

**PENNSYLVANIA IMPORTANT BIRD AREA #1
PRESQUE ISLE STATE PARK**

**Phase I Conservation Plan
(Prepared By: John Tautin; May 2004)**

Purpose of the Phase I Conservation Plan: This phase I conservation plan is a preliminary document to: 1) catalogue the natural resources and built environment for each Important Bird Area (IBA), 2) identify site boundaries, 3) document the criteria for which it was selected, 4) describe the birds and wildlife habitat which occur on the site with special reference to the species for which the site was selected as an IBA, 5) identify any conservation issues or threats to the site, and 6) provide recommendations for conservation actions to conserve or enhance habitat for bird populations, especially for those species for which the site was selected as an IBA. This Phase I Conservation Plan is intended to augment and expand the one-page site report contained in “A Guide to Critical Bird Habitat in Pennsylvania” (Crossley, 1999). The recommendations are presented from the perspective of bird and wildlife habitat conservation. It is acknowledged that not all the recommendations contained herein may be feasible or affordable. However, the plan is presented as an initial position from which to plan for and implement bird conservation on the site.

Site Name: Presque Isle State Park

Size: 3,115 “jurisdictional” acres (1,295 hectares). The Park boundary extends 500 feet offshore into the waters of Lake Erie and Presque Isle Bay.

Ownership:

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR)

Counties/Municipality:

Erie (Millcreek Twp.)

Physiographic Province/ Bird Conservation Region/Watershed:

The site is within the Central Lowland Province and the Lower Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Plain Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 13. Lake Erie is the second smallest, and the shallowest, of the Great Lakes. Presque Isle State Park is a peninsula situated between Lake Erie proper and Presque Isle Bay. Flowing waters are not associated with the peninsula.

Legislative Districts:

3rd Congressional District, U.S. Representative, Phil English (R)

49th Senatorial Districts, State Senator, Jane M. Earll (R) - Erie County

3rd House District, State Representative, Matthew Good (R), Millcreek Township

Stewardship Adoption Status: Presque Isle Audubon Society has long been affiliated with Presque Isle State Park. The organization and its members assist with surveys and educational activities at the Stull Interpretive Center.

IBA Selection Criteria:

- (1a) The site regularly supports numerous waterfowl (FM*, W, SM) up to 100,000¹;
- (1b) The site regularly supports numerous shorebirds (SM, FM), up to 1,500 of 39 species.
- (1c) The site regularly supports numerous wading birds (B) up to 100 per season, and Gulls (W, SM, FM) up to 500,000;
- (1e) The site is recognized as having exceptional concentration and diversity of birdlife. More than 325 species have been recorded.
- (2) The site supports state threatened and endangered species such as the endangered Least Bittern (B), endangered American Bittern (FM, SM), and the threatened Osprey (SM, FM).
- (3) The site supports Pennsylvania species of special concern with Candidate-rare status such as Marsh Wren (B), Pied-billed Grebe (SM up to 600, FM, poss. B), American Coot (W, SM, FM).
- (4a, b) The IBA contains lakeshore habitat and sand dune ridges for Snow Buntings (W), Horned Lark, Piping Plover and other shorebirds.
- (5) Research and monitoring projects are conducted within the IBA including the International Shorebird Survey for Manomet Centre for Conservation Sciences; and long-term banding with a station in the spring and fall with approximately 2,000 birds banded per year.

Note: Numbers indicate single season maximum documented in recent years.

*SM= spring migration; FM= fall migration; B= breeding; W= winter

Important Avian Habitats:

Forest land containing mixed oak, northern hardwoods, pine plantations and eastern cottonwood stands; sand dunes and lake shore habitat; extensive wetlands comprised of emergent, scrub shrub, forest, open water; and old field habitat.

General Site Description:

Located at Erie in the extreme northwestern corner of the Commonwealth, 3,115 acre (1,261 hectare) Presque Isle State Park IBA is a sand-spit peninsula jutting seven miles into Lake Erie. The peninsula was formed by centuries of long-shore drift. Sand eroding from the lake shore west of the peninsula is moved by the prevailing wave action along the peninsula and deposited at its eastern, distal end. The peninsula more or less parallels the Lake shore and re-curves at the eastern end, sheltering Presque Isle Bay and the bay front area of the City of Erie. Except for a small in-holding owned by the US Coast Guard, the entire peninsula, including 500 feet (152 meters) offshore into the Lake and Bay, is under the Park's jurisdiction.

The Park affords exceptional recreational opportunities, especially boating and swimming at the Commonwealth's only beach shore. A system of convenient, well-maintained roads, trails, parking areas, boat launches and a marina make the Park easy to use while

¹ It is noteworthy that the concentrations of waterfowl that justify IBA status for Presque Isle have also earned it status as a SubFocus Area under the Atlantic Coast Joint Venture of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

not overwhelming the natural character and resources that qualify it as a National Natural Landmark. The Park's beaches, dunes, forests and wetlands comprise a unique ecosystem that is host to numerous rare or unusual plant and animal species, and a great diversity and number of more common species. Birders in particular, are drawn to Presque Isle, lending to its reputation as one of the premier birding sites in the Country. With up to 4 million visitors annually, Presque Isle State Park is the most heavily visited State park in the Commonwealth. It is the mainstay of tourism in the region, and thus is important to the economies of Erie and Erie County,

Being a premier, high-visibility state park, Presque Isle has well-documented recreational and natural resources, a clear mission (recreation and environmental education), a comprehensive resource management plan (DCNR 2003), and considerable human and fiscal resources to effect the mission and plan.

Virtually all habitats at Presque Isle are important to birds. These habitats have been aptly described; from DCNR 2003:

"In 1985, the forest types on Presque Isle State Park were mapped by the PA Bureau of Forestry and the PA Bureau of State Parks and field checked in 1992. Four forest types encompassing 1,392 acres are recognized on Presque Isle State Park. These forest types are the mixed oak, northern hardwoods, pine plantation, and cottonwood. Approximately 190 acres of the park are in mixed oak type which consists of red oak, black oak, and red maple in the overstory. The northern hardwood type contains 204 acres with black cherry and red maple forming the overstory. The pine plantation contains approximately 92 acres with the dominant species being Scotch pine with scattered pitch pine and white pine. The remaining forested area of 690 acres consists of eastern cottonwood."

"The lake shore dunes along the north side of the peninsula are built and stabilized primarily by two species of grass: beach grass and switchgrass. Cottonwoods naturally establish on the stabilized grass dunes.

Mature and young cottonwoods are a prominent component of the lower elevations of the ridge vegetation, the marsh/ridge transition areas, and where past filling operations created flat expanses. Cottonwood and willows are also aggressive invaders on exposed mineral sites adjacent to the areas of rapid sand accretion. Cottonwood is a short-lived species that has a remarkable ability when young to generate adventitious roots as sand accumulates above the initial and subsequent root collars. Eastern cottonwood, together with willows, is instrumental in helping to both create and stabilize dunes. In some instances, they may be replaced by red maples, black oak, or black cherry. But in other areas, their impending loss may leave only low, semi-shrubby cover and it will be an extended period of time before other more tolerant trees attain present canopy levels.

The old fields and savannahs encompass 39 acres on Presque Isle State Park. Old fields consist primarily of bayberry, Indian grass, and various species of goldenrod. The savannahs are dominated by Indian grass, little bluestem, and switchgrass. A more complete list of species can be found in the Appendix.

The wetlands of Presque Isle State Park are a highly complex, extremely vulnerable system and are some of the best and most extensive wetlands in PA. They are invaluable as a habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife, a support for fisheries, and sanctuary for rare and endangered species; and an asset for their educational, recreational, and aesthetic values. Wetlands comprise 458 acres on Presque Isle State Park. The major species found in the wooded swamps are blackgum and red maple. The shrub swamps are dominated by buttonbush. The marshes and wet meadows are characterized by sedges, cattails, bur-reed, phragmites, spatterdock, and fragrant white lily.”

Although usually not described in the detail that vegetated habitats are, the open waters of Presque Bay are critical habitat for waterfowl and other water-birds, especially during migration. The large concentrations of waterfowl that helped justify Presque Isle’s designation as an IBA occur predominantly in the open waters of the Bay. The Bay also contains a cat-tail bed used by thousands of roosting Purple Martins and swallows. This area was designated Pennsylvania IBA #78 in 2002.

In addition to the above described habitats that are informally deemed critical to birds, 3.7 miles (6.0 km) of shoreline in the Gull Point Natural Area of Presque Isle State Park are formally designated as Critical Habitat for the federally listed, endangered Piping Plover (66 *Federal Register* 22938-22969). Piping Plovers historically nested there and continue to use the area as transients. The beach and dune habitats of Gull Point are also important to other shorebirds, terns, and gulls. It is the last (1995) known nesting site for Common Terns in Pennsylvania (McWilliams and Brauning 2000).

Summary of Birds:

Presque Isle State Park is arguably the single best location for birds in Pennsylvania. At least 321 species of birds (82% of the species on the Official List of the Birds of Pennsylvania) have been recorded there. The geography of Presque Isle makes it especially attractive to migrants. The south shore Lake Erie acts as a leading line for both spring and fall migrants, particularly raptors and waterbirds. The waters of the peninsula and Presque Isle Bay shelter large concentrations of waterfowl during spring and fall. Many landbirds stop at Presque Isle during migration. Presque Isle is the closest landfall for south bound migrants crossing Lake Erie from Long Point, Ontario, Canada’s best known migration site, although it is not known how many overfly the peninsula. Gulls and other waterbirds usually associated with large water bodies, and not often found in other parts of the Commonwealth, can be found at Presque Isle. Many records of vagrant or accidentally occurring species recorded in Pennsylvania, e.g., Eared Grebe and Brown Pelican (McWilliams and Brauning 2000), are from Presque Isle SP.

The varied habitats at Presque Isle, including the Commonwealth’s only dune and shore habitats, also contribute to the great diversity of birds found there. Shorebirds occur during migration in sufficient numbers to warrant including Presque Isle in the annual International Shorebird Survey.

Forty-five (45) species of birds occurring at Presque Isle are Pennsylvania Breeding Birds of Special Concern (<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/pndi/fullvertebrate.asp>). (See

Appendix 1.) Of these Pennsylvania species of concern, Marsh Wren, Common Moorhen, Least Bittern, and Sora are currently thought to breed at Presque Isle SP. Black Terns have nested sporadically in the past, and a pair was observed exhibiting nesting behavior again in 2003 (McWilliams 2003). Common Tern nested as recently as 1995, albeit unsuccessfully (McWilliams and Brauning 2000). Sedge wrens have not been known to nest since 1976 (McWilliams and Brauning 2000).

All 16 species on the BCR 13 Birds of Conservation Concern (<http://migratorybirds.fws.gov/reports/bcc2002.pdf>) occur at Presque Isle State Park. These are: Peregrine Falcon, Upland Sandpiper, Wimbrel, Hudsonian Godwit, Marbled Godwit, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Common Tern, Black-billed Cuckoo, Whip-poor-will, Red-headed Woodpecker, Sedge Wren, Golden-winged Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Canada Warbler, Henslow's Sparrow, and Bobolink. Of these, Red-headed Woodpeckers currently nest in the Park and can be observed reliably.

Avian Monitoring Efforts:

Since 1960, a bird banding station has operated, weather permitting, on weekends during the months of May, August, September, and October. Many thousands of birds have been banded over the years. Summary totals of birds banded are reported periodically (Brooks 2003). However, data from the banding do not appear to have been analyzed or applied to any research, monitoring, or management activities. It should be noted that to be useful in a monitoring context, banding should follow a scientific protocol, and a protocol is not evident at the Presque Isle SP operation.

A Christmas Bird Count (Erie) covering the peninsula and adjacent mainland has been conducted annually since 1972. Results and analytical tools are available from <http://www.audubon.org/bird/cbc/hr/index.html>.

Presque Isle SP is a survey site for the International Shorebird Survey, coordinated by Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences <http://www.manomet.org/WHSRN/iss.htm>. It is also a survey site for the Great Lakes Marsh Monitoring Program, a call survey of marsh birds and amphibians coordinated by Bird Studies Canada <http://www.bsc-eoc.org/mmpmain.html>.

A Saw-whet Owl survey with banding was conducted at Presque Isle SP as part of Project OwlNet <http://www.projectowl.net/org/index.html>.

In response repeated outbreaks of botulism, Type E that killed thousands of waterbirds, Sea Grant Pennsylvania with Mercyhurst College staff conducted a research/survey project, Ecology of Avian Botulism along Pennsylvania's Lake Erie shore <http://www.pserie.psu.edu/seagrant/research/water/botulism.html>.

Education/Recreation/Ecotourism Activities and Opportunities:

The clearly stated mission of Presque Isle SP is to provide recreation and education. (*“The primary purpose of state parks is to provide opportunities for enjoying healthful outdoor recreation and to serve as outdoor classrooms for environmental education.”* (DCNR 2003)).

The Stull Interpretive Center presently is the focal point for environmental education at Presque Isle SP. Displays and written materials about the Park’s habitats and their flora and fauna are available there as well as from the Park’s web site <http://www.presqueisle.org/> Group tours and educational events can be arranged. The Center also houses the Park’s naturalist staff. The Park’s close working relationship with Presque Isle Audubon Society and noted local ornithologists, along with the bird banding station near the Center, provide excellent material and venue for educating people about migratory birds.

Completion of Presque Isle State Park’s new Tom Ridge [environmental] Center sometime in 2005 will provide even better facilities for environmental education. This new center will house a variety of educational displays. It will have an auditorium, classrooms, research facilities, and administrative offices for the Park and co-located nongovernmental, environmental organizations <http://www.goerie.com/greenway/> .

Presque Isle SP is the primary destination for outdoor recreation in northwestern Pennsylvania. Up to 4 million people visit annually to swim, boat, hike, cycle, fish, bird and hunt. New forms of outdoor recreation, e.g., wind surfing, continually develop and add to recreational use, but swimming accounts for most recreational use and results in intense use of the Park during summer months. Hunting is limited to a brief hunt to control white-tailed deer, and to waterfowl hunting from blinds managed in cooperation with the Northwestern Pennsylvania Duck Hunters Association.

Birding is becoming an increasingly important recreation at Presque State Park. Presque Isle SP, with its impressive list of species, unique habitats, and easy access is Pennsylvania’s premier birding location. Extensive historical (e.g., Todd 1904) and current (e.g. Ford 1995) information on birds at Presque Isle is available. Various periodicals and web sites (<http://www.pabirds.org/PABirdingLocations.htm#PresqueIsle>) tout Presque Isle as a birding destination, and it often ranks high on national lists of birding destinations. Presque Isle Audubon Society posts current, noteworthy bird sightings on its web site <http://www.presqueisle.org/audubon/birds.html> .

Birding at Presque Isle contributes to ecotourism and to tourism in general. It is estimated that overall, Presque Isle SP generates an expenditure of 300 million tourist dollars annually (DCNR 2003). The relative importance of tourism to the local economy will likely grow as other segments decline.

Management /Conservation Issues and Opportunities:

Some major management/conservation issues pose threats to birdlife at Presque Isle SP. Recreational use is intense at times, with up to four million visitors a year engaging in activities such as swimming, fishing, hiking, and boating. The latter two are major

concerns for the bird life, especially at Gull Point. As noted above, this area of 65 acres (26 hectares) on the tip of the peninsula has been a major staging and nesting site for a variety of beach using birds. and it is designated as Critical Habitat for the federally endangered Piping Plover. Although this area has been periodically closed to the public since 1994, enforcement is difficult, and disturbance occurs.

Gull Point, and other beach and dune habitats at Presque Isle SP, are also threatened by erosion control measures taken to maintain swimming beaches. Wave action naturally moves sand along and from the swimming beaches, depositing it at the end of the spit (Gull Point). Beginning in 1955, swimming beaches were replenished annually with sand trucked in, an expensive endeavor. To counteract natural processes and minimize replenishment costs, 55 breakwaters or jetties were built offshore by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers between 1989 and 1992. The breakwaters worked. Consequently, beach growth at Gull Point has decreased significantly, less than 0.4 acres (0.2 hectares) per year from 1996 to 1999. What beach habitat remains is slowly being lost through succession to grassland/shrub habitat.

Incremental expansions of park facilities also threaten bird habitats at Presque Isle. Past developments have eliminated some nesting species at Presque Isle. From DCNR 2003: *“Most species which have disappeared from Presque Isle State Park as breeding birds have done so because of habitat disturbance, alteration, or destruction during 1956 to 1966. The last active bald eagle nest at Presque Isle State Park was cut down in 1956 with the creation of the marina. Also gone because of this single development is the barred owl. The overuse and disturbance of Gull Point are strongly suspected as being the major factors resulting in a loss of the piping plover and the common tern as breeding birds in PA. Sand pumping operations near the west end of the park in 1956 destroyed the major nesting areas of the PA threatened sedge wren. The sedge wren’s last very limited nesting area on Pine Tree Drive was bisected with a fire trail within the last 15 years and the nesting area was subsequently abandoned.”*

Invasive species pose a serious threat to birds at Presque Isle and its adjoining waters. The six major invasive plant species at Presque Isle SP are Reed Canary Grass, Japanese Bush Honeysuckle, Japanese Knotweed, Common Reed, Purple Loosestrife, and Tree of Heaven. Common Reed is especially widespread and conspicuous. Control of exotic, invasive plant species is an explicit objective of the Park’s Resource Management Plan. Working with partners, the Park has implemented a plan to identify and control invasive plants.

Invasive animal species also affect birds and their habitats at Presque Isle. White-tailed deer have the potential to alter or destroy plant communities if kept unchecked. Fortunately, an existing deer control program minimizes this threat at Presque Isle.

More subtle and serious are the threats posed by three exotic, aquatic animal species, the Zebra Mussel, the Quagga Mussel and the Round Goby, a fish that feeds on these mussels. These species occur primarily in the offshore waters of Lake Erie and Presque Isle Bay, but they affect waterbirds in the environs of Presque Isle SP in two insidious

ways. Zebra Mussels filter-feed and accumulate the contaminant Selenium in their tissues. They are fed upon by diving ducks that further concentrate the contaminant. Recent studies indicate that Selenium levels in Scaup staging in the lower Great Lakes may be high enough to adversely affect reproduction (Anonymous 2003), contributing to the long-term continental decline of these species (Wilkins and Otto 2003). Presque Isle Bay is a major staging area for migrating Greater and Lesser Scaup.

Since 1999, major outbreaks of Type E botulism have killed thousands of birds on Lake Erie, with hundreds washing ashore at Presque Isle SP. Gulls, mergansers, and loons have been especially susceptible. Although the etiology of the outbreaks is not understood completely, increasing evidence indicates that the Quagga Mussel and Round Goby are linked to them. Mussel beds apparently serve as micro-niches for botulism. Quagga Mussels accumulate the toxin, but are unaffected. However, Round Gobies eat the toxic mussels, are affected, and become easy prey for piscivorous and scavenging birds, in turn poisoning them. Birds like the Long-tailed Duck that feed directly on toxic Quaggas also die. For additional information on Type E botulism in Lake Erie see: <http://www.seagrant.sunysb.edu/botulism/Botulism-Proc02.pdf>

Fortunately, opportunities to address some of the above management/conservation issues exist. First, Park management clearly recognizes the challenge of providing for heavy visitor use while protecting the natural resources that the visitors come to see and use. This is reflected in the mission, philosophy, and management objectives of the Park's Resource Management Plan (DCNR 2003) which considers and attempts to accommodate the needs of birds. For example, the critical Gull Point area has its own management unit designation. The Plan provides both the rationale and foundation and for further bird conservation measures. However, the urging and assistance of partners will be necessary for the Park to follow to the Plan and address the more serious threats to birds like the deterioration of beach habitat at Gull Point.

Some already strong partnerships exist among groups interested in bird conservation at Presque Isle SP; the partnership between the Park and Presque Isle Audubon Society is an example. The development of the new Tom Ridge Center, where several nongovernmental organizations will be co-located with Park staff, presents a superb opportunity to further develop and strengthen partnerships to effect bird conservation at Presque Isle SP and beyond. An Audubon Pennsylvania presence at the Center could be the catalyst for this. Presque Isle's dual and complementary designations as an IBA and a SubFocus Area under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan create an opportunity for partnerships among both game and nongame bird interests.

The Presque Isle Center, with its state of the art interpretive and educational facilities, will provide an opportunity for advanced education about birds, bird conservation and other environmental matters. The venue, facilities, and an Audubon Pennsylvania presence, also provide a unique opportunity to showcase the IBA program. The proximity of Long Point, Ontario, one of Canada's premier birding locations, a field base for Bird Studies Canada, and an IBA, begs the addition of an international dimension to bird conservation at Presque Isle SP and the surrounding region.

Although Presque Isle SP has always received considerable attention from amateur and professional ornithologists, opportunity for additional research and monitoring exists. An intense effort to document breeding species during the forthcoming 2nd Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas would benefit both the Atlas project and Presque Isle SP.

Conservation Actions: *The following conservation actions describe **current and ongoing efforts** by Presque Isle SP:*

- Continue to manage invasive plants
- Continue to manage White-tailed Deer populations
- Designation of special management areas, e.g., Gull Point
- Periodic closure of sensitive areas, e.g., Gull Point
- Placement of bird nest boxes and platforms
- Cooperation in avian research and monitoring projects
- Environmental education featuring birds

*The following conservation actions are **recommended** for consideration by Presque Isle SP and other interested organizations, agencies, and groups. These actions are recommended for the maintenance, improvement and enhancement of habitat for bird species, especially to optimize habitat value for IBA target species, and for the promotion of bird conservation through educational outreach:*

- Improve banding protocols
- Increase efforts to aggressively control and manage invasive species
- Restore and maintain beach and dune habitats at Gull Point
- Better enforce periodic closures of Gull Point and other sensitive areas
- Support increased avian monitoring and research
- Increase educational efforts
- Expand Park jurisdiction to annex the Purple Martin roost in Presque Isle Bay

Institutional Partners and Key Contacts:

- City of Erie (CE) 814-870-1234
- Erie Conservation District (ECD) 814-825-6403
- Erie County Department of Health and Safety (ECDHS) 814-451-6700
- Lake Erie-Allegheny Earth Force, Susan Smith, 814-899-2572
- Manomet Centre for Conservation Sciences (MCCS) Brian Harrington 508-224-6521
- Northwestern Pennsylvania Duck Hunters Association (NPDHA) Bernie Pauley, 814-455-9392
- Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PA DCNR) Presque Isle State Park, Naturalist (Randy Neyer) 814-833-7424, Assistant Manager (Mike Mumau) 814- 833-7424
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) Freda Tarbell, 814-332-6816
- Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) A. Woomer, 814-755-3890

- Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) Shane Hochlander, 814-432-3187
- Pennsylvania Sea Grant (PSG) Eric Obert, 814- 898-6420
- Presque Isle Audubon Society (PIAS), President Lisa Danko, 814-898-0284
- The Presque Isle Partnership (PIP) 814-838-5138
- Purple Martin Conservation Association (PMCA), John Tautin 814-763-734-4420
- US Army Corps of Engineers (US ACOE) 716-879-4104
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (US FWS) 814-234-4090

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Appendix 1. Pennsylvania Breeding Birds of Special Concern at Presque Isle SP
(B= Likely breeder, PB=Possible Breeder)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	Candidate Rare
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Candidate Rare
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Vulnerable
Short-eared Owl (PB)	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Endangered
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Condition Undetermined
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Threatened
American Bittern (PB)	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Endangered
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Endangered
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Candidate Rare
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Extirpated
Black Tern (PB)	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Endangered
Northern Harrier	<i>Cirus cyaneus</i>	Candidate at Risk
Marsh Wren (B)	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Candidate Rare
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Threatened
Northern Bob-white	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Candidate at Risk
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Conopus cooperi</i>	Extirpated
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Threatened
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Endangered
American Coot (PB)	<i>Fulica Americana</i>	Candidate at Risk
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinula gallinago</i>	Candidate Rare

Common Moorehen (B)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Candidate Rare
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Endangered
Least Bittern (B)	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Endangered
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Endangered
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctinassa violacea</i>	Endangered
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Candidate at Risk
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Threatened
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rebra</i>	Candidate Rare
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Candidate Rare
Sora (B)	<i>Porzana Carolina</i>	Vulnerable
Prothonotary Warbler (B)	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Candidate Rare
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Endangered
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza Americana</i>	Threatened
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Endangered
Common Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Candidate at Risk