Tutsch & Merill S. Whipple Conservation Area Coventry Land Trust 906 Main Street, Coventry, RI

Brief Report on Expected Wildlife Species

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Figure 1. Satellite imagery showing winter vegetation status of the Tutsch & Merill S. Whipple Conservation Area. Image indicates trails and trailheads and conservation area rules.

Based on satellite imagery (Google Earth images, 1995-2022) and a visit to the site 12/24/22 (1:27 PM to 2:40 PM, sunny, approx. 17°F) and 12/29/22 (3:29 PM to 4:23 PM, partly cloudy, approx. 49°F), the forest matrix is a pine-oak-maple forest of primarily sawtimber size. The entire area has a variety of unique microhabitats and wildlife resources, including, in no particular order: vernal pools, slash piles, snags (standing dead trees) hard mast (i.e. acorns, hickory nuts), soft mast (i.e. berries), pasture (the meadow area), riparian areas, streams, shallow marsh, sedge meadow, wood piles, and the river (Pawtuxet River).

The trees observed include:

white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), bitternut hickory (*Carya codiformis*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), old-field white pine (*Pinus strobus*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), American basswood (*Tilia americana*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*).

The woody shrubs observed include:

Multi-flora rose (Rosa multiflora)*, Asiatic bittersweet (Celastrus orbiculatus)*, maleberry (Lyonia ligustrina), silky dogwood (Cornus amomum), catalpa (Catalpa spp.), common juniper (Juniperus communis), sweet pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia), sassafras (Sassafras albidum)

The herbaceous (non-woody) plants observed include:

Garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolata)*, narrowleaf plantain (Plantago lanceolata), princess pine (Dendrolycopodium obscurum), cattails (Typha spp.), wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbens), poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans), pippissewa/spotted wintergreen (Chimaphila umbellata), sheep laurel (Kalmia angustifolia), sedges (Carex spp.), great mullein (Verbascum thapsus), crisped pincushion moss (Ulota crispa), ghost plant (Monotropa uniflora).

*These species are known invasive species and should be carefully managed.

The **wildlife** observed include:

Birds: American crow, cedar waxwing, hairy woodpecker, mourning dove, black-capped chickadee, Canada goose, downy woodpecker, wood duck, great blue heron, mallard, hooded merganser, common merganser, golden-crowned kinglet, red-breasted nuthatch, common raven, white-breasted nuthatch.

Mammals: Gray squirrel, burrow indicating a fossorial species (mole?).

Amphibians and reptiles: None; too cold, but see the list below.

Invertebrates: Evidence of various insects, including wood-boring insects on snags, leafminers in shrub leaves, termites, and an insect gall on a shrub.

Expected Wildlife Species

Based on the local topography, geographical features, and forest structure and composition, the following species can be expected to use the Whipple Conservation Area for all or part of the $vear^{1,2}$:

Amphibians & Reptiles	(Amphibians/Reptiles, cont.)	(Mammals, cont.)
Spotted salamander	Northern redbelly snake	Southern red-backed vole
Red-spotted newt	Common garter snake	Masked shrew
Northern dusky salamander	Ribbon snake	Northern short-tailed shrew
Northern redback salamander	Northern ringneck snake	Star-nosed mole
Eastern American toad	Northern black racer	Red fox
Northern spring peeper	Eastern smooth green snake	Gray fox
Gray treefrog	Eastern milk snake	White-tailed deer
Green frog		Little brown myotis (bat)
Wood frog	Mammals	Northern long-eared bat
Pickerel frog	Virginia opossum	Silver-haired bat
Spotted turtle	Gray squirrel	Eastern pipistrelle
Painted turtle	Southern flying squirrel	Big brown bat
Common musk turtle	Red squirrel	Red bat
Northern water snake	Eastern chipmunk	Hoary bat
Northern brown snake	White-footed mouse	Eastern cottontail

(Mammals, cont.) Woodchuck (groundhog) Meadow vole House mouse Long-tailed weasel Mink Coyote Raccoon Striped skunk

Birds

Turkey vulture Cooper's hawk Broad-winged hawk Red-tailed hawk Northern harrier Red-shouldered hawk Rough-legged hawk American kestrel Osprey Barn owl Eastern screech-owl Northern saw-whet owl Great horned owl Barred owl Great blue heron Great egret Green heron Canada goose Wood duck Common merganser Hooded merganser American black duck Mallard Bufflehead American wigeon

(Birds, cont.) Ring-necked duck Mute swan Wild turkey Downy woodpecker Hairy woodpecker Northern flicker Pileated woodpecker Bald eagle Blue jay American crow Fish crow Common raven American woodcock Common snipe Rock dove Mourning dove White-breasted nuthatch Red-breasted nuthatch Brown creeper Tufted titmouse Blue-gray gnatcatcher Blue-winged warbler Black-and-white warbler Common yellowthroat Black-throated green warbler Golden-winged warbler Yellow warbler Northern mockingbird Eastern wood-pewee Eastern phoebe Great crested flycatcher Eastern kingbird Wood thrush Northern waterthrush Veerv Acadian flycatcher

(Birds, cont.) House wren Carolina wren Barn swallow Purple martin Tree swallow Northern rough-winged swallow Chimney swift Chipping sparrow American tree sparrow White-throated sparrow Song sparrow Northern cardinal American robin Cedar waxwing Common grackle Brown-headed cowbird Red-winged blackbird American goldfinch Eastern bluebird Dark-eyed junco Northern shrike Yellow-throated vireo Warbling vireo Red-eyed vireo Gray catbird European starling Golden-crowned kinglet Ruby-crowned kinglet Ruby-throated hummingbird Black-capped chickadee Orchard oriole Baltimore oriole Purple finch House finch

1. DeGraaf, R.M., Yamasaki, M. 2001. New England wildlife: habitat, natural history, and distribution. University Press of New England. 482 pp.

2. DeGraaf, R.M., Yamasaki, M., Leak, W.B., Lester, A.M. 2006. Technical guide to forest wildlife habitat management in New England. University of Vermont Press. 305 pp.