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MUSCONGUS BAY,
MARINE WILDLIFE INVENTORY
AND
EVALUATION

APRIL, 1984

**MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE**

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Muscongus Bay, Marine Wildlife Inventory and Evaluation

by
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Augusta, Maine 04333

Prepared for:
Maine Department of Marine Resources
and
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Oil and Hazardous Material Control

February, 1984

PREFACE

In 1981, a publication entitled Casco Bay Coastal Resource Inventory (Hutchinson and Ferrero, 1981) reported on the marine wildlife populations in Casco Bay, Maine, and assessed potential impacts on them resulting from oil spills. The study was funded jointly by the Maine Departments of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IF&W), Marine Resources (DMR), and Environmental Protection (DEP). The purpose was to develop a basic resource inventory for use in mitigating the effects of oil spills. Upon completion of that study, Casco Bay became the only section of the Maine Coast, and probably the only substantial section of the entire Atlantic Coast, for which exists a complete, seasonal inventory and cataloging of its wildlife populations and habitats.

Casco Bay had been chosen for that initial study due to Portland Harbor being Maine's largest petroleum handling port. Subsequently, 2 additional regions have been studied: Sheepscot Bay (Hutchinson and Lovett, 1983) and Muscongus Bay which is discussed in this report. All 3 studies were funded cooperatively by the 3 state agencies and all had the objective of obtaining comprehensive information on the region's marine wildlife and habitats. With the completion of the Muscongus Bay study, such information now exists for the section of Maine coast between Scarborough and Rockland.

This report details the inventory and evaluation of the marine wildlife resources in Muscongus Bay and describes a method of assessing losses to the resource from oil pollution. This detailed information on the distribution and abundance of the area's wildlife will aid in its proper management. In the event of an oil spill, this information will also aid in providing an efficient and effective response to the situation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors wish to thank the many individuals who contributed their time, knowledge and energies towards the completion of this study. Special acknowledgment is due Andy Stinson of Lincoln Air, Lincoln, Maine, who served as pilot for the aerial surveys. His skill and knowledge provided for the safe and efficient completion of a hazardous task. Our gratitude is extended to Paul Adamus for his interest and contributions to many aspects of the project. Stephen Kress is thanked for providing his field data from the Muscongus Bay Islands. Susan Woodward of IF&W is deeply thanked, particularly for her assistance in the aerial surveys. Patrick Corr, Howard E. Spencer, Lee Perry, and Frederick Hurley, all with IF&W, are thanked for their support and encouragement throughout the study. Additional thanks are due Betty Jackson and Geneva Gordon, of the same department, for their patient secretarial and editorial skills.

Information regarding the shorebirds of Muscongus Bay was collected and compiled by Paul Adamus, Augusta, ME. His comprehensive report, covering much more than could be included in this report, is on file with IF&W. Technical advice pertaining to some of the illustrative material was provided by RPI Inc. of Columbia, SC. The study was funded through the Maine Department of IF&W, Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration, Project W-62-R and through DEP's Bureau of Oil and Hazardous Material Control.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Objectives

Muscongus Bay, in common with all coastal Maine, is a highly productive biological environment, providing valuable habitat for and supporting a great variety of marine birds and mammals. More than 150 species of marine-related birds (Palmer 1949, Packard 1960, TRIGOM-PARC 1974) and 26 species of marine mammals (USF&WS 1980) have been reported to occur in or near its waters. The marine-related birds are a diverse group that include seabirds, shorebirds, wading birds, waterfowl, and raptors. The common thread binding them all is their traditional association with the marine environment at some time during their annual cycle. The wading birds and osprey (see Appendix A for scientific names) occur as nesters during the summer months. Seabirds nest on the islands during summer - and some are also found during migration and winter. Waterfowl primarily migrate and winter on Maine's coast but the eider also nests there. Shorebirds, although present year round, use the marine environment mainly during migration.

The marine birds of coastal Maine show a great diversity in abundance and distribution, both geographically and seasonally. Inventory information documenting this on a statewide basis is limited. It's only available for the island nesting seabirds (Korschgen 1979), mid-winter populations of waterfowl (Spencer, et al 1982), nesting heron colonies (Tyler 1977, Gibbs and Woodward 1984) and eagle nesting sites (unpubl. files, Me. Dept. IF&W). Additional information exists through people with local knowledge of specific areas. Unfortunately, the value of that data is often severely limited by its being only partial in scope. The inaccessibility of most offshore islands, ledges and headlands contributes to that limitation.

Therefore, comprehensive data specific to Muscongus Bay's marine bird resource was not available prior to this study.

The harbor seal (Phoca vitulina) is the only common, year-round resident and breeding species of marine mammal in Muscongus Bay. The other species are infrequent visitors. Information is available regarding the distribution and abundance of marine mammals in Maine (Richardson 1973, 1976, Katona 1977, Gilbert and Stein 1981), however, it's even less extensive than that available for marine birds.

Muscongus Bay appears pristine and natural, owing largely to its many uninhabited islands, its miles of undeveloped shoreline, and its relative lack of industrial areas. In many regards, it truly is as pristine a part of coastline as can be found in Maine. Nevertheless, it's not entirely free from the pressures and threats of development and pollution. It lies between 2 major oil handling ports, Portland Harbor and Penobscot Bay, and lies just inshore of a busy, coastal tanker route. The area has, on occasion, seen oil spills. The most drastic occurred in 1963 when the tanker NORTHERN GULF went aground off Portland and spilled one million gallons of crude oil. Carried for 80 miles by wind and wave, the oil came ashore along 400 miles of coast in the Friendship-Bristol area of Muscongus Bay. Another major spill occurred in 1980 when the tanker CHRISTIAN REINAUER lost 100,000 gallons of petroleum products just east of Port Clyde.

The overall picture that emerges of Muscongus Bay is of a complex, viable marine ecosystem adjacent to major petroleum handling ports. The common assumption in today's world is that the two systems are incompatible: that the presence of the latter will necessarily lead to the degradation of the former. This may be true, particularly if both the industry and the biological resources are managed carelessly. However, a basic assumption

must be made that with responsible operation of the petroleum industry and with adequate knowledge and responsible management of the wildlife resource, the 2 systems can coexist and adverse effects can be minimized or even prevented.

DEP has the primary State responsibility regarding oil spills in Maine. DEP is most concerned with oil spill prevention, cleanup and mitigation of damages. IF&W has the responsibility of supplying DEP with the data and advice pertaining to the protection of wildlife. With the need for information on which to base sound decisions, IF&W undertook this study. The purpose was to provide basic data on the seasonal abundance and distribution of marine wildlife in Muscongus Bay and to incorporate the information in a plan to responsibly manage the wildlife resources, particularly in the event of oil spills. The objectives of the study were as follows:

- 1) To provide a seasonal inventory of the marine birds and seal populations in Muscongus Bay.
- 2) To determine important habitats of marine birds and seals in Muscongus Bay.
- 3) To develop an evaluation system and establish protection priorities for the marine wildlife resources in Muscongus Bay.
- 4) To establish a workable mechanism for readily assessing and documenting damages to marine birds and seals in Muscongus Bay resulting from an oil spill.

Study Area

The area of the study (Fig. 1) included all the tidal waters, adjacent shorelines, and islands of Muscongus Bay. The physical boundaries

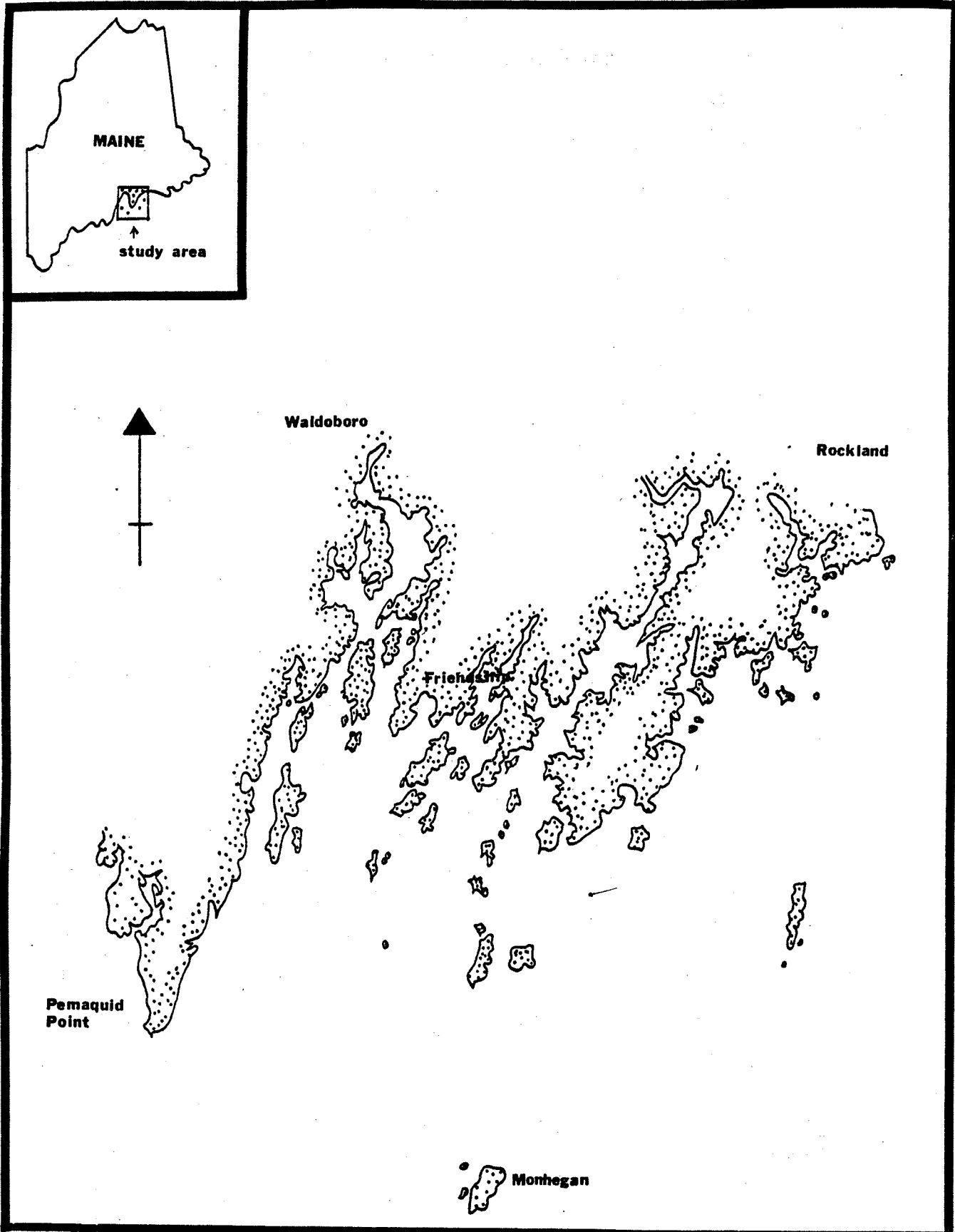


Fig. 1. Muscongus Bay Marine Wildlife Survey study area.

are defined as the coastal area between Pemaquid Point and Owls Head as shown on U.S.C. & G.S. Chart 13301. The straight line distance between those 2 points is about 20 miles. However, if the actual shoreline of all the bays, headlands and major islands are measured, the distance is greater than 300 miles. The study area encompasses more than 300 square miles and contains about 250 islands, including Monhegan and Metinic. Four major tidal rivers, the Medomak, Meduncook, St. George and Weskeag, are also included. The intertidal area includes about 500 acres of salt marsh and 5,500 acres of mud flats.

Methodology

Eleven complete aerial surveys were made of the Muscongus Bay study area between October 6, 1982 and September 28, 1983. The survey flights included most tidal stages (Table 1). The surveys were flown in a Cessna 337 at an altitude of approximately 500 ft. and a speed of about 100 mi/hr. A preplanned flight route, designed to afford complete coverage of the study area, was repeated on each survey. The route started on the Medomak River at Waldoboro, ended at Owls Head and encompassed all tidal waters, including the off-shore islands. The average time required to complete the flight was 5.3 hours.

A tape recording was made during each flight. All sightings of marine birds and seals were recorded as to species or a specific group, their estimated numbers, and their exact location. Upon return to the office, each observation was coded, tabulated, mapped on a USCG marine chart, series 13301, and entered into computer files.

Table 1. Date and Tidal Stage of Aerial Surveys.

Flight #	Date	Mid-survey Tidal Stage
1	October 6	High
2	November 9	Low
3	December 13	Mid-tide
4	January 14	High
5	February 15	High
6	March 18	High
7	April 6	Low
8	May 16	High
9	June 20	Low
10	August 25	High
11	September 28	Low

Additional observations, made from the ground, included periodic counts of birds as ground-truthing for the aerial surveys and, between May 18 and June 20, 1983, the searching of more than 200 islands for nesting marine birds. During the island searches, the survey crew consisted of 3 biologists working from a 17 ft. Boston Whaler. Each island was circled by boat and visually evaluated. If any indication was given, either through the sighting of birds or by the nature of the habitat, that the island might be used for nesting by any of the marine birds, the crew members landed and searched the island. All islands, found with nesting birds, were inventoried using a combination of direct nest counts and visual estimates. Complete nest counts were made in most cormorant colonies for all species on most small islands. On islands too large or too densely vegetated for complete counts of individual nests, total numbers of each species were visually estimated and partial nest counts were made on the island. Estimates of the number of nesting pairs were then derived. Proportions of great black-backed gulls to herring gulls were visually estimated from gulls circling the island to provide relative

numbers of nesting pairs of each species.

A separate, ground survey was conducted for shorebirds, due to their being difficult to observe from the air. More than 80 locations, comprising about 25 percent of the total area of tidal flats in the study area, were regularly visited between spring and fall migration. A thorough search of the literatures, regarding shorebirds in Muscongus Bay, was also conducted.

All sightings of seals, made from the boat or ground, were also recorded as to location and estimated numbers. The information from all the ground surveys was compiled and mapped similarly to the aerial survey data.

The aerial and ground data, when completed for the 12 month cycle, were evaluated on a seasonal basis. For the purpose of this study, 5 seasons were considered. The seasons and their approximate dates are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Fall Migration | September 1 to November 30 |
| 2. Winter | December 1 to February 15 |
| 3. Spring Migration | February 16 to April 30 |
| 4. Nesting | May 1 to June 30 |
| 5. Post-nesting | July 1 to August 31 |

The seasons roughly correspond to the seasonal rhythms exhibited by Maine's marine birds and seals. The seasonal dates were determined from the literature (Palmer 1949, TRIGOM-PARC 1974, Korschgen 1979, USF&WS 1980) and from patterns of population stability and change seen during this and previous studies (Hutchinson and Ferrero 1981, Hutchinson and Lovett 1983). The dates are not absolute, but are only guides. Overlap naturally occurs from one season to the next. By compiling and analyzing the data on a seasonal basis, a conceptual framework is provided which allows for a better understanding of the resource and the development of a more refined management strategy.

The survey data, when coded and mapped, delineated marine bird and seal concentration areas. The numbers of each species were summed by area, seasonally. A relative seasonal rating, based on the species summations, was calculated for each area. This rating was then used to rank the concentration areas by relative importance. This information was incorporated into an oil spill response plan and into a method of assessing losses.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

Marine Birds

Population Assessment. The diverse species composition, seasonal distribution, and abundance of marine birds in Muscongus Bay presents a complex and dynamic situation. The Maine coast sits on the boundary of 2 distinct biological regions: the boreal or Canadian zone to the north and the northern temperate or Austral zone to the south (Shelford 1963). Muscongus Bay, therefore, in common with other sections of the Maine coast, lies near the southern limit for many northern species and near the northern limit for many southern species. This results in a wide variety and an unusual aggregation of marine birds. More than 150 species of marine-related birds have been reported from Maine's coastal waters and could occur in or near Muscongus Bay (Packard 1960, TRIGOM-PARC 1974, Pierson and Pierson 1981). All are potentially susceptible to oil spills. Slightly more than 100 of these have been reported from the Muscongus Bay study area (Adamus, pers.comm.). These are listed in Appendix A. Their seasonal occurrence and relative abundance have been discussed in a number of reports (TRIGOM-PARC 1974, USF&WS 1980, Pierson and Pierson 1981) and will not be repeated here.

The ground and aerial surveys of this study indicate that about 50 species account for over 99 percent of the total marine bird population in Muscongus Bay (Table 2). These species fall within 7 groups: the loons and grebes, the cormorants, the wading birds, the waterfowl, the raptors, the shorebirds, and the true seabirds. The other species occur so infrequently, unpredictably, and in such low numbers that they were not directly included in the analysis and discussion of this study. However, they are indirectly included since the locations used by them appear to coincide with areas identified in this report for the more common species. It should then suffice for the users of this report to know that the less-common species

Table 2. Primary Marine Bird Species of Muscongus Bay.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Species</u>
<u>Loon/Grebe</u>	Common loon Horned grebe
<u>Cormorant</u>	Double crested cormorant Great cormorant
<u>Wading Birds</u>	Great blue heron Snowy egret Black-crowned night heron
<u>Waterfowl</u>	Canada goose Brant Black duck Mallard Blue-winged teal Green-winged teal Greater scaup Common goldeneye Bufflehead Old squaw Common eider Black scoter White-winged scoter Surf scoter Red-breasted merganser
<u>Raptors</u>	Bald eagle Osprey
<u>Shorebirds</u>	Semipalmated plover Black-bellied plover Ruddy turnstone Semipalmated sandpiper Spotted sandpiper Purple sandpiper Short-billed dowitcher Sanderling Greater yellowlegs Lesser yellowlegs Least sandpiper Dunlin Northern phalarope
<u>Seabirds</u>	Herring gull Great black-backed gull Ring-billed gull Bonaparte's gull Laughing gull Black-legged kittiwake

Table 2. Primary Marine Bird Species of Muscongus Bay, cont'd.

Group	Species
<u>Seabirds, cont'd.</u>	Common tern
	Arctic tern
	Roseate tern
	Black guillemot
	Atlantic puffin
	Leach's storm petrel
	Gannet

do occur and could be involved in an oil spill.

The seasonal abundance of marine birds in Muscongus Bay, based on 11 aerial surveys, is illustrated in Figure 2. Population estimates varied seasonally from a low of 6,700 birds in winter to a high of 24,000 in late summer. Two peaks occurred, one during the August-September population maximum and a smaller one during spring migration, peaking in April. The large, late summer peak is caused by 3 things, a molt migration of eiders, a late summer migration of shorebirds, and the regular fall migration of other marine birds.

The seasonal composition of the marine bird population is illustrated in Figure 3. Waterfowl predominate during all seasons.

The search of the islands resulted in 66 being identified as nesting sites for marine birds. A total nesting population of 12,689 pairs was estimated. Fourteen species nested on the islands (Table 3) with eiders, estimated at 6,131 pairs on 37 islands, being the most abundant.

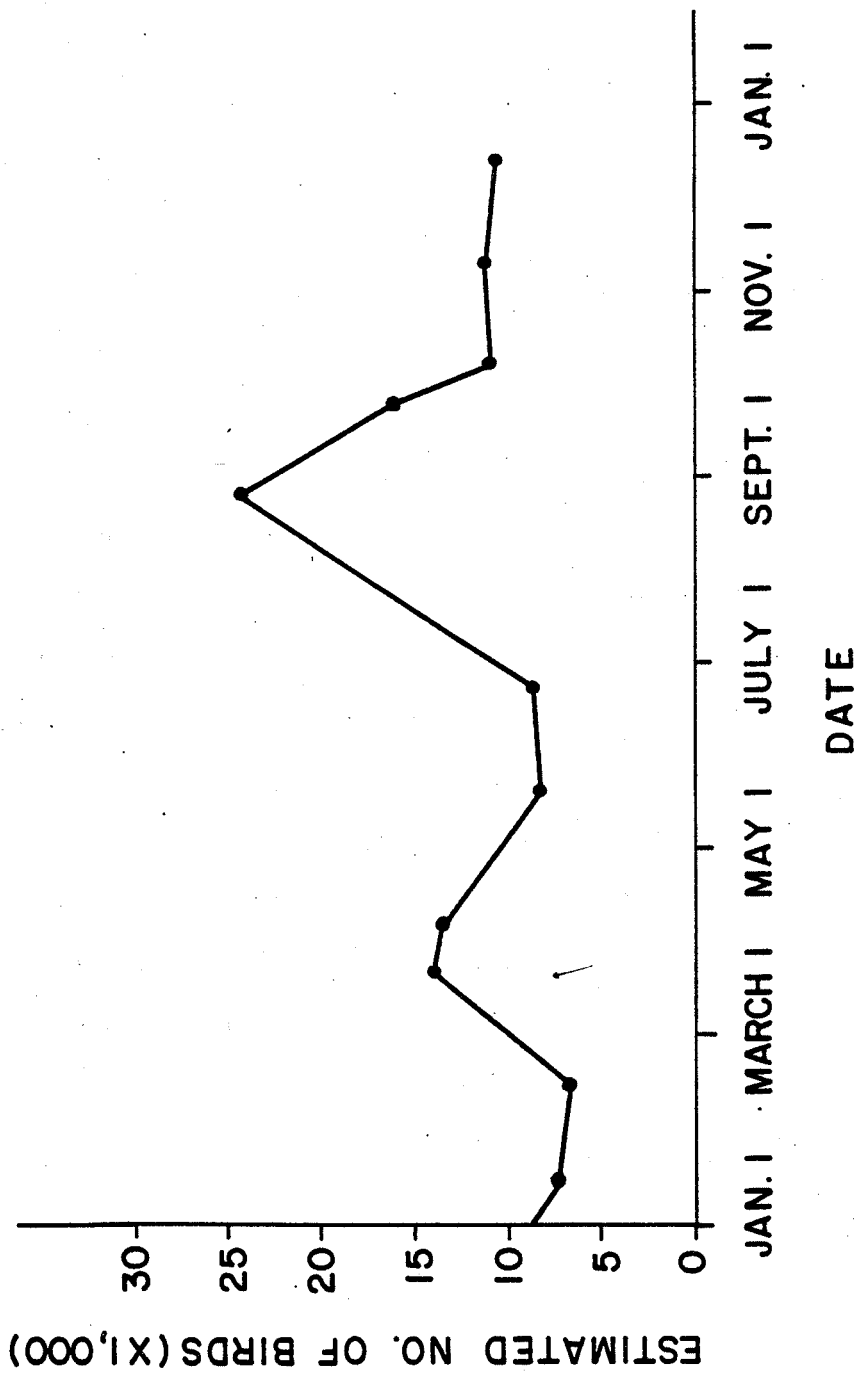


Fig. 2. Observed changes in estimated numbers of marine birds in Muscongus Bay.

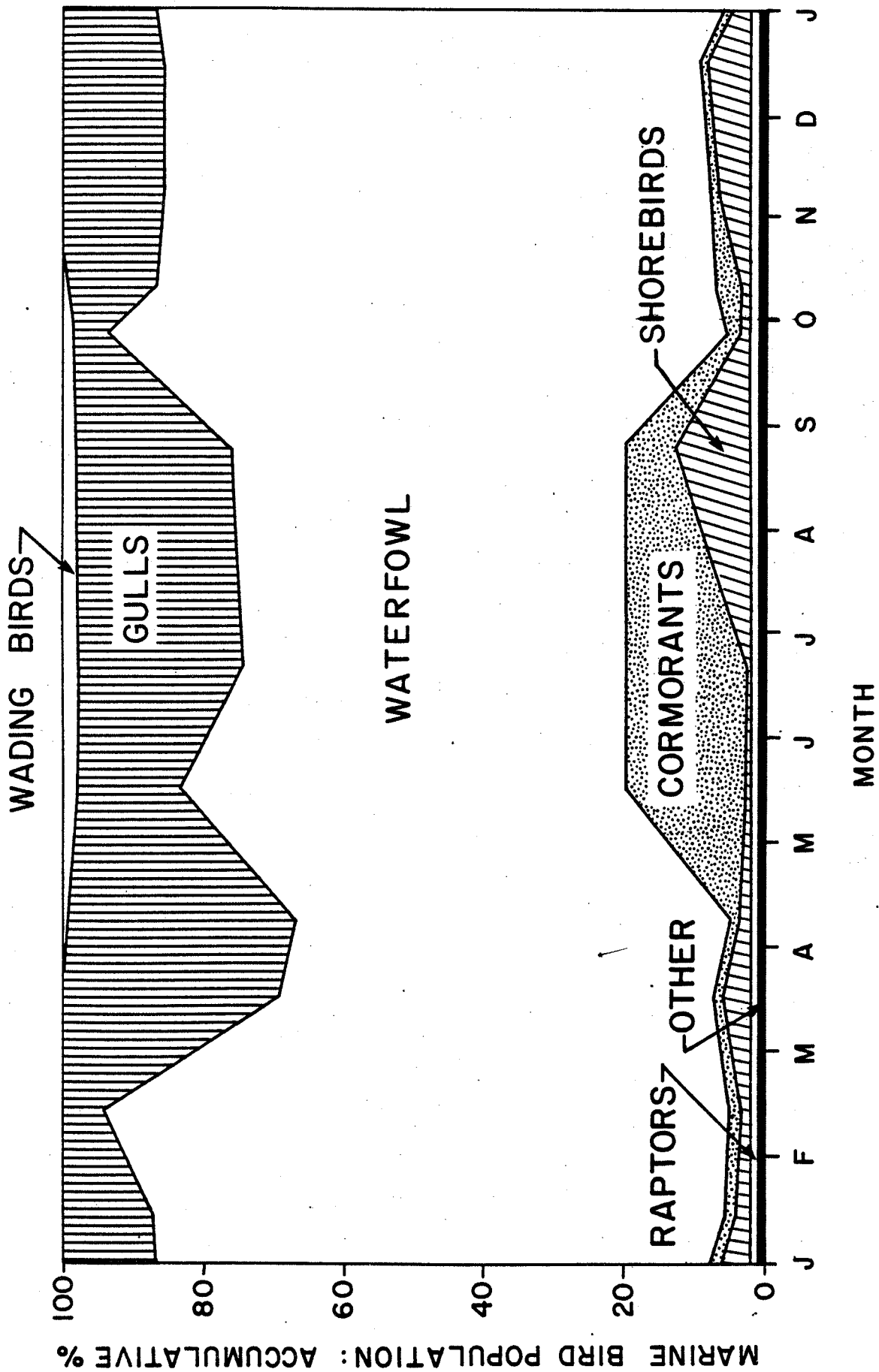


Fig. 3. Seasonal changes in the species composition of Muscongus Bay's marine bird population.

Table 3. Nesting Marine Birds of Muscongus Bay.

Species	Number of Colonies	Est. Number of Nesting Pairs
Common eider	37	6,131
Herring gull	23	1,028
Great black-backed gull	26	556
Laughing gull	2	11
Double-crested cormorant	15	3,138
Arctic tern	2	155
Common tern	4	934
Roseate tern	1	50
Leach's petrel	3	125
Black guillemot	18	315
Atlantic puffin	1	10
Great blue heron	2	188
Black-crowned night heron	1	6
Osprey	-	42
Total		12,689

The information throughout this report must be interpreted with the knowledge that the population estimates, although made by trained biologists, are only estimates and that the absolute values could be significantly different. Trained observers commonly underestimate during aerial surveys by as much as 50 percent. This fact was clearly demonstrated during the nesting season when the aerial inventory estimate was 8,200 birds, while ground inventory of the nesting islands during the same period estimated over 12,000 nesting pairs, meaning a minimum population of 24,000 birds in the study area. Therefore, if the same error holds, a population of 40-50,000 marine birds could be present in Muscongus Bay in August when 24,000 were estimated. It is interesting to note that similar relationships were found during the Casco Bay and Sheepscot Surveys.

Additional caution is required in interpretation since the information in this report is from one year only and therefore gives no measure of the variation to be expected annually. However, recent studies done to verify the information from Casco Bay (Me. Dept. Inland Fisheries & Wildlife unpubl.), indicated that although some variation occurs, a strong pattern of consistency

exists regarding species composition, numbers and areas of use. By understanding the strengths as well as the limitations of this data and by interpreting the information accordingly, the user of this report will find the population estimates to be adequate for the stated objectives.

Areas of Importance. The geographic distribution of marine birds in Muscongus Bay is not random. It is directly related to the distribution of habitat suited to the specific needs of the various species. A major objective of this study was to locate the sites in Muscongus Bay which are used intensively by marine birds. Based on the 11 aerial inventories, 134 such unique locations were identified. The areas were determined by mapping, seasonally, the aerial observations. Results of the island searches were also used. Unique areas were separated and their boundaries defined using 3 criteria: 1) the location of the birds; 2) seasonal use patterns; and 3) physical-geographic features. The 134 concentration areas are mapped and listed in Appendix B and the marine birds found within each area are given by season in Appendix C.

The concentration areas are identified as separate units so that they can be individually addressed in the event of an oil spill or for other, specific management reasons. In total, the 134 areas contain more than 95 percent of the marine birds observed throughout the study, yet represents less than 35 percent of the total study area. The important point is that a large percentage of the resource is found on a small percentage of the study area. Knowledge of this pattern of distribution allows for the efficient allocation of time, manpower and equipment in the event of an oil spill. This approach is further refined and developed in the section entitled Resource Evaluation.

The islands used by the colonial nesting, marine birds hold special interest for 3 reasons; first, because they are such distinct areas of con-

centration; second, because they are used traditionally year to year; and third, because they are the production sites for Maine's breeding marine bird population. Due to this, they warrant full and special consideration in the event of an oil spill. Of the 250 islands and ledges, within the study area, 66 were found to be used by nesting marine birds. Fourteen species were found, with a total, estimated, nesting population of 12,689 pairs (Table 3). Eiders were the most numerous. The puffins, petrels, laughing gulls, 3 species of terns and black-crowned night herons are noteworthy. Table 4 lists the nesting colony sites and gives the estimated nesting population for each.

All of the nesting islands fall within 1 of the 134 identified concentration areas. Each colony site is indicated on the appropriate map in Appendix B. The nesting population data, from the island searches, was included with the aerial survey data for analysis in the section entitled Protection Priorities.

Seals

Two species of seals regularly occur on the Maine coast: the harbor seal and the grey seal (Halichoerus grypus). The harbor seal is the most common and the only seal of recent record in Muscongus Bay. It was the only seal found during this study. Little information exists on the behavior, biology or migratory patterns of the harbor seal in the Northeast. The information provided from this study is useful for estimating a minimum population size for the study area and, most importantly, for identifying areas utilized by "hauled-out" seals. Much further work is necessary before a full understanding of the harbor seal in Muscongus Bay is available.

Seals were seen hauled-out on 48 different ledges (Table 5 and maps in Appendix B). For the 82 seal observations recorded in this study, herd size ranged from 1 to 200 and averaged 36. Three of the aerial surveys were

Table 4. Muscongus Bay's Nesting Marine Bird Population, Listed by Nesting Site (1983).

Location	Species	Estimated Number Breeding Pairs
BRISTOL		
65-185 Louds Island	osprey	1
65-186 Thief Island	osprey	1
65-188 Jones Garden Island	herring gull	10
	great black-backed gull	14
	cormorant	135
65-189 Killick Stone Island ¹	common tern	25
	laughing gull	6
	elder	6
65-192 Wreck Island Ledge	herring gull	10
65-194 Wreck Island	osprey	3
	elder	450
	herring gull	150
	great blue heron	20
	black guillemot	2
65-197 Bar Island	elder	2
65-198 Ross Island	elder	300
	herring gull	75
	great black-backed gull	50
	cormorant	932
	black guillemot	4
65-200 Haddock Island	elder	225
	herring gull	75
	great black-backed gull	25
	osprey	2
	great blue heron	14
65-201 Western Egg Rock	cormorant	194
	elder	100
	great black-backed gull	100
65-302 New Harbor Dry Ledge	cormorant	23
	herring gull	14
	great black-backed gull	6
	black guillemot	1
BREMEN		
65-038 Bremen Long Island	osprey	2
----- Marker NE of 65-038	osprey	1
65-154 Oar Island	osprey	1
65-159 Long Island Ledge	elder	2
65-165 Hog Island	osprey	2
65-172 Crotch Island	elder	8
	great black-backed gull	1
65-173 Crotch Island	elder	3
65-179 Jim's Island	elder	5
	osprey	1

Table 4, cont'd.

FRIENDSHIP

63-701	Harbor Island	eidler	500
63-702	Hall Island	eidler	10
63-705	Crane Island	eidler	300
		osprey	1
		herring gull	12
63-707	Franklin Island ¹	eidler	1,300
		osprey	1
		herring gull	100
		black guillemot	2
		black-crowned night heron	6
63-731	Ram Island	osprey	1
63-765	Little Cranberry Is.	osprey	1
63-771	Otter Island	osprey	1
63-774	Long Ledge	cormorant	25
		great black-backed gull	5

ST. GEORGE

63-540	Slin's Island	osprey	1
63-543	Elwell Island	osprey	1
63-547	Eagle Island	osprey	1
63-546	Clark Island	osprey	2
63-554	Whitehead Island	osprey	1
63-569	High Island	osprey	1
63-578	Gunning Rocks	eidler	50
		herring gull	11
		great black-backed gull	15
		cormorant	187
		black guillemot	1
63-579	The Brothers	eidler	250
		herring gull	5
		great black-backed gull	5
		black guillemot	1
63-581	The Brothers	eidler	250
		herring gull	10
		great black-backed gull	30
63-582	Hay Ledge	eidler	150
		cormorant	220
		great black-backed gull	40
63-637	Seal Island	eidler	50
		cormorant	1
		herring gull	168
63-640	Yellow Ridge Island	cormorant	134
		herring gull	1
63-791	Caldwell Island	osprey	1
63-792	Goose Rocks	eidler	1
63-795	Eagle Island	eidler	1
		osprey	1

Table 4, cont'd.

63-797	Teel Island	osprey	3
63-799	Ram Island	eidler	1
63-800	Seavey Island	eidler	1
63-802	Bar Island	eidler	125
		herring gull	30
63-805	McGee Island	osprey	2
63-811	Thompson Island	osprey	1
63-820	Shag Ledge	eidler	50
		great black-backed gull	2
		herring gull	5
		black guillemot	4
63-821	Shag Ledge	cormorant	203
		eidler	8
		great black-backed gull	10
		black guillemot	4
63-825	Benner Island	osprey	1
63-833	Hart Island	eidler	300
		herring gull	45
		great black-backed gull	5
63-836	Gunning Rocks	cormorant	82
		herring gull	3
		great black-backed gull	14
		eidler	2
		black guillemot	1
63-839	Old Hump Ledge ¹	eidler	10
		great black-backed gull	8
		herring gull	5
		Leach's petrel	4
		black guillemot	1
63-840	Allen Island ¹	osprey	1
63-860	Eastern Egg Rock	puffin	10
		black guillemot	75
		common tern	904
		artic tern	50
		roseate tern	50
		laughing gull	3
		eidler	50
		Leach's petrel	100
63-873	Little Egg Rock	cormorant	47
		eidler	5
		herring gull	9
		great black-backed gull	3
		black guillemot	35
63-875	Shark Island	eidler	35
		great black-backed gull	15
		herring gull	15
		cormorant	365
		black guillemot	10

Table 4, cont'd.

<u>MONHEGAN PLT.²</u>		
65-310	Duck Rocks	great black-backed gull 5
65-313	Eastern Duck Rocks	cormorant 20
		eider 25
		great black-backed gull 37
		herring gull 45
		black guillemot 6
65-314	Smuttynose	great black-backed gull 1
65-316	Inner Duck Rocks	eider 25
		great black-backed gull 9
		herring gull 16
		black guillemot 12
<u>SOUTH THOMASTON</u>		
63-371	Comb's Island Ledge	common tern 4
63-409	Eben Island	osprey 1
63-415	Tommy Island	eider 25
		herring gull 40
		great black-backed gull 10
		black guillemot 7
63-420	Garden Island	black guillemot 10
		cormorant 150
		eider 141
		herring gull 29
		great black-backed gull 20
<u>MATINICUS ISLE PLT.</u>		
63-584	Metinic Island	eider 300
		herring gull 250
		great black-backed gull 100
		black guillemot 150
		artic tern 100
		common tern 1
63-585	Metinic Green Island	eider 1,000
		great black-backed gull 20
		cormorant 440
63-588	Hog Island	eider 125
		great black-backed gull 20
		black guillemot 1

1. Data partially from S. Kress, personal communication.

2. Monhegan Plt. islands were not inventoried in 1983. The data is from Korschgen (1979).

Table 5. Seal Haul-out Sites¹

Area No.	Area Name	Number of Sightings	Maximum No. Seals Seen	Map No.	Maine Islands Reg. No.
1	Webber Dry Ledge	4	180	1	65-199
2	Halftide Ledge	1	8	6	65-203
3	Havener Ledge	1	20	13	65-059
4	Long Island Ledges	2	76	6	65-158
5	Middle Ledges	1	35	6	65-170
6	Cow Island Ledges	5	123	6	65-174
7	Jim's Island	1	26	6	65-177
8	Coomb's Ledge	1	15	6	65-181
9	Indian Island Ledge	1	25	6	65-183
10	Little Cranberry Island	1	1	11	63-770
11	Wreck Island Ledges	1	70	7	65-191
12	Franklin Island Ledge	2	80	11	63-707
13	Little franklin Ledge	5	60	7	63-708
14	Western Egg Rock	3	60	7	65-201
15	Seal Ledges	3	200	18	63-XXX
16	Eastern Duck Rocks	3	75	18	63-313
17	Shark Island Ledge	4	50	10	63-876
18	Little Egg Rock	1	20	10	63-873
19	Old Woman Ledge	2	35	10	63-881
20	Seal Ledges	2	50	10	63-870
21	Old Hump Ledge	1	3	11	63-838
22	Long Ledge	2	25	11	63-774
23	Thompson Island Ledge	1	60	11	63-811
24	Nubbins	2	10	12	63-725
25	Back River Ledge	1	35	13	65-078
26	Pleasant Point Ledge	1	40	15	63-785
27	Gay Island Ledge	1	35	15	63-787
28	Little Caldwell Island	2	40	16	63-793
29	Stone Island Ledge	1	10	16	63-XXX
30	Teel Island Ledge	1	40	16	63-797
31	Hart Island Ledges	2	6	16	63-832
32	Gunning Rocks Shoals	2	25	16	63-836
33	Shay Ledges	1	3	16	63-821
34	Hay Ledge	1	80	19	63-582
35	Mosquito Island Ledge	1	90	19	63-577
36	Hart Ledge	1	5	20	63-575
37	Ram Island Ledge	1	10	25	63-544
38	Elwell Ledge	1	8	28	63-416
39	Clark Island Ledge	2	10	25	63-546
40	Whitehead Island Ledge	1	15	25	63-XXX
41	Seavey Ledges	1	2	25	63-556
42	Norton Island Ledges	2	65	25	63-555
43	Wheeler Big Rock	3	60	26	63-583
44	Metinic Island Ledge	1	60	26	63-584
45	Metinic Green Is. Ledge	2	75	26	63-585
46	Hog Island Ledge	1	25	26	63-588
47	Yellow Ridge Is. Ledge	1	12	27	63-640
48	Southeast Breaker	1	25	26	63-XXX

1. Based on 11 aerial surveys and 1 ground survey.

made during low tides when maximum numbers of seals are visible, hauled-out on the intertidal ledges. For the 3 surveys, an average of 890 seals were estimated and an average herd size of 49.4 was calculated (Table 6). The 3, low-tide surveys, accounted for 65% of all sightings (53 of 83) and for 87% of the total number of seals observed in this study.

Six locations were identified as very important haul-out sites for seals in the study area. They are Webber Dry Ledge near New Harbor, Cow Island Ledges in Bremen, Little Franklin Ledge and Shark Island Ledge in the outer bay, and Seal Ledge and Eastern Duck Rock in Monhegan. Together, these 6 sites accounted for nearly half of all the seals observed in this study. Such a high level of use of a relatively small percentage of the available habitat is evidence of strong site preferences and is the basis for the priority rating and impact appraisal scheme developed in the subsequent sections of this report.

Table 6. Estimated Number of Seals from 3, Low-tide, Aerial Surveys.

Flight Number	Date	Estimated No. of Seals
2	November 9	964
7	April 6	1,183
9	June 20	523

RESOURCE EVALUATION

A major objective of this study was to develop an evaluation system for the wildlife resources of Muscongus Bay that would allow the assignment of relative priorities for use in responding to oil spills. Many options are open as to the approach and the criteria for use in setting such priorities. Studies by Bourne (1967) Aldrich (1970) and Joensen and Hansen (1977) stress the significant effects that oil spills can have when they occur coincidental to concentrations of marine wildlife. Therefore, the evaluation system developed in this study is based on the identification of locations used by marine birds and seals and the rating of each area according to the relative number of animals occurring therein. Priorities for action can then be established based on the relative rank of individual areas. The specific judgements and decisions as to exact type of action, and the specific sequence of events to follow in the event of an oil spill, must be made, on-the-spot, by trained biologists, utilizing the information from this report and an on-the-scene appraisal.

Marine Birds. A rating for each season was calculated for each of the 134 areas identified through the aerial inventories. An area's rating was derived by calculating for each species the percentage of its total population (in Muscongus Bay) that was found within that area. The sum of the percentages for all species found in the area for that season is the area's rating. The calculation of the winter rating for Area 73, The Medomack River, is given in Table 7 as an example.

Table 7. Winter Rating for Area 73, The Medomack River.

Species	Estimated Number of Birds ¹		Percent in the Medomack River
	Medomack R.	Muscongus Bay	
Old squaw	46	2,035	2.26
Herring gull	41	2,795	1.47
Goldeneye/bufflehead	580	4,840	11.98
Scaup	6	20	30.00
Black duck	141	1,081	13.04
Merganser	5	65	7.69
Unid. waterfowl	25	89	23.59
Bald eagle	1	2	50.00
Total percent (rating) =			144.54

1. The estimated numbers of birds are totals from 3 aerial surveys during the winter season.

The totals for both the area and Muscongus Bay are combined sums for the 3 aerial surveys flown in the winter season. The calculated rating of the area's seasonal importance reflects both the number of birds and the species diversity within the area. The rating can be used to compare the importance of the areas, on a relative basis, within each season.

The 134 concentration areas were ordered by their ranking (for each season) and each area was assigned to 1 of 5 priority categories: High; Medium-high; Medium; Medium-low and Low. The areas with the highest ratings were assigned to the "High Priority" category and assignments progressed through the ordered list with the lowest ranking areas in the "Low Priority" group. The division points between categories were selected so that each included approximately 20 percent of the total marine bird population. The higher ranking areas hold their positions due to having relatively large numbers of the various species. This results in the "High Priority" category accounting for a large percentage of the birds in a small percentage of the areas. Conversely, for the lower priorities, a progressively increasing number of areas is necessary to account for an equal number of birds. This is illustrated in Table 8 which gives, seasonally, the percentage of Muscongus Bay's total marine bird population included in the "High" and

"Medium-high" priority areas. The information shows that, on average, one-quarter of all the marine birds in Muscongus Bay can be accounted for on less than 5 percent of the concentration areas. The rule of "diminishing returns" comes into play as each lower priority is considered. Table 9 lists the High Priority Areas by season.

Table 8. Percentages of Muscongus Bay's Marine Bird Population and Concentration Areas Included in the Two Highest Priority Categories, by Season.

Season	High Priority		Medium-high Priority	
	% of Population	% of Areas	% of Population	% of Areas
Winter	19	7	24	10
Spring	23	6	17	6
Nesting	32	4	12	4
Post-nesting	22	2	16	4
Fall	29	4	25	10

The theoretical approach, in the event of an oil spill, would be to initiate action at the highest ranking area, then at the next highest and so-on, progressively, until the lowest ranking area is reached. It is doubtful that an actual spill would affect the entire bay, so not all concentration areas would be involved. In the event of a spill, the first step should be to identify the extent of the potentially effected region. Then, by referring to the maps and keys in Appendixes B and C, concentration areas within that region and their relative ranking and species composition can be determined. Based on those factors, a step-by-step course of action can be planned and implemented.

Table 9. High Priority Marine Bird Areas in Muscongus Bay, Listed by Season.

Season	Area Number	Area Name	Map Number
<u>Spring</u>	14	Medomack River, N.	
	18	Bremen Long Island	
	19	Hog Island	
	30	Wreck Island	
	48	Old Woman Ledge	
	114	St. George River, N.	
	115	Weskeag River	
	125	Metinic Island	
<u>Nesting</u>	30	Wreck Island	
	39	Eastern Egg Rock	
	53	Franklin Island	
	101	The Brothers	
	125	Metinic Island	
	127	Metinic Green Island	
<u>Post-nesting</u>	39	Eastern Egg Rock	
	96	Old Cilley Ledge	
	114	St. George River, N.	
<u>Fall</u>	15	Broad Cove	
	39	Eastern Egg Rock	
	40	Monhegan	
	46	Little Egg Rock	
	73	Medomack River	
	114	St. George River, N.	
<u>Winter</u>	24	Loud's Island, East	
	27	Jones Garden Island	
	34	Harbor Island	
	49	Allen Island	
	54	Long Ledge	
	69	Hungry Island	
	73	Medomack River	
	101	The Brothers	
	114	St. George River, N.	
	115	Weskeag River	

Seals. The general approach to evaluating and ranking the areas used as haul-out sites by seals was similar to that previously described for marine birds. However, due to no definite seasonal patterns of use, the rankings do not change seasonally. Also, the divisions between the 5 priority categories were derived slightly differently. The priorities for haul-out sites were based on both the number of aerial surveys recording seals on an area

as well as the percentage of Muscongus Bay's total seal population recorded there. This modification was done to account for areas used infrequently but by large numbers of seals or for areas used frequently by a few seals.

The haul-out areas are listed by their priority ranking in Table 10 and are mapped in Appendix B. The 3 areas listed as "High" priority accounted for nearly one-third of all the seals observed during this study, clearly proving their ranking. The use of this information, in the event of an oil spill, would be the same as described in the marine bird section.

Table 10. Seal Haul-out Sites Ordered by Priority Ranking.

Priority	Area Number	Area Name	Map Number
<u>High</u>	1	Webber Dry Ledge	1
	13	Little Franklin Ledge	7
	15	Seal Ledges	18
<u>Medium-high</u>	6	Cow Island Ledges	6
	16	Eastern Duck Rocks	18
	17	Shark Island Ledge	10
<u>Medium</u>	12	Franklin Island Ledge	11
	14	Western Egg Rock	7
	19	Old Woman Ledge	10
	20	Seal Ledge	10
	28	Little Coldwell Island	16
	42	Norton Island Ledge	25
	43	Wheeler Big Rock	26
	45	Metinic Green Island Ledge	26
<u>Medium-low</u>	4	Long Island Ledges	6
	5	Middle Ledges	6
	7	Jim's Island	7
	9	Indian Island Ledge	6
	11	Wreck Island Ledge	7
	22	Long Ledge	11
	23	Thompson Island Ledge	11
	24	Nubbins	12
	25	Back River Ledge	13
	26	Pleasant Point Ledge	15
	27	Gay Island Ledge	15
	30	Teel Island Ledge	16
	32	Gunning Rocks Shoals	16
	34	Hay Ledge	19
	35	Mosquito Island Ledge	19
	44	Metinic Island Ledge	26
	46	Hog Island Ledge	26
48	Southeast Breaker	26	
<u>Low</u>	2	Halftide Ledge	6
	3	Havener Ledge	13
	8	Coomb's Ledge	6
	10	Little Cranberry Island	11
	18	Little Egg Rock	10
	21	Old Hump Ledge	11
	29	Stone Island Ledge	16
	31	Hart Island Ledges	16
	33	Shag Ledges	16
	36	Hart Ledge	20
	37	Ram Island Ledge	25
	38	Elwell Ledge	28
	39	Clark Island Ledge	25
	40	Whitehead Island Ledge	25
41	Seavey Ledges	25	
47	Yellow Ridge Island Ledge	27	

RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The third major objective of this study was to establish a workable mechanism for readily assessing and documenting all damages to marine wildlife in Muscongus Bay resulting from an oil spill and to recommend a method of determining the monetary value of the wildlife losses. The state-of-the-art of damage assessment is currently quite rudimentary. There is no complete agreement as to any particular method of choice. The most common and simplest is to keep records of the number of oiled birds found and to assign a dollar value to each. The disadvantage to that approach is that only an unknown portion of the total number of oiled birds is found and that actual damages far surpass that which is exhibited through the acute problem of severely oiled birds.

Using the information on concentration areas that is provided in this study, it is now possible to assess the losses of wildlife habitat as well as to account for the oiled birds. We recommend a 5-step process to assess and document damages. The methodology is as follows:

- 1) Immediately upon notification of a spill, the estimated number and location of the marine birds and seals is determined via an aerial survey of the potentially effected region. The aerial survey data, plus the mapped and tabulated information from this report serves as a baseline information for immediate mitigation procedures and for eventual damage assessments.
- 2) Overflights should be conducted periodically throughout the spill period to monitor spill size, location, and movement to document its involvement with the wildlife concentration areas.

- 3) The monitoring flights should continue through completion of the clean-up operation or through the end of the spill's obvious effects. This is to document the time and spatial extent of the spill's effects. The involvement of the spill with marine bird and seal concentration areas should be documented as fully as possible.
- 4) As part of the spill monitoring program, the nature of the impacts of the spill on the concentration areas should be determined. This may best be done from the ground or a boat. For each area, information should be recorded as to any contact of the oil with wildlife, any contact of the oil with the substrate of vegetation and the degree of the coating. Records should be maintained as to the species in the area, their total numbers, and the number of birds or seals effected and the extent of their involvement.
- 5) Based on the information compiled in the previous 4 steps, plus records compiled from wildlife cleaning operations and other sources of data pertaining to the spill, 2 summaries should be compiled: First, a compilation of the wildlife directly effected by the spill; and second, a summary for each wildlife area affected by the spill documenting the nature and extent of the effect. Included for each area should be an estimate of the percent of the area's value to wildlife that was lost due to the spill or clean-up. This should reflect both the acreage affected and the qualitative severity of the loss. An estimate should also be made as to the length of time required for each area to return to its pre-spill value

for wildlife. These estimates are used for determining the monetary value of the losses. All observations should be documented and explicit notes and maps should be kept for each area.

This completes the descriptive assessment of the effects on the marine wildlife resources. The next step is to place a monetary value on the losses. This is usually accomplished by placing a dollar value on each bird or seal. This is difficult, since wild animals carry no true market value. Approximations have been made based on the money spent by hunters to harvest animals. Perhaps a closer value could be determined by the prices paid by zoos, game farms and commercial breeders for their stocks. The U.S.F. & W.S. is developing its Habitat Evaluation Procedures for assigning a dollar value to wildlife resources. This value is determined by calculating the cost of intensive wildlife management on a piece of land needed to compensate for losses occurring on another piece. The Procedures hold promise for assessing damages from oil spills, but until they are refined for use in marine environments, the "Dollar value/bird" method remains. This approach is not perfect, but at present, the best.

A 4-step procedure is recommended for determining the monetary value of losses to the wildlife resources.

- 1) Using the best and most current information available, assign a dollar value per seal and bird.
- 2) Based on the assigned dollar value and the number of oiled birds and seals summarized in step 5 of the "assessment procedure", calculate a total value for the known direct losses.

- 3) Calculate the indirect losses from habitat degradation separately for seals and birds. The calculation is based on the number of concentration areas effected, the percent of the wildlife value lost in each, the length of time of the impact and the percent of Muscongus Bay's marine bird or seal population supported by each area. An example of this procedure follows.

A hypothetical oil spill occurs off New Harbor during the fall season. Figure 2 indicates that approximately 10,000 marine birds are located in Muscongus Bay in the fall. With a hypothetical value of \$100.00 assigned per bird, the total marine bird resource is estimated at \$1,000,000.00. Step 2 of the "assessment procedure" determines that marine bird areas #2, 3, 5, 6, and 9 were effected to varying degrees (Maps 1 and 2, Appendix B). The percentage of the bay's total population of marine birds supported, in the fall, by each of these 5 areas is given in Table 11 (Table 12 for seals) and is used to determine each area's relative, monetary value based on a total of \$1,000,000.00 for the whole bay. This value is then adjusted, if necessary, to reflect the percent of each area's value to wildlife that was lost as determined in step 5 of the assessment procedures. The adjusted values are then summed to arrive at the monetary value of the indirect losses. If 2 or more seasons are involved, a monetary value is calculated for each and totaled. Also, if seal areas are effected, a similar monetary determination is made and combined with the marine bird value to give a

total for indirect losses. This example is illustrated by the following calculations.

Example 1. Monetary Loss from Habitat Degradation from a Hypothetical Oil Spill in Muscongus Bay.

Area	% of Total Resource	\$ Value of Area's Resource	% of Area Value Lost To Wildlife	Adjusted \$ Value Lost
2	1.7	17,000	100	17,000
3	0.5	5,000	100	5,000
5	0.7	7,000	100	7,000
6	2.1	21,000	50	10,500
9	0.1	1,000	25	250
Total, indirect monetary loss = \$39,750				

- 4) The direct costs, calculated in step 2, are combined with the indirect costs, determined in step 3, to arrive at an overall monetary value of wildlife losses. This money should be paid to the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for the purpose of managing the State's marine wildlife resource.

Table 11. Percent of Muscongus Bay's Marine Bird Population Supported, Seasonally, by 134 Concentration Areas.

Area No.	Area Name	Population Percent by Season				
		Fall	Winter	Spring	Nest	Post Breed
1	Pemaquid Neck	2.0	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
2	New Harbor Dry Ledges	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.5
3	Little Island	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
4	New Harbor	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0
5	Long Cove	0.7	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
6	Haddock Island	2.1	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.3
7	Webber Sunken Ledge	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
8	Webber Dry Ledge	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
9	Bar Island W	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
10	Browns Head	0.4	4.5	0.4	0.0	2.1
11	Louds Island West	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.7	0.0
12	Poland Ledges	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0
13	Round Pond	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
14	Medomack River N	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.6
15	Broad Cove	2.4	1.2	4.9	0.1	2.5
16	Greenland Cove	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.3
17	Hockomock Channel	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
18	Bremen Long Island	0.3	1.2	5.1	0.6	0.4
19	Hog Island	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.2
20	Crotch Islands	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0
21	Coombs Ledge	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Jims Island	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.3
23	Cow Island	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
24	Louds Island East	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
25	Killick Stone Island	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
26	Thief Island	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
27	Jones Garden Island	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.3
28	Marsh Island	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
29	Polins Ledges	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
30	Wreck Island	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.9	0.5
31	Wreck Island Ledges	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
32	Ross Island	0.2	1.4	1.2	5.3	0.4
33	Devils Elbow	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
34	Harbor Island	0.1	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.5
35	Crane Island	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.2
36	Western Egg Rock	3.1	0.6	1.4	5.8	0.3
37	Little Franklin Ledge	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.6
38	Midway Rocks	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
39	Eastern Egg Rock	4.1	0.8	1.6	4.2	0.3
40	Monhegan Island	14.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.1
41	Manana Island	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7
42	Inner Duck rock	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
43	Duck Rocks	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.5
44	Shark Island	4.7	0.6	3.3	3.6	4.5
45	Little Egg Rock Shls.	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0
46	Little Egg Rock	2.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	5.6
47	Old Man Ledge	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.0
48	Old Woman Ledge	6.8	3.9	3.8	0.3	4.8
49	Allen Island	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.7
50	Seal Ledges	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 11, cont'd.

51	Old Hump Ledge	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.2
52	Benner Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	Franklin Island	0.1	0.3	0.6	5.6	0.0
54	Long Ledge	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
55	Thompson Island	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1
56	Gangway Ledge	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
57	McGee-Barter Is.	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
58	Two Bush Island	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
59	Cranberry Island	0.1	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.2
60	Otter Island	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
61	Gay Island	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
62	Morse Island	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2
63	Gull Rock	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
64	Friendship Long Island	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
65	Ames Cove	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
66	Hatchet Cove	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4
67	Friendship	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
68	Meduncook River	1.0	2.9	0.7	0.3	1.5
69	Hungry Island	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.4
70	Jones Neck	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
71	Back River	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
72	Goose River	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
73	Medomack River	2.0	3.3	4.7	1.1	1.2
74	Maple Juice Cove	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.8
75	Pleasant Point	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
76	St. George River S.	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
77	Teel Cove	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
78	Davis Cove	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
79	Pleasant Point Gut	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
80	Turkey Cove	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
81	Deep Cove	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
82	Caldwell Island	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
83	Goose Rock	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
84	Stone-Seavey Island	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
85	Teel Island	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
86	Bar Island E	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.1
87	Hupper Island	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
88	Marshall Point	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
89	Inner Shag Ledge	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
90	Outer Shag Ledge	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0
91	Hart Island	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.2	0.0
92	Gunning Rocks	1.1	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.4
93	Black Rock	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
94	Davis Island	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
95	Shag Ledges	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.8	1.3
96	Old Cilley Ledge	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	10.0
97	Dry Ledges	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.1
98	Burnt Island	3.1	3.2	0.9	0.5	2.8
99	Eastern Duck Rocks	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.4

Table 11, cont'd.

100	Seal Ledges - Monhegan	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
101	The Brothers	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.0	0.1
102	Hay Ledge	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.0
103	Mosquito Island	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
104	Mosquito Harbor	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7
105	Mosquito Head	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
106	Hart Ledge	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
107	Southern Island	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0
108	Tenants Harbor	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3
109	Northern Island	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
110	Long Cove	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
111	Otis Cove	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
112	Watts Cove	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.6
113	Broad Cove Cushing	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.6
114	St. George River N	3.0	7.0	3.3	2.1	11.7
115	Weskeag River	1.5	3.8	1.4	2.7	0.7
116	Wheeler Bay	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.1
117	Seal Harbor	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.2	2.0
118	Clark Cove	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
119	Eagle Island	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
120	Norton-Whthd.	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.0
121	High Island	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
122	Seavey Ledges	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0
123	Norton Island Ledges	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9
124	Wheeler Big Rock	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0
125	Metinic Island	1.7	1.7	5.2	9.5	6.2
126	Hog Island Nubble	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.1
127	Metinic Green Island	2.7	1.8	1.1	5.6	2.9
128	Yellow Ridge Island	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.0
129	Seal Island	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.7
130	Elwell Point	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
131	Garden Island	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.4
132	Green Island Ledge	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
133	Tommy Island	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2
134	Eben Island	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1

Table 12. Percent of Muscongus Bay's Seal Population Supported by 48 Haul-out Sites.

Area Number	Area Name	Population Percent
1	Webber Dry Ledge	12.4
2	Halftide Ledge	0.3
3	Havener Ledge	0.7
4	Long Island Ledge	2.5
5	Middle Ledges	1.2
6	Cow Island Ledge	6.6
7	Jim's Island	0.9
8	Coombs Ledge	0.5
9	Indian Island Ledge	0.9
10	Little Cranberry Island	0.1
11	Wreck Island Ledges	2.3
12	Franklin Island Ledges	2.8
13	Little Franklin Ledge	6.2
14	Western Egg Rock	3.8
15	Seal Ledges	14.4
16	Eastern Duck Rocks	3.3
17	Shark Island Ledge	4.5
18	Little Egg Rock	0.7
19	Old Woman Ledge	1.8
20	Seal Ledges	2.0
21	Old Hump Ledge	0.1
22	Long Ledge	0.1
23	Thompson Island Ledge	2.0
24	Nubbins	0.5
25	Back River Ledge	1.2
26	Pleasant Point Ledge	1.3
27	Gay Island Ledge	1.2
28	Little Coldwell Island	1.5
29	Stone Island Ledge	0.3
30	Teel Island Ledge	1.3
31	Hart Island Ledges	0.1
32	Gunning Rocks Shoals	0.9
33	Shay Ledge	0.1
34	Hay Ledge	3.2
35	Mosquito Island Ledge	3.0
36	Hart Ledge	0.2
37	Ram Island Ledge	0.3
38	Elwell Ledge	0.3
39	Clark Island Ledge	0.4
40	Whitehead Island Ledge	0.5
41	Seavey Ledge	0.1
42	Norton Island Ledge	2.3
43	Wheeler Big Rock	3.1
44	Metinic Island Ledge	2.0
45	Metinic Green Island Ledge	3.3
46	Hay Island Ledge	0.8
47	Yellow Ridge Island Ledge	0.6
48	Southeast Breaker	0.8

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Muscongus Bay region provides a diverse array of marine habitats which support a large and varied community of marine birds and seals. The species composition and abundance varies both seasonally and geographically. This results in a unique aggregation of species.

A total of 134 individual locations were found to be used consistently by the marine birds and seals within the bay. These concentration areas accounted for more than 95% of the wildlife occurring in the area yet comprised only a third of Muscongus Bay's total area. Comprehensive knowledge of their location, or even existence, did not exist prior to this study and exists now for only two other sections of the Maine coast: Casco Bay and Sheepscot Bay. These concentration areas warrant special consideration and management to ensure the perpetuation of the State's wildlife resource. Knowledge of them forms the basis for understanding the resource and responding to it in the event of oil pollution or other threats to the habitats.

These populations are a unique and valuable resource to the people of Maine and management efforts to ensure their presence is justified. The information provided through this study is an initial and important step towards the responsible management of the resource. Similar information is needed for the remainder of the coast. Our specific recommendation is that similar studies be done for other sections of the coast with the goal of completing the entire coast by 1986. Information now exists for the area from Cape Elizabeth to Owls Head and spans the years from 1980 to 1983. Verification surveys have shown that the information from 1980 is still accurate so could be used in concert with data from other regions from later years. The shorter the time span for complete, coastwide coverage, the better, naturally. Areas requiring particular attention are Penobscot Bay, Piscataqua River and Cobscook Bay.

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Appendix A

Common and scientific names of the marine
birds of Muscongus Bay¹

¹List from P. Adamus. (See page of text)

Appendix A. Marine Birds of Muscongus Bay.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common loon	<u>Gavia immer</u>
Red-throated loon	<u>Gavia stellata</u>
Pied-billed grebe	<u>Podilymbus podiceps</u>
Red-necked grebe	<u>Podiceps grisegena</u>
Horned grebe	<u>Podiceps auritus</u>
Northern fulmar	<u>Fulmarus glacialis</u>
Greater shearwater	<u>Puffinus gravis</u>
Sooty shearwater	<u>Puffinus griseus</u>
Cary's shearwater	<u>Puffinus diomedea</u>
Manx shearwater	<u>Puffinus Puffinus</u>
Leach's storm petrel	<u>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</u>
Wilson's storm petrel	<u>Oceanites oceanicus</u>
Gannet	<u>Morus bassanus</u>
Great cormorant	<u>Phalacrocorax carbo</u>
Double-crested cormorant	<u>Phalacrocorax auritus</u>
Great blue heron	<u>Ardea herodias</u>
Green heron	<u>Butorides striatus</u>
Little blue heron	<u>Florida caerulea</u>
Great egret	<u>Casmerodius albus</u>
Snowy egret	<u>Egretta thula</u>
Cattle egret	<u>Bubulcus ibis</u>
Louisiana heron	<u>Hydranassa tricolor</u>
Yellow-crowned night heron	<u>Nyctanassa violacea</u>
Black-crowned night heron	<u>Nycticorax nycticorax</u>
Glossy ibis	<u>Plegadis falcinellus</u>
Canada goose	<u>Branta canadensis</u>
Brant	<u>Branta bernicla brota</u>
Snow goose	<u>Chen caerulescens</u>
Black duck	<u>Anas rubripes</u>
Mallard	<u>Anas p. platyrhynchos</u>
Blue-winged teal	<u>Anas discors</u>
Green-winged teal	<u>Anas crecca carolinensis</u>
Gadwall	<u>Anas strepera</u>
Pintail	<u>Anas acuta</u>
American wigeon	<u>Anas americana</u>
Ring-necked duck	<u>Aythya collaris</u>
Lesser scaup	<u>Aythya affinis</u>
Greater scaup	<u>Aythya marila</u>
Common goldeneye	<u>Bucephala clangula</u>
Barrow's goldeneye	<u>Bucephala islandica</u>
Bufflehead	<u>Bucephala albeola</u>
Old squaw	<u>Clangula hyemalis</u>
Harlequin	<u>Histrionicus histrionicus</u>
Common eider	<u>Somateria mallissima</u>
King eider	<u>Somateria spectabilis</u>
White-winged scoter	<u>Melanitta deglandi</u>
Surf scoter	<u>Melanitta perspecillata</u>

Appendix A. Marine Birds of Muscongus Bay (continued).

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black scoter	<u>Melanitta nigra</u>
Red-breasted merganser	<u>Mergus serrator</u>
Hooded merganser	<u>Lophodytes cucullatus</u>
Common merganser	<u>Mergus merganser</u>
Bald eagle	<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>
Osprey	<u>Panolion haliaetus</u>
Semipalmated plover	<u>Charadrius semipalmatus</u>
American oystercatoler	<u>Haematopus palliatus</u>
Piping plover	<u>Charadrius melodus</u>
Lesser golden plover	<u>Pluvialis dominica</u>
Black-bellied plover	<u>Pluvialis squatarola</u>
Ruddy turnstone	<u>Arenaria interpres</u>
Long-billed curlew	<u>Numenius americanus</u>
Whimbrel	<u>Numenius phaeopus</u>
Spotted sandpiper	<u>Actitis macularia</u>
Solitary sandpiper	<u>Tringa solitaria</u>
Willet	<u>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</u>
Greater yellowlegs	<u>Tringa melanoleucus</u>
Lesser yellowlegs	<u>Tringa flavipes</u>
Red knot	<u>Calidris canutus</u>
Purple sandpiper	<u>Calidris maritima</u>
Bairdis sandpiper	<u>Calidris bairdii</u>
Pectoral sandpiper	<u>Calidris melanotos</u>
White-rumped sandpiper	<u>Calidris fuscicollis</u>
Western sandpiper	<u>Calidris mauri</u>
Least sandpiper	<u>Calidris minutilla</u>
Dunlin	<u>Calidris alpina</u>
Common snipe	<u>Capella gallinago</u>
Short-billed dowitcher	<u>Limnodromus griseus</u>
Long-billed dowitcher	<u>Limnodromus scolopaceus</u>
Stilt sandpiper	<u>Micropalama himantopus</u>
Semipalmated sandpiper	<u>Calidris pusillus</u>
Marbled godwit	<u>Limosa fedoa</u>
Hudsonian godwit	<u>Limosa haemastica</u>
Sanderling	<u>Calidris alba</u>
Red phalarope	<u>Phalaropus fulicarius</u>
Northern phalarope	<u>Lobipes lobatus</u>
Wilson's phalarope	<u>Steganopus tricolor</u>
Pomarine jaeger	<u>Stercorarius pomarinus</u>
Parasitic jaeger	<u>Stercorarius parasiticus</u>
Slua	<u>Catharacta skus</u>
Glaucous gull	<u>Larus hyperboreus</u>
Iceland gull	<u>Larus glaucoides</u>
Great black-backed gull	<u>Larus marinus</u>
Herring gull	<u>Larus argentatus</u>
Ring-billed gull	<u>Larus delawarensis</u>

Appendix A. Marine Birds of Muscongus Bay (continued).

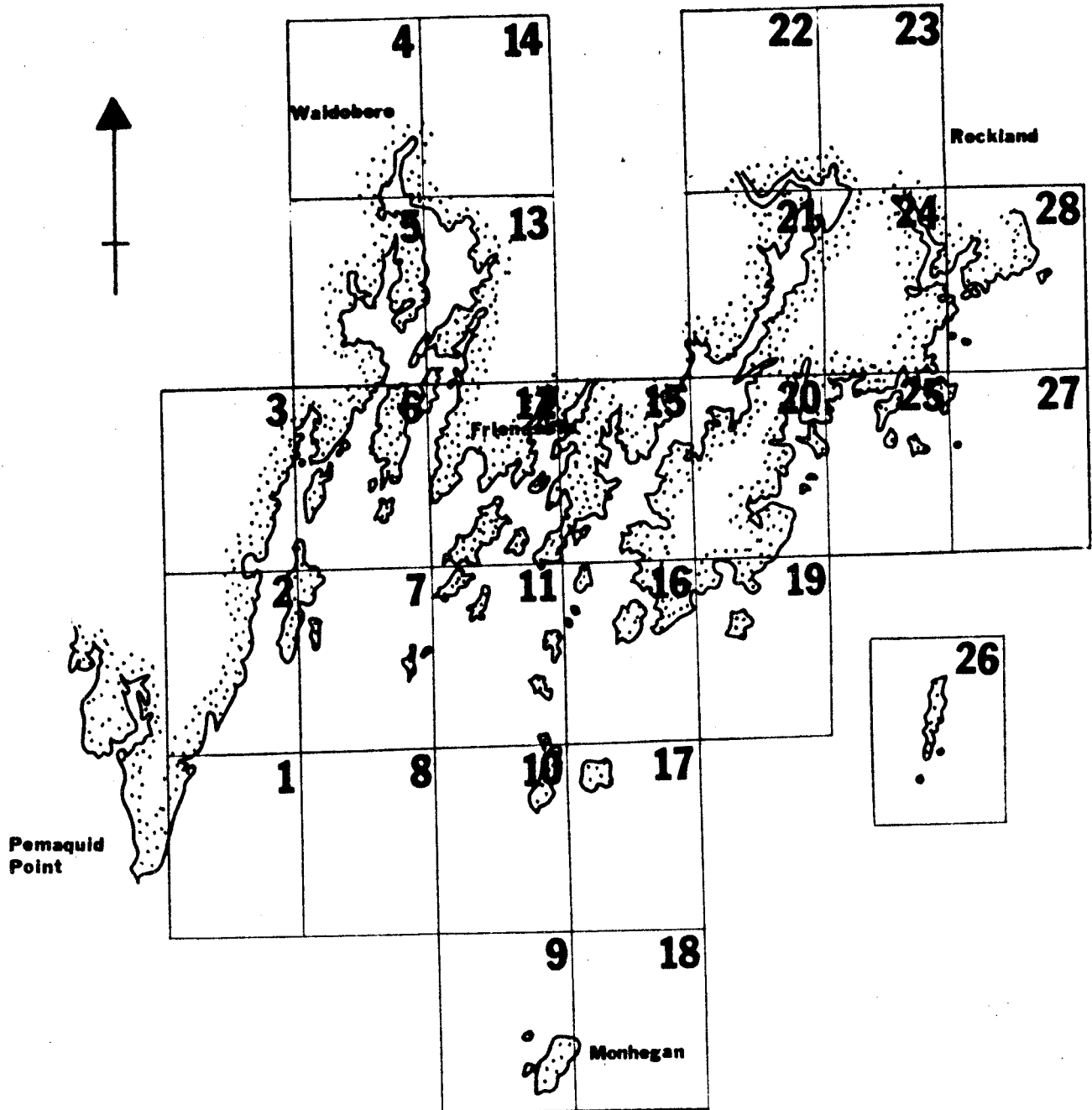
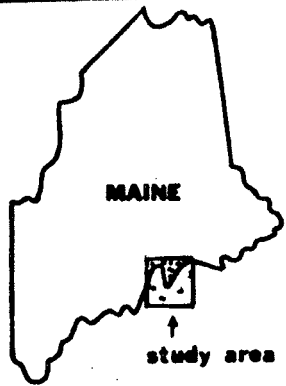
Common Name	Scientific Name
Black-headed gull	<u>Larus ridibundus</u>
Laughling gull	<u>Larus atricilla</u>
Bonaparte's gull	<u>Larus philadelphia</u>
Little gull	<u>Larus minutus</u>
Black-legged kittiwake	<u>Rissa tridactyla</u>
Common tern	<u>Sterna hirunda</u>
Arctic tern	<u>Sterna paradisaea</u>
Roseate tern	<u>Sterna dougallii</u>
Caspian tern	<u>Sterna caspia</u>
Razorbill	<u>Alca torda</u>
Common murre	<u>Uria aalge</u>
Thick-billed murre	<u>Uria lomvia</u>
Dovekie	<u>Palutus alle</u>
Black guillemot	<u>Cephus grylle</u>
Common puffin	<u>Fratercula artica</u>
Kingfisher	<u>Megaceryle alcyon</u>
Raven	<u>Corvus corax</u>
Crow	<u>Corvus branchyrynchos</u>
Sharp-tailed sparrow	<u>Ammodramus maritima</u>

Appendix B

Maps and keys to seasonal rankings for
marine bird and seal concentration areas.

MUSCONGUS BAY MARINE WILDLIFE SURVEY

KEY TO MAPS



LEGEND

MAP SYMBOLS:



Area of concentrated use by marine birds and/or seals



Marine bird area



Seal area



Marine bird nesting colony



Heron nesting colony



Osprey nest site



Ledges used as haul-out areas by seals



Areas of highest use by marine birds or seals (refer to appropriate map description table for seasonal rating)



Areas of medium-high use by marine birds or seals



DEFINITION OF SEASONS:

Spring

February 16 - April 30

Nesting

May 1 - June 30

Post-nesting

July 1 - August 31

Fall

September 1 - November 30

Winter

December 1 - February 15

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 1

Marine Birds

1 Pemaquid Neck

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Med-Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

2 New Harbor Dry Ledges

Fall	Medium
Winter	Med-Low
Spring	Med-Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Med-Low

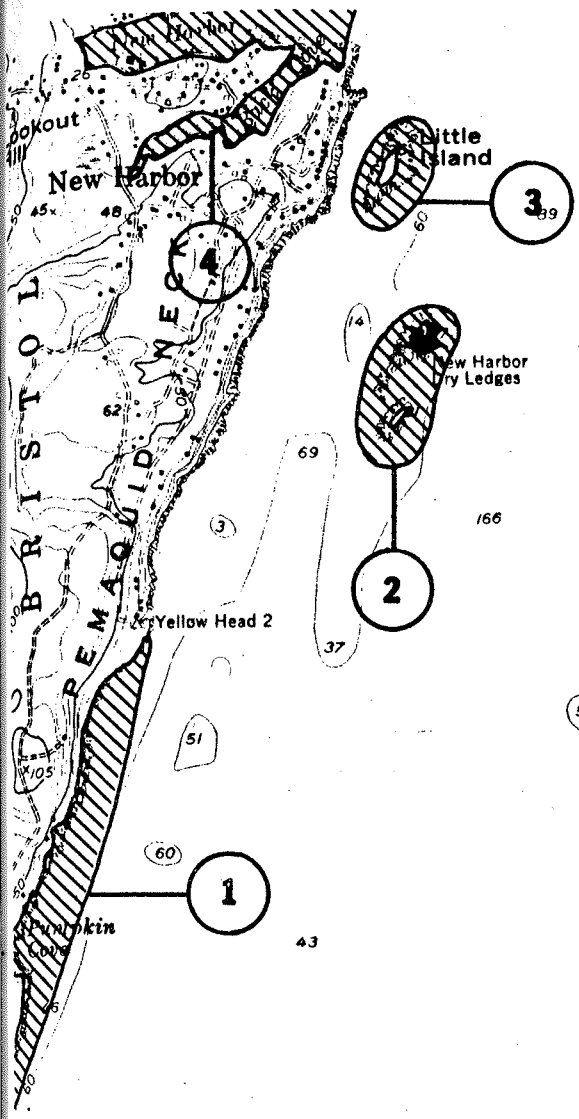
3 Little Island

Fall	Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

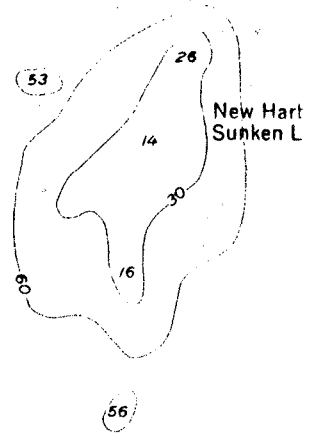
4 New Harbor

Fall	Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Medium
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

MAP 1



M U S C O



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 2

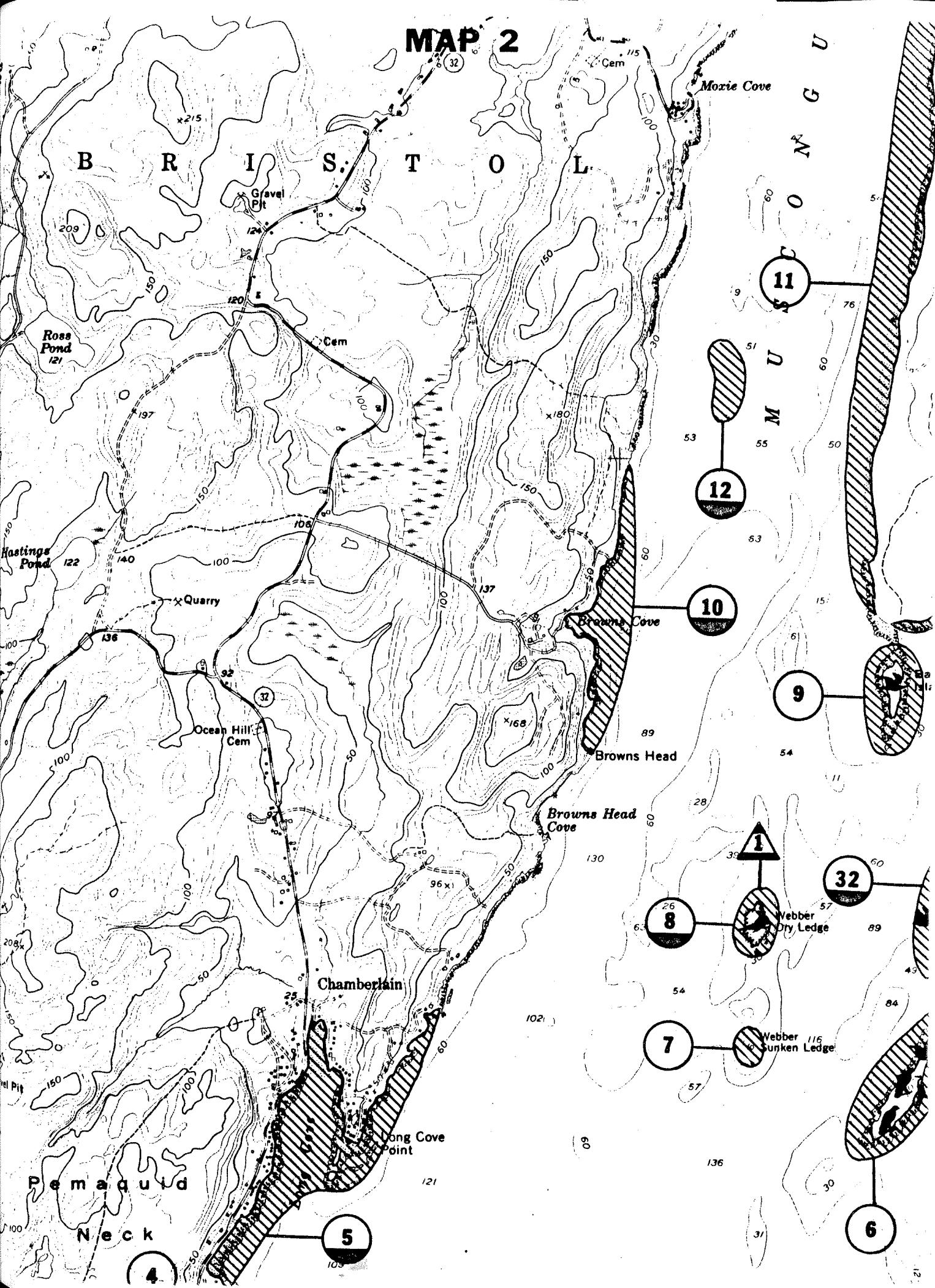
Marine Birds

4	New Harbor	Fall	Low	9	Bar Island W.	Fall	Low
		Winter	Low			Winter	Low
		Spring	Medium			Spring	Low
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low
5	Long Cove	Fall	Med-Low	10	Browns Head	Fall	Low
		Winter	MED-HIGH			Winter	MED-HIGH
		Spring	Low			Spring	Low
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low
6	Haddock Island	Fall	Medium	11	Louds Island West	Fall	Low
		Winter	Med-Low			Winter	Medium
		Spring	Med-Low			Spring	Medium
		Nesting	Medium			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low
7	Webber Sunken Ledge	Fall	Med-Low	12	Poland Ledges	Fall	Low
		Winter	Low			Winter	Low
		Spring	Low			Spring	MED-HIGH
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low
8	Webber Dry Ledge	Fall	Low	32	Ross Island	Fall	Low
		Winter	MED-HIGH			Winter	Low
		Spring	Low			Spring	Medium
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	MED-HIGH
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low

Seals

1 Webber Dry Ledge
All Seasons HIGH

MAP 2



B R I S T O L

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

Ross Pond
121

Hastings Pond
122

Ocean Hill Cem
32

Chamberlain

Browns Cove

Browns Head

Browns Head Cove

Webber Dry Ledge
32

Webber Surken Ledge
116

Pemaquid Neck

4

5

8

7

12

10

9

11

6

1

32

32

209

x215

Gravel Pt

Cem

115 Cem

Moxie Cove

120

197

140

136

100

100

150

100

103

100

106

92

96 x1

25

60

103

100

100

137

100

96 x1

60

121

150

150

150

x168

130

102

09

100

30

60

60

60

65

57

136

51

53

53

61

28

54

57

31

60

9

55

15

54

35

84

30

76

76

50

11

60

89

49

5

76

50

8

60

89

49

12

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 3

Marine Birds

11 Louds Island West

Fall	Low
Winter	Medium
Spring	Medium
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

13 Round Pond

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

16 Greenland Cove

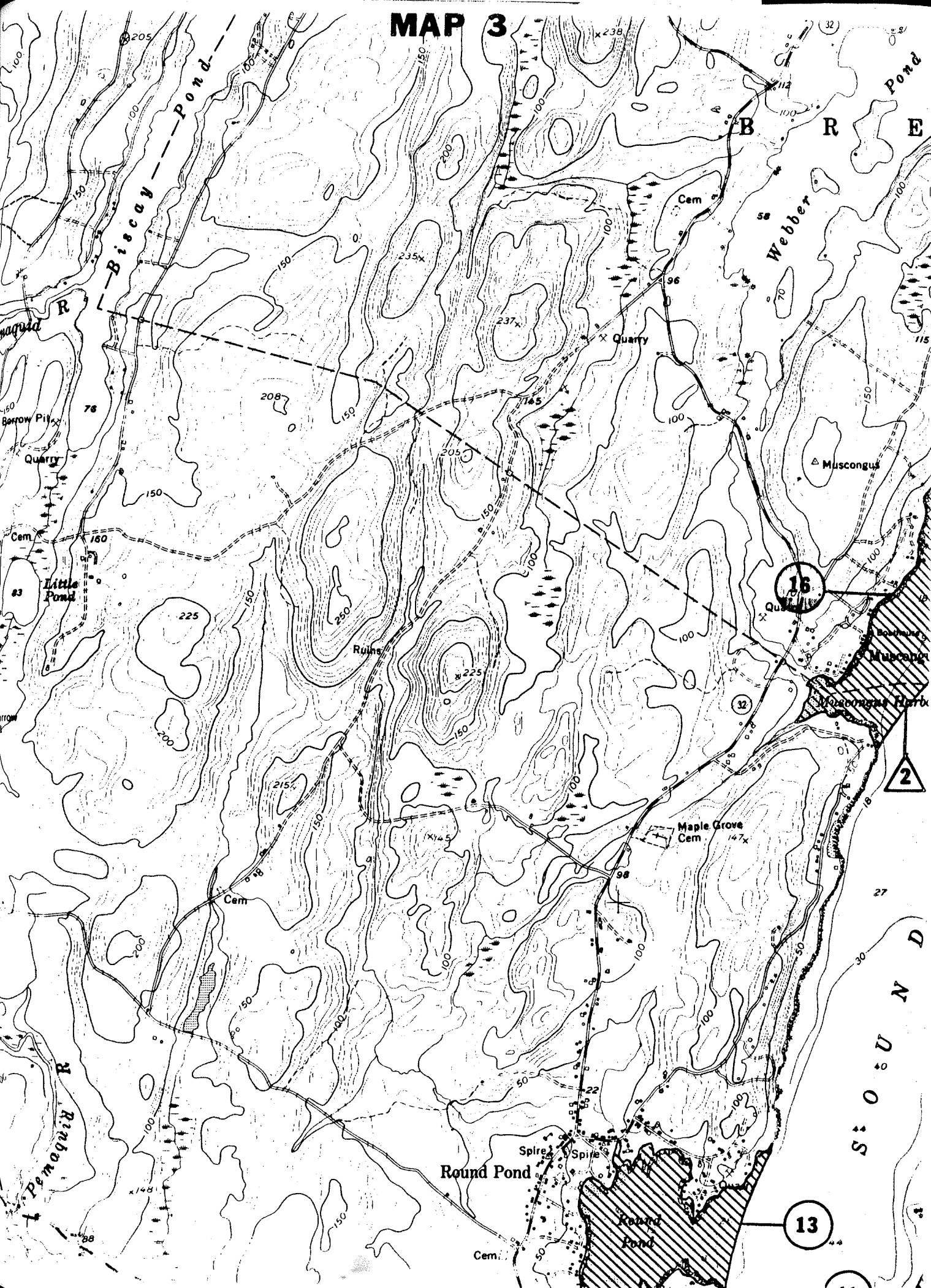
Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Medium
Spring	MED-HIGH
Nesting	Medium
Post nesting	Low

Seals

2 Halftide Ledge
All Seasons

Low

MAP 3



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 4

Marine Birds

14 Medomack River N.

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Low
Spring	HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

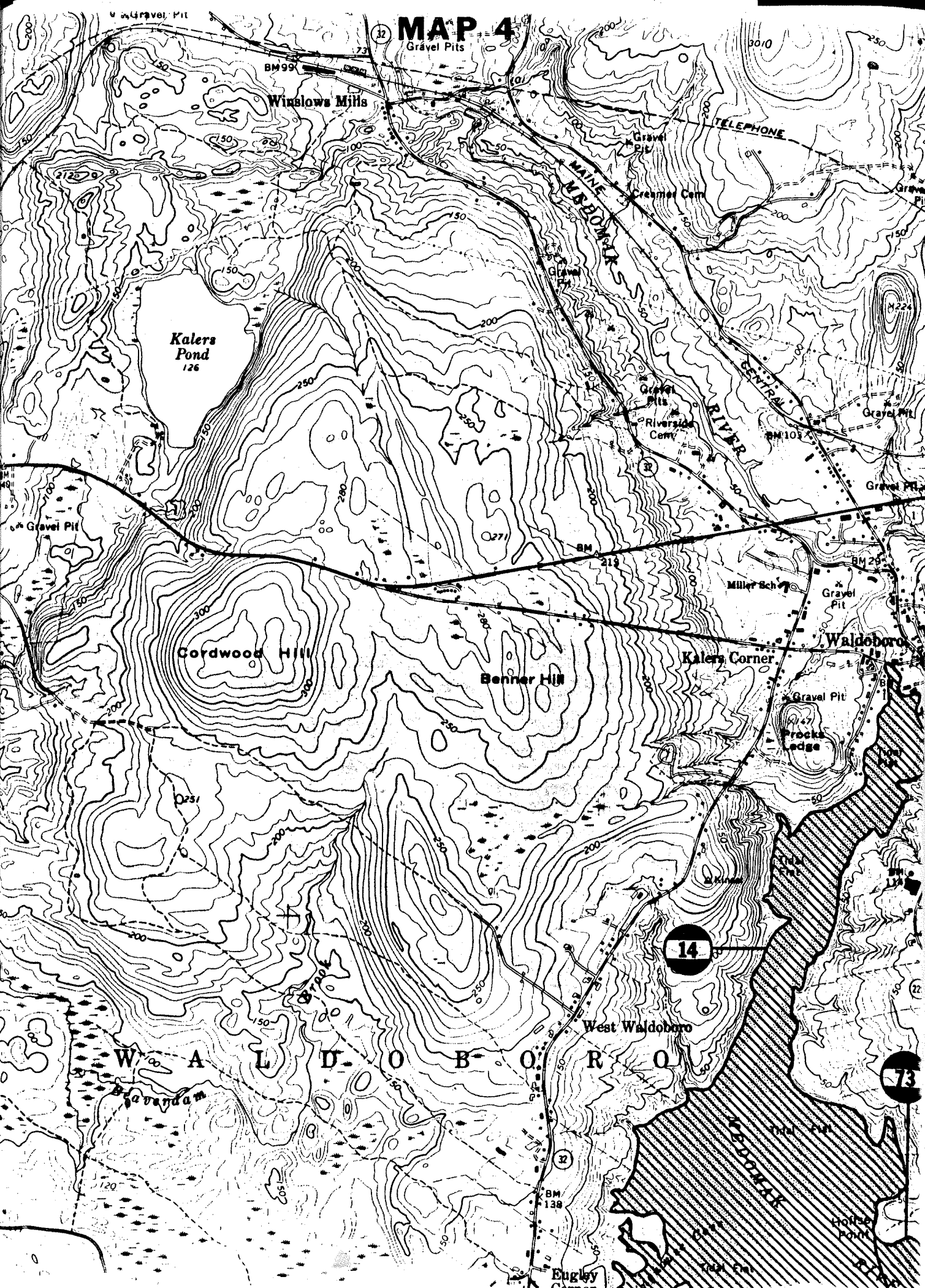
73 Medomack River

Fall	HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	MED-HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

Seals

3 Havener Ledge	
All Seasons	Low

MAP 4



Windsors Mills

Kalers Pond
126

Cordwood Hill

Benner Hill

Kalers Corner

Waldoboro

West Waldoboro

W A L D O B O R O

Savannah

Engley

House Point

14

73

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 5

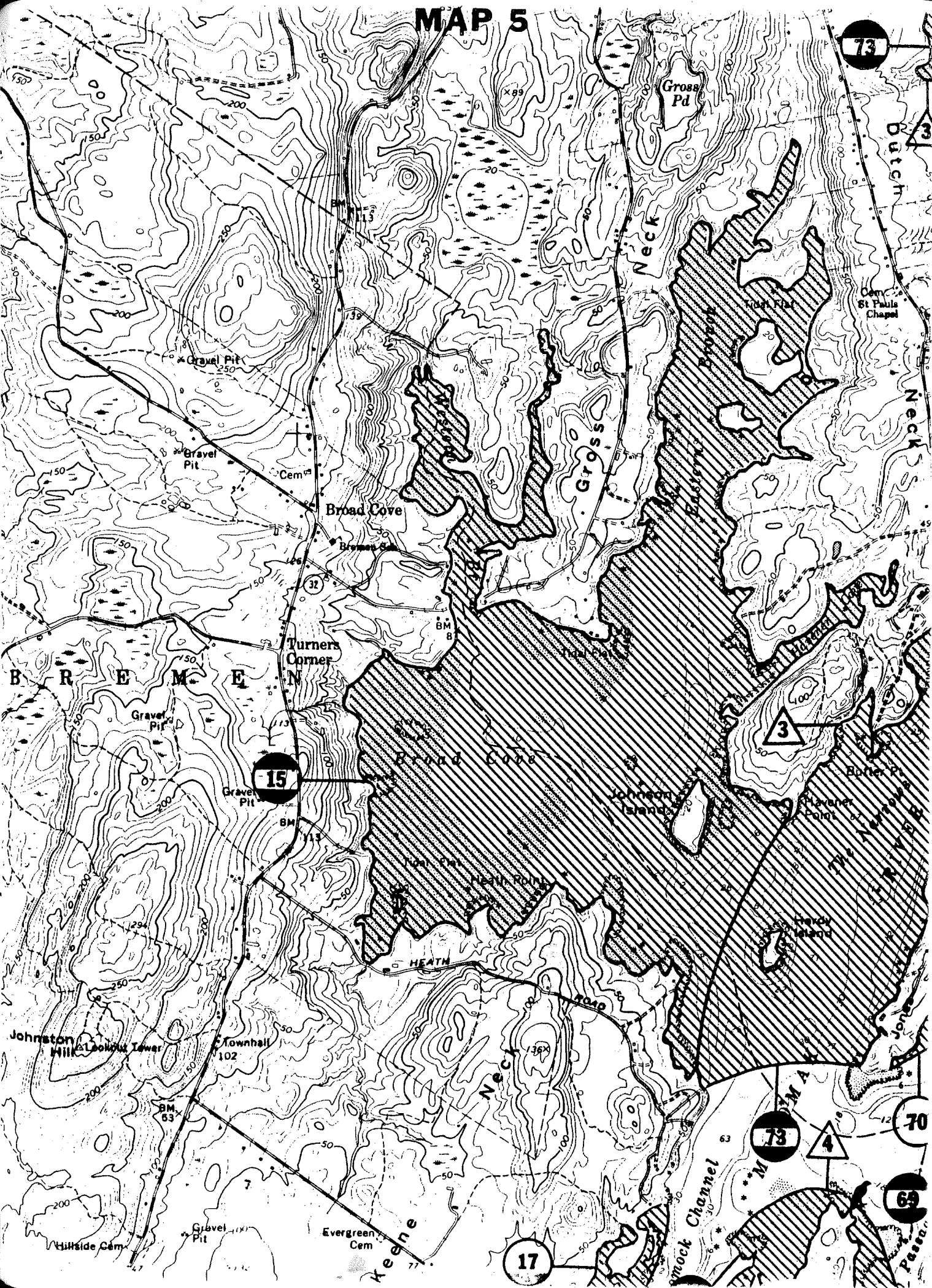
Marine Birds

15	Broad Cove			69	Hungry Island		
	Fall	HIGH			Fall	MED-HIGH	
	Winter	Medium			Winter	HIGH	
	Spring	MED-HIGH			Spring	Med-Low	
	Nesting	HIGH			Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	HIGH			Post nesting	Low	
17	Hockomock Channel			70	Jones Neck		
	Fall	Low			Fall	Med-Low	
	Winter	MED-HIGH			Winter	Low	
	Spring	Medium			Spring	Low	
	Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low	
18	Bremen Long Island			73	Medomack River		
	Fall	Med-Low			Fall	HIGH	
	Winter	Med-Low			Winter	HIGH	
	Spring	HIGH			Spring	MED-HIGH	
	Nesting	Med-Low			Nesting	HIGH	
	Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	HIGH	

Seals

3	Havener Ledge				
	All Seasons			Low	
4	Long Island Ledge				
	All Seasons			Med-Low	

MAP 5



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 6

Marine Birds

11	Louds Island West	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Medium Medium Low Low	21	Coombs Ledge	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low
16	Greenland Cove	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Med-Low Medium MED-HIGH Medium Low	22	Jims Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Med-Low Med-Low Low Low Low
17	Hockomock Channel	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low MED-HIGH Medium Low Low	23	Cow Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Medium MED-HIGH Medium Low Med-Low
18	Bremen Long Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Med-Low Med-Low HIGH Med-Low Low	24	Louds Island East	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low HIGH Medium Low Low
19	Hog Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	MED-HIGH Medium HIGH Med-Low Low	69	Hungry Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	MED-HIGH HIGH Med-Low Low Low
20	Crotch Islands	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low				

Seals

2	Halftide Ledge All Seasons	Low
4	Long Island Ledge All Seasons	Med-Low
5	Middle Ledges All Seasons	Med-Low
6	Cow Island Ledges All Seasons	MED-HIGH
7	Jims Island All Seasons	Med-Low
8	Coombs Ledge All Seasons	Low
9	Indian Island Ledge All Seasons	Med-Low

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 7

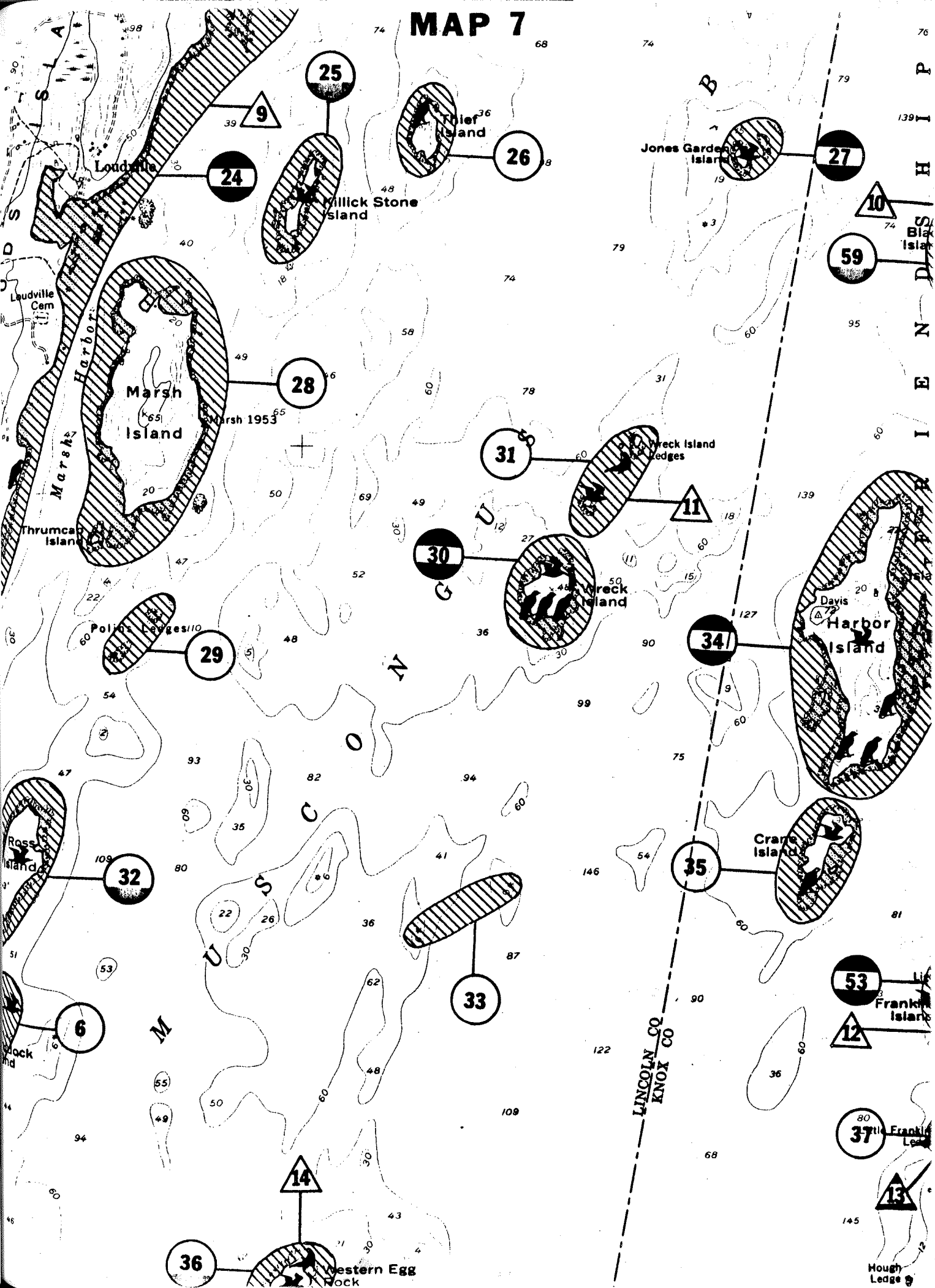
Marine Birds

6	Haddock Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Medium Med-Low Med-Low Medium Low	32	Ross Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Medium MED-HIGH Low
24	Louds Island East	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low HIGH Medium Low Low	33	Devils Elbow	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low
25	Killick Stone Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low MED-HIGH Low	34	Harbor Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low HIGH Med-Low Med-Low Medium
26	Thief Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low	35	Crane Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Med-Low Medium Low Medium Low
27	Jones Garden Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Medium HIGH Low Med-Low Low	36	Western Egg Rock	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	MED-HIGH Low MED-HIGH MED-HIGH Low
28	Marsh Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Medium Low Low Low	37	Little Franklin Ledge	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Med-Low
29	Polins Ledge	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low	53	Franklin Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low HIGH Low
30	Wreck Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Med-Low HIGH MED-HIGH Medium	59	Cranberry Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Medium MED-HIGH Low Low
31	Wreck Island Ledges	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Medium Low Low Low Low				

Seals

9	Indian Island Ledge	All Seasons	Med-Low	12	Franklin Island Ledge	All Seasons	Medium
10	Little Cranberry Island	All Seasons	Low	13	Little Franklin Ledge	All Seasons	HIGH
11	Wreck Island Ledges	All Seasons	Med-Low	14	Western Egg Rock	All Seasons	Medium

MAP 7



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 8

Marine Birds

39 Eastern Egg Rock

Fall	HIGH
Winter	Med-Low
Spring	Medium
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 9

Marine Birds

40 Monhegan Island

Fall	HIGH
Winter	Medium
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Medium

43 Duck Rocks

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Med-Low
Post nesting	Low

41 Manana Island

Fall	Medium
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Med-Low
Post nesting	Low

99 Eastern Duck Rocks

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Med-Low
Nesting	Med-Low
Post nesting	Medium

42 Inner Duck Rock

Fall	Medium
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

100 Seal Ledges/Monhegan

Fall	Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

Seals

15 Seal Ledges/Monhegan
All Seasons HIGH

16 Eastern Duck Rocks
All Seasons MED-HIGH

MAP 9 A T L A N T I C

227

143

106

246

168

213

214

259

112

M O N H E Y

218

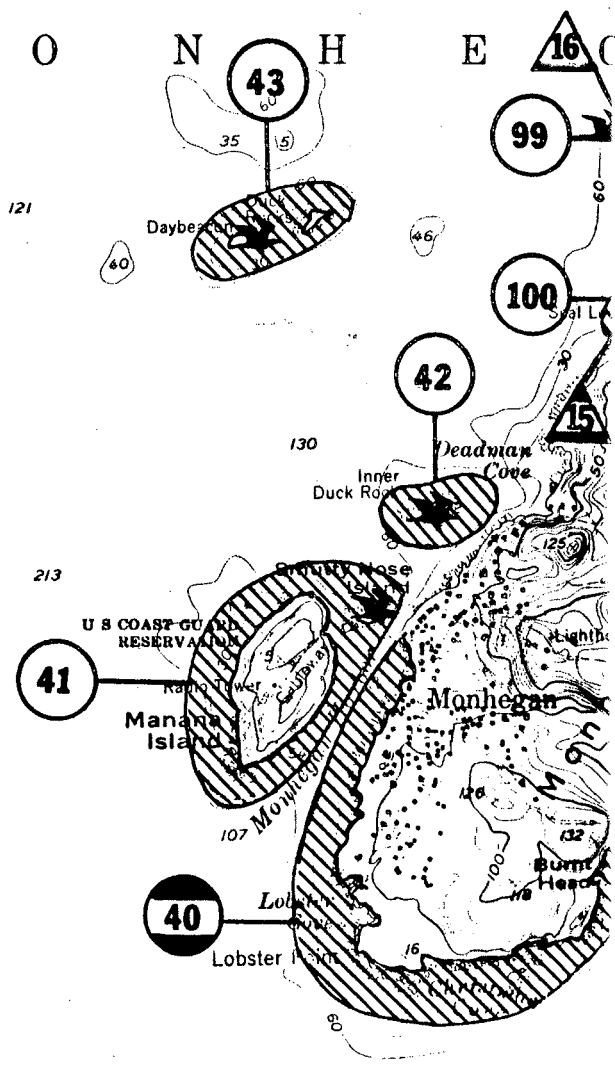
121

241

213

269

260



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

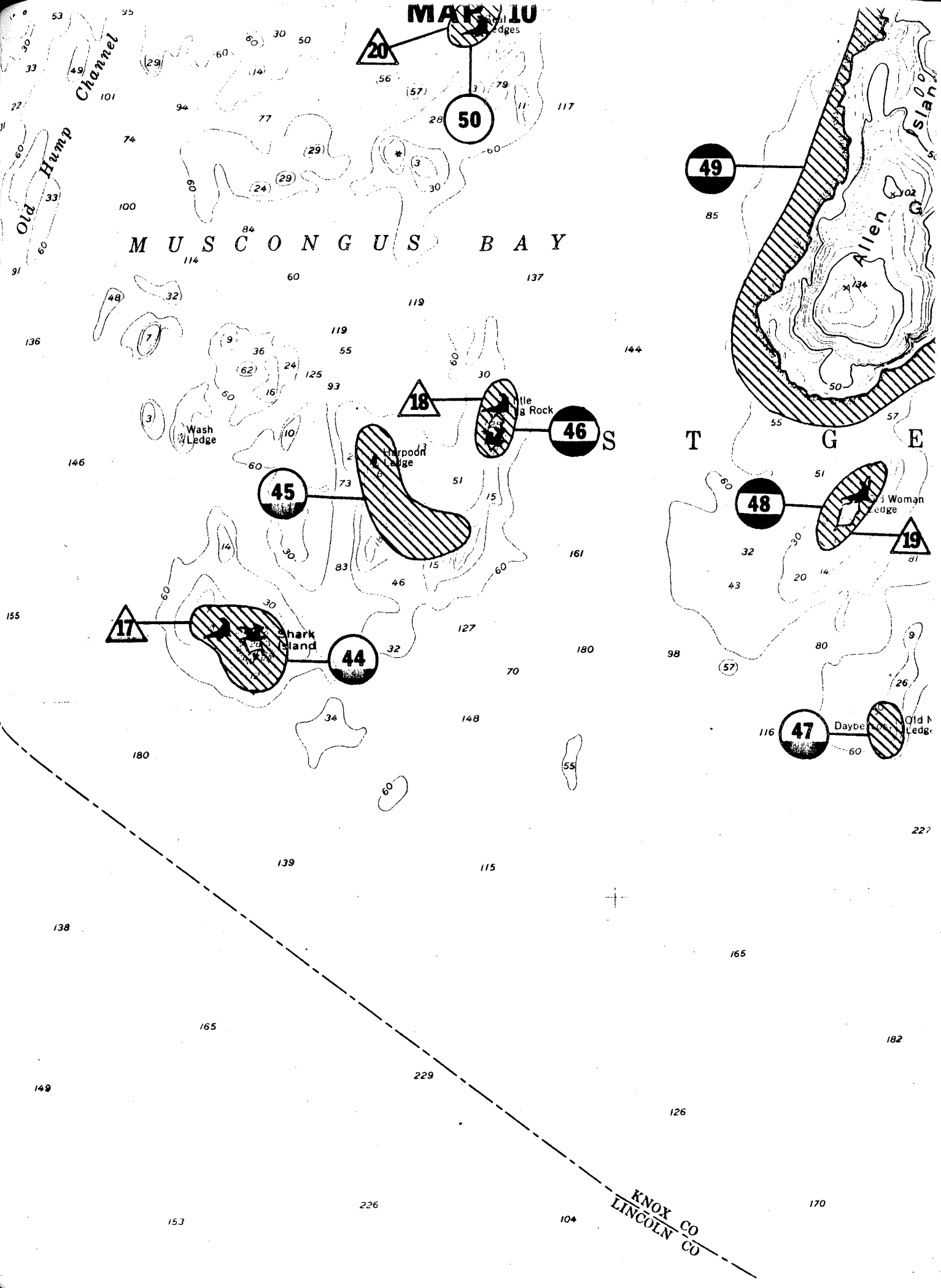
Key to Map 10

Marine Birds

44	Shark Island			48	Old Woman Ledge		
	Fall	MED-HIGH			Fall	MED-HIGH	
	Winter	Low			Winter	MED-HIGH	
	Spring	Medium			Spring	HIGH	
	Nesting	Medium			Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	Medium			Post nesting	MED-HIGH	
45	Little Egg Rock Shoals			49	Allen Island		
	Fall	MED-HIGH			Fall	Low	
	Winter	Low			Winter	HIGH	
	Spring	Medium			Spring	Low	
	Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Medium	
46	Little Egg Rock			50	Seal Ledges		
	Fall	HIGH			Fall	Low	
	Winter	Low			Winter	Low	
	Spring	Medium			Spring	Low	
	Nesting	Medium			Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	Medium			Post nesting	Low	
47	Old Man Ledge						
	Fall	Low					
	Winter	Low					
	Spring	Medium					
	Nesting	MED-HIGH					
	Post nesting	Low					

Seals

17	Shark Island Ledge		
	All Seasons	MED-HIGH	
18	Little Egg Rock		
	All Seasons	Low	
19	Old Woman Ledge		
	All Seasons	Medium	
20	Seal Ledges		
	All Seasons	Medium	



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 11

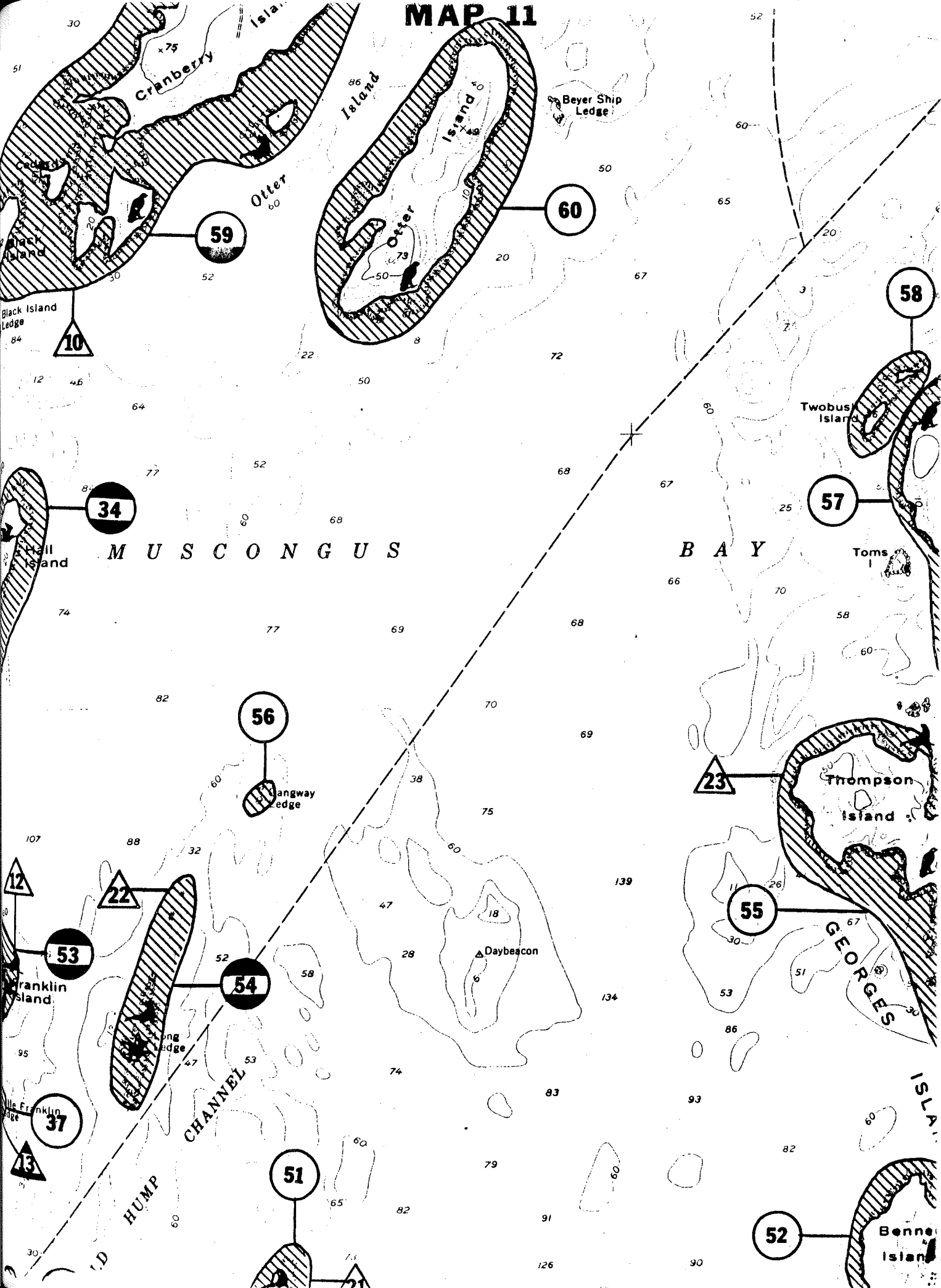
Marine Birds

34 Harbor Island	Fall Low Winter HIGH Spring Med-Low Nesting Med-Low Post nesting Medium	55 Thompson Island	Fall Low Winter Low Spring Med-Low Nesting Low Post nesting Low
37 Little Franklin Ledge	Fall Low Winter Low Spring Low Nesting Low Post nesting Med-Low	56 Ganqway Ledge	Fall Low Winter Low Spring Low Nesting Low Post nesting Low
38 Midway Rocks	Fall Low Winter Low Spring Low Nesting Low Post nesting Low	57 McGee/Barter Is.	Fall Low Winter Med-Low Spring Low Nesting Med-Low Post nesting Low
51 Old Hump Ledge	Fall Low Winter Med-Low Spring Low Nesting Medium Post nesting Low	58 Two Bush Island	Fall Low Winter Low Spring Low Nesting Low Post nesting Medium
52 Benner Island	Fall Low Winter Low Spring Medium Nesting Low Post nesting Low	59 Cranberry Island	Fall Low Winter Medium Spring MED-HIGH Nesting Low Post nesting Low
53 Franklin Island	Fall Low Winter Low Spring Low Nesting HIGH Post nesting Low	60 Otter Island	Fall Med-Low Winter Medium Spring Low Nesting Low Post nesting Low
54 Long Ledge	Fall Low Winter HIGH Spring Medium Nesting Low Post nesting Med-Low		

Seals

10 Little Cranberry Island All Seasons	Low	21 Old Hump Ledge All Seasons	Low
12 Franklin Island Ledge All Seasons	Medium	22 Long Ledge All Seasons	Med-Low
13 Little Franklin Ledge All Seasons	HIGH	23 Thompson Island Ledge All Seasons	Med-Low

MAP 11



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 12

Marine Birds

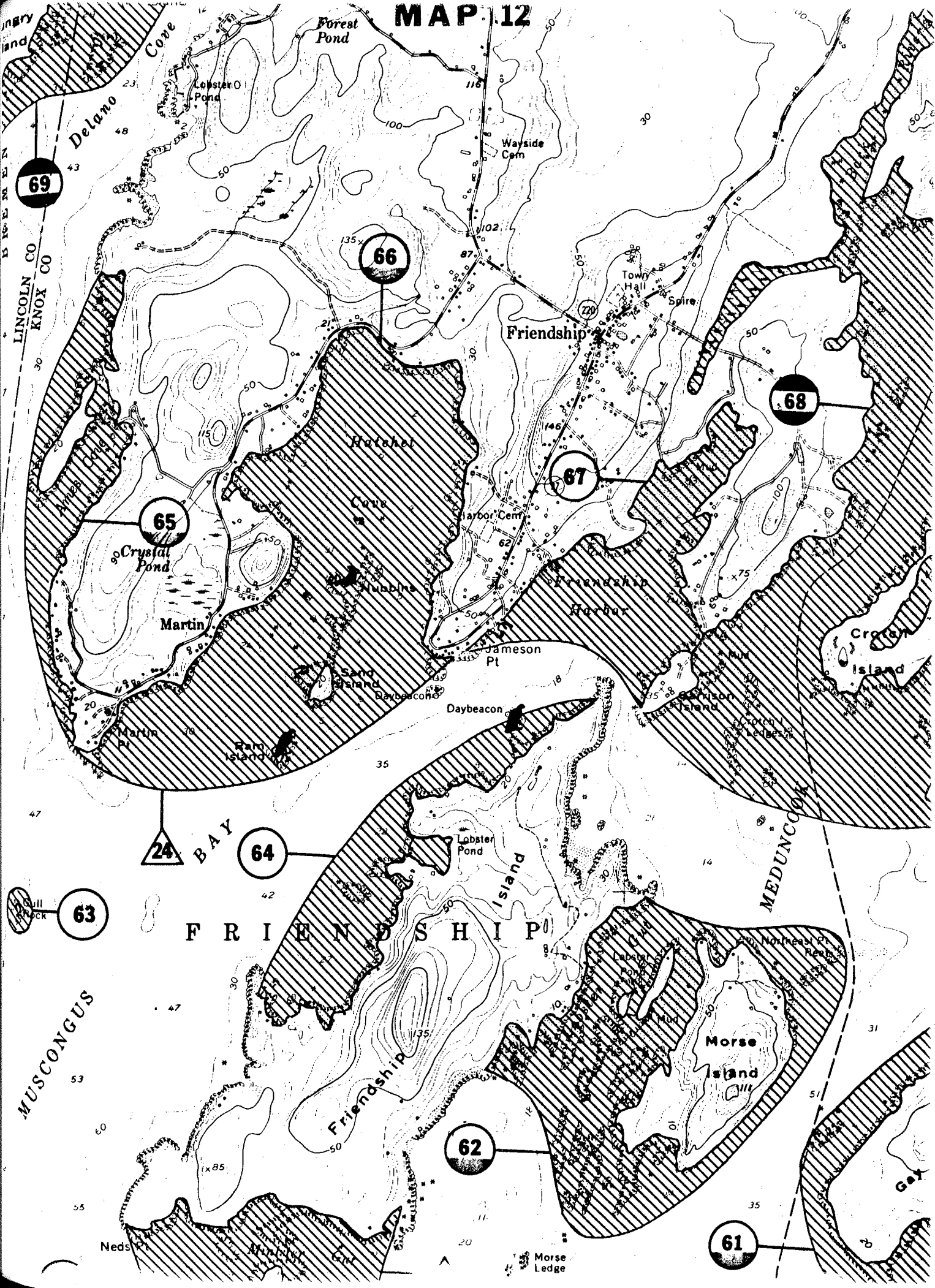
59	Cranberry Island	Fall	Low	65	Ames Cove	Fall	Low
		Winter	Medium			Winter	Med-Low
		Spring	MED-HIGH			Spring	MED-HIGH
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low
61	Gay Island	Fall	Low	66	Hatchet Cove	Fall	Med-Low
		Winter	MED-HIGH			Winter	MED-HIGH
		Spring	Low			Spring	Med-Low
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low
62	Morse Island	Fall	Medium	67	Friendship	Fall	Med-Low
		Winter	MED-HIGH			Winter	Med-Low
		Spring	Medium			Spring	Low
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low
63	Gull Rock	Fall	Low	68	Meduncook River	Fall	MED-HIGH
		Winter	Medium			Winter	MED-HIGH
		Spring	Low			Spring	Med-Low
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	HIGH
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	HIGH
64	Friendship Long Island	Fall	Low	69	Hungry Island	Fall	MED-HIGH
		Winter	Low			Winter	HIGH
		Spring	Low			Spring	Med-Low
		Nesting	Low			Nesting	Low
		Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	Low

Seals

10 Little Cranberry Island
All Seasons Low

24 Nubbins
All Seasons Med-Low

MAP 12



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 13

Marine Birds

69 Hungry Island

Fall	MED-HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	Med-Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

72 Goose River

Fall	Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

70 Jones Neck

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

73 Medomack River

Fall	HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	MED-HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

71 Back River

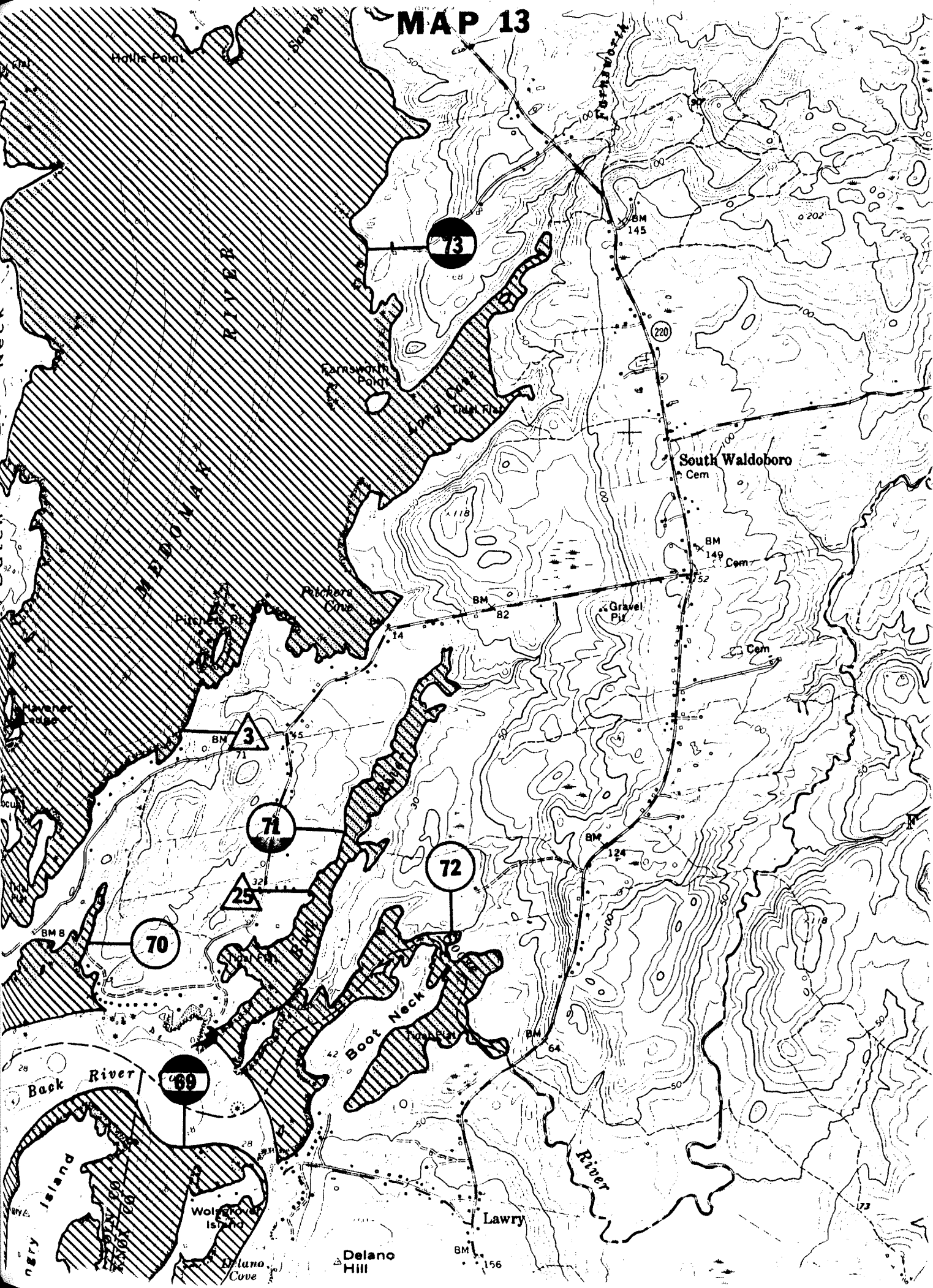
Fall	MED-HIGH
Winter	Med-Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

Seals

3 Havener Ledge
All Seasons Low

25 Back River Ledge
All Seasons Med-Low

MAP 13



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 14

Marine Birds

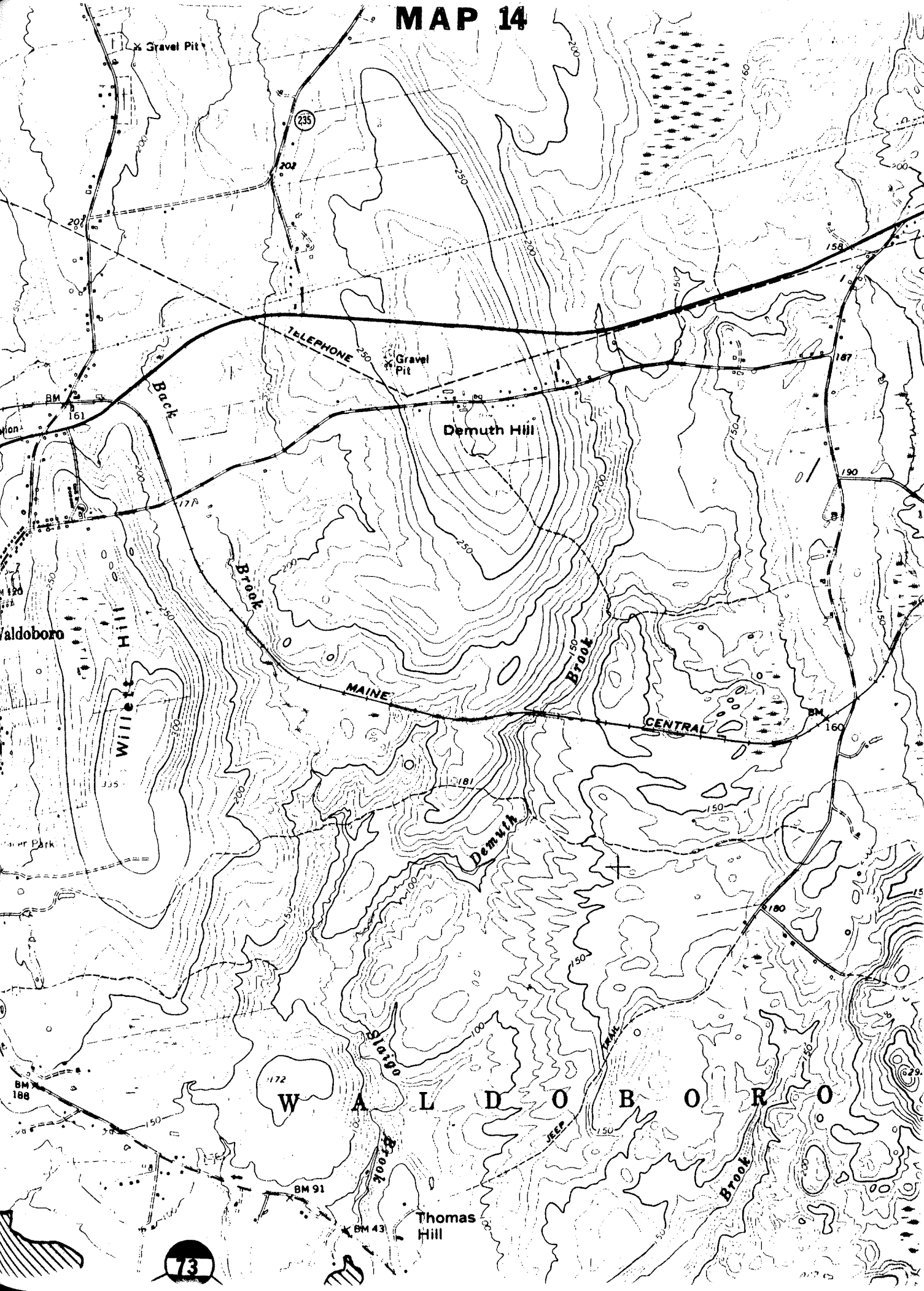
73 Medomack River

Fall	HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	MED-HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

Seals

3 Havener Ledge	
All Seasons	Low

MAP 14



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 15

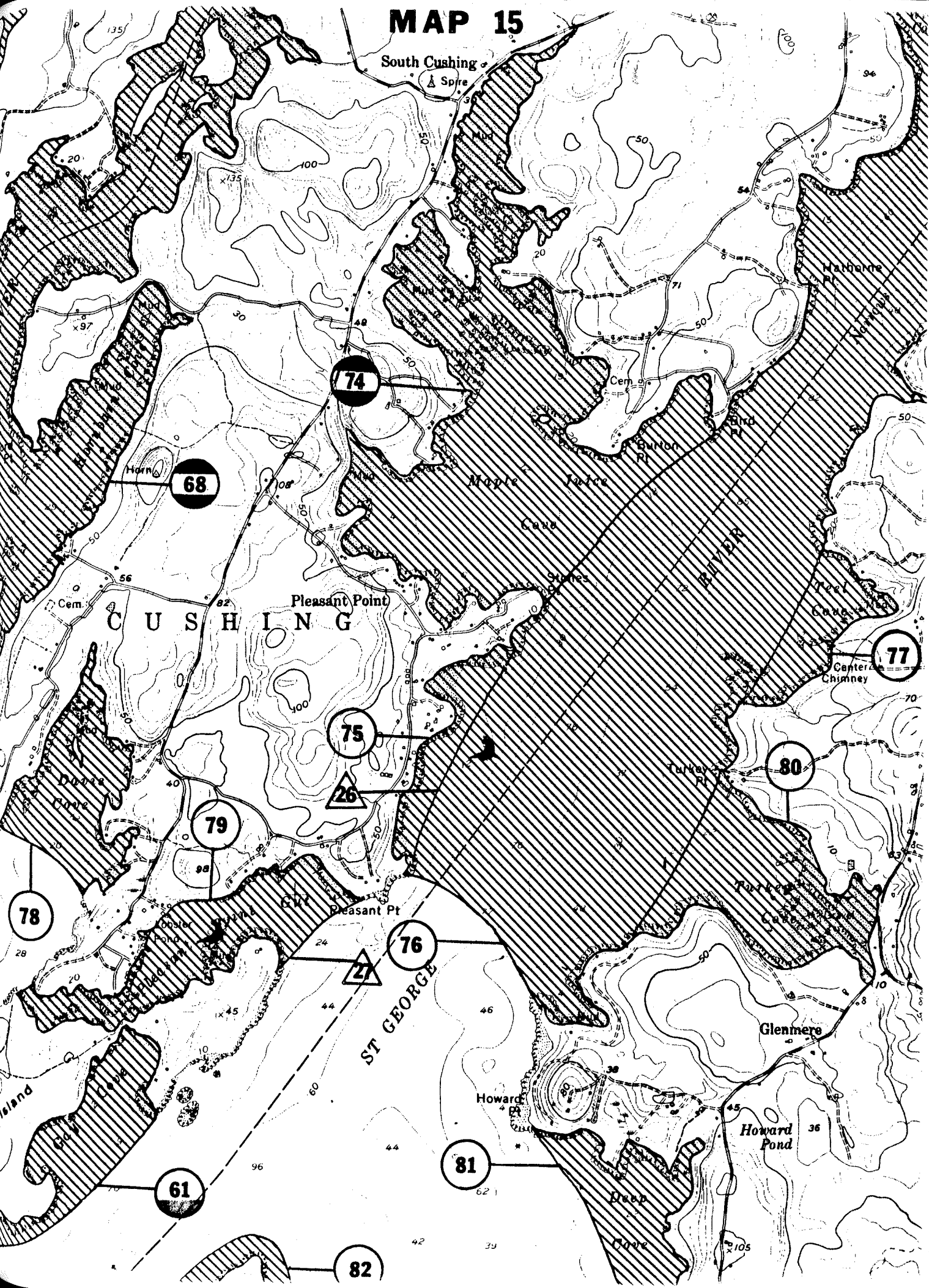
Marine Birds

61 Gay Island			78 Davis Cove		
Fall	Low		Fall	Low	
Winter	MED-HIGH		Winter	Low	
Spring	Low		Spring	Low	
Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low	
Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low	
68 Meduncook River			79 Pleasant Point Gut		
Fall	MED-HIGH		Fall	Med-Low	
Winter	MED-HIGH		Winter	Low	
Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Med-Low	
Nesting	HIGH		Nesting	Low	
Post nesting	HIGH		Post nesting	Low	
74 Maple Juice Cove			80 Turkey Cove		
Fall	MED-HIGH		Fall	Low	
Winter	MED-HIGH		Winter	Low	
Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Low	
Nesting	HIGH		Nesting	Low	
Post nesting	HIGH		Post nesting	Low	
75 Pleasant Point			81 Deep Cove		
Fall	Low		Fall	Low	
Winter	Med-Low		Winter	Low	
Spring	Low		Spring	Medium	
Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low	
Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low	
76 St. George River S.			82 Caldwell Island		
Fall	Low		Fall	Low	
Winter	Med-Low		Winter	Low	
Spring	Low		Spring	Med-Low	
Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low	
Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low	
77 Teel Cove					
Fall	Med-Low				
Winter	Low				
Spring	Low				
Nesting	Low				
Post nesting	Low				

Seals

26 Pleasant Point Ledge		
All Seasons		Med-Low
27 Gay Island Ledge		
All Seasons		Med-Low
28 Little Caldwell Island		
All Seasons		Medium

MAP 15



South Cushing

Spire

74

68

75

26

77

80

78

79

76

27

Glenmere

Island

Howard

Howard Pond

61

81

82

135

100

20

100

50

34

30

50

50

50

C U S H I N G

Pleasant Point

Maple Cove

Turkey Pt

Carter Chimney

Pleasant Pt

Turkey Pt

28

20

24

ST GEORGE

46

10

28

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ST GEORGE

46

10

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AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 16

Marine Birds

52 Benner Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Medium Low Low	89 Inner Shag Ledge	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low
55 Thompson Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Med-Low Low Low	90 Outer Shag Ledge	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low
57 McGee/Barter Is.	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Med-Low Low Med-Low Low	91 Hart Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low MED-HIGH Med-Low Med-Low Low
82 Caldwell Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Med-Low Low Low	92 Gunning Rocks	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Med-Low Low Medium Med-Low Med-Low
83 Goose Rock	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low	93 Black Rock	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low
84 Stone/Seavey Is.	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low	94 Davis Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Low Low
85 Teel Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Low Med-Low Low	95 Shag Ledges	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Med-Low Low Low Medium Low
86 Bar Island E.	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Med-Low Low Med-Low Low	96 Old Cilley Ledge	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	MED-HIGH Low Low Low HIGH
87 Hooper Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Med-Low Low Low	97 Dry Ledges	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Med-Low Low Low Low
88 Marshall Point	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Low Low Medium Low Low	98 Burnt Island	Fall Winter Spring Nesting Post nesting	Med-Low MED-HIGH Low Low Med-Low

Seals

23 Thompson Island Ledge All Seasons	Med-Low	31 Hart Island Ledges All Seasons	Low
28 Little Caldwell Island All Seasons	Medium	32 Gunning Rock Shoals All Seasons	Med-Low
29 Stone Island Ledge All Seasons	Low	33 Shag Ledges All Seasons	Low

MAP 16



83

28

87

82

84

85

88

57

86

32

92

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90

91

31

93

55

96

94

95

98

52

33

Davis Island

Carey Rock

Georges Harbor

35

87

120

104

Loose Rock

Little Caldwell Islands

Blubber Island

Port Clyde

East Island

West Island

Hooper Island

Port Clyde Harbor

Geesland

Barter Island

Inner Shag Ledge

Outer Shag Ledge

Old Horse Daybeacon Ledge

Allen Ledge

Hart Island Ledges

Gunning Rock

Black Rock

Georges Harbor

Shag Ledges

Georges Harbor

Georges Harbor

Georges Harbor

Georges Harbor

Georges Harbor

Georges Harbor

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AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 17

Marine Birds

97 . Dry Ledges

Fall	Low
Winter	Med-Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

98 Burnt Island

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	MED-HIGH
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Med-Low

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 18

Marine Birds

40	Monhegan Island	
	Fall	HIGH
	Winter	Medium
	Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Medium
99	Eastern Duck Rocks	
	Fall	Med-Low
	Winter	Low
	Spring	Med-Low
	Nesting	Med-Low
	Post nesting	Medium
100	Seal Ledges/Monhegan	
	Fall	Low
	Winter	Low
	Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low

Seals

15	Seal Ledges/Monhegan	
	All Seasons	HIGH
16	Eastern Duck Rocks	
	All Seasons	MED-HIGH

O C E A N MAP 18

158

152

177

114

234

172

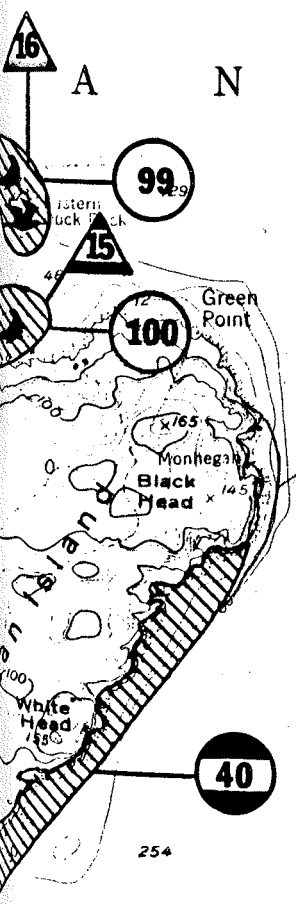
213

232

261

191

282



339

152

217

140

254

202

195

215

123

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 19

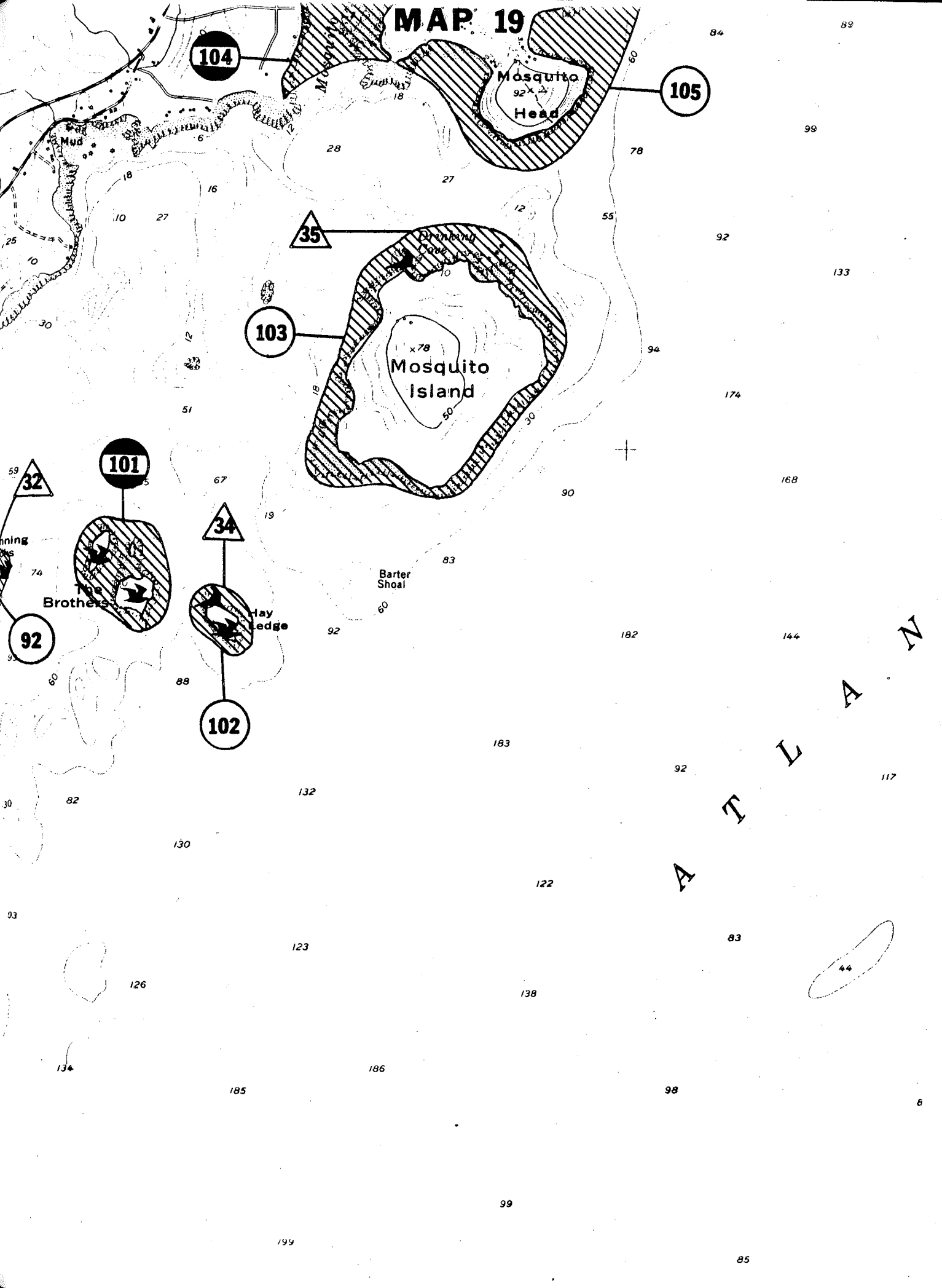
Marine Birds

92	Gunning Rocks			103	Mosquito Island		
	Fall	Med-Low			Fall	Medium	
	Winter	Low			Winter	Med-Low	
	Spring	Medium			Spring	Med-Low	
	Nesting	Med-Low			Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	Med-Low			Post nesting	Low	
101	The Brothers			104	Mosquito Harbor		
	Fall	Low			Fall	Low	
	Winter	HIGH			Winter	Low	
	Spring	Low			Spring	Med-Low	
	Nesting	HIGH			Nesting	HIGH	
	Post nesting	Low			Post nesting	HIGH	
102	Hay Ledge			105	Mosquito Head		
	Fall	Low			Fall	Medium	
	Winter	Low			Winter	Low	
	Spring	Med-Low			Spring	Low	
	Nesting	Med-Low			Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	Medium			Post nesting	Low	

Seals

32	Gunning Rock Shoals		
	All Seasons	Med-Low	
34	Hay Ledge		
	All Seasons	Med-Low	
35	Mosquito Island Ledge		
	All Seasons	Med-Low	

MAP 19



104

105

35

103

101

92

102

32

34

44

ATLANTIC

AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 20

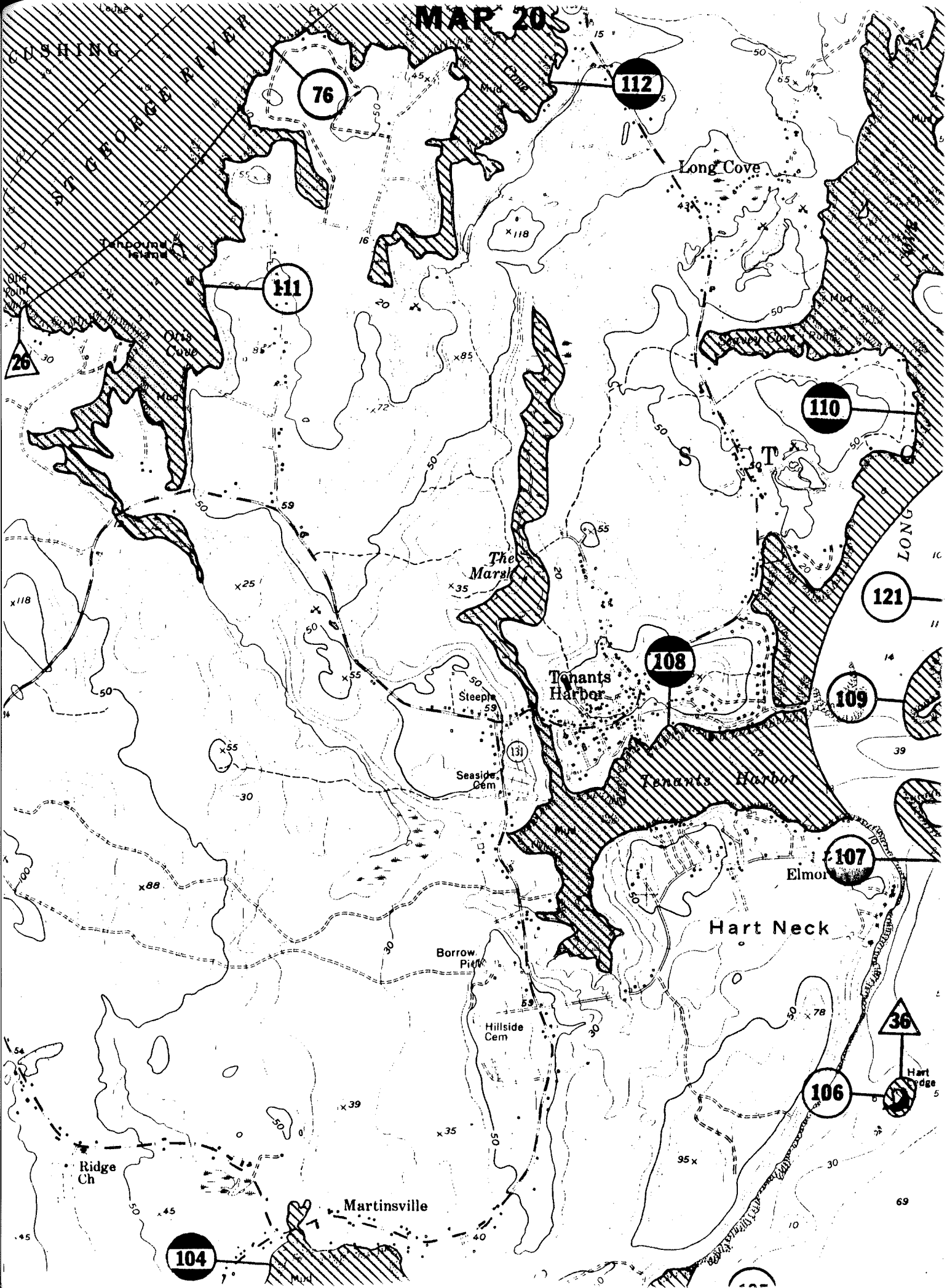
Marine Birds

76	St. George River S.		109	Northern Island	
	Fall	Low		Fall	Low
	Winter	Med-Low		Winter	Low
	Spring	Low		Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Med-Low
104	Mosquito Harbor		110	Long Cove	
	Fall	Low		Fall	Med-Low
	Winter	Low		Winter	Medium
	Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Med-Low
	Nesting	HIGH		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	HIGH		Post nesting	HIGH
105	Mosquito Head		111	Otis Cove	
	Fall	Medium		Fall	Low
	Winter	Low		Winter	Low
	Spring	Low		Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low
106	Hart Ledge		112	Watts Cove	
	Fall	Low		Fall	Medium
	Winter	Low		Winter	Med-Low
	Spring	Low		Spring	Medium
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	HIGH
	Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	HIGH
107	Southern Island		121	High Island	
	Fall	Low		Fall	Low
	Winter	MED-HIGH		Winter	Low
	Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low
108	Tenants Harbor				
	Fall	Med-Low			
	Winter	Low			
	Spring	Low			
	Nesting	HIGH			
	Post nesting	HIGH			

Seals

26	Pleasant Point Ledge	
	All Seasons	Med-Low
36	Hart Ledge	
	All Seasons	Low

MAP 20



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 21

Marine Birds

76 St. George River S.

Fall	Low
Winter	Med-Low
Spring	Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	Low

110 Long Cove

Fall	Med-Low
Winter	Medium
Spring	Med-Low
Nesting	Low
Post nesting	HIGH

112 Watts Cove

Fall	Medium
Winter	Med-Low
Spring	Medium
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

113 Broad Cove/Cushing

Fall	MED-HIGH
Winter	Medium
Spring	Med-Low
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

114 St. George River N.

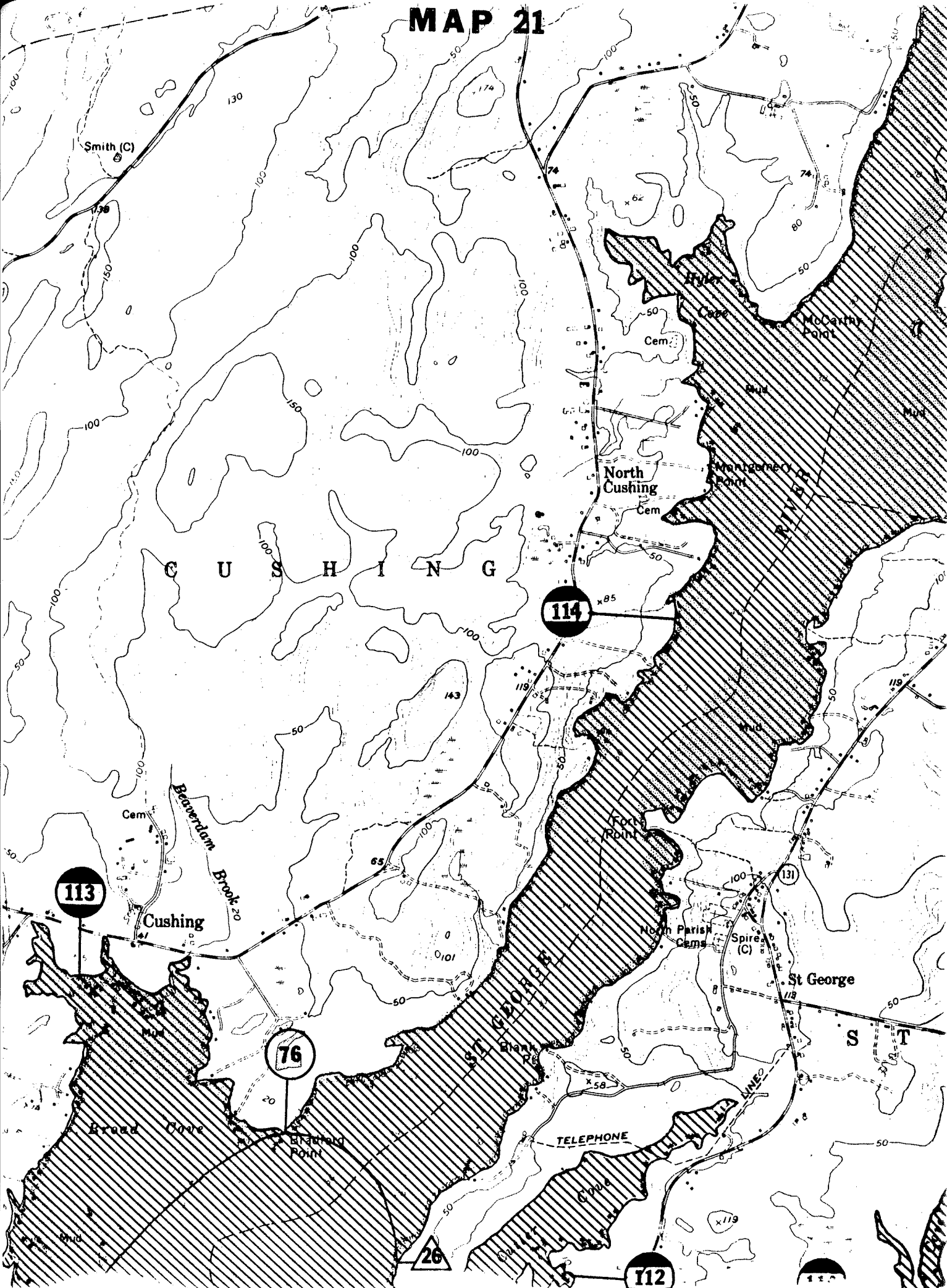
Fall	HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

Seals

26 Pleasant Point Ledge

All Seasons	Med-Low
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MAP 21



Smith (C)

C U S H I N G

North Cushing

114

113

Cushing

76

S T G E O R G E

St George

S T

26

112

111

TELEPHONE

Beverdam Brook

LAKE LINE

North Parish Cem

Spire (C)

Foot Point

Montgomery Point

McCarthy Point

Cem

Cem

Cem

Broad Cove

Broad Point

Cove

x119

x58

119

143

65

100

100

100

174

130

100

100

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AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

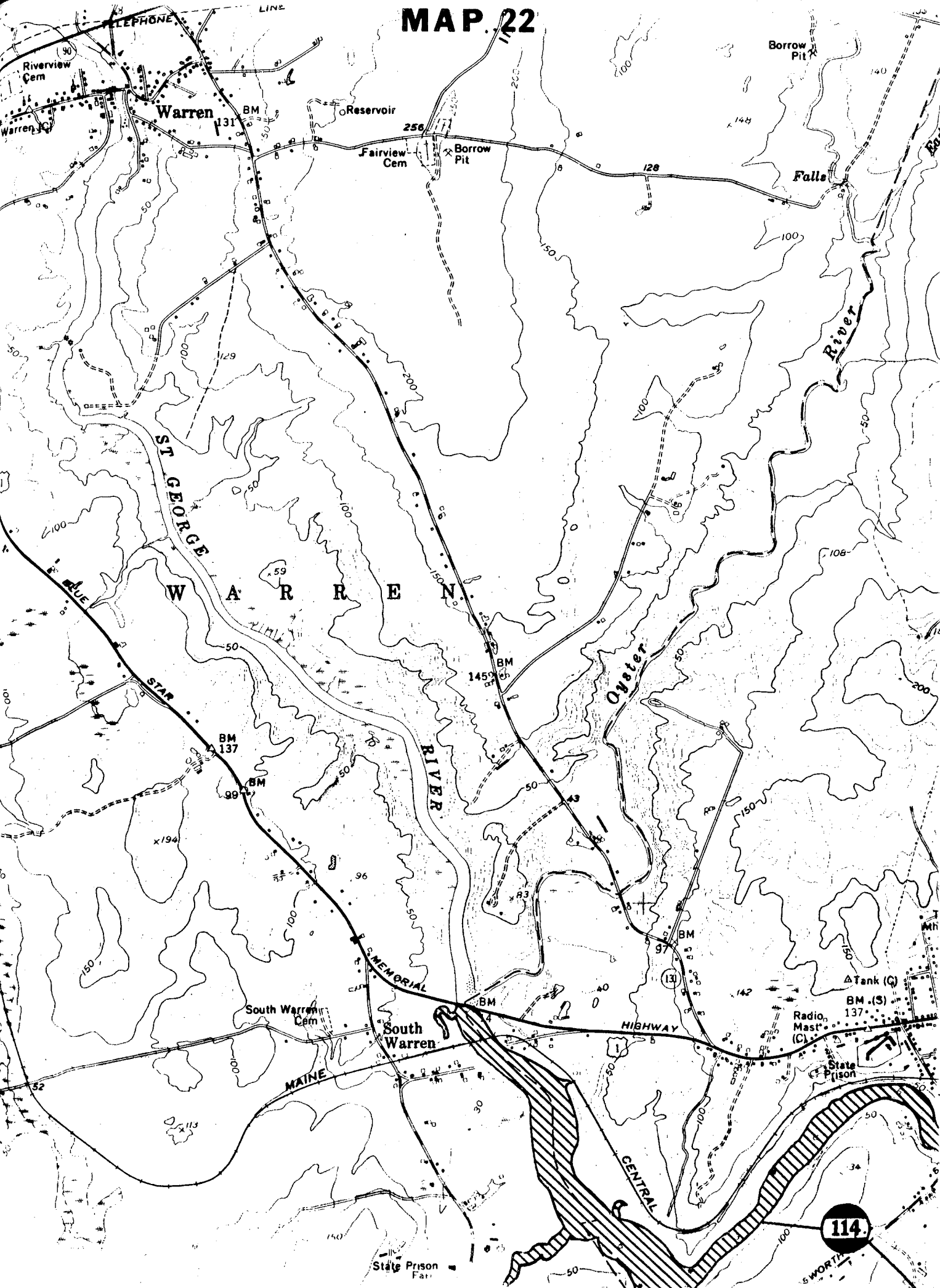
Key to Map 22

Marine Birds

114 St. George River N.

Fall	HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

MAP 22



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 23

Marine Birds

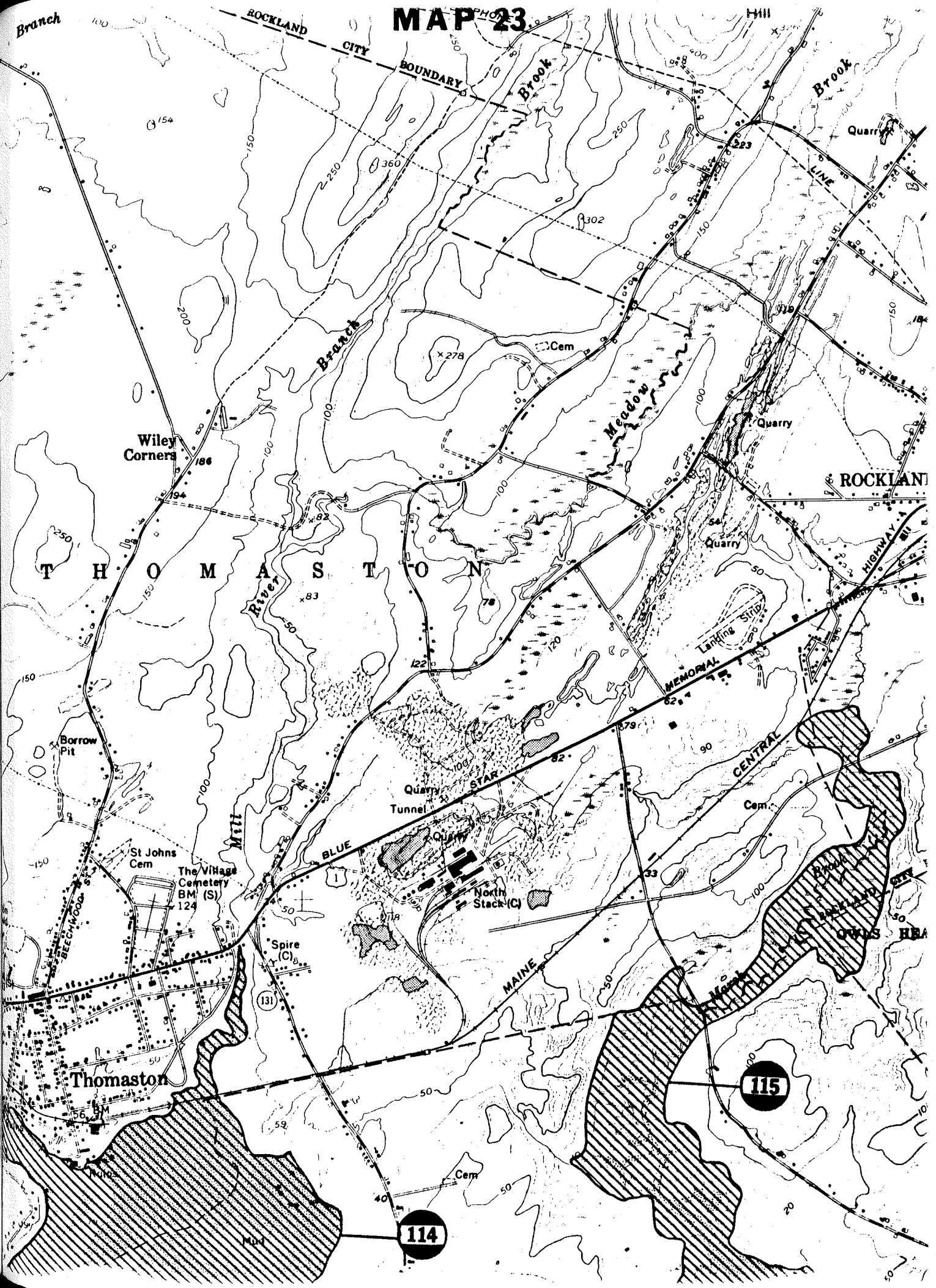
114 St. George River N.

Fall	HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

115 Weskeag River

Fall	MED-HIGH
Winter	HIGH
Spring	HIGH
Nesting	HIGH
Post nesting	HIGH

MAP 23



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 24

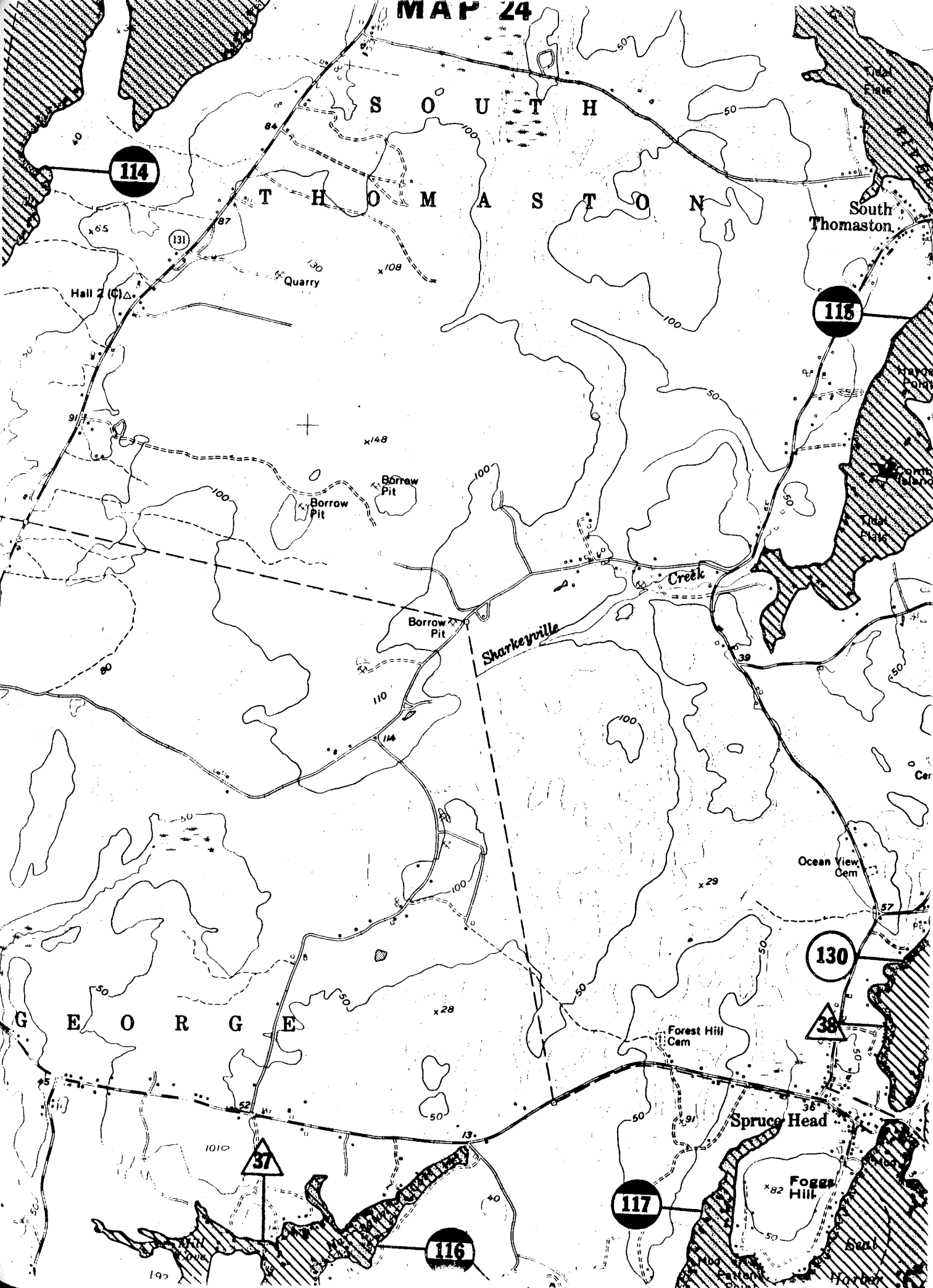
Marine Birds

114	St. George River N.	
	Fall	HIGH
	Winter	HIGH
	Spring	HIGH
	Nesting	HIGH
	Post nesting	HIGH
115	Weskeag River	
	Fall	MED-HIGH
	Winter	HIGH
	Spring	HIGH
	Nesting	HIGH
	Post nesting	HIGH
116	Wheeler Bay	
	Fall	Low
	Winter	Med-Low
	Spring	Med-Low
	Nesting	HIGH
	Post nesting	HIGH
117	Seal Harbor	
	Fall	Medium
	Winter	Medium
	Spring	Med-Low
	Nesting	HIGH
	Post nesting	HIGH
130	Elwell Point	
	Fall	Med-Low
	Winter	Low
	Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low

Seals

37	Ram Island Ledge	
	All Seasons	Low
38	Elwell Ledge	
	All Seasons	Low

MAP 24



114

115

130

117

116

SOUTH THOMASTON

GEORGIA

Hall Z (C) Δ

Quarry

Borrow Pit

Borrow Pit

Borrow Pit

Sharkerville

Creek

Ocean View Cem

Forest Hill Cem

Spruce Head

Foggs Hill



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 25

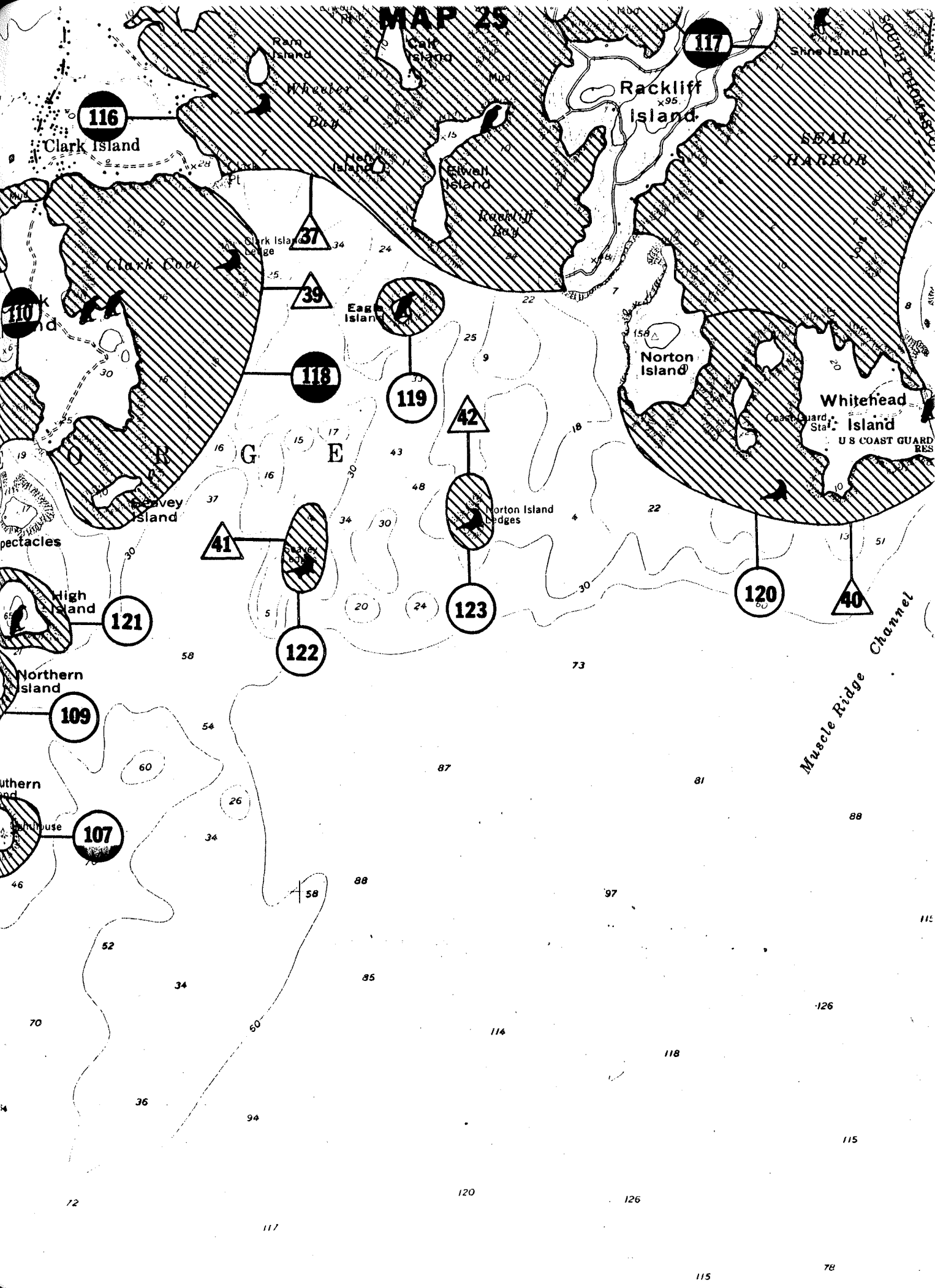
Marine Birds

107 Southern Island			119 Eagle Island		
	Fall	Low		Fall	Low
	Winter	MED-HIGH		Winter	Low
	Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low
109 Northern Island			120 Norton/Whitehead Is.		
	Fall	Low		Fall	Low
	Winter	Low		Winter	Med-Low
	Spring	Low		Spring	Medium
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Med-Low		Post nesting	Low
110 Long Cove			121 High Island		
	Fall	Med-Low		Fall	Low
	Winter	Medium		Winter	Low
	Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	HIGH		Post nesting	Low
116 Wheeler Bay			122 Seavey Ledges		
	Fall	Low		Fall	Low
	Winter	Med-Low		Winter	Low
	Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Low
	Nesting	HIGH		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	HIGH		Post nesting	Low
117 Seal Harbor			123 Norton I. Ledges		
	Fall	Medium		Fall	Med-Low
	Winter	Medium		Winter	Low
	Spring	Med-Low		Spring	Low
	Nesting	HIGH		Nesting	Med-Low
	Post nesting	HIGH		Post nesting	Med-Low
118 Clark Cove					
	Fall	Low			
	Winter	Low			
	Spring	Low			
	Nesting	HIGH			
	Post nesting	HIGH			

Seals

37 Ram Island Ledge		
All Seasons	Low	
39 Clark Island Ledge		
All Seasons	Low	
40 Whitehead Island Ledge		
All Seasons	Low	
41 Seavey Ledges		
All Seasons	Low	
42 Norton Island Ledges		
All Seasons	Medium	

MAP 25



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 26

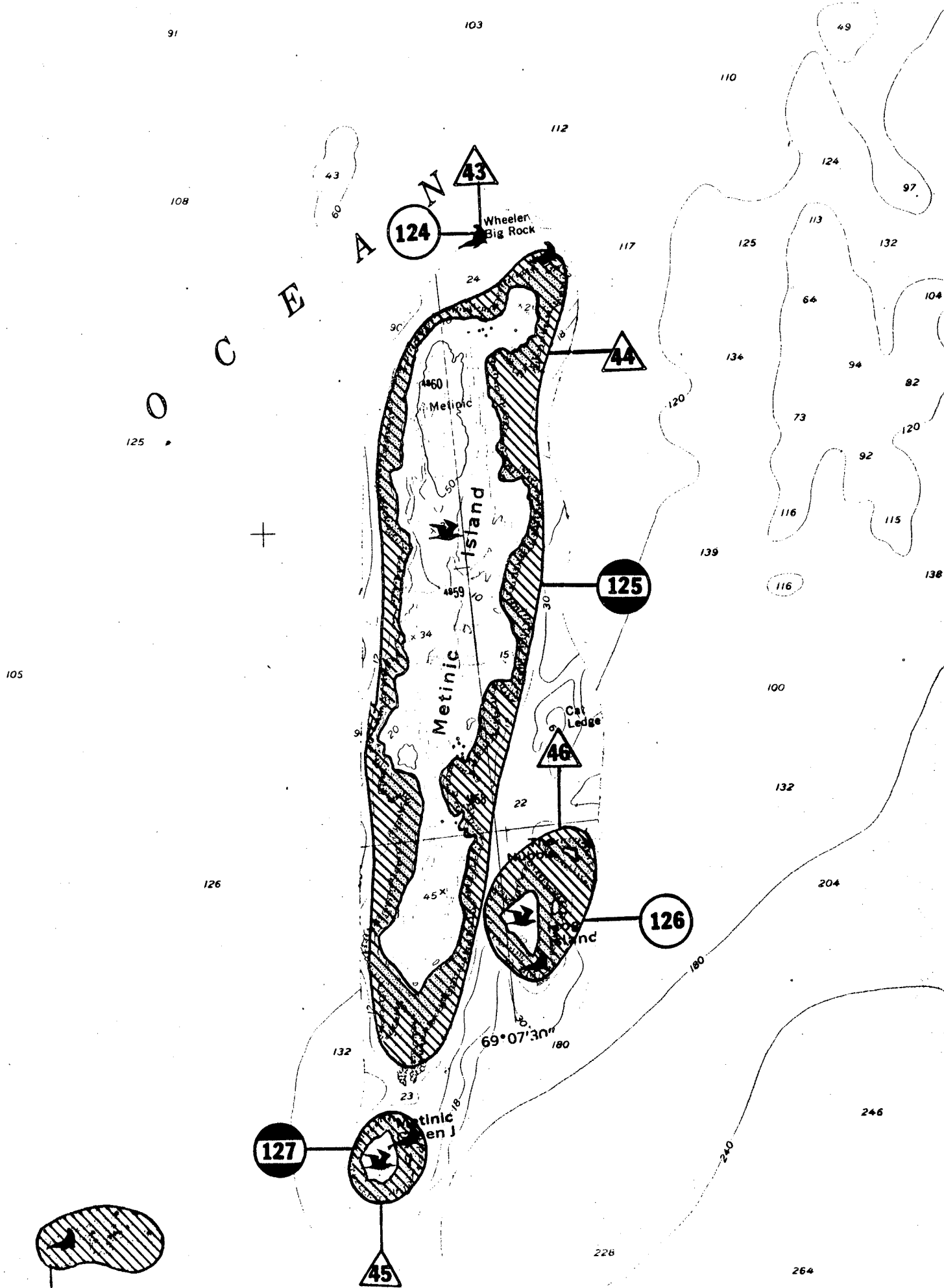
Marine Birds

124	Wheeler Big Rock	
	Fall	Low
	Winter	Low
	Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low
125	Metinic Island	
	Fall	MED-HIGH
	Winter	Med-Low
	Spring	HIGH
	Nesting	HIGH
	Post nesting	MED-HIGH
126	Hog Island/Nubble	
	Fall	Medium
	Winter	Low
	Spring	Low
	Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Medium
127	Metinic Green Island	
	Fall	Medium
	Winter	Medium
	Spring	Medium
	Nesting	HIGH
	Post nesting	Med-Low

Seals

43	Wheeler Big Rock	
	All Seasons	Medium
44	Metinic Island Ledge	
	All Seasons	Med-Low
45	Metinic Green Is. Ldg.	
	All Seasons	Medium
46	Hog Island Ledge	
	All Seasons	Med-Low
48	Southeast Breaker	
	All Seasons	Med-Low

MAP 26



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 27

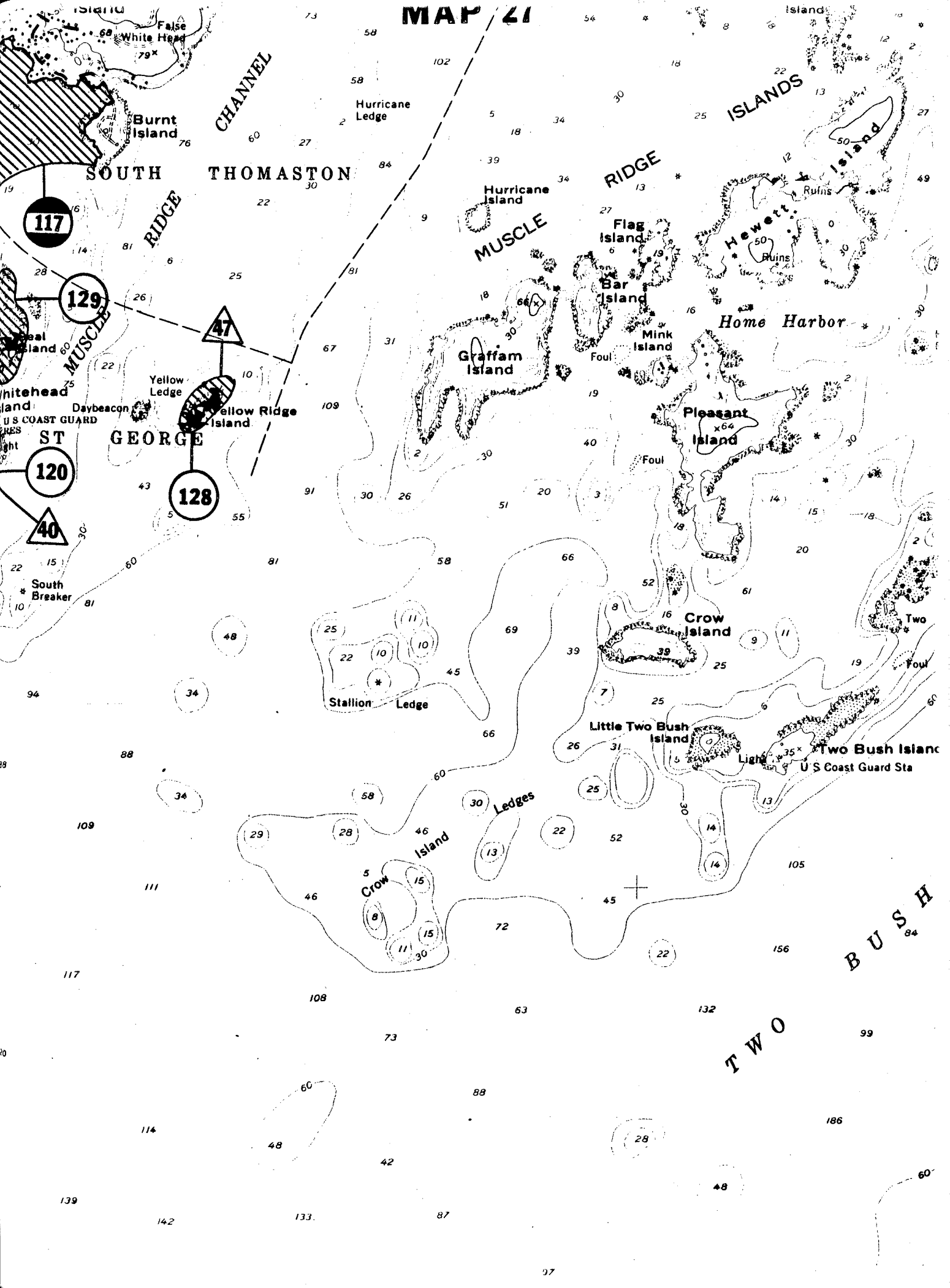
Marine Birds

117	Seal Harbor		
	Fall	Medium	
	Winter	Medium	
	Spring	Med-Low	
	Nesting	HIGH	
	Post nesting	HIGH	
120	Norton/Whitehead Is.		
	Fall	Low	
	Winter	Med-Low	
	Spring	Medium	
	Nesting	Low	
	Post nesting	Low	
128	Yellow Ridge Island		
	Fall	Med-Low	
	Winter	Low	
	Spring	Low	
	Nesting	Med-Low	
	Post nesting	Low	
129	Seal Island		
	Fall	Low	
	Winter	Low	
	Spring	Low	
	Nesting	Medium	
	Post nesting	Low	

Seals

40	Whitehead Island Ledge		
	All Seasons	Low	
47	Yellow Ridge I. Ledge		
	All Seasons	Low	

MAP 21



AREA PRIORITY RATINGS BY SEASON

Key to Map 28

Marine Birds

115	Weskeag River		132	Garden Island Ledge	
	Fall	MED-HIGH		Fall	Low
	Winter	HIGH		Winter	Low
	Spring	HIGH		Spring	Med-Low
	Nesting	HIGH		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	HIGH		Post nesting	Low
130	Elwell Point		133	Tommy Island	
	Fall	Med-Low		Fall	Med-Low
	Winter	Low		Winter	Low
	Spring	Low		Spring	Med-Low
	Nesting	Low		Nesting	Med-Low
	Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low
131	Garden Island		134	Eben Island	
	Fall	Med-Low		Fall	Low
	Winter	Low		Winter	Low
	Spring	MED-HIGH		Spring	Low
	Nesting	Medium		Nesting	Low
	Post nesting	Low		Post nesting	Low

Seals

38 Elwell Ledge
All Seasons Low

Appendix C

Marine wildlife observed in the 134 concentration areas of Muscongus Bay, by season.

MARINE WILDLIFE EXPECTED (by Season)

AREA NUMBER AND NAME

	Seals	Loon	Leach's Petrel	Gannet	Cormorant	Great Blue Heron	Snowy Egret	Bl. Tw. Nt. Heron	Glossy Ibis	Canada Goose	Snow Goose	Brant	Mallard	Black Duck	Teal	Scaup	Glebye./Bflhd.	Common Eider	Oldsquaw	Scoter	Merganser	Unid. Waterfowl	Bald Eagle	Osprey	Shorebirds	Blk-bk. Gull	Herring Gull	Laughing Gull	Unid. Gull	Tern	Black Guillemot	Razorbill Auk	Common Puffin	
61 GAY ISLAND																																		
Fall																																		
Winter		○															○	○	○		○						○							
Spring																	×	×									×							
Nesting																	×																	
Post nesting					○																													
62 MORSE ISLAND																																		
Fall					○												○	×																
Winter																○	×	○	○							○	×							
Spring																○	×	○		○						○	○							
Nesting					×												×				○					×	○							
Post nesting					○												×										○							
63 GULL ROCK																																		
Fall																	×																	
Winter																	○	×						○			×							
Spring																	×										×							
Nesting					×												×										×							
Post nesting					×																						×							
64 FRIENDSHIP LONG ISLAND																																		
Fall																																		
Winter																																		
Spring																	×	×									×							
Nesting																							○				×							
Post nesting					×												×				○					×								
65 AMES COVE																																		
Fall																																		
Winter		○															×	○																
Spring		○															×	○																
Nesting					×												×										×	×						
Post nesting																	×										○	×						
66 HATCHET COVE																																		
Fall																																		
Winter																	○	×	×				○											
Spring																	×	○	○															
Nesting																	×										○	×	×					
Post nesting					×												×									×	×	○						

NOTE: X : Indicates species occurrence in that season

○ : Indicates a significant percent (over 1%) of Muscongus Bay's total population for that species can be expected.

MARINE WILDLIFE EXPECTED (by Season)

AREA NUMBER AND NAME

	Seals	Loon	Leach's Petrel	Gannet	Cormorant	Great Blue Heron	Snowy Egret	Bl. W. Pt. Heron	Glossy Ibis	Canada Goose	Snow Goose	Brant	Mallard	Black Duck	Teal	Scaup	Gldeye./Bflhd.	Common Eider	Oldsquaw	Scoter	Merganser	Unid. Waterfowl	Bald Eagle	Osprey	Shorebirds	Blk-Bk. Gull	Herring Gull	Laughing Gull	Unid. Gull	Tern	Black Guillemot	Razorbill Auk	Common Puffin			
73 MEDOMACK RIVER																																				
Fall					O	O											X	O					O				O	O								
Winter														O	O								O													
Spring														X			O	X	X				O				O	O								
Nesting					O									O				X							X	X	X									
Post nesting					O	O												O						O	X	X	O			O	O					
74 MAPLE JUICE COVE																																				
Fall														X			O	X	O							O	O	O								
Winter																	O	X	X							O	O									
Spring													X				O	X	O									X								
Nesting					X													X						O	O		O									
Post nesting					O														X						O	X	O			O						
75 PLEASANT POINT																																				
Fall																																				
Winter									O								O	X										O								
Spring																												X								
Nesting																																				
Post nesting																																				
76 ST. GEORGE RIVER S.																																				
Fall																																				
Winter																		X	X	O								X								
Spring																		X										X								
Nesting					X														X				O					X								
Post nesting																																				
77 TEEL COVE																																				
Fall					O														X						X	X										
Winter																		X		X																
Spring																		O																		
Nesting					X																															
Post nesting																																				
78 DAVIS COVE																																				
Fall																																				
Winter																		X										X								
Spring																		X	O																	
Nesting																		X										X								
Post nesting																									X		X									

NOTE: X : Indicates species occurrence in that season

O : Indicates a significant percent (over 1%) of Muscongus Bay's total population for that species can be expected.

AREA NUMBER AND NAME

AREA NUMBER AND NAME	Seals	Loon	Leach's Petrel	Gannet	Comorant	Great Blue Heron	Snowy Egret	Bl. Cw. Ht. Heron	Glossy Ibis	Canada Goose	Snow Goose	Brant	Mallard	Black Duck	Teal	Scaup	Gideye, /Bf/Ind.	Common Eider	Oldsquaw	Scoter	Merganser	Unid. Waterfowl	Bald Eagle	Osprey	Shorebirds	Blk-Bk. Gull	Herring Gull	Laughing Gull	Unid. Gull	Tern	Black Guillemot	Razorbill AUK	Common Puffin				
103 MOSQUITO ISLAND																																					
Fall																																					
Winter																																					
Spring																																					
Nesting					X																																
Post nesting																																					
104 MOSQUITO HARBOR																																					
Fall																																					
Winter																																					
Spring																																					
Nesting																																					
Post nesting																																					
105 MOSQUITO HEAD																																					
Fall																																					
Winter																																					
Spring																																					
Nesting																																					
Post nesting																																					
106 HART LEDGE																																					
Fall																																					
Winter																																					
Spring																																					
Nesting																																					
Post nesting																																					
107 SOUTHERN ISLAND																																					
Fall																																					
Winter																																					
Spring																																					
Nesting																																					
Post nesting																																					
108 TENANTS HARBOR																																					
Fall																																					
Winter																																					
Spring																																					
Nesting																																					
Post nesting																																					

NOTE: X : Indicates species occurrence in that season

O : Indicates a significant percent (over 1%) of Muscongus Bay's total population for that species can be expected.

MARINE WILDLIFE EXPECTED (by Season)

AREA NUMBER AND NAME

109 NORTHERN ISLAND

Fall
Winter
Spring
Nesting
Post nesting

110 LONG COVE

Fall
Winter
Spring
Nesting
Post nesting

111 OTIS COVE

Fall
Winter
Spring
Nesting
Post nesting

112 WATTS COVE

Fall
Winter
Spring
Nesting
Post nesting

113 BROAD COVE/CUSHING

Fall
Winter
Spring
Nesting
Post nesting

114 ST GEORGE RIVER N.

Fall
Winter
Spring
Nesting
Post nesting

Seals	Loon	Leach's Petrel	Gannet	Comorant	Great Blue Heron	Snowy Egret	Bl. Tw. Ht. Heron	Glossy Ibis	Canada Goose	Snow Goose	Brant	Mallard	Black Duck	Teal	Scaup	Gideve./Bflhd.	Common Eider	Oidsquaw	Scoter	Merganser	Unid. Waterfowl	Bald Eagle	Osprey	Shorebirds	Blk-bk. Gull	Herring Gull	Laughing Gull	Unid. Gull	Tern	Black Guillemot	Razorbill Auk	Common Puffin
																	X	O								X						
				X												X							O			X						
				O														O								X						
												X				O		O						O		X						
												X				X		O						X	X	X						
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				O																						X						
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				X													X									X						
				X	O																			O		X						
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				O	O							O				O	O								X	O						
												O				O	O								X	O						
				X	X							O				X							O	O	X	O						
				O								O				X							O	O	O			X				

NOTE: X : Indicates species occurrence in that season

O : Indicates a significant percent (over 1%) of Muscongus Bay's total population for that species can be expected.

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Hutchinsony Alan E.

Muscongus Bay marine

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