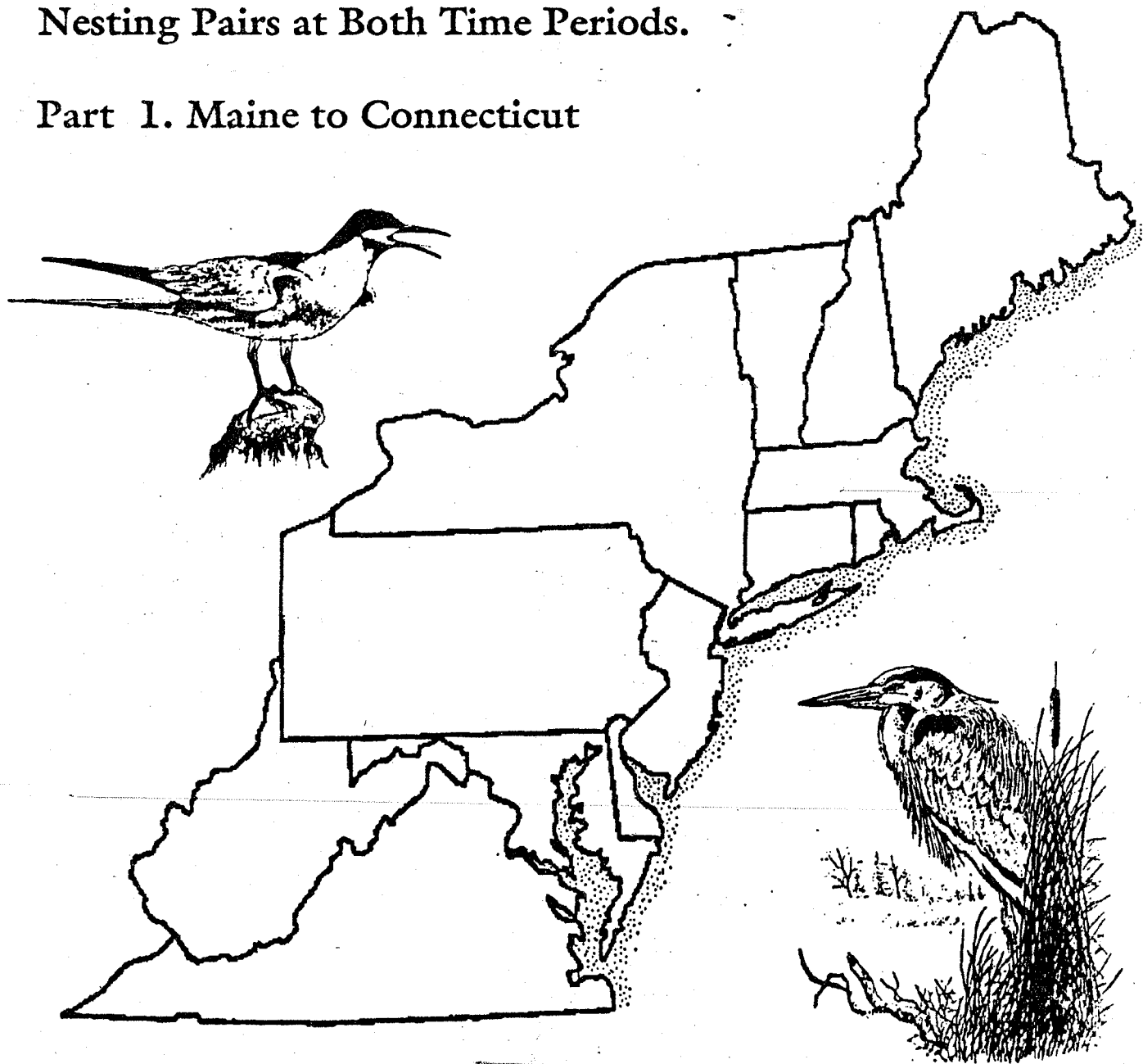


Coastal Waterbird Colonies: Maine to Virginia 1984-85

An Update of An Atlas Based on 1977 Data,
Showing Colony Locations, Species and
Nesting Pairs at Both Time Periods.

Part 1. Maine to Connecticut



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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COASTAL WATERBIRD COLONIES

MAINE TO VIRGINIA

1984-85

An update of an atlas based on 1977 data, showing colony locations and species composition at both time periods, with examination of changes in regional populations.

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PREFACE

This report presents the status of nesting colonies of thirty species of seabirds and wading birds along the northeastern coast of the United States in the mid-1980s. It is an update of an atlas published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1979.* Locations of nesting colonies in the mid-1980s (primarily 1984 or 1985), as well as some sites occupied in 1977 but not in the 1980s, are shown on 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. Accompanying tables provide estimates of nesting populations, by species, in both 1977 and the mid-1980s, as well as descriptive information about the colony sites. Other tables compare estimated populations, by species, in the two time periods.

*Erwin, R.M. and C.E. Korschgen. 1979. Coastal Waterbird Colonies: Maine to Virginia, 1977. An atlas showing colony locations and species composition. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Biological Services Program, FWS/085-79/08.

SUMMARY

Colonial nesting seabirds and wading birds are important and conspicuous components of coastal ecosystems. A survey was conducted in 1977 to locate and describe all nesting colonies of those birds from the Maine-Canada border to the southern boundary of Virginia. Teams of experienced field observers used both aerial and ground methods to obtain the best possible estimates of nesting populations, and the findings were published in an atlas with maps and tables. An estimated 305,019 pairs of waterbirds of 28 species (excluding common eider and green-backed heron) nested at 835 colony sites in 10 states.

In 1984, an effort was launched to update the 1977 survey, using similar techniques when possible. Several of the states had initiated annual or biannual counts to update population data on some or all species of colonial waterbirds. Special surveys were conducted in the other states. Not all states were able to conduct complete surveys in 1984, so 1985 data were used in a few states and, for some species or sites, inventories conducted in other years.

Colony locations are shown on 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The 1977 maps have been revised to reflect slight changes in locations of colonies, and new colony sites have been added. For each time period, the estimated number of breeding pairs of each species is shown on an accompanying table. Information showing location, size, habitat, nesting substrate, and ownership for each colony site, as well as inventory date and survey method, are depicted for the 1980s.

The mid-1980s data indicated about 410,614 pairs of colonial waterbirds, an increase of 35% since 1977. Substantial increases were recorded for double-crested cormorants, laughing gulls, great black-backed gulls, and common terns. Only snowy egrets, black-crowned night herons, and glossy ibis showed much decline. Some of the indicated changes may reflect better coverage or different survey techniques.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many individuals and organizations have contributed information that is included in this atlas. Only a few are cited here, but the contributions of all those who spent long hours in the field made the project possible.

The organization of this atlas and the data for 1977 are taken directly from the previously cited publication by Erwin and Korschgen. Major contributors of data from the 10 states were acknowledged in that report.

For the 1980s data, the following individuals were particularly helpful in supplying information (although not necessarily the ones who did most of the field surveys).

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MD - Dave Brinker, Joan McKearnan
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Charlene Wagner and Cynthia Melcher, University of Massachusetts students under the supervision of Curtis Griffin, prepared the revised maps and tables.

INTRODUCTION

Colonially nesting waterbirds are important and conspicuous components of coastal ecosystems. They represent many taxonomic groups and are remarkably well adapted for exploiting foods (primarily finfish and shellfish) in a variety of aquatic habitats that range from open ocean to small coastal and interior wetlands. The feeding strategies of these birds range from stalking and spearing by the long-legged wading birds to deep diving or aerial plunging by some seabirds and to opportunistic scavenging by gulls. Although all of these birds can and do travel widely in search of food, they are concentrated on small spots of land during the nesting season.

The eggs and young (and even the adults of most species) are potentially very vulnerable to predation during that land-bound period, so small coastal islands free of terrestrial predators are the most frequently selected colony sites. Some species use tree "islands" or other high areas in estuarine marshes. Proximity of food supplies also is a factor in colony location. Ideal sites are limited and, therefore, may be used by vast numbers of several species, nesting in high densities. Some of these ideal colony sites have been used annually since records were first kept. The large aggregations of nesting birds stimulate synchronous breeding activity, which is beneficial, but also may attract avian predators (sometimes other colonial-nesting species), which are not.

Despite some natural hazards to reproduction in large colonies, these long-lived birds fared well prior to extensive intervention by man. The large concentrations of birds readily attracted the attention of early settlers along the coast, and the aquatic isolation of the islands was no deterrent to the human predator. Eggs and young birds were eagerly utilized for food and, later, the adults were slaughtered for their attractive plumage. By the end of the 19th century, populations of most species were greatly diminished and many historic colony sites eliminated. Use of many islands for buildings and livestock and the introduction of rats and other predatory mammals aggravated the problem.

The only "upside" to the colony destruction was that in the early years of this century, when the bird populations were at their lowest levels and protective laws were enacted, the locations and sizes of many of the remaining colonies were documented. This has allowed some monitoring of the recovery and subsequent changes in many colonies. Unfortunately, the coverage has not been complete for any species, and there are some long-time gaps in colony data as well.

In the 1970s, efforts were made to census various waterbird species on a coastal or regional basis. The impetus for these inventories was the threat of offshore oil development and other energy-related impacts, as well as coastal zone planning by many states. The most complete inventory for the northeast coast was compiled in an atlas by Erwin and Korschgen, based primarily on counts made in 1977. The major objectives of that inventory were to locate all nesting colonies and estimate the number of breeding pairs of all species at each colony site. The surveys were conducted by experienced observers from April through July, depending on latitude and species.

In 1984, an effort was made to update the 1977 atlas and data base. Many of the states have been maintaining annual or periodic surveys to monitor trends of some or all species. In general, the methods and recording format developed by Erwin and Korschgen have been used, but there are some exceptions. These are described in more detail in the discussion section of this report. States that did not conduct surveys in 1984 were covered in 1985. A small number of colony sites (or some species at other sites) were not covered in either 1984 or 1985. Since a major purpose of the updated atlas was to show population changes in the entire region, as well as colony changes, figures in the tables assumed "no change" of species or numbers at those sites that were not revisited.

For the purpose of this report, the species of seabirds and wading birds that nest colonially are shown in Table 1. A few species of waterbirds or shorebirds that sometimes nest amidst colonies are not included. In the 1977 atlas, the green-backed heron was included when it nested among other herons, but since it generally nests separately or in small, loose colonies, it was excluded from this update. The common eider, a duck that nests in loose colonies that may total several hundred pairs on a single island, also was included in 1977, but not in the 1980s.

The question of just what constitutes a colony can generate much discussion, but in this atlas two or more pairs nesting nearby, in either time period, sufficed. Coastal areas depicted in this atlas extend inland approximately to the head-of-tide, but in Maryland and Virginia in 1977, coverage extended barely west of Chesapeake Bay.

METHODS

In 1976, coastal surveys were flown to locate and map nesting colonies and to develop techniques and timing schedules for inventories. In 1977, counts or estimates of nesting birds were conducted by several field biologists familiar with specific portions of the coast. Both fixed-wing and rotary-wing (helicopter) aircraft were used to locate, photograph and inventory the colonies. In many cases, subsequent ground or boat censuses were conducted to obtain more accurate counts of nests or adults. Determining the appropriate census technique depended upon the species, size of population, breeding chronology, size and geographic location of colony site, ownership of land, and nest substrate. Accessibility of colony, aircraft costs, and manpower available also were factors. Often, a combination of techniques was used to obtain the best possible estimate.

The major purpose of the inventory was to determine the number of breeding pairs of each species at each colony site. Ideally, it represented a complete count of all active nests at the peak of the nesting season. No attempt was made to adjust for nesting starts that may have been terminated prior to the census or initiated afterwards. It was seldom possible to inventory a colony more than once a year, and virtually impossible to check all species and all colonies at the peak of the season, so population estimates tend to be low, even if all nests were counted at time of visitation.

Since it was seldom possible, or at least not practicable, to count all nests, alternative techniques were used to derive the estimates of nesting pairs. For some species, nest counts were made on sample areas and extrapolated for the entire colony area. Aerial photos were used to determine the size of colony sites and, for a few species, were useful for counting nests or adults. More often, ground or aerial counts of adults in attendance were used to derive an estimate of breeding pairs. Since a sizeable portion of the nesting adults are absent at any given time, conversion factors had to be applied to the counts. For interpreting aerial counts, Erwin (1979) used conversion factors based on nest counts conducted at selected colonies shortly after the aerial counts (Table 7).

In the mid-1980s, when this data base was updated, an effort was made to use the same methods, timing, and even observers as in 1977. In a few states, those objectives were essentially met. However, in most states they were not. In a general sense the coverage was better and more colonies were censused from the ground in the 1980s. To some extent, the previous knowledge of "what nested where" enhanced the later surveys. It is difficult to determine how much this influenced the trend interpretations that are depicted in the summary tables. The possible sources of bias are examined in more detail in the "Discussion" section of this report.

ORGANIZATION OF ATLAS

MAPS:

Locations of colonies are shown on 7.5-minute quadrangle maps which have been reduced to a scale of approximately 1:60,000. These Colony Maps are indexed on a series of Coastal Maps reduced from an original. These, in turn, are indexed on an Index to Coastal Maps (Figures 1 and 2). In the 1979 atlas, the Colony Maps were organized on the basis of the 1:250,000-scale Coastal Map regions without regard to state boundaries. In this revision, the Colony Maps were grouped by state for convenient reference.

Each colony site is designated by a numerical six-digit Colony Code and an arrow. If colony sites extended over the entire island, the arrow is drawn to, but not across, the island boundary. If only a portion of an island is used for nesting, the arrow crosses the island boundary to designate the precise nesting location. The revised maps depict colony sites used in 1977 even if they were not occupied in the 1980s. If the sites shifted a short distance, arrows were changed to reflect the current location. If the new sites were sufficiently distant to be identified by a new landmark, they were described as new colonies.

TABLES:

Tables that accompany the maps contain the following descriptive information about colony sites and the nesting species:

COLONY CODE NUMBER:

A six-digit number was assigned to each colony site; the first three digits identify the Coastal Map, the second three identify the individual colony sites (Figure 2). Colony sites in 1977 were numbered consecutively from north to south. Sometimes two or more nesting groups, or subcolonies separated by short distances, were indicated as one colony. In such cases, the data for each group were combined in the corresponding Table. New colony sites in the mid-1980s are often designated by a decimal number in order to retain sequence of tables.

COLONY NAME:

Names of islands or other features on the quadrangle maps are used when possible. Prominent map features are used to identify colony sites at unnamed locations.

LOCATION:

The geographic coordinates for each colony site are given to the nearest minute. For large colony sites, coordinates at the center of the site are used. The symbols for "degrees" and "minutes" are not used in this revision.

SIZE:

Most colonies are on islands, but often they occupy only part of an island. Therefore, both island size and colony site size are listed. Aerial photos and a grid were used to estimate areas occupied by large colonies. All sizes are expressed to the nearest hectare. All measurements of less than two hectares are shown as < 2.

HABITAT:

The location of the colony is described as island or mainland. Modifiers provide additional information on the general type of habitat.

NESTING SUBSTRATE:

A brief description of the nesting substrate and vegetation surrounding nests is given. At multiple-species colony sites, more than one type of substrate may be listed.

OWNERSHIP:

All land ownership is shown as either public or private. Additional modifiers show the agency and level of government. Private conservation agencies are listed, but not individual landowners.

SPECIES:

All species found nesting in either 1977 or the mid-1980s are listed on Table 1, with the four-letter codes used to identify them on the colony tables.

DATE:

The month and day are listed for estimates based on a single inventory. When two or more inventories were taken, only that estimate judged to be the most accurate is listed. When the results from more than one inventory are combined to provide an estimate, only the month is listed.

INVENTORY METHOD:

The major purpose of the inventories was to determine the number of breeding pairs of each species at each colony site. Methods used to obtain the figures in the study are listed. They include: 1) total counts of nests (most reliable) or adults; 2) aerial, boat, or ground estimates of the adults present; 3) counts of nests or adults from aerial photos; or 4) counts in sample portions of colonies. At many colonies more than one method was used to derive the final estimate. Codes for the various methods are shown in Table 1.

For most colonies, southern Maine to Virginia, the inventory data in 1977 was based on aerial estimates of adults. Nest counts were made at selected colonies in this region and were used to calculate the correction factors which were applied to aerial estimates for some species. The correction factors developed by Erwin are included as Table 2.

In northern Maine, most colonies were located by aerial surveys and counts or estimates of nests or adults were subsequently made to determine the number of nesting pairs for each species.

NUMBER OF BREEDING PAIRS:

Only the best estimate for each species at a colony site is given. No adjustment is made for nesting starts that may have been terminated prior to the inventory, or initiated afterwards. In Maine, some colony sites inventoried in 1977 were not re-visited, or estimates of some discrete species not provided. In order to limit biases for trend analysis, "no change" figures were entered for the 1980s.

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INDEX TO COASTAL MAPS

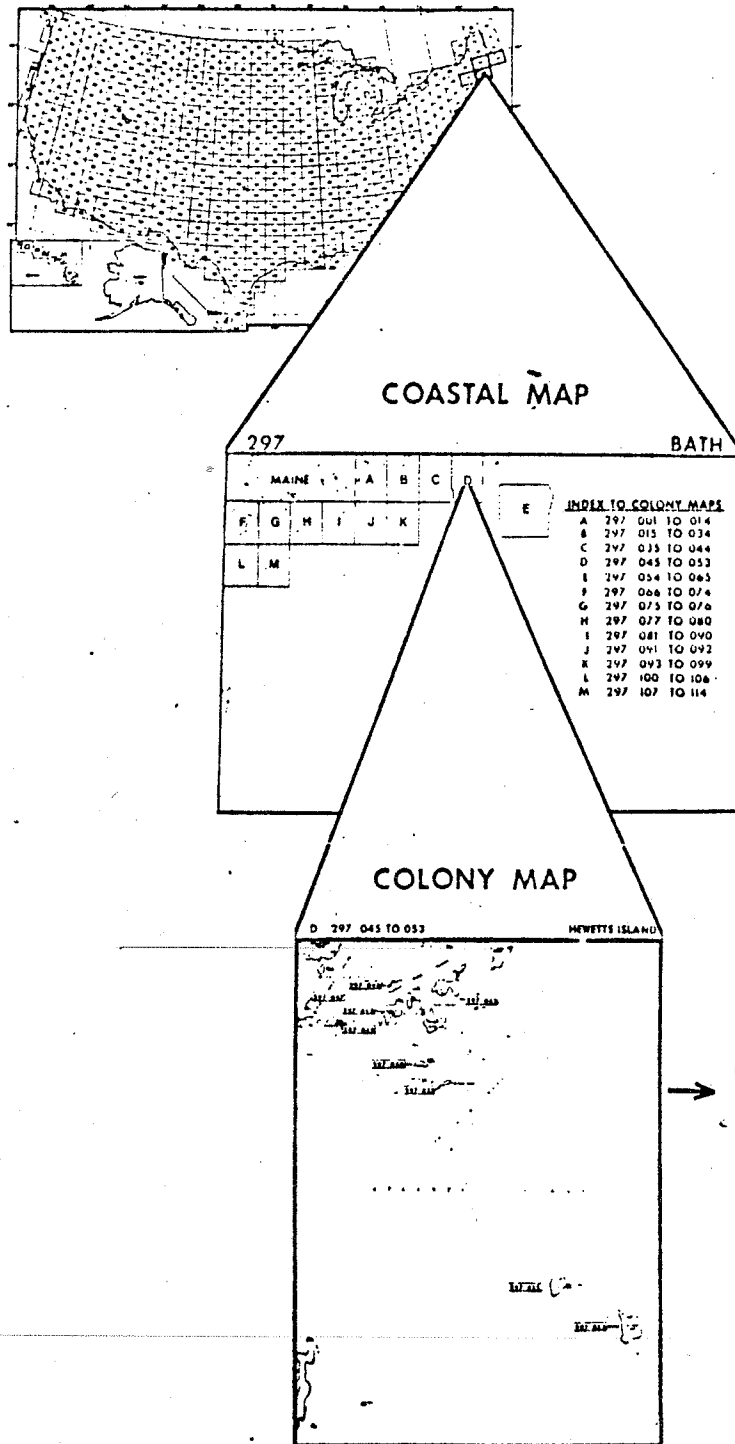


FIGURE 2. DERIVATION OF COLONY MAPS AND TABLES

TREND DISCUSSION

The major intent of this atlas update is to show changes in the locations, species composition, and populations of coastal waterbird colonies in the mid-1980s as compared to 1977. Because the coverage in the two time periods was similar, and reasonably complete, there is the added inducement to depict state and regional trends in populations of the various species. The data in Tables 2-6 invite such analysis, and for that reason this compiler will exercise the prerogative of providing his interpretation first. However, he does so only with the following caveats to point out the limitations of the data.

The potential for biases resulting from changes in inventory methods, observers, or dates have been previously noted under "Methods". The tables for each colony indicate if different inventory methods or different inventory dates were involved. Also, certain improvements in coverage to locate all colonies and in techniques to estimate nesting populations in large colonies could account for some increases in the 1980s. However, those general improvements may have been somewhat offset by poorer coverage for some species, in some states. Estimates of nesting pairs of most species are likely to be low, and some much lower than others, even when correction factors are applied. Some states have developed improved correction factors for certain species. When only counts of birds seen were available, it was necessary to apply the correction factors that were developed for aerial counts in 1977 (Table 7) to both aerial and ground counts of birds in the 1980 surveys.

Despite the shortcomings, these are the best available population estimates for the Northeast and reflect general trends over the decade. Although a few of the ten coastal states have conducted annual inventories of some or all species, population trends along the coast of one state may not be indicative of regional trends or even of trends in an adjacent state. Few surveys provide exact counts of nests or nesting birds and that an error of at least 20% in estimates is not at all unlikely for most species. Therefore, caution is needed in any trend interpretations, whether they are for one year or several years. With due caution, I proceed to examine possible trends in the various species.

The inventories of the mid-1980s suggest that the 30 species of colonially nesting waterbirds had increased by more than 100,000 pairs, or 35%, since 1977 (Table 5). The greatest increase was among the "gulls and terns" and occurred in all three sub-regions.

Wading Birds

The long-legged wading birds (herons and relatives) are most abundant in the southern part of the region (Table 5). Although the regional totals for this group suggest a stable population, the species totals (Table 2) indicate considerable differences among the species, and the sub-regional totals (Table 5) suggest overall declines in New York, New Jersey, and Delaware but increases in Maryland and Virginia. Those apparent increases may have resulted from broader area coverage and better inventory methods in the Chesapeake Bay area in the 1980s. An overall decrease in wading birds, as has been reported in Florida and on the southeast United States coast, is quite possible.

Great blue heron - This familiar species nests on coastal islands in Maine, but generally at more inland sites in the rest of the region. Although the 1980s surveys indicated a doubling of the population (Table 2), most of that "increase" was in Maryland and Virginia, where better coverage of the tidal coastal plain west of Chesapeake Bay increased the colony sites from 16 to 43 (Table 6). Improved techniques include counts of nests in the late fall, after leaves have fallen.

Great egret - Most common in southern part of region, but breeds north to Massachusetts, usually in small numbers among other wading birds. Often nests with great blue herons at inland sites. Expanded coverage of that species probably accounts for the modest increases indicated for Maryland and Virginia. A regional decline during the period is quite possible, despite the numbers.

Snowy egret - This species, which in the Northeast breeds only along the Atlantic Coast and estuaries, was the most abundant wading bird in 1977 and had been increasing and spreading northward for at least two decades. However, the mid-1980s surveys indicate that this species increased only in New England and experienced sizeable declines in all other states. Despite the population drop, the number of colony sites actually increased from 84 to 86.

Little blue heron - Relatively uncommon in the Northeast, and almost entirely south of New York, this heron nests in colonies of mixed wading birds. Slight declines in New Jersey and Delaware were more than offset by increases in Maryland and Virginia, but the large increase indicated in Maryland may have been due to improved coverage, since colony sites went from 2 to 9.

Tricolored heron - This species (known as Louisiana heron when the earlier atlas was compiled) is another "southern wader" that extended its breeding range in the Northeast prior to the 1970s. It usually nests in colonies that include the previous two species. Only two pairs nested in New England in 1977 and none in 1984. They were not reported at Pea Patch Island, Delaware, in 1985. Therefore, the substantial increase indicated in Table 2 may have been largely the result of better inventories in Maryland and Virginia, although the number of colony sites did not increase.

Cattle egret - This African species did not invade North America until the 1950s, but spread and increased rapidly in following decades. Although it feeds in grasslands more than in wetlands, it commonly nests in colonies of other wading birds. Despite becoming the most plentiful wading bird in the region, it is not particularly abundant on the coast proper. More than 60% of all cattle egrets in each time period, as well as most of the regional increase, was at the large rookery on Pea Patch Island in Delaware Bay. There are other large colonies on the Susquehanna River, outside of the coastal area. Many of those that do nest on the coast are near the airports and landfills of metropolitan areas.

Black-crowned night-heron - The numbers (Table 2) indicate this species was the second most abundant wading bird in 1977. That may have been true, but the inventory data are weak. This species is particularly difficult to count by aerial methods because of its reluctance to flush. Erwin applied a conversion factor of 2 1/2 pairs for each adult counted, whereas a 1:1 ratio was applied to other herons (Table 7). The later factor was used to convert ground counts of night-herons made in the 1980s. The differences in techniques and conversion factors used may account for the apparent decline. The total number of colony sites (97) was the same in both survey periods. This species nests along the entire coast and at some inland locations as well.

Yellow-crowned night-heron - This southern night-heron probably is much more common than reported. It sometimes nests separately from other wading birds in pines or other mainland trees and is difficult to inventory.

Glossy ibis - This wading bird has experienced a rather spectacular expansion of range northward from Florida since the 1950s and populations increased through the 1970s. It apparently declined substantially (35%) in the mid-1980s, although nesting sites only dropped from 62 to 58. Declines were greatest in New Jersey and Delaware, but also occurred in New York and New England. Some of the off-setting increases reported in Maryland and Virginia may have resulted from improved survey techniques previously noted.

White ibis - This common southern wading bird reaches the northern extent of its breeding range in North Carolina, but a possible breeding bird was seen in Eastern Shore rookeries each of the inventory years.

Gulls and Terns

As a group, the three species of gulls and ten species of terns were widely distributed through all three sub-regions and increased in each. Slight to large increases were recorded for each of the species except black skimmer. Although the gulls are three times more plentiful than terns, they increased by only 35%, whereas the terns increased by 50%. Particularly large increases were noted for laughing gulls and common terns, two of the most abundant species.

Laughing gull - This species nests primarily in large marsh colonies in New Jersey and Virginia but also on a few islands in Maine and Massachusetts and on Long Island, New York, where colonies became re-established in the late 1970s after an absence of many decades. The numbers in Table 6 indicate that most of the 49% increase since 1977 occurred in New Jersey. Some of that apparent increase may have resulted from different applications of the conversion from "birds seen" to "nesting pairs", but most of the 50% increase of nesting sites also was in New Jersey, so either the area coverage or actual population, or both, must have increased. Smaller colonies in Maine and Massachusetts increased since 1977, but remain well below historical numbers.

Common black-headed gull - This small gull is abundant in Europe. It occurs regularly, but not commonly, along our coast in winter (usually in flocks of the similar Bonaparte's gull) and a few nest in Newfoundland. This pair, nesting among laughing gulls on Monomoy Island, Massachusetts, comprised the first documented breeding record for the United States. The young died in the nest during a rainstorm soon after they hatched.

Herring gull - This was the most abundant colonial waterbird in each time period, comprising 30% of all waterbirds in 1977 and 26% in the mid-1980s. There was a 17% increase indicated for the population and 13% increase in colony sites (417 to 470). However, much of the reported increase can be attributed to a gross under-estimate of the large gull colony on Monomoy Island, Massachusetts in 1977. A correction, based on ground-sampling techniques conducted in 1980, more than doubled the previous estimates. This would account for nearly half of the 16,000-pair increase reported from 1977 to the mid-1980s. In both survey periods, nearly half of all gull colonies were scattered on the Maine Coast. Logistic and weather problems prevented adequate coverage in the late May period, particularly during the mid-1980s. As a result, some of the 1977 colony sites were not re-visited in the 1980s and others only briefly surveyed by aircraft in mid-summer. For those colonies, a status of "no change" was assumed for the 1980s period, in order to provide as complete coverage as possible. Despite the southward expansion of breeding range recorded in the 1960s and 1970s, the figures in Table 3 and Table 6 show no population increase since the 1970s south of New York and indicate that about 60% of the nesting birds were in Maine and Massachusetts during both surveys.

Great black-backed gull - Whereas the abundant herring gull increased only slightly since the 1977 inventory, this species, which usually nests in the same colonies, nearly doubled in numbers. It comprised 16% of the large gulls in 1977 and 22% in the 1980s. There were large increases in Massachusetts and New York, but still only small numbers south of New York in the mid-1980s. The number of colony sites increased by 21% from 349 to 421, within 50 of the sites used by herring gulls.

Gull-billed tern - Small numbers of this insect-feeding southern tern nest in colonies of other terns, primarily on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The apparent increase in 1980s may have resulted from better identification within the colonies of mixed species.

Caspian tern - This large tern breeds more commonly in the Great Lakes and at other locations in inland Canada.

Royal tern - This large tern nests in large coastal colonies, primarily south of our region, but also at one or two sites on Virginia's Eastern Shore.

Sandwich tern - Another strictly coastal species that barely reaches our region in Virginia. It usually nests amid colonies of royal terns.

Roseate tern - Listed as an endangered species in 1987, this marine tern now nests on only a few islands in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, invariably among colonies of common terns. At least 50% of the regional population nests on one small island in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. Most of the small increase indicated from 1977 to 1984 resulted from an improved sampling technique at that colony.

Common tern - As the name implies, this is the most abundant tern on the Northeast Coast and in most of the individual states. It comprised 56% of the terns in 1977 and 62% in the mid-1980s. Despite a population increase of 67%, the number of colony sites only increased by 20% (207 to 249). This reflects a concentration of the expanding population into large colonies at existing sites, since few suitable new sites are available. Some of the reported increase may have resulted from improved inventory methods. Although increases were reported in most states (especially New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine), slight declines were noted in Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Delaware. Small populations of this species that nest on the Great Lakes and some other large inland lakes have been declining for a number of years.

Arctic tern - In the United States, this species is almost entirely restricted to outer islands along the Maine Coast, where it usually nests with common terns. In contrast with other terns which showed definite increases since 1977, this species showed no change, despite being found at more sites. A colony at Machias Seal Island, New Brunswick, only a few miles from the Maine Coast, harbors about as many nesting pairs as occur elsewhere in Maine.

Forster's tern - This species, which nests primarily in prairie marshes of the United States and Canada, also breeds in salt marshes from New Jersey to Virginia. The figures in Table 3 and Table 6 suggest that these species more than doubled in numbers and that colonies increased from 34 to 72 sites. Some increase was likely, but much of it may have resulted from improved coverage of marsh colonies and better separation of this species from common terns.

Least tern - This beach-nesting tern is common south of Cape Cod, where populations have been stable or increasing despite a multitude of apparent impacts that reduce production. Only in New Jersey was a sizeable decline reported, and much of that may have resulted from the inventory methods used. This species is not amenable to aerial surveys, which may account for the drop from 19 to 6 colonies in New Jersey. Elsewhere, reported increases may have resulted from better ground coverage of all beach habitat, often in conjunction with surveys for piping plovers. Overall, the colony sites increased from 119 to 150, including some parking lots and flat roofs.

Black skimmer - This tern relative nests on barrier beaches from New York south, often with least terns. About two-thirds of the regional population nests in Virginia. The population was nearly stable into the mid-1980s, but colony sites increased from 48 to 59.

Other Seabirds

This is a catch-all for six species that do not fit in the previous groups. On the United States Coast, they are primarily, or entirely, limited to Maine (Table 5). Increases for the group as a whole are largely based on increases of cormorants.

Leach's storm-petrel - This small seabird is extremely difficult to inventory because it nests in burrows (often in great density) and comes to shore only at night. Expanded estimates on two islands, based on census plots, resulted in most of the 1977 survey data. No comparable studies were conducted in the 1980s, and populations at most known colonies were "assumed the same". Surely, both the populations and number of colony sites are much greater than reported.

Double-crested cormorant - As a nesting bird, this species was almost restricted to islands on the Maine Coast and Massachusetts north of Boston in 1977. It doubled in numbers and expanded its range southward by the mid-1980s. In 1977, 89% of nesting pairs and 103 of 116 colonies were in Maine. In the mid-1980s, 84% of the population and 121 of 144 colonies were in Maine. Nest counts from aerial photos were as accurate as ground counts.

Great cormorant - This large cormorant, common in Europe and long established in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, was found nesting in at least three colonies of double-crested cormorants in Maine and one in southern Massachusetts during the mid-1980s.

Razorbill - This species is at the southern edge of its breeding range in eastern Maine.

Black guillemot - This alcid nests in rock crevices along the entire Maine Coast. ~~It is difficult~~ to inventory and probably much more plentiful than indicated. Although certain islands seem to be preferred, most colonies are not dense. Few were re-surveyed in the 1980s.

Atlantic puffin - Like the razorbill, it is at the southern edge of nesting area in Maine. Only a slight increase has occurred despite establishment of new colony sites after years of transplanting young birds from Newfoundland.

Table 1. Codes used to designate species of colonial waterbirds and methods used to estimate nesting populations.

Species Codes

LSPE - Leach's Storm-Petrel
 GRCO - Great Cormorant
 DCCO - Double-crested Cormorant
 GBHE - Great Blue Heron
 GREG - Great Egret
 SNEG - Snowy Egret
 LBHE - Little Blue Heron
 TCHE - Tricolored Heron
 CAEG - Cattle Egret
 BCNH - Black-crowned Night-Heron
 YCNH - Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
 WHIB - White Ibis
 GLIB - Glossy Ibis
 COEI - Common Eider
 LAGU - Laughing Gull
 CBHG - Common Black-headed Gull
 HEGU - Herring Gull
 GBBG - Great Black-backed Gull
 GBTE - Gull-billed Tern
 CATE - Caspian Tern
 RYTE - Royal Tern
 SATE - Sandwich Tern
 RSTE - Roseate Tern
 COTE - Common Tern
 ARTE - Arctic Tern
 FOTE - Forster's Tern
 LETE - Least Tern
 BLSK - Black Skimmer
 RAZO - Razorbill
 BLGU - Black Guillemot
 ATPU - Atlantic Puffin

Inventory Method Codes

AE - Adult estimate
 AEa - Adult estimate-air
 AEg - Adult estimate-ground
 AEB - Adult estimate-boat
 AC - Total adult count
 NE - Nest estimate
 NEg - Nest estimate-ground
 NC - Total nest count
 NCa - Nest count-air
 PC - Photo count
 U - Unknown

Table 2. Estimated nesting pairs of wading birds in coastal colonies, Maine to Virginia.

Species	1977	1984-85	Change (Percent)
Great blue heron	3,556	7,117	+100
Great egret	2,474	2,954	+19
Snowy egret	10,154	7,550	-26
Little blue heron	1,213	1,455	+20
Tricolored heron	1,166	1,999	+71
Cattle egret	6,515	8,471	+30
Black-crowned night-heron	9,088	7,030	-23
Yellow-crowned night-heron	256	401	+57
Glossy ibis	5,491	3,627	-34
White ibis	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	39,914	40,605	+02

Table 3. Estimated nesting pairs of gulls and terns in coastal colonies, Maine to Virginia.

Species	1977	1984-85	Change (Percent)
Laughing gull	64,893	96,592	+49
Common black-headed gull	0	1	-
Herring gull	91,995	108,012	+17
Great black-backed gull	17,405	30,780	+77
Gull-billed tern	124	441	+256
Caspian tern	1	6	-
Royal tern	4,734	5,770	+22
Sandwich tern	5	24	-
Roseate tern	2,333	2,997	+28
Common tern	28,803	47,960	+67
Arctic tern	1,713	1,720	+1
Forster's tern	2,078	4,976	+139
Least tern	7,623	9,380	+23
Black skimmer	<u>4,247</u>	<u>4,155</u>	<u>-2</u>
Total	225,954	312,814	+38

Table 4. Estimated nesting pairs of other seabirds, Maine to Virginia

Species	1977	1984-85	Change (Percent)
Leach's storm-petrel	19,151	20,010	+4
Double-crested cormorant	17,182	34,202	+100
Great cormorant	0	47	-
Razorbill	25	46	-
Black guillemot	2,668	2,776	+4
Atlantic puffin	<u>125</u>	<u>114</u>	-
Total	39,151	57,195	+46

Table 5. Changes in populations of waterbird groups from 1977 to 1984-85 by sub-regions.

Group		1977	1984-85	Change (Percent)
Wading Birds	North (New England)	5,270	5,331	+01
	Central (NY & NJ)	12,943	9,049	-30
	South (DE,MD,VA)	<u>21,701</u>	<u>26,225</u>	<u>+21</u>
	Total	39,914	40,605	+02
Gulls & Terns	North	90,687	116,757	+29
	Central	78,230	131,016	+67
	South	<u>57,037</u>	<u>65,041</u>	<u>+14</u>
	Total	225,954	312,814	+38
Other Seabirds	North	39,085	56,377	+44
	Central	65	818	-
	South	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	-
	Total	39,151	57,195	+46
All Waterbirds		305,019	410,614	+35

Table 6. Nesting colonial waterbirds and number of sites used in 1977 and 1984-85, by states.

MAINE				
1977		1980's		
Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	
LSPE	19,131	17	20,000	20
GRCO	0	-	47	3
DCCO	15,333	103	28,760	121
GBHE	903	18	1,167	20
SNEG	90	4	247	3
LBHE	4	2	3	2
TCHE	1	1	0	-
CAEG	0	-	.2	1
BCNH	117	8	127	6
GLIB	75	3	44	2
LAGU	231	6	516	6
HEGU	26,037	223	27,939	238
GBBG	9,847	220	11,582	230
RSTE	80	3	67	9
COTE	2,095	24	3165	48
ARTE	1,640	9	1,704	15
LETE	27	3	88	3
RAZO	25	2	46	3
BLGU	2,668	115	2,774	118
ATPU	125	1	114	2

NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1977		1984	
Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
DCCO	24	1	53
SNEG			1
LBHE			
TCHE			
BCNH			
GLIB			
HEGU	350	2	369
GBBG	91	2	146
COTE			45

MASSACHUSETTS

	1977		1984	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
LSPE	20	1	10	1
GRCO			1	1
DCCO	1,760	11	4,957	14
GREG	6	3	5	4
SNeg	459	12	888	14
LBHE	19	4	5	2
TCHE	1	1		
CAEG	10	1	2	1
BCNH	1,958	14	1,223	16
GLIB	112	3	27	4
LAGU	200	1	1,054	2
CBHG			1	1
HEGU	25,845	61	35,655	64
GBBG	4,670	48	10,768	53
RSTE	1,327	6	1,820	8
COTE	4,475	31	6,953	27
ARTE	73	7	16	4
LETE	1,551	32	2,415	44
BLSK			3	2

RHODE ISLAND

	1977		1984	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
DCCO			389	2
GREG	22	1	53	1
SNeg	180	1	91	3
LBHE	35	1	4	1
CAEG	110	1	33	2
BCNH	517	4	366	5
GLIB	160	1	112	2
HEGU	6,016	15	5,403	13
GBBG	540	12	747	14
RSTE	1	1	1	1
COTE	589	20	504	22
LETE	47	4	123	9

CONNECTICUT

	1977		1984	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
DCCO			11	2
GREG	20	1	38	2
SNeg	50	1	351	3
LBHE	1	1	14	2
CAEG			21	1
BCNH	406	2	581	4
YCNH			6	2
GLIB	10	1	21	3
HEGU	3,134	30	2,655	37
GBBG	164	13	166	20
RSTE	64	3	142	4
COTE	1,479	11	2,374	19
LETE	120	3	340	4

NEW YORK

	1977		1985	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
DCCO	65	1	818	4
GREG	317	14	314	17
SNeg	1,416	17	715	16
LBHE	13	6	55	7
TCHE	10	5	17	5
CAEG	15	1	287	5
BCNH	1,534	19	1,665	21
YCNH	22	5	56	9
GLIB	917	15	887	14
LAGU			2,741	3
HEGU	17,459	31	24,782	36
GBBG	1,894	26	6,988	27
GBTE			2	2
RSTE	861	9	967	4
COTE	10,014	38	23,431	41
LETE	2,884	36	2,716	52
BLSK	442	9	374	10

NEW JERSEY

	1977		1985	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
GBHE	3	1	114	2
GREG	488	17	421	18
SNEG	2,783	24	1,838	24
LBHE	246	17	112	12
TCHE	178	11	173	16
CAEG	565	7	366	5
BCNH	1,453	26	1,217	22
YCNH	139	16	89	9
GLIB	2,844	19	723	18
LAGU	30,940	25	58,192	46
HEGU	5,913	34	4,151	42
GBBG	144	22	202	33
GBTE	19	4	17	3
FOTE	463	6	1,636	22
COTE	4,462	44	3,839	47
LETE	1,789	19	325	6
BLSK	942	13	653	18

DELAWARE

	1977		1985	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
GBHE	174	3	497	3
GREG	250	1	183	1
SNEG	1,000	1	234	1
LBHE	600	1	414	1
TCHE	50	1		
CAEG	4,000	1	5,535	1
BCNH	400	1	18	1
YCNH	40	1	2	1
GLIB	700	1	18	1
LAGU	96	1	1,280	4
HEGU	31	1	9	3
GBBG			1	1
COTE	451	6	415	3
FOTE			75	1
LETE	166	4	853	4
BLSK	27	4	58	2

MARYLAND

	1977		1985	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
GBHE	1,883	14	2,854	28
GREG	830	12	885	15
SNEG	1,332	11	1,295	11
LBHE	102	2	574	9
TCHE	204	5	869	7
CAEG	1,325	6	1,346	5
BCNH	966	11	597	12
YCNH	37	6	135	10
GLIB	137	7	981	5
LAGU	2,229	2	792	2
HEGU	4,586	10	4,065	16
GBBG	33	4	34	11
GBTE			9	1
COTE	1,682	11	2,105	12
FOTE	520	7	1,385	15
LETE	209	2	718	12
BLSK	142	3	150	5
RYTE	134	2		

VIRGINIA

	1977		1984 - 1985	
	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites	Nesting Pairs	Colony Sites
GBHE	593	2	2,485	15
GREG	541	10	1,055	14
SNEG	2,844	13	1991	11
LBHE	193	8	274	7
TCHE	722	12	940	9
CAEG	486	7	879	8
BCNH	1,737	12	1,236	10
YCNH	18	4	113	4
GLIB	536	12	814	9
WHIB	1	1	1	1
LAGU	31,197	28	32,017	36
HEGU	2,624	10	2,986	18
GBBG	22	2	148	8
GBTE	105	2	413	11
CATE	1	1	6	3
RYTE	4,600	1	5,770	2
SATE	5	1	24	2
COTE	3,556	22	5,129	29
FOTE	1,095	21	1,880	34
LETE	839	16	1,802	16
BLSK	2,687	19	2,917	21

Table 7. Factors used to convert aerial estimates of adults into numbers of breeding pairs (nests) in a colony.¹

Species	Location	Correction factor ² (adult-to-nest)	Basis for factor
<u>Herons</u>			
Blk.-cr. night	All	x 2.5	Conservative estimate of regression
All other herons	All	x 1.0	Field observations
<u>Egrets</u>			
Great	All	x 1.0	Aerial photo
Snowy	All	x 1.0	Adult/nest ratio in several colonies
<u>Ibises</u>			
Glossy	All	x 1.0	Field observations
<u>Gulls</u>			
Herring and Gr. black-back	Maine, New Hampshire	x 0.6	Regression
	All other	x 1.0	Regression
Laughing	All	x 1.0	Adult/nest ratio in three colonies
<u>Terns</u>			
Common, Roseate, Arctic	All	x 0.66	Regression
Forster's Gull-billed	All	x 0.66	Assumed to be similar to above
Least	All	x 1.0	Regression
Royal, Sandwich	All	x 1.0	Aerial photo
Black skimmer	All	x 0.5	Aerial photo
<u>Other</u>			
Dbl.-cr. cormorant	All except Maine	x 1.7	Regression (eight colonies)

1. From Erwin, 1979.

2. Factor is the reciprocal of the regression coefficient (b) when based on linear regression. Factor converts adult estimate to nest number.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Colonial waterbirds not only are prominent components of coastal ecosystems, but because they feed on fish and various aquatic invertebrates they also serve as important indicators of wetland health. Many species are confined to estuarine habitats and the periodic monitoring of their population trends and productivity should be tasks of high priority for conserving the full range of avian diversity.

The experience of inventorying colonies for the 1979 atlas, and the current effort to update that information, have demonstrated certain needs and problems pertaining to methods of monitoring the populations and tabulating the data as well as to broader aspects of colonial waterbird research and management. The recommendations in this section suggests some changes in procedures for future efforts.

Since 1979, when the original atlas was published, many of the northeastern states have conducted one or more surveys to update the data base for their areas. Some states have done so annually; at least for certain species. Most of the figures used for this updated atlas were obtained from those state surveys. Individual states have modified and generally improved inventory methods and reporting formats to meet their particular needs (and/or available funds). As a result, there is a growing divergence among the states as to how and when surveys are conducted and that hampers regional trend analyses. The surveys should continue to be conducted at the state level, but there should be Fish and Wildlife Service coordination to provide standardization at a regional (or even national) level. Breeding Bird Survey routes, mourning dove and woodcock data, and mid-winter waterfowl surveys are examples of cooperative monitoring efforts at regional levels.

Experience has shown that trends indicated for one state are likely to be quite different from those of another state or of the region. Much of this variation is due to the clustering of large aggregations of nesting birds in only a few colonies. Those colonies shown little regard for political boundaries (especially in the small northeastern states) and are apt to shift short distances into adjacent states from one year to the next. This tendency of colonies to "migrate" makes it imperative to include all colonies in all states for regional trend analyses. The possibility of monitoring regional trends by following just a few colonies is tempting, but the potential for bias is great. Even a randomly selected sample would be based on existing colonies and not include new colonies.

Annual surveys are, of course, most desirable, but biannual counts might suffice for these long-lived birds and reduce the costs considerably. High priority species, such as terns, could be covered annually, while other species are done biannually. Survey intervals of more than two years further reduce the value of the data for any short-term trend analysis. Also, long intervals also make it less likely to have the same crews of experienced biologists to conduct the inventories.

As previously noted, standardization of inventory methods is desirable. Accuracy of counts is extremely important, because if population estimates are off by more than about 20%, short-term trend analyses become rather meaningless. However, for practical reasons, some compromises have to be made. Aerial surveys are excellent for locating colony sites of most species and, to some extent, useful in obtaining rough estimates of populations. Helicopters, which can hover over a colony and even land for quick ground counts, are particularly useful. However, aerial counting, which requires low altitude flights, has become increasingly difficult along the congested east coast with its large airports, residential housing and recreational coastal areas. The cost of such surveys has also become almost prohibitive. Now that the general location of most colonies is known and they can be monitored by ground methods, the use of helicopters may be limited to relatively inaccessible marsh colonies. Even there, they are not too useful for obtaining accurate estimates of mixed species, and may be unduly disruptive of the nesting birds.

The purpose of doing an inventory at each colony is to estimate the numbers of nesting birds of each species. Unless a colony is the subject of an intensive, season-long research study, a single visit may be all that is possible and, in most cases, all that is necessary. The visit should be timed for the peak of the nesting season, when most birds are incubating clutches of eggs. Colonial waterbirds generally nest synchronously and nearly all pairs of a given species will be nesting at the peak of season. The exceptions are apt to be pairs whose initial nesting attempts were disrupted, or young birds that are attempting to nest for the first time. These are usually not productive. However, different species within a colony are likely to reach their peaks of nesting at different times. For some species, the difference in nesting season peaks is sufficient to require two colony visits. If that is not possible, a correction factor may be applied to pre-peak estimates.

Ideally, an inventory of a colony will consist of a complete count of active nests of each species. Unfortunately, that is seldom possible and, when possible, may involve excessive disturbance of the nesting birds. Counts on sample areas may provide a suitable estimate, but care must be exercised to select samples that are representative of entire nesting area. For ground-nesting species, counts should involve marking of nests with tongue depressors or something similar and then applying a "mark-recapture" correction technique for nests that may have been missed. Aerial photos have been useful for obtaining counts of nests of cormorants and or pairs of black skimmers at nests. For some other species, the photos can at least delineate the extent of each colony. However, the time involved and the costs of aircraft use, cameras and film, etc., limit the value of this technique.

When counts of nests are not obtainable, other means of estimating nesting pairs must be used. These will involve counts or estimates of birds present. The counts must be readily convertible to nesting pairs, which requires not only accuracy in identifying species and estimating numbers, but the ability to differentiate and exclude aggregations of non-breeding birds that may be present. Conversion of birds present to nesting pairs will also vary by chronology of the nesting season and even by such factors as weather, time of day or tidal sequence.

Although the colonies in this report are limited to coastal areas, some of the species also nest at inland locations, and a monitoring of total regional population trends will require inventories of at least the major inland colonies. Breeding bird atlas projects are completed or underway in all the northeastern states and can help to locate those colonies.

Productivity information is desirable but generally beyond the scope of population monitoring. Accurate information requires carefully conducted research involving marked nests and marked young. From the standpoint of population monitoring, it may suffice to know if and when colonies are essentially or entirely non-productive and to identify causes of those reproductive failures. Many colonial waterbirds subject to intensive research become habituated to constant human presence, but briefer visitations prior to fledging of young may severely reduce reproductive success.

Specific but simple formats for recording colony data are as important as obtaining it. Some formats used in the past have discouraged contributions by requesting too much information, or by not being clear on what was wanted. There were problems with the information categories used in the 1979 atlas, but they were repeated in this update for the sake of comparison. The system of identifying and mapping colonies using a three-digit suffix based on the 1:250,000 scale maps has some advantages for nationwide coverage, but not for convenient statewide reference. A single map may include portions of two or three states without including any state in total. The main function of the large scale maps is to index the locations of 7 1/2 min. (or quartered 15 min.) quadrangle maps on which the 1977 colonies were depicted in sequence. The use of the quadrangle maps is standard for mapping data of this type. However, the alpha-sequencing of those maps used and the sequenced numbering of colony sites on each map left little flexibility for adding new quadrangle maps and/or colony numbers, in subsequent inventories such as this update. Also, some coastal areas change drastically during annual storms and the many quadrangle maps become unsuitable for depicting colonies after no more than a few years.

Colonies have been conveniently identified by the names of islands or nearby geographic features. Unfortunately, there are many islands and points that have identical names and some islands are known by several names. Since all colonies are also identified to the closest minute of latitude and longitude, there are many opportunities for G.I.S. mapping that would be better and quicker than what has been used.

All data from the 1977 inventory was recorded on a Colonial Bird Register at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology; a project sponsored by the National Audubon Society and supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Unfortunately, that database was discontinued after a few years. A major problem was that only data from certain states or even certain colonies were provided each year and it was not possible to analyze species trends. Perhaps the forms requested too much information. A suitable, standardized data bank that can readily enter and access data is essential.

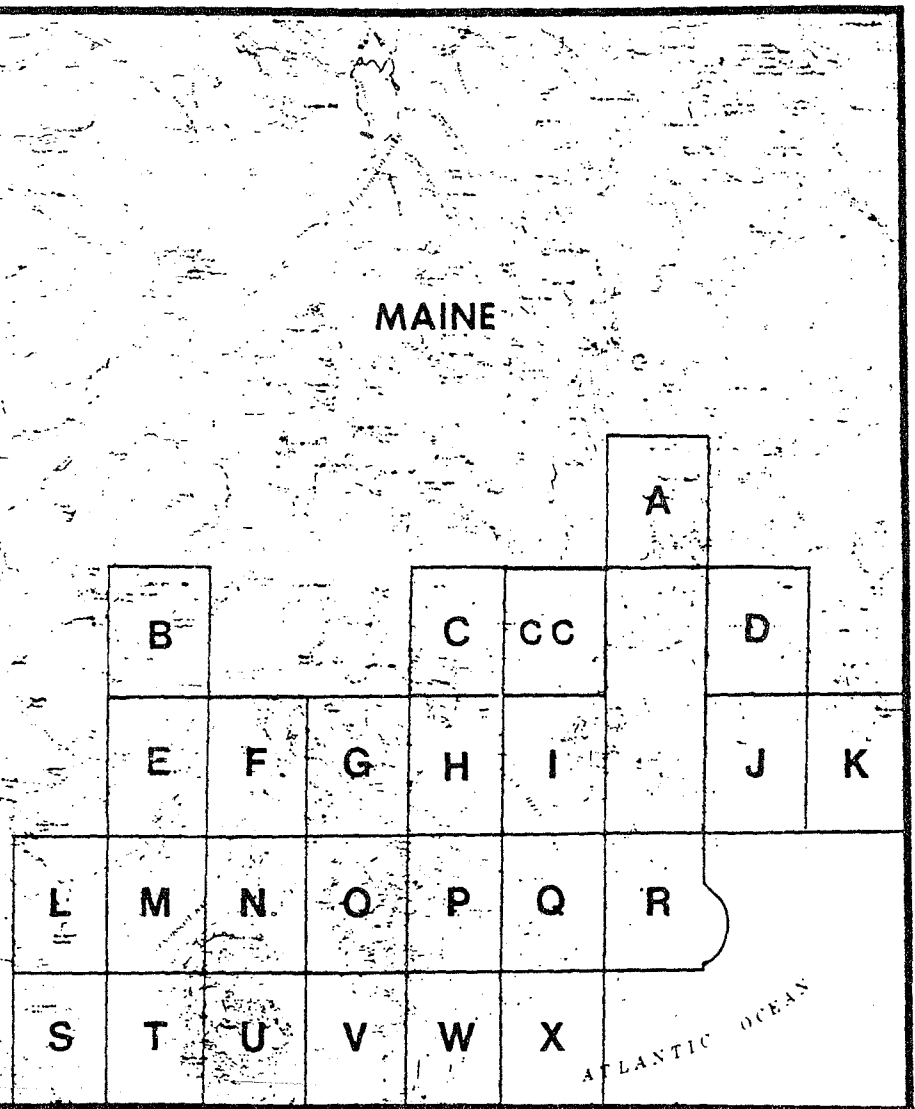
If monitoring indicates a downward population trend, research should be enlisted to examine reproductive success or other factors that may be responsible. Other research can be encouraged if it does not adversely impact the colony. Banding forays, photo or sight-seeing expeditions and other disruptive activities must be discouraged. Contingent on research findings, management activities such as habitat development, vegetation management, predator control, visitor control, and even reduction of competing species may be desirable.

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BANGOR

INDEX TO COLONY MAPS

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 O 268 066 TO 068
 P 268 069 TO 076
 Q 268 077 TO 084
 R 268 085 TO 088
 S 268 089 TO 100
 T 268 101 TO 108
 U 268 109 TO 119
 V 268 120 TO 121
 W 268 122 TO 132
 X 268 133 TO 137



268 001 BURYING ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 33 ,68 16
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	May	130	AEa	6/13/83	77	NCg

268 002 ISLESBORO ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 19 ,68 54
 ISLAND SIZE: 2429
 COLONY SIZE: 1
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	5/30	1	NC			

No update; assume same.

268 003 JOHNS ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 24 ,68 35
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Municipality of Blue Hill

----- 1977 -----

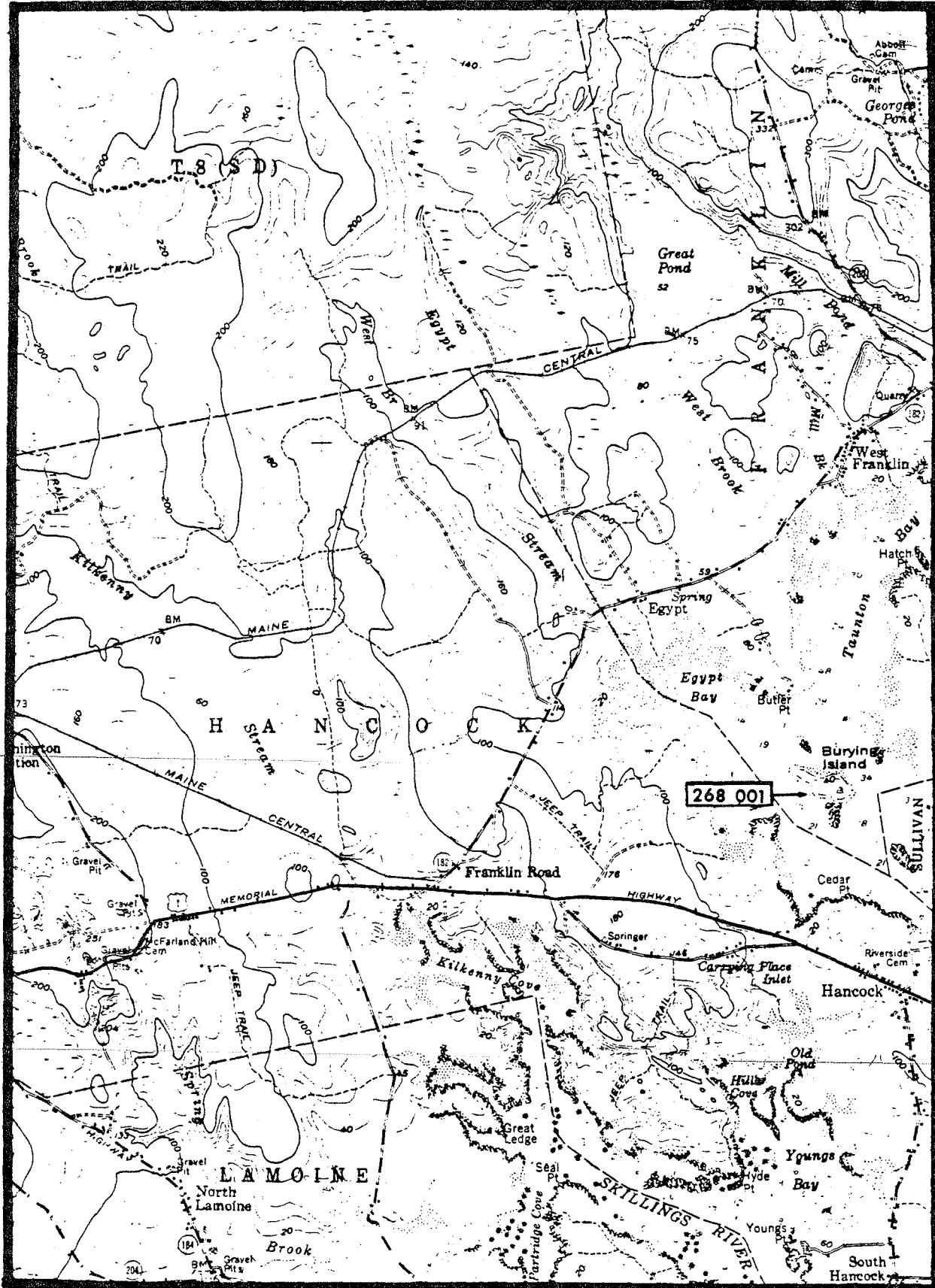
----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE	6/9	3	AEg			

Unidentified terns seen in 1984; assume same.

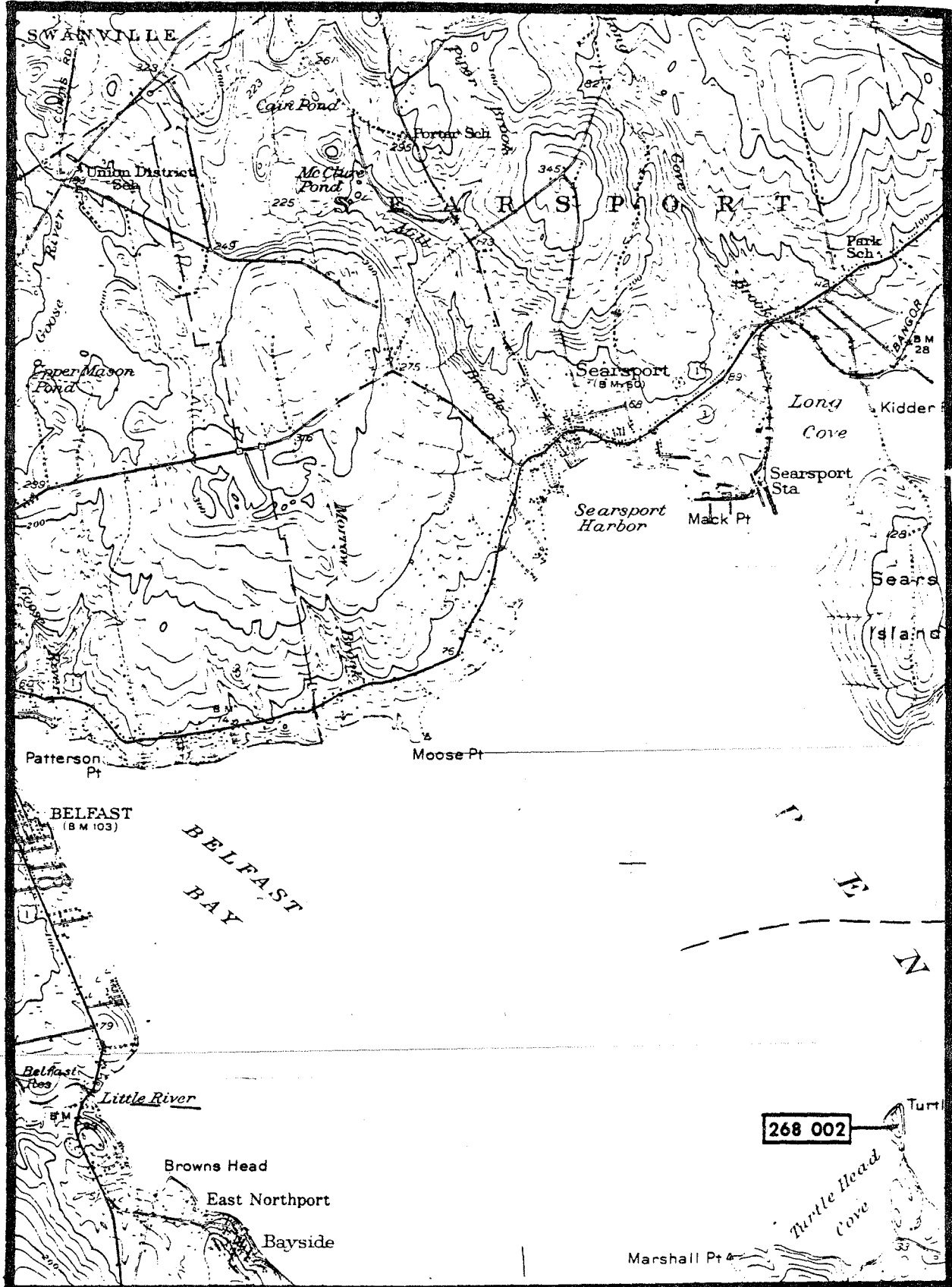
A 268 001

ELLSWORTH SE/4



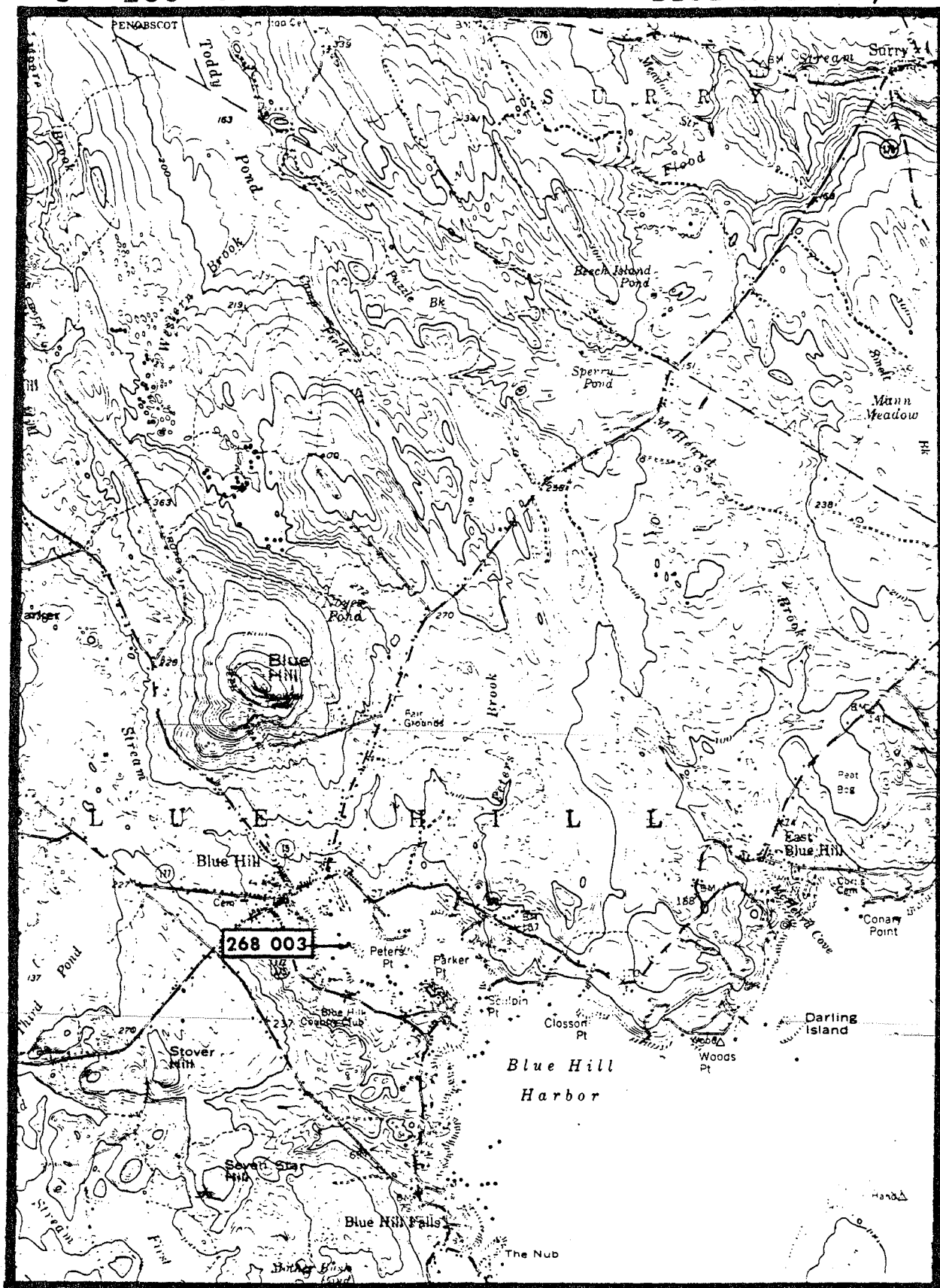
B 268 002

CASTINE NW/4



C 268 003

BLUE HILL NE/4



268 003.1 CONARY'S NUB ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 24 ,68 30
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-Coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individuals

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE			

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
7/3/84	146	NC

No record of site use in 1970 s.

268 004 BEAN ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 28 ,68 12
 ISLAND SIZE: 10
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/19	80	NE

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD

Gulls present in 1984, but no count; assume same.

268 005 BALD ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 25 ,68 13
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Marine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

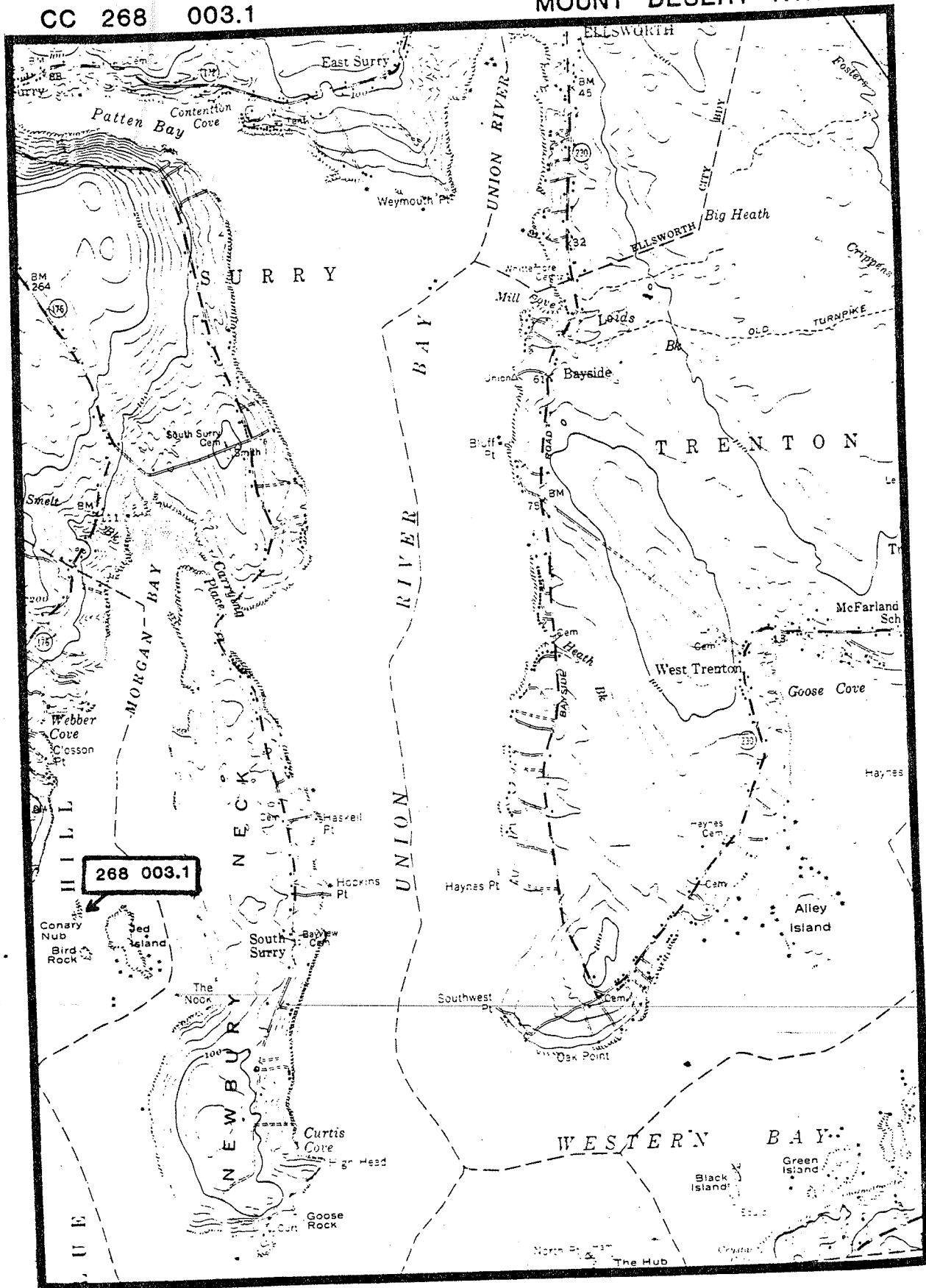
----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/19	60	NC

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
6/7/84	81	PC

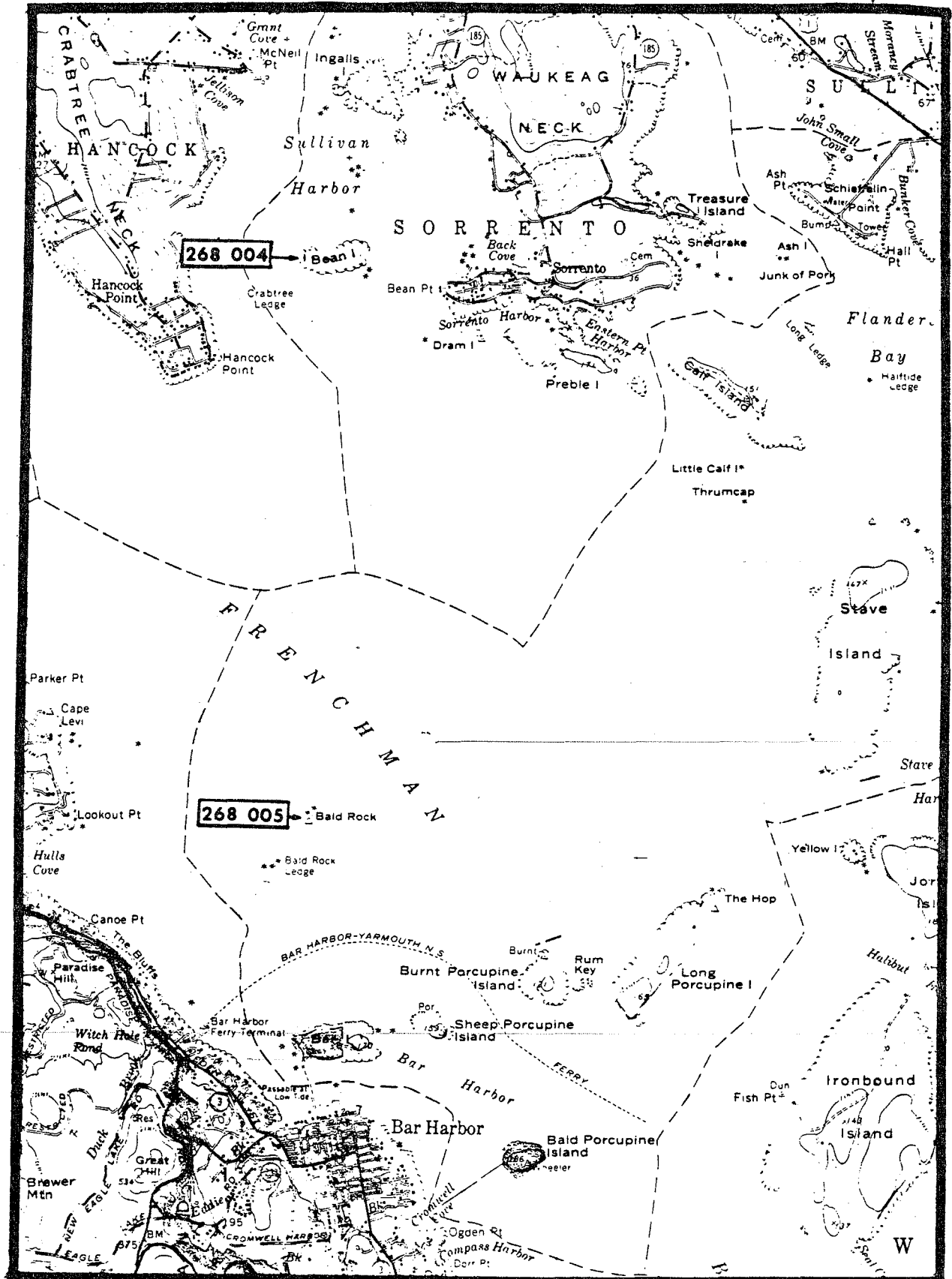
CC 268 003.1

MOUNT DESERT NW/4



D 268 004 TO 005

BAR HARBOR NW/4



268 006 FLAT ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 19 ,68 56
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO				6/10/84	171	PC
HEGU	5/30	800	NE			

Gulls present in 1984, but no count; assume same.

268 007 SEVEN HUNDRED ACRE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 58
 ISLAND SIZE: 305
 COLONY SIZE: 1
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	5/1	3	NC	6/7/83	23	NC

268 008 THRUMCAP ISLAND, ME

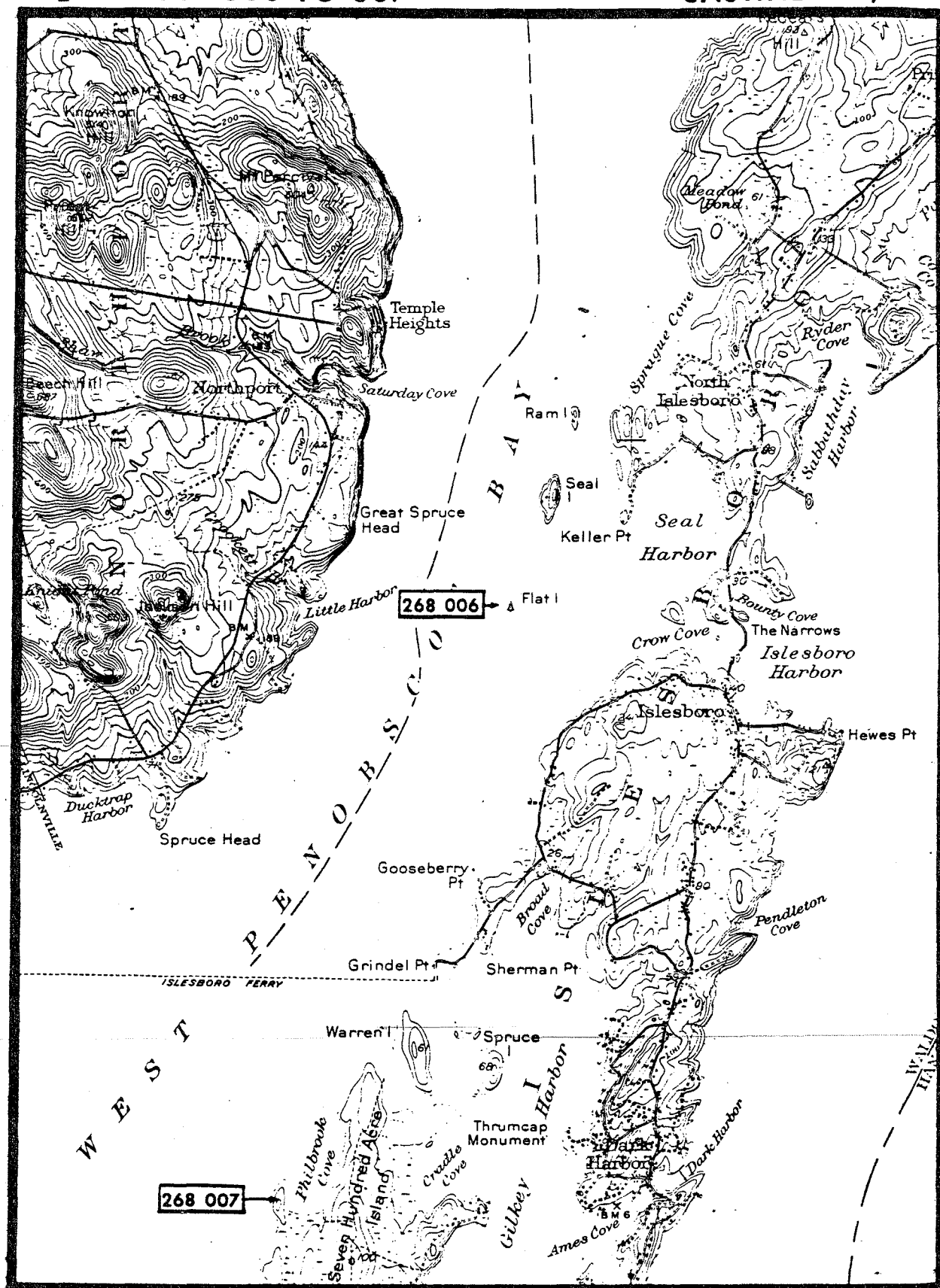
LOCATION: 44 19 ,68 45
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. of Int. Fish. and Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE	5/25	300	NC	6/21/84	43	NC

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same.

E 268 006 TO 007

CASTINE SW/4



268 009 BUCK ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 19 ,68 47
ISLAND SIZE: <2
COLONY SIZE: <2
HABITAT: Island-coastal
NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs
OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

SPECIES	DATE	----- 1977 -----		----- 1980's -----		
		NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	5/25	6	NC	6/21/84	16	AE

268 010 SPECTACLE ISLAND West, ME

LOCATION: 44 18 ,68 47
ISLAND SIZE: <2
COLONY SIZE: <2
HABITAT: Island-coastal
NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

SPECIES	DATE	----- 1977 -----		----- 1980's -----		
		NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU				6/10/83	250	AE

Only COEI in 1977.

268 011 SPECTACLE ISLAND East, ME

LOCATION: 44 18 ,68 47
ISLAND SIZE: 4
COLONY SIZE: 4
HABITAT: Island-coastal
NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,shrubs
OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

SPECIES	DATE	----- 1977 -----		----- 1980's -----		
		NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	5/25	25	NE	6/21/84	50	AE

268 012 POND ISLAND West, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	5/23	56	NC			
BLGU				6/21/84	4	NC

Only BLGU at this site in 1982, 1984, 1985.

268 013 POND ISLAND East, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: 13
 COLONY SIZE: 5
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
BLGU				6/30/84	6	NC

Only COEI at this site in 1977.

268 014 WESTERN ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 49
 ISLAND SIZE: 8
 COLONY SIZE: 8
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rocks,grass,shrubs,trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
BCNH	5/23	8	NC	5/19/81	0	AE
HEGU	5/23	500	AE	5/19/81	250	AE
GBBG				5/19/81	50	AE
BLGU	5/23	6	AC	5/19/81	25	AE

268 015 GREEN LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 50
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Marine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/23	40	NC	6/10/84	161	PC
GBBG	5/23	38	NC	6/10/84	40	PC

268 016 FIDDLE HEAD, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 47
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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Only COEI at this site in 1977; no update.

268 017 TWO BUSH ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 46
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/25	190	NC	6/21/84	198	NC
GBBG	5/25	27	NC	6/21/84	7	NC

268 018 BARRED ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 50
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD

Only COEI at this site in 1977 and 1981.

268 019 COLT HEAD ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 50
 ISLAND SIZE: 3
 COLONY SIZE: 3
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/24	350	NC	7/15/82	397	NC
HEGU	5/24	50	NE	5/19/82	80	AE
GBBG	5/24	50	NE	5/19/82	20	AE
BLGU	5/24	1	AC	7/15/82	15	AE

268 020 BEACH ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 49
 ISLAND SIZE: 30
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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Only COEI in 1977; no update.

268 021 RESOLUTION ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 52
 ISLAND SIZE: 10
 COLONY SIZE: 5
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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Only COEI in 1977; no update.

268 022 SCOTT ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 44
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

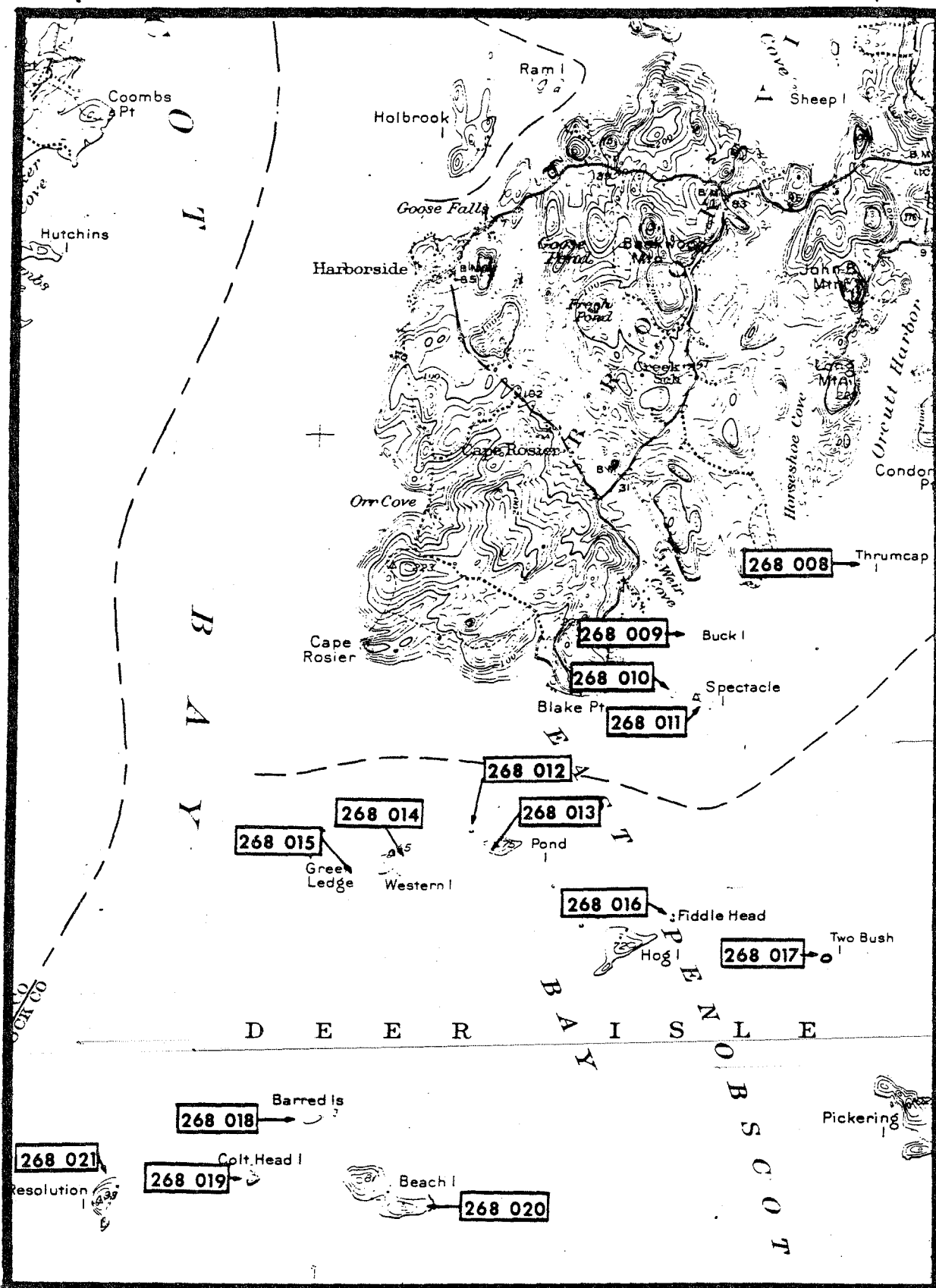
----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	5/25	300	AEg	5/21/81	50	AEg

F 268 008 TO 021

CASTINE SE/4



268 023 SHEEP ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 17 ,68 43
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	5/25	1	NC	5/21/81	1	NC

268 024 LITTLE EATON ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 44
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD

Only COEI in 1977; no update.

268 025 EATON ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 44
 ISLAND SIZE: 6
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs,trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	5/25	22	NCg	6/6/83	34	NCg

268 026 LITTLE PICKERING ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 43
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs, Trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-Individuals

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE				8/7/83	4	NC
GBBG	5/25	1	NCg	7/16/83	2	AE

268 027 EATON ISLAND LEDGES, ME

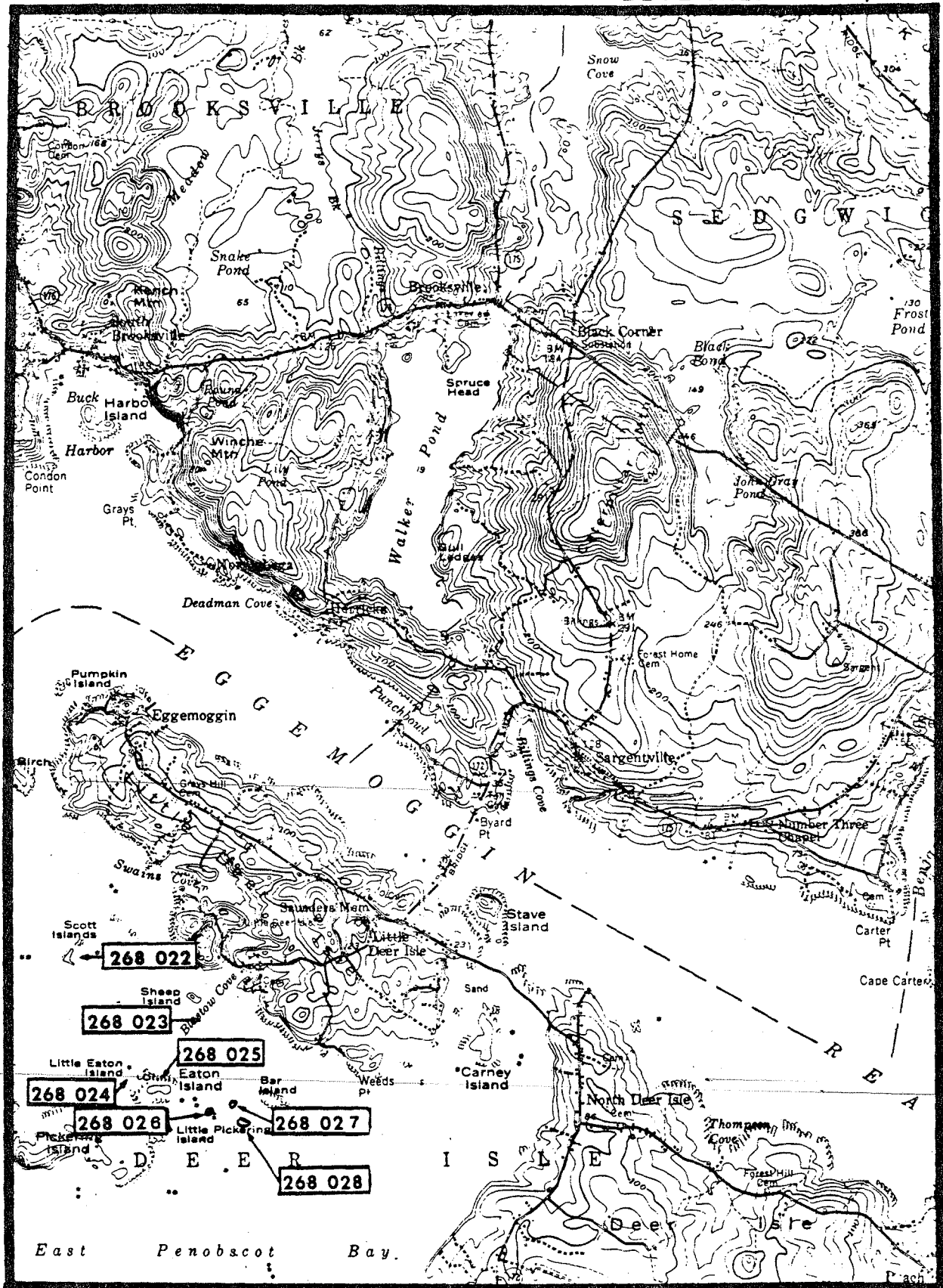
LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 44
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	5/25	2	NC	7/16/82	2	NC
COTE	5/25	15	NC	7/16/82	105	NC

268 028 BAR ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 43
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	5/25	9	NC	5/21/81	6	NC



268 029 TORREY ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 35
 ISLAND SIZE: 10
 COLONY SIZE: 5
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/1	20	AEg			
GBBG	6/1	5	AEg			

No updates; assume same.

268 030 GREEN ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 30
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE	6/27	19	NC	7/17/82	10	AE

268 031 HARDWOOD ISLAND, ME

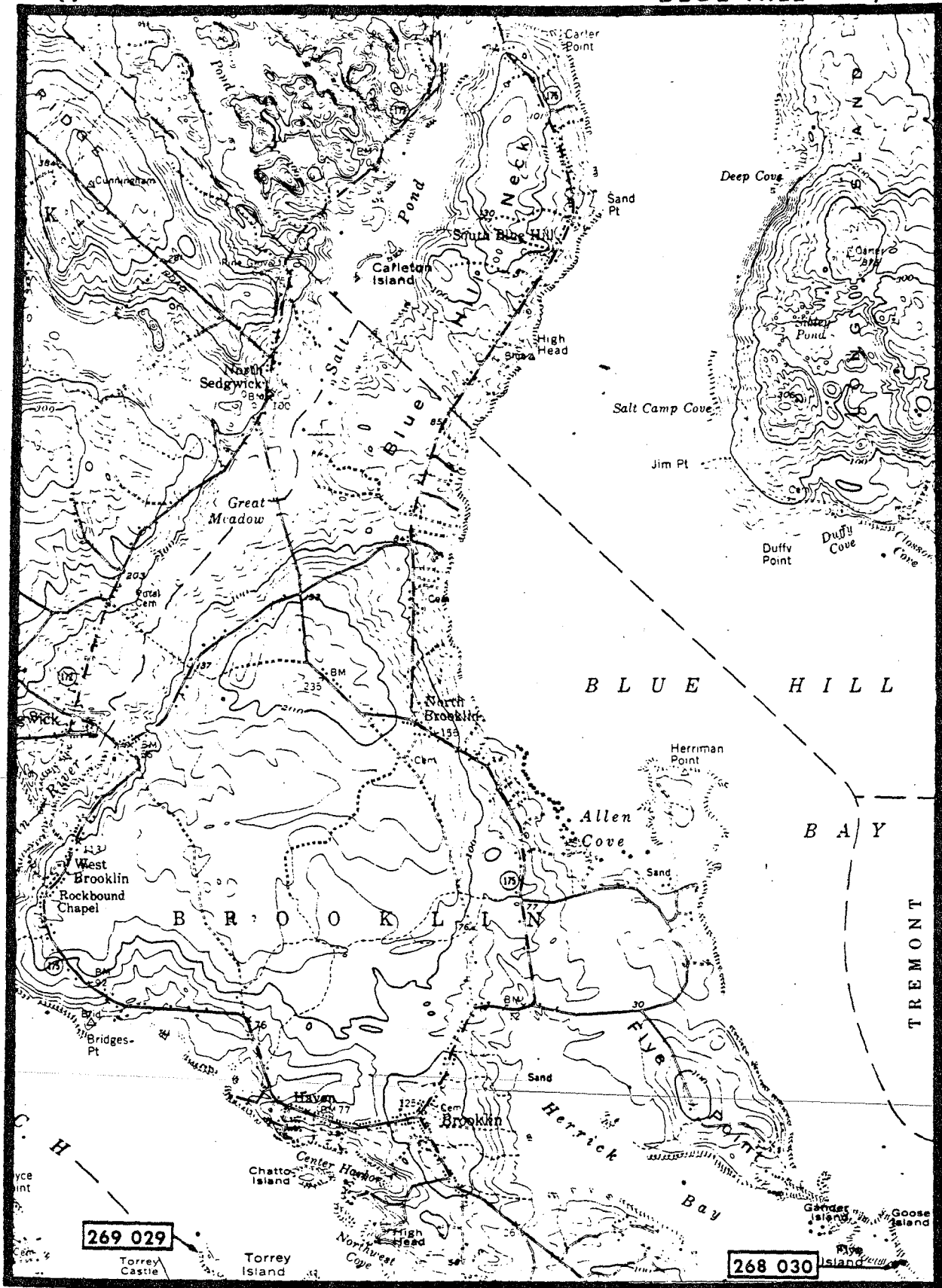
LOCATION: 44 18 ,68 27
 ISLAND SIZE: 81
 COLONY SIZE: 5
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	5/1	60	NC	6/14/83	78	NCg

H 268 029 TO 030

BLUE HILL SE, 4



268 032 RUMELL ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 16 ,68 25
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/27	1	NC
GBBG	6/27	1	NC

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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No updates; assume same.

268 033 BAR ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 27
 ISLAND SIZE: 18
 COLONY SIZE: 18
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs,trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/27	15	NC
HEGU	6/27	300	AEG

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
6/5/84	0	AEB
6/5/84	20	AEG

268 034 GOOSE COVE ROCK, ME

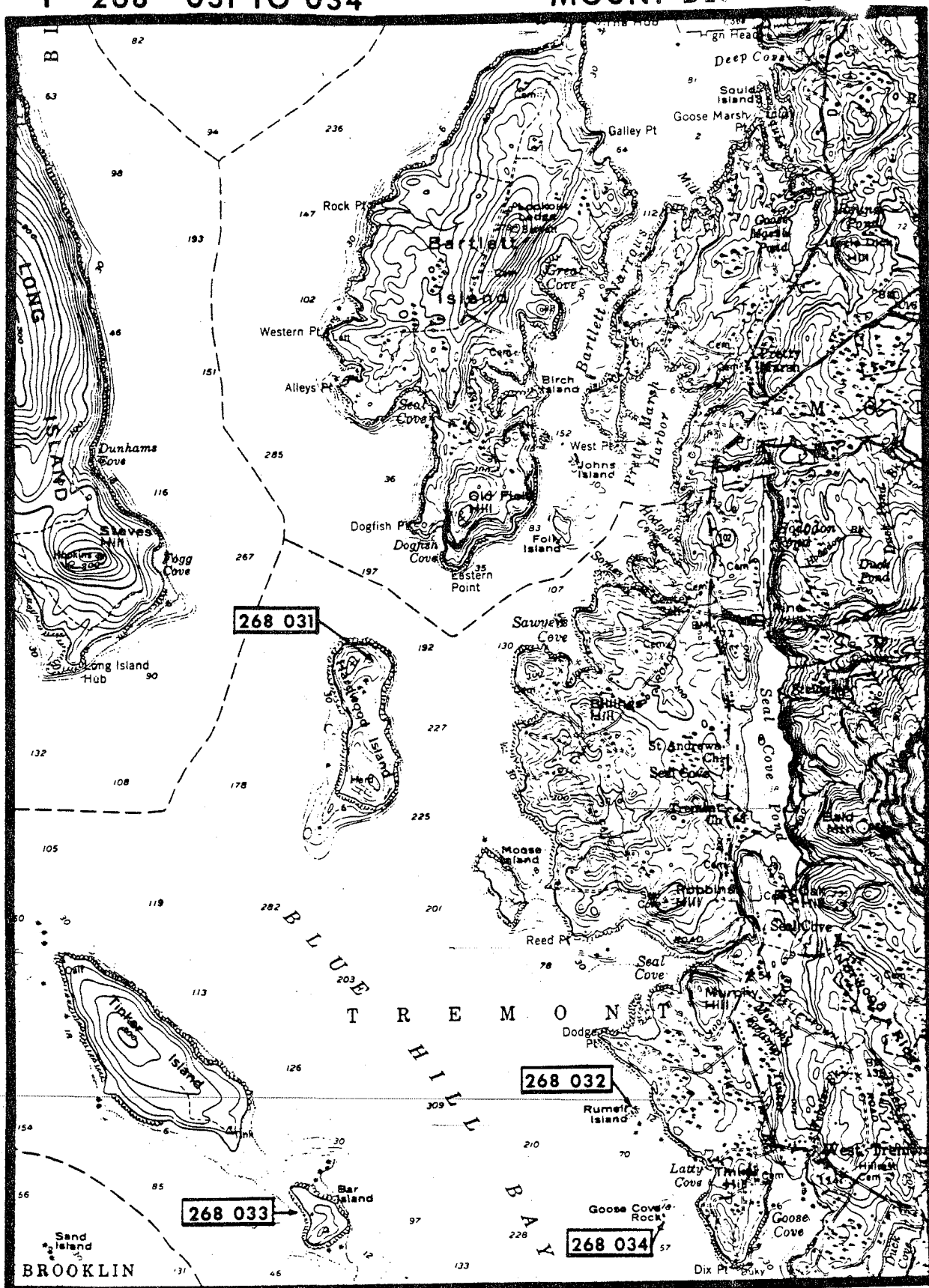
LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 25
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/27	270	NC
GBBG	6/27	2	NC

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
6/5/84	82	NCg
6/5/84	1	NCg



268 035 THE THRUMCAP ME

LOCATION: 44 22 ,68 11
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees,grass-upland,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/19	650	NC	6/7/84	908	PC
HEGU	7/19	50	AEg	6/7/84	231	PC
GBBG	7/19	10	AEg	6/7/84	77	PC

268 035.1 EGG ROCK, FRENCHMEN'S BAY, ME

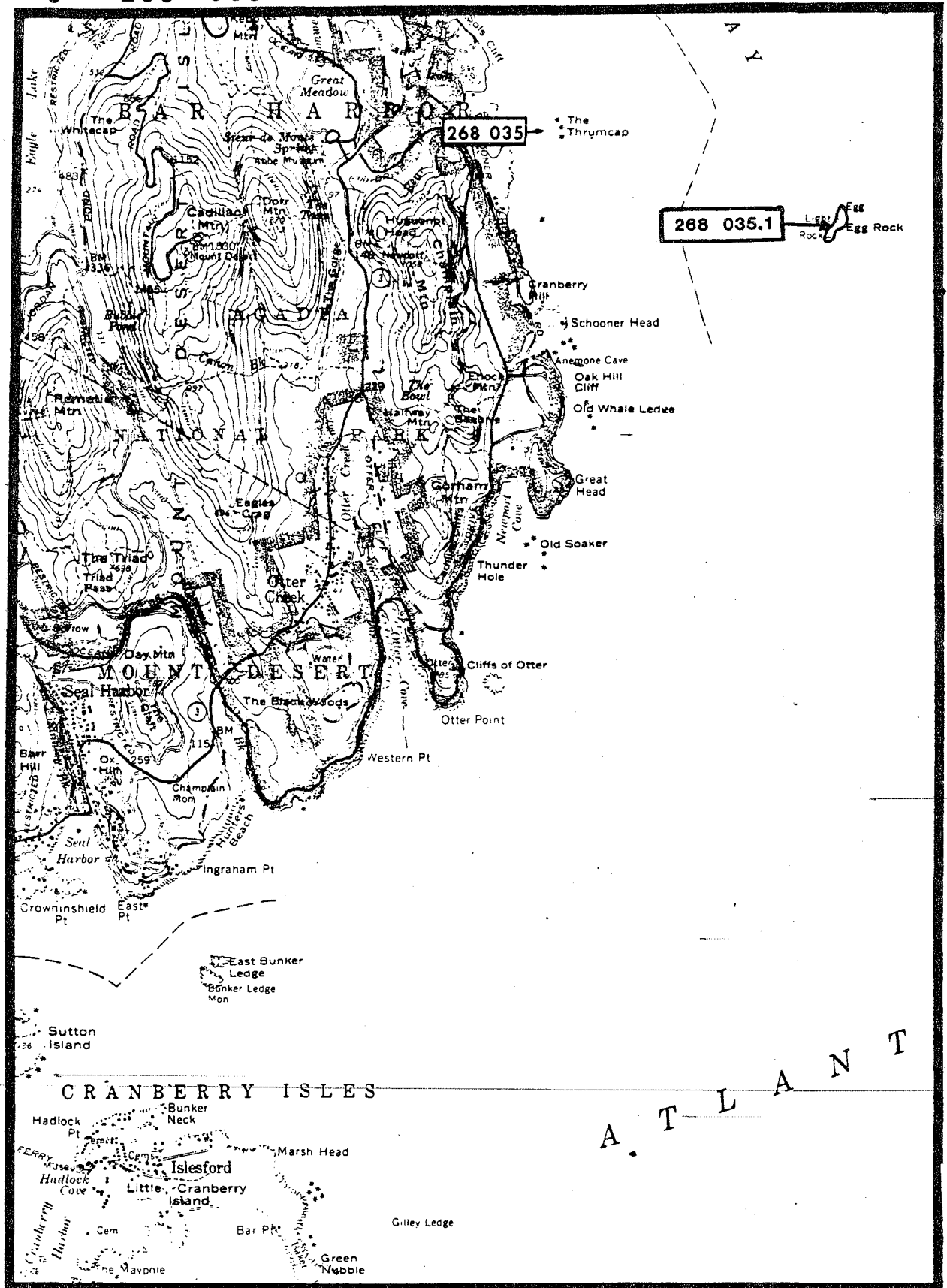
LOCATION: 44 21 ,68 08
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock-grass
 OWNERSHIP: Public-state

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
LAGU				6/21/84	100	AE
HEGU				6/21/84	40	NE
COTE				6/21/84	325	NC
RSTE				6/21/84	3	NC

Site first used by terns and LAGU in 1977 after automation of light-house and breakup of Petit Manan colony.



268 036 HERON ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 22 ,68 06
 ISLAND SIZE: 5
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	7/19	2	NC			

No update; assume same.

268 037 TURTLE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 21 ,68 06
 ISLAND SIZE: 57
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-Nature Conservancy

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	5/1	15	NC	6/9/83	29	NCg

268 038 SCHOODIC ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 20 ,68 02
 ISLAND SIZE: 26
 COLONY SIZE: 26
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, shrubs, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
LSPE	7/19	3	NC			
DCCO	7/19	272	NC	6/7/84	217	PC
HEGU	7/19	500	AEg			
GBBG	7/19	500	AEg			
BLGU	7/19	20	AC			

No counts on other species; assume same.

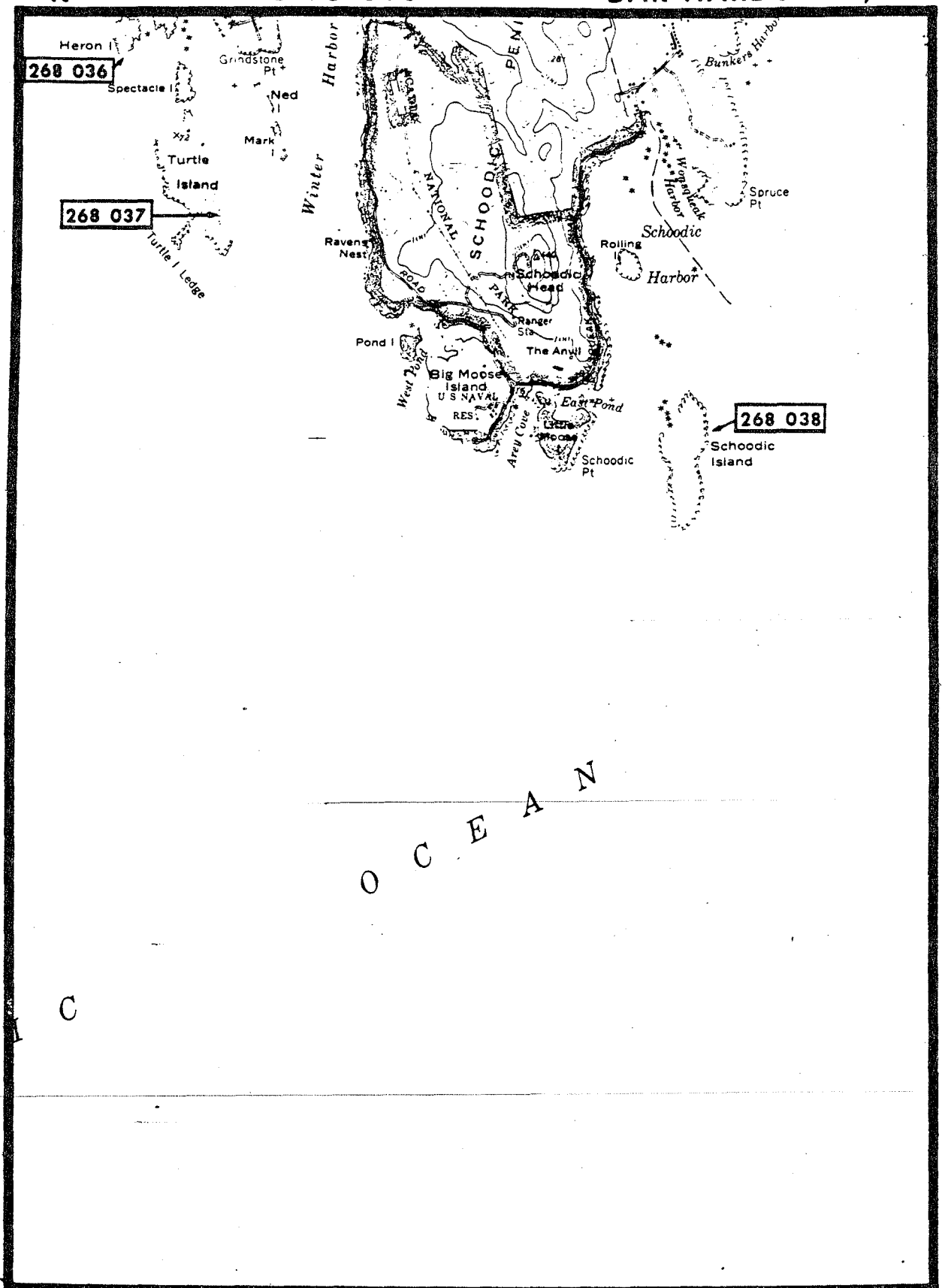
268 039 GOOSE ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,69 03
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/18	120	NC	6/10/84	134	PC
HEGU	5/18	59	NC	6/10/84	50	PC
GBBG				6/10/84	2	PC

K 268 036 TO 038

BAR HARBOR SE/4



268 040 RAM ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 08 ,69 04
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/12	75	AEg			
GBBG	7/12	10	AEg			

No updates; assume same.

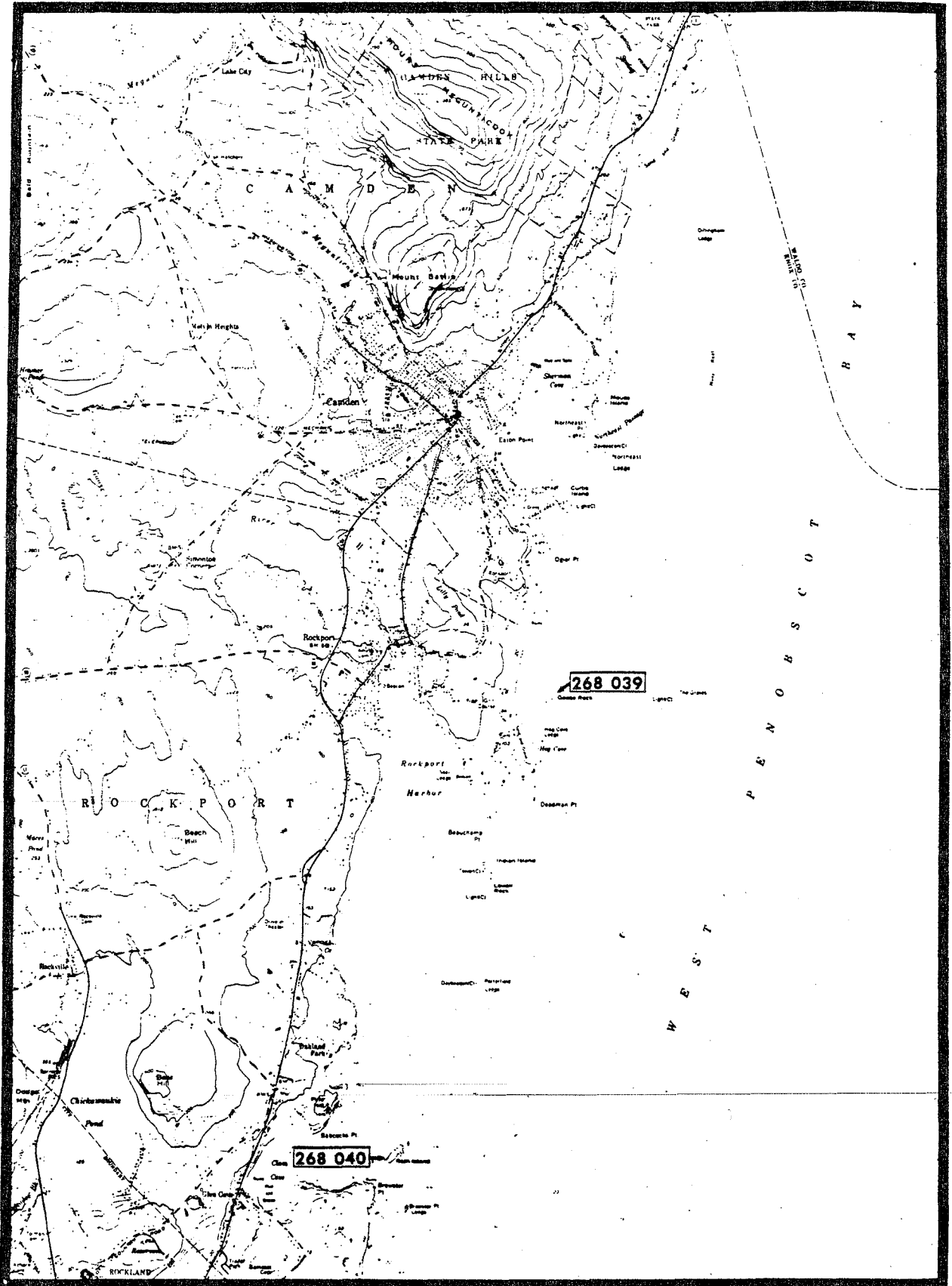
268 041 MOUSE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 12 ,68 57
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, shrubs, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/30	66	NC	6/10/84	179	PC
HEGU	5/30	30	NC	6/10/84	15	PC
GBBG	5/30	20	NC	6/10/84	15	PC



268 042 EGG ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 53
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/23	97	NC	6/10/84	128	PC
GBBG				6/10/84	1	PC

268 043 EAST GOOSE ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 59
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, herbs, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/30	20	NCg	6/10/84	29	PC
HEGU	5/30	40	NCg	6/10/84	40	PC
GBBG	5/30	10	NCg	6/10/84	19	PC
BLGU	5/30	6	ACg	7/18/84	8	NC

268 044 GOOSE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 57
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO				6/28/82	1	NC
HEGU	5/30	35	NE	6/28/82	60	AE
GBBG	5/30	35	NE	6/28/82	15	AE
BLGU	5/30	1	AC	6/28/82	1	NC

268 045 MARK ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 10 ,68 59
 ISLAND SIZE: 11
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-Nature Conservancy

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	5/18	50	NC	May/84	0	

GBHE's left in 1982 when pair of eagles nested.

268 046 ROBINSON ROCK LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 10 ,68 59
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO				6/10/84	74	PC
HEGU	5/18	10	NC	6/10/84	13	PC
GBBG	5/18	1	NC	6/10/84	0	PC
BLGU	5/18	8	NC			

No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 047 ROBINSON ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 10 ,68 59
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish & Wild.

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/18	25	NC	6/28/82	126	NC
HEGU	5/18	50	NC	6/28/82	50	AE
GBBG	5/18	15	NC	6/28/82	50	AE
BLGU	5/18	8	NC	6/28/82	11	NC

268 048 DUMPLING ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 08 ,68 54
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE			

Only COEI in 1977.

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
6/20/83	4	NC

268 048.1 LITTLE BERMUDA, ME

LOCATION: 44 12 ,68 57
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Cobble-grass
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE			

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
6/28/82	25	AE

268 048.2 SADDLE ISLAND, ME

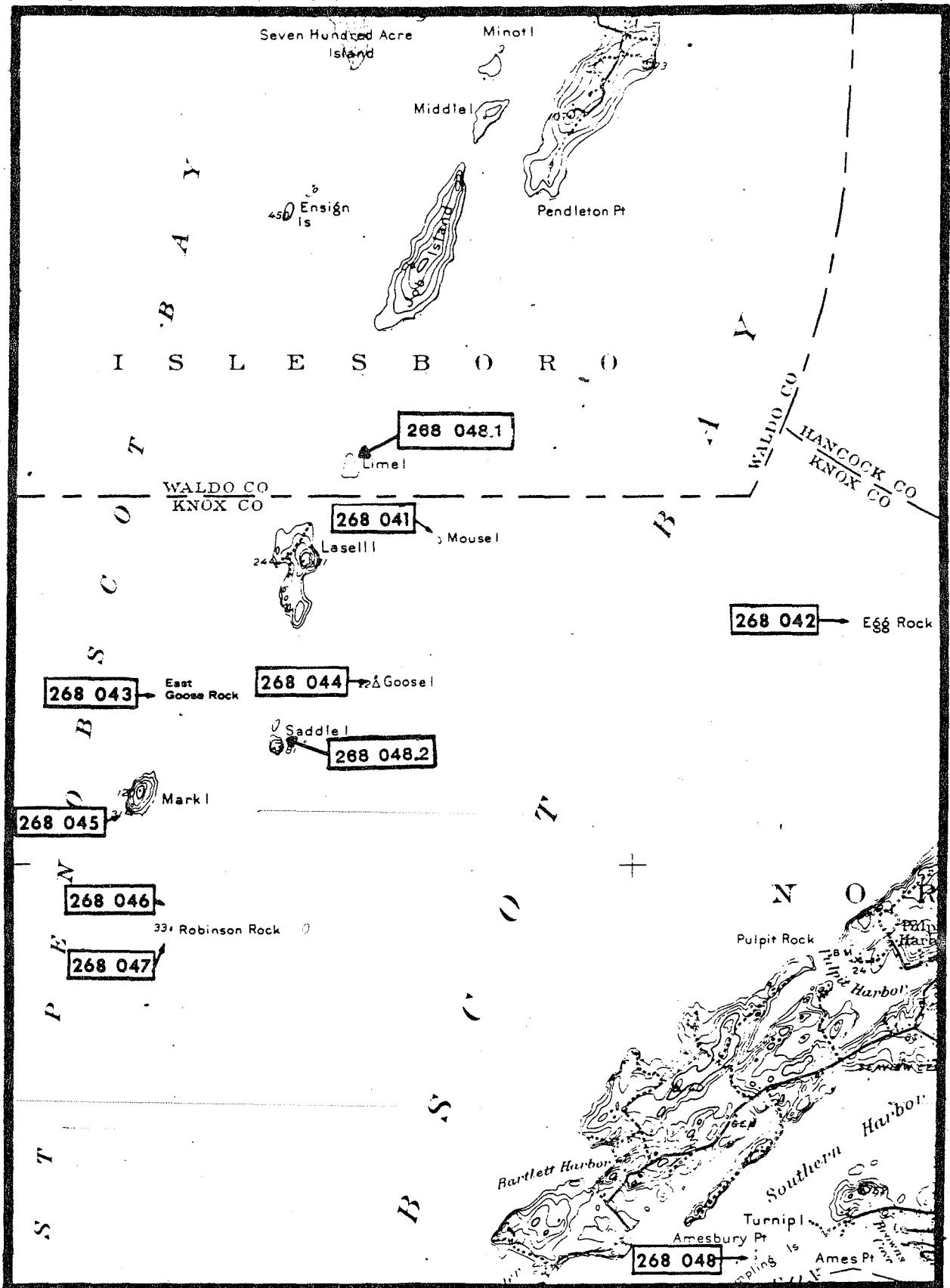
LOCATION: 44 10 ,68 58
 ISLAND SIZE: 8
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs-trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE			

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
8/15/83	13	NC



268 049 HORSE HEAD ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 51
 ISLAND SIZE: 7
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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Only COEI in 1977; no update.

268 050 LITTLE SPRUCE HEAD ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 14 ,68 51
 ISLAND SIZE: 18
 COLONY SIZE: 18
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees-beneath
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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About 500 pairs of COEI in 1977 and 1981.

268 051 LAST CHAIN LINK, ME

LOCATION: 44 14 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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GBBG	5/24	1	NC			
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No update; assume same.

268 052 HARDHEAD ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 13 ,68 45
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----			
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/25	250	AEg
HEGU	5/25	100	AEg
GBBG	5/25	25	AEg
BLGU	5/25	12	AC

----- 1980's -----		
DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
6/10/84	245	PC
6/25/84	5	NC

No counts on gulls; assume same.

268 053 SCRAG ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 13 ,68 50
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----			
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD

----- 1980's -----		
DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD

Only COEI in 1977 and 1981.

268 054 GRASS LEDGE West, ME

LOCATION: 44 13 ,68 51
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO				6/10/84	225	PC
HEGU				6/10/84	2	PC
GBBG	5/24	15	NC	6/10/84	46	PC

There were about 300 pairs of COEI in 1977 and 1984.

268 055 COMPASS ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 13 ,68 52
 ISLAND SIZE: 3
 COLONY SIZE: 3
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,shrubs,rocks
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	5/24	6	AEg	6/10/83	25	AE
BLGU	5/24	25	AEg	7/7/83	14	NC

There were about 350 pairs of COEI in 1977 and 1983.

268 056 CHANNEL ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 13 ,68 49
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	5/24	2	NC	7/15/82	5	NC
COTE				7/15/82	2	AE

268 057 SLOOP ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 12 ,68 49
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	5/24	9	NC			

No update; assume same.

268 058 SLOOP ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 12 ,68 49
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	5/24	2	NC	7/15/82	2	NC
GBBG	5/24	1	NC	7/15/82	5	NC

268 059 SPOON LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 12 ,68 50
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rocks
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/24	95	NC	6/10/84	135	PC
HEGU	5/24	5	NC	6/10/84	3	PC
GBBG	5/24	38	NC	6/10/84	38	PC
BLGU				6/21/84	8	NC

268 060 GRASS LEDGE East, ME

LOCATION: 44 12 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rocks
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/23	388	NC	6/12/81	355	NC
HEGU				6/12/81	50	AE
GBBG	5/23	44	NC	6/12/81	150	AE

268 061 BALD ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 47
 ISLAND SIZE: 5
 COLONY SIZE: 5
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	5/23	125	AEg			
GBBG	5/23	10	AEg			
BLGU	5/23	2	AC	7/16/82	2	NC

No counts on gulls; assume same.

268 062 DAGGER LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	5/23	1	NC	6/12/81	1	NC

268 063 DAGGER ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	5/23	1	NC	6/12/81	10	AE
GBBG	5/23	3	NC	6/12/81	25	AE
BLGU				6/12/81	3	AE

268 064 THE DOWNFALL, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO				6/12/81	10	NC
HEGU	5/23	32	NC	6/12/81	25	AE
GBBG	5/23	2	AC	6/12/81	5	AE
BLGU				6/12/81	4	AE

268 065 SHEEP ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: 8
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD

Only COEI in 1977; no update.

VINALHAVEN NE/4



268 066 MOOSE ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 09 ,68 41
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	6/9	1	NC			

No update; assume same.

268 067 SCRAGGY ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 08 ,68 42
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	6/9	15	NC	6/20/83	18	NCg

268 068 SCRAGGY ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 08 ,68 42
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/9	1	NC			
GBBG	6/9	6	NC			

No updates; assume same.



268 069 SMUTTYNOSE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 13 ,68 31
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE	6/1	25	NC	6/10/84	15	AE

268 070 MAHONEY ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 13 ,68 31
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/1	229	NC	6/10/84	116	NC
HEGU	6/1	500	AEg	6/10/84	150	AE
GBBG	6/1	50	AEg	6/10/84	50	AE
BLGU	6/1	4	AC	6/10/84	5	AC

268 071 GREEN LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 33
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/9	575	NC	6/10/84	258	NC
HEGU	6/9	5	NC	6/10/84	0	AC
GBBG	6/9	15	NC	6/10/84	12	NC

268 072 EGG ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 30
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	6/27	1	NC			

No update; assume same.

268 073 SHEEP ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 10 ,68 36
 ISLAND SIZE: 19
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees,coniferous
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE	6/9	5	NC	6/10/83	6	NC

268 074 SHABBY ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 10 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/9	116	NC	6/10/84	178	NC
HEGU	6/9	200	AEg	6/10/84	400	AE
GBBG	6/9	40	AEg	6/10/84	50	AE
BLGU	6/9	3	AEg	6/10/84	3	AC

268 075 HALIBUT ROCKS, ME

LOCATION: 44 08 ,68 31
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO				6/7/84	73	PC
HEGU				6/7/84	10	PC
GBBG	6/27	5	NC	6/7/84	19	PC
BLGU	6/27	12	AC	June/81	8	ACg

268 076 THREE BUSH ISLAND, ME

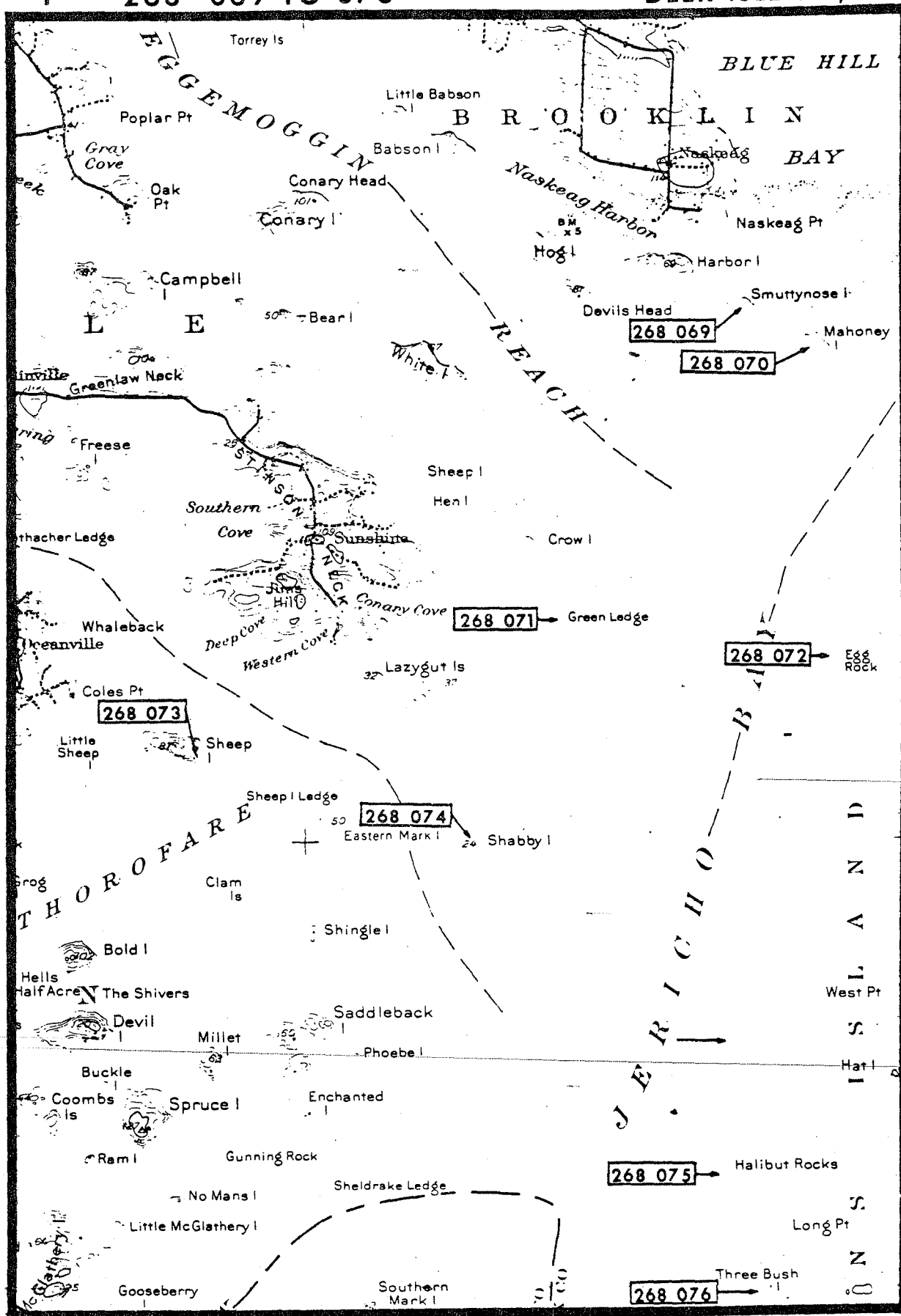
LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 31
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/27	10	NE			
GBBG	6/27	10	NE			

No updates; assume same.

P 268 069 TO 076

DEER ISLE NE/4



268 077 TRUMPET ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 15 ,68 27
 ISLAND SIZE: 5
 COLONY SIZE: 5
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Forbs, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO				6/5/84	493	NC
HEGU	6/27	50	AEg	6/5/84	74	NC
GBBG	6/27	50	AEg	6/5/84	61	NC

268 078 SHIP ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 14 ,68 26
 ISLAND SIZE: 6
 COLONY SIZE: 6
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/1	440	NC	6/5/84	3	NC
HEGU	6/1	50	AEg	6/5/84	241	NC
GBBG	6/1	500	AEg	6/5/84	168	NC

268 079 WEST BARGE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 14 ,68 27
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rock, dirt
 OWNERSHIP: Private-Nature Conservancy

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/1	280	NC	6/5/84	5	NC
GBBG	6/1	50	AEg	6/5/84	14	NC

268 080 EAST BARGE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 14 ,68 26
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual and Nature Conservancy

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/27	115	NC	6/5/84	85	NC
GBBG	6/1	20	Aeg	6/5/84	8	NC

268 081 CHERRY LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 26
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-state

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	6/27	2	NC			

No update; assume same.

268 082 CROW ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 11 ,68 26
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/27	1	NC	6/7/84	44	PC
HEGU				6/7/84	22	PC
GBBG	6/27	20	NE	6/7/84	49	PC

268 083 HIGH SHEFFI ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 08 ,68 28
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
BLGU	6/30	3	AC			

No update; assume same.

268 084 GOOSEBERRY ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 08 ,68 28
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/30	40	AEG			
GBBG	6/30	15	AEG			

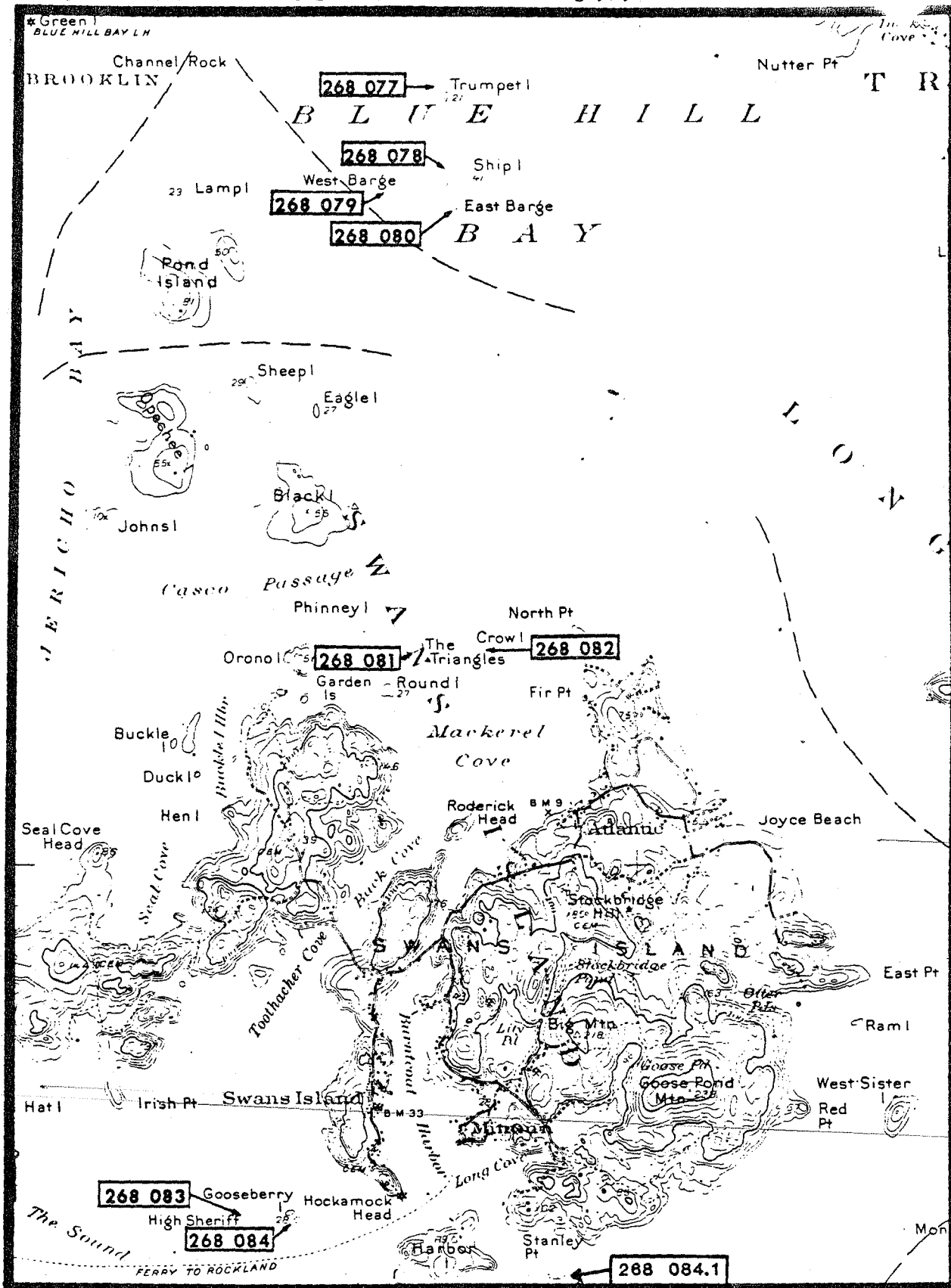
Nesting gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same.

268 084.1 LITTLE BAKER ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 25
 ISLAND SIZE: 5
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Shrubs-trees
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individuals

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBHE				6/13/83	4	NC

Q 268 077 TO 084



268 085 LITTLE DUCK ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 10 ,68 15
 ISLAND SIZE: 34
 COLONY SIZE: 34
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Trees,grass,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-National Audubon Society

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
LSPE	July	4000	NE			
DCCO	June	474	NC	6/7/84	312	PC
HEGU	June	440	NE			
GBBG	June	100	NE			
BLGU	June	250	AEg			

No counts on other species; assume same.

268 086 GREEN ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 09 ,68 20
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/28	274	NC	6/7/84	151	PC
HEGU	6/28	20	AEg			
GBBG	6/28	30	AEg			
BLGU	6/28	5	AC			

No counts on other species; assume same.

268 087 GREEN ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 09 ,68 20
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/28	125	NC	6/7/84	104	PC
GBBG	6/28	25	AEg	6/7/84	59	PC
BLGU	6/28	15	AEg	6/7/84	55	PC

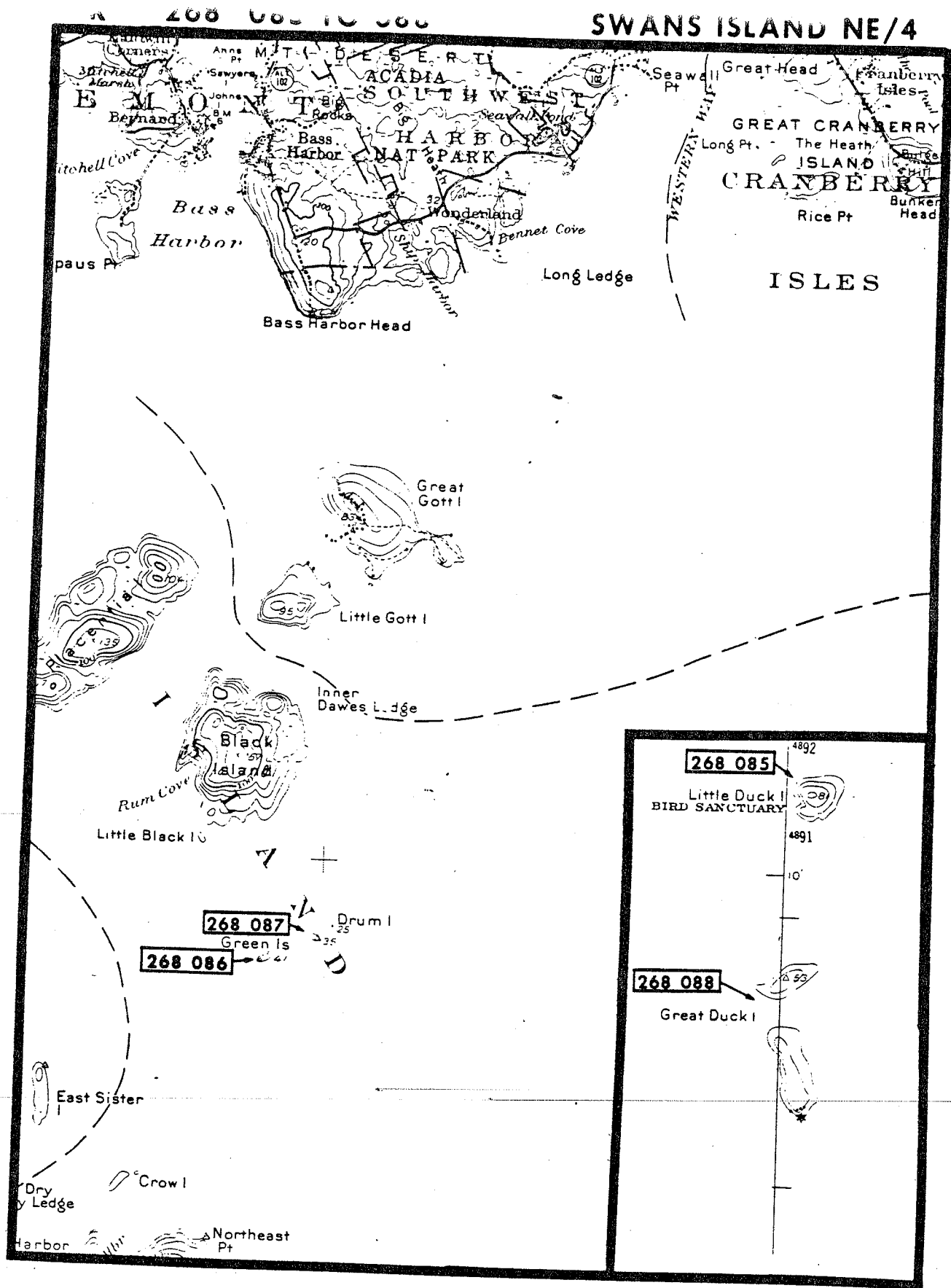
268 088 GREAT DUCK ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 09 ,68 15
 ISLAND SIZE: 89
 COLONY SIZE: Unknown
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: trees, grass, forbs, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHODS
LSPE	July	14000	NE			
HEGU	July	?	?			
GBBG	July	?	?			
BLGU	July	400	AEg			

No updates; assume same. Gulls present in 1977, but no counts.



268 089 CLAM LEDGES, ME

LOCATION: 44 00 ,69 05
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	6/17	2	NC

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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No update; assume same.

268 090 SHEEP ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 04 ,69 03
 ISLAND SIZE: 243
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
BLGU	6/24	2	AC

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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No update; assume same.

268 091 FISHERMAN ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 03 ,69 02
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	5/30	275	NC	6/8/83	465	NC
HEGU	5/30	185	AEg	6/8/83	150	AE
GBBG	5/30	100	AEg	6/8/83	75	AE
BLGU	5/30	10	AEg	6/8/83	12	AC

268 092 MARBLEHEAD ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,69 02
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/17	78	NC	6/10/84	313	PC
HEGU	6/17	10	NC	6/10/84	33	PC
GBBG	6/17	30	NC	6/10/84	43	PC
BLGU	6/17	30	AEg			

No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 093 OTTER ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,69 04
 ISLAND SIZE: 6
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/14	10	AEg	6/3/83	10	AC
GBBG	6/14	2	AEg	6/3/83	4	AC

268 094 CRESCENT ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,69 02
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/17	19	NC	6/10/84	52	PC
HEGU	6/17	3	AC	6/10/84	40	PC
BLGU	6/17	10	AEg			

No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 095 TOMMY ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,69 07
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Forbs, shrubs, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/7	120	AEg	6/8/83	50	AE
GBBG	7/7	20	AEg	6/8/83	15	AE
BLGU	7/7	3	AEg	6/8/83	7	AC

268 096 OAK ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,69 05
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, forbs, shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/14	21	NC	6/3/83	25	AE
GBBG	6/14	2	NC	6/3/83	0	

268 097 GARDEN ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,69 07
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DECO	6/24	33	NC	6/8/83	150	NC
HIGU	6/24	27	NE	6/8/83	29	NC
GBBG	6/24	13	NE	6/8/83	20	NC
BLGU	6/24	14	AC	6/8/83	10	AC

268 098 DIX ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,69 04
 ISLAND SIZE: 20
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/17	2	AC			
GBBG	6/17	2	AC			
BLGU	6/17	2	AC			

No updates; assume same.

268 099 CUTTERS NUBBLE, ME

LOCATION: 44 04 ,69 03
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individuals

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/24	20	NC			

No update; assume same.

268 100 ANDREWS ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 00 ,69 03
 ISLAND SIZE: 71
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
BLGU	6/17	4	AC			

No update; assume same.

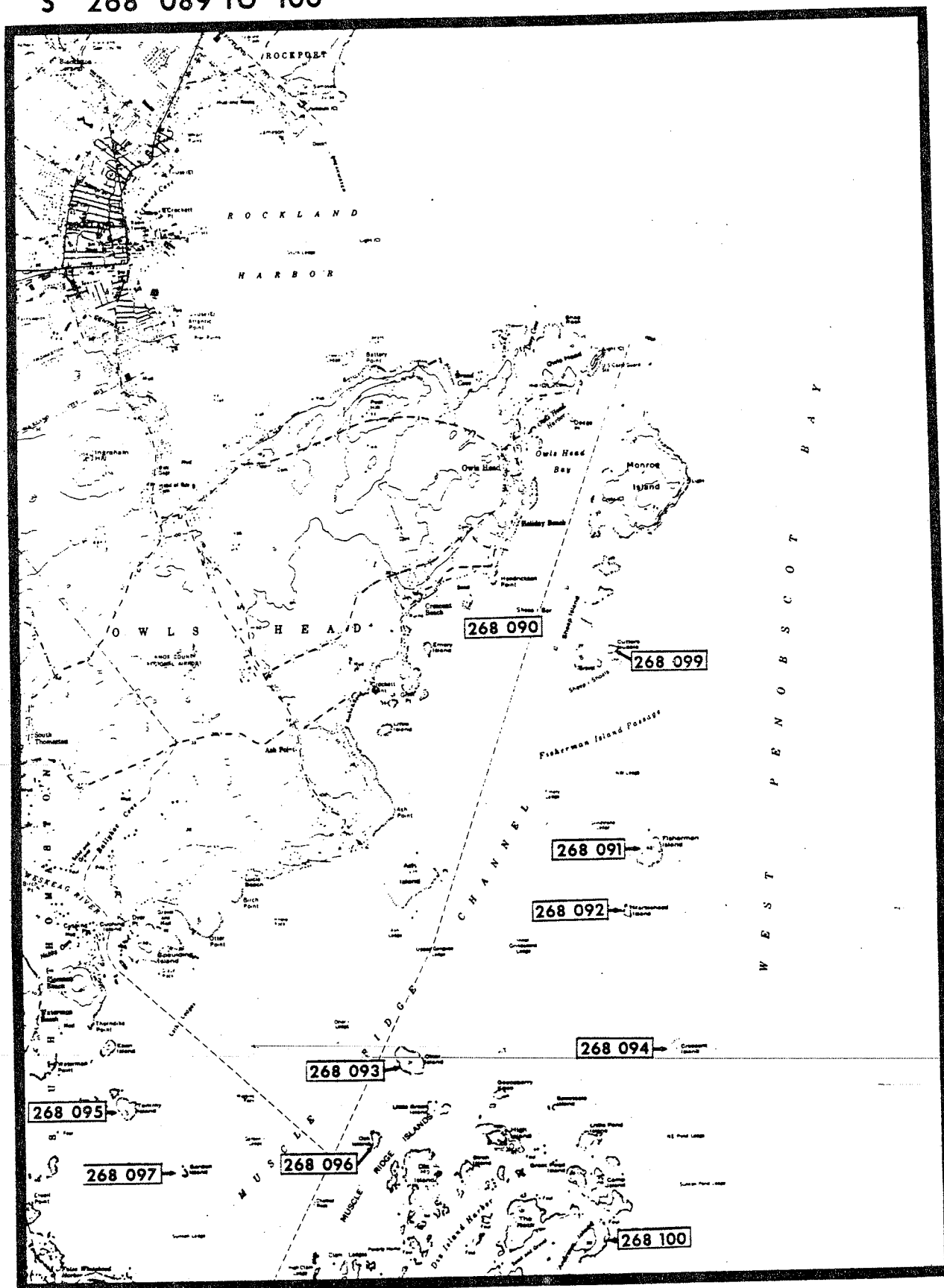
268 101 SUGAR LOAVES, ME

LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 55
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	7/4	3	NC	6/12/81	6	AC

S 268 089 TO 100

ROCKLAND



268 102 DOGFISH ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 05 ,68 55
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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Only COEI in 1977; no update.

268 103 GREEN ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 04 ,68 55
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/4	5	NC	6/12/81	0	AE
GBBG	7/4	20	NC	6/12/81	25	AE

268 104 GREEN LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 04 ,68 55
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/4	270	NC	6/10/84	476	PC
HEGU	7/4	50	Aeg	6/10/84	48	PC
GBBG	7/4	50	Aeg	6/10/84	53	PC
BLGU	7/4	6	Aeg			

No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 105 MEDRIC ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 04 ,68 56
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/4	96	NC	6/10/84	98	PC
HEGU	7/4	2	NC	6/10/84	0	PC
GBBG				6/10/84	8	PC

268 106 HURRICANE ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 53
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/4	34	NC	6/10/84	32	PC
GBBG	7/4	7	NC	6/10/84	4	PC

268 107 LITTLE HURRICANE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 54
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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Only COEI in 1977; no update.

268 108 LITTLE HURRICANE ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 54
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

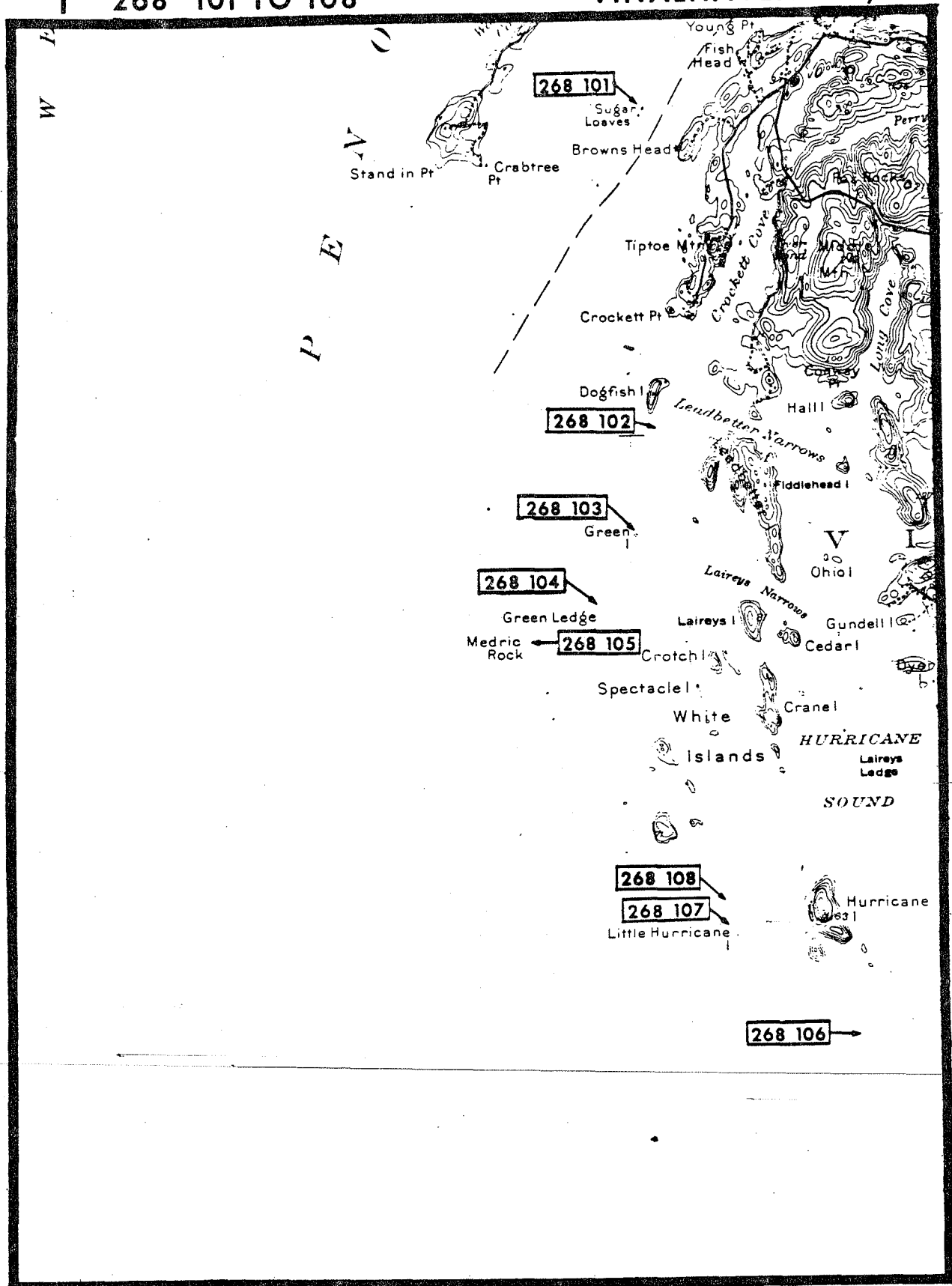
----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	7/4	1	NC	6/12/81	8	NC
BLGU	7/4	1	AC	6/12/81	1	NC

T 268 101 TO 108

VINALHAVEN SW/4



268 109 BIG SMITH ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 05 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE	7/4	1	NC			

Unidentified terns seen in 1984; assume same.

268 110 FLAT ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 04 ,68 52
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland, rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE	7/5	4	NC			

Unidentified terns seen in 1984; assume same.

268 111 GREEN LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 03 ,68 47
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,cobble,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/4	97	NC	6/10/84	132	PC
HEGU	7/4	15	AEg			
GBBG	7/4	1	AC			
BLGU	7/4	25	AC			

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same. No update on BLGU; assume same.

268 112 DEADMAN LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,68 52
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GBBG	7/4	7	NC	6/12/81	15	AEa

268 113 CARVERS ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/5	29	NC	6/12/81	0	AE
HEGU	7/5	500	AEg	6/12/81	25	AEg
GBBG	7/5	50	AEg	6/12/81	50	AEg
COTE				6/12/81	7	NC
BLGU	7/5	20	AEg	6/12/81	8	AC

268 114 HAY ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/5	20	AC			
GBBG	7/5	1	AC			
BLGU	7/5	3	AC			

No updates; assume same.

268 115 CHANNEL ROCK, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,68 49
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	7/5	148	NC	6/12/81	302	NC
HEGU	7/5	25	AEg	6/12/81	15	AE
GBBG	7/5	5	AEg	6/12/81	25	AE
BLGU	7/5	15	AEg			

No update on BLGU; assume same.

268 116 ROBERTS ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 ----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/5	100	AEg			
GBBG	7/5	10	AEg			
BLGU	7/5	7	AC			

No updates; assume same. There were 350 pairs of eiders in 1977.

268 117 OTTER ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 00 ,68 48
 ISLAND SIZE: 18
 COLONY SIZE: 10
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/5	20	AEg
GBBG	7/5	4	AEg
BLGU	7/5	12	AEg

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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No updates; assume same.

268 118 BRIMSTONE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 01 ,68 46
 ISLAND SIZE: 15
 COLONY SIZE: 15
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
LSPE	7/5	34	NC
HEGU	7/5	25	AEg
BLGU	7/5	50	AEg

----- 1980's -----

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
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No updates; assume same.

268 119 LITTLE BRIMSTONE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 00 ,68 46
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	7/5	15	NE			
GBBG	7/5	50	NE			

No updates; assume same. There were 486 pairs of COEI in 1977.

268 120 SPARROW ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 42
 ISLAND SIZE: 3
 COLONY SIZE: 3
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----

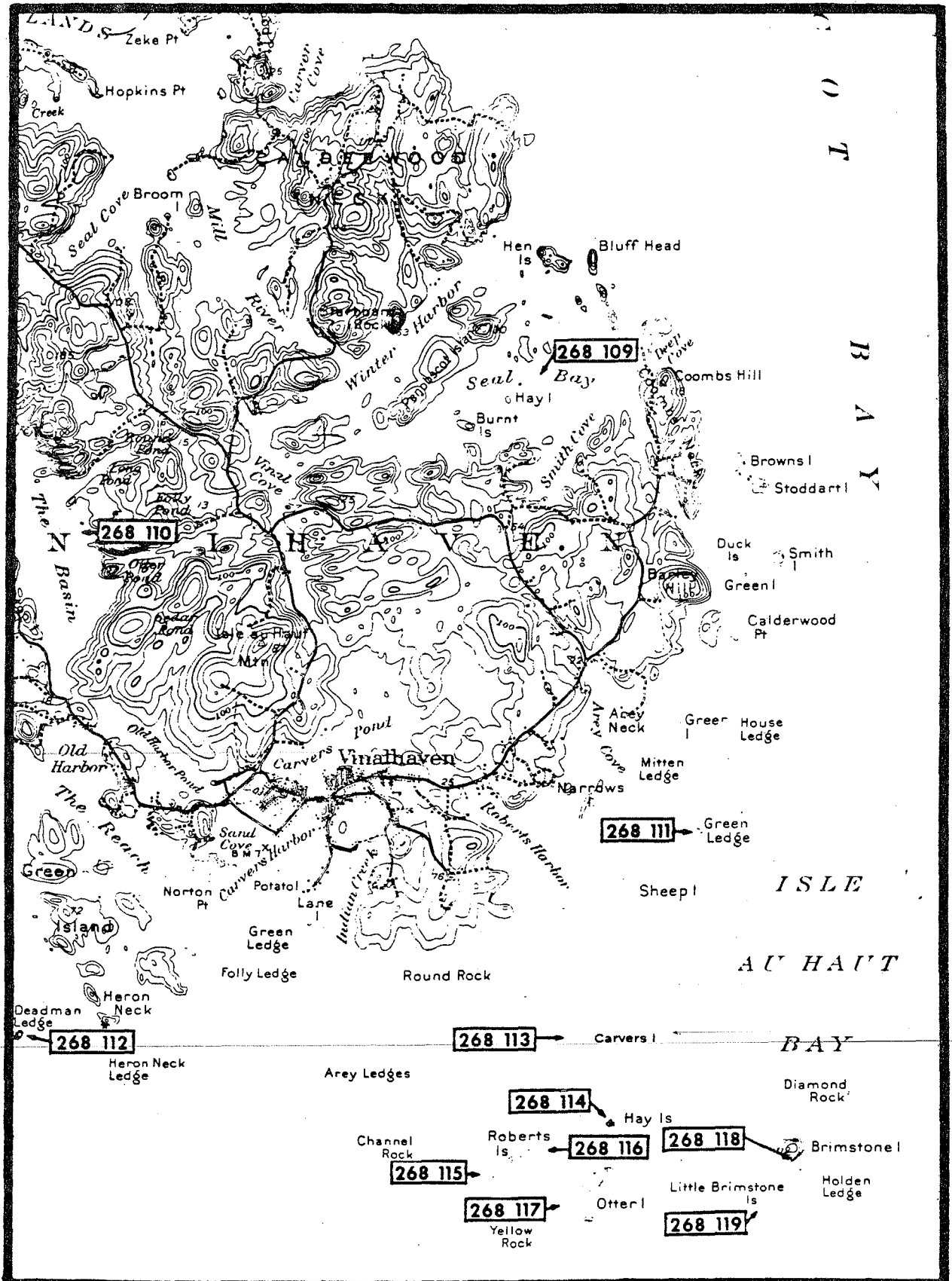
----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/9	112	NC	6/10/84	251	PC
HEGU	6/9	250	AEg			
GBBG	6/9	50	AEg			

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same.

U 268 109 TO 119

VINALHAVEN SE/4



268 121 WEST HALIBUT LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 42
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock,cobble
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/9	310	NC	6/10/84	249	PC
HEGU				6/10/84	4	PC
GBBG	6/9	2	NC	6/10/84	9	PC

268 122 SOUTHERN MARK ISLAND, ME

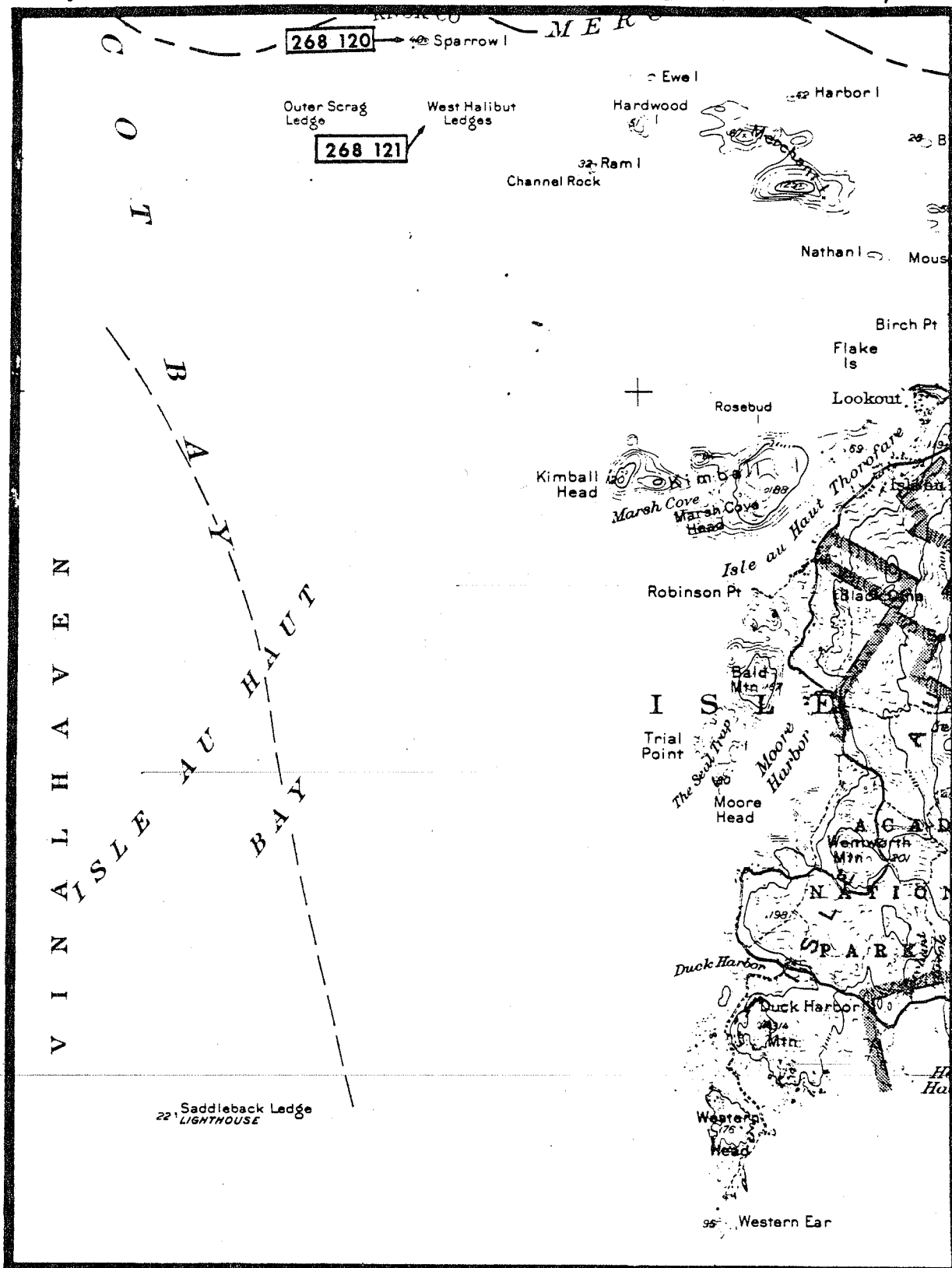
LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: 3
 COLONY SIZE: 3
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/13	95	NC	6/7/84	209	PC
HEGU	6/13	25	NE			
GBBG	6/13	75	NE			
COTE	6/13	17	NC			
BLGU	6/13	15	AEg			

Gulls and terns present in 1984, but no counts; assume same. No count on BLGU; assume same.

V 268 120 TO 121

DEER ISLE SW/4



268 123 SADDLEBACK ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 06 ,68 32
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,shrubs,rocks
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/27	120	NC	6/7/84	35	PC
HEGU	6/27	12	NE	6/7/84	25	AE
GBBG	6/27	3	NE	6/7/84	10	AE
BLGU	6/27	6	AC			

No update on BLGU; assume same.

268 124 FOG ISLAND LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 06 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/13	49	NE	6/18/81	28	NC
GBBG	6/13	1	NC	6/18/81	0	NC
BLGU	6/13	4	AC	6/18/81	2	AC

268 125 SOUTH POPPLESTONE LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 06 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,cobble
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/13	5	NE	6/7/84	6	PC
GBBG	6/13	15	NE	6/7/84	5	PC
COTE	6/13	6	NC			
BLGU	6/13	6	AC			

Terns present in 1984, but no count; assume same. No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 126 GREEN LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 05 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Forbs,shrubs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/13	446	NC	6/7/84	146	PC
HEGU	6/13	25	AEg			
GBBG	6/13	50	AEg			
BLGU	6/13	3	AC			

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same. No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 127 WHITE LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 05 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/13	75	AC	6/3/84	0	PC
HEGU				6/3/84	25	PC
GBBG				6/3/84	10	PC

268 128 SPIRIT LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 05 ,68 31
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-ME Dept. Inl. Fish. & Wild.

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/27	52	NC	6/7/84	24	PC
HEGU	6/27	10	AEg	6/7/84	12	PC
GBBG	6/27	3	AEg	6/7/84	2	PC
BLGU	6/27	30	AEg			

No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 129 GREAT SPOON ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 33
 ISLAND SIZE: 20
 COLONY SIZE: 20
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass,forbs,shrubs,cobble
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/13	60	NC	6/7/84	56	PC
HEGU	6/13	750	AEg	Jun/84	150	NC
GBBG	6/13	50	AEg	Jun/84	40	NC
COTE				6/15/84	50	AE
ARTE	July	?	AC	6/15/84	30	AE
BLGU	6/13	6	ACg	6/15/84	4	AC

There were 500 pairs of COEI in 1977.

268 130 LITTLE SPOON ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: 10
 COLONY SIZE: 10
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GRCO				Jun/84	16	NC
DCCO				6/7/84	96	PC
HEGU	6/13	75	AEg			
GBBG	6/13	50	AEg			
BLGU	6/13	15	AC			

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same. No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 131 WHITE HORSE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 34
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GRCO				June/84	14	NC
DCCO	6/13	40	NC	6/7/84	16	PC

268 132 BLACK HORSE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 35
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/13	40	NC	6/7/84	57	PC
HEGU	6/13	2	NC	6/7/84	0	PC

268 132.1 COWPEN ISLANDS, ME

LOCATION: 44 03 ,68 35
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland
 OWNERSHIP: Public-state

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
COTE				7/3/84	57	NC
ARTE				7/3/84	1	NC

268 132.2 GREAT SPOON LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 02 ,68 33
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-state

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
GRCO			
DCCO			

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
7/3/84	17	NC
7/3/84	28	NC

268 133 GREEN ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 27
 ISLAND SIZE: 4
 COLONY SIZE: 4
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,cobble
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

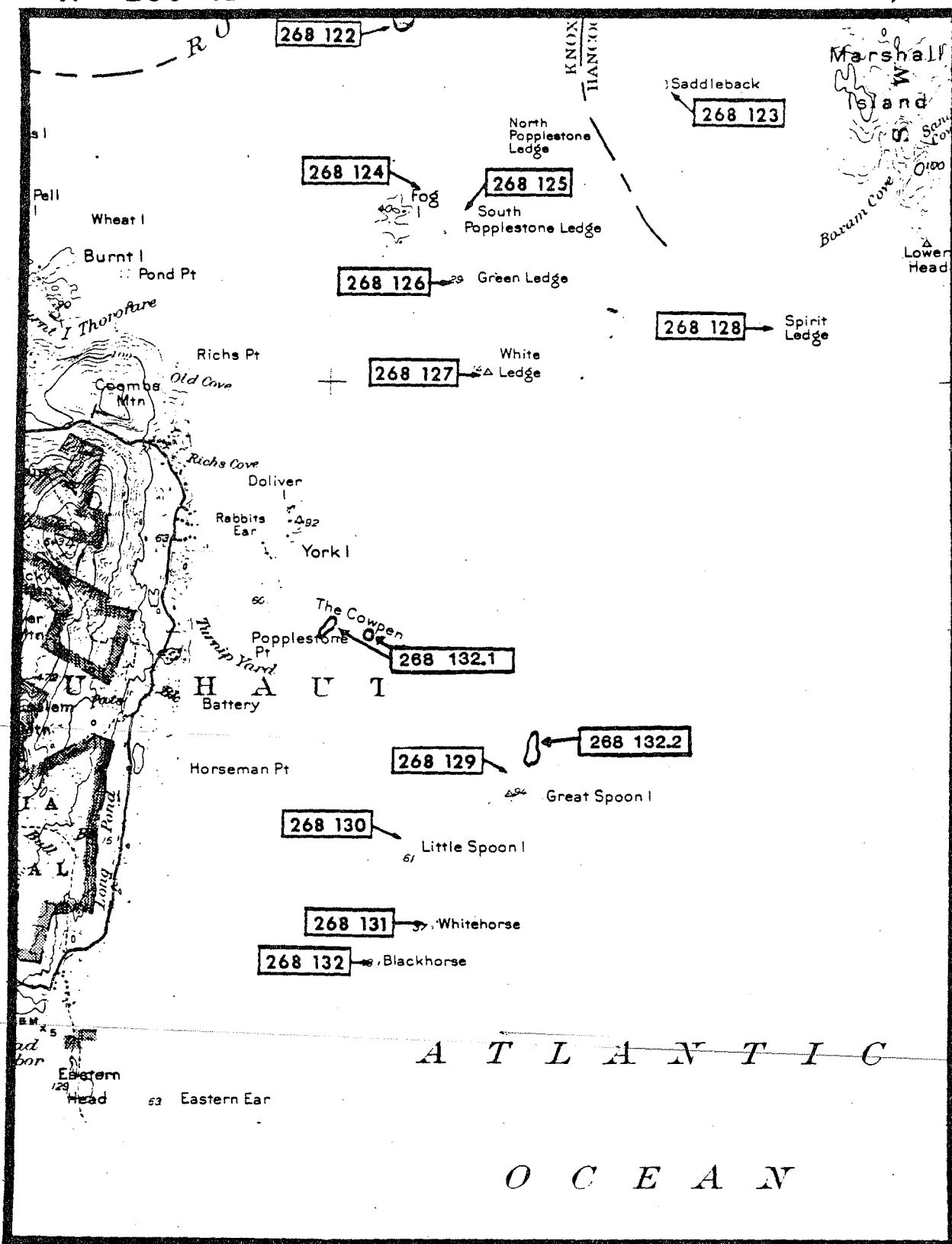
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/30	4	NC
HEGU	6/30	30	AEg
GBBG	6/30	2	AEg
COTE			
ARTE			
BLGU	6/30	2	AC

DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
6/7/84	0	PC
6/20/84	20	AEb
6/20/84	3	AEb

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same. No count on BLGU; assume same.

W 268 122 TO 132

DEER ISLE SE/4



268 134 BRIMSTONE ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 28
 ISLAND SIZE: <2
 COLONY SIZE: <2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/30	20	AEg	6/7/84	0	PC
HEGU	6/30	10	AEg	6/7/84	16	PC
GBBG	6/30	10	AEg	6/7/84	3	PC
BLGU	6/30	10	AC			

No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 135 JOHNS ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 07 ,68 24
 ISLAND SIZE: 14
 COLONY SIZE: 14
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Private-individual(s)

----- 1977 -----				----- 1980's -----		
SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
DCCO	6/30	75	AEg	6/7/84	182	PC
HEGU	6/30	100	AEg			
GBBG	6/30	150	AEg			

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same.

268 136 HERON ISLAND, ME

LOCATION: 44 06 ,68 28
 ISLAND SIZE: 20
 COLONY SIZE: 20
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Grass-upland,forbs,shrubs
 OWNERSHIP: Public-USNPS

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/30	150	AEg			
GBBG	6/30	75	AEg			
BLGU	6/30	5	AC			

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same. No count on BLGU; assume same.

268 137 MASON LEDGE, ME

LOCATION: 44 06 ,68 28
 ISLAND SIZE: 2
 COLONY SIZE: 2
 HABITAT: Island-coastal
 NEST SUBSTRATE: Forbs,rock
 OWNERSHIP: Public-Maine Bureau of Public Lands

----- 1977 -----

----- 1980's -----

SPECIES	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD	DATE	NESTING PAIRS	INVENTORY METHOD
HEGU	6/30	25	NE			
GBBG	6/30	5	NE			
ARTE				6/20/84	20	AEb

Gulls present in 1984, but no counts; assume same.

X 268 133 TO 137

SWANS ISLAND SW/4

