

Species List

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

Gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

White-Footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*)

Meadow Vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*)

Pine Vole (*Pitymys pinetorum*)

Norway Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)

House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)

Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilagus palustris*)

Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*)

MAN'S IMPACT ON THE BEACH AND DUNES

Man has tried to protect the beaches from erosion by building jetties, seawalls and sand dunes. By changing the shape of the shoreline in this way, we interfere with the natural evolution of the beach environment. Pollution is another way that man affects the natural beach. Littering (including broken bottles, plastic, and metal containers) poses a health risk, not only to wildlife, but to people as well. Chemical pollutants in the water are harmful to plant and animal communities inhabiting the bay waters, and also can harm man, who depends on marine organisms for food. Foot and vehicular traffic and development compromise the protection that has been built by natural succession over the years. It is important that we recognize our role in the protection of the landforms that guard our coastline. Environmental laws help with controlling man's adverse impact on these fragile habitats, but what is needed the most is for every individual to do his part to protect this unique area.

TIDAL MARSHES

MUCH MORE THAN A SWAMP

In general terms, natural wetlands are areas where intermittent saturation or shallow water conditions are principal factors in determining the character of the soil. In other words, they are lands which, due to geological or ecological factors, have a natural supply of water (either from tidal flows, flooding rivers, connections with groundwater, or because they are perched on aquifers or potholes). they are covered by or soaked with water for at least a part, and often all, of