



AMOS LAKE ASSOCIATION WILDLIFE GUIDE

All animals need habitat for survival. The basic elements of habitat are: food, water, shelter and space. If a critical component of habitat is in short supply or missing, this habitat component is a "limiting factor" to an animal's survival.

Pat Monahan
Amoslake@gmail.com

What is classified a bird? The characteristics include:

- **Vertebrates:** All birds have a backbone, which places them in the Phylum *Chordata*. Unlike most other vertebrates, however, birds have a lighter skeletal structure filled with hollows, gaps, and air sacs to keep birds lightweight so they can fly more efficiently.
- **Feathers:** All birds have evolved feathers, composed of keratin and other proteins and light-reflecting pigments, to serve as body insulation. Different types of feathers may also be ornamental, such as plumes, [crests](#), or streamers. Other feather types help birds control their flight, while some feathers, such as down, are strictly for insulation.
- **Wings:** Wings are one of the most defining characteristics of birds. Even flightless birds have vestigial or adapted wings or flippers they may use for swimming, threat displays, or courtship dances. The size and shape of wings vary between species based on how the bird flies and wing markings are useful to identify bird species.
- **Bill:** All birds have a bony, keratin-covered projection forming their mouth. This bill is frequently evolved for specific bird diet types, and many birds also use their bills as tools for carrying, drumming, drilling, preening, and other tasks. Some birds even use their bills as weapons or to help regulate body temperature.
- **Warm-blooded:** All birds are endothermic, which means they generate their own internal body heat and do not rely exclusively on their environment to maintain their temperature. While many birds will sun themselves to help regulate their temperature, [sunning](#) has more than one purpose and is not solely for body temperature maintenance.
- **High metabolism:** Birds have a high, efficient metabolism that quickly turns food into usable energy. They have a four-chambered heart and high respiratory rate as well, which helps them be efficient and agile fliers as well as maintain their high body temperatures.
- **Bipedal:** All birds have two legs used for perching, walking, hopping, or running. Different types of birds have evolved different leg shapes and lengths to suit their needs. For example, wading birds have thin, long legs suitable for moving through deeper water, while raptors have thicker, more powerful legs for capturing prey.
- **Furcula:** Though not visible to birders, every bird has a furcula, or [wishbone](#), that protects the chest cavity during wing beats. This

keeps the bird's chest organs safe from excessive pressure as the wings move and birds change altitude.

- **Egg-laying:** All birds lay amniotic eggs as part of their reproductive cycle. The eggs have a hard shell and require incubation to continue development until hatching. Egg size, shape, and markings vary for each species, as does the number of eggs laid, necessary incubation time, and the condition of the chicks at hatching.
- **Communication:** Birds have highly developed communication skills, and many bird species communicate vocally through elaborate songs and calls. Nonverbal bird sounds are also part of their communication abilities. For many species, extensive communication is part of courtship behavior, territorial defense, parent-chick recognition, and community cooperation.
- **Navigation:** Migratory and non-migratory birds alike have keen navigational skills. For migrating species, those skills allow them to make journeys of hundreds or thousands of miles through highly variable climate and geographical conditions, yet arrive at the same places year after year. [Non-migratory birds](#) also use their navigation skills to visit the same food sources or nesting sites without difficulty.

All Birds Are the Same but Different

Many other animals share some characteristics with birds, but only birds represent all the features above to belong to the Class Aves. At the same time, all birds are different, and through the 150 million years of evolution since the Mesozoic Era when birds first evolved from reptiles, small differences have created the roughly 10,000 bird species we enjoy today. Yet with every one of those species, all of these common characteristics are present, making each one a related but distinct bird.



Habitat

Food and cover are essential for the survival of all species. Loss of suitable nesting sites is a major factor in the decline of some bird species. In the wild,

many species nest in cavities of dead trees. With the loss of hedgerows in some parts of the country and the removal of dead trees in towns, natural nesting sites are often limited. Also, some highly competitive, non-native species of birds have taken over some of the existing nesting sites once occupied by native birds.

Bird species are extremely variable in their habits. Some like deeply wooded areas; others prefer open fields and meadows. Many species are year-round residents, while others such as the cedar waxwing appear only for a few days a year during migration. Other species such as sparrows, blue jays, cardinals, robins, juncos, and chickadees are highly adaptable and found in many environments.

Many people are not aware of the value of dead, dying, and hollow trees, as well as logs on the ground, for birds and other wildlife. Dead trees provide homes to more than 400 species of birds, mammals, and amphibians. Fish, plants, and fungi also benefit from dead and dying trees. Consider leaving standing dead and dying trees in your yard unless they pose a human safety or property hazard, and use old logs and stumps in gardens and landscapes.

All bird species have specific nesting requirements. For instance, Eastern bluebirds prefer nesting sites that border open fields or lawns with a tree or fence post nearby to provide feeding perches. Chickadees prefer to nest in brushy wooded areas.

Tips to create a bird haven right outside your window:

Remember the basics: food, water, and shelter

Choose native plants that provide fruit, seeds, or nectar (we can give you a starter list of great planting selections)

Create safe cover by making a brush pile

If safe, let dead trees remain standing—they'll provide plentiful nest sites and insect food

Get started by downloading this free set of bird-friendly gardening tips, and have fun!

Birds of Amos Lake

American Black Duck
American Coot
American Crow
American Goldfinch
American Kestrel
American Redstart
American Robin
American Tree Sparrow
Bald Eagle
Baltimore Oriole
Barn Swallow
Belted Kingfisher
Black Vulture
Black-and-white Warbler
Black-capped Chickadee
Blackpoll Warbler
Blue Jay
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Blue-winged Warbler
Brant
Brown Creeper
Brown-headed Cowbird
Field Sparrow
Fish Crow
Fox Sparrow
Golden Eagle
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Gray Catbird
Great Black-backed Gull
Great Blue Heron
Great Crested Flycatcher
Great Cormorant
Greater Scaup
Greater White-fronted Goose
Green Heron
Green-winged Teal
Hairy Woodpecker
Herring Gull
Hermit Thrush
Hooded Merganser
Bufflehead
Cackling Goose
Canada Goose
Carolina Wren
Cedar Waxwing
Chipping Sparrow
Common Goldeneye
Common Grackle
Common Merganser
Common Raven
Common Yellowthroat
Cooper's Hawk
Dark-eyed Junco
Downy Woodpecker
Double-crested Cormorant
Eastern Bluebird
Eastern Kingbird
Eastern Phoebe
Eastern Towhee
Eastern Wood-Pewee
European Starling

House Finch
House Sparrow
House Wren
Killdeer
Mallard
Mallard (Domestic type)
Mallard x American Black Duck (hybrid)
Mourning Dove
Mute Swans
Northern Cardinal
Northern Flicker
Northern Mockingbird
Northern Pintail
Orchard Oriole
Peregrine Falcon
Pied-billed Grebe
Pileated Woodpecker

Pine Grosbeak
Pine Siskin
Pine Warbler
Pink-footed Goose
Purple Finch
Purple Martin
Redhead
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-breasted Merganser
Ring-billed Gull
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Red-eyed Vireo
Red-shouldered Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Red-winged Blackbird
Ring-necked Duck
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Ruddy Duck

Scarlet Tanager
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Song Sparrow
Snow Goose
Swamp Sparrow
Tree Swallow
Tufted Titmouse
Turkey Vulture
Warbling Vireo
White-breasted Nuthatch
White-throated Sparrow
Wild Turkey
Winter Wren
Wood Duck
Wood Thrush
Yellow Warbler
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-throated Vireo

Birds of prey, also known as raptors, include species of bird that primarily hunt and feed on vertebrates that are large relative to the hunter. Additionally, they have keen eyesight for detecting food at a distance or during flight, strong feet equipped with talons for grasping or killing prey, and powerful, curved beaks for tearing flesh. This group of birds includes hawks, owls, eagles, vultures, falcons and more. The term raptor is derived from the Latin word *rapio*, meaning to seize or take by force.

As apex predators, birds of prey play an important ecological role in maintaining the environmental health of their natural habitat by removing old, sick and weak animals from prey populations, and keeping prey species and mesopredator populations under control. They are also indicator species, which means that monitoring their population changes gives us insight into environmental threats such as climate change, habitat loss and wildlife trade.

New England is a fantastic habitat for birds of prey – vast forests, moderate temperatures, and distinct seasons make it the ideal home for these raptors. There are twenty-three different birds of prey in Connecticut that fall into 4 main categories 8 species of hawks, 3 falcons, 2 eagles, 9 owls, and the osprey.

Birds of prey of Amos Lake

Herring Gull

Ring-billed Gull

Peregrine Falcon

Cooper's Hawk

Red-shouldered Hawk

Red-tailed Hawk

Sharp-shinned Hawk

Black Vulture

Turkey Vulture

Wild Turkey

Examples of birds of prey not encompassed by the ornithological definition include storks, herons, gulls, phorusrhacids, skuas, penguins, kookaburras, and shrikes, as well as the many songbirds that are primarily insectivorous.



Photographs Susan Rostenberg

AMERICAN BALD EAGLE ***Haliaeetus leucocephalus***

Wintering eagles come to Connecticut looking for open water in which to feed when the land and waters in Maine and Canada are frozen. If harsh weather in Connecticut causes any open water to freeze over as well, the eagles continue to migrate farther south. Up to 100 eagles winter in Connecticut, from December to early March, along major rivers and at large reservoirs. The number of wintering eagles has been increasing slowly, depending on the severity of each winter. With the increase in nesting and wintering eagles in Connecticut, there is still a challenge to reconcile human recreation and shoreline development, which decrease suitable habitat, with the specific needs of this state threatened species.

Adult bald eagles have a snow-white head and tail, and a brownish-black body. The bill, eyes, and feet are yellow. Immature eagles are uniformly grayish-brown. The distinctive adult plumage is attained at 4 to 5 years of age. Bald eagles are about 34 to 43 inches long, can weigh 8 to 14 pounds, and have a wingspan of 6 to 8 feet. The sexes are similar in appearance, although the females are larger. Bald eagles have a life expectancy of 25 to 30 years, and longer in captivity.



Young bald eagles are often confused with golden eagles; however, they are grayer than the darker golden eagle, and the bill is much heavier.

Habitat and Diet

Natural year-round habitat of bald eagles includes lakes, marshes, rivers, or seacoasts, where there are tall trees nearby for nesting and roosting and plenty of fish for eating.

Although bald eagles feed primarily on fish, they also are opportunistic predators and scavengers that will eat anything that can be caught easily or scavenged, such as waterfowl, small and large mammals, and livestock carrion. In addition, they have a reputation of being thieves, robbing other raptors or gulls of their catch.

Eagles kill prey by grasping it with their strong feet and sharp talons. They can carry their prey in flight but are unable to carry much more than 4 pounds. An eagle's beak is used solely for tearing flesh.

Despite their large size, eagles are easily disturbed by unpredictable human activity, making delineated protection zones necessary around areas of high eagle use, particularly nest sites and winter roosts.



Photograph Susan Rostenberg

Disturbance at nest sites may cause the birds to abandon their nest, even if there are eggs or young in the nest. Because winter is a stressful time for eagles, it is important that preferred winter feeding areas be protected. If the birds are frequently disturbed from feeding and forced to travel to a different area for food, their lives may be threatened. Adult eagles are more easily disturbed than juveniles.

How You Can Help

Winter is a difficult time for any wildlife species, including bald eagles. Food is harder to find and cold temperatures cause energy stress. If you see one or more eagles feeding or roosting, leave them alone and observe them from a distance.

It is also important to stay away from nesting areas to avoid disturbing the birds. Several Connecticut bald eagle nests are located on private property where there is no public access. Respect posted areas and do not trespass on private property to view eagles.

The Wildlife Division participates in a midwinter eagle survey in January for the United States Geological Survey; volunteers are always welcome to help in this effort.

Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Eagles of Amos Lake

Bald Eagle

Golden Eagle

OSPREY

Pandion haliaetus

Osprey have white underparts and their narrow wings have a distinctive crook in flight. Their top feathers are dark brown, flecked with white. Their heads are white with a brown streak behind each eye. The adults can weigh



Photograph Susan Rostenberg

between 2 and 4 pounds and their wingspans are generally 4 1/2 to 6 feet.

Diet: Ospreys eat fish, almost exclusively. They are also known as fishhawks. They catch fish in their talons and the bottoms of their toes have special spicules which give them a good grip on slippery fish. They often splash into the water after a catch. An osprey can carry a fish weighing up to 4 pounds. The fish are turned to a headfirst position for flight to reduce air resistance.

Habitat: In Connecticut osprey arrive from their southern wintering sites in late March. The same pair may breed together for years, and use the same nesting site. They build platforms of sticks, bones, seaweed and debris for nests and will usually add to their existing nest each year. The nests are in tall dead trees or something similar. Osprey will use chimneys, artificial nesting platforms, utility poles or buildings as well.

Young: 1 to 3 eggs are laid in April which are incubated by the female with the male providing meals. After about 2 months the eggs hatch and both parents care for the chicks. The baby osprey will stay with the parents for about 2 months. The lifespan of an osprey is about 10 to 25 years in the wild.

In Connecticut, osprey had been diminished to 9 nesting pairs in 1974, but conservation measures have rebounded the population. Nesting osprey are now common and many regularly spend the warm season in the state of Connecticut.

GREAT BLUE HERON

Ardea herodias

The largest of all herons, these waders can be observed along all of Connecticut's coastlines, rivers, lakes and ponds as well as most of the larger wetland habitats, though usually not in large numbers. Great Blue Herons can be found in all of Connecticut's 169 Towns.

Great blue herons eat mostly fish, but will consume anything in striking distance including amphibians, reptiles, small mammals and other birds. Herons



Photograph Susan Rostenberg

sometimes spear large fish with their 5" long bill and then maneuver it so it can be swallowed whole, head first. Acidic stomach secretions soften the bones. Similar to owls they sometimes "cast", regurgitate, indigestible parts of prey in pellets.

Population decline is still seen in some local areas attributed to elevated mercury and PCB levels in waterways. Since they depend on wetlands and relatively undisturbed sites for breeding they are vulnerable to habitat destruction and human disturbance. Bald eagles and great horned owls are predators of great blue herons.

Great blue herons live in both freshwater and saltwater habitats and generally breed in colonies, heron rookeries, that can consist of 500 or more individual nests. The nest sites are chosen by the males and are highly variable. Usually nests are found in trees 20-60 ft. above ground, but they can be on the ground or 100' up in a tree. Once the male selects a site he displays in the tree to attract a female. After mating the male then collects the sticks and presents them to the female. The female builds the nest that can be anything from a simple 20 inch platform to an elaborate nest measuring 4 ft. across and 3 1/2 ft. deep, lined with pine needles, leaves, moss or grasses. Generally 2-6 pale blue eggs are laid in the nest and incubated by both parents. Incubation lasts about 25-30 days. Egg shells are porous so oxygen gets into the egg through the pores.

Through the process known as "pipping" the chick breaks through the egg with a hard projection on the bill called the egg tooth. The hole is enlarged by the chick to finish hatching. The chicks are fed by both parents. Newly hatched chicks weigh about 1 3/4 ounces, at 1-2 weeks they are about 6 inches, 2-4 weeks at 12 inches, and in 4-6 weeks they are almost 4 feet!

Young are capable of flight at 60 days and depart the nest at 65-90 days. The fledglings may return to the nest for the next 3 weeks. Some birds use the same nest year after year and others build new nests each year. The oldest known great blue heron was 23 years old, but most wild birds' lifespan is much shorter.

Herons of Amos Lake

Great Blue Heron

Green Heron

Ducks

While all these ducks belong to the *Anatidae* bird family, the family of ducks is so diverse that it is possible to group certain duck species into smaller divisions by how they look and other common characteristics. By understanding the different types of duck groups and related species, identifying ducks can become much easier and birders will learn to better appreciate all ducks.

A drake is a fully sexually mature adult male duck of any duck species, wild or domestic. Males need not have attracted a mate or sired ducklings to be called a drake. The term "drake" refers exclusively to males while the term duck can refer to either gender. The term "hen" refers solely to females. Immature birds of either gender are called ducklings, not drakes or hens.

Types of ducks seen at Amos Lake

Dabbling Duck



Mallard Pair Dabbling

"Dabblers" are ducks that tip up in order to feed, rooting through shallow water and mud in search of plants and insects. These ducks will also nibble along the water's surface, and they feed readily on land as well, but they very rarely dive below the water. The most common dabbling duck species is the mallard, but the northern pintail, American wigeon, and different teals are also dabblers.

Diving Duck



Ring-Necked Duck

Diving ducks are agile swimmers that dive far beneath the surface of the water in search of food, including fish, insects, and aquatic plants. These ducks prefer to stay in the water and can be ungainly and awkward on land, and they have to build up speed to take off from the water's surface. Diving duck species include the scaups, goldeneyes, canvasback, tufted, and redhead.

Merganser



Common Merganser

The most prominent features of these small, slim, streamlined ducks are their narrow, serrated, hooked bills. Mergansers are the only types of ducks that regularly eat a large amount of fish and similar prey, and their bills are

specialized to make them keen and ferocious hunters. Species of these ducks include the hooded, common, and red-breasted merganser.

Perching Duck



Wood Duck Perching on a Branch

Perching ducks have prominent talons on their webbed feet to give them better grips to perch. They can regularly be found perching in trees along wooded waterways and other areas with appropriate trees for nesting, and they may nest dozens of

feet above the ground. The Muscovy, pink-eared, wood and mandarin ducks are familiar and popular examples of perching ducks.

Stifftail



Ruddy Duck

The stifftails are aptly named diving ducks with spiky stiff tails which they use as agile rudders while swimming. The tail may also be held angled or vertically as a breeding or territorial display, especially between competing males. These ducks often have colorful

bills and compact bodies. Stifftail species include the ruddy duck, masked duck, and blue-billed duck.

Teal



Blue-Winged Teal - Male

Teals are dabbling ducks that often have brightly colored, distinctive plumage, including fantastic speculum coloration. These ducks prefer to feed along the surface of the water as opposed to tipping up, but they will tip up occasionally. Teals are popular with waterfowl hunters, and they are

carefully managed as game birds. Species include the cinnamon, green-winged, blue-winged, and silver teal.

Domestic Duck



Domestic Crested Duck

Not a wild species, domestic ducks are instead escapees from farms, gardens, and zoos, and they are often kept as pets. These ducks frequently congregate in mixed flocks on urban and suburban ponds. Their indistinct plumage, wide

range of sizes, and mottled colors show a high degree of hybridization with other domestic and wild ducks. Unfortunately, overbreeding often leads to culling flocks in urban areas.

Ducks of Amos Lake

American Black Duck
American Coot
Bufflehead
Brant
Greater Scaup
Green-winged Teal
Mallard

Mallard (Domestic type)
Mallard x American Black Duck (hybrid)
Redhead
Ring-necked Duck
Ruddy Duck

Wood Duck
Common Merganser
Hooded Merganser
Red-breasted Merganser

Cormorants

Adult Double-crested Cormorants are black or dark brown and have an orange-yellow patch of skin at the base of their bills. In breeding plumage, adults have two whitish tufts behind their eyes, hence the description 'double-crested.' First-year birds are pale on the upper breast and darker on the belly. Double-crested Cormorants have slender, hook-tipped bills that are often tipped up at an angle as they swim. They can be distinguished from the other two Washington cormorant species by their thicker bills and by the pronounced kink in their long necks in flight.

Habitat

Double-crested Cormorants are found on both coastal and inland waters. They often perch on rocks, sandbars, or pilings near fishing sites and forage at ponds, lakes, slow-moving rivers, estuaries, and open coastlines. Their breeding colonies are typically located on small rocky or sandy islands, or on the exposed tops of offshore rocks. They may also nest or roost in trees, especially when predators are present.

Behavior

Gregarious throughout the year, Double-crested Cormorants nest in colonies, form dense nocturnal roosts, and travel in flocks during migration. They forage in shallow water within sight of land. They dive from the water's surface to pursue prey underwater, propelled by powerful, webbed feet. After a bout of foraging, they may be seen on exposed perches with their wings spread, drying their feathers. Males attract females by performing a conspicuous 'wing-waving display' that emphasizes their colorful head-tufts and neck.

Diet

Opportunistic feeders, Double-crested Cormorants take a variety of prey species depending on availability. They feed principally on slow-moving or schooling species of fish, and they occasionally consume insects, crustaceans, and amphibians.

Nesting

Unpaired males begin advertising for females shortly after choosing a nest site. The male brings nest material to the female, and the female does most of the building. The nest, a platform of sticks and debris, may be found on a rocky cliff near water, on the ground on an island, or in a tree. As the breeding season progresses, nest materials become

cemented together by droppings. Both parents incubate the 3 to 4 eggs. The altricial young are fed regurgitated food by both parents. After leaving the nest, the young roam the colony in groups called crèches and return to the nest site to be fed. The young are completely independent of their parents at 10 weeks. Second broods are rare.

Cormorants on Amos Lake

Double-crested Cormorant

Great Cormorant

Geese

Gosling is a specialized term for a young baby goose, typically still covered with soft, fluffy down feathers and unable to fly. Because these chicks are precocial, however, even at a young age they can easily forage on their own and both walk and swim well. Yet despite the amount of independence, they have immediately after hatching, goslings stay in a family flock under the protective eyes of their parents for several weeks or months as they grow and mature.



Photographs Susan Rostenberg

Geese mate in February and March, nest April to May. Gosling mature & forage May to June, Molt mid-June to mid-August. Pond hopping and foraging August through February.

Each Canadian goose produces approx. 3lb of waste per day. An adult goose will drop between 1.5 and 2 pounds of fecal matter daily. Many geese like to congregate where their deposits are either leached into the ground or washed back into the water. Studies worldwide have shown the droppings may carry diseases such as E.coli, salmonella, giardia, and the parasite that cause 'Swimmers' Itch'. They are also high in nitrates which are known to contribute to low oxygen levels in the water, leading to death of fish and aquatic plants and the encroachment of noxious weeds such as milfoil and algae.

The geese prefer wide, open spaces and short grass. To deter geese from your property, leave a barrier strip of tall grass (6" or higher) adjacent to the shoreline. If possible, replace with *Pachysandra*, English

Ivy, Vetch, wildflowers or other ground cover. Erect a small fence 10-12 inches high along their shoreline property. If you don't want a fence, try stringing a wire or length of twine between small posts. The geese seem to avoid crossing the string and move on. Remove nesting materials prior to March.

Geese on Amos Lake

Cackling Goose
Greater White-fronted Goose
Snow Goose

Canada Goose
Pink-footed Goose

Mute Swan

Huge white bird with long neck, reddish-orange bill, and black face. Adults have a black knob on top of the bill. Immatures are dusky brown with a gray bill. Native to northern Europe and Asia, but introduced in many regions, where it is now common on ponds, lakes, and calm coastal waters. Very aggressive toward native waterfowl. Often seen in pairs or small family groups.



Habitat

A native of Eurasia, the adaptable Mute Swan inhabits fresh- and saltwater ponds, coastal lagoons, and bays. It is often found in close association with people, but occasionally lives in remote areas as well.

Behavior

Mute Swans graze while walking on land, and feed on submergent, aquatic vegetation by reaching under the water with their long necks. They also adapt to feeding by humans. Highly territorial, males will aggressively defend their large territories against their own and other species, including humans, displaying, hissing, and attacking when provoked.



Diet

Mute Swans eat aquatic plant material, grasses, and waste grain. They

also eat insects, snails, and other small aquatic creatures.

Nesting

Mute Swans usually form pairs at the age of two, but do not start breeding until their third or fourth year. The male gathers nesting material, and the female builds a shallow mound on a shoreline. The nest is large, five to six feet in diameter, and made of grasses and reeds with a shallow depression. The female performs most of the incubation of the four to six eggs, although the male will step in and allow the female to take breaks for foraging. Incubation lasts for about 36 days, and both adults tend the young, which sometimes ride on their parents' backs. The young begin to fly at 4 to 5 months but usually remain with the parents through the first winter.

Turtles and Tortoises

These shelled reptilians can be found nearly worldwide.

Turtles and tortoises are easily identified by their bony or cartilaginous shells. This shell helps protect turtles and tortoises from predators, and is actually developed from their rib bones! Read on to learn about the turtle.



There are over 356 different species of turtles and tortoises. Turtles in particular (as opposed to tortoises) are aquatic reptiles with webbed feet and hard shells. Their jaws are equipped with hard beaks that help them capture and cut apart food. Some species of turtles have eyes and nostrils situated on the tops of their heads, so that they can hide easily in shallow water.

With such a huge variety of species, there are virtually endless fascinating facts about turtles. Some species have traits unique to them in particular, and some adaptations are held by all turtle species.

Stupendous Shells – Turtle shells are an amazing evolutionary adaptation. The shell is fused to the ribs and backbone of the turtle, making it impossible for it to leave its shell. The top half of the shell is called a carapace, and the bottom half is called a plastron.

Personal Protection – Their unique shells provide these animals with a mobile protection system. When presented with danger, a turtle retracts its head and legs inside its shell. This keeps predators from being able to reach its vital body parts.

Shell-Less Turtles – While all turtle species have shells, not all species have hard shells. Some kinds of aquatic turtles have soft, leathery shells instead of hard shells! Leatherback sea turtles and 120ft-shelled turtles are two examples. Turtle for Dinner – Turtles are considered a delicacy in China, and are also used in traditional Chinese medicine. In the United States, nearly 97% of those harvested per year are exported to Asia. Some of these are farm raised, and some are wild caught.

Turtle vs. Tortoise – There are a few differences between turtles and tortoises. Tortoises are exclusively land-dwelling animals, and if they are put in deep water they will drown. While tortoises are technically turtles, not all turtles are tortoises. The best way to tell the difference between the two is to look at their feet! Tortoises have elephant-like, unwebbed feet, and turtles have webbed feet for swimming.

Habitat of the Turtle

There are many different species of turtles and tortoises that inhabit a wide variety of habitats. You can find aquatic turtles in the ocean (sea turtles), lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and more. Tortoises can be found in rainforests, deserts, coastal dunes, deciduous forests – virtually any non-polar habitat.

Distribution of the Turtle

These fascinating animals are found almost worldwide. Sea turtles can be found in all oceans, except for the north and south poles. Turtles and tortoises can be found in North, South, and Central America, Africa, Australia, and Eurasia. Because they are cold-blooded, colder temperatures restrict their northernmost range.

Diet of the Turtle

Different species eat different types of food. Some are carnivores, and some are herbivores. Carnivorous species eat fish, frogs, snakes, small mammals, and birds. Herbivores will eat a variety of vegetation including grasses, reeds, algae, and roots. Because each species is different, it is important to look them up individually to determine proper dietary needs.

Turtle and Human Interaction

These amphibians are widespread, and frequently interact with humans in a number of different ways. Humans threaten their populations via direct harvesting, as well as having indirect impacts. They are hunted for meat in a

number of different countries, and this meat is frequently exported to Asia for consumption. They are also impacted by deforestation and land development, and struck by cars while attempting to cross roads.

Domestication

Some species of turtles have been domesticated for farming and the pet industry. Some commonly kept species are red-eared sliders, Russian tortoises, spur-thighed tortoises, softshell turtles, and more.

Reproduction of the Turtle

Turtles lay soft, leathery eggs. After mating, the female will dig a nest in sand or mud, and bury the eggs. Some eggs are spherical in shape, while others are more elongated.

The temperature of the eggs while they are incubating determines the sex of the babies. Most eggs will hatch after 70 – 120 days of incubating. All species of turtles are fully independent when they hatch, and no maternal care has been seen in any turtle species.

If you remove turtles, especially snapping turtles from your lake, you can expect to eventually succumb to some unpleasant illnesses or issues such as jock-itch! This is because turtles, but especially snapping turtles, are the creatures in water that can be considered the best at cleaning the water: They remove dead and decaying bodies of fishes, frogs, and other creatures from the lake. They are like turkey-vultures of the lake. Without turtles in your lake, the bacteria levels will increase. In fact, the older larger turtles eat mostly seeds, vegetation and dead matter. It is the younger turtles that require more protein as they grow that consume live fish and may take a duckling. Also, snapping turtles, like all turtles must remain in their territories to survive- moving them can lead to their death. Turtles make a mental map of their territories at a young age, and cannot make new maps as they get older- and they use the earth's magnetics to navigate to north, and the sun for east and west. They are so good at knowing their territories that they will hibernate within 1m of the year before. Moving them, therefore means they will wander lost and may not find hibernation sites, and often the stress will result in them ceasing to eat.

Because turtles prefer dead smelly or fishy meals, you do not smell attractive at all to turtles. They have little interest in biting you, eating you or harming you when they are in the water. We have heard of a few stories of people dangling feet over docks or kicking a turtle when swimming, and have heard of a few cases where turtles may then snap at the person, but snapping turtles, while giving a sharp bite CANNOT BITE OFF A GROWN PERSON'S DIGIT! This is because snapping turtles in Canada do not have enough strength in their jaws to break through bone or even ligaments. Their jaw

strength is not as strong as human's. Alligator snapping turtles in the southern United States grow extremely large and may exert enough pressure to do this, but it is very unlikely that the ones in Canada reach sizes large enough to exert the pressure to break through ligaments and bones. Snapping turtles may bite in water if they associate your dock with food; if you have been fishing off the dock regularly, and then dangle a digit or limb it is possible that the turtle will mistake it for food. However, it is easy to change the turtles habitats; simply swim in the area so the turtle can see the entire human is not food, and of course, stop fishing from that location...at least for a while.

In fact, snapping turtles are actually gentle, shy and somewhat curious creatures when they are in the water. This is because here, they are top predators and can swim very well. Here, they have nothing to fear and they are not vulnerable.

Snapping turtles snap on land because they are the only turtles that do not have a sufficiently large plastron (an under-carriage- and in fact it is very small) and therefore they cannot hide or tuck in like other turtles. Therefore, the only way they can protect themselves while on the land is to snap. However, like other turtles, snapping turtles are actually afraid of humans on land and only snap in defense when they feel threatened...they would prefer to retreat or for you to retreat out of their way.

Snapping turtles are a protected species. Harming a snapping turtle has carried large fine of up to \$25,000. Harming a turtle includes moving a turtle from your lake. Turtles live in territories that they have imprinted in their minds when very young. They cannot replace this "mind map" and moving them may mean that they cannot find feeding grounds, hibernation sites, or mating areas. Moving turtles away from their homes can compromise their ability to survive.

Snapping turtles, like other turtles, live for more than 100 years and in fact there is evidence that they can live more than 400 years. They need to live a long time because it takes more than 60 years on average for a turtle to replace itself- Less than 1% of turtle eggs survive and make it to adulthood. Adult turtles are the most important members of a population because there are fewer natural threats to them. Adults therefore can help sustain populations by recruiting many more offspring in their lifetime. However, because of human fear and predation, pet trades and now more than ever, road traffic, turtle populations are declining rapidly and may never rebound. This means the health of our lakes and our drinking water is also at risk.

Turtles, especially snapping turtles are agents of biodiversity; in addition to cleaning detritus from waters, they spread seeds that grow into plants that support fish nurseries and wetland ecosystems. More than 70% of fish and wildlife in Ontario rely on these areas to survive. Turtles are like the birds of the water. Without them our wetlands and fish nurseries would diminish.

Turtles are sacred creatures. They are as old as the dinosaurs. It is said that turtles were around when God created the world, and they witnessed all of Creation. Turtles are a symbol of Truth. The earth was created on the turtle's back and is referred to as Turtle Island. Each turtle has 13 scutes (triangles) on its shell representing the 13 moons in each year. Each turtle has 28 ridges around its shell, representing the 28 days between moons.

Turtles of Amos Lake

Bog turtle

Musk Turtle

Spotted

Painted turtle

Snapper

Sun turtle



Photograph by Bob Monahan

Threats

Habitat Loss and Fragmentation

Anthropogenic is chiefly the pollution or environmental change originating from human activity. Anthropogenic changes like development, dredging, changes in farming practices, wetland draining, and natural changes such as succession reduce not only habitat quantity, but the quality of habitat as well by disrupting the function of remaining habitat patches. Examples of the loss of habitat function include loss of connectivity to patches of similar or complementary habitats increased susceptibility to predation, and reduction in the types of species the patch can support.

Wildlife are under threat from many different kinds of human activities, from directly destroying habitat to spreading invasive species and disease. Most ecosystems are facing multiple threats. Each new threat puts additional stress on already weakened ecosystems and their wildlife.

Fragmentation of habitat may not be large or connected enough to support species that need a large territory where they can find mates and food. The loss and fragmentation of habitats makes it difficult for migratory species to find places to rest and feed along their migration routes.

Humans, human activities, and human trash are common threats to our wildlife.

How can you help.

1. Make sure monofilament fishing line is disposed of properly. Most boat launches and many fishing sites have special containers for waste fishing line. If there is no official container, take old fishing line home and dispose of it in sealed trash.

- a. Remind anglers that waste fishing line should NEVER be tossed overboard or discarded along the shore. It puts wildlife such as great blue herons, turtles and shore birds at risk.
 - b. Plastic 6-pack rings are another common entanglement hazard.
2. Protect nesting sites from human activity.
 - a. Observe nest from a distance using binoculars.

Fish

Spawning

Bluegills – that reach three years of age will spawn, probably for the first time. One bluegill will lay 6,000 to 18,000 eggs in a small, shallow crater on a sand or gravel bar. The male makes this “nest” by fanning away bottom material with violent swishes of its body. He will fiercely guard the eggs until the young fish hatch and can swim on their own. To the male, the nest represents the territory (space) it needs for survival of his offspring.

Bass - Female lays between 2,000 and 7,000 eggs per pound of body weight. The male guards the nest, fanning the eggs with his tail to keep off silt and debris. He will attack anything that swims near the nest. They don't leave their children unattended such as walleyes and northern pikes.

Brown Trout – Brown Trout spawn during the fall season between October and December. Using their tails, the females clear a spot in the gravel bottom for their eggs. An average three-year-old female releases from 500 to 1,000 eggs. Fertilized eggs settle into the spaces around the gravel. They are heartier than other types of trout and can handle poorer water quality. Prior to spawning, Brown Trout will become extremely aggressive.

Hatching

Bluegill - takes only two to five days under normal weather conditions. However, unseasonably cold water temperatures may stop spawning activity entirely. Once hatched, the tiny “fry” are only one-eighth inches (2-3 mm) long. Only the earliest and fastest swimmers escape being eaten by other fish, including other bluegills.

Bass – The young also called fry, hatch in five to ten days. Fry remain in a group near the nest and under the male's watch for several days after hatching.

Trout – The young are called Alevins. The eggs will hatch between 3 and 5 months depending on the water's temperature.

Lakes and rivers with abundant rooted vegetation provide hiding places for these tiny fish. When homeowners remove vegetation to create swimming areas fry become easy prey.

Diet

Bluegill – Rapid growth in the first year keeps these small fish constantly looking for food. First zooplankton then, tiny crustaceans make up the fry's diet. By the end of their first year the bluegill is almost two inches long.

As the bluegill grows, its main diet changes to small crayfish, aquatic insects and small fish. Bluegills cruise from cover to cover searching for food, preferred water temperatures and adequate oxygen, exposing them to additional predation from herons and otters. By the end of their second year, most bluegills are about 3.25 inches long.

Bass – Fry feed primarily on zooplankton and insect larvae. At about two inches in length they become active predators. Adults feed almost exclusively on other fish and large invertebrates such as crayfish. Larger fish prey upon smaller bass.

Trout – Juvenile brown trout primarily feed on zooplankton, aquatic and terrestrial insects, and larvae, while adult brown trout predominantly feed on other fish and crustaceans. Both egg and fry cannibalism are relatively common in this species and can be a considerable cause of small-fish mortality.

Habitat

Bluegills – In the spring, bluegills are found along permanent cover such as rocks, logs and piers. By summer these fish have moved into recently emerged aquatic vegetation beds. Sometimes low water conditions may isolate bluegills from the main body of water. In the heat of summer, oxygen levels may drop drastically in these areas and fish will suffocate and die, a condition known as summerkill.

The fish that make it through summer may face problems in winter. In winter, bluegills seek habitats with good oxygen, abundant food and little current. Excessive snow and thick ice reduce the amount of sunlight penetrating shallow water areas. Photosynthesis (which produces oxygen) stops and the plants die. As oxygen levels drop, decomposition of bottom material continues further reducing dissolved oxygen. If levels drop enough most of the fish will suffocate, a condition known as winterkill.

Largemouth bass – seek protective cover such as logs, rock ledges, vegetation, and man-made structures. They prefer clear quiet water, but will survive quite well in a variety of habitats.

Trout – The brown trout’s preferred habitats are streams, lakes or brooks. The brown trout has an olive or brown colored body and dark brown or red spots. The tail is square with few or no spots on it. The ideal temperature for the brown trout is 56°F and 66°F.

Predators

Bluegills - At four years of age most bluegills will be 5.5 inches long – too large to be eaten by most other predator fish, but large enough for predation by humans.

Bass – Except for humans, adult largemouth bass are the top predators in the aquatic ecosystem.

Trout – like the bass are the top predators.

The bluegill itself is an important link in the food chain of other fish species and the loss of a bluegill could result in lower numbers of northern pike, largemouth bass, or perch to name a few.

Because fish attending nests are easy to catch, excessive harvest by anglers can occur. This not only removes the adults from the population, but it also leaves the now unprotected nest open to predation. Egg mortality can be 100 percent.

Essential fish habitat includes all types of aquatic habitat where fish spawn, breed, feed, or grow to maturity. You can search for the habitat of a specific species using our EFH Mapper tool.

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/insight/understanding-essential-fish-habitat>

Fish of Amos Lake

GAMEFISH

Largemouth bass

Rainbow trout

Brown trout (Stocked)

Chain pickerel

LARGER PANFISH

Yellow perch

Brown bullhead

SUNFISH

Bluegill

Pumpkinseed

Redbreast sunfish –

NON-GAME SPECIES

Golden shiner

Banded killifish

Alewife (stocked)

Creek chubsucker

American eel

Coming Soon

Crayfish & Frogs



Resource Page

Wildlife Habitat - Home | NRCS

[Osprey \(wildlifeofct.com\)](http://wildlifeofct.com)

<https://wildlifeinformer.com>

<https://www.ifaw.org/animals/birds-of-prey>

<https://www.thespruce.com/>

<http://species.birdweb.org/>

<https://www.turtleguardians.com/snapping-turtles-and-your-lake/>

<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Fishing/Freshwater/Freshwater-Fishes-of-Connecticut/table-of-contents>

<https://dnr.wi.gov/>

<https://tpwd.texas.gov>

*Meigs Point Nature Center Hammonasset Beach State Park Diane
Chisnall-Joy*