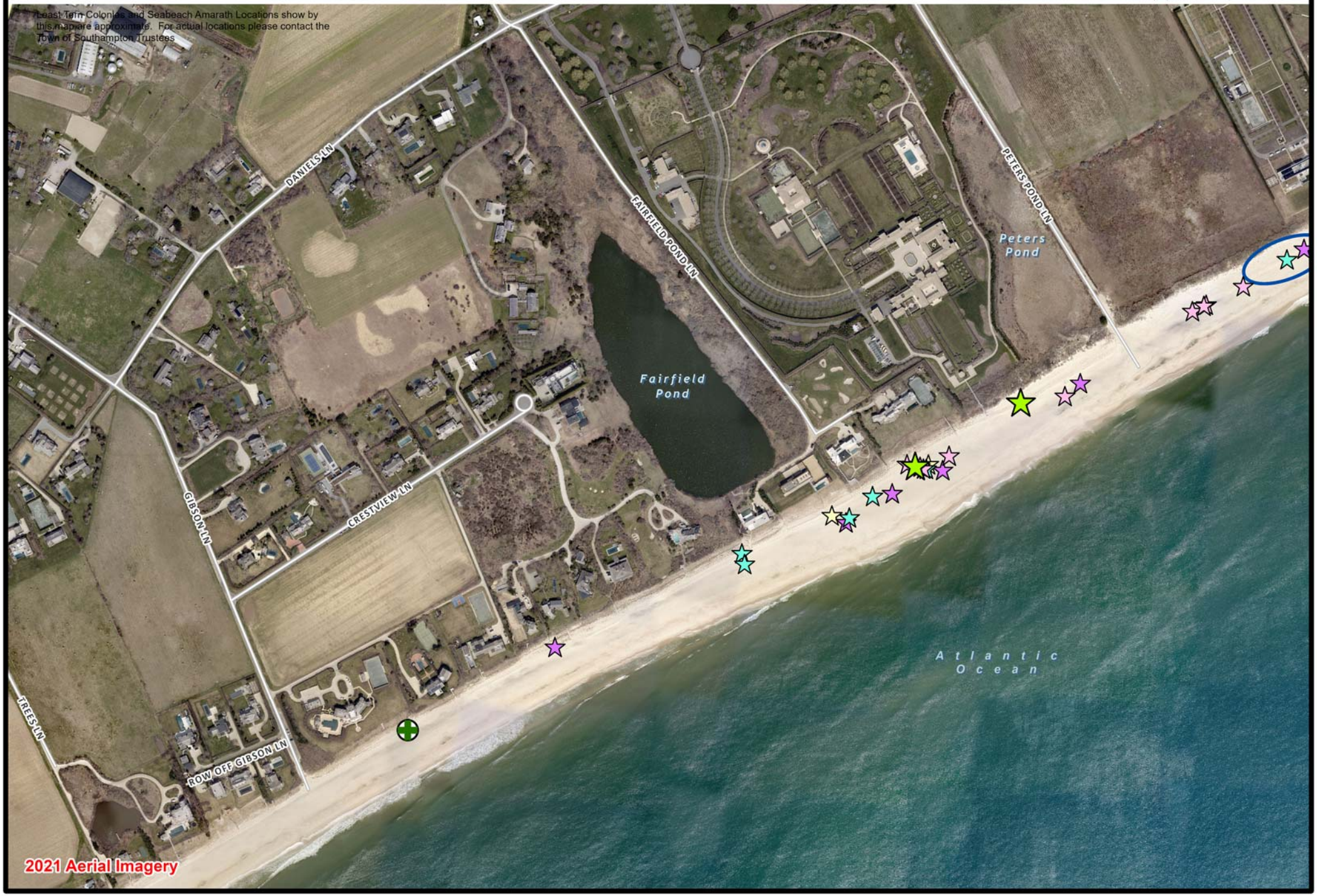
0 155 310 620 930 1,240 Feet

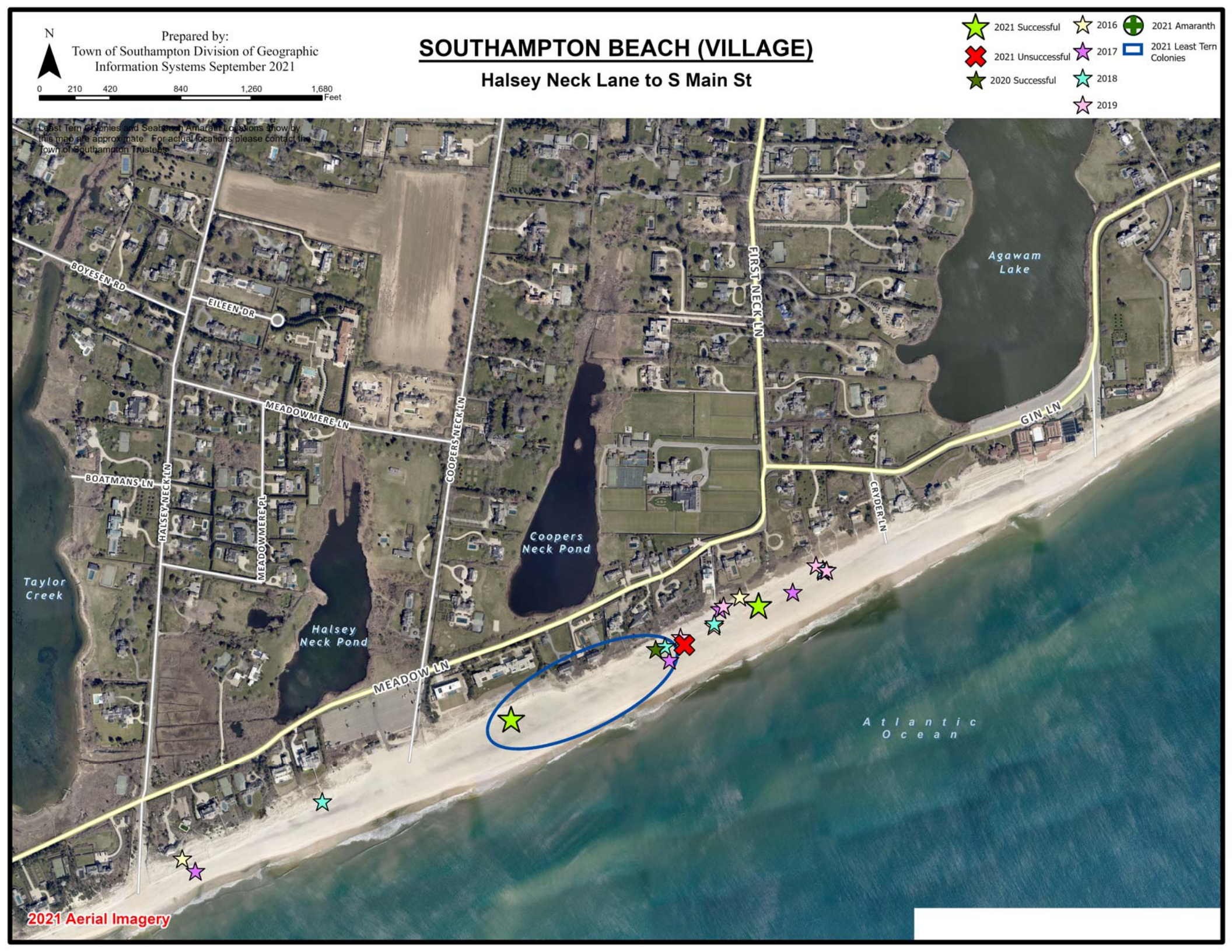
FAIRFIELD POND LANE BEACH (WEST)

Gibson Ln to Peter's Pond

2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies

Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees

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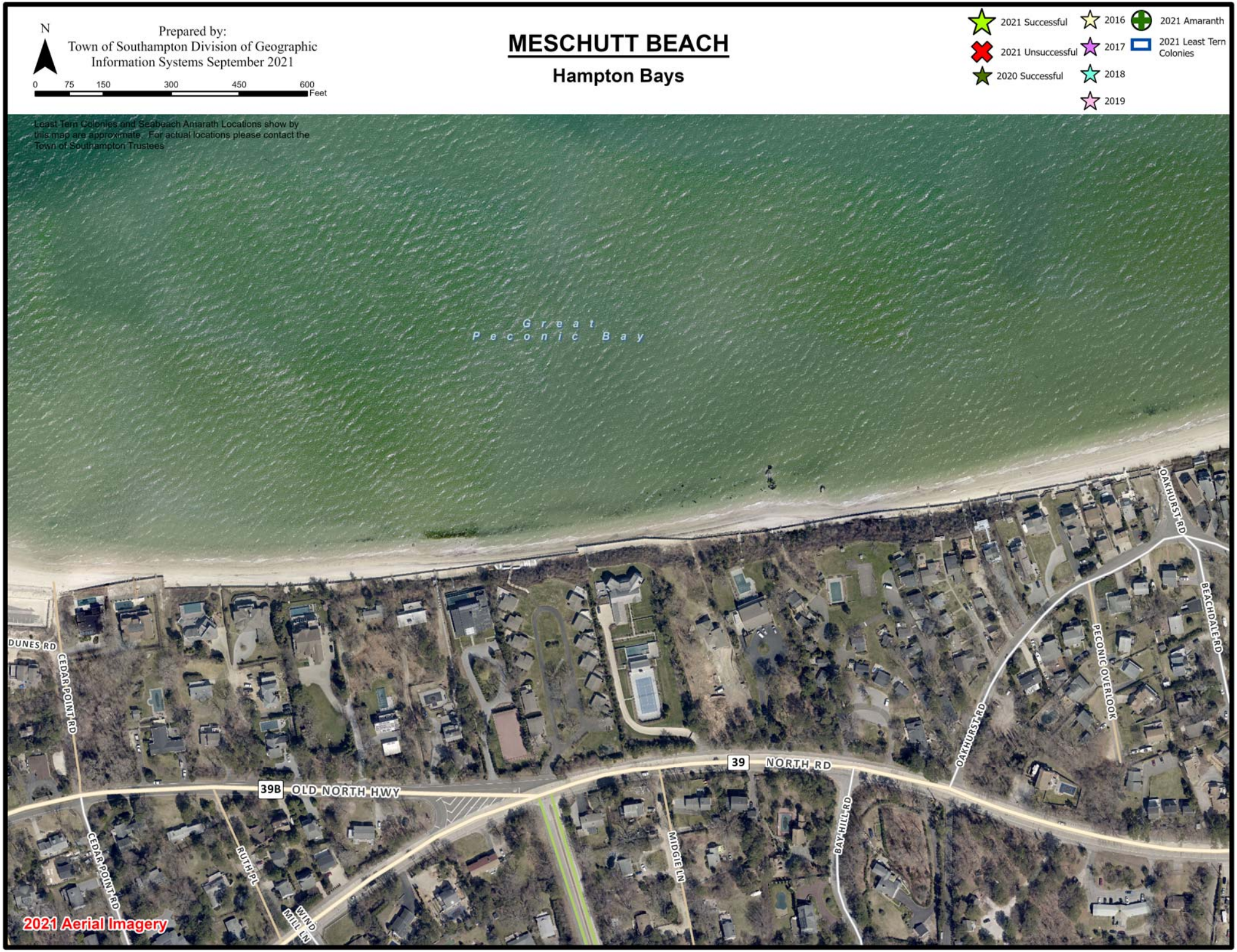
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 210 420 840 1,260 1,680
Feet
SOUTHAMPTON BEACH (VILLAGE)
Halsey Neck Lane to S Main St
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amaranth Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees.
BOYESEN RD
EILEEN DR
MEADOWMERE LN
BOATMANS LN
HALSEY NECK LN
MEADOWMERE PL
COOPERS NECK LN
FIRST NECK LN
GIN LN
CRYDER LN
MEADOW LN
Agawam Lake
Coopers Neck Pond
Halsey Neck Pond
Taylor Creek
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery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Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 75 150 300 450 600 Feet
MESCHUTT BEACH
Hampton Bays
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Great Peconic Bay
DUNES RD
CEDAR POINT RD
39B OLD NORTH HWY
39 NORTH RD
RUTH PL
WIND MILL LN
MIDGIE LN
BAY HILL RD
OAKHURST RD
PECONIC OVERLOOK
BEACHDALE RD
2021 Aerial Imagery

N

Prepared by:
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0 25 50 100 150 200 Feet

CANOE PLACE BEACH

Hampton Bays

2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies

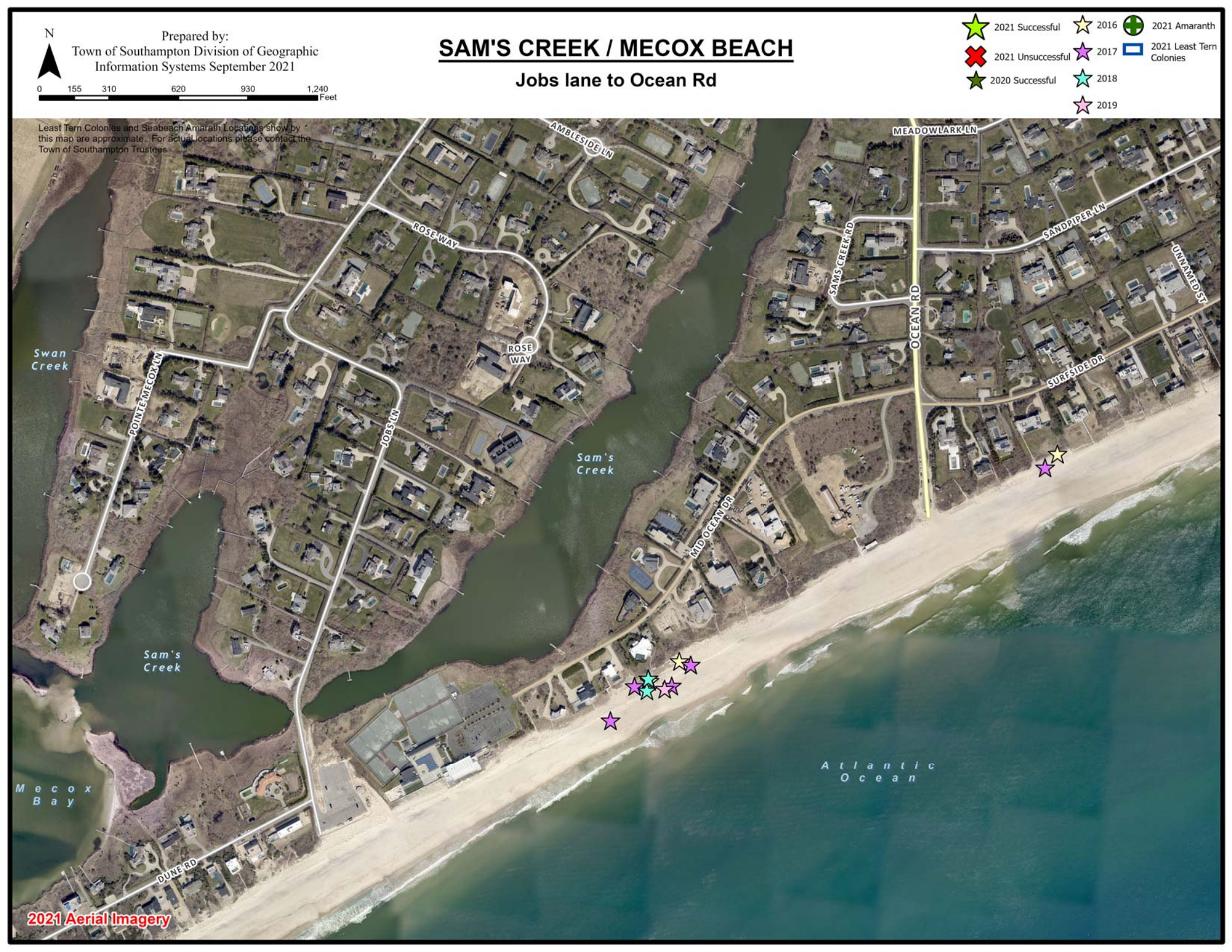
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 75 150 300 450 600 Feet
RED CREEK POND
Hampton Bays
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Great Peconic Bay
Fourniers Pond
Red Creek Pond
RED CREEK PARK
GATHERING ROCKS RD
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 75 150 300 450 600
Feet
SQUIRES POND
Hampton Bays
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
WEST LANDING RD
PINE PL
PETREL LN
RIDGEWAY RD
LEANDER TER
Great Peconic Bay
Squires Pond
EAST LANDING RD
SQUIRES TER
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 312.5 625 1,250 1,875 2,500 Feet
TIANA BEACH
Hampton Bays
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Shinnecock Bay West
TRITON LN
DUNE RD
MERMAID LN
PRIVATE RD
PRIVATE RD
DOLPHIN LN
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 155 310 620 930 1,240 Feet
PONQUOGUE BEACH
Hampton Bays
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Shinnecock Bay East
Shinnecock Bay West
PONQUOGUE BRIDGE
32B
OLD PONQUOGUE BRIDGE
ROAD I
DUNE RD
ROAD K
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery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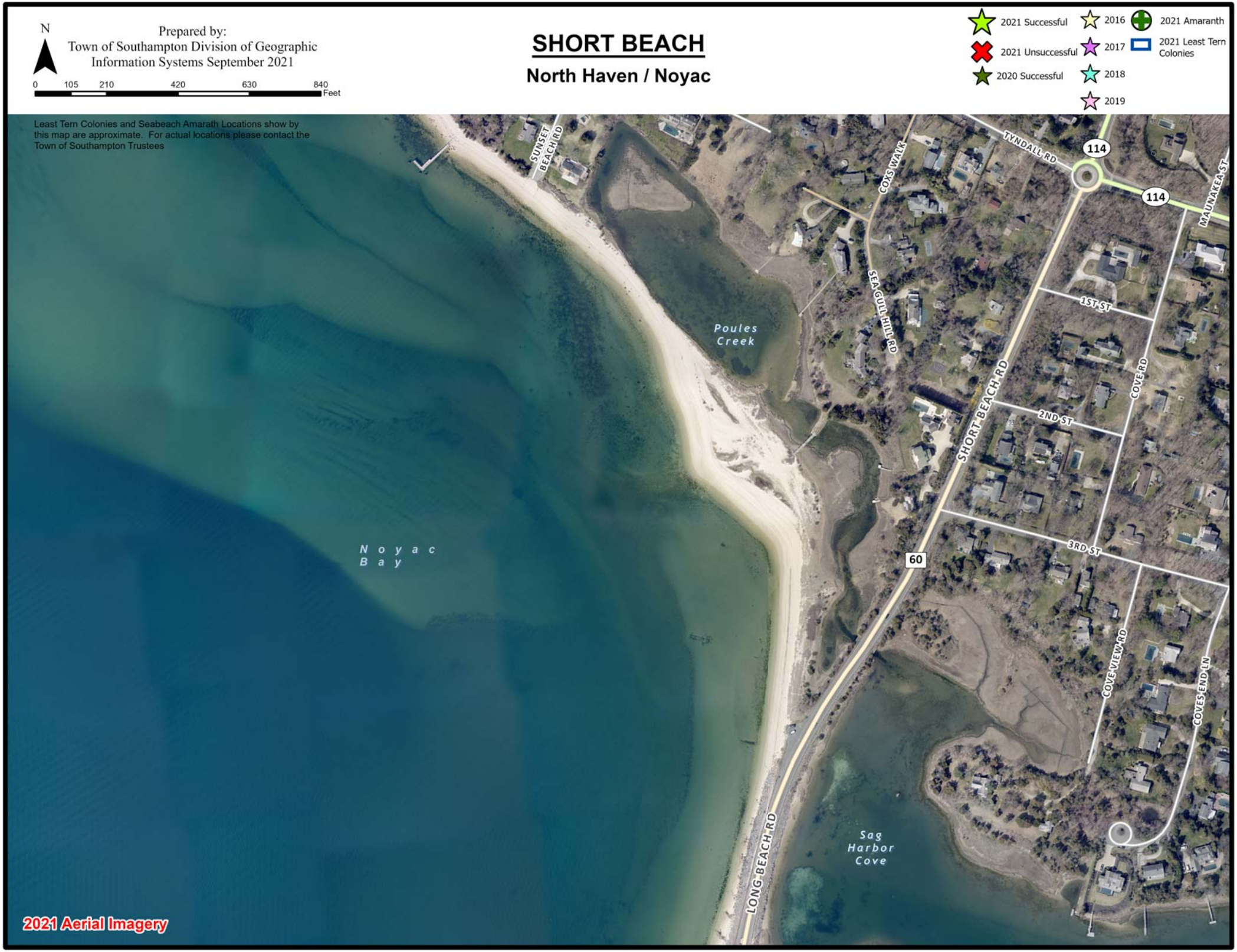
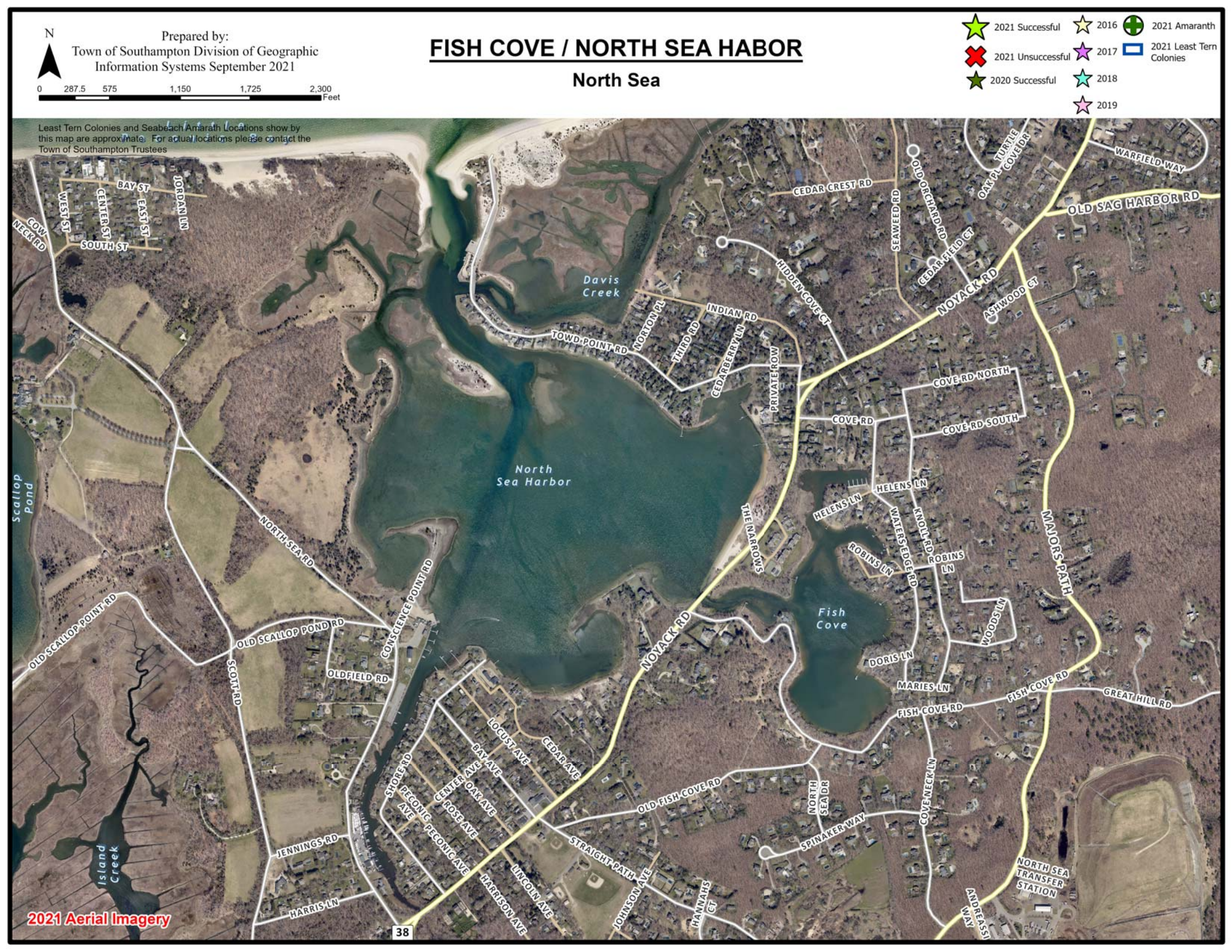
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 155 310 620 930 1,240 Feet
SAM'S CREEK / MECOX BEACH
Jobs lane to Ocean Rd
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amaranth Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
AMBLESIDE LN
MEADOWLARK LN
ROSE WAY
ROSE WAY
SAMS CREEK RD
SANDPIPER LN
UNNAMED ST
OCEAN RD
SURFSIDE DR
Swan Creek
POINTE MECOX LN
JOBS LN
Sam's Creek
MID OCEAN DR
Sam's Creek
Atlantic Ocean
Mecox Bay
DUNE RD
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 105 210 420 630 840
Feet
GENET CREEK
North Haven
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Shelter Island Sound
Genets Creek
NORTH DR
WEST DR
SOUTH DR
STOCK FARM LN
EZEKIELS HOLLOW
WIDOW COOPERS PATH
SEAPONACK DR
NORTH HAVEN WAY
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 105 210 420 630 840
Feet
SHORT BEACH
North Haven / Noyac
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
SUNSET BEACH RD
COXS WALK
TYNDALL RD
114
MAUNAKEA ST
SEAGULL HILL RD
Poules Creek
1ST ST
COVE RD
SHORT BEACH RD
2ND ST
3RD ST
60
Noyac Bay
COVE VIEW RD
COVES END LN
LONG BEACH RD
Sag Harbor Cove
2021 Aerial Imagery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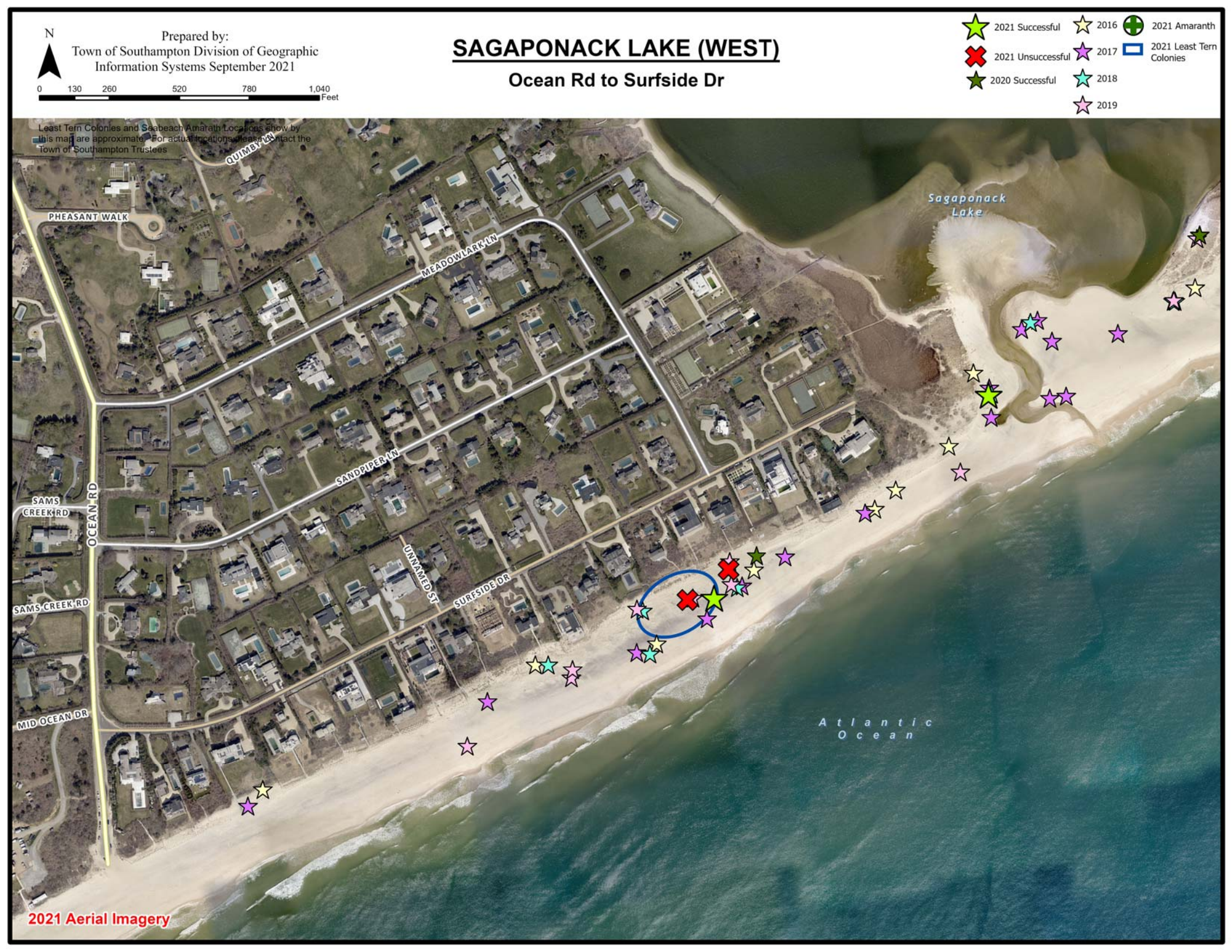
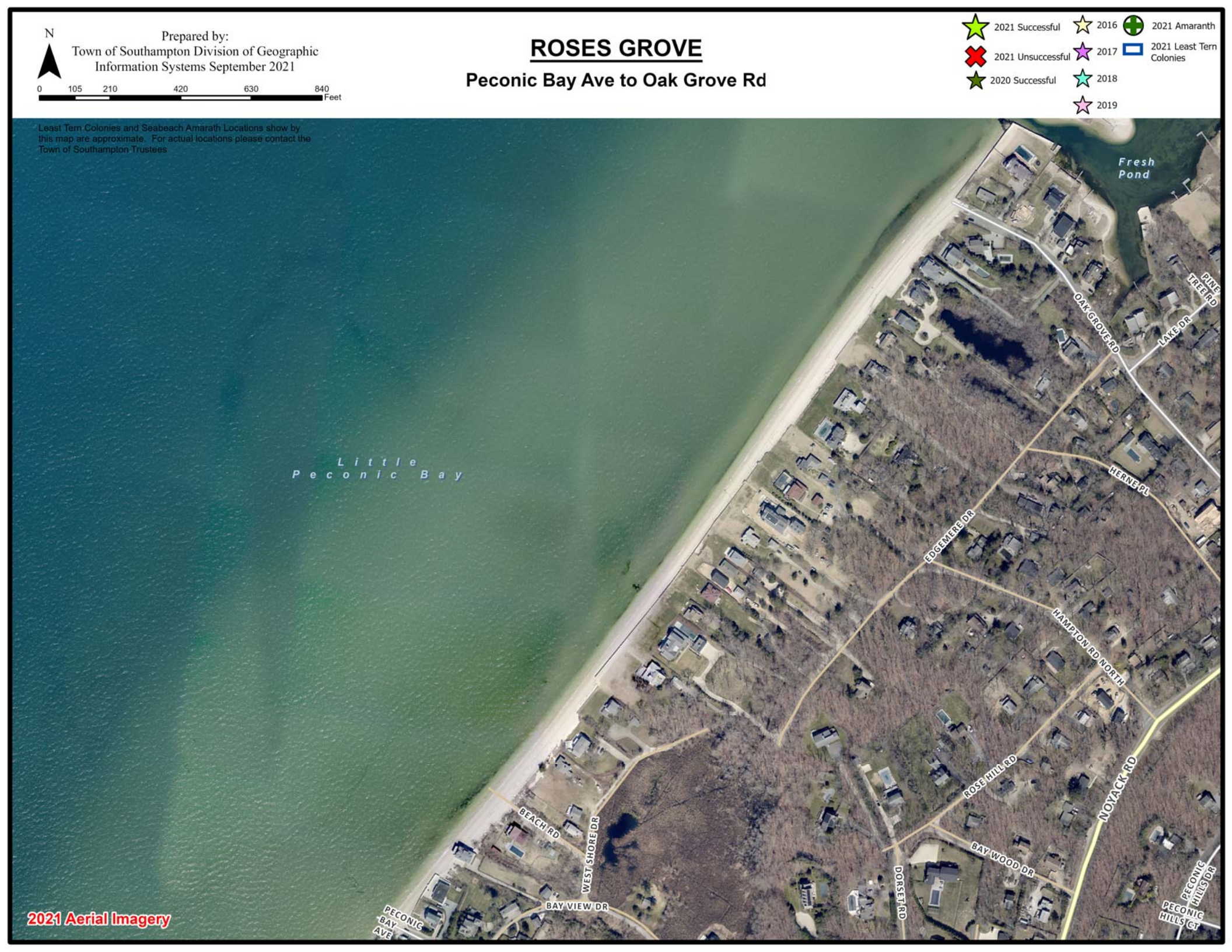
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 287.5 575 1,150 1,725 2,300 Feet
FISH COVE / NORTH SEA HABOR
North Sea
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Davis Creek
North Sea Harbor
Fish Cove
Scallop Pond
Island Creek
BAY ST
WEST ST
CENTER ST
EAST ST
JORDAN LN
SOUTH ST
COW NECK RD
CEDAR CREST RD
OLD ORCHARD RD
SEAWEED RD
OAK PL
TURTLE COVE DR
WARFIELD WAY
OLD SAG HARBOR RD
HIDDEN COVE CT
CEDAR FIELD CT
NOYACK RD
ASHWOOD CT
TOWD POINT RD
NORTON PL
THIRD RD
INDIAN RD
CEDARBERRY LN
PRIVATE ROW
COVE RD NORTH
COVE RD
COVE RD SOUTH
HELENS LN
THE NARROWS
WATERSEDGE RD
KNOLL RD
ROBINS LN
WOODS LN
DORIS LN
MARIES LN
MAJORS PATH
FISH COVE RD
GREAT HILL RD
NORTH SEA RD
CONSCIENCE POINT RD
OLD SCALLOP POINT RD
OLD SCALLOP POND RD
OLDFIELD RD
SCOTT RD
LOCUST AVE
CEDAR AVE
BAY AVE
CENTER AVE
OAK AVE
ROSE AVE
PECONIC AVE
SHORE RD
OLD FISH COVE RD
NORTH SEA DR
COVE NECK LN
SPINAKER WAY
STRAIGHT PATH
JOHNSON AVE
HANNAHS CT
LINCOLN AVE
HARRISON AVE
JENNINGS RD
HARRIS LN
NORTH SEA TRANSFER STATION
ANDREASSI WAY
2021 Aerial Imagery
38


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 130 260 520 780 1,040 Feet
PINE NECK / MILL CREEK
Noyac
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Noyac Bay
Mill Creek
PINE NECK AVE
PRIVATE RD
HAMPTON RD
OAK RD
OAK ST
CEDAR ST
PINE RD
OAK RD
NOYACK AVE
MAPLE ST
RIGHT OF WAY (NOYACK AVE)
BRIAR LN
PINE NECK AVE
CHESTNUT ST
POPLAR ST
BIRCH ST
WALNUT ST
DOGWOOD ST
NOYACK BAY AVE
BERNARD PL
OAK DR NORTH
TREDWELL LN
MILL RD
HARRYS LN
MUNCHOGUE DR
NOYACK RD
NORTHVIEW DR
OAK DR
LOCUST LN
BEACH PLUM RD
BURKESHIRE DR
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 210 420 840 1,260 1,680
Feet
LONG BEACH
Noyac / Sag Harbor
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Noyac Bay
Sag Harbor Cove
Staff Paynes Creek
COVES END LN
HARBOR DR
CLIFF DR
RIDGE DR
WINDERMERE DR
SUNSET DR
COVE DR
WHALERS WALK
BAY VIEW DR EAST
PARK ACCESS RD
LONG BEACH RD
60
CORNELL RD
DARTMOUTH RD
REDWOOD RD
AMHERST RD
PRINCETON RD
NOTRE DAME RD
WHITNEY RD
CRESCENT ST
BUTCHER
NOYACK RD
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 130 260 520 780 1,040 Feet
SAGAPONACK LAKE (WEST)
Ocean Rd to Surfside Dr
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amaranth Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
QUIMBY LN
PHEASANT WALK
MEADOWLARK LN
SANDPIPER LN
SAMS CREEK RD
OCEAN RD
UNNAMED ST
SURFSIDE DR
SAMS CREEK RD
MID OCEAN DR
Sagaponack Lake
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 180 360 720 1,080 1,440 Feet
OLD TOWN ROAD (VILLAGE)
Old Town Rd to Fowlers St
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amaranth Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations, please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
WICKAPOGUE RD
ARROW LN
PHEASANT CLOSE EAST
PHEASANT LN
DOWNS PATH
BEACHCOMBER LN
FOWLER ST
Jule Pond
Little Jule Pond
Phillips Pond
OLDE TOWNE LN
OLDE TOWNE LN
OLDE TOWNE LN
MURRAY PL
BARONS LN
SQUABBLE LN
DUCK POND LN
Wickapogue Pond
MURRAY LN
OLD TOWN RD
Old Town Pond
Atlantic Ocean
GIN LN
WYANDANCH
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 105 210 420 630 840
Feet
ROSES GROVE
Peconic Bay Ave to Oak Grove Rd
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
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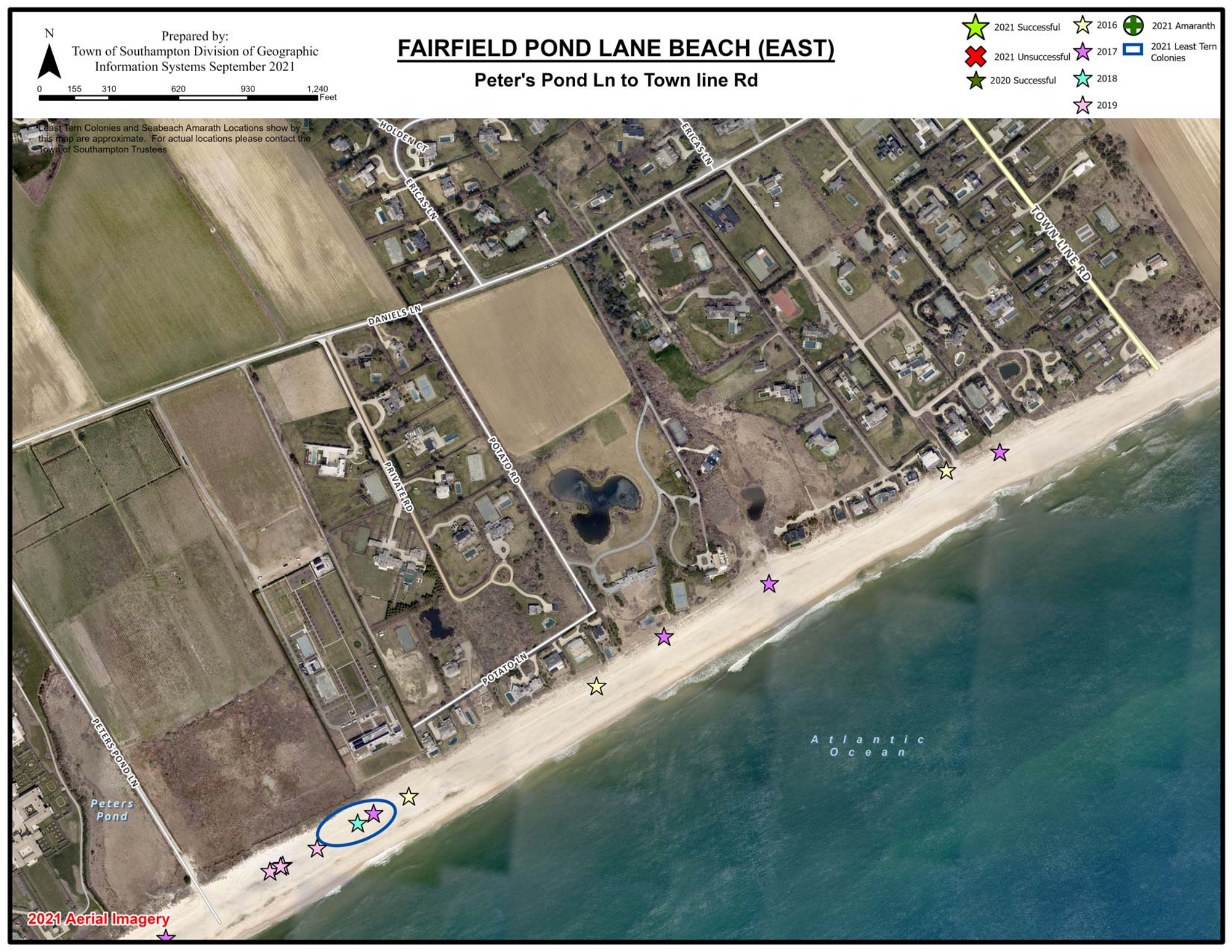
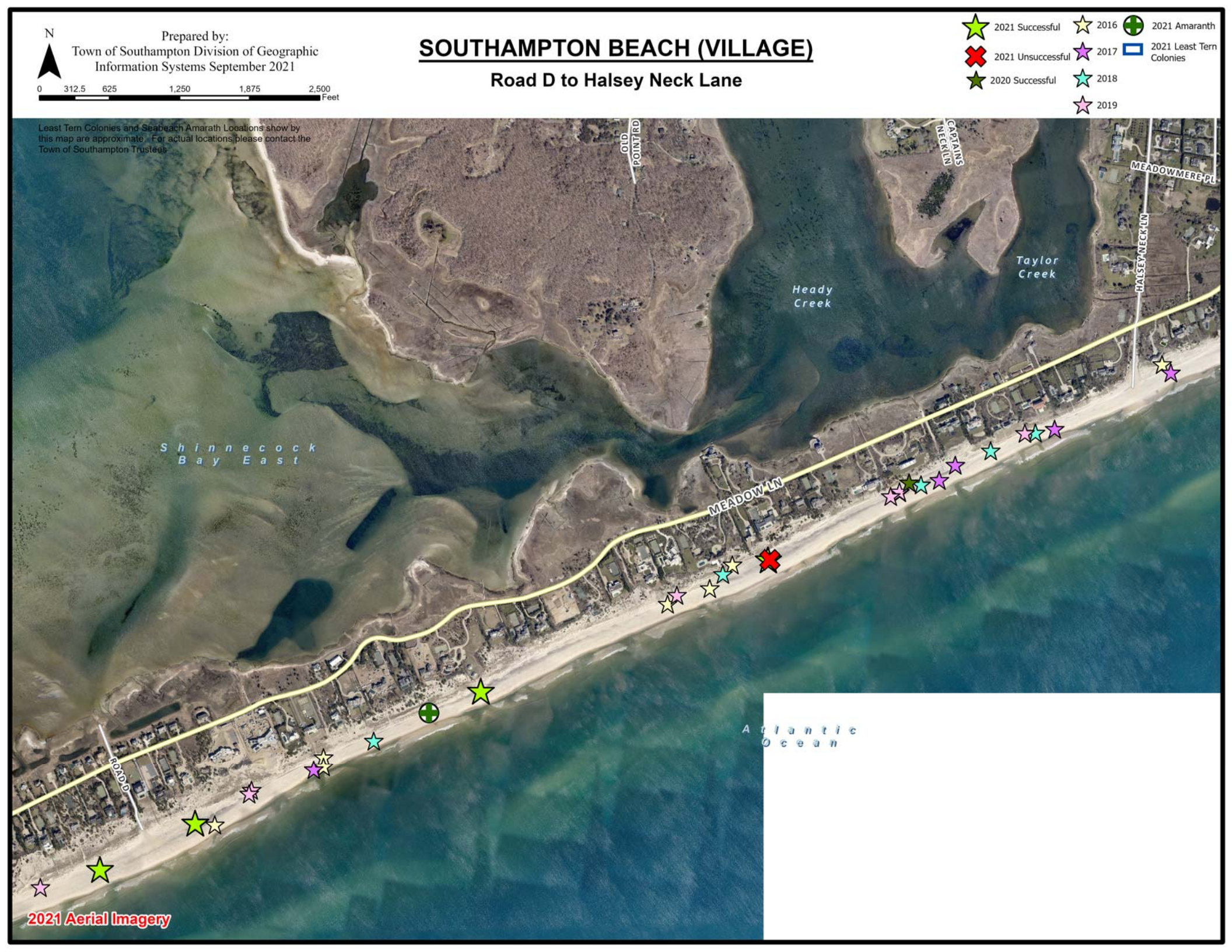
Fresh Pond
Little Peconic Bay
OAK GROVE RD
LAKE DR
PINE TREE RD
HERNE PL
EDGEMERE DR
HAMPTON RD NORTH
ROSE HILL RD
NOYACK RD
BEACH RD
WEST SHORE DR
BAY VIEW DR
PECONIC BAY AVE
DORSET RD
BAY WOOD DR
PECONIC HILLS DR
PECONIC HILLS CT
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 155 310 620 930 1,240 Feet
FAIRFIELD POND LANE BEACH (EAST)
Peter's Pond Ln to Town line Rd
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
HOLDEN CT
ERICAS LN
ERICAS LN
TOWN LINE RD
DANIELS LN
PRIVATE RD
POTATO RD
POTATO LN
PETERS POND LN
Peters Pond
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery


N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 312.5 625 1,250 1,875 2,500 Feet
SOUTHAMPTON BEACH (VILLAGE)
Road D to Halsey Neck Lane
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations, please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
OLD POINT RD
CAPTAINS NECK LN
MEADOWMERE PL
HALSEY NECK LN
Taylor Creek
Heady Creek
Shinnecock Bay East
MEADOW LN
ROAD D
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery

N

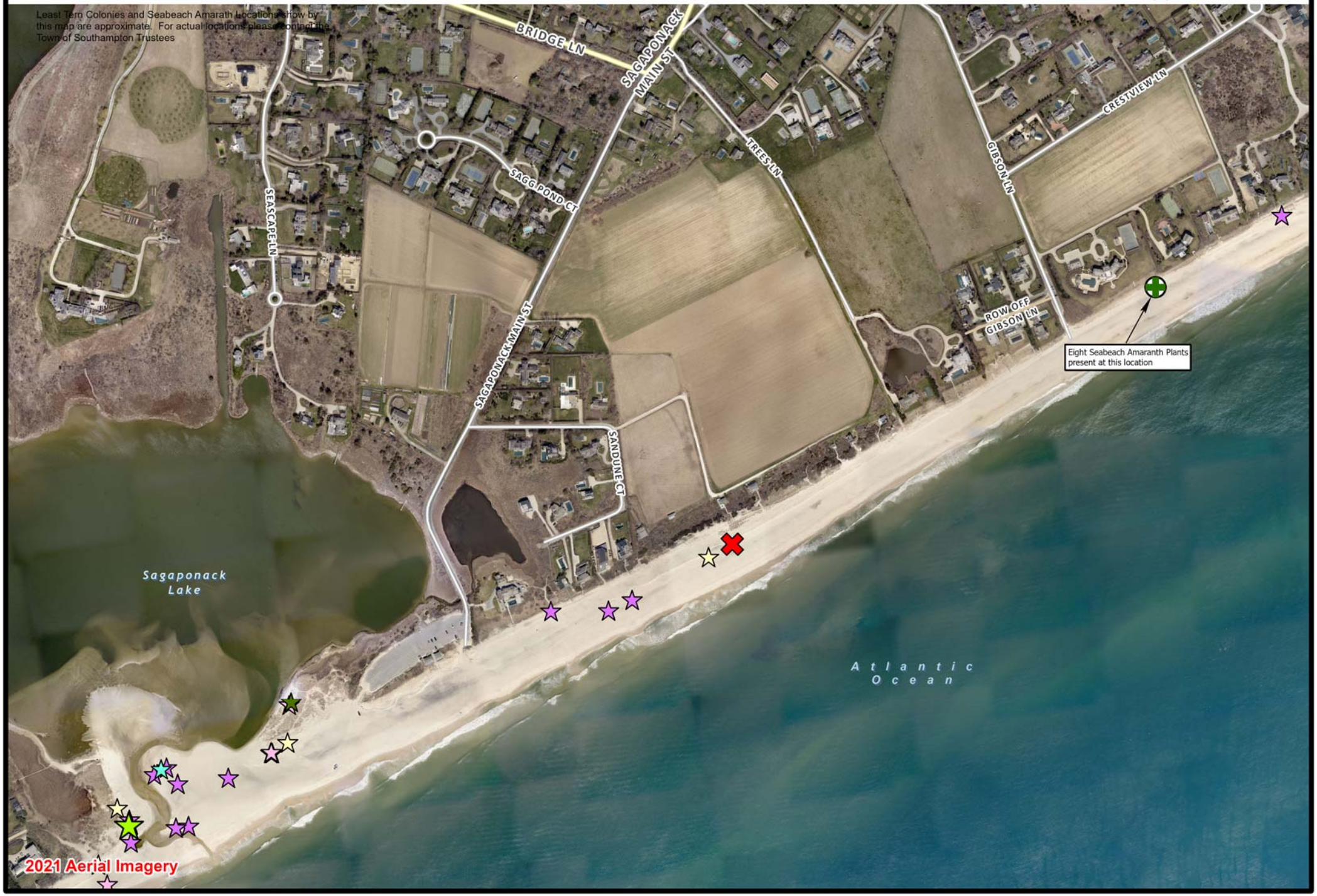
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021

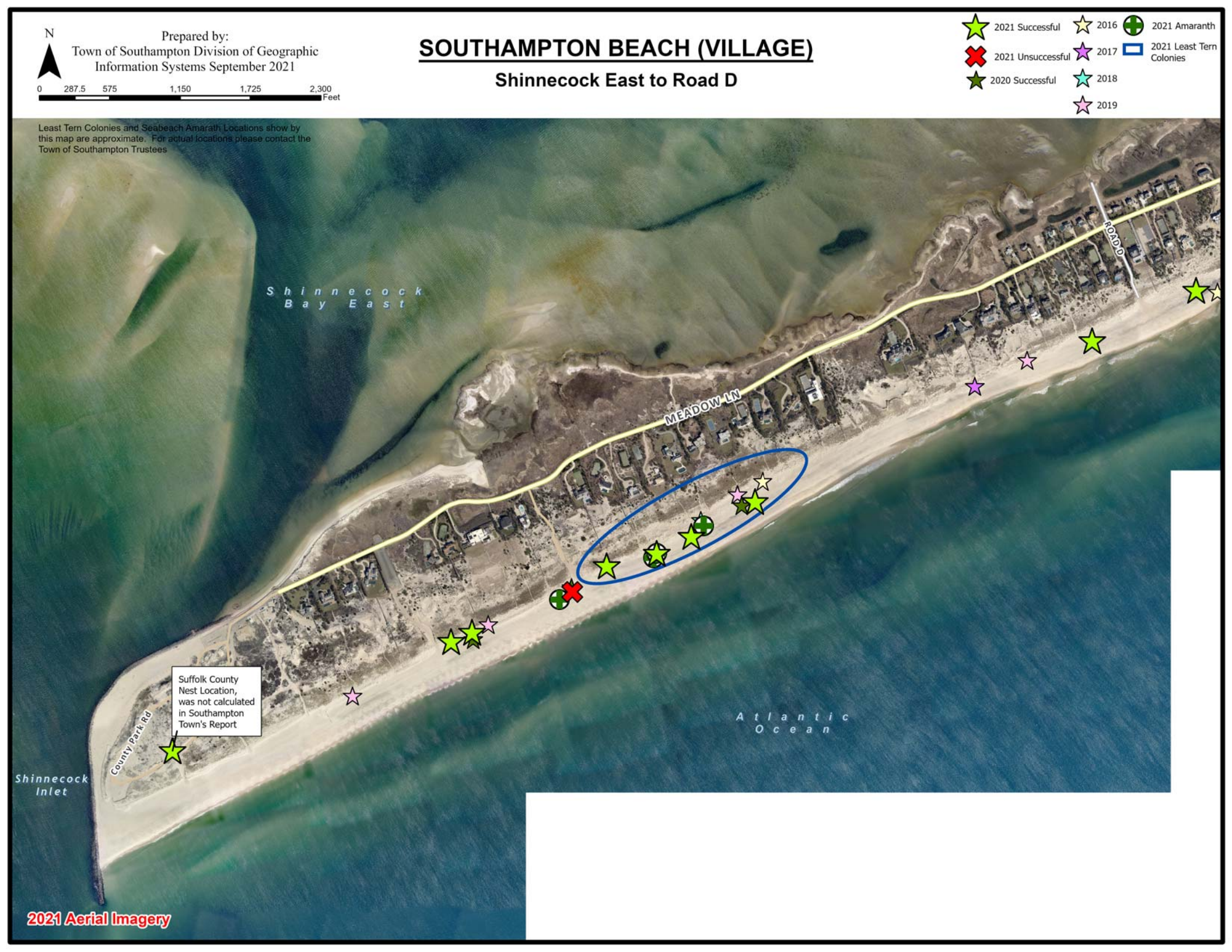
0 180 360 720 1,080 1,440 Feet

SAGAPONACK LAKE (EAST)

Sagg Main St to Gibson Ln

2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies




N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 287.5 575 1,150 1,725 2,300 Feet
SOUTHAMPTON BEACH (VILLAGE)
Shinnecock East to Road D
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Shinnecock Bay East
MEADOW LN
ROAD D
Suffolk County Nest Location, was not calculated in Southampton Town's Report
County Park Rd
Shinnecock Inlet
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery

N

Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021

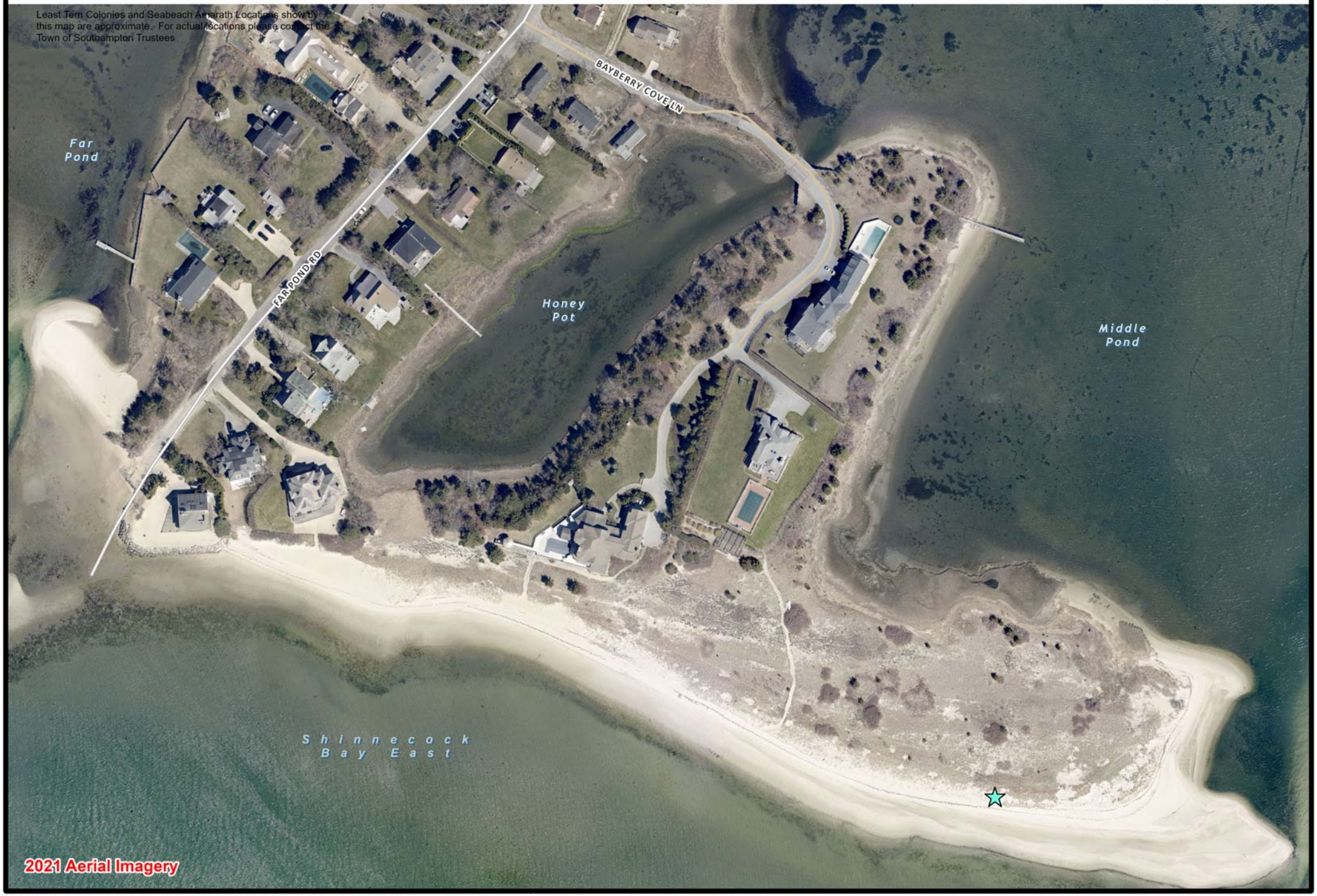
0 50 100 200 300 400 Feet

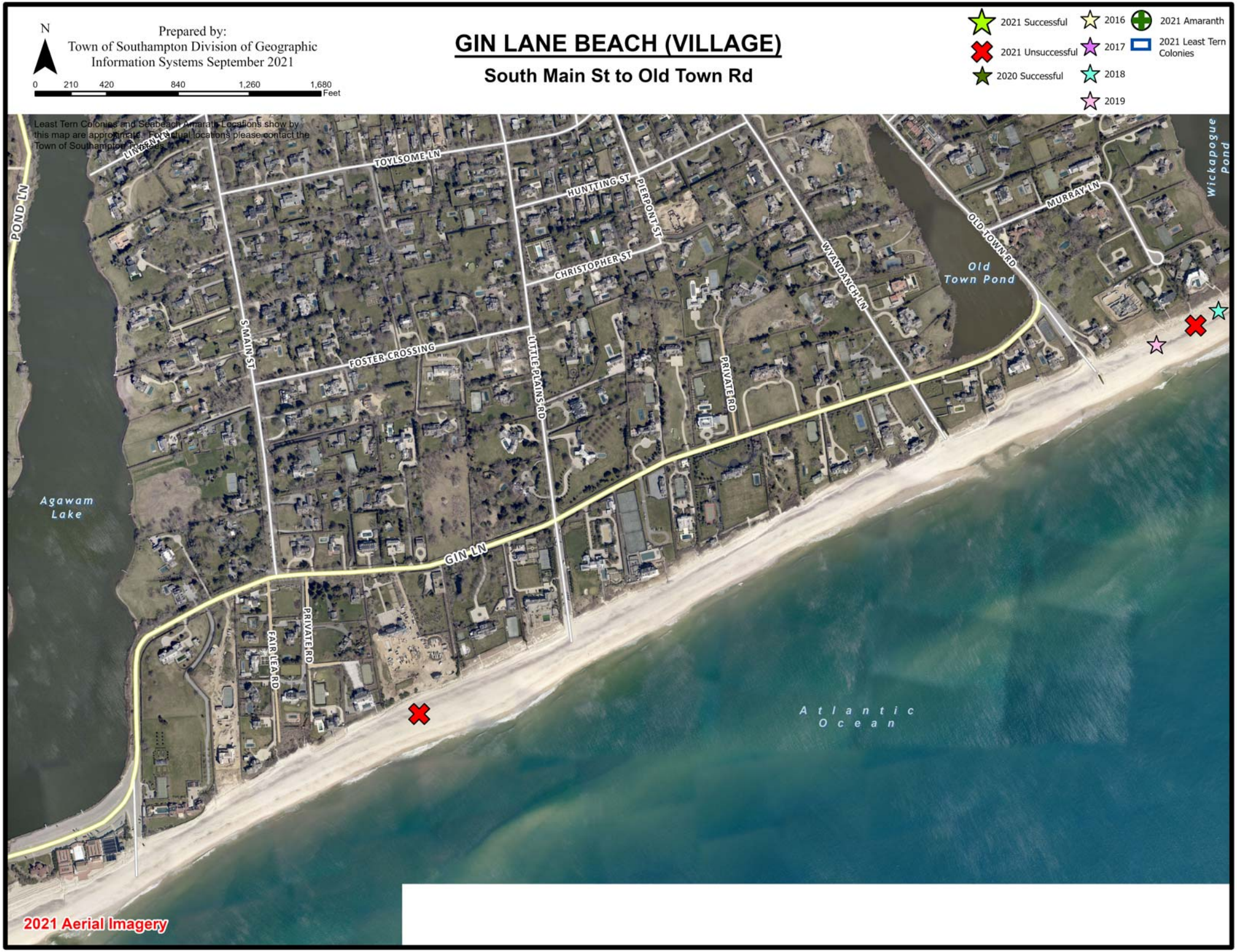
MIDDLE POND

Shinnecock Hills

2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies

Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amaranth Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees




N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 210 420 840 1,260 1,680 Feet
GIN LANE BEACH (VILLAGE)
South Main St to Old Town Rd
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amaranth Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees.
LINDEN LN
TOYLSOME LN
HUNTTING ST
PIERPONT ST
CHRISTOPHER ST
WYANDANCH LN
OLD TOWN RD
MURRAY LN
Wickapogue Pond
POND LN
S MAIN ST
FOSTER CROSSING
LITTLE PLAINS RD
PRIVATE RD
Old Town Pond
Agawam Lake
GIN LN
PRIVATE RD
FAIR LEA RD
Atlantic Ocean
2021 Aerial Imagery

HAMPTON BEACH

Village of Quogue

Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic
Information Systems September 2021

N

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies

N

Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021

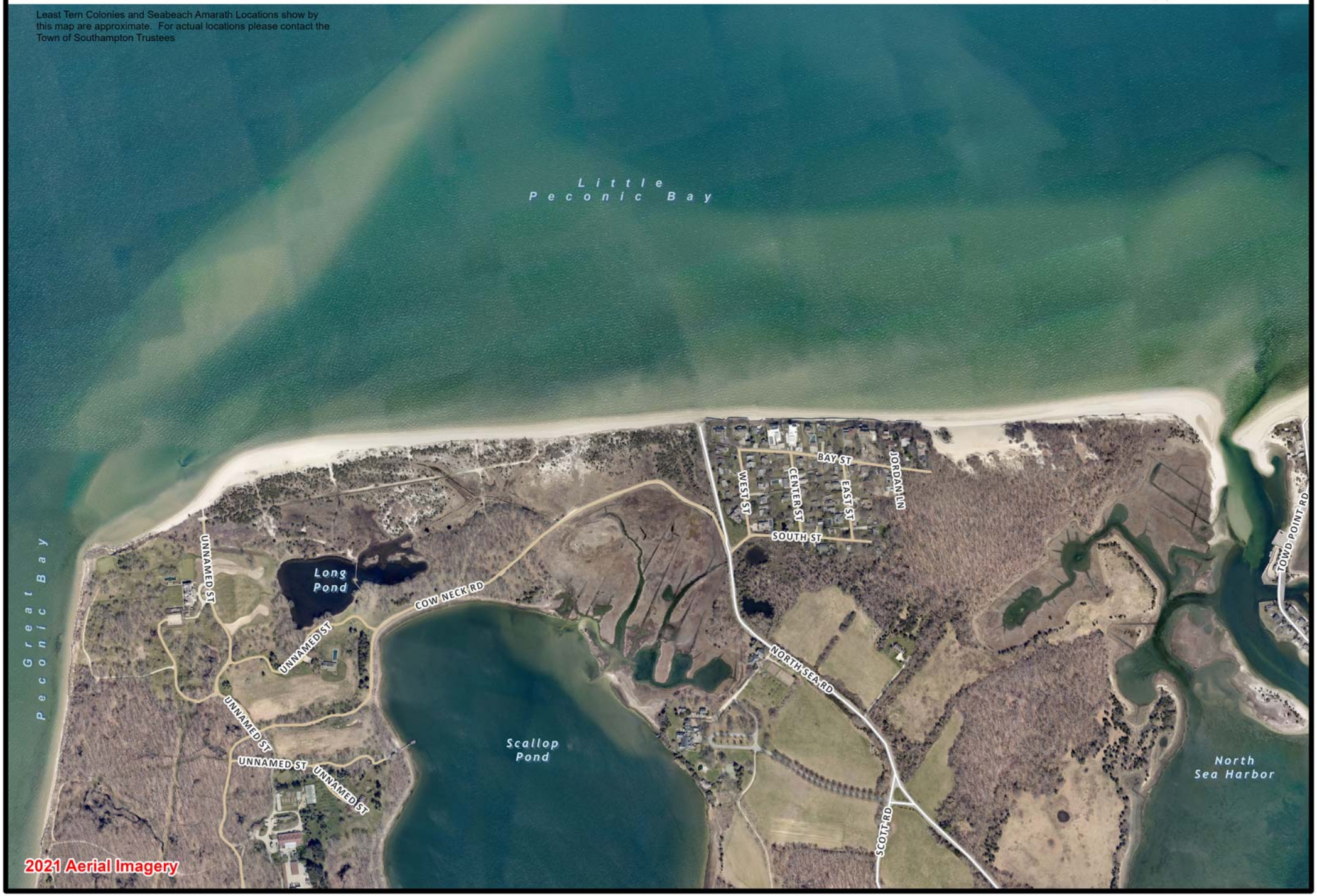
0 235 470 940 1,410 1,880 Feet

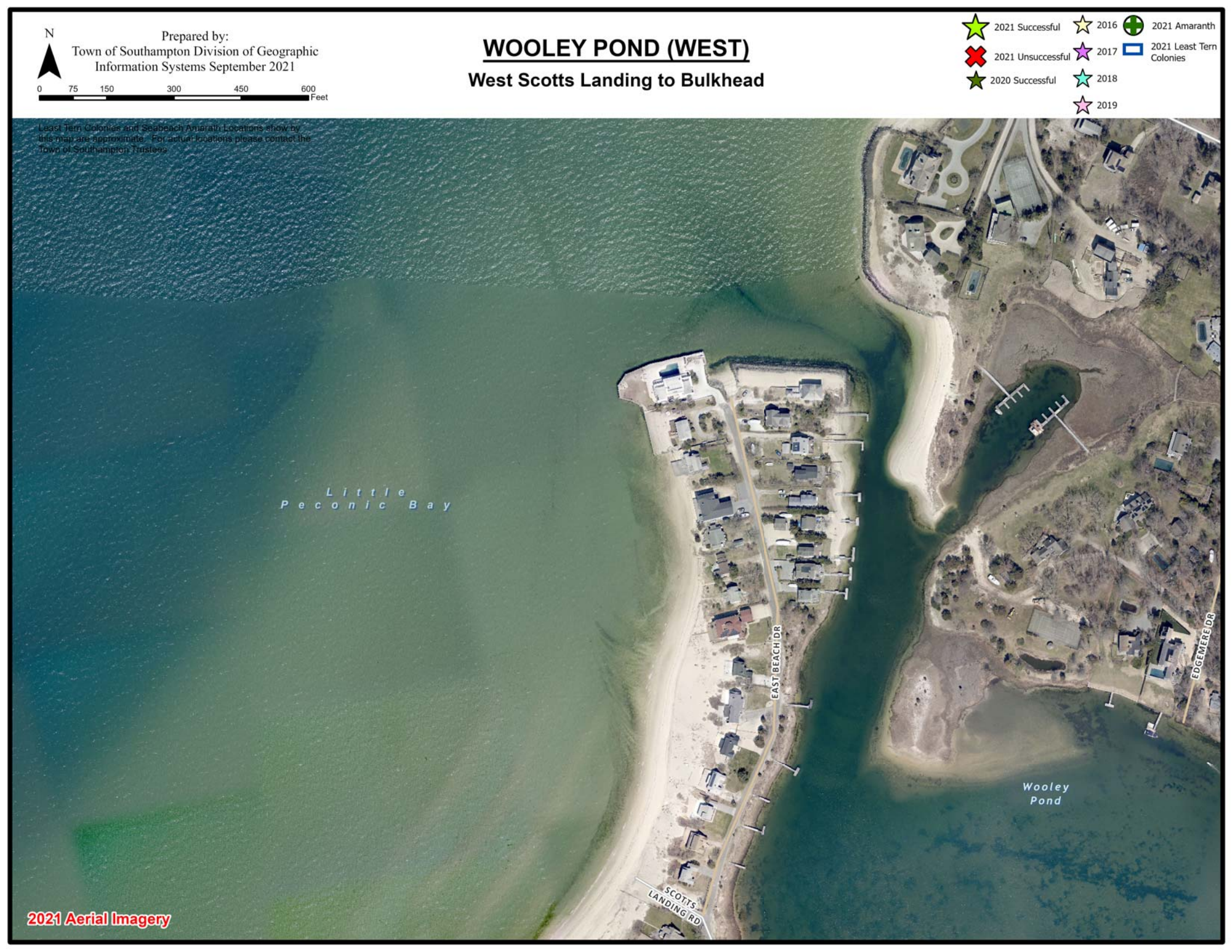
TOWD NECK (WEST)

West Cow Neck Point to Towd Point

2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies

Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amarath Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees




N
Prepared by:
Town of Southampton Division of Geographic Information Systems September 2021
0 75 150 300 450 600
Feet
WOOLEY POND (WEST)
West Scotts Landing to Bulkhead
2021 Successful
2021 Unsuccessful
2020 Successful
2016
2017
2018
2019
2021 Amaranth
2021 Least Tern Colonies
Least Tern Colonies and Seabeach Amaranth Locations show by this map are approximate. For actual locations please contact the Town of Southampton Trustees
Little Peconic Bay
EAST BEACH DR
SCOTTS LANDING RD
EDGEMERE DR
Wooley Pond
2021 Aerial Imagery