An Annotated Bibliography of the Natural Resources of the Peconic Estuary and Adjacent Locations on Eastern Long Island, NY

Michael J. Ahrens
Marine Sciences Research Center
State University of New York
Stony Brook, NY 11794-5000
miahrens@ic.sunysb.edu

A Literature Survey Submitted to the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP)

marine sciences research center
state university of new york

An Annotated Bibliography of the Natural Resources of the Peconic Estuary and Adjacent Locations on Eastern Long Island, NY

Michael J. Ahrens
Marine Sciences Research Center
State University of New York
Stony Brook, NY 11794-5000
miahrens@ic.sunysb.edu

A Literature Survey Submitted to the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP)

MSRC SPECIAL REPORT 125
REFERENCE No. 00-02

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

This is a collection of 1317 literature references on the flora and fauna, natural habitats, ecology and environmental conditions of the Peconic Estuary and adjacent locations on eastern Long Island, NY, up to the year 1997 This bibliography consists of the following components:
1) This 397 page written report
2.) 2 floppy disks, or (alternatively) downloadable Windows or Mac index files (available at http://Alpha1.msrc.sunysb.edu/~ahrens/PEP.html), enabling searches of this bibliography on your computer. In order to search the bibliography, you also need to download (or copy from disk) the free, read-only MS-DOS or Mac version of PAPYRUS (see below).

This bibliography contains 1317 references of printed or electronic information relevant to the Peconic Estuary and eastern Long Island. It lists published books, maps, reports, and journal articles. It also contains a considerable amount of unpublished ("gray") literature, like Masters theses and Ph.D. dissertations, memoranda, letters, in-house reports, government documents, manuscripts and data sheets. The majority of references (>80%) are annotated and have been checked for accuracy. If bibliographic information was adopted from another reference, the citing source is noted. Where available, the location at which the respective reference was found, is indicated. Some references were photocopied, whole or in part, and handed over to the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) office, Suffolk Department of Health Service, Riverhead, NY. If a copy of a reference was filed, this is indicated by "PHOTOCOPY MADE" in the comments section.

The surveyed literature encompasses the terrestrial and aquatic vegetation, wildlife, and habitats of the Peconic River and its drainage. This includes the area of eastern Long Island between the North and the South Fork, encompassing Flanders Bay, Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay, and the islands located therein (Fig. 1). Studies outside the actual watershed but within the limits of the five East End townships (Riverhead, Southold, Shelter Island, Southampton and East Hampton) are included as well. Also included are relevant studies conducted in Block Island Sound, in eastern Long Island Sound, on Block Island, Great and Little Gull Island, Plum Island, Fishers Island, in the Atlantic Ocean off Montauk, and in some of the adjacent South Shore bays (e.g. Mecox, Moriches, Shinnecock bays), some of which have direct water exchange with the Peconic Estuary. Some references not explicitly mentioning locations on eastern Long Island, but implicitly covering this region in their general scope, are included as well.

Different animal and plant groups have received very variable amounts of study and review in the past, which is reflected by the considerable differences in the number of literature references available for different taxa. For instance, while one can find a large and very detailed literature on the vertebrates of eastern Long Island (primarily on birds, fish and herpetozoans), invertebrates have received only marginal attention (with the exception of shellfish). The level of completeness of this bibliography can only conjectured, due to the undetermined amount of unpublished literature, the wide dispersal of information and the general nature of the subject. Nonetheless, a rough estimate will be ventured here. This bibliography is considered to be fairly complete for sub-aquatic vegetation (macroalgae, eelgrass), phytoplankton, macrozooplankton, mollusks, crustacea, fish, amphibia and reptiles, while it probably remains largely incomplete for most other plants (lichen, bryophytes, ferns, spermatophytes other than eelgrass), fungi, bacteria, protozoa, benthic invertebrates other than shellfish, insects and arthropods other than crustacea, birds and mammals. For lack of time and access to specific literature, approximately 250 references in this bibliography lack an abstract or some other part of reference information. These references are marked by the keywords "INCOMPLETE" or "NO ABSTRACT").

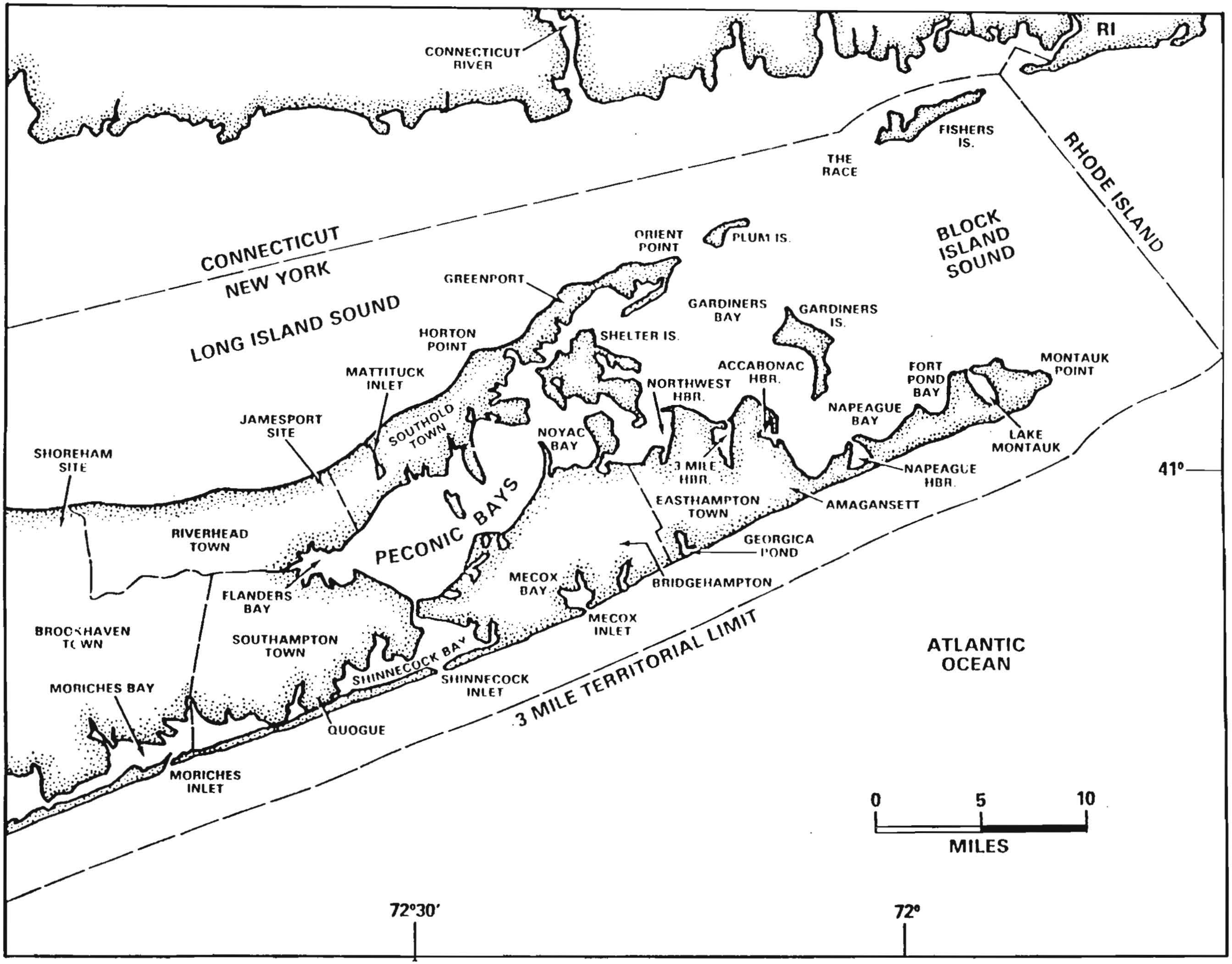

Figure 1: Map of Study Area (adopted from Hickey, 1985)

References in this bibliography are organized by reference number. These numbers reflect the order in which individual references were entered into the database. Data entered included author, year, title, publishing information (journal, volume, number, editors, publisher, city), page number, a note on the where the reference was obtained, an abstract, a comment mentioning related references or giving additional information (optional), and a keyword list.

Table 1 lists persons, institutions or data bases contacted for this survey, from Nov. 1995 to Aug. 1996. Not all information available at a particular source was ususally entered into the bibliography. For lack of time, some sources were not contacted or visited at all, but may well hold additional unsurveyed literature and data sets. For potential updates of this bibliograph, a list of these sources is given in table 2 .

Table 1: sources contacted

Institution	**Department/Office/Person**
State University of New York, Stony Brook	-Marine and Atmospheric Sciences (MASIC) library, Marine Sciences Research Center (MSRC) -Lawrence LeBlanc (MSRC) -Robert Cerrato (MSRC) -Monica Bricelj (MSRC) -Life Sciences (BIO) library -Earth and Space Sciences (ESS) library -Main Stacks (Main Library) -Special Collections (Main Library) -Stony Brook Archiving System (STARS) catalogue -Marine, Oceanographic & Freshwater Resources (on CD ROM disk) -Suffolk Cataloguing Network (SCAN)
Long Island University, Southampton, NY	-library
State University of New York, Binghamton	-library (via internet)
State University of New York Buffalo	-library (via internet)
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), East Setauket/Stony Brook	-Cynthia Decker -Karen Chytalo -Maureen Davidson -Chris LaPorta -AliceWeber -Philip Briggs -Thomas Drumm -Richard Fox -Michelle Alfieri -Frank Phillips -Michael Scheibel -NYSDEC library
Cornell Cooperative Extension	-Gregg Rivara -Christopher Smith
U.S. Fish an Wildlife Service	-Thomas Halavik
Town of Brookhaven	-Jeff Kassner
Town of Smithtown	-Public Library
Town of East Hampton, Department of Natural Resources	-Larry Penny -Lucy Miller
Town of Shelter Island,	-Edith Shepherd (Planning Office) -Sharon Jacobs (Deputy Town Clerk)
Town of Riverhead	-Joe Hall (Planning Department)
	-Riverhead Free Library

Institution	Department/Office/Person
Town of Southold	-Planning Office
Group for the South Fork	-Steven Biasetti -library
Long Island Biological Society	-Eric Lamont
New York Sea Grant Institute	-Anne McElroy -Trent Schneider -library
The Nature Conservancy	-Susan Antenen -Kathy Brittingham -Marilyn Jordan
Okeanos Research Foundation	-Samuel Sadove (formerly)
Suffolk County Deparment of Health Services	-Robert Nuzzi -Walter Dawydiak
National Marine Fisheries Service	-John Blevins -Joan Palmer
New York Ocean Science Laboratory	-Clarence Hickey (formerly)

Table 2: sources not contacted, but likely to have additional information

Institution	Department/Office/Person
New York State Museum	-Gordon Tucker
New York Natural Heritage Program	-Rachel Pleuthner
Paul Stoutenburgh	
Town of Southampton	-Marty Shea
Suffolk Community College	-Ray Welch
Brooklyn Botanic Garden	-Steven Clements
Long Island Regional Planning Board	-Lee Koppelmann
The Nature Conservancy	-Stuart Lowrie -Robert Zaremba
Environmental Protection Agency	-Rick Balla
South Fork Natural History Society	
Long Island University, Southampton College	-Charles (Doug) Hardy -Sandy Shumway
other university libraries in NY, CT and RI	-theses and dissertations

How to use this bibliography

One can search this bibliography in one of two ways: **manually** or **by computer.** It is strongly recommended to use the computer version.

To use the manual version:

• Search the keyword index and author index for a particular term or person, and retrieve references indexed by a reference number. The keyword index also lists the total number of entries for each keyword (given in square brackets []). Proceed to look up the reference number in the numeric index to retrieve the desired reference.

The easy and more versatile way to make use of this bibliography is to use the computer version. This allows customized searches by single or multiple keywords, author, abstract, title, year etc. Moreover, one can mark a specific subset of the bibliography and output it to screen, printer or file. Several output formats have been included in a format file named "format.bib" to choose from.

To use the computer version of the bibliography

•*MS-DOS/Windows Users*: download from http://Alpha1.msrc.sunysb.edu/~ahrens/PEP.html or copy from disk the following 4 files: "peconics.exe" (containing the index files) and "papzip.exe", "papdoc.exe", "papr.doc" (containing the PAPYRUS Retriever probram). Although PAPYRUS Retriever is an MS-DOS program, it will run seamlessly on any Windows machine. To save disk space, files and program have been zipped and will self-inflate by clicking on their icon. The "peconics.exe" file will inflate to 8 index files, which need to be in the same folder as the PAPYRUS application ("papr.exe"). A user manual for PAPYRUS Retriever (named paprdoc.exe) is also included in the downloaded folder.

•*Macintosh Users*: download the two index files (Peconics, Peconics.idx), plus the free (read-only) version of PAPYRUS (Macintosh) from http://Alpha1.msrc.sunysb.edu/~ahrens/PEP.html. Visit the Research Software Designs web site http://www.rsd.com to obtain a manual, help files, format libraries, and perhaps a more recent version of the program.

The (MS-DOS) PAPYRUS Retriever or the (Mac) read-only PAPYRUS version are free, scaled-down versions of the commercially available PAPYRUS program. They allow only searches and outputs; they not enable editing previous or adding new references to the bibliography. However, the retriever program will allow the user to access all information entered into the database, and search it in any way he/she desires. One great advantage of a computerized bibliography is that it can be updated continuously, provided someone is willing to perform the task of entering new references. To update or expand this bibliography, it is necessary to use the full PAPYRUS Program, or import the references to another bibliography program. PAPYRUS can handle up to 5 million references, and is able to import and export virtually any type of bibliographic format (if necessary, one can create custom formats). The program is very user-friendly and is available for $89 (Mac) or $99 (DOS) from Research Software Designs, Portland, OR http://www.rsd.com (prices for July 2000).

Numeric List

Listed with Format PECONIC

1. Students of the Eelgrass Workshop (1988): Eelgrass Seedling Study. (Eds: Dennison,Bill; Smith,Christopher; Fonseca,Mark; Orth,Bob; Rivara,Gregg), . (Eelgrass Workshop, Cooperative Extension Association of Suffolk County)

(Cooperative Extension Association of Suffolk County, 246 Grifing Ave., Riverhead, NY 11901-3086)

<This paper describes an eelgrass revegetation effort conducted in the Peconics/Gardiners estuary in 1987/1988 to assess viability of eelgrass (Zostera marina) seedlings in "brown tide" waters. Flowering plants, collected from Northwest Harbor, were maintained in an outdoor aquarium to collect seeds. Seeds were planted at densities of 500 seeds per 0.25 m(SUPER)2 at 6 sites throughout the Peconics/Gardiners estuary in fall 1987. The sites were: Sag Harbor, West Neck Harbor, Northwest Harbor, Accabonac Harbor, Napeague Harbor and Lake Montauk. Germination success, assessed 6 months later, varied between 0-8%. Three of the reseeding sites had no viable plants: Northwest, Accabonac and Napeague Harbors, possibly due to wave scour, indicating that site selection and sediment stability are crucial for reseeding success. The rate of natural revegetation, observed in West Neck Harbor after the bloom years 1986-1988, seemed to be increased, with an average of 6.4 flowering plants per m(super)2 producing an average of 1450 seeds per m(super)2. Artificial reseeding can be successful with care taken in site selection. MJA>

<<class project summary (6 pages), year uncertain (probably 1988). PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[ACCABONAC HARBOR; BROWN TIDE; EELGRASS; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; LAKE MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTHWEST HARBOR; PECONIC BAYS; RESEEDING; SAG HARBOR; WEST NECK HARBOR]

2. NYOSL Staff (1970): The state of knowledge with regard to the effects of physical and chemical environmental conditions on marine biota with emphasis on the Long Island situation. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 4, 76 pp.

(SUNY SB library, Gov. documents: DOC X GC 58.N52 no. 0004)

<Detailed species information on shellfish, finfish and select benthos: numbers, age+size distribution, growth rates, population trends, environmental preferences (temperature, oxygen, nutrients, toxic influences, habitat requirements). Only few species considered, primarily those of commercial interest. Information non-specific to Peconics area. MJA>

<<contains extensive bibliography. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; BENTHOS; FISH; HABITAT; HARD CLAM; LONG ISLAND; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SIZE; TOXICITY]

3. Stoops,Patricia M; Austin,Herbert M (1973): A synoptic study of the surface waters of Block Island Sound and surrounding waters, Part 2. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 24, 25 pp.

(SUNY SB library, Gov. documents: DOC X GC 58.N53 no. 0024)

<A synoptic study of the physical oceanography of Block Island Sound reveals presence of three surface water masses: Peconic Bay water, Long Island Sound water and northern Block Island Sound water, as distinguished by temperature, salinity, and phytoplankton and copepod composition. Boundaries and extent depend on tidal stage and local wind conditions. Contains standing crop data of copepods. MJA>

<<part 2 of a two-part study of the hydrography of BIS. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; COPEPODS; HYDROGRAPHY; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; ZOOPLANKTON]

4. Hollman,Rudolph; Sandberg,George R (1972): The Residual Drift in Eastern Long Island Sound and Block Island Sound (A Preliminary Report). New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 15, 19 pp.

(SUNY SB library, Gov. documents: DOC X GC 58. N53 no. 0015)

<858 surface drifters and 449 seabed drifters deployed along transects in Block Island Sound (BIS) and eastern Long Island Sound (LIS) indicate that residual flow of surface waters is directed out of BIS and LIS. Part of BIS surface drift apparently becomes part of the longshore current that is moving west along the south shore. Upwelling of bottom waters is occurring on the Connecticut shore. MJA>

<<paper does not actually address living natural resources in Block Island Sound, but describes general habitat characteristics. Residual flow may be of significance to larval transport and retention. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CURRENTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HYDROGRAPHY; LONG ISLAND SOUND; PHYSICAL]

5. Nuzzi,Robert (1973): A synoptic study of the surface waters of Block Island Sound and surrounding waters, Part 1. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 19, 12 pp.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: DOC X GC 58.N53 no. 0019)
<Surface waters of 14 stations in Block Island Sound (BIS), Gardiners Bay (GB) and Peconic Bay (PB) were sampled in September 1972. Variations in salinity and in the dominant phytoplankton species Skeletonema costatum indicate the presence of at least three separate surface water masses. PB waters have little influence on BIS. FROM AUTHOR>
<<first part of a two-part study on the hydrography of BIS, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; GARDINERS BAY; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON]

6. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (Eds.) (1972): Determination of Biological Constraints on Coastal Water Quality (preliminary report), Part 1 (Methodologies), Part 2 (Critique of Methodologies <"to be submitted later">), Part 3 (Data Developed for Nassau and Suffolk Counties). Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Coastal Management Project. H2M Corporation, Melville, NY. 284 pages.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: DOC X QH 105.N7 D48)
<This is a comprehensive study of the natural inventories along the Long Island coast: species, habitats and pollutants are described and extensive species lists are presented. The appendix contains a list of marine organisms resident in the coastal waters of Long Island and the nearby ocean (listed separately for Peconic Bay, South Shore bays, North Shore bays, Long Island Sound, Block Island Sound, Gardiners Bay and the Atlantic Ocean), and a list of terrestrial organisms resident in the coastal areas of Long Island. Also contains a very extensive reference list. MJA>
<<voluminous report, contains large bibliography. ONLY EXCERPTS COPIED (TOC AND REFERENCES)>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CONTAMINANTS; FAUNA; GARDINERS BAY; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND; PECONIC BAYS]

7. Bumpus,Dean F; Ryther,John H; Richards,Francis A; Vaccaro,Ralph F (1954): Report on a Survey of the Hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay made in July 1954 for the Towns of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)., 9 pp.
(Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI))
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: DOC X GC 512. N7 R43)
<The paper presents monitoring data for Great South Bay and Moriches Bay for summer 1954. These include: water volumes, nutrient concentrations and a (very brief) phytoplankton description. The authors conclude that the slight reduction in phosphorus that was observed in 1954 may be linked to improved tidal exchange, reduction in duck population in tributaries, sanitation improvements and low rainfall. A continuation of the improved conditions of the bay waters cannot be assured. Heavy growth of "small forms" may occur with only slight alteration of the present conditions. Perhaps 1954 may be characterized as one of the sporadic "good years" (baymen jargon), similar to 1940, 1941 and 1946. MJA>
<<first report of a 3-part monitoring sequence conducted in the 1950's. Only very superficial treatment of natural resources. Study not concerned with Peconics area, adjacent Great South Bay and Moriches Bay. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[DUCKS; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MONITORING; MORICHES BAY; NUTRIENTS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON]

8. Ryther,John H; Vaccaro,Ralph F; Yentsch,Charles S; Hulburt,Edwards M (1957): Report on a survey of the chemistry and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay, made in June 1957 for the Town of Islip, New York (unpublished manuscript)., 16 pp.
(Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI))
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: DOC X GC 512.N4 R98)

<The paper presents monitoring data for Great South Bay and Moriches Bay for summer 1957, as a follow-up study to previous study in 1954. The parameters described are: salinity, nutrient concentrations and composition of phytoplankton. The authors conclude that conditions in Moriches Bay have deteriorated considerably compared to 1956. MJA>

<<second report of a 3-part monitoring sequence conducted in the 1950's. Although this study is not directly concerned with the Peconics estuary, it illustrates the great year-to-year variability of coastal coastal water quality. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[GREAT SOUTH BAY; MONITORING; MORICHES BAY; NUTRIENTS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; SALINITY; SEASONALITY]

9. Guillard,RRL; Vaccaro,Ralph F; Corwin,N; Conover,SAM (1960): Report on a survey of the chemistry, biology and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay conducted during July and September 1959 for the Townships of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)., 23 pp.

(Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI))

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: DOC X GC 512.N7 R42 1960)

<Presents results of a monitoring study conducted in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay during the summer of 1959. Data presented include salinity, nutrient concentrations, pollution indices, chlorphyll a and phytoplankton abundance. The study finds improved conditions compared to those of 1958. These improvements are also reflected in succesful shellfish production for 1959. MJA>

<<third report of a 3-part monitoring sequence conducted in the 1950's. Illustrates year-to-year variability in water quality; not directly related to Peconics estuarine system. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[GREAT SOUTH BAY; MONITORING; MORICHES BAY; NUTRIENTS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON]

10. Newton,David F (1981): Report of the Peconic River Screening Study for the Riverhead Town Conservation Advisory Council, Brookhaven Town Conservation Advisory Council and Southampton Town Environmental Board., 61 pp.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: DOC X QH 76.5 .N7 N45 1981; or LIU-Southampton library: Ref BC 512.L6 R45 1982)

<General description of the Peconic River (PR) Basin. Detailed description of topography, hydrology, water, soil, wildlife, use and historic sites of eight river segments. Appendix contains data on soils, plants and animals, water quality standards and natural habitats of the PR basin. MJA>

<<report, PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS). SUNY-SB library copy lacks appendix (torn). There is a disagreement in the year of publication: The issues in the two libraries carry different years, but contain identical information (except for the missing appendix).>>

[FAUNA; FLORA; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC RIVER; SOIL; WATER QUALITY; WILDLIFE]

11. Halpin,Patrick G (1991): Peconic Estuary, Suffolk County, New York, National Estuary Program Nomination, Vol 1-Nomination Report, Vol 2-Appendices., .

(SUNY SB library, MSRC branch: MASIC X GC 1021 .N7 P42 1991 v.1, v.2)

<Summary of purpose and significance of Peconic estuary study. The Peconic River does not meet pollution input guidelines set forth in the Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan, designed by the Long Island Regional Planning Board. Brown tide blooms have occurred 1985-88. 35 natural and man-influenced vegetative communities occur within 660 feet of the banks of the Peconic River. 90 separate areas in the Peconics region are designated as significant coastal fish and wildlife habitats by the Secretary of State, pursuant to recommendations of the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Threatened or endangered species in New York that occur in the Peconics system include the piping plover, roseate tern, least tern, common tern, northern harrier, red-shouldered hawk, osprey, tiger salamander and mud turtle. In addition, there exist several "special concern" species. Water bodies belonging to the Peconic System are defined. Landing history of the bay scallop and hard clam fisheries is presented. Species inventories (from field inspection reports, maintained by the Suffolk County Department of Health Sevices), are cited, which classify vegetative covertypes and their dominant plant and animal species. Tables list 125 confirmed breeding bird species, 15 probable breeding birds and 14 area-sensitive birds. Another table lists significant coastal fish and wildlife habitats in and adjacent to the Peconic System. 25 freshwater and 38 salt/brackish water fish species (the latter information obtained from an otter trawl) are listed as occurring in the Peconic system. Brown tide count data is cited and projects from the Brown Tide Comprehensive Assesment Program (BTCAMP) are summarized. Uncertified shellfish ground acreage is

tabulated from 1970-1990. Toxicant, nutrient and pesticide data is cited, discharges of nutrients and contaminants are listed, and key areas of human impact are characterized. The Peconics are an important recreational region. Fresh water acreage comprises 3.1% of Suffolk County's total land area. A brief summary of federal, state and local programs and laws pertaining to the Peconics estuary is given. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<general overview of habitats, natural resources and significance of the Peconic estuary, and the present human impact on it. This is a compilation--no original data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[BIRDS; CONTAMINANTS; ENDANGERED; FAUNA; FISHERIES; FLORA; LANDINGS; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PECONIC RIVER; SHELLFISH; THREATENED; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE]

12. Redfield,Alfred C (Ed.) (1952): Report to the Towns of Brookhaven and Islip, NY, on the Hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA. 80 pages.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 512.N7 W66)

<This report presents results of an oceanographic survey conducted in the summer of 1950 in the waters of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay. Hydrography and pollution from duck farms are discussed in great detail, including current and tidal data, nutrient measurements and cell counts of algae ("small forms") at different locations. Recommendations to improve water quality are given. MJA>

<<Peconic Bay not included in survey area. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; DUCKS; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; NUTRIENTS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SMALL FORMS]

13. Robins Island Advisory Committee (Ed.) (1981): Robins Island Advisory Committee's Final Report to the Town Board of the Town of Southold. Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York, Southold, NY. 103 (plus appendix) pages.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: DOC X QH 76.5 .N7 F556 1981)

<Contains management plan for Robins Island, its preservation and development. Description of "Robins Island Today" on p. 3-23 contains maps, physical description, wetlands, fauna, soil, water, history and archaeology. Faunal information is based on a report by Dennis Puleston, dated Aug. 12, 1975. MJA>

<<brief description, biological information only for few select species (birds). PHOTOCOPY MADE (TABLE OF CONTENTS AND EXCERPTS).>>

[BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; ROBINS ISLAND; WETLANDS]

14. Turner,Jefferson T (1982): The Annual Cycle of Zooplankton in a Long Island Estuary. Estuaries 5(4), 261-274.

<Contains zooplankton, chlorophyll a and hydrographic data collected in the Peconics estuary from May 1978-June 1979. Plankton was captured in 73 um, 202 um and 505 um nets. Copepods constituted 85-90% of the animals recorded, reaching their maximal dominance in spring. Dominant species were: Acartia tonsa, Acartia hudsonica (202 um net); Acartia spp., Oithona sp., Parvocalanus crassirostris and copepodids (73 um net). The ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi and the medusa Cyanea capillata were abundant during warmer months. A predator/prey relationship between the copepods and the coelenterates mentioned is suggested. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHLOROPHYLL; COPEPODS; CTENOPHORE; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PREDATION; SEASONALITY; ZOOPLANKTON]

15. Anon. (Unknown year): Significant Fish and Wildlife Habitats, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Town by Town List.

(files of Gregg Rivara)

<A list (no date) of all significant fish and wildlife habitats in Nassau and Suffolk County. Contains roughly hundred locations. MJA>

<<list, PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[INCOMPLETE; EAST HAMPTON; FISH; HABITAT; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; WILDLIFE]

16. Suffolk County Department of Health Services; Hibberd,Mary E; Baier,Joseph H; Minei,Vito A; Dawydiak,Walter; Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers; Tetra-Tech Inc.; Creative Enterprises of

Northern Virginia Inc. (1992): Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I. Suffolk Department of Health Services, Riverhead, NY. paged by sections pages.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Includes short summary on the geology, topography, groundwater, surface water and climate in Peconic system. Also includes a listing of habitats in or adjacent to the Peconic estuary (noting their predominant organisms): tidal wetlands, freshwater wetlands, terrestrial ecosystems, significant coastal fish and wildlife habitats, rare and unique habitats, protected plants, and nature preserves. Surface water resources, comprising shellfish, finfish, eelgrass and underwater lands are described and landings data are presented for bay scallop, hard clam, and American oyster for the period 1972-1989. A table listing grounds closed to shellfishing in the Peconic estuary system, shows an increase in closures from 855 acres in 1970 to 3053 acres in 1990. Fish species from a 1985 NYSDEC Otter Trawl study is are listed. Another table lists the freshwater fish species reported from the Peconic River System (noting relative abundance). A short summary of the eelgrass decline is given. Wildlife information is focussed primarily on birds, listing select breeding birds and endangered, threatened or species of special concern. MJA>

<<this is part 1 of a 4 volume study (including summary) on brown tide (BTCAMP, SEE REFS #17, 1113, 1114). No original data. PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS).>>

[BROWN TIDE; EELGRASS; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; NATURAL RESOURCES; PECONIC BAYS; RARE; SHELLFISH; WILDLIFE]

17. Suffolk County Department of Health Services; Hibberd,Mary E; Baier,Joseph H; Minei,Vito A; Dawydiak,Walter; Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers; Tetra-Tech Inc.; Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992): Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II. Suffolk Department of Health Services, Riverhead, NY. paged by sections pages.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<This volume describes the sources of pollutants to the Peconic system, summarizes the existing knowledge on brown tide bloom formation, its possible causes, and its effects on the natural resources in the Peconics. Main conclusions are that the brown tide algal bluems are a persistent, recurrent phenomenon, that conventional macronutrients play only a minor role in triggering bloom onset, that specific organic nutrients and trace metals seem to be essential for blooming of this species, and that brown tide blooms had devastating effects on bay scallop, hard clam and eelgrass abundances. Information on finfish decline is merely anecdotal due to the absence of a Peconic estuary-specific fisheries database prior to the brown tide years. Recommendations concerning brown tide management are given, and the groups and agencies currently involved in the management of the Peconic estuary are listed. Contains extensive bibliography. MJA>

<<this is the second volume of a 4-volume report (including summary) prepared by the SCDHS (BTCAMP, SEE REFS #16, 1113, 1114). PHOTOCOPY MADE (ONLY EXCERPTS)>>

[BROWN TIDE; CONTAMINANTS; EELGRASS; FAUNA; FISH; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; POLLUTION; SHELLFISH]

18. Malinowski,Steve M (Unknown year): title unknown: first line reads: A Pilot Scale Study of the Feasibility of Seed Scallop Culture. unpublished manuscript, 8 pages.

(files of Gregg Rivara, contact Jim McMahon for full reference: 765 1892)

<A small scale project to test the feasibility of seed scallop culture was conducted in West Harbor on Fisher Island in 1984. Seed scallops were reared at varying densities in pearl nets suspended from surface buoys. Scallops grew at maximal rates of 2.5 mm per week. Scallop growth was not affected by density until the average size exceeded 16 mm, wherupon higher densities decreased growth and survival considerably. Significant mortality did not occur until the scallops had attained a size of 16 mm; overall survival was 89%. Mortality was ascribed to two main causes: starvation and shell clamping. Scallops increase almost 100-fold in volume over the growing season. If culturing is initiated in mid August, scallops of 20 mm size can be anticipated at the end of the growing season, a size considered ideal for seeding in the field. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[INCOMPLETE; CULTURE; FISHERS ISLAND; MARICULTURE; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

19. McHugh,JL; Sumner,Marjorie W; Flagg,Paul Judson; Lipton,Douglas W; Behrens,William J (1982): Annotated Bibliography of the Hard Clam (Mercenaria mercenaria). NOAA Technical Report NMFS, 845 pages. (NMFS SSRF-756)

(U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service)

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket, library, shelf)

<Very comprehensive bibliography of hard clam literature. Search index contains several references to locations within the Peconics system. MJA>

<<bibliography, very massive; most references describe field work that was conducted outside the Peconics system. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; CULTURE; FAUNA; GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH]

20. Smith,Christopher F (1987): Abundance and Distribution of Bay Scallops on the Long Island Green Seal Committee's Orient Harbor Transplant Site, A Report to the Long Island Gren Seal Bay Scallop Subcommittee., 15 pp.

(Suffolk County Marine Extension Program, Riverhead New York 11901)

(files of Gregg Rivara)

<A diver survey was conducted in Orient Harbor (Gardiners Bay) in February-March 1987, to assess the survivorship of 372 000 bay scallops planted in a broadcast seeding effort in November 1986. Sampling was performed using a diver-held suction dredge. Total area planted was 1.25 acres (3179 m<SUPER>2). Extrapolation of the survey counts rendered an average of 1590 live and 28 293 dead scallops at the site, with 342 230 individuals left unaccounted. Migration away from the site appears probable. For future studies, caging is recommended. MJA>

<<this report is included in the appendix of a report published by CFS in 1994 (SEE REF # 56). Includes a table of individual shell heighs of scallops at the Orient Harbor planting site. PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[FAUNA; GARDINERS BAY; ORIENT HARBOR; PECONIC BAYS; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SIZE]

21. Tettelbach,Stephen T; Wenczel,Peter (1993): Reseeding Efforts and the Status of Bay Scallop Argopecten irradians (Lamarck, 1819) Populations in New York Following the Occurrence of "Brown Tide" Algal Blooms. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 12(2), 423-431.

<The bay scallop, Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck 1819), comprised a multimillion dollar fishery in Long Island, New York waters prior to the first occurrence of Aureococcus anophagefferens algal blooms in 1985. Three successive years of these "brown tides" caused extensive mortality of adult scallops and severely limited larval recruitment; the impact of brown tide was magnified by the short lifespan of the bay scallop. By the fall of 1988, virtually no native stock remained in the Peconic Bays and the New York fishery was essentially eliminated. Extensive reseeding of hatchery-reared scallops was initiated in the Peconic Bays by the Long Island Green Seal Committee in 1986. 20 mm seed, free-planted in late October/early November, survived at one of the three sites to spawn in July 1987. Aureococcus bloom conditions which coincided with this spawning apparently prevented successful recruitment. 20 mm seed, planted in mid-September 1987, experienced complete mortality within one month; shell fragments implicated crabs as the primary cause of motality. In mid-October 1988, 30 mm scallops were seeded at six sites. Mean survival until the following summer ranged from 0-12%. Spawning of these surviving scallops is thought to have produced 25% of the scallop set which occurred throughout eastern Peconic Bays in 1989; the rest is attributed to a relict population which survived east of the Peconic Bays. Heavy recruitment was observed in 1990, suggesting that scallop populations were recovering. Optimism was tempered in 1991, however, when adult stock suffered high mortality, probably from a shell-boring parasite, Polydora sp., and a summer brown tide impacted scallop recruitment. The present status of bay scallop populations and the fishery in Long Island waters is precarious. FROM AUTHORS>

<<good summary of scallop decline due to brown tide and the problems encountered in recolonization. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; CUTCHOGUE HARBOR; FLANDERS BAY; NORTHWEST HARBOR; ORIENT HARBOR; PARASITES; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; RESEEDING; ROBINS ISLAND; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

22. Tanski,Jay; Rivara,Gregg (1992): Nursery Culture of Shellfish Seed in Coecles Harbor Marina, Shelter Island, New York. manuscript, 18 pages.

(New York Sea Grant Extension Program, Nassau Hall, SUNY, Stony Brook, NY 11794-5002; and Cornell coperative Extension of Suffolk County, 39 Sound Avenue, Riverhead, NY 11901-1017)

<A culturing experiment for bay scallops and American oysters was conducted in a marina on Shelter Island (water depth approx. 2.1 m) in summer 1991. Shellfish seed was cultured in wire cages suspended beneath the boat dock. Growth, mortality, loss and fouling were observed from August to November and water temperature, salinity and Secchi depth data were recorded. Scallops increased volume tenfold in less than two months, and mortality was 19.5%. Scallop loss from the pearl nets was high (approx. 47%). Oyster mortality was 8%. Fouling of cages was minimal. Authors point out the great advantages of cage culturing: ease of handling, low maintenance and durability. Scallop growth was less than maximal, possibly due to overstocking and low current velocities. Nevertheless, growth rates at the marina location were comparable to those reported from non-marina locations. Thus, marinas have a potential as field nursery sites for shellfish culture. MJA>

<<contains shellfish growth rate data. Considerable indirect seed export from culturing cages to surrounding environment is indicated. Report mentions 1991 brown tide bloom. PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[BROWN TIDE; CULTURE; MARINAS; MORTALITY; OYSTER; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SHELTER ISLAND]

23. Smith,Christopher F; Tettelbach,Stephen T (1996): Bay Scallop Restoration, Western Peconic Bay, Project Report. Draft Report, 44 pp.

(Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County, 3059 Sound Ave., Riverhead, New York 11901; and Natural Science Division, Long Island University, Southampton, New York 11968)

<In order to create a spawning stock of bay scallops in Flanders Bay for spring/summer spawning, hatchery reared and natural set scallops were planted in Flanders Bay. Survival and temporal patterns in spawning of the two groups were compared. Approximately 37 500 hatchery-reared scallops (average size 25-25 mm), obtained from the Town of East Hampton Shellfish Hatchery, were planted south of Red Cedar Point in Flanders Bay on 19 November 1993. Density of the scallops planted in fall 1993 declined from 9.70/m<SUPER>2 to < 1m<SUPER>2 during the next month. By March 1994, it appeared that no planted scallops had survived through the winter. >50 000 scallops, the great majority being natural seed collected fom Northwest Harbor in late April/early May, were transplanted to the Red Cedar site in spring 1994. It is estimated that approx. 33 000 to 40 000 transplanted scallops spawned between 25 May-9 June 1994 in Flanders Bay, as revealed through dive surveys and laboratory analyses of reproductive condition. These results demonstrated that scallops could be transplanted from a natural population to another area approx. one month before the anticipated day of spawning and thus serve as an effective means of achieving successful spawning in a desired location. Approximately 1900 scallop seed were collected between 5 August and 30 September 1994 on spat collectors deployed at the Red Cedar planting site. It is likely that the scallops transplanted in spring 1994 contributed to this recruitment; virtually no juvenile scallops were found at the bottom of the planting site. Scallops in natural populations in Hallock Bay commenced spawning at roughly the same time (late May/early June) as natural and hatchery-reared scallops held in pearl nets at the same location, suggesting that temporal reproductive patterns of hatchery-reared scallops planted in the field are not different from those of natural scallops. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA.>

<<June 1996 draft report; identical to Oct. 1995 draft. Next to describing the reseeding project, this paper gives general information on life history and landings of bay scallops in New York from 1940-1994, and on brown tide and history of reseeding efforts in the Peconic Bays. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; CULTURE; FLANDERS BAY; LARVAE; NORTHWEST HARBOR; PECONIC BAYS; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SPAT]

24. Davies,DeWitt S; Fischer Key,Lauretta; Verbarg,Ronald; Suffolk County Planning Department (1987): Strategies and Recommendations for Revitalizing the Hard Clam Fisheries in Suffolk County in Suffolk County, New York. (Series Ed: Koppelman,Lee E.) Suffolk County Planning Department, Hauppauge, NY. 58 (plus appendices) pages.

(SUNYSB library, MASIC X SH 373.2 .N72 S88 1987)

<Overview of hard clam (Mercenaria mercenaria) fishery in New York: contains area-specific description of hard clam landings, fishery history, underwater-land use, fishery management costs and enforcement levels; including section on Peconics/Gardiners system. States goals and recommendations for managing the five major hard clam fisheries in Suffolk County (one of these being the Peconics/Gardiners fishery). Of importance to the Peconics region is clarification of ownership and extent of underwater land rights. Several appendices are included, containing addresses of town government and baymen representatives; town-specific production and landings of hard clams (1946-1986), number and costs of

commericial shellfish permits issued within Suffolk County, and town-specific hard clam regulations. MJA>

<<appendices useful for comparisons between different hard clam fishery regions; negligible bibliography. HAVE ORIGINAL>>

[FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; LANDINGS; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH; SUFFOLK]

25. Smith,Christopher F; McMahon,James C (1987 (estimated)): Abundance and Distribution of Hard Clams in Goose Creek and Ashamomuck Creek, New York. Final Report to the Town of Southold Community Development Program. in: Collection of reports prepared under sub-contract with the Suffolk County planning department pursuant to a grant (NA-84-EA-00062) awarded to the county of Suffolk, Office of the County Executive, by the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1952; 43 pages.

(SUNYSB library, MASIC X SH 373.2 .N72 S87 1987)

<Spawner sanctuaries as created in 1982 in Ashamomuck and Goose Creek (Peconic/Gardiners Bay) have, for all practical purposes, failed to significantly increase the standing stock of harvestable clams in either creek. Sanctuary sites that were selected were successful in terms of growth and survival of spawning individuals placed there. Survival in Ashmomuck Creek was 61% of the individuals placed, and in Goose Creek 83% occurred. Reasons for failure of the spawner sanctuary concept as presently constructed are likely three: hydrodynamic loss of larvae through larvae being swept into Peconic Bay; loss of larvae that are retained through mortality during the early life history stages; and extensive areas within the creeks of bottom not suitable for shellfish settlement. The study was able to quantify the number of hard clams in each creek in four size categories and make an estimate of the economic value in the littleneck size category in terms of dockside value and regional economic value. It is recommended that the town pursue other avenues and opportunities to increase the hard clam harvest within creeks located there. FROM AUTHORS>

<<detailed distribution maps and tables of abundance and size data for seed, littleneck, cherrystone and chowder size classes. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[ASHAMOMUCK CREEK; GARDINERS BAY; GOOSE CREEK; HARD CLAM; LARVAE; PECONIC BAYS; SANCTUARY; SHELLFISH; SPAWNING]

26. Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office; Minei,Vito A; Dawydiak,Walter (1995): Peconic Estuary Program (PEP), Status Report. 11 pp.

(Office of Ecology, County Center, Riverhead NY 11901)

(SUNY library. gov. documents: DOC X GC 1021 .N7 P44 1995)

<Includes: Program background, program funding, action plan, projects, tasks, status of first year tasks and second year workplan, timetable for major project milestones, management and conference structure, study area map. The present technical work tasks within the PEP are: sediment nutrient fluxes, toxic substances, surface water quality, submerged aquatic vegetation, rare, threatened and endangered species, groundwater underflow, brown tide and land use. MJA>

<<summarizes the technical work tasks under the PEP; helpful summary of current research activity in the Peconics. PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[BROWN TIDE; CONTAMINANTS; FAUNA; FLORA; GROUNDWATER; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; SEDIMENT; SUBMERGED; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

27. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (Eds.) (1973): Environmental Assessment of Improvements to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. Inc. Village of Greenport, Suffolk County, New York. H2M Corporation, Melville, NY. 83 pages.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X TD 524.N7 H88)

<Contains description of proposed action and a description of the project area (village of Greenport), including flora and fauna, geography, geology, hydrology and ground water quality. Considers possible environmental impact of secondary treatment, a Long Island Sound outfall, groundwater recharge, spray irrigation and no action. Lists approx. 60 dominant terrestrial plants and >25 animals, of which several are notably ambhibians. Furthermore lists several shellfish and finfish species occurring near the outfall. No abundance data for fauna and flora is given. MJA>

<<very brief treatment of natural resources. Reference list pertaining to the Southold region. Only indirectly related to Peconics, since sewage outfall empties into Long Island Sound. PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS)>>

[AMPHIBIA; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; GREENPORT; GROUNDWATER; LONG ISLAND SOUND; SEWAGE; SHELLFISH; SOUTHOLD]

28. Puleston,Dennis (1992): A nature journal: a naturalist's year on Long Island. W.W. Norton, New York. 127 pages.
(LIU-Southampton library: QH 105.N7 P85 1992)
<Contains natural history and drawings of wildlife occurring on Long Island. Organized as a month-by-month description of selected species. Some locations in Peconics area mentioned. MJA>
<<book; artful drawings, few geographical and no abundance information, but some detailed temporal information. Not specifically focussing on, but including Peconics region. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NATURAL HISTORY; PECONIC BAYS; SEASONALITY]

29. Vieira,Mario EC (1990): Observation of Currents, Temperature, Salinity and Sea Level in the Peconic Bays, 1984, a data report. MSRC Special Data Report no. 4, reference #90-9, 199 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
(LIU-Southampton library; Ref GC 512.N7 V44 1990x)
<Summarizes data collected with 51 current meters and 4 tide gauges in the Peconic Bays, Long Island, New York by researchers from Marine Sciences Research Center during 1984. The study objective was to determine spatial and temporal scales of circulation and to provide calibration data for numerical modeling studies. Report includes brief description of the instrumentation, discusses data reduction, and presents a time series and some basic statistics. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<companion to MSRC data report #5 (SEE REF #30), purely physical; circulation patterns possibly be of interest to planktonic studies. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[CIRCULATION; CURRENTS; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; TIDES]

30. Vieira,Mario EC (1990): CTD Measurements and Surface Salinity Surveys in the Peconic Bays, 1984. A data report. MSRC Special Data Report 5, reference #90-10, 71 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
(LIU-Southampton library, Ref GC 512.N7 V42 1990x)
<This report contains CTD and surface salinity data collected in the Peconic Bays by researchers from the Marine Sciences Research Center during 1984. The objective of these observations was to determine the vertical and horizontal structure of the salinity and temperature distribution in the Peconic Bays during the period when their circulation was being studied. 84 individual profiles of temperature, salinity and sigma-t as well as 9 surface salinity survey maps are presented. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<purely physical report, companion to MSRC Data Report #4 (SEE REF #29). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE]

31. Katuna,Michael P (1974): The Sedimentology of Great Peconic Bay and Flanders Bay, L.I., NY. M.A. Thesis, .
(Queens College, C.U.N.Y.)
(LIU-Southampton library; Ref GC 383 K38 1974)
<Discusses factors controlling the distribution of sediments in the region. Characterizes seven sedimentary facies, describes their mineralogy, texture and distribution and summarizes hydrography of the bay waters. Also, describes the macrofaunal assemblage of the marginal sands which contain 13 infaunal and epifaunal bivalve and gastropod species. The central basin silts and clays contain an impoverished fauna of Crepidula fornicata and Anomia simplex. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<Although primarily geological, thesis contains useful chapter on macro-invertebrate fauna. Contains tables of dominant macrofauna and their distribution on 169 stations within Peconics and Flanders Bay. Also contains maps of area and plates of common benthic macrofauna. PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS: TOC AND FAUNAL DATA)>>
[ANOMIA; BENTHOS; CREPIDULA; FAUNA; FLANDERS BAY; GASTROPODA; INVERTEBRATES; PECONIC BAYS; SEDIMENT; SHELLFISH]

32. State of New York Conservation Department; U.S. Bureau of Fisheries; Moore,Emmeline; Neville,William C; Dickinson,Charles L; Westman,James R; Lobell,Milton J; Nesbit,Robert A; Faigenbaum,Harold M; Townes,Henry K Jr; Tressler,Willis L; Bere,Ruby (1939): A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A

Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14. J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany. 192 pages.

(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X QH 105 .N7 N482 1939)

<This study had two main objectives: (1) to determine the recreational and economical value of the salt-water fishery resources by a census of fishing-activity; and, (2) to investigate the biological conditions underlying fish production, including studies of the environment and life histories of the species. Contains individual chapters by different authors. The hydrography of Long Island is described, as are historical development, collection-procedures and economic importance of the commercial and recreational fisheries on Long Island. A census of the landings and activities of recreational fishing vessels was conducted for a fraction of the crafts in each district, but cooperation from boat captains and owners was low and estimated landings are probably a minimum estimate. In addition to the finfish business, the bait business is described. 90 pages contain individual reports on fish species of economic importance (e.g. Winter Flounder, Weakfish, Striped Bass, Porgy, Butterfish, Sea Bass, Fluke, Tuna, Mackerel, Whiting, Tautog, Swordfish and Pollock). Detailed information on locality and amount of catch, age and growth and migration (determined by tag and release studies) is given. Peconic and Gardiners region is described as an important fishing ground for winter flounder, weakfish, striped bass, porgy, butterfish, fluke and mackerel. A chemical investigation of the South Shore and the Peconics-Gardiners region studied sewage release, salinity, tidal flow, effects of pollution (duck farms on Peconic River, Sawmill Creek and Meetinghouse Creek). Temperature, CO(SUB)2, alkalinity and oxygen content data of water, measured at many different locations, is presented. An annotated species list of benthic animals occurring in Long Island waters is given, including polychaetes, mysids, cumaceans, amphipods, isopods, stomatopods, shrimp (natantia), anomura, brachyura, insecta, xiphosura, echinodermata, gastropoda and bivalves, and locations of great abundance on Long Island are noted (Peconics region mentioned repeatedly). A quantitative study of the plankton in Long Island bays shows high abundance of diatoms and copepod nauplii in the Peconic and Gardiners bays; microplankton, blue-green algae, dinoflagellates and rotifers were scarce or absent. In Flanders Bay, Glenodinium (classified as "protozoa") occurred numerously. Stomach contents of winter flounder and weakfish from the Peconics region are described. MJA>

<<report; first part of two-part study (SEE REF #118); very comprehensive. Only few data on shellfish. Short biliography (1.5 pp), containing old references. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ACCABONAC HARBOR; AMPHIPODS; BAIT; BENTHOS; BIVALVES; BUTTERFISH; CHEMICAL; CRUSTACEA; ECHINODERMATA; FISH; FISHERIES; FLANDERS BAY; FLOUNDER; GARDINERS BAY; GASTROPODA; ISOPODS; MACKEREL; MIGRATION; MOLLUSCS; MYSIDS; NUTRIENTS; ORIENT HARBOR; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; PECONIC RIVER; PHYTOPLANKTON; POLLUTION; PORGY; SALINITY; SHELLFISH; SHRIMP; SIZE-CLASSES; SPECIES COMPOSITION; STRIPED BASS; TEMPERATURE; WEAKFISH; ZOOPLANKTON]

33. Strieb,Max David; Bricelj,V Monica; Bauer,Susan Ingrid (1995): Population Biology of the Mud Crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, an Important Predator of Juvenile Bay Scallops in Long Island (USA) Eelgrass Beds. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 14(No. 2), 347-357.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<The xanthid mud crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, is a common predator of juvenile bivalves in shallow estuaries along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. This study assesses spatio-temporal patterns in abundance and size structure of D. sayi populations in eelgrass (Zostera marina) meadows of eastern Long Island bays (Lake Montauk, Napeague Harbor, Northwest Harbor and Hallock Bay), and their implications for the survival of bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in this critical habitat. A comparison of suction dredge sampling and diver visual sampling for mud crabs showed that the latter method significantly underestimates densities of this cryptic species. D. sayi were extremely abundant, throughout much of the year, in all 4 bays studied, attaining densities of up to 225 crabs m(SUPER)-2 in eelgrass, but being scarce (mean=0.5 crab m(SUPER)-2) in unvegetated substrates. Densities showed high interannual variation (an order of magnitude increase between 1991 and 1993), and considerable seasonal and microhabitat variation within a given bay, but little variation (maximum=2.5-fold) among bays. Recruitment of juvenile mud crabs caused a 3- to 4-fold increase in densities at all sites between late August and early October: these recruits dominated population numbers in early fall but were too small to pose an added threat to natural bay scallops. Male mud crabs were generally more abundant than females. Mud crabs in the study area survived to a maximum age of 2 years and a carapax width of 26 mm. Our results, combined with prior work on size-specific predation of D. sayi on bay scallops, suggest that scallops gain effective size refuge from natural mud crab populations at ca. 20-25 mm shell height. Population data from this study can be

incorporated into future models of scallop population dynamics to quantify predation losses of natural and seeded scallops to mud crabs. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; EELGRASS; HALLOCKS BAY; LAKE MONTAUK; MUD CRAB; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTHWEST HARBOR; PECONIC BAYS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SIZE-CLASSES]

34. Cosper,Elizabeth M; Dennison,William C; Carpenter,Edward J; Bricelj,V Monica; Mitchell,James G; Kuenstner,Susan Hickman; Colflesh,David; Dewey,Maynard (1987): Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem. Estuaries 10(No. 4), 284-290.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<Throughout the summers of 1985 and 1986, a small (2-3 um diameter), previously undescribed chrysophyte bloomed monospecifically (>10(SUPER)9 cells/l) in Long Island embayments (incl. Peconics and Gardiners Bays). The bloom colored the water dark brown, decimated eelgrass beds through decreased light penetration and caused starvation (tissue weight loss) and recruitment failure of commercially important bay scallop populations. These pertubations portend longterm changes in subtidal communities. Similar and concurrent blooms in bays of Rhode Island and New Jersey suggest a meteorological component of the envionmental conditions promoting bloom formation. Culture experiments with isolates of the microalga suggest the presence of stimulatory growth factors in the bloom seawater. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; EELGRASS; GARDINERS BAY; PECONIC BAYS; RECRUITMENT; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

35. O'Connor,Joel S; Terry,Orville W (1972): The Marine Wetlands of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. Prepared in cooperation with the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board. Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York. 99 pages.

(SUNYSB library, Life Sciences branch: BIO X QH 541.5 .M3 O23 c.2)

<Marine wetlands in Nassau and Suffolk County were studied in 1971, noting dominant marsh plants, animals, ditching, percent of walkable marsh, land use adjacent to marsh, sources of water and pollutant influx, depth of marsh peat, and some other features. Tidal marshlands cover 9400 acres in Nassau County and over 12 000 acres in Suffolk County. Over 4400 acres of tidal marshes in the two counties have disappeared since the last comprehensive survey in 1964. Almost all of this loss was in Suffolk County, where about 25 percent of Suffolk's 1964 acreage has been lost. Major changes in dominant marsh vegetation since the late 1930's seem largely due to selective filling of the higher marshlands by man. From 34-47% of Suffolk County marshlands are privately owned. Evidence is summarized about the close interdependence of marsh flora and fauna of adjacent subtidal areas, and many wide-ranging fishes of significance to both commercial and sport fishing interests. Dominant flora and fauna is described. Acreage of individual marshes, and percentage of Spartina and Phragmites cover, are tabulated separately for each L.I. township. The appendix includes a list of higher plants observed in the tidal marshes and adjacent areas in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and maps of individual tidal marshes in Nassau and Suffolk Counties (listed by towns) with notes on the dominant vegetation. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<mostly general description of wetlands of Long Island, their use and change over time. PHOTOCOPY MADE (TOC)>>

[EAST HAMPTON; FLORA; MANAGEMENT; PHRAGMITES; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; SPARTINA; SUFFOLK; WETLANDS]

36. Davies,DeWitt S; Verbarg,Ronald; Volpe,Michael; Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979): Assessment of Existing Mariculture Activities in the Long Island Coastal Zone and Potential for Future Growth. Prepared by the Long Island Regional Planning Board. (Series Ed: Koppelman,Lee E.) Long Island Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, NY.

(Long Island Regional Planning Board, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, NY 11787)

(LIU Southampton library, SH 35 .N7 A7 1979)

<Describes the existing mariculture activities in Long Island coastal waters. Discusses underwater land ownership and fisheries jurisdiction separately for all major Long Island embayments (incl. Peconic and Gardiners Bays). Describes local public mariculture activities, like transplants, spawner relays, seeding, leasing, depuration and licensed digging, noting attitudes towards mariculture and conflicts. Describes private mariculture activites. Identifies species with potential for commercial production and implications

of mariculture development on water quality. Discusses potential areas for the expansion of mariculture in the Long Island coastal zone and concludes with recommendations for town, county and state programs. Gives detailed information on shellfish permits issued, history of L.I. mariculture operations, species used, returns to shellfish producers, closed areas and some water quality data. MJA>

<<summarizes previous data (no original data). PHOTOCOPY MADE (TOC)>>

[CULTURE; DEPURATION; GARDINERS BAY; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; MARICULTURE; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; RESEEDING; SHELLFISH; SPAWNING]

37. Green,Ralph (1972): Wetlands of Long Island. Prepared for the Marine Resource Council, Nassau-Sufflok Regional Planning Board. The Center for the Environment and Man, Inc., Hartford, CT. 33 pages.

(LIU Southampton library, QH 541.5 .M3 C46 1972)

<Gives a general description of wetlands characteristics, natural functions and human use. Discusses natural changes, man-caused alterations and wetlands losses. Describes wetlands management techniques. Appendix lists previous wetlands studies conducted on Long Island, including the towns of East Hampton and Southampton, and describes general wetlands types and their resident flora. MJA>

<<this report is part of a series prepared by the Center for the Environment and Man, Inc., for the Regional Marine Resources Council of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board under the continuing program "The development of methodologies for planning for the optimum use of the marine resources of the coastal zone". The program is structured into six functional steps: (1) problems, (2) knowledge requirements, (3) state of the art, (4) knowledge gaps, (5) data collection and research program, and (6) management information system. The current report on wetlands is one of seven which together constitute Functional Step Three. Two of these seven reports were completed previously, for coastal water standards and for estuarine models. Four reports addressing selected priority problems are being prepared simultaneously (at the time of publication) for integrated water supply and waste disposal, coastal stabilization and protection, dredging and wetlands. Contains extensive bibliography, no original data, no biological descriptions of particular localities. PHOTOCOPY MADE (ONLY EXCERPTS)>>

[EAST HAMPTON; FLORA; MANAGEMENT; SOUTHAMPTON; WETLANDS]

38. Bruno,Stephen F; Staker,Robert D; Sharma,Gurdial M (1980): Dynamics of Phytoplankton Productivity in the Peconic Bay Estuary, Long Island. Estuarine and Coastal Marine Science 10(3), 247-263.

(New York Ocean Science Laboratory, Montauk, New York 11954)

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<Throughout most of the year, chlorophyll a specific productivity was regulated by mean photic zone light energy. During spring and early summer, however, nutrients may occasionally be important regulators of primary productivity in Little Peconic Bay, and possibly Great Peconic Bay as well. Nitrogen and silica are the nutrients implicated. Regression analysis of nitrate-N vs. chlorophyll a and dissolved inorganic nitrogen vs. chlorophyll a indicate that nitrogen is important in controlling the upper limit of biomass production in the ecosystem, except for Flanders Bay where nitrogen appears to be in excess. Horizontal distribution of chlorophyll a is related to tidal flushing through Gardiners Bay and hyper-eutrophication of Flanders Bay is prevented by this physical dispersion and mixing. Annual estimates of phytoplankton productivity in the bay system range from 162 to 213 g C m(SUPER)-2/year and are in good agreement with many other estuaries of the northwest Atlantic coast. Phytoplankton community composition and diversity indices are discussed. FROM AUTHORS>

<<contains valuable pre-brown tide data. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHLOROPHYLL; DIVERSITY; ESTUARIES; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; SCALLOP]

39. Turner,Jefferson T; Bruno,Stephen F; Larson,Ralph J; Staker,Robert D; Sharma,Gurdial M (1983): Seasonality of Plankton Assemblages in a Temperate Estuary. Marine Ecology 4(No. 1), 81-99.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<Synoptic measurements of temperature, salinity, nutrients, primary productivity, chlorophyll a, and abundance and composition of phytoplankton, zooplankton and ichthyoplankton were made over an annual cycle in the Peconic Bay estuary. There were pronounced seasonal fluctuations in all variables measured. During the warmer season, the plankton was dominated by nanophytoplankton, small zooplankton and gelatinous carnivores. During the colder season, the plankton was dominated by net plankton, large zooplankton and fish larvae. The winter bloom of apparent netplankton was largely an artifact of the screening method employed, in that long chains of a diatom with small individual size (Skeletonema

costatum) comprised 84.4-97.8% of the phytoplankton present. There was a significant relationship over the year between length of diatom chains and number of smaller zooplankton. For this reason, as well as initiation of winter bloom during a period of declining levels of both light and zooplankton, inception of the bloom appeared more related to release of zooplankton grazing pressure than to illumination. Temporally offset pulses of ctenophores and other zooplankton during the warmer season suggest substantial predation by ctenophores. Apparent decimation of copepod populations by ctenophoe predation in late summer and fall immediately preceded inception of the winter diatom bloom. Larval Ammodytes americanus were the dominant ichthyoplankton, and these co-occurred in winter with increased abundances of larger adult copepods of species upon which A. americanus is known to feed. With certain modifications the patterns recorded for Peconic Bay corresponded to both of two generalized trophic pathways proposed by Greve & Parsons (1977) for temperate waters. Comparison of patterns in Peconic Bay with those in some other temperate estuarine and coastal waters suggests similarity, particularly for estuaries of the northeastern United States. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CTENOPHORE; ESTUARIES; FISH; FOOD; FOOD CHAIN; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; LARVAE; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; SEASONALITY; TROPHIC; ZOOPLANKTON]

40. Lessard,David L; McMahon,James C; Wenczel,Peter (Eds.) (1989): Town of Southold 1988 Hard Clam Seed Rafting Program, Polyculture Raft Introduction, Final Report. Town of Southold, Southold, NY. 16 pages.

(files of Gregg Rivara)

<1 Million hard clams (Mercenaria mercenaria notata) were cultured in newly designed "polyculture rafts" (holding 67 000 clams per raft) in Goose Creek (Little Peconic Bay). Upon reaching an average "predator-free size", 850 000 clams were relocated on the bottom of the following creeks: Town Creek, Jockey Creek, Little Bay, Corey Creek, Dam Pond, Broadwaters Cove, West Creek, Nassau Point, Richmond Creek, Mud Creek and Goose Creek. 150 000 clams were wintered-over in a bottom culture raft. The newly designed polyculture raft proved to be space-saving and provided a favorable nursery for accelerated growth rates, low mortality and easy accessibility. The design may also be used for scallops and oysters. Growth and survival data show Goose Creek to be a favorable nursery area for hard clams. The broadcasting of juvenile shellfish into local waters will benefit both recreational and commercial harvesters. MJA>

<<publication year could also be 1988, contains one table of growth data (from June to October); fate of reseeded clams not illuminated. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROADWATERS COVE; COREY CREEK; CULTURE; DAM POND; GOOSE CREEK; HARD CLAM; JOCKEY CREEK; LITTLE BAY; MUD CREEK; NASSAU POINT; PECONIC BAYS; RESEEDING; RICHMOND CREEK; SHELLFISH; SOUTHOLD; TOWN CREEK; WEST CREEK]

41. Bruno,Stephen F; Staker,Robert D; Sharma,Gurdial M; Turner,Jefferson T (1983): Primary Productivity and Phytoplankton Size Fraction Dominance in a Temperate North Atlantic Estuary. Estuaries 6(3), 200-211.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<The composition, productivity and standing crop of net (>20 um) and nano- (<20 um) phytoplankton of Peconic Bay was examined from June 1978 through May 1979. Nanoplankton, primarily small solitary flagellates, chlorophytes and diatoms, dominated from May through September, accounting for 88.5% of the productivity and 88.1% of the standing crop (measured as chlorophyll a). An apparent net plankton bloom began in Decemer and continued through March. The dominant organism through most of the winter bloom was the chain-forming diatom Skeletonema costatum (Grev.) Cl. Net plankton at this time represented 66.4% of the standing crop. For both size fractions, productivity/chlorophyll a (gC per g chl a per d, integrated through the euphotic zone) was a function of light energy over the year, with the exception of a few sampling dates during the post-winter bloom period. Assimilation numbers (g C per g chla per h, at saturating light intensities) were a function of temperature between 0 and 20 DEG C. Nitrogen deficiency did not appear to be a factor in regulating phytoplankton growth rate through the euphotic zone, as ratios of (SUPER)14 C assimilation for dark bottles enriched with NH(SUB)3 and with no enrichment exhibited no relationship to environmental dissolved inorganic nitrogen concentrations. Zooplankton grazing pressure appeared to have been an important factor in regulating the upper limit of phytoplankton biomass and in influencing size fraction dominance. Dominance of one phytoplankton size fraction over the other on any given date was not based on physical differences between the two groups since both fractions were composed of the same species. Apparent net phytoplankton blooms (in terms of productivity

and chlorophyll a) were artifacts of increased chain lengths of nanoplankton diatoms such as Skeletonema costatum, and to a lesser extent, Thalassiosira nordenskioldii Cl. and Detonula confervacea (Cl.) Gran, rather than the dominance of large, solitary cells. FROM AUTHORS>

<<noteworthy is the clear dominance of the nanoplankton fraction from spring to early fall; even before the brown tide years. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHLOROPHYLL; CHLOROPHYTA; DIATOMS; ESTUARIES; GRAZING; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; SEASONALITY; SIZE-CLASSES; ZOOPLANKTON]

42. Ferraro,Steven Peter (1980): Daily time of Spawning of 12 Fishes in the Peconic Bays, New York. Fishery Bulletin 78(No. 2), 455-464.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<Diel spawning periodicity occurs throughout the spawning season in 11 of 12 fishes studied in the Peconic Bays, New York. The bay anchovy, Anchoa mitchilli; Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus; northern and striped searobins, Prionotus carolinus and P. evolans; hogchoker, Trinectes maculatus; weakfish, Cynoscion regalis; windowpane flounder. Scophthalmus aquosus; and butterfish, Peprilus triacanthus, spawn primarily in the evening or at night. The tautog, Tautoga onitis, and cunner, Tautoglabrus adspersus, begin spawning in the afternoon and spawning continues into the night. Scup, Stenotomus chrysops, spawns in the morning, and Atlantic mackarel, Scomber scombrus, spawns throughout the day. The prevalence of nocturnal spawners in the Peconic Bays is inconsistent with predictions of hypotheses attributing diel spawning periodicity to reproductive isolation and visual constraints. Some possible causes of diel spawning periodicity are reproductive synchronism between sexes, deleterious effects of sunlight on embryogenesis, and parent or embryo predator avoidance. FROM AUTHOR>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIEL; EGGS; FISH; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; PECONIC BAYS; PERIODICITY; REPRODUCTION; SPAWNING; ZOOPLANKTON]

43. Bricelj,V Monica; Epp,Jennifer Anne; Malouf,Robert E (1987): Intraspecific variation in reproductive somatic growth cycles of bay scallops Argopecten irradians. Marine Ecology Progress Series. Amelinghausen 36, 123-137.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<The extent of intraspecific variability in fecundity, and reproductive and somatic (adductor muscle) growth cycles is examined among 4 adjacent New York populations of bay scallops Argopecten irradians Lamarck (from Sag Harbor, Barcelona, Mashomack and Three Mile Harbor). Mid-latitude populations are compared to previously studied populations at the northern and southern extremes of the species' geographical distribution along the east coast of the USA. Major spawning occurred in early June, followed by secondary spawning in July and early August. Spawning intensity (percent gonad evacuation during first spawning) ranged from 62% at the shallower site (1 m) to 22% at the deepest site (3.5 m). This difference is temperature related. Mean fecundity (annual egg production)--not previously reported for this species--was determined from weight loss on spawning. It ranged from 12.6 to 18.6 x 10(SUPER)6 per first year scallop. Individuals that survived to a 2nd spawning averaged significantly lower gonad output than expected from linear regression of log gonad weight on log shell height in younger scallops. Greatest differences in mean shell height, adductor muscle weight in the fall, and fecundity were observed between 2 adjacent sites only 1.5 km apart. Results of this study suggest that scallops are food limited within shallow enclosed bays, where circulation is more restricted. Size-specific fecundity of mid-latitude New York bay scallops is 7 times greater than that of Florida scallops, at the southern limit of their distribution. The ratio of reproductive output to somatic tissue weight of A. irradians is also 2 to 8 times greater than the maximum ratio attained by iteroparous, longer-lived pectinids. A persistent picoplanktonic bloom in summer 1985 caused starvation and 76% reduction in muscle weight of adults relative to 1984. Following waning of the bloom, survivors displayed remarkable resilience, reflected in a 3-fold increase in mean muscle weight during September. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<parasites and commensals mentioned, PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BARCELONA; BROWN TIDE; FECUNDITY; GROWTH; MASHOMACK; PARASITES; SAG HARBOR; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SPAWNING; THREE MILE HARBOR]

44. Garcia-Esquivel,Zaul; Bricelj,V Monica (1993): Ontogenetic Changes in Microhabitat Distribution of Juvenile Bay Scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians (L.), in Eelgrass Beds, and Their Potential Significance to Early Recruitment. Biol. Bull. 185, 42-55.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<Ontogenetic changes in the vertical distribution of a cohort of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, on eelgrass, Zostera marina, were followed throughout the summer and early fall in two Long Island embayments (Napeague Harbor and Northwest Harbor). Despite size-specific differences in eelgrass height and density, more than 95% of post-settlement scallops remained attached above the bottom until they reached a shell height of about 11 mm. Over a 5-week period, scallops gradually relocated until, at a mean size of 31 mm, all occurred on the bottom. The decline in percent attachment coincided with a 5-fold increase (from 16 to 84 umoles(SUPER)-1 g muscle dry wt (SUPER)-1) in the activity of octopine dehydrogenase (proposed here as an index of the scallops' capacity for burst swimming activity), and in maximum rate of increase in the shell aspect ratio. While attached to eelgrass, scallops were nonuniformly distributed, with greatest concentration at mid-canopy. Following disturbance, they rapidly regained above-ground position, attaining asymptotic heights within 3-10 h. This and prior studies suggest that the climbing behavior of the bay scallop is an adaptive response to high predation pressure at small sizes. Enhanced scope for activity (predator avoidance) may enhance survival of scallops at intermediate sizes, when they become too heavy to maintain elevation but have not yet attained effective refuge in size. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EELGRASS; GROWTH; MICROHABITAT; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTHWEST HARBOR; PREDATION; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

45. Nixon,SW; Oviatt,CA; Frithsen,J; Sullivan,B (1986): Nutrients and the Productivity of Estuarine and Coastal Marine Ecosystems. J. Limnol. Soc. Sth. Afr. 12(No. (1/2)), 43-71.

(files of Gregg Rivara)

<Recent research on estuarine and coastal marine systems has revealed two particularly interesting things about nutrients and productivity. First is the obseration that these areas are among the most intensively fertilized environments on earth. Second is the common finding that much of the characteristically high productivity of these shallow waters is supported by nutrients released or recycled by pelagic and benthic microheterotrophs. Since nutrient inputs to coastal areas have probably been increasing and are likely to continue to do so, it is particularly important to understand the relationship between nutrient loading and nutrient cycling and the extent to which their interactions may set the levels of primary and secondary procuction in coastal systems. The results that are available seem to suggest that there is a modest enhancement of primary production with nutrient addition, but that most of this extra organic matter is rapidly consumed, presumably by microheterotrophs. In other words, as nutrient inputs rise, so does the rate of nutrient recycling. Only a small fraction of the added nutrient appears as an increment in the production at higher trophic levels. This paper reviews the productivity and nutrient data from different locations around the world. Peconic Bay is listed with an estimate of annual particulate primary production of 190 g C m(SUPER)-2 y(SUPER)-1, and its primary production is plotted, along with 34 other coastal areas, versus fisheries yield (kg ha(SUPER)-1 y(SUPER)-1. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<very general treatment of Peconics. Compares productivity of Peconics/Gardiners area with many other regions around the world, showing that this water body displays very average productivity. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ESTUARIES; GARDINERS BAY; MICROHETEROTROPHS; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; PRODUCTION; RECYCLING]

46. Flower,Bulter H (1977): Shellfish Mariculture in New York State. In: Proceedings of the Symposium Mariculture in New York State, 22 October 1977, Southampton College, Southampton, New York. (Eds: Terry,Orville W; Chase,David M) New York Sea Grant Institute, Sea Grant College of State University of New York and Cornell University, Albany, NY, 19-22.

(SUNYSB library, MASIC XSH 35 .N7 S95 1977)

<Brief description of the present status of mariculture on Long Island. The activites of six businesses are noted, among them the Shinnecock Indian Oyster Project of Southampton and the Shelter Island Oyster Company of Greenport. Both projects are just in the beginning of operation and in an experimental stage. MJA>

<<text based on slide presentation; very superficial. The proceedings publication, from which this chapter is taken discusses management, technology and legal considerations pertaining to mariculture in

New York, paricularly Long Island. However, treatment is general and no specific locations are discussed. HAVE ORIGINAL>>
[CULTURE; GREENPORT; LONG ISLAND; MARICULTURE; SHELLFISH; SOUTHAMPTON]

47. Davidson,Maureen (Ed.) (1992): Evaluation of Bacteriological Water Quality, Little Peconic Bay, Shellfish Growing Area 26. New York State Department of Environmental conservation, Bureau of Shellfisheries, Stony Brook, NY. 10 pages.
(files of Gregg Rivara)
<Total and fecal coliform data for Little Peconic Bay are given. One station in Corey Creek, and 2 stations in Richmond Creek fail the total coliform criteria. One station in Corey Creek, 2 stations in Little Creek and one in Fresh Pond fail the fecal coliform criteria. One station in Richmond Creek fails both criteria. It is recommended that Richmond Creek be closed seasonally. Tributary creeks had little impact on water quality in Little Peconic Bay, due to the diluting effect of the large volume of water flowing through the bay. Water quality should be closely monitored in Corey Creek and Little Creek, as the areas are sensitive to runoff. Prior to the study, Little Peconic Bay was wholly certified for the harvest of shellfish. MJA>
<<contains exclusively bacteriological data. Reports of similar format, updated in short intervals, are available by the the NYSDEC Bureau of Shellfisheries for numerous other locations on Long Island. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BACTERIA; CERTIFIED/UNCERTIFIED; COLIFORM; COREY CREEK; FECAL; LITTLE CREEK; POLLUTION; RICHMOND CREEK; SHELLFISH; WATER QUALITY]

48. Davidson,Maureen (Ed.) (1992): Evaluation of Bacteriological Water Quality, Orient Harbor, Shellfish Growing Area 24. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Bureau of Shellfisheries, Stony Brook, NY. 13 pages.
(files of Gregg Rivara)
<Year round adverse pollution condition bacteriological data are presented. A seasonal analysis of water quality finds one station located in Narrow River to fail both the total and fecal coliform criteria. Narrow River receives direct discharge from drain pipes and. Furthermore, large numbers of swans have been observed in the embayment. It is recommended that Narrow River be classified as uncertified year round, due to failure to meet total and fecal coliform criteria. Seasonal closures may be appropriate for Little Bay and Hallock Bay. MJA>
<<report, exclusively bacteriological data. Implications for shellfish harvesting. Reports of similar format, updated in short intervals, are available by the the NYSDEC Bureau of Shellfisheries for numerous other locations on Long Island. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BACTERIA; CERTIFIED/UNCERTIFIED; COLIFORM; FECAL; HALLOCKS BAY; LITTLE BAY; NARROW RIVER; POLLUTION; SHELLFISH]

49. Town of Shelter Island; Simes,Jeffrey (1987): A Shellfish Development Initiative for the Town of Shelter Island, A Proposal to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Town of Shelter Island.
(files of Gregg Rivara)
<The brown tides of 1985, 1986 and 1987 caused a severe depletion of the marine resources of Shelter Island and caused severe hardship for the local baymen. The objectives of the proposal are, among others, to restore and expand the shellfish populations in town waters, enhance the shellfish habitat and to employ part-time some of Shelter Island's baymen. Two projects are proposed: (1) A seed rafting program, to cultivate young shellfish for subsequent release; and (2) an investigation to determine the effect of bottom cultivation (e.g. plowing) on the set survival and recruitment of hard clams. MJA>
<<date possibly incorrect, PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CULTIVATION; CULTURE; HARD CLAM; PROPOSAL; RAFTING; RESEEDING; SHELLFISH; SHELTER ISLAND]

50. Smith,Christopher F; Rivara,Gregg (1988): Observations on the Bay Scallop Set of 1988 in Napeague Harbor. manuscript, 9 pp.
(Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County Marine Program, 39 Sound Avenue, Riverhead, NY 11901)
(files of Gregg Rivara)

<This is the final report on the set success of bay scallops in Napeague Harbor, as determined from spat collectors. Spat collectors (constructed of onion bags) were deployed along the eastern shore of Napeague Harbor, just seaward of local eelgrass beds. Examination of the bags in July revealed the presence of young bay scallops (1-2 mm) in three of the 10 spat collectors deployed. The bags closer to the eelgrass bed contained more scallops. Handling resulted in the loss of many scallops. Small mud crabs and spider crabs were noted in the bags. A subsequent investigation of the adjacent eelgrass bed in August also revealed a set of small scallops, at average densities of 102 scallops (size 7-12 mm). In a follow-up sample trip to the eelgrass bed in late August, it was discovered that most of the larger scallops had dropped off the eelgrasss blades and were lying in the shoreward sand areas. The average size of scallops remaining on the eelagrass was 14 mm. A second set of scallops had occurred during this time, being much smaller in number (size 4 mm). On the same sampling date, the 3 spat collector bags were opened and the enclosed scallops counted and measured. A total of 4779 scallops with an average size of 35.4 mm and a market value of approximately $ 240 was found. The 3 spat collectors cost about $ 30 to produce. The deployment of additonal spat collectors is encouraged. MJA>

<<a letter to the East Hampton Town Board is attached. Appendix includes data on number of eelgrass shoots per meter square for eelgrass bed in Napeague Harbor. This report is appended to the East Hampton Town Shellfish Management Report (SEE REF 100). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COLLECTION; CULTURE; EAST HAMPTON; EELGRASS; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; SCALLOP; SET; SHELLFISH; SIZE; SPAT]

51. Rivara,Gregg (Unknown year): History and Current Status of New York State Shellfish Enhancement. unpublished manuscript, 7 pp.

(files of Gregg Rivara, Cornell Cooperative Extension, 3690 Cedar Beach Road, Southold, NY 11971)

<As early as 1825 shellfish seed was transplanted into New York City waters from Chesapeake Bay. From these early efforts Long Island municipalities have utilized techniques to increase the population of harvestable shellfish. Seed planting, spawner sanctuaries, agreements with private mariculture firms, public and private relays, predator control and management areas are used toward this end. Although many of these methods are not critically evaluated they remain politically and publicly popular in most towns. Resource enhancement strategies used in the marine district of New York State are summarized and quantified. Hatchery and reseeding activities in towns of Riverhead, Shelter Island, Smithtown, Southampton and Southold are mentioned briefly. In addition, a new method for evenly dispersing hard clam seed using a modified agricultural seed planter are described. Hard clam, scallop and oyster culture mentioned. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; CULTURE; EAST HAMPTON; HARD CLAM; MARICULTURE; NURSERY; OYSTER; RELAYS; RESEEDING; RIVERHEAD; SANCTUARY; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; SPAWNING]

52. Long Island Green Seal Program (1989): 1989-90 Bay Scallop Rehabilitation Program, Additional Scope of Services and Budget. manuscript, 8 pp.

(Long Island Green Seal Program, West Shore Drive, Southold, NY 11971)

(files of Gregg Rivara)

<The object of the LI Green Seal Bay Scallop Rehabilitation Program is to reestablish bay scallops in the Peconic Bays of Long Island that were devastated by the brown tide of previous years. Report gives background of scallop fishery in the Peconic Bays and a summary of the 1985, 1986 and 1987 brown tide blooms. Specific objectives are outlined: (a) Refine techniques for growout in underwater cages, (b) compare the survival, growth and reproductive success of free-planted scallops to those grown in underwater cages, (c) free-plant bay scallop seed in variety of habitats, including eelgrass beds as occurred during 1988, and (d) deploy a limited number of spat collectors to monitor the reproductive success of the seed planted during the fall of 1988. Tasks of operation are outlined in detail. The final report was scheduled to be released in October 1989. MJA>

<<proposal, outlining future research. Contains one page of background information on scallop fishery and population history in Peconic and Gardiners Bay. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; EELGRASS; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; MANAGEMENT; PECONIC BAYS; PREDATION; PROPOSAL; REHABILITATION; REPRODUCTION; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SPAT]

53. Malinowski,Steve M (1986): Small-Scale Farming of the Hard Clam on Long Island, New York. Prepared for The New York State Urban Development Corporation. (Series Eds: Malinowski,Sarah; Siddall,Scott; Rosan,Nancy; Schlenk,Cornelia.) Aquaculture Innovation Program, New York State Urban Development Corporation, New York, NY. 60 pages.

(The Clam Farm, Inc.)

(files of Gregg Rivara)

<Describes farming techniques for hard clams. Construction and operation of an upwelling system is described and procedures for field growout are outlined in detail. Legal requirements and expenses are discussed. The appendix, written by Scott Siddall discusses selecion of sites for hard clam farming on Long Island. The sites with the least obstacles to overcome are located in the East End bays (Peconic/Gardiners bays). Two maps summarizing the patterns of distribution of several of the most important criteria for selection of sites within the waters of Long Island's East End are appended, noting areas closed to shellfishing, shallow areas, clay-silt sediment types, contours of pollution susceptibility, ownership, residential density, industrial use and population density of little neck clams. MJA>

<<mostly technical, appendix useful for locating sites favorable for hard clam culture. Contains brief bibliography HAVE ORIGINAL>>

[CULTURE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HARD CLAM; MARICULTURE; POLLUTION; SEDIMENT; SHELLFISH]

54. Krause,Maureen K (1993): Use of genetic markers to evaluate the success of transplanted bay scallops, Argopecten irradians. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. (manuscript), 28 pp.

(files of Christopher Smith)

<Extensive and recurrent "brown tide" blooms of Aureococcus anophagefferens devastated Long Island, New York populations of the bay scallop, Argopecten irradians, in the late 1980's. Mortality and poor recruitment throughout this period virtually eliminated native stocks, and resulted in the near total collapse of the bay scallop fishery. A coalition of local baymen and government officials attempted to reestablish this fishery through repeated introductions of hatchery-produced scallop seed. This study describes the degree of genetic differentiation among introduced and native scallops, as well as juveniles recruited following introductions. Sampling was conducted in Orient Harbor, Northwest Harbor, Napeague Harbor, Hallocks Bay, East Marion, Mashomack, North Haven, Northwest Lighthouse and the Sag Harbor Jetty. In order to determine the success of the transplant program, genetic variation of size allozyme loci was used to evaluate the relative contributions of native and introduced stocks to a natural recruitment event. Two approaches, multivariate discriminant function analysis, and conditional maximum likelihood analysis, were applied to genotype frequency data to estimate the proportion of recruits which were offspring of introduced scallops. While significant allele frequency differences were present among native and introduced scallops, they were not sufficiently large to separate the stocks using discriminant function analysis. Maximum likelihood analysis estimated that introduced scallops contributed approximately 25% to recruitment. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CULTURE; EAST MARION; GARDINERS BAY; GENETICS; HALLOCKS BAY; MARKERS; MASHOMACK; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTH HAVEN; NORTHWEST HARBOR; NORTHWEST LIGHTHOUSE; ORIENT HARBOR; RECRUITMENT; RESEEDING; SAG HARBOR; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; TRANSPLANT]

55. Smith,Christopher F; McMahon,James C (1987): Field Test of Innovative Bay Scallop Nursery Structures. Final Report to the New York State Urban Development Corporation Aquaculture Innovation Program. 33 pp.

(Christopher F. Smith, Suffolk County Cooperative Extension Marine Program, 39 Sound Avenue, Riverhead, NY 11901; and James McMahon, Town of Southold, 53095 Main Road, P.O. Box 728, Southold, New York 11971)

(files of Christopher Smith)

<Approximately 700 000 bay scallops were successfully cultured from 7.8 to 13.5 mm in shell height in three innovative multi-layer nursery system structures. These structures produced scallops at an 83% rate of survival at the first year cost of $28/1000 individuals. No significant differences were seen between these structures and control pearl nets when comparing growth and survival. The feasibility of use of these structures depends on the resources at hand (equipment and personnel) and level of investment. Sites chosen for this project were Mattituck Creek and Lake Montauk. Growth data is presented. Predators are noted. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<appendix includes permits and authorizations by different government agencies. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CULTURE; GROWTH; LAKE MONTAUK; MATTITUCK CREEK; NURSERY; PREDATION; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SURVIVAL]

56. Wenczel,Peter; Smith,Christopher F; Tettelbach,Stephen T (1994): Planting Bay Scallops. Results of Reseeding Bay Scallops in the Peconic Bay, New York 1986 to 1992. A Final Report Submitted to the New York State Urban Development Corporation, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the County of Suffolk. 135 pp.

<Bay scallops were planted, monitored and their contribution to the subsequent generation quantified in waters of the Peconics/Flanders/Gardiners area. The goal of establishing spawning scallops in targeted areas was met in three of the five years in which scallops were planted. Large scale plantings of bay scallops were carefully planned and monitored, and an infrastructure for commercial aquacultural production of bay scallop seed was developed and refined. Methods to evaluate the suitability of bay bottom for scallop transplanting were developed and refined. Equipment was developed and tested for use in monitoring starfish and crabs. Bay scallop life history and brown tide history is summarized and activities of the LI Green Seal Committee are outlined. Results from a computer model describing larval dispersion (SEE REF #84) and retention were used as a criterion, among others, for site selection. Methods of monitoring seed scallop plantings are described. Seed scallops were planted in Orient Harbor, Flanders Bay and Sag Harbor (1986); in Orient Harbor and Northwest Harbor (1987); in Hallocks Bay, Long Beach, East Marion, Northwest Creek, Eelgrass Creek and Alewife Creek (1988); in Hallocks Bay, East Marion, Northwest Harbor, Alewife Creek, Robins Island, Cutchogue Harbor, Red Cedar Point and Iron Point (1989); and in Flanders Bay, New Suffolk, Gull Pond, Orient Harbor, St. Regis and Alewife (1991). The transplant sites and results of the efforts are described, noting survival, habitat characteristics and predator abundance. Results from seed cage growout experiments and spat collectors are also presented. Much of the seed planted in 1986 was lost due to migration, and much of the 1988 seed was lost due to crab predation. Seed cages used in 1988 failed to exclude crabs. Cold water temperatures increased mortalities in 1989. A starfish predation experiment showed that starfish were able to effectively reduce spawner populations by 50% up to a starfish density of 0.01 ind/yd(SUPER)2. MJA>

<<very voluminous report. Research is presented year by year. Report lacks a general conclusions section. Contains extensive appendices, including (1) evaluation of the condition of an oyster shipment from Fishers Island, (2) results from a starfish predator control equipment test (mops vs. lined dredges) conducted off East Marion, (3) detailed scallop counts from the 1987 Orient Harbor transplant survey, (4) a list of management and technical committee members involved in the project, and (5) brown tide cell counts for Flanders Bay, Northwest Harbor and Orient Harbor, organized by year for the period 1986-92. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ALEWIFE CREEK; BROWN TIDE; COLLECTION; CULTURE; CUTCHOGUE HARBOR; EAST MARION; EELGRASS; FLANDERS BAY; GULL POND; HALLOCKS BAY; HATCHERY; IRON POINT; LARVAE; LONG BEACH; MODEL; NEW SUFFOLK; NORTHWEST CREEK; NORTHWEST HARBOR; ORIENT HARBOR; PECONIC BAYS; PREDATION; RED CEDAR POINT; RESEEDING; ROBINS ISLAND; SAG HARBOR; SCALLOP; SET; SPAT; ST. REGIS; STARFISH]

57. Smith,Christopher F; Wenczel,Peter (1986): Starfish Predator Control Equipment Test Results. Draft report to Long Island Green Seal Commitee, Bay Scallop Sub-Commitee. 7 pp.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<Lined dredges and mops were compared in terms of their effectiveness in reducing starfish densities in waters off East Marion (Peconic/Flanders Bay region). Both types of equipment were successful in collecting significant quantities of starfish, especially in areas with sparse starfish cover. Estimated efficiencies for areas containing low concentrations of starfish were estimated to be 75% for dredges and 60% for mops. Upon encountering dense populations of starfish (mats of hundreds of starfish), efficiencies fell to 30% for dredges and 20% for mops. Data from mop and dredge tows are given. Lined dredges are recommended for zones surrounding scallop seed areas, whereas mops are recommended for use within a transplant area. Performance of both types of gear should be checked in areas with high starfish densities. MJA>

<<A slightly edited version of this report is included as an appendix of Wenczel et al (1994; SEE REF #56). Report mentions patches with high concentrations of starfish off East Marion. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DREDGING; EAST MARION; PECONIC BAYS; PREDATION; SCALLOP; STARFISH]

58. Boyer,Gregory L (Unknown year): Iron and Nitrogen Nutrition in the Brown Tide Algae Aureococcus anophagefferens. A Proposal submitted to Suffolk County Department of Health Services. Submitted by the Research Foundation of State University of New York. proposal.

(Gregory L Boyer, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210)

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<Since 1985, blooms of the brown tide algae have severely impacted the bay scallop and related fisheries on eastern Long Island. Current evidence suggests that these blooms are not triggered by the traditional macronutrients nitrogen and phosphorus. To investigate the role of trace metals such as iron in these blooms, we propose to determine the iron quota for cultures of Aureococcus anophagefferens with different nitrogen sources. We will also examine if these cultures produce strong ferric chelators (siderophores) or induce specialized enzymes (ferric chelate reductases) that can be used to obtain iron need to support cell growth (...). FROM AUTHOR>

<<contains current bibliography on the relationship of brown-tides to environmental variables. Contains no field component. PHOTOCOPY MADE(EXCERPTS)>>

[INCOMPLETE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; CHELATORS; NUTRIENTS; PROPOSAL]

59. Weber,Alice; Grahn,Christina M (1995): Commercial Finfish and Crustacean Landings from Peconic and Gardiners Bay, New York 1980-1992. manuscript, 25 pp.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Finfish and Crustaceans, 295 Belle Meade Road, East Setauket, NY 11733)

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<The Peconic and Gardiners Bay estuary has historically provided significant contributions to the marine foodfish landings in New York State. This estuary currently supports important commercial fisheries for more than thirty species of finfish and crustacea, harvested by over four hundred licensed fisherman using a wide variety of gear types. Recent landings data has documented an overall decline in the total catch of fish and crustacea within the estuary, particularly during the last few years. While the cause of this downward trend is uncertain, it is likely that coastal overfishing, habitat degradaton and the outbreak of the "brown tide" have all contributed to the observed declines. Efforts directed at improving habitat protection, enhancing interstate and interjurisdictional management of fishery resources, and preventing future outbreaks of the "brown tide" organism could be expected to provide significantly increased economic benefits associatedd with the harvest and sale of marine fishery resources of the Peconic and Gardiners Bay estuary. Contains tables of average annual landings, grouped by decade (1950's to 1990's), and yearly commercial landings of the main commercial fish species (1980-1992). Other tables list landings by gear, contributions of Peconic/Gardiners Bay landings to total New York landings (1980-1992), number of foodfish licenses issued (1988-1991) and graphs of landings for selected fish (1980-1992). FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<summarizes landings data collected by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[CATCH; CRUSTACEA; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; GEAR; LANDINGS; LICENSE; PECONIC BAYS]

60. Lonsdale,Darcy J (1995): A Field Study of Microzooplankton Biomass and Grazing Rate. Final Report to the Suffolk Department of Health Services. 60 pp.

(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-5000)

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<An investigation of the grazing impact of microzooplankton on the phytoplankton community in Great Peconic Bay was conducted during late spring and summer of 1994. Previous grazing studies in embayments of the Peconic Bays system had shown that less than 10% of primary production was controlled by larger zooplankton, mostly metazoan zooplankton such as copepods and copepod nauplii (Kim, 1993, SEE REF #150). Using a dilution technique, this study showed that a significant amount of phytoplankton biomass produced in Great Peconic Bay is consumed by microzooplankton, mostly protists by number. Between late June and September, the lowest estimate (95% C.I.) of microzooplankton consumption of phytoplankton biomass produced per day ranged between 66.0% to 81.4% and averaged 73.9%. Predator removal experiments showed that metazoan microzooplankton >64 um and

mesozooplankton >202 um have a minimal role as grazers compared to smaller protists. Multiple regression analysis suggested that the grazing coefficient of microzooplankton can be predicted by water temperature alone and does not depend on chlorophyll a concentration or total density of ciliates and micrometazoa. This result likely reflects the direct relationship between metabolic demand and growth rate of ciliates as water temperatue increases. During the course of this study a brown tide (Aureococcus anophagefferens) occurred in Great South Bay and grazing experiments strongly suggest that microzooplankton consume alternate phytoplankton and avoid A. anophagefferens cells. FROM AUTHOR>

<<appendix contains counts of ciliates, dinoflagellates, meso- and microzooplankton in Great Peconic and Flanders Bay, in addition to phytoplankton growth data. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; CHLOROPHYLL; FLANDERS BAY; GRAZING; GROWTH; MESOZOOPLANKTON; MICROZOOPLANKTON; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; PROTOZOA; ZOOPLANKTON]

61. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1995): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1995. 14 pages.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<Quasi-weekly cell counts (April-December) of Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay, Great South Bay, Moriches Bay and Shinnecock Bay for the year 1995. Contains maps of sampling locations, and extent of the brown tide that occurred in May, June and July 1995. Cell counts were >100,000 cells ml for several stations in the Peconic system until late September. MJA>

<<no text; only tables and maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

62. Costa,Helder; Hutchinson,Edith; Germano,Joseph; Trefey,John; Metz,Simone; LeBlanc,Lawrence; Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995): Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program. 101 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<The current study provides a small but useful database of high quality contaminant measurements against which future data can be compared. Concentrations of chemical contaminants (organic and metal) are highest in the sheltered bays and harbors in the vicinity of rivers where fine-grained sediments and decaying organic matter tend to accumulate. Highest concentrations of PAHs were found in Meetinghouse Creek, East Creek, at the mouth of the Peconic River, and on Upper Sag Harbor Cove. Highest concentrations of PCBs were found at Meetinghouse Creek. Pesticide concentrations were generally low, except for DDT concentrations that were elevated at East Creek, Meetinghouse Creek and Upper Sag Harbor Cove. East Creek and Meetinghouse Creek were the most metals-enriched stations in this study. In most cases, elevations in contaminant concentrations were associated wit high concentrations of TOC. For the Peconic Estuary, distributions of TOC appear to provide a reasonably accurate indicator of chemical contaminant distributions. Exceedances of ER-L values for PAHs, PCBs, DDTs, As and Pb suggest a potential for contaminat-induced effects to biological resources. However, the SPI (sediment profile image analysis) survey and subsequent analyses provide important perspective on the most likely causes of poor benthic community and habitat conditions in this ecosystem: Given the broad expanse and relatively shallow nature of the Peconic estuary, many areas of bottom will experience low or modest flushing rates, so they will be particularly susceptible to ecological stress from nutrient or excess organic loading. Few of the locations showed evidence of mature, deposit-feeding infaunal communities. As macrophytes such as the sea lettuce Ulva die and start to decompose on the bottom as the season progresses, low dissolved oxygen conditions and high SOD will contribute to further habitat degradation in shallow areas with low circulation rates. From this study, there do not appear to be areas with poor habitat quality that could be attributed to excessive sediment contamination. The physical dynamics of the Peconics estuary greatly influence chemical contaminat distributions. Background and nonpoint sources appear to exceed the influence of point sources throughout the estuary. Estuarine management seems necessary, and management objectives should focus on (1) organic carbon loading, (2) improved characterizing of the contaminant distribution in the vicinity of East Creek and Meetinghouse Creek, and (3) the excessive loadings of As and Pb. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<mostly chemical data on organic and metal contaminants and total organic carbon (TOC). Short chapter on condition of benthic community, featuring several sediment profile images. PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[BENTHOS; CARBON; CHEMICAL; CONTAMINANTS; DDT; ESTUARIES; METALS; ORGANIC; OXYGEN; PAH; PCB; PECONIC BAYS; PESTICIDES; POLLUTION; SEDIMENT]

63. Halavik,Thomas (1995): Characterization of the submerged habitats of the Peconics Estuary System. Memorandum to the Peconics N.E.P., T.A.C. Natural Resource Sub-committee.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<Contains excerpts from two bathymetric fishing maps (NOAA National Ocean Service). Peconics area is covered by two 1:100 000 charts (New Haven F-99 and Long Island East F-75). Maps delineate six types of bottom substrate (mud, sand, shells, gravel, clay and rocky) and their boundaries. Data is a compilation of all survey data from 1872 to 1975 and was published in 1989. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; FISHERIES; MAP; PECONIC BAYS; SEDIMENT; SUBMERGED]

64. Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office (1995): Technical Progress Reports. 44 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<Compilation of technical progress reports of ten current studies in the Peconics region: (1) submerged aquatic vegetation, (2) surface water monitoring, (3) surface water modeling, (4) groundwater underflow estimation, (5) groundwater underflow measurement, (6) toxics characterization, (7) land use characterization, (8) priority species inventory, (9) wetland status and trends, and (10) estuarine use and economic value assessment and finance plan. Some preliminary findings of these studies are: (1) a significant inventory of eelgrass has remaained in the Peconic estuary despite the losses during the mid-1980s brown tides. Nonetheless the absence of eelgrass in the inner estuary and the abundance of sea lettuce is a source of concern. Nutrient input should be reduced. Four locations in the Peconic estuary are suggested for establishing future eelgrass beds and a submerged aquatic vegetation monitoring program is described. (2) 21 new sampling stations for water quality monitoring are described.(3) the existing BTCAMP water quality model grid is being extended by adding segmentation within a number of smaller embayments. A benthic macroalgae submodel is being modified to incorporate multiple benthic macroalgae types. (4) accuracy of ground-water maps has been improved, more data on pumpage and evaporation compiled and estimates of groundwater discharge developed. Numerous wells were measured. (5) An underwater seepage meter was developed and tested and additional wells installed on Shelter island to help interpret seepage measurements. (6) data collection for the toxics characterization was completed and a sediment profile imaging (SPI) survey conducted. A draft study report is pending completion (SEE REF #62). (7) GEIS of land use maps were prepared and computerization of the land use data base is in progress. (8) problems with a file of the boundaries of the study area were encountered. The priority species inventory work has been completed, with the exception of marine birds. Report contains a map on habitat use of the Orient Harbor Zone by L. Kempi (Ridley's turtle). (9) Aerial photointerpretation (API) of wetlands/deepwater habitats has been completed for half of the project area. (10) A prelminary listing of user groups of the estuary has been compiled, a model of economic impacts is being developed. Data gaps exist on land use at the town level. MJA>

<<progress reports of 10 current studies in Peconic area, very brief, some unrelated to living natural resources>>

[CONTAMINANTS; EELGRASS; ENDANGERED; ESTUARIES; FLORA; GROUNDWATER; LAND USE; NUTRIENTS; PEP; PHYSICAL; PROGRESS; RARE; SEDIMENT; SEEPAGE; SURFACE; THREATENED; TURTLES; ULVA; WATER QUALITY; WETLANDS]

65. Wilson,Robert E; Beltrami,Edward (1994): Causative Factors in the Initiation of "Brown Tide" Blooms. A Proposal to the New York Sea Grant Institute, the Sea Grant College of State University of New York and Cornell University, 115 Nassau Hall, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-5001. 14 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<The objectives of this proposal are: to determine the extent by which a reduction in flushing rates contributes to the onset of "brown tide" events in the Peconic Bay and to perform a statistical evaluation of the relative contribution of meteorological and climatic factors that are suspected to trigger a "brown tide". A brief summary of previous research that investigated flushing is given. Flushing chracteristics would be

evaluated using 1984 survey data. The realtive importance of variations in flushing rates would be assessed using a multiple regression model. MJA>

<<proposal gives background on previous hydrographical studies in area, contains useful bibliography. Reviewers' comments are appended. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; CLIMATE; FLUSHING; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; PROPOSAL]

66. Koetzner,Ken; Chytalo,Karen; Decker,Cynthia (1995): Peconic Estuary Program, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study. A Review by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Bureau of Marine Habitat Protection. 5 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<Review of a draft report by Cashin Associates, P.C., of the Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) Study performed for the Peconic Estuary Program. Summarizes finindings, generally approving the work. Points of criticism are: (a) unfounded conclusions about the direct effect of nutrient discharge on SAV, (b) insufficient review of macroalgae literature, (c) equating productivity and biomass and (d) several unfounded remarks contained in the management recommendation section. Some technical improvements are also suggested. MJA>

<<review and critcism of draft report (final report: SEE REF #139). Mentions eelgrass and several macroalgae species. SEE ALSO REF #67. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIOMASS; BROWN TIDE; EELGRASS; FLORA; MACROALGAE; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PRODUCTION; REVIEW; VEGETATION]

67. Smith,Christopher F; Latson,Steve; Wenczel,Peter (1995): Letter to Vito Minei (first sentence reads: This letter provides comments on the Peconic Estuary Program Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study prepared by Cashin Associates).

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<This letter contains comments to a report by Cashin Associates, P.C on the Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) Study prepared for the Peconic Estuary Program. Authors generally approve of work. Points of criticism are: (1) The map of eelgrass distribution is not complete, according to the author and several baymen who have extensive knowledge of present and historic distribution of eelgrass (e.g. in Three Mile Harbor and Northwest Harbor). (2) The treatment of the algae Codium is too harsh, as this species does play an important role in nutrient balance as as a habitat. (3) The contention that scallop dredging damaged eelgrass beds is potentially volatile, difficult to prove and should, therefore, be removed from the text. (4) Station locations should be indicated on maps of vegetation distribution, (5) the role of storms on SAV should be addressed, (6) the presence of "slip gut", an algal species occurring in the winter, should be noted, and (7) salinity data appears to be too high. MJA>

<<comments and criticisms to a report on the submerged aquatic vegetation of the Peconic estuary (SEE REF #139), SEE ALSO REF #66. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CODIUM; DREDGING; EELGRASS; MACROALGAE; NORTHWEST HARBOR; PECONIC BAYS; PEP; REVIEW; SALINITY; SCALLOP; THREE MILE HARBOR; VEGETATION]

68. Beltrami,Edward (1994): Inferring Brown Tide Dynamics in Peconic Bay from Models and Data. Interim Report to Suffolk County Health Services. 18 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<This preliminary report discusses the implications of temperature, salinity, total chlorophyll and cell count data, provided by the Suffolk County Health Department, for brown tide dynamics in the Peconic Bay. Rainfall data is to be included in the future. Visual inspection of data was performed; future work will utilize statistical methods. Micronutrient pulses from rainfall, high salinity, high temperature and prolonged drought periods seem beneficial to bloom formation. Winds may increase residence time of local waters. Evidence is not unequivocal and hypotheses require statistical testing. MJA>

<<first of several project reports (SEE REF #69); PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; DROUGHT; MODEL; PHYSICAL; RAIN; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE]

69. Beltrami,Edward (1994): Inferring Brown Tide Dynamics in Peconic Bay from Models and Data. Interim Report #2 to Suffolk County Health Services. 14 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<Flow discharge data and its effect on brown tide bloom dynamics were analyzed. A trophic model, incorporating phytoplankton, microzooplankton, macrozooplankton and protozoa is presented, and results of some sample calculations are discussed. Small changes in the net per capita growth rate (r) will noticably alter the duration and, to a lesser extent, the severety of a bloom. Appendix contains model equations. MJA>

<<second report to project modeling brown tide bloom dynamics in the Peconic Bay (SEE REF #68). Mostly theoretical. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; DISCHARGE; GRAZING; GROWTH; MACROZOOPLANKTON; MICROZOOPLANKTON; MODEL; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; PROTOZOA; TROPHIC]

70. Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office (1994): Monitoring Locations for Sediment Nutrient Flux and Toxic Substances. 2 pp.

(published by: Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Division of Environmental Quality)

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<List and Map of 10 sediment nutrient flux monitoring stations and 12 toxics monitoring stations sampled in the framework of the Peconic Estuary Program. MJA>

<<no explanatory text. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CONTAMINANTS; MAP; MONITORING; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; SEDIMENT]

71. Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995): Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Executive Report. 16 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<This report summarizes the objectives and results of a previous draft report by the same Author (SEE REF #62). Primary objective of this study was to improve the understanding of the chemical contaminant dynamics of the Peconic Estuary ecosystem on an estuarine-wide basis. Among the tasks of this study were: (1) to examine existing sediment contamination data and identify possibly problematic contaminants, (2) to characterize the spatial distributions by means of chemical analysis of field samples, (3) characterize sediment properties that may influence accumulation of contaminants, (4) identify those contaminants that may adversely affect organisms in the Peconic Estuary, (5) determine potential sources of chemical contaminants, (6) compare concentrations found in the Peconic Estuary with concentrations that have been shown to cause adverse effects to marine organisms, (7) identify additional needs for research regarding sources, transport and fate of chemical contaminants. PAH concentrations for different locations in the Peconic estuary are presented, and distributions of PCBs, pesticides and metals are briefly discussed. A summary of stations in the Peconic estuary where sediment contamination levels show elevated metal/Al ratios, values above the biological effects range low (ER-L) and values above the bilogical effects range medium (ER-M) is presented. Macro-infaunal assemblages, as determined from sediment profile image analysis, are briefly described. Concetrations of chemical contaminants were highest in sheltered bays, in fine-grained sediments of high TOC. Few locations sampled possessed mature deposit-feeding infaunal communities. Next to chemical contaminants, high nutrient and organic loading and low flushing rates are believed to be of great importance in degrading sediment quality. MJA>

<<summary and update to previos draft report (SEE REF #62); contains map of sediment flux and toxics monitoring stations (SEE REF #70). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; CONTAMINANTS; FAUNA; METALS; NUTRIENTS; ORGANIC; PAH; PCB; PECONIC BAYS; PEP; PESTICIDES; SEDIMENT; SUCCESSION]

72. Minei,Vito A; Morgan,Sherry T; Dowhan,Joseph J; Kassner,Jeffrey; Suffolk County Department of Health Services; New York State Department of Environmental Protection; Fish and Wildlife Service; Town of Brookhaven (1995): Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. 14 pp.

(files of Robert Cerrato)

<This set of letters from various sources contains comments to Costa et al, 1995 (SEE REF #62). The different authors suggest additions in the methods section (definitions, justifications), some further discussion and clarification of the creek characterizations (Noyack and Meetinghouse Creek, and comparisons to other regions), discussion of previous contamination data (DDT, tissue samples), and a critical evaluation of the limits of this preliminary study. The overall opinion of the draft report is highly positive. MJA>

<<compilation of 6 memoranda, prepared by the SCDHS, NYSDEC, USFWS and Town of Brookhaven, with comments and suggestions to a draft report on sediment chemical contaminant distribution in the Peconic Estuary (SEE REF #62). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; CONTAMINANTS; DDT; FAUNA; MEETINGHOUSE CREEK; METALS; NOYACK BAY; NUTRIENTS; PAH; PCB; PECONIC BAYS; PEP; PESTICIDES]

73. Tettelbach,Stephen T; Smith,Christopher F; Kaldy,James E 3rd; Arroll,Thomas W; Denson,Michael R (1990): Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck, 1819) in Winter. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 9(No. 1), 127-134.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<To better understand some of the factors which affect the success of Argopecten irradians irradians reseeding programs, the progression and prevalence of scallop burial and mortality due to shifting sediments were examined. Ten days after their release in Northwest Creek during December, 14% of all observed scallops were completely buried and 27% were partially buried. Mortality among observed individuals increased to 70-90% by late March, but overall recovery was onlyy 23-39%. In laboratory studies all scallops buried by 1 cm of sediment died within 1 day; almost all partially buried scallops survived for 1 month. Mortality was greater in muddy-sand than in sand. Movements which resulted in partiallly buried scallops unburying themselves were much less frequent at water temperatures below 3 (DEG)C. Burial in winter is seen as a potentially significant cause of bay scallop mortality which should be considered when implementing reseeding programs. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS)>>

[BURIAL; MORTALITY; NORTHWEST CREEK; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SEASONALITY; SEDIMENT; TEMPERATURE; TRANSPLANT]

74. Matthews,James T; Vorhees,Earl (1994): Survey of Sub-Aquatic Vegetation in Northwest Creek, East Hampton L.I. 2 pp.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<A snorkeling survey, conducted in Northwest Creek in August 1994, studied distribution, type and density of vegetation on the sea floor in an area known to have dense eel grass cover prior to the brown tide of 1987. Eel grass was found only in the northwest corner of the creek and observed to be in poor condition. Sparse amounts of widgeon grass were found in all areas except along the southern most excursion. No "scallop bugs", usually abundant, were observed. It is noted that the amount of eelgrass washed upon the shores during the fall die-offs has decreased over recent years. As found in informal observations, there had been some recovery of eelgrass over the years following the brown tide, but in 1994 there had been a substantial decrease. On the other hand, the size of eelgrass windrows on the Northwest Harbor shore just outside the creek has made a significant recovery since the brown tide and has continued to improve through 1994. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<very brief report describing a one-day sub-aquatic vegetation study. Contains map of survey path in Northwest Creek. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; EELGRASS; FLORA; NORTHWEST CREEK; NORTHWEST HARBOR; SCALLOP; SEASONALITY; SUBMERGED; VEGETATION]

75. Petrie,Donald A (1993): The Pond Watchers Alamanac 1993. 4 pp.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<This almanac for Georgica Pond describes the 1992 December storm, which led to record water heights. During that time (11-13 Dec. 1992), a 16 ft. Minke whale entered Georgica Pond, being observed by at least two people. In July of 1992 the decaying carcass of the whale was found buried in sand and detritus on the southwest shore of Georgica Pond. Swans, blue crabs and cormorants were observed in abundance in 1993, but were "not excessive". Pond weeds, like Sago, redhead and filamentous algae, were less abundant than in earlier years. Silting of the Pond appears to have increased over the last decade. MJA>

<<study area outside of Peconic estuary. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; BIRDS; CARCASS; FAUNA; FLORA; GEORGICA POND; STORM; SWANS; WEEDS; WHALES]

76. Hoff,Thomas B; Ecological Analysts Inc. (1981): Findings of a Limnological Survey of Hook Pond, East Hampton, New York. Prepared for Hook Pond Association, Hook Pond Road, East Hampton, New York 11937. paged by section.

(Thomas B. Hoff, Ecological Analysts Inc., R.D. 2, Goshen Turnpike, Middletown, NY 10940)
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<The objective of this survey was to examine the trophic status (condition of water chemistry, presence of aquatic plants and fishes) of Hook Pond, and address the concern over encroachment of Hook Pond by aquatic vegetation. Results of a 4-day survey conducted in July 1980 are presented. 5 species of freshwater fish (largemouth bass, bluegill sunfish, banded kilifish, pumpkinseed sunfish and carp) were caught with a beach seine. From this cursory survey, the fish community of Hook Pond appears well balanced. Seven species of aquatic plants were observed as the dominant vegetation of the pond (Potamogeton crispus, P. diversifolius, Vallisneria americana, Anachares (Elodea) canadensis, Phragmites communis, Nymphaea odorata and Lemna minor). Species distribution and use are described. Water quality measurements, recorded at 14 stations, encompassed temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, conductivity and salinity. Nitrogen and phosphorus, in various forms, were measured in three water column samples and 2 sediment samples. Water column analyses also included coliform counts. Sediment analyses measured concentrations of several chlorinated hydrocarbons used as pesticides. Ammonia and phosphorus concentrations were highest at the eastern part of the pond, near an outflow pipe to the ocean. High phosphate and sediment DDE and DDD concentrations were attributed to fertilizers and pesticides leaching from an adjacent golf course. Previously measured coliform and oxygen data (from 1976) are summarized. Hook Pond is characterized as being eutrophic and possessing numerous nutrient sources. Recommendations to reduce vegetation and nutrient levels are given, and different (physical, chemical and biological) methods for controlling aquatic vegetation are compared. MJA>
<<Hook Pond empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Report contains map of study area. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CHEMICAL; COLIFORM; EUTROPHICATION; FISH; FLORA; FRESHWATER; GEESE; HOOK POND; NUTRIENTS; OXYGEN; PH; PHRAGMITES; PHYSICAL; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE; VEGETATION; WATERFOWL; WEEDS]

77. Davies,DeWitt S; Fedelem,Roy; Fischer Key,Lauretta; Verbarg,Ronald; Volpe,Michael; Suffolk County Planning Department (1987): Accabonac Harbor Area Study. A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed. (Series Eds: Koppelman,Lee E; Kunz,Arthur.) Suffolk County Department of Planning, Hauppauge, NY. 147 pages.
(Suffolk County Department of Planning, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, NY 11788)
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X HT 393.N72 A23 1987)
<This report characterizes past, present and future use of the Accabonac watershed. A description is given of the tidal and freshwater wetlands, upland habitats, prime wildlife areas, significant fish and wildlife habitats, critical environmental areas, typical wildlife populations, endangered and threatened species, marine water quality, fisheries, circulation, soils and groundwater resources. Detailed species lists for the four major wetlands habitat-types (Coastal Freshwater Marsh, Emergent Freshwater Marsh, Flooded Deciduous Marsh and Cranberry Bog), and upland habitats (forests, old fields, dune and beach areas) are presented. Accabonac Harbor comprises one of the major undeveloped coastal wetland ecosystems on Long Island. Resource management issues (e.g. breeding bird areas, fishing and mosquito control) are addressed. The appendix contains detailed faunal lists of an invetebrate study conducted in 1980, a fish survey (1980), an amphibian and reptile survey (1980), a mammal survey (1980) and four years of bird observation data collected on 154 bird species by Hoeflick (1980). MJA>
<<very detailed report, containing comprehensive species lists, extensive bibliography. Contains map of environmental resources. PHOTOCOPY MADE (TOC, MAP NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION, APPENDICES)>>
[ACCABONAC HARBOR; AMPHIBIA; ARTHROPODS; BENTHOS; BIRDS; BREEDING; CRUSTACEA; ENDANGERED; FAUNA; FISH; FISHERIES; FLORA; GASTROPODA; HABITAT; MAMMALS; MOSQUITO; PHRAGMITES; SHELLFISH; STARFISH; TURTLES; VEGETATION; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE; WORMS]

78. Friedman,Barnaby; Galcik,Walter; Janums,Pat; Fischetti,Tracy; Jacobs,Betsy; Miller,Lucy; Penny,Larry T (1995): The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. 23 pp.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<Because of increasing concerns about the degree to which the common reed, Phragmites communis, is filling and overtaking East Hampton Town wetlands, the Town's Department of Natural Resources carried out a study of the wetlands around 15 water bodies (Little Northwest Creek, Northwest Creek, Barne's Meadow, Ely Brook Pond, Three Mile Harbor, Lion Head Pond (East), Hog Creek, Accabonac Harbor, Fresh Pond, Napeague Harbor, Fort Pond, Lake Montauk, Hook Pond, Georgica Pond and Wainscott Pond) in 1995. The wetlands to those water bodies were mapped in the field after rough mapping by photointerpretation. Phragmites stands occupy close to 50% or more of the wetlands in the following system: Little Northwest Creek, Northwest Creek, Barne's Meadow, Ely Brook Pond, Lion Head Pond, Fresh Pond, Hook Pond and Georgica Pond. In several of the systems, Phragmites forms such thick monocultural stands that virtually nothing else grows besides the reed. Phragmites occupies not only the high marsh but also the coastal plain freshmarsh and intertidal saltmarsh, competing with Spartina alterniflora. Comparisons of the 1995 results with a 1938 aerial photograph of Georgica Pond show a considerably greater Phragmites cover in 1995. Dispersion of the reed occurs via rhizomes. The authors predict a further expansion of Phragmites in the future. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<includes color photos and 17 maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ACCABONAC HARBOR; BARNE'S MEADOW; EAST HAMPTON; ELY BROOK POND; FLORA; FORT POND; FRESH POND; GEORGICA POND; HOG CREEK; HOOK POND; INVASION; LAKE MONTAUK; LION HEAD POND; LITTLE NORTHWEST CREEK; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTHWEST CREEK; PHRAGMITES; RHIZOMES; SALT MARSHES; SUCCESSION; WAINSCOTT POND; WETLANDS]

79. Koppelman,Lee E; Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979): Long Island Regional Element, New York State Coastal Management Program. Final Report. Long Island Regional Planning Board, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, NY 11737, 233 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<As part of the New York State Coastal Management Program, a coastal management plan is described for Long Island. This features subplans for commercial fishing, recreational fishing, mariculture, coastal erosion, land and water capability classification, water quality, dredging, recreation, and energy facilities. Statewide issues, identified by the New York State Dept. of State are adressed, including aesthetic resources, recreation resources, public access, economic development, impacts of OCS activities, energy facilities, agricultural resources, coastal flooding and erosion, fish, wildlife and their habitats, coastal water and coastal air resources. Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPC) of Statewide Importance are listed. These include Peconic Bluffs, Robins Island, Greenport, Shelter Island (Mashomack), Fort Pond Bay, Napeague and Gardiners Island. GAPCs of local significance include Accabonac Harbor, the Peconic River, Orient Point, Sag Harbor and East Marion. For many of the GAPCs, preservation of the natural habitat and resources is of primary concern. MJA>

<<addresses coastal management issues on Long Island in general. No original data presented. Peconic region and its natural resources mentioned extensively. PHOTOCOPY MADE (ONLY EXCERPTS: TOC AND GAPCS)>>

[EAST MARION; EROSION; FISHERIES; GAPC; GARDINERS ISLAND; GREENPORT; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; MARICULTURE; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; ORIENT POINT; PECONIC BAYS; PECONIC RIVER; RECREATION; ROBINS ISLAND; SAG HARBOR; SHELTER ISLAND; WILDLIFE]

80. Davies,DeWitt S; Fischer,Lauretta; McTiernan,Edward; Riegner,Mark; Swick,Carol; Tanenbaum,Edith; Verbarg,Ronald; Wagner,Peggy; Suffolk County Planning Department (1981): Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay. Suffolk County Planning Department, Koppelman,Lee E; Kunz,Arthur (eds), 81 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton and files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, IV C7)

<This report includes and analysis of the Lake Montauk watershed in terms of its environmental characteristics and resources, existing land use, contamination, current and projected population and land available for development. Distribution and abundance of shellfish and pelagic fish eggs in Lake Montauk are described. The natural resources of the Lake Montauk watershed include salt and freshwater wetlands, forests, marine shrubland, dunes, beach, pasture land, dredge spoil areas and old fields. Most of the undeveloped portions of the Lake Montauk watershed are considered prime wildlife areas. 28 bird species are listed as breeders in the study area. The extent to which development has impacted and will impact the marine environment of the lake is discussed. Planning recommendations, involving acquisitions and

easements, stormwater runoff, commercial fishing facilities and development of aquaculture are discussed. MJA>

<<contains map of natural resources of Lake Montauk. PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS: TOC, SHELLFISH & FISH EGG DISTRIBUTIONS, NATURAL RESOURCES)>>

[DUNES; EGGS; FISH; FISHERIES; FOREST; FORT POND; HARD CLAM; LAKE MONTAUK; LAND USE; MARICULTURE; POPULATION; PROTECTION; SCALLOP; SEASONALITY; SHELLFISH; SHRUBLAND; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE]

81. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (1992): North Sea Landfill, Fish Cove Study. Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. paged by section.

(files of Lawrence LeBlanc)

<Study to determine whether leachate emanating form one cell at the landfill was having an environmental impact on the southeast portion of Fish Cove. In previous work, conducted in the summer of 1989, surface water, sediment and biota samples were collected, and short and long-term bioassays were conducted to investigate impacts on the hard clam Mercenaria mercenaria. These bioassays suggested that clam larvae spawning in or being transported to the southeast region of Fish Cove would not survive. These previous conclusions are questioned by the present publication, which cites a Town of Southampton study, reporting the presence of hard clams, particularly newly spawned seed clams and a variety of other species at the site. Despite elevated iron, ammonia and manganese concentrations, the area "continues to support a viable and diverse ecosystem". Metal concentrations in surface water, sediment and clam samples are tabulated. MJA>

<<the annotated document was probably incomplete. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH COVE; HARD CLAM; LARVAE; LEACHATE; METALS; MORTALITY; NORTH SEA LANDFILL; POLLUTION; SEDIMENT]

82. Wilkins,Bruce T (1967): Outdoor Recreation and the Commercial Fishery in the Town of Southold. 131 pp.

(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GV 191.42 .N72 W55 1967)

<This study was conducted by the Town of Southold's Planning Board in 1964 and 1965 to estimate the extent of participation in specified outdoor recreational activities, and to collect commercial and recreational fishery data. Use of Long Island Sound, Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay is described. Swimming, boating, fishing (from rental, charter and open boats and from shore), clamming, picnicking and hunting activity was quantified by direct counts and questionnaires. A general characterization of "typical" participants in each recreational activity is sketched. A separate chapter describes commercial and recreational fishing and the major fishery resources in Southold's waters. Many visiting anglers spent more than 7 days per year in the town; most were residents of NYC and Nassau County. The rustic aura of the town and the good fishing were the primary attractants fro most anglers. The level of summer recreation fishery participation was estimated to be 18,000 shore and 27,000 boat anglers. Landings data from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (1955-1965) is presented. Prior to 1955 (when yields for in-state areas were unavailable) landings estimates were based on an assumed ratio of Southold's yields to NY state totals. Landings are presented for selected years and species, starting 1901. Species selected had reported annual harvests in recent years over $ 50 000. These include scup, blackback, yellowtail, fluke and butterfish. Whales and weakfish have lost economic importance. Landed value of oysters, sea scallops, bay scallops and hard clams are presented for select years, also starting in 1901. Total poundage landed ranged between 8-11 million pounds annually. Factors influencing harvests are discussed (habitat deterioration and overfishing). The long-term decline of the oyster is described and fluctuations in bay scallop populations discussed in light of hurricane-activity and the great eelgrass decline in the 1930's. Methods of stimulation and management of fisheries are presented and the importance of shallow salt water areas is emphasized. The impacts of a canal linking Long Island Sound and the bays are discussed for two alternative sites (Dam Pond vs. Hashamomuck Pond). Temperature, salinity and faunal changes are considered. Experiences of other states with respect to zoning, subdivision control, acquisitions and easements and commuity stimulation are summarized. Recreational use of Southold waters is projected for the future. It is concluded that the Town of Southold will be hosting greater numbers of recreationists in the future and that certain activities (e.g. boating) will increase up to 250 % relative to the 1964-1965 level of participation. A 93% increase in fishing pressure by 1985 is estimated. MJA and HICKEY>

<<contains extensive bibliography. SEE ALSO Hickey (1985, REF #440) NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; BOATS; CATCH; CLAMMING; CLIMATE; CONSERVATION; EELGRASS; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; HUNTING; LONG ISLAND SOUND; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; POPULATION DYNAMICS; PROTECTION; RECREATION; SALINITY; SCALLOP; SEASONALITY; SHELLFISH; SOUTHOLD; TEMPERATURE; WHALES]

83. Tuthill,Edwin J; Bagg,James (1971): Study of Environmental Impacts of Alternative Long Island Sound Bridge Sites. Marine Sciences Research Center Technical Report 12, 136 pp.
(SUNY SB library, MSRC; MASIC X GC 1 .N42 no. 12)
<This study analyzed the overall environmental effects of a bridge across Long Island Sound at eight alternative locations. For each location, the following was considered: (a) identification of principal habitats, feeding areas and reproductive grounds of all commercial and sports fishes, as well as rare species and all major and rare species of birds and wildlife; (2) survey and biological classification of existing wetlands within the immediate area of the proposed bridge; (3) comparison of environmental effects with alternative bridge sites; (4) documentation of current polution levels in Long Island Sound and estimates of potential increase due to construction of the bridge; and (5) examination of current federal, state and local environmental protection laws. Data was compiled primarily from literature; some additional interviews with researchers and speciallists were conducted. Catch, spawning and migration data for Long Island Sound finfish are presented. Maps of shellfish areas in the vicinity of bridge sites are given. Total waterfowl counts for various Long Island areas, including Hashamomuck Pond and Orient Point are included. Three proposed bridge sites fall within the East End Region (Riverhead, East Marion and Orient Point). Affected marshes and the areal extent of the traversed water bodies are listed. The wetlands affected are described briefly, mentioning Peconic River, Hashamomuck Pond and Arshamonaque. The three East End traverses fall within the group of bridge sites where the largest amount of wetlands is traversed. Yearly amounts of oil, asbestos and rubber deposited from proposed bridges are estimated for 1975 and 1985. It is concluded that no species of fish, bird or wildlife are threatened by extinction due to construction of a bridge and that the environmental impact of a bridge is mainly related to the extent and quality of wetlands and shellfish beds being traversed. The Glen Gove-Rye site, located outside the East End Region, would have the least impacts. Engineering recommendations to lessen the environmental impact are given, addressing lighting, drainage, routing and runoff. MJA>
<<Primarily literature review, featuring extensive bibliography. Mostly general description of shellfish and wetlands areas (no area-specific species inventories given). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BIRDS; BRIDGES; DRAINAGE; EAST MARION; FISH; HASHAMOMUCK POND; LONG ISLAND SOUND; PECONIC RIVER; PLUM ISLAND; POLLUTION; REVIEW; RIVERHEAD; SALT MARSHES; SHELLFISH; TRAFFIC; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE]

84. Siddall,Scott E; Vieira,Mario EC; Gomez-Reyes,Eugenio; Pritchard,Donald W (1986): Numerical Model of Larval Dispersion. Phase I of the East End Algal Bloom Program. MSRC Special Report 71, reference #86-8, 30 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GC 1 .65 no. 71)
<This study focused on the circulation patterns within the Peconic-Gardiners Bay Estuary which affect the dispersal of scallop larvae during their peak spawning period (late May to early June). The primary objective of this study was to describe the distribution of scallop-larvae from proposed spawner sites, envisaged to mitigate the significant population decline after the 1985 brown tide bloom. A secondary objective was to identify the predominant alga (Minutocellus polymorphus; a diatom) that was isolated from field samples taken from Little Peconic Bay during the 1985 bloom (June-August). SEM pictures are presented. It is hypothesized that M. polymorphus represents the bloom species that succeeded Aureococcus anophagefferens, the primary bloom alga. The larval dispersion model consisted of two separate numerical models, one for calculating currents and one for predicting particle dispersion. Local wind and tidal field data were used to force the models. Three principal release points of scallop larvae (Flanders Bay, Orient Harbor and Northwest Harbor) were considered and larval settlement was forecasted. Particle dispersion was calculated for 4, 8, 10, 12 and 14 days after release. Forecasts were expandend for a scenario of spawning at 46 additional sites, identified by Long Island Green Seal Committee, three East End baymen's associations, The Town of East Hampton and the DEC. Six areas of relatively higher larval concentrations were predicted and a map of these sites is presented. Sites within the estuary were generally more favorable for retaining larvae, yet additional criteria other than larval retention must be considered in selecting the optimal spawner site (e.g. historic site productivity, predator abundance, storm vulnerability, susceptibility to brown tide recurrence and existing commercial activity). MJA>

<<model was incorporated in Wenczel et al. (1994, SEE REF #56). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BROWN TIDE; CURRENTS; DISTRIBUTION; ESTUARIES; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; HYDROGRAPHY; LARVAE; MODEL; NORTHWEST HARBOR; ORIENT HARBOR; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; RESEEDING; SANCTUARY; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SPAWNING]

85. Eisel,MT (1977): Shoreline Survey: Great Peconic, Little Peconic, Gardiners and Napeague Bays. MSRC Special Report 5, reference #77-1, 38 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GC 1 .S65 no. 5)
<The beaches and bluffs along Great Peconic, Little Peconic, Gardiners and Napeague Bays have attained their present form through a long erosional history. Changes in shoreline configuration have been determined by comparing nautical charts from the mid-1800's with those of today. This comparison has shown significant land loss especially for those areas east of Shelter Island. These areas, unprotected by a land mass in the path of wind and waves, receive the full impact of these erosional forces. A field survey of the shore area within the eastern forks of Long Island was completed in the fall of 1973. Particular attention was given to the natural earth processes (slides, subsidence and rain run-off) and their effect on shoreline characteristics as well as the influence of storms, wind and waves. Information pertaining to storms, ownership and population statistics have been updated through 1976. This preliminary study is intended to provide a data base for future investigations in this area. FROM AUTHOR>
<<mostly geological. Includes recommendations concerning development and monitoring. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLUFFS; EROSION; GARDINERS BAY; GEOLOGY; NAPEAGUE BAY; PECONIC BAYS; SEDIMENT; SHELTER ISLAND; SHORELINE; STORM; TIDES; WAVES]

86. Hardy,Charles D (1976): A Preliminary Description of the Peconic Bay Estuary. MSRC Special Report 3, reference #76-4, 65 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GC 1 .65 no. 3)
<The hydrographic features of the Peconic Bay estuary are described from the data of a March 1975 cruise by the Marine Sciences Research Center (MSRC) and from a series of cruises in Flanders Bay from 1971 to 1974 by the New York Ocean Science Laboratory (NYOSL). The Peconic Bay estuary in March was a vertically homogeneous estuary dominated by a strong and turbulent tidal flow. The discharge rate of fresh water into the bay is small in relation to the tidal exchange so that the mean fraction of fresh water was only six per cent. Tidal mixing and exchange in the open bays appears capable of rapidly diluting and dispersing pollutants introduced with fresh water discharges. Water quality problems presently exist in the vicinity of waste outfalls in tributaries to Flanders Bay and in Sag Harbor. Less easily identified discharges in the commercial harbors of Greenport have caused high total coliform counts resulting in shellfish area closures. Eutrophication in the Peconic River (Meetinghouse, Sawmill and Terrys Creeks) is promoted by nutrient-rich discharges of municipal and duck-farm outfalls. No data were available on the water and sediment quality in Sag Harbor which has received untreated domestic and industrial wastes for many decades. The existing environmental conditions in the Peconic Bay estuary support a large commercial and sport fishery of considerable economic value. A degree of environmental stability against man-induced stresses is achieved by the dispersive action of tidal circulation. This resistance to environmental change gives the estuary a capacity, within limits, to absorb future development in the drainage area under prudent resource planning and management. Report contains T,S, oxygen, turbidity, pH, nutrient, chlorophyll and pheophyton data. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<Appendix includes a detailed, Peconic-specific bibliography (in addition to the cited references). Also contains detailed maps and tables of water charactistics from the March 1975 cruise. PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS: BIBLIOGRAPHY)>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; CHEMICAL; CHLOROPHYLL; COLIFORM; DUCKS; ESTUARIES; EUTROPHICATION; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREENPORT; HYDROGRAPHY; MEETINGHOUSE CREEK; NUTRIENTS; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; PECONIC RIVER; PH; PHYSICAL; POLLUTION; SAG HARBOR; SALINITY; SAWMILL CREEK; SHELLFISH; TEMPERATURE; TERRYS CREEK; TIDES]

87. Haje,Roy Louis (1976): The Effects of the New York State Tidal Wetlands Act-Moratorium Phase. MSRC Special Report 4, reference #76-6, 64 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)

(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GC 1 .S65 no. 4)
<This report assesses the effectiveness of the 1973 Tidal Wetlands Act. History of wetlands legislation in New York State, in particular the considerations behind and the implementation of the Tidal Wetlands Act of 1973, are described. A review of the moratorium applications made to the DEC indicates that minimal authorized wetlands losses occurred during the ongoing moratorium phase (spring 1976). A total loss of approximately 20 acres was calculated for NY State, with some additional loss through illegal activities. A table listing the number of "D" letters (="letter of determination of non-applicability") is presented for each NY township, including Southold, Southampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island and East Hampton. The condition of wetlands in each township is described briefly. A reduction of the wetland loss through the moratorium is evident. It is concluded that the Tidal Wetlands Act is aiding in the preservation of wetlands in a significant fashion. MJA>
<<focus on legislative issues of wetland preservation, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; LEGISLATION; MORATORIUM; REVIEW; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; WETLANDS]

88. Coastal Ocean Science and Management Alternatives (COSMA) Program (1985): Suffolk County's Hard Clam Industry: An Overview and an Analysis of Management Alternatives. A Report of a Study by the Coastal Ocean Science and Management Alternatives (COSMA) Program. MSRC Special Report 63, reference #85-19, 374 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GC 1 .S65 no. 63)
<This report discusses management strategies and alternatives for the hard clam industry in several water bodies in Suffolk County (Great South Bay, Peconic Bay System, Moriches and Shinnecock Bays and North Shore Bays). A description of the hard clam fishery is given for New York State in general, for Suffolk County and for individual embayments, including the Peconics. Hard clam landings from 1946 to 1982 are listed for the Peconic Bays. Maps of hard clam densities in Little Peconic Bay are presented. The recreational hard clam fishery is briefly described for the five East End towns. Development in Suffolk County is described and the history of hard clam management in New York State is summarized. Existing and proposed seed planting in L.I. Townships is summarized and evaluated. The spawner sanctuary concept is described, primarily with respect to Great South Bay, but Peconic region is mentioned. Predation is discussed non-site-specific, as are restrictive measures like quotas, selected closure of harvest grounds and limited entry. Mariculture development for Suffolk County is reviewed, mentioning a hatchery off Fishers Island. Law enforcement and its associated problems are described for NY State and Suffolk County and the outlook of relay programs is considered. MJA>
<<emphasis on Great South Bay. Peconics mentioned repeatedly, nonetheless. Altogether, fairly general treatment of management strategies within Suffolk County, often without references to specific locations. Several separate bibliographies. EXCERPTS PHOTOCOPIED (TOC)>>
[CATCH; CLAMMING; COSMA; ENFORCEMENT; FISHERIES; FISHERS ISLAND; GREAT SOUTH BAY; HARD CLAM; HATCHERY; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; MARICULTURE; NEW YORK; PECONIC BAYS; QUOTAS; RESEEDING; SANCTUARY; SUFFOLK]

89. Jones,CR; Schubel,JR (1978): Distribution of Surficial Sediments and Eelgrass in New York's South Shore Bays: An Assessment from the Literature. MSRC Special Report 13, reference #78-1, 80 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GC 1 .S65 no. 13)
<An investigation of all published and unpublished information available on the distributions of surficial sediment and eelgrass (Zostera marina) in New York's South Shore bays. This report presents graphical and tabular summaries of our findings for sediment texture and eelgrass cover. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<literature review; not directly related to Peconic system, but describing adjacent Shinnecock, Moriches and Great South Bay. Contains annotated bibliography and a list of persons contacted. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EELGRASS; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; REVIEW; SEDIMENT; SHINNECOCK BAY; SOUTH SHORE; VEGETATION]

90. Siddall,Scott E (1987): Climatology of Long Island Related to the "Brown Tide" Phytoplankton Blooms of 1985 and 1986. MSRC Special Report 78, reference #87-2, 16 pp.
(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)

(SUNY SB library, MSRC: MASIC X GC 1 .S65 no. 78)

<The objective of this study was to quantify the possible relationship between existing meteorological records and observations of Long Island's 1985 and 1986 brown tide blooms. For this purpose, long-term and short-term climatological records, primarily from Riverhead, Greenport and Bridgehampton, were correlated with Aureococcus anophagefferens cell counts gathered throughout the Peconic-Gardiners estuary. Based on thirty-year means of temperature, precipitation, wind and daily radiation, no significant meteorological anomalies could be associated with the initiation and maintenace of the blooms. The Palmer Drought Hydrological Index (PDHI) indicated an extremely wet period in 1983-84 followed by a very dry period in 1985, preceding the bloom. Although drought may be speculated to be conducive to bloom inititiation, actually weak positive correlations between cell concentrations and precipitation were found during bloom periods for most of the bays (i.e. rainfall increased concentrations). When including non-bloom periods as well, precipitation correlated weakly negative with cell counts (i.e. drought increases concentrations). Altogether, rainfall accounts for very little of the variance in cell counts. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BRIDGEHAMPTON; BROWN TIDE; CLIMATE; DROUGHT; GARDINERS BAY; GREENPORT; PECONIC BAYS; PRECIPITATION; RIVERHEAD; SEASONALITY; TEMPERATURE; WIND]

91. Haje,Roy Louis; En-Consultants,Inc (1986): Supplemental Information to DEIS for Installation of Napeague Water Main Extension by Suffolk County Water Authority. letter, 7 pp (incomplete).

(EN-Consultants, Inc., 1329 North Sea Road, Southampton, NY 11968)

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<This letter describes the procedures for the construction of a pipeline in the Napeague area, listing the dominant plants occurring in the vicinity and describing the projected revegetation efforts. The proposed action will be in the shoulder of the road and will have no effect on the adjacent wetlands. The habitats beyond the shoulder (outside the work area) are briefly listed (dune heath, pine forest) and the specific vegetation within 100 feet of each work-site (total of 15 sites along the Montauk Highway) is described. Distributional information is limited to occurrence; no quantitative information is given. MJA>

<<this information was submitted to the Town of East Hampton in response to requests by Timothy Collins and Larry Penny to the Town Board, criticizing the superficial and incomplete listing of plants in a (previously submitted) DEIS for the installation of pipeline in the Napeague area. PHOTOCCOPY MADE (BUT PAGES MISSING).>>

[INCOMPLETE; DEIS; FLORA; HABITAT; NAPEAGUE; WETLANDS]

92. Penny,Larry T; Eastin,Rene; Hoeflich,Russel S (1979): Preserve Master Plan for Sagg Swamp. South Fork-Shelter Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, Town of Southampton, suffolk County, New York. 117 pp.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<This report describes the history, geology, hydrology, soils,and ecology of Sagg Swamp located within the Town of Southampton. At least 6 appreciable plant communities occur at the location (Red Maple Swamp, Oak Upland, Atlantic White Cedar, Exotic Edge, Aquatic and Fresh-Water Marsh). Typical plants occurring within each community are listed. A 17-page table systematically lists the higher plants of Sagg Swamp, noting life form, habitat situation, abundance and distribution. Submerged aquatic vegetation is mentioned. Diversity, floral inventory and importance to rare and endangered species is rated, including a "line-intercept analysis" for the herbaceous, shrub and overstory layer. Many trees exceed 100 years in age. Succession is described. Some exotics are mentioned. Plankton (primarily phytoplankton), fish, herpetozoan, mammal and bird data are given in tables and are briefly discussed. Fish and herpetozoan diversity is relatively low, mammals occur at moderate diversity and birds display the richest species composition in the area. Recommendations are given for the protection, educational, scientific and passive recreational use of the preserve. Water data (T, S, oxygen, pH and nutrients) are summarized for several stations within the water system (Sagg Road Bridge, Bog Walk Bridge, Jeremy's Hole, Farm Pond, Spring) for several sampling dates in summer/fall 1977. Groundwater, weather, stream discharge, soil property data are tabulated. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; CLIMATE; CONSERVATION; DIVERSITY; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; FRESHWATER; GEOLOGY; GROUNDWATER; HISTORY; MAMMALS; MARSHES; OXYGEN; PH; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; PROTECTION; REPTILES; SAGG SWAMP; SALINITY; SNAKES; SWAMP; TEMPERATURE; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

93. ENSR Consulting and Engineering (1989): Wetland Delineation Study for Proposed Post Office Site, United States Postal Service, East Hampton, NY Parcel. 22 pp.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<This report summarizes the results of a field survey of a proposed post office site in East Hampton. The report describes type, extent and area of the wetlands on the site and provides background information regarding designated wetland status, soils, hydrology and environmental sensitivity of the wetlands located in the vicinity of the parcel. Maps and photos are included. Vegetation is very generally classified as old field, scrub, non-wetland scrub, forested and wetland. Dominant plant species are noted. 2200 sq. ft. of wetland were identified on the parcel. Evidence for contamination of a brook, located along the western border of the parcel, was found. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EAST HAMPTON; FLORA; FOREST; FRESHWATER; GROUNDWATER; POLLUTION; SCRUB; SOIL; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

94. Hoeflich,Russel S (1979): Preserve Master Plan for Little Fresh Pond. South-Fork-Shelter Island Capter of The Nature Conservancy, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. 36 pp.

(Russel S. Hoeflich, Island Environmental Services, R.D. #1, Box 473, Water Mill, NY 11976)

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<Little Fresh Pond Preserve, located in the community of North Sea (Town of Southampton), is a 4.1 acre preserve situated along the southeastern shore of Little Fresh Pond. Over the years, the periphery of the pond has been cleared for residential development. The preserve is a remnant of a once intact Red Maple swamp transition zone. Swamp Red Maple (Acer ubrum) predominates the overstory. The understory primarily consists of Sweet Pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia), High Bush Blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum) and Shadbush (Amelanchier canadensis). A diverse avian fauna abounds, with Black-Crowned Night Heron, Ruddy Duck, Catbird, Blue Jay and Green Heron among the common inhabitants. Typical reptiles, amphibians and mammals associated with Eastern Long Island fresh water systems can be observed. Report contains several tables of flora and fauna occurring in the preserve. Hydrology, geology, climatological features and history are described briefly. Recommendations for protection, educational, scientific and passive recreational use are given. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; CLIMATE; FAUNA; FLORA; FRESHWATER; GEOLOGY; GROUNDWATER; HABITAT; HISTORY; LITTLE FRESH POND; MAMMALS; PRESERVE; PROTECTION; REPTILES; SOIL; SOUTHAMPTON; WETLANDS]

95. Baer,William L (1980): Freshwater Wetlands and Open Space Inventory, Water Quality Report. Town of Riverhead. 46 pp.

(Resource Information Laboratory, N.Y.S. Cooperative Extension, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY; and Town of Riverhead, 200 Howell Avenue, Riverhead, NY.)

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<Water quality was used as one parameter to define the character of freshwater wetland resources in the Town of Riverhead, NY. 14 sites located in the Peconic River watershed and differing in land use and in type (open water, bog, wet meadow, emergent, shrup, woodland and flooded dead trees) were sampled in summer 1979 for oxygen, pH, temperature, several macronutrients and other select ions (map provided). It was hypothesized that wetlands would be impacted differently by different human activities and that the relative impacts would be reflected in differences in concentrations of dissolved materials. Agricultural and residential land use impacts could be distinguished with a confidence of 95% or greater. Agricultural and vacant impacts could be distinguished with a confidence of 90% or greater. Nutrient concentrations were highest in agricultural wetlands. Erosion and leaching are discussed. MJA>

<<year uncertain. Exclusively chemical/physical data, useful for assessing eutrophication in the Peconic River. PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[AGRICULTURE; CHEMICAL; EUTROPHICATION; FRESHWATER; LAND USE; NUTRIENTS; OXYGEN; PECONIC RIVER; PHYSICAL; RIVERHEAD; TEMPERATURE; WETLANDS]

96. Thorsen,Thomas M; Provenzano,Susan Z; Collins,Timothy; Feustel,Suzanne; Office of the Town Planner (1981): Freshwater Wetlands Study for Eight Critical Areas. Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. 75 pp.

(Town of East Hampton, NY)
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<This report compiles maps and species inventories of eight vulnerable wetland areas in the township of East Hampton, threatened by development (headwaters of Little Northwest Creek, Scoy Pond Wetland system, Three Mile Harbor headwaters, Fresh Pond headwaters, Bendigo Road Wetland system, Culloden Point Wetlands, Stepping Stone Pond & wetlands associated with the Ditch Plains-Oceanside drainage system, and Deep Hollow environs). An areal description (incl. map), vegetation inventory and bird inventory is given for each indivdual study area. MJA>
<<compact descriptions of individual wetlands areas. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENDIGO ROAD; BIRDS; CULLODEN POINT; DEEP HOLLOW; DEVELOPMENT; DITCH PLAINS; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; FRESH POND; FRESHWATER; HABITAT; NORTHWEST CREEK; PROTECTION; SCOY POND; STEPPING STONE POND; THREE MILE HARBOR; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

97. Long Island Regional Planning Board; Bagg,James; Davies,DeWitt S; Fedelem,Roy; Fischer Key,Lauretta; Kunz,Arthur; Minsch,Katherine; Riegner,Mark (1983): Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report. Long Island Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, NY. 188 pp. pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<This report is a conceptual review of possible environmental impacts resulting from future development within the watershed of Northwest Harbor (Town of East Hampton). The major alternatives considered include standard grid subdivisions, clusters, density modification, transfer of development rights, acquisition, upzoning and no action. Impacts discussed include reduction of species abundance and diversity, reduction in value as a wildlife refuge, reduction in aesthetic quality, and increased competition elsewhere. An extensive description of terrestrial and marine resources is presented. Natural terrestrial habitats, wetlands, prime wildlife areas and their wildlife, and endangered and threatened species of flora and fauna are described. Species lists of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and plants are presented, with separate tables for endangered species. Marine resources are treated in great detail. Marine environmental factors (T, S, light, nutrients), primary production, planktonic growth cycles, zooplankton succession, fish spawning and commercial fishery in the Peconic and Gardiners Bays are described. Northwest Harbor fisheries are described separately. N.W. Harbor is one of the few areas in the Peconic/Gardiners area that produces scallops consistently from year to year. The major commercial species for the N.W. Harbor area, in rank order, are bay scallops, oysters (from Long Island Oyster Farms), hard clams, conch, eels, mussels and finfish. A synopsis of bay scallop biology is given. Recreational fishing concentrates on atlantic mackerel, winter flounder, bluefish, scup, striped bass, and weakfish and is described separately for each species. Bird counts from an annual mid-winter waterfowl census are tabulated for 1974-1983. An environmental impact analysis is presented, subdivided into impacts on geologic land forms, fresh surface waters, groundwater, upland vegetation and wildlife and the marine environment. A detailed description of existing and future development (including alternatives) in the area is presented. MJA>
<<Extensive bibliography. PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS)>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; CATCH; DEVELOPMENT; DIVERSITY; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FISH; FISHERIES; FLORA; FOREST; FRESHWATER; GARDINERS BAY; GASTROPODA; GEOLOGY; HABITAT; HARD CLAM; LAND USE; LANDINGS; MAMMALS; NORTHWEST HARBOR; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; RECREATION; REPTILES; SALINITY; SALTWATER; SCALLOP; SEASONALITY; SHELLFISH; SPAWNING; TEMPERATURE; TERRESTRIAL; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE; ZOOPLANKTON]

98. Penny,Larry T (1995): Fort Pond Basin Study. Letter to Tom Knoble, Councilman East Hampton Town. 4 pp.
<This letter outlines a draft modus-operandi for monitoring Fort Pond and its usage and for making improvements to the pond's water quality and general appearance. An attached document (draft) outlines the tasks that should be undertaken as part of this study. It features surveys of: (1) primary watershed land use, (2) watershed hydrography, (3) shoreline, (4) sediment and vegetation, (5) water quality, (6) plankton, (7) wildlife, (8) recreational fishing usage, (9) other usage. Furthermore, the establishment of a pond watch group is proposed. A final report with narrative, maps, data tables and recommendations should summarize all findings. The surveys shall be conducted in 1995 and should be finished by issuance of the final report, expected to be completed by summer or fall 1996. MJA>

<<outline of future research. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FISHERIES; FORT POND; HYDROGRAPHY; LAND USE; MAP; PLANKTON; PROPOSAL; RECREATION; SEDIMENT; VEGETATION; WATER QUALITY; WILDLIFE]

99. Anon. (1995): Fort Pond Survey Catch Summary. Survey Dates: May 16-19, 1994. data sheets; author unclear (East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department?). 8 pages, apparently originating from different sources [stapled].
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<This is a collection of data sheets, summarizing finfish catches in Fort Pond, surveyed 16-19 May 1994. Average, minimal and maximal length, weight and catch per effort is tabulated for 11 species of freshwater fish. Another table features a size-frequency table for 7 fish species. A map with morphometric features of Fort Pond and a table with water chemistry data (T, Secchi depth, dissolved oxygen, nutrients and chlorophyll) is included. A two-page questionnaire entitled "Fort Pond Angler Survey Questionnaire" is included. It is inferred by the MJA that this was the template with which the survey data was gathered in May 1994. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; ANGLERS; CATCH; CHLOROPHYLL; EAST HAMPTON; FISH; FISHERIES; FORT POND; FRESHWATER; MAP; NUTRIENTS; OXYGEN; SIZE-CLASSES; TEMPERATURE; TRANSPARANCY]

100. East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department (1989): East Hampton Town Shellfish Management Report. unpublished report; author inferred. 281 pp.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<This report constitutes a shellfish management plan for the Town of East Hampton, designed to enhance stocks, maintain high water quality and develop the methodology for stocking shellfish seed produced by a local aquaculture facility. The report includes shellfish stock assessments and detailed descriptions of seven East Hampton Town's embayments (Northwest Creek, Three Mile Harbor, Hog Creek, Accabonac Harbor, Fresh Pond, Napeague Harbor and Lake Montauk) from studies that were conducted in 1988-1989. It provides information on shoreline use, sediment size, extent of subaquatic vegetation, predator distribution and water column characteristics. Numerous photos of each embayment are presented. Lake Montauk and Three Mile Harbor are the most developed Town embayments. Fresh Pond is the only one of the seven harbors studied that has no houses in its immediate watershed. Shellfish stock assessments were made by Petersen grab and clam tongs. Abundance and size-frequency tables and distributional maps are presented. Station grids were very fine, providing high resolution distributional maps for shellfish. The most common shellfish species occurring in the seven harbors was the hard clam. Legal size clams were the most common in Lake Montauk, seed was the most common in Napeague Harbor (98.4 % seed). Shellfish abundances of the various embayments are compared. Bay scallop was the second most common shellfish species and was found most abundantly in Napeague Harbor and Accabonac Harbor. Oysters were found only in Lake Montauk. No blue mussels and very few soft clams were found in this study. Predators, enumerated from 5-min trawls, were crabs (encompassing horseshoe, spider, lady, mud, hermit, and blue crabs), whelks, drills and seastars. Northwest Creek had the densest crab population. Whelks were the most common in Three Mile Harbor and sea stars reached highest abundances in Lake Montauk. Maps of water depth and sediment bottom type are presented. Bottom vegetation consisted of eelgrass and macroalgae (Fucus, Codium, Ulva, Agardhiella, and Enteromorpha). Hog Creek had the least amount of subaquatic vegetation. Lake Montauk also harbored Laminaria next to the macroalgae listed above. Transect maps of macroalgae and eelgrass are presented, with abundances rated on a scale from 1 to 5 (1=least abundant). Salinities ranged from 21 (Napeague Harbor) to 31 (Lake Montauk), with the average for the seven harbors being 28.5. Recommendations concerning pollution abatement (drainage, septage, chemical contaminants, floatables, harbors), habitat enhancement, fishery practice and stocking are given. Coliform data for Lake Montauk, Three Mile Harbor, Accabonac Harbor, Napeague Harbor for different years between 1984 and 1989 are appended. MJA>
<<includes many maps and photos. More data sheets of this survey, not yet analyzed, exist in the basement of the East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department (pers. communication L. Penny, Feb. 1996). Appendix includes report by Smith & Rivara (1988; SEE REF 50). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; ACCABONAC HARBOR; BENTHOS; CONSERVATION; CRUSTACEA; DEVELOPMENT; EAST HAMPTON; EELGRASS; FISHERIES; FRESH POND; GASTROPODA; HARD CLAM; HOG CREEK; HYDROGRAPHY; LAKE MONTAUK; LAND USE; MACROALGAE;

MANAGEMENT; MAP; MUSSEL; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTHWEST CREEK; OYSTER; POLLUTION; PREDATION; RESEEDING; SALINITY; SCALLOP; SEDIMENT; SET; SHELLFISH; SOFT CLAM; STARFISH; STOCK; THREE MILE HARBOR; VEGETATION; WATER QUALITY]

101. Bricelj,V Monica; Fisher,Nicholas S; Guckert,James B; Chu,Fu-Lin E (1989): Lipid Composition and Nutritional Value of the Brown Tide Alga Aureococcus anophagefferens. Chap. 6. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer Verlag, Berlin, 85-100.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<The two objectives of this study were: (a) To characterize the lipid content, lipid fractionation and fatty acid composition of cultured Aureococcus anophagefferens. For determining the variability of a cell's lipid concentration over the growth cycle, lipid analysis of cells was performed during rapid growth and during stationary phase. (b) To determine if the poor nutritional value of this alga for bivalve molluscs could be attributed to a deficiency in essential polyunsaturated fatty acids. The fatty acid composition of Aureococcus anophagefferens was found to be very comparable to that of a broad spectrum of algal species, and lipid content showed little variation over the growth cycle. Based on the results of the present study, the poor food value of Aureococcus for bivalve molluscs cannot be explained on the basis of its fatty acid composition. Recruitment failure and starvation of post-reproductive bay scallops in eastern Long Island embaymetns is mentioned. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<no data from Peconics, but reference to the region. See also other chapters. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FEEDING; FOOD; LIPID; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHELLFISH]

102. Nuzzi,Robert; Waters,Robert M (1989): The Spatial and Temporal Distribution of "Brown Tide" in Eastern Long Island. Chap. 8. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 117-137.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<Long Island embayments are generally shallow, vertically well-mixed and reach relatively warm temperatures during the summer months. They have an enhanced allochthonous organic and inorganic nutrient loading, and adequate availability of terrigenously supplied essential metals, sediments suitable for harboring non-vegetative cells, algal bacterial and algal-micrograzer synergisms which enhance nutrient cycling, selective micrograzer activities and high incident photosynthetically active radiation. These characteristics allow them to be categorized as "bloom sensitive waters". Previous phytoplankton blooms in the Peconic Bay estuary and Great South Bay are reviewed. The Nannochloris atomus blooms in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay during the 1950's and the Aureococcus anophagefferens brown tide blooms of the late 1980's are reviewed (map of areas on Long Island affected by brown tide). Results from a survey of 8 stations in the Peconic Bay estuary, begun in March 1986 and continued to the present (date of publication: 1989), are presented. Sampling of South Shore bays was only sporadic. Morphological features used to differentiate A. anophagefferens from other forms included its small size, coccoid shape, cup-shaped chloroplast and lack of flagellum. Numbers of A. anophagefferens were generally highest in Flanders Bay, decreasing to the east, indicating advection towards Gardiners Bay. The correlation of high cell numbers and low salinity is addressed. Other co-occurring algae are mentioned. A survey of Great South Bay in July 1986 and June 1988, found A. anophagefferens being greatly outnumbered by other phytoplankton, in contrast to the 1985 brown tide occurrence there. The appearance of brown tide, at least initially, in diverse geographic areas argues against a localized trigger such as a distinct point source of pollution and leads to speculation on a more regional cause. Macronutrient limitation is dismissed, but it is possible that micronutrients may play and important role in bloom formation. Predator-prey relationships need to be adressed. MJA>

<<see also other chapters in book. Reviews hypotheses on bloom formation in LI waters. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; DISTRIBUTION; GREAT SOUTH BAY; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SALINITY]

103. Cosper,Elizabeth M; Carpenter,Edward J; Cottrell,Matthew T (1989): Primary Productivity and Growth Dynamics of the "Brown Tide" in Long Island Embayments. Chap. 9. In: Novel Phytoplankton

Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 139-158.

<To estimate the nature, extent and causes of recurrent brown tides in several Long Island embayments, several stations in Great South Bay and the Peconic Bays were sampled weekly during summer 1986 and 1987. The sampling program was designed to monitor the phytoplankton composition, abundance and primary productivity, particularly that of the pico (<5 um) and nano (< 10um) plankton, with a special focus on Aureococcus anophagefferens, which bloomed during 1985 and recurred in 1986 and 1987. Chlorophyll a was measured fluorimetrically and primary productivity was estimated using uptake of C-14-bicarbonate. The specific growth rate of in situ populations of Nannochloris sp., which co-occurred with A. anophagefferens during 1987, was determined using the FDC method, employing DAPI staining. Whereas A. anophagefferens contributed >80% of total cell numbers in 1985 and 1986, its total and relative numbers were considerably lower and its pattern of appearance clearly different in 1987. Chlorophyll a levels for the <5 um fraction were similar in 1986 and 1987, being maximally <30 ug/liter. Primary productivity peaked in mid-summer, with maxima of 200-400 mg C m(SUPER)-2 h(SUPER)-1. Estimates of carbon turnover rates ranged from 3.5 to 13 h. Specific growth rates of Nannochloris were high, ranging from 6.0 to 8.3 doublings/day. Nutrient levels, biomass and productivity for all stations throughout the summers of 1986 and 1987 were comparable to levels reported previously for similar sites in Great South Bay and the Peconic Bays during pre-bloom years. Changes in phytoplankton biomass did not reflect the potential growth rates inferred from the FDC method. Sinking and flushing cannot account for the losses, and closely coupled grazing by microzooplankton is hypothesized as a probable control mechanism. No evidence for macro-nutrient limitation was found. MJA>

<<chapter in multi-authored book. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BIOMASS; BROWN TIDE; GRAZING; GREAT SOUTH BAY; GROWTH; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY]

104. Anderson,Donald M; Kulis,David M; Cosper,Elizabeth M (1989): Immunofluorescent Detection of the Brown Tide Organism, Aureococcus anophagefferens. Chap. 12. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 213-228.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<This paper describes the procedures used to develop antibodies specific to the outer cell wall of Aureococcus anophagefferens, with the objective to develop a probe that facilitates identification of this minute species. Titer and antibody specificity were determined by indirect immunofluorescence. Forty-six species/strains of marine phytoplankton, selected on the basis of their phylogenetic or morphological similarity to A. anophagefferens, were tested for cross-reactivity with the antiserum. All tested negatively. Immunofluorescent detection, thus, offers a rapid, easy and accurate alternative to bright field microscope techniques. Cell counts from West Neck Bay, among others, are presented, using different fixation and counting methods. Counts obtained via immunofluorescent staining were generally lower than those made by light microscope techniques. Detection of A. anophagefferens in other water bodies by this immunofluorescent method suggests that this species has a much larger geographic distribution than the local extent of the brown tide blooms in Rhode Island and on Long Island suggests. MJA>

<<only few abundance data from Peconic Bay system. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; DISTRIBUTION; IDENTIFICATION; IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE; PECONIC BAYS]

105. Dzurica,Susan; Lee,Cindy; Cosper,Elizabeth M; Carpenter,Edward J (1989): Role of Environmental Variables, Specifically Organic Compounds and Micronutrients, in the Growth of the Chrysophyte Aureococcus anophagefferens. Chap. 13. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 229-252.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<In this paper, three factors of possible importance in stimulating the growth of the brown tide alga Aureococcus anophagefferens were investigated in culture-experiments: Organic phosphorus compounds as a source of phosphorus, trace metals, and organic compounds as a source of carbon, nitrogen and energy. Additional experiments were designed to evaluate the growth of A. anophagefferens relative to other common species. Various chelators with different complexation capacities were tested (EDTA, NTA and citric acid), as were the effects of addition of trace metals (arsenate, vanadate and selenium). Plots of growth

rates in different culture media and in the presence of different chelators are presented. Organic phosphorus compounds stimulated growth of A. anophagefferns in culture over growth in standard medium containing inorganic phosphorus. Higher levels of inorganic phosphate appeared to inhibit growth over lower concentrations of phosphate. Citric acid and NTA stimulated growth, even in the presence of high levels of inorganic phosphate. A. anophagefferns took up glutamic acid and glucose rapidly; respiration rates, nonetheless, remained low. Nannochloris sp., Ditylum brightwelli and Thalassiosira pseudonana, possible competitors in the field, assimilated these organic compounds less quickly per cell volume. The results indicate that A. anophagefferens might have a competitive advantage over other species for the rapid uptake of organic compounds which enter the environment. Total free amino acid concentrations in water samples taken from Great South Bay and West Neck Bay measured during brown tide conditions ranged from 350-1860 nM, whereas concentrations in West Neck Bay measured during non-bloom conditions were 150 nM, suggesting free amino acids as a possible factor for brown tide bloom initiation. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Although results are from lab culture-experiments, implications for the Peconic Bay system are discussed. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; METALS; NUTRIENTS; ORGANIC; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON]

106. Steele,Richard L; Wright,Lorraine C; Tracey,Gregory A; Thursby,Glen B (1989): Brown Tide Bioassay: Growth of Aureococcus anophagefferens Hargraves et Sieburth in Various Known Toxicants. Chap. 14. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 253-264.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<This study was undertaken to determine the sensitivity of Aureococcus anophagefferens (in culture) to various toxicants and to compare the sensitivity to that of other organisms. Contaminants tested were copper sulfate, silver nitrate, pentachlorophenol, phenol and 2,3,4-trichlorophenol. Aureococcus was among the most sensitive organisms tested for these toxicants, both metals and organics. 1985 blooms and eelgrass die-offs in Great South Bay and Peconic Bays are mentioned. MJA>

<<Data from culture-experiments. No data from Peconics; merely references to the region. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; CONTAMINANTS; GROWTH; METALS; ORGANIC; PHYTOPLANKTON; TOXICITY]

107. Caron,David A; Lin Lim,Ee; Kunze,Holly; Cosper,Elizabeth M; Anderson,Donald M (1989): Trophic Interactions Between Nano- and Microzooplankton and the "Brown Tide". Chap. 15. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 265-294.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<This study examined the ability of five species of protozoa to consume Aureococcus anophagefferens in laboratory cultures. In addition, preliminary field experiments were conducted to identify potential consumers of this brown tide alga in situ, and to measure microbial grazing rates at several sites in Great South Bay and the Peconic estuary (9 stations) during summer 1988. Microbial grazing in the field was examined by using fluorescently labeled bacteria (FLB) and algae (FLA). Densities of A. anophagefferens in culture decreased in the presence of Monas sp. and a pleuronematid ciliate. In the field, the density of A. anophagefferens varied by at least three orders of magnitude both geographically and temporally. Densities of microbial assemblages in samples from Long Island embayments were generally high in comparison to other marine planktonic environments. The occurrence of the brown tide had no discernable effect on the composition and abundance of the heterotrophic microplankton assemblage. Although bacterial, ciliate and heterotrophic nanoplankton densities were not positively correlated with the density of A. anophagefferens, concentrations of these assemblages were not reduced in samples containing "bloom" concentrations of A. anophagefferens. Non-ebridian heterotrophic flagellates constituted the major consumers of FLA, mimicking the size of A. anophagefferens. Grazing did not appear to be substantially curtailed in the presence of A. anophagefferens. It is speculated that the critical factor in explaining the explosive growth of A. anophagefferens may be the density of potential consumers of the brown tide alga at the time of bloom initiation. The removal of protozoan consumers by macrozooplankton would further enhance the conditions for bloom formation. MJA>

<<field samples from Peconic system, photos of protozoa. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; GRAZING; GREAT SOUTH BAY; GROWTH; MICROHETEROTROPHS; PECONIC BAYS; PROTOZOA]

108. Vieira,Mario EC (1989): The Case for Meteorologically Driven Fluctuations in Residence Times of Long Island Waters Subject to Algal Blooms. Chap. 16. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 295-305.
(files of Monica Bricelj)
<This paper reviews the importance of atmospheric (wind) action on subtidal sea level fluctuations, which affect the flushing rates within Long Island embayments, and could be facilitating brown tide formation. Wind-stress slightly attenuates tides in Great South Bay, whereas it slightly amplifies these in the Peconic estuary. Tidal elevation records from West Sayville (Great South Bay) for the years 1981-1986 were investigated, and preliminary results showed a clear minimum in Mean Sea Level (MSL) in 1985, the first year of the brown tide bloom. A similar situation is assumed for the Peconic estuary. The reduction in the flushing rates of the system could have been conducive to higher concentrations of nutrients delivered by the freshwater inflow. The following working hypothesis was developed: Organic nutrients, essential to the fast growth of Aureococcus, enter the bays through freshwater runoff and groundwater seepage, leading to a high productivity and biomass nearshore. Reduced flushing of the bays due to a decreased variance in the subtidal sea level oscillations could allow for higher than normal concentrations of those nutrients, thus enhancing growth of the brown tide organism. The reduced rainfall and drought conditions on Long Island during 1985-1986 would have resulted in higher than average salinities; these could have been conducive to the initial growth of the species and its abilitiy to outcompete other phytoplankton organisms. Finally, the dominance of Aureococcus throughout the summer may be related to its nutrient uptake capabilities. At the time of publication (1989) historical subtidal sea levels were in the process of being determined also for other stations in Great South Bay and the Peconic Bays. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<Data from Great South Bay, but conclusions extended to include Peconic estuary as well. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; CLIMATE; FLUSHING; GREAT SOUTH BAY; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; SALINITY; TIDES]

109. Cosper,Elizabeth M; Dennison,William C; Milligan,Allen James; Carpenter,Edward J; Lee,Cindy; Holzapfel,John; Milanese,Laura (1989): An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms. Chap. 18. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 317-340.
(files of Monica Bricelj)
<This paper investigates the effects of salinity and temperature on growth of A. anophagefferens in culture. Furthermore, the interspecific interactions between A. anophagefferens and several phytoplankton species are investigated. An attempt is made to integrate field and laboratory results. Stations in Great South Bay and the Peconic Bays were sampled during the summers of 1986 and 1987 (Cosper et al, 1989; SEE REF #103). Phytoplankton composition and abundance were determined microscopically and estimates of primary productivity were obtained by radiocarbon incubations. Rainfall data fom 1949 to 1987 is reviewed. A severe reduction in growth rate at salinities of 28 ppt, compared to good growth at a salinity of 30 ppt, was observed in culture. Given time, cells could adapt to lower (22 ppt) and higher (35 ppt) salinities. Field results showed the opposite of laboratory results, namely greatest cellular concentrations at 26 ppt and lowest at >30 ppt. Macronutrient concentrations were generally positively correlated with salinity, indicating higher levels in more offshore regions. Freshwater sources may, however, provide micronutrients and organics. Highest growth was found at temperatures of 20-25 DEG C, but cells could be adapted to lower temperatures over time. A. anophagefferens does not seem to excrete compounds that inhibit growth of other phytoplankton. Filtered growth medium from brown tide cultures had no negative effect on four other phytoplankton species tested. A model of brown tide formation is presented, incorporating algal retention due to low flushing rates, increased growth due to higher salinites and fertilization by nutrient runoff from shore. The high photoadaptive, heterotrophic and metabolic ability of A. anophagefferens and its micronutrient needs may enable its dominance over other phytoplankton during the summer. MJA>
<<integrates laboratory and field studies. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; FLUSHING; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; RUNOFF; SALINITY; SEEPAGE; TEMPERATURE]

110. Ryther,John H (1989): Historical Perspective of Phytoplankton Blooms on Long Island and the Green Tides of the 1950's. Chap. 22. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 375-381.
(files of Monica Bricelj)
<This paper reviews the "green tide" blooms in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay in the early 1950's, describing the physiological characteristics of the major 3 species involved (Nannochloris sp., Stichococcus sp. and Phaeodactylum tricornutum). Eutrophication generated by duck farms along the tributaries was identified as the primary causative force. No reference to Peconic bays in text. MJA>
<<Although study is not concerned with Peconic estuary, it demonstrates that nutrient-input from duck farms has been a cause of blooms on Long Island in the past. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOOMS; CHLOROPHYTA; DUCKS; EUTROPHICATION; GREAT SOUTH BAY; GREEN TIDE; NUTRIENTS; PHYTOPLANKTON]

111. Bricelj,V Monica; Kuenstner,Susan Hickman (1989): Effects of the "Brown Tide" on the Feeding Physiology and Growth of Bay Scallops and Mussels. Chap. 28. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 491-509.
(files of Monica Bricelj)
<Adverse effects of the brown tide alga Aureococcus anophagefferens on bivalves could potentially result from its small size, high density, poor digestibility, toxicity or deficiency in essential micronutrients. This study tested the first three of these mechanisms by conducting feeding trials in which juvenile mussels and bay scallops were exposed to cultured Aureococcus anophagefferens. Absorption efficiency and feeding-rates were determined for long-term and short-term exposures to A. anophagefferens and an energy budget for scallops was calculated. Gonadal and somatic tissue weights of scallops collected in Northwest Harbor and Sag Harbor are presented for the years 1984 to 1985. Another table summarizes the phytoplankton species composition in Sag Harbor for July to October 1985. Field data suggests inhibitory effects on growth of bay scallops occurring at concentrations of >2x10(SUPER)5 cells/ml. A. anophagefferens and Thalassiosira weissflogii were nutritionally characterized in terms of cell size, organic C and N content and their C:N ratio. Increases in algal biomass lead to decreased clearance rates in the lab, for both bay scallops and blue mussels. Pseudofeces production at different algal concentrations was determined. Absorption efficiencies of bay scallops and mussels for A. anophagefferens were over 90% and higher than for the alternate food alga, T. weissflogii. Evidence from this study suggests that A. anophagefferens' chronic toxicity rather than its indigestibility, small size or poor nutritional quality may be responsible for the detrimental effects on bivalves. MJA>
<<field samples from Peconic estuary. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; FEEDING; MUSSEL; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

112. Gallagher,Scott M; Stoecker,Diane K; Bricelj,V Monica (1989): Effects of the Brown Tide Alga on Growth, Feeding Physiology and Locomotory Behavior of Scallop Larvae (Argopecten irradians). Chap. 29. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 511-541.
(files of Monica Bricelj)
<The primary goal of this study was to determine the effect of the brown tide alga Aureococcus anophagefferens on growth and mortality of scallop larvae in laboratory culture, under simulated bloom conditions. Next to monitoring mortality and growth, physiological observations on grazing rate, gut evacuation time, carbon retention efficiency and respiration rate of scallop larvae were made, using C-14 labelled algal diets. High-speed video recordings were used to determine the capture efficiency, ingestion selectivity and the swimming behavior of scallop larvae in response to the presence of A. anophagefferens. Growth rates of scallop larvae that were fed Aureococcus diets were significantly less than those of larvae fed other algae. Larvae fed A. anophageffems appeared to be starving, as inferred by the absence of particlulates in the guts and low lipid contents. Grazing activity seemed to be depressed in the presence of Aureococcus and respiratory loss appeared to be slightly lower than for other food species. Capture

efficiency was much lower for Aureococcus than for Isochrysis or Dunaliella cells. Locomotory behavior showed no response to Aureococcus addition. Assimilation efficiencies were similar for scallops fed an Aureococcus or an Isochrysis diet. The negative effect of A. anophagefferens on growth and survival of scallop larvae seems to be due to inefficient capture and reduced ingestion rates of this chrysophyte alga, which could be a function of some uncommon cell surface characteristics. The possibility of toxic exocrine production by A. anophagefferens is mentioned. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<laboratory study. The scallops involved were collected "locally", which is not clarified further. No explicit reference to Peconic estuary. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BEHAVIOR; BROWN TIDE; FEEDING; GROWTH; LARVAE; MORTALITY; SCALLOP]

113. Tracey,Gregory A; Steele,Richard L; Gatzke,Jennifer; Phelps,Donald K; Nuzzi,Robert; Waters,Mac; Anderson,Donald M (1989): Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms. Chap. 31. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 557-574.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<The primary objectives of this study were: (1) To determine whether environmental conditions in Great South Bay and the Peconic estuary in 1988 were favorable for brown tide formation, (2) whether the suspended particle characteristics have an adverse effect on bivalve nutrition, and (3) whether environmental conditions at selected stations have adverse effects on bivalve growth, physiology and behavior. Mussels (from Narragansett Bay) were exposed to sub-surface water samples collected from Peconic Bay from June-September 1988. Growth, clearance rate and assimilation efficiency of cultured mussels and mussels that were transplanted in the Peconic Bays system were determined. T, S, Secchi depth, chlorophyll a, and cell abundance data for June to September 1988 is provided. A small Aureococcus bloom was observed in August. Clearance rates of mussels declined with increasing Aureococcus concentrations and were lowest during August. Growth of mussels transplanted in the Peconics was significantly greater at outer-bay stations than at mid-bay stations. Results indicate that the type of food available for mussels in the Peconic Bays changed significantly during the summer of 1988, causing reduced feeding and slower growth of this (and presumably other) shellfish species. BY AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Describes environmental characteristics of Peconic Bay system during 1988. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BEHAVIOR; BROWN TIDE; CHLOROPHYLL; FEEDING; GROWTH; MUSSEL; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH; TRANSPLANT]

114. Dennison,William C; Marshall,Gregory J; Wigand,Cathleen (1989): Effect of "Brown Tide" Shading on Eelgrass (Zostera marina L.) Distributions. Chap. 37. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 675-692.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<This investigation compared aerial photographs from pre-brown tide years with photographs taken in 1988, to determine past and existing eelgrass distributions. In addition, light attenuation characteristics (chlorophyll a, cell density, cell size and Secchi depth) and maximum depth of eelgrass distribution were compared for pre-bloom (1979-80) and bloom (1985-88) years. Gardiners Bay was one of the four general locations investigated (the other 3 being on the South Shore). In 1988, eelgrass occurred in protected harbors and inlets from Shelter Island to Lake Montauk. No eelgrass was found in the Peconic Bays west of Shelter Island, although having occurred there in the past. Similarly, Accabonac Harbor and Three Mile Harbor did not contain eelgrass in 1988. Most Long Island embayments had less eelgrass in the 1988 survey than in the pre-brown tide surveys. Reduction in light penetration, resulting from high cell densities (not biomass) during brown tide years, is assumed to have precipitated the eelgrass decline. MJA>

<<Aerial study of Gardiners Bay. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AERIAL; BIOMASS; BROWN TIDE; DISTRIBUTION; EELGRASS; GARDINERS BAY; POPULATION DYNAMICS]

115. Tettelbach,Stephen T; Smith,Christopher F; Kaldy,James E 3rd; Arroll,Thomas W; Denson,Michael R (1989): Winter Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 713-733.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<This study was undertaken to better understand the importance of burial to the success of reseeding operations of bay scallops. Tagged scallops were released into three replicate areas of different sediment composition in Northwest Creek, East Hampton in December 1987. In addition, six pearl nets containing tagged scallops were deployed. Resampling was conducted semimonthly until March 1988 and burial and mortality was estimated (computational formula described). Laboratory experiments, conducted parallely, examined the survival rates of partially and completely buried scallops in two types of sediment. Results show a total of 14.4% of the scallops buried and recovery rates of 23-29%. No visible evidence of crab or gastropod predation on marked scallops was noted, although potential predators were observed in the area. In the laboratory, survival of unburied or partially buried scallops was significantly lower in mud than in sand. These results suggest that muddier sites should probably be avoided when planting scallops. In the field, the proportion of completely buried scallops which suffered mortality was 0.76-0.92, the likely cause being suffocation. However, the low recovery of tagged scallops confounds determinations of the actual level of mortality due to burial by sediments. MJA>

<<Addresses scallop reseeding after brown tide wipeout. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; BURIAL; MORTALITY; NORTHWEST HARBOR; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SEDIMENT]

116. Minei,Vito A (1989): Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Chap. 41. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 741-760.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<This paper summarizes the background of the Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program (BTCAMP), a two-year program initiated in 1988, to determine the causes of brown tide and identify measures that could restore and preserve the natural resources of affected embayments on Long Island. Next to organisational issues, the main focal points of the study are outlined. Pollution point sources (sewage treatment plants and duck farms) along the Peconic estuary are described and a map of the Peconic watershed is presented. Some of the land uses to be examined are landfills, agriculture, residential and commercial/industrial. A map of shellfishing areas in the Peconic system is presented and the significance of stormwater runoff as a source of coliform bacteria is emphasized. A map locating the marinas and pump-out facilities in the Peconic system is included. The ultimate goal of this study is a management plan for the Peconic System, which can be applied to other bays affected by brown tide. MJA>

<<Outline of future work (at time of publication, 1989; ALSO SEE REFS # 16,17 AND 117). Summarizes existing general data on land use and anthropogenic impacts in the Peconic estuary. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; LAND USE; MANAGEMENT; PECONIC BAYS; POINT SOURCE; PROPOSAL; RUNOFF; SEWAGE]

117. Pagenkopf,JR; Morton,MR; Stoddard,A; Santoro,ED (1989): Water Quality Monitoring and Modeling for the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Chap. 42. In: Novel Phytoplankton Blooms. Causes and Impacts of Recurrent Brown Tides and Other Unusual Blooms. Coastal and Environmental Studies 35. (Eds: Cosper,EM; Bricelj,VM; Carpenter,EJ) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 761-778.

(files of Monica Bricelj)

<An intensive two year program of water quality monitoring and modeling in support of the Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program (BTCAMP, SEE REF #116) is described. The monitoring and modeling activities are designed to (1) provide an expanded database to access the causes of the brown tide and identify measures that could restore and preserve the natural resources of the Peconic Bay; and (2) determine causes of other water quality stresses in the bays and identify corrective actions. Historical nutrient and cell density data is presented and other historical data sources (e.g. on hydrography) are discussed. The future monitoring objectives will focus on an analysis of Flanders Bay, a long-term brown tide analysis and special events sampling. The sampling program and proposed sampling locations are outlined. For the modeling task, a WASP4 model, a combination of water transport and water quality models, has been selected. Model structure, and scale and data sources for specifying initial and boundary conditions forcing functions are discussed. The model will be used to help quantify the major causes and mechanisms controlling bay water quality response and to evaluate alternative pollutant control strategies. The ability of the model to represent the growth kinetics of the brown tide organism is greatly dependent on

the results of ongoing research activities. With appropriate information, the model should allow prediction of the future frequency and intensity of brown tide bloom episodes. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<outline of future (at time of publication, 1989) modeling and monitoring research in the Peconic system (SEE ALSO REF #117). Mostly theoretical. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; EUTROPHICATION; HYDROGRAPHY; MODEL; PECONIC BAYS; PREDICTION; PROPOSAL; WATER QUALITY]

118. State of New York Conservation Department; U.S. Bureau of Fisheries; Moore,Emmeline; Perlmutter,Alfred; Greeley,JR (1939): A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 2, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-water survey (1938) No. 15. J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany. 92 pages.

(NYSDEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)

<This report constitutes the first comprehensive inventory of the young fish resources of Long Island, directed at determining the location of spawning grounds, the extent of successful reproduction by the different species and describing the environmental conditions where eggs and young stages were found. The survey was conducted by use of tow-nets and shore seining. Numerous locations throughout the Peconic Bay system were sampled. Tables of fish abundances, size, haul weight and surface and bottom T and S are presented. The 1938 tow-net collection included identifiable eggs and young from 27 families, comprising 40 species of fish. The general area extending from Great Peconic Bay eastward to Montauk Point and vicinity was found to be relatively more important as a spawning and nursery area for most of the so-called summer fishes than any other region of the island. The reproductive success could not be reliably determined on the basis of egg and larva collections because of the undetermined catch-efficiency of the employed sampling gear. Of 80 species recorded by use of shore-seines, many occurred in the Peconic Bay. A trend toward fewer species in the more exposed areas was evidenced in the Peconic Bay system. Of a total of 45 collections, 26 taken over sand and gravel averaged only 9.09 species per collection, while those taken over mud and sand bottoms averaged 13.6, next to showing higher absolute abundances. The bay areas of the Peconic system were found to be very productive of fishes. An annotated record of fish taken with shore seine, including catch location,is given. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<second part of a two-part study (SEE REF #32). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; DIVERSITY; EGGS; FISH; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND; PECONIC BAYS; REPRODUCTION; SPAWNING; YOUNG]

119. State of New York Conservation Department; Moore,Emmeline; Greene,CW; Greeley,JR; Senning,WC; Faigenbaum,Harold M; Muenscher,WC; Tressler,Willis L; Bere,Ruby (1939): A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13. J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany. (128)

(NYSDEC Div. of Marine Resources library, East Setauket, shelf)

<This report studied the principal streams, lakes, ponds and freshwater reservoirs of Long Island (incl. Peconic watershed) with the objective of obtaining essential information for improved fish stocking and management purposes. In examining the waters, emphasis was placed on the study of factors influencing natural reproduction, the species and abundance of fish present, the growth rate, gaseous relations, pollution, the natural food supply and the presence of aquatic vegetation. The report is structured into six reports (stream studies, fish distribution, lake and pond studies, chemical studies, plant studies and plankton studies). A table summarizing previous stockings of fish in Long Island fresh waters for the years 1928-1937 is given, indicating plantings of trout, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, pike-perch and yellow perch in the Peconic River and ponds in the vicinity. The appendix features a list of the major freshwater bodies on Long Island stocked or suggested for stocking, noting the stock species. BY AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<comprises six papers, annotated separately (SEE REFS #120-125). Contains several maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHEMICAL; FISH; FISHERIES; FRESHWATER; GROWTH; LONG ISLAND; PECONIC RIVER; POLLUTION; STOCK; VEGETATION]

120. Greene,CW (1939): Stocking Policy for the Fresh Waters of Long Island and Discussion of Some Fish Management Policies. Chap. 1. In: A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13. (Ed: State of New York Conservation Department) J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany, 16-27.

(NYS DEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)
<The principal objective of this report was to investigate the fish producing capacities of streams on Long Island. Using general environmental information, supplemented by data from other groups of the survey (SEE REF #119), a stocking policy was formulated (in appendix). Locations advised for stocking, polluted areas, locations of dams and other informantion valuable to the fisherman are shown on maps (in appendix). The fundamental limitations to fishing are held to be low natural fertility and small extent of the waters. The presence of pickerel and eels, the intensive fishing and the low natural productivity of L.I. waters all suggest the advisability of stocking large-sized trout. Brook and brown trout are the only trout species recommended for stocking, with brook trout predominating due to prevalence of physical conditions favorable to this species. No good prospect of maintaining a seed stock of rainbow trout is apparent, and stocking with this species is not advised. The Peconic River is altogether too sluggish, warm and polluted (from duck farms) to be considered for trout. Its only value as stocking water is in the mile above Forge Pond, where it would seem beneficial to largemouth bass and yellow perch. The problem of stocking tide waters and the scarcity of forage fish is discussed. Controlled fertilization of selected water bodies is suggested as a means to increase productivity. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<chapter in multi-author report (SEE REF #119). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FERTILIZATION; FISH; FORGE POND; FRESHWATER; PECONIC RIVER; PHYSICAL; PRODUCTION; STOCKING; TROUT]

121. Greeley,JR (1939): The Fresh Water Fishes of Long Island and Staten Island With Annotated List. In: A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13. (Ed: State of New York Conservation Department) J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany, 29-44.
(NYS DEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)
<In this survey, 41 species of fish are recorded from Long Island, including 26 typical freshwater species, 6 anadromous forms, one catadromous species (eel), and several forms of typical brackish habitat but entering fresh waters (killifishes, sticklebacks, silversides). Shelter Island does not appear to have any native species of typical freshwater habit. Carp, goldfish, white perch and barred killifish were found there. Comparison of native species of Long Island with those of the mainland indicates close faunal relationship with the New Jersey region. Eleven species are accounted for as introductions by man. Tables indicating ratio of growth as determined from scale sample studies are given for largemouth bass, brook trout, yellow perch and chain pickerel (Forge Pond and Fresh Pond mentioned as sample origin, among others). An annotated list based upon 150 sample collections summarizes the abundance, distribution and general economic status of each species. Annotations to herring, chub sucker, cayuga minnow, chain pickerel, wall-eyed pike, blue-gill sunfish, and chubby sunfish explicitly mention occurrence in the Peconic watershed. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<chapter in multi-author report (SEE REF #119); No quantitative distributional data presented. No literature references provided.>>
[DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; FAUNA; FISH; FORGE POND; FRESH POND; FRESHWATER; PECONIC RIVER]

122. Senning,WC (1939): The Fresh-Water Lakes and Ponds of Long and Staten Islands. Chap. 3. In: A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13. (Ed: State of New York Conservation Department) J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany, 45-63.
(NYS DEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)
<The "more important" of Long Island freshwater lakes and ponds open to public fishing were investigated. Complete studies, comprising an analysis of water chemistry, a census of the fish species, lake surroundings and temperature readings, and miscellaneous observations of spawning areas, forage, vegetation, the success of past stocking and the present fishing intensity, were made of 59 ponds. A table indicating the kinds of fish collected or reported in each lake or pond is given. A total of 34 species were collected in the freshwater ponds of Long Island, at least half of which occur in ponds in the Peconic watershed. The studies of Long Island lakes and ponds as a whole indicate, except in the case of trout, that better fishing is not likely to result from increased stocking. Inadequate forage is an outstanding limiting factor in game fish production in most of the bass ponds (e.g. Forge Pond, Fresh Pond). In case of the largemouth bass, most of the small ponds are overpopulated, and it is suggested that these be used as supply ponds for other waters on the island where largemouth bass stocking may result in better fishing. Concerning trout, natural spawning plays little part in maintaining this species in Long Island lakes and

ponds, and trout fishing will be dependent on regular yearly stocking. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<chapter in multi-author report (SEE REF #119). PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[BASS; FISHERIES; FRESHWATER; LAKES; PECONIC RIVER; PONDS; PRODUCTION; SPAWNING; STOCKING; TROUT]

123. Faigenbaum,Harold M (1939): Chemical Investigation of the Fresh Waters of Long Island. Chap. 4. In: A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13. (Ed: State of New York Conservation Department) J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany, NY, 64-87.

(NYS DEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)

<Pollution studies, involving determinations of free carbon dioxide, dissolved oxygen, alkalinity, hydrogen ion concentration and salinity, as well as measurements of temperature and depth, were made on the principal fresh water tributaries, hatchery waters and all important lakes and ponds of Long Island. The location and types of pollution are tabulated, as are the measured chemical parameters. The effects of sewage and duck farm pollution are discussed (Flanders Bay is noted as one of three major duck raising areas on L.I, possessing 21 farms with a yearly production total of over 1 million ducks). The headwaters of the Peconic River exhibit complete absence of oxygen in some places, due to considerable organic matter content. Tables include remarks on flow regime and bottom quality as well as stocking recommendations for individual lakes/ponds. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<chapter in multi-author report (SEE REF #119). Tables of water chemistry data for numerous ponds and lakes. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHEMICAL; DUCKS; FLANDERS BAY; FRESHWATER; OXYGEN; PECONIC RIVER; POLLUTION; SALINITY; SEWAGE; TEMPERATURE]

124. Muenscher,WC (1939): Aquatic Vegetation of Long Island Waters. Chap. 5. In: A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13. (Ed: State of New York Conservation Department) J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany, NY, 88-101.

(NYS DEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)

<A study was made of 20 selected lakes and ponds (7 in the East End region), the Peconic and Nissequogue Rivers and several of the smaller spring-fed brooks. Several of the marine bays and bordering brackish marshes were also examined (incl. Flanders, Great and Little Peconic Bays and Oyster Pond). The composition of the principal areas of vegetation in these waters is discussed and the chief species in each are indicated (table). In general, the vegetation of the streams and ponds in the relatively undisturbed areas (e.g. Grass Pond, Long Pond) was found to be luxuriant but quite uniform in composition. Many of the smaller lakes, ponds and some streams supported no extensive areas of aquatic vegetation. This condition appears to reflect such disturbances as the artificial lowering or raising of the water level, dredging or "cleaning" the bottom or shore line to improve bathing beaches; drainage and other treatments of marshes and spring-fed bogs to aid in mosquito control. The vegetation of the Peconic River is discussed explicitly, subdivided into 3 sections. In marine embayments, only scattered areas of (previously abundant) eelgrass were found, one of these being Oyster Pond. Large widgeon grass beds in Flanders Bay are mentioned. The general prevalence of the 150 larger aquatic plants found on Long Island are recorded in an annotated list, mentioning waters in the Peconic area repeatedly. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<chapter in multi-author report (SEE REF #119). Contains floral species list. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; FLORA; FRESHWATER; LAKES; MARSHES; PECONIC RIVER; PONDS; SALTWATER; VEGETATION]

125. Tressler,Willis L; Bere,Ruby (1939): A Limnological Study of Four Long Island Lakes. Chap. 6. In: A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13. (Ed: State of New York Conservation Department) J.B. Lyon Company, Printers, Albany, NY, 102-108.

(NYS DEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)

<During the summer of 1938, four lakes on Long Island (Laurel Lake and Fort Pond, Lake Ronkonkoma and Belmont Lake) were selected for plankton study in connection with the survey work which was carried on to secure basic information for a stocking and management program (SEE REF #119). Vertical abundances of algae and zooplankton and the chemical and physical conditions were stressed in

these studies. Laurel Lake had cold water on the bottom during summer but no dissolved oxygen. Fort Pond was characterized as a warm-water lake. All lakes had clear water which was very soft. Green algae were abundant in Laurel Lake and Fort Pond and there was a scarcity of blue-greens, diatoms and protozoa. Cladocera were also scarce, while the other macroplankton forms were in fair (copepods and nauplii) or in high (rotifers) abundance. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<chapter in multi-author report (SEE REF #119). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHEMICAL; DIATOMS; DISTRIBUTION; FORT POND; FRESHWATER; LAUREL LAKE; LIMNOLOGY; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; PROTOZOA; ZOOPLANKTON]

126. Graves,John E; McDowell,Jan R; Jones,Lisa M (1992): A genetic analysis of weakfish Cynoscion regalis stock structure along the mid-Atlantic coast. Fishery Bulletin 90, 469-475.

(NYSDEC Div. of Marine Resources library, shelf)

<To investigate the genetic basis of stock structure of the weakfish Cynoscion regalis, a total of 370 individuals was collected from four geographic sites along the mid-Atlantic coast of the United States (including Long Island) over a period of 4 years. Restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis of weakfish mitochondrial DNA, employing either 6 or 13 restriction endonucleases, demonstrated a low level of intraspecific mtDNA variation, with a mean nucleotide sequence divergence of 0.13% for the pooled samples. The common mtDNA genotype occurred at a frequency of 0.91-0.96 in all samples and no significant heterogeneity was found among samples in the occurrence of the common mtDNA genotype or rare variants. The lack of spatial partitioning of rare mtDNA genotypes among collection sites suggests considerable gene flow along the mid-Atlantic coast. Together, these data are consistent with the hypothesis that weakfish comprise a single gene pool, and indicate that the fishery should be managed as a single, interdependent unit. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<stocks in Peconic Bay system not mentioned explicitly, but may be assumed to belong to the same overall gene pool. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; FISHERIES; GENETICS; MANAGEMENT; STOCK; WEAKFISH]

127. Wallace,David H; Taormina,AS; Renkavinsky,JL (1965): The Natural Values of Major Wetland Areas in the Town of East Hampton. A Report Dealing with the Natural Values of Marine Wetlands and the Major Wetland Areas-Both Fresh and Marine-in the Town of East Hampton. Division of Fish & Game, New York State Conservation Department, Oakdale, Long Island, 58 pages.

<A map indicates at least 18 wetland areas in the vicinity of East Hampton. Four of these (Little Northwest Creek, Northwest Creek, Scoy Pond, and ponds withing county lands at Cedar Point), are briefly characterized geographically and in terms of animal life, noting the impact of Man of the area and giving general recommendations for their future management. The treatment is very general. MJA>

<<MJA sighted only first 23 pages of report. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CONSERVATION; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; LAND USE; PHYSICAL; WETLANDS]

128. Brennan,Daniel J (1972): 1971-72 Progress Report on Sea Grant Project Multiply-Oriented Substrate and Water Study-Long Island Sound and Peconic Bays, Long Island, New York.

(New York Sea Grant Institute library)

<This project focused on sedimentary characteristics (particle-size) and physical and chemical water properties in the Peconic Bays. A map displaying the distributions of organisms observed during the collection process was prepared (but is missing from the report). Finest sediments occur chiefly in the south-central portion of Great Peconic Bay. Sediment coloration varies greatly throughout the estuary. Sediment pH varied between 7 and 8, and redox-potential ranged from positive to negative values (in the deepest parts of the bays and in dark, muddy sediment). Benthic fauna captured by Van Veen grab was sparse. At many localities shell fragments contributed a significant portion of the sand-size and coarser sediment fraction. The most abundant animal was Crepidula, other living forms found were various crabs, sponges, bryozoans, clams and worms. No living or whole oysters were recovered, but many broken and bored shell fragments were brought up. Some areas may be at the beginning of eutrophication, possibly from from duck farms. The negative consequences of proposed dredging of the dark, stagnant sediment are discussed, among these turbidity and loss of fish from the area. MJA>

<<progress report, maps of fauna missing. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; DUCKS; EUTROPHICATION; FAUNA; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; PH; REDOX; SEDIMENT; SIZE-CLASSES]

129. Brennan,Daniel J (1973): 1972-73 Progress Report on Sea Grant Project Sediment and Water Characteristics in the Marine District, Eastern Long Island. 10 pp.
(NY Sea Grant Institute library)
<This is the second progress report of a project begun under the title "Multiply-Oriented Substrate and Water Study-Long Island Sound and Peconic Bay, Long Island, New York" (SEE REF #128). It mentions a preliminary report entitled "Sediment and Water Characteristics, Peconic Bays, Long Island, New York", which was presented at a meeting of the Northeastern Section of the Geological Society of America in Boulder, CO, 1973. The area of study included Great Peconic Bay, Little Peconic Bay and Noyack Bay. The study found increased accumulation of partly decomposed, organic-rich sediment in the deeper, central regions of the bay. Further organic loading is assumed to have deteriorating effects on water quality and could initiate a condition of eutrophication (the author appears to base his definition of "eutrophication" on the amount of organic carbon or oxygen present, instead of nutrient concentrations). Data for Gardiners Bay has not been analyzed completely, but "eutrophication" seems not quite as advanced as in the western embayments. Station locations and maps of sediment pH, Eh, skewness, and kurtosis are presented, but not discussed. MJA>
<<second of two progress reports (SEE REF #128), primarily geological/chemical. Contains no faunal maps (though fauna was analyzed). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CHEMICAL; EUTROPHICATION; GARDINERS BAY; GEOLOGY; GRAIN-SIZE; ORGANIC; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; SEDIMENT]

130. Epp,Jennifer Anne; Bricelj,V Monica; Malouf,Robert E (1988): Seasonal partitioning and utilization of energy reserves in two age classes of the bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck). Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology. Amsterdam 121, 113-136.
(New York Sea Grant Institute library)
<Seasonal cycles in body component indices, reproductive condition (determined histologically) and storage and utilization of protein, lipid and carbohydrate reserves in various tissue pools were investigated in two cohorts of the bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck). Scallops, collected from Northwest Harbor, were held in cages at two contrasting localities in Long Island (Flax Pond and Southold). Gametogenesis occurred mainly at the expense of adductor muscle protein and lipid reserves. Energy loss in the adductor muscle could potentially account for 63 to 99% of the gonadal buildup in the spring. In contrast to prior studies, digestive gland lipid and muscle carbohydrate made only an insignificant contribution to the energy demand during reproduction. In first-year, pre-reproductive scallops, adductor muscle protein also contributed 63-66% of the total energy loss during overwintering stress. Senescence of older scallops was evidenced by a more rapid decline in mantle protein reserves than in young individuals. Twenty percent of the older population showed signs of anomalous, advanced oogenesis in March, coincident with the period of highest natural mortality. Results of this study suggest a possible association between senescence and protein metabolism. Contrary to studies showing glycogen to be the main storage product in bivalves such as oysters and mytilids, this study serves to stress the importance of protein as an energy substrate in pectinids. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA.>
<<primarily physiological. Addresses seasonal and life-cycle aspects of scallops. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGE; BIOCHEMISTRY; ENERGY; METABOLISM; NORTHWEST HARBOR; PHYSIOLOGY; REPRODUCTION; SCALLOP; SEASONALITY; SENESCENCE; SOUTHOLD]

131. Pohle,David Gunther; Bricelj,V Monica; Garcia-Esquivel,Zaul (1991): The eelgrass conopy: an above-bottom refuge from benthic predators for juvenile bay scallops Argopecten irradians. Marine Ecology Progress Series. Amelinghausen 74, 47-59.
(New York Sea Grant Institute library, Stony Brook)
<Juvenile bay scallops Argopecten irradians commonly attach to shoots of eelgrass Zostera marina using byssal threads. Although this behavior has long been recognized, its adaptive value is poorly understood. This study examined (1) the size-specific nature of scallop attachment on eelgrass, and (2) the possible role of vertical attachment in providing refuge from benthic predators. Laboratory experiments using artificial eelgrass showed strong, inverse relationships between scallop size (over the range 6 to 20 mm) and several measures of attachment performance (percent attachment, rate of attachment, and height-above-bottom attained). Field experiments, in which 10 to 15 mm scallops were tethered to natural eelgrass in Lake Montauk, Long Island, New York (USA), demonstrated a dramatic, highly significant enhancement of scallop survival at greater heights of attachment. Scallops tethered at 20 to 35 cm above bottom experienced >59% survival over 4d, compared to <11% survival near the sediment surface. A similar

pattern was observed in laboratory tethering experiments using transplanted natural eelgrass and 3 crab predators common in mid-Atlantic embayments: Carcinus maenas, Libinia dubia, and Dyspanopeus sayi. The refuge value of vertical attachment was found, however, to be less with D. sayi than with the other predators tested, since individuals of this species climbed eelgrass to feed on scallops in the upper canopy. These data demonstrate that vertical attachment on eelgrass functions as an effective predator-avoidance mechanism for juvenile bay scallops by placing them out of reach of many benthic predators. It has also been shown previously that scallop predatory risk decreases with scallop size, with a partial size refuge attained at about 40 mm. It is therefore suggested that scallops undergo ontogenetic shift from a spatial to a size refuge from predation as they move from the eelgrass canopy to the sediment surface over the course of their post-settlement life history. It is hypothesized that this shift may result in a critical window of high predatory risk between ca. 15 and 40 mm, when scallops are expected to be most susceptible to benthic predators. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Published version of MS thesis (SEE REF #155) PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; CRUSTACEA; EELGRASS; PREDATION; SCALLOP; SIZE-CLASSES]

132. Drewes-Milligan,KL; Cosper,Elizabeth M (1994): Isolation of Virus Capable of Lysing the Brown Tide Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens. Science. Washingon DC 266, 805-807.

(NY Sea Grant library)

<Viruses have been hypothesized to control blooms of Aureococcus anophagefferens gen. et sp. nov. (Chrysophyceae), a marine phytoplankton that since 1985 has caused devastating summer blooms called "brown tide". By means of ultrafiltration methods, viruses specific to this alga were isolated from both the Great South Bay (Blue Point) and Peconic Bay systems (West Neck Bay) of Long Island, New York, during the summer bloom period of 1992. Cell lysis of healthy algal cultures was demonstrated, as well as continuing reinfection with serial transfers of cultures. Electron microscope surveys yielded images of phage-like virus particles with tails that could attach to A. anophagefferens cells within minutes of exposure. The isolation and cultivation of this virus highlights the need for further study of viral infection of eukaryotic algae and the potential for a better understanding of algal bloom control by viral infection. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; INFECTION; LYSIS; PHYTOPLANKTON; VIRUSES]

133. Bricelj,V Monica; Epp,Jennifer Anne; Malouf,Robert E (1987): Comparative physiology of young and old cohorts of bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck): mortality, growth, and oxygen consumption. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology. Amsterdam 112, 73-91.

(NY Sea Grant Institute library)

<The bay scallop Argopecten irradians (Lamarck) undergoes rapid population decline in its second year of life. Pre- (1st-yr) and postreproductive (2nd-yr) bay scallops were held in cages at two sites on Long Island (Flax Pond and Southold). Survival, growth and metabolic rates of the two cohorts were compared monthly throughout the autumn and winter (Sept 1984-July 1985). Second-year scallops, the harvestable crop of the year, maintained a positive energy balance until late November-December. Both age classes experienced similar relative tissue weight losses during overwintering (9-11 %, at the site where milder environmental conditions prevailed, and 24-25 %, at the more stressful site [i.e. Southold]). Ambient water temperature explained a significant proportion (93 %) of the seasonal variation in the rate of oxygen consumption. Thus, the northern bay scallop, A.i.irradians, shows a limited ability to acclimatise oxygen consumption to seasonal temperature changes over the range of 1-23 DEG C. A significant increase in oxygen uptake was associated with increased gametogenic activity of young scallops in May. Metabolic rate at this time was 50 % higher than that predicted based on temperature, providing an estimate of the metabolic cost of reproduction in this species. The weight-normalized oxygen uptake rate of senescent scallops was significantly lower than that of young scallops. Mass natural mortality of the older cohort occurred during winter, before the onset of a second gametogenesis; only 50 % of the population survived beyond late January in 1985. Mortality was delayed by 2.5 months during a similar experiment conducted in 1986. Results of this study suggest that senescent mortality in New York bay scallop populations is not directly linked to the energy drain of a second reproductive event following overwintering stress. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; ENERGY; MORTALITY; OXYGEN; PHYSIOLOGY; SCALLOP; SENESCENCE; SOUTHOLD]

134. Cosper,Elizabeth M; Lee,Cindy; Carpenter,Edward J (1990): Novel "Brown Tide" Blooms in Long Island Embayments: A Search for the Causes. In: Toxic Marine Phytoplankton. (Eds: Graneli,Edna; Sundstrom,B; Edler,L; Anderson,DM) Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 17-28.

<Unusual blooms of a previously unidentified chrysophyte, Aureococcus anophagefferens, have occurred in several coastal embayments along the northeast coast of the USA. The monospecific blooms were termed the "brown tide" due to the resulting water color. The first appearance of the "brown tide" occurred early in the summer of 1985 over a wide geographic range in non-contiguous bodies of water. The blooms did not return to some bays but on Long Island recurred during the summer of 1986, and in diminishing densities during the summers of 1987 and 1988 (i.e. in Peconic Bays system). Historically, a divese group of microalgal species dominate the phytoplankton biomass and productivity in Long Island bays during the summer. The continued dominance through several months at high cell densities (> 10(SUPER)9 cells/liter) of A. anophagefferens was the distinctive feature during these blooms. Environmental variables which may be contributory to the occurrence of the "brown tide" include elevated salinities due to drought conditions, pulses of rainfall delivering organic and/or micronutrients to bay waters, reduced grazing and restricted flushing of bays. The "brown tide" species appears closely related to an open ocean chrysophyte, Pelagococcus subviridis, and possibly was seeded into northeast coastal bays from offshore when conditions during 1985 were particularly favorable for its growth. The ability of this species to maintain at least minimal populations during the winter months seems to allow for its recurrence during subsequent summers. Culture studies (reviewed in this paper) have shown that this species has growth requirements for trace elements, chelators and organic nutrients, some of which are different from many common estuarine and coastal phytoplankton species. The competitive advantage of A. anophagefferens over other potentially co-occurring species probably relates to its heterotrophic and photoadaptive capabilities. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<review article, also mentioning eelgrass and scallop decline. Contains bibliography of blooms and environmental conditions in Long Island embayments. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BIOMASS; BROWN TIDE; HYDROGRAPHY; LONG ISLAND; NUTRIENTS; ORGANIC; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRECIPITATION; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; SALINITY]

135. Wilson,Robert E; Vieira,Mario EC; Schubel,JR (1986): Tidal Rectification in the Peconic Bays Estuary. In: Estuarine Variability. (:) Academic Press, Inc.,, 153-160.

(NY SEA Grant Institute library)

<Low-frequency currents from a total of 14 moorings within the Peconic Bays Estuary were analyzed through frequency-domain empirical orthogonal functions with the objective of distinguishing spatially-coherent fluctuations due to meteorological forcing. Results indicated that current fluctuations within the frequency band encompassing fortnightly periods were coherent only within a few distinct regions of the bay. These spatially coherent fluctuations were also highly coherent with demodulated sea level, apparently indicating tidal rectification in those areas. Current fluctuations within a frequency band centered on 0.275 cycles per day were spatially coherent over almost the entire bay and apparently forced by meteorologically-induced coastal sea level fluctuations. FROM AUTHORS>

<<Completely physical article. The current fluctuations described may be of interest for plankton transport. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; CURRENTS; ESTUARIES; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; TIDES]

136. Wilson,Robert E; Vieira,Mario EC (1989): Residual Currents in the Peconic Bays Estuary. In: Estuarine Circulation. (Eds: Neilson,Bruce J; Kuo,Albert; Brubaker,John) Humana Press, Clifton, NJ, 87-95.

(NY Sea Grant Institute, Stony Brook, library)

<Observations of low frequency currents and sea level in the Peconic Bays Estuary are analyzed to establish forcing and response relationships using simple spectral techniques. Results suggest that for periods shorter than approximately five days currents at all moorings respond to coastal sea level fluctuations which are presumably meteorologically forced. Analysis of current fluctuations at longer periods suggest that tidal rectification contributes to the residual circulation in the vicinity of certain moorings. FROM AUTHORS>

<<compact description of tidal regime in the Peconic estuary, no living natural resources mentioned. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CLIMATE; CURRENTS; ESTUARIES; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; TIDES]

137. Wilson,Robert E; Vieira,Mario EC; Schubel,JR (1986): Subtidal Current Variability in the Peconic Bays Estuary. Proceedings of the Eighth International Estuarine Research Federation Conference, 15 pp.

(NY Sea Grant Institute library)

<Current observations from a total of fourteen moorings within the Peconic Bays estuary are analyzed through frequency domain empirical orthogonal functions for spatially coherent low frequency fluctuations in different frequency bands. Results provide insight into the intensity of the response in different areas of the bay to forcing by fortnightly fluctuations in the strength of the tidal stream and by meterologically induced coastal sea level fluctuations. FROM AUTHORS>

<<manuscipt for conference proceedings, purely physical (SEE ALSO REF #135, BY SAME AUTHORS). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CLIMATE; CURRENTS; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; TIDES; VARIABILITY]

138. Gobler,Christopher J (1995): The Role of Iron in the Occurence of Aureococcus anophagefferens blooms. MS Thesis, State University of New York (Stony Brook).

(NY Sea Grant Institute library, Stony Brook)

<(...) To elucidate the role of iron in the occurrence and intensity of A. anophagefferens blooms, laboratory cultures were grown under a range of Fe concentrations. Cellular and fluorescence characterics were analyzed to determine levels of Fe necessary for optimal growth of this species. Iron in Long Island embayments (West Neck Bay and Great South Bay) was analyzed for comparison with culture. Culture experiments are described in which Fe limitation led to reduction in cellular chlorophyll content and lower growth rates. Field observations implicated pulsed input of Fe-rich freshwater and higher bay salinites as factors contributing to A. anophagefferens bloom occurence. In 1992, at West Neck Bay, a bloom followed a large pulse of rainfall which caused bay salinities to drop and dissolved Fe levels to rise. During the bloom, dissolved Fe levels were reduced by an amount equivalent to the calculated uptake of the bloom. Extrapolation to previous bloom conditions demonstrated that the large brown tide blooms of 1986 could have depleted the dissolved Fe pool of Long Island Bays in 5 hours. In 1993 and 1994, there were no large pulses of rainfall or sudden increases in Fe levels,and bay salinities were much lower earlier in the year. Consequently, blooms did not occur in West Neck Bay. Total and labile Fe in Long Island embayments fluctuated above and below levels required for optimal growth of cultures. Factors identified as influential on Fe levels in embayments include: biological uptake, resuspension, salinity, light, temperature, and ground water. Though blooms may deplete the dissolved Fe pool, there exists a rich particulate Fe source in these bays that may be important in replenishing Fe taken up by a bloom. A. anophagefferens blooms created one of the highest documented biological demands for Fe, and Long Island embayments have some of the highest Fe levels for the range of salinity they encompass. Hence, it seems this species has found an ecological niche in these embayments, in which high Fe levels are an essential component. BY AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains extensive bibliography. PHOTOCOPY MADE (EXCERPTS: TOC)>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FRESHWATER; IRON; LIMITATION; NUTRIENTS; PHYTOPLANKTON; RAIN; SALINITY; WEST NECK BAY]

139. Cashin Associates,PC (1996): Peconic Estuary Program, Final Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study. Prepared for: Suffolk County Department of Health Services. 116 pp.

(Cashin Associates, PC, Engineers and Architects, 1200 Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York, 11788)

(NYS DEC, Div. of Marine Resources, East Setauket, files of Cynthia Decker)

<This study reports on the status of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV, defined as rooted aquatic plants, e.g. eelgrass, Zostera marina, and macroalgae) in the Peconic Estuary. Its primary objectives were to (1) determine the current abundance, distribution and density of SAV, (2) determine whether the distribution of SAV beds has undergone significant historical changes over the past 2-3 decades, (3) identify physical factors that may affect the abundance, distribution and density of SAV in the estuary, (4) develop a series of management recommendations, including actions for mitigating both natural and human-induced factors that can cause adverse impacts on SAV, (5) outline programs for enhancing and restoring SAV beds, and (6) develop a series of recommendations for future SAV investigations. The main methodologies used

in this investigation were: (A) review of existing scientific literature and consultation with knowledgeable individuals regarding SAV, (B) a field survey of 214 stations throughout the Peconic Estuary, conducted in fall of 1994, which involved the identification of SAV and measurement of SAV density and various physical parameters, and (C) a review of recent and historic aerial photography of the estuary to assist in delineating the current distribution of SAV, and to determine whether any trends in the distribution of SAV in the estuary could be detected. The main findings were: (a) 2 species of seagrasses, 22 types of red algae, 9 types of brown algae and 10 types of brown algae were identified (species table presented), (b) Codium fragile is presently the dominant SAV species in the Peconic estuary, having achieved this status by displacing native SAV (particularly Z. marina) in large areas, (c) No Z. marina was found west of Shelter Island. The most abundant and deepest Z.marina beds were found in Gardiners Bay and Block Island Sound, (d) Ulva lactuca was clustered in the inner and north central portions of the estuary and in quiet waters of creeks and shallow bays; it was not observed east of Shelter Island. Euthora cristata and Cystoclonium purporeum were the most abundant red algae, and Fucus spp. the most abundant brown algae in the Peoconic estuary, (e) the bottom area covered by SAV beds was estimated to be 37 km(SUPER)2 for the inner, 31 km(SUPE)2 for the middle, and 30 km(SUPER)2 for the outer estuary. Z. marina coverage was estimated to be 2.5 km(SUPER)2 in the middle and 6.0 km(SUPER)2 in the outer estuary, (f) Z. marina had the highest unit dry weight biomass of the five dominant SAV types present, at 370 g/m(SUPER)2. Total dry weight biomass was estimated for various species and regions, (g) several locations, historically vegetated by Z. marina, were found to be entirely devoid of SAV or dominated by macroalgae (maps shown), (h) analysis of historic photographs could not confirm the overall decline of eelgrass to be a result of the brown tide episodes in the 1980s, (i) within a seven month period, a general disappearance of SAV beds along the North Haven peninsula and the Sag Harbor area was evidenced by review of recent aerial photography, (j) Z. marina dominated stations were characterized by highest salinity and underwater visibility and lowest water temperature, its exact environmental contrast being the U. lactuca dominated stations (environmental data tabulated). A station map noting scallop and eelgrass presence is also included. Recommendations include suggested revegetation sites, suggested further study sites, criticism of the aerial survey method, and worthwhile study questions pertaining to the habitat requirements and population dynamics of Z. marina. BY AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<very comprehensive report. Extensive appendix, featuring six fold-out maps (showing present distributions of eelgrass and dominant macroalgae), numerous plant pressing silhouettes (photocopies), underwater photos, station data sheets and aerial photographs (from 1994). Extensive bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIOMASS; CHEMICAL; DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; EELGRASS; FLORA; GARDINERS BAY; MACROALGAE; MONITORING; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SHELTER ISLAND; VEGETATION]

140. Cosper,Elizabeth M; Garry,Ronald T; Milligan,Allen James; Doall,Michael H (1993): Iron, Selenium and Citric Acid Are Critical to the Growth of the "Brown Tide" Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens. In: Toxic Phytoplankton Blooms of the Sea. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Toxic Marine Phytoplankton, Newport, Rhode Island, USA, 28. October-1. November 1991. Developments in Marine Biology, 3. (Eds: Smayda,Theodore J; Shimizu,Yuzuru) Elsevier, Amsterdam, 667-673.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC QK 568.3 .T67 I 57 1991)

<This paper reports laboratory and field experiments (conducted with samples from West Neck Bay and Quantuck Canal in 1990) evaluating the role of chelators and a variety of essential trace elements in promoting the growth of Aureococcus anophagefferens. The use of the ultra-pure and chemically defined media Aquil to grow cultures revealed that both iron and selenium additions were critical for the growth of A. anophagefferens. Growth enhancement was most effective with the chelator citric acid, but not with EDTA or NTA. Division rates and biomass were reduced substantially below 10(SUPER)-9 M Se; additions of Fe at 9x10(SUPER)-6 M allowed for maximal growth. Calculation of equilibrium complexations with the different chelators indicated that citric acid complexed only 22% as much Fe as EDTA and only 40% as much as NTA. During summer of 1990, small, sporadic blooms of A. anophagefferens were observed. Experiments performed at bloom (Quantuck Canal, West Hampton Beach) and non-bloom sites (West Neck Bay: 1.7 x 10(SUPER)3 Aureococcus cells/ml) evaluated the control of . the above elements in bloom dynamics. Subsamples of water, with grazers removed by filtering through 5 um Nitex screens, were incubated for 24 hr under different amounts of sunlight and at ambient temperatures, and counts were made using immunofluorescent detection. Additions of Fe, but not Se, enhanced growth

rates two- to three-fold at a bloom site under high light. Only combined additions of Fe and Se enhanced growth at a non-bloom site, and just in low light conditions. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<few abundance data, mostly experimental work. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; GRAZING; GROWTH; METALS; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHELTER ISLAND; WEST NECK BAY]

141. Nuzzi,Robert; Waters,Robert M (1993): The Occurrence of PSP Toxin in Long Island, New York, USA. In: Toxic Phytoplankton Blooms of the Sea. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Toxic Marine Phytoplankton, Newport, Rhode Island, USA, 28. October-1. November 1991. Developments in Marine Biology, 3. (Eds: Smayda,Theodore J; Shimizu,Yuzuru) Elsevier, Amsterdam, 305-310.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC QK 568.3 .T67 I 57 1991)

<The population dynamics of the dinoflagellate Alexandrium tamarense (=Gonyaulax, Protogonyaulax tamarensis) was investigated in 11 East End embayments over a four year period (1986-1989). Coincident with this study was the determination of PSP toxin content, by mouse bioassay, in mussels (Mytilus edulis) placed at experimental sites (Reeves Bay, Terrys Creek, East Creek [all in Flanders Bay]). Cell counts, toxin concentrations and environmental data are presented for the three embayments. Vegetative cells of A. tamarense consistently appeared during the spring (March-June; figures of cell densities shown), with positive mouse bioassays variously occurring between April and June. The presence of A. tamarense was not always associated with shellfish toxicity, even at relatively high concentrations (> 2.5 x 10[SUPER]4 cells/liter), suggesting clonal variation, an environmental trigger for toxin production, selective feeding, and/or a detoxification mechanism. The public health standard of 80 ug of toxin/100g of shellfish meat was exceeded on one occasion (190 ug, Reeves Bay). This is believed to be the southernmost observation along the eastern US coast of levels of A. tamarense associated toxin in excess of the standard. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<numerous red tide references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; ALEXANDRIUM; FLANDERS BAY; MUSSEL; PHYTOPLANKTON; RED TIDE; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE; TOXICITY]

142. Beltrami,Edward; Cosper,Elizabeth M (1993): Modeling the Temporal Dynamics of Unusual Blooms. In: Toxic Phytoplankton Blooms of the Sea. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Toxic Marine Phytoplankton, Newport, Rhode Island, USA, 28. October-1. November 1991. Developments in Marine Biology, 3. (Eds: Smayda,Theodore J; Shimizu,Yuzuru) Elsevier, Amsterdam, 731-735.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC QK 568.3 .T67 I 57 1991)

<This paper reviews some of the major factors facilitating the occurrence of blooms. Two sets of factors are implicated. The first is external, being meteorological conditions such as temperature, rainfall and tidal and wind stresses. The other is internal, being the dynamics of the trophic system itself. A mathematical model is described, consisting of differential equations that mimic the temporal behavior of the phytoplankter Aureococcus anophagefferens. The model is calibrated to field observations (from Peconic Bay 1986-1988, literature data) and to grazing experiments. It qualitatively supports the empirical evidence that low grazing pressure at the initial stages of growth confer a selective advantage to A. anophagefferens. Moreover, the model simulates the apparently haphazard fluctuations in cell numbers as being manifestations of chaotic dynamics. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<chapter in multi-author book; mostly theoretical, but containing field data (e.g. cell abundances) from Peconic area. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; CLIMATE; MODEL; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL]

143. Bauer,Susan Ingrid (1994): The dynamics of mud crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, predation on juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians, in eelgrass. MS Thesis, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 109 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC Thesis (no call #))

<The mud crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, is a persistent, widespread and abundant predator of juvenile bivalves in Long Island eelgrass meadows. Attachment in the upper eelgrass canopy partially protected scallops from predation in both laboratory experiments with mud crabs and field experiments (conducted in the Peconic Bay system) in the presence of swimming portunid crabs, mud crabs and other non-swimming

crabs. The effectiveness of this refuge was influenced both by eelgrass shoot density and height of scallop attachment. Laboratory experiments showed that crab climbing activity and consumption of scallops in the upper canopy increased significantly at night and with increasing eelgrass density, although mud crabs preferentially prey on scallops at or near bottom. This pattern of increased survival of juvenile scallops in the upper canopy at lower eelgrass shoot densities was confirmed in field experiments (conducted in Napeague Harbor in 1991-1992), where scallops tethered in open eelgrass plots were exposed to a natural predator assemblage. Abundances of known and potential scallop predators observed in the study area during the field experiment are tabulated. Scallop survival also increased with increasing height of attachment, between 0 and 40 cm off-bottom. Field enclosures were used to isolate mud crabs from other scallop predators and thus obtain realistic estimates of their significance as juvenile scallop predators in nature. These expeiments indicated that natural mud crab populations could consume up to 8% of a juvenile scallop population per day. Seasonal abundance and size structure of mud crab populations were monitored in three eastern Long Island embayments (Napeague Harbor, Northwest Harbor and Hallock Bay). Growth and mortality rates for the 1991-1992 sampling period were calculated for the three different crab populations (table). Mud crab densities were highest during recruitment in early fall and higher in vegetated than unvegetated habitats. Correlation with other environmental variables were made. The mud crab population data indicates that the greatest risk of scallop predation by mud crabs coincides with the period when scallops are exploiting the eelgrass canopy. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains detailed abundance and population data for mud crabs. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; CRUSTACEA; DISTRIBUTION; EELGRASS; HABITAT; MORTALITY; MUD CRAB; POPULATION; PREDATION; SCALLOP; SIZE-CLASSES]

144. Epp,Jennifer Anne (1989): Energy Storage and Utilization in the Bay Scallop, Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck). MS Thesis, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 83 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC Thesis (no call #))

<The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between mortality, gametogenesis and energy utilization in pre- and post-reproductive scallops from eastern Long Island. Scallops of these two year classes, collected from Northwest Harbor, were held in cages (in Southold and Flax Pond) under field conditions and sampled monthly. Four different body tissues were analyzed for protein, lipid and carbohydrate composition. Growth rates were determined (tables given). Mass natural mortality in post-reproductive bay scallops occurred during the winter months (January-March), after a period of somatic growth during the fall, but prior to the period of gametogenesis (April-June). Thus, mortality of second-year scallops did not appear to be related to a depletion of energy reserves utilized for reproduction. Histological examination of the scallop gonads showed first and second year scallops were in a quiescent stage of reproductive development during the period of mass mortality. Reproduction in first year scallops was marked by depletion of adductor muscle protein and lipid, and mantle tissue protein. The digestive gland did not serve as an energy storage organ in this New York scallop population, nor was carbohydrate a major reproductive energy storage substrate. During the winter months, adductor muscle protein declined in response to metabolic energy demands, in first and second year scallops. Second year scallops utilized protein from mantle tissue at a faster rate than first year scallops during the winter months. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<primarily physiological study. Contains histological photos. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; ENERGY; GROWTH; METABOLISM; MORTALITY; NORTHWEST HARBOR; PHYSIOLOGY; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SOUTHOLD; SURVIVAL]

145. Milligan,Allen James (1992): An Investigation of Factors Contributing to Blooms of the "Brown Tide" Aureococcus anophagefferens (Chrysophyceae) Under Nutrient Saturated (Light Limited) Conditions. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 84 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC X QK 569 .C63 M55 1992)

<To determine the light utilization and photoacclimation efficiency of A. anophagefferens, a growth vs. irradiance curve was generated from batch cultures, and cultures were grown in cyclostat mode under fluctuating and constant light. Growth experiments were performed on natural seawater populations, collected from a bloom area (Quantuck Canal, West Hampton Beach) and a non-bloom area (West Neck Bay), to evaluate the nutritive value of iron and selenium. A. anophagefferens was able to acclimate well to low light conditions (growth and carbon fixation data provided). Additions or Fe, but not Se, enhanced growth rates two to three-fold at a bloom site under high light, but only in the absence of grazers (in 5 um screened water). With grazers present, treatment effects of Fe addition were absent and growth rates were

altogether two-fold higher, indicating that grazers may be supplying Fe and other nutrients through recycling. At a non-bloom site (West Neck Bay), only combined additions of Fe and Se enhanced growth, and only under low light conditions and in the absence of grazers. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<physiological study, consisting of culture and incubation experiments, in some cases using natural phytoplankton populations from Peconic Bay region. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ACCLIMATION; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; GRAZING; GROWTH; LIGHT; NUTRIENTS; PHYSIOLOGY; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; RECYCLING; WEST NECK BAY]

146. Ferraro,Steven Peter (1980): Pelagic Fish Eggs and Larvae of the Peconic Bays, New York: 1972-1974, Vol. 1 and 2. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Ecology and Evolution, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 911 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<This research consisted of a laboratory study on the development of fish eggs and larvae, and a multi-species, systematic, and quantitative field study on the field ecology and demography of pelagic fish eggs and larval populations in the Peconic Bays in 1972-1974. Embryonic development of cultured menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) eggs was followed for different temperature and salinity combinations. Temperature had a significant effect on embryonic mortality and the rate of development. The Peconic Bays serve as spawning or nursery grounds for at least twenty fish species. The most prolific spring-summer spawners were Anchoa mitchilli and Brevoortia tyrannus. together their pelagic eggs accounted for about 90% of all fish eggs collected. Other spring-summer spawners in the Peconic Bays were Scomber scombrus, Cynoscion regalis, Tautoga onitis, Stenotomus chrysops, Prionotus spp., Tautoglabrus adspersus, Scophthalmus aquosus, Trinectes maculatus and Peprilus triacanthus. Parent stock sizes in the Peconic Bays in 1972-1973 were at least 5 x 10 (SUPER)6 B.tyrannus, about 10(SUPER)6 to 10(SUPER)7 S. scombrus, approximately 10(SUPER)8 A.mitchilli, and about 10(SUPER)5 T.onitis, T.adspersus and Prionotus spp. Statistically significant simple and multiple linear regressions of logarithms of abundances of recently spawned A.mitchilli, B.tyrannus, T.adspersus, T.onitis, S.scombrus and Prionotus spp. eggs on surface water T, S and water depth were found. Typical evening or night spawners, afternoon spawners, morning spawners and species spawning throughout the day were identified. Nocturnal spawning prevailed. Annual mean spawning dates of many fishes (listed) appear to be fixed and probably coincide with specific periods in the (planktonic) production cycle. Water temperature might be the proximate cue for spawning. Mortality through embryogenesis ranged from 74-100% and varied seasonally in many species observed in 1972-1973. Mortality was generally highest during the egg stage and constant or constantly decreasing through the early larval stage. Predation was probably the major cause of death of fish eggs and larvae in the Peconic Bays in 1972-1973 (Mnemiopsis leidyi abundances of 10-1000 individuals/m(SUPER)2 were estimated), but starvation was probably an additional factor causing death, particularly for A.mitchilli and B.tyrannus larvae in 1973. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<dissertation, in two volumes. Extremely voluminous appendix (text encompasses 137 pp.), containing station data tables, egg and larval abundance and mortality data, a list of teleosts spawning in the area and tables of mean spawning dates and times, egg abundance maps for individual fish species, and egg abundance vs. month plots.>>

[CTENOPHORE; DISTRIBUTION; EGGS; FISH; LARVAE; MAP; MORTALITY; PECONIC BAYS; PLANKTON; PREDATION; SALINITY; SEASONALITY; SPAWNING; TEMPERATURE]

147. Kuenstner,Susan Hickman (1988): Effects of the "Brown Tide" Alga on the Feeding Physiology of Argopecten irradians and Mytilus edulis. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<To determine the causes of the adverse effects of brown tide blooms on bay scallops, the feeding mechanisms of bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, and mussels, Mytilus edulis, were compared in terms of retention efficiencies, clearance rates and absorption efficiencies. Grazing studies were conducted in a flow-through system using field collected Aureococcus cells (from Reeves Bay, in Flanders Bay) enriched with Thalassiosira weissflogii cultures. Scallops retained Aureococcus with lower efficiency (36%) than mussels (59%). Clearance rates of the control alga, Thalassiosira, by both juvenile scallops and mussels were higher than those of cultured Aureococcus, and clearance rate was inversely related to algal density. Dual radiotracer absorption efficiency experiments demonstrated that both bivalve species could digest Aureococcus and Thalassiosira at low concentrations with high efficiency (ca. 90%). Physiological data were used to construct an energy budget for scallops exposed to Aureococcus under bloom conditions.

Calculations of the absorbed ration indicate that, on the short-term, the detrimental effects caused by Aureococcus' small size and high concentration are not severe enough to account for the observed starvation of bivalves in the field, and that, possibly, negative growth becomes apparent only after chronic exposure to brown tide. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<tank experiments with physiological focus. Merely the food-algae were obtained from the Peconic Bay waters. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BROWN TIDE; ENERGY; FEEDING; MUSSEL; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; STARVATION]

148. Lagna,Lorraine (1974): The Relationship of Spartina alterniflora to Mean High Water. MS Thesis, Marine Sciences Research Center. 105 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<The relationship between Spartina zonation and tidal heights was determined by comparing direct tide measurement and marsh surface elevations to plant distribution at five locations on Long Island (Mattituck Inlet, Iron Point, Orient Point, Flax Pond and Gunning Point). The local vegetation is described for each marsh. Neither species distribution nor plant vigor were closely correlated with any specific tidal elevation. In some areas S. alterniflora was found growing well above the plane of mean high water (Iron Point, Orient Point, Flax Pond and Gunning Point). Since the observed elevation limits for S. alterniflora varied among the five marshes, other factors besides tide-elevation must contribute significantly to plant zonation. The upland border of the five marshes in this study also failed to coincide with any particular tidal datum. Thus, vegetation should not be used to establish the MHW line. The fact that much of the S. alterniflora growth in the five marshes of this study occurred above MHW warns against assuming that most of the S.alterniflora marsh is under the protection of public ownership or navigable waters. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains data on distribution of marsh vegetation. Appendices review state wetlands legislation and wetlands preservation on the local level. Contains pertinent wetlands bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; MARSHES; PECONIC BAYS; PROTECTION; SPARTINA; TIDES; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

149. Flagg,Paul Judson (1981): Effects of Environmental Factors and Methods of Protection on Growth and Survival of Hatchery Produced Seed Clams, Mercenaria mercenaria Linne (1758). MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 109 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<In the year 1978, 60 000 seed hard clams (Mercenaria mercenaria) were planted in six rafts, twelve metal-framed and mesh-covered cages, and unprotected on natural bottoms. Rafts, cages and unprotected plantings were distributed at three locations within East Hampton Town waters: Pond of Pines, Accabonac Harbor and Napeague Harbor. Seed clam growth and mortality were analyzed in relation to planting method, location, water temperature, chlorophyll a and organic particulate concentration (figures presented). Surveys of seed clam predator distribution and abundance were conducted at each location. Seed clam winter mortalities were compared in rafts submerged to the bottom. After 16 weeks of observation, rafts yielded highest survival and the largest clams. Growth was superior in Pond of Pines compared to Accabonac Harbor. Rafted seed grew fastest between 18 DEG C and 21 DEG C (temperature). Chlorophyll a and organic particulate were poor predictors of growth unless temperatures were over 16 DEG C. Survival on the natural bottom (cages and unprotected seed) was low and predictable on the basis of location. All of the caged seed clams in Accabonac and Napeague Harbors were lost within several weeks of planting. Growth in cages was significantly less than growth in rafts, and cages were found to attract various crab species. No clams were recovered from unprotected plantings after one week in Accabonac Harbor. In Pond of Pines, an average daily mortality rate of 1.66% of the initial planting density was observed. Zero survival was projected within 62 days of planting. The most abundant seed clam predators were mud crabs (Neopanope texana and Panopeus herbstii). The blue crab (Callinectes sapidus) was abundant in Pond of Pines only. Calico crabs (Ovalipes ocellatus) and knobbed whelks (Busycon carica) were abundant in the Accabonac and Napeague Harbor, but not in Pond of Pines. Abundances of these and numerous other predators are tabulated for different dates and sites. Winter mortalities of rafted seed were significantly reduced by submerging rafts below the ice. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<next to clam growth rate data, this report includes detailed macrobenthic (predator) abundance data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BENTHOS; CHLOROPHYLL; CRUSTACEA; GASTROPODA; HARD CLAM; MARICULTURE; MORTALITY; ORGANIC; PREDATION; SHELLFISH; SURVIVAL; TEMPERATURE]

150. Kim,Woong-Seo (1993): Zooplankton Community Effects on the Phytoplankton Community in Long Island Bays. Ph.D. Dissertation, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 242 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<This study investigated the influence of the zooplankton community on the biomass and size-structure of phytoplankton populations in two Long Island Bays (Peconic Bay and Great South Bay). The primary focus of this study was on the role of microzooplankton (64-202 um) and mesozooplankton (>202 um) grazing on the phytoplankton community, and the indirect role of macrozooplankton predation on the micro- and mesozooplankton community. The phyto- and zooplankton composition of New Suffolk, West Neck Bay and Reeves Bay are characterized for 1988-1989 (noting species composition, abundance, productivity and biomass). Grazing experiments were conducted in glass bottle microcosms. The total zooplankton community (>64 um) consumed 0.1 to 17.3 % of the depth-integrated primary production within one hour incubation periods. Mesozooplankton grazing was more important than microzooplankton in relatively stable waters, dominated by large algae (e.g. New Suffolk). In contrast, microzooplankton grazing was more important in Reeves Bay (Peconic system), where rapid fluctuations in environmental factors occurred and small-sized algae dominated. During an algal bloom of large euglenoid cells in Reeves Bay (1990), however, mesozooplankton grazing dominated over microzoplankton grazing (in microcosm experiments). Altogether, during the study period 1988 to 1989, the microzooplankton community, consumed more primary production than the mesozooplankton community in the Peconic Bay system (West Neck Bay and Reeves Bay). Zooplankton grazing was more closely correlated with the larger-sized (>5 um or >10 um) chlorophyll a fraction than with the whole chlorophyll a fraction. During an algal bloom of Gyrodinium aureolum, a toxic dinoflagellate, both microzooplankton and mesozooplankton grazing pressure was minimal due to a reduced zooplankton abundance and a reduced zooplankton clearance rate. Composition and abundance of gelatinous macrozooplankton were investigated in detail in Reeves Bay from March to July 1989. Field observations found maximal zooplankton abundances to occur between the abundance peaks of the gelatinous macrozooplankton (plots shown), and ctenophores and medusae were observed to actively suppress copepod populations in mesocosm incubations (zooplankton samples taken from Blue Point, Reeves Bay and West Neck Bay). Nonetheless, in the phytoplankton assemblage, chlorophyll a concentrations changed only minimally in response to gelatinous macrozooplankton presence. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<summarizes several separate grazing experiments/studies conducted between 1988-1991. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BIOMASS; CHLOROPHYLL; COPEPODS; CTENOPHORE; DIVERSITY; GELATINOUS; GRAZING; MACROZOOPLANKTON; MICROZOOPLANKTON; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PREDATION; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; TROPHIC; ZOOPLANKTON]

151. Bagg,James Francis Jr (1975): A Study of Proposed Alternate Long Island Sound Bridge Sites and Their Projected Impacts on the Environment. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 258 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<Eight alternative Long Island sound bridges and their approaches were proposed by the New York State Department of Transportation. Three proposed bridge sites fell within the East End Region (Riverhead, East Marion and Orient Point). The potential impact on the natural environment was evaluated for each. This thesis mostly contains material published previously in Tuthill and Bagg (1971, SEE REF #83), but, in addition, examines the impacts of a bridge on forests and agricultural lands, and the possible effects of road drainage on groundwater. Data were compiled from secondary informational sources and from field surveys. Impacts on open space, finfish, shellfish, birds and on the water quality were evaluated for each site. Maps of wetland, forest, finfishing and shellfishing areas and species lists are provided, primarily for the L.I.S. region, but including locations within the Peconic estuarine watershed. Faunal and floral composition are discussed for the Long Island Sound region in general (site-specific descriptions and discussions are contained in the appendix). The greatest impact of a bridge across Long Island Sound would result from alteration of open space, i.e. wetlands, forest areas and farmlands, to more intensive uses, such as roadways and community development. This would have negative effects on finfish, shellfish, birds and other wildlife. Generally, open space required by the bridges and their approaches was lowest for the

western sites and increased towards the eastern sites (East End region). It was estimated that increased growth and land development generated by a Long Island Sound bridge would remove an additional five thousand acres of open land, for an eastern crossing, by the year 2000. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<appendix includes, among others, (1) an extensive list of wildlife dependent on wetlands in Long Island Sound, (2) a list of marsh, inland water and shoreline area traversed by alternative bridge approaches, (3) separate descriptions of the 8 alternative bridge sites, with respect to physiography, fauna, flora, land use and water conditions (adopted from Tuthill and Bagg [1971, SEE REF #83]), (4) lists of forest and agricultural area traversed by bridge approaches, (5) Long Island Sound finfish catches for NY (1960-1970), (6) an annotated list of birds (location, habitat, status) of the L.I. region, (7) wintering waterfowl counts from 1965-1971 (shoreline between Mattituck Inlet and Orient Point included), (8) a separate annotated list of rare and endangered birds of the L.I.S. area, (9) an annotated list of mammals of the L.I.S. area, and (10) L.I.S. water quality data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGRICULTURE; BIRDS; BRIDGES; DEVELOPMENT; EAST MARION; FISH; FOREST; LAND USE; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MAMMALS; MARSHES; ORIENT POINT; RIVERHEAD; SHELLFISH; WATER QUALITY; WETLANDS]

152. Gomez-Reyes,Eugenio (1989): Tidally Driven Lagrangian Residual Velocity in Shallow Bays. Ph.D. Dissertation, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 129 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<Initial motivation for this survey was provided by questions concerning the characteristics of drift and dispersion of scallop larvae in the Peconic Bays Estuary. Field surveys of sea surface elevations and currents, and numerical simulations of the circulation in this system were performed. Analyses of current velocity data revealed that the Eulerian residual flow field is mainly generated by rectification of tidal currents. Numerical simulations showed that the tidal stream is strongly influenced by the numerous headlands within the bay. Eulerian and Lagrangian velocity fields were characterized by analyzing current meter data from 1984 and by modeling of the circulation of the Peconic Bays Estuary. Euler-Lagrange transformations are described and used to estimate Lagrangian residual velocity. Maximum contributions to the Lagrangian residual velocity were obtained for particles released at times of slack waters, and minimum contributions for release at maximum flood or ebb currents. MJA>

<<purely physical, but having important implications for particle (e.g. larval) transport. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CURRENTS; LARVAE; MODEL; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; SCALLOP; TIDES]

153. Haje,Roy Louis (1976): The Effects of the New York State Tidal Wetlands Act-Moratorium Phase. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 97 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<Marine wetlands play a vital role in the ecology of the estuarine environment. Dredging or filling for residential of commercial development has reduced wetlands acreage in Nassau and Suffolk Counties drastically. New York State's Tidal Wetlands Act of 1973 was legislated to preserve the State's remaining wetland resource. While an inventory was being prepared, a moratorium on wetlands alteration was mandated. The moratorium, though temporary (at the time of publication=1976), is important as an early indication of the effects of the final land-use regulation phase. To determine the effectiveness of the moratorium in halting wetland loss, the record of moratorium applications made to the Department of Environmental Conservation and the types of alterations requested is examined. How these applications have been handled is evaluated, and the subsequent effect upon the resource is enumerated. Other losses through illegal activities are explored. The five eastern Townships are included in study. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<text is almost identical to Haje, 1976 (SEE REF #87). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LAND USE; LEGISLATION; MORATORIUM; SUFFOLK; WETLANDS]

154. Wilke,Richard James (1979): The Behavior of Trace Elements in the Peconic River Estuary. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 79 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<The behavior of dissolved and particulate iron and manganese, dissolved silicon and aluminium, total suspended sediments, and total dissolved carbon has been studied as a function of chlorinity in the Peconic

River Estuary. The data (collected in 1978) imply significant interaction between the sediments and the overlying water column. Total iron is essentially conservative, but dissolved and particulate iron are not. Dissolved iron is removed by as much as 80% during the initial stages of estuarine mixing. Particulate iron increases by a corresponding amount over the same chlorinity range. Particulate iron is injected into the water column by tidal sediment resuspension in Flanders and Great Peconic Bays. Total manganese, dissolved manganese, and particulate manganese are non-conservative in the estuary. Two sources supply dissolved manganese to the water column, desorption from suspended particulates (20% enrichment) and probably a benthic flux (2005 enrichment). The concentration of particulate manganese decreases at low chlorinities due to the desorption described above. It increases at intermediate and high chlorinities, probably due to a pH driven oxidation process. Particulate manganese is also added to the water column by tidal resuspension in Flanders and Great Peconic Bays. Dissolved silicon exhibits unusual non-conservative behavior. Up to 100% enrichment was observed at low and intermediate chlorinities. Based upon similarity to the dissolved manganese plot, the source of the additional dissolved silicon is also postulated to be sedimentary flux. Calculation of the effect of tidal resuspension indicated that it could be a significant source of dissolved silicon, manganese and dissolved organic carbon. The dissolved aluminium data were inconclusive. The variation of total suspended sediment with chlorinity indicates conservative behavior except for an observed increase as a result of tidal resuspension in Flanders and Great Peconic Bays. Total dissolved carbon is essentially conservative and is dominated by dilution of seawater carbonate and bicarbonate with freshwater as evidenced by the behavior of inorganic dissolved carbon. Dissolved organic carbon remained constant throughout the estuary and is probably supplied to the water column by seagrasses and macroalgae in the marshes surrounding the estuary and by tidal resuspension. FROM AUTHOR>

<<metal concentrations possibly of interest to brown tide/micronutrient question. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CARBON; MACROALGAE; METALS; NUTRIENTS; ORGANIC; PECONIC BAYS; RESUSPENSION; SEAGRASS; SEDIMENT; TIDES]

155. Pohle,David Gunther (1990): The Role of Eelgrass, Zostera marina, as a Refuge from Benthic Predators for Juvenile Bay Scallops, Argopecten irradians. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 115 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<This study examined a) the size-specific nature of scallop attachment on eelgrass, b) the possible role of above-bottom attachment in providing refuge from benthic predators, and c) the relationship between eelgrass density and scallop predatory mortality. Laboratory experiments using artificial eelgrass showed a strong, inverse relationship between scallop size and vertical attachment performance. Field experiments (conducted in Lake Montauk), in which 10-15 mm scallops were tethered to natural eelgrass, demonstrated a dramatic, highly significant enhancement of scallop survival due to vertical attachment. Scallop tethered at 20-35 cm above-bottom experienced >59% survival, compared to <11% survival near the sediment surface, over 4 days. This field observation was confirmed in laboratory tethering experiments using transplanted natural eelgrass and three crab predators common in Lake Montauk: Carcinus maenas, Libinia dubia and Dyspanopeus sayi. The refuge value of vertical attachment was found to be less with D.sayi than with the other predators tested, since individuals of this species climbed eelgrass to feed on scallops in the upper canopy. Survival of tethered scallops in the field (Lake Montauk) was also 1.3-5 x greater in high than in low density eelgrass, although the effect of grass density in enhancing survival was not as strong as that of above-bottom elevation. Since predatory risk decreases with increasing size, it is suggested that scallops undergo an ontogenetic shift from a spatial to a size refuge from predation as they move from the eelgrass canopy to the sediment surface over the course of their post-settlement life history. Tables of eelgrass shoot density biomass and predator abundances in Lake Montauk are presented. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<conatains abundance data of eelgrass and crustaceans in Lake Montauk. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CRUSTACEA; DEVELOPMENT; EELGRASS; HABITAT; LAKE MONTAUK; MUD CRAB; PREDATION; SCALLOP; SIZE-CLASSES; SURVIVAL]

156. Strieb,Max David (1992): The Effects of Prey Size, Prey Density and Eelgrass Habitat Characteristics on Predation of Post-Settlement Bay Scallops, Argopecten irradians. MS Thesis, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 145 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<This study investigated the influence of scallop stocking density, scallop size and eelgrass habitat characteristics on the predatory mortality of post-settlement bay scallops (Argopecten irradians irradians) through tethering and free-release experiments of hatchery-reared scallops in Hallock Bay. Field experiments did not reveal any significant effect of scallop stocking density on survival over a density range of 11-75 scallops/m(SUPER)2. Small scallops had a lower survival rate than large scallops. This partial size refuge was attributed to decrease in predation with increasing scallop size by the mud crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, the most abundant predator at the study site (abundance of various potential predators, and eelgrass density and height are tabulated for mud and sand). Small scallops suffered heavy losses due to a combination of predation and migration (up to 79%) even when they were allowed to freely climb and attain refuge in the eelgrass canopy. Survival of large scallops was significantly lower in the sandy habitat than in the muddy habitat and may be ralated to mud crab densities, which were ca. 3 times higher in sandy habitat. Survival of small scallops did not differ between the two habitats. Changes in survival rate over the summer were ascribed to changes in species composition and population structure of the predator assemblage. Laboratory experiments confirmed a decrease of predation rate with increasing scallop and decreasing mud crab size. Size-frequency distributions of mud crab populations from Lake Montauk and Hallock Bay, for June-October are presented. The results of this study suggest that scallop reseeding programs at the study site would be more likely to succeed if large (>20-25 mm) scallops were planted in early to mid-July, before mud crabs increase in size and migratory predators enter the system. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; CRUSTACEA; DISTRIBUTION; EELGRASS; GROWTH; MUD CRAB; POPULATION; PREDATION; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SIZE-CLASSES]

157. Lekan,John Francis (1976): Spatial Variability of Phytoplankton Biomass in Surface Waters of Long Island. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 32 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<Intermediate to large scale spatial structure (minimum wavelength 0.3 km) of in vivo chlorophyll a, observed in the surface waters along a 192 km transect through eastern Long Island Sound and the coastal waters of eastern Long Island (Block Island Sound between Montauk Point and Plum Island) is interpreted in terms of the relative importance of biological and physical processes in producing structures of different length scales. The interpretation is based on power spectral and correlation analyses of the records of chl a, T and S, taken simultaneously along the transect. Furthermore, N and P were measured and phytoplankton samples were collected. Phytoplankton populations were dominated by the dinoflagellate Prorocentrum scutellum, except off Montauk Point, where the diatom Paralia sulcata was dominant (but not counted). Results suggest that chlorophyll structure at large wavelengths (>20 km) is related to the distribution of nutrients and that tides generate structure at wavelengths from 5 to 20 km. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains water column and plankton data from Block Island Sound. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHLOROPHYLL; CORRELATION; DISTRIBUTION; NUTRIENTS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE; TIDES]

158. Schrey,Suzanne Elizabeth (1983): Seasonal Abundance and distribution of the Toxic Dinoflagellate, Gonyaulax tamarensis, in Long Island Estuaries. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 88 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)

<The main objective of this investigation was to determine the population densities of motile Gonyaulax tamarensis cells and associated environmental factors contributing to peak cell concentrations in Long Island estuaries. Weekly sampling of phytoplankton, salinity, nutrients and temperatures was conducted form March to November 1982 at four estuaries (one of these being Mattituck Inlet) previously determined to have G. tamarensis cysts present. Phytoplankton samples were concentrated in the field and concentrations of motile G. tamarensis cells determined microscopically. G. tamarensis cells were found at all locations. Cells were noted at temperatures as low as 4.4 DEG C, and cell densities increased most rapidly when water temperatures exceeded 15 DEG C, especially following periods of increased freshwater runoff. The majority of occurrence of G. tamarensis motile cells fell within the range of 12-22 DEG C temperatures and 17.5-27 ppt salinities. Long Island monitoring efforts for potential paralytic shellfish poisoning should be concentrated during the months of April, May and June. Seasonal plots of cell densities, T, S, precipitation, and nutrients are presented. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Mattituck Inlet, though emptying into Long Island Sound lies within the East End Region. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOOMS; DINOFLAGELLATES; FRESHWATER; MATTITUCK INLET; MONITORING; NUTRIENTS; PHYTOPLANKTON; POISONING; PRECIPITATION; SALINITY; SEASONALITY; SHELLFISH; TEMPERATURE]

159. Nelson,Christopher Lee (1988): The Effect of an Algal Bloom Isolate on the Growth and Survival of Bay Scallop (Argopecten irradians) Larvae. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 99 p.
(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)
<Some aspects of the nutritional value of Minutocellus polymorpha, a 2.5-3.5 um diatom, were assessed. M. polymorpha cells were isolated in Jessup's Neck in Little Peconic Bay during the height of the 1985 algal blooms, implicated in the devastation of scallop populations. Growth and survival of bay scallop (Argopecten irradians) larvae, as well as grazing rate and absorption efficiency were determined for M. polymorpha and Isochrysis sp. diets in culture experiments. Algal species affected the growth of early larvae (higher for Isochrysis diet), while later larvae were affected by algal cell concetrations. Early larvae absorbed less carbon from Minutocellus than from Isochrysis. Grazing rates on the two algae were comparable until after metamorphosis, when Isochrysis began to be grazed at a greater rate than Minutocellus. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<describes culture experiments with post-brown tide algae. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOOMS; FEEDING; GRAZING; GROWTH; LARVAE; PHYTOPLANKTON; SCALLOP]

160. Olha,Joseph (1990): Novel Algal Blooms: Common Underlying Causes With Particular Reference to New York and New Jersey Coastal Waters. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 182 p.
(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)
<This study summarizes the available historic information about novel algal blooms in New York/New Jersey coastal waters (including the 1980s brown tides). Since the 1950s, there have been inter-decadal differences among documented algal blooms. Chlorophyte blooms of "samll forms" dominated in the 1950s/60s. The 1970s wre characterized by a lack of blooms except for the Ceratium tripos blooms of 1976. Small forms returned in the 1980s as the brown tide, a new picoplankton species. A 1986 Gonyaulax tamarensis red tide bloom in Flanders Bay is mentioned as well. Dinoflagellate blooms occurred in all four decades. These patterns may reflect meteorological causes and larger time scale effects. A review of physical, chemical and biological factors involved in bloom formation is presented. There is no evidence for an increase in novel blooms in the last 40 years in New York/New Jersey waters. A chronology of novel algal blooms in the NY/NJ area between 1929-1988, and a matrix of outstanding common factors influential in the initiation and maintenance of algal blooms in the NY region between 1950 and 1988 is presented. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<summary of recent phytoplankton blooms in NJ and NY. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; DINOFLAGELLATES; FACTORS; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK; PHYTOPLANKTON; RED TIDE]

161. Mohr,Peter Thomas (1976): Marine Sport Fisheries in New York State. MS Thesis, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 120 p.
(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC thesis)
<Aspects of sport fishing in the salt waters surrounding New York State (including the Peconic Bay Estuary) were investigated. Sport catch exceeds commercial catch for most species landed. Preferences, motivations and attitudes of anglers are described. A list of finfishes and shellfishes landed by recreational anglers in NY state is given, and abundance trends are discussed for individual species. Catch data from the literature are reviewed for Peconic Bay estuarine waters, among other areas. A summary of (estimated) sport fishery catches in NY is presented for 11 important recreational fish species. For the estimation of recreational catches, it was assumed that the catch was proportional to the numbers of anglers in the state. Refinements of estimates were made by consultation with commercial catch statistics, species range maps, and fishing reports from the popular literature. The problem of limited shore access is described and discussed, and recommendations for future recreational fishery management are given. A salt water license is recommended on the basis that it provides revenues and a resource user data base. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Review of marine sport fishery in entire state of NY. Specific reference to Peconic Bay system is made repeatedly. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; LICENSE; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK; RECREATION]

162. Panek,FM; Lamson,N (1980): Characteristics of sport and commercial fishermen residing on eastern Long Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 27(1), 79-85.
<A multiple-choice questionnaire designed to obtain information on fishermen living on eastern Long Island and their angling preferences was mailed to a random sample of households in the towns of Riverhead, Southold, Southampton, Shelter Island and East Hampton in 1977. Of 1,823 questionnaires delivered, 46% were completed and returned, and from the data it was estimated that there were 50,750 saltwater anglers residing in the five towns surveyed. Respondents averaged 22 trips per year of which 96.9% were one day or less in duration, representing an estimated 1,116,508 fishing trips by local anglers in 1977 at an expense of some $12,281,600. A substantial proportion of the recreational fishermen (48.6%) favored a saltwater fishing license, and 81.6% favored regulations fixing minimum size and daily catch limits. Response by commercial fishermen was poor (5%), but respondents strongly favored establishing exclusive fishing zones, licensing recreational shellfishermen and a marine commercial fishing license if the revenue from it were used for reseeding shellfish beds. Respondents expressed concern about environmental quality (water, wetlands, dunes). Having an unpolluted area readily accessible was the primary prerequisite to an enjoyable fishing trip. ASFA, FR and HICKEY>
<<reference obtained from: COMPOSITE RECORD: ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW, and HICKEY (1985, REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; FISHERIES; LICENSE; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; MOTIVATION; RECREATION; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; STATISTICS; SURVEY]

163. Tettelbach,Stephen T; Wenczel,Peter; Hughes,SWT (1994): Size variability of juvenile (0+ yr) bay scallops in Long Island, New York populations. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 13(1), 284.
<Size-frequency distributions of juvenile (0+ yr) bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians, were examined at eight locations in eastern Peconic Bays, Long Island, during winter 1990-91. Sampling was conducted via suction dredging until greater than or equal to 200 juveniles (seed, which all resulted from natural spawning in 1990), were obtained at each site. Shell height (tangential distance from umbo to distal margin) of collected seed ranged from 7-61 mm. Mean shell heights (range: 42.1-50.8 mm) and mean seed densities (range: 5.6-21.5 seed/m super(2)) varied significantly between sites. The proportions of large seed (greater than or equal to 57 mm), which are legal to harvest in New York, and small seed (defined as greater than or equal to 20 mm) in sample areas ranged from 0-7.3%, and 0-8.7%, respectively. Examination of growth rings on 268 adult (1+ yr) scallops harvested in October 1992 revealed that 100% had been 2-7 mm seed at the end of their first growing season in December 1991. The potential importance of these findings to bay scallop population dynamics and the fishery are discussed. ASFA, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<abstract only; reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CULTURE; JUVENILES; MOLLUSCS; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SIZE DISTRIBUTION]

164. Tettelbach,Stephen T; Wenczel,Peter (1991): Reseeding efforts and the status of bay scallop populations in New York following the appearance of brown tide. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 10(1), 273.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Populations of the bay scallop (Argopecten irradians irradians) in Long Island, New York were decimated after extensive blooms of Aureococcus anophagefferens occurred between 1985-88. Scallop mortality in 1985 was most severe in western Peconic Bays, but populations in eastern Peconic Bays declined dramatically following poor recruitment between 1985-87. By the winter of 1987-88, virtually no native scallop stock remained in the Peconic Bay system. Extensive reseeding of hatchery-reared scallops in the Peconic Bays was initiated by the Long Island Green Seal Committee in 1986. Aureococcus bloom conditions which coincided with spawning apparently thwarted recruitment. Twenty-mm seed planted in mid-September 1987 were wiped out within one month; shell fragments implicated crabs as the primary cause of mortality. In mid-October 1988, 30-mm scallops were seeded at six sites. Mean survival until the following summer ranged from 0-12%. Spawn of these surviving scallops is thought to have contributed significantly to the scallop set which occurred throughout the eastern Peconic Bays in 1989. Observations

of a small scallop set in the western Peconic Bays and very heavy recruitment farther east suggest that Long Island bay scallop populations are recovering. FROM AUTHORS>

<<abstract, from 1991 Annual Meeting, June 23-27. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; MOLLUSCS; MORTALITY; PECONIC BAYS; RECRUITMENT; SCALLOP]

165. Suttle,CA; Chan,AM (1993): Marine cyanophages infecting oceanic and coastal strains of Synechococcus: Abundance, morphology, cross-infectivity and growth characteristics. Marine Ecology Progress Series. Amelinghausen 92(1-2), 99-109.

<Eight different phycoerythrin- and phycocyanin-containing strains of Synechococcus spp. and 1 strain of Anacystis marina were screened against 29 natural virus communities taken from 3 locations in south Texas (USA) coastal waters, at different times of the year. In addition, 1 sample was screened from Peconic Bay, New York, USA. Cyanophages were detected in all samples, but the frequency with which they were detected and their abundance depended upon the strain of Synechococcus sp. that was screened. Viruses that infected red Synechococcus spp. strains (DC2, SYN 48) were particularly common and in some instances were in excess of 10 super(5)/ml. The abundances of cyanophages were weakly correlated with temperature (r super(2) = 0.53 to 0.70), although they occurred at all of the temperatures (12 to 30.4 degree C) and salinities (18 to 70 ppt) that were screened. The 7 cyanophages that were cloned belonged to the same 3 families of viruses that have been observed to infect freshwater cyanobacteria, namely the Siphoviridae (formerly Styloviridae), Myoviridae and Podoviridae. The cyanophage clones varied in host-specificity. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BACTERIOPHAGES; CHLOROPHYLL; CLONES; GROWTH; MICROBIOLOGY; MORPHOLOGY; PHOTOSYNTHESIS; PHYTOPLANKTON; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SYNECHOCOCCUS; TEMPERATURE; VIRUSES]

166. Cottrell,Matthew T; Suttle,CA (1991): Wide-spread occurrence and clonal variation in viruses which cause lysis of a cosmopolitan, eukaryotic marine phytoplankter, Micromonas pusilla. Marine Ecology Progress Series. Amelinghausen 78(1), 1-9.

<Seven clonal isolates of viruses which cause lysis of the eukaryotic, naked, photosynthetic flagellate Micromonas pusilla were isolated from the coastal waters of New York (Peconics), Texas, California and British Columbia, as well as the oligotrophic waters of the central Gulf of Mexico. The viruses are large polyhedrons (ca 115 nm dia.) lacking tails, and are morphologically similar to a previously described virus (MPV) which infected M. pusilla. Restriction fragment analysis of the DNA from these clones using EcoRI revealed unique banding patterns, demonstrating that each of the clones (including 3 that were isolated from the same water sample) were genetically different. Summation of the 17 to 26 visible fragments from the restriction digests, for each of the clones, yielded estimated genomes sizes of 77 to 110 kilobase pairs. In contrast, only 4 different types of viruses could be recognized based on the molecular weights of the major proteins. In field samples the concentrations of viruses causing lysis of M. pusilla were found to be spatially and temporally variable, ranging from < 20 to 4.6 x 10 super(6) infective units/l. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CLONES; DISTRIBUTION; GENETIC ISOLATION; PECONIC BAYS; PRASINOPHYCEA; SPATIAL VARIATION; TEMPORAL VARIATION; VIRUSES]

167. Siddall,Scott E; Malouf,Robert E; Vieira,Mario EC; Gomez-Reyes,Eugenio (1988): Use of dispersion models for prediction of bivalve larval recruitment. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 133.

<In support of efforts to manage Long Island's economically important fisheries for the hard clam (Mercenaria mercenaria) and the bay scallop (Argopecten irradians), computer models calibrated against hydrographic data have been developed to predict distribution of larvae in the Great South Bay and the Peconic Bays Estuary. Results of the Great South Bay model forecast locations of maximum recruitment from chosen sanctuary sites. Town shellfish management programs have created spawner sanctuaries at sites predicted to result in maximum recruitment in areas favorable for growth and survival. Modelling for the Peconic Bays Estuary required forecasting the dispersal of larvae from proposed spawner sanctuaries and hindcasting the locations of spawning stocks whose larvae recruit areas favorable for growth and survival. The utility of this modelling approach in shellfish management is discussed in view of the physical and biological assumptions inherent in the models. ASFA>

<<reference obtained fron ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISHERIES; LARVAE; MANAGEMENT; MODEL; RECRUITMENT; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

168. Nelson,Christopher Lee; Siddall,Scott E (1988): The effect of an algal bloom isolate on the growth and survival of bay scallop (Argopecten irradians) larvae. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 171.

<Recurring algal blooms have been implicated in the recent devastation of bay scallop (Argopecten irradians) populations in the coastal bays of eastern Long Island, New York. Minutocellus polymorpha, was isolated from a field sample of Little Peconic Bay water taken in July, 1985 during the height of that year's bloom. Growth in shell length and the survival of bay scallop larvae were determined as the larvae were fed the bloom isolate and Isochrysis sp., Tahitian strain, each at 2 concentrations corresponding in algal cell volume to optimal and bloom concentrations. Clearance rates for both algal species were measured through the completion of larval metamorphosis. The survival of the larvae was not significantly affected by different treatments of algae. Growth coefficients for scallop larvae fed the bloom isolate were lower than those fed T. Iso. Larvae also absorbed less carbon from the bloom isolate than from T. Iso. On a cell volume basis, clearance rates for the bloom isolate were comparable with those measured for T. Iso. until after completion of metamorphosis when T. Iso. began to be cleared at a greater rate than M. polymorpha. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; GROWTH; LARVAE; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SCALLOP; SURVIVAL]

169. Vieira,Mario EC; Chant,R (1993): On the contribution of subtidal volume fluxes to algal blooms in Long Island estuaries. Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science 36(1), 15-29.

<A bloom of a new picoplankter species Aureococcus anophagefferens occurred in several estuaries in the northeast coast of the U.S.A. in 1985. The phenomenon is believed to be the result of a complex chain of physical-chemical-biological factors. Based on 9 years (1980-88) of tidal data taken at three oceanic locations (Nantucket, Montauk, Atlantic City) and four impacted estuaries on Long Island (Peconic, Shinnecock, Moriches and Great South Bays) it was found that the variance of the sea level fluctuations at subtidal frequencies was much higher than that of the tidal frequencies and highly dependent upon the season. These subtidal variances reached an absolute minimum in the spring of 1985, corresponding to the lowest subtidal volume exchange between shelf waters and the estuaries. Subtidal flushing times were computed taking into account an estimated recirculation parameter. These times were at an absolute high in the spring of 1985; increases of 16, 24 and 12% were determined for Great South Bay, Moriches and Shinnecock, respectively. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; ESTUARIES; FLUSHING; MIXING; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; SEA LEVEL VARIATIONS; WATER EXCHANGE]

170. Farley,CA; Lewis,EJ (1994): Studies of juvenile oyster disease, 1993. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 13(1), 314.

<Weekly samples of cultured juvenile oysters were obtained prior to, during, and after the 1993 onset of juvenile oyster disease (JOD). Cultured and wild juvenile oysters from Oyster and Peconic Bays on Long Island, NY, were also collected in July and September. All were examined for mortality, size, and presence of conchiolin in live and dead oysters. A clear relationship was seen between the presence of conchiolin and mortality. The highest prevalence was seen in dead oysters (70-100%), but high levels were also seen in surviving oysters (14-60%). The presence of conchiolin diminished after mortality stopped and calcified lesions which matched shell checks were apparent. Primary shell checks usually measured 15-19 mm, comparable to size at the initial mortality period. Secondary and tertiary shell checks were evident in some older oysters. Conchiolin and healed shell lesions also were found in fresh boxes 70-112 mm in length. Four percent or less of the 1992 natural set examined from oysters in Peconic Bay exhibited conchiolin. No evidence of JOD was seen in any 1993 natural seed examined in September. ASFA>

<<abstract, reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CRASSOSTREA; DISEASES; JUVENILES; MORTALITY; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; PROTOZOAN DISEASES]

171. Kahn,JR (1988): Measuring the economic effects of brown tides. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 165.

<This paper develops behavioral models for examining the reactions of marine resource users to reduced resource quality associated with brown algal blooms. Models of recreational and commercial fishing are developed, as well as other recreational uses. These models emphasize the concept that the presence of brown tides at certain sites will cause the substitution of other sites and other species. These substitutions will have additional implications for economic welfare. After developing the conceptual models, preliminary estimates of economic losses for certain activities are generated. These estimates include shellfish in the Peconic Bays region. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; ECONOMICS; FISHERIES; MARICULTURE; MODEL; NATURAL RESOURCES; RECREATION]

172. Hendrickson,S; Barnes,D; Dequillefeldt,C (1988): Hard clam transplants in New York State. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 199.

<The State of New York has had an active shellfish transplant program since 1964. During this time the program has been successful in moving over one-half million bushels of hard clams from closed (uncertified) shellfish lands in both public and private transplant activities. The purpose of New York's program is twofold: first, public health is protected by reducing the resource available for poaching in polluted areas; and second, after a 21-day cleansing period in certified waters, the shellfish may be harvested for market purposes. Additionally, large sized hard clams have been transplanted to increase the spawning stock in receiving waters. Transplants have accounted for greater than 10% of New York's annual hard clam harvest in both 1986 and 1987. Each of these years has seen over 30,000 bushels of clams relayed from closed areas for cleansing, mostly to privately held lots in Great South Bay or the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system. Transplants require constant supervision to ensure that shellfish do not bypass the cleansing process. Participating private interests or local government authorities are responsible for ensuring that shellfish remain in certified waters for the duration of the cleansing period. ASFA>

<<summary, reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1>>

[CULTURE; DEPURATION; PECONIC BAYS; RESEEDING; SHELLFISH; TRANSPLANT]

173. Ferraro,Steven Peter (1981): Eggs and Larvae of Atlantic Menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) in the Peconic Bays, New York in 1972-74. RAPP. P.-V. REUN. CIEM, The early Life History of Fish: Recent Studies 178(Eds: Lasker,R; Sherman,K), 181-182. (conference: 2. ICES Symposium on the Early Life History of Fish, Woods Hole, MA (USA), 2. April 1979)

<Distribution and abundance of Atlantic menhaden, B. tyrannus, eggs and larvae were determined by data from plankton collections taken from mid spring to late autumn on pairs of consecutive days at intervals of 5-11 days in the Peconic Bay area, Long Island, New York, in 1972 and 1973, and at monthly intervals in 1974. Environmental conditions including water temperature, salinity, and depth were recorded at the time of sampling. Atlantic menhaden spawned from May through July in 1972 and 1973, and in October 1972 and September 1973. A spawning peak occurred in mid to late May in the Peconic Bays in 1972 and 1973, and a second spawning peak occurred in early June 1973 east of the Peconic Bays. During spawning peaks menhaden eggs abundances were in excess of 1000/m super(2). Simple and multiple linear regressions of water temperature, salinity, and depth accounted for a significant amount of the variation in the logarithm of abundance of eggs less than 24 h old among stations. Estimates of daily mortality and total mortality during embryogenesis of B. tyrannus embryos ranged from 3.4% to 94.6% and 11.1 to 99.8%, respectively, and embryo mortality was generally lowest in the spawning season. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; EGGS; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; LARVAE; MORTALITY; PECONIC BAYS; SPAWNING]

174. Dickerman,RW; Goelet,RG (1987): Northern gannet starvation after swallowing styrofoam. Marine pollution bulletin. London 18(6), 293.

<Birds were found dead on Gardiners Island, located off the tip of Long Island, in Suffolk County, New York. Included were common loons, northern gannets and a red-breasted merganser. Most were heavily encrusted with oil. The digestive tract of a northern gannet was found to be empty of food, but the lower end of the stomach was occluded by a large piece of styrofoam from the pointed end of a lobster-pot buoy. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; OIL POLLUTION; POLLUTION]

175. Kopelman,AH; Sadove,Samuel S (1995): Ventilatory rate differences between surface-feeding and non-surface-feeding in whales (Balaenoptera physalus) in the waters off eastern Long Island, New York, U.S.A., 1981-1987. Marine Mammal Science 11(2), 200-208.

<Observations of feeding and ventilatory behavior of individual fin whales (Balaenoptera physalus) were made from various vessels during the months of May-September, 1981-1987, in the waters off eastern Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A. Intervals between blows were measured and recorded to the nearest second. Information about behavior was recorded, as were location, depth, and surface temperature at sounding dives. Animals observed feeding at the surface were noted as such, all others were considered non-surface-feeding animals. Data were compiled by individual, month, year, and analyzed for mean interblow interval during surface activity bouts; mean dive duration; and overall mean blow interval. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BEHAVIOR; FEEDING; LONG ISLAND; MARINE MAMMALS; WHALES]

176. Wirgin,II; Maceda,L; Waldman,JR; Crittenden,RN (1993): Use of mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms to estimate the relative contributions of the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay striped bass stocks to the mixed fishery on the Atlantic Coast. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 122(5), 669-684.

<Restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) was used to characterize stocks of striped bass Morone saxatilis and to estimate their relative contributions during the fall of 1989 to the mixed coastal fishery at eastern Long Island, New York. Mitochondrial DNA was obtained from reference samples of striped bass collected during the spring of 1989 from the Hudson River, New York, and four spawning areas of the Chesapeake Bay (Choptank, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers and the upper Chesapeake Bay). Five mtDNA major length genotypes were detected in these fish, and significant differences in their frequencies were observed between the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay samples. An mtDNA minor length genotype found in some fish (13%) from the Chesapeake Bay and absent from all Hudson River samples provided a second discriminatory character. By using a constrained generalized least squares approach, we estimated that the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay stocks contributed 73% (95% confidence interval 50-87%) and 27% (95% confidence interval 13-51%) respectively, of the mixed fishery sample. The probability of the Hudson River contribution exceeding the Chesapeake Bay contribution in this sample was more than 95%. These results suggest that the Hudson River contribution to the mixed coastal fishery was greater in 1989 than reported in earlier studies. We also found no differences in mtDNA major length genotype frequencies among as many as 11 year-classes within the Hudson River, Chesapeake Bay, or Roanoke River spawning systems. These results indicate that mtDNA RFLP genotypes in these striped bass stocks are temporally stable within a fisheries context. An advantage to mtDNA analysis over phenotypic approaches is that, because mtDNA genotype frequencies are not subject to environmentally induced variation, efforts subsequent to an initial survey can focus on characterizing the mixed coastal fishery. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW, FISHLIT>>

[CELL ORGANELLES; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; FISHERIES; GENETICS; LONG ISLAND; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN; POLYMORPHISM; SPAWNING; STOCK; STRIPED BASS]

177. Borrereo,FJ; Bricelj,V Monica (1993): Vertical gradients in growth of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in relation to flow and seston characteristics in eelgrass meadows. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 12(1), 148.

<The presence and characteristics of eelgrass affect the hydrodynamic conditions of shallow (<4 m depth) subtidal bays in eastern Long Island, NY, which provide a nursery habitat for bay scallops, Argopecten irradians. We conducted a 2-year study with hatchery-reared juvenile scallops to assess the effects of 1) presence or absence of eelgrass, 2) vertical position (0, 15, 35 and 75 cm above-bottom), and 3) characteristics of the eelgrass bed (sediment type and canopy height), on a) scallop growth, b) flow regime, and c) seston quality and quantity (total dry weight, and concentrations of chlorophyll a, phaeopigments and organics). Growth in dry weight of soft tissues, and individual growth in shell height were determined for scallops held in pearl nets, as well as survival of tethered scallops to predation, and the effect of net enclosure on growth and flow conditions at various elevations. There were significant vertical gradients in scallop growth, both in areas with and without eelgrass, but steeper gradients (up to 3-fold differences in tissue weight) were observed within eelgrass beds than on unvegetated substrate. Scallop growth was greater at 35 or 75 cm above-bottom than at 0 to 15 cm. Most pronounced vertical differences in growth occurred at sites with lowest current velocity, characterized by taller eelgrass and finer-grained sediments. At each site,

seston characteristics changed dramatically across sampling dates, and were strongly affected by wind and tidal conditions. However, vertical gradients in scallop growth generally correlated with those in seston concentrations (higher levels at 0-15 cm than at 35-75 cm above-bottom), and flow conditions. This study demonstrates that scallops derive significant benefits in growth by maintaining an above-ground position on eelgrass during their early life history. These results can be exploited in the selection of estuarine microhabitats for bay scallop cultivation. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; FEEDING; GROWTH; HYDRODYNAMICS; JUVENILES; MICROHABITATS; SCALLOP; SEAGRASS; SHELLFISH]

178. Dequillefeldt,C; Hastback,W (1988): Shellfish growing areas in New York State: Current status and trends. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 197-198.

<New York State's Marine District encompasses about 1.2 million acres of marine and estuarine shellfish growing areas. Approximately 17% of the shellfish lands are closed (uncertified) to harvesting due to coliform contamination in excess of New York and National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) criteria. Pollution sources are major sewage treatment plant discharges and stormwater runoff in western sections and runoff and other non-point sources in central and eastern Long Island. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the 380,000 acres of productive inshore waters are uncertified. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; POLLUTION; RUNOFF; SHELLFISH; WATER QUALITY]

179. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Young,Byron H (1984): Incidence of morphological abnormalities in striped bass from the Hudson River and coastal Long Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 31(1), 104-108.

<Morphological abnormalities occurred in 0.1-0.3 per cent of young-of-the year striped bass (Morone saxatilis) from the Hudson River and in 0.5-0.7 per cent of juvenile and adult fish from the coastal waters of eastern Long Island (Atlantic Ocean). Pugheadedness, cross-bite and lordosis/scoliosis were the most common. The similarity of the abnormalities and their incidence in the young-of-the-year and older fish suggests that they are sublethal after the fingerling life stage is attained. During the first 1-2 months of life, however, abnormal striped bass may suffer high mortality. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW, FISHLIT. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CROSS BITE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; JUVENILES; LORDOSIS; MORPHOLOGY; MORTALITY; POLLUTION; POPULATION; PUGHEADEDNESS; SCOLIOSIS; STRESS; STRIPED BASS; UNUSUAL; YOUNG OF THE YEAR]

180. Young,Byron H; Mushacke,FM; Litwa,M (1984): A new isopod parasite of striped bass. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 31(1), 116-118.

<During October 1981, the isopod parasite, Nerocila acuminata, was found attached to two striped bass (Morone saxatilis) collected from eastern Long Island (Atlantic Ocean at Amagansett, and Plum Gut). The literature search on the parasite revealed a variety of hosts, but did not include the striped bass. This is the first documented occurrence of this isopod parasite on striped bass. ASFA, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD, ASFA - Part 1 and FISHERIES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CRUSTACEA; DISEASES; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ISOPODS; MORPHOLOGY; NEROCILA ACUMINATA; PARASITES; STRIPED BASS]

181. Goldberg,AS; Hubby,C; Cobb,D; Millard,P; Ferrara,N; Galdi,G; Premuzic,ET; Gaffney,JS (1982): Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island. Botanica marina. Berlin, New York 25(8), 351-355.

<Seven species of red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island, New York were analyzed for their sterol content. The species studied were: Agardhiella tenera, Ahnfeltia plicata, Chondrus crispus, Corallina officinalis, Cystoclonium purpureum var. cirrhosum, Gracilaria foliifera and Palmaria palmata . The major sterols found belong to C sub(27) compounds. Cholesterol was the predominant sterol in all species with the possible exception of Palmaria palmata . The presence of cholest-7-en-3 beta -ol is reported for the first time in the order Gigartinales. Considerable variations in the total sterol contents among these species were observed, ranging from 1 mg/kg for Palmaria palmata to 117 mg/kg for Agardhiella tenera . Comparison of the total sterol content of Palmaria palmata with previous analysese (50 to 190 mg/kg) from waters off

eastern Canada indicate that significant regional differences in the sterol content of a given species can occur. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIOCHEMISTRY; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; MACROALGAE; STEROLS]

182. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr (1981): Water-Mass Movement and the Migration of Striped Bass around Eastern Long Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 28(1), 108-114.

<A close relationship exists between the patterns of net water-mass flow and the seasonal migratory patterns of striped bass (Morone saxatilis) around eastern Long Island, New York. This suggests a relationship wherebystriped bass may travel with the battom water currents during their northerly spring migrations and with the surface water currents during their southerly fall migrations. The fish probably are not dependent on the currents for transport, but rather use them to their over-all advantage during migrations. Fluctuations in the character or properties of the currents could conceivably alter the spatial and temporal availability of the fisk and thus the harvest. The properties of the currents might be affected by fluctuating local or regional meteorological conditions. Data from 1969-1973 is presented. Different methods of fishing during spring and fall are discussed. Eastern Long Island bays, sounds and ocean were studied. ASFA, FWRS and HICKEY>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD, ASFA - Part 1, FISH & WILDLIFE REFERENCE SERVICE and HICKEY (SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BEHAVIOR; CURRENTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; FISHERIES; HYDROGRAPHY; MIGRATION; PHYSICAL; SEASONALITY; STRIPED BASS]

183. Waldman,JR; Fabrizio,MC (1994): Problems of stock definition in estimating relative contributions of Atlantic striped bass to the coastal fishery. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 123(5), 766-778.

<Stock contribution studies of mixed-stock fisheries rely on the application of classification algorithms to samples of unknown origin. Although the performance of these algorithms can be assessed, there are no guidelines regarding decisions about including minor stocks, pooling stocks into regional groups, or sampling discrete substocks to adequately characterize a stock. We examined these questions for striped bass Morone saxatilis of the U.S. Atlantic coast by applying linear discriminant functions to meristic and morphometric data from fish collected from spawning areas. Some of our samples were from the Hudson and Roanoke rivers and four tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay. We also collected fish of mixed-stock origin from the Atlantic Ocean near Montauk, New York. Inclusion of the minor stock from the Roanoke River in the classification algorithm decreased the correct-classification rate, whereas grouping of the Roanoke River and Chesapeake Bay stock into a regional ("southern") group increased the overall resolution. The increased resolution was offset by our inability to obtain separate contribution estimates of the groups that were pooled. Although multivariate analysis of variance indicated significant differences among Chesapeake Bay substocks, increasing the number of substocks in the discriminant analysis decreased the overall correct-classification rate. Although the inclusion of one, two, three, or four substocks in the classification algorithm did not greatly affect the overall correct-classification rates, the specific combination of substocks significantly affected the relative contribution estimates derived from the mixed-stock sample. Future studies of this kind must balance the costs and benefits of including minor stocks and would profit from examination of the variation in discriminant characters among all Chesapeake Bay substocks. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD, ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW, FISHLIT. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ESTUARIES; FISH; FISHERIES; IDENTIFICATION; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; MERISTICS; MIXED STOCK FISHERY; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY; MORPHOMETRICS; MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN; NURSERY; STOCK; STRIPED BASS]

184. Lustigman,B; Brown,C (1991): Antibiotic production by marine algae isolated from the New York/New Jersey coast. Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 46(3), 329-335.

<The objective of this research was to undertake a screening of macroalgae from the New York/New Jersey, USA, coast for the production of antimicrobials. Samples of 39 seaweed species were collected monthly from March to September 1988, at three locations: two in Sandy Hook, NJ, and one at Montauk, Long Island, New York, USA. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANTIBIOTICS; FLORA; MACROALGAE; MONTAUK; PHARMACOLOGY; SEAWEEDS]

185. Edwards,AL (1988): Latitudinal clines in shell morphologies of Busycon carica. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 156-157.

<Specimens of Busycon carica were collected from 5 latitudinally disparate demes along the species range (Woods Hole, MA; Montauk, NY; Metomkin Bay, VA; Wassaw Sound, GA; St. Mary's Sound, GA). Variation occurred in three specific shell characteristics: spire height, spinosity and shell thickness. Spire height was greatest in northernmost and southernmost populations. Spinosity and shell thickness both changed in a N - S direction, with the Woods Hole deme having the smallest spines and the thinnest shells and the St. Mary's Sound deme having the largest spines and the thickest shells. ANOVA of the 3 characteristics revealed significant population differences. Comparisons of spire height were significantly different except between the Montauk and Metomkin demes, and all spinosity means were significantly different except between the Woods Hole and Montauk demes. The observed morphologic variation closely fits the classic description of a cline. The hypothesized clinal variations are discussed in relation to physical and biological selective pressure gradients from across the species range. Sediment type and predation pressure are believed to be particularly important aspects of the species habitat. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ECOCLINES; LATITUDINAL VARIATIONS; MOLLUSCS; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY; SHELLS]

186. Snyder,BJ (1985): The development of resistance to chlorinated hydrocarbons by a marine diatom. Estuaries 8(2B), 10A.

<A clone of the marine diatom Ditylum brightwellii, isolated at Montauk, NY, developed resistance in the laboratory to PCB. This is the second diatom species in which resistance was successfully developed in a laboratory. In this study, resistance was induced two ways: 1) by prolonged exposure to 10 ppb PCB and 2) by culturing the clone in increasing concentrations of PCB in successive transfers. Both methods yielded strains which were more tolerant to PCB than an untreated strain. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DDT; MONTAUK; PCB; PHYTOPLANKTON; POLLUTION; RESISTANCE; TOXICITY]

187. Cosper,Elizabeth M; Wurster,CF; Rowland,RG (1984): PCB resistance within phytoplankton populations in polluted and unpolluted marine environments. Marine environmental research. London 12(3), 209-223.

<A comparison between clones of 2 species of diatoms, Asterionella japonica and Ditylum brightwellii, isolated from Sandy Hook, New Jersey (polluted site) and Montauk, New York (unpolluted site) indicated that some of the clones from Sandy Hook were more resistant to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). A. japonica was less sensitive to PCB than D. brightwellii since seven clones of A. japonica from both sites were tolerant of 25 mu g litre super(-1) PCB whereas no clones from either site of D. brightwellii showed such resistance. Growth under high light intensity increased the sensitivity to PCB in all clones except one super-resistant clone from Sandy Hook which was not affected even by additions of 50 mu g litre super(-1) to the growth medium. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIATOMS; MONTAUK; PCB; PHYTOPLANKTON; POLLUTION; RESISTANCE]

188. Porterfield,B (1982): New York Scientist Produces 'Montauk Genetic Blue Lobsters'. Aquaculture magazine. Asheville NC 8(3), 36-41.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #3524)

<The production of a broodstock of Montauk Genetic Blue Lobsters (Homarus americanus), developed by Anthony D'Agostino, is described. The flurry of research in recent years in the feasibility of lobster aquaculture, due to the decline of wild stocks, has given rise to several pilot intensive culture programmes and pilot commercial operations, some of which are outlined. Although much progress has been made in lobster culture in recent years, there are still many problems to be solved before it will be economically feasible to abundance them on a significant scale. ASFA etc., MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD, ASFA - Part 1, AQUACULTURE 1970-1984, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BREEDING; BROOD; CRUSTACEA; FEEDING; GENETICS; HATCHING; LOBSTER; MARICULTURE; MONTAUK; STOCK; SURVIVAL]

189. Bricelj,V Monica; Bauer,Susan Ingrid; Tanikawa-Oglesby,S (1993): Contrasting foraging tactics of two predators of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in the eelgrass canopy. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 12(1), 130-131.

<As an extension of earlier work, we demonstrate that above-ground attachment to eelgrass, Zostera marina, provides juvenile (less than or equal to 15 mm) bay scallops with significant refuge from both non-swimming and swimming (portunid) crabs. However, we identify two common predators in Long Island, NY, bays, which readily prey on scallops in the upper eelgrass canopy: xanthid mud crabs, Dyspanopeus sayi, and northern puffer fish, Sphoeroides maculatus. Both species may be important in controlling early recruitment of scallops, before they relocate to the bottom. Puffers, as visual predators, exhibited a 6-fold reduction in feeding activity at night, but consumed scallops at high rates (44 5 mm scallops hr super(-1) 7.4 cm fish super(-1)) during daytime laboratory experiments. In contrast, mud crab consumption of scallops in the upper canopy increased significantly at night due to the crabs' increased nocturnal climbing activity, presumably an adaptive response to reduced predatory risk from finfish. Furthermore, in the presence of mud crabs, scallop survival in the upper canopy was greatest at low eelgrass densities (200 shoots m super(-2)) in both field and laboratory experiments. This unexpected result was explained by the crabs' reduced climbing effectiveness in low-density eelgrass. Laboratory mud crab predation rates were an order of magnitude lower than those of puffers. Field, predator-exclusion experiments provided more realistic measures of predation pressure on scallops by natural populations of D. sayi. About 86% of the variability in scallop survival among cages could be explained by differences in the abundance of mud crabs greater than or equal to 15 mm in carapace width, which comprised less than or equal to 51% of the total mud crab population at the study site. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. Experiment location not identified, but possibly Peconics Bay estuary. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COMMUNITY; EELGRASS; FEEDING; PREDATION; SCALLOP; TROPHIC]

190. Bricelj,V Monica; Garcia-Esquivel,Zaul; Strieb,Max David (1991): Predatory risk of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in eelgrass habitat. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 10(1), 271.

<Above-bottom attachment on eelgrass blades offers post-settlement scallops (Argopecten irradians) partial refuge from benthic predators. To assess predatory risk in relation to scallop size, temporal patterns in attachment position on eelgrass were determined for natural postset in two Long Island bays differing markedly in eelgrass density. Once scallops attained 12 mm, the proportion of individuals attached above-bottom decreased rapidly with increasing size over a 5 wk period. Whereas percent attachment was highly size-dependent, there was no correlation between height attained above-bottom and scallop size. Size-specific losses of scallops due to emigration and/or predation were determined by both tethering and free release of two size classes (12-14 and 20-22 mm) within contrasting eelgrass habitat in Hallock Bay. L.I., where mud crabs, Dyspanopeus sayi, were identified as the most abundant predator. There was a strong seasonal effect on predation of the larger scallops: higher mortalities in late summer-early fall are attributed to the appearance of blue crabs, and/or increasing vulnerability to mud crabs, which grew at a rate of 3 mm in carapace width per month. Field observations are consistent with laboratory results indicating that only scallops larger than 26 mm achieve complete size refuge from D. sayi. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. Author name "Strich" altered to "Strieb" by MJA. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EELGRASS; HALLOCK BAY; LONG ISLAND; MOLLUSCS; MORTALITY; MUD CRAB; PREDATION; SCALLOP; SIZE]

191. Kuenstner,Susan Hickman; Bricelj,V Monica (1988): Effects of the "brown tide" alga on bivalve feeding. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 166.

<A picoplanktonic algal bloom, attributed to Aureococcus anorexefferens caused severe reduction in tissue weights of adult bay scallops and recruitment failure of the 1985 year class in Long Island's embayments. To determine the causes of these adverse effects, the feeding mechanisms of adult bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians, and mussels, Mytilus edulis, on this alga were compared in terms of clearance rates, retention efficiencies and absorption efficiencies. Clearance rates for Aureococcus at the peak of the bloom were about an order of magnitude lower than those for a control diet of the diatom Thalassiosira weissflogii at optimal cell concentrations. Laboratory grazing studies demonstrate that scallops retain Aureococcus with low efficiency (36%) relative to mussels (59% efficient). Preliminary results indicate that at low algal densities scallops are able to absorb the "brown tide" alga with high, greater than 85%, efficiency. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. Location of study unclear. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FEEDING; LONG ISLAND; SCALLOP]

192. Kim,Woong-Seo; Chang,M (1992): Zooplankton grazing during a euglenoid bloom in Reeves Bay, New York, U.S.A. Ocean research. Seoul 14(1), 25-34.
<Grazing experiments were conducted to evaluate zooplankton grazing effects on the phytoplankton community in Reeves Bay, Long Island, New York, U.S.A., during a euglenoid bloom in April 1990. The zooplankton community removed 3.2% of the hourly primary production. Mesozooplankton (> 202 um) grazing was more important than microzooplankton (64-202 um) grazing in suppressing euglenoid populations. The grazing effect by microzooplankton, however, was more significant in removing the 5-20 um phytoplankton size-fraction than the larger (> 25 um) euglenoid size-fraction. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOOMS; GRAZING; MESOZOOPLANKTON; MICROZOOPLANKTON; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; REEVES BAY; ZOOPLANKTON]

193. Tettelbach,Stephen T; Smith,Christopher F; Kaldy,James E 3rd; Arroll,Thomas W; Denson,Michael R (1988): Winter burial of northern bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 7(1), 207-208.
<This study investigated the progression and prevalence of bay scallop (Argopecten irradians) mortality due to burial by shifting sediments. In December 1987 individually marked scallops were planted in Northwest Creek, East Hampton, New York, then monitored through March 1988. Ten days after release, 14% of all observed scallops were completely buried and 27% were partially buried. Burial appeared to be slightly more prevalent in muddy than sandy areas. Laboratory studies examined survival rates of scallops in various states of burial. All individuals covered with 1 or 3 cm of sand or mud suffocated within one week; virtually all partially-buried scallops survived for at least one month. Movements which resulted in scallops becoming unburied increased noticeably when water temperatures rose from 3 degree C to between 7-8 degree C. Burial of scallops by shifting sediments, therefore, is likely to be most prevalent when the activity level of individuals is reduced at low water temperatures. This phenomenon is seen as a potentially significant cause of bay scallop mortality in winter which should be considered when implementing reseeding programs. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BURIAL; MORTALITY; NORTHWEST CREEK; RESEEDING; SCALLOP; SEDIMENT; SEDIMENT MOVEMENT]

194. Eckman,JE (1987): The role of hydrodynamics in recruitment, growth and survival of Argopecten irradians (L.) and Anomia simplex (D'Orbigny) within eelgrass meadows. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology. Amsterdam 106(2), 165-191.
<Larvae of the bay scallop Argopecten irradians and the common jingle Anomia simplex use byssal threads to settle onto blades of eelgrass Zostera marina. A 2-yr study of the role of hydrodynamics in recruitment of these bivalves into eelgrass meadows, and in their subsequent growth and survival as juveniles, was conducted in Northwest Harbor, New York, USA. Results from experimental deployments of two types of substrata indicate that hydrodynamics in eelgrass meadows exerts a stronger influence on bivalve recruitment than does either interblade abrasion or possible differences among sites in the nature of the blade substratum. In one of the two study years, hydrodynamics in eelgrass meadows influenced growth and survival of Argopecten following settlement. Abundances and growth of Anomia following settlement appeared unaffected by hydrodynamics. ASFA>
<<article, reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EELGRASS; ENVIRONMENT; EPIPHYTES; GROWTH; HYDRODYNAMICS; LARVAL SETTLEMENT; NORTHWEST HARBOR; RECRUITMENT; SCALLOP; SURVIVAL]

195. Clark,John S; Patterson,WA,III (1985): The development of a tidal marsh: Upland and oceanic influences. Ecological monographs. Durham NC 55(2), 189-217.
<A stratigraphic study was undertaken to determine the historic role of watershed and sea-level changes on the development of Fresh Pond Marsh on Long Island's north shore. Pollen analytic, radiometric, and macrofossil techniques were aimed at differentiating among marsh, watershed, and regional changes over the last 1000 yr. Results showed that tidal marsh sections can provide sensitive records of both upland and marsh vegetation histories, pollen and macrofossil records can be closely linked to tide-gauge records and are

responsive to short-term changes in sea level with a high degree of temporal resolution, and upland influences can play an important role in determining the course of plant succession in the intertidal environment. Pollen provides the most sensitive record of marsh and upland development, as long as pollen source is accounted for. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; FRESH POND; HISTORY; SALT MARSHES; SEA-LEVEL CHANGES; SUCCESSION; TIDES; VEGETATION; WATERSHEDS]

196. Lonsdale,Darcy J; Cosper,Elizabeth M; Kim,Woong-Seo; Doall,Michael H; Divadeenam,Asha; Jonasdottir,Sigrun H (1996): Food web interactions in the plankton of Long Island bays, with preliminary observations on brown tide effects. Marine Ecology Progress Series. Amelinghausen 134, 247-263.

(SUNYSB library, MASIC)

<Authors examined the relative importance of phytoplankton and ciliates as prey for metazoan zooplankton, and the role of predation in regulating ciliate populations in 2 Long Island bays (Great South Bay and Peconic Bays). Depth-integrated primary production was dominated by nannoplankton <5 um in diameter throughout the year, ranging from >95% of total production in mid-summer to an average of about 60% in winter and early spring. Predator exclusion and additional experiments conducted in microcosms showed that the mortality coefficient of ciliates (d<SUPER>-1) from zooplankon predation was higher when larger phytoplankton (>10 um) contributed less to total primary productivity. For adult copepods, an increase in the percentage ciliated contribution compared to phytoplankton contribution to total carbon intake also conincided with the higher percentages of small microalgal production. Egg production rates of Acartia spp. were positively correlated to the net growth coefficient of ciliates. In contrast, micrometazoa routinely obtained >70% of their total carbon ration from phytoplankton, and at times during spring and summer, removed 23 to 52% of the total depth-integrated primary production. In addition to protozoa, we suggest that micrometazoa, particularly copepod nauplii, may serve as a trophic link between phytoplankton and mesozooplankton in Long Island bays. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHLOROPHYLL; CILIATES; EGGS; FOOD CHAIN; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MESOZOOPLANKTON; MICROZOOPLANKTON; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; PREDATION; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; PROTOZOA; SEASONALITY; SIZE; TROPHIC; ZOOPLANKTON]

197. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Lester,JW (1983): The fishes of Fort Pond Bay on Long Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 30(1), 100-112.

<The seasonal occurrence, abundance and species composition of the ichthyofauna of Fort Pond Bay on Long Island were studied from 1970 to 1975. Specimens of 102 species representing 53 families were recorded. Variations in abundance and composition were characteristic of the spring, summer and fall seasons. Species composition and distribution as an indicator of environmental change is discussed. Since Fort Pond Bay is part of an area where the environment is considered relatively unmodified, the data presented should serve as a yardstick against which to measure future conditions. Includes a discussion of the spring food chain: amphipod shrimp were eaten by small fishes (silverside, sand lance), that were, in turn, eaten by predators (striped bass, bluefish and weakfish). ASFA, HICKEY, FR>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD, ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW and HICKEY (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; COMMUNITY; DIETS; DIVERSITY; FISH; FOOD; FOOD CHAIN; FORT POND; IDENTIFICATION; INDICATOR SPECIES; POPULATION; SEASONALITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SURVEY]

198. Juinio,Marie Antonette Revilla; Cobb,JS (1994): Estimation of recent growth of field-caught postlarval American lobsters, Homarus americanus, from RNA:DNA ratios. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 51(2), 286-294.

<We developed a growth model for the postlarvae of the American lobster, Homarus americanus, using the relationship of RNA:DNA ratios, temperature, and growth rates during postmolt through early premolt of laboratory-reared postlarval lobsters. The model was used to estimate individual growth rates of 385 postlarval lobsters in molt stages C and D sub(0), collected at two sites in Block Island Sound over three years, 1988-90. The incidence of poorly nourished postlarval lobsters (individuals with growth rates <0.22 mg protein multiplied by d super(-1)) was less than 10% of the total samples in each year. We found no

evidence that food limitation, resulting in starvation or prolonged duration of the postlarval instar, was a significant factor contributing to the observed interannual variability of postlarval densities. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; DEVELOPMENT; FEEDING; FISHERIES; GENETICS; GROWTH; LOBSTER; MANAGEMENT; MODEL; RNA; SEASONALITY; STARVATION; TEMPERATURE]

199. Juinio,Marie Antonette Revilla; Cobb,JS (1992): Natural diet and feeding habits of the postlarval lobster Homarus americanus. Marine Ecology Progress Series. Amelinghausen 85(1-2), 83-91.

<Postlarval Homarus americanus were collected from Block Island Sound, Rhode Island, USA, during 5 diel neuston sampling periods in summer 1988 and 1989. The foregut contents of the postlarvae were determined and compared with the relative abundances of potential prey groups in the plankton. Nine taxonomic prey groups were identified in the gut contents (N = 802). The frequent occurrence of copepods, decapod larvae, fish eggs and insect parts indicates a predominantly carnivorous feeding habit. Furthermore, the disproportionate frequency of occurrence of large copepod species and decapod larvae in the guts relative to their densities in the plankton suggests a preference for larger sized prey. Contrary to expectations, the mean gut fullness and condition of gut contents of individuals at different molt stages were not significantly different. Likewise, there was no significant difference in the incidence of guts with newly ingested prey between postlarvae in the premolt stages and those in the post and intermolt stages. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD, ASFA - Part 1, CASTELL'S NUTRITION REFERENCES. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BEHAVIOR; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CARNIVORES; CRUSTACEA; DEVELOPMENT; DIETS; DIURNAL; FEEDING; LOBSTER; NUTRITION; STOMACH CONTENT]

200. Juinio,Marie Antonette Revilla; Cobb,JS; Bengtson,DA; Johnson,M (1992): Changes in nucleic acids over the molt cycle in relation to food availability and temperature in Homarus americanus postlarvae. Marine Biology 114(1), 1-10.

<Postlarval lobsters Homarus americanus hatched from three females collected in 1989 from Block Island Sound, Rhode Island were reared individually in the laboratory under nine treatment combinations of temperature (15, 18 and 21 degree C) and feeding (starved, low ration and full ration). Total RNA, DNA (mg/ind.), RNA:DNA ratios and molt stage were determined for individuals sampled at daily intervals. Post-larval lobsters had high resistance to starvation. A majority of the lobsters survived 12 d of food deprivation, with some surviving up to 24-29 d. During starvation, cell biomass (estimated from protein:DNA) decreased to a minimum size, whereas cell number (based on total DNA) was generally conserved. The molt cycle was arrested at molt stage C in the starved postlarvae. Instar duration was inversely related to temperature. However, the duration of the postlarval instar did not differ between the low and full ration treatments. Uncoupling of cell growth and the molt cycle was evident in the full and low ration treatments. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD, ASFA - Part 1, CASTELL'S NUTRITION REFERENCES. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIOCHEMISTRY; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CRUSTACEA; DNA; GROWTH; JUVENILES; LOBSTER; MOLTING; NUTRITION; RNA; STARVATION; SURVIVAL; TEMPERATURE]

201. Cobb,JS; Juinio,Marie Antonette Revilla; Bengtson,DA (1991): Estimation of recent growth of field-caught postlarval lobsters from RNA:DNA ratios. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 10(1), 284.

<Growth rates of postlarval (= stage IV) lobsters (Homarus) captured in the field were estimated from RNA:DNA ratios and average sea surface temperatures. Postlarvae in molt stages C and D sub(0) were collected at two sites in Block Island Sound during the summers of 1988-1990. The mean protein growth per day in 1989 and 1990 was significantly higher in June than in July suggesting that postlarval lobsters grew better earlier in the summer than later in the summer. There was no significant difference in mean protein growth between June of 1989 and 1990 but there was a significant difference between mean protein growth in July. Mean protein growth in July of 1988 (.49 mg day super(-1)) was significantly greater than that in July of 1989 (.39 mg day super(-1)) but neither were significantly different from the mean protein growth in July of 1990 (.43 mg day super(-1)). In all three years, the incidence of poorly nourished postlarval lobsters was less than 5% of the total samples for each year. There was no correlation between the estimated growth rates and post-larval abundances in Block Island Sound during these three years suggesting that food limitation is not a significant factor contributing to the interannual variability of postlarval recruitment in the area. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CRUSTACEA; DNA; GROWTH; LARVAE; LOBSTER; MOLTING; RNA; SEASONALITY]

202. Clancy,M; Cobb,JS (1991): Abundance of Cancer crab megalopae and the potential ramifications to population regulation. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 10(1), 304-305.
<The rock crab Cancer irroratus and Jonah crab C. borealis, are dominant members of the decapod community in the North Atlantic from Nova Scotia to the Mid Atlantic Bight. It appears that Cancer crab populations in Block Island Sound, Rhode Island, may operate under different constraints and use different recruitment strategies than other commercially important crab species. Densities of C. magister and Callinectes sapidus megalopae are typically reported as 0.1/m(SUPER)3. Cancer megalopae in Block Island Sound are estimated to exceed hundreds/m(SUPER)3 in the plankton, at least three orders of magnitude greater. Evidently, either stream is much higher in the North Atlantic Cancer) species, or larval wastage at the zoeal stage is low. The literature suggests that stream does not differ markedly among these species. Thus, the observed abundances must be a result of unequal larval mortality or some other physical or behavioral mechanism. The ramifications of these differences relative to population regulation will be discussed. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CRABS; CRUSTACEA; LARVAE; MORTALITY; POPULATION DYNAMICS; RECRUITMENT]

203. Cobb,JS; Wang,D; Campbell,DB (1989): Timing of settlement by postlarval lobsters (Homarus americanus): Field and laboratory evidence. Journal of Crustacean Biology. Washington DC 9(1), 60-66.
<Observations of postlarvae of the American lobster Homarus americanus in large tanks indicate that the postlarvae start to exhibit bottom-seeking behaviors, such as diving, between 2 and 6 days after molting into the postlarval (fourth) stage. This correlates well with earlier suggestions that lobster postlarvae are pelagic until about midway through the postlarval period. However, field observations of the molt stages of postlarvae caught in Block Island Sound and in Buzzards Bay in the summers of 1985-1987 indicate that they may be pelagic until quite late in the postlarval period. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; LARVAE; LARVAL SETTLEMENT; LOBSTER]

204. Steimle,EW,Jr (1982): The benthic macroinvertebrates of the Block Island Sound. Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science 15(1), 1-16.
<This study examines the species composition, abundance and biomass of benthic macrofaunal invertebrates at nine locations within Block Island Sound. The sites sampled, represent a wide range of subtidal habitats within the Sound, and were visited in February and September. Some 224 species were identified, of which almost half (104) were polychaetes. The benthic assemblages at most stations were dominated numerically by tube dwelling, surface detritus or suspension feeding amphipods. The dominant Ampelisca-Nucula assemblage was associated with silty fine sand sediments. The average macrofaunal biomass for all stations was 158 g (wet weight) m super(-2), two thirds the average benthic biomass of Georges Bank, an important fishery area. There is evidence that this silty-sand, ampeliscid-dominated assemblage has persisted since at least the mid-1940s. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; AMPHIPODS; BENTHOS; BIOMASS; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; COMMUNITY; POPULATION DYNAMICS; RHODE ISLAND; SEDIMENT; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

205. Bowman,MJ; Esaias,WE; Schnitzer,MB (1981): Tidal Stirring and the Distribution of Phytoplankton in Long Island and Block Island Sounds. Journal of Marine Research. New Haven CT 39(4), 587-603.
<Phytoplankton distributions in Long Island and Block Island Sounds measured during a 1978 fall equinox cruise are interpreted in terms of tidal mixing variations and water column stratification. A stratification depth-scaled-by-light diagram is used to quantify the preferred physical environments of the two major morphological groups (diatoms and microflagellates). The success of the method in clearly distinguishing these physical regimes suggests its value as a useful biological growth index in estuarine systems. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; DISTRIBUTION; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MICROFLAGELLATES; MIXING; PHYTOPLANKTON; STRATIFICATION; TIDES]

206. Jeffries,HP (1980): Fatty acid ecology of plankton communities. Publ. by: URI; Kingston, RI (USA); 44 pages.

<The principal hypothesis addressed in this study states that community variability is related to fatty acid structure. As a test of this idea, the zooplankton in 3 regimes of increasing physical severity (Block Island Sound, Narragansett Bay and Green Hill Pond) are being compared. Measurements were made on the physical environment, on standing crop and on fatty acid composition in both the phytoplankton-microzooplankton and macrozooplankton. Fatty acid variation in these communities displays a unique trajectory in time at each location. Environmental change and biochemical variability are directly related. Patterns of variation in some fatty acids are affected most strongly by physical environmental parameters whereas the variation of other fatty acids is more responsive to differences in species composition, diversity and food web relationships. These 2 aspects of biochemical pattern appear to characterize complex species assemblages. The result offers a new strategem for convenient assessment of the ever changing state in a natural community. ASFA>

<<type of publication unclear, reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; COMMUNITY; ENVIRONMENT; FATTY ACIDS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; RHODE ISLAND]

207. Sunderlin,JB; Brenner,M; Castagna,M; Hirota,J; Menzel,RW; Roels,OA (1975): Comparative growth of hard shell clams (Mercenaria mercenaria Linne and Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin) and their F SUB-1 cross in temperate, subtropical, and tropical natural waters and in a tropical artificial upwelling mariculture system. Proc. Annu. Meet. World Maricult. Soc (Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting [of the] World Mariculture Society, Seattle, WA; 27 Jan 1975, in cooperation with [the] University of Washington, Seattle, [and the] National Fisheries Service), 171-183. (Publ. by: Lousiana State University. Division of Continuing Education; Baton Rouge, LA)

<The growth of hard shell clams (M.mercenaria and M.campechiensis) and their F SUB-1 cross in a controlled experimental environment was compared to growth in uncontrolled natural environments. In the controlled environment of the artificial upwelling mariculture system on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, pollutants and predators were absent and fouling was minimal. Salinity was 34.75 to 34.95 ppt and water temperature varied between 22 and 30 C during the experiment. Natural environments in temperate, subtropical, and tropical waters were selected at sites for comparative studies: Southold on Southold Bay, New York; Wachapreague on Bradfords Bay, Virginia; Alligator Harbor on the northwest Gulf Coast of Florida; Kupeke Pond in Pukoo, Molokai, Hawaii; and Salt River Inlet, St. Croix. Clams from each population and their F SUB-1 cross were planted at Southold, New York, and at both St. Croix sites. Only M.campechiensis and F SUB-1 clams were sent to Virginia and Florida, and F SUB-1 clams and M.mercenaria were sent to Hawaii. Increase in length, wet weight, and survival were measured at the different locations from April 1973 through May-June 1974. M.campechiensis and F SUB-1 clams reached market size (greater than 25.5 mm thick) in 6.5 to 13 months in the St. Croix artificial upwelling system. These clams did not reach market size in Southold, New York; Wachapreague, Virginia; or Salt River Inlet, St. Croix. The F SUB-1 clams in Molokai, Hawaii, and in Alligator Harbor, Florida, were close to market size when the experiment was terminated after 13 months. Survival and growth of M.mercenaria was poor in the artificial upwelling controlled environment, in Salt River Inlet, St. Croiz, and in Molokai, Hawaii. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CULTURE; GROWTH; MARICULTURE; MOLLUSCS; SOUTHOLD]

208. Ferraro,Steven Peter; Blaxter,JHS (1981): Eggs and larvae of the Atlantic menhadin (Brevoortia tyrannus) in the Peconic Bays, New York in 1972-74. In: The Early Life History of Fish. Vol. 2. ((in Press)) (Eds: Ferraro,SP; Blaxter,JHS),, .

<<reference obtained from CASTELL'S NUTRITION REFERENCES. Possibly identical to REF #173. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; LARVAE; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

209. Finkelstein,SL (1971): Migration, Rate of Exploitation and Mortality of Scup from the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 18(2), 97-111.

<Scup were captured by trawl, tagged and released during 1965-1966. Returns to Great and Little Peconic Bays were observed. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440); SEE ALSO REF #217, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EXPLOITATION; FISH; MANAGEMENT; MAP; MIGRATION; MORTALITY; SCUP; SEASONALITY; SIZE; TAGGING]

210. Finkelstein,SL (1969): Age at Maturity of Scup from New York Waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 16(2), 224-237.

<Young-of-the-year scup were collected by seine, and adult scup by hook and line in the Peconic Bays during 1965-1966. Length, age, and year classes were determined, as was the condition of gonads and the size and age at spawning. Spawning was determined to occur during May-July. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). Compare with Finkelstein (1969, SEE REF #217). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; EGGS; MATURITY; MORPHOLOGY; REPRODUCTION; SCUP]

211. Briggs,Philip T (1965): The Sport Fisheries for Winter Flounder in Several Bays of Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 12(1), 48-70.

<Length frequency was determined for winter flounder captured by anglers during 1961-1963. Interview/creel surveys of anglers determined fishing pressure, catch, seasonality, and numbers of anglers. Locations studied were Shinnecock Bay, Moriches Bay, Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay. Catches from Gardiners and Peconic Bays had greater proportions of large fish than did catches from South Shore bays (including Great South Bay) at all seasons. Numbers of anglers and catch increased significantly during 1938-1963. Peak catches were in April, mostly by rowboat anglers. Harvests ranged between 801,000 to 1,201,000 fish annually. The fishery could withstand increased pressure. The number of anglers annually was estimated to range between 61,251-92,301. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; SEASONALITY; SHINNECOCK BAY; SIZE]

212. Anon. (1977): Rhode Island marine bibliography. First supplement to the 1972 edition. Marine Technical Report Series. Rhode Island University Sea Grant Program. Kingston, RI, 93 pp. (published by: URI, Narragansett, RI. Sea Grant No. 04-6-158-44002)

<This is the first supplement to the first edition of the 'Rhode Island Marine Bibliography', originally published in 1972. The supplement follows exactly the same format and is printed by the same computer programs as the first edition. The geographic area covered was defined as the tidal waters of the state of Rhode Island. A compromise between legal bounds and hydrographic bounds resulted in the outer limits being defined by a line from the Connecticut border through Fishers Island and Plum Island to Orient Point, then to Gardiners Island, Montauk Point, Block Island, Nomans Land, Gay Head, Cuttyhunk Island and the Rhode Island-Massachusetts border. All citations in the original bibliography have been checked. An effort has been made to obtain copies of all cited documents and ascertain their relevance to the defined area. These citations have been completed, coded and punched; document numbers have been assigned and filed. ASFA>

<<bibliography, reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BLOCK ISLAND; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERS ISLAND; ORIENT POINT]

213. Reisman,HH; Nicol,W (1973): The Fishes of Gardiner's Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 20(1), 112-113.

<Record of 28 fish species collected by seine from six ponds and creeks around Gardiners Island during July-September 1971. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; FISH; GARDINERS BAY; KEYS; PONDS; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS]

214. Newell,CR (1991): Development of a model to seed mussel bottom leases to their carrying capacity. Phase 2. Final report, Part 1. 391 pages.

<A mathematical model was developed to simulate mussel growth at mussel Mytilus edulis bottom lease sites in relation to site-specific conditions controlling mussel growth. Coordinated mathematical modeling along with field sampling of oceanographic conditions, seston quantity and quality, and mussel physiology provided a calibrated and validated model of mussel growth at the Mud Cove, Stonington, Maine site which was tested against data from two other sites (Flander's Bay and Mt. Desert Narrows). The model has forcing functions of surface phytoplankton and detritus, temperature, current speed, water depth, mussel height of ingestion and storages of phytoplankton and detritus in the feeding zone, mussel biomass, shell volume and density. Output is mussel size (shell length, meat weight), seed to harvest yield, and shucked meat yield. At Mud Cove, control of seeding density can result in a four-fold increase in meat size, a doubling in shucked meat yield, and a 60% increase in seed to harvest yields. In addition, mussel uniformity is increased and mussels achieve market size sooner. Model simulations were used to manage existing leases, including time of year seeded and seed size, and propose new criteria for additional bottom lease sites. Part I includes discussion and data on the effects of seeding density, current, food concentration and quality, mussel physiology and growth physiology, development of a mussel production model, and siting characteristics of mussel leases. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CULTURE; FLANDERS BAY; GROWTH; LEASE; MODEL; MOLLUSCS; MUSSEL; PHYSIOLOGY; PRODUCTION; RESEEDING; SHELLFISH]

215. Staker,Robert D; Bruno,Stephen F (1978): An annual phytoplankton study in coastal waters off eastern Long Island (Block Island Sound). Botanica marina. Berlin, New York 21(7), 439-449.

<Water samples were taken twice a month for 13 months in neritic waters off eastern Long Island. The purpose of the study was to investigate the annual phytoplankton cycle and related physical and chemical parameters associated with phytoplankton ecology. Seawater temperatures ranged between 1-22 DEG C, salinities were between 27.7-31.7, and pH averaged 7.83. Nitrate-N values may be close to limiting during the period from late May to early July; however, phosphorus levels appear to be satisfactory for phytoplankton growth. Oxygen readings were usually >5 00 ml/l, while vitamin BSUB-12 values averaged close to those found by others for coastal waters. Measurements of the phytoplankton included cell counts, chlorophyll a, and Shannon species diversity index. A total of 125 species of planktonic algae were identified with the Bacillariophyta and Pyrrophyta contributing 93 and 25 species respectively. In terms of cell counts, Skeletonema costatum was the most numerous taxon; however, it was surpassed by Thalassiosira nordenskioldii and Ceratium tripos in terms of biomass. ASFA, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA-Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHLOROPHYLL; DIVERSITY; PHYTOPLANKTON; SEASONALITY]

216. Hickey,MT (1977): Age, growth, reproduction and distribution of the bay scallop, Aequipecten irradians irradians (Lamarck), in three embayments of eastern Long Island, New York, as related to the fishery. Proceedings of the National Shellfish Association 68, 80-81. (conference: NSA Annual Meeting, Hunt Valley, MD. 1977)

<The bay scallop populations in three embayments in East Hampton were studied for weight, growth, and condition of the adductor muscle, reproduction, shell growth, abundance and distribution. Spawning effort is maximized at the expense of other functions. Spawning occurs primarily in June and is temperature related. The adductor muscle index and condition decrease during gonad maturation and spawning, and shell growth nearly ceases during the reproductive period. The greatest rate of weight gain of the adductor muscle and greatest shell growth occur during the post-spawning period, July to October. Commercially acceptable growth appeared to be density and depth related. Modal shell length of the harvestable year class was 60-65 mm at the beginning of the fishing season in October. State and local minimum size regulations were evaluated on a biological basis and management recommendations were discussed. ASFA, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<conference presentation, reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISHERIES; GROWTH; MANAGEMENT; REPRODUCTION; SEASONALITY; SHELLFISH; SIZE; SIZE-CLASSES; SPAWNING; WEIGHT]

217. Finkelstein,SL (1969): Age and Growth of Scup in the Waters of Eastern Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 16(1), 84-110.

<Various collecting methods (hook and line, haul seine and otter trawl) are compared as to size of fish captured and number taken. Scup were tagged and released during 1965-1966 (SEE Finkelstein, 1971; REF

#209). Conditions of gonads was examined, and spawning was determined to occur during May-July. Ages from young-of-the-year to 15 years were observed FROM HICKEY and FWRS>

<<Reference obtained from FISH & WILDLIFE REFERENCE SERVICE and HICKEY (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO REFS #209, #210. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; CATCH; COLLECTION; FISH; FISHERIES; GROWTH; METHODS; MIGRATION; REPRODUCTION; SCUP; SEASONALITY; SIZE]

218. Briggs,Philip T (1969): A Length-Weight Relationship for Tautog from the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 16(2), 258-259.

<Tautog (Tautoga onitis) were weighed and measured during the period from 1 May through 30 November from 1964 to 1966. FWRS>

<<reference obtained from FISH & WILDLIFE REFERENCE SERVICE. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; FISHERIES; SIZE; TAUTOG; WEIGHT; WRASSES]

219. Briggs,Philip T (1969): The Sport Fisheries for Tautog in the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 16(2), 238-254.

<The fisheries for Tautog (Tautoga onitis) were studied in the Peconinc-Gardiners Bays, Orient, Montauk, Block Island Sound, and Long Island Sound during 1964 through 1966 via interview/creel surveys. Fishing pressure, catch and seasonality were determined. Angling was most successful from open boats. Heaviest fishing pressure was in Long Island Sound near Orient. Best harvests were during fall. Bank and pier access was limited. Harvests ranged between 146,000-307,000 fish annually. The number of anglers was estimated to range between 26,076 and 50,436 annually. Tautog could sustain heavier fishing effort. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; INTERVIEW; LONG ISLAND SOUND; METHODS; ORIENT; PECONIC BAYS; SEASONALITY; SIZE; TAUTOG; WRASSES]

220. Garmew,TG; Hammond,S; Mercantini,A; Morgan,J; Neunert,C; Fornshell,JA (1994): Morphological variability of geographically distinct populations of the estuarine copepod Acartia tonsa. Hydrobiologia. The Hague, Ecology and Morphologie of Copepods 292-293(Eds: Ferrari,FD; Bradley,BP), 149-156. (conference: 5. International Conference on Copepoda, Baltimore, MD. 6-13 June 1993.)

<Variations in the number of spines on the left and right posterior dorsal and posterior margins of the prosome as well as the length of the prosome of Acartia tonsa from three estuaries, the upper western side of the Chesapeake Bay, Montauk Bay near the eastern end of Long Island Sound and the coast of Peru were determined. The length of the prosome and number of spines in each of the four locations were used as an indication of morphological similarity between the populations. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COPEPODS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ESTUARIES; GENETICS; MERISTICS; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY; POPULATION]

221. Wirgin,II; Silverstein,P; Grossfield,J (1990): Restriction endonuclease analysis of striped bass mitochondrial DNA: The Atlantic coastal migratory stock. American Fisheries Symposium; Proceedings of the International Symposium and Educational Workshop on Fish-Marketing Techniques, at the University of Washington, Seattle, June 27-July 1, 1988 (7, Eds: Parker,NC; Giorgi,AE; Heidinger,RC; Jester,DB; Prince,ED; Winans,GA), 475-491.

<<reference obtained from FISHLIT. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; DNA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; GENETICS; IDENTIFICATION; MONTAUK; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN; STRIPED BASS]

222. Briggs,Philip T (1986): An Atlantic Flyingfish from Montauk, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 33(1), 64.

<A flying fish (121 mm standard length) was seined from Lake Montauk. Flying fish are extremely rare in NY waters. The only other report of this species in the Peconic-Gardiners area is by Latham (1964), who reported a 9 inch specimen from Gardiners Bay at Orient on September 3, 1941 (SEE REF #334). MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; FISH; FLYINGFISH; MONTAUK; RARE]

223. Young,Byron H; Ringers,Bruce; Woithe,Thomas W; Hamilton,Charles T (1986): Striped Bass and the Sport Fishery During Daylight Hours From 1973 to 1975 at Montauk, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 33(2), 124-147.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket, library)

<The daylight sport fishery for striped bass and other species at Montauk (incl. Lake Montauk, Shabwong Buoy, Midway Buoy and Whistle Buoy) was studied from May through November from 1973-1975. Interviews with 20,453 anglers provided catch and effort data. Striped bass were an important component of both the boat and surf fisheries, but did not dominate the catch of either during the study. Scup, bluefish and summer provided the largest boat-fishery catch. Bluefish accounted for the largest portion of the surf-fishery catch, with striped bass second. Striped bass constituted 10.2% of all fish caught, representing 0.9 fish per trip among boat anglers and 0.4 fish per trip among surf anglers. Monthly catch rates were variable. Report contains 33 tables, including yearly and monthly tables for species caught (12), weight and effort. MJA>

<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLUE FISH; BOATS; CATCH; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; MONTAUK; SCUP; SPORT FISHING; STRIPED BASS; WEIGHT]

224. Weis,JS; Weis,P; Heber,M; Vaidya,S (1981): Methylmercury Tolerance of Killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) Embryos From a Polluted vs Non-Polluted Environment. Marine Biology 65(3), 283-287.

<This study compares the range and distribution of susceptibility to methylmercury in two populations of killifish, one from a creek in Lake Montauk, New York, a rather pristine area, the other from Pile's Creek in Linden, New Jersey, an area heavily impacted by metal and oil pollution. After treatment with 0.05 ppm meHg, the distribution of craniofacial defects in embryos of the Montauk population ranged from very tolerant to very susceptible. The distribution of cardiovascular defects also ranged from very tolerant to very susceptible. Skeletal defects were prevalent in most batches of eggs. However, in the Pile's Creek population, very few females produced susceptible eggs, and most batches were tolerant with respect to the three types of malformations, especially the craniofacial defects. While Pile's Creek eggs were more resistant to exposure to mercury than Montauk eggs, Pile's Creek eggs had lower hatching success in clean sea water. ASFA and HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<article, reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; KILLIFISH; MALFORMATIONS; MERCURY; METALS; MONTAUK; TOXICITY]

225. Wilk,Stuart J; Smith,WG; Ralph,DE; Sibunka,J (1980): Population structure of summer flounder between New York and Florida based on linear discriminant analysis. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 109(3), 265-271.

<The authors used a stepwise linear discriminant analysis to investigate the population structure of summer flounder, Paralichthys dentatus. Analysis was based on 18 morphometric and meristic variables taken from 1,214 specimens collected in coastal water between Montauk Point, New York and Cape Canaveral, Florida. Two populations were identified: one in the Middle Atlantic Bight, or between New York and Cape Hatteras, North Carolina; the other in the South Atlantic Bight, or between Cape Hatteras and Florida. Discriminant analysis coefficients, based on five morphometric variables taken from specimens collected at geographic extremes of the survey area, provide a mathematical means for classifying summer flounder into either the northern or southern population with an accuracy of 93%. ASFA etc>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD ASFA - PART 1, FISHERIES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; FISH; FLOUNDER; MERISTICS; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY; POPULATION; STATISTICS]

226. MacLean,SA (1980): Study of Haematractidium scombri in Atlantic mackerel, Scomber scombrus. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 37(5), 812-816.

<The prevalence of H. scombri, an intraerythrocytic protozoan, was studied over a 3-yr period in Atlantic mackerel migrating off Chincoteague, Virginia. In 1974, 24%, in 1975, 42%, and in 1976, 45.3% of the fish examined were infected. Age-2 mackerel (measuring 25-28 cm fork length) were more frequently and more heavily infected than older fish. Adult mackerel from Boothbay Harbor, Maine, and from the bottom overwintering population in the Gulf of Maine also were infected; however, H. scombri was not found in blood smears of age-0 mackerel from Montauk, Long Island, New York (14 fish examined).

Haematractidium was not found in tissue sections, but structures that might be exoerythrocytic stages were seen in kidney and spleen imprints. ASFA, FR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<article, reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DISEASES; FISH; MACKEREL; MONTAUK; PARASITES; PROTOZOA; YOUNG OF THE YEAR]

227. Jaeger,R (1980): Marine and aquatic field trip guide to New York state. NY Sea Grant Institute, Albany, NY. 144 pages.
(Mineola Public Schools, Mineola, NY)
<The Marine and Aquatic Field Trip Guide to New York State incorporates marine and aquatic education into existing elementary, intermediate, and secondary curricula. It is a guide written by educators throughout the state who have found a particular field site suitable to their needs. With each trip the author-educator attempts to extend the class-room, to broaden the scope and impact of the lesson, and to develop an awareness of the environment that only 'being there' can establish. The sites are listed by county, starting from Montauk Pt. and moving upstate. Individual field trip guides were written by educators familiar with the sites. Reference materials were compiled from the recommendations of the field-site authors. The appendices supplement the information presented throughout the guide. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EDUCATION; FAUNA; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK]

228. Wenzloff,DR; Greig,RA; Merrill,AS; Ropes,JW (1979): A survey of heavy metals in the surf clam, Spisula solidissima, and the ocean quahog, Arctica islandica, of the Mid-Atlantic coast of the United States. Fishery Bulletin 77(1), 280-285.
<The area of this survey extended from approximately Montauk Point, NY to Cape Hatteras, NC, and seaward to approximately the 20-fathom contour. The survey encompassed the southern distribution of both surf clams and ocean quahogs in the United States. Samples were collected at 151 stations for chemical analysis in June and August 1974, aboard the NOAA ship Delaware II (MARMAP). Greater average concentrations of silver, arsenic, cadmium, copper and zinc were found in ocean quahogs than in surf clams for the entire survey. Concentrations of several metals in both clams decreased southward. Concentrations of silver decreased steadily from the northernmost range of latitude to the southernmost. Concentrations of arsenic also decreased steadily. Concentrations of cadmium and zinc in the ocean quahog and copper in the surf clam did not exhibit any statistically significant trends, while the data for the remaining metal-clam combinations were insufficient for statistical analysis. ASFA>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIOACCUMULATION; CHEMICAL; METALS; MID-ATLANTIC; OCEAN QUAHOG; SHELLFISH; SURF CLAMS]

229. Young,Byron H (1978): Cubera snapper from New York waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 25(1), 84-85.
<On Aug 5, 1975, a 94 cm Lutjanus cyanopterus was taken in a trap net in 5.5 m of water off Montauk, New York (Fort Pond Bay). This is the first positive record of this species from New York coastal waters. ASFA etc.>
<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DISTRIBUTION; FISH; MONTAUK; RARE; SNAPPERS]

230. Staker,Robert D; Bruno,Stephen F; Nuzzi,Robert (1978): The phytoplankton of Block Island Sound: 1970-73. Nova hedwigia. Lehre 30, 697-724.
<The phytoplankton of Block Island Sound were sampled from 3 transects between 30 Sept 1970 and 18 June 1973. All together 580 water samples were analyzed with the main emphasis on transect H, which crossed BIS from Montauk Point, N.Y., to Watch Hill, R.I. A total of 176 species of phytoplankton was enumerated with the Bacillariophyta contributing 132 species, the Pyrrophyta 41 species, and the Chrysophyta, 3 species. The highest cell count observed was 4.41 x 10<SUPER>-6 cells/l and the average standing crop was 1.99 x 10<SUPER>-5 cells/l . The most important phytoplankton in decreasing order of importance were: Skeletonema costatum, Thalassionema nitzschioides, Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii, Paralia sulcata, Chaetoceros sp, Coscinodiscus lineatus, Cerataulina bergonii, Thalassiothrix frauenfeldii, Thalassiosira decipiens, Melosira sp. Shannon species diversity indices were calculated for all samples. The

present flora is compared to those found in neighbouring bodies of water from Cape Cod to Chesapeake Bay and differences are noted. ASFA, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHECK LISTS; COASTAL WATERS; DIVERSITY; PHYTOPLANKTON; SAMPLING; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

231. Young,Byron H (1977): A study of striped bass in the marine district of New York. Compl. Rep. N.Y. Div. Mar. Coast. Resour. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Marine an Doastal Resources, New York. 65 pages.

<Three projects were conducted during three years of field work concerning striped bass. Data are maintained and reported separately for each job. Data was gathered at Amagansett to estimate the rate of exploitation for striped bass. Data concerning the fish tagged and recaptured are presented. The rate of exploitation will be reported at a later date to allow for additional recaptures. In a second project, young-of-the-year and yearling striped bass were tagged on the Hudson River to estimate the rate of contribution of the Hudson River to Atlantic coastal stocks. Data are presented concerning the fish tagged and recaptured. Further recaptures are necessary to estimate the Hudson River's contribution. Finally, a creel survey on the sport fishery at Montauk Point is reported. Estimations of the yearly catch by number and weight of striped bass are given, along with monthly estimates of the number of men fishing and fish caught. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. Includes numerical data. Pages different from Hickey. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; CATCH; EXPLOITATION; FISHERIES; MONTAUK; STATISTICS; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

232. Meyers,TR; Sawyer,TK; MacLean,SA (1977): Henneguya sp. (Cnidospora:Myxosporida) parasitic in the heart of the bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix. Journal of Parasitology 63(5), 890-896.

<A myxosporidan parasite, Henneguya sp, was discovered in the bulbus and truncus arteriosus of bluefish, P.saltatrix. Infected fish were captured from the Atlantic Ocean near Montauk Point, New York; Raritan Bay, New Jersey; and Chesapeake Bay, Maryland. Comparative features of mature spores showed that they were similar to those of Henneguya sebasta Moser and Love 1975, from the bulbus arteriosus of seven species of California rockfish, Sebastes. Studies on growth stages of the parasite from both host species are necessary before a definite identification of the bluefish parasite can be made. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1>>

[BLUE FISH; FUNGI; INFECTION; MONTAUK; MYXOSPORIDA; PARASITES]

233. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Young,Byron H; Lester,JW (1976): Tarpon from Montauk, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 23(2), 186-187. (SFA 21(3))

<Record of 2 tarpon captured by pound net and haul seine during July and August 1974, the largest recorded specimens for new york. The location was Montauk at Fort Pond Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Stomach contents were examined. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; FISH; FOOD; MONTAUK; RARE; SIZE; STOMACH CONTENT; TARPON]

234. Fuiman,LA (1976): Notes on the early development of the sea raven, Hemitripterus americanus. NOAA Fish. Bull. 74(2), 467-470.

<A cluster of sea raven eggs was collected on the rocky shore at Montauk point during November 1973. Observations on egg development, hatching and larval development were conducted in the laboratory. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). Check Volume number (74??). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; LARVAE; MONTAUK; SEA RAVEN]

235. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Lester,JW (1975): Notes on Lumpfish from Montauk, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 22(2), 164-166. (SFA 20(3))

<Two ripe lumpfish or lumpsuckers (Cyclopterus lumpus) were captured in a commercial pound net in a rocky area of Fort Pond Bay at Montauk during April 1974. Ova were examined and fecundity was estimated. Stomach contents were determined. No parasites were found. HICKEY, FR etc.>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440), and COMPOSITE RECORD of FISHERIES REVIEW, FISH & WILDLIFE REFERENCE SERVICE. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; DISTRIBUTION; EGGS; FECUNDITY; FOOD; FORT POND; LUMPFISH; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY; PARASITES; REPRODUCTION; STOMACH CONTENT; SUCKERS]

236. Alexander,James E; Foehrenbach,J; Fisher,S; Sullivan,D (1973): Mercury in Striped Bass and Bluefish. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 20(2), 147-151.

<Fish taken in the vicinity of Montauk Point, Long Island were analyzed for mercury content. Mercury content was directly related to weight of the fish. Locations studied were Montauk, Plum Gut, Gardiners Bay and Shinnecock. HICKEY, FR and FWRS>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD FISHERIES REVIEW, FISH & WILDLIFE REFERENCE SERVICE and Hickey (1985, SEE REF #440) NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIOACCUMULATION; BLUE FISH; CHEMICAL; MERCURY; METALS; POLLUTION; SIZE; STRIPED BASS]

237. Alexander,James E; Hollman,Rudolph; Fisher,SA; Stevenson,LH; Colwell,RR (1971): The oceanography of Block Island Sound. Part 1, Sampling. conference: Estuarine Microbial Ecology Meeting, Columbia, SC. 7. Jul 1971; Estuarine Marine Ecology; Colwell,RR (Ed.).

<Block Island Sound, situated approximately between latitude 41°05' and 41°20'N, is bounded to the north by Rhode Island and Connecticut, to the west by the Race and Plum Gut, to the south by the Atlantic Ocean and to the east by Rhode Island Sound. Riley showed that the waters of Long Island Sound flow along the surface past Montauk Point, while the more saline bottom water enters the sound from the southeast. These waters, he noted, are probably of Georges Bank and Gulf of Maine (and at times, Gulf Stream) origin. As noticed by Riley and also observed during the course of the investigation, this leads to a rather confusing picture when the spatial and temporal distribution of phytoplankton and zooplankton is examined. Since the tidal forces are so important in coastal oceanography and it was recognized that the region is complex, a sampling program designed to collect data along a given transect over a lunar day was developed. The results and implications of that programme are presented. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; HYDROGRAPHY; MONTAUK; PHYTOPLANKTON; TIDES; ZOOPLANKTON]

238. Bricelj,V Monica (1993): Aspects of the biology of the northern quahog, Mercenaria mercenaria, with emphasis on growth and survival during early life history. In: Proceedings of the Second Rhode Island Shellfish Industry Conference, Narragansett, RI. Aug. 4 1992. Vol. 2. ((in Press)) (Eds: Rice,MA; Grossman-Garber,D) Rhode Island Sea Grant Institute, Narragansett, RI, 29-48. (Rhode Island Sea Grant Report)

<Key features of the biology of Mercenaria mercenaria are reviewed with emphasis on early life history processes. Predatory mortality during juvenile stages is a primary factor controlling recruitment of natural populations. Predation rates are shown to be strongly modulated both by substrate preference and prey-size selectivity of major predators (crabs and carnivorous gastropods). Smaller xanthid crabs prefer heterogeneous substrates (gravel and shell bottoms), and consume quahogs at a higher rate in these substrates, whereas larger, portunid crabs prefer and forage most effectively in homogeneous substrates. Even larger crabs preferentially consume smaller quahogs, when a wide range of prey sizes is available, thus increasing predation pressure on smaller quahog size classes. Under field conditions, at near-optimum temperatures, juvenile M. mercenaria exhibit mean shell growth rates of 0.8 mm week. Native populations along the east coast exhibit comparatively lower and higher than average lifetime growth rates at the species' northern (Prince Edward Island, Canada) and southern (Florida) distributional limits. Thus, the time to attain legal market-size ranges from 1.9 to greater than or equal to 6 years and averages three to four years in the mid-portion of the northern quahog's latitudinal ranges (Massachusetts to Virginia). A two- to three-fold variation in growth rates is typically observed within a single estuary. Three toxic/noxious algal species are potentially harmful to M. mercenaria under bloom conditions: the chrysophyte Aureococcus anophagefferens, the chlorophyte Nannochloris atomus, and the dinoflagellate Alexandrium fundyense. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. Results and conclusions probably applicable to Peconic Estuary. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; CRUSTACEA; FISHERIES; GASTROPODA; GROWTH; HARD CLAM; MORTALITY; PREDATION; SHELLFISH]

239. Bricelj,V Monica; Ford,SE; Borrereo,FJ; Perkins,FO; Rivara,Gregg; Hillman,RE; Elston,RA; Chang,J (1992): Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin). Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 11(2), 331-347.

<Survival, growth and pathology of juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica, in off-bottom culture at Oyster Bay and Fishers Island, New York, were monitored during the summer of 1991 to document and help explain the episodic mass mortalities of cultured seed oysters that have occurred in the northeastern USA over the past several years. At Oyster Bay, where the more detailed study was conducted, 54 to 75% losses affected several 1991 cohorts at mean shell heights ranging from 15 to 24 mm, within 3 to 6 1/2 weeks of transfer from the hatchery to growout trays. Mortalities occurred in July and August, at temperatures between 22 and 25 degree C, and were reduced significantly at low stocking densities. Deaths were associated with reduced tissue and shell growth, reduced condition index, mantle retraction, the deposition of an abnormal conchiolin layer on the inner shell, and lesions of the mantle surface. No obvious pathogen was identified in soft tissues or shells by light or electron microscopy. The pathology suggested that a toxin-producing agent of bacterial or microalgal origin, or chemical contaminant, caused mantle retraction and secretion of anomalous conchiolin as a defense mechanism. Two potential agents were recognized. Bacteria were found in mantle lesions and within the abnormal conchiolin sheet, but not consistently and with < 30% prevalence; it is not clear whether these were primary or secondary invaders. Blooms of a large dinoflagellate, Gymnodinium sanguineum, occurred at peak densities of 5 x 10 super(5) cells l super(-1) at the time of initial oyster mortalities, although the species is not known to be toxic to bivalves. Follow-up studies are planned to identify the etiological agent and culture methods that minimize losses. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BEHAVIOR; CULTURE; FISHERS ISLAND; HATCHERY; JUVENILES; MORTALITY; OYSTER]

240. Petzel,DH; Reisman,HM; Devries,AL (1980): Seasonal variation of antifreeze peptide in the winter flounder, Pseudopleuronectes americanus. Journal of Experimental Zoology 211(1), 63-69.

<Serum ion concentrations, freezing and melting points were determined for P. americanus collected from Shinnecock Bay, Long Island over the course of one year. Melting points and ion concentrations showed little variation, however freezing points decreased to a low of -1.7 C during the winter. Serum freezing points-melting points were used as estimates of the amount of antifreeze peptide present in each monthly sample. Antifreeze peptide levels were highest (25 mg/ml serum) during the winter and less than 1 mg/ml during the summer. A comparison of the concentrations of antifreeze peptide present in flounder from Shinnecock Bay with concentrations reported in flounder from Conception Bay, Newfoundland showed that both populations synthesize their antifreezes at the same time despite differences in temperature and photoperiod. However flounder from Conception Bay retain higher concentrations during the spring, presumably because of the lower water temperatures there. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD: ASFA - Part 1, FISHERES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANTIFREEZE; FISH; FLOUNDER; PHYSIOLOGY; SEASONALITY; SHINNECOCK BAY; TEMPERATURE]

241. Alperin,Irwin M (1967): Notes Concerning the Occurrence of the Snakefish (Trachinocephalus myops) in Long Island Waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 14(1), 86-88.

<Record of one snakefish captured by seine in Shinnecock Bay during October 1964. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440), NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; SHINNECOCK BAY; SNAKEFISH; STOMACH CONTENT]

242. Colosi,Peter (1979): Life History and Population Characteristics of the Common Mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus, in a Salt Marsh Pond System of Plum Island, Massachusetts. MS Thesis, Northeast. University. 147 p.

<<reference obtained from FISHERIES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; KILLIFISH; NO ABSTRACT; PLUM ISLAND; POPULATION; SALT MARSHES]

243. Clayton,Gary R (1976): Reproduction, First Year Growth and Distribution of Anadromous Rainbow Smelt, Osmaerus mordax (Mitchill), in the Parker River-Plum Island Sound Estuary. MS Thesis, University of Massachusetts. 105 p.

<<reference obtained from FISHERIES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; DISTRIBUTION; ESTUARIES; MANAGEMENT; NO ABSTRACT; NURSERY; PLUM ISLAND; REPRODUCTION]

244. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Lester,JW (1980): Marine Fishes of Southern Origin in New York Waters and Their Contribution to the Fishery. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 27(1), 99-102.

<Article describes occurrence and seasonal abundance of 6 southern migrant fish species captured by pound net in Fort Pond Bay during 1970-1974. Southern fish comprised about 1% of the total 5-year harvest and about 11.5% during September 1973. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; FISHERIES; MIGRATION; NEW YORK; SIZE; TEMPERATURE; UNUSUAL]

245. D'Agostino,Anthony; Bayer,RC (1980): Growth and color of juvenile lobsters (Homarus americanus) kept on diets of natural and artifical foodstuff. Technical Report. Maine Sea Grant. Walpole, ME (Proceedings of the Lobster Nutrition Workshop, held at the University of Maine at Orono, January 15 and 16, 1980, Ed: D'Agostino,A), 41-48.

<A hatchery was established at the New York Ocean Science Laboratory for the specific purpose of producing large numbers of juvenile lobsters for the restocking of Fort Pond Bay, and to make available specimens and facilities to carry out research on the biology of the lobster. During the spring and summer months, the rate of growth of lobsters held in cannisters without the addition of feeds was nearly equal to that of the corresponding controls that were being kept in open cannisters and fed daily. Through these and other experiences, it became obvious that the pigmentation of the exoskeleton of the lobster varied according to the relative abundance of the species of fouling organisms trapped by the cannisters. The lobsters held unfed in troughs with recycled running seawater were also brown, but were less dense and without the dark pigmentation of the wild type. Lobsters fed an artificially compounded diet varied in colour from gray to colourless. The performance of the artificial feeds was grossly inferior to either of the two natural products. The shrimp diet which supported the greatest survival and growth and which was nearly three times more effective than in live Artemia, did not promote deposition of brown, green or black pigments in the exoskeleton of the lobsters. A steady diet of grass shrimp produced a deep blue exoskeleton. Only the amphipod diet permitted development of a wild type coloration. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[CRUSTACEA; DIETS; FORT POND; GROWTH; LOBSTER; NUTRITION]

246. Staker,Robert D; Bruno,Stephen F (1980): Diurnal vertical migration in marine phytoplankton. Botanica marina. Berlin, New York 23(3), 167-172.

<The diurnal vertical migration of marine phytoplankton was investigated both under field conditions and in the laboratory. Water samples were taken hourly over a 24 h period at 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 13-m depths from Fort Pond Bay and analyzed microscopically for species present and spectrophotometrically for chlorophyll a. Statistical analysis showed that Ceratium tripos, C. fusus, Prorocentrum redfieldi, P. micans, and Peridinium granii were migrating under non-bloom conditions while chlorophyll a data did not reveal vertical movement. The average distance migrated by these dinoflagellates ranged from 1.8-3.9 m. Results of laboratory experiments with Peridinium trochoideum and Prorocentrum micans revealed that the former migrates at a slower rate than P. micans. This is the first time that P. redfieldi, P. granii, and P. trochoideum have been reported to undergo diurnal vertical migration. ASFA, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHLOROPHYLL; COASTAL WATERS; DINOFLAGELLATES; DIURNAL; ENVIRONMENT; FORT POND; MIGRATION; PHYTOPLANKTON]

247. Griswold,CA (1981): The Barge Ocean 250 Gasoline Spill. NOAA Technical Report NMFS, 35 pp.

<On 16 March 1978, the barge Ocean 250 grounded on Watch Hill Reef 1,006 m off Watch Hill, Rhode Island. An estimated 2.6 million liters of gasoline was spilled into Block Island Sound. Results of cytogenetic analyses indicated maximum damage occurred in fish eggs collected in plankton and neuston samples in the spill area. Membrane or embryo damage occurred in up to 100% of the fourbeard rockling, Enchelyopus cimbrius, and yellowtail flounder, Limanda ferruginea, eggs collected over a 4 day period following the spill. Twenty-three fish samples representing 10 species were analyzed. With the exception of localized damage to fish eggs, there was no apparent discernible damage to fish or invertebrate populations in the area immediately following the spill, and although there were measurable amounts of gasoline

hydrocarbon components in a small number of water, fish, and invertebrate samples, there is no evidence that this would cause long-term damage to the populations. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW. NOT PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; EGGS; FISH; OIL POLLUTION; PETROLEUM; PLANKTON]

248. Laurence,GC (1976): Caloric values of some North Atlantic calanoid copepods. Fishery Bulletin 74, 218-220.

<Examination of data on the abundance of adult and nauplii stages in the Narragansett Bay and Block Island Sound areas for the time of year samples for this research were collected (July and August) showed that, although all 7 species were present, only A. tonsa, T. longicornis, and C. hamatus were available in sufficient quantity to be considered major prey organisms. They represented 24.6, 10.8, and 10.4% resp., of the total copepods available, while the other 4 species were less than 3%. The results of this study in calories per gram ash-free weight show that A. tonsa had the second highest value while C. hamatus and T. longicornis had the two lowest values. The difference between A. tonsa and T. longicornis is 680 cal/g. This indicates, assuming equivalent assimilation rates, that predators utilizing the copepods like A. tonsa with higher caloric values may have an advantage in acquiring energy for growth and metabolic processes. Predators feeding on copepods with lower values, especially T. longicornis, would have to consume more prey organisms for an equivalent energy intake and, given the same density of plankton, would spend more energy searching for their prey. CNR>

<<reference from CASTELL'S NUTRITION REFERENCES. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; COPEPODS; DIETS; ENERGY; GROWTH; LARVAE; METABOLISM]

249. Scherer,MD; Bourne,DW (1979): Eggs and early larvae of smallmouth flounder, Etropus microstomus. Fishery Bulletin 77(3), 708-712.

<During a 1975-76 ichthyoplankton survey of Block Island Sound, small unidentified planktonic fish eggs were taken. Through subsequent rearing of a number of these eggs and completion of a length series with larger, known larvae, the specimens were identified as Etropus microstomus eggs. The descriptions of eggs and yolk-sac larvae together with the work of Richardson and Joseph (1973) provide a complete developmental series for identification of this species. ASFA etc.>

<<reference obtained from COMPOSITE RECORD ASFA - Part 1, FISHERIES REVIEW. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; LARVAE; MORPHOLOGY]

250. Cox,J; Wiebe,PH (1979): Origins of oceanic plankton in the middle Atlantic Bight. Estuarine and Coastal Marine Science 9(5), 509-527.

<The Bight region can be divided into three regions with regard to oceanic influences: (1) the band of low salinity water along the coast south of the mouth of the Hudson River, extending to the mouth of the Chesapeake; (2) the Continental Shelf edge extending from about 37°36'N to 40 N and extending shoreward towards the eastern half of the Long Island and Block Island Sound, but not including the region southeast of Cape Cod and Nantucket; (3) the southern sector, including the shelf edge south of 37 N and extending landward south of Chesapeake Bay. Each of these regions is characterized by types of expatriate species and by hydrographic features. A mechanism is postulated whereby warm water species which cannot withstand harsh winter conditions in the mid-Atlantic Bight can 'overwinter' by the movement offshore of adults or larvae in shelf water entrained at Cape Hatteras in late summer or early fall, by transit alongside or within the Gulf Stream, by incorporation into a warm core ring and by return to shelf waters in the spring when the ring impinges on the shelf margin. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CONTINENTAL SHELF; ENVIRONMENT; GULF STREAM; LARVAE; PLANKTON; SEASONALITY]

251. Bruno,Stephen F; Staker,Robert D (1978): Seasonal vitamin B<SUB>-12 and phytoplankton distribution near Napeague Bay, New York (Block Island Sound). Limnology and Oceanography. Lawrence KS 23(5), 1045-1051.

<Vitamin B<SUB>-12 levels in seawater were assayed over a 13-month period with Thalassiosira pseudonana Hasle et Heimdal, clone 3H. Concentrations at four different stations ranged from undetectable to 10.6 ng/l . Concentrations during November-December 1975 were undetectable and may have limited the growth of B<SUB>-12 auxotrophic phytoplankters. A positive significant correlation, on a seasonal cycle, was found between B<SUB>-12 levels and dinoflagellate cell numbers and negative significant correlations between B<SUB>-12 and chlorophyll a concentrations at the same two stations. B<SUB>-12 levels were highest during summer when other nutrients (nitrate and phosphate) were low. Bacterial production is suggested as a source of the summer concentrations. ASFA, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COASTAL WATERS; GROWTH; NUTRIENTS; PHYTOPLANKTON; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SEASONALITY; SUCCESSION; VITAMINS]

252. Cassin,JM; McLaughlin,JJA; Stevenson,LH; Colwell,RR (1971): Phytoplankton cycle of Goose Creek, New York. Estuarine Microbial Ecology; presented at Estuarine Microbial Ecology Meeting, Columbia, SC. 7 July 1971.

<Computer technology was applied to systematize the processing of mass phytoplankton data. The phytoplankton dynamics of the Goose Creek biotope were found to be different from those of the adjoining waters of Long Island and Block Island sounds in standing crop and in time of plankton maxima. The annual phytoplankton cycle was triacmic, with three periods of phytoplankton abundance separated by a period of phytoplankton paucity. Maxima occurred in the spring (May and June), summer (July and August), and winter (January and February). The spring maximum was characterized by unicellular, motile Chlorophyta, while dinoflagellates and Olisthodiscus luteus dominated the summer flora. Skeletonema costatum reached densities of 5.1 x 10<SUPER>-5 cells/l during the winter maximum. The average phytoplanton standing crop (13 x 10<SUPER>-6 cells/l) and biomass (12.4 mg/l) maxima occurred during the summer, while the minima occurred during autumn (8.56 x 10<SUPER>-5 cells/l; 0.18 mg/l, respectively). Phytoplankton distribution was monomictic during the winter, late spring, and summer. Diatoms dominated from October to March. Flagellates dominated from April to September. Major differences in phytoplankton composition, abundance, and dynamics existed throughout the period of study in the creek, bay, and canal. Because of differences in standing crops, biomasses, and phytoplankton genera in various sectors, the biotope may be considered as a composite of microenvironments, each characterized by individual niche traits. The diversity index accompanied by concomitant biological data is a useful tool in predicting niche differences and characterizing succession of forms. ASFA>

<<reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1>>

[ABUNDANCE; BIOMASS; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; DINOFLAGELLATES; DIVERSITY; GOOSE CREEK; PHYTOPLANKTON; SEASONALITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

253. Ali,Syed A; Hardy,Charles D; Baylor,Edward R; Gross,M Grant (Eds.) (1973): A Keyword-Indexed Bibliography of the Marine Environment in the New York Bight and Adjacent Estuaries. Marine Sciences Research Center, Stony Brook. 721 pages.

<This bibliography contains 2578 references related to the region between Cape May and Block Island. Although the Peconic Bay Estuary lies west of the boundary defined for this bibliography, some references pertinent to the Peconic/Gardiner's region and Block Island Sound are included, nonetheless. References are organized by keyword index, author index and reference index, and encompass biological, chemical and physical subjects. MJA>

<<bibliography, primarily focussing on region southeast of Montauk Point. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BIOLOGY; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHEMICAL; ENVIRONMENT; GARDINERS BAY; NEW YORK; NEW YORK BIGHT; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL]

254. NYOSL Staff (1971): The State of Knowledge of Chemical Processes Affecting Long Island Coastal and Estuarine Waters. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 9, 148.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0009)

<This report is a compilation of separate bibliographies on various environmental conditions and living organisms in the coastal waters of Long Island. The Peconic Bay Estuary is mentioned repeatedly. Separate bibliographies are presented for the following topics: temperature, oxygen and other chemical constituents; mixing and flushing; microbiology; productivity; macroalgae. Individual annotated bibliographies are given for important marine biota: eelgrass, oyster, bay scallop, lobster, sea scallop, surf clam, hard clam, bluefish, fluke, menhaden, scup, striped bass, whiting, flounder, oyster drill, starfish.

Literature describing presence, abundance, biomass, methods, size and age distribution, growth and population trends is identified. Crude presence/abundance maps are summarized. One bibliography lists literature available on phytoplankton, zooplankton, bacteria, macroalgae and productivity by geographical area, including Gardiner's Bay. One bibliography is entitled "Size and Locations of Salt Marshes, Salt Meadows, and other Wetlands, including Their Relative Importance From a Fish and Wildlife Point of View." Another separate literature search tabulates existing data and information describing the physical and chemical conditions of L.I. coastal waters. MJA>

<<compilation of bibliographies, confusingly organized, but providing several hundred references pertaining to the LI coastal environment, includign the Peconic Bay area. The reference cannot be checked-out from the library! NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BENTHOS; BIBLIOGRAPHY; CHEMICAL; DISTRIBUTION; EELGRASS; FISH; GASTROPODA; GROWTH; MACROALGAE; MAP; MICROBIOLOGY; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; POPULATION; SHELLFISH; STARFISH; ZOOPLANKTON]

255. Frizzola,John A; Sandberg,George R; Hollman,Rudolph (1973): Preliminary Report on the Micro-Climatology of Montauk, New York, Part 1 (Low-Level Wind Distribution at Montauk, New York) and Part 2 (Annual Distribution of Temperature and Humidity at Montauk, New York). New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 20, 22 pp.

(SUNYSB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0020)

<Two years of weather data, collected at Montauk and on Block Island from July 1970 to July 1972, are analyzed with respect to wind speed, humidity and temperature. The oceanicity value for Montauk was higher than for Block Island. Both locations possess micro-climates that are anomalies in the general classification of a temperate continental climate. MJA>

<<exclusively meteorological data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND; CLIMATE; HUMIDITY; MONTAUK; TEMPERATURE; WIND]

256. Austin,Herbert M (1973): The Ecology of Lake Montauk: Planktonic Fish Eggs and Larvae. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 21, 37 pp.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0021)

<Several plankton tows were conducted in Lake Montauk in 1971/1972 and seasonal changes in temperature and salinity were recorded. Fish eggs and larvae were enumerated. Results are presented and discussed separately for 19 different species. A table of seasonal egg and larva abundances is included. Main conclusions are: There are two spawning seasons in Lake Montauk: winter and spring to early summer. Resident winter spawning fish deposit demersal eggs, while migratory winter spawning fish release pelagic eggs. The enclosed nature of Lake Montauk may be advantageous for year class survival. Egg-to-larva ratios decrease from spring to summer. Viable spawning season may be considerably less than the apparent spawning season. Lake Montauk is a major spawning ground for winter flounder, anchovy and silverside. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; EGGS; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; LAKE MONTAUK; LARVAE; MIGRATION; REPRODUCTION; SEASONALITY; SPAWNING; SURVIVAL]

257. Fuller,Stephen W (1973): Macroscopic Marine Algae of Lake Montauk Harbor and Gardiners Island: Reproductivity, Seasonal Occurrence and Spatial Distribution. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 22, 29 pp.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0022)

<The macroalgal flora of two sites, Gardiners Island and Montauk Point, was sampled at depths of 1-3, 10 and 20 feet below mean low water. A total of 84 species of algae was identified and catalogued with respect to reproductivity (table presented). Rhodophyta were most diverse (45 species), followed by Phaeophyta (23 species) and Chlorophyta (16 species). Several species not previously recorded were found. Graphs of monthly species richness are presented for the three dominant algal classes. Abundance was not assessed. MJA>

<<contains very local bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHLOROPHYTA; DIVERSITY; GARDINERS ISLAND; MACROALGAE; MONTAUK; PHAEOPHYTA; RHODOPHYTA]

258. Bean,TH (1901): Catalogue of the Fishes of Long Island. 6th Annual Report of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State of New York, 373-478.

<Locations studied were Peconic Bay, Mecox Bay and Shinnecock Bay. Report describes occurrence of many fish species, with notes on biology and life history, during summer and fall of 1898 and 1901. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; FISH; OCCURRENCE; PECONIC BAYS]

259. Omholt,Thore (1974): Aerial Photographic Resources of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, New York. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 29, 16 pp.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0029)

<This report lists the available aerial photographic resources for the Nassau-Suffolk County area, and includes the addresses of the archiving agencies. Several photos covering coastline and wetlands of the five eastern Long Island townships are mentioned. MJA>

<<Includes reference list. Contains no photos. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AERIAL; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; PHOTOGRAPHY; REMOTE SENSING; SUFFOLK; WETLANDS]

260. Hollman,Rudolph (1975): Annual Low-Level Wind Distribution, 1971 Through 1973. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 30, 11 pp.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0030)

<Wind speed and direction were measured at Fort Pond Bay from 1971 to 1973. The dominant winds are from the WNW during winter, SSW during summer and an admixture with winds from the NE during spring and fall. October closely resembles the conditions for the entire year. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<report, purely meteorological. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CLIMATE; FORT POND; MONTAUK; PHYSICAL; SEASONALITY; WIND]

261. Kelly,Mahlon G (1971): Studies of Benthic Cover in Near-Shore Temperate Waters Using Aerial Photography. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 7, 28 pp.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0007)

<Aerial photographs were obtained of the entire South Shore of Long Island from New York City to Montauk Point and of the area from Gardiners Bay to Montauk Point from a variety of altitudes and using a variety of films, cameras and filters. The object of this work was to find the best routine methods for photographing the distribution of shallow-water benthos. Depth penetration varied from 0.3 to 4 m. Eelgrass, mussel and green algae (Cladophora, Enteromorpha and Ulva) beds could be distinguished. Detailed photos and bottom cover maps based on photography are presented for select locations (including Shinnecock Bay). FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Only a fraction of data (photos) are presented. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; EELGRASS; LONG ISLAND; MACROALGAE; MAP; MUSSEL; PHOTOGRAPHY; REMOTE SENSING; SHINNECOCK BAY; VEGETATION]

262. Kelly,Mahlon G; Castiglione,Louis (1970): Aerial Photographic Studies of the Coastal Waters of New York and Log Island. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 5, 45 pp.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0005)

<Aerial photographs of Long Island coastal areas were obtained during NASA aircraft missions. Different films and enhancement methods are compared. To explain differences in water color, field studies measuring salinity, temperature, total suspended particles and chlorophyll were conducted. Analysis of phytoplankton was incomplete at the time of publication. Measurements from New York Harbor, Jamaica Bay and Montauk Point. Two field sites (the area between Montauk Point and Gardiners Island and Shinnecock Bay) were examined and compared with photographs to identify dominant benthic cover. Mussel, eelgrass and macroalgal beds could be identified from air, next to shell debris, primarily from Crepidula fornicata. Bottom cover in Gardiners Bay/Montauk Point differed considerably from Shinnecock Bay. At the former location, eelgrass was found only in small, protected embayments, whereas it occurred abundantly in Shinnecock Bay. Aerial photographs from Jamaica Bay, Shinnecock Bay and Montauk Point are presented. MJA>

<<Contains field and aerial data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AERIAL; BENTHOS; CHLOROPHYLL; EELGRASS; GARDINERS ISLAND; GASTROPODA; MACROALGAE; MONTAUK; MUSSEL; PHOTOGRAPHY; REMOTE SENSING; SEDIMENT; VEGETATION]

263. Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board,Oceanographic Committee (Ed.) (1966): The status and potential of the marine environment. Report on Long Island Marine Resources and their Relations to Industry, conservation, Research and Education. Report of the Oceanographic Committee to the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board. Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, NY. 91 pages.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 1021 .A9 N37 and BIO GC 1021 .A9 N37)
<This report analyzed the problems and opportunities growing out of the population expansion on the marine environment of Nassau and Suffolk County. Pollution, fisheries, duck farming, mariculture, seafood processing and land development are described and their impacts are discussed. Various statistical facts are summarized as bullets. Supporting data is presented in separate chapters. The appendix includes a list of the active and closed shellfish production areas, and tables of fish and shellfish landings (for Long Island in general) from 1954 to 1965. Locations in Peconic Bay area are mentioned. MJA>
<<rather general treatment of Long Island's marine environmental problems and management challenges. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMICS; FISHERIES; LAND USE; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; POLLUTION; SHELLFISH; SUFFOLK]

264. Hollman,Rudolph; Gill,Stephen K; NYOSL Staff (1974): Physical Oceanography. Chap. 2. In: An Interdisciplinary Study of the Estuarine and Coastal Oceanography of Block Island Sound and Adjacent New York Coastal Waters: Ground Truth. Final Report. (:) New York Ocean Science Laboratory, Montauk, 1-34. (New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report no. 27)
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0027)
<Temperature, salinity and calculated density were obtained for stations within Block Island Sound (BIS). Furthermore, irradiance was measured with a submarine photometer. Horizontal and lateral isopleths are shown for different stations and physical parameters. August was the warmest, February the coldest month. Different water masses could be distinguished in BIS. High extinction values were measured around Montauk Point. Compensation depths ranged between 6.8m (Montauk Point) and 18.4m (near Block Island). MJA>
<<chapter in multi-authored report. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; HYDROGRAPHY; MONTAUK; PHYSICAL; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE; TRANSPARANCY]

265. Alexander,James E; White,Theodore T (1974): Chemical Oceanography. Chap. 3. In: An Interdisciplinary Study of the Estuarine and Coastal Oceanography of Block Island Sound and Adjacent New York Coastal Waters: Ground Truth. Final Report. (:) New York Ocean Science Laboratory, Montauk, 35-68. (New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report no. 27)
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0027)
<Observations on the spatial and temporal distribution of particulate phosphate, reactive phosphate, and soluble organic phosphate, nitrate nitrogen, silica, and chlorophyll a were conducted in both Block Island Sound (BIS) and the New York Bight from August 1972 to June 1973, with the frequencey of sampling being greatest in BIS. Seasonality was present, as to be expected these temperate waters. The waters of BIS and those along the southern shore of Long Island were deficient in nitrogen. With the exception of particulate and soluble organic phosphorus, no significant correlations were found between any of the measured parameters and chlorophyll a. In Block Island Sound, correlations of 0.815 were found between particulate phosphorus and chlorophyll a. Chemical data is tabulated and contour maps of temperature, salinity, and suspended solids in BIS are presented, FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<chapter in multi-authored report, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHEMICAL; CHLOROPHYLL; CORRELATION; NUTRIENTS; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE]

266. Nuzzi,Robert; Perzan,Ugo P; NYOSL Staff (1974): Phytoplankton and Suspended Particles. Chap. 4. In: An Interdisciplinary Study of the Estuarine and Coastal Oceanography of Block Island Sound and Adjacent New York Coastal Waters: Ground Truth. Final Report. (:) New York Ocean Science Laboratory, Montauk, 69-93. (New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report no. 27)
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC 58 .N53 no. 0027)
<Phytoplankton was collected within Block Island Sound (BIS) and along a transect along the south shore of Long Island in 1972-1973. The mean phytoplankton crop for BIS varied between 123 000 and 451 000 cells/liter and was dominated by Skeletonema costatum (60%). A total of 85 taxa were recorded in BIS.

Phytoplankton counts in BIS correlated highly with suspended particle counts, enumerated by Coulter counting. Stations around Montauk Point exhibited the largest phytoplankton populations, probably originating in the waters from the Peconic/Gardines Bay system. Using the phytoplankton assemblage, BIS could be divided into three distinct regions, which reflected the prevailing physical circulation pattern. Tables of phytoplankton cell counts and surface contour maps of Thalassionema nitschoides cell densities are presented for BIS waters. MJA>
<<chapter in multi-authored report, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CIRCULATION; DIATOMS; DIVERSITY; GARDINERS BAY; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON]

267. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1977): Primary productivity and basic food chain relationships in two Long Island Bays. "PB269 433", prepared for National Marine Fisheries Service. U.S. Department of Commerce. 6 pages (plus maps).
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X QH 105 .N7 N484)
<Shinnecock and Moriches Bay>
<<cited in STARS. Could not locate copy in SUNYSB library>>
[FOOD; LONG ISLAND; MORICHES BAY; NO ABSTRACT; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; SHINNECOCK BAY; TROPHIC]

268. Briggs,Philip T (1965): The sport fishery in the surf on the south shore of Long Island from Jones Inlet to Shinnecock Inlet. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 12(1), 31-47.
<Author conducted interview/creel survey of surf anglers during 1961-1963 in the area between Shinnecock and Moriches Inlet. Anglers sought striped bass during spring and fall, and bluefish during summer. Despite poor catches, many anglers sought striped bass during the summer. Fishing areas and access were limited; catches ranged between 2500 and 4200 striped bass and bluefish annually for the area between Shinnecock and Jones Inlet. The estimated number of anglers was 2340-3150 annually. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANGLERS; BLUE FISH; CATCH; FISHERIES; INTERVIEW; SEASONALITY; STRIPED BASS]

269. Alperin,Irwin M (1955): Peconic Bay visitor. The New York State Conservationist 9(6), 35.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket)
<Records of pinfish captured by anglers in Peconic Bay during spring 1955. As many as 50-75 pinfish per boat have been landed. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANGLERS; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; PECONIC BAYS; PINFISH; RARE]

270. Alperin,Irwin M (1966): Dispersal,migration and origins of striped bass from Great South Bay, Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 13(1), 79-112.
<48 striped bass tagged in Great South Bay were caught in eastern Long Island (Montauk, Northwest Harbor, Fishers Island). This was 32% of the total tag returns for NY state. Tagging, fishing pressure, seasonal distribution and dispersal are discussed. MJA>
<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; FISHERS ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; STRIPED BASS]

271. Alperin,Irwin M (1967): Notes on carangid fishes of Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 14(1), 82-85.
<Records of blue runners captured by trawl in Noyack Bay/Peconic Bays during October 1964. The external copepod parasite Lernaencicus longiventris had infected 47 % of the blue runners examined during 1964. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CARANGIDS; CATCH; COPEPODS; DISEASES; FISH; NOYACK BAY; PARASITES; PECONIC BAYS]

272. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (1981): Interstate fisheries management plan for striped bass of the Atlantic coast from Maine to North Carolina. ASMFC, Washington, DC.

<Coastal striped bass stock and fisheries are reviewed and New York fishery harvests and history are described. Management measures are recommended. The locations studied were coastal NY, including eastern Long Island, as part of a fishery management plan for coastal waters between Maine and North Carolina. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; MANAGEMENT; NEW YORK; STOCK; STRIPED BASS]

273. Austin,Herbert M (1973): Northern range extension of the rhomboid mojarra, Diapterus rhombeus, Cuvier and Valenciennes (Gerridae). Chesapeake Science 14(3), 222.

<Record of one rhomboid mojarra captured by pound net in Northwest Creek during October 1971. The fish was a new species for the continental U.S. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; NORTHWEST CREEK; RARE]

274. Austin,Herbert M; Amish,R (1974): Fishery ecology. in: Preoperational ecological monitoring program of the marine environs at the Long Island Lighting Company, Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Shoreham, N.Y., Sect. VI, Volume 3; Amish,R (Ed.). Prepared by the New York Ocean Science Laboratory for the Long Island Lighting Company under Contract SR-72-73.

<The authors studied food habits of fish at Shoreham. Although this study was conducted outside of the Peconic-Gardiners region, its generalizations are probably applicable to the same species in the waters of the Bay system. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE. Check whether ref actually describes diets!!>>

[INCOMPLETE; DIETS; FISH; FOOD; SHOREHAM]

275. Long,Robert P; Wilhelm,William; Wilhelm,Barbara (1983): Canoeing the Peconic River. Complete Maps and Details. Peconic Publishers, Cutchogue, NY. 42 pages.

(SUNYSB library, Special Collections: GV 776 .N72 P42 1983)

<General description of habitats, flora and fauna. Brief historic summary. Contains detailed maps of area and numerous photos of particular locations. Minimal species information. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; HISTORY; PECONIC RIVER]

276. Austin,Herbert M; Custer,Ollie (1974): Seasonal migration of striped bass in Long Island Sound as compiled from American Littoral Society tag returns. Proceedings of the New York Ocean Science Laboratory and American Littoral Society Fish Tag Seminar, December 1974, Montauk, NY; pp 24-35.

<striped bass from elsewhere were caught in eastern Long Island waters. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MIGRATION; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

277. Austin,Herbert M; Custer,Ollie (1977): Seasonal migration of stiped bass in Long Island Sound. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 24(1), 53-68.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<80 striped bass released within Long Island Sound (many along the central Connecticut shore) were caught along the ocean side and within the East End bays. 83% of the recoveries occurred in the fall, indicating a strong southward migration of the striped bass from the Long Island Sound waters via the eastern passage. Many recoveries were also made along the North Shore, from Roanoke Point to Fishers Island. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; MIGRATION; SEASONALITY; STRIPED BASS]

278. Austin,Herbert M; Hickey,Clarence R,Jr (1973): Spinal curvature in the Atlantic silversides, Menidia menidia (Linnaeus), and the Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus (Latrobe). Chesapeake Science 14(2), 146.

<The authors determined the incidence of spinal curvature in Atlantic silversides to be 0.45% (6 of 1328 fish) and 100% for Atlantic menhaden (one fish caught). Study location was Lake Montauk. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; LAKE MONTAUK; MENHADEN; PECONIC BAYS; SILVERSIDES; SKELETON; UNUSUAL]

279. Austin,Herbert M; Hickey,Clarence R,Jr (1974): Migration and mortality of striped bass tagged in eastern Long Island. Proceedings of the New York Ocean Science Laboratory and American Littoral Society Fish Tag Seminar, December 1974, Montauk, NY; pp 11-16.

<Striped bass were captured by commercial pound net and haul seine during 1972 and 1974 (also compare Austin and Hickey, 1978; SEE REF #280). Movements into the bay, and from New York to New England and Chesapeake Bay are described. Locations studied were Fort Pond Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean from Amagansett to Montauk. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; FISH; FORT POND; MIGRATION; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

280. Austin,Herbert M; Hickey,Clarence R,Jr (1978): Predicting abundance of striped bass, Morone saxatilis, in New York Waters from modal lengths. Fishery Bulletin 76(2), 467-473.

<Striped bass were captured by commercial pound net and haul seine during 1972 and 1974 (also compare Austin and Hickey, 1974; SEE REF #279). Movements into the bay, and from New York to New England and Chesapeake bay are described. Growth rates are calculated and lengths of 2 year old fish in 1972 and 1974 are compared. Locations studied were Fort Pond Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean from Amagansett to Montauk. The Suffolk County striped bass harvests are discussed in relation to total NY harvests. A method was derived to forecast the commercial harvest based on the length of 2-year old fish during 1972-1974. It is suggested that the NY commercial fisheries collect representative biological samples of the Chesapeake coastal migratory stock. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; FORT POND; MIGRATION; PREDICTION; STOCK; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

281. Austin,Herbert M; Sosnow,AD; Hickey,Clarence R,Jr (1975): The effects of temperature on the development and survival of the eggs and larvae of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 104(4), 762-765.

<Ripe Atlantic silversides were collected at Fort Pond Bay during June-July 1973. Artificial fertilization of eggs (of local fishes), egg development and hatching success was studied in the laboratory at various temperatures. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FERTILIZATION; FISH; FORT POND; HATCHING; SILVERSIDES; SURVIVAL; TEMPERATURE]

282. Bean,TH (1903): Catalogue of the fishes of New York. New York State Museum Bulletin 60, 9.

<General account of fishes in New York. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES LISTS]

283. Beccasio,AD; Weissberg,GH; Redfield,AE; Frew,RL; Levitan,J; Smith,E; Godwin,RE (1980): Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence. Technical Report FWS/OBS-80/51, . (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Slidell, Louisiana)

<Includes an ecological inventory (with maps) that depicts uses of the Atlantic coastal areas by important fishes. Inventory maps 40072 (New York), 41069 (Providence) and 41072 (Hartford) include the waters of eastern Long Island. Only 17 fish species are shown for those waters, and only two are noted to use the area as spawning and nursery grounds: winter flounder in Shinnecock Bay and Peconic Bay, and weakfish in Peconic Bay and in the ocean near Shinnecock Inlet and near Mecox Bay. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). As commented on by Hickey (1985), this reference grossly underrates the magnitude and importance of the spawning and nursery ground resurces of eastern Long Island's Marine waters. Contains few references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FLOUNDER; MECOX BAY; PECONIC BAYS; SHINNECOCK BAY; SPAWNING; WEAKFISH]

284. Breder,CM Jr (1938): The species of fish in New York Harbor. Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society 41(1), 23-29.
<<Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; FISH; NEW YORK; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

285. Breder,CM Jr (1960): Euleptorhamphus, off Long Island, New York. Copeia 1960(1), 73.
<Record of one flying halfbeak found dead on the beach at Quogue (Atlantic Ocean). The finding was a new species occurrence for the state. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ATLANTIC OCEAN; DIVERSITY; FISH; OCCURRENCE; RARE]

286. Briggs,Philip T (1966): A pugheaded tautog. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 13(2), 237.
<Description of a pugheaded tautog, captured by an angler in Little Peconic Bay during 1965. The fish was a 9-year old mature female. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGE; ANGLERS; FISH; PECONIC BAYS; PUGHEADEDNESS; REPRODUCTION; TAUTOG; UNUSUAL]

287. Briggs,Philip T (1996): An annotated list of fishes reported from the marine waters of New York. Unpublished manuscript. NYSDEC, Div. of Marine Resources, East Setauket, NY.
(files of Philip Briggs (retired), formerly NYSDEC, Div. of Marine Resources)
<Describes occurrence, abundance and distribution of over 300 species from NY marine waters, with many citations to those of the Peconic Bay system. Several rare species are noted: guaganche (Sphyraena guagancho): 3 taken in Great Peconic Bay (Sept. and Oct. 1989) and one in Hog Neck Bay (Sept. 1994), 62-151 mm in total length; Jewfish (Epinephelus itajara): one taken at Cherry Point, Gardiners Bay in Aug. 1972--the only record for NY waters; Atlantic angel shark: one reported from Gardiners Bay (pound net) in 1976 and one 6 miles east of Montauk in 1989; Silver anchovy (Engraulis eurystole): unpublished record from Orient, Oct 17, 1970--very rare; armored searobin: caught on the beach off Orient, May 2 1945; glass eye snapper (Preacanthus cruentatus): caught by Luanne Ditommaso (NYSDEC personnel) in a trap net near Southold on Oct 17, 1988; Spearfish remora (Remora brachyptera), reported by Latham from Montauk, Aug 9, 1934; Remora: at Orient (Gardiners Bay), Aug 5, 1943 by Latham; Pilotfish: at Greenport on Sep. 2, 1938 (24 inch) and Sept. 11, 1942 (11 inch) by Latham; Leatherjacket: unpublished record in a pound net in Orient Harbor, Aug. 17, 1982 by Byron Young--rare; Mutton snapper (Lucianus analis): at Rose's Grove, Septt. 10, 1990; Spotted seatrout (Cynoscion nebulosus): by Latham, at Orient; Red drum (Cyanops oscillops): 5 specimen caught off Orient in Oct. 1937 by Latham; Dwarf Goldfish (Upeneus parvus): 102 mm (fork length) caught by Marc Coleletti in Great Peconic Bay on Aug. 11, 1993; Grey Angelfish (Pomacanthus arcuatus): Sept 16, 1935 by Latham; Atlantic threadfish (Polydactylus octonemus): several authors; Swordfish: 200 pounds in Gardiners Bay in 1916 by Latham (1917): Sailfish at Orient, June 8 1910 (Latham); Man-of-war (Nomeus gronovii) at Montauk, Aug. 5 1939 (Latham); and an ocean triggerfish (Canthidermis sufflamen): at Greenport in 1939 (Latham)--only NY record. MJA>
<<About 200 of the species are known from the eastern Long Island waters, as reviewed by Hickey (1985, SEE REF #440) in an earlier (1984) version of the manuscript. Many of the rare species occurrences come from a review of Lathams unpublished manuscript (Latham, 1964; SEE REF #334) NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; DIVERSITY; FISH; GARDINERS BAY; MONTAUK; NEW YORK; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; PECONIC BAYS; RARE]

288. Bush,CP; Weis,JS (1983): Effects of salinity on fertilization success in two populations of Fundulus heteroclitus. Biol. Bull. 164, 406-417.
<Fertilization success and egg development of mummichogs from two locations (Southampton and Pile's Creek, NJ) were compared at varying salinity levels. Southampton eggs were more tolerant of a changing environment. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; ENVIRONMENT; FERTILIZATION; FISH; KILLIFISH; SALINITY; SOUTHAMPTON]

289. Carls,EG (1978): Long Island boat fisherman. New York Sea Grant Institute, Stony Brook. 34 pages.
<Author conducted a questionnaire survey of party and charter boat anglers during September-November 1975 in Montauk Harbor, as part of a study that included the harbors at Captree State Park and Sheepshead Bay. Boat angling was found to be growning in popularity, and was pursued as a social activity. Catch rate was not high and most fish caught were eaten. Success of the angling experience depended on character and quality of the environment, as well as costs and fish caught. Most respondents were opposed to a saltwater fishing license. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANGLERS; BOATS; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; LICENSE; RECREATION; SURVEY]

290. Carls,EG (1980): Comparative characteristics of surf fishermen and boat fishermen on Long Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 27(1), 51-62.
<During 1975, the author conducted questionnaire surveys of party boat, charter boat and surf anglers at Montauk Harbor and Montauk State Park, as part of a study that included several Long Island areas. Characteristics of boat and surf anglers are compared and contrasted. Both angler groups considered clean fishing waters as environmental prerequisites for enjoyment of the fishing experience. shoreline access, productive waters, and a reasonable chance of catching fish were important to anglers. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO Carls (1978) and Carls and Bresnen (1979), REFS #281, #291. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANGLERS; BOATS; CATCH; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; FISHERIES; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; MOTIVATION; RECREATION; SURVEY]

291. Carls,EG; Bresnan,RF (1979): Long Island surf fishermen: 1975. New York Sea Grant Institute, Stony Brook. 41 pages.
<During July-October 1975, the authors conducted a questionnaire survey of surf anglers in Montauk State Park, as part of a study that included the surf fishing areas of Jones Beach, Robert Moses State Park and Smith County Park. Surf fishing was growning in popularity and as a local/regional phenomenon. Anglers fished 1-2 days per week, many fishing almost every day. Striped bass and bluefish were most sought. Most anglers ate their catch. Clean water and naturalness of the area were more important than number and size of fish caught, as factors contributing to enjoyment of the fishing experience. Catch rate was low and access to shore fishing sites was important. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[ANGLERS; BLUE FISH; CATCH; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; FISHERIES; INTERVIEW; MONTAUK; MOTIVATION; RECREATION; STRIPED BASS; SURVEY]

292. Casey,JG; Pratt,L; Stillwell,CE (1983): The shark tagger 1982 summary. Newsletter of the Cooperative Shark Tagging Program. National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Narragansett, RI. 8 pages.
<Several species of shark, captured by recreational fishermen and others, were tagged and released. Age, growth, size at maturity and reproductive biology of sandbar sharks were determined by several methods during 1965-1982. Oldest fish observed were 21 years (female) and 15 years (male). Females mature at 12 years, males at 13 years of age. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean (Montauk) and Block Island Sound, as part of a study between New Jersey and Massachusetts. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). See also other shark tagging surveys (REFS #247, #248). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGE; ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; FISH; FISHERIES; GROWTH; MATURITY; MIGRATION; REPRODUCTION; SHARKS; SIZE; TAGGING]

293. Christensen,DJ; Clifford,WJ (1980): The 1978 spring recreational catch of Atlantic mackerel, Scomber scombrus, off the Middle Atlantic Region. Fishery Bulletin 78(3), 799-805.
<Authors conducted interview/creel survey of the Atlantic mackerel recreational boat fishery during 1978. Locations studied were the inlets at Shinnecock, Montauk, Greenport and Mattituck, as part of a study between Long Island Sound and Delaware. The NY harvest accounted for 66% of the total catch for

Delaware, New Jersey and New York. Mostly older fish were caught (ages 5 through 11+ years). HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; GREENPORT; INTERVIEW; MACKEREL; MATTITUCK INLET; MONTAUK; SHINNECOCK INLET; SURVEY]

294. Cole,JN (1978): Striper: A story of fish and man. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. 269 pages.

<Describes Montauk Point as the oceanic migratory crossroads for migration of striped bass. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; STOCK; STRIPED BASS]

295. Colton,John B,Jr (1972): Temperature trends and distribution of groundfish in continental shelf wates, Nova Scotia to Long Island. Fishery Bulletin 70(3), 637-657.

<Describes spatial and seasonal distribution of bottom fish, captured by trawl in Block Island Sound and in the Atlantic Ocean during 1956-1968. Relation to water temperature is described. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; BOTTOM; FISH; SEASONALITY; TEMPERATURE]

296. Colton,John B,Jr; St.Onge,JM (1974): Distribution of fish eggs and larvae in continental shelf waters, Nova Scotia to Long Island. Serial Atlas of the Marine Environment, Folio 23. American Geophysical Society, New York.

<12 species of eggs and 28 species of larvae were collected during 1953-1971. The study area included the Atlantic Ocean along the South Fork, as part of a larger study between Long Island and Nova Scotia. Distribution and seasonality are discussed. Species shown to occur in ocean waters near the South Fork and Block Island include cunner, red hake, squirrel hake, silver hake, pollock, fourbeard rockling, sand lance, butterfish, radiated shanny, windowpane, and Gulf Stream flounder. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND; BUTTERFISH; CUNNER; DISTRIBUTION; EGGS; FISH; FLOUNDER; HAKE; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; LARVAE; LONG ISLAND; POLLOCK; ROCKLING; SAND LANCE; SEASONALITY; SHANNY; SOUTH SHORE]

297. Colton,John B,Jr; Smith,WG; Kendall,AW Jr; Berrien,PL; Fahay,MP (1979): Principal spawning areas and times of marine fishes, Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras. Fishery Bulletin 76(4), 911-915.

<Principal spawning areas and months are defined for fishes in nearshore and offshore waters, based on field surveys conducted during the 1950's and 1960's and a review of the more recent literature. Locations studied were Block Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, as part of a study from the Gulf of Maine to Cape Hatteras. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; FISH; REPRODUCTION; REVIEW; SPAWNING]

298. Conover,DO; Murawski,SA (1982): Offshore winter migration of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia. Fishery Bulletin 80(1), 145-150.

<Atlantic silversides were captured by trawl in the Atlantic Ocean during 1972-1979, as part of a program extending from the Gulf of Maine to Cape Hatteras. Offshore movement north of Cape Hatteras during the winter is described. It is suggested that the species has a high mortality and does not return to inshore waters. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; MIGRATION; MORTALITY; SEASONALITY; SILVERSIDES]

299. Davies,DeWitt S (1982): Mariculture development on Long Island-land and water use considerations. Fisheries 7(2), 11-13.

<Mariculture of finfish, shellfish and marine plants has a high potential for development on Long Island, including the waters of Gardiners and Peconic Bays. Favorable conditions are: Local waters are high

in nutrients and exceptionally disease free; water quality is favorable for reproduction, growth and survival of the target species; and concentrations of toxic pollutants are very low. At the time of publication, toxic red tide blooms (and brown tides) had not occurred in the Marine District waters. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; DISEASES; FISH; FLORA; MARICULTURE; NUTRIENTS; SHELLFISH; SURVIVAL; TOXICITY; VEGETATION]

300. Dawson,CP; Wilkins,Bruce T (1981): Motivations of New York and Virginia marine boat anglers and their preferences for potential fishing constraints. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 1(2), 151-158.

<Authors conducted an angler preference survey during May-October 1980 of the NY coastal region, including eastern Long Island. Anglers considered their fishing trips as opportunities to have multiple experiences in addition to catching fish. Anglers did not have to catch large numbers of fish to be satisfied. A minimum legal size limit was the most acceptable constraint on fishing. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; LIMITS; MOTIVATION; NEW YORK; SIZE; SURVEY]

301. Dodson,JJ; Leggett,WC (1973): Behavior of adult American shad (Alosa sapidissima) homing to the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 30(12), 1847-1860.

<Migrations of shad around eastern Long Island may be influenced by water movements and oceanographic conditions. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[INCOMPLETE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MIGRATION; PHYSICAL; SHAD]

302. Dodson,JJ; Leggett,WC (1974): Role of olfaction and vision in the behavior of American Shad (Alosa sapidissima) homing to the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 31(10), 1607-1619.

<Report on the movement of American shad from near the Connecticut River (Long island Sound) into eastern Long Island waters at Gardiners Island and Montauk. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BEHAVIOR; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; GARDINERS ISLAND; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; SHAD]

303. Ginter,JJC (1974): Marine fisheries conservation in New York state: Policy and practice of marine fisheries management. New York State Assembly Scientific Staff and New York Sea Grant Program NYSSGP-SS-74-012. 64 pp.

<Although dealing with New York's marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the East End waters. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; CONSERVATION; FISHERIES; MANAGEMENT; NEW YORK]

304. Gordon,MS (1951): The distribution of common marine fishes of New York and southern New England. in: Hydrography of the New York Area. Cornell Status Report No. 13, Contract N6 ONR 264, Task 15, December 1951.

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; DISTRIBUTION; FISH; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

305. Gordon,MS (1951): Winter mackerel off New York. Marine Life, Occasional Papers 1(8), 39-40.

<Notes on the presence of a large school of mackerel offshore Montauk during February 1950. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; FISH; MACKEREL; MONTAUK]

306. Grosslein,MD; Azarovitz,TR (1982): Fish distribution. MESA New York Bight Atlas Monograph 15, 182 pp. (New York Sea Grant Institute, Albany).

<Publication describes distribution, abundance and seasonality of many species of eggs, larvae, juveniles and adults for the period 1965-1977, based on field studies and literature reviews. Locations studied were: Block Island Sound, Long Island Sound, central Bays, Atlantic Ocean along South Fork, as part of a study between Cape Hatteras and Nova Scotia. Other atlasses and inventories are cited through June 1980. Eastern Long Island waters are depicted as spawning areas (based on historical records and/or the presence of eggs and larvae) for menhaden, sand lance, mackerel, scup, cod, silver hake, herring, butterfish, searobins, silver anchovy, summer flounder, winter flounder, fourspot and windowplane. Food habits are described. Environmental sensitivity of many species is discussed and an overview of human impacts is given. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANCHOVY; ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; BUTTERFISH; COD; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; EGGS; FISH; FLOUNDER; FOOD; FOURSPOT; HAKE; HERRING; LARVAE; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MACKEREL; MENHADEN; REPRODUCTION; SAND LANCE; SCUP; SEAROBIN; SPAWNING; WINDOWPANE]

307. Hamilton,Charles T; Young,Byron H (1974): Population dynamics of Accabonac Harbor. Unpublished manuscript. Southampton College, New York. 18 pp.

<Distribution and abundance of 15 fish species, captured by seine and trawl in Accabonac Harbor during March-April 1974, are described. Winter flounder, caught by trawl and seine, and tagged and released, exhibited a relatively high rate of returns and no movement from the harbor. Gravid winter flounder were observed. Accabonac Harbor is discussed as a spawning area and nursery ground for several fish species. Furthermore, bank and boat fishing for winter flounder during 1974 is discussed. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; ACCABONAC HARBOR; DISTRIBUTION; FISH; FLOUNDER; REPRODUCTION; SPAWNING; TAGGING]

308. Hanlon,JR (1983): Fish and wildlife resources studies for Fire Island to Montauk Point, New York beach erosion control and hurricane protection project reformulation study. Estuarine resource component. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, Upton, NY. 44 (plus appendices) pages.

<Describes occurrence and seasonal abundance of 51 species of juvenile and adult fishes captured by seine, trawl and gill net during March-Sept 1981. Mean lengths of adults and juveniles are compared by month of capture. Locations studied was Shinnecock Bay, as part of a study of the south shore estuaries between Fire Island and Montauk Point. Includes a comparison of catches and species among three estuaries: Shinnecock, Moriches and Great South Bays. Winter flounder from Great South Bay were substantially smaller in mean length than those taken in the other two bays. Atlantic silversides from Shinnecock Bay were consistently larger than those from the other two estuaries. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). The finding of higher growth rates in the eastern bays corroborates similar results by Poole (1966, REF #445). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; CATCH; DIVERSITY; FISH; GREAT SOUTH BAY; GROWTH; JUVENILES; MONTAUK; MORICHES BAY; SEASONALITY; SHINNECOCK BAY; SIZE]

309. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Lester,TE (1976): First record of the gizzard shad from Long Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 23(2), 188-189.

<Record of one gizzard shad captured by pound net in Northwest Harbor during May 1974. This was the first marine record for New York. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; NORTHWEST HARBOR; RARE; SHAD]

310. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Loewen,B (1976): A greater amberjack from New York waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 23(2), 184-185.

<Record of one greater amberjack, captured by pound net in Gardiners Bay during October 1974. This was the first conclusive record for New York. Stomach contents were examined. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMBERJACK; FISH; FOOD; GARDINERS BAY; RARE; STOMACH CONTENT]

311. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Sosnow,AD; Lester,JW (1975): Pound net catches of warm-water fishes at Montauk, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 22(1), 38-50.

<Describes occurrence and abundance of 24 fish species captured primarily by pound net during July-August 1973, with records for 1971 also. Locations studied: Fort Pond Bay, Lake Montauk and Block Island Sound. Several species of jacks were tagged and released, and their local movements are described. FROM HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CATCH; FISH; FORT POND; JACKS; LAKE MONTAUK; MIGRATION; TAGGING; WARM]

312. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr; Young,Byron H; Bishop,RD (1977): Skeletal abnormalities in striped bass. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 24(1), 69-85.

<Documentation of several types of skeletal abnormalities in 14 striped bass captured by anglers and commericial fishermen during 1973. Locations studied were Reeves Bay, Three Mile Harbor, Block Island Sound at Montauk, Atlantic Ocean at Amagansett to Montauk, as part of a study of coastal NY. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; FISH; FISHERIES; MONTAUK; REEVES BAY; SKELETON; STRIPED BASS; THREE MILE HARBOR; UNUSUAL]

313. Jensen,Albert C (1966): Life history of the spiny dogfish. Fishery Bulletin 65(3), 527-554.

<Stomach contents of spiny dogfish, captured during 1963, were analyzed: Fishes, rock crabs and squid were principal food items. Location studied was Block Island Sound. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CRUSTACEA; FISH; FOOD; SHARKS; SQUID; STOMACH CONTENT]

314. Jensen,Albert C (1974): Sport fisheries and offshore oil. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 21(2), 105-116.

<Contains a general discussion of New York's marine fisheries in light of possible petroleum drilling. 4 Popular fishing locations in eastern Long Island are described (map), identifying the principal species caught: Cox Ledge (cod, white hake, pollock), Block Island (sea bass, scup, tautog, cod), Montauk (striped bass, bluefish), and Cartwright (>4 miles south of Montauk; sharks, swordfish, marlin, tune, sea bass, cod). The recreational harvest of cod at Cox Ledge (30 mi east of Montauk) was estimated to be 5000-10,000 pounds per day on a typical party boat, and about 6 million pounds annually. General information on pollution effects to the NY marine environment is given. MJA>

<<Primarily review article. Compare also with Jensen (1976, 1977). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; ATLANTIC OCEAN; BASS; BLOCK ISLAND; BLUE FISH; BOATS; CATCH; COD; COX'S LEDGE; FISH; FISHERIES; MONTAUK; OIL POLLUTION; RECREATION; SCUP; STRIPED BASS; TAUTOG]

315. Jensen,Albert C (1974): New York's fisheries for scup, summer flounder and black sea bass. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 21(2), 126-134.

<Reviews landings and studies on scup, flounder and black sea bass in NY waters. Tagging work in eastern Long Island by Finkelstein (1971) is reviewed. Fishery trends are discussed. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BASS; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; LANDINGS; SCUP; TAGGING]

316. Jensen,Albert C (1975): Artificial fishing reefs. MESA New York Bight Atlas Monograph 18, 23 pp. (New York Sea Grant Institute, Albany)

<Although dealing with New York's marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the East End waters. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; NEW YORK BIGHT; REEFS]

317. Jensen,Albert C (1976): Offshore oil and fishery resources. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 23(2), 138-148.

<Discusses the conflict of oil prospecting and commercial and recreational fishery. The area surveyed for petroleum sediments includes the site of the famous Cox Ledge recreational cod fishery. The estimated catch per trip of cod for larger boats (as many as 60 anglers) is cited to be 1.5 metric tons with occasional trips of 5 metric tons. The probability of oil spills and their effects are estimated. MJA>
<<Compare also with Jensen (1974, 1977). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANGLERS; BOATS; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; MONTAUK; RECREATION]

318. Jensen,Albert C (1977): New York's marine fisheries: changing needs in a changing environment. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 24(2), 99-128.
<This article is a general review of New York's recreational and commercial fishery, in light of changing fishing and environmental pressure, from 1948 to 1975. The importance of the scup fishery in eastern Long Island (up to 44.6% of the species caught) is noted. Effects of wetland destruction, water pollution, pesticide and heavy metal contamination, power plants, offshore oil production, changing ocean temperature are discussed, with special reference to New York. Changing social pressures, primarily population increase, is considered as well. The recreational portion of New York's cod fishery greatly exceeds the commerical portion in catch. Personal observations and reports from vessel captains indicate that the catch per day of cod on a party boat out of Montauk is between 1.4 and 2.3 tons on a good fihsing trip, and may be morre than 4.5 tons on an exceptionally good trip. An example is given: On one trip out of Montauk on one party boat (in 1973), 50 anglers caught a total of 900 cod, which included 100 cod that weighed between 18-23 kg each and 10 that weighed >23 kg. Using a conservative estimate of 7 kg for the rest of the catch, the total for this one day trip amounted to nearly 6 tons. The total annual recreational catch at Montauk is estimated to be about 2,700 thousand tons [=2.7 million tons? probably typogrphial error in original; MJA]. Shellfish and finfish management are discussed. MJA>
<<Review. Compare also with Jensen (1974, 1976). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANGLERS; BOATS; CATCH; COD; FISH; FISHERIES; METALS; MONTAUK; OIL POLLUTION; PESTICIDES; RECREATION; TEMPERATURE]

319. Kendall,AW Jr; Reintjes,JW (1975): Geographic and hydrographic distribution of Atlantic menhaden eggs and larvae along the middle Atlantic coast from RV Dolphin cruises, 1965-1966. Fishery Bulletin 73(2), 317-335.
<Menhaden eggs and larvae were collected by plankton net during 1965-1966. The location studied was the Atlantic Ocean at Montauk, as part of a study between Cape Lookout and Martha's Vineyard. The spawning season was determined to be June-November. Eggs were collected at Montauk during October. Larvae were most abundant in August-October. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; ATLANTIC OCEAN; EGGS; FISH; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; LARVAE; MENHADEN; REPRODUCTION; SEASONALITY; SPAWNING]

320. Kendall,AW Jr; Walford,Lionel A (1979): Sources and distribution of bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix, larvae and juveniles off the east coast of the United States. Fishery Bulletin 77(1), 213-227.
<Bluefish eggs, larvae and juveniles were collected by plankton net and midwater trawl during 1965-1968. The study location was the Atlantic Ocean at Montauk, as part of a study between Florida and Massachusetts. Spawning in the ocean was during the summer. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLUE FISH; DISTRIBUTION; EGGS; FISH; FISHERIES; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; JUVENILES; LARVAE; MONTAUK; REPRODUCTION; SPAWNING]

321. Koo,TSY (1970): The striped bass fishery in the Atlantic States. Chesapeake Science 11(2), 73-93.
<Although dealing with New York's marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the East End waters. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; NEW YORK; STRIPED BASS]

322. Kriete,WH Jr; Merriner,JV; Austin,Herbert M (1979): Movement of 1970 yearclass striped bass between Virginia, New York and New England. Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies 32, 692-696.

<Striped bass were captured by commercial pound net and haul seine during 1972-1975. Locations studied were Fort Pond Bay and the Atlantic Ocean from Amagansett to Montauk. Length, age, year classes and coastal migration patterns of fish tagged in Chesapeake Bay and eastern Long Island are compared. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGE; ATLANTIC OCEAN; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; POPULATION; SIZE; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

323. Kroger,RL; Guthrie,JF (1971): Incidence of crooked vertebral columns in juvenile Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus. Chesapeake Science 12(4), 276-278.
<Juvenile Atlantic menhaden were examined for vertebral abnormalities during 1970. Although the study location was not speciefied, it appears to include the Peconic-Gardiners Bay area, as part of a study between Florida and Massacchusetts. No abnormal fish were reported from the Bay system. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISH; GARDINERS BAY; MENHADEN; PECONIC BAYS; SKELETON; UNUSUAL]

324. Latham,Roy A (1916): Record of the Bermuda chub (Kyphosus) from Long Island, New York. Copeia 1916(28), 17.
(SUNYSB library, BIO only carries vols. 1930-present)
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). Not verified. Observation probably from eastern Long Island. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISH; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

325. Latham,Roy A (1916): Fish records from Orient, Long Island. Copeia 1916(31), 38-40.
<Record of many fish species captured in commercial pound nets at Orient. HICKEY>
<<article. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; ORIENT]

326. Latham,Roy A (1917): Migration notes of fishes 1916, from Orient, Long Island. Copeia 1917(41), 17-23.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #4130)
<Record of many fish species captured in commercial pound nets at Orient. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440)>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; MIGRATION; ORIENT]

327. Latham,Roy A (1918): Notes on fishes at Orient, Long Island, in 1917. Copeia 1918(57), 53-56.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #4131)
<Record of many fish species captured in commercial pound nets near Orient. Examined stomach contents of spiny dogfish captured during 1917: silver hake and herring were eaten. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; FOOD; HAKE; HERRING; ORIENT; SHARKS; STOMACH CONTENT]

328. Latham,Roy A (1919): Notes on fishes at Orient, Long Island, in 1918. Copeia 1919(71), 53-60.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #4129)
<record of many fish species captured in commercial pound nets at Orient. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT]

329. Latham,Roy A (1920): 1919 fish notes from Orient, Long Island. Copeia 1920(87), 91-92.
<record of many fish species captured in commercial pound nets near Orient. Pollock were observed feeding on small squid during 1919. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; FOOD; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; POLLOCK; SQUID]

330. Latham,Roy A (1920): Trichiurus lepturus Linn., from Long Island. Copeia 1920(89), 103.
(SUNYSB library, BIO only carries vols. 1930-present)

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). Not verified. Observation probably from eastern Long Island. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISH; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

331. Latham,Roy A (1921): 1920 fish records from Orient, Long Island. Copeia 1921(99), 72-73.
<record of many fish species captured in commercial pound nets at Orient. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT]

332. Latham,Roy A (1922): 1921 fish records from Orient, Long Island. Copeia 1922(112), 81-82.
<record of many fish species captured in comercial pound nets at Orient. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT]

333. Latham,Roy A (1923): Notes on fishes in vicinity of Orient, 1922. Copeia 1923(118), 61-62.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #4129)
<record of many species captured in commercial pound nets at Orient. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT]

334. Latham,Roy A (1964): Two Letters to I.M. Alperin (Jan. 14 and 22) listing various species of fish caught in eastern Long Island waters. unpublished data of R. Latham, Orient, New York, 5 pages.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #1623)
<List of 70 fish species (including length) caught in eastern L.I. (mostly Orient, Gardiners Bay and Greenport) waters. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; GARDINERS BAY; GREENPORT; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; ORIENT; PECONIC BAYS; SIZE]

335. Latham,Roy A (1971): The sea raven in Long Island waters. Engelhardtia 4(4), 33.
<record of sea ravens captured by pound net at Orient in April 1971. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; SEA RAVEN]

336. Latham,Roy A (1971): The lumpfish on eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 54.
<Review of the occurrence of lumpfish caught at Orient between 1929 and 1934. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LUMPFISH; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT]

337. Berg,Daniel (1993): Long Island Shore Diver. 2nd ed. Aqua Explorers, East Rockaway, NY. (ISBN 0-9616167-7-6)
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL. 797.23 Berg)
<This is a description of popular diving sites on Long Island. More than 10 sites within the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system are described, noting occurrence and (rough) abundance of marine life (organisms include lobsters, squid, mantis shrimp, black fish, clams, scallops, mussels (e.g. at Greenport Jetty), seaweeds (Fort Pond Bay) and dolphinns (Noyack). Locations described are: Greenport Bridge, Greenport Jetty, Laurel Lake, Wildwood Lake, Murphy Wreck (Flanders Bay), Long Beach Noyack, Sag Harbor Jetties, U.S.S. Ohio (Greenport), Fort Pond Bay, H.M.S. Culloden (Montauk), Montauk Twin Jetties. MJA>
<<marine life mentioned only as an aside. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; CRUSTACEA; DIVING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LOBSTER; MACROALGAE; SHELLFISH]

338. Lund,WA Jr; Maltezos,GC (1970): Movements and migrations of the bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix, tagged in waters of New York and southern New England. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 99(4), 719-725.
<Bluefish were captured by gill net, seine, and hook and line, and tagged and released during 1964-1968. Year class composition was estimated based on size-frequencies. Locations studied were Peconic

Bay, Gardiners Bay, Shinnecock Bay, Long Island Sound and Block Island Sound. The seasonal migration of adult and juvenile fish is described. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; BLUE FISH; CATCH; FISH; GARDINERS BAY; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MIGRATION; PECONIC BAYS; POPULATION; SIZE; TAGGING]

339. Mahoney,JB; Midlige,FB; Deuel,DG (1973): A fin rot disease of marine and euryhaline fishes in the New York Bight. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 102(3), 596-605.
<A fin rot disease reached epizootic proportions among at least 22 fish species during 1967 in lower New York Harbor. The disease conditions, which continued through the study period of 1971, were suspected to have been related to domestic and industrial pollution of the area. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). This study contrasts with epidemiological studies of fish in eastern Long Island waters, that were found to be generally disease free (SEE REFS #226, #278, #323, #344, #385), underlining the relative "pristinenesss" of this area.>>
[DISEASES; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FIN ROT; FISH; NEW YORK BIGHT; POLLUTION]

340. McHugh,JL (1977): Fisheries and fishery resources of New York Bight. NOAA Technical Report. NMFS Circular 401, 1-50. (U.S. Department of Commerce)
(SUNYSB library, government documents, duplicate archive)
<Review of history of total fish and shellfish landings in NY and NJ. Altogether, about 132 species or groups of species of fishes and invertebrates have been reported as landed in New Jersey or New York since 1880. 50 of these are discussed and illustrated with figures and tables of landings. Edible finfish species as a group reached peak landings in 1939 and declined fairly steadily to about one-third that level in the 1970's. Molluscan and crustacean shellfish production reached two peaks, in 1950 and 1966, the second considerably higher than the first. Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay are mentioned. Fisheries management discussed. 3 pages of references. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; CRUSTACEA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; LANDINGS; LOBSTER; MANAGEMENT; NEW YORK BIGHT; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH]

341. McHugh,JL; Ginter,JJC (1978): Fisheries. MESA New York Bight Atlas Monograph 16, 129 pp. (New York Sea Grant Institute)
<Although dealing with New York's marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the East End waters. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; NEW YORK]

342. McLaren,JB; Cooper,JC; Hoff,Thomas B; Lnader,V (1981): Movements of Hudson River striped bass. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 110(1), 158-167.
<striped bass from elewhere were caught in eastern Long Island waters. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; MIGRATION; STRIPED BASS]

343. Merriman,Daniel; Warfel,HE (1948): Studies of the marine resources of southern New England. VII. Analysis of a fish population. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 11(4), 131-164.
<Locations studied were Block Island sound and eastern Long Island Sound, near Fishers Island. Reports the relative and seasonal abundance of 31 species captured by commercial trawl during 1943-1946. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; FISHERS ISLAND]

344. Moore,Emmeline (1947): The sand flounder, Lophopsetta aquosa, Mitchell; a general study of the species with special emphasis on age determination by means of scales and otoliths. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll., Studies on the Marine Resources of Southern New England VI 11(3), 1-79.
<Length, weight and age were determined for windowpane flounder captured during 1943-1944. Fish were tagged and released. Returns from Montauk (Atlantic Ocean), Block Island Sound and Moriches Inlet were observed. Mature and ripe windowplane flounder were observed during May 1943. Largest fish were

taken at Montauk. Fish outside of Long Island Sound grew faster and attained larger sizes than fish from within Long Island Sound. Fish as old as 6-7 years were observed. Stomach contents showed that mysid shrimp predominated in the diet. Occurrence of digestive system tape worms was noted. 23% of the fish examined during 1944-1945 were infected by the external trematode parasite Cryptocotyle lingua; fish less than one year old were not infected. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CRUSTACEA; CRYPTOCOTYLE; DIGESTION; DISEASES; FISH; FLOUNDER; FOOD; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; MORICHES BAY; PARASITES; SHRIMP; SIZE; STOMACH CONTENT; TAGGING; WEIGHT]

345. Morin,RP; Able,KW (1983): Patterns of geographic variation in the egg morphology of the fundulid fish Fundulus heteroclitus. Copeia 1983(3), 726-740.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<A step cline of chorion morphology was observed from Maine to Florida. Filament diameter decreased while filament density increased southward. Mean number of oil droplets per egg increased southward. Although no locations on eastern Long Island were sampled, studies comparing the biological responses to pollutants of eastern Long Island mummichogs with those from other areas should consider the influence that geographical variation may have on experimental results. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[EAST COAST; EGGS; FISH; KILLIFISH; MORPHOLOGY; POLLUTION]

346. Murphy,Robert Cushman; Harper,F (1915): Ichthyological notes from Montauk, Long Island. Copeia 1915(23), 41-43.

<Locations studied were Montauk at Fort Pond and the Atlantic Ocean. Article reports observations of catches by pound net fishermen and anglers during August 1915. 13 fish species are recorded. Occurrence of eye disease and exophthalmia in black bass is noted. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BASS; CATCH; DISEASES; EXOPHTHALMIA; FISH; FORT POND; MONTAUK]

347. National Marine Fisheries Service (1979): The shark tagger. Winter 1978-79. NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Narragansett, RI. 8 pp.

<Several species of shark, captured by recreational fishermen and others, were tagged and released. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean and Block Island Sound. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). See also other shark tagging reports (REFS #348, #292) and shark diets (REF #380). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; ATLANTIC OCEAN; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; FOOD CHAIN; MIGRATION; SHARKS; TAGGING]

348. National Marine Fisheries Service (1980): The shark tagger. Spring 1980. NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Narragansett, RI. 2 pp.

<Several species of shark, captured by recreational fishermen and others, were tagged and released. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean and Block Island Sound. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). See also shark tagging surveys (REFS #347, #292). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; FISH; FISHERIES; MIGRATION; SHARKS; TAGGING]

349. NOAA (1974): Bibliography of the New York Bight Part 1-list of citations. Marine Ecosystems Analysis Program, U.S. Department of Commerce, Rockville, MD. 184 pages.

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[NO ABSTRACT]

350. NOAA (1974): Bibliography of the New York Bight Part 2-indexes. Marine Ecosystems Analysis Program, U.S. Department of Commerce, Rockville, MD. 493 pages.

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[NO ABSTRACT]

351. Newman,JT Jr; Cosenza,BJ; Buck,JD (1972): Aerobic microflora of the bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix) intestine. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 29(3), 333-336.

<The authors studied intestinal microorganisms of bluefish, caught by hook and line during 1963. The yeast and bacteria present were a function of the type of food eaten. The location studied was Long Island Sound, at The Race. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BACTERIA; BLUE FISH; FISH; FISHERIES; FOOD; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MICROBIOLOGY; OXYGEN; STOMACH CONTENT; YEAST]

352. Nichols,JT (1949): Marine fishes new to Long Island and adjacent waters. Marine Life, Occasional Papers 1(7), 35-37.

<Record of 6 species subsequent to the publication of Nichols and Breder (1926, SEE REF #353). Locations studied were Block Island Sound, Peconic Bay, Montauk, Shinnecock Bay and the Atlantic Ocean at Bridgehampton. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; PECONIC BAYS; SHINNECOCK BAY]

353. Nichols,JT; Breder,CM Jr (1926): The marine fishes of New York and southern new England. Zoologica 9(1), 1-192.

<Locations studied were Montauk, Orient, Southold, as part of a larger descriptive study of the fish fauna between Chatham, MA and northern NJ. Distribution, abundance and life history of 261 fish species are described, with reference to eastern waters, primarily based on the observations of Roy Latham. The general food habits of most of the important marine fish in NY waters are reviewed. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; DIETS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FOOD; MONTAUK; NEW YORK; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; SOUTHOLD]

354. Nichols,JT; Helmuth,William T (1940): A Long Island Luvarus imperialis Rafinesque. American Museum Novitates 1085, 1-2.

<Record of one louvar captured in the surf at Georgica (Atlantic Ocean beach) during August 1940. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440), NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; FISH; GEORGICA POND; RARE]

355. Norton,V; Smith,T; Strand,I (Eds.) (1983): Stripers. The economic value of the Atlantic coast commercial and recreational striped bass fisheries. University of Maryland Sea Grant Program, College Park. 56 pages. (Pub. No. UM-SG-TS-83-12)

<Authors describe the economics of the striped bass fishing industry during 1979 and 1980 in Suffolk County and New York, as part of a study from Maine to North Carolina. The 1980 commercial harvest for NY was 572,043 pounds. 97% occurred in Suffolk county, most of that between Shinnecock and Montauk Point. The haul seine share-system for wages is discussed; NY was second to Maryland in number of striped bass caught by anglers in 1979. NY anglers made 408,000 trips to catch 276,000 fish, and expended 31.6 million dollars in doing so. The average expenditure per trip was $77.42, the mean catch rate was 0.68 fish per trip, or 1 fish every 1.47 trips. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; MONTAUK; NEW YORK; SHINNECOCK BAY; STRIPED BASS; SUFFOLK; WAGES]

356. Pacheco,AL (Ed.) (1973): Proceedings of a workshop on egg, larval, and juvenile stages of fish in Atlantic coast estuaries. National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Middle Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Center, . 338 pp. pages. (Tech. Publ. No. 1)

<Presents graphic distributions of fish eggs, larvae and juveniles along the U.S. Atlantic coast. Several species are depicted as present in eastern Long Island waters and indicate spawning and/or nursing activity. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; EGGS; FISH; JUVENILES; LARVAE; NURSERY; SPAWNING]

357. Penny,Larry T (1982): Marine Ecology. Chap. 1. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 1-100. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)

<Description of the physical environment and biology of Mashomack Preserve and adjacent waters of Peconic Bay. Notes occurrence of 28 fish species captured by several methods from coastal ponds, tidal creeks and inshore waters within the Mashomack Preserve (Shelter Island). Part of a larger marine ecological survey. The recreational and commercial fisheries in the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system are described historically, and harvests and number of fishermen are estimated for 1977-1980. There may have been as many as 100,000 anglers who harvested as much as 3.5 million pounds from Peconic and Gardiners Bays during 1979. At least 1200 baymen derived at least half of their income from fin- and shellfishing in the eastern towns. Commercial landings from Peconic and Gardiners Bays during 1980 were about 2.6 million pounds of vish, valued at about 1 million dollars. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). Contains much more (non-fish) information. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; ANGLERS; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; MASHOMACK; OCCURRENCE; PECONIC BAYS; RECREATION]

358. Perlmutter,Alfred (1939): An ecological survey of young fish and eggs identified from two-net collections. In: A biological survey of the salt waters of Long Island, 1938. Part II. Section I. (:) New York State Conservation Department, Albany, 11-71.

<Records of fish eggs and larvae (31 species) captured by plankton net during spring-summer 1938. Locations studied were Peconic Bay, Gardiners Bay, Block Island Sound, Montauk and the Atlantic Ocean. the central bay area was defined as an imortant spawning/nursery area for summer fishes. HICKEY>

<<Part of a larger study (SEE REF# 118). Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIVERSITY; EGGS; FISH; LARVAE; NURSERY; PECONIC BAYS; REPRODUCTION; SPAWNING]

359. Perlmutter,Alfred (1947): The blackback flounder and its fishery in New England and New York. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 11(2), 1-92.

<The biology of the winter flounder and studies conducted during 1928-1941 are reviewed. Locations studied were Gardiners Bay, Peconic Bay, Shinnecock Bay, Moriches Bay, Long Island Sound, Block Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. In any area, the fish encountered are the product of local spawning. Young fish remain in shallow water and in the bays and estuaries during their first year of life. Winter flounder catches, fishery value and changes in abundance are reviewed between 1887-1941. It is suggested that local stocks may be managed similar to local shellfish resources. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; REVIEW; SPAWNING; YOUNG]

360. Perlmutter,Alfred; Miller,WS; Poole,John C (1956): The weakfish (Cynoscion regalis) in New York waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 3(1), 1-43.

<A collection of young-of-the-year weakfish during 1951-1953 determined that most of the fish were the product of local spawning. Locations studied were Shinnecock Bay, Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay. Fish from NY waters grew faster and were larger than fish from Virginian waters. Ages from young-of-the-year to 6-8 years were observed. 50-54% of the total commercial catch in Long Island waters came from the Peconic-Gardiners area. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; GROWTH; LONG ISLAND; PECONIC BAYS; SHINNECOCK BAY; SIZE; SPAWNING; WEAKFISH; YOUNG OF THE YEAR]

361. Poole,John C (1962): The fluke population of Great South Bay in relation to the sport fishery. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 9(2), 93-117.

<Summer flounder were captured by trawl, tagged and released during 1957 in the Atlantic Ocean east of Shinnecock Inlet. The eastward movement of fish into Long Island Sound, Block Island Sound, and northeastward to Rhode Island and Massachusetts is described. Also, the susceptibility of the fish to capture

by hook and line was defined. Fishing pressure was heavy in the South Shore bays, with the population possibly overfished. Management by season, size or catch limitations would not affect the sport fishery. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; LIMITS; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MANAGEMENT; MIGRATION; POPULATION; SHINNECOCK INLET; TAGGING]

362. Pratt,HL Jr (1979): Reproduction of the blue shark, Prionace glauca. Fishery Bulletin 27(2), 445-470.

<Blue sharks were collected by longline and by anglers in fishing tournaments during 1969-1977 near Montauk, as part of a study between Cape Hatteras and Georges Bank. Field and laboratory studies of the reproductive biology were conducted. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; FISHERIES; MONTAUK; REPRODUCTION; SHARKS]

363. Pratt,HL Jr; Casey,JG (1983): Age and growth of the shortfin mako, Isurus oxyrinchus, using four methods. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 40(11), 1944-1957.

<Age, growth, size at maturity and reproductive biology of the shortfin mako, captured during 1965-1981, was compared. Montauk was one of the areas studied, as part of a survey between Cape Hatteras and the Grand Banks. Females mature at 7 years of age and at a length of 258 cm (8.5 ft). Males mature at 2-3 years and 180 cm (5.9 ft). The gestation period is about one year. Pups are born in late spring. There may be only 4-5 years of reproductive maturity for females, and only 2-3 litters Maximum size (340 cm or 11 ft) is attained in 11-12 years. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; FISH; MAKO; MATURITY; MONTAUK; REPRODUCTION; SHARKS; SIZE]

364. Ray,GC; McCormick-Ray,MG; Dobbin,JA; Ehler,CN; Basta,DJ (1980): Eastern United States coastal and ocean zones data atlas. Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

<This atlas of coastal and oceanic regions of the Atlantic Coast includes a delineation of major spawning and nursery areas for important fish species. Eastern Long Island waters are depicted as major spawning and/or nursery areas for smooth dogfish, scup, menhaden, winter flounder and black sea bass. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BASS; DOGFISH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; MENHADEN; NURSERY; SCUP; SHARKS; SPAWNING; WINTER FLOUNDER]

365. Retzsch,WC; McHugh,JL (1975): A legislative and management plan for the recreational and commercial striped bass fisheries of New York State. prepared for the New York State Assembly Public Service Legislative Studies Program. State University of New York, Stony Brook. 128 pages.

<Although dealing with New York's marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the East End waters. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; FISHERIES; MANAGEMENT; NEW YORK; RECREATION; STRIPED BASS]

366. Richards,SW (1976): Age, growth, and food of bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix) from east-central Long Island Sound from July through November 1975. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 105(4), 523-525.

<Length, weight and age were determined for bluefish captured by anglers during 1975. Ages 1-7 were observed. Stomach contents were analyzed; squid and seven fish species were eaten. Seasonal diets are discussed. The location studied was Long Island Sound at Horton Point. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; ANGLERS; BLUE FISH; DIETS; FISH; FOOD; FOOD CHAIN; LONG ISLAND SOUND; SEASONALITY; SIZE; SQUID; STOMACH CONTENT; WEIGHT]

367. Richards,SW; Kendall,AW Jr (1973): Distribution of sand lance, Ammodytes sp., larvae on the continental shelf from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras from RV Dolphin Surveys in 1966. Fishery Bulletin 71(2), 371-386.

<Sand lance larvae and juveniles were collected by plankton net during 1965-1966. The location studied was the Atlantic Ocean at Montauk, as part of a study between North Carolina and Massachusetts. The spawning season was determined to span from late November to mid-April. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; DISTRIBUTION; FISH; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; JUVENILES; LARVAE; MONTAUK; REPRODUCTION; SAND LANCE; SPAWNING]

368. Newton,David F (1983): The Peconic River. leaflet, published for the Suffolk County Tercenary (1683-1983), 6 pp.

(Riverhead Free Library: vertical files "Peconic River, NY"; also in SUNYSB library: SPEC. COLL. X F127.P425 N47 1983)

<Small leaflet describing geography, ecology, history, uses and future of the Peconic River. Several prominent plant and animal species (mostly birds) are named. The Peconic River is one of the last strongholds of the tiger salamander in NY state. The bog copper, decimated by DDT, now is found only in the Pine Barren wetlands. Eutrophication and proliferation of duckweed and coontail are mentioned. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; DDT; EUTROPHICATION; FAUNA; FLORA; PECONIC RIVER; SALAMANDERS]

369. Saila,SB; Pratt,SD (1973): Mid-Atlantic Bight Fisheries. In: Coastal and offshore environmental inventory Cape Hatteras to Nantucket Shoals, Section 6. (:) (Marine Publication Series No. 2.) University of Rhode Island, Kingston, 1-125.

<Although dealing with East Coast marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the Eastern Long Island waters. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COASTAL WATERS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; NEW YORK; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN]

370. Schaefer,RH (1965): Age and growth of the northern kingfish in New York waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 12(2), 191-216.

<Length and age were determined for northern kingfish collected in Great Peconic Bay during 1961-1964. Ages from young-of-the-year to 4 years were observed. Growth rate of fish during their first summer is apparently greater for Peconic Bay fish than reported for fish from other areas. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO REF #371. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; FISH; GROWTH; KINGFISH; PECONIC BAYS; REPRODUCTION; YOUNG OF THE YEAR]

371. Schaefer,RH (1966): Observations on tagging northern kingfish. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 13(2), 235-236.

<Young-of-the year northern kingfish were collected in Great Peconic Bay. One kingfish tagged in Great South Bay was captured at Amagansett. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO REF #370. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; KINGFISH; PECONIC BAYS; TAGGING; YOUNG OF THE YEAR]

372. Schaefer,RH (1968): Size, age composition and migration of striped bass from the surf waters on Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 15(1), 1-51.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<Tagged fish, released at Great South Beach (1961-1963) and Westhampton Beach (1954-1956), were caught in eastern Long Island (Gardiners Bay, East Hampton, Southampton, Amagansett, Montauk). The effect of NY fishery on striped bass stocks is discussed. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; GARDINERS BAY; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; STOCK; STRIPED BASS]

373. Schaefer,RH (1970): Feeding habits of striped bass from the surf waters of Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 17(1), 1-17.

<The diet of striped bass in the South Shore surf of Long Island (near Smith Pt. Park) consisted of both vertebrate and invertebrate organisms whose relative proportions and occurrences as food items fluctuated according to size of fish and season of capture. Relative occurrence of invertebrate foods decreased significantly between spring and fall, but exhibited no significant difference according to fish size. Relative occurrence of vertebrate foods increased significantly between spring and fall, as well as with increases in fish size. Amphipods and mysids were the dominant invertebrate foods encountered, whereas the bay anchovy was the most common vertebrate form. Although feeding habits of fish along Great South Beach are described, results are probably applicable to the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system fish. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>

[ANCHOVY; CRUSTACEA; DIETS; FISH; FOOD; LONG ISLAND; STRIPED BASS]

374. Schaefer,RH (1972): A short-range forecast function for predicting the relative abundance of striped bass in Long Island waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 19(2), 178-181.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #3182)

<Inserting 4-year average year class production data (1966-1971), estimates of the New York commercial harvest of striped bass may be predicted for 1972, 1973 and 1974. Although dealing with New York's marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the East End waters. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; FISH; FISHERIES; LONG ISLAND; PREDICTION; PRODUCTION; STRIPED BASS]

375. Setzler,EM et al. (1980): Synopsis of biological data on striped bass, Morone saxatilis (Waldbaum). NOAA Technical Report. NMFS Circular 433, 69 pp. (U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, Seattle, WA)

<Summarizes the migratory behavior of striped bass from studies conducted throughout the northeast and other areas. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE. check ref!!>>

[INCOMPLETE; FISH; MIGRATION; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN; STRIPED BASS]

376. Shepherd,G; Grimes,CB (1983): Geographic and historic variations in growth of weakfish, Cynoscion regalis, in the Middle Atlantic Bight. Fishery Bulletin 81(4), 803-813.

<Length, weight, growth and ages of weakfish were determined. Gardiners Bay was one of the locations studied, as part of a larger study between Cape Cod and Cape Fear. Fish north of Ocean City, MD, were larger at each age and attained a greater maximum mean length than fish captured in waters to the south. Weakfish in the NY Bight have shown an increase in length, weight and age structure compared with data from studies conducted during 1929 and 1952. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; FISH; GARDINERS BAY; GROWTH; NEW YORK; SIZE; WEAKFISH; WEIGHT]

377. Smith,WG (1973): The distribution of summer flounder, Paralichthys dentatus, eggs and larvae on the continental shelf between Cape Cod and Cape Lookout, 1965-66. Fishery Bulletin 71(2), 527-548.

<Summer flounder eggs and larvae were collected by plankton net during 1965-1966. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean at Montauk, as part of a study between North Carolina and Massachusetts. The spawning season was determined to be September-December. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; EGGS; FISH; FLOUNDER; LARVAE; MONTAUK; REPRODUCTION; SPAWNING]

378. Gilmartin,David H (1983): [Southampton] Wetlands: At What Cost? published by author, Southampton. 192 pages.

(SUNYSB library, Special Collections: QH 87.3 .W38 1983)

<Essay, dealing with history of Southampton and legal aspects of land acquisition and preservation. Contains chapters on Southampton's geography and wetlands. No ecological information. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[HISTORY; LEGAL; MANAGEMENT; SOUTHAMPTON; WETLANDS]

379. Connor,Paul F (1971): The Mammals of Long Island, New York. The University of the Satate of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, NY. 78 pages. (Bulletin 416. New York State Museaum & Science Service)
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.599.0974 Connor)
<Very detailed description of the mammals on Long Island, based on a field survey conducted during fall 1960-summer 1963 and literature review. The field study was concerned mainly with small mammals (up to squirrel size), almost all of which were collected within Suffolk County. Accounts of larger mammals are derived from literature. Morphology, biology, distribution and habitat are described for 59 mammal species presently living on L.I., 24 of which are marine mammals (20 from the order cetacea, 4 from the order pinnipedia). Locations of occurrence are described in detail for each species, with East End locations mentioned consistently. Recently vanished, introduced and missing mammals are discussed. 26 photos of typical habitats, primarily from eastern Long Island are included. Contains extensive bibliography. An appendix describes and systematically groups 421 fleas collected from mammals collected in this study. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; HABITAT; MAMMALS; MORPHOLOGY; PARASITES; SEALS; TERRESTRIAL; WHALES]

380. Stillwell,CE; Kohler,NE (1982): Food, feeding habits, and estimates of daily ration of the shortfin mako, (Isurus oxyrinchus), in the Atlantic. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 39(3), 407-414.
<Diet, feeding habits and behavior of shortfin mako, captured by several methods during 1972-1979 were analyzed. Bluefish predominated during the warmer months inshore; offshore mako predominantly ate squid and bony fishes. Location studied was the Montauk area, as part of a study betwween Cape Hatteras and the Grand Banks. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO other shark studies (REF #347). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; BLUE FISH; DIETS; FISH; FOOD; MAKO; SEASONALITY; SHARKS; SQUID; STOMACH CONTENT]

381. Suffolk County Planning Department; Bagg,James; Davies,DeWitt S; Fedelem,Roy; Fischer Key,Lauretta; Klinge,Judith N; Riegner,Mark; Roy,Michael; Tanenbaum,Edith; Verbarg,Ronald; Volpe,Michael (1983): A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. 65 pages.
<Discusses the importance of the Three Mile Harbor as a spawning and nursery area for several fish species. Also discusses the effects of development and land use on marine resources. The recreational and commercial fisheries of the harbor are described. In 1879, about 130 commercial fishermen used the area, while in 1983, about 500 commercial and 2200 recreational shellfish permit holders in East Hampton Town used the area. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[DEVELOPMENT; FISH; FISHERIES; NURSERY; RECREATION; REPRODUCTION; SHELLFISH; SPAWNING; SUFFOLK; THREE MILE HARBOR]

382. Thorsen,Thomas M (1979): Commercial fishing and marina survey and analysis, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. Office of the Town Planner, East Hampton, NY. 111 pages.
<A survey of marinas, boat owners, commercial fishermen and marketing conditions was conducted in the waters of East Hampton during 1977-1979. The three main ports of landing for Suffolk County are located at Montauk, Greenport and Shinnecock. Approximately 50% of all fish landed in Suffolk County are landed in Montauk, being about 7.5 million pounds, worth approximately $ 2.4 million. The number of commercial fishermen operating out of Montauk is estimated to be around 412. Recommendations for improving the local fishing industry are given. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BOATS; EAST HAMPTON; FISHERIES; GREENPORT; MARINAS; MONTAUK; SHINNECOCK; SURVEY]

383. University of Rhode Island (1972): Rhode Island marine bibliography. (Marine Technical Report No. 3.) University of Rhode Island, Kingston. 192 pages.
<<Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; NO ABSTRACT]

384. Valenti,RJ; Liebell,J; Aldred,John (1977): Ecological monitoring program for Georgica Pond. Final Report. Unpublished Manuscript. New York Ocean Science Laboratory, Montauk, NY. 19 pages.
<Fish eggs and larvae were collected by plankton net at three stations in Georgica Pond during February-September 1976. Seasonal abundance is discussed in relation to physical and chemical environmental changes. 12 species were captured. Silversides, killifishes and white perch dominated during April and June. HICKEY>
<<Georgica Pond is located on South Shore. Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CHEMICAL; EGGS; ENVIRONMENT; FISH; GEORGICA POND; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; KILLIFISH; LARVAE; PERCH; PHYSICAL; SEASONALITY; SILVERSIDES]

385. Walker,R; Sherburne,SW (1977): Piscine erythrocytic necrosis virus in Atlantic cod, Gadus morhua, and other fish: Ultrastructure and distribution. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 34(8), 1188-1195.
<The incidence of blood virus was 3% for the 32 tautog examined. None were found in any of the 25 cunner examined. The location studied was Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOOD; CUNNER; DISEASES; FISH; MONTAUK; PARASITES; TAUTOG; VIRUSES]

386. Weis,JS; Heber,M (1980): Comparative reproductive biology of two populations of, Fundulus heteroclitus. American Zoologist 20, 880.
<The reproductive biology of mummichogs (=killifish) from two locations (Lake Montauk and Pile's Creek, NJ) was compared. Motauk eggs were more salinity tolerant, more variale in viability, more adhesive, and had fewer oil droplets than NJ eggs. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EGGS; FISH; KILLIFISH; LAKE MONTAUK; REPRODUCTION; SALINITY; SURVIVAL]

387. Weis,JS; Weis,P (1975): Retardation of fin regeneration in Fundulus by several insecticides. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 104(1), 135-137.
<Authors studied the effects of DDT, sevin, malathion and parathion at 10 ppb on fin regeneration (healing) of mummichogs. DDT and malathion imposed high mortality on fish; sevin was less effective than malathion and parathion in retarding fin regeneration after one week. The location studied was Lake Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; CONTAMINANTS; DDT; FISH; INSECTICIDES; KILLIFISH; LAKE MONTAUK; MALATHION; MORPHOLOGY; PARATHION; REGENERATION; SCHOOLING; SEVIN]

388. Weis,JS; Weis,P (1976): Optical malformations induced by insecticides in embryos of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia. Fishery Bulletin 74(1), 208-211.
<Authors studied the effects of sevin, DDT and malathion on the development of Atlantic silverside eggs. Survival was reduced by all three insecticides and abnormalities were produced. Effects were seen at dosages as low as 10 ppb and at levels found in natural areas. Location studied was Montauk.>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DDT; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; INSECTICIDES; MALATHION; MONTAUK; SEVIN; SILVERSIDES; SURVIVAL; UNUSUAL]

389. Weis,JS; Weis,P (1977): Effects of heavy metals on development of the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus. Journal of Fish Biology 11(1), 49-54.
<Authors studied the effects of inorganic mercury, lead and cadmium on the development of mummichog eggs during 1975. Cadmium at >= 0.1 ppm caused only minor effects, lead at >= 0.1 ppm caused hatched larvae to be abnormal, mercury at >= 0.1 ppm was toxic to eggs and caused severe abnormalities, especially in early developmental stages. Study location was Montauk. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CADMIUM; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; HATCHING; KILLIFISH; LARVAE; LEAD; MERCURY; METALS; MONTAUK; UNUSUAL]

390. Weis,JS; Weis,P (1983): A rapid change in methylmercury tolerance in a population of killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus, from a golf course pond. Unpublished manuscript. Rutgers University, New Jersey, 17 pp. (plus figures).
<Authors studied the changes in tolerance of mummichog eggs and larvae to mercury exposure, and altered reproductive success of adult female fish following a heavy rainfall during June 1982. Chemicals flushed from a golf course into the pond contributed to altered pollution tolerance and biological characteristics of pond fish compared with normal Bay fish. Study locations were Bull Head Bay, and an adjacent pond in Southampton. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO REF# 391. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BULL HEAD BAY; CHEMICAL; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; KILLIFISH; MERCURY; METALS; REPRODUCTION; SOUTHAMPTON; TOLERANCE]

391. Weis,JS; Weis,P (1983): A rapid change in the methylmercury tolerance in a population of killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus. Estuaries 6(3), 321.
<Authors studied the changes in tolerance of mummichog eggs and larvae to mercury exposure, and altered reproductive success of adult female fish following a heavy rainfall during June 1982. Chemicals flushed from a golf course into the pond contributed to altered pollution tolerance and biological characteristics of pond fish compared with normal Bay fish. Study locations were Bull Head Bay, and an adjacent pond in Southampton. HICKEY>
<<Abstract only. Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO REF #390. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BULL HEAD BAY; CONTAMINANTS; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; KILLIFISH; METALS; RAIN; SOUTHAMPTON; TOLERANCE; TOXICITY]

392. Weis,JS; Weis,P; Heber,M (1982): Variation in response to methylmercury by killifish, (Fundulus heteroclitus), embryos. Special Techical Publication 766, 109-119. (American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA)
<Authors studied the effects of organic mercury exposure on the development of mummichog eggs from Lake Montauk during 1979. Within-population variability of tolerance to mercury was obseved, suggesting that the population is adaptable to the pollution. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ADAPTATION; CONTAMINANTS; FISH; KILLIFISH; LAKE MONTAUK; MERCURY; METALS; METHYLMERCURY; TOLERANCE; TOXICITY]

393. Weis,JS; Weis,P; Ricci,JL (1981): Effects of cadmium, zinc, salinity, and temperature on the teratogenicity of methylmercury to the killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus). Rapp. p.-v. Reun. Cons. int. Explor. Mer. 178, 64-70.
<Authors studied the influence of cadmium, zinc, salinity and temperature on the ability of methylmercury to cause abnormal development in mummichog eggs. Mercury at 0.02-0.05 ppm induced abnormalities and delayed hatching time. The presence of zinc and cadmium ameliorated the effects of mercury. Study location was Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from ASFA - Part 1. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CADMIUM; DEVELOPMENT; FISH; HATCHING; KILLIFISH; MERCURY; MONTAUK; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE; UNUSUAL; ZINC]

394. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1974): Cardiac malformations and other effects due to insecticides in embryos of the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus. Teratology 10(3), 263-267.
<The authors studied the effects of DDT, sevin, parathion and malathion on the development and hatching of mummichog eggs during 1973. Parathion was toxic to eggs at 1-10 ppm, sevin caused developmental arrest at 10 ppm, but when eggs were placed in clean sea water, eggs recovered to normal development. Location studied was Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CONTAMINANTS; DDT; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; HATCHING; INSECTICIDES; KILLIFISH; MONTAUK; TOXICITY]

395. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1974): Schooling behavior of Menidia menidia in the presene of the insecticide Sevin (Carbaryl). Marine Biology 28(4), 261-263.
<Authors studied the effects of a single application (100 ppb) of sevin on the schooling behavior of Atlantic silversides. Sevin induced the school to spread out to twice its normal size. Placed in clean sea water, the school returned to normal density after 3 days. The locations studied were Lake Montauk and Napeague Harbor. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; CONTAMINANTS; FISH; INSECTICIDES; LAKE MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; SCHOOLING; SEVIN; SILVERSIDES]

396. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1976): Abnormal locomotion associated with skeletal malformations in the sheepshead minnow, Cyprinodon variegatus, exposed to malathion. Environmental Research 12(2), 196-200.
<Authors studied the effects of DDT, carbaryl and malathion on the development and hatching of sheepshead minnow eggs. At <= 10 ppm, DDT and carbaryl had no effects; at 3-10 ppm, malathion induced physiological changes and physical abnormalities. The location studied was Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; DDT; DEVELOPMENT; FISH; MALATHION; MINNOWS; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY; PHYSIOLOGY; SKELETON; UNUSUAL]

397. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1976): Effects of heavy metals on fin regeneration in the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus. Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 16(2), 197-202.
<Authors studied the effects of inorganic mercury, lead and cadmium on fin regeneration (healing) of mummichogs. Mercury at >= 0.1 ppm was toxic and caused high mortality. Cadmium at >= 0.01 ppm slightly enhanced regeneration. Location studied was Lake Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CADMIUM; CONTAMINANTS; FISH; LAKE MONTAUK; LEAD; MERCURY; METALS; MORTALITY; REGENERATION; TOXICITY]

398. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1977): Methylmercury teratogenesis in the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus. Teratology 16(3), 317-323.
<Authors studied the effects of organic mercury on the development of mummichog eggs. The incidence of abnormalities was directly related to dose and exposure time. The most sensitive period for causing abnormal egg development is in the first 2 days after fertilization (or spawning). Study location was Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FERTILIZATION; FISH; KILLIFISH; MERCURY; METALS; MONTAUK; TOXICITY; UNUSUAL]

399. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1980): Effects of zinc on fin regeneration in the mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus, and its interaction with methylmercury. Fishery Bulletin 78(1), 163-166.
<Authors studied the effects of zinc and methylmercury on fin regeneration of mummichogs. Wounded fin regeneration was retarded by mercury; zinc exposure accelerated regeneration and counteracted the effects of mercury. Study location was Montauk. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CONTAMINANTS; FISH; KILLIFISH; MERCURY; METALS; REGENERATION; TOXICITY; ZINC]

400. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1982): Toxicity of the PCBs Aroclor 1254 and 1242 to embryos of the mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus. Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 28, 298-304.
<Authors studied the effects of PCBs (Arachlor) on development of mummichog eggs and larvae. At <= 10 ppm, PCBs had no effects. Larvae were more sensitive than eggs to PCB exposure. Larvae that had been pre-exposed to PCBs as eggs were more susceptible to toxic effects. Study location was Southampton. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CONTAMINANTS; DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FISH; KILLIFISH; LARVAE; ORGANIC; PCB; PRE-EXPOSURE; SOUTHAMPTON; TOXICITY]

401. Weis,P; Weis,JS (1982): Toxicity of methylmercury, mercuric chloride, and lead in killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) from Southampton, New York. Environmental Research 28(2), 364-374.
<Authors studied the tolerance of mummichog eggs and larvae to mercury and lead exposure during 1980. Study locations were Bull Head Bay/Peconic Bay at Southampton. Comparison of results from Southampton with previous studies with fish from Lake Montauk and Pile's Creek, NJ suggested that Southold fish were the least pre-adapted to mercury pollution, Montauk fish were intermediate and NJ fish the most pre-adapted and resistant to pollution. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CONTAMINANTS; EGGS; FISH; KILLIFISH; LEAD; MERCURY; METALS; MONTAUK; PRE-ADAPTATION; SOUTHAMPTON; TOXICITY]

402. Westin,DH; Rogers,BA (1978): Synopsis of biological data on the striped bass, Morone saxatilis (Waldbaum) 1972. Marine Technical Report 67, 154 pp. (University of Rhode Island, Kingston)
<striped bass from elewhere were caught in eastern Long Island waters. HICKEY>
<<Not verified. Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; MIGRATION; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

403. Wilke,Richard James; Dayal,R (1982): The behavior of iron, manganese and silicon in the Peconic Estuary, New York. Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science 15(5), 577-586.
<<Not verified. Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CHEMICAL; IRON; METALS; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

404. Williams,George C (1975): Viable embryogenesis of the winter flounder, Pseudopleuronectes americanus from -1.8 C to 15 C. Marine Biology 33, 71-74.
<Mature winter flounder were collected in Shinnecock Bay during February 1969-1973. Artificial fertilization of eggs (obtained from local fishes), egg development and hatching success were studied in the laboratory at various temperatures. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEVELOPMENT; EGGS; FERTILIZATION; FISH; FLOUNDER; HATCHING; REPRODUCTION; SHINNECOCK BAY; TEMPERATURE]

405. Young,Byron H (1976): A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York. Completion report for the period September 15, 1972 through March 31, 1976. Project AFC-8. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY. 40 pages.
<Striped bass were captured by commercial haul seine, tagged and released during 1973-1975 (see also Young, 1977; REF #406). Length, weight and age were determined. Ages 1-20 years were observed. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean, from Bridgehampton to Montauk. Returns were observed from New York, New England, New Jersey, Delaware and Chesapeake Bay. Creel surveys of the recreational striped bass fishery were conducted to estimate the catch effort on a monthly basis. The study location was the east jetty of Lake Montauk, around the Point to Ditch Plains on the Ocean. Estimated harvests ranged between 254,000-443,000 pounds annually. The harvests by boat and surf anglers of several other species were documented as well. The number of surf and boat anglers at Montauk (1973-75) was estimated to range between 62,312 and 67,065 annually. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO REF #406. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGE; ANGLERS; ATLANTIC OCEAN; BOATS; CATCH; FISH; LAKE MONTAUK; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING; WEIGHT]

406. Young,Byron H (1977): A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York. Supplement to the Completion Report for Project AFC-8. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY. 21 pages.

<Fish were captured by commercial haul seine, tagged and released during 1973-1975 (see also Young, 1976; REF #405). Length, weight and age were determined. Ages of 1-20 years were observed. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean, from Bridgehampton to Montauk. Returns were observed from New York, New England, New Jersey, Delaware and Chesapeake Bay. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). SEE ALSO REF #405. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BRIDGEHAMPTON; CATCH; FISH; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

407. Young,Byron H (1980): A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York III. Annual Report for the Period April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980. Project AFC-10. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY. 49 pages.

<Length, weight and age of striped bass were determined. Age structure of the commercial harvest is described on an annual basis (SEE REFS #405, #406, #408). Ages of 1-20 years were observed. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean (Bridgehampton to Montauk), Napeague Bay, Fort Pond Bay, Orient and Gardiners Bay. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; BRIDGEHAMPTON; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; FORT POND; GARDINERS BAY; MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE BAY; ORIENT; SIZE; STRIPED BASS; WEIGHT]

408. Young,Byron H (1981): A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York III. Annual Report for the Period April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981. Project FGC-10. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY. 76 pages.

<Length, weight and age of striped bass were determined. Age structure of the commercial harvest is described on an annual basis (SEE REFS #405, #406, #407). Ages of 1-20 years were observed. Locations studied were the Atlantic Ocean (Bridgehampton to Montauk), Napeague Bay, Fort Pond Bay, Orient and Gardiners Bay. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; BRIDGEHAMPTON; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; FORT POND; GARDINERS BAY; MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE BAY; ORIENT; SIZE; STRIPED BASS; WEIGHT]

409. Brennan,Daniel J (1973): Sediment and water characteristics, Peconic Bays, Long Island, New York. Abstracts with programs 5(2), . (Geological Society of America, Boulder, CO)

<<Cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; CHEMICAL; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; SEDIMENT; WATER QUALITY]

410. Cohen,P; Franke,OL; Foxworthy,BL (1968): An atlas of Long Island's water resources. New York Water Resources. Comm. Bull. 62, 117 pp.

(LIU, Southampton library: GB 1025.N7 A3 no. 62)

<<Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[LONG ISLAND; MAP; NATURAL RESOURCES; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

411. Duel,D; Clark,John S (1968): The 1965 saltwater angling survey. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildlife Res. Publ. 67, 51 pp.

<<Cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; FISH; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

412. Fazio,FR (1969): The effects of dredging on the nutrient cycles in Goose Creek, New York. Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University, NY. 242 p.

<<Cited in REF #86. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DREDGING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GOOSE CREEK; NO ABSTRACT; NUTRIENTS; RECYCLING]

413. Foehrenbach,J; Harris,E; Bennett,QR (1967): Insecticides in the marine environment. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 14(1), 89-90.

<<Cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INSECTICIDES; MARINE; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

414. Foehrenbach,J; Mahmood,G; Sullivan,D (1970): DDT residues in eggs of marsh-inhabiting birds. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 17(2), 126-127.
<<Cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DDT; EGGS; INSECTICIDES; MARSHES; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

415. Foehrenbach,J; Mahmood,G; Sullivan,D (1971): Chlorinated hydrocarbon residues in shellfish (Pelecypoda) from estuaries of Long Island, NY. Pesticide Monitoring Journal 5, 242-247.
<<Cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIVALVES; CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS; INSECTICIDES; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH]

416. Foley,Donald D; Taber,WR (1952): Long Island waterfowl investigation. Final Report. Pittman-Robertson Project; New York State Conservation Department, Division of Fish and Game. 296 pages.
<<citing source lost. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; WATERFOWL]

417. Hair,ME (1968): A study of the nutrient cycles in Goose Creek, New York, 1966-67. Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University, NY. 77 p.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CHEMICAL; GOOSE CREEK; NO ABSTRACT; NUTRIENTS]

418. Holzmacher,R; McLendon,S; Murrell,N (1970): Report-comprehensive public water supply study, Suffolk County, New York, CPWS-24. Melville, NY. Vol II, Section 3, 375 p.; Vol III, Section 4, 246 p.; Vol. III, Appendix I-XIV, 184 p.
<<cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; SUFFOLK; WATER QUALITY]

419. Kaplan,EH; Welker,JR; Kraus,MG (1974): Some effects of dredging on populations of macrobenthic organisms. Fishery Bulletin 72(2), 445-480.
<<cited in REF #86. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENTHOS; DREDGING; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; POPULATION]

420. Kaplan,EH; Welker,JR; Kraus,MG; McCourt,S (1975): Some factors affecting the colonization of a dredged channel. Marine Biology 32, 193-204.
<<from REF #86; check author (86: "Wilku" for Welker)>>
[INCOMPLETE; BENTHOS; COLONIZATION; DREDGING; NO ABSTRACT]

421. Mather,F (1887): New York and its Fisheries. Part VI. In: The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States, Sect II, Part VI. (Ed: Goode,GB) U.S. Govt. Print. Office, Washington, DC, 341-377.
<A geographical review of the fisheries industries and fishing communities for the year 1880. Contains information on catches in the Long Island's East End: Peconic and Gardiners estuary.>
<<reference obtained from REFS #86 and #340. Contents not checked. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; NEW YORK; PECONIC BAYS]

422. Office of Proceedings Interstate Commerce Commission (1976): Mascony Transport and Ferry Service, Inc, Initial Operations--New London to Greenport, L.I., NY. Final Environmental Impact Statement, Docket No. W-1270. 127 pages.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: HE 5783 .L8 M38)
<Brief chapter on wildlife, predicting no impact on shellfish, primarily scallops and oysters, which are found in the local waters. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GREENPORT; MARINAS; OYSTER; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; WILDLIFE]

423. New York State Department of Health (1914): Examination of Sanitary Condition of Shellfish Grounds. Annual Report 1914. pp. 465-474.
<<from REF #86>>

424. New York State Department of Health (1908): Examination of Sanitary Condition of Shellfish Grounds. Annual Report 1908. pp. 833-892.
<<cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[NO ABSTRACT; SANITATION; SHELLFISH; WATER QUALITY]

425. Nuzzi,Robert (1969): A study of the bacterial cycle of Goose Creek, New York. Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University, NY. 218 p.
<<cited in REF #86. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BACTERIA; GOOSE CREEK; MICROBIOLOGY; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

426. U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (1975): Draft Environmental Statement: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York. Nov. 1975. 448 pages (plus appendices).
<<cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BROOKHAVEN; DEIS; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC RIVER]

427. U.S. House of Representatives (1908): Examination of the channel from Jamaica Bay through Great South Bay to Peconic Bay, NY. Doc. No. 449, 19, 60th Congress, 1st Session.
<<cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GREAT SOUTH BAY; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; TRAFFIC]

428. U.S. House of Representatives (1909-1910): Examination of Rivers and Harbors. Sterling Basin, Greenport Harbor, New York. Doc. No. 874, 30, 61st Congress, 2nd Session.
<<cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GREENPORT; HARBORS; NO ABSTRACT]

429. Weyl,Peter K (1974): The pollution susceptibility of the marine waters of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. Technical Report 20, 21 pp. (Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)
<<cited in REF #86. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; POLLUTION; SUFFOLK]

430. Woodbridge,Hensley C; Hancock,Hunter M (Eds.) (1964): A bibliography of the striped bass or rockfish roccus saxatilis (Waldbaum). Sport Fishing Institute, Washington, DC. 25 pages.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #883)
<Bibliography of books, master's theses, doctoral dissertations, state and federal government publications, technical writings and popular articles from newspapers on information relative to the striped bass. Includes anonymous references as well. New York and Long Island are mentioned. MJA>
<<bibliography (not annotated). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FISH; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK; ROCKFISH; STRIPED BASS]

431. Woodbridge,Hensley C; Hancock,Hunter M; Massmann,William H (1967): A Bibliography of the Striped Bass. 1967 Revision by William Massmann. Sport Fishing Institute, Washington, DC. 29 pages. (Library of Congress Catalog Number 57-48945)
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #1655)
<bibliography, updated edition of Woodbridge and Hancock (1964, SEE REF #430). Popular literature references have been eliminated, while more recent technical and scientific literature has been added. Long Island and New York are mentioned. MJA>
<<bibliography (not annotated). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FISH; STRIPED BASS]

432. Topp,Robert W (1965): An Annotated Bibliography of the Winter Flounder Pseudopleuronectes americanus (Waldbaum). Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries, Department of Natural Resources, Boston. 30 pages.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #1093)
<This annotated, indexed bibliography of the winter flounder contains 347 entries, including references on the life history, systematics, distribution, abundance, physiology, commercial and sport fisheries, and related fields. The entire geographical and temporal range is considered, current through early 1965. Long Island and New York are mentioned repeatedly. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<bibliography, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BIBLIOGRAPHY; FISH; WINTER FLOUNDER]

433. Weber,Alice (1981): A Selected Bibliography of Winter Flounder and Fluke Research-Tagging, Migration and Population Studies-. 7 pages.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Bureau of Finfish and Crustaceans, Stony Brook, NY)
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #3440)
<contains 67 references on winter flounder and fluke, mentioning research in Long Island embayments and surrounding area. MJA>
<<bibliography, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FISH; FLOUNDER; FLUKE; LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; POPULATION; TAGGING]

434. Wilk,Stuart J (1977): Biological and Fisheries Data on bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus). Technical Series Report 11, 56 pp.
<Report summarizes taxonomic, morphologic, distirbutional, life history, population, fishery and management information and data on the bluefish. There appear to be two principal spawning areas and seasons along the US east coast: one offshore, near the inner edge of the Gulf stream, from southern Florida to North Carolina in April-May; the other in the Middle Atlantic Bight over the continental shelf, chiefly from June through August. Spawning of the latter group seems to focus between Cape May and eastern Long Island (on Atlantic side). MJA>
<<contains spawning map. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLUE FISH; DEVELOPMENT; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; POPULATION; REPRODUCTION]

435. Fiedler,RH (1936): Fishery Industries of the United States 1936. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Administrative Report No. 27, 276 pp.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Setauket, library box #3056)
<Contains catch data for New York, listed by county, for the year 1935. Important finfish, crustaceans and shellfish are listed. MJA>
<<statistical report, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; NEW YORK; SHELLFISH; SUFFOLK]

436. Fiedler,RH (1937): Fishery Industries of the United States 1937. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Administrative Report No. 32, 460 pp.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Setauket, library box #3057)
<Summarizes data for New York State (not subdivided into counties) for the year 1936, published previously (SEE REF# 435). Important finfish, crustaceans and shellfish are listed. MJA>
<<statistical report. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; CRUSTACEA; FISH; FISHERIES; NEW YORK; SHELLFISH]

437. Fiedler,RH (1938): Fishery Industries of the United States 1938. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Administrative Report No. 37, 554 pp.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket, library box #3058)
<summarizes catch data for New York State, by county, for the year 1937. Important finfish, crustaceans and shellfish are listed. MJA>
<<statistical report. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; CRUSTACEA; FISH; FISHERIES; NEW YORK; SHELLFISH]

438. Ayres,William O (1842): Enumeration of the Fishes of Brookhaven, Long Island, with Remarks upon the Species Observed. Boston Journal of Natural History IV(2), 255-264.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box # 2387)
<This report mentions Leuciscus chrysoleucus in Peconic River near Riverhead. NYSDEC>
<<cited in NYSDEC reference file. Caution: publcation date could be incorrect (Not verified). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BROOKHAVEN; FISH; LONG ISLAND; PECONIC RIVER]

439. Ayres,William O (1843): Enumeration of the Fishes of Brookhaven, Long Island, with Remarks upon the Species Observed. Boston Journal of Natural History IV(3), 265-292.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #2387)

<Report mentions Pimelodus catus (horned pout) in Great Pond and Peconic River. NYSDEC>

<<Only notes (no original), on file at NYSDEC. Caution: date may be incorrect! NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BROOKHAVEN; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; GREAT POND; PECONIC RIVER]

440. Hickey,Clarence R,Jr (1985): Survey of the Technical Literature on the Marine Finfishery Resources of the Peconic/Gardiners Bay System, New York, 1900-1984, with Recommendations for Resource Conservation and Study. MSRC Special Report 65, 106 pp. (reference 85-20)

(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)

(SUNYSB library, MASIC X GC 1 .S65 no. 65)

<This report annotates/summarizes over 138 studies related to the finfisheries of the Peconic/Gardines system. Studies in adjacent areas, having direct exchange of water with the bay system (e.g. Atlantic Ocean, Shinnecock Bay and Block Island Sound) are also included. The studies cited in this review describe the fish populations in the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system as being diverse, abundant and predictable in their seasonal migrations into and out of the area. The marine fish habitat is considered to be of high quality, based on relative growth rates, sizes and ages attained, use as spawning and nursery areas, an abundance of prey food resources, and low incidences of diseases, parasites and abnormalities among resident fish species. Furthermore, comparative studies of chemical toxicity suggest that eastern LI wates are relatively unpolluted. Virtually all of the bay, Sound and ocean waters are used for spawning by numerous species. Studies categorizing fish by spawning season and area are reviewed in detail. Spring and summer are the main spawning seasons for most of the fishes, although spawning occurs year-round. Commercial and recreational fishermen harvest millions of fish annually by a variety of methods. Striped bass, bluefish, winter flounder and tautog are some of the most sought-after species. Studies examining growth and population age/size structure are reviewed and compared to other regions. Migratory behavior and differences in annual spawning success and young fish abundances are discussed. Several studies suggest that fish in eastern Long Island waters grow faster, attain larger sizes, and live longer than the same species in other areas. Literature on food habits and diets is summarized, and studies of fish diseases and potential effects of insecticides and agricultural pollutants on locally spawned fish (mummichog, Atlantic silverside and sheepshead minnow) are reviewed. Important fishes that have received little study in eastern Long Island waters are bluefish, menhaden and butterfish. Dogfish, searobins and windowpane flounders, which are seasonally abundant but are presently considered "trash fish", hold promise as future sources of protein, but have not been studied to any degree. Angler surveys show that recreational fishermen consider clean fishing waters, naturalness of the environment and shore access to be important factors for enjoyable fishing experiences, while the actual number of fish caught is often considered to be of secondary importance. The striped bass conflict between commercial and recreational fishermen is discussed. Most of the study effort in the past has been concentrated on the central bays, the sounds and the ocean, with relatively few studies having been conducted in the inner bays and harbors. Altogether, more studies are needed that deal with the bay system as a whole. More frequent, coordinated studies are recommended. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<The most comprehensive review of fishery resources in the Peconic-Gardiners Bay region to date. Well structured. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; ANGLERS; ATLANTIC OCEAN; BIBLIOGRAPHY; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; BLUE FISH; CATCH; DEVELOPMENT; DIETS; DISEASES; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; EGGS; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; FOOD; FOOD CHAIN; GARDINERS BAY; GROWTH; HABITAT; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; INTERVIEW; KILLIFISH; LANDINGS; LARVAE; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MENHADEN; MIGRATION; MINNOWS; MONITORING; MONTAUK; MORTALITY; NURSERY; PECONIC BAYS; PLANKTON; POLLUTION; PREDATION; PROTECTION; RECREATION; REPRODUCTION; REVIEW; RIVERHEAD; SALTWATER; SEASONALITY; SHARKS; SHELTER ISLAND; SHINNECOCK BAY; SILVERSIDES; SIZE; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; SPAWNING; STRIPED BASS; SURVEY; TOXICITY; TROPHIC; WRASSES]

441. Alperin,Irwin M; Schaefer,RH (1965): Marine Fishes New or Uncommon to Long Island, New York. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 12(1), 1-16.

<Records of 17 fish species new or rare to New York, captured in Shinnecock and Peconic Bay during 1962-1963. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIVERSITY; FISH; NEW YORK; PECONIC BAYS; RARE; SHINNECOCK BAY]

442. Subsara,W (1971): An Ecological Survey of the Pond of Pines. Technical Report No. 1. Department of Marine Science and Technology, Suffolk Community College, Selden, NY. 21 pages.

<Record of 6 fish species observed or captured at Pond of Pines (Napeague) during Feb-May 1971. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; NAPEAGUE; PONDS; SOUTH FORK; SURVEY]

443. Long Island Lighting Company (1974): Applicant's environmental report, construction permit stage, Jamesport Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2. Docket Nos 50-516 and 50-517 of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington D.C.

<Report lists occurrence and abundance of 26 species of fish eggs and larvae captured by plankton net, and 58 species of juvenile and adult fishes captured by seine, trawl, and gill net during 1973-1974. Length, weight and age were determined for many juvenile and adult species, as were stomach contents. Food habits and preferences, determined from stomach contents, were documented for day vs. night, seasonally and by size classes of fish. The location studied was Long Island Sound at Jamesport, about two miles west of Mattituck Inlet. Marine benthic invertebrates, phytoplankton, zooplankton, sea water chemistry and oceanography were studied concurrently. The survey was designed to provide a baseline on the biota of the area that could be used for impact prediction and for comparison if a proposed power plant were built. HICKEY, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). Survey was conducted by the New York Ocean Science Laboratory (NYOSL). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AGE; BENTHOS; CHEMICAL; DIEL; DIETS; EGGS; FISH; FOOD; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; JAMESPORT; JUVENILES; LARVAE; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; SEASONALITY; SIZE; STOMACH CONTENT; WEIGHT; ZOOPLANKTON]

444. Young,Byron H (1976): Species composition of surf waters at Montauk 1973-1975. Unpublished data of B. Young, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, New York.

<Record of 75 species observed in commercial haul seine catches in the Alantic Ocean at Montauk during 1973-1975. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ATLANTIC OCEAN; CATCH; FISH; MONTAUK; SEINE]

445. Poole,John C (1966): Growth and Age of Winter Flounder in Four Bays of Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 13(2), 206-220.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<Young-of-the-year winter flounder were collected by seine in Shinnecock Bay, Moriches Bay, Great South Bay and Peconic Bay during summer-fall 1961 and 1962. Otoliths were collected. Ages from young-of-the-year to 7 years were observed. Fish in the eastern bays were older, larger and grew faster than those in the western bays. Flounders in Great South Bay were at least one year behind (in length at a given time) compared with fish from the more eastern bays. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AGE; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; GREAT SOUTH BAY; GROWTH; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; REPRODUCTION; SHINNECOCK BAY; SIZE; YOUNG OF THE YEAR]

446. Poole,John C (1966): The Use of Saltwater Coves as Winter Flounder Nursery Grounds. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 13(2), 221-225.

<Nearshore areas and coves in Shinnecock Bay and Peconic Bay were evaluated as nursery areas for young-of-the-year winter flounder. Natural areas, prior to human alterations, are discussed. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ALTERATIONS; FISH; FLOUNDER; NURSERY; PECONIC BAYS; SHINNECOCK BAY]

447. McHugh,JL (1972): Marine Fisheries of New York State. Fishery Bulletin 70(3), 586-610.

(volume not available in SUNYSB library)

<Although dealing with New York's marine fisheries in general, the observations are applicable to the East End waters. HICKEY>

<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISHERIES; MARINE; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

448. Gaudet,John J; Frerichs,Mollie G (1969): The Biology of Aquatic Plant Life in Eastern Long Island. 2nd ed. Mel Bryant Printing, Port Jefferson, NY. 47 pages.

(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.581.929 Gaudet; and SUNYSB library, BIO QH 98.G3 1969)

<Ecological description of fresh water bodies in Suffolk County and their vegetation. Detailed species lists are given for the following water bodies: South Haven Pond, New Mill Pond, Wildwood Lake, Peconic River, Artists Pond. Vegetation is classified as submerged, floating, on wet mud, at water body edge, or as macroalgae. Appendix contains keys for the plants listed. Several amphibians, reptiles, fish and birds are listed as well, although the list is termed incomplete. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; FRESHWATER; PECONIC RIVER; REPTILES; SPECIES LISTS]

449. Long Island Shell Club (1988): Seashells of Long Island, New York. A Guide to Their Identification and Local Status. Prepared by members of the Long Island Shell Club. The Long Island Shell Club, Inc., . 209 pages. (Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 87-82009)

(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.594.0947 Long)

<Identifies and provides information on occurrence and status (rare, uncommon, common) of >100 species of shelled molluscs occurring on Long Island. Photos are provided for each species. Locations in eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly in the description of local distribution. The Montauk area, North Haven and Orient are described as favorable shelling localities. Faunal relationships are discussed. Appendices feature a systematic checklist of the known marine molluscs of Long Island, and a list of species reported from Long Island, based on unverified or questionable records. MJA>

<<contains extensive bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BIBLIOGRAPHY; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GASTROPODA; IDENTIFICATION; LONG ISLAND; MOLLUSCS; POLYPLACOPHORA; SHELLFISH; SPECIES LISTS]

450. Jacobson,Morris K; Emerson,William K (1961): Shells of the New York City Area. A handbook of the land, fresh water and marine mollusks ranging from Cape Cod to Cape May. Argonaut Books, Inc., Larchmont, NY. 142 pages. (150 drawings by Anthony D'Attilio and a foreword by R. Tucker Abbott)

(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.594.0974 Jacobson)

<Approximately 140 species of shells occurring in the vicinity of New York City are described. Of 23 principal collecting localities listed, 3 are located in eastern Long Island: Shinnecock Bay, Orient Point and Hither Hills State Park. Several marine species described occur only on the eastern tip of Long Island (e.g. Thais lapillus). Book is subdivided into chapters about land snails, freshwater mollusks, marine gastropods, marine bivalves, and species lists of specieal areas. MJA>

<<only general distributional info, no abundance data. Contains NY/Long Island-specific bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BIVALVES; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GASTROPODA; MARINE; MOLLUSCS; NEW YORK; SHELLFISH; SHELLS; TERRESTRIAL]

451. Johnson,Ann F (1985): A guide to the plant communities of the Napeague Dunes. The Mad Printers of Mattituck, New York. 118 pages. (illustrated by Mary F. Johnson)

(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.581.5265)

<Description of the 7 main plant communities surrounding Napeague Harbor: Beach and Dune, Dune Heath, Pine Forest, Cranberry Marsh, Tall Shrub Thicket, Salt Marsh and Brackish Meadow. Important plant species are described and a vegetation map is provided. The salt marsh community consists primarily of Spartina patens and S. alterniflora. Geological and human history around Napeague is described, and changes in vegetation are illustrated on maps (1845-1980), redrawn from historical sources and aerial photographs. Five flower walks throughout the region are described, detailing the communities and individual plan species found. Information for identification, featuring 23 hand-drawn plates, is found in an appendix. MJA>

<<contains a small (13 references), but location-specific bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; CRANBERRY MARSH; DUNES; FLORA; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; VEGETATION]

452. Dove,Alin (Ed.) (1973): The Cranberry Bog Preserve. An Interpretive Guide by The Cranberry Bog Preserve Committee of The Long Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. The Cranberry Bog Preserve, Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation, Riverhead, NY. 20 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.574.5097)
<History, vegetation and fauna of the 162 acre Cranberry Preserve, located in the Southampton township, is described, based on literature, personal communication and own studies. Plants of the heath family are most common, as are Sweet Pepperbush and Sweet Gale. At least thirteen species of orchids have been recorded from the bog. Carnivorous plants, like pitcher plants, sundews and bladderworts occur. Ten species of mollusks (six pond snail and four clam species) were collected. Several rare species of caddis flies, dragonflies and moths occur, among these the Bog Copper (Lycaena thoe). The principal aquatic vegetation within Sweezy Pond consists of pondweed, spadderdock, bladderwort and mosses. Fifteen species of fish were found in the Preserve, of which chubsuckers, common sunfish, bridled shiners and pickerel occurred in both the lake and the stream. Amphibians abound, notably the red-backed salamander. 6 species of snakes and 6 species of turtles are listed. Some bird species, uncommon elsewhere on Long Island, occur in the Preserve, among these the wood duck and ruffled grouse. Local mammals are cottontail rabbit, house mouse, Norway rat, meadown jumping mouse and the striped skunk. A checklist of plants and animals is given in the back of the book, and a separate list for birds, with notes on abundance and breeding. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; CRANBERRY MARSH; DIVERSITY; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; INSECTS; MAMMALS; MOLLUSCS; RARE; REPTILES; SOUTHAMPTON]

453. Smith,Sanderson (1859): Depth of Mollusks of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, New York. American Journal of Science 27, 281-283.
<<reference obtained from REF #450. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GARDINERS BAY; HABITAT; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS]

454. Smith,Sanderson (1860): On the Mollusca of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, New York. Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 7(20), 1-22. (Reprint)
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room: 594.075 SMITH)
<Ninety-six molluscan species are reported from these two bays (1 cephalopod, 45 prosobranchs, 1 pulmonifer, 3 tectibranchs, 1 nudibranch and 45 lamellifers). Besides these, at least 18 species of tunicata exist. Species are described individually, with remarks on local abundance. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<Contains no references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; GARDINERS BAY; MOLLUSCS; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH; TUNICATA]

455. Yeaton,Sam (1973): A Natural History of Long Island. (Series Ed: Daly,Annette.) The Nature Conservancy, Long Island Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor, NY. 99 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.574.9747 Yeaton)
<A general, qualitative description of the natural history of Long Island, focused almost exclusively on the fauna. Contains chapters on land mammals, snakes, turtles, amphibia and marine invertebrates. Specific localities are mentioned only infrequently, but Montauk is among them. MJA>
<<series of articles that first appeared in Sanctuary, the quarterly magazine of the Long Island Chapter of the Nature Conservancy. General; contains no abundance data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FAUNA; LONG ISLAND; MAMMALS; SNAKES; TERRESTRIAL; TURTLES]

456. Ogburn,Charlton,Jr (1966): The Winter Beach. William Morrow & Company, Inc, New York. 321 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.500.9091 Ogburn)
<Describes a journey along the Atlantic shore, from Maine to the Outer Banks, NC. Includes a chapter on Long Island (concentrating on Montauk and Orient), featuring a general description of the natural history of the area, with some general faunal and floral notes. MJA>
<<very general. No abundance data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FAUNA; FLORA; GEOLOGY; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; ORIENT]

457. Turner,John L (1994): Exploring the Other Island. A Seasonal Guide to Nature on Long Island. Waterline Books, Great Falls, VA. 194 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.508.747 Turner)
<Seasonal, select description of some of Long Island's flora and fauna, both terrestrial and marine. Includes information on when and where to observe the species described. Contains chapters on spring wildflowers (Montauk); salamander breeding; plover, tern & skimmer colonies (Shinnecock); ospreys and DDT (Montauk); alewife runs (Big Fresh Pond); blueberries (Cranberry Bog); songbird migrations; fires; cacti (Orient); orchids; parasitic plants (Hither Hills); white cedar and sweet bay magnolia (Cranberry Bog); carnivorous plants (Cranberry Bog Preserve); whales & dolphins (Montauk); Witch Hazel (Montauk); cranberries (Cranberry Bog Preserve); cormorants (Montauk); winter birds & wildlife at Montauk Point; irruptive species, like the snowy owl (Shinnecock); and the black-capped chickadee (Noyack), among others. Locations in East End area mentioned repeatedly. A list of scientific names of the species mentioned and of natural areas on Long Island is located in the appendix.>
<<No abundance data. Contains L.I. specific bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BIRDS; CRANBERRY BOG; FAUNA; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; ORIENT; WHALES]

458. Ferguson,Henry L (1925): Fishers Island N.Y. 1614-1925. Privately Printed, New York. 103 pages. (reprinted by Harbor Hill Books, Harrison, NY, 1974)
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.974.7252 Ferguson, and SUNYSB library, MAIN STACKS F127 .F5 F47 1974)
<Describes history of Fishers Island. Mentions annual bird migrations, noting an especially numerous hawk fly-over in 1918. From among the many other birds that pass by Fishers Island, some rare stragglers are listed: Black Gyrfalcon, European Curlew Sandpiper, Golden Eagle, Snowy Owl. Breeding of Bank Swallows, Black-crowned Night Herons, Common Terns and other birds is mentioned. Whales occur around the island, and whaling records in the area date back to 1647. MJA>
<<Primarily historical account. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FAUNA; FISHERS ISLAND; MIGRATION; SEASONALITY; WHALES]

459. Hostek,Albert (1976): Native and Near Native. An Introduction to Long Island Plants. The Environmental Centers of Setauket-Smithtown, Inc., Long Island, NY. 99 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.581.974721 Hostek)
<Description of plants occurring on Long Island Individual descriptions of species, but organized into chapters on salt marshes, sand dunes, outwash plains, dry woods, moist woods, abandoned fields, roadsides, moist areas. Blooming period, habitat, use and other biological characteristics are described. No specific locations are named, and no abundance information is given. MJA>
<<general description of L.I. vegetation. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COMMUNITY; FLORA; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND; SALT MARSHES]

460. Schneier,Art (unknown): Common Long Island Grasses and More Long Island Grasses (2 publ). The Nature Conservancy, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.
<<reference obtained from Blumer [NO REF#]. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; GRASSES; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

461. Wenig,Jeffrey (1976): An Introduction to Environmental Science-the Ecology of Long Island. Environmental Publications Asssociates ltd., Plainview, NY. 68 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.574.50974 Wenig)
<Very general description of L.I.'s ecology. Coarse map of regional vegetation included. Description 6 vegetation categories: salt marsh, beach association, fresh water marsh, pine barrens, upland forests and prairie. Pollution and wetland destruction are discussed. In the discussion of wildlife, occassional sightings of Right Whales off Montauk, occurrences of black snakes on Gardiners Island and large herds of deer on Gardiners Island are mentioned. No abundance data nor references are given. MJA>
<<very general account. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FLORA; FOREST; GARDINERS ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; MONTAUK; PINE BARRENS; WILDLIFE]

462. Ewards,Everett J; Rattray,Jeannette Edwards (1956): "Whale Off!" The Story of American Shore Whaling. Van Rees Press, New York. 285 pages. (originally published by Coward-McCann, Inc, 1932)
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.639.28 Edwards)
<This book describes American shore-whaling in general, and the small-boat whaling conducted off the eastern end of Long Island from 1640 to 1918, in particular (being the first and last whaling of this sort done anywhere in America). The anecdotal first part of the book contains accounts of whale catches by the author's family and others, among these the 1907 Amagansett right whale, whose skeleton is on display in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, a right whale off Amagansett in 1890 and a fin whale off Montauk in 1929. The second part of the book discusses the history of shore whaling in New York. Contains photographs. MJA>
<<anecdotal whale information from Long Island's East End. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMAGANSETT; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; WHALES]

463. Wells,Betty (1981): Robins Island. privately published, . 71 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.974.7252 Wells)
<This general description of human and natural history of Robins Island contains a chapter on the island's wildlife. Summarizes observations from a study conducted by the Nature Conservancy (J. & D. Puleston; L. Penny and P. Stoutenburgh). Owls and osprey populations are described as increasing, common breeding birds are identified. About eighty head of white-tailed deer live on the island. An albino deer, living on the island in 1951 (and transferred to the Bronx zoo) is noted. Occasionaly visits by harbor seals are noted. From a study by Peters (1956), 28 varieties of trees, 29 species of grasses, rushes, ferns and shrubs; 7 species of vine and 62 varieties of herbs are cited. The world's largest poison sumac tree and American Elderberry tree were recorded on Robins Island in 1962 and 1972 respectively. MJA>
<<no original data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DEER; DIVERSITY; FAUNA; FLORA; MAMMALS; OSPREY; OWL; SEALS; SHRUBS; TREES; WILDLIFE]

464. Mackay,John W (1956): Mark! A profusely illustrated account of forty years of shooting experiences. Coward-McCann, Inc, New York. 121 pages.
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.799.2 Mackay)
<Anecdotal bird shootings information from Gardiners Island, mostly pheasants and ducks. More than 1000 pheasants were shot by the author's family and friends per year for at least 4 consecutive years. An average of 8000 ducks was killed annually on Gardiners Island. Among two examplary outings described, where roughly 100 birds were taken in 5 days, black ducks made up the great majority of kills, others birds shot being mallard, green-winged teal, redheads, pintail, widgeon, goose, snipe and woodcock. No exact dates are given in the book, but the period described spans from the early 1900's through the Great Depression. MJA>
<<anecdotal, inexact information. Caution! NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DUCKS; GARDINERS ISLAND; HUNTING; PHEASANT]

465. Peters,George H (1952): The Trees of Long Island. The Long Island Horticultural Society, Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, Farmingdale, NY. 63 pages. (The Long Island Horticultural Society Publication No. 1)
(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.582.1609747 Peters)
<A short account of history, distribution and utilization of trees on Long Island and their significance in the development of the region. Also contains the results of the first systematic and comprehensive census of the "big trees" of Long Island, including a species list of the largest specimens recorded. Historic records of Long Island's vegetation date back as far as 1670 (Daniel Denton), geological records as far as the Cretaceous Period. Long Island's 68 native tree species are listed and described, as are changes associated with the development of the island. A list of the biggest trees of all the species reporteed growning on Long Island contains a few references from the East End (e.g. Scarlet Oak on Gardiners Island, Swamp Cottonwood in Greenport, Umbrella pine in Southampton, and more). This report focuses on individual trees. No description of general distribution patterns. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIVERSITY; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; SIZE; TREES]

466. The Long Island Horticultural Society (1963): The Trees of Long Island, Supplement No. 1 to. The Long Island Horticultural Society, Bayard Cutting Arboretum, Great River, NY. 32 pages. (The Long Island Horticultural Society Publication No. 2)

(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.582.1609747 Peters)

<A brief summary of the results of the second tree census of Long Island"s "Big Trees" made berween 1958 and 1963, including a recheck and remeasurements of trees recorded in the original census of 1952. Since the 1952 book (SEE REF #465), which listed a total of 431 species and varieties, 59 have disappeared, principally because they were the only tree of their kind on Long Island. Record trees from eastern L.I. are mentioned. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<lists location and height of large trees on Long Island. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIVERSITY; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; SIZE; TREES]

467. Suffolk County Tercentenary Commission (1985): Bi-Centennial. History of Suffolk County, comprising the adresses delivered at the celebration of the bi-centennial of Suffolk County, N.Y., in Riverhead, November 15, 1883. County of Suffolk, . 125 pages. (reprint of the 1885 original publication by Budget Steam Print, Babylon, NY)

(Riverhead Free Library: REF L.I.COLL.974.725)

<Contains fisheries data and notes of fish most common in local waters at that time. Typical catches are noted. Bluefish, exploited only since 1852, range in weight from 1 to 80 pounds. Contains numerous anecdotal information. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLUE FISH; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; RIVERHEAD; SUFFOLK; WEIGHT]

468. Wilkins,Bruce T (1966): Trends in Commercial Fishery Landings, Town of Southold. Planning Boards, Town of Southold and Village of Greenport, NY.

(not available at SUNY)

<<cited in REF #27. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; CATCH; FISHERIES; GREENPORT; NO ABSTRACT; SOUTHOLD]

469. Kraus,MG (1971): The Colonization of a dredged channel in Goose Creek Long Island. MS Thesis, Hofstra University. 76 p.

<<cited in REF #25. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; COLONIZATION; DREDGING; GOOSE CREEK; NO ABSTRACT]

470. Regional Marine Resources Council (1974): Guidelines for the Management of Long Island Hard Clam Resources. Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, 23 pp.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket, library box #2672)

<History of hard clam fishery in New York is reviewed and management guidelines are given. Contains plots of commercial landings of hard clams from several Long Island bays (1958-1969), including a graph for Gardiners, Peconic and adjoining bays. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; LANDINGS; MANAGEMENT; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH]

471. Wallace,David H; Haje,Roy Louis (1970): Long Island's Relationship to the Marine Environment. State of New York, Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Marine and Coastal Resources, 69 pp.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket, library box #2599)

<Describes various aspects of the commercial and recreational finfish and shellfish fishery (bank & pier, surf, and boat) Discussed shore accessibility. Distributional maps and Commercial landings plots of various fish species in the NY marine district are presented. Peconic-Gardiners bay region is mentioned repeatedly. MJA>

<<no specific Peconic-Gardiners catch information. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; DISTRIBUTION; FISH; FISHERIES; LANDINGS; LONG ISLAND; MAP; PECONIC BAYS; RECREATION; SHELLFISH]

472. Briggs,Philip T (1995): Parasitic Crustaceans Reported from Marine Fishes in Long Island Waters: An Updated In-House for the Bureau of Finfish and Crustaceans. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Oct. 13, 1995, 6 pp.
(files of Philip Briggs, formerly New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)
<Contains lists of 2 parasitic branchiura, 20 parasitic copepoda, and 7 parasitic isopoda species reported from L.I. waters, with their host fish/organism. Caligus schistonyx on Peconic Bay weakfish; Lernanthropus radiatus on blue runners in Peconic and Noyack Bays; Nerocila acuminata on striped bass in Amagansett, Plum Gut; Cirolana concharum on blue claw crab (Fisher Island Sound and Amagansett); and Aega psora on Greenland shark (Fisher Island Sound) mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<Contains reference list. Updates previous 1993 and 1995 versions. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMAGANSETT; BRANCHIURA; COPEPODS; CRUSTACEA; FISH; FISHERS ISLAND; ISOPODS; PARASITES; PECONIC BAYS; PLUM GUT; WEAKFISH]

473. Briggs,Philip T (1985): First record of the copepod Caligus schistonyx from a weakfish. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 32(2), 213-214.
<The weakfish carrying the copepod was caught in Little Peconic Bay. MJA>
<<Reference obtained from REF #472. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COPEPODS; DISEASES; FISH; PARASITES; PECONIC BAYS; RARE; WEAKFISH]

474. Richardson,H (1905): A monograph on the isopods of North America. U.S. National Museum Bulletin 54.
<<cited in REF #472. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; CRUSTACEA; ISOPODS; NO ABSTRACT]

475. Townes,HK (1939): Ecological studies on the Long Island marine invertebrates of importance as fish food or bait. In: A biological survey of the salt waters of Long Island, 1938. Part I. Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. (:) New York State Conservation Department,, 163-176.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Setauket, library shelf)
<Contains annotated species list of benthic invertebrates, caught in grab samples in Great South Bay, Moriches Bay and the Peconic Bay area. MJA>
<<included in REF #32. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIPODS; BAIT; BENTHOS; BIVALVES; CRABS; CRUSTACEA; ECHINODERMATA; GASTROPODA; GREAT SOUTH BAY; ISOPODS; MOLLUSCS; MORICHES BAY; MYSIDS; PECONIC BAYS; POLYCHAETA; SHRIMP; SPECIES LISTS]

476. Westman,James R; Nigrelli,RF (1955): Preliminary studies of menhaden and their mass mortalities in Long Island and New Jersey waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 2(2), 142-153.
(issue missing from NYSDEC library, Setauket)
<<cited in REF #472. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISH; LONG ISLAND; MENHADEN; MORTALITY; NO ABSTRACT]

477. Williams,George C (1970): Ecological Study of Planktonic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Peconic Bays. Proposal, submitted to the New York Ocean Science Laboratory, 21 pp.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #2311)
<Proposal for the duration 1971-1972. Proposes investigations on faunal composition and stock size, spawning periodicity, rates of development, spawning grounds, dispersal and mortality. Earlier work in the vicinity of the Peconic Bay (LIS) is reviewed. Some preliminary collections by the author in the Peconics area (sampled in 1964) found an abundance and diversity of fish eggs and larvae. Stage frequency distributions of bay anchovy eggs from 11-12 June 1964 are plotted. MJA>
<<Unknown whether funding was obtained. Study was possibly conducted by Ferraro (REF #146)? NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEVELOPMENT; DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; EGGS; FISH; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; LARVAE; PECONIC BAYS; PROPOSAL]

478. Merriman,Daniel; Sclar,Ruth C (1952): The Pelagic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Block Island Sound. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 13(3), 165-219.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Account of the pelagic fish eggs and larvae taken in surface and bottom tows over a three-year period (1943-1946) in Block Island Sound. Each occurring species (total: 20) is discussed separately, with comments on identification, abundance, spawning period, general life history and distribution. A key to the fish eggs and larvae of the area by months is included. The data indicate that dominant year-classes of butterfish, weakfish and cunner originated in June-July 1944, and that successful spawning by these three species is correlated with high surface salinity. Catch records and available meteorological data from 1930 to 1948 support the validity of these hypotheses. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND; CATCH; DISTRIBUTION; EGGS; FISH; LARVAE; SEASONALITY; SPAWNING]

479. Perlmutter,Alfred (1946): The Distribution of the Winter Flounder (Pseudopleuronectes americanus) and its Bearing on Management Possibilities. Transactions of the Eleventh North American Wildlife Conference (Reprint); published by the American Wildlife Institute, Washington, DC, pp. 239-250.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket library box #85)

<Brief discussion of winter flounder meristics and biology in the CT, NY, RI and MA region. For tagging experiments, the coastal waters from MA to NJ were divided into 9 areas. A plot is shown of percentage of tagged winter flounders recovered in the original tagging areas and in area units west and east of the area. 10,172 fish were tagged, 1,767 recaptured (including the Peconics-Gardiners Bay region). 93.6% of the fish recaptured were recovered in the same tag area, 4.9% in the areas immediately adjacent. From this, it is concluded that the winter flounders in southern New England and New York are largely localized stocks. MJA>

<<Appendix contains notes on and a general discussion about tagging, hatcheries, overfishing and migration. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; PECONIC BAYS; STOCK; TAGGING; WINTER FLOUNDER]

480. Lobell,Milton J (1939): Report on certain fishes. Winter flounder (Pseudopleuronectes americanus). In: A biological survey of the salt waters of Long Island, 1938. Part I. Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. (:) New York State Conservation Department,, 63-96.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Setauket, library shelf)

<Maps and discussion of distribution in Long Island waters, including Peconic Bay area. Migrations studied by tagging. MJA>

<<Chaptre in multi-authored book (SEE REF #32)>>

[CATCH; FISH; FLOUNDER; MAP; PECONIC BAYS; SEASONALITY]

481. Westman,James R; Neville,William C (1946): Some studies on the life history and economics of the fluke (Paralichthyes dentatus) of Long Island waters. Joint investigation, New York State Conservation Department; U.S. Dept. of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service); and Town of Islip. 15pages.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket, library)

<<cited in NYSDEC reference catalog. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISH; FISHERIES; FLUKE; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

482. Wigley,Susan E; Gabriel,Wendy L (1991): Distribution of Sexually Immature Components of 10 Northwest Atlantic Groundfish Species Based on Northeast Fisheries Center Bottom Trawl Surveys, 1968-86. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Northeast Fisheries Center, Woods Hole, MA. 17 pages.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #4217)

<This study describes distributions of juveniles of the 10 groundfish species in the Gulf of Maine-Georges Bank-Southern New England region subject to regulation under a regional management plan, studied over a 19-year period. The species investigated are: haddock, Atlantic cod, yellowtail flounder, American plaice, witch flounder, redfish, pollock, white hake, windowpane and winter flounder. Distribution maps include the south shore of Long Island, where immature yellowtail flounder, windowpane and winter flounder occur abundantly. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEMERSAL; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; GROUNDFISH; JUVENILES]

483. Serafy,D Keith; Fell,F Julian (1985): Marine Flora and Fauna of the Northeastern United States. Echinodermata: Echinoidea. NOAA Technical Report. NMFS Circular 33, 1-27.
(U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service)
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #3789)
<The echinoid fauna from littoral to abyssal depths of the northeastern United States (Cape Hatteras to northern Nova Scotia) comprises 31 species, in 26 genera and 19 families. An introduction to the external morphology, distribution, and natural history is given along with an illustrated key to the species, an annotated systematic list, and an index. The fauna includes 17 species with wide-ranging distributions on continental slopes or abyssal plains. The ramaining 14 species occur in shallower waters on the continental shelf or upper slope. Of these, eight are tropical in distribution with their northern range extending to the northeastern United States and three are mainly boreal with the northeastern United States at the southern limit of their range. Two species occur only off the eastern United States and one species is cosmopolitan. Peconic Bay region not explicitly mentioned, but included within coverage area. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENTHOS; DISTRIBUTION; ECHINODERMATA; INVERTEBRATES; KEYS; MORPHOLOGY; SEA URCHINS]

484. Smayda,TJ (1973): A survey of phytoplankton dynamics in the coastal waters from Cape Hatteras to Nantucket. Marine Pub. Series 2, 3-1 to 3-100.
<<cited in MESA no. 12. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[NO ABSTRACT; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN; PHYTOPLANKTON]

485. Alperin,Irwin M (1956): Down to the sea-for fish! The New York State Conservationist 10(4), 22-27.
(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library box #4403)
<General account of the popular sport fishes in Long Island waters. Summarizes habitats, seasonality and catches in the NY Marine district. Mentions Peconic Bays as being famous for weakfish. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; PECONIC BAYS; RECREATION; SEASONALITY; WEAKFISH]

486. Gosner,KL (1978): A Field Guide to the Atlantic Seashore. Invertebrates and Seaweeds of the Atlantic Coast from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Hatteras. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. 329 pages. (Peterson Field Guide Series)
<Although not mentioned explicitly, the Peconic-Gardiners Bay region falls within the distributional range of many species described. Eastern Long Island Sound is mentioned repeatedly as a distributional landmark. MJA>
<<Contains only very general distributional information. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; INVERTEBRATES; MACROALGAE; SEAWEEDS]

487. Briggs,Philip T (1968): The Sport Fisheries of Scup in the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 15(2), 165-185.
<Length frequency and weight-length relationships were determined for scup caught by anglers during 1964-1966. Interviews/creel surveys of scup sport fishermen were conducted to determine fishing pressure, catch and seasonality. The number of rowboat anglers increased significantly during 1938-1966. Bank and pier access was limited. Scup changed from a secondary to a preferred species. Harvests ranged between 587,000 and 1,016,000 fish annually. Locations studied were Peconic Bays, Gardiners Bay, Orient, Shinnecock Canal, Block Island Sound and Montauk. Scup caught in the Montauk area were larger than those from Peconic Bays. The number of anglers was estimated to range between 52,473 and 57,642 anglers annually. HICKEY>
<<Reference obtained from Hickey (1985; SEE REF #440)NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ANGLERS; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CATCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; MONTAUK; ORIENT; PECONIC BAYS; SCUP; SHINNECOCK INLET; SIZE; WEIGHT]

488. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1996): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1996. 14 pages.

<Quasi-weekly cell counts (March-May) of Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay, Great South Bay, Moriches Bay and Shinnecock Bay for the year 1996. Stations sampled in May 1996 had consistently lower cell counts than during 1995, which was a bloom year. MJA>

<<dated June 2, 1996 (work in progress). No text (exclusively tables and maps). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

489. Lewis,Daniel; Finch,Rebecca; Cerrato,Robert (1996): An Assessment of Shellfish Resources in the Deep Water Areas of the Peconic Estuary. Abstract, Peconic Estuary Program Conference June 5-6, 1996.

<A survey of the shellfish resources in the deep waters of the Peconic Estuary was undertaken in the fall of 1995 as part of the natural resources assessment for the Peconic Estuary Program. The goals of the study were to assess the status of shellfish resources in the deep (2-9 m) waters of the Peconic estuary and to obtain information on bottom type, the distribution and abundance of shellfish, and the distribution of other species, such as shellfish predators. This study was designed to complement and extend the earlier deep water survey carried out in the western part of the Peconic Estuary by the NYSDEC in 1979 and 1980. Sampling was carried out at 124 stations between Oct. 23 and Nov. 1995. One quarter of NYSDEC stations were resampled and the survey area was expanded to cover the previously unsurveyed areas extending from Shelter Island eastward to a line between Orient Point and Cedar Point. Duplicate 61 m (200 ft) tows were taken at each station using a hydraulic dredge, with an opening of 0.3 m (1 ft), a bar spacing of 19 mm (3/4 in) and a cutting edge set at 76 mm (3 in). Organisms smaller than 19 mm were not collected with 100% efficiency. A total of 31 animal species (25 shellfish and 6 others) were found and identified, along with 4 algae species. Abundance at each station varied from 0 to 6228 individuals per 9.29 m(super)2 = 100 ft(super)2. Excluding Crepidula fornicata, by far the most abundant species in the survey area, abundances ranged from 0 to 236 individuals per 9.29 m(super)2. No shellfish were collected at 24 stations of the estuary, with 14 of these located in Great Peconic Bay. Maximal abundance was found at a station in Gardiners Bay. In general, abundance tended to increase from offshore to onshore and from west to east in the estuary. Lowest abundances were often associated with deeper areas, fine-grained sediments, and the presence of terrebellid polychaete tubes. Highest abundances tended to occur in shallow, sandy areas, often characterized by the presence of shell or stone. Species richness throughout the Peconic estuary ranged from 0 to 16 species per station, and followed the same general pattern as abundance. For 7 of 14 species (hard clam, bay scallop, whelks, sea star, horseshoe crab, hermit crabs and spider crabs), abundances decreased significantly compared to the 1979/1980 NYSDEC study. Five species (surf clam, razor clam, mud crab, lady crab and moon shell) showed no difference in abundance between the two surveys. Two species (blood ark and oyster drill) increased significantly from 1979/1980 to 1995. A similar analysis could not be performed for Crepidula spp. because the data were recorded differently between the two surveys. Based on a qualitative comparison of the data, however, it is likely that Crepidula spp. also increased in abundance from 1979/80 to 1995. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Abstract only. Reference obtained at PEP conference. The "1979/80 NYSDEC study" refers to Fox, 1982 (SEE REF #492)>>

[ABUNDANCE; BENTHOS; CRUSTACEA; DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; FAUNA; FLORA; GARDINERS BAY; GASTROPODA; HARD CLAM; MACROALGAE; MONTAUK; PECONIC BAYS; SCALLOP; SEAWEEDS; SHELLFISH; SHELTER ISLAND]

490. Long Island Regional Planning Board (1984): Feasibility of establishing a large scale, publicly supported hard clam seed hatchery/nursery system for rehabilitating bay resources after an oil spill disaster. (Series Ed: Koppelmann,Lee E.) Long Island Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, NY. 155 pages.

(New York Sea Grant Institute, Stony Brook, library)

<Discusses impacts of oil contamination on Long Island's hard clam fishery. Next to discussing methods of cleanup and damage mitigation, hard clam hatching, nursing and reseeding is discussed. Five locations within the Peconic/Gardiners Bay estuary (Hubbard County Park, Cedar Beach County Park, Northwest Harbor County Park, Maidstone County Park, and Lazy Point Town Park are identified and described as potential land-based nursery sites (including aerial photos). A map, indicating shellfish closure

areas, publicly and privately owned oyster cultivation rights, fish traps and water depth, is presented. Response times, growth and economic factors are discussed. Appendices summarize local government hard clam seeding activity and list private shellfish hatcheries on Long Island. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; LONG ISLAND; OIL POLLUTION; PECONIC BAYS; POLLUTION; RESEEDING; SHELLFISH]

491. NYOSL Staff (1970): The State of Knowledge with Regard to the Effects of Physical, Chemical and Biological Conditions on the Uses of the Coastal Resources. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report 6, 25 pp. (Center for the Environment of Man, Inc., Subcontract No. 3203)

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X GC58 .N53 no. 0006)

<The effects of water quality (S,T, pH, oxygen, turbidity, color, coliform, toxics, nutrients, flotables), physical characteristics (depth, currents, waves, benthic topography, shore characteristics) and biological interactions on finfish and shellfish in "local waters" (i.e. NY, including Long Island) are summarized. Peconic-Gardiners Bay area is not mentioned explicitly, but probably contained in area discussed. Contains extensive bibliography. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; BIBLIOGRAPHY; CHEMICAL; COLIFORM; CURRENTS; FISH; LONG ISLAND; OXYGEN; PH; PHYSICAL; SALINITY; SHELLFISH; TOXICITY; WAVES]

492. Fox,Richard; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1982): Assessment of New York's Shellfish Resources. Completion Report. United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service,. 161 pages. (Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act, Project No. 3-309-R, Period covered: April 1, 1979-March 31, 1982. Approved by: Director,Division of Marine Resources,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)

(files of Robert Cerrato/Daniel Lewis, MSRC, Stony Brook)

<This project assessed shellfish populations using a survey vessel equipped with a towed hydraulic clam-dredge. Next to semi-annual sampling of hard clams in Great South Bay, exploratory shellfish surveys were conducted in other State-owned underwater lands, including an extensive survey of the Peconic-Flanders Bay estuary in 1979 and 1980, Little Peconic Bay and Noyack Bay in 1981, and Lake Montauk in 1979. For exploratory shellfishing surveys, duplicate 100 or 200 ft tows (depending on bottom conditions) were conducted at each station. 93 stations were sampled in 1979, 153 stations in 1980 in the Flanders-Peconic Bay estuary (west of Robins Island), using a Loran grid. Shellfish (hard clam, scallop, whelk, Crepidula), and predators (starfish, horseshoe crabs, hermit crabs, mud crabs, lady crabs and other [noting spider crab, moon snail, brittle stars, sponges, mantis shrimp, oyster drill]) abundances are tabulated for each station as number of individuals per 100 ft (super)2. Some of the results of the Peconic and Flanders Bay surveys were: Virtually all hard clams from Peconic Bay were of chowder size; some smaller clams and a few seed clams were found in Flanders Bay, but there, also, chowders were most prevalent. Scallops, occurring with maximal abundances of up to 22 ind/100sq ft., were usually heavily encrusted by Crepidula fornicata. Whelks were abundant, but by majority smaller than marketable size. Crepidula (measured as bushels) was present in quantity at some sites in Peconic Bay. Starfish were numerous (up to 12 ind/100 sq ft.) at some stations. It is noted that area baymnen hold the starfish resonsible for the apparently reduced yield of scallops recruiting to legal size in recent years. In 1981, 90 stations in Little Peconic Bay/Noyack Bay were sampled and abundances of shellfish (differentiating hard clam by size) and predators were determined (tabulated as previously). From the tables (no discussion is included in report), it is apparent, that hard clams (up to 25 ind/100 sq. ft.) were the most abundant organism, with chowders clearly dominating among the four size classes determined. Scallops were found infrequently, but occurred at some stations at densities of up to 7.25 ind/100 sq. ft. Oysters, mussels and soft clams were not found (or noted). Whelks were found repeatedly, at abundances of up to 26 ind/100 sq. ft. Spider crabs occurred repeately. Appendix II summarizes results of yet another exploratory shellfish survey conducted by the NYSDEC in parts of Lake Montauk on August 29, 1979. The sampling gear consisted of a towed hydraulic dredge (3/4 in. bar spacing, blade: 12 in. wide, 3 in. deep). 12 stations were sampled, selected according to a "look and see" sampling approach. In total, more than 300 hard clams (differentiated by size), 209 scallops, 2 razor clams, 1 surf clam, 2 spider crabs, 8 lady crabs, 1 hermit crab, 4 horseshoe crabs, 2 seastars, 1 channelled whelk, and 1 knobbed whelk were found. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<primarily a data report, consisting of abundance tables and station maps. Very useful benthos data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BENTHOS; CATCH; CRUSTACEA; DISTRIBUTION; FAUNA; FLANDERS BAY; GASTROPODA; HARD CLAM; LAKE MONTAUK; MOLLUSCS; MUSSEL; NOYACK BAY; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; STARFISH; WHELKS]

493. New York Sea Grant Institute (1985): Aquaculture Development in New York State. Final Report. Prepared by the New York Sea Grant Institute of the State University of New York and Cornell University. (93 pp.)
<General discussion of history, development and future potential of aquaculture in New York, aquaculture and the law, financing aquaculture, attitudes, research & technology transfer, and recommendations. Production, landings and harvest data are given for NY state in general. Peconic-Gardiners area is not mentioned explicitly in the text, but a map shows 3 private marine shellfish hatchery/growout facilities, one private seaweed aquaculture research and a one private marine finfish hatchery and growout facility in the area. MJA>
<<very general report. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; CULTURE; DEVELOPMENT; FISH; HATCHERY; MANAGEMENT; MARICULTURE; NEW YORK; PRODUCTION; SHELLFISH]

494. Briggs,Philip T; Weber,Alice (1986): First Record of the Bay Whiff from NY waters. New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 33(81), 65.
<A bay whiff (62 mm) was caught in Noyack Bay in 6.1 m of water. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISH; FISHERIES; NOYACK BAY; RARE; WHIFF]

495. Briggs,Philip T; Grahn,Christina M (1996): Aspects of the Fishery Biology of the Lady Crab (Ovalipes ocellatus) in New York Waters. In-House Paper, May 1995, for the NYSDEC Division of Marine Resources, 16 pages.
<Lady crabs (Ovalipes ocellatus) were sampled in Great South Bay in 1984 using crab pots and in Fire Island Inlet, the Peconics bays system, Jamaica Bay and at Staten Island in 1987 using haul seines and an otter trawl. Carapace width-length relationships were developed for both sexes. Males ranged from 15.5 mm in carapace width to 89.0, averaging 60.7 mm in 1987. Females ranged from 23.6 mm in carapace width to 78.4, averaging 56.3 in 1987. The sex ratio in 1987 was 1.44 males to each female. Newly and recently molted lady crabs were found each month, but molting was most intense in late summer and early fall. Most bichelate lady crabs were right handed. Ovigerous females were found from May through September with the greatest proportions of egg bearing females among all females found from mid-spring through early summer. Ovigerous females ranged from 42.0 mm in carapace width to 78.0 mm, averaging 59.9 mm. Changes in the growth of abdominal width indicated that almost all females 47 mm in carapace width were physically, if not functionally mature. Comparison of propodal length of the crusher claw to carapace width indicated that males first matured at about 61 mm in carapace width. It is proposed that if a minimum size limit is to be imposed on lady crabs that it be at least 2.5 inches (63.5 mm) in carapace width. Support for the protection of ovigerous female lady crabs is reiterated. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<includes figures and tables, bibliography. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; CRUSTACEA; EGGS; LADY CRAB; LIMITS; MATURITY; MORPHOLOGY; OVIGEROUS; SEASONALITY; SIZE]

496. Briggs,Philip T (1996): Horseshoe Crabs. Personal communication to Michael Ahrens on June 17, 1996.
<There exists an undocumented horseshoe crab fishery in the Peconic/Gardiners Bay estuary. The horseshoe crabs are caught by dredging or beach collecting and are used primarily for bait in eel and conch pots, not for medicinal purposes. MJA>
<<no official records available>>
[ARTHROPODS; BAIT; DREDGING; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; HORSESHOE CRABS; PECONIC BAYS]

497. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; Division of Marine Resources,Bureau of Shellfisheries,Sanitation Unit (1996): Classification History of Shellfish Growing Areas in New York. table, 1 page.

(files of Chris LaPorta)

<Summarizes individual acreage of certified shellfish growing areas, from 1970-1990 (in 5-year intervals) and for 1992, 1995 and 1996 (distinguishing seasonally certified acreage for the latter 3 dates). 26 locations lie within the Flanders/Peconic/Gardiners Bay estuary: Napeague Bay, Montauk Bay, Accabonac Harbor, Three Mile Harbor, Gardiners Bay, Northwest Harbor, Shelter Island Sound, Sag Harbor and Coves, West Neck Harbor, Noyack Bay, Southold Bay, Hashamomuck Pond, Orient Harbor, Coecles Harbor, Little Peconic Bay, Cutchogue Harbor, Great Peconic Bay, Flanders Bay, Stirling Basin, Pipes Cove, Napeague Harbor, Cold Spring Pond, Sebonac Creek, North Sea Harbor, Wooley Pond, and Oyster Pond. MJA>

<<Certification status of a particular growing area is based primarily on fecal and total coliform counts. Locations are sampled and analyzed for coliform bacteria at least 5 times per year, and results are summarized in an annual update. Every three years, the data from the previous three years is reviewed for recertification purposes. The sampling within the Flanders/Peconics/Gardiners Bay region is presently conducted by Maureen Davidson, Chris LaPorta and Lisa Tettelbach (personal communication by C. LaPorta to Michael Ahrens, on June 17, 1996). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CERTIFIED/UNCERTIFIED; COLIFORM; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GROWING AREAS; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH]

498. Briggs,Philip T (1990): About Caprellids Found in New York Waters. memo to NYSDEC collegues, dated 2/1/90, 1 page.

(files of NYSDEC, Div. of Marine Resources, East Setauket)

<A list of seven caprellid species found in NY waters, without noting specific locations (e.g. Peconic-Gardiners Bay estuary). MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; CAPRELLIDS; CRUSTACEA; DIVERSITY; NEW YORK]

499. Briggs,Philip T (1995): Blue Crab (Callinectes sapidus) commercial catch data from permit applications, 1986-1994 catches from 1987-1995 permits. In-house report, Dec. 13, 1995.

(files of Philip Briggs, formerly NYSDEC)

<9 tables give blue crab catch data since 1986 as reported by permit holders on the reverse of their following year's crab permit applications. Catch is reported in bushels. These data are multiplied by 45 to obtain catch in pounds. Catch is listed for eight larger NY water bodies, one of these being Gardiners, Peconics, Block Island Sound, and the salt ponds & harbors in East Hampton and Southampton. Catches (in pounds) for the Gardiners/Peconic region are: 0 (1986); 7,043 (1987); 12,263 (1988); 4,230 (1989); 30,015 (1990); 50,580 (1991); 57,015 (1992); 54,225 (1993); and 70,110 (1994). The large increase in catch is due to the large increase in the numbers of permits issued since 1987 (0 in 1986 to 88 in 1994, for the Peconics/Gardiners region), and a direct result of the law creating a commercial foodfish license. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; BLUE CRAB; CATCH; CRUSTACEA; EAST HAMPTON; FISHERIES; FOODFISH; GARDINERS BAY; LANDINGS; LICENSE; PECONIC BAYS; PERMITS; SOUTHAMPTON]

500. National Marine Fisheries Service (1946-1995): New York Shellfish Production. annual tables.

(files of Thomas E Drumm, NYSDEC)

<A list of shellfish catch in bushels and $ value for hard clams, soft clams, oysters, mussels, razor clams, and conchs; and in pounds and $ value for bay scallops in NY waters, listed by towns (including Southampton, Southold, Riverhead, East Hampton and Shelter Island). Furthermore, total catch (not broken down by townships) for NY waters is recorded for lobsters, blue crabs, sea clams, ocean quahogs, and sea scallops. MJA>

<<tables on file at NYSDEC. EXCERPTS PHOTOCOPIED (e.g. 1994 table)>>

[BLUE CRAB; CRUSTACEA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; GASTROPODA; HARD CLAM; LANDINGS; LOBSTER; MUSSEL; NEW YORK; RAZOR CLAMS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SOFT CLAM]

501. Huver,CW (1965): . New York Fish and Game Journal. Albany NY 12(1), 113.
<A Northern Pike (Esox lucius), measuring 48.3 cm total length and lightly colored, was caught in Aug. 1959 in Fishers Island Sound, near Groton Long Point, 17 miles east of the mouth of the Connecticut River. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; FISH; FISHERS ISLAND; PIKE]

502. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; Bureau of Wildlife (1981-1995): Aerial Waterfowl Census. yearly tables, 1 page.
(files of Frank Phillips, NYSDEC, Bldg 40, SUNY, Stony Brook)
<A list of abundances (number of individuals) of 19 species of waterfowl, counted by aerial surveys between 41 landmarks along the Long Island coast (incl. the East End region). MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AERIAL; BIRDS; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GEESE; SWANS; WATERFOWL]

503. Terry,Jim (1987): Accabonac Harbor Area Birds-15 years (of) Observations. unpublished table, 7 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<List of 208 species of birds observed in Accabonac Harbor, noting occurrence (winter, spring, summer, fall), whether bird is summer or winter visitor, migrant, and whether bird has bred in area. From the list, 73 species have been observed breeding. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ACCABONAC HARBOR; BIRDS; BREEDING; DIVERSITY; EAST HAMPTON; MIGRATION; REPRODUCTION; SEASONALITY]

504. Wick,Steve (1990): But Where Are the Others? Ospreys missing from Shelter Island preserve, officials worried. Newsday (30 March), .
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<While in East Hampton, birds (incl. ospreys), have returned early this year, on Shelter Island only half of the ospreys are back. In the previous year (1989), there were 14 active nests at the Mashomack Preserve. Horned owls and a heat spell are discussed as possible causes. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EAST HAMPTON; OSPREY; SHELTER ISLAND]

505. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; Division of Fish and Wildlife (1988): Long Island Regional Aerial Osprey Productivity Survey-1988. unpublished table.
(files of Larry Penny)
<This table lists osprey nests on Long Island by location for 1988, noting activity, number of young, plus additional comments. The following subtotals were found: South Fork, 18 active nests with 17 young; North Fork, 13 active nests with 22 young; Orient, 26 active nests with 39 young; Robins Island, 4 active nests with 2 young; Plum Island, 11 active nests with 14 young; Fishers Island, 8 active nests with 12 young; Shelter Island (Mashomack), 10 active nests with 11 young; Shelter Island (others), 7 active nests with 11 young;and Gardiners Island, 51 active nests with 62 young. MJA>
<<more years available at NYSDEC>>
[ACTIVITY; AERIAL; BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; NESTS; OSPREY; PRODUCTION]

506. Group for the South Fork (1991): Osprey Survey Conducted for South Fork Sites. Notice "for immediate release", Aug. 5, 1991, contact: Mike Bottini, 2 pages.
(files of Larry Penny)
<24 artificial nesting platforms on the South Fork were occupied by ospreys in the 1991 breeding season. Availability of suitable nesting sites is an important factor in osprey recovery. Effects of DDT on reproductive success are discussed. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; DDT; NESTS; OSPREY; PESTICIDES; REPRODUCTION; SOUTH FORK]

507. Miller,Lucy; Penny,Larry T (1995): Piping Plover and Least Tern Protection Report. East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department, . 14 pages.

(Files of Larry Penny)

<While there were five more plover pairs in East Hampton in 1995 than last (29 pairs in 1995, 24 in 1994), the number of chicks that fledged was lower (37 in 1995, and 40 in 1994). This represents a productivity rate of 1.27 in 1995, compared to 1.66 in 1994, and is lower than the productivity rates recommended for the recovery of this species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The five sites that the Natural Resources Department was responsible for had 16 pairs of plovers and produced 27 fledged chicks. This is a productivity rate of 1.69 and is above the statewide average of 0.97. Nesting sites and productivity are tabulated. 3% of the eggs laid were lost to predatrors. The tropical storm Allison was responsible for the destruction of 6% of the eggs laid. Magnitude and causes of chick loss are discussed. The least tern population appears to be increasing while the least tern productivity is decreasing. Adults numbered 354 in 1993, 506 in 1994 and 654 in 1995. Nonetheless, the number of chicks fledged dropped, from 49 in 1993, 8 in 1994, to 3 in 1995. The storm Allison washed out at least 42 least tern nests on Napeague Beach. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; EAST HAMPTON; MORTALITY; PIPING PLOVER; REPRODUCTION; SURVIVAL; TERN]

508. Scheibel,Michael S; Penny,Larry T; Young,Kathy; Young,David (1983): Breeding Bird Count. unpublished species list, dated 6/18/83.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<A list of breeding birds for the Central Suffolk Breeding Bird Survey. 68 species of birds (947 individuals) observed breeding (mileage: driving 35 mi, on foot 5 mi; 7.5 hrs). The location surveyed (not indicated) was from Quogue to Eastport, south of L.I.E. and north of Montauk Highway, within the Peconic watershed (personal communication, Larry Penny, Eeast Hampton, June 19, 1996). MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BIRDS; BREEDING; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; PECONIC RIVER]

509. Penny,Larry T (1993): Nature Notes. The East Hampton Star (4 March), 1 page.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<Report on water fowl, other birds and wildlife, as seen or reported from others from others during the spring in the East Hampton surroundings. Mentions redhead ducks, canvasback, Ross's goose, wood ducks, coots, thick-billed murre, black-backed gulls, bluebirds, robins, bald eagles, hawks, a fox, turkey and tiger salamanders. Dates and locations are given. Some lie on the Atlantic Ocean side. MJA>

<<"Nature Notes" constitute an ongoing article-series by the author and appear in frequent intervals. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; SPRING; WATERFOWL; WILDLIFE]

510. Anon. (1991): Montauk Christmas Count History. unpublished list, unauthored, printed April 20, 1991.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<Summary of counts (numbers of individuals) for 221 species of birds, observed during the annual Montauk Chrismas counts, from 1920-1990. MJA>

<<The Montauk Christmas Bird Counts are cuurently organized and compiled by Hugh McGuinness (phone: 725 6037). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT; COUNTS; DIVERSITY; HISTORY; MONTAUK]

511. Tucker,Gordon C (1991): Letter to John Thatcher, Jr, Fishers Island Conservancy, Inc. dated Nov. 19, 1991, 2 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<This letter reports presence of Angelica lucida in abundance on several lots at the East End of Fishers Island, based on field observations conducted on Nov. 7, 1991. Chenopodium rubrum occurs at the south shore of the island, at the upper edge of the beach. Both species mentioned are rare species in NY State and are known only from Fishers Island. Encolosed map indicates locations of populations of A. lucida. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FISHERS ISLAND; FLORA; RARE]

512. Zaremba,Robert E (1984): Helianthemum dumosum in the Montauk Downs. letter to Larry Penny, dated 11/15/84, 2 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<Map indicating location of H. dumosum in the Montauk Hills (around Prospect Hill), as observed in 1984. A note mentions that H. dumosum does well following fire. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FIRE; FLORA; MONTAUK; RARE; TERRESTRIAL]

513. Raynor,Gilbert S (Unknown): Species List of birds found on Robins Island, 1952 and 1982. first draft, unpublished list, 1 page.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<List of 44 species of birds, with comments and notes on status for the years 1952 and 1982. Presence/absence not clear. Some count data are given. MJA>
<<Author deceased. Page appears to be taken from a larger study (p. 5 given at bottom), thus incomplete. For more information contact Mike Scheibel or The Nature Conservancy>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; ROBINS ISLAND; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

514. Zaremba,Robert E (1984): Status of Helianthemum dumosum on Long Island. Memorandum to Peggy Bliss, dated July 5, 1984; 3 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<A list of ten documented stations for H. dumosum on Long Island, all of which occur within the East End region (South Fork). Locations are indicated on a map, and population size (stands) is noted. Historical records of H. dumosum on the North Fork and Gardiners Island are noted, but no reference is given. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; RARE; SOUTH FORK; TERRESTRIAL]

515. Logan,Patrick; Morreale,Stephen J (1991): Dear Sea Turtle Beach Patrol Volunteer. letter, letterhead: Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, Inc., dated Dec. 27, 1991, 1 page.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<lists species, date and location of 13 sea turtles (8 ridleys, 4 loggerhead, 1 green), collected during the 1991 winter season so far. More than half of these were collected in the East End area. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; REPTILES; STRANDINGS; TURTLES]

516. East Hampton Town; Natural Resources/Environmental Protection Department (1995): Results of the First Breeding Bird Survey in the Town of East Hampton, New York. manuscript, 7 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<On June 10, 1995, the Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department, the Group for the South Fork and the South Fork History Society coordinated the first annual breeding bird survey in East Hampton. In all, 1873 individuals, representing 72 species were recorded on eight routes totaling 61 miles (table provided). Of these, 211 individuals belonged to 28 species of neotropical migrants (table provided). The most numerous species was the American robin, with 215 individuals counted. The 8 routes are indicated on a map. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; DIVERSITY; EAST HAMPTON; MIGRATION]

517. Terry,Jim (Unknown): Birds of the Amagansett Area. undated manuscript, 3 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<List of birds, indicating seasonal (winter, spring, summer, fall) abundance (abudant, common, uncommon, occasional) for over 150 species in the Amagansett area. The photocopy available is cut off at bottom, so the exact number of species could not be determined. An introductory paragraph notes the uniqueness of the Amagansett area along the Atlantic Coast flyway and mentions several "interesting birding areas" in the vicinity: Northwest Woods, the Potato Farms at Wainscott, and the Shoreline of Gardiners Bay, up to and including Montauk Point. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE (template text partially cut off)>>
[INCOMPLETE; ABUNDANCE; AMAGANSETT; BIRDS; DIVERSITY; SEASONALITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

518. East Hampton Town; Natural Resources Department (1996): Two Years of Breeding Bird Surveys in East Hampton Town 1993-1994. Summary Report. unfinished draft, 45 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<14 areas of East Hampton were surveyed for breeding birds using a strip-map method. 53 species of birds were observed breeding and 803 individual territories were mapped over a 2 year period. Breeding status was determined through repeated observation and territory mapping. Nest density was calculated using a "radius of detectability" for each species to determine the area actually sampled. Frequency versus density analysis allowed to estimate the importance of certain habitats for species not found throughout the Town. Some species of concern for their declining populations in New York State still occur in good numbers. The black-throated green warbler, not confirmed breeding by the New York State Breeding Bird Atlas, was confirmed breeding in the Northwest woods area. Results are presented individually for the 14 sites surveyed, including habitat description, transect location, species richness, nesting density and visitors. Results are discussed for forest interior, forest edge and non-area sensitive species, and by habitat.>
<<Work in progress, contains appendices and bibliography. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; DIVERSITY; EAST HAMPTON; HABITAT; REPRODUCTION]

519. New York Natural Heritage Program (1986): Priority listings of rare and natural communities with occurrences on Long Island.
<notes 35 communities in Peconics area. MJA>
<<citing source lost>>
[INCOMPLETE; COMMUNITY; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; RARE]

520. East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department (1993): 1993 Revised List of Rare and Endangered Plants, Culloden Point. Attachment C of a Grant Proposal to the State Park and Recreation Department, 1 page.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<Since the time of the original application (1987), additional rare species have been found on the Culloden Point site. These include 7 new plant species. Over 800 hardwood trees have been inventoried and charted. Results indicate that Culloden Point Forest is the largest and possibly the oldest forest on the South Fork of Long Island (the hardwood forest on Gardiners Island may be older). 90% of the big trees and 95% of the critical habitats fall within the area destined to become parkland under the revised application. At least 41 bird species are probable breeders on the site. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; CULLODEN POINT; FLORA; FOREST; GARDINERS ISLAND; HABITAT; RARE; TREES]

521. Warner,John W; Hanna,WE; Landry,RJ; Wulforst,JP; Neeley,JA; Holmes,RL; Rice,CE; Soil Conservation Service (1975): Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. 101 pages. (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in Cooperation with Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station)
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<Classifies Soils in Suffolk County. Identifies locations of soils (mentioning location on the East End explicitly), estimates yields, and identifies indicator species. Describes typical wildlife. MJA>
<<contains bibliography and glossary. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGRICULTURE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; INDICATOR SPECIES; SOIL; SUFFOLK; WILDLIFE]

522. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (1981): Section 201-Wastewater Facility Plan of the L.I. South Fork (East Hampton) Drainage Basin. C-36-1181. Engineering and Environmental Data Report. Towns of East Hampton & Southampton, Suffolk County, NY. 324 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<Describes Plant and Animal Communities in the Southampton/East Hampton area. Characterizes coastal communities and upland communities, identifying typical species. One table lists the key aquatic invertebrate species in the coastal waters of Long Island, differentiating benthic and planktonic organisms. Another table lists the vertebrate fauna verified to occur in the study area, noting the habitat or vegetation category of occurrence. The list encompasses 22 mammal, 88 bird, 13 amphibian, 13 reptile, and 35 fish species. No indication is made whether this list is considered to be complete. Another table lists indicator

plant species on the Long Island South Fork (East Hampton), categorized by major habitats (marshes, dunes & beaches, pine barrens, woods, fields, first growth woods, red maple swamp. One chapter defines and identifies environmentally sensitive areas (map). Sewage treatment and nutrient input are discussed extensively. MJA>

<<contains bibliography, maps and tables. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BENTHOS; BIRDS; COMMUNITY; EAST HAMPTON; ENVIRONMENT; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; HABITAT; INDICATOR SPECIES; INVERTEBRATES; MAMMALS; NUTRIENTS; PLANKTON; REPTILES; SEWAGE; SOUTHAMPTON; SUFFOLK; VEGETATION]

523. Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (1979): General Habitat Types Found in Suffolk County. Draft.

<<citing source lost. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; HABITAT; NO ABSTRACT; SUFFOLK]

524. Long Island Lighting Company; Malcolm Pirnie,Inc (1988): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Underground Transmission Cable, Shelter Island, New York. Draft, 192 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<Very brief description of the significant habitats (Shell Beach and Mashomack Preserve) and rare, threatened or endangered species (e.g. piping plover and least terns) on Shelter Island. The proposed route for the cable is considered sufficiently removed form the Mashomack Preserve and Shell Beach. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; DEIS; DEVELOPMENT; HABITAT; RARE; SHELTER ISLAND]

525. Middleton,Kontokosta Associates (1988): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East Hampton Airport. Master Plan Update, 166 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton and files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E14)

<This report discusses the environmental impacts of an "improvement" of East Hampton's airport, as called for in the Master Plan Update. The report contains a chapter on terrestrial and aquatic ecology. The airport includes three habitat types (open grassland, upland forest and a kettle hole wetland). Species lists for plants and animals (birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians are given for different locations within the airport area. Species actually observed during a field survey are indicated. At least 9 species of birds, and 5 species of mammals were observed. Impacts and mitigation are discussed. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; MAMMALS; REPTILES; TERRESTRIAL]

526. DeAngelis,Kate; Friedman,Barnaby; Galcik,Walter; Jacobs,Betsy; Janums,Pat; Miller,Lucy; Penny,Larry T (1995): Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995. East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department, East Hampton, NY. 48 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<The water bodies in this survey, from west to east are: Northwest Creek, Three Mile Harbor, Hog Creek, Accabonac Harbor, Napeague Harbor and Lake Montauk. Results are presented in tables and figures (without discussion). Northwest Harbor had the lowest SAV in terms of number of species, numbers of individuals per station, and overall abundance. Lake Montauk had the highest number of individuals and species per station. SAV was found at all stations in only two water bodies--Lake Montauk and Accabonac Harbor. At Northwest Creek, only 34% of the stations had SAV. Hog Creek had the greatst relative abundance of eelgrass and the highest average number of eelgrass individuals per station and the highest frequency of occurrence--86% of the stations sampled. Northwest Creek had the least amount of eelgrass. In Accabonac Harbor, red algae and green algae were dominant; in Lake Montauk and Three Mile Harbor, red algae were dominant; in Napeague Harbor, reds and browns were dominant; and in Northwest Creek, browns wre dominant. In terms of SAV bottom habitat at this point of time, it appears that Northwest Creek has the least suitable bottom and Lake Montauk the most suitable. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains species lists, distribution maps, and pie diagrams of relative dominance. The study is being repeated in 1996. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ACCABONAC HARBOR; DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; EAST HAMPTON; EELGRASS; HOG CREEK; LAKE MONTAUK; MACROALGAE; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTHWEST CREEK; THREE MILE HARBOR; VEGETATION]

527. Penny,Larry T (1994): 1994 Piping Plover--Least Tern Production. Letter to Diane Mamay and Tony Bullock, dated Sept. 15, 1994, 7 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<Data on breeding success was compiled jointly by the Nature Conservancy and the East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department. 1994 was a relatively successful year for piping plovers: At least 40 chicks fledged from 28 egg clutches produced by 24 different pairs. At least three, possibly as many as six pairs were multiple nesters. In total, 104 eggs were laid, of which 70 hatched. The overall production rate--average number fledged per pair of adults--was 1.66, being the highest rate recorded for East Hampton Town since the advent of serious record keeping in the mid-1980s. The previous year, 25 pairs fledged 34 chicks (production rate 1.36). Some areas, though, were much less productive in 1994 than in the previous year, for example Gerard Drive at Accabonac Harbor. Breeding success for least terns was extremely low. Although 253 pairs were counted, only 8 chicks fledged (1992: 177 pairs, 49 fledged). Human disturbance and flooding are discussed. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<contains tabulated data on nests, locations, clutch size, and nest history. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EAST HAMPTON; NESTS; PIPING PLOVER; REPRODUCTION; TERN]

528. Downer,RH; Liebelt,Chris E (1990): 1989 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY, and Seatuck Research Foundation, Islip, NY, . 200 pages.
(files of Lucy Miller, formerly East Hampton Natural Resources Department)
<Population estimates covering four years for American Oystercatchers, five years for cormorants, wading birds and gulls, six years for Common, Roseate and Gullbilled Terns and Black Skimmers, seven years for Piping Plovers and eight years (with the 1982 partial survey conducted by the NYSDEC) for Least Terns are reported. Three species of wading birds (Cattle Egret, Little Blue Heron and Yellow-crowned Night Heron) continue to exhibit decreasing population trends. Double-crested Cormorants and Common Terns appear to be slightly increaing in the survey area. Many locations within the Peconic/Gardiners Bay area are mentioned. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; CORMORANT; EGRET; HERON; MAP; NESTS; OYSTERCATCHER; PIPING PLOVER; POPULATION; SKIMMER; TERN]

529. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1988): Atlantic Coast Piping Plover Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner, MA. 77 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<Eastern Long Island beaches are noted for providing one of the major piping plover nesting areas along the Atlantic Coast. In 1986, approximately 106 nesting pairs occurred at 58 different sites. Along with some central North Shore sites, the inside bay of the North and South Forks are areas of greatest nesting activity. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; NESTS; NORTH FORK; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; SOUTH FORK]

530. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1996): Piping Plover (Charadrius melodus), Atlantic Coast Population, Revised Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, MA. 245 pages.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<Among other contents, this report summarizes piping plover productivity estimates for the U.S. Atantic Coast (1987-1994). The ratio of chicks fledged/pair shows an increase in NY since 1993. The appendix features maps of present and potential breeding sites, including a map for eastern Long Island, showing >30 sites; and a tabulated summary of Atlantic Coast Piping Plover breeding site information, listing 55 separate sites for NYS, with most of these in eastern Long Island. Appendix C summarizes current and needed breeding site management activities for each site. MJA>
<<The Atlantic Coast Piping Plover Recovery Team consists of Anne Hecht, David Avrin, Scott Melvin, Janice Nicholls, Christopher Raithel, and Karen Terwilliger. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HABITAT; NESTS; PIPING PLOVER; POPULATION DYNAMICS; PROTECTION; RARE; REPRODUCTION]

531. Meskill,Kenneth J; Alfieri,Michelle L; Sommers,Laura A; Miller,Robert L (Eds.) (1995): 1994 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey. 1994 New York State New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY. 154 pages.

(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<The survey has expanded from its beginning in 1983, when only least terns and piping terns were monitored. In 1984, only terns, black skimmers and piping plovers were monitored. By 1985, all terns, black skimmers, double-crested cormorants, wading birds, gulls and piping plovers were included in the survey. American oystercatchers were added in 1986. From 1987 to 1993, all these species were surveyed each year. In 1994, terns and plovers were surveyed, with another all-species count planned for 1995. Birds (adults and pairs) are listed by Towns, and within towns by site. In 1994, for piping plover, East Hampton had 25, Riverhead had 1, Shelter Island 15, Southampton 56, and Southold 16 pairs. For Black Skimmer, East Hampton had 20, and Southampton 67 pairs. Common tern, East Hampton had 90, Southampton 1488, and Southold 7795 pairs. Least Tern: East Hampton 312, Riverhead 28, Shelter Island 46, Southampton 685, and Southold 164 pairs. 14 Roseate Tern pairs occurred in East Hampton. Population trends are discussed. Appendix features maps and individual description of survey sites. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; PIPING PLOVER; POPULATION; SKIMMER; TERN; WATERFOWL]

532. Sommers,Laura A; Miller,Robert L; Meskill,Kenneth J; Alfieri,Michelle L (Eds.) (1994): 1992-1993 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY. 80 pages.

(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<Lists abundances for 21 species of waterbirds nesting on Long Island, from 1985-1993, including cormorants, ibis, oystercatcher, plover, skimmer and several species of egret, heron, gull and terns. Many locations in eastern Long Island are mentioned explicitly and shown on maps (in appendix). MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BIRDS; CORMORANT; EGRET; HERON; NESTS; OYSTERCATCHER; PIPING PLOVER; SKIMMER; TERN; WATERFOWL]

533. Allen,Robert P (1938): Black-crowned Night heron colonies on Long Island. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 49, 43-53.

<<cited in REF #602. Unknown whether concerned with Peconic area>>

[BIRDS; COLONIES; HERON; LONG ISLAND; NESTS; NO ABSTRACT]

534. Litwin,Thomas S; Ducey-Ortiz,Anne M; Lent,Richard A; Liebelt,Chris E (Eds.) (1993): 1990-1991 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey. 2 vols. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY, and Seatuck Foundation, Islip, NY, . 436 pages.

(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<In 1990 and 1991, 59,301 and 64,907 pairs, respectively, of 22 colonial waterbird species and Piping Plovers were surveyed throughout New York's marine coastline. Population estimates covering six years for American Oystercatchers, seven years for cormorants, wading birds and gulls, eight years for Common, Roseate and Gull-billed Terns and Black Skimmers, nine years for Piping Plovers, and ten years (with the 1982 partial survey conducted by NYSDEC) for Least Terns are reported. Colony sites are described individually. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; LONG ISLAND; PIPING PLOVER; TERN]

535. MacLean,David C; Litwin,Thomas S; Ducey-Ortiz,Anne M; Lent,Richard A (Eds.) (1988): 1987 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey. Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Seatuck Research Program, Islip, NY. 174 pages. (conducted by the Seatuck Research Program in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)

(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<In 1987, 63,897 pairs of 20 species of colonial waterbirds and Piping Plovers were surveyed along the marine coastline of New York State. This marked the second year surveying American Oystercatchers, the third year surveying cormorants, wading birds and gulls, the fourth year surveying Common, Roseate and Gull-billed terns and Black Skimmers, the fifth year for Piping Plovers, and the sixth (including a partial count in 1982 by NYSDEC) for Least Terns. Preliminary examination of these data indicate that most of the species are maintaining relatively stable populations. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; LONG ISLAND; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; TERN]

536. MacLean,David C; Litwin,Thomas S (Eds.) (1987): 1986 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey. Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Seatuck Research Program, Islip, NY. 160 pages. (conducted by the Seatuck Research Program in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)

(files of Lucy Miller, formerly East Hampton Natural Resources Department)

<The 1986 survey collected data on twenty species of waterbirds, including cormorants, wading birds, piping plovers, gulls, terns, and skimmers nesting in the New York marine region (locations in eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly). Data from previous years is summarized, going back to 1982 for least terns. 1986 marked the addition of American Oystercatcher to the list of species surveyed. On Gardiners Island, herons, egrets, ibises, common terns, roseate terns, and skimmers decreased, while gulls increased. Human disturbance continued to plague the majority of the waterbirds. Colonies are described and mapped in the appendix. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; GULLS; HERON; LONG ISLAND; PIPING PLOVER; SKIMMER; TERN; WATERFOWL]

537. Peterson,David M; Litwin,Thomas S; MacLean,David C; Lent,Richard A (Eds.) (1986): 1985 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey. Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Seatuck Research Program, Islip, NY. 158 pages. (conducted by the Seatuck Research Program in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)

(files of Lucy Miller, formerly East Hampton Natural Resources Department)

<Summarizes breeding sites and annual counts (adults) for piping plover (1983-1985) and for least terns (1982-1985). Many sites lie in eastern Long Island. Area specific abundance information is given for 1984 and 1985 for gull-billed tern, Forster's tern, common tern, roseate tern, and black skimmer. Counts are summarized for 1985 for egret (great and snowy), heron (tri-colored, black-crowned and yellow-crowned), ibis, black-backed gull and herring gull. Breeding colonied are identified and described in appendix (incl. maps). MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NESTS; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; TERN; WATERFOWL]

538. U.S. Department of the Interior,Fish and Wildlife Service; New York Conservation Department (1954-1969): New York Landings. Marine District. variable page number.

(on file at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Div. of Marine Resources, East Setauket)

<A bulletin-series issued monthly by the Fish and Wildliffe Service and the New York Conservation Department, Bureau of Marine Fisheries. The report contains data on landings of marine fishery products (34 species of fish, 3 species of clams, conch, oyster, scallop lobster and squid) by gear and district. The coast of Long Island is subdivided into 9 districts, of which district no. 8 covers Gardiners, Peconic and adjoining bays. In addition to the monthly reports, the data for each year is summarized in an annual summary. The series was continued by the U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service) and the New York Conservation Department under the same name up to and including 1979 (SEE REF #539). MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; CONCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; GASTROPODA; GEAR; HARD CLAM; LANDINGS; LOBSTER; MOLLUSCS; MUSSEL; NEW YORK; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; SCALLOP; SHELLS; SQUID]

539. U.S. Department of Commerce; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; National Marine Fisheries Service; New York Conservation Department; Bureau of Marine Fisheries (1969-1979): New York Landings. Marine District. variable page number.

(on file at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Div. of Marine Resources, East Setauket, NY. A duplicate (photocopied) file of the series is in posession of Alice Weber, NYSDEC, East Setauket.)

<This series is a continuation of the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries series of the same name (SEE REF #538). Beginning with 1970, landings are reported for 43 species of fish (instead of previously 34 fish species), with more species added in subsequent reports, and for various species of shellfish and squid. Beginning with 1970, landings are no longer reported by district (previously 12, one of these being "Gardiners, Peconics and adjoining bays"), but by county instead (New York, Kings, Nassau, Suffolk). Data collection, previously conducted by the NYS Conservation Department, was transferred to NMFS. Although jurisdiction and publication format changed, the method of data collection remained unaltered (i.e. by port; thus the raw data, in posession of NMFS could be re-evaluated by marine district [e.g. Gardiners, Peconics and adjoining bays]; personal communication P. Briggs, formerly NYSDEC, June 20, 1996). Publication of this series was discontinued after 1979, but data collection was continued by the National Marine Fisheries Service. MJA>

<<SEE ALSO REF #538. Beginning with the 1971 annual survey, the co-author changed its name to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Marine and Coastal Resources, located in Stony Brook (previously Ronkonkoma). Some issues are missing in the NYSDEC files. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CATCH; CONCH; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; GASTROPODA; GEAR; HARD CLAM; LANDINGS; LOBSTER; MOLLUSCS; MUSSEL; NEW YORK; OYSTER; SCALLOP; SHELLS; SQUID; SUFFOLK]

540. Jensen,Albert C (1974): Sport fishing for cod. The New York State Conservationist 28(6), 15-19.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<Describes party boat cod fishing out of Montauk, mentioning Cox Ledge. Describes seasonal arrival and departure of the cods, giving 1973 as an example. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BOATS; COD; FISH; FISHERIES; MONTAUK; RECREATION]

541. Clark,John S (1968): Seasonal Movements of Striped Bass Contingents of Long Island Sound and the New York Bight. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. Washington DC 97(4), 320-343.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<Recaptures of striped bass, Morone saxatilis, tagged along the norhteast Atlantic coast of the U.S. from 1959 to 1963 gave evidence of varied patterns of seasonal movement of the species. From analysis of distribution patterns of 498 recaptured fish, it is shown that distinguishable contingents of striped bass seasonally inhabit Long Island Sound and coastal waters of the New York bight. Three groups that appeared to be of Hudson River origin were the Hudson Estuary, Hudson-Atlantic and Hudson West-sound Contingents. The origins of a fourth group, the Long Island Sound Contingent was not evident. Other contingents, of southern or undetermined origin, also appeared in the area from spring to fall. The Hudson River is shown to be a major spawning river and source of recruitment of striped bass populations of Long Island Sound and the New York Bight. Many striped bass recovered in the "East Sound Area" (one of 13 areas) were actually caught in the Peconic-Gardiners Bay estuary. It is suggeted that most fish in the eastern Long Island area winter in South Coast areas, return in spring and summer, and terminate their northerly migration in the eastern Long Island area. Includes many maps, indicating recapture locations, color-coded for season. FROM FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; MIGRATION; STOCK; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

542. Porter,John; Saila,Saul B (1969): Cooperative striped bass migration study. University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography. Unpublished manuscript prepared under Contract 14-16-005, Bur. Sport Fish and Wildl., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

<A separate race of striped bass inhabits the Hudson River-New York city area and contributes only a small percentage to the migrating coastal population. FROM AUSTIN AND CUSTER>

<<Annotation incomplete. Reference obtained from Austin and Custer, 1977 (SEE REF #277). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; FISH; MIGRATION; STOCK; STRIPED BASS; TAGGING]

543. Colton,John B,Jr; Marak,Robert R (1969): Guide for Identifying the Common Planktonic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Continental Shelf Waters, Cape Sable to Block Island. (Laboratory Reference No. 69-9) Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole. 72 pages.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<During the spring of 1953, 1955, 1956 and 1957 ichthyoplanktonic surveys were conducted in the Gulf of Maine and contiguous waters (until Block Island) to determine the distribution of haddock eggs and larvae. In 1956-58 the distribution of herring larvae was surveyed in the same area The eastern boundary of the survey was 72 W longitude and the inshore boundary the 20 m isobath. The more common planktonic fish eggs and larvae are described. The average diameter of the egg and oil globule are given along with the average hatching length and range in hatching length of the larvae. Identifying characteristics of the pro- and postlarvae (pigmentation and morphological data) are described and illustrated. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND; EGGS; FISH; ICHTHYOPLANKTON; IDENTIFICATION; JUVENILES; LARVAE; MORPHOLOGY]

544. Freeman,Bruce L; Walford,Lionel A (1974): Anglers' Guide to the United States Atlantic Coast. Fish Fishing Grounds & Fishing Facilities. (Section II, Nantucket Shoals to Long Island Sound.) U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, WA. 16 pages.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<This report contains detailed maps of fishing grounds in the Peconic-Gardiners Bay region. The most commly caught fish are described and illustrated, including fishing methods. Information on depth, boat rental, launching and services are tabulated by village. Contains glossary. MJA>

<<oversize. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; MAP; PECONIC BAYS]

545. Freeman,Bruce L; Walford,Lionel A (1974): Anglers' Guide to the United States Atlantic Coast. Fish Fishing Grounds & Fishing Facilities. (Section III, Block Island to Cape May, New Jersey.) U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, WA. 21 pages.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<This report contains detailed maps of fishing grounds in the southern Peconic-Gardiners Bay region, off Montauk, and along the south shore of Long Island. The most commly caught fish are described and illustrated, including fishing methods. Information on depth, boat rental, launching and services are tabulated by village. Contains glossary. MJA>

<<oversize. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ANGLERS; ATLANTIC OCEAN; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; MAP; MONTAUK; PECONIC BAYS; SOUTH SHORE]

546. Fogarty,Michael J; Hyman,Martin A; Johnson,George F; Griscom,Clement (1983): Distribution, Relative Abundance, and Seasonal Production of American Lobster, Homarus americanus, Larvae in Block Island Sound in 1978. NOAA Technical Report NMFS 775, 23-28.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<Neuston samples were collected at eight stations in Block Island Sound (north of Block Island) at approximately weekly intervals from May through September 1978, and sorted for lobster larvae. Larvae were collected between 1 June and 22 August 1978. Fourth stage larvae were numerically dominant, comprising 63% of the 1,030 larvae collected in this survey. Stepwise multiple regression analysis of hydrographic and climatological variables on total larval density demonstrated that water temperature and wind velocity explained 61.5% of the observed variance. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<data from waters adjacent to Peconic-Gardiners Bay area. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CRUSTACEA; DEVELOPMENT; ENVIRONMENT; LARVAE; LOBSTER; SEASONALITY; TEMPERATURE; WIND; ZOOPLANKTON]

547. Dudley,Patricia L; Illg,Paul L (1991): Marine Flora and Fauna of the Eastern United States. Copepoda, Cyclopoida: Archinotodelphyidae, Notodelpphyidae, and Ascidicolidae-Associates of Ascidians. NOAA Technical Report NMFS 96, 1-39. (U.S. Department of Commerce)

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library)

<This manual includes an introduction to the general biology, a selected bibliography, and an illustrated key to 11 genera and 17 species of copepods of the Crustacea, subclass Cyclopoida, families Archinotodelphyidae, Notodelphyidae and Ascidicolidae, associated with ascidian from the Atlantic Coast. Species distributed from the Gulf of Maine to Long Island Sound are emphasized. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<Peconic-Gardiners Bay region not mentioned explicitly, but results are probably generalizable. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COPEPODS; CRUSTACEA; DIVERSITY; IDENTIFICATION; LONG ISLAND; MORPHOLOGY; SYSTEMATICS]

548. Steimle,Frank W (1990): Benthic Macrofauna and Habitat Monitoring on the Continental Shelf of the Northeastern United States. I. Biomass. NOAA Technical Report NMFS 86, 1-28.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library shelf)

<This study examined benthic macrofaunal biomass and related data annually between 1978 and 1985 at 27 sites on the continental shelf of the U.S. One station was located in a 45-m deep depression in Block Island Sound. Sampling was conducted using a McIntyre grab. Plots of mean wet weight are given for polychaetes, molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms, and other, for different sampling dates. Dominant species were the polychaete Clymenella torquata, the nut clam Nucula proxima, an the amphipod Ampelisca agassizi. The ocean quahog Arctica islandica was also relatively common, but was generally excluded from the analysis because of its large size. Biomass levels were relatively stable (150-220 g/m<SUPER>2). Potentially important predators were little skate, windowpane, winter flounder, red and spotted hake. Several amphipods, Ampelisca sp., Leptocheirus pinguis, and Unciola sp. were major prey for most fish species here, but the polychaetes Nephthys incisa and Pherusa, Cancer crabs and Crangon were also important. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIPODS; BENTHOS; BIOMASS; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CRUSTACEA; FISH; MOLLUSCS; POLYCHAETA; PREDATION; SHELLFISH]

549. Lackey,James B; Borgh,George Vander,Jr; Glancy,Joseph B (1954): General character of plankton organisms in water overlying shellfish-producing ground. Natl. Shellf. Assn., Convention Addresses 1952: 152-156 (date of publication estimated).

<The relation of kinds and quantities of food organism to abundance and condition of specific bivalves is not discussed except to note that in Great South Bay, where plankton abundance was very high, oysters were in such poor condition as to be useless. Examination of plankton at Woods Hole, Long Island Sound, Gardiners, Peconic, and Great South Bays, and Solomons and St. Mary's City, led to the general conclusion that any inshore water probably can provide enough plankton to maintain a large and thriving shellfish population. Preferred foods probably were diatoms and dinoflagellates for adult shellfishes and relatively small populations probably were best. The critical factor was kind, rather than abundance of food, and for larvae, smaller plankton flagellates were best. Hard Clams are mentioned. FROM MCHUGH et al.>

<<reference obtained from McHugh et al. (1982, SEE REF #19)>>

[DIATOMS; DIETS; DINOFLAGELLATES; FOOD; GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; PECONIC BAYS; PLANKTON; SHELLFISH]

550. McHugh,JL; Sumner,Marjorie W (1988): Annotated Bibliography II of the Hard Clam Mercenaria mercenaria. NOAA Technical Report NMFS 68, 1-59.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, library, shelf)

<This publication adds 460 titles to the previous hard clam bibliography (McHugh et al., 1982, SEE REF #19). Includes citations referring to Long Island and specifically to the Peconic Bay and adjacent waters. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HARD CLAM; LONG ISLAND; PECONIC BAYS]

551. Malinowski,Steve M; Whitlatch,RB (1984): Natural survivorship of young hard clams, Mercenaria mercenaria (Linne) in eastern Long Island Sound. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 4(1), 94. ((abstract))

<Experimental field manipulations were used to determine the natural survivorship of Mercenaria mercenaria during the first 3 years of life in a small protected inlet estuary (Poquonock River, Groton, CT) and an exposed outer harbor (West Harbor, Fishers Island, NY). Clams were planted and recovered at monthly and full-season intervals from May 1982 to Nov. 1982. Three densities (25, 150, and 300 clams/0.25 m<SUPER>2) and six sizes (1,5,10,15,18, and 21 mm) were tested. More than 99% of mortality at both sites was the result of crustacean predators. Green crabs (Carcinus maenas) were the dominant predators of clams up to 10 mm, while lobsters (Homarus americanus) readily consumed 15-21 mm clams. Full season survival of all size classes was consistently higher in the estuary than at the outher harbor site. The dramatic difference between survival of 3rd-year clams was attributed to the absence of lobsters in the Poquonock River. Survival was strongly density-dependent, particularly in West Harbor, where the mean monthly survival of 5- and 10-mm clams planted at the lowest density was more than four times higher than survival of clams planted at the highest density. FROM MC HUGH>

<<reference obtained from McHugh and Sumner (1988, SEE REF #550). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; CRUSTACEA; FISHERS ISLAND; HARD CLAM; LOBSTER; PREDATION; SHELLFISH; SIZE; SURVIVAL]

552. Weyl,Peter K (1979): An analysis of shellfish sanitation data. Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook. 26 pages. (Special Report 30, Ref 79-13)

(Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794)

<This study examines the statistical aspects of shellfish sanitation data for the period 1973-77 for the region Great South Bay, Moriches Bay, Flanders Bay and the Huntington Bay complex. The nature of the multitube fermentation tests greatly limits the information content of the data. The statistical fluctuations make it difficult to untangle the relative importance of storm runoff and tides and to compare fecal and total coliform results. The problem arises when one wants to use the data for purposes for which they were not intended. Nevertheless, the study shows that it is possible to obtain some answers by analyzing many years of data. FROM MC HUGH>

<<reference obtained from McHugh and Sumner (1988, SEE REF #550). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BACTERIA; COLIFORM; FLANDERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; SANITATION; SHELLFISH; WATER QUALITY]

553. Carriker,MR (1955): Ecological studies on the hard clam and the oyster in the Gardiners Bay area, April-September 1954. Research sponsored by J. and J.W. Elsworth Co. and M.C. Gale. Unpublished sequel to the 1954 report.

<<reference obtained from McHugh et al., 1982 (SEE REF #19). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; OYSTER; SHELLFISH]

554. Carriker,MR et al. (1954): Preliminary report of biological studies on the hard clam V. mercenaria and the oyster C. virginica in salt ponds on Gardiner's Island, L.I., directed toward the utilization of these ponds in the culture of these shellfish, August 1952 to April 1954 (with sp. section on oyster drills). Research sponsored by J. and J.W. Elsworth Co. and M.C. Gale, unpublished.

<<reference obtained from McHugh et al., 1982 (SEE REF #19). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[GARDINERS ISLAND; HARD CLAM; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; OYSTER; PONDS; SHELLFISH]

555. Penny,Larry T; Peretz,Jerry; Held,Jean (1982): unpublished list of [Central Suffolk] bird counts. year estimated, 3 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<List of 54 bird species counted for the Central Suffolk Breeding Bird Survey, most likely in the year 1982 (personal communication L. Penny, East Hampton, June 19, 1996). Locations mentioned are Old Country Rd. Quary and surroundings; and Bever Dam development area. MJA>

<<Central Suffol Bird Counts are currently organized by Jim Clinton (ph. (516) 929 8370). PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SUFFOLK]

556. Ash,Jim (1984): Breeding Bird Census. Northwest Harbor Area (Cedar Point, West to Barcelona Neck), compiled 1982-1983 by Jim Ash. compiled 1982-1983 by Jim Ash, publication year estimated, 5 pages.

(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)

<This is an uncommented list of 99 bird species observed at Northwest Harbor in 1982-1983. Breeding status is noted for each species (confirmed, probable, possible). MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; NORTHWEST HARBOR]

557. Whealey,Richard Warren (1988): A comparison of foraminifera collected in the Peconic Estuary and Flanders Bay, NY. Ph.D. Dissertation, New York University, NY. 229 p.

(no SUNY SB holding)

<Three near-shore stations of the Peconic River estuary were monitored weekly for environmental conditions, and monthly samples were analyzed for benthic fauna from March 1979 to Febrauary 1980. Eighteen arenaceaous species of foraminifera were identified. The assemblages are consistent with those found in the Northern Coastal Province of the Atlantic continental margin. Rankings of seven species (a recurrent group determined by the Fager coefficient) for a concordance test yielded a sum of ranks for each station that reflected a gradient of environmental parameters including pH, salinity, sediment size, and organic carbon. There are, however, demonstrable differences among the foraminiferal assembalges at each station. They differed in terms of dominant species, species associations as measured by Dice coefficients, the number of species, diversity, and presence of unique species. No correlation could be demonstrated between foraminifera and levels of organic pollution as measured by coliform counts. Supporting observations to suggest that the assemblage at a sewage effluent is negatively affected by the chlorine added include (1) fewer specimens and numbers of species of foraminifera when added chlorine was greater, (2) the absence of a second seasonal peak of foraminiferal numbers, (3) a fewer-than-expected number of Trochammina inflata with only one living specimen of the species, (4) a lower-than-expected nematode/foraminifera ratio, and (5) smaller nematodes, polychaetes and harpacticoids. A "man-made" disruption of the substrate had a disastrous effect on the benthic organisms at one station, and the stormy weather altered the fauna the most at the least-sheltered station. Psammophaga simplora, a recently described species heretofore reported only in California, appears to be at least moderately tolerant of organic pollution, but is probably quite fastitious in terms of the sediment size of the substrate. The presence of underreported species suggests that the Peconic Bay area is an understudied region for foraminiferal studies. FROM AUTHOR>

<<reference obtained form Dissertation Abstracts International, volume 49-05, section B, page 1489. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; CRUSTACEA; DIVERSITY; FORAMINIFERA; ORGANIC; PECONIC RIVER; POLLUTION; WORMS]

558. Chu,Gordon Robert (1981): The behavior and transport of anthropogenic radionuclides in the Peconic River. MS Thesis, SUNY, Stony Brook. 173 p.

(BIO LIB X QH 543.6 .C57)

<Anthropogenic radionuclides have been introduced to the Peconic River from two sources, global fallout from nuclear weapons testing and liquid effluent discharge from Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL). A significant portion of these radionuclides have become incorporated into the bottom sediment, particularly in swampy ground within the first three km downstream of the laboratory's outfall. Meaurements of flux for various radionuclides are presented. The variation in the degree of removal between the radionuclides is a reflection of their varying degrees of sorption onto particulates. The only anthropogenic gamma-emitters detected in sediment cores from the Peconic River are Co-60 and CS-137; the source of Co-60 is BNL discharge. Sedimentation rates may be determined from the vertical profiles of Co-60 and CS-137. A simple mixing-depth bioturbation model was used. Sedimentation rates ranging from 0.1 to 1.1 cm/y were calculated for the Peconic River. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[PECONIC RIVER; POLLUTION; RADIONUCLIDES; SEDIMENT]

559. Crocker,Douglas M (1978): A Two-Dimensional, Vertically Integrated Numerical Model of Tidal and Residual Circulation in the Peconic Estuary. MS Thesis, MSRC, SUNY, Stony Brook. 27 p.

<The tidal and residual nontidal circulation in the Peconic Estuary is simulated through the use of a vertically integrated two dimensional numerical model. Coriolis and nonlinear field accelerations are included in order to simulate the tidally induced residual circulation. The specific numerical formulation used is much the same as that used by Laevastu (1974). Computed tidal ranges, tidal phases, and tidal current amplitudes compare favorably with published values. Tidal current vectors at four phases of the tidal cycle and residual tidally averaged current vectors are presented. FROM AUTHOR>
<<no faunal or floral data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CIRCULATION; CURRENTS; MODEL; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; TIDES]

560. Meguire,Ralph E (1971): Tidal currents and water exchanges in western Block Island Sound.
(SUNYSB library; ESS: temporary contribution no. BBN 6969)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CURRENTS; HYDROGRAPHY; NO ABSTRACT; PHYSICAL; TIDES]

561. Lelacheur,EA; Summons,JC (1932): Tides and Currents in Long Island and Block Island Sound. United States Printing Office, Washington, DC. 186 pages. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Special Publication 174)
(SUNY SB library, MASIC GC 358.L66 U65 1932)
<Contains detailed observations and descriptions of the tides and currents in the above regions. Many tables and maps are presented. General characteristics of the respective water bodies are described. In this publication, Block Island Sound is defined to include Gardiners Bay, Shelter Island Sound and the Peconic Bays. Detailed maps and tables, listing water depth, slack and flow times and current velocities are included for the Peconic/Gardiners Bay region. Furthermore, temperature, density and salinity observations in Block Island Sound and its tributaries, taken in the years 1929-30, are tabulated. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CURRENTS; GARDINERS BAY; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE; TIDES]

562. Anon. (1909): Atlas of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. Based Upon Maps on File at the County Seat in Riverhead and Upon Private Plans and Surveys furnished by Surveyers and Individual Owners. Supplemented by Careful Measurements & Field Observations by Our Own Corps of Engineers. Complete in Two Volumes. E. Belcher Hyde. Volume I: South Side, Ocean Shore; Volume II: North Side, Sound Shore. Scale 1/4 mile to an inch.
(SUNYSB library, SPEC COLL G 3803 .S8 1902 .A78 v.1 and v.2)
<Primarily high resolution road maps. Wetlands are indicated. MJA>
<<Oversize. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MAP; SUFFOLK; WETLANDS]

563. Appelmans,Nicholas Lance (1989): Effects of variations in chlorophyll a and temperature on growth of hard clams, Mercenaria mercenaria in an upflow culture system. MS Thesis, MSRC, SUNY. 91 p.
(BIO Lib X SH 373.2.N72 A68 1989)
<Weekly growth trials were conducted with measurements of chlorophyll a and temperature in a commerical nursery on Fisher Island. Natural unfiltered sea water flowed through two sets of clams in series and then was returned to the bay. A premium was placed on obtaining accurate measurements of chlorophyll a and temperature through high-frequency sampling. Over the period from Aug 4, 1987 to Sept 17, 1987, chlorophyll a and temperature ranged from 1 to 10 ug/liter and 18-25 DEG C respectively. During this time, mean growth in shell length ranged from 0.04 to 0.15 mm/day. Growth was linearly related to temperature and asymptotically related to chlorophyll a, indicating that growth of clams was independent of changes in chlorophyll a above 3 ug/liter. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CHLOROPHYLL; ENVIRONMENT; FISHERS ISLAND; GROWTH; HARD CLAM; MARICULTURE; TEMPERATURE]

564. Howard,Kathleen Marie (1975): The sussessional pattern and development of benthic diatom assemblages in Fort Pond Bay, Montauk, NY. Ph.D. Dissertation, New York University. 65 (plus appendices) p.

(SUNYSB library, ESS QK 569.D54 H78 1978a)
<Successional pattern and seasonal variation (of composition, diversity and abundance) studied. Effects of depth, salinity and wind on diatom setting examined. Glass slides suspended in sea (Fort Pond Bay) at variable depth below surface and exposed for 1-5 weeks. Abundances of 13 diatom species plotted vs. time (weeks). Successional pattern was evident. Species diversity increased until third or fourth week. Distinct seasonal preference of individual species visible. Some dominant species were: Licmophora abbreviata, Melosira monoliformis, Navicula spp., Nitzschia closterium, and Skeletonema costatum. Cell densities listed in appendix. Seasonal variations of macroscopic organisms other than diatoms (ciliates, isopods, cnidaria, mollusca, crustacea, flagellates, and polychaetes are briefly discussed. 6 pages of references. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BENTHOS; DIATOMS; ECOLOGY; INVERTEBRATES; SEASONALITY; SUCCESSION]

565. Schmitt,Frederick P (1962): Along the Montauk Shore: A look at nature on the East End beaches.,

(SPEC. COLL. QH 105.N7 S37 1962)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; FAUNA; FLORA; MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT]

566. Sleight,Harry Dering (1931): The Whale Fishery of Long Island. The Hampton Press, Bridgehampton, NY. 231 pages.
(SUNYSB library, Special collection SH 381. S6 1931)
<Chapter 52 ("Whale Off!" Cry Fails to Ruffle Southampton) mentions a whale sighted off Southampton in 1923. Otherwise, the book tells of whaling activities outside of Long Island waters. Detailed historical account of the industry in Sag Harbor and other L.I. whaling towns. Little ecological or species information. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISHERIES; HISTORY; LONG ISLAND; SIGHTINGS; WHALES]

567. O'Connor,Joel S (1971): The benthic macrofauna of Moriches Bay. Brookhaven National Laboratory, BNL 15446; N; 45 pages.
(SUNYSB library, MASIC X QH 91.8 B4 025)
<Description of subtidal macro-benthos from surveys conducted from April 1969 through June 1970 with Ponar grab. Five biotopes described, ranging from well-sorted sands to dredged channels. Benthic community does not appear to have changed drastically since last (1938) quantitative survey. Some single species having changed in abundance are noted (incl. table: 6 species decreased, 3 species increased). Wet weights and abundances of major taxa tabulated. Average standing crop of macrobenthos estimated to be <5 g/m(SUPER)2 AFDW, lower than average estimates in comparable estuaries, probably due to low bottom oxygen conc. Associations between feeeding-mode and sediment-type are described. Species diversity appears to be homogeneous over most of the bay. Vegetation briefly characterized and productivity estimated. Appendix includes comprehensive species list of benthic macroinvertebrates, and pie charts of relative dominance of four different feeding types on different sediment type. Also included are plots of abundance vs. number of species for different sediments. 7 pages of references. MJA>
<<not concerned with Peconic Bays, but many conclusions applicable. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BENTHOS; BIOMASS; COMMUNITY; DIVERSITY; EELGRASS; FEEDING; MORICHES BAY; OXYGEN; PRODUCTION; SEDIMENT; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS; VEGETATION]

568. Anon. (1991): The Long Island Directory of Marine Education and Information. (Series Ed: Kent,Robert.), .
(BIO LIB GC 1005.2 N72 L75 1991)
<marine resources conservation in NYS and LI (directories of societies, study+teaching, informational services)>
[INCOMPLETE; EDUCATION; LONG ISLAND; MARINE]

569. Rattray,Everett T (1979): The South Fork: the land and the people of eastern Long Island. Random House, New York. 228 pages.

(SUNYSB library, SPEC COLL F127. L8 R28)
<includes some minimal bird observations, own and cited. Primarily anecdotal. Numerous locations on South Fork are noted. MJA>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SOUTH FORK]

570. Kochiss,JM (1974): Oystering from New York to Boston. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, CT. 251 p. pages.
<Popular account of the history of oystering in NY and New England. One chapter focusing primarily on the history of oystering in Great South Bay, but mentioning the development of another important oyster center in the "waters lying between Montauk and Orient points on Long Island's eastern end" after the 1890s. Bibliography features some very old references. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREAT SOUTH BAY; HISTORY; MONTAUK; NEW YORK; ORIENT POINT; OYSTER; SHELLFISH]

571. Kellogg (1901): Study of the Clam and Scallop Industries of New York State., .
<<cited in REF #17. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; FISHERIES; HARD CLAM; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

572. Seatuck Research Program (1983): An ecological evaluation of Robins Island, NY-Fall '83. First Draft. Seatuck Research Program, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Islip, NY. 57 pages.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<Summarizes history and geology and biology of Robins Island. The bulk of the report focuses on vegetation. A map with 39 different vegetation communities is contained in the appendix. A detailed list of species observed on a survey 19-23 July by G.E. Lotowycz and on 19-20 August by G.E. Lotowycz and L. Penny, indicates population status (common, uncommon, rare; definitions given), stratification (5 categories, definitions given), and location of 69 species of trees, shrubs and vines; 99 herbs; 6 ferns; 32 grasses; 14 sedges; and 7 rushes. Also included is a list of plant species that occur in the Peconic Bay area (areas listed: Gardiners Island, Shelter Island, South Fork), but that were not found on Robins Island; this identifies 45 trees and shrubs, and 6 ferns and fern allies. Herbs that are missing from Robins Island are too numerous to list. According to L. Penny, there are at least one hundred herbs that are commonly seen on the South Fork that are not present on Robins Island. A plant species list from a previous survey, conducted June 8-10, 1956 by G.H. Peters on Robins Island is cited (as personal correspondence, 17 Aug 1982), and contains 51 trees and shrubs, 58 herbs, 7 ferns (and allies), and 11 grasses, rushes and sedges. A species list of birds found on the island in 1952 (citing G. Raynor, personal correspondance, 2 Sept. 1982) and 1982 (from 5 surveys conducted between 31 May-20 August by at least 7 different observers) counts 83 species, and notes status in 1952 and 1982. 7 mammal species are listed, with observations made in July and August 1982, including 560 trap nights. Three species (European Hare, Muskrat and Norway Rat) possess the status extinct. A table of terrestrial non-flying mammals of eastern Long Island, cited from Penny (1980), summarizes occurrences for 8 other locations (South Fork, East of Napeague, North Fork, Shelter Island, Mashomack Preserve [Shelter Island], Gardiners Isalnd, Plum Island and Fishers Island). MJA>
<<includes vegetation maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COMMUNITY; DIVERSITY; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; MAMMALS; MAP; ROBINS ISLAND; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS; VEGETATION]

573. Caroll,John Edward (1968): Land use change and natural resource problems on eastern Long Island. M.A Thesis, Ann Arbor Michigan. (University Microfilms)
(LIU, Southampton HD 211 N7 C37X)
[INCOMPLETE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LAND USE; NO ABSTRACT]

574. Weiss,Lawrence (1954): Foraminifera and Origin of the Gardiners Clay (Pleistocene), Eastern Long Island, New York. Geologic Survey Professional Paper 254-G, 143-162 (plus index and plates). (A Shorter Contribution to General Geology. This report contains work done on behalf of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and is published with the permission of the commission)
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room: 553 WEISS)

<The Gardiners clay, an interglacial marine Pleistocene deposit, was examined for microfossils in connection with a ground-water investigation at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Twenty species of foraminifera were identified, including one new species of the genus Elphididum and one new subspecies of the genus Nonion. The environmental conditions during deposition, as determined from a study of the microfauna, suggest that the Gardiners clay probably does not provide a tight hydraulic seal between the shallow water-table beds and the underlying Cretaceous aquifers. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FORAMINIFERA; SEDIMENT; SUFFOLK]

575. East End Economic and Environmental Task Force (1994): Blueprints for the future of the East End of Long Island, New York.

(LIU, Southampton: HC 107.N72 E184 1994)

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ENVIRONMENT; NO ABSTRACT]

576. Newton,David F (1979): The Peconic River: Gateway to the Long Island Pine Barrens. Suffok County Cooperative Extension, Riverhead, NY. 9 pages.

(SUNY SB library, SPEC COLL F127.P424 N48 1979 and Smithtown Public library. LI room, vertical file "Peconic River")

<Brief, popular account of animal and plant life. Select species mentioned. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FLORA; PECONIC RIVER]

577. Dilorenzo,Joseph Ludwig (1986): The overtide and filtering response of inlet/bay systems (New York). Ph.D. Thesis, SUNY, Stony Brook. 234 p p.

<This study concerns the pumping mode response of narrow inlet/bay systems to a variety of physical forcing mechanisms. In the first part of this dissertation, a simple analytical model is developed to investigate the hydraulic overtide response of tidal inlet systems. This model relates the first overtide component of the sea level response of deep (weakly nonlinear) inlet/bay systems to the relevant governing parameters. From the model phase relations between the fundamental and first overtide components, the tendency towards flood/ebb dominance is also related to the system parameters in a simple but general manner. To this end, the modelled frequency response for the first overtide is shown to be similar to the parent fundamental response discussed by Ozsoy (1977). Differences between component responses include the resonant frequencies as well as the amplifications. From the model solutions for the M2 and M4 phase lags, the resulting harmonic distortions in inlet currents are determined. Systems with very short Helmoltz period periods are shown to reflect the tidal distortions found at the ocean entrance, while systems with progressively greater natural periods diverge from the ocean etrance distortions in a predictable manner described by model solutions. Analytical solutions for the fundamental and first overtide component are compared to numerical solutions for verification purposes. Implications regarding the tidally induced import or export of coarse sediment in these systems are discussed. The utility of the analytical model is demonstrated for the Peconic Bay system. The analytical model describes the principal features of the Peconic Bay response and suggests a possible stability mechanism for the system. In the second part of the study, a more generalized form of the inlet equation is developed in order to underscore the role of an inlet/bay system as a mathematical filter in its response to ocean sea level forcing, riverine volume forcing, atmospheric pressure forcing, and baroclinically induced forcing. As such, to lowest order, an inlet/bay system is shown to have low pass characteristics which depend on the governing system parameters, with additional resonant peaks due to the imposition of periodic forcing agents. FROM AUTHOR>

<<source of reference: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 48-01, Section B, page 0080. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[HYDRODYNAMICS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; TIDES]

578. Jones,J Richard (1988): A Biostratigraphic Model for the Origin and Development of Salt Marshes: Plum Island, Massachusets. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pittsburgh. 131 p.

<Analyses of stratigraphic sequences, foraminiferal assemblages, and diagnostic pollen taxa from the salt marsh environment at Plum Island, Massachusetts, lend support to the Spit-Generation model of barrier island formation. Carbon-14 dated peats provide chronostratigraphic reference for the temporal evolution of the system. Salt marsh formation began some 3,500 B.P. with the establishment of Spartina patens,

followed by Spartina alterniflora, then by re-establishment of S. patens. Temporal establishments of the salt marsh was controlled by the pre-existing beach-ridge paleotopography and slowly rising sea-level (0.96 mm/yr) since about 3,500 B.P. The distributional patterns of some foraminiferal species correlated well with both low and high salt marsh environments on the modern salt marsh surface. Foraminiferal distribution in core sections was used to successfully delineate spatial and temporal changes of these respective salt marsh environmets during the late Holocene. Trochammina macrescens is associated with high salt marsh environments, whereas Miliammina fusca is associated with low salt marsh environments. Climatic resolution of pollen stratigraphy is at best regional, although chronostratigraphic relationships of diagnostic arboreal pollen taxa (Pinus, Picea, Tsuga, Quercus, Carya) identified from Plum Island samples show excellent correlation with other southern New England sites. The discovery of freshwater peats and the associated pollen assemblage at the southern end of the island also suggests the presence of a lacustrine environment from ca. 9,000 through 3,000 years B.P. prior to sea-level embayment of proximal glacial deposits at about 2,500 years B.P. Lithostratigraphy and facies analysis, foraminiferal and pollen biostratigraphy and basal paleotopography show that the salt marsh environment and associated barrier sands developed cotemporaneously with a southwardly accreting spit. As the spit continued to grow southward during a slowly rising sea, areas proximal to the island's north-south trending dune complex developed high marsh peats. Those areas furthest from the dune complex became progressively removed from the inner curvature of the migrating spit, and developed low marsh peats. Eventually, the island grew southward and became attached by tombolo formation to Pleistocene glacial depoits at the present southern end of the island. The island continued its southward migration until it attained its present configuration. FROM AUTHOR>

<<source: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 50-01, Section B, page 0306. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIOSTRATIGRAPHY; FORAMINIFERA; GEOLOGY; PLUM ISLAND; POLLEN]

579. Bublitz,Ann Elizabeth (1982): Ecological Physiology of Lathyrus japonicus: Nitrogen fixation, growth and water relations. Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University. 335 p.

<It is generally believed that nitrogen fixing symbioses represent adaptations to nitrogen limiting environments. If true, plants which can fix nitrogen should be very dependent upon fixation in nitrogen poor soils. This hypothesis was tested in field and laboratory studies of the legume Lathyrus japonicus Willd (beach pea). Field studies were conducted in natural populations growing on sand dunes at Plum Isalnd, Massachusetts. Growth, nodular activity and nitrogen aquisition of seedlings and mature plants of L.japonicus were measured in field popuations. Nitrogen fixation activity on an area basis (adults: 6 kg ha<SUPER>-1 yr <SUPER>-1) and as a proportion of nitrogen acquisition were low: about 4% of accumulated nitrogen for adults, 17% for seedlings. Apparently, L. japonicus is primarily dependent upon soil nitrogen for nitrogen acquisition. A multiple regression model was developed to describe the relationship between the field-measured specific nodular activity (SNA) and important factors (soil, temperature and water availability) and plant growth parameters (leaf growth and pod fill). Adult SNA was dependent upon leaf weight, plant water potential, soil temperature and time in the season when assayed; seedling SNA was dependent on plant water potential and soil temperature. Controlled environments studies showed a diatonic relationship between temperature and SNA and a linear relationship between ln(SNA) and plant water potential. Studies of diurnal and seasonal water relations of established populations in the field showed that plants daily close stomates at mid-day at relatively high water potentials and change leaflet angle. In controlled environment experiments, low levels of added nitrate stimulated growth and nodular activity. Nodule and leaf mass were manipulated with seedlings grown in an aeroponics chamber to study interactions between nodule and leaf biomass accumultation. Leaf removal inhibited nodule growth; nodule removal slowed leaf growth. Supplementary studies were included: Photosynthetic light curves indicated that L. japnicus is photosynthetically similar to other legumes; post-detachment nodular activity studies showed no significant loss in activity over assay periods; and elevated levels of carbon dioxide in soils in the field do not significantly reduce nodular activity. A summary chapter is also included. FROM AUTHOR>

<<source: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 43-09, Section B, page 2788. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[NUTRIENTS; PEAS; PHOTOSYNTHESIS; PLUM ISLAND; TERRESTRIAL]

580. Kozol,Andrea Jane (1995): Ecology and polulation genetics of the endangered American Burying Beetle, Nicrophorus americanus. Ph.D. Dissertation, Boston University. 177 p.

<The American burying beetle, Nicrophorus americanus Olivier, has declined precipitously in this century and was listed as an endangered species in 1989. Formerly widespread in the eastern United States, this species is currently known from only three populations, Block Island, Rhode Island, eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas, and Nebraska. This research combined ecological studies with genetic analyses to understand how and why N. americanus has declined so severely. The reporductive ecology of N. americanus and two congeners was studied in the Block Island population. N. americanus monopolized large carcasses (100-200g) from mid-June through July, displacing smaller congeners. Interspecific competition is considered unlikely as a factor in the decline of this species. In the laboratory N. americanus showed no significant differences in reproductive success or efficiency of carrion use on larger carcass-sizes (73-163 g), but had significantly reduced values for both measures on 36-41g carcasses. These results suggest that N. americanus may have declined in population size if restricted to breeding on small carrion. Molecular studies using single short primers that randomly amplify polymorphic DNA (RAPD-PCR) indicated that there was little genetic variation within and between the Block Island and Oklahoma-Arkansas populations. The latter population had slightly more variability in the number of bands and the diversity of phenotypic patterns present. No unique diagnostic molecular characters were found in either population. A second RAPD-PCR survey compared a Block Island and mainland Rhode Island population of the congener N.orbicollis Say. Comparable levels of genetic variation were detected in both populations indicating the island population is not isolated from mainland conspecifics. A laboratory breeding program provided individuals for the first reintroduction of N. americanus on Penikese Island, Massachusetts. Offspring of the reintroduced beetles are reproducing successfully on naturally occurring carrion on Penikese. Annual monitoring will continue in order to track the long-term success of the project. The causes for the decline of N. americanus, though speculative, are reviewed in detail. Implications and importance of the field and molecular studies for the conservation of N. americanus and other endangered insects are discussed. FROM AUTHOR>

<<source: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 55-12, Section B, page 5157. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BEETLES; BLOCK ISLAND; ENDANGERED; GENETICS; INSECTS; POPULATION; RARE]

581. Juinio,Marie Antonette Revilla (1991): Feeding Ecology of the Postlarval Lobster Homarus americanus. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Rhode Island. 200 p.

<To gain insight into the importance of food limitation on the recruitment of postlarval Homarus americanus, the natural diet and feeding habits of postlarvae were determined. Secondly, the usefulness of RNA:DNA ratios as an indicator of the nutritional state of postlarval lobsters was investigated in the laboratory. A growth model based on the relationship of RNA:DNA ratios, temperature and protein growth rates in the laboratory was developed and used to estimate the recent growth of postlarval lobsters collected from nearshore wates in Block Island Sound, Rhode Island. The foregut contents of postlarval lobsters collected during diel neuston sampling indica'ed a predominantly carnivorous feeding habit. The disproportionate frequency of occurrence of large copepod species and decapod larvae in the guts relative to their abundance in the plankton suggested preference for larger sized prey. Completely empty guts were rare indicating that postlarvae fed successfully throughout the day. However, the higher incidence of guts with newly ingested prey at night suggested higher feeding activity during this time. In the laboratory, three replicate batches of postlarval lobsters were individually maintained under nine treatments in a 3x3 factorial combination of temperature and feeding regimes. The effects of food availability and temperature on total dry weight, protein, RNA, DNA (mg individual sp<-1>) and RNA:DNA ratios over the molt cycle during the postlarval instar were determined. Patterns in cell growth based on protein:DNA ratios and total DNA, and changes in total protein and dry weight over the molt cycle varied among animals reared under different feeding regimes. RNA:DNA ratios varied among molt stages and were inversely related to temperature. This ratio was positively related to the feeding history of individuals only in molt stages C to D <SUB>1. Based on the estimated individual growth rates, the majority of field animals were well-nourished. There was no correlation between average growth rates and zooplankton biomass. Results showed no evidence that food limitation, resulting in starvation or extended duration of the instars, is a significant factor contributing to the observed interannual variability of postlarval densities at the nearshore areas of Block Island Sound during 1988-1990. FROM AUTHOR>

<<source: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 53-01, section B, page 0055. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; DNA; GROWTH; LOBSTER; POPULATION; RNA]

582. Toepper,Lorin K (1991): Reconciling the Impacts of Tourism Development Within Communities. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Rhode Island. 308 p.

<The growth and further development of the tourism industry at the community level often leads to more impacts than just the often-acknowledged jobs, wages, and tax revenues. This study develops and then applies a community-based tourism computable general equilibrium model to Block Island in order to sort out the windfall of information already available about the impacts which tourism development has recently brought. In essence, this study assesses who wins, who loses, and by how much from tourism development. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<source: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 53-01, Section A, page 0236. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND; DEVELOPMENT; ENVIRONMENT; TOURISM]

583. Bellantoni,Nicholas Frank (1987): Faunal Resource Avaialbility and Prehistoric Cultural Selection on Block Island, Rhode Island. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Connecticut. 273 p.

<Four midden sites located in close proximity on the southern shore of Great Salt Pond of Block Island, Rhode Island were excavated in 1986. These sites represent a temporal sequence extending from the early Middle Woodland (ca. 200 B.C-A.D. 500) to the Contract Period (A.D. 1700). Excellent shell and bone preservation in these sites provide a unique opportunity to study patterns of subsistence change and to relate these to changes in settlement patterns and sociopolitical complexity of prehistoric-historic Amerindian cultures of southern New England. The purpose of this analysis is (1) to determine the availability of faunal resources and the nature of habitats exploited; (2) to determine the significance of shellfish gathering, fishing, and maritime and terrestrial hunting in the total seasonal subsistence round; and (3) to ascertain the degree of culture change and continuity of Block Island Amerindians over the last 1700 years. Faunal assemblages of the Mott's Midden (RI 1407), Trims Pond (RI 124), Island Cemetary (RI 120), and Fort Island (RI 118) sites were analyzed for seasonality of occupation, environmental catchment utilization, animal exploitation patterns, and site type, size and activities. Results suggest a pattern of cultural continuity through the Woodland Period followed by a change in the use of faunal resources at early historic times. The Middle to Late Woodland sites are base camps occupied from winter to early spring, whose occupants concentrated on inshore, littoral animal species, especially sea mammals and migratory birds. The Contract Period Fort Island Site is the only year round village occupation and the only site yielding evidence of the use of maize. In addition, animal exploitation patterns shifted to a greater use of marine fishing and inland freshwater resources. Culture changes on Block Island occurred late in prehistory and in response to the advent of horticulture as a resource base. Horticultural activities would favor a shift toward sedentary settlement on the island and the increased span of occupation would lead to different animal procurement patterns. During early historic times, the increased production of wampum as a means for exchange with European traders may have accentuated the processes leading to larger and more sedentary populations on Block Island. FROM AUTHOR>

<<source: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 48-11, Section A, page 2914. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ARCHAEOLOGY; BLOCK ISLAND; MAMMALS; MIDDENS; SHELLFISH]

584. Gulka,Gary J (1983): The Pathogenicity of a Rickettsia-like Organism in the Deep Sea Scallop, Plagopecten magellanicus (Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island). Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Rhode Island. 125 p.

<This study examined the pathogenicity of a previously undescribed ricketsia-like microorganism infecting the sea scallop, Plagopecten magellanicus. The rickettsial infection was observed in approximately 90% of a dying population of sea scallops in the East Passage of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, during the autumn and winter of 1979-1980. The histopathology and electron microscopy of the intracellular, Gram-negative, rod-shaped rickettsia-like organisms in the gills and plicate membranes were described. The extent of rickettsial infection in the dying population was correlated with the degree of adductor muscle myodegeneration. Uninfected sea scallops that were transplanted to the East Passage of Narragansett Bay in cages became infected with rickettsiae within 75 days, as well as scallops held in aquaria with bay water. In these scallops which were heavily infected, there was no indication of histopathological effects, such as the myodegeneratin seen in the dying infected scallop population. Other unknown factors may have also interacted with the presence of infection to cause myodegeneration in the dying field population. Mortality ofinfected caged scallops was much greater than in infected aquaria-held scallops excluded from predators. Rickettsial infection reduced swimming response, an important means of predator avoidance. Rickettsial infection in scallops may contribute indirectly to mortalities by reducing

their mobility and avoidance of predators leading to increased predation mortality. Sea scallop populations on Georges Bank were relatively free of rickettsial infection, however, in near-shore populations such as Block Island Sound and Narragansett Bay, infection prevalence ranged from 4.5-100%. Attempts to culture the sea scallop rickettsial agent was succesful by gill organ culture and direct injection of infected tissue homogenates into uninfected scallops. The organisms could not be grown in the yolk sac of embryonated chicken eggs or on artificial media. Attempts to cross-infect other bivalve-species were not successful. Two other prokaryotic infections were described for the first time: a chlamydial agent in the digestive diverticular of the sea scallop and a rickettsia-like infection in the gills and plicate membrane of the mussel, Mytilus edulis. The latter infection is the first report of a host response by a bibalve mollusc species to prokaryotic infection. FROM AUTHOR>

<<Rickettsial infections of Sea Scallops in Block Island Sound mentioned. Source: Dissertation Abstracts International, Volume 45-03, Section B, page 0736. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; DISEASES; FOOD; MOLLUSCS; MUSSEL; PARASITES; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

585. Bartunek,George McFadden (1982): The age, origin, and nature of freshwater wetlands in the Town of Riverhead, New York. MS Thesis, Adelphi University. 225 p.

<<source: Masters Abstracts International, Volume 21-02, page 0157. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FRESHWATER; GEOLOGY; NO ABSTRACT; RIVERHEAD; WETLANDS]

586. New York,State Commissioners of Fisheries (1887): Second Report of the Oyster Investigation and of Survey of Oyster Territory, for the years 1885 and 1886. The Argus Company Printers, Albany.

<<cited in Kochiss, 1974 (SEE REF #570). Not verified whether concerned with Peconic Bays. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; NO ABSTRACT; OYSTER; SHELLFISH]

587. Lee,John J; Stone,Robert J; McEnery,Marie; Muller,William A (1969): Physiological Perspectives on the Ecology of Foraminifera in a Long Island Salt Marsh. Proceedings of the Conference on Shellfish Culture held at Suffolk County Community College on April 8&9, 1968, pp. 11-32A. (sponsored by The regional Marine Resources Council (Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board) and The Suffolk County Community College, in cooperation with The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (United States Department of the Interior) and The New York State Conservation Department)

(SUNY SB LIBRARY, MSRC: MASIC X SH 370 .C75 1968 c.2)

<This chapter relates ecology and distribution of foraminifera to marsh stream distribution, differences in aquatic palant populations, distribution, density and epiphytic structure. The salt marshes selected for theses studies were North Sea Harbor and Accabonac Harbor. They were chosen because they have, or have had high population densities of foraminifera. Studies were terminated prematurely in Accabonac Harbor due to dredging. Resident macroalgal and plant growth is described. About 18 different species of foraminifera were found in North Sea Harbor. Species/station lists and tables of coinicidence between substrate plants and foraminifera are presented. Foraminifera were more abundant in epiphytic communities of Enteromorpha, Zostera, Zanichellia, Ulva, Polysiphonia and Ceramium than in Fucus or Codium. Two common species, Ammonia beccarii and Elphidium spp. showed little substrate preference, while Protelphidium tisburyensis was found most frequently on Enteromorpha and Zostera blades. Population density of diatoms was estimated to be 1,300 diatoms/mm<SUPER>2 of leaf surface. Feeding of foraminfera is described, as investigated by tracer technique. MJA>

<<Underlines the importance of eelgrass and other specific vegetation for certain foraminifera taxa. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; DIVERSITY; FEEDING; FORAMINIFERA; HABITAT; NORTH SEA HARBOR; VEGETATION]

588. Alexander,James E (1969): Water Quality and the Growth of Oysters. Proceedings of the Conference on Shellfish Culture held at Suffolk County Community College on April 8&9, 1968, pp. 33-38. (sponsored by The regional Marine Resources Council (Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board) and The Suffolk County Community College, in cooperation with The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (United States Department of the Interior) and The New York State Conservation Department)

(SUNY SB LIBRARY, MSRC: MASIC X SH 370 .C75 1968 c.2)

<The nutrient-phytoplankton cycles in Goose Creek (Southold Bay) were studied and discussed in relation to oyster growth. Air temperature, salinity, nutrients and chlorophyll were measured from 1966-1967. MJA>

<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ENVIRONMENT; GOOSE CREEK; NUTRIENTS; OYSTER; PHYTOPLANKTON; SALINITY; SHELLFISH; TEMPERATURE]

589. Cassin,JM (1968): A study of the phytoplankton cycle in Goose Creek, Long Island, N.Y., 1966-67. Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University. 217 (plus appendix) p.

<The phytoplankton dynamics of the Goose Creek biotope differ from those of the adjoining waters of Long Island and Block Island Sounds in standing crop and time of plankton maxima. FROM AUTHOR>

<<reference cited in Alexander (1969, SEE REF #588). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; GOOSE CREEK; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRODUCTION; SEASONALITY]

590. Andrews,Ralph (1990): Coastal Waterbird colonies Maine to Virginia 1984-1985. An Update of An Atlas Based on 1977 Data Showing colony Locations, Species and Nesting Pairs at Both Time Periods. Part 2. New York to Virginia. U.S. Fish and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner, MA. 807 pages.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<Lists species, date, nesting pairs, inventory method, location, island size (where applicable), colony size, habitat, nest-substrate and ownership for numerous locations, for the years 1977 and 1985. Many entries for the Peconic-Gardiners Bay area. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; GARDINERS BAY; PECONIC BAYS; REPRODUCTION]

591. New York Department of State,Division of Coastal Resources and Waterfront Revitilization; The Nature Conservancy (1991): Long Island's Beach-Nesting Shorebird Habitat: Protection and management of a vulnerable resource. Draft report, 216 pages.

(New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<This report is a joint effort by the DOS and The Nature Conservancy. The document focuses on four species of endangered and threatened beach-nesting birds: Piping plovers, Least Terns, Roseate Terns and Common Terns. The first six chapters describe Long Island's geological history, the foraging habits of plovers and terns, some of their life history, addressing the threats to the birds' survival, giving suggestions on how to reduce impacts, and describing the agencies having jurisdiction over the four bird species. Chapter seven comprises the substance of this report: Over 140 sites used for nesting by plovers and/or terns are described individually and mapped in a standard format that includes a summary of information on current and historical use, species information, condition of habitat, and threats to the habitat. Data from 1982-1989 is compiled. Data from a variety of sources were used to complete the site specific narratives and maps. Most of the informationon numbers of nesting birds comes from the Seatuck Research Program's annual Long Island Piping Plover and Colonial Waterbird Surveys. Most of the information on land ownership and threats to the habitats was compiled by staff of the Long Island and South Fork-Shelter Island Chapters of The Nature Conservancy. Biologists of DEC's Region I Office in Stony Brook, staff and volunteers of the National Audubon Society and local Audubon chapters, and several town employees also contributed significantly to the site specific narratives. The appendix provides contact lists of people, organizations, and agencies involved in protection of Long Island's coastal habitats. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; ENDANGERED; LONG ISLAND; MAP; NESTS; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; TERN; THREATENED]

592. Bull,John L (1985): Birds of New York State. Including the 1976 Supplement. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca. 703 pages. (first published in 1974)

(SUNYSB library, Bio QL 684 .N7 B833 1985)

<Describes ornithological history, outstanding birding areas, escapes and bird fauna (breeding and non-breeding) in NY state. Contains list of species with restricted breeding range, many of which breed on Long Island. Individual species accounts give information on range, status and maxima of the species. MJA>

<<contains extensive bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BIRDS; BREEDING; DIVERSITY; HISTORY; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK]

593. Reschke,C (1990): Ecological Communities of New York State. New York Natural Heritage Program and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Latham, NY. 97 pages.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<This report classifies and describes the existing ecological communities in New York State. Seven systems (marine, estuarine, riverine, lacustrine, palustrine, terrestrial and subterranean), with a total of 218 communites are described. The classification is designed to be used by biologists to identify communities in the field. Dominant plants and animals are listed. Examples are given, global and state rank are indicated, and references given for each community. Locations in eastern Long Island explicitly mentioned are: Northwest Harbor (tidal creek, salt shrub, high salt marsh, salt panne, low salt marsh); Fisher's Island (coastal salt pond); Napeague Dunes (maritime interdunal swales); Napeague Beach (maritime beach); Montauk mountain (maritime heathland); maritime grassland (Shinnecock hills); dwarf pine barrens (dwarf pine plains, pitch pine-oak heath woodland); Mashomack preserve (maritime oak forest), Orient Point (maritime red cedar forest); and Cranberry Bog County Park (coastal plain Atlantic white cedar swamp). MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COMMUNITY; CRANBERRY BOG; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FISHERS ISLAND; FLORA; HABITAT; INDICATOR SPECIES; MASHOMACK; MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE; NEW YORK; NORTHWEST HARBOR; ORIENT POINT; SHELTER ISLAND; SHINNECOCK HILLS]

594. Morreale,Stephen J (1992): The Status and Poplation Ecology of the Diamondback Terrapin, Malaclemys terrapin, in New York. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, Inc, Hampton Bays, NY. 76 pages.
(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)
< Field investigations were conducted from May to October to assess the distribution of diamond terrapins in inshore waters of Long Island. 73 study sites, extending from Orient Point and Accabonac Harbor westward (most of these within the Peconic River watershed) were examined. In all, 993 individuals were counted. 7 sites were selected for detailed studies of sex ratio, age and size structure. 4 of these were situated within the Flanders/Peconic Bay area (Cedar Beach, Hubbard Creek, Scallop Pond and Sag Harbor). Maximal numbers observed were as high as 21 (Accabonac Harbor). MJA>
<<REFERENCE LIST PHOTOCOPIED>>
[AGE; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS BAY; PECONIC BAYS; POPULATION; REPTILES; SEX; TERRAPIN; TURTLES]

595. Sadove,Samuel S; Carminati,Caren; Durham,Kimberly (1993): New York Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1992-March 31, 1993. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Return a Gift to Wildlife Program, 58 pages.
(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife; also: files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)
<The Long Island region is a diverse cetacean habitat, with 22 known species. New York's waters have also been found to be inhabited by 5 of the 6 North Atlantic species of seals and 4 species of sea turtles. The endangered Kemp's Ridley turtle utilizes Long Island's waters as a vital developmental habitat. The region appears to be a point at which the ridley switches from a pelagic surface feeding ecology to that of the benthic feeding ecology. This area's importance may relate to the numerous spider crabs which have been found to be the ridley's preferred food. In the fiscal year 1992, a total of 104 strandings is reported, including 17 cetaceans, 53 pinnipeds and 34 sea turtles. As illustrated on maps, no cetaceans stranded in the Peconic/Gardiners Bay estuary, while strandings of at least 8 seals and 6 turtles are indicated for the region. Compared to previous years, cetacean and pinniped strandings increased. An increasing trend of arctic seals' presence is noted; turtle strandings decreased slightly. Each stranding event in the survey period is documented in a table in the appendix. The occurrence of phocine distemper disease in Long Island waters is noted. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<REFERENCE LIST PHOTOCOPIED>>
[DISEASES; LONG ISLAND; MAMMALS; REPTILES; SEALS; STRANDINGS; TURTLES; VIRUSES; WHALES]

596. Morreale,Stephen J; Standora,Edward A (1993): Occurrence, Movement and Behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and Other Sea Turtles in New York Waters. Final Report April 1988-March 1993. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation and Return a Gift to Wildlife Program, 70 pages. (for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)

(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<The geographic distribution of live sea turtles (Caretta caretta, Dermochelys coriacea, Chelonia mydas and Lepidochelys Kempi) captured in New York Waters from 1987 through 1992 is described. In all, there were 337 captures from 1987 through 1992. Most of the turtles were captured in eastern Long Island (primarily Peconic and Gardiners Bay), reflecting, for the most part, the location of pound nets. The capture season extends from mid-June until early January, with most catches in July through October. Movements of three Kemp's Ridley turtles within the Peconic/Gardiners Bays are described, based upon data from radio and sonic telemetry. Another ridley was tracked from eastern Long Island into the Atlantic ocean using satellite monitoring. Crabs, mollusks, algae and debris make up the diet of ridleys, as determined from fecal samples. Crabs occurred in over 90% of the samples, with spider crabs constituting 53% of the crab fraction (next to lady, 30%; rock, 17%, and blue crab, 0%). This contrasts with the availability of crabs at the sampling sites: spider (25%), lady (72%), rock (2%) and blue (1%). Diving patterns are described. A common feature of all the Kemp's ridleys and green turtles found in NY was that all of them were juveniles, as were nearly all of the loggerheads. It is suggested that the coastal waters of New York play an important role in the early stages of development for many turtles. The number of Kemp's ridleys reported in this document represents the largest concentration of this species ever reported outside of the Gulf of Mexico and greatly exceeds all previous records in northeast waters. MJA>

<<Summarizes a five year research program. See also individual annual reports by same authors. PHOTOCOPY MADE (References)>>

[BENTHOS; CRUSTACEA; DIETS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FOOD; GARDINERS BAY; JUVENILES; MACROALGAE; MIGRATION; MOLLUSCS; PECONIC BAYS; SEASONALITY; TURTLES]

597. Bagg,James (1980): Natural Habitats of Suffolk County. Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality, Hauppauge, NY.

<<cited in REF #10, reference not available at SUNYSB library>>

[INCOMPLETE; HABITAT; NO ABSTRACT; SUFFOLK]

598. Huss,Tim (1977): The Cranberry Bogs of Long Island. The New York State Conservationist (Nov-Dec), .

<<cited in REF #10>>

[INCOMPLETE; CRANBERRY BOG; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; VEGETATION]

599. Energy Resources Co.,Inc; Beck,Ron; et al. (1978): 208 Areawide Planning: Peconic Estuary, Flanders Bay Environmental Report. prepared for Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board. 78 pages.

(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: EIS X TD224 .N72 T922 1978)

<Water quality management, water pollution, waste disposal sites. Contains illustrations and maps, bibliography p. 76-78. STARS>

<<reference cited from STARS; unable to locate publication at SUNY (lost?)>>

[ENVIRONMENT; FLANDERS BAY; MANAGEMENT; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; POLLUTION; WASTE DISPOSAL; WATER QUALITY]

600. Wilson,Alexander (1808-14): American ornithology; or, the natural history of the birds of the United States: illustrated with plates, engraved and colored from original drawings taken from nature. 9 vols. Bradford and Inskeep, Philadelphia. (Vol. 8 completed and v. 9 written by George Ord. "Biographical sketch of Alexander Wilson")

(SUNYSB library; VIDEO AND MICROFORMS DEPARTMENT, Card 15 alphabetical)

<<cited in REF #601. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; NO ABSTRACT]

601. Chapman,Frank Michler (1908): Camps and cruises of an ornithologist. D. Appleton and Company, New York. 432 pages.

(bio lib QL 681.C445)

<This book includes descriptions of the birdlife of Gardiners Island. It mentions the absence of foxes, minks, weasels, opossums, red squirrels and chipmunks, all natural enemies of birds. Notes that when the fish hawks (ospreys) arrive in spring, virtually all other hawks depart. Pheasants were introduced to Gardiners Island in 1892, when 25 females and 100 males were released. In 1893, 200 females, 100 males and 150 birds of both sexes, bred by hand on the island, were turned out. At the end of eight years, the Pheasant population was estimated at about 5000 birds. Numerous Carolina Wrens, whose regular northern limit of its range is in New Jersey, are noted. House wrens and bluebirds are absent on Gardiners Island, and sparrows are numerous. A disease, resembling roup, with which the Crows on the island are afflicted, is mentioned as having afflicted some pheasants. Bartramian Sandpipers were observed in 1908, and used to be abundant on Gardiners Island. 15-20 piping plover pairs are estimated to nest on the island, and two colonies containing several hundred common Terns. 7 roseate terns were observed by the author on July 5, 1901. Abundances of sharp-tailed seaside finches and black ducks are noted at both ends of the island. The ospreys on Gardiner's island appear to have no enemies. The number of ospreys is estimated between 150-200. Volume 5 of Alexander Wilson's book "American Ornithology" (1812) is cited, quoting the proprietor of the island, Mr. Gardiner, as saying that there were "at least three hundred nests of Fish Hawks that have young". Gardiners Island is noted by the author as having the largest Fish Hawk (osprey) colony in the country-possibly the largest in the world. The ospreys arrive on the island March 20 and depart September 20. The same birds return every year. On Gardiners Island, some ospreys (about ten pairs) build their nests not in trees, the normal habit, but actually on the ground; these ground nests are always placed on the beach. Some other ospreys nest on boulders. A list of birds observed on Gardiners Island (Nov 23-25, 1907) is presented. MJA>

<<contains many photographs of ospreys. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; DIVERSITY; DUCKS; GARDINERS ISLAND; MAMMALS; MIGRATION; OSPREY; PIPING PLOVER; PREDATION; RARE; SEASONALITY; TERN]

602. Bull,John L (1964): Birds of the New York Area. Dover Publications, Inc., New York. 540 pages.

(SUNYSB library; Bio QL 693 .N7 B79 1975 c.2)

<Part 1 of this book summarizes the history of ornithological record-keeping in New York, identifies some of the best localities for birdwatching (e.g. Montauk, with particular birds mentioned), describes changes in bird populations since 1942 (identifying species with increasing and decreasing populations), analyzes breeding patterns (noting Long Island's importance for water bird breeding), discusses migration (identifying 2 routes of the Atlantic flyway that pass over Long Island, and giving a migration calendar for typical migratory species), and describes the effects of hurricanes on habitat and associated birdlife (giving a chronological list of tropical storms and associated bird sightings from 1878-1960. Part two is a species account of 412 recent species (regulars [404] plus escapes [8]). For each species, range, status, occurrence and maxima (time and location) are listed, and breeding and migration are discussed, where applicable. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned with high frequency (including dates of sightings). MJA>

<<contains a huge bibliography relevant to LI and NY. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BIRDS; BREEDING; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HURRICANES; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; POPULATION; RARE; SEASONALITY]

603. Drennan,Susan Roney (1981): Where to Find Birds in New York State. The Top 500 Sites. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, NY. 499 pages.

(SUNYSB library, Bio QL 684 .N7 D73)

<Description of birding sites in New York, by 10 regions. Contains chapter on the North Fork and one one the South Fork (Montauk Peninsula). Typical bird species and prime birding sites are listed. Generally, the N. Fork has less bird seasonality than does the S. Fork. A vigorous day of birding on the North Shore in winter can result in a list of about 90 bird species. Rare species are mentioned. Some results from 50 years of Montauk Christmas Bird counts are summarized. One chapter treats seabirds and pelagic birding, mentioning Montauk. MJA>

<<contains maps of North and South Fork region. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; NEW YORK; NORTH FORK; SOUTH FORK]

604. Andrle,Robert F; Carroll,Janet R (Eds.) (1988): The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State. A project of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, Inc., New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY. 551 pages.

(SUNYSB library, Bio QL 684 .N7 A84 1988A)
<Detailed species accounts for 242 species in New York State, including maps indicating of possible, probable and confirmed breeding locations. Information was entered on a 10x10 km grid, subdivided into four 5x5 km blocks. At least 156 species are possibly breeding within the eastern Long Island region. Historical notes are given. MJA>
<<detailed breeding maps, extensive bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HISTORY; NEW YORK]

605. Pough,Richard (1966): The natural resources of the East end: the wise use of land on Long Island. Preservation Society of the East End, Nature Conservancy, New York. 12 pages.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: HD 211 .N7 P68; or SPEC. COLL HD 211 .N7 P68)
<<Reference obtained from STARS>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LAND USE; NO ABSTRACT]

606. Peterson,David M; Litwin,Thomas S; Lent,Richard A (Eds.) (1984): 1984 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey. Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Seatuck Research Program, Islip, NY. 56 pages. (conducted by the Seatuck Research Program in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)
(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)
<Between 28 May and 19 June 1983, all least tern colonies and associated piping plover sites on Long Island, Gardiners Island and Fishers Island were located and censused. During 26 May and 17 June 1994, all tern, skimmer and piping plover breeding sites were censused. Population size, sources of disturbances and characteristics of the sites were described individually. Counts are tabulated by species and location and displayed on distributional maps. MJA>
<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; FISHERS ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; PIPING PLOVER; POPULATION; SKIMMER; TERN; WATERFOWL]

607. Buckley,PA; Buckley,FG (1980): Population and colony site trends of Long Island waterbirds for five years in the mid-1970's. Transactions of the Linnaean Society of New York 9, 23-56.
<Results of helicopter surveys of all colonial waterbird colonies, taken on several days each June, 1974-1978. A variety of data are provided including years of occupancy and minimum populations for the eight largest common tern colonies. Authors suggest this species' populations are locally stable or increasing slightly. A shortage of preferred no-marsh habitat is forcing an average of 20 percent of the population to nest in marshes. Research dealing with Long Island populations. SMITH>
<<source: SMITH, 1985 (SEE REF #618)>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; NESTS; TERN; WATERFOWL]

608. Wilcox,Leroy (1939): Notes on the life history of the Piping Plover. Birds of Long Island 1, 3-13. (Bird Club of Long Island)
(SUNYSB library, BIO QL 684 .N7 B5 no. 1-8)
<Summarizes two years of investigations on the Piping Plover, conducted at Moriches Inlet. Mentions a few scattered nests on the North Shore of Long Island and notes that many nest on the shores of the Peconic Bay and on the eastern end of Long Island. It is estimated that (in 1939) probably more than 500 pairs nest annually on Long Island. Observations on nesting behavior, incubation, eggs, young, adult morphometrics and returns of banded specimens are reported. Predation and trapping are discussed. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; EGGS; HUNTING; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PIPING PLOVER]

609. Peterson,David M; Halbeisen,Rita; Litwin,Thomas S (Eds.) (1983): 1983 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey. Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Seatuck Research Program, Islip, NY. 36 pages. (conducted by the Seatuck Research Program in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)
(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)
<In 1983, 4025 Least Terns in 46 colonies were censused on Long Island, Fishers Island and Gardiners Island, along with 163 Piping Ploves. These figures are compared to those of the preliminary DEC survey

conducted in 1982. Information collected at each colony included location, ownership, site characteristics, number of adults, nesting substrate, vegetation coverage, and disturbance factors. The sites on eastern Long Island were surveyed by P. Stoutenburgh, E. Horning M. Scheibel and C. Safina. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<first report of an ongoing series. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; DISTURBANCE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; NESTS; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; TERN]

610. Wilcox,Leroy (1959): A Twenty Year Banding Survey of the Piping Plover. The Auk 76(2), 129-152.

<Observations mostly from Shinnecock, Moriches and Mecox Bay. A total of 433 returns is reported. Breeding on Long Island is discussed. Hatching dates and success are noted. Longevity, morphology and other life history aspects are discussed. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BANDING; BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; NESTS; PIPING PLOVER]

611. Duffy,David C (1977): Breeding Populations of Terns and Skimmers on Long Island Sound and Eastern Long Island: 1972-1975. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 73, 1-41.

<<cited in REF #609. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; POPULATION; SKIMMER; TERN]

612. MacLean,David C; Litwin,Thomas S; Ducey-Ortiz,Anne M; Lent,Richard A (1991): Nesting Biology, Habitat Use, and Inter-Colony Movements of the Least Tern (Sterna antillarum) on Long Island, NY. conducted by the Seatuck Research Program in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 70 pages.

(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)

<This study monitored the intercolony movement of least terns on Long Island. Nesting, nest chronology, hatching success, colony site characteristics, colony disturbances, site fidelity and renesting behavior are described. Although the three colonies studied were located outside the Peconic-Gardiners Bay region (Stony Brook Harbor, Fire Island Inlet and Shinnecock/Moriches Inlet), one bird was recaptured on Gardiners Island. Mean colony size ranged from 45.4 pairs per colony in 1985 to 72.7 pairs per colony in 1986, with an average of approximately 60 pairs per colony. The South Shore/East population has consistently contributed 3-5 % of total Long Island Least Tern population. Overall mean hatching rate was 0.54 chicks/nest. The distances between captures ranged from 0-86 kilometers, and averaged 33 km. The appendix lists dominant plant species associated with Long Island Least Tern colonies. MJA>

<<conatains bibliography, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIES; DISTURBANCE; GARDINERS BAY; LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; PECONIC BAYS; SHINNECOCK INLET; TERN]

613. Eaton,Elon Howard (1910): Birds of New York. Introductory Chapters; Water Birds and Game Birds. Vol. 1. 2 vols. (Series Ed: Clarke,John M.) The University of the State of New York, Albany, NY. 501 pages. (New York State Museum Memoir 12)

(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N4 No. 12, pt. 1)

<Contains, among others, a summary of the New York State avifauna (lists of residents, summer residents, transients, winter visitants, summer visitants, and accidental visitants), chapters on bird migration and spring arrivals, a tabulated summary of previously published local bird lists by other authors (which includes several Long Island lists, e.g. by Giraud [1844] and Braislin [1907]), tabulated county schedules (indicating arrivals, departures and breeding of individual species; Suffolk included), and descriptions of genera and species, including numerous color plates. Distribution within New York State is discussed for each species. MJA>

<<SEE ALSO REF #640. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; DISTRIBUTION; LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; NEW YORK; SEASONALITY; SUFFOLK]

614. Scheibel,Michael S (1982): Survey of Long Island area tern colonies. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, New York (mimeographed report).

<<cited in REF #612>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIES; NO ABSTRACT; TERN]

615. Wolk,RG (1974): Reproductive behavior of the Least Tern. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 72, 44-62.
<<cited in REF #612; Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BEHAVIOR; BIRDS; NO ABSTRACT; REPRODUCTION; TERN]

616. Ducey-Ortiz,Anne M; Litwin,Thomas S; MacLean,David C (Eds.) (1989): 1988 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey. Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Seatuck Research Program, Islip, NY. 201 pages. (conducted by the Seatuck Research Program in cooperation with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation)
(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)
<In 1988, 20 species of colonial waterbirds and piping plovers were surveyed throughout New York's marine coastline. Population estimates covering 3 years for American oystercatchers, 4 years for cormorants, wading birds and gulls, 5 years for common, roseate and gull-billed terns and skimmers, 6 years for piping plovers an 7 years for least terns are reported. Many colonies from the Peconic/Gardiners Bay area are described. MJA>
<<bibliography, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; LONG ISLAND; PIPING PLOVER; TERN; WATERFOWL]

617. Hays,H (1995): Matthew Male's work on Fort Tyler (Report on habitat rehabilitation for roseate terns). American Museum of Natural History, Great Gull Island Project, New York, NY, 4 pages.
<<cited in REF #531. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FORT TYLER; GULL ISLAND; HABITAT; NO ABSTRACT; REHABILITATION; TERN]

618. Smith,Gerald A (1985): A Selected and Annotated Bibliography for Use in Management of the Common Tern (Sterna Hirundo). New New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife, Nongame Section, Wildlife Resource Center, Delmar, NY 12054, 44 pages.
(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)
<contains 241 references on the common tern, many of these pertaining to Long Island. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK; TERN]

619. Austin,OL (1953): The migration of the common tern in the western hemisphere. Bird Banding 24, 39-55.
(this volume is not available in SUNYSB library)
<Summary of breeding distribution, wintering distribution and suspected migration routes based on available banding and specimen data. Hypothesizes several distinct populations and estimates percentages of total population contained in each area. Discusses limited data available on migration routes and suggests wintering areas for various segments of the breeding population. Research dealing with Long Island populations. SMITH>
<<source: SMITH, 1985 (SEE REF #618). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; POPULATION; SEASONALITY; TERN]

620. Bent,AC (1963): Life histories of North American gulls and terns. Dover Publications, New York. (reprint of U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. #113)
<Contains a detailed life history summary for the species based on information available prior to 1920. Research dealing with Long Island populations. SMITH>
<<source: SMITH, 1985 (SEE REF #618). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIOLOGY; BIRDS; GULLS; LONG ISLAND; TERN]

621. Buckley,FG; Buckley,PA (1982): Micro-environmental determinants of survival in salt marsh nesting common terns. Colonial Waterbirds 5, 39-48.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Two saltmarsh colonies in Shinnecock Bay (outside Peconics area) were studied. Site selection and nest construction factors are discussed in light of resisting tidal washout. Site elevation and nest height were most important to nest survival during flood conditions. Behavioral reactions to flooding are considered. Nest survival was surprisingly high despite flooding conditions. SMITH, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<source: SMITH, 1985 (SEE REF #618). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[BIRDS; COLONIES; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; NESTS; SALT MARSHES; SHINNECOCK BAY; TERN]

622. Buckley,PA; Gochfeld,Michael; Buckley,FG (1977): Efficiency and timing of helicopter censuses of black skimmers and common terns on Long Island, New York: A preliminary analysis. Proceedings of the Colonial Waterbird Group 1, 48-61.
<Compares efficiency, error factors and disturbance factors of helicopter, fixed wing aircraft and ground censusing methods for colonies on Long Island. Provides recommendations for use of helicopters in censusing various species. SMITH>
<<source: SMITH, 1985 (SEE REF #618). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; COUNTS; LONG ISLAND; METHODS; TERN; WATERFOWL]

623. National Audubon Society (1971-1996): The Fall Migration, The Winter Season, The Spring Migration, The Nesting Season: Hudson-Delaware Region. American Birds 25-50, variable.
(SUNYSB library, BIO (vols. 25-48 present))
<quarter-annual report of bird sightings. Observations from eastern Long Island locations are mentioned occasionally, particularly Montauk. MJA>
<<American Birds is published six times a year. The seasonal bird reports are usually in issues 2,3,5 and 6 of each volume. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; SEASONALITY]

624. Andrews,Ralph; Atwell,Gerry; Blodget,Bradford G; Nisbet,Ian CT; Scheibel,Michael S (Eds.) (1989): Recovery Plan for the Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii, Northeastern population. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner, MA. 86 pages.
(files of M. Alfieri, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife)
<Summarizes the history of roseate tern populations in New York State. Great Gull Island is one of the two most important nesting sites for this species in North America (it is estimated that 85% of the North American roseate terns nest on just Great Gull Island, NY, and Bird Island, MA). Estimated numbers of nesting pairs are tabulated for the years 1977 and 1984-88. Sites in the East End Region are Great Gull Island with 750-1200 nesting pairs, Gardiners Island, with 4-75 pairs, Three Mile Harbor, with 2 pairs, and Southold, with 2 pairs. Life history, population status, reasons for decline, and recent conservation measures are discussed. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; GULL ISLAND; POPULATION; RARE; ROSEATE; SOUTHOLD; TERN; THREE MILE HARBOR]

625. Burke,Vincent J (1990): Seasonal Ecology of Kemp's Ridley (Lepidochelys kempi) and Loggerhead (Caretta caretta) Sea Turtles in Long Island, New York. M.A. Thesis, SUNY, Buffalo. 76 p.
(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)
<Study investigating seasonal response of turtles, conducted mostly within Peconic Bays area. Turtles obtained by pound nets (pound net locations are mapped) and collected from beaches (strandings). Turtles were weighed and measured. When available, their gut contents were collected. Kemp's ridleys captured in the Peconic Bays were fitted with radio transmitters to determine dive pattterns and movement (plus growth). Four sea turtle seasons are classified and described for Long Island: growth, emigration, cold-stunning and absence. Lepidochelys kempi and Caretta caretta are first encountered in eastern Long Island

when water temperature is approx. 20 DEG C. During 1989, 18 ridleys and 36 loggerheads were recovered. Comparison of mean capture rates for each season indicate that a similar number of turtles are in the area during the growth and emigrating seasons. Fecal analysis indicated that crabs are the main prey items of both Kemp ridleys and loggerheads. Spider crabs and rock crabs occurred in the highest number of fecal samples and constituted over 90 % (for ridley's) and 75% (loggerhead) of the fecal dry weight. No difference in diet (composition and weight) was observed between the growth and emigrating seasons. During periods with WATER T>20 DEG C, ridleys exhibited only slight daily movement (0.19 km/d), whereas during the emigration season (T<20 DEG C), ridleys moved in easterly direction (out of the Peconic Bay System) at a rate of 2.21 km/d. Mortality was not different among growth, emigration and cold-stunning seasons for loggerheads, but was different between the growht and cold-stunning seasons for ridleys. One loggerhead and nine Kemp's ridleys were recovered during the cold-stunning season. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; DIETS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FOOD; GROWTH; JUVENILES; MIGRATION; MORTALITY; PECONIC BAYS; SEASONALITY; TEMPERATURE; TURTLES]

626. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1995): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1994. 4 pages.

<Quasi-weekly cell counts of Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay (Jan-Sep), Great South Bay (Mar-Dec), Moriches Bay (Mar-Dec) and Shinnecock Bay (Mar-Dec) for the year 1994. Cell counts were <100,000 cells ml for all sampling dates in the Peconic system until late September. Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml for several stations in Great South Bay in June and July (max: 928,929 cells/ml). MJA>

<<no text; only tables. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

627. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1994): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1993. 15 pages.

<Quasi-weekly cell counts of Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay (Jan-Dec), Great South Bay (Jan-Dec), Moriches and Quantuck Bay (Jan-Dec) and Shinnecock Bay (Jan-Dec) for the year 1993. Cell counts were <100,000 cells ml on all sampling dates in the Peconic system and in Shinnecock Bay. Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml for several stations in Great South Bay in January (max: 262,607 cells/ml). Moriches Bay had stations with >100,000 cells/ml in Jan, July and Sept. MJA>

<<no text; only tables and maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

628. Braislin,William C (1902): Notes concerning certain birds of Long Island. The Auk 19(2), 145-149.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of American egret, Montauk, Jul 1900; Barn Owl, Montauk, Sep 1900; Summer Tanager, Ditch Plain, April 1901. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; RARE]

629. Braislin,William C (1907): A list of birds of Long Island, New York. Abstr. Proc. Linnaean Soc. N.Y. 17-19, 31-123.

<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES LISTS]

630. Boyajian,Ned (1955): The 1954 fall migration. Linnaean News-Letter 8(8), .

<<cited in REF #602. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; FALL; MIGRATION; NO ABSTRACT]

631. Chapman,Frank Michler (1908): The Fish Hawks of Gardiner's Island. Bird Lore 10, 153-159. (SUNYSB library, STORAGE)

<Estimates the present number of fish hawks (=ospreys) on the island to be between 150 and 200, but the difference between these figures and those of 1812 (300 specimen; in Wilson, 1812) may be less real than due to errors in estimate. "In any event, Gardiners Island holds the largest Fish Hawk colony in this country-possibly the largest in the world-and the conditions under which many of the birds nest offer exceptional opportunities for a study of their habits". Ospreys arrive March 20 and depart on Sept 20. Nest observations, made on June 17-20 1908 on nest building, nesting, feeding and early life history of chicks are described in great detail, including several photos (of ground nest). MJA>

<<cites article in Bird Lore 1903, giving an account of some studies done on Gardiners Island in early June 1901 and in July 1902. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BEHAVIOR; BIRDS; DIETS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; OSPREY]

632. Chapman,Frank Michler (1940): Handbook of birds of eastern North America. 2nd ed. Appleton-Century, New York.

<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; NO ABSTRACT]

633. Cruickshank,Allan D (1942): Birds around New York City. 2nd ed. (American Museum of Natural History Handbook Series no. 13.) American Museum of Natural History, New York.

<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

634. Dutcher,William (1884): Bird Notes from Long Island, N.Y. The Auk 1(2), 174-179. (SUNYSB library, BIO)

<List of birds striking the Fire Island and Great West (Shinnecock) Bay Light during spring and autumn migrations of 1882-1883. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION]

635. Dutcher,William (1884): Bird Notes from Long Island. The Auk 1(1), 31-35. (SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of red-bellied snipe shot Sept 19, 1882; a red phalarope, shot in May 1883; and 3 (of 6six seen) caspian terns shot in Sept 1882. All birds were shot at Shinnecock Bay. Locations in Peconic/Gardiners Bay not mentioned. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; HUNTING; RARE; SHINNECOCK BAY]

636. Dutcher,William (1888): Bird Notes from Long Island. The Auk 5(2), 169-183. (SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of frigate pelican (Man-o'-War Bird, Fregata aquila) shot on Gardiner's Island, Aug 4, 1886; King Eiders off Montauk Point from Nov-Jan 1887; whistling swan shot at Montauk Point, Nov 1886; King Rail caught alive "on the shores of Peconic Bay", and one striking the Montauk lighthouse (March 1887); observations of Little Snipe on Little Gull Island (noting that Purple Sandpipers are only found, now, on the eastern end of Long Island, and are very rare); Purple Sandpipers shot at Montauk, Fort Pond and Little Gull Island Dec-Feb 1886. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GULL ISLAND; HUNTING; MONTAUK; RARE]

637. Dutcher,William (1889): Bird Notes from Long Island. The Auk 6(2), 131-139.

<Record of cormorant Phalacrocorax carbo near Little Gull Island, Sep 1888; Red Phalarope at Montauk, Sep 1886; several Northern Phalaropes, from Montauk and Little Gull Island Light; Arctic Three-Toed Woodpecker (probably from Long Island); Tennessee Warbler, Montauk Point, Sep 1888. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; GULL ISLAND; MONTAUK; RARE; SIGHTINGS]

638. Dutcher,William (1887-1894): Long Island notes. vol. 1-water birds; vol. 2-land birds (handwritten account). In library of the American Museum of Natural History.

<<cited in REF #531. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; WATERFOWL]

639. Dutcher,William (1893): Notes on some rare birds in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society. The Auk 10(3), 267-277.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of American White-Fronted Goose, shot in Montauk. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GEESE; MONTAUK; RARE]

640. Eaton,Elon Howard (1914): Birds of New York. General Chapters; Land Birds. Vol. 2. 2 vols. The University of the State of New York, Albany, NY. 719 pages. (New York State Museum Memoir 12)
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N4 No. 12, pt. 2, c. 2)
<Chapters on bird ecology, the economic value of birds, the status of our bird laws, special measures for increasing bird life, bird refuges, private preserves, describtion of genera and species [main body], addendum: New York bird history since 1910, and an index. Occurrences in eastern Long Island are mentioned. Contains numerous color plates. MJA>
<<SEE ALSO REF #613. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ECOLOGY; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK; PRESERVE; REFUGES; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

641. Eisenmann,Eugene (1950): An autumn day at Montauk Point, with comments on the field identification of certain species. Linnaean News-Letter 4(7), .
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; FALL; IDENTIFICATION; MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT]

642. Elliott,John J (1941): The Henslow's sparrow on Long Island. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 52-53, 142-144.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; SPARROW]

643. Elliott,John J (1951): The Prairie Warbler on Long Island. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 58(62), 72-73.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; WARBLERS]

644. Elliott,John J (1953): The nesting sparrows of Long Island. 1. Sparrows of the marshes. Long Island Naturalist 2, 15-24.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; NESTS; NO ABSTRACT; SPARROW]

645. Elliott,John J (1960): Falcon flights on Long Island. Kingbird 10, 155-157.
(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)
<contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FALCONS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

646. Elliott,John J (1962): Sharp-tailed and Seaside Sparrows on Long Island, New York. Kingbird 12, 115-123.
(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)
<contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; SPARROW]

647. Eynon,Alfred E (1941): Hawk migration routes in the New York City region. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 52(53), 113-116.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; HAWKS; MIGRATION; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

648. Fischer,Richard B (1941): Alder Flycatcher breeding on Long Island. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 52(53), 144-147.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; BREEDING; FLYCATCHERS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

649. Fischer,Richard B (1950): Notes on the Alder Flycatcher. Linnaean News-Letter 4(3), .
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; FLYCATCHERS; NO ABSTRACT]

650. Foley,Donald D (1960): Recent changes in waterfowl populations in New York. Kingbird 10, 82-89.
(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)
<contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; WATERFOWL]

651. Giraud,Jacob P (1844): Birds of Long Island. Wiley and Putnam, New York. 397 pages.
(SUNYSB library, SPEC COLL QL 684 .N7 G5)
<Description of species occurring on Long Island. Includes notes on morphology, occurrence, migration schedule (where applicable), and breeding. Eastern Long Island locations mentioned (e.g. Montauk). MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY]

652. Griscom,Ludlow (1923): Birds of the New York City Region. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist, NY.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

653. Helmuth,William T (1930): Notes from eastern Long Island, New York. The Auk 47(4), 528-532.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of 32 bird species observed between Montauk Point, the eastern fourth of Shinnecock Bay and south of Peconic Bay. Some species mentioned include: Little Gull, Caspian Tern, Little Blue Heron, Florida Gallinule, Baird's Sandpiper, and Arkansas Kingbird. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; RARE; SIGHTINGS]

654. Helmuth,William T (1954): The hurricane of 1938-in retrospect. Birds of Long Island 8, 225-241.
(SUNYSB library, Bio QL 684 .N7 B5 no. 1-8)
<Observations of birdlife in East Hampton after the very violent hurricane of September 21, 1938. Disappointingly few "exotic waifs" (deep-sea creatures, unusual birds etc.) were found. Many confused and exhausted shorebirds were observed. At Montauk, one could wade knee-deep in stranded mussels, moon shells, surf clams, crabs and lobsters, "without ever setting foot upon the underlying shingle". Black Skimmers were observed along the shores of Gardiners Island. A few days after the storm (Sept. 22), a number of bird species were observed which are generally not usual on eastern Long Island, although the author finds it impossible to ascribe their appearance to the effects of the hurricane: For example, one Lark Sparrow, one Western Kingbird, and 2 Cliff Swallows were seen near the Montauk lighthouse. Some Carolina Wrens remained near East Hampton for the winter. It is speculated that some individuals of this species migrated from Gardiners Island onto Long Island's mainland. Barn owls, ordinarily rather uncommon in East Hampton, became unexpectedly common in that region and at Montauk during the winter of 1938-39. Observations on the composition of Barn Owl pellets (containing 69% of skulls of Microtus) are noted. Concentrations of Scoters, Alcids and Eiders off Montauk were markedly diminished during the winter of 38-39. Although it was impossible to estimate the total number of birds destroyed by the hurricane, a total of 57 species of dead birds were found, all of which were certainly killed by the hurricane. Individual findings are listed by species and location. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; HURRICANES; MONTAUK; RARE; SURVIVAL]

655. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1993): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1992. 16 pages.
<Weekly to monthly cell counts (Jan-Dec) of Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay, Great South Bay, Moriches and Quantuck Bay and Shinnecock Bay for the year 1992. Cell counts were >100,000 cells ml in West Neck Bay from June-Oct (max: 1,045,760 cells/ml on June 23). Coecles Harbor was added to the sampling schedule in Aug, and had >100,000 cells/ml from Aug-Oct. Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml at several stations in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay from June-Dec. Shinnecock Bay also had >100,000 cells/ml from June-Oct. MJA>
<<no text; only tables and maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

656. Daniel,Steven (1982): Plant Lists. Chap. 3. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 162-206. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND; SPECIES LISTS]

657. Hickey,Joseph J (1951): Occurrence of European Teal on Long Island. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 58(62), 70-71.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; OCCURRENCE]

658. Bigelow,HB; Schroeder,WC (1953): Fishes of the Gulf of Maine. U.S Fish Wildlife Serv. Bull. 53(74), 1-577.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Although not dealing with the Peconic Estuary itself, findings are applicable to the region. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISH; NO ABSTRACT; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN]

659. Latham,Roy A (1946): Eastern Long Island Records of the Nighthawk. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 54(57), 50-51.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HAWKS; NIGHTHAWK; NO ABSTRACT]

660. Latham,Roy A (1954): Nature notes from Orient (L.I.). Long Island Naturalist 3, 3-9.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[NO ABSTRACT; ORIENT]

661. Latham,Roy A (1957): Breeding hawks on eastern Long Island. Kingbird 7, 77-79.
(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified. Location likely to be Orient area. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HAWKS; NO ABSTRACT; ORIENT]

662. Lawrence,George N (1866): Catalogue of birds observed in New York, Long, and Staten Islands, and the adjacent parts of New Jersey. Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 8, 279-300.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES LISTS]

663. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1992): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1991. 13 pages.
<Weekly to monthly cell counts (Jan-Dec) of Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay, Great South Bay, Moriches and Quantuck Bay and Shinnecock

Bay for the year 1991. Cell counts were >1 million cells ml in Peconic Bay (max: 1,810,472 cells/ml) during June and July, and >100,000 cells/ml from June-December at some stations (West Neck Bay). Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml at several stations in Moriches Bay from May-Dec and in Shinnecock Bay from July-Dec. Counts were low in Great South Bay. MJA>

<<no text; only tables and maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; COUNTS; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

664. Post,Peter W (1961): Range extensions of herons in the northeastern United States. Wilson Bull. 73, 390-393.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Reviews breeding limits as of summer 1960. Mentions first definitive breeding of Common Egret for NY on Fishers Island during 1953. Breeding of Little Blue, Lousiana and Yellow-crowned Night Heron and Snowy Egret is discussed. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; DISTRIBUTION; EGRET; FISHERS ISLAND; HERON]

665. Post,Peter W (1961): The American Oystercatcher in New York. Kingbird 11, 3-6.

(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)

<contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>

<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; OYSTERCATCHER]

666. Daniel,Steven (1982): Reptiles and Amphibians. Chap. 4. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 207-235. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)

(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; REPTILES; SHELTER ISLAND]

667. Bull,John L (1965): The New York City Region. In: The Bird Watcher's America. (Ed: Pettingill,Olin Sewall,Jr) McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 34-40.

(SUNYSB library, BIO: QL 681 .P48)

<Contains brief description of birdlife of the Montauk region: "From late August to early November, if the wind is from an easterly direction, Cory's Shearwaters come in close to the shore. From about mid-December on, the populations of certain wintering seabirds build up. Vast flocks of scoters mill about the point in spectacular fashion. Among them a few eiders of both species may be seen, the colorful adult drakes in minority. Gannets, gleaming white and jet black, plunge from high in the air into the sea after fish. More rarely there may be Harlequin Ducks or some of the alcids-perhaps Deovekies, Razorbills, thick-billed Murres, or possibly even a Black Guillemot. Occasionally, Black-legged Kittiwakes may be observed from the shore, particularly during or after storms. Perched on the jetties at the inlet to Lake Montauk are Great Cormorants which are seen to best advantage in Febraury and March when the adults assume their breeding plumage. Purple Sandpipers occur on the rocks here as they do on almost every rock pile along the shore. And on nearly all the coastal ponds and bays one sees the introduced Mute Swan." FROM AUTHOR>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; DUCKS; LAKE MONTAUK; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; SEASONALITY; SWANS; WATERFOWL]

668. Rooney,Mary Ellen (1977): Farmers and Seafarers...a way of life on eastern Long Island. calendar. Published by Farmers and Seafarers, Bridgehampton 27 pages.

(SUNYSB library, SPEC COLL: X F 127 .L8 F 34 1977)

<Includes photographs of alewive netting at North Sea, tonging for mussels (more likely clams?) in Napeague Harbor, trap fishing in Napeague Harbor, menhaden fishery in Gardiners Bay, and haulseiners at Ammagansett. Background vegetation visible on several photos. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMAGANSETT; CLAMMING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTH SEA; PHOTOGRAPHS]

669. Raynor,Gilbert S (1959): Recent range extension of the Veery on Long Island. Kingbird 9, 68-69.
(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)
<contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DISTRIBUTION; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

670. Sedwitz,Walter (1951): A numerical study of shorebirds on Long Island in 1947. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 47, 90-97.
<contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

671. Sedwitz,Walter (1958): Five year count of the Ring-billed Gull on eastern Long Island. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 66(70), 71-76.
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GULLS; NO ABSTRACT; SEASONALITY]

672. Dutcher,William (1893): Bird Notes From Long Island. The Auk 10(3), 256-266.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of Wood Ibis, shot in a swamp north of East Marion, June 21, 1890. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HUNTING; IBIS; RARE]

673. Weaver,Richard L (1940): The Purple Finch invasion of northeastern United States and the maritime provinces in 1939. Bird Banding 11, 79-105.
(this volume is not available in SUNYSB library)
<<cited in REF #602. Contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FINCHES; INVASION; NO ABSTRACT; NORTHEAST]

674. Wilcox,Leroy (1938): A flight of Red Phalaropes (Phalaropus fulicarius) on Long Island, N.Y. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 49, 60-63.
<<cited in REF #602. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; PHALAROPES]

675. Wilcox,Leroy (1959): Large flights of Red Phalaropes on Long Island. Kingbird 9, 24-25.
(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)
<Contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

676. Bull,John L (1946): The ornithological year 1944 in the New York City region. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 54(57), 28-35.
<Contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SEASONALITY]

677. East Hampton Town; Natural Resources Department (1987): Hard Clam Spawner Sanctuary Project. East Hampton Town. Final Report. in: Collection of reports prepared under sub-contract with the Suffolk County planning department pursuant to a grant (NA-84-EA-00062) awarded to the county of Suffolk, Office of the County Executive, by the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1952; 9 pages.
(SUNYSB library, MASIC X SH 373.2 .N72 S87 1987)
<Spawner sanctuary areas were situated in Napeague Harbor, Three Mile Harbor, and Lake Montauk. Two sanctuary sites were selected per embayment, one in a moderately fast-flow, and one in a slow-flow

regime. Two other harbors (Northwest Creek and Accabonac Harbor) were used as controls. 18,000 marker hard clams Mercenaria mercenaria var. notata (producing genetically marked offspring) were planted in the three "treatment" embayments, to assess the contributions of planted clams to spawning. Data on the spawning success was not yet available at the time of publication of this report. Analysis of clam densities and size distributions were to be carried out in 1987. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ACCABONAC HARBOR; EAST HAMPTON; HARD CLAM; LAKE MONTAUK; MOLLUSCS; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; NORTHWEST HARBOR; RESEEDING; SANCTUARY; SHELLFISH; THREE MILE HARBOR]

678. Lessard,David L (1986): Development of a Hard Clam Seed Rafting and Planting Program by the Town of Riverhead and the Riverhead Baymen's Association. Final Report. in: Collection of reports prepared under sub-contract with the Suffolk County planning department pursuant to a grant (NA-84-EA-00062) awarded to the County of Suffolk, Office of the County Executive, by the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1952; 10 pages.

(SUNYSB library, MASIC X SH 373.2 .N72 S87 1987)

<50,000 small-sized seed hard clams (3-5 mm) were placed in 15 protective rafts for growth and protection against predators, and placed in East Creek. Hard clams grew from 3-5mm to approx. 16 mm while in the raft in the period from July 1985 to Oct. 1985. The brown tide occurring during this time caused no mortailities among the rafted hard clams, but possibly reduced growth rates. Hard clams seeded in a pilot project in 1984 at three sites in western Peconic Bay (Town Beach, Simmons Point, Riverhead), grew from 26 mm [Nov 1984] to average shell-lengths of 43 mm [Oct 1985], indicating growth from seedling to marketable clam in a year's time span. East Creek had the highest percentage of relocate clams (82 %). MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; GROWTH; HARD CLAM; MARICULTURE; PECONIC BAYS; RAFTING; RESEEDING; RIVERHEAD; SHELLFISH; SURVIVAL]

679. Lyles,Charles H (1969): Historical Catch Statistics. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington, DC. 116 pages. (C.F.S. No. 5007)

(SUNYSB library, MASIC SH 365 .A3 L85 1969)

<Tabulated summary U.S. shellfish landings, from 1880-1967. Species included are: lobster, shrimp, clam, sea mussel, oyster, bay scallop, sea scallop. Landings data (pound and $ value) is reported for New York State in general. MJA>

<<no specific information on Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CRUSTACEA; FISHERIES; HARD CLAM; LANDINGS; LOBSTER; MOLLUSCS; NEW YORK; OYSTER; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

680. Murphy,Robert Cushman (1991): Fish-Shape Paumanok. Nature and Man on Long Island. Waterline Books, Great Falls, VA. 67 pages.

(files of Michael Ahrens)

<Classical book on the natural history of Long Island. Briefly describes the nine distinct nature (vegetaion) communities of the island, mentioning historical, now-felled white oak groves (and a primeval 250 acre stand of white oaks on Gardiners Island that was devastated by hurricanes). MJA>

<<very general, no original data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COMMUNITY; DEVELOPMENT; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; LUMBERING; VEGETATION]

681. Allen,CS (1892): Breeding habits of the Fish Hawk on Plum Island, New York. The Auk 9(4), 313-321.

<Record of observations made on ospreys from 1879-1885. Behavior, nesting, preying described. "Since the sale of the island and the removal of protection, the Fish Hawks (ospreys) have for the most part gone elsewhere, few are now breeding there. Gardiner's Island, still thoroughly protected, is now their favorite breeding place." FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<contains photographs of nests. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; OSPREY; PLUM ISLAND]

682. Puleston,Dennis (1977): Osprey population studies on Gardiners Island. In: Transactions of the North American Osprey Research Conference. (Ed: Ogden,JC) (U.S. Dept of Interior, National Park Service Transactions and Proceedings Series, 2.) U.S. Dept of the Interior, Washington, DC, 95-99.
<<cited in REF #604. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; OSPREY; POPULATION]

683. Wolk,RG; Bull,John L (1967): Differential nesting schedule of Herring Gulls on Long Island, New York. Kingbird 17, 5-6.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<On 1 June 1966, a colony of approximately 4000 herring gulls (Larus argentatus) was observed on Gardiners Island (in two groups about five miles apart). Nests contained one to three-egg clutches as well as nestlings estimated to be no more than 3-4 d old. Another colony was observed at Captree Park, 65 miles west of Gardiners Island (outside the Peconic-Gardiners area). Since birds in the two colonies had different breeding schedules, the authors assume that the two colonies were isolated from each other. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIES; GARDINERS ISLAND; GULLS; ISOLATION; NESTS]

684. Spencer,BJ (1981): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 31, 193-196.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during Spring 1981. Common Loons, King Eiders and a Great Cormorant were observed in Montauk. A trip 15 miles south of Montauk on May 31 produced 94 Sooty Shearwaters, 1 Greater Shearwater, and 2 Gannets. Turkey vulture was sighted at Napeague, rough-legged hawk at Gardiners Island. 8 Osprey nests were counted from Mattituck to Orient Point, eight pairs at Mashomack. Approx. 500 Least Sandpipers and a few Semi-palmated Sandpipers on eastern Long Island on May 9. Northern Phalaropes seen south of Montauk, Pomarine Jaegers south of Block Island. One Chuck-will's widow was found on Gardiners Island. A hummingbird was seen at sea off Montauk. One Philadelphia vireo was located at Napeague. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; MONTAUK; SIGHTINGS]

685. National Audubon Society (1971-1996): Christmas Bird Counts. American Birds 25-50(4), variable.
(SUNYSB library, BIO (vols. 25-48 present))
<Christmas Bird Count data is compiled and reported annually for Montauk, Orient and Central Suffolk by the National Audubon Society. MJA>
<<American Birds is published six times a year. The annual Christmas bird counts are usually in issue 4 of each volume. CBCs have been conducted for 96 years (incl. 1995 CBC count)>>
[ABUNDANCE; BIRDS; COUNTS; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SUFFOLK]

686. Anon. (1948-1970): Christmas bird count issue. Audubon Field Notes 2-24(2), .
<Christmas bird count issue in each volume.>
<<cited in REF #604. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; MONTAUK; ORIENT]

687. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1991): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1990. 12 pages.
<Weekly to monthly cell counts Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay (Jan-Dec), Great South Bay (Jan-Dec), Moriches and Quantuck Bay (Mar-Dec) and Shinnecock Bay (April-Dec) for the year 1990. Cell counts were <100,000 cells/ml for all stations and dates in Peconic and Great South Bay. Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml at several stations in Moriches and Shinnecock Bay from July-Dec. MJA>
<<no text; only tables and maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

688. Buckley,PA; Buckley,FG (1984): Expanding Double-crested Cormorant and Laughing Gull populations on Long Island, New York. Kingbird 34, 146-155.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of cormorants nesting on Gardiners Island in 1983. Large numbers of breeding-plumaeged adults were obseved there in mid to late 1970's. Colony at Home Pond, censused on 6 June and 9 July 1984 (1983?), contained 130 nests and about 250 birds. Another census on 13 June 1984 found about 250 nests and over 300 cormorants in the area. MJA>
<<6 June and 9 July dates are likely to be in 1983; inferring typographical error in article. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIES; CORMORANT; GARDINERS ISLAND]

689. Buckley,FG; Gochfeld,Michael; Buckley,PA (1978): Breeding Laughing Gulls return to Long Island. Kingbird 28, 203-207.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Breeding birds observed in the Line Island complex. No observations made in Peconics. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GULLS; LONG ISLAND]

690. Bull,John L (1970): Supplement to "Birds of the New York area". Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 71, 16.
<<cited in REF #604. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

691. Bull,John L (1981): Double-crested Cormorants breeding at Fishers Island. Kingbird 31, 83.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<First known breeding in the coastal waters of NY State. Colony increased from 40 nests in 1977 to nearly 100 nests in 1979, with at least 150 pairs present in 1980. Typical nesting locations and fledging are discussed briefly. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; COLONIES; CORMORANT; FISHERS ISLAND; NESTS]

692. Cairns,WE; McLaren,IA (1980): Status of the Piping Plover on the East Coast of North America. American Birds 32, 206-208.
<<cited in REF #604. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EAST COAST; NO ABSTRACT; PIPING PLOVER]

693. Chapman,Frank Michler (1906): Birds in the vicinity of New York City. American Museum of Natural History Guide Leaflet no. 22, New York.
<<cited in REF #604. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; NEW YORK]

694. Burke,Vincent J; Standora,Edward A; Morreale,Stephen J (1993): Diet of juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles from Long Island, New York. Copeia 1993(4), 1176-1180.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Fecal samples were collected from 12 Kemp's ridleys and 25 loggerheads captured by commecial fishermaen in estuarine bays of eastern Long Island and nearshore waters of Long Island Sound. Carapace lengths were determined. 90% of the individuals of both species consumed crabs, which also constituted the bulk of the feces by weight. Mollusca, primarily Crepidula spp. and Mulinia lateralis shells, occurred in several samples. The most commonly encountered crab was the nine-spined spider crab Libinia emarginata, second most abundant crab was the Atlantic rock crab Cancer irroratus. Weight changes for 9 turtles (intercapture period: 15-69 days) are reported. Maximum weight gain was 2926 g in 44 days (Caretta caretta). A general dietary overlap between the two turtle species is concluded. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CRUSTACEA; DIETS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FECES; KEMP'S RIDLEY; LOGGERHEAD; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MOLLUSCS; REPTILES; SIZE; TURTLES]

695. Bowman,MJ; Esaias,WE; Schnitzer,MB; Mirchel,HG (1979): Cruise Data Report R/V Ridgely Warfield Long Island and Block Island Sounds: Sept. 13-21, 1978. Marine Sciences Research Center, Stony Brook, NY. 221 pages. (Data Report 2, Reference 79-14)

<This data report represents hydrographic, wind, chlorophyll a, light extinction and nutrient data taken in Long Island and Block Island Sounds (including Gardiners Bay), during September 13-21, 1978 aboard the R/V Ridgley Warfield. This cruise formed part of a continuing series of experiments designed to investigate the role of tidal stirring, stratification, nutrient fluxes and light levels on primary productivity in shallow seas. Continuous chlorophyll a fluorescence profiles were gathered with a profiling FTD (fluorescence-temperature-depth) recorder and digitized. filtered chlorophyll a extractions were made from bottle samples taken at 2 or 3 depths in the water column. These provided a linear or quadratic depth dependent chlorophyll a/fluorescence calibration equation from which interpolated chlorophyll a values were calculated. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHLOROPHYLL; GARDINERS BAY; HYDROGRAPHY; NUTRIENTS; PHYSICAL; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY; PRODUCTION; TIDES]

696. DeKay,JE (1844): Zoology of New York, or the New York Fauna. Part II. Birds. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Part IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) Carroll and Cook, Albany. 380 (plus plates [missing]) pages.

(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 2)

<Only general distributional information. Peconic region not mentioned explicitly. MJA>

<<Second of six zoological parts. SUNYSB volume is missing plates. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; FAUNA; NEW YORK]

697. DiCostanzo,JA (1983): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine. Kingbird 33, 224-228.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Report on birds observed in the marine region of NY by different observers during the spring of 1983. Mentions Harlequin Ducks and Eider Ducks wintering at Montauk Point until March/April. Further mentions sharp-shinned hawks at Montauk in May, Purple sandpipers on Great Gull Island, Eastern Kingbird at Montauk Point (March), Tree Sparrow and White-crowned Sparrow on Great Gull Island. A good Bobolink flight (80-85 birds) were observed in alfalfa fields in Mattituck in May, and 40 in Cutchogue. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GULL ISLAND; MONTAUK; RARE; SANDPIPERS; SIGHTINGS]

698. DiCostanzo,JA (1983): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine. Kingbird 33, 296-299.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Report on birds observed in New York's marine region during summer-fall 1983. Loons lingered well into June in Gardiner's Bay. A pelagic trip off Montauk Pt on 20 Aug reported 130 Cory's, 20 Greater and one Sooty Shearwater, and 70 Storm Petrels. Least bitterns were reported breeding in Montauk. Red-shouldered Hawk bred at Noyack. Buff sandpipers were found in small numbers on farm fields in eastern Long Island as usual in late Aug, with eight in the vicinity of Riverhead and Mecox. An odd gull, resembling a Lesser Black Gull (but with pink legs) was observd from a fishing boat north of Great Gull Island. There seems to be a regular, but often overlooked, movement of Bonaparte's Gulls in region 10, in late July to early to mid-Aug. The Common and Roseate Tern on Great Gull Island did very well with a record number of young Common Terns (over 6000) and about 800 Roseate Tern young. Most other colonies on eastern LI did not do so well, with the colony at Southold again being hard hit by Black-crowned Night-Herons. A pair of Barred Owls nested on Fishers Island for the first time on Long Island in recent years. Eastern Bluebirds nested near East Hampton. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; GULL ISLAND; HERON; MONTAUK; NESTS; NOYACK; RIVERHEAD; SANDPIPERS; SIGHTINGS; SOUTHOLD; SUMMER; TERN]

699. DiCostanzo,JA (1984): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 34, 69-72.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the fall 1983, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS]

700. DiCostanzo,JA (1984): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 34, 138-143.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the winter 1983/84, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

701. DiCostanzo,JA (1984): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 34, 208-211.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the spring 1984, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

702. DiCostanzo,JA (1984): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 34, 269-272.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the summer 1984, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

703. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1923): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 23, 213.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<report was "lost in mail' and never published thereafter. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; OSPREY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

704. Jenner,Janann (1969): In Camille's Wake a Wide-a-Wake. Kingbird 20, 13-14.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of a Sooty Tern (Sterna fuscata) on the dock at Great Gull Island, a very rare visitant. The above sighting was made shortly after passing of hurricane Camille. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GULL ISLAND; HURRICANES; RARE; TERN; VISITANTS]

705. Eaton,Elon Howard (1901): Birds of New York: 1910 to 1930. Kingbird 3, 53.
(SUNYSB library, BIO lacks volumes 1-13)
<contents not checked. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. MJA>
<<cited in REF #602. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

706. Burnley,John M (1970): The Northern Two-Lined Salamander on Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(1), 12-15.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review of description, distribution, habit and habitat of Eurycea bislineata bislineata. The Peconic River environment is noted as not normally being inhabitaed by this species. Nevertheless, the Latham collection contains two speciemns taken on 4 May 1937 in the Manorville-Calverton area. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; PECONIC RIVER; RARE; SALAMANDERS; UNUSUAL]

707. Mead,James G (1986): Twentieth-Century Records of Right Whales (Eubalaena glacialis) in the Northwestern Atlantic Ocean. in: Reports of the International Whaling Commission Special Issue 10. Right Whales: Past and Present Status (Eds. Brownell, RL; Best, PB; and Prescott, JH), Cambridge, pp. 109-119.
(SUNYSB library, BIO X QL 737 .C 423 W67 1983)
<Summary of 1408 published and unpublished records (sightings, strandings, captures and incidental catches) since 1900. Locations on eastern Long Island (South Shore) are mentioned repeatedly. Remarks on distribution of calf sightings and size distribution of stranded animals are included. Appendix includes list of unpublished records and annotations. Aprox. 50 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMAGANSETT; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GEORGICA POND; MECOX BAY; NEW YORK; SHINNECOCK; SHINNECOCK INLET; SOUTH SHORE; WHALES]

708. Emgland,ME (1985): 1985 Northern Harrier productivity, Long Island, New York. Report to NYSDEC, Delmar, NY. Mimeo.
<<cited in REF #604. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; HARRIERS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; PRODUCTION]

709. Erwin,RM (1979): Coastal waterbird colonies: Cape Elizabeth, Maine to Virginia. FWS/OBS-79/10. USFWS, Office of Biological Services, Washington DC.
<<cited in REF #604. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; COLONIES; EAST COAST; NO ABSTRACT; WATERFOWL]

710. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1990): North Haven Stock Farm Preserve Plan. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII D3)
<Asssessment of soils, vegetation and wildlife usage (10 pages) of the site, located near northern end of North Haven peninsula. Three distinct vegetation habitats are described (vegetation associations map, vegetation species lists). A list of wildlife found on the site is given, based upon on-site identifications, noting the preferred habitat. Deer ticks and dog ticks are found throughout the property. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[HABITAT; NORTH HAVEN; PARASITES; SOIL; SPECIES LISTS; TICKS; VEGETATION; WILDLIFE]

711. Ewert,D (1974): First Long Island nesting record of the Kentucky Warbler. Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New York 72, 77-79.
<<cited in REF #604. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; NESTS; NO ABSTRACT; WARBLERS]

712. Foley,Donald D (1956): Primary waterfowl of New York. The New York State Conservationist 11(2), 22-23.
<<cited in REF #604. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; NEW YORK; WATERFOWL]

713. Latham,Roy A (1970): Shed Snake Skins in the Nests of Great Crested Flycatchers on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(4), 42.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Skins of 3 snake species identified. Great Crested Flycatchers were common summer residents on eastern Long Island, and one pair generally occurred in each orchard and small woodlot. In larger woods, such as Moores Woods in Greenport, 3 or 4 pairs were present. The species has decresed in the Orient area to the point that they are about as uncommonly noted as snakes. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; FLYCATCHERS; NESTS; ORIENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SNAKES]

714. Kogut,KL (1979): An investigation of the breeding status and population distribution of the Northern Harrier (Circus cyaneus hudsonius L.) in New York State. NYSDEC, Delmar, NY, Mimeo.
<<cited in REF #604. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; BREEDING; HARRIERS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; POPULATION]

715. Daniel,Steven; McKeever,Christopher K; Scheibel,Michael S (1982): Bird Life of Mashomack Preserve: An Annotated Bird List. Chap. 5. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 237-273. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
[BIRDS; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS]

716. Latham,Roy A (1972): Common Snapping Turtle Tries to Eat Eastern Painted Turtle. Engelhardtia 5(2), 9.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observation of unsuccessful foraging attempt at Reed Pond, Montauk in June 1928. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; DIETS; MONTAUK; REPTILES; TURTLES]

717. Lamont,Eric E (1992): Rare Plants at LILCO's Proposed Amagansett-Montauk Underground Reconductoring Project Site, Suffolk County, New York. prepared for LILCO, Hicksville. 17 pages.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMAGANSETT; FLORA; MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT; RARE; SOUTH FORK]

718. Mitchell,RS (1986): A checklist of New York State plants. New York State Museum Bulletin no. 458, Albany, NY.
<<cited in REF #604. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES LISTS]

719. Moser,J (1982): Waterfowl population study. New York Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project W-39-R (final report). New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany. Mimeo.
<<cited in REF #604. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; NEW YORK; POPULATION; WATERFOWL]

720. Lamont,Eric E (1990): Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS-West). Vegetation. prepared for the Town of Southampton Planning Department. 36 pages.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<<SEE ALSO REF #724. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; GEIS; NO ABSTRACT; SOUTHAMPTON; VEGETATION]

721. Salzman,E (1983): Cerulean Warbler breeding in Suffolk County. Kingbird 33, 105.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of a small colony, discovered south of Sag Harbor in Southampton Town in 1982. Confirmed breeding evidence was obtained, the first for Long Island. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIES; RARE; SAG HARBOR; SOUTHAMPTON]

722. Salzman,E (1985): A ground-nesting mixed heronry in Suffolk County. Kingbird 35, 253.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Despite intensive searching, there are no known mixed heronries either on the South Shore or in the Peconic/Gardiners Bay area between the Tobay, Oak and Gilgo Beach areas near the Nassau County line and Plum and Gardiners Islands off the East End. In at least one case, the answer is that they have been nesting on the ground. An island colony of several dozen nests of five species was found in 1983 in a dense stand of Phragmites communis in the middle of the area [Source editor's note: "The author is keeping the location of this colony secret. Access to it would be quite easy and, therefore, the possibility of disturbance is quite high should the location be publicized"]. Birds returned and nested successfully here in 1984 and 1985. The colony is virtually invisible from the outside. It consists of Black-Crowned Night Herons, Snowy Egrets, Great Egrets, Glossy ibis, with a few pairs of Green-backed herons along the edges. The island also holds a conspicuous colony of Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls, which nest in the open on less vegetated ground. American Oystercatchers and Spotted Sandpipers also breed successfully on the island. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<possibly Shelter Island? NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COLONIES; EGRET; GULLS; HERON; IBIS; PECONIC BAYS]

723. Scheibel,Michael S; Morrow,I (1979): Survey of Long Island area tern colonies. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, NY. Mimeo.

<<cited in REF #604. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; COLONIES; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; TERN]

724. Lamont,Eric E (1990): Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS-West). Rare Plants. prepared for the Town of Southampton Planning Department. 7 pages.

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<<SEE ALSO REF #720. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLORA; GEIS; NO ABSTRACT; RARE; SOUTHAMPTON; VEGETATION]

725. Spencer,BJ (1981): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine. Kingbird 31, 263-268.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations during summer-fall 1981. Contains list of bird observations made on 7 pelagic trips off Montauk, from May-Aug 1981. Also contains list of Osprey fledging success, recorded by location and year (1981/1980): Gardiner's Island (37/31), North Fork (excluding Orient) (13/3), Orient (17/14), Plum Island (13/9), Fisher's Island (10/9), Robins Island (8/8), Shelter Island (10/13). Snowy and Great Egrets, Little Blue and Black-crowned Night Herons and Glossy Ibis thrived in numbers on Plum Island. Several Common Loons and one Horned Grebe summered in the Montauk area. A Leach's Storm Petrel was obseved south of Block Island. Two Least Bitterns and a drake Harlequin duck were observed off Montauk. 14 Turkey vultures were seen on Plum Island and in several other eastern Long Island locations. A purple gallinule was observed at Montauk Pt in July. Plover and sandpiper sightings, of several species, are reported on sod farms in Riverhead. White-eyed vireo, apparently declining in central Suffolk, bred abundantly near Montauk. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BLOCK ISLAND; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERS ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; HERON; IBIS; MONTAUK; ORIENT; PIPING PLOVER; PLUM ISLAND; POPULATION; ROBINS ISLAND; SANDPIPERS; SHELTER ISLAND; SIGHTINGS]

726. Wilcox,Leroy (1980): Observations on the life history of Willets on Long Island, NY. Wilson Bull. 92, 253-258.

<Behavioral observations, morphometry, banding and breeding data from Shinnecock Bay. From 1969-1978, 23 adults and 31 young were banded. 17 returns were obtained. Peconic-Gardiners Bay region is not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BANDING; BIRDS; BREEDING; MORPHOMETRICS; RARE; SHINNECOCK BAY]

727. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1990): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1989. 8 pages.
<Weekly to monthly cell counts Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay (Jan-Dec), Great South Bay (Jan-Dec), Moriches Bay (April-Dec) and Shinnecock Bay (May-Dec) for the year 1989. Cell counts were <100,000 cells/ml for all stations and dates in Peconic and Great South and Shinnecock Bay. Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml for 2 stations in Moriches Bay in Oct. MJA>
<<no text; only tables and maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; MORICHES BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SHINNECOCK BAY]

728. Lamont,Eric E (1990): Checklist of plants growing at the GEIS-West Study site [Southampton]. prepared for Town of Southampton Planning Department. 8 pages.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<<SEE ALSO REFS #720 and #724. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; GEIS; NO ABSTRACT; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS]

729. Borko,Martin (1974): Bald Eagle Christmas Count Data. Kingbird 24, 104-105.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Gives citations evidencing that Long Island has only a low wintering population of Bald Eagles: Wilcox is cited as reporting "seeing only one (Bald Eagle) in eastern Long Island in the last 10 years, where before I could see a few every year, especially in the winter". FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EAGLES; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HIBERNATION; SEASONALITY]

730. Post,Peter W; Tudor,Guy A (1964): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 14, 59-64.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made in fall of 1963. After a disappointing passerine migration during August and September, an exceptional crossbill (both species) invasion was witnessed, "which may well be one of the most spectacular Nov migrations within historic times. Many (other) species appeared in extraordinary numbers: snow goose, water pipit, dickcissel, and goldfinch. There was also a good flight of blue jays, chickadees and red-breasted nuthatches." Many sightings are reported from eastern Long Island; some of these are: 150 Corey's shearwaters off Montauk Oct-Nov; max. 800 gannets at Montauk; 20 double-crested Cormorants at Montauk; 7 reports of rough-legged hawks near Montauk in Nov; 8 golden plovers from eastern Long Island; greatest dickcissel flight to date: 14 birds at Montauk, Sep 28. Large counts of red crossbills reported, mostly in western Long Island, but flock of max. 35 reported from eastern LI (Westhampton). MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; FINCHES; MONTAUK; RARE; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS]

731. Post,Peter W; Tudor,Guy A (1964): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 14(2), 121-125.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations from the 1963/64 winter season. Localities in eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly, particularly Montauk. Some observations mentioned are: 50 red-throated loons, Jan (Montauk); 10 great cormorants, Jan (Montauk); harlequin duck (Montauk), Jan; max. count of 66 Eiders wintering at Montauk (an "excellent year"); 3 dovekies from Montauk; snowy owl (Orient); dickcissel in Shinnecock Hills. Addendum lists magnificent frigatebird for Fisher's Island, Aug. 20. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HIBERNATION; MONTAUK; RARE; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

732. Post,Peter W; Tudor,Guy A (1964): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 14, 187-191.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Spring report of birds observed on Long Island an marine parts of New York State. Locations in eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. Some observatons reported are: 7 glossy ibis at Cutchogue (April/May); very early white-eyed vireo at Montauk (Apr 18). MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; RARE; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

733. Post,Peter W; Tudor,Guy A (1964): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 14, 239-242.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made in Long Island and marine areas of upstate NY in summer 1964. Eastern LI localities mentioned repeatedly. Some of the observations reported are: Manx shearwater off Plum Island; Wilson's Petrel off Montauk; 100+ white-winged scoters summered between Orient Harbor and East Marion; Common Goldeneye and old-squaw at Orient; 750 Common Terns and 900 Roseate Terns at Great Gull Island; "only two (Belted Kingfisher) recorded all period at Orient", reflecting recent decline throughout region; warbling vireo breeding along the North Fork; 25 Baltimore Orioles at Napeague on Jul 11; and an Evening Grosbeak at Orient-apparently the only July record. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE; RARE; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

734. Burger,Joanna; Brownstein,Richard (1968): The Status of Bonaparte's gull in New York State. Kingbird 18, 9-20.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Lists Audubon Christmas count data for various locations in NYS from 1945-1965. Low years for Bonaparte's Gull were 1953 for Montauk, with 30 birds, and 1963 for Orient (3 birds). High years were 1958 for Montauk, with 1760 birds, and 1965 for Orient, with 172 birds. A map incicates this species to be ocurring all along Long Island's shoreline, and in the Great and Finger Lakes region. Species status is discussed separately for the ten NY Kingbird regions. For region 10 (Marine) the status of this species is summarized as "regular abundant spring and fall migrant, abundant winter resident, occasional summer visitant". Maxima at Montauk Point (from non-Christmas count data) are cited as 4500 (5 Jan 1936) and 3500 (22. Dec 1946). MJA>
<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GULLS; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; ORIENT; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS]

735. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1968): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 18, 58-64.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the fall of 1967. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned. First part summarizes sight and specimen reports (Montauk mentioned repeatedly), second part summarizes banding data from 5 Long Island banding stations (none of which occur in the Peconic/Gardiner's Bay region). MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BANDING; BIRDS; COUNTS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; MONTAUK; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

736. Davis,Thomas H; Post,William (1968): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 18, 115-118.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during the winter of 1967/68, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. Some observations reported are 30,000+ white-winged scoters off Motauk Point, Jan 22. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; COUNTS; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

737. Davis,Thomas H; Post,William (1968): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 18, 177-179.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during the spring of 1968, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned infrequently (red-bellied woodpecker, Cutchogue, May 15). Spring 1968 was a poor season. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

738. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1968): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 18, 227-230.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during the summer of 1968, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. A log of migrants, mist-netted and banded at Great Gull Island, is presented, showing late (mid-June) migrations of Least, Yellow-bellied, Great Crested, Traill's and Acadian Flycatchers, next to Indigo Bunting and American Redstart. Some other observations reported include: 4 red-throated loons on Gardiner's Island, one Leach's Petrel at Great Gull Island, Gadwall breeding and over 30 ospreys fledging on Gardiner's Island. Great Gull Island, throughout summer: 1300 Common and 100 Roseate Terns; Robins Island, June 30: 500 Common, 20 Roseate Tern; Southold, Port of Egypt: 75 Common and 25+ Least Terns. A pair on Long-eared Owls raised three young on Gardiners Island. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; GULL ISLAND; MONTAUK; ROBINS ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER; TERN]

739. Post,Peter W; Tudor,Guy A (1965): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 15, 55-61.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during the fall of 1964, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Some observations reported are: 30+ Corey's Shearwater off Montauk, Oct 18; Old Squaws at Orient, 3 Eiders at Montauk. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; COUNTS; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; MONTAUK; ORIENT; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; TERN]

740. Post,Peter W; Tudor,Guy A (1965): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 15, 128-131.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during the winter of 1964/65, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Some observations reported are: widespread arrival of Snowy Egret March 14 (including Montauk), 20 Common Eider off Orient, Dec. 13; 3 Harlequin Ducks at Orient, Dec/Jan. 2 Pigeon Hawks at Orient, Feb. 2; 50 rough-legged hawks from Orient to Montauk; Great Horned Owl nesting on Shelter Island (Feb). MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; COUNTS; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HAWKS; MONTAUK; ORIENT; OWL; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; TERN; WINTER]

741. Post,Peter W; Tudor,Guy A (1965): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 15, 192-195.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during spring 1965, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned infrequently. The spring migration is summarized as being poor. Some observations reported are: Late arrival of Harlequing Duck, May 23 at Orient (over one month later than usual). MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COUNTS; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ORIENT; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

742. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1965): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 15, 253-256.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during the summer of 1965, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Another poor breeding season on eastern Long Island is described, with "nearly all species...in below-normal numbers" (citing Raynor) and "breeding birds (being) exceptionally scarce" (citing Puleston). Observations from Gardiner's Island, made by Wesley Lanyon on June 5 and 6 are cited: "A conservative estimate of the Osprey population is 30 to 40 individuals. A number of ground nests were found to contain eggs, and several adults were observed to be incubating. No young were observed." 21 osprey nests were observed in 1962 (citing Bull), a severe decrease from more than 150 nests reported in 1908. A number of wild turkeys, white-eyed Vireos and Yellow-breasted Chats, as well as two Cardinals were also observed on Gardiner's Island. Other observations from eastern Long Island are: Gannet off Great Gull Island, six Brant at Orient; of three separate Osprey nesting attempts at Orient, only one young was raised; breeding Woodcock at Greenport an Montauk; 30 Great Black-backed Gulls nesting at Great Pond (Gardiners Island), and "several thousand" Herring Gulls nesting in three separate localities on Gardiner's Island. First record of one Herring Gull nesting on Great Gull Island on the edge of a tern colony. Warbling Vireo singing at East Hampton. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. Low breeding success possibly related to pesticides? NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COUNTS; DDT; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; GREAT POND; GREENPORT; GULLS; ORIENT; OSPREY; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

743. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1966): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 16, 59-64.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during fall 1965, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. A great finch migration and tremendous incursions of Saw-whet Owls are described. Corey's Shearwater, Harlequin duck, Golden Plover, Parasitic Jaeger, Black-legged Kittiwake, Razorbill, 40 white-winged crossbills and Lark Sparrow are reported from Montauk. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; FINCHES; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; SEASONALITY]

744. Post,Peter W; Puleston,Dennis (1966): Photographs of New York State Rarities. 5. Magnificent Frigatebird. Kingbird 16, 66.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of frigatebirds observed in NYS. Sightings within eastern Long Island are: 4.Aug 1886, Gardiners Island; 5. Sept 1934, East Hampton; 20. Aug. 1963, at Fisher's Island; and 3. July 1965, at Montauk Point and Montauk Harbor. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERS ISLAND; FRIGATEBIRD; GARDINERS ISLAND; MONTAUK; RARE; SIGHTINGS]

745. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1966): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 16, 123-126.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during winter 1965/66, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Contains Christmas Count Data from Montauk (Dec 26). MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; SEASONALITY; WINTER]

746. Post,Peter W (1966): Photographs of New York State Rarities. 6. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Kingbird 16, 130.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of the species at Sag Harbor, 11 June 1939; and East Hampton, 12 June 1947. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLYCATCHERS; RARE; SAG HARBOR; SIGHTINGS]

747. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1966): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 16, 185-187.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during spring 1966, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island mentioned only infrequently. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SPRING]

748. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1966): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 16, 242-245.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during summer 1966, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Heron and egret breeding on Gardiners Island is quantified. An estimated 120-139 adult ospreys were seen at Gardiner's Island on June 18. Of about two dozen nests checked, only two contained young, an infertile egg which was collected and later analyzed conatined a considerable amount of insecticide. Furthermore, 14 pairs of oystercatchers, 3100-4000 Herring Gulls, 320-480 Black-backed Gulls, 80-100 Common Terns, and one Simmer were observed breeding on Gardiners Island. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; EGGS; INSECTICIDES; OSPREY; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

749. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1967): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 17, 57-63.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during fall 1966, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Part 1 summarizes sight and specimen reports, part 2 summarizes banding reports. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; MIGRATION; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS]

750. Peakall,David B (1967): Recent Changes in the Status of the Great Black-Backed Gull. Kingbird 17, 69-73.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<On Long Island the rapid increase of the breeding population (since the review by Gross, 1945) may well start to affect the numbers of other species of colonial seabirds. Audubon Christmas counts of this species indicate 25-99 at Orient and 100-499 at Montauk (map). Most individuals occur in western Long Island (Nassau County). FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT; COLONIAL WATERBIRDS; COUNTS; GULLS; LONG ISLAND]

751. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1967): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 17, 117-121.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during winter 1966/67, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Montauk Christmas Counts are tabulated, among others. Bird populations were low this winter. One Crossbill, the only report this season, was observed at Montauk on Dec 6. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

752. Post,Peter W (1967): Photographs of New York State Rarities. 10. Lapwing. Kingbird 17, 126-127.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of a Lapwing observed on 3 Dec 1966 along Montauk Highway (incl. photo). The normal range of the Lapwing extends from northern Europe to Siberia. Occurrences in North America are extremely rare and are for the most part in eastern Canada. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LAPWING; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; RARE]

753. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1967): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 17, 187-188.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during spring 1967, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned occasionally. Peter Post is cited as saying "it was the worst spring I've seen in 17 years of birding. A whistling swan from Orient is mentioned. The addendum lists a red phalarope, Jan 28 at Montauk, omitted from the winter season report. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

754. Davis,Thomas H; Heath,Fred (1967): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 17, 243-245.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during summer 1967, including species, number of birds, date and location. A large percentage of this report contains information from a survey conducted on Gardiners Island. Breeding of Bank Swallows was very low. Heron colonies with number of breeding pairs on Gardiners Island, June 17: 3 Little Blue Heron (first known nesting east of Oak Beach); 3 Common Egret; 25 Snowy Egret; 200+ Black-Crowned Night Heron. Furthermore, one Snow Goose, 33 adult and 9 young gadwalls, one Green-Winged Teal, one pair of Blue-Winged Teal, one American Widgeon, on Wood Duck, one pair of Oldsquaw, and 14 Red-breasted Mergansers were observed on Gardiners Island (17-18 June). Further observations from Gardiners Island during that time are: two pairs of Red-tailed Hawk; one pair of

Marsh Hawk; 14 adult oystercatchers in two flocks; 330 Great Black-Backed Gulls, 1925 Herring Gulls, 104 Common Terns; 17 Blue Jays seen flying high over the island (late migrants?); and one pair of Carolina Wrens. Other locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; EGRET; GARDINERS ISLAND; GULLS; HERON; MIGRATION; RARE; SUMMER]

755. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1969): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 19, 56-60.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during fall 1968, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Part 1 summarizes sight reports, part 2 summarizes banding reports. A huge Evening Grosbeak invasion is reported for western Long Island. 100+ Cory's Shearwater, one razorbill, one skua, 2 Parasitic Jaegers were seen off Cox's Ledge, off Montauk. Max. 300 Coreys, and 17 Dickcissels were seen at Montauk. Only report of Baird's sandpiper at Montauk on 1 Sept. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; COX'S LEDGE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; MONTAUK; SIGHTINGS]

756. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1969): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 19, 127-130.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during winter 1968/69, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. Christmas Count data is presented and discussed. Only few scattered flocks of Evening Grosbeaks remained (35 for Dec 28 Montauk Christmas count). Siskins and smaller flocks of Red Crossbills were common at Montauk. Max. 352 Great Cormorants were observed at Gardiner's Island on Dec 29. A turkey vulture (extremely rare winterer) was observed at Montauk from Dec 29-Feb 19. Other observations One Broad-winged Hawk (Montauk, Jan 18); and immature Bald Eagle (Gardiners Island, Dec 28). MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FINCHES; GARDINERS ISLAND; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; RAPTORS; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

757. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1969): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 19, 181-184.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during spring 1969, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. The largest flight of phalaropes in local history took place May 9-12 on eastern Long Island: 12,000+ were estimated at Montauk by R. Ryan, who noted that Reds outnumbered Northerns 9:1. On May 11, B. Frech saw "thousands" of phalaropes along the beach from Westhampton to East Hampton. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; PHALAROPES; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

758. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1969): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 19, 239-242.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Record of bird observations made during spring 1969, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned occasionally. On July 11-13, Denis Puleston and Paul Spitzer found at least 28 young ospreys in about 38 active nests on Gardiners Island. No young ospreys were found in the Orient area (where ospreys once bred abundantly).>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; OSPREY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

759. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1970): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 20, 48-54.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during fall 1969, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

760. Davis,Thomas H (1970): 1969-1970 Common murre records from Long Island, New York. Kingbird 20, 71-72.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of an oiled Common Murre sitting on the sand beach near Montauk Lighthouse on 8 Feb 1970. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; MURRE; OIL POLLUTION]

761. Post,Peter W (1966): Photographs of New York State Rarities. 7. Common Murre. Kingbird 16, 190-191.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review of 10 species occurrences in NY waters, from Montauk Point to Long Beach (citing Bull, 1964; and 2 other sources). At least 7 were oiled birds. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; OIL POLLUTION]

762. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1970): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 20, 98-100.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the winter of 1969/70, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

763. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1970): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 20, 156-159.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the spring 1970, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

764. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1970): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 20, 204-207.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the summer 1970, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

765. Duffy,David C (1970): Observations on Great Gull Island-Summer 1969. Kingbird 20, 169-170.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<List of 21 bird species observed from June 6-September 14, whose appearance was regarded as noteworthy, either because they did not nest on the island, because the time of appearance was unusual, or becaused they were unusual for a small island with the Great Gull habitat. Almost all birds were netted and banded. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GULL ISLAND; SEASONALITY; UNUSUAL]

766. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1971): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 21, 41-43.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during fall 1970, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

767. Duffy,David C (1971): Report on Great Gull Island, Summer 1970. Kingbird 21, 60-61.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of 10 bird species unusual for the island. None of the summer records mentioned are likely to have bred on Great Gull Island. The island is too samll for most species to escape detction, and its treeless, exposed terrain inhabited by 5000 terns similarly rules out many of the birds as possible breeders. It is concluded that there is a large and generally unidentified population of non-breeding birds on the island, which has, in most areas, not been distinguished from the resident, breeding population. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; GULL ISLAND; MIGRATION; POPULATION; RARE; TERN]

768. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1971): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 21, 101-103.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the winter of 1970/71, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

769. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1971): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 21, 178-180.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the spring 1971, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

770. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1971): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 21, 244-246.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the summer 1971, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

771. Puleston,Dennis (1970): First Recored Nesting of the Cattle Egret in New York State. Kingbird 20, 178-179.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Nesting record of this species on Gardiners Island: two young were observed among many young Snowy Egrets and Night Herons on July 2-7. At least 4 young Glossy Ibis and a Common Egret, its nest containing three eggs, were also observed in the heronry. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; EGRET; GARDINERS ISLAND; HERON; IBIS; NESTS; RARE]

772. The Nature Conservancy (1990-1995): Ecomonitoring Reports. photocopies, variable page number.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<Annual reports for different elements (i.e. piping plovers and least terns) and various locations throughout Long Island, including numerous sites within the Peconic/Gardiners Bays region. Publication format has changed over the years, but includes a summary of bird occurrence condition, management and monitoring recommendations, anthropogenic threats, comments on habitat, a map of the site (issued by the New York State Heritage Program) and season-specific monitoring data (for piping plovers: nesting pairs, number of nests, eggs, chicks, fledges, hatch-rate, fledge-rate, productivity, exclosures and number of steward visits). Reports are sent out to the relevant landowners, townships, the Suffolk County Parks commissioner, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and the NYSDEC. The number of sites monitored varies from year to year. For 1995, 2 sites in Riverhead, 7 sites on Shelter Island, 18 sites in Southampton, 2 County parks in the Peconic Bays area, and 2 State parks in the Peconic Bays area were surveyed. East Hampton and Southold sites were not monitored by The Nature Conservancy (comm. Cathy Brittingham, TNC, July 1996). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLEDGING; HABITAT; MONITORING; NESTS; PIPING PLOVER; SURVIVAL; TERN]

773. Penny,Larry T; Stoutenburgh,Paul (1975 (year estimated)): A Proposal for the Aquisition of Robins Island, New York. Long Island State Park & Recreation Commission, Babylon, NY. 27 pages.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<Geographic description of island, which possesses salt marshes, a brackish pond, and three freshwater pond marshes. Detailed description of wildlife (from a survey conducted in August 1975), noting abundance of black-crowned herons (approx. 150-200 young), 20 snowy egrets, and the importance of the island as a feeding and nesting area for shore birds during their spring and fall migration. Black-bellied plovers, turnstones, yellowlegs, sanderlings, terns, skimmers, semipalmated plovers, and semipalmated sandpipers are common sightings. Mallards, black ducks, Canada geese and green winged teal have been observed during the breeding season. Kingfishers, red-tailed hawks, and great horned owls have been seen, and very likely are also nesting on the island. Pheasants, raised for hunting in the past, are still present in considerable numbers. The dense woods harbor orioles, flycatchers, warblers, nuthatches, and thrashers. 50-69 Virginia white tailed deer inhabit the island. Soils and topography are described. A vegetative analysis classifies 400 acres of the island as upland-woodland. A species list of the flora of Robins Island contains: 25 trees, 12 grasses, bushes, sedges (etc.), 7 ferns, 17 shrubs, 7 vines, and 59 herbs. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; MARSHES; PROPOSAL; ROBINS ISLAND; WILDLIFE]

774. Greene,Constance; Potts,Margaret G (1967): The Salty Thumb. Your Garden by the Sea. Montauk Village Association,Inc, Montauk, NY. 112 pages.
(SUNYSB library, Special Collections: SB 460 .M6 1967)
<Introductory chapter ("The Terrain", pp. 4-13) describes soils (sand, gravel/rock, clay) and plantings safely introduced to Long Island soils. Further more described are woodland, bog and tidal marsh vegetation (incl. brief species lists). Concluding chapter addresses conservation. A desciption of Suffolk kettle holes, based on visits to Montauk kettle holes, and the flora often observed there (partial reprint of an article by Robert H. Brewster, Cooperative Extension Agent, Agricultural Dept., Suffolk County Extension Service Association), is appendend. Appendix contains list of plants protected by conservation laws in differnt states. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BOGS; CONSERVATION; FLORA; FOREST; KETTLE HOLES; MARSHES; MONTAUK; SOIL; SPECIES LISTS; VEGETATION]

775. Hehre,Edward J (1977): The Flora of Gardiner's Island. Rhodora 79(818), 214-239.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<At present 403 taxa have been recorded from Gardiners Island. Ten grow only in cultivation, 318 of the remaining 393 taxa are native. The appendix includes all taxa recorded from the island, in checklist form. Characteristic habitats on the island are described individually. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIVERSITY; FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; HABITAT; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TERRESTRIAL]

776. Mackay,John W (1984): Robins Island. 1st ed. Exposition Press, Smithtown, NY. 131 pages.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<Anecdotal account of Mackay's ownership of the island from 1956-1979, describing characteristics of the island and the history of developing it into a shooting preserve, while at the same time conserving the various migratory birds. Accounts of memorable shoots are told in diary form and are accompanied by photographs. Starting Dec 1959 and ending March 1974, with a total of 93 shooting parties, there were approximately 150 pheasants shot on Robins Island per shooting party. The balance of the total bag was as follows: 217 Ducks (most of these home-grown Mallards raised in the Breeder Pond), 162 Chukors, 16 Woodcock. Results from a shorebird survey form 1966 are presented, the white oak forests, the world's largest poison sumach and dominant vegetation of the island are described. Some general nature notes on Gardiner's Island (vegetation) are included, FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; FLORA; HUNTING; ROBINS ISLAND]

777. Turner,John L; Deluca,Robert (1992): Field Inventory for Robins Island Vegetative and Wildlife Survey. Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead, NY. 18 pages.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<Compilation of field notes collected during mid-morning through mid-afternoon surveys, from June 8-10, 1992. 20 survey points are described, and loosely categorized into 7 covertypes: managed/institutional, Old-fields, edge communities, oak-hickory forests, tidal wetlands, freshwater wetlands and beaches/bluffs. Vegetation and wildlife (primarily birds) species lists are given for each survey point. Reference list contains 26 references.>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; ROBINS ISLAND; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS]

778. Rozsa,Ronald; Metzler,Kenneth (1982): Plant Communities of Mashomack. Chap. 2. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 101-161. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
[COMMUNITY; FLORA; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

779. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1972): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 22, 57-60.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during fall 1971, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

780. Pasquier,Roger F; Poole,Alan F (1972): Visitants to Great Gull Island, N.Y. during the summer of 1971. Kingbird 22, 75-76.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Parasitic jaegers regularly pass Great Gull Island during August. Besides the breeding Common and Roseate Terns, several other species of tern have been noted this year. Single Foster's Terns appeared at the end of summer, two Sooty Terns were found after a hurricane [representing the second known occurrence of this species on the island]. Remarks on wrens, flycatchers and warblers are also included. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; GULL ISLAND; JAEGERS; MIGRATION; TERN]

781. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1972): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]. Kingbird 22, 107-109.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the winter of 1971/72, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

782. Wilcox,Leroy (1972): Lark Bunting on Long Island, New York. Kingbird 22, 122-123.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<record of a male specimen at the feeding station of Henry Vail in Riverhead on April 11, 1972. Previous occurrences are summarized, several of these having also occurred in eastern Long Island. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BUNTING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; RARE; RIVERHEAD; SIGHTINGS]

783. Davis,Thomas H (1972): Photographs of New York State Rarieties. 22. Chuck-will's widow. Kingbird 22, 157-158.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Summarizes occurrences of this rare bird, listing, among a total of 9 sightings, a record from East Hampton of May 26, 1972, and one from Riverhead, on May 2, 1933. MJA>
<<photograph. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; RARE; RIVERHEAD]

784. Duffy,David C (1972): Records from Great Gull Island-1972. Kingbird 22, 163-164.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Summary of interesting bird records for the spring and summer 1972. 15 bird species are mentioned, together with the time period of occurrence. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLYCATCHERS; GULL ISLAND; JAEGERS; TERN; WARBLERS]

785. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1972): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 22, 190-193.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the summer 1972, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

786. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1972): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 22, 196-198.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the spring 1972, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<late report, published one issue later than usual. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

787. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1973): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]. Kingbird 23, 68-71.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during fall 1972, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

788. Pasquier,Roger F (1973): Parasitic Jaegers Seen From Great Gull Island, New York. Kingbird 23, 75-78.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<During Aug and Sept 1970-1972 considerable numbers were observed (1970: 40; 1971: >101; 1972: 15), sometimes chasing terns and immature Laughing Gulls. Whether the Paraitic Jaegers seen from Great Gull islnmad represent a regular fall movement down the New England coastline can only be determined by further observation. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GULL ISLAND; GULLS; JAEGERS; MIGRATION; PREDATION; TERN]

789. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1973): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine. Spring Pelagic Trips. Kingbird 23, 166-169.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the spring 1973, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly (incl. Cox's Ledge, Montauk, Gardiners Island. Osprey: "The bird is still having much lack of reproductive success. On the mainland very few viable nests. On Gardiners Island, 33 active nests this year, but some chick and egg disappearance already...it does not look promising..., although there should be more than the disasterously low total of 5 young from 34 active nests last year. I believe much of the chick mortality last year resulted from Hurricane Agnes" (author="DP" (?). FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; COUNTS; COX'S LEDGE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; MONTAUK; MORTALITY; OSPREY; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

790. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1973): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter] (in: Winter Reports Received Too Late for May Issue). Kingbird 23, 172-174.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the winter 1972/73, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. Late report, published one issue later than usual. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

791. Gochfeld,Michael (1974): Waterbird Colonies of Long Island, New York. Kingbird 24, 3-7.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Reviews Osprey decline on Gardiners Island, and Herring Gull population expansion on Long Island discussed. Several locations on eastern Long Island mentioned explicitly (e.g. Great Gull Island). 28 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; GULLS; LONG ISLAND; OSPREY; WATERFOWL]

792. McGuinness,Hugh (1974): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall] (Fall report received too late for January Issue). Kingbird 24, 93-97.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during fall 1973, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. MJA>

<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FALL; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

793. McGuinness,Hugh; Polshek,Peter M (1974): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]. Kingbird 24, 159-163.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the spring 1974, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; SPRING]

794. McGuinness,Hugh (1974): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter] (Winter Report Received Too Late for May Issue). Kingbird 24, 163-167.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of bird observations made during the winter of 1973/74, including species, number of birds, date and location. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COUNTS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SEASONALITY; SIGHTINGS; WINTER]

795. Davis,Thomas H; Morgan,Lee (1973): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]. Kingbird 23, 213.
<report missing. MJA>
<<This report was "inexplicably lost in the mail" (eds.). Although the editors announced it to be printed in the Jan 1974 issue, this actually never happened. The gap coincides with the retirement of the former Region 10 editors.>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; SIGHTINGS; SUMMER]

796. Vant't Hoff,Thomas (1974): Spring Migration on Great Gull Island, 1974. Kingbird 24, 170-171.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Notes on several bird species netted and banded daily, starting April 8 1974. Warblers, Ducks, Flycatchers, Falcons, sparrows, Waterthrush and Orioles mentioned. MJA>
<<contribution to the Great Gull Project, by the Am. Museum of Natural History, NY. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BANDING; BIRDS; GULL ISLAND; MIGRATION; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

797. Different Authors (1950-1996): [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine. Kingbird 1-46, .
(SUNYSB library, BIO has: vol 14-present)
<only select issues abstracted>
<<quarter-annual (fall, winter, spring, summer) summary of bird observations in NY State's marine district. Memorable sightings (rare species, migrations, breeding etc.) from eastern Long Island, particularly Montauk and Orient, are reported frequently. Observations are usually dated, authored, and location indicated. Reports are usually 3-4 pages long. MJA>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; MONTAUK; ORIENT; RARE; SIGHTINGS]

798. Dutcher,William (1885): Bird Notes from Long Island, N.Y. The Auk 2(1), 36-39.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of birds shot at Shinnecock Bay and in Southampton: piping plover. red-bellied snipe, gull-billed tern, razor-billed auk. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HUNTING; SHINNECOCK BAY; SOUTHAMPTON; TERN]

799. Lawrence,Newbold T (1995): Long Island, N.Y., Bird Notes. The Auk 2(3), 272-273.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<record of Saw Whet Owl, shot at Montauk, Nov 20, 1885. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HUNTING; MONTAUK; OWL; RARE]

800. Dutcher,William (1886): Bird Notes from Long Island, N.Y. The Auk 3(4), 432-444.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<record of skua found at Amagansett, March 17, 1886; Harlequin Duck, male, shot at Gull Island, Jan 1865 (four were living around the island before the light keeper shot one); Corn Crake from Amagansett, Aug 1885; several bird species from Shinnecock Bay. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMAGANSETT; BIRDS; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GULL ISLAND; HUNTING; RARE; SHINNECOCK BAY]

801. Dutcher,Basil Hicks (1889): Bird Notes from Little Gull Island, Suffolk Co., N.Y. The Auk 6(2), 124-131.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of 23 bird species observed on Little and Great Gull Island, Aug. 6-16, 1888. Notes on behavior, nesting and feeding are included. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GULL ISLAND; MONTAUK; NESTS; RARE; SIGHTINGS]

802. Scheibel,Michael S (1982): Avifauna of the Mashomack Preserve: The Breeding Species and Non-Breeding Summer visitors. Chap. 6. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 274-324. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SEASONALITY; SHELTER ISLAND; SUMMER; VISITANTS]

803. Daniel,Steven (1982): Wintering Birds. Chap. 7. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 325-341. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; HIBERNATION; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND]

804. Poole,Alan F (1982): Ospreys in the Mashomack Preserve. Chap. 8. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 342-374. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; OSPREY; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND]

805. Blumer,Karen (1982): The Ecology of Population Expansion by the Canada Goose (Branta Canadensis) and Mute Swan (Cygnus olor) with Specific Reference to Their Status at the Mashomack Preserve. Chap. 9. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 375-445. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GEESE; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND; SWANS]

806. Penny,Larry T (1982): The Mammals of Mashomack. Chap. 10. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 446-482. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<part of a larger ecological study. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[MAMMALS; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

807. Massey,Darlene (1982): Tick-Borne Diseases on Shelter Island. Chap. 11. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 483-593. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<part of a larger ecological study. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ARTHROPODS; DISEASES; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND; TICKS]

808. Penny,Larry T (1982): The Status of the Gypsy Moth on Mashomack. Chap. 12. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 594-630. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<part of a larger ecological study. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GYPSY MOTH; INSECTS; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PARASITES; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND]

809. Penny,Larry T (1982): Mosquito Control on Mashomack. Chap. 13. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 631-655. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<part of a larger ecological study. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INSECTS; MASHOMACK; MOSQUITO-CONTROL; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND]

810. Daniel,Steven (1982): Selected Arthropods. Chap. 14. In: The Mashomack Preserve Study. Volume II - Biological Resources. (Ed: Englebright,Steven) State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY, 656-661. (prepared for The Nature Conservancy by The Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences of the State University of New York at Stony Brook)
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<<part of a larger ecological study. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ARTHROPODS; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND]

811. Burnham,SH; Latham,Roy A (1914): The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island. Torreya 14(11), 201-225; 229-254.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Comprehensive species list: pages 201-225: including insect galls, thallophyta, euthallophyta, fungi, eumycetes, basidiomycetes, lichenes, hepaticae and musci. Pages 229-254: including pteridophyta and spermatophyta. Specific locations within the township are mentioned frequently. Supplementary lists published in later issues: First Supplementary list: (1917) ibid, 17:111-122, 164; Second Supplementary list: (1921) ibid, 21:1-11, 28-33; Third Supplementary list: (1923) ibid, 23:3-9. 25-31; Fourth Supplementary list: (1924) ibid, 24:22, 32; Fifth Supplementary list: (1925) ibid, 25:71-83. HOUSE, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<cited in House (1942, SEE REF #855). For supplementary lists, SEE REFS # NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SUFFOLK]

812. Burnham,SH; Latham,Roy A (1917): The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island. First Supplementary List. Torreya 17(7), 111-122.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<More than 100 additons to the preliminary list published in Torreya in 1914. MJA>
<<SEE REF #811. For further suppl. lists, SEE REFS #982, 984, 1019, 1140.>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; OCCURRENCE; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

813. Fiore,J (1966): The Phaeophyta of Long Island, New York. MS Thesis, Duke University, Durham. 139 p.
<<cited in REF #257. Not verified. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; MACROALGAE; NO ABSTRACT; PHAEOPHYTA]

814. Jelliffe,SE (1893): Notes on the Flora of Long Island. Science. Washingon DC 22(544), 6.
(SUNYSB library, MAIN STACKS: issue 544 of vol 22 missing)
<<Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

815. Jelliffe,SE (1904): Additions to "The Flora of Long Island". Torreya 4(7), 97-100.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Next to re-reporting Rumex persicarioides from Montauk Point, Centraurea jacea L. and Rhexia mariana L. are reported from East Hampton. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FLORA; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

816. Riley,GA (1952): Hydrography of Long Island and Block Island Sounds. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 13(3), 5-39.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Nine cruises in Long Island Sound (LIS) and Block Island Sound (BIS) in 1946 provide a basis for the description of temperature and salinity distribution in these waters. Data on tides, currents, and freshwater drainage are summarized, and all available information is combined into an analysis and discussion of the physical oceanographic processes that produce the observed distribution of T and S. A two layered transport system is hypothesized, with surface transport from LIS to BIS, and water flowing from BIS to LIS at the bottom. To maintain the observed salinity in LIS, it is necessary for BIS water to be brought in at a mean rate of 7500 m(SUPER)3/sec, totalling 3.8 times the volume of LIS during 1946. Problems of turbulence are discussed, and coefficients of lateral eddy diffusivity and vertical eddy conductivity are evaluated. In BIS, the eddy coefficients and the observed salinity distribution are used to estimate current velocities. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CURRENTS; HYDROGRAPHY; LONG ISLAND SOUND; PHYSICAL; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE; TIDES]

817. Yost,Edward F; Hollman,Rudolph; et al. (1974): An interdisciplinary study of the estuarine and coastal oceanography of Block Island Sound and adjacent New York coastal waters. Science Engineering Research Group, C.W. Post Center-Long Island University, Greenvale, NY. 79 pages.
(SUNNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC X GC512.N7 Y64, or gov. documents: X GC 58 N53 no. 0027)
<Physical, chemical and biological oceanograophic survey, conducted in Oct 1972-June 1973. Three transects investigated. Parameters measured were: T, S, nutrients, oxygen, pigments, organics, light attenuation, particle size, phytoplankton and fluorescence. Phytoplankton was quantified by Coulter Counter. High correlation between phytoplankton and suspended particles was found. A total of 85 phytoplankton taxa were recorded, the majority being diatoms. T. decipiens occurred more frequently in eastern BIS, while S. costatum and T nitzschioides dominated on the transects closer to the mouth of the Peconic-Gardiners Bay estuary. In June, Cerataulina bergonii became the dominant species at all transects. Stations around Montauk Point generally exhibited largest phytoplankton populations, these populations probably originating in the waters of the Peconic Bay-Gardiners Bay System. Appendix lists cell counts for

different seasons and stations within Block Island Sound (BIS). Mean phytoplankton standing crop in BIS: 451,000 cells/liter. Three water bodies are defined. Southern Block Island Sound influenced by waters from the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<joint project of Long Island University and the New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory>>

[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHEMICAL; CHLOROPHYLL; GARDINERS BAY; HYDROGRAPHY; MONTAUK; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; PHYTOPLANKTON; SALINITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TEMPERATURE]

818. Schrey,Suzanne Elizabeth; Carpenter,Edward J; Anderson,Donald M (1984): The abundance and distribution of the toxic dinoflagellate Gonyaulax tamarensis in Long Island estuaries. Estuaries 7, 472-477.

<The distribution and abundance of motile cells of the toxic dinoflagellate Gonyaulax tamarensis Lebour were monitored in estuarine waters of Long Island, a region with no previous history of shellfish toxicity. The population distribution was patchy, with the species detected in 40% of 115 estuaries examined during the spring bloom season (approximately 50 of these being located within the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system, with a similar incidence rate as the total). More detailed studies in four estuaries (Centerport Harbor, Mattituck Inlet, Mud Creek at Babylon, and Forge River) indicated that the dinoflagellate was most abundant in the headwater regions, with concentrations falling to undetectable levels at the mouths. G. tamarensis cell concentrations did not exceed 10 (SUPER)5 cells per liter and often remained an order of magnitude lower. In several instances, population growth and accumulation ceased under seemingly favorable environmental and nutritional conditions.>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GROWTH; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; RED TIDE; TOXICITY]

819. D'Agostino,Anthony; Colgate,William A (1973): Infaunal invertebrates in the near shore waters of Long Island Sound: final report, Benthos of Northport. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory, Montauk. 122 pages.

(SUNY SB library, MASIC X QL 362.5 .D35)

<Detailed censuses from Petersen grab samples of at least 26 invertebrate phyla, most of which are identified to species level. MJA>

<<study was conducted outside Peconic-Gardiners area. 40 references in bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; DIVERSITY; LONG ISLAND SOUND; SEDIMENT; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

820. Sadove,Samuel S; Cardinale,Phillip (1993): Species Composition and Distribution of Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles in the New York Bight. (Special Issue Publication No. 13) Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, Hampton Bays, New York. 48 pages. (Final Report to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Southern New England-New York Bight Coastal Estuaries Project, Charlestown, Rhode Island)

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Distributional information from 15 years of data collected by the Okeanos Ocean Research foundation through the NYS Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, other Okenaos research projects and from sighting reports, comprising a total of 8300 records. 23 whale, 5 pinniped and 5 sea turtle species are described, noting abundance and distribution (maps). Species mapped to be regularly occurring within the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system are: Eubalaena glacialis, Megaptera novaeangliae, Tursiops truncatus, Phocoena phocoena, Phoca vitulina, Lepidochelys kempi, Carretta carretta, Chelonia mydas, and Dermochelys coriacea. The harbor porpoise, Phocoena phocoena, is the whale species that penetrates the furthest west into the estuary, all the way to Great Peconic Bay. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; MAMMALS; NEW YORK BIGHT; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; SEALS; TURTLES; WHALES]

821. Scott,T; Sadove,Samuel S (1996): Sperm Whale, Physeter catodon, sightings in the shallow shelf waters off Long Island, New York. Marine Mammal Science, . (9 pages)

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Describes 28 sightings of this species in NY waters, observed over a period of 14 years (1981-1995). A 95% cluster analysis of sperm whale sighting locations centers approximately 14.5 nm SSE of Montauk Point (outside the Peconic-Gardiners Bay estuary). MJA>

<<cites 11 references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; SIGHTINGS; SPERM WHALE; WHALES]

822. Sadove,Samuel S (1989): Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1988-March 31, 1989. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Return a Gift to Wildlife Program, 35 pages.
(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)
<Maps show at least 5 pinniped and 2 cetacean strandings in the Peconic Bays estuary during the survey period. One minke whale was tracked from the mouth of the estuary all the way to Flanders Bay. Numbers of cold-stunned turtles were low. Notes on bacteria in stranded seals, seal blood data, and cetacean histopathology are given. Appendix includes newspaper clippings describing individual stranding events. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; MAMMALS; NEW YORK; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; SEALS; STRANDINGS; TURTLES; WHALES]

823. Sadove,Samuel S (1990): Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1989-March 31, 1990. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Return a Gift to Wildlife Program, 49 pages.
(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)
<Maps show 14 seal, 1 cetacean, and 6 sea turtle strandings in the Peconic-Gardiners Bay region for the study period. Yearly trends are discussed. The seal population on eastern Long Island appears to be increasing (most of the strandings occurred on eastern LI). The contents of a tissue archive are catalogued. MJA>
<<13 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; MAMMALS; NEW YORK; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; SEALS; STRANDINGS; TISSUE; TURTLES; WHALES]

824. Sadove,Samuel S (1991): Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1990-March 31, 1991. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Return a Gift to Wildlife Program, 55 pages.
(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)
<Maps indicate 4 seal, 1 whale and 7 turtle strandings in the Peconic Bays region during the survey period. A total of 14 whale, 21 seal and 37 turtle strandings were reported for the entire surveyed area of NY State. 11 primary and 10 secondary seal haulout sites in the Peconics area are indicated on a map. An unusual increase of arctic seals was observed, the majority occurring within the Peconics region: Phoca hispida at Accabonac, Cystophora cristata in East Hampton and Phoca groenlandica in East Hampton and Southampton respectively. Appendix lists location, date, species and comments of/on individual stranding events. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; MAMMALS; NEW YORK; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; SEALS; STRANDINGS; TURTLES; WHALES]

825. Sadove,Samuel S (1992): Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1991-March 31, 1992. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation, for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Return a Gift to Wildlife Program, 58 pages.
(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)
<During the survey period a total of 122 strandings (18 cetaceans, 49 pinnipeds and 55 sea turtles) was observed. Within the Peconic-Gardiners Bay region, maps indicate 17 pinniped, 1 cetacean and 3 turtle strandings. All sightings data are summarized in appendix. Pinniped strandings continued to increase, and can be attributed largely to affliction by distemper virus. MJA>
<<18 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; MAMMALS; NEW YORK; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; SEALS; STRANDINGS; TURTLES; WHALES]

826. Morreale,Stephen J; Sadove,Samuel S; Standora,Edward A (1988): Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle Study 1987-1988. Occurrence and activity of the Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempi) and other sea turtles

of Long Island, New York. to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Return a Gift to Wildlife, 26 pages.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Mark-recapture, telemetry, recovery and rehabilitation information on the species. Specimens were obtained from strandings (cold stun) and pound nets, mostly from Gardiners, Napeague, Southold and Noyack Bays and Orient Point. 36 and 30 km tracks of two ridleys from Southold to Napeague Bay plotted on map. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CAPTURE; COLD STUN; DISTRIBUTION; GARDINERS BAY; MIGRATION; ORIENT; PECONIC BAYS; STRANDINGS; TELEMETRY; TURTLES]

827. Sadove,Samuel S (1986): Ridley report, 1986. The occurrence and research of Kemp's Ridley sea turtles, Lepidochelys kempi, on Long Island. Okeanos Research Foundation, 35 pages.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Information on tracking, strandings and entanglements. Kemp's Ridley become entrapped mainly in fixed pound nets. Pound net fishermen in Gardiners Bay and in the Orient Point area capture and release 15-20 turtles per year from their nets. Dermochelys and chelonids also become entangeled in long lines. Some reports exist of Green turtles being caught in pound nets. Appendix lists strandings and entrapments for the year. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CAPTURE; DISTRIBUTION; ENTRAPMENT; GARDINERS BAY; MIGRATION; NETS; ORIENT; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; STRANDINGS; TURTLES]

828. Morreale,Stephen J; Standora,Edward A (1989): Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation. Annual Report to NYS Dept. of Env. Conservation, Return A Gift To Wildlife Program. April 1988-April 1989. 45 pages.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Results from mark-recapture and telemetry studies, food resource and growth analysis and data on cold-stunning and winter-recovery. 18 specimen were tagged and released in Orient, Gardiners Bay, Southold and Northwest Harbor. Figures show capture locations and movements of tagged individuals. Tracks of 3 Kemp's Ridleys, tracked by telemetry throughout the Peconic Bays estuary, are presented. Gut contents and fecal samples of 17 ridleys consisted of: 35 % spider crabs, 9% green crab, 9% rock crab, 22% unidentified crab, the rest being mollusks. Cold stunning is discussed. MJA>

<<Discusses research that was conducted during the first year of a five year study. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIETS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FECES; FOOD; GARDINERS BAY; KEMP'S RIDLEY; MIGRATION; PECONIC BAYS; STOMACH CONTENT; TELEMETRY; TRACKING; TURTLES]

829. Morreale,Stephen J; Standora,Edward A (1990): Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation. Annual Report to NYS Dept. of Env. Conservation, Return A Gift To Wildlife Program. April 1989-April 1990. 48 pages.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<A total of 92 (62 live) turtles were captured over the study period. Commercial fishermen accounted for more than 90% of the captures (and 68% of the recaptures). The majority were loggerheads, and second most abundant, Kemp's ridleys. Most turtles were from pound nets in Orient Harbor, Southold Bay and other locations in the Peconic-Gardiners Bay system (table). Length and weight data for marked and recaptured individuals is presented, with net movement plotted on a map. 10 Kemp's ridley turtles were tracked by radio and/or sonic telemetry, One turtle, released in Gardiners Bay, was tracked for 28 days and recaptured in North Carolina 114 days after last contact. Individual tracks within the Peconics estuary are plotted. Growth and diving behavior are described (illustrated by depth/time profiles). Only 10 cold-stunned turtles were retrieved along LI shores in 1989. MJA>

<<Discusses research conducted during the second year of a five year study. 12 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CAPTURE; DISTRIBUTION; DIVING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; ORIENT HARBOR; REPTILES; SOUTHOLD; TRACKING; TURTLES]

830. Standora,Edward A; Morreale,Stephen J; Estes,R; Thompson,R; Hilburger,M (1989): Growth rates of juvenile Kemp's ridleys and their movement in New York waters. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual

Workshop on Sea Turtle Conservation and Biology. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-SEFC-232, pp. 175-177.

<During summer and fall of 1988, sonic and/or radio transmitters were attached to 7 Kemp's ridley turtles released in the waters surrounding Long Island (LI Sound/Peconic Bay). Four turtles were selected for intensive monitoring for up to 89 d. The farthest distance traveled by a turtle was 193 km. The mean distance traveled was 8.3 km/d, with most of this movement occurring during daylight. Maximum dive depth was 12.5 m and in >75% of the dives the turtle was wihtin 2 m of the bottom. Spider crabs were the most common food item. Mean growth rates for three free-swimming animals was 547.7 g/month. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE (of manuscript)>>

[DIETS; MIGRATION; REPTILES; STOMACH CONTENT; TELEMETRY; TURTLES]

831. Woody,JB (1986): Kemp's ridley sea turtle. In: Audubon Wildlife report 1987. (:) National Audubon Society, New York, NY, 919-931.

<Describes range, diet, breeding, significance, historical trends, managmement. Gives prognoses, recommendations. General; Peconics not mentioned. MJA>

<<cited from REF #829. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BREEDING; DIETS; DISTRIBUTION; HISTORY; KEMP'S RIDLEY; MANAGEMENT; NEW YORK; REPTILES; TURTLES]

832. Morreale,Stephen J; Meylan,Anne Barkau; Baumann,B (1989): Sea Turtles in Long Island, New York: An Historical Perspective. Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Workshop on Sea Turtle Conservation and Biology. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-SEFC-232, pp. 121-123.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Review of historical records, the first record being a carapace of a sea turtle uncovered in a prehistoric Indian archaeological site. A table documents chelonid sea turtle occurrences on Long Island prior to 1973, and a map plots locations of occurrences of L.kempi and C.caretta prior to 1973 (the majority of occurrences were on the Long Island Sound shore of the North Fork) Four references are cited. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE (of manuscript)>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HISTORY; KEMP'S RIDLEY; LONG ISLAND; MAP; NORTH FORK; OCCURRENCE; REPTILES; TURTLES]

833. Morreale,Stephen J; Standora,Edward A (1991): Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation. Annual Report to NYS Dept. of Env. Conservation, Return A Gift To Wildlife Program. April 1990-April 1991. 48 pages.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Next to presenting data from continuing and newly developed (satellite) telemetry studies, this report assesses and catalogues the food resources that are available in the habitats most frequented by sea turtles. A total of 65 (44 live) turtles were captured from July to December, commerical fishermen again being the primary source (over 90% contribution). Most turtles were caught by pound net, almost entirely within the Peocnic/Gardiners Bay waters (tables). Benthic communities consisted of a broad diversity of organisms, including 8 crab species, 12 mollusks, 15 fish and more than 10 different algae. Spider crabs represented more than 53% of the fecal components. Sattelite-telemetered tracks for two turtles, released in eastern Long Island waters into the Atlantic, are presented. MJA>

<<Presents research from third year of a five-year study. 14 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; CAPTURE; DIETS; DISTRIBUTION; DIVING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; ORIENT HARBOR; REPTILES; SOUTHOLD; TRACKING; TURTLES]

834. Standora,Edward A; Morreale,Stephen J; Laplaca,G; Burke,Vincent J (1989): Growth rates and behavior of captive and free-ranging juvenile Kemp's ridley sea turtles from Long Island, NY. Am. Assoc. Zool. Parks Aquariums Regional Conf. Proc., 954-961.

<<cited in REF #833. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[JUVENILES; KEMP'S RIDLEY; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; REPTILES; TURTLES]

835. Morreale,Stephen J; Standora,Edward A (1992): Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation. Annual Report to NYS Dept. of Env. Conservation, Return A Gift To Wildlife Program. April 1991-April 1992. 37 pages.

<Primary objective was to determine migration patterns using telemetry. A total of 58 live turtles was caught between June and December, mostly in eastern Long Island with pound nets (table given). Growth data from mark-recapture experiment are cited. One table lists the total numbers of originally tagged sea turtles, recaptures and out-of-state recoveries from the mark-recapture study in NY from 1987-91, Maps of mark-recaptured and telemetrically tracked individuals depict several tracks to S. Carolina. A synthesis of the shorter term movement patterns with the long-term recovery data indicates that emigrating turtles maintain a southward course until they reach water of suitable temperature for overwintering. Feeding experiments with inert plastic pellets in three captive ridleys showed that more than 88% of the pellets were defecated between 3-six days after ingestion. The most frequent passage rate was 4 days. MJA>

<<Research from fourth year of a five year study. 17 references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CAPTURE; DIETS; DISTRIBUTION; DIVING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FEEDING; MIGRATION; REPTILES; TELEMETRY; TRACKING; TURTLES]

836. Burke,Vincent J; Standora,Edward A; Morreale,Stephen J (1991): Factors affecting strandings of cold-stunned juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles in Long Island, New York. Copeia 1991(4), 1136-1138.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<A total of 119 cold-stunned Kemp's ridleys and loggerheads was recovered from 1985 to 1988; 48 in 1985, 31 in 1986, 39 in 1987, and one in 1988. 114 strandings occurred on north-facing beaches. During years in which major stranding events occurred (1985-87), prevailing winds were from the northwest. Peconic region not mentioned explicitly. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COLD STUN; KEMP'S RIDLEY; LONG ISLAND; NORTH SHORE; REPTILES; SEASONALITY; STRANDINGS; TURTLES; WIND]

837. Burke,Vincent J; Morreale,Stephen J; Logan,Patrick; Standora,Edward A (1992): Diet of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) in the waters of Long Island, NY. Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Workshop on Sea Turtle Conservation and Biology. NOAA Tech. Mem. NMFS-SEFSC-302, pp. 140-141.

<<cited in REF #835. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIETS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; REPTILES; TURTLES]

838. Xia,Qing (1991): A Study of Water Quality in Fish Cove, Long Island. MS Thesis, Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook. 85 p.

(SUNYSB library, MSRC branch: MASIC Thesis (no call #))

<An investigation of water chemistry was conducted in a groundwater discharge zone of Fish Cove, Long Island. This groundwater may contain contaminants derived from the North Sea Landfill because the landfill is situated along the path of groundwater flow. Sediment and surface water samples were collected at sites within and outside the groundwater discharge region. Among five sites that were measured for solute fluxes across the sediment-water interface, the highest fluxes of NH_4^+ (79 mmmol/m^2/day), Fe^{2+} (20 mmol/m^2/day), Mn^{2+} (18 mmol/m^2/day) were found in the groundwater discharge zone. High fluxes of NH_4^+, Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+} and Sum CO_2 may be directly or indirectly related to organic matter decomposition at North Sea Landfill, which is adjacent to the groundwater discharge area in Fish Cove. In the sediment pore water from the groundwater discharge region, concentrations of NH_4^+, as well as dissolved Fe and Mn are extraordinarily high: 2755 um NH_4^+, 407 um Fe^{2+}, and 170 um Mn^{2+}. The concentration gradients between the pore water and overlying water allow NH_4^+ and metals in the sediment pore water and overlying water to diffuse upward. Long-term diagenetic recycling during decomposition of organic matter in sediment of Fish Cove could also be partially responsible for the high measured concentrations of NH_4^+, Fe^{2+} and Mn^{2+}. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CONTAMINANTS; FLUX; GROUNDWATER; METALS; NORTH SEA; NORTH SEA LANDFILL; NUTRIENTS; POLLUTION; SEDIMENT; SEEPAGE]

839. Morreale,Stephen J; Meylan,Anne Barkau; Sadove,Samuel S; Standora,Edward A (1992): Annual Occurrence and Winter Mortality of Marine Turtles in New York Waters. J. Herpetol. 26(3), 301-308.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Cold-stunned sea turtles, both moribund and dead as a result of hypothermia, were collected along the shorelines of Long Island, New York, during three consecutive winters. A total of 130 juvenile

Lepidochelys kempii, Caretta caretta, and Chelonia mydas were collected. L. kempii represented 75% of all individuals encountered. The size distribution of this species was unlike any other assemblage reported within the species' range. The regular occurrence of relatively small turtles suggests that NY waters are utilized on an annual basis by L. kempii during early developmental stages. A map plots distribution of cold-stunned turtles along the Long Island shoreline (1985-1987), occurrences coded by species. the majority of strandings/occurrences is on the North Shore (Long Island Sound). A total of 36 turtle observations are plotted within the Peconic/Gardiners Bay system. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<33 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COLD STUN; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; KEMP'S RIDLEY; LOGGERHEAD; LONG ISLAND SOUND; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; STRANDINGS; TURTLES]

840. Meylan,Anne Barkau (1986): Riddle of the Ridleys. Natural History Magazine 11, 90-96.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Describes biology of the species, discussing and hypothesizing on the migrations of the East Coast population that enters into Long Island waters during part of its life cycle. The phenomenon of cold-stunning is discussed. It is speculated that many turtles in LI waters are hatched at Rancho Nuevo, near Tamulipas, Mexico. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COLD STUN; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HATCHING; MIGRATION; REPTILES; TURTLES]

841. DeSola,C Ralph (1931): The Turtles of the Northeastern States. Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society 34(5), 131-159.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<Key, photos and descriptions of 19 species of terrapins and turtles occurring within a 250 mile radius of New York City. Peconic-Gardiners Bay region not mentioned explicitly. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIVERSITY; KEYS; NEW YORK; REPTILES; TURTLES]

842. Meylan,Anne Barkau; Sadove,Samuel S (1986): Cold-Stunning in Long Island Sound, New York. Marine Turtle Newsletter 37(5), 7-8.

(files of Samuel Sadove, Puffin Consulting, Jamesport)

<During late 1985 and early 1986, Okeanos Research Foundation recovered 52 stranded sea turtles from the waters of Long Island Sound. Most of the turtles were found washed ashore in the tidal wrack or floating passively in the surf along the northern coast of Long Island. Eighteen turtles were still alive when recovered. Strandings coincided with unusually cold weather. Most of the turtles (39) were Kemp's ridleys. It is speculated whether Long Island Sound might be a normal but unrecognized developmental habitat for the species. The other turtles were loggerheads and green turtles. MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COLD STUN; DEVELOPMENT; HABITAT; KEMP'S RIDLEY; LONG ISLAND; POPULATION; REPTILES; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TURTLES]

843. Latham,Roy A (1969): Sea Turtles Recorded in the Southold Township Region of Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(1), 7.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Records of 5 species (exluding Northern Diamondback Terrapin) from various locations troughout the township. Prior to 1925, the author did not distinguish the Kemp's ridley from Loggerheads. The number of turtles found on beaches from year to year varies greatly. During mild winters, none are found, while in other years, the limit has been 4-6 individuals. A major cold-stunning event, comprising 103 dead turtles, was witnessed in Nov. 1924. Turtles are often caught in fish traps. The largest specimen recorded by the author weighed about 150 pounds and was taken at Orient on 17 Aug. 1931. Migrations are discussed. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CLIMATE; COLD STUN; FISHERIES; KEMP'S RIDLEY; ORIENT; REPTILES; SIZE; SOUTHOLD; STRANDINGS; TURTLES]

844. Murphy,Robert Cushman (1916): Long Island Turtles. Copeia 34, 57-60.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)

<12 species described. Observations at Orient, by Latham, are noted for 5 species. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIVERSITY; ORIENT; REPTILES; TURTLES]

845. Engelhardt,George P (1913): The reptiles of Long Island. Brooklyn Inst. Arts Sci. Mus. News. 8, 128-129.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Includes Species list; locations on eastern Long Island not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<reprinted in Engelhardtia (1970), Vol 3(1):18-20. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[LONG ISLAND; REPTILES]

846. Duignan,PJ; Sadove,Samuel S; Saliki,JT; Geraci,JR (1993): Phocine distemper in harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) from Long Island, New York. Journal of Wildlife Diseases 29, 465-469.
<<cited in REF #595. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DISEASES; LONG ISLAND; MAMMALS; NO ABSTRACT; PHOCINE DISTEMPER; SEALS]

847. Burke,Vincent J; Standora,Edward A (1994): Dietary composition of Kemp's ridley sea turtles in the waters of New York. Fishery Bulletin 92(1), in press.
<<cited in REF #596. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; DIETS; KEMP'S RIDLEY; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; REPTILES; TURTLES]

848. Overton,Frank (1914): Long Island Flora and Fauna-III. The Frogs and Toads. Mus. Brooklyn Inst. Arts Sci., Sci. Bull. 2(3), 21-40.
<<cited in Latham, 1969 (SEE REF #1221). Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FAUNA; FROGS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; TOADS]

849. DeKay,JE (1842): Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part III. Reptiles and Amphibia. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Part IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) White and Visscher, Albany. 98 (plus plates) pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 3)
<General distributional information. Peconic region not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<Third of six zoological parts. Plates are published in separate volume: SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 4. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FAUNA; NEW YORK; REPTILES]

850. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Northern Diamondback Terrapin on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 30-31.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<In the 1890's, this turtle was scarce at Orient, due to fike fishing, which was discontinued in 1912 at Orient. Within a few years thereafter, an increase of the population was noted. The Diamondback reached its peak of abundance at Orient about 1924, and this peak continued to around 1950. Since then the numbers have dwindled somewhat. Behavioral notes are included, as are distributional records, based on the author's field notes (numerous locations on eastern LI noted). FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FIKE FISHING; FISHERIES; ORIENT; REPTILES; TERRAPIN; TURTLES]

851. Jordan,M (Unknown): Table 1. Plant species composition of maritime grasslands in Montauk County Park. unpublished manuscript; author's note: not a complete flora. 1 page.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<List of 11 dominant herbaceous species, 29 characteristic herbaceous species, and 14 woody species. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; GRASSLAND; MONTAUK; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS]

852. Jordan,M (1993): Table 2. Rare species characteristic of eastern grassland and savanna habitats. unpublished manuscript, 1 page.
(files of The Nature Conservancy, L.I. Chapter, Cold Spring Harbor)
<Compiled from several sources: New York Natural Heritage Program, The Nature Conservancy (1993), Askins (1983) and Schweitzer (referenced as "pers. comm"). Species known today in Montauk County Park are indicated. The List contains 9 plants (4 in Montauk), 10 invertebrates (4 in M), and 7 vertebrates, all of the latter being birds. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; GRASSLAND; INVERTEBRATES; MONTAUK; RARE]

853. East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department (1994): East Hampton Town Public Forest Inventory. A report summarizing the work done by the EHTNRD under a Community Forestry Grant from the New York State DEC; 41 pages.
(files of Larry Penny, East Hampton)
<Results of 15-month forest assessment, ending in Sept. 1994. Three different forest units were studied: pine-oak Airport woods in Wainscott, mixed hardwoods Grace Estate in Northwest, and mesic deciduous Fresh Pond Park in Amagansett (map). Airport Woods are most depauperate, with only four tree species present. Grace Estate Woods has nine, Fresh Pond Woods has eight common species. Tree density and dominance are reported for each froest unit. Fresh Pond Woods has the oldest trees, averaging 69 years (one black oak was 117 years old), Grace Estate was the youngest, averaging 47 years. Forest condition was compared on a three-category scale. Appendix includes summary sheets on species presence, density, dominance, frequency, and number of dead trees; dendrochronology results; and plots of a tree condition comparison. Appendix also includes a table of 21 bird species observed during a breeding bird survey in pitch pine/oak forest type, noting density (nests/100 acres). MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGE; AMAGANSETT; BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; FOREST; FRESH POND; NORTHWEST HARBOR; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TREES; WAINSCOTT]

854. Lamont,Eric E (1996): Atlas of the orchids of Long Island, New York. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 123(2), 157-166.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<The orchid flora of Long Island consists of 37 verified (40 reported) species, one of which is represented by two varieties. A dot distribution map of each taxon is presented, based exclusively on over 1200 voucher specimens collected from 1841 to 1994. Occurrences on eastern Long Island are indicated for 31 taxa. Citations of examined specimens are presented and indicate the most recent collection from each locality, along with additional information. 13 species have not been collected or reported from LI during the past 60 years. References to historical LI orchid publications are also presented. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<24 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; MAP; ORCHIDS; RARE]

855. House,Homer D (1942): Bibliography of the Botany of New York State 1751-1940. Part I. New York State Museum Bulletin 328, 1-174.
(SUNYSB library, MAIN STACKS Q11 .N82)
<One chapter of Long Island botanical references, containing 109 references. Another chapter orders citations by counties (63 references for Suffolk County). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; SUFFOLK]

856. House,Homer D (1942): Bibliography of the Botany of New York State 1751-1940. Part 2. New York State Museum Bulletin 329, 177-233.
(SUNYSB library, MAIN STACKS Q11 .N82)
<The first part of the bibliography was published in NYS Bulletin 328 (SEE REF #855). Part 2 contains 12 additional LI references, 1 addtl. Suffolk County reference, along with indexes to biographical citations, species, localities, localities and subjects. An author index covering both publications is included. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; SUFFOLK]

857. Lamont,Eric E; Stalter,Richard (1991): The vascular flora of Orient Beach State Park, Long Island, New York. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 118(4), 459-468.

<Based exclusively on collections made by the authors from April 1988-Oct. 1990. Altogether, 277 vascular plant species in 183 genera and 67 families are reported here. The largest families are Poaceae (49 species) and Asteraceae (48 species), and the largest genera are Aster, Solidago, Polygonum and Panicum. The park's current flora is compared with a 1934 flora published by Latham. Natural plant communities of the park are described and discussed. Eighteen plant species have been designated as rare in NYS. Appendix includes a checklist of the vascular plants of Orient Beach State Park. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<14 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; ORIENT BEACH; VEGETATION]

858. Latham,Roy A (1934): Flora of the State Park, Orient, Long Island, N.Y. Torreya 34, 139-149.

(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)

<Descrption of the habitat and a species list of approx. 200 plants. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLORA; HABITAT; ORIENT; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

859. Zaremba,Robert E; Lamont,Eric E (1993): The status of the Coastal Plain Pondshore community in New York. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 120(2), 180-187.

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<The above community occurs in central and eastern Long Island on glacial moraine and outwash deposits (map). These open grass and sedge-dominated communities are maintained by seasonally and annually fluctuating water levels which alternately expose and flood gradually sloping, sandy pond margins. High water levels prevent shrubs from colonizing the broad, open shorelines. This dynamic plant community supports one of the highest concentrations of rare species (38 species listed) in NY State. Threats to the community and conservation strategies are also discussed.>

<<9 refernces cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COASTAL PLAIN; COMMUNITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; RARE; WATER LEVEL]

860. Parker,D (1946): Plant succession at Long Pond, Long Island, New York. Butler Univ. Bot. Studies 7, 74-88.

<<cited in REF #859. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; LONG POND; NO ABSTRACT; SUCCESSION]

861. Mitchell,RS; Sheviak,CJ (1981): Rare plants of New York State. New York State Museum Bulletin 445, 96 pages.

<<cited in REF #859. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLORA; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; RARE]

862. Mitchell,RS (1986): A checklist of New York State plants. New York State Museum Bulletin 458, .

<<cited in REF #859. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES LISTS]

863. Lamont,Eric E (1994): Lespedeza striata (Fabaceae), an addition to the flora of New York, with notes on its introduction and spread in the eastern United States. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 121(4), 377-378.

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<The first NYS record for this species from Speonk-Riverhead Road, approx. 5.6 km southwest of Riverhead, consisting of approx. 30 individuals. A historical account of the species' introduction to North America and subsequent migration is presented. Morphological characteristics are described. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<10 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; RARE; RIVERHEAD]

864. Lamont,Eric E (1994): Rediscovery of Solidago sempervirens var. mexicana (Asteraceae) in New York, with notes on its taxonomic history. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 121(3), 292-294.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Species is on the NY rare and endangered species list. A population consisting of several hundred individuals was discovered in a brackish marsh at Flanders, Suffolk County (exact location given). Habitat and surrounding vegetation are described. This is the first time this species has been collected in NY for over 45 y, and the first time on Long Island in over 70 y. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<26 references, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS BAY; FLORA; RARE]

865. Lamont,Eric E; Beitel,Joseph M; Zaremba,Robert E (1988): Current status of orchids on Long Island, New York. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 115(2), 113-121.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Distribution, habitat and abundance of orchid species currently known from Long Island are discussed. The information was compiled from historical records and recent field studies. A total of 21 species are described in detail, frequently mentioning occurrence in eastern Long Island.>
<<relevant, local biliography, containing 36 references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; ORCHIDS]

866. Peck,CH (1912): Report of the State Botanist. New York State Museum Bulletin 157, 42.
<mentions a population of Tipularia discolor (orchid) growing in Moores Woods in Greenport discovered by Roy Latham in 1910. MJA>
<<source: Lamont et al (1988; SEE REF #865). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; GREENPORT; ORCHIDS]

867. Kalbfleisch,AS (1898): Orchids on Long Island. Plant World 1, 177-179.
<<cited in REF #865. Not verified. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; ORCHIDS]

868. Latham,Roy A (1927): Tipularia uniflora on Montauk Point, Long Island. Torreya 27, 51.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Two colonies reported. The habitat corresponds exactly with that of this species found near Greenport by the writer. Shady, moist knolls associated with Kalmia latifolia. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COLONIES; FLORA; GREENPORT; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE]

869. Latham,Roy A (1940): Distribution of wild orchids on Long Island. Long Island Forum 3, 103-107.
<<cited in REF #865. Not verified. Locations on eastern Long Island probably included. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DISTRIBUTION; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; ORCHIDS]

870. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Crane-Fly Orchid on Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 55.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species flourishes in Moores Woods (Greenport) where author first discovered it in 1910. Now, there are approx. 100 plants of this orchid in the main colony at Greenport, and scattered plants occur far beyoond the mainstand. The only other occurrences on eastern Long Island are some small colonies west of Great Pond, Montauk. Species was not found at Sag Harbor. However, another rare orchid, the Whorled Pogonia, Isotria verticillata, is locally abundant there. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; GREAT POND; GREENPORT; MONTAUK; MOORES WOODS; ORCHIDS; RARE; SAG HARBOR]

871. Miller,Elihu Sanford (1877): Suffolk County notes. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 6, 155-157.

<Record of Botrychium simplex at Riverhead, Aster Novae Angliae at Long Pond, Potamogeton robbinsii in Deep Pond, numerous Prunus spinosa in East Hampton, and Adiantum pedatum near East Hampton. Other plant species and locations are mentioned. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEEP POND; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; LONG POND; RIVERHEAD; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

872. Miller,Elihu Sanford; Young,Henry Wilson (1874): Catalogue of the phaenogamous and acrogenous plants of Suffolk County, Long Island. Overton Printers, Port Jefferson, NY. 15 pages.
<Addenda (entitled Suffolk county notes; Suffolk county plants, etc.) in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, (1874) 5:33-34; (1877) 6:166-57, 171-172; (1878) 6:258-259; and (1880) 7:17-18. HOUSE>
<<reference cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; SUFFOLK]

873. Taylor,Norman (1923): The vegetation of Montauk: A study of grassland and forest. Brooklyn Botanical Garden Memoirs 2(The vegetation of Long Island, Part I), 1-108.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Describes historic and present vegetation, ordered by Downs, Kettleholes, Hither Woods and the region east of Great Pond. Lists a total of 495 species: 18 ferns and allies, 2 gymnosperms, 147 monocotyledons and 328 dicotyledons. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIVERSITY; FERNS; FLORA; GREAT POND; MONTAUK; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

874. Torrey,Raymond H (1924): Wild orchids at Montauk. New York Evening Post, . (July 14)
<<cited in REF #865. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT; ORCHIDS]

875. DeKay,JE (1843): Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part V. Mollusca. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Part IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) Carroll and Cook, Albany, NY. 271 pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 5)
<Only general distributional information. Peconic region not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<Fifth of six zoological parts. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; MOLLUSCS; NEW YORK]

876. Goldberg,R (1977): New and unusual species of shells on Long Island. Of Sea and Shore 8, 142, 150.
<<cited in REF #449. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIVALVES; GASTROPODA; LONG ISLAND; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; SHELLFISH; UNUSUAL]

877. Rozsa,R (1974): Preliminary checklist of the nudibranchs and saccoglossa of Long Island. N.Y. Shell Club Notes 200, 7-8.
<<cited in REF #449. Unknown whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GASTROPODA; LONG ISLAND; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; NUDIBRANCHS; SACCOGLOSSA; SPECIES LISTS]

878. Brown,PM (1992): Platanthera pallida (Orchidaceae), a new species of fringed orchis from Long Island, New York, U.S.A. Novon 2, 308-311.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Definition of a new species from two sites on eastern Long Island (near Montauk and Napeague). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE; ORCHIDS; RARE]

879. Clute,Willard N (1898): Pogonia verticillata on Long Island. Plant World 1, 176.
<<cited in REF #854. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

880. House,Homer D (1924): Annotated list of ferns and flowering plants of New York State. New York State Museum Bulletin 254, 1-757.
<contains chapter or orchids>
<<cited in Glanz, 1995 (SEE REF #1089). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; FERNS; FLORA; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; ORCHIDS]

881. Lamont,Eric E (1992): East Hampton orchids: Will they survive? Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 2(6), 4-5.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<54 species have been reported for NY state, 35 species for Long Island, 23 for E. Hampton. Of the 23 species reported, several have not been observed recently, and most surviving orchid species have experienced a severe decrease in population size (examples given). Some devastation is ascribed to the mowing of the roadsides where the orchids occur by East Hampton highway department. The feasibility of implementing a mowing schedule is discussed. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIVERSITY; EAST HAMPTON; FLORA; MOWING; ORCHIDS; RARE; ROADSIDES]

882. Lamont,Eric E (1992): Long Island botanical notes. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 2(1), 3.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Mentions northeastern-most population of black-jack oak from Orient Beach State Park. LAMONT>
<<cited in Lamont, 1996 (REF #854)>>
[FLORA; ORIENT; ORIENT BEACH; TREES]

883. Lamont,Eric E (1994): The weed orchid (Epipactis helleborine) on Long Island, New York. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 4(2), 12.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Describes and plots populations of this species, several of which occur around the Peconic Bays. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; MAP; OCCURRENCE; ORCHIDS; PECONIC BAYS]

884. Lamont,Eric E (1995): Fanny Mulford's orchid collections from the late 1890's. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 5(2), 7-9.
<<cited in Lamont, 1996 (REF #854). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; ORCHIDS]

885. McGrath,RT; Turner,John L (1985): Some orchids of the Long Island pine barrens. Heath Hen 2, 32-39.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Mentions Calopogon as occurring in the cranberry bogs of Calverton. The Rose Pogonia is characterized as the most common bog orchid species in the pine barrens. It flowers in June and favors sunny, open, acidic wetlands. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CRANBERRY BOG; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; ORCHIDS; RARE]

886. Cryan,John F; Turner,John L (1985): The Peconic: Pine Barrens River. Heath Hen 2(1), 1-22.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Summarizes history, geography, tributaries, biota and threats of the Peconic River. Four predominant tree species grow in the Peconic valley: Pitch Pine, Red Maple, Black Gum and Atlantic White Cedar. Typical shrubs include the Highbush Blueberry, Buttonbush, many members of the Heath family and the Swamp Azalea. The rarer Pinxter Flower also occurs in the Peconic system. Other shrubs are mentioned. The vast majority of the >1000 Peconic plant species are herbaceous: mostly wildflowers, grasses and sedges. Insectivorous species are found in the Sphagnum-Leatherleaf bogs. Animal species

with declining populations on Long Island, but still breeding in the Peconic Reiver basin are identified. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BOGS; BREEDING; FAUNA; FLORA; PECONIC RIVER; RARE; TREES]

887. Duffy,Sean (1985): The Brown Creeper: Reclusive Long Island Bird. Heath Hen 2(1), 25-31.

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<Records of confirmed breeding of this species in locations surrounding the Peconic-Gardiners Bay estuary. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; PECONIC BAYS]

888. Peters,George H (1949): The flora of Long Island. Chap. 27. In: Long Island 2. (Ed: Bailey,P) Lewis Historical Publ. Co., New York, 137-150.

<<cited in Lamont, 1996 (REF #854). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

889. Young,SM (Ed.) (1992): New York State Rare Plant Status List. New York Natural Heritage Program, Latham, NY. 78 pages.

<<cited in Lamont, 1996 (REF #854). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLORA; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; RARE]

890. Brodo,Irwin M (1968): The Lichens of Long Island, New York: A Vegetational and Floristic Analysis. The University of the State of New York and the State Education Department, Albany, NY. 330 pages. (New York State Museum Bulletin 410)

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<Describes 261 species from Long Island, noting occurrence. Distribution maps of 50 species are presented, all of which show occurrences in eastern Long Island, within the Peconic River Basin. Contains many unpublished records from Latham, Brainerd and Hulst. Very extensive bibliography. MJA>

<<13 pages of references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; LICHEN; LONG ISLAND; MAP]

891. Sirkin,Les (1995): Eastern Long Island Geology. History, Processes and Field Trips. Book and Tackle Shop, Watch Hill, RI. 220 pages.

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<Very locality-specific natural history. Contains many photos, maps and figures. Describes 5 field trips. Includes glossary. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GEOLOGY]

892. Several Authors (1994): Gardiners Island. Special Issue. South Fork Natural History Society Newsletter, SOFO, Vol. 6, No. 1, 51 pages. (N)

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<Collection of articles on the island. Some of these are: The Osprey, Overview, Changing Vegetation, Avian Time Line, Bird Counts and Counters, Amphibians and Reptiles, Herpetological Drama, Fishing Around Gardiners, Freshwater Fish, The Toadfish, The Boring Sponge, Tick Island, and Hunting: The Two Mackays. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; HUNTING; OSPREY; REPTILES; TICKS]

893. Ash,Jim (1994): Seashells of the South Fork, Long Island, New York. South Fork Natural History Society, Amagansett, 8 pages.

(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)

<lists 50 bivalve, 54 gastropod and 2 polyplacophoran species, with notes on occurrence. MJA>

<<leaflet, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIVALVES; FAUNA; GASTROPODA; MOLLUSCS; SHELLFISH; SOUTH FORK; SPECIES LISTS]

894. Clute,Willard N (1899): Spring in the Shinnecock Hills. Plant World 2(4), 53-55.
<Observations from a trip in late May-early June. Notes Reindeer Moss, Prickly Pear, Bird's-foot Violets, Rock Rose, Beach Plum, Mouse-ear Plantain and Bear-berry as being prominent. Within a radius of half a mile, fifteen species of heathworts were counted. In the course of a week's collecting, a total of ninety-seven plant species were found in bloom. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; SHINNECOCK HILLS; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

895. Clute,Willard N (1897): Some Sand-Barren Plants. Plant World 1(1), 11-12.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Observations from Shinnecock Hills, mentioning dominant flora. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; SHINNECOCK HILLS]

896. Hehre,Edward J; Bollard,Peter M (1974): The Occurrence of Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum (L.) Richard) in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. Rhodora 76(805), 25-26.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Observation of 8 seedlings along the shore of Long Pond in Sag Harbor, following a collection of one specimen in October 1972. The largest trees were 2.5 m tall; no mature trees were found. It is suggested that the trees were not planted but represent a naturalized population. Thus, this is the first record of a natural population of this species in New York. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CYPRESS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; POPULATION; RARE; SAG HARBOR]

897. New York Natural Heritage Program (1995): Rare Plants, Rare Animals and Significant Natural Communities in the Peconic Estuary. Data from the Biological and Conservation Data System, May 26, 1995. 21 pages.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<List of 4 dragonfly and damselfly, 7 month, 2 butterfly and skipper, 1 fish, 3 amphibian, 1 reptile, 12 bird, and 129 vascular plant species, next to 18 communities, noting rank and survey site names (all within Peconic Estuary). Occurrence maps summarize the location of rare plant, animal or significant natural communities, and the location of piping plover, roseate tern, and least tern colonies. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FLORA; MAP; PECONIC BAYS; RARE; SPECIES LISTS]

898. Howe,Marshall A (1914): Some Midwinter Algae of Long Island Sound. Torreya 14(6), 97-101.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Lists four species found "near the shore of Gardiners Bay" in February: Scytosiphon lomentarius, Cystoclonium purpurascens, Agardhiella tenera, and Ceramium rubrum. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS BAY; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MACROALGAE; SEASONALITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

899. Taylor,William Randolph (1940): Marine Algae from Long Island. Torreya 40(6), 185-195.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<24 stations were visited, many of which were located in the Peconic Bays area (Lake Montauk, Gardiners Bay, Noyack Bay, Greenport, Peconic Bay, Flanders Bay). Stations were mostly littoral, or in shallow water 2-3 m in depth (occasionally to 15m). Species list includes 12 chlorophyceae, 24 phaeophyceae, and 29 rhodophyceae species, noting location (many of these in Peconic/Gardiners Bay region). MJA>
<<17 references cited>>

[ALGAE; DISTRIBUTION; DIVERSITY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS BAY; FLORA; GARDINERS BAY; GREENPORT; LAKE MONTAUK; MACROALGAE; NOYACK; PECONIC BAYS]

900. Farlow,WG (1893): Notes on some algae in the herbarium of the Long Island Historical society. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 20(3), 107-109.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Mentions a specimen of Codium tomentosum from Greenport, but cautions that locality needs confirmation. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ALGAE; CODIUM; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT]

901. Pike,N (1886): Check list of marine algae. Based on specimens collected on the shores of Long Island, from 1839 to 1895. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 13(7), 105-114.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<215 species listed. Greenport, Orient, Peconic Bay, Sag Harbor and Montauk are among the sampling locations. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT; MACROALGAE; MONTAUK; ORIENT; PECONIC BAYS; SAG HARBOR; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS]

902. Taylor,William Randolph (Unknown): Marine Algae of the Northeastern Coast of North America. Revised Edition. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.
<Includes a systematic list. Does not mention Peconic estuary explicitly. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; ALGAE; DIVERSITY; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN; SPECIES LISTS]

903. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1989): Sandplain Gerardia (Agalinis acuta) Recovery Plan. Prepared for Region 5, 47 pages.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; GERARDIA; NO ABSTRACT]

904. Weber,Alice (1986): Peconic Bay Trawl Survey. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Finfish and Crustaceans, 30 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<During July through October 1985, 240 stations were sampled in the Peconic Bay study area using an otter trawl. Approximately 5000 fish, representing 27 families and 38 species (table) were collected, identified and measured. Four species--winter flounder, weakfish, scup and windowpane flounder--made up >83% by number of the total catch of finfish, excepting baitfish species. Peconic Bay supports young-of-the-year and juvenile populations of important commercial and recreational finfish species such as weakfish, winter flounder, scup, bluefish, butterfish, northern puffer, blackfish and black sea bass. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BASS; BLACKFISH; BLUE FISH; BUTTERFISH; DIVERSITY; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; JUVENILES; NURSERY; PECONIC BAYS; SCUP; WEAKFISH; YOUNG OF THE YEAR]

905. Warner,Langdon (1973): A Preliminary Bibliography of the Marine Resources of the South Fork. unpublished manuscript, 21 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<Listing of 107 published and unpublished references and an index. Also includes a list of 10 bibliographies on coastal and estuarine pollution. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIBLIOGRAPHY; FAUNA; FLORA; SOUTH FORK]

906. Woltman,Edward F (1986): Final Environmental Impact Statement for Experimental Stocking of Sterile Grass Carp in Three Long Island Ponds. prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Inland Fisheries.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<Describes a proposed demonstration project entitled, "An Evaluation of Aquatic Vegetation Control with Sterile Grass Carp", addressing potential adverse and beneficial impacts. Four ponds in eastern Long Island, located within the Peconic River Basin are proposed as study sites: Weeks Pond, Panamoka South Pond, North Pond and Arrowhead Pond. Species lists of aquatic vegetation and upland plant species are presented. Lists of waterfowl, wetlands associated birds, salamanders, other amphibians, and turtles (not specific to the locations but for Long island in general) are also included. The appendix contains correspondences with and comments from The Nature Conservancy, The New York Natural Heritage Program, the NYSDEC, and the Long Island Pine Barrens Society, noting that there are plants of special concern in the ponds. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ARROWHEAD POND; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FLORA; FRESHWATER; NORTH POND; PANAMOKA; PONDS; RARE; WATERFOWL; WEEKS POND]

907. Hoffmann,Brian T (1985): The Muskrats of Suffolk County, New York: Their Pelts, Biology, and Habitats. MS Thesis, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY. 213 p.
<Study was conducted between Nov. 1981 and Aug. 1982. A total of 709 muskrats were handled through the cooperation of 14 trappers. Muskrats were harvested from 71 different locations throughout the county, including Peconic River Basin (map), covering all types of wetland habitats. Pelt characteristics are described, carcasses were examined, weighed, measured and dissected. Muskrats averaged about 827 g carcass weight and 1034 g total weight. 78% were juveniles. Life expectancy, mortality, and population dynamics are discussed. Habitat studies were conducted on 22 of the 71 locations from which muskrats were trapped. Descriptions are included, dominant species and most preferred food species are identified. Coastal wetlands represent the most favorable muskrat habitat. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<extensive (7 page) bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GROWTH; HABITAT; JUVENILES; MAMMALS; MORPHOMETRICS; MORTALITY; MUSKRATS; POPULATION DYNAMICS; WETLANDS]

908. Norton,Douglas J; Organ,John; Litwin,Thomas S (1984): Habitat Classification and Covertype Mapping for the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex. Final Report, 115 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<Summarizes methodology and results of a covertype mapping project on the eight National Wildlife Refuges on Long Island, three of which occur on eastern Long Island (Amagansett, Conscience Point and Morton). Refuge summaries include information on size, physiography, surrounding land use, prominent covertypes and a general description of the flora (noting individual species). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COVERTYPE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; HABITAT; MAP; REFUGES; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

909. Koppelman,Lee E (1977): A Marine Fisheries Subplan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Final Report, Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, 98 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<Summarizes status of Nassau-Suffolk commercial fishery. Land use recommendations are given for Greenport, and channel dredging projects are described for Shinnecock Inlet, Lake Montauk, and Greenport. Recreational fishing activity is discussed, and resource availability is described individually for the major species. Locations within the Peconic Bays area are mentioned. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COMMERCIAL; DEVELOPMENT; DREDGING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; LAND USE; MARINAS; RECREATION]

910. Donohue,William J; Finnerty,Michael; Leo,Arnold; Miller,Richard; Pastore,Ralph; Shaffer,Gail; Stern,William; Williams,Henry (1984): Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor. 121 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<Summarizes recent pertinent scientific literature and examines and evaluates New York's striped bass management law. Estimates that 334 full-time and 4,622 part-time fishermen are affected by the 1983 striped bass management law (increasing size limits on striped bass). Maps principal striped bass fishing

areas of New York's Marine District by gear type: Most locations lie within eastern Long Island, within the Peconic River Basin. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISH; FISHERIES; LIMITS; PECONIC RIVER; SIZE; STRIPED BASS]

911. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1985): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Gone Fishing Marina Situate, Montauk, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. prepared for Sennefelder Properties, Inc., Montauk, 139 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<For the expansion of a marina, construction of a fixed pier dock, dredging of approx. 6,067 cubic yards of spoil, disposal of the dredged material and bulkheading of 130 feet of shoreline are proposed. Report describes marine vegetation at the dredging site and wihtin the marina. Zostera marina is noted as occurring 180 ft from the proposed bulkhead site. Brief species lists of the organisms occurring in the duneland association are given. Fish and benthos of Lake Montauk are listed. Shellfish investigations, conducted from Feb 21-March 25, 1985, found insignificant abundances of scallops (<1 ind/m<SUPER>2). Clam densities ranged from 2.9-3.4 ind/m<SUPER>2. Few clam were present until a distance of 200 ft from the edge of the beachgrass. Eelgrass rating was 3 on a scale of 5 (5=very high abundance). Changes in species composition are predicted if marina were to be built. Appendix contains detailed logs from the sampling location listing the species and number of individuals found. MJA>
<<31 references, NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENTHOS; DEVELOPMENT; EELGRASS; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; MACROALGAE; MARINAS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

912. Scharlin/Taylor Associates (1986): Draft Environmental Impact Statement Sunbeach Hills at Montauk, Montauk, New York. prepared for Sunbeach Real Estate, New York, and Town of East Hampton, 119 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<Location proposed is a 777 acre site north of Rte 27, east of Hither Hills State Park, south of LIRR and west of the Hither Hills Waste Disposal Facility. Contains chapter on ecology, listing dominant and rare plants in the area and noting changes that occurred since a fire on May 2, 1986. Appendix contains floral/faunal lists. 3 trees, 4 shrubs, 3 mammals, 1 reptile and 2 bird species are listed as rare or under protection. Helianthemum dumosum and Agalinis acuta were reported for the site prior to the fire. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; DEVELOPMENT; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FIRE; FLORA; HABITAT; MONTAUK]

913. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1989): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1988. 8 pages.
<Weekly to monthly cell counts Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay (Jan-Dec) and Great South Bay (June-Dec) for the year 1988. Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml in Peconic Bay from Jan-April and in August (max:207,000 cells/ml, Cutchogue), and >100,000 cells/ml in Great South Bay from June-July. MJA>
<<no text; only tables and maps. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; GREAT SOUTH BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON]

914. The Bio-Agricultural Study Group (1972): The Environment of the South Fork: Preliminary Report to the Whitehall Foundation. unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)
<chapter 2 on vegetation, listing species by principal vegetation associations. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; SOUTH FORK; SPECIES LISTS; VEGETATION]

915. Town of East Hampton Planning Department (1991): Flora and Fauna of the Waterfront, Inventory, Analysis, Policy. 109 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, IV A7)
<contains species lists and maps for twelve reaches within the township. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA]

916. Town of East Hampton Planning Department (1991): Surface Waters, Wetlands and Ground Water Protection in the Waterfront Study Area, Inventory, Analysis, Policy. 202 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV A8)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; GROUNDWATER; NO ABSTRACT; PROTECTION; WETLANDS]

917. Town of East Hampton (1986): Final Environmental Impact Statement, Napeague Study Area. 142 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C1)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FEIS; NAPEAGUE; NO ABSTRACT]

918. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1983): Comprehensive Management Plan for Lake Montauk. 140 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, IV C5)
<cites vegetation associations and wildlife populations from a report by the Suffolk County Planning Department, 1981 (SEE REF #80). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; LAKE MONTAUK; MANAGEMENT; POPULATION; WILDLIFE]

919. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1982): Comprehensive Management Plan for Lake Montauk-Executive Summary. 21 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C5)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; LAKE MONTAUK; MANAGEMENT; POPULATION; WILDLIFE]

920. Flagg,Paul Judson; Greene,Gregory T (1981): Impacts of Shoreline Development on Shellfish Resources in Lake Montauk. 55 pages plus appendices.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C10)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEVELOPMENT; EAST HAMPTON; LAKE MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT; SHELLFISH; SHORELINE]

921. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1984): Re-colonization of an Underwater Dredge Spoil Disposal Site and Effects of Its Removal-Lake Montauk, NY. 36 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C11)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COLONIZATION; DREDGING; EAST HAMPTON; LAKE MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT]

922. Rochris and Associates,Inc (1984): Draft-Environmental Impact Statement, Harbor Ridge, Montauk, New York. 77 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C15)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; EAST HAMPTON; HARBOR RIDGE; MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT]

923. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc; Daniel S. Natchez and Associates,Inc (1987): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Deep Sea Residences and Marina Co., Situate Montauk, Town of East Hampton. unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C19)
<contains faunal and vegetation lists. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; MONTAUK; SPECIES LISTS]

924. Haje,Roy Louis; En-Consultants,Inc (1990): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Captain's Marina Dock Extension and/or Dredging. 87 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C22)

<contains vegetation and faunal lists. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENTHOS; FAUNA; FLORA; MACROALGAE]

925. Clover Corporation (1990): Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Project Alternative for the Kalikow Dock site Type I Action. 35 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C25)
<Proposed dock is located on the southeastern shore of Star Island, Montauk. Contains data from a shellfish survey (size, abundance, location) and a brief description of the prevailing marine fauna. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BENTHOS; MARINAS; MONTAUK; SHELLFISH; SIZE]

926. Aldred,John; Benjamin,Melanie; Cavanaugh,James; La Carrubba,Kimberly; Rhoa,Kiernan Pape; Wolffsohn,Marguerite; Liquori,Lisa; Penny,Larry T; Town of East Hampton Planning Department; Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981): Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York. 77 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C28)
<Location is south of Montauk Hwy. Report contains detailed vegetation and faunal (mostly birds) species lists. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; GEIS; MONTAUK]

927. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1992): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Montauk Sportsman Dock. 110 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C30)
<Location: Lake Montauk. Description of shellfish resources, vegetation and wildlife, including species lists. Impacts to shellfishery, finfishery and wildlife are discussed. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FISH; FISHERIES; FLORA; MARINAS; SHELLFISH; VEGETATION; WILDLIFE]

928. Matthiessen,George C (Ed.) (1992): Perspective on Shellfisheries in Southern New England. The Sounds Conservancy, Inc, Essex, Connecticut. 56 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, FLORA/FAUNA II C42)
<Focuses on hard clam, soft clam, scallop and oyster. Contains chapter on New York, including landings 1951 to present, noting that by the 1880's oystermen had begun to plant beds (of oysters) at the eastern end of Long Island and in Gardiners, Little and Great Peconic Bays. By 1900, Greenport had become a prominent center for the oyster industry. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<fairly general, no original data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; GARDINERS BAY; HARD CLAM; LANDINGS; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SOFT CLAM]

929. Allee King Rosen and Fleming,Inc (1994): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Culloden Point, Montauk, Town of East Hampton. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV C32)
<Culloden Point is located on Fort Pond Bay, west of Lake Montauk. Report contains extensive chapter on vegetation and wildlife, with comprehensive faunal and vegetation species lists. Appendix contains a vegetation report on rare plants, the marine grassland community and bluff vegetation at the site; and a back-up report describing wildlife habitats and rare and endangered (faunal) species, wetlands, and maritime grasslands by two sub-contractors. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CULLODEN POINT; ENDANGERED; FAUNA; FLORA; FORT POND; GRASSLAND; HABITAT; MONTAUK; RARE; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

930. Hoeflich,Russel S (1980): Preserve Master Plan for Accabonac Harbor. South Fork-Shelter Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, East Hampton, NY, 149 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV D3)
<Describes flora and fauna (incl. species lists) of the region. Special floral/faunal features of the Friedber-Kaplan, Merrill Lake and William Lewis Preserve and Southgate Cranberry Bog are described. The

Accabonac Harbor Preserve hosts twelve threatened and/or endangered avian species. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ACCABONAC HARBOR; BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; PRESERVE; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS; THREATENED]

931. Anderson,Mary Pikul (1975): Impact of Septic System Effluent from the Proposed Harbour Pointe East Motel on the Water Quality in Three Mile Harbor. Phase I: Flow of Effluent from Septic Systems to the Water Table. 19.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E4)
<Contains maps of total and fecal coliform, from Sept 10, 1974. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BACTERIA; COLIFORM; SEWAGE; THREE MILE HARBOR; WATER QUALITY]

932. Henderson and Bodwell Consulting Engineers (1983): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Scallop Point, East Hampton, New York. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E5)
<Site is located on Northwest Harbor. Appendix contains species lists of fish, waterfowl, mammals and marine invertebrates (including many benthic species). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENTHOS; BIRDS; FISH; INVERTEBRATES; MAMMALS; NORTHWEST HARBOR; WATERFOWL]

933. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1986): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Duke Harbor, Situate Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. 96 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E6)
<Site is located at Three Mile Harbor. Report contains brief faunal lists. Vegetation lists are organized by 5 associations. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; SPECIES LISTS; THREE MILE HARBOR]

934. B. Laing Associates (1989): Health Hampton Club Inc. DEIS. 31 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E7)
<Site is located in the pine barrens vegetative community. Report deals exclusively with the living natural resources. Contains floral and faunal descriptions (species lists) and a discussion of possible impacts on flora and fauna. During field surveys in Aug and Sept, no significant species were recorded, although the NYSDEC significant habitat unit has records of two significant species on or in the vicinity of the site. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; PINE BARRENS; SIGNIFICANT; SOUTH FORK; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

935. JAC Planning Corp. (1989): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Health Hampton Club, Inc., Special Permit Application, Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, New York. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E8)
<Site is located north of Daniels Hole Road. Report contains sub-chapter on ecology (incl. floral and faunal descriptions) adopted (slightly modified) from B.Laing Assocoates, 1989 (SEE REF #934). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; SPECIES LISTS; WAINSCOTT]

936. JAC Planning Corp.; B. Laing Associates; Michos,George B; Steven J. Hyman Associates (1990): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Response to Town of East Hampton Planning Department Comments. Health Hampton Club, Inc., Special Permit Application. Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, New York. paged by section.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E10)
<B. Laing Associates respond to comments concerning flora and fauna, including a discussion on raptorial birds, an impact analysis for white-tailed deer, eastern cottontail, pine warbler, brown thrasher,

black-capped chickadee and the downy woodpecker. The buck moth Hemileuca maia does not occur exclusively on the site, and several other locations on Long Island are cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DEER; DEIS; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; INSECTS; WAINSCOTT]

937. Bixwell Corp. (1991): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, The Springs, Town of East Hampton. 52 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E16)
<Site is located near Accabonac Harbor. Species lists of vegetation and terrestrial and aquatic animals are provided. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ACCABONAC HARBOR; FAUNA; FLORA; FRESHWATER; TERRESTRIAL]

938. Ackermanm,Claudette (1981): Preserve Master Plan for the Paz Yanqco Ossorio Preserve, South Fork-Shelter Island Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E17)
<Preserve consists of two parcels, one bordering Talmage Creek and the other bordering Seabury Creek, both of which are located near Georgica Pond. Report contains species lists of plants, birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, derived primarily from studies conducted between June and September 1976. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; GEORGICA POND; MAMMALS; PRESERVE; REPTILES; SPECIES LISTS]

939. Selleck,GW (1979): Master Plan for Fulling Mill Farm Preserve in East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. South Fork-Shelter Island Chapter, The Nature Conservancy, unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES IV E18)
<Site located near Georgica Pond. Contains a one-page species list. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; GEORGICA POND; SPECIES LISTS]

940. Osborn,Ronald G; Custer,Thomas W (1978): Herons and Their Allies: Atlas of Atlantic Coast Colonies, 1975 and 1976. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland. 211 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, FLORA/FAUNA II D10)
<Includes map of Robins Island, noting 5 snowy egrets and 100 black-crowned night herons. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; COLONIES; EGRET; HERON; NEW YORK; ROBINS ISLAND]

941. Poole,Alan F (1989): Ospreys. A Natural and Unnatural History. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 246 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, FLORA/FAUNA II D8)
<Chapter on Southern New England and Long Island mentions Plum and Gardiners Island ospreys. Discusses decline in breeding success due to DDT and other organochlorines. Table of active nests in 1940, 1970, 1986: Gardiners Island: 300, 38, 48; North Fork: 79, 10, 10; South Fork: 68, 10, 23; and Shelter Island: 41, 16, 21.>
<<16 pages of references. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BREEDING; COLONIES; DDT; GARDINERS ISLAND; NORTH FORK; OSPREY; PLUM ISLAND; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTH FORK]

942. Abbott,CG (1911): The home life of the Osprey. Witherby & Co., London.
<mentions multitudes of ospreys on Gardiners Island: Nests were everywhere: on meadow stumps, in forest trees, on boulders in fields and along the shore, on fences and stone walls, even on fish boxes washed up along the beach. POOLE, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<reference obtained fron Poole, 1989 (SEE REF #941). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; OSPREY]

943. Knight,CWR (1932): Photographing the nest life of the Osprey. National Geographic 62, 247-260.
<mentions abundances of osprey nests on Gardiners Island. MJA>
<<reference obtained from Poole (1989, SEE REF #941). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; OSPREY]

944. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1981): Final Report on The Development and Evaluation of a System For Rating Fish and Wildlife Habitats in the Coastal Zone of New York State. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Land Resources and Forest Management, Coastal Zone Management Program, Albany, NY. unpaged pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, FLORA/FAUNA III 4)
<Summary of rating forms, rating ecosystem rarity, species vulnerability, human use and population level for 46 habitats in New York State, some of which are located within the Peconic River Basin. The rating system is explained. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HABITAT; NEW YORK; PECONIC RIVER; POPULATION; RARE; RATING; SPECIES VULNERABILITY]

945. New York Flora Association (1990): Preliminary, Vouchered Atlas of New York State Flora. New York State Museum Institute, Albany. 496 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, FLORA/FAUNA I A9)
<Maps of hundreds of plant species reported from New York State, at county resolution, indicating records vouchered by pre-1980 collections, and records vouchered by specimens collected from 1980-present. Many occurrences reported from Suffolk County. MJA>
<<contains no reference list. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; NEW YORK; OCCURRENCE; SUFFOLK]

946. Anon. (1985): Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats. year estimated, unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, FLORA/FAUNA III 5)
<Rating Forms for Alewife Creek and Big Fresh Pond, Agwam Lake, Barcelona Point (Russel's Neck), Cow Neck, Cranberry Bog County Park, Cupsogue County Park, Dune Road Marsh, Fairfield Pond Beaches, Far Pond and Middle Pond Inlets, Flanders Bay Wetlands, Iron Point, Mecox Bay and Beach, Moriches Bay, Quontuck Creek and Quogue Refuge, Moriches Bay Extension, North Haven Woodlands, North Sea White Cedar Swamp, Noyack Bay Beaches, Peconic River, Plimpton's Beach, Red Creek Pond, a detailed inventory of Wehrmann Pond, Sag Harbor and Northwest Harbor, Sagaponack Inlet, Sagaponack Lake, Sam's Creek Beach, Sebonac Neck, Shinnecock Bay, Towd Point, Extension of Towd Point, West Pond (Seatuck Creek), Southampton Beach, Squires Pond, Tiana Beach [all previous locations within Town of Southampton]; Accabonac Harbor, Atlantic Double Dunes, Atlantic Double Dunes Extension, Big and Little Reed Ponds, Cedar Point County Park, Cedar Point County Park Extension, Clam Island, Fort Pond, Culloden Point, Gardiners Island, Georgica Pond, Hither Hills Uplands, Lake Montauk, Napeague Beach, Napeague Harbor, Napeague Harbor Extension, Northwest Creek, Oyster Pond, Sammy's Beach, and Three Mile Harbor [all locations starting with Accabonac Harbor located within Town of East Hampton]. Ecosystem rarity, species vulnerability, human use, population level rated and fish and wildlife values described for each location. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; MARINE; RATING; SOUTHAMPTON]

947. McCrosky-Reuter (1970): Surveys and Analyses. Part 1. Southampton Community, N.Y. 243 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A2)
<Contains a summary on the marine and the upland environment in the township and a description of 17 vegetative communities (incl. species lists). 8 sites within the Southampton community, deemed to be either unique or having value as large natural areas, are described separately in terms of vegetation, wildlife and potentials (i.e. use): Sag Harbor Lakes Area, Shinnecock Hills, Riverhead Cedar Swamps Area, Flanders Hill, Noyack Radio Tower Woods, Cow Neck, Bridgehampton Woods, and Magee Street Woods and Swamps. Appendices of annual finfish and shellfish landings in Gardiners, Peconic and adjoining bays from 1965 to 1967, and a list of game and pan fish prevalent in fresh water ponds and lakes of Southampton. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COMMUNITY; FAUNA; FISH; FISHERIES; FLORA; FRESHWATER; LANDINGS; MARINE; SHELLFISH; SOUTH FORK; SOUTHAMPTON; VEGETATION; WILDLIFE]

948. McCrosky-Reuter (1970): Town of Southampton Master Plan-A Summary. unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A4)
<contains map of future land use, indicating marine preserves and fresh and saline marshes in Southampton. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FRESHWATER; LAND USE; MARINE; MARSHES; PRESERVE; SOUTHAMPTON]

949. Southampton Town Environmental Board (1974): Town of Southampton. Open Space Index. unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A14)
<Collection of small-scale maps, indicating locations of fresh and saline marshes, farmland and natural watercourses and/or streambeds. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FARMLAND; FRESHWATER; LAND USE; MAP; MARSHES; OPEN SPACE; SOUTHAMPTON]

950. Town of Southampton Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1989): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Implementation Pland for Open space, Eastern G.E.I.S. Ground Water Study Area, Town of Southampton, N.Y. 156 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A15)
<GEIS study area contains areas south of Noyack and Sag Harbor, and north of Bridgehampton. Report contains vegetative surveys of Equinox Farms, Bridgehampton; Noyac Golf and Country Club, Noyac; a freshwater wetland parcel located in north Bridgehampton (lot #0900-024-04-01); the freshwater wetlands of the Van Nostrand property; Muskrat Woods; and some freshwater wetlands located near the intersection of Toppings Path and Sagg Road. Furthermore, contains a list of freshwater wetlands within the GEIS study area, a table of expected avian occurrences, and a table of expected other faunal occurrences. At least 150 wildlife species are believed to utilize habitats within the GEIS study area, with birds accounting for the majority of these. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BRIDGEHAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; GEIS; MARSHES; NOYACK; SAG HARBOR; SPECIES LISTS; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

951. Szepatowski Associates,Inc (1985): Draft Local Waterfront Revitalization Program, Task 1: Inventory and Analysis. 130 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A17)
<Chapter on vegetation and wildlife, describing vegetation associations (including map), significant vegetation for conservation, greenbelts, farmland, wetlands, birds and terrestrian species. Select species are mentioned (no lists). Another chapter contains some general remarks on shellfishing and finfishing in the area. MJA>
<<fairly general. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FAUNA; FISHERIES; FLORA; REVITALIZATION; SHELLFISH; SOUTHAMPTON; TERRESTRIAL; WETLANDS]

952. Szepatowski Associates,Inc (1983): Town of Southampton Peconic Shore, Draft. Local Waterfront Revitalization Program-Task 1. unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A19)
<<copy is missing from library.>>
[NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; REVITALIZATION; SOUTHAMPTON]

953. Town of Southampton Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1989): A Study of Eight Select Town Freshwater Ponds. Freshwater Wetlands Environmental Monitoring Project, 123 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A26)
<The following 8 freshwater ponds were investigated: Kellis Pond, Little Fresh Pond, Mallard Pond, Poxabogue Pond, Sagaponack Pond, Whermann Pond, Mill Pond, and Whiskey Hill Pond. The following

descriptions and analyses were obtained for each of the ponds under study: location and size, bathymetry, size of watershed, existing land use wihin the watershed and drainage shed, major points of road runoff entry, wetland vegetation inventory (incl. species lists), known fishlife and Trustee stocking efforts (where appropriate), rare plants and animals, and water quality. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; FRESH POND; KELLIS POND; LAND USE; LITTLE FRESH POND; MALLARD POND; MILL POND; PONDS; POXABOGUE POND; RARE; SAGAPONACK POND; SOUTHAMPTON; STOCKING; WATER QUALITY; WETLANDS; WHERMANN POND; WHISKEY HILL POND]

954. Town of Southampton Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1992): A Study of Five Select Town Freshwater Ponds. Freshwater Wetlands Environmental Monitoring Project, 120 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V A27)

<Continuation of the 1989 study (SEE REF #953). The following 5 freshwater ponds were investigated: Big Fresh Pond, Long Pond, Black Pond, Silverbrook Pond, and Alcott's Pond. The following descriptions and analyses were obtained for each of the ponds under study: location and size, bathymetry, size of watershed, existing land use wihin the watershed and drainage shed, major points of road runoff discharge to surface waters, wetland vegetation inventory (incl. species lists), known fishlife and Trustee stocking efforts (where appropriate), and water quality. Sampling frequency was expanded from quartely to monthly. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ALCOTT'S POND; BIG FRESH POND; BLACK POND; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; FRESH POND; LAND USE; LONG POND; PONDS; SILVERBROOK POND; SOUTHAMPTON; STOCKING; WATER QUALITY; WETLANDS]

955. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (1987): Resource Recovery Facility Siting Study For the Towns of Southampton and Riverhead. 136 pages (plus appendices).

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V B1)

<8 potential sites for siting a resource recovery facility are listed, among these the David A. Sarnoff Pine Barrens Preserve, Suffolk Hills Park, and Cranberry Bog Park. The ecological characteristics of these 8 sites are briefly described individually, including a brief floral inventory. The appendix lists expected fauna at the sites. Endangered and threatened species possibly occurring are listed. Short remarks about Peconic River and Cranberry Bog County Park are given. MJA>

<<no original data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CRANBERRY BOG; FAUNA; FLORA; PECONIC RIVER; PINE BARRENS; RIVERHEAD; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS; THREATENED]

956. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (1985): Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, North Sea Landfill, Town of Southampton. 64 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V B3)

<Summary, comparison and interpretation of the results from 4 annual samplings for priority pollutants (1981-1985), as well as twelve quarterly samplings of the consitituents required by NYSDEC. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<no faunal/floral data. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHEMICAL; GROUNDWATER; METALS; NORTH SEA LANDFILL; NUTRIENTS; ORGANIC; POLLUTION]

957. Louis K. McLean Associates,PC; Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (1988): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, North Sea Sanitary Landfill, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. 62 pages (plus appendices).

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V B4)

<Description of flora and fauna in surrounding, and discussion of impacts. Appendix contains listing of observed and expected species on the parcel, as well as in the adjacent oak-pine woods. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; IMPACT; NORTH SEA LANDFILL; SPECIES LISTS]

958. Malcolm Pirnie,Inc (1989): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Draft Solid Waste Action Management Plan, Town of Southampton, New York. paged by sections.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V B6)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; NO ABSTRACT; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS; WASTE DISPOSAL]

959. Town of Southampton,Town Hall (1985): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Operationg Corporation, Bridgehampton Commons, Bridgehampton, New York. 53 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C2)
<Brief description of vegetation and wildlife, focusing primarily on birds (species list). Mammals, reptiles and amphibians are also mentioned. MJA>
<<reference also contains Supplement to Environmental Assessment Form, Bridgehampton Commons, prepared by the Town Planning Board. Floral/faunal information is scarce. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; BRIDGEHAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; IMPACT; MAMMALS; REPTILES; SOUTHAMPTON]

960. Northbrook Realty Group (1989): Environmental Assessment Form. Atlantic Golf Club, Bridgehampton Hamlet, Southampton Township, New York. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C5)
<Appendices contain detatiled vegetation report (21 pages), site description, avian inventory and habitat usage report (10 pages), and a disussion of ways to protect the wildlife, and mitigate the development of Equinox Farms, the proposed location of the Golf Course (11 pages). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DEVELOPMENT; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; PROTECTION; VEGETATION; WILDLIFE]

961. Welker,JR (1975): Interim Report to the Lake Missapogue Association. Preliminary Limnological Study of Big Fresh Pond, Southampton, L.I., N.Y. 30 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C10)
<Contains nutrient data, phytoplankton species lists (from March and August), twelve months of coliform counts, an inventory of higher plants obtained from a 125 foot transect, and a review of a creel census on fish, conducted in 1974. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIG FRESH POND; FISH; LIMNOLOGY; PHYTOPLANKTON; PONDS; VEGETATION]

962. Priano,Michael P,Jr (1979): Preserve Master Plan for Ruth Wales Dupont Sanctuary and A. Manning Brown Preserve. 52 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C11)
<<missing from library; NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SANCTUARY]

963. Priano,Michael P,Jr (1980): Preserve Master Plan for Hunter Goodrich Preserve and Mecox Dunes, Town of Southampton. 109 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C12)
<<missing from library; NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[MANAGEMENT; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SOUTHAMPTON]

964. Priano,Michael P,Jr (1979): Preserve Master Plan for Wolf Swamp, Town of Southampton. 36 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C13)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[MANAGEMENT; NO ABSTRACT; PLANNING; PRESERVE; SOUTHAMPTON; SWAMP]

965. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1989): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Water Mill Village. unpaged.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C15)
<Contains very brief description of vegetation and "anticipated wildlife populations". MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; SOUTHAMPTON; WILDLIFE]

966. Land Use Company,Inc (1995): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hampton Beach Club, Dune Road, East Quogue, Suffolk County, N.Y. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C21)
<Contains chapter on terrestrial and aquatic ecology, discussing vegetation, fish and wildlife and wetlands, including species lists and maps (not original data). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; IMPACT; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS; WILDLIFE]

967. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1995): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Application of William O'Connor, Sagaponack Road, Town of Southampton, New York. 99 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V C22)
<Description of the two primary vegetation associations: oak upland deciduous woods and red maple swamp wetlands, providing species lists of overstory and understory and distribution maps. Locations, acreage and characteristics of the site's freshwater wetlands are briefly described. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; FRESHWATER; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

968. R.W. Johnson & Associates; Norman Gerber Associates; Land Design Associates; Nelson & Pope Engineers (1982): Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hampton Hills PUD. A Proposed Planned Unit Development Located in the Town of Southampton, New York. 158 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D5)
<Location of site: northwest of exit 63, Route 27, adjacent to Wildwood Lake. Site contains variations of Greller's (1977) forest types 5: Oak-Mixed Shrub-Herb, 6: Oak-Mixed Heath, 7: Oak, Pitch Pine, 8: Pitch Pine (species lists included). Wildlife (fish, birds, mammals) is briefly described. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DEIS; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; MAMMALS; SPECIES LISTS; TERRESTRIAL; WILDWOOD LAKE]

969. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1988): Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Addendum for Hampton Hills Situate Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. 188 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D6)
<List of vegetation which has been fourd or which is likely to be found within the four parcels of the site. MJA>
<<unclear whether species have actually have been found. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; HAMPTON HILLS; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS]

970. Szepatowski Associates,Inc (1988): Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Pines, East Quogue, Town of Southampton, New York. 82 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D7)
<Results from a survey, conducted during September 1986 on Malloy, Incorporated Property. Includes vegetation lists and wildlife species lists. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; PINE BARRENS; QUOGUE; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS]

971. The Clover Corporation (1991): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Flanders Associates Residential Development, Type I Action. Book I, paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D9)
<Site is located south of Riverhead, and is covered mostly by Pine Barrens type upland forest. Report contains vegetation and faunal species lists from on-site field inspections. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; FOREST; PINE BARRENS; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SPECIES LISTS]

972. The Clover Corporation (1991): Addendum to Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Flanders Associate Residential Development, Type I Action. 98 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D10)
<Chapter on forest fragmentation, including a faunal list of species actually that utilize or may live on the site. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLANDERS; FOREST; FRAGMENTATION; SPECIES LISTS]

973. The Clover Corporation (1990): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hampton West Estates, Type I Action. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D11)
<Contains species lists of plants and wildlife produced from on-site investigations. Two species of plants reported from the site are listed as NYS protected plants. Faunal lists include insects. Moriches Bay is described as a significant coastal fish and wildlife habitat. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; INSECTS; MORICHES BAY; SPECIES LISTS]

974. Haje,Roy Louis; En-Consultants,Inc (1992): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Walter and Sharon Olsen Situate, Hamlet of Flanders, Suffolk County, New York. 79 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D12)
<Site is located on the shore of Flanders Bay. A list of vegetation found on the site, and a faunal list of species identified or expected to occur on the site are given. Which of the animals actually have been confirmed to occur on the site is unclear. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLANDERS BAY; FLORA; SPECIES LISTS]

975. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1994): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Peconic River Club, Situate Flanders, Town of Southampton, New York. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D13)
<Site is located on Peconic River and Reeves Bay. Reference contains a detailed (30-page) vegetation report by a contributing consultant (E. Lamont), and a (non-exhaustive) faunal list of on-site investigations. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; DEVELOPMENT; FAUNA; FLANDERS; FLORA; PECONIC RIVER; REEVES BAY; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS]

976. Southampton Town Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1994): Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement for: The Comprehensive Plan Initiative for Groundwater and Pine Barrens Forest Preservation in the Western Portion of the Town of Southampton, NY. Part I: Surveys and Analyses.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D14)
<Contains a comprehensive (121-page) chapter on wildlife and ecosystems of the central pine barrens. Some locally occurring mammal, amphibian, reptile and bird species are described individually. A bird inventory from 1989 is included. Insects are described, noting that the central pine barrens are known to support at least 12 rare species of lepidoptera. 12 pages of references are included for the chapter. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; INSECTS; MAMMALS; PINE BARRENS; REPTILES]

977. Central Pine Barrens Joint Planning and Policy Commission (1995): Proposed Final Central Pine Barrens Plan and Supplemental Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement. 3 parts, paged separately.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D15)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FLORA; INVERTEBRATES; OCCURRENCE; PINE BARRENS; VERTEBRATES; WETLANDS]

978. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1994): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for application of Chardonnay Woods Golf Club, South Country Road & Montauk Highway, East Quogue, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. 129 pages (plus appendices).

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D16)
<Site located south of Rte. 27. Species lists of observed or expected animals and plants. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; QUOGUE; SOUTHAMPTON; SPECIES LISTS]

979. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1995): Terrestrial Ecology Report for Golf at the Bridge Situate Millstone Road, Noyack, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY. in Volume 3 (of 3); 30 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton, PLANNING STUDIES V D18 b)
<field-inspection during Dec 1994 and Jan 1995. Maps of vegetation associations. Discusses impact of forest loss, impacts on area-sensitive forest interior species, and impacts of forest edge on the remaining forest. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FLORA; FOREST; IMPACT; MAP]

980. Anderson,Scott Edward (1995): Walks in Nature's Empire. Exploring The Nature Conservancy's Preserves in New York State. The Countryman Press, Woodstock, Vermont. 222 pages.
(files of Sharon Hook, MSRC, Stony Brook)
<Five chapters on TNC preserves located on eastern Long Island: Montauk Mountain Preserve, Merrill Lake Sanctuary, Mashomack Preserve, Sagg Swamp Preserve, and Wolf Swamp Preserve. Important floral and faunal species are noted, and a map, indicating general habitats (wetlands, upland, etc.) is included in the description of each site. Each chapter is approx. 5 pages long. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; MAP; MASHOMACK; MERRILL LAKE; PRESERVE; RARE; SAGG SWAMP; SANCTUARY; WETLANDS; WOLF SWAM]

981. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (1990): North Sea Landfill. Phase II. Remedial Investigation. Fish Cove Study. Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. Draft copy, February 1990, paged by sections.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Measurements of oxygen, alkalinity, pH, chloride, ammonium, Fe, Mn and phosphate concentrations in surface waters and cores. The major groundwater discharge area in Fish Cove can be detected visually because the sediments have a deep orange/red iron stain. Bioassays assessing the survivorship of hard clam larvae at different concentrations of ammonium and manganese found high mortality at levels encountered in the southeastern part of the cove. No live adult clams could be recovered from the southeast region of Fish Cove, and the presence of articulated shells indicates that lethal conditions have developed in the region very recently. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<comprises a H2M report (11 pages), and a MSRC report by James E Mackin and Scott E Siddall (13 pages), plus several other attachments. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE.>>
[FISH; FISH COVE; HARD CLAM; LEACHATE; METALS; MORTALITY; NORTH SEA LANDFILL; NUTRIENTS; POLLUTION; SEDIMENT]

982. Burnham,SH; Latham,Roy A (1921): The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island. Second Supplementary List. Torreya 21(1), 1-11.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Over 100 further additions. Locations of occurrence are noted. MJA>
<<SEE REF #811. For other suppl. lists, SEE REFS #812, 984, 1019, 1140.>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; OCCURRENCE; SOUTHOLD; SPECIES LISTS]

983. Miller,Elihu Sanford (1872): Suffolk County plants. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 3, 56.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of Sarracenia purpurea, Arethusa bulbosa (plentiful), Sporobolus serotinus (very common) at Riverhead. MJA>
<<reference cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; OCCURRENCE; RIVERHEAD; SUFFOLK]

984. Burnham,SH; Latham,Roy A (1923): The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Third Supplementary List. Torreya 23(1), 3-9.

(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Over 70 further species added to previous lists. MJA>
<<SEE REF #811. For other suppl. lists, SEE REFS #812, 982, 1019, 1140.>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; OCCURRENCE; SOUTHOLD; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

985. Young,Henry Wilson (1872): Suffolk County plants. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 3, 51-52.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of Vallisneria spiralis in the outlet of Great Pond, southwest of Riverhead>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; GREAT POND; RIVERHEAD; SUFFOLK]

986. Young,Henry Wilson (1873): Suffolk County-Riverhead [plants]. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 4, 41.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of Carex striata, well established, at the mouth of the Peconic River. Other species and locations mentioned. MJA>
<<reference cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; PECONIC RIVER; RIVERHEAD; SUFFOLK; VEGETATION]

987. Sanders,Howard L (1952): The Herring (Clupea harengus) of Block Island Sound. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 13(3), 220-237.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Study was undertaken in NE Block Island Sound (BIS), near the Connecticut shore (western part is closed-off by military), to observe the location and seasonal abundance of herring catches, to perform racial analyses, and to study the stomach contents. Herring were present in BIS from about Jan 1 to mid-March, and shoals were made up of two groups: spent adults and immature adolescents. The mature adults formed a major portion of the herring population until early February, after which the adolescents were dominant. During Jan and Feb, the fish were found in the coldest water, i.e. in a narrow band near and parallel to the shore, but later they dispersed widely as the BIS waters became warmer. Morphometric analyses results are presented. The herring fed little during January and the first half of February, but the feeding rate thereafter increased rapidly, with adolescents usually feeding more intensively than adults. The most important single food organism was the copepod Pseudocalanus minutus, which constituted more than 70% of the food by number. Herring tend to select larger crustacean components in preference to the smaller ones. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; COPEPODS; CRUSTACEA; DIETS; FISH; FOOD; HERRING; MATURITY; MORPHOMETRICS; OCCURRENCE; SEASONALITY; ZOOPLANKTON]

988. Wilber,GM (1885): The Long Island station for Magnolia glauca. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 12, 87.
<<reference cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; NO ABSTRACT; SUFFOLK]

989. Hollick,Charles Arthur (1891): A trip to Montauk Point. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 18, 255-256.
(volume not available in SUNYSB library)
<<reference cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT; SUFFOLK]

990. Graves,Charles Burr (1896): Notes from Plum Island and Fishers Island, N.Y. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 23, 59.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of Juncus dichotomus, Ligusticum scoticum on Plum and Fishers Island, and Plantago elongata on Fishers Island. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISHERS ISLAND; FLORA; PLUM ISLAND; SUFFOLK]

991. House,Homer D (1915): Notes upon local floras (Suffolk County). New York State Museum Bulletin 176, 42-44.
<several species mentioned from Orient Point, identified by Roy Latham. MJA>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855)>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; ORIENT; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

992. House,Homer D (1916): Notes on local floras (Suffolk County). New York State Museum Bulletin 188, 64.
<Record of Panicum commonsianum from Riverhead.>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855)>>
[FLORA; RIVERHEAD; SUFFOLK]

993. Iannotti,Eugene L (1975): Bacteriology of Flanders Bay. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report, 19 pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Baseline data, as part of "Chain-of-Bays Study', conducted by NYOSL. Concurrently with the bacteriological determinations, T,S, oxygen, nutrients, chlorophyll, fish, fish eggs, larvae, juveniles, zooplankton and phytoplankton were determined (but not published in this report). MPN data is given. Counts ranged from 10 (SUPER) 3.91 to 10 (SUPER) 5.62, with a yearly mean of 10 (SUPER) 4.8= 5.9 x 10 (SUPER) 4 counts per milliliter. Highest abundances of heterotrophic bacteria were found during June. Unlike Lake Montauk, the number of heterotrophic bacteria capable of growing anaerobically was never greater than that of bacteria that grew anaerobically. Correlations of heterotrophic and indicator bacteria with chemical, physical and plankton parameters gave significant correlations of heterotrophs with chlorophyll and salinity at two stations. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<manuscript. Ever published? PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BACTERIA; CHLOROPHYLL; COUNTS; FLANDERS BAY; NUTRIENTS; OXYGEN; SALINITY; SEASONALITY]

994. Taylor,Norman; Hall,Helen Smith (1924): Crowberry at Montauk. Torreya 24, 87.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Empetrum nigrum found about 1500 feet west of the Ditch Plain Coast Guard Station. Never before recorded in coastal plain area. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; MONTAUK; RARE]

995. Evans,Alexander W (1926): The Hepaticae of Fisher's Island. Torreya 26, 85-86.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<26 species of liverworts listed, based on two collections made during the summers of 1916 and 1917. Altogether, the group is rather scantily represented on the island, probably due to the fact that most of the island is too dry and too well drained. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISHERS ISLAND; FLORA; HEPATICAE]

996. Miller,Elihu Sanford (1883): A few additions to the Berzelius catalogue. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 10, 120-121.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of Rumex maritimus L (in abundance) at Montauk Point in 1879, new to NY state. MJA>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855), with the following note:[The Berzelius catalogue is] a catalogue of the flowering plants and higher cryptogams growing without cultivation within thirty miles of Yale College. Introduction by Daniel C. Eaton. Published by the Berzelius Society, New Haven, 1878. Contains numerous references to plants growing on eastern Long Island. HOUSE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; MONTAUK; SUFFOLK]

997. Latham,Roy A (1930): Star-flowered Solomon's Seal, Vagnera stellata (L.) Morong, on Eastern Long Island, N.Y. Torreya 30, 78-79.
<Plant is common on both North and South Fork. Many locations in the Peconic Estuary area are noted as places of occurrence. Some typically co-occurring plants are identified. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[GARDINERS BAY; GARDINERS ISLAND; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; NORTH SEA; NOYACK; ORIENT; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; THREE MILE HARBOR]

998. Torrey,Raymond H (1933): (Field trips of the Club) Excursions to Montauk Point. Torreya 33, 153-155.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Botanical observations from trips conducted from early June to early September. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE]

999. Latham,Roy A (1934): Botanical notes from Long Island. Torreya 34, 95.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Record of Rumex hastatulus from Promised Land, Napeague, and Lythrum linear near Flanders. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLANDERS; FLORA; NAPEAGUE; OCCURRENCE]

1000. Torrey,Raymond H (1936): (Torrey Botanical Club) Trip of August 9 (1936) to Gardiner's Island. Torreya 36(6), 151-152.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Floral observations made during a 5 hour excursion. Rinodina oreina (lichen) colonies are noted. Some flowering plants are mentioned. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; LICHEN]

1001. Seaver,Fred J (1937): Photographs and descriptions of cup-fungi XXVII. Pezicula on Cornus (P. cornicola, n. sp. from East Hampton). Mycologia 29, 334-337.
<includes figures>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FLORA; FUNGI; NO ABSTRACT; SUFFOLK]

1002. Ingersoll,E (1886): The scallop and its fishery. The American Naturalist 20(12), 1001-1006.
<Mentions scallop fishery in Peconic bays. The scallop fishery is of small moment in the United States compared to the production of oyster and clams. Review of statistics "no later than 1881" (for which the author is chiefly responsible) shows that in the U.S. about 250 men (and for a short season at New Suffolk, LI, about 470 women and children, according to Fred Mather) are engaged in either catching or preparing scallops. The total product is 70,000-75,000 gallons of the edible part (muscle), as marketed, worth at first hand form $25,000-$30,000. About one half of this comes from Peconic Bay, and more than half of the remainder from Greenwich, Long Island. Supply has decreased over the last 30 years. Overfishing is suspected. No references are listed. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CATCH; FISHERIES; LONG ISLAND; OYSTER; PECONIC BAYS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH]

1003. Taylor,Norman (1939): Salt tolerance of Long Island salt marsh plants. New York State Museum Circular 23, 1-42.
<19 figures>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; NO ABSTRACT; SALINITY; SUFFOLK]

1004. Rehder,HA (1981): The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Seashells. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, New York. 894 pages.
<<cited in REF #159>>
[MARINE; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; SHELLFISH]

1005. Fay,Dolores J (1940): (Torrey Botanical Club) Trip of June 30 (1940) to Montauk Point. Torreya 40(5), 182.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)

<Brief floral observation from the "swamp near the railroad station, and on the neighboring higher ground". On the shoreline, heaps of algae, mostly Laminaria, were observed. There also were considerable amounts of eelgrass. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EELGRASS; FLORA; MACROALGAE; MONTAUK]

1006. Flagg,Paul Judson; Malouf,Robert E (1983): Experimental plantings of juveniles of the hard calm Mercenaria mercenaria (Linne) in the waters of Long Island, New York. Journal of Shellfish Research. Duxbury MA 3(1), 19-27.
<Objective of this study was to determine how seed survival was influenced by (1) seed size at the time of planting, (2) the presence, absence, and type of gravel aggregate, (3) the season planted, and (4) site selection. Two sites were studied: Shinnecock Bay and Napeague Harbor. Site characteristics, particularly the types and abundance of predators present, were found to influence the results so strongly that general recommendations cannot be made. Mud crabs and whelks were the most damaging predators. Gravel aggregate did not provide adequate protection for the planted clams, and the use of large (25mm) gravel appeared to have a negative impact on seed survival. Survival exceeded 10% only among clams that were at least 20mm in length at planting; however, mortalities as high as 100% resulted form plantings of such seed (23 mm) at sites having significant populations of whelks. A summary of trial plantings of seed clams on the Atlantic coast is given. 23 references cited. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIVALVES; CRUSTACEA; GASTROPODA; HARD CLAM; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; PREDATION; RESEEDING; SHELLFISH; SURVIVAL]

1007. Hickey,MT (1977): Age, growth, reproduction and distribution of the bay scallop Aequipecten irradians irradians (Lamarck), in three embayments in eastern Long Island, New York, as related to the fishery. MS Thesis, C.W. Post College, Long Island University, New York.
<<cited in REF #155>>
[INCOMPLETE; AGE; DISTRIBUTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERIES; GROWTH; NO ABSTRACT; REPRODUCTION; SCALLOP]

1008. Williams,AB (Ed.) (1984): Shrimps, lobsters, and crabs of the Atlantic coast of the eastern United States, Maine to Florida. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.
<<cited in REF #155>>
[INCOMPLETE; CRABS; CRUSTACEA; EAST COAST; LOBSTER; NO ABSTRACT; SHRIMP]

1009. Hanmer,Charles C (1940): Plants of Fishers Island. Torreya 40(3), 65-81.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Floral list, containing about 500 species, compiled over thirty years of collecting on the island (1905-1935). Author considers list to be fairly complete. Since 1926 a number of species have become very rare, or have disappeared entirely from the Island's flora. This refers largely to swamp plants, which could not survive the severe draining, with the resultant growth of briars and small trees. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DRAINAGE; FISHERS ISLAND; FLORA; SPECIES LISTS; SUCCESSION; SWAMP; WETLANDS]

1010. Svenson,Henry K (1936): The early vegetation of Long Island. Brooklyn Bot. Gard. Rec. 35, 207-227.
<6 figures. Historical account of the vegetation types of Long Island. GRELLER>
<<Volume # could also be 25. Cited in Greller, 1984 (SEE REF #1051)>>
[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; HISTORY; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; SUFFOLK; VEGETATION]

1011. Allen,TF (1870): The Oenothera of Montauk Point, Long Island. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 1, 2-3.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<At Montauk Point, vegetation is very stunted except in a few sheltered spots. For about ten miles an Oenothera morph is quite abundant, whose habit differs remarkably from any Oenotherea we have in this

section. It has very numerous and large flowers, with widely-spreading petals, making the plant very conspicuous. Habitus is described further. At East Hampton, this form occurs in low, grassy places near the beach. The Montauk plant should be referred to as Oenothera fructicosa, L. var. humifusa. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FLORA; MONTAUK; MORPHOLOGY; RARE]

1012. Jelliffe,SE (1894): Cryptogamic notes from Long Island. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 21, 266-268.
(volume not available in SUNYSB library)
<(Musci)>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[CRYPTOGAMES; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; MUSCI; NO ABSTRACT]

1013. Jelliffe,SE (1894): Cryptogamic notes from Long Island. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 21, 489.
(volume not available in SUNYSB library)
<(Hepaticae)>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[CRYPTOGAMES; FLORA; HEPATICAE; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1014. Jelliffe,SE (1895): Cryptogamic notes from Long Island III. Diatomaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 22, 274-275.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<No specific locations on Long Island are mentioned. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIATOMS; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; PHYTOPLANKTON]

1015. Jelliffe,SE (1899): The flora of Long Island. Part I-XVI. The New Era Printing Co., Lancaster. 1-163 pages.
<Additions in Torreya (1904): 4:97-100>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855), and Glanz, 1995 (SEE REF #1089). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1016. Riley,GA (1952): Phytoplankton of Block Island Sound. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 13(3), 40-64.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Phytoplankton observations from waters SE of Fishers Island, close to the RI shore. Species composition, seasonal variations in abundance, and growth experiments are described. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; GROWTH; PHYTOPLANKTON; SEASONALITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

1017. Grout,AJ (1902): Additions to the recorded flora of Long Island. Torreya 2, 49-53.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Additions to the list published by Jelliffe, 1899. Record of Rumex persicarioides at Montauk Point.>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855)>>
[FLORA; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

1018. Fisher,William L (1900): The violets of Long Island. Plant World 3, 91-92.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; VIOLETS]

1019. Burnham,SH; Latham,Roy A (1924): The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Fourth Supplementary List. Torreya 24(2), 22-32.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)

<Over 150 species added to previous lists. MJA>
<<SEE REF #811. For other suppl. lists, SEE REFS #812, 982, 984, 1140.>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; SUFFOLK]

1020. Lewis,Ralph S; Coffin,Catherine (1985): Long Island Sound. A Bibliography. DEP Bulletin No. 8, State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Center, Marine Program. 99 pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO Ref x QH105 .N7 147 1985)
<Contains 1175 indexed references (no annotations), covering biology, chemistry, geology, oceanography, fishery, and management (among others). Section on Block Island Sound included. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHEMICAL; ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FISHERIES; FLORA; GEOLOGY; LONG ISLAND SOUND; PHYSICAL]

1021. Wood,George Clayton (1905): Additions to the lichen flora of Long Island. Bryologist 8, 51.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LICHEN; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1022. Grout,AJ (1906): Additions to the Bryophyte flora of Long Island. Bryologist 9, 26-28.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[BRYOPHYTA; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1023. Harper,Roland M (1908): Notes on the pine-barrens of Long Island (Abstract of a paper read before the Torrey Botanical Club December 10, 1907, annotated by Charles Louis Pollard). Torreya 8, 33-34.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Mentions a list of 46 Long Island pine barrens plants, published by Britton in 1880. Two vegetation types are identified: dry pine barrens (consisting mostly of Pinus rigida, dense undergrowth of Quercus ilicifolia and Q. prinoides, and the most common herbs Pteridium aquilinum, Ionactis, Cracca, Baptisia, Dasystoma); and swamps (consisting of Acer rubrum, Nyssa, Clethra, Alnus, Myrica, Ilex, Osmunda and Dulichium. POLLARD>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; PINE BARRENS; SPECIES COMPOSITION; SWAMP]

1024. Becherer,RA (1966): Flanders Bay hydrographic study. U.S Public Health Service Region II. Northeast Shellfish Sanitation Research Center (unpublished report). 38 pp.
<<cited in Hardy, 1976 (SEE REF #86)>>
[FLANDERS BAY; HYDROGRAPHY; NO ABSTRACT; SHELLFISH]

1025. Abbott,M (1971): Systematics and ecology of populations of Hippoporina neviani (Bryozoa) from Block Island Sound, New York: A study in intercolony variation. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs. 166 p.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020)>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; BRYOZOA; COLONIES; ECOLOGY; FAUNA; SYSTEMATICS]

1026. Deevey,GB (1952): Quantity and composition of the zooplankton of Block Island Sound, 1949. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 13(3), 120-164.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Oblique zooplankton hauls were obtained in Block Island Sound (BIS), during 1949, usually at monthly intervals and close to the RI shore, by means of a Clarke-Bumpus sampler, using both No.2 and No. 10 silk nets. The important categories of organisms included copepods, cladocera, pelagic tunicates, larval forms of bottom invertebrates, and coelenterates. Other groups recorded in smaller numbers or as occasional specimens were chaetognaths, heteropods, pteropods, ostracods, and fish eggs and larvae. In general, during the first half of the year, the species present were the littoral and neritic forms native to this region, but from Aug to Dec, the number of species was nearly doubled due to the influx of Atlantic waters containing many warm water organisms. The copepods that appeared annually in abundance included Centropages typicus, Pseudocalanus minutus, Oithona similis, Acartia tonsa, temora longicornis, Paracalanus parvus and P. crassirostris. Oithona was the dominant organism throughout the year. Five

species of cladocera were found. Other organisms, including larval forms, are descibed. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHAETOGNATHS; CLADOCERA; COELENTERATES; COPEPODS; CRUSTACEA; GASTROPODA; HYDROMEDUSA; LARVAE; MOLLUSCS; SEASONALITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TUNICATA]

1027. Schmitt,Ensign Frederick P (1962): Along the Montauk Shore. A Look at Nature on the East End Beaches. Reprinted from the East Hampton Star, October 1962. 9 pages.

(SUNYSB library, Special Collections: QH 105 .N7 S37 1962)

<Popular description of primarily benthic invertebrate fauna in the area between Fort Pond Bay to Montauk Harbor. Very basic life history information. Few species names mentioned. Only general distributional information. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; FAUNA; FORT POND; INVERTEBRATES; MARINE; MONTAUK]

1028. Save the Peconic Bays,Inc (1991): Save our bays (videorecording): Peconic Bay Estuary: natural heritage in jeopardy. VHS videocassette Mediatech East (distributor).

<About pollution and environmental conditions in NY state and the Peconic Bay estuary. SCAN>

<<reference obtained from SCAN (Suffolk Cataloging Network). Not validated>>

[ENVIRONMENT; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; POLLUTION]

1029. Matthiessen,Peter (1986): Men's Lives. The Surfmen and Baymen of the South Fork. Random House, New York. 339 pages. (reprinted by Harbor Hill Books, Harrison, NY, 1974)

(SUNYSB library, MAIN STACKS HD 8039 .F66 U5 1986)

<Historical account of fishery on eastern Long Island. Biographies and fishing anecdotes (species, abundances, locations, seasons) from numerous fishermen. Numerous photographs of fishing activities and South Fork environs. 340 references cited. MJA>

<<Primarily historical account. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; CATCH; FISH; FISHERIES; SEASONALITY; SOUTH FORK; WHALES]

1030. Harper,Roland M (1918): Some dynamic studies of Long Island vegetation. Plant World 21, 38-46.

<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1031. Anon. (1979): Gardiner's Island (videorecording). Fenwick productions.

(SLSL VHS)

<In 1639, Lion Gardiner purchased from the Indian sachem Wyandance the island known to the Nantuckett Indians as Manchonake. Situated between the forks of Long Island, it is shown to us here by the present owner, Robert David Lion Gardiner. Much of it is virgin forest and a nature preserve of great beauty. SCAN>

<<reference obtained from SCAN (Suffolk County Cataloguing Network).>>

[FLORA; FOREST; GARDINERS ISLAND; HISTORY; PRESERVE]

1032. Burlingham,Gertrude S (1918): A preliminary report on the Russulae of Long Island. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 17, 301-306.

(volume not available in SUNYSB library)

<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1033. Ferguson,William C (1922): Contributions to the flora of Long Island (I). Some interesting plants from Long Island. Torreya 22, 43-49.

(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)

<Records of several species from Montauk, Riverhead, and Flanders. MJA>

<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[FLANDERS; FLORA; MONTAUK; RIVERHEAD; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

1034. Ferguson,William C (1924): Contributions to the flora of Long Island (II). Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 51, 177-201.
(volume not available in SUNYSB library)
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1035. Ferguson,William C (1925): Contributions to the flora of Long Island, New York. Third Paper. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 52, 133-136.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of several uncommon or rare species from Montauk and Riverhead, collected in the season of 1924. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; RIVERHEAD]

1036. Ferguson,William C (1926): Contributions to the flora of Long Island. Fourth Paper. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 53, 303-308.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of several rare or uncommon species from Montauk, Sag Harbor, Orient, Southold, Fort Pond, North Sea and other eastern Long Island locations. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; FORT POND; MONTAUK; NORTH SEA; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; SAG HARBOR; SOUTHOLD]

1037. Ferguson,William C (1928): Contributions to the flora of Long Island, New York, Fifth Paper. Torreya 28, 45-51.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Species records of Selaginellaceae, Alismaceae, Juncaceae, Haemodoraceae, Alsinaceae, Vaccinaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Rubiaceae, Orobanchaceae, and Compositae at Montauk, Three Mile Harbor, Sag Harbor, Flanders, and other eastern Long Island location. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS; FLORA; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; SAG HARBOR; THREE MILE HARBOR]

1038. Ferguson,William C (1934): Contributions to the flora of Long Island (I). Some interesting plants from Long Island. Torreya 34, 9-14.
(SUNYSB library)
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Unable to locate article: year could be 1924 and volume 24. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; RARE]

1039. Norman,Taylor (1922): The forests and some big trees of Long Island. Brooklyn Botanical Garden Leaf. X(8), .
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[INCOMPLETE; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; TREES]

1040. House,Homer D (1923): Local flora notes (Long Island). New York State Museum Bulletin 243-244, 54-58.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1041. Ferguson,William C (1924): Addenda to contributions to the flora of Long Island. Torreya 24, 88.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Record of Isotria affinis and I. verticillata; location not named (the same woods as in previous report by Ferguson, 1924 [SEE REF #1034; which is unavailable in SUNYSB library]). MJA>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855).>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; RARE]

1042. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1995): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Halsey Farm-Silvera Subdivision Situate Cobb Road, Inc. Village of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. 72 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII C7)
<Site located south of Flying Point Rd. (west of Mecox Bay, outside of Peconic watershed). Very brief description of vegetation and wildlife, based primarily on literature (observations on site not indicated). No special plant or wildlife species were observed on the site. MJA>
<<minimal site-specific information. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; SOUTHAMPTON; VEGETATION; WILDLIFE]

1043. John J. Raynor,PE (1985): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Barclay Estates, situate Inc. Village of North Haven, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII D2)
<Site located on western side of peninsula, east shore of Noyack Bay. Forested areas comprise approx 60% of site (oak-beech forest). The forest is dominated by white oak and has a canopy greater than 20 feet. Vegetation is rather dense and the understory is quite diverse (typical species are listed; it is unclear whether these were actually observed on-site). The site has a typical Long Island deciduous-woods mammalian fauna, featuring deer, red and gray foxes, grey squirrels, raccoons, weasels, chipmunks, deer mice, meadow voles and cottontail rabbits. 71 bird species were observed on the site (list in appendix). These are estimated to comprise less than half of the number of bird species using the area throughout the year. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; MAMMALS; NORTH HAVEN; NOYACK; OCCURRENCE; RACCOON]

1044. Cottam,Clarence (1933): Disappearance of eelgrass along the Atlantic coast. Bur. Plant Ind.; Plant Dis. Rep., 17:46-53.
<see also U.S. Dept. Agric. Yearbook (1934), p. 191-193>
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[ATLANTIC OCEAN; EAST COAST; EELGRASS; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES VULNERABILITY]

1045. Cottam,Clarence (1934): Past periods of eelgrass scarcity. Rhodora 36, 261-265.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[EELGRASS; NO ABSTRACT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SPECIES VULNERABILITY]

1046. Cottam,Clarence (1935): Further notes on past periods of eelgrass scarcity. Rhodora 37, 269-271.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[EELGRASS; NO ABSTRACT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SPECIES VULNERABILITY]

1047. Cottam,Clarence (1935): The present situation regarding eelgrass. U.S. Bur. Biolog. Sur., Wildlife Res. and Management Leaf., BS-3:1-7.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[EELGRASS; NO ABSTRACT; SPECIES VULNERABILITY]

1048. Hagelstein,Robert (1936): A critical study of the Mycetozoa of Long Island. Mycologia 28, 547-622.
<<cited in House, 1942 (SEE REF #855). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FUNGI; LONG ISLAND]

1049. Taylor,Norman (1938): A preliminary report on the salt marsh vegetation of Long Island. New York State Museum Bulletin 316, 21-84.
(SUNYSB library, government documents, duplicate archive)
<Numerous wetlands on Long Island were visited, including Great Pond (Montauk), Cedar Island (Sag Harbor), Cutchogue, Mattituck and Flanders. "Continuing eastward, the salt marsh areas become still less, although there are some at Montauk and along the shores of Gardiners Bay and Peconic Bay, but in the latter, even at the mouth of such a large stream as the Peconic River, the areas of marsh are not very extensive, nor are they at New Suffolk, Cutchogue and Orient (figure)". "On Long Island there are perhaps

50 to 60 species of salt marsh plants (...)". 4 dominant species and 16 secondary marsh plant species are described, without information on specific geographic distribution on the Island. Mosquito control (ditching) and its effect on species composition are discussed. Includes 20 figures, 17 tables and map. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CEDAR ISLAND; CUTCHOGUE; DITCHING; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS; FLORA; GREAT POND; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; MOSQUITO-CONTROL; PECONIC RIVER; SAG HARBOR; SALT MARSHES; SPECIES COMPOSITION; WETLANDS]

1050. Detchledge,EH (1957): Checklist of the Mosses of New York State. New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin 363, 55.

<<contains map. cited in Greller, 1984 (SEE REF #1051). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[BRYOPHYTA; FLORA; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

1051. Greller,Andrew M (1984): A Bibliography of Long Island Botany with Some Helpful Additional References. unpublished manuscript, Department of Biology, Queens College, 26 pages.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room, vertical files (Natural History: Flora))

<references organized by the following categories: paleovegetation and climatology; L.I. geology and soils; local climate; freshwater vegetation adjacent to LI; vegetation adjacent to LI; local weeds; Brookhaven radiation studies; general classification of forests; local flora and floristics; miscellaneous; LI vegetation: terrestrial and freshwater; LI salt-influenced vegetation and flora; Greller's publications, Greller's field trip reports. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; CLIMATE; FLORA; FOREST; FRESHWATER; HISTORY; LONG ISLAND; SALTWATER; SOIL; TERRESTRIAL; VEGETATION]

1052. Peters,George H (1973): The Trees of Long Island. The Long Island Horticultural Society 3, 96 pages.

<map, illustrations>

<<cited in Greller, 1984 (SEE REF #1051). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; TREES]

1053. Smith,SJ (1965): Checklist of the Grasses of New York State. New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin 403, 44 pages.

<1 map>

<<cited in Greller, 1984 (SEE REF #1051). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[FLORA; GRASSES; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

1054. Smith,FE (1950): The benthos of Block Island Sound. Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, New Haven.

<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020)>>

[INCOMPLETE; BENTHOS; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; NO ABSTRACT]

1055. Small,John K (1936): Ferns of the vicinity of New York. Description of fern plants growing naturally within a hundred miles of Manhattan Island. publ. by Sci. Press, 285 pages, 85 pl.

<<cited in Greller, 1984 (SEE REF #1051). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[FERNS; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK]

1056. Moul,Edwin T (1973): Marine Flora and Fauna of the Northeastern United States. Higher Plants of the Marine Fringe. NOAA Technical Report. NMFS Circular 384, .

<<cited in Greller, 1984 (SEE REF #1051). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>

[INCOMPLETE; EAST COAST; FAUNA; FLORA; MARINE; NO ABSTRACT; NORTHEAST]

1057. Metropolitan New York State Office; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1972): Long Island Marine Wetlands-Status, Value and Preservation Potentials. State of New York, Office of Planning Services, Albany, NY. 60 pages.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room, wetlands box)
<Identifies salt marshes and meadows in Nassau and Suffolk counties. Selected areas are described alphabetically by towns, and charted on a regional map at the back of the report. A tabular listing of acreage, location, quality and ownership of these noteworthy areas is included in the appendix. Existing public and private efforts to preserve wetlands in Nassau and Suffolk counties are evaluated. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; RIVERHEAD; SALTWATER; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; WETLANDS]

1058. Lamont,Eric E (1992): Guide to the Goldenrods of Long Island, New York. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 2(5), 1-7.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<19 species occur on Long Island. Identification key. Species with high abundances in eastern Suffolk County are noted (e.g. Solidago bicolor). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; GOLDENRODDS; KEYS]

1059. Lamont,Eric E (1993): Roy Latham's Botanical Publications. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 3(1), 5.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Unannotated list of 22 publications, all of which are dealing with Long Island flora. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; ORIENT]

1060. Latham,Roy A (1945): Centraria islandica (L.) Ach. on Long Island, NY. Bryologist 48, 159-160.
<<cited in Lamont, 1993 (SEE REF #1059). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. Study area likely to be on eastern Long Island.>>
[BRYOPHYTA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1061. Latham,Roy A (1946): Additonal notes on Centraria islandica (L.) Ach on Long Island, N.Y. Bryologist 49, 71.
<<cited in Lamont, 1993 (SEE REF #1059). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[BRYOPHYTA; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1062. Latham,Roy A (1917): Habitat of Cephalozia francisci on Long Island, NY. Bryologist 20, 63-64.
<Record of Cladiopodiella franscici (Hook.) Joerg., the first record from NY State, from cranberry bogs around Great Pond, Southold. BIECHELE, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<cited in Biechele, Lance T (1993). Roy Latham and the Liverworts of Long Island, Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter, 3(2):16.>>
[CRANBERRY BOG; FLORA; RARE; SOUTHOLD]

1063. Latham,Roy A (1978): Common purslane, Portulacca oleracea at Orient, Long Island. The Pitch Pine Naturalist 4, 2-3.
<<cited in Lamont, 1993 (SEE REF #1064)>>
[FLORA; NO ABSTRACT; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT]

1064. Lamont,Eric E (1993): Corrections to Roy Latham's Botanical Publications. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 3(2), 1.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<3 corrections to bibliography published in previous issue (SEE REF #1059). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; FLORA; LONG ISLAND]

1065. Dirig,Robert (1993): The Botanical and Lichenological Work of Roy Latham, Legendary Long Island Naturalist. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 3(2), 10-15.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Review of Lathams botanical work, citing many references relevant to eastern Long Island. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; LICHEN]

1066. Latham,Roy A (1948): Centraria islandica (L.) Ach. on Long Island, NY-IV. Bryologist 51, 50-51.
<<cited in Lamont, 1993 (SEE REF #1059). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND]

1067. Latham,Roy A (1957): Phragmites. Long Island Naturalist 6, 26-27.
<<cited in Lamont, 1993 (SEE REF #1059). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; PHRAGMITES]

1068. Latham,Roy A (1971): A Large Fox Grape on Gardiners Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 46.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of a specimen (9 inch diameter, measured 4 ft above ground) in Tobaccolot Woods, observed in 1922. Associated with oaks of different species. Other plant species having enormous growth in that original forest are noted. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; FOREST; GARDINERS ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; OAK; SIZE; TOBACCOLOT WOODS; UNUSUAL]

1069. Latham,Roy A (1972): The Ferns of Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(1), 1-2.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<List of 29 species. Locations in Peconics region are mentioned. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FERNS; FLORA]

1070. Latham,Roy A (1972): Three plants of the Santa Maria found at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(1), 4.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of three Parthenium hysterophorus from a strawberry field at Orient in Aug. 1969. Very rare plant in the North, closely related to the Quickweed, introduced to Long Island a half-century ago. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; INTRODUCED; LONG ISLAND; ORIENT; RARE]

1071. Latham,Roy A (1972): Notes on the Sundews of Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(1), 6.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Three species (Drosera rotundifloia, Drosera intermedia and Drosera filiformis) are common in many places from Riverhead to Montauk. Greenport, Orient, Shelter Island, Gardiners Island and Plum Island are localities where D. filiformis has not been recorded. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; FRESH POND; GARDINERS ISLAND; GREAT POND; GREENPORT; HALLOCKS POND; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; NAPEAGUE; ORIENT; PLUM ISLAND; RIVERHEAD; SAG HARBOR; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; SWEEZY POND]

1072. Latham,Roy A (1978): Pyxie, Pyxidanthera barbulata, on Eagle Neck, Orient, Long Island. The Pitch Pine Naturalist 4(1), 3.
<<cited in Lamont, 1993 (SEE REF #1059). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT]

1073. Harris,RC; Schmitt,CK; Anderson,K (1987): Lichens of eastern Long Island, New York, collected during the 1986 Andrews Foray. Evansia 4, 1-3.
<<cited in Dirig, 1993 (SEE REF #1065)>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; LICHEN; NO ABSTRACT]

1074. Harris,RC (1987): Additional species not recorded in "The Lichens of Long Island, New York". Evansia 4, 4-5.

<<cited in Dirig, 1993 (SEE REF #1065). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LICHEN; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT]

1075. Latham,Roy A (1916): Notes on Cistudo carolina from Orient, Long Island. Copeia 34, 65-67.
(SUNYSB library, BIO only carries vols. 1930-present)
<<cited in Dirig, 1993 (SEE REF #1065). Not verified.>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; ORIENT; REPTILES; TURTLES]

1076. Latham,Roy A (1938): Lythrum salicaria L. on Long Island, N.Y. Torreya 38(3), 72.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Record at Cranberry Bog at Jamesport (1918), and in the North Sea region (1923). MJA>
<<cited in Dirig, 1993 (SEE REF #1065)>>
[CRANBERRY BOG; FLORA; JAMESPORT; LONG ISLAND; NORTH SEA]

1077. Latham,Roy A (1949): Cladonia alpestris (L.) Rabenh. on Long Island, N.Y. Bryologist 52, 146-148.
<<cited in Dirig, 1993 (SEE REF #1065). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[BRYOPHYTA; FLORA; LONG ISLAND]

1078. Latham,Roy A (1956): Nature notes from Orient. Long Island Naturalist 5, 19-25.
<<cited in Dirig, 1993 (SEE REF #1065)>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FLORA; NO ABSTRACT; ORIENT]

1079. Latham,Roy A (1968): Fungus-eating habits of the Eastern Box Turtle of Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(1), 12.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<On eastern Long Island, Box Turtles show a decided preference for the fleshi fungi of the genus Russula, which are common during rainy weather in July and August. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIETS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FUNGI; REPTILES; TURTLES]

1080. Latham,Roy A (1969): The Eastern Mud Turtle and Stinkpot on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(1), 1-2.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of K. subrubrum subrubrum from Riverhead, but not east of Deep Pond in Laurel, Southold Township. On the South Fork, the species was resident in the ponds from Sag Harbor to Montauk. S. odoratus has been found in Sweezy Pond and Round Pond, and on the North Fork from Mattituck to Greenport in the upper ends of tidal creeks where the water is slightly brackish. No stinkpots have been recorded at Orient during recent years, due to filling of the swamps for farm land. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GREENPORT; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; ORIENT; REPTILES; SAG HARBOR; SWAMP; TURTLES]

1081. Latham,Roy A (1969): The Status of the Osprey at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(1), 3.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review of Osprey nestings: From time of Civil War to 1909, only one nest was known in Orient Region. By 1933 there were 16 nests at Long Beach (Orient Beach State Park), and 68 within the limits of Orient. Nests declined to zero on Long Beach in 1960, in part due to DDT. By 1967, there were only 7 nests in the entire Orient region (6 in 1968). No ospreys hatched in Orient during 1967 of 1968. Remarks on behavior changes are included. MJA>
<<no references given. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DDT; HATCHING; NESTS; ORIENT; PESTICIDES]

1082. Latham,Roy A (1972): The Black-crowned Night Heron at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(4), 19.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Nesting records from Gids Island since 1919. Increase from 3 nests in 1919, to 9 in 1920, to 97 in 1926; movement of colony to Peters Neck, increase over 8 years to 250 nests; another move in 1935 to western Long Beach, increase to 280 nests. Three colonies on Gardiners Island in the 1930's are noted, of 200, 70 and 300 nests respectively. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; GARDINERS ISLAND; HERON; LONG ISLAND; NESTS; ORIENT]

1083. Biechle,Lance T (1993): Mushrooms of the Sand Dunes. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 3(3), 19-20.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)

<One of the most interesting and surprisingly rich mushroom collecting areas on eastern Long Island is located outside of East Hampton in the sandy pine barrens of the Promised Land, along Lazy Point Road to Napeague. Common species are described. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FUNGI; MUSHROOM; NAPEAGUE; PINE BARRENS]

1084. Hastings,Celia; Hastings,Julius (1993): Orchid enthusiasts celebrate. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 3(4), 25-26.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)

<Reviews record of Platanthera pallida from Napeague Harbor. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; NAPEAGUE HARBOR; ORCHIDS; RARE]

1085. Long Island Botanical Society Flora Committee (1994): Preliminary Atlas of the Ferns & Fern Allies of Long Island, NY. In memory of Joseph Beitel 1952-1991 former Vice-President Long Island Botanical Society. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 4(3), 15-25.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)

<76 taxa occur on Long Island, including 50 taxa of true ferns, 15 club-mosses, 2 spike-mosses, 3 quillworts, and 6 horsetail. Occurrences on LI are plotted by species: 62 taxa are plotted to occur in the 5 townships of eastern Long Island. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FERNS; MAP; OCCURRENCE; TERRESTRIAL]

1086. Lamont,Mary Laura (1994): The Maritime Dwarf Beech Forest on Long Island, New York. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 4(5), 33-34.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)

<Description of several locations on the Riverhead bluffs, overlooking Long Island Sound. It is a unique pristine community that is globally rare. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FOREST; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND SOUND; POPULATION; RARE; RIVERHEAD]

1087. Lamont,Eric E (1994): Rare Goldenrod Rediscovered on LI. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 4(6), 41.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)

<Discovery of Solidago sempervirens var. mexicana population at Flanders. Reference to article in Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club (SEE REF #864). MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLANDERS; FLORA; GOLDENRODDS; RARE]

1088. Lamont,Eric E (1995): In The Field With Roy Latham, #1. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 5(2), 9-10.

(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)

<First article of an anticipated series on R. Latham. The information presented has been largely obtained from archival letters and other papers on file at the New York State Museum, the Southold Indian Museum, the New York Botanical Garden, and the New York Natural Heritage Program. This reference reprints two journal entries, 24 Nov 1918 on swamps around Greenport, noting white pine, and 24 July 1920, describing red spruce at Orient. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLORA; GREENPORT; LONG ISLAND; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; RARE; SWAMP; TREES]

1089. Glanz,Eric (1995): The Gymnosperms of Long Island, NY. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 5(3), 13-18.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Description and occurrence maps of 18 species, 14 having records in the 5 townships of eastern Long Island. MJA>
<<contains bibliography. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; GYMNOSPERMS; MAP; OCCURRENCE]

1090. Peters,George H (1957): Native Trees of Long Island. Long Island Naturalist 6, 3-19.
<<cited in Glanz, 1995 (SEE REF #1089). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; TREES]

1091. Lamont,Eric E (1995): In The Field With Roy Latham, #2. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 5(5), 27-29.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Reprint of select letters and journal entries of R. Latham, describing excursions in eastern Long Island, with many natural observations. MJA>
<<part 2 of an ongoing series. SEE ALSO REF #1088. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FAUNA; FLORA]

1092. Penny,Larry T (1995): Pitch Pine on Eastern Long Island. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 5(6), 35-37.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Descirption of distibution of Pinus rigida. On the North Fork, this species is relatively rare, but it has settled in the lands around Mattituck Creek and in some of those along the Peconics, all the way to Greenport. It has yet to get across the causeway into Orient in any big way. It is also very scarce or completely missing from the eastern islands and peninsulas, including Robins Island, Shelter Island, North Haven, Gardiners Island, Plum Island, and Fishers Island. Presently, about one-third of Napeague is covered in pitch pine forest. Fires, expansion, and reforestation are discussed. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FIRE; FISHERS ISLAND; FLORA; FOREST; GARDINERS ISLAND; GREENPORT; MATTITUCK CREEK; NORTH HAVEN; PECONIC BAYS; PINE BARRENS; PITCH PINE; PLUM ISLAND; ROBINS ISLAND; SHELTER ISLAND]

1093. Biechle,Lance T (1996): Roy Latham: The Legacy Continues. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 6(1), 2-3.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Mentions mushrooms collected by Roy Latham at Orient and Mattituck. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COLLECTION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLORA; FUNGI; MUSHROOM; ORIENT]

1094. Biechle,Lance T (1994): The Mushroom Collections of Roy Latham. Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter 4(2), 10-11.
(Smithtown Public Library, Long Island room)
<Remarks on the speciemens collected and reported in Burnham and Latham's "flora of the town of Southold". MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COLLECTION; FLORA; FUNGI; MUSHROOM; SOUTHOLD]

1095. Beltrami,Edward (1995): Inferring Brown-Tide Dynamics in Peconic Bay from Models and Data. Summary Report to Suffolk County Health Services Grant #431-8529A.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Time series of brown-tide cell counts from monitoring stations in Peconic Bay from 1986 to 1994 are erratic, with irregular periods of occurrence and unpredictable fluctuatins during a bloom, patterns that

are more indicative of noise than coherent behavior. Statistical analysis based on SCDHS data found that only temperature and salinity appear to be statistically linked to the onset of the bloom, but no significant correlation between Aureococcus anophagefferens cell counts and DIN or rainfall could be ascertained from the data. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; CORRELATION; COUNTS; MODEL; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; RAIN; SALINITY; TEMPERATURE]

1096. Nuzzi,Robert (1995): The Brown Tide-An Overview. Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit, October 20-21, 1995. New York Sea Grant, Cornell University, State University of New York, NOAA; pp 13-23.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Review of brown tide occurrence in South Shore and East End Bays. 22 references cited>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SOUTH SHORE]

1097. Cosper,Elizabeth M; Gobler,Christopher J; Benmayor,Sharon S (1995): Recurring Brown Tide Blooms of Aureococcus Anophagefferens: A Search for the Causes. Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit, October 20-21, 1995. New York Sea Grant, Cornell University, State University of New York, NOAA; pp 31-48.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Reports results from comparative growth experiments with various nutrients. Observations at West Neck Bay over a four year period provide evidence for the importance of Fe and salinity in bloom occurrence. Conclusion that brown tide blooms may have resulted from several factors: 1) higher than average salinities in bays during the spring and early summers, 2) freshwater runoff or groundwater inputs of organic compounds and inorganic micronutrients, particularly Fe, which may be essential to the rapid growth of the alga, 3) restricted flushing by coastal waters of the Long Island bays resulting in long residence times for water on the order of weeks, and allowing for the retention and maintenance of large populations of brown tide cells within these embayments. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<47 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; FLUSHING; GROUNDWATER; GROWTH; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; RUNOFF]

1098. Boyer,Gregory L (1995): The Role of Iron in Brown Tides: An Overview. Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit, October 20-21, 1995. New York Sea Grant, Cornell University, State University of New York, NOAA; pp 49-51.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Discusses bloom facilitation by iron. Warns about contamination of analyses. Hypothesizes about the existence of an unptake receptor, siderophore or iron-repressed chelate reductase. No original data presented. MJA>

<<5 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; CHELATORS; IRON; METALS; NUTRIENTS; PHYTOPLANKTON; SIDEROPHORES]

1099. Wilson,Robert E (1995): Aspects of Tidal and Subtidal Flushing Within the Peconic Bays Estuary. Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit, October 20-21, 1995. New York Sea Grant, Cornell University, State University of New York, NOAA; pp 53-56.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Discusses hydrography, flushing, recirculation, climatic variability, and the effect of Shinnecock Canal on water transport. MJA>

<<5 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CIRCULATION; HYDROGRAPHY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; SHINNECOCK CANAL; TIDES]

1100. Lonsdale,Darcy J (1995): Planktonic Food Webs and Brown Tide Impacts. Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit, October 20-21, 1995. New York Sea Grant, Cornell University, State University of New York, NOAA; pp 65-70.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Description of findings on what is known about the structure of planktonic food webs under non-bloom and bloom conditions, especially for Long Island bays (data from Great Peconic Bay and West Neck Bay). These studies strongly suggest that protozooplankters play a key role in energy transfer through planktonic food webs. Protozoa are major grazers of phytoplankton and, in turn, are prey for other zooplankton taxa (e.g. copepods). This central role of protozoa is most pronounced during the warmer months when brown tide occurs. The impact of A. anophagefferens is likely to be concentration-dependent. Grazing inhibition of protozooplankton by A. anophagefferens may contribute to bloom initiation and maintenance. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<10 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; ENERGY; GRAZING; MICROZOOPLANKTON; PECONIC BAYS; PROTOZOA; SEASONALITY; WEST NECK BAY; ZOOPLANKTON]

1101. Lonsdale,Darcy J; Frey,MA; Mehran,R; Taylor,GT; Waters,Robert M (submitted): Domination of herbivorous grazing by protozooplankton in Long Island bays. Aquat. Micro. Ecol.,.
<<cited in REF #1100>>
[INCOMPLETE; BROWN TIDE; GRAZING; NO ABSTRACT; PROTOZOA; ZOOPLANKTON]

1102. Bricelj,V Monica (1995): Ecolgical Impacts of Brown Tide. Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit, October 20-21, 1995. New York Sea Grant, Cornell University, State University of New York, NOAA; pp 77-79.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Some effects of brown tide blooms: light reduction, hypoxia, spawning impact, and lethal and sublethal effects on bivalves are discussed briefly. MJA>
<<10 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIVALVES; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; HYPOXIA; PECONIC BAYS; SHELLFISH; SPAWNING]

1103. New York Sea Grant Institute (1995): Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit. October 20-21, 1995. 116 pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Contains summaries of oral presentations, several of which pertain to the Peconic Bays area (annotated individually, SEE REFS # 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1102). Also contains research recommendations from several work groups, to study biological, physical, and chemical factors, and ecological effects. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BROWN TIDE; ENVIRONMENT; FACTORS; PECONIC BAYS]

1104. Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board; Koppelman,Lee E (1978): The Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan. Volume I: Summary Plan. Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, New York. 247 pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Contains chapter on water quality in Peconic/Flanders (plus a table summarizing standard water quality data for 15 Long Island Water bodies), and a general description of the Long Island ecological communities. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[COMMUNITY; ECOLOGY; FLANDERS BAY; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; PECONIC BAYS; WATER QUALITY]

1105. Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board; Koppelman,Lee E (1978): The Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan. Volume II: Summary Documentation. Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, New York. 364 pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Data and descriptions of surface and groundwater conditions. Pollution, runoff, viruses, organic inputs, nutrients and animal wastes, and their impacts are discussed. Sampling locations include the Peconic and adjoining bays. Modeling studies of flow and surface and groundwater models are described. Contains numerous separate bibliographies. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIBLIOGRAPHY; EUTROPHICATION; FECES; GROUNDWATER; NUTRIENTS; ORGANIC; PECONIC BAYS; POLLUTION; SURFACE WATER; WATER QUALITY]

1106. Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office (1996): Peconic Estuary Program First Annual Conference Information Package. Conference Overview, Agenda, Abstracts. Draft 7/2/96. 14 pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Summary and review of a conference held June 5 and 6, 1996 in Riverhead. Contains comments on the individual contributions (these are reviews and not the original author abstracts). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BACTERIA; COLIFORM; DUCKS; FISH; MACROALGAE; MAMMALS; MARSHES; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; SCALLOP; SHELLFISH; SUBMERGED; TURTLES; VEGETATION; WATER QUALITY; WETLANDS]

1107. Deevey,GB (1952): A Survey of the Zooplankton of Block Island Sound, 1943-1946. Bull. Bingham Ocean. Coll. 13(3), 65-119.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Surface zooplankton samples, collected usually at monthly intervals from Aug 1943 to June 1946 with a No. 2 silk net, one foot in diameter, were obtained from various localities in northeastern Block Island Sound (close to RI shore). copepods were the dominant organisms in the surface zooplankton, although cladocera, crustacean larvae, tunicates, chaetognaths and hydromedusae were taken in numbers at various times. The seasonal variation in abundance of all these forms is described. Centropages typicus was the dominant copepod, although it decreased in numbers as salinity fell. Other copepods that appeared seasonally included C. hamatus, Pseudocalanus minutus, Temora longicornis, Acartia tonsa, Calanus finmarchicus, Labidocera aestiva, and Monstrilla anglica. Podon intermedius was the most important cladoceran, appearing consistently during the summer and fall months, while P. leuckarti, Evadne nordmanni and Penilia avirostris occurred less regularly. Oikopleura dioica and Doliolum nationalis were the most important species of pelagic tunicates. Sagitta elegans was the only chaetognath observed. Two generations of C. hamatus, differing in length, were observed. The appendix contains a description (incl. seasonal species checklists) of the benthos, sampled by 14 trawls over the three-year study period. Amphipods were identified to species level. Ampeliscids were present more frequently than any of the other species, except for the caprellid Aeginella longicornis, which was noted on every occasion. Remarks on echinoderms, polychaetes, gastropods and porifera are included as well. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHAETOGNATHS; CLADOCERA; COPEPODS; CRUSTACEA; ECHINODERMATA; GASTROPODA; HYDROMEDUSA; MOLLUSCS; POLYCHAETA; SEASONALITY; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TUNICATA]

1108. Dennison,William C (1990): Brown Tide Algae Blooms: Possible Long-term Impact on Eelgrass Distribution and Abundance. Report to Suffolk County Department of Health Services.
<<cited in REF #17. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; ABUNDANCE; BROWN TIDE; DISTRIBUTION; EELGRASS; NO ABSTRACT; PHYTOPLANKTON; SUFFOLK]

1109. Dennison,William C (1990): Effects of Light on Seagrass Photosynthesis, Growth, and Depth Distribution. Aquatic Bot. 27, 15-26.
<<cited in REF #17. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BROWN TIDE; DISTRIBUTION; EELGRASS; GROWTH; LIGHT; NO ABSTRACT; PHOTOSYNTHESIS]

1110. Department of Health & Human Services (1983): Interim Report of Flanders Bay, New York, May 1983 Sanitary Survey.
<<cited in REF #17. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; BACTERIA; FLANDERS BAY; NO ABSTRACT; WATER QUALITY]

1111. Sandberg,George R (1973): Peconic River System Survey. Suffolk County Department of Environmental Control, 14 pages.

<<cited in REF #17. Author's first and middle initials inferred. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ENVIRONMENT; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC RIVER; WATER QUALITY]

1112. Tetra-Tech Inc. (1976): Eelgrass Production In Long Island Waters. prepared for Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, NY, July 1976; 23 pages.
<<cited in REF #17. Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EELGRASS; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; PRODUCTION; SUFFOLK]

1113. Suffolk County Department of Health Services; Hibberd,Mary E; Baier,Joseph H; Minei,Vito A; Dawydiak,Walter; Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers; Tetra-Tech Inc.; Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992): Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices. Suffolk Department of Health Services, Riverhead, NY. paged by sections pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Contains 12 appendices: Species inventory of the Peconic System Study Area; Breeding Birds of the Peconic System Study Area; Water Bodies; SCDHS Intensive Sampling Run Data; SCDHS Brown Tide Sampling Station Data; Stormwater Runoff Runs; SCDHS Point Source Monitoring Data (except 1990); Dissolved Oxygen Data; Hydrogeology Data; Management Alternatives-Computer Modelling Runs; Brookhaven National Laboratory-Updated Environmental Data; and Grumman-Uptdated Environmental Data. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<This is the third volume of a 4-volume report (including summary) prepared by the SCDHS (BTCAMP, SEE REFS #16, 1113, 1114). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; BROWN TIDE; ENVIRONMENT; MANAGEMENT; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; POLLUTION; RUNOFF; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

1114. Suffolk County Department of Health Services; Hibberd,Mary E; Baier,Joseph H; Minei,Vito A; Dawydiak,Walter; Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers; Tetra-Tech Inc.; Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992): Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary. Suffolk Department of Health Services, Riverhead, NY. 40 pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<summarizes spatial and temporal occurrence of brown tide blooms in Peconics area, maps land use in the area, tabulates nutrient data, summarizes coliform, nutrient, and pesticide data on maps, and gives recommendations. MJA>
<<This is the fourth volume of a 4-volume report (including summary) prepared by the SCDHS (BTCAMP, SEE REFS #16, 1113, 1114). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BROWN TIDE; LAND USE; MANAGEMENT; MAP; NUTRIENTS; PECONIC BAYS; RUNOFF]

1115. Iannotti,Eugene L (1975): Bacteriology of Lake Montauk. New York Ocean Sciences Laboratory Technical Report, .
<<cited in REF #993. Not verified.>>
[INCOMPLETE; BACTERIA; LAKE MONTAUK; NO ABSTRACT; WATER QUALITY]

1116. Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation,Inc; Sadove,Samuel S (1994): Peconic Estuary Program. Rare, Endangered, and Threatened Species. Executive Summary; and Peconic Estuary Program. Natural History Proposal. manuscript, 12 pages.
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)
<Next to proposing data collection on all species in the Peconic Estuary, this report briefly summarizes past and ongoing research of the Okeanos and Seatuck Foundations. MJA>
<<PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FLORA; PECONIC BAYS; PROPOSAL; RARE; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

1117. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1995): Peconic Estuary Program. Preliminary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan. compiled and produced by Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office, Suffolk Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology. 103 pages (plus appendices).
(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Summarizes Peconic Estuary-specific information on tidal and freshwater wetlands (acreage, history); submerged vegetation; pine barrens; finfish and crustaceans (top species targeted, landings); rare, threatened and endangered species (111 species in Peconic Estuary: 13 insects, 1 freshwater fish, 2 amphibians, 1 reptile, 12 birds, and 82 vascular plants; another 45 species have been reported historically, but have not been documented recently); causes of habitat and living resource losses (dredging, bulkheading, development, contamination). Research and management recommendations are given. MJA>

<<Appendix contains a list of brown tide research funded by the SCDHS and Sea Grant. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; BROWN TIDE; CRUSTACEA; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; MANAGEMENT; PECONIC BAYS; PINE BARRENS; POLLUTION; PROTECTION; RARE; REPTILES; SHELLFISH; SPECIES COMPOSITION]

1118. Pleuthner,Rachel; New York Natural Heritage Program (1995): Rare Plants, Rare Animals and Significant Natural Communities in the Peconic Estuary. New York Natural Heritage Program, Latham, NY. 10 (plus appendices, unpaged) pages. (prepared for Suffolk County Department of Health, Division of Environmental Quality, Riverhead)

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<The data and maps in this report represent species and ecological communities which are on the Heritage Active Inventory List, have latitude and longitude point coordinates within the Peconic Estuary study boundary and are documented in the Biological and Conservation Data System. 173 rare animals, rare plants and significant natural communities in the Peconic Estuary are documented in the Biological and Conservation Data System and are summarized in Appendix 1. This total represents 30 rare animal species, 125 rare plant species, 1 other and 17 significant natural communities. 789 occurrences of rare plants, rare animals and significant natural communities are documented and are summarized individually in Appendix 2 (including ranks). This number represents 229 rare animal occurrences, 508 rare plant occurrences, 1 other and 60 significant community occurrences. 609 (76%) occurrences are extant and 189 (24%) occurrences are historic (table). Element occurrence specifications and element occurrence rank specifications for species and communities are included where available in the Biological and Conservation Data System. Specifications are available for 20 animal species, 27 plants and 6 communities in the Peconic Estuary and are listed in Appendix 3. Habitat descriptions for rare species and significant natural communities in the Peconic Estuary are included where available, and are listed in Appendix 4,5 and 6. Appendix 4 is a listing of the site-specific habitat descriptions (i.e. those sites within the Peconic Estuary, where the respective species is reported to occur), Appendix 5 is a listing of the general habitat descriptions (state and global). Natural community descriptions for the significant natural communities in the Peconic Estuary are listed in Appendix 6 (noting species). Site specific threats to rare species and significant natural communities in the Peconic Estuary are included, where available (in Appendix 7). Of the total 278 survey sites, 32 high priority survey sites containing 228 element occurrences (28%) have been identified by the Heritage Program staff. These high priority survey sites are listed in Appendix 8. Within the high priority survey sites, 39 rare plant occurrences, 162 plant occurrences, and 27 significant community occurrences have been documented (and are listed under the respective site name). Of the total 798 total element occurrences documented in the Peconic Estuary by the Heritage Program, 189 (24%) occurrences are historic, failed to find and extirpated. Historic occurrences are summarized in Appendix 9 and include 21 historic animal occurrences and 168 historic plant occurrences. Four maps produced from the NYSDEC Master Habitat Databank GIS are included in Appendix 10. One map plots all 798 element occurrences documented in this report. Locations of the piping plover, least tern and roseate tern are plotted in the remaining 3 maps. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<no references included. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ENDANGERED; FAUNA; FLANDERS BAY; FLORA; GARDINERS BAY; HABITAT; MAP; OCCURRENCE; PECONIC BAYS; RARE; SIGNIFICANT; SPECIES COMPOSITION; THREATENED]

1119. Morton,MR; Pagenkopf,JR; Stoddard,A; Tetra-Tech Inc.; Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1989): Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Interim Progress Report No. 2, prepared for Dvirka and Bartilucci, Syossett, and Suffolk County Department of Health Services; paged by sections.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Summarizes progress made through July 1989 on developing a water quality/eutrophication model for the Peconic Estuary. Emphasis in this report is on the historical (i.e. pre-brown tide) conditions of the

estuary, and the use of 1970s historic data to calibrate and test the basic model formulations. Model results demonstrate that photosynthetic oxygen production from eelgrass, or some other benthic primary producer, is a major component of total primary production and the observed diurnal variation of oxygen in the shallow waters of Peconic Bay. The results suggest that benthic primary producers such as eelgrass and other macrophytes are also likely to exert a significant influence on a nutrient balance, as well as the oxygen balance. As a consequence of organic enrichment from duck farm wastes, sediment oxygen demand (and hence ammonia and phosphate regeneration fluxes) in the Peconic River and Flanders Bay could be considerably higher than is assumed for the calibration analysis (described in report). FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; BROWN TIDE; DIURNAL; DUCKS; EELGRASS; FECES; HYPOXIA; MACROALGAE; NUTRIENTS; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; PECONIC RIVER; PHOTOSYNTHESIS; SEDIMENT; WATER QUALITY]

1120. Najarian Associates; Cornell Cooperative Extension Marine Program-Fisheries and Aquaculture (1991): Flushing-time Estimates for West Neck Harbor: A Small Tidal Embayment of the Peconic Bays, New York. 44 pages.

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<Using models, this study quantifies variability in WNH flushing rates due to variations in (a) the astronomical component of the tide, (b) freshwater inflow, and (c) the geomentrical configuration of the WNH system. Average flushing time of WNH is approximately 11.7 d. Simulated flushing times are insensitive to both natural variations in freshwater inflow and moderate changes in entrance area. From a flushing standpoint, inlet dredging is not a viable mitigation strategy for this system. Fortnightly variations in forcing tides result in a range of WNH flushing times from 10 to 15 days. Second phase of study (to be conducted in future) will examine relevance of hydrodynamic control on the formation of brown-tide blooms. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BROWN TIDE; DREDGING; FLUSHING; HYDRODYNAMICS; TIDES; WEST NECK HARBOR]

1121. Morton,MR; Pagenkopf,JR; Stoddard,A; Tetra-Tech Inc.; Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1990): Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Model Verification. Draft Interim Progress Report No. 3, prepared for Dvirka and Bartilucci, Syossett, and Suffolk County Department of Health Services; 32 pages (plus appendices).

(files of Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Office of Ecology, Riverhead)

<This report summarizes the verification of the WASP5 water quality and eutrophication model developed for the Peconic Bay system under Suffolk County's Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. The report is the last in a series of three reports summarizing the Peocnic Bay modeling efforts for BTCAMP. Interim Report No. 1 focused on a description of the Peconic system related to physiography, hydrography, water quality, biological characteristics, and presented an overview of the availability of historical data. Interim Report No. 2 (SEE REF #1119) covered the preliminary calibration of the WASP4 model to historical water quality conditions based on data collected during SCDHS EPA 208 survey in the summer of 1976. The third report evaluates the significant physical, biological, chemical and geochemical processes and interactions that influence eutrophication, oxygen depletion, nutrient dynamics and bacterial distributions within the Peconics system. The WASP5 model is an improvement over the 1976 Dyanamic Estuary Model because it provides coverage for the entire Peconics system, includes a an atmospheric deposition loading term, includes a multi-species phytoplankton submodel, includes the impacts of zooplankton grazing on nutrient recycling, and is able to span an entire year. A better understanding is still needed of zooplankton biomass distributions, macrophyte effects on oxygen balance, coliform loading, dissolved oxygen variations, changes in benthic oxygen and nutrient flux due to variable POM input,and stratified phenomena. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CHLOROPHYLL; EUTROPHICATION; GRAZING; MODEL; NUTRIENTS; OXYGEN; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; ZOOPLANKTON]

1122. Biernbaun,CK (1974): Benthic amphipods of Fishers Island Sound, Connecticut-an analysis of distribution and association in response to sedimentary factors. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs. 232 p.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020)>>
[AMPHIPODS; BENTHOS; CRUSTACEA; DISTRIBUTION; FISHERS ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; SEDIMENT]

1123. Boehm,P (1980): New York Bight benthic sampling survey; coprostanol, polychlorinated biphenyl and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon measurements in sediments. Final report to NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, Sandy Hook Laboratory, contract NA-80-FA-C-00038.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[BENTHOS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; ORGANIC; POLLUTION; SEDIMENT]

1124. Bouck,GB; Morgan,E (1957): The occurrence of Codium in Long Island waters. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 84, 384-387.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[CODIUM; FLORA; LONG ISLAND; MACROALGAE; NO ABSTRACT; OCCURRENCE; PHAEOPHYTA]

1125. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1988): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1987. 2 pages.
<Weekly to monthly cell counts Aureococcus anophagefferens for numerous stations located in Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay from March-Dec for the year 1987. Cell counts were >100,000 cells/ml from June-Dec at several stations (max: 842,510 cells/ml in West Neck Harbor on June 11). Prior to May, no cells wre detected. MJA>
<<no text; only tables. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; COUNTS; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON]

1126. Colton,John B,Jr; Marak,Robert R; Nickerson,SR; Stoddard,RR (1968): Physical, chemical, and biological observations on the continental shelf, Nova Scotia to Long Island, 1964-1966. National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Washington DC, Data Report No. 23, 195 pages.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[ATLANTIC OCEAN; BIOLOGY; CHEMICAL; LONG ISLAND; NO ABSTRACT; PHYSICAL]

1127. Dew,GB (1970): A contribution to the life history of the Cunner, Tautogolabus adspersus (Walbum) in Fishers Island Sound. MS Thesis, University of Connecticut, Storrs. 35 p.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020)>>
[BIOLOGY; CUNNER; FISH; FISHERS ISLAND SOUND; NO ABSTRACT]

1128. Fitzgerald,BW; Skauen,DM (1963): Zinc 65 in oysters in Fishers Island Sound and its estuaries. Proc. First Nat. Symp. Radioecol., pp. 159-162.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020)>>
[FISHERS ISLAND SOUND; METALS; OYSTER; POLLUTION; SHELLFISH]

1129. Franz,DR (1970): Zoogeography of Northwest Atlantic Opisthobranch Molluscs. Marine Biology 7, 171-180.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[GASTROPODA; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; NORTH WEST ATLANTIC OCEAN]

1130. Hollick,A (1898): Notes on Block Island. Trans. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 16, 9-18.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with living resources>>

[BLOCK ISLAND; FAUNA; FLORA; NO ABSTRACT]

1131. Höllman,Rudolph (1976): Environmental Atlas of Block Island and Long Island Sound Waters. Vol. I, II, III, IV, V. New York Ocean Science Laboratory, Montauk, Tech. Rept. Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with living resources.>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; ENVIRONMENT; LONG ISLAND SOUND; NO ABSTRACT]

1132. Livingstone,R,Jr (1965): A preliminary bibliography with KWIC index on the ecology of estuaries and coastal areas of the eastern United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Spec. Sci. Rept. No. 507; 352 pages.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[BIBLIOGRAPHY; EAST COAST; ECOLOGY; ESTUARIES; NO ABSTRACT]

1133. Mandelli,EF; Burkholder,PR; Doheny,TE; Brady,R (1970): Studies of primary production in coastal waters of Long Island, New York. Marine Biology 7, 153.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; COASTAL WATERS; LONG ISLAND; PHYTOPLANKTON; PRIMARY PRODUCTIVITY]

1134. Markin,BF (1964): Vegetation of selected Long Island marshes. MS Thesis, C.W Post College of Long Island University, Brookville, NY.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[FLORA; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; NO ABSTRACT; VEGETATION]

1135. Perlmutter,Alfred (1971): Ecological study of the aquatic environs of the proposed nuclear power station of the Long Island Lighting Company at Shoreham: 1970-1971 and summary 1968-1971. Long Island Lighting Company.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Study location outside of Peconic Estuary area>>
[ECOLOGY; MARINE; NO ABSTRACT; SHOREHAM]

1136. Richards,AG,Jr (1938): Mosquitoes and mosquito control on Long Island, NY, with particular reference to the salt marsh problem. New York State Museum Bulletin 316, 85-180.
(SUNYSB library, government documents, duplicate archive)
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INSECTS; LONG ISLAND; MARSHES; MOSQUITO-CONTROL; NO ABSTRACT; SALT MARSHES]

1137. Rozsa,R (1975): Long Island Nudibranch and Saccoglossan supplement. New York Shell Club Notes 214, 2-4.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[LONG ISLAND; MOLLUSCS; NO ABSTRACT; NUDIBRANCHS; SACCOGLOSSA; SHELLFISH]

1138. Schumacher,GJ; Fiore,J (1963): Some marine algae of New York State. The New York State Conservationist 17, 22-26.
<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020). Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[ALGAE; MARINE; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

1139. Swanson,K (1977): Benthic polychaete distribution in Fishers Island Sound and their relationship to the substrate. MS Thesis, University of Connecticut, Storrs. 60 p.

<<cited in Lewis and Coffin, 1985 (SEE REF #1020).>>
[BENTHOS; FISHERS ISLAND SOUND; INVERTEBRATES; NO ABSTRACT; POLYCHAETA; SEDIMENT]

1140. Burnham,SH; Latham,Roy A (1925): The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Fifth Supplementary List. Torreya 25(2), 71-83.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<over hundred species added to previous lists. MJA>
<<SEE REF #811. For other suppl. lists, SEE REFS #812, 982, 984, 1019.>>
[FLORA; GARDINERS ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; SUFFOLK]

1141. Dru Associates,Inc (1993): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Tanger Factory Outlet Center. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County. 176 pages (plus appendices).
(files of Town of Riverhead Planning Department)
<Located between Rt. 25 and Rt. 58, close to LIE exit 73. Project site is an upland old-field and meadow, which lies adjacent to the Peconic River corridor. The site does not contain any freshwater wetlands. A species list of flora and fauna is presented, indicating confirmed and assumed species. The chapter on ecology comprises 10 pages. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FLORA; PECONIC RIVER; RIVERHEAD]

1142. Dru Associates,Inc (1995): Final Environmental Impact Statement. Tanger Factory Outlet Center II. paged by sections.
(files of Town of Riverhead Planning Department)
<Concerns additions to an existing business. The site contains a wetland which is a confirmed habitat of a Tiger Salamander population. The NYSDEC reviewed the wetland delineation and added abut 0.75 acres to the area flagged in the southern part of the site. It also licensed a study to determine the abundance of Tiger Salamanders within and adjacent to the wetlands at the site, a report of which is included in the appendix (title: Population Abundance and Distribution of the Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum) at Kroemer Ave Pond West, Riverhead, NY, July 1995). In this, abundances and daily activity patterns of anurans and salamanders were determined by catch and release methods, employing nets and pitfalls. 8 individuals were tracked by radio-telemetry in the first 6 months of 1995 and examination of burrows were made. The adult breeding population is estimated to consist of 15 animals. Two juveniles were found. Individual lengths and weights and migration distances are tabulated. All males remained within 140 feet of the pond margin. One female traveled about 100 ft from the pond margin. Conservation is discussed. A brief wildlife inventory, consisting of 4 turtle species and 3 amphibians is included in the main report. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FAUNA; PECONIC RIVER; REMOTE SENSING; SALAMANDERS; TIGER SALAMANDER; TURTLES; WETLANDS]

1143. Bishop,J (1941): The Salamanders of New York. New York State Museum Bulletin 324, 1-365.
<several pages on the eastern Tiger Salamander on Long Island. MJA>
<<cited in REF #1190>>
[AMPHIBIA; LONG ISLAND; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SALAMANDERS; TIGER SALAMANDER]

1144. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1994): Tiger Salamander Breeding Protocol.
<study of salamanders in three ponds at Calverton. DRU ASSOCIATES>
<<cited in REF #1142. Not verified.>>
[INCOMPLETE; AMPHIBIA; BREEDING; CALVERTON; NO ABSTRACT; PONDS; SALAMANDERS; TIGER SALAMANDER]

1145. Nelson & Pope Engineers; Jerome Rubin Architects; Dru Associates,Inc; Dunn Engineering; Thomas Conoscenti & Associates; Archaeological Services,Inc (1992): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Commons. Site Plan Application. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York. 2 Volumes; paged by sections.

(files of Town of Riverhead Planning Department)
<Located near the intersection of Rt 58 and Rt 43, southeast of Mercy High School. Appendix D includes two reports by Dru Associates (title: Ecological Impact Assessment for East End Commons, Riverhead, dated Nov, 1991; 27 pages; and Ecological Management Plan for East End Commons, Riverhead, dated Oct 1991; 29 pages), which present results from on-site investigations. 5 diffferent habitat-types are found on the site, and are characterized. 5 floral species quadrats were surveyed, and species lists (including abundances) are presented. Faunal species lists have been adopted from other sources, but some species confirmed occurrences are indicated for a few species. Potential impacts and mitigation measures are discussed. The second report basically duplicates the information contained in the first report. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; PECONIC RIVER; RIVERHEAD; SPECIES COMPOSITION; WETLANDS]

1146. Maguire Group (1996): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Indian Shores at Cutchogue, Town of Southold, New York. 118 pages (plus appendices).
(files of Southold Planning Board)
<Location is known as Fort Neck, west of Downs Creek. Report contains chapter on terrestrial and aquatic ecology. A wildlife investigation of the site was conducted in Nov 1995. Photos of the wetlands, and an aerial picture of the site are included. The presence of an osprey nesting site near the discharge of Down's Creek to Peconic Bay is confirmed. Appendix contains a separate floral study by E. Lamont, entitled: Floral Inventory and Habitat Description: Indian Shores at Cutchogue, dated July 1995, 12 pages. In this, 6 distinct ecological communities occurring on the property are described, based on observations made during two site inspections. No rare species were found during the study. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CUTCHOGUE HARBOR; DEIS; DOWN'S CREEK; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; PECONIC BAYS; RARE; SOUTHOLD; WETLANDS]

1147. B.Laing Associates (1991): Sage Parcel Redevelopment and Parkland Proposal. Appendix to Long Environmental Assessment Form. Harborview Landing, Ten Lot Subdivision, Sage Boulevard, Greenport, NY. 73 pages.
(files of Southold Planning Board)
<Ecology chapter pp. 17-39. Three wetland and three upland vegetation types occur on the site, located on the western side of Conklin Point, facing Shelter Island Sound. Species lists of the vegetation and wildlife present at the site are presented. Marsh-Hawk nesting was observed; least terns and piping plovers were observed, but are not breeding in any portion of the site. No tiger salamanders were found on site during Feb 1989 and Feb 1991 survey. Marine species are listed. By the representative marine species present, the project site is described as a "healthy, diverse system". MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; CONKLIN POINT; FAUNA; FLORA; GREENPORT; PROPOSAL; SOUTHOLD; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE]

1148. Land Use Company,Inc (1987): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Single Family Residential Subdivision, Richmond Creek Farms. paged by section.
(files of Southold Planning Board)
<Contains species lists of flora and fauna, based on other sources (no original data), and descriptions of marine resources (fish and shellfish), assumed to be present at the site. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; RICHMOND CREEK; SHELLFISH; SOUTHOLD]

1149. Greller,Andrew M (1977): A classification of mature forests on Long Island, New York. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 104(4), 376-382.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Twelve mature forest types based on a review of the literature and on field reconnaissance are recognized for Long Island. The types are classified as "Forests of well-drained soils" (eight types) and "Forests of poorly-drained soils" (four types). In addition, six "strand or maritime forest" types which develop under coastal microclimates are recognized. A list is given of reported trees furming pure stands of limited extent, and a key to the twelve types is included. Four Strand and maritime forests are reported from

Montauk, Noyack and Riverhead. Red Cedar is documented at Jessup's Neck. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[FLORA; FOREST; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND; MARINE; MONTAUK; NOYACK; RIVERHEAD; VEGETATION]

1150. Henderson and Bodwell Consulting Engineers (1990): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Angel Shores, Southold, New York. paged by sections.

(files of Southold Planning Board)

<Site lies in the Bayview/Cedar Beach area, within the Peconic Bay and Environs Critical Environmental Area (CEA). Vegetation field inspections were conducted several times between May, 1987 and Sept, 1990. Five main vegetation zones are described, including the rare Maritime Red Cedar Forest (lengthy discussion about its uniqueness). Wildlife was studied on several field surveys conducted during summer and fall of 1987, as well as during winter and early spring of 1988. Dominant species are described, and a species list is contained in the appendix. Two types of wetlands occur on the site. The consultant and the NYSDEC delineated the tidal wetlands limits on the site. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[CEDAR BEACH; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; PECONIC BAYS; SPECIES COMPOSITION; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

1151. Cramer,Voorhis and Associates (1991): Final Environmental Impact Statement. Angel Shores, Sections I and II, Southold, NY. Volume I, Response to Comments on the Draft EIS. 95 pages (plus appendices).

(files of Southold Planning Board)

<Appendices include a description of faunal species composition, which tabulates the occurring species at 3 habitats that were investigated on the site (overgrown field, Fresh Pond, and salt marsh), noting abundance, nesting, feeding, resting (where applicable), and status. Another attachment lists all occurring animal species in the three habitats with notes their adaptibility to human stress (3 categories, based on review of 45 references [cited]), and an "adaptibility analysis", that summarizes the adaptibility of different faunal groups (birds, mammals, reptiles, total), by habitat. A wetland inventory map, adopted from the National Wetlands Inventory is also appended. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ADAPTATION; CEDAR BEACH; FAUNA; FRESH POND; HABITAT; MAP; RARE; SALT MARSHES; SOUTHOLD; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE]

1152. Glenn Spetta Associates (1996): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Beachcomber Motel II, Cutchogue, Suffolk County, New York. Township of Southold. Type I Action. paged by sections.

(files of Southold Planning Board)

<Location of site: North and adjacent to Oregon Ave, east and adjacent to Duck Pond Road, on Long Island Sound shore. Contains chapter on ecology. On-site vegetation investigations were conducted June-Aug 1993. A vegetation map was constructed based upon observations and aerial photos of the site. 14 acres are wooded, 3 acres are cleared grass/field. A list of vegetative species observed and/or believed to be found on the property (confirmed observations not distinguished) is included in the appendix. On-site wildlife investigations revealed no species of endangered, threatened, or special concern status. A species list of birds, mammals and reptiles is included in the appendix, noting the species that have been observed on site, and observed on adjacent property. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; MAMMALS; PECONIC BAYS; REPTILES; SOUTHOLD; SPECIES COMPOSITION; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

1153. Greenman-Pedersen,Inc (1989): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Hamlet at Cutchogue, Cutchogue, NY. paged by sections.

(files of Southold Planning Board)

<Site located north of Main Road, in Cutchogue. Vegetation and wildlife were surveyed in June 1988 (by Larry Penny). Two distinct associations occur on the site: old-field and second-growth woodland. Descriptions and floral species lists are in appendix. Some mammals are noted, an eastern box turtle is noted and a brief list of birds found on the site (25 species) is included. No rare or specieal concern species were found. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; CUTCHOGUE HARBOR; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; MAMMALS; OCCURRENCE; SOUTHOLD; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TERRESTRIAL; TURTLES; VEGETATION]

1154. Suffolk Environmental Consulting,Inc (1993): Final Environmental Impact Statement for Brick Cove Marina. paged by sections.
(files of Southold Planning Board)
<site located south of Rt 25, in Southold. Contains comments and criticisms to the DEIS, describing numerous deficiencies. MJA>
<<unable to locate DEIS in archives of Southold Planning Board. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; ENVIRONMENT; SOUTHOLD]

1155. JAC Planning Corp. (1987): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Marina Bay Club. First and Main Streets, New Suffolk, NY. paged by sections.
(files of Southold Planning Board (archive))
<Brief floral and faunal lists and descriptions. Vegetation and wildlife on the site is limited due to the developed nature of the site and its chief use for boat storage and parking. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; NEW SUFFOLK; SOUTHOLD]

1156. JAC Planning Corp. (1988): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Norris Estates Development. New Suffolk Avenue, Mattituck, New York. paged by sections.
(files of Southold Planning Board (archive))
<site located south of New Suffolk Ave, between Marratooka Lake and Peconic Bay. Only terrestrial flora is found at the site (90-95% in cultivated condition). A narrow strip, 3-30 ft wide contains "natural" terrestrial vegetation (species list). Wildlife on-site, observed in field surveys conducted in Sept 1987, is a mixture of species adapted to suburban and rural/agricultural disturbance (16 species listed). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; MATTITUCK; SOUTHOLD]

1157. Clover Corporation (1991): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Macari at Laurel. Type I Action. Book 1 (of 2). paged by section.
(files of Southold Planning Board)
<Site bordered by Sound Avenue-Middle Road on the north, and Laurel Way on the south. Ecological description contains vegetation map of site. Field inspections were conducted on-site in Sept 1988 and April and May 1990 (flora and fauna). Habitats existing on the site are old field, upland forest, freshwater wetlands, and kettle ponds. Lists of identified species are presented for each habitat. Some NYS protected plant species were found (the NYS Heritage Program reports 11 rare plant species located in the general vicinity of the site). A list of observed and/or potential fauna (mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds) is included, indicating whether or not the respective species occurs on the four general habitats. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; DEIS; FAUNA; FLORA; HABITAT; MAMMALS; PONDS; REPTILES; SOUTHOLD; TERRESTRIAL; WETLANDS]

1158. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1989): Peconic Scenic and Recreational River-Proposed Boundary Establishment-New York State Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers System, Peconic River, Towns of Brookhaven, Riverhead, and Southampton, Suffolk County. manuscript, 35 pages.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc X QH 76.5 .N7 P42 1989)
<This proposal justifies the establishment of detailed boundaries for approximately 19 miles of the Peconic River, along with its Swan Pond (approximately 2.1 miles), Preston Pond (approximately 2.6 miles), and Little River (2 Miles) tributaries, and addresses the reasons for the new boundaries. Vegetation is briefly described (no species lists). The documented existence of at least one-half dozen rare species of fish and salamanders is noted. For additional information, reference is made to the April 1987 Draft Peconic River Study Report (DEC, 1987; SEE REF #1160). MJA>
<<very scarce species information. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; PECONIC RIVER; PROPOSAL; RARE; SALAMANDERS]

1159. Inoue,Kayoko; Naidu,Janakiram R (1986): Vegetation of the Peconic River-A Phytosociological Survey. (unpublished report). Brookhaven National Laboratory, 80 pages.

<Identifies 35 natural and man-influenced vegetative communities within 660 feet (200 meters) of the river banks. DEC>

<<year could also be 1988; reference obtained from REF #1158>>

[COMMUNITY; FLORA; HABITAT; PECONIC RIVER; VEGETATION]

1160. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1987): Draft Peconic River Study Report.

<<cited in REF #1158. Not verified.>>

[INCOMPLETE; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC RIVER]

1161. Cramer,Voorhis and Associates (1994): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Okeanos Long Island Aquarium, Town of Riverhead, New York. paged by sections.

(Riverhead Free Library, reference desk)

<Site is located south of East Main Street in dowtown Riverhead, on shore of Peconic River. Old field & shrubs and wetlands are the prevailing vegetative communities. Most of the site is paved, wetland vegetation is essentially Phragmites communis monoculture. Lists of plant and animal (birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish) found and/or expected are given (confirmed species are indicated by asterisk). Appendix cites data from NY Heritage Program. Also included in appendix is a report entitled "Finfish and Bathymetric Survey, Sediment Analysis and Wetland Delineation". Finfish were caught by long lines, box traps or nets in September 1993. 11 species are reported. 10 species of birds were also identified during the sampling time. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; DEIS; FAUNA; FISH; FLORA; MAMMALS; OCCURRENCE; PECONIC RIVER; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD]

1162. Peconic Associates,Inc; Suffolk Environmental Consulting,Inc (1995): Draft Environmental Impact Statement, relating to the proposed Finfish Aquaculture Project For the Production of Summer Flounder (Paralichthys dentatus). 4 volumes (including addendum and appendices). Paged by sections.

(Riverhead Free Library, reference desk)

<Location: Southold (hatchery), Gardiners Bay, southeast of Plum Island (grow-out), Greenport (processing). Mariculture Technologies proposes rearing of summer flounder from egg to market size, to offset declining natural stocks. Locations and type of operations (e.g. culturing and processing) are described in detail. A life history of the summer flounder is included. Baseline field surveys were conducted at Gardiners Bay, the proposed pen site, which included (1) a dive study (Sept 7-9 1994), reporting some minimal biota observations; (2) hydrographic survey (Oct 4, 1994), assessing current velocity and direction; (3) water quality analysis, assessing T,S, nutrients and oxygen; (4) a benthic analysis of 20 stations at the net pen site, using cores and grabs. Polychaetes comprised as much as 40-80% of the infauna (13 errant species and 20 sedentary species listed. The complete species list of benthic infauna [86 species] is presented in a later chapter); and (5) a sediment analysis measuring TOC and total solids. One chapter discusses fish genetics, and predator and disease control. Lists of the invertebrate and finfish species actually or potentially occurring at the Gardiners Bay site are given, indicating those species that have been confirmed in dive surveys. Wildlife (turtle and mammal) information is cited from Okeanos. Abundance and presence data is tabulated for 86 infaunal species (data sheets for the 20 stations surveyed are included in appendix). A representative food web for Gardiners Bay is described. Appendix contains information on acoustic seal deterrent devices. Flora and fauna (non-marine) at the hatchery site in Southold are listed; observed species are indicated. Aesthetic an financial aspects are discussed. MJA>

<<Very voluminous report. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BENTHOS; BIRDS; CURRENTS; FISH; FLOUNDER; FLUKE; GARDINERS BAY; GREENPORT; HATCHERY; INVERTEBRATES; JUVENILES; MAMMALS; MARICULTURE; ORGANIC; OXYGEN; PHYSICAL; PLUM ISLAND; PREDATION; SALINITY; SEALS; SEDIMENT; SOUTHOLD; STOCK; TEMPERATURE; TURTLES]

1163. En-Consultants,Inc (1988): Cross River Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Response to Public Commentary. (author and year conjectured). paged by sections.

(Riverhead Free Library, reference desk)

<Site located on Sawmill Creek, northeast of Riverhead. Appendix includes an ecological report by Robert W Johnson, submitted to En-Consultants (the assumed principal preparer of the DEIS), dated June 14, 1988 (the assumed publication year of the response). Observations on vegetation and birds from surveys conducted in April and May 1988 are reported. Vegetation is briefly described (heavy stands of Phragmites are noted). A detailed list of observed birds is presented. Some fish, but few frogs and no toads or salamanders were observed. A number of eastern box turtles occurred on the site. Johnson concludes by characterizing the site "as fairly sterile escept for box turtles and orioles. I have no explanation except perhaps the poor soils and nature of the present plant community". FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<unable to locate original DEIS. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; DEIS; FLORA; FROGS; PECONIC RIVER; PHRAGMITES; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SAWMILL CREEK; SOIL; SPECIES COMPOSITION; TURTLES]

1164. Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers (1990): Town of Shelter Island. Draft Solid Waste Management Plan. Generic Environmental Impact Statement. 3 volumes (report plus two appendices), paged by sections.

(files of Shelter Island Town Hall and files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)

<Only minimal ecological information presented. Report contains 2 maps of the marine and freshwater wetlands situated in the township. Dominant plants are either Phragmites communis or Spartina alterniflora. Acreages for the marine wetlands are given. Shell Beach, a heavily disturbed pebble beach, is an important nesting site for Least Terns (10-30 pairs since 1982) and Piping Plovers (1-2 pairs in 1983/84). Appendix contains list of endangered, threatened and special concern species for New York State, unspecific to Shelter Island. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FLORA; GEIS; MAP; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; SHELTER ISLAND; TERN]

1165. Holzmacher,McLendon and Murrell PC; H2M (1990): Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Hay Beach Section 9. paged by sections.

(files of Shelter Island Justice Hall and files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton)

<Proposed site located on Upper Beach, south of Cornelius Point, Shelter Island. Two dominant vegetative communities are reported (species lists). Appendix includes a list of plants (wetlands flora) and animals (mammals, birds, amphibia, invertebrates) either identified at the project site (asterisk) or expected to utilize the site due to their occurrence in adjacent properties. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; FAUNA; FLORA; HAY BEACH; INVERTEBRATES; MAMMALS; SHELTER ISLAND; WETLANDS]

1166. Group for the South Fork (1989): Draft Shelter Island Resource Inventory. unpaged.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VI A1)

<Standardized brief (one page per location) notes on geologic features, soils, water resources, significant habitats, developmental constraints, acreage, existing land use, and zoning for numerous locations on Shelter Island. No species information. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; GEOLOGY; HABITAT; LAND USE; SHELTER ISLAND; SOIL]

1167. Johnson,Peter L; Open Space Institute (1970): Open Space Action Recommendation for the Conservation Advisory Council, Town of Shelter Island, New York. 60 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VI A2)

<Suggests areas for land use regulation and aquisition. Describes existing open space, including Sachems Neck-Mashomack Point. No species information given. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; LAND USE; MASHOMACK; SHELTER ISLAND]

1168. Suffolk County Planning Commission (1986): Town of Shelter Island Planning Study. Planning, Environmental Investigations and Analysis. 101 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VI A3)

<Chapter on significant habitats, very general (includes map, plotting formerly connected tidal wetlands; tidal wetlands meadows; coastal shoals, bars and mudflats; freshwater wetlands; significant coastal fish and wildlife habitats, as identified by DOS, and surface waters. Brief description of Mashomack Preserve. No species lists. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; FRESHWATER; HABITAT; MASHOMACK; PLANNING; SHELTER ISLAND; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE]

1169. Clover Corporation (1988): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Private Residence [Tuthill Drive, Shelter Island]. Type I Action. 120 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VI A5)

<Location of site: Tuthill Drive, Corner of Ram Island Drive, Ram Island, adjacent to Coecles Harbor. Field investigations on flora were conducted in July and Aug 1988: Upland forest, transitional vegetation and tidal wetlands found (vegetation map and species lists). Faunal lists compiled from on-site investigation and literature sources. Observed fauna are indicated. Least Tern and Piping Plover may be utilizing site; no breeding is observed, however. Two species of turtles have been observed in adjacent Coecles Harbor. An osprey nest is located on the small peninsula south of the site. MJA>

<<3 pages of references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; BREEDING; COECLES HARBOR; FAUNA; FLORA; FOREST; OSPREY; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; SHELTER ISLAND; TERN; TURTLES; WETLANDS]

1170. Szepatowski Associates,Inc (1989): Village of Southampton, NY. Wetlands Protection Program. Action Plan and Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement. paged by sections.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII C1)

<Contains descriptions of 9 village wetlands (towards South Shore), featuring wetland maps and vegetation species lists for each location. Appendix contains NYS Coastal Zone Management habitat rating forms. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[COASTAL WATERS; DEIS; FLORA; HABITAT; MAP; SOUTH SHORE; SOUTHAMPTON; WETLANDS]

1171. Allee King Rosen and Fleming,Inc; Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1986): Village of Southampton Planning/Impact Study. paged by section.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII C2)

<Contains chapter on wetlands, almost identical with Szepatowski, 1989 (SEE REF #1170). 9 wetlands, lying towards the South Shore are described with maps and species lists. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEIS; FLORA; HABITAT; MAP; SOUTH SHORE; SOUTHAMPTON; WETLANDS]

1172. Suffolk County Planning Commission (1990): North Haven Open Space Study. manuscript, 11 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII D5)

<Reports observations from field surveys conducted in April 1990, to identify changes in land use since 1984. Contains a map of natural habitats on the peninsula (7 category legend). 22 subject parcels were grouped into 10 areas, and are shown on a map of prioritized open space recommendations. Acreage, developmental constraints and predominant habitats are listed individually for each area. No species information. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[HABITAT; LAND USE; NORTH HAVEN]

1173. Suffolk County Planning Department (1973): Master Plan-North Haven. 31 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII D6)

<contains wetland map. No species information. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[DEVELOPMENT; NORTH HAVEN; WETLANDS]

1174. McCrosky-Reuter (1986): Local Waterfront Revitalization Program Report. Village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, New York. 393 pages.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII E2)
<The local waterfront revitalization program (LWRP) identifies problems and opportunities, establishes local policies responsive to the community's needs and compatible with the broad state politics, develops a generalized land and water use plan, and provides a program for management, regulation and implementation of that plan. Report contains chapter on fish and wildlife, describing the Sag Harbor and Northwest Harbor Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Sag Harbor Cove and its various arms provide winter feed and cover for about 10,000 waterfowl annually (scaup, black duck, mallard, Canada goose, etc.). There is a need for expanded waterfowl breeding habitat. Endangered and threatended species are noted. 95% of Sag Harbor Cove has a healthy stand of Spartina alterniflora. FROM AUTHORS, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; DUCKS; FISH; HABITAT; NORTH HAVEN; SAG HARBOR; SPARTINA; WATERFOWL; WETLANDS; WILDLIFE]

1175. Environmental Management Group,Inc (1995): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hedgerow Subdivision [Village of East Hampton]. paged by sections.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII F1)
<Site located south of David's Lane in East Hampton. Site is an old, fallow farm. Lists of vegetation and wildlife do not distinguish between actually observed and expected species. Wetlands (Hook Pond) abutt the site. Appendix contains photos of vegetation occurring on site. MJA>
<<extensive appendix, containing SEIS, DEIS (SEE REF #1176), and FEIS for Hook Mill Redevelopment Proposal, and Memorandum in opposition to the proposal. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; HOOK POND; SPECIES LISTS; WETLANDS]

1176. Inter-Science Research Associates,Inc (1985): Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hook Mill Complex Reconstruction, Situate Village of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. 78 pages (plus appendices).
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: PLANNING STUDIES VII F1)
<Site located in southern East Hampton. Vegetation on the site and the Hook Pond watershed comprises two associations: Disturbed vegetation, and freshwater wetlands. Contains list of plant species identified on-site. Wildlife lists were prepared from on-site observations and literature>
<<reference is contained as appendix of REF #1175. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FAUNA; FLORA; HOOK POND; SPECIES LISTS; VEGETATION; WETLANDS]

1177. Engelhardt,George P (1914): Amblystoma of Long Island. Copeia 8, .
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Record of A jeffersonianum from Montauk. A note is made that A. tigrinum (Tiger Salamander) is occasionally found on Long Island. MJA>
<<Spelling of genus name adopted from author (should be: Ambystoma). Unable to read page numbers. SUNYSB library has only Copeia volumes 1930-present. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; AMPHIBIA; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; SALAMANDERS; TIGER SALAMANDER]

1178. Engelhardt,George P; Nichols,JT; Latham,Roy A; Murphy,Robert Cushman (1915): Long Island Snakes. Copeia 17, .
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<11 species described. Garter snake at Orient: earliest spring record is March 15, unusually late record is Dec 10, 1913. Brown snake not common in Orient Point district. Grass snake taken at East Hampton. Milk Snake from Orient. Hog Nose Snake abundant along South Shore of LI, all the way to Montauk Point. MJA>
<<Unable to read page numbers. SUNYSB library only has volumes 1930-present. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; REPTILES; SNAKES]

1179. Engelhardt,George P (1917): Another Long Island Record for Ambystoma jeffersonianum. Copeia 50, 98-99.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)

<Three specimens found on Aug 26, 1917 under old boards along the margin of a small, round pond, about 1/4 mile north of the Hither Plain Life Saving Station at Montauk. Coloration is described. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; MONTAUK; PONDS; SALAMANDERS]

1180. Latham,Roy A (1918): Hibernating Toads on Long Island. Copeia 62, 88.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Record of nine hibernating Bufo fowleri, excavated during garden work at Orient. The writer has record of individuals hibernating at a depth of 8-12 inches at Orient. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; HIBERNATION; ORIENT; TOADS]

1181. Schlauch,Frederick C (1968): The Indigenous Chelonians of Suffolk County, Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(1), 4-5.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<7 species described. Records of Chrysemys picta picta from Calverton, Chlydra serpentina serpentina from Great Pond in Southold, Clemmys guttata in North Sea region, Southampton, and Terrapene carolina carolina through most of Suffolk County. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[LONG ISLAND; NORTH SEA; ORIENT; REPTILES; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; TURTLES]

1182. Overton,Frank (1914): The Frogs and Toads of Long Island. Brooklyn Museum Quarterly 1(1), .
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<General summary (no references). Peconic River drainage not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<reprinted in Engelhardtia, 1968, Vol 1(1): 6-9. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FROGS; LONG ISLAND; TOADS]

1183. Latham,Roy A (1968): Notes on the Common Snapping Turtle on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(2), 18.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Species is described as being abundant on eastern Long Island. In a pre-1920 winter, a freshwater pond behind Gardiners Bay beach at Orient was flooded with sea water, which led to more than 100 Snapping Turtles of Various sizes leaving the pond, where they had been hibernating. The average number of eggs laid per complement is 24-25. A set in the authors collection contains 26 eggs, taken at Mattituck on 26 June 1938. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; EGGS; GARDINERS BAY; HIBERNATION; MATTITUCK; ORIENT; PONDS; SALINITY; TURTLES]

1184. Latham,Roy A (1968): The Four-Toed Salamander on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(3), 24.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Records at Greenport, Orient, Montauk, Sag Harbor, Calverton. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CALVERTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT; MONTAUK; ORIENT; SAG HARBOR; SALAMANDERS]

1185. Hinderstein,Barry (1968): Some Noteworthy Salamander Records from Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(3), 25-27.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Dated records of 10 species, many from eastern LI locations. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CALVERTON; CUTCHOGUE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT; MONTAUK; ORIENT; SAG HARBOR; SALAMANDERS; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHOLD]

1186. Latham,Roy A (1968): Common Snapping Turtles in Combat. Engelhardtia 1(3), 28.

(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Combat observations from Reed Pond, East Hampton. Besides by the author, combat was watched by 7 Eastern Painted Turtles. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; REED POND; REPTILES; TURTLES]

1187. Schlauch,Frederick C (1968): Some Comments on the Occurrence of the Bullfrog on Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(3), 33.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Species was observed in Riverhead and Southold Township (incl. Peconic River). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FROGS; OCCURRENCE; PECONIC RIVER; RIVERHEAD; SOUTHOLD]

1188. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1968): Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(4), 34-38.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Check list for 10 Caudata, 10 Salienta, 12 Serpentes, and 7 Chelonia species. Two tables summarize occurrence on Fishers Island, Gardiners Island, Shelter Island, South Fork, and North Fork (among other locations). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERS ISLAND; FROGS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NORTH FORK; REPTILES; SALAMANDERS; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTH FORK; TOADS; TURTLES]

1189. Latham,Roy A (1968): Notes on the Mole Salamanders of Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(4), 38.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, Bridgehampton: FLORA/FAUNA II E6)
<Records from Montauk, Orient, Mattituck, Greenport, Shelter Island>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; ORIENT; SALAMANDERS; SHELTER ISLAND]

1190. Biasetti,Steven Leonard (1990): Action Plan for Continued Survival of the Eastern Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum) on Long Island, New York. Masters Project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Environmental Management degree in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies of Duke University; 58 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, FLORA/FAUNA II E5)
<Species is a New York State endangered species and occurs only on Long Island. Life history is described. Human activities threaten survival of species. Survey of active breeding sites is proposed. Threats to survival and measures mitigating habitat destruction are discussed. Habitat enhancement and salamander introduction to previously-inhabited or potential habitat areas may be beneficial. Salamander fauna on Long Island is reviewed. Eastern Long Island is mentioned. MJA>
<<4 pages of references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; DEVELOPMENT; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HABITAT; LONG ISLAND; MANAGEMENT; RARE; SALAMANDERS; SURVIVAL; TIGER SALAMANDER]

1191. Klemens,Michael W (1989): The Impact of the Proposed Atlantic Golf Club Development on the Eastern Tiger Salamander. manuscript, 6 pages.
(files of The Group For The South Fork, FLORA/FAUNA II E5)
<Reports observations (made in August 1989) on four kettle type wetlands occurring on Equinox Farms, Southampton, the proposed site. Shorts Pond was not included in the survey as it does not appear to be suitable habitat due to its size, potential fish population, number of turtles, and permanent nature. Local vegetation is described briefly. No amphibians were observed in the survey (although one wetland is a confirmed breeding site for the species), two Painted Turtles were seen. The development as proposed should not affect the present status of the species. Management guidelines are given. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; REPTILES; SALAMANDERS; SOUTHAMPTON; TIGER SALAMANDER]

1192. Cryan,John F; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1984): 1984 Tiger salamander report. Endangered Species Unit, NYSDEC. 28 pages.
<<cited in Biasetti, 1990 (SEE REF #1190). Not verified.>>
[AMPHIBIA; ENDANGERED; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SALAMANDERS; TIGER SALAMANDER]

1193. Ditmars,RL (1905): The batrachians of the vicinity of New York City. American Museum Journal 5(4), .
<<cited in REF #1190. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[INCOMPLETE; BATRACHIANS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

1194. Sherwood,WL (1895): Salamanders found in the vicinity of New York City. Linn. Soc. 1894-95(7), .
<<cited in REF #1190. Not verified whether concerned with Peconics.>>
[INCOMPLETE; AMPHIBIA; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SALAMANDERS]

1195. Glasser,Robert B (1968): Two Additional Records of the Musk Turtle from Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(1), 14.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of two species from Peconic River, at Manorville and Calverton. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CALVERTON; MANORVILLE; PECONIC RIVER; REPTILES; TURTLES]

1196. Latham,Roy A (1968): Northern Black Racer Attacked by Red-tailed Hawk. Engelhardtia 1(1), 15.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observations from Gardiners Island, April 1918>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; HAWKS; REPTILES; SNAKES]

1197. Latham,Roy A (1968): Occurrence of the Eastern Ribbon Snake on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(1), 15.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Confirmation from Southold and Riverhead. During 70 years of observations, no specimen has ever been found at Orient. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ORIENT; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SNAKES; SOUTHOLD]

1198. Latham,Roy A (1968): Notes on an Eastern Painted Turtle Nesting on Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(1), 10.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observation at Sagg, Southampton on 17 June 1931. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; NESTS; REPTILES; SAGG SWAMP; SOUTHAMPTON; TURTLES]

1199. Latham,Roy A (1968): Some Observations of the Eastern Box Turtle on Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(2), 16.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Set of 5 Box turtle eggs found at Southold in August 1951. Egg laying and escape behavior described. Turtles can cross saltwater of Orient Bay (one mile) successfully. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; NESTS; ORIENT; REPTILES; SOUTHOLD; TURTLES]

1200. Latham,Roy A (1968): Notes on some Hibernating Fowler's Toads [at Orient]. Engelhardtia 1(2), 17.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Two specimens, buried 6 ft deep, excavated at Orient. Further findings at 4 feet. Normal burying depth at Orient is 6 inches. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; HIBERNATION; ORIENT; TOADS]

1201. Latham,Roy A (1968): Notes on the Northern Diamondback Terrapin at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(2), 18.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Largest specimen recorded at Orient measured 8.5 inches. 8-inch individuals are seen almost every year. The large Diamondbacks are females, weighing about 2.5 lbs. Eggs are deposited during the first half of June. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; EGGS; ORIENT; REPTILES; SIZE; TURTLES]

1202. Latham,Roy A (1968): Seasickness in the Eastern box Turtle. Engelhardtia 1(2), 19.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Vomiting and other unusual behavior observed while transferring three specimens from Gardiners Island to Orient in 1919. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; GARDINERS ISLAND; ORIENT; REPTILES; TURTLES]

1203. Latham,Roy A (1968): The Eastern Smooth Green Snake from Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(2), 22.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Summary of occurrences, beginning in 1915 in eastern LI. There arc no records from Southold Township, Shelter Island, or Gardiners Island. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; FRESH POND; GARDINERS ISLAND; NAPEAGUE; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SAG HARBOR; SHELTER ISLAND; SNAKES; SOUTHOLD; THREE MILE HARBOR]

1204. Latham,Roy A (1968): The Northern Brown snake on the North Fork of Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(2), 22.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Population of the species has increased in Southold (due to decrease of other types of snake populations). In Orient in 1967, four records of the species were found, and only one record of the eastern Garter Snake. Latest record for Brown Snake ant Orient was found on 13 Nov. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[NORTH FORK; ORIENT; POPULATION; REPTILES; SNAKES; SOUTHOLD]

1205. Ziminski,Stanley W (1968): An Additional Record of the Eastern Mud Turtle from Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(3), 28.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record from Hampton Bays. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[HAMPTON BAYS; REPTILES; SOUTH FORK; TURTLES]

1206. Latham,Roy A (1968): Notes on the Eating of May Beetles by a Fowler's Toad. Engelhardtia 1(3), 29.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observations, made over two months, at Orient. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; DIETS; INSECTS; ORIENT; TOADS]

1207. Latham,Roy A (1968): The Northern Red-Bellied Snake on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(3), 29.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species extremely rare on eastern LI. Records from Sweezy Pond, Round Pond and south of the Peconic River (1924-1940). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CALVERTON; PECONIC RIVER; RARE; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; ROUND POND; SAG HARBOR; SNAKES; SWEEZY POND]

1208. Latham,Roy A (1968): The Northern Cricket Frog on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(3), 33.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Small colony recorded from seepage of Swan Pond in 1928, and one specimen in Moores Woods at Greenport. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CALVERTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FROGS; GREENPORT; SWAN POND]

1209. Schlauch,Frederick C; Hinderstein,Barry; Glasser,Robert B; Conway,Michael; Wismann,Kim (1968): Long Island Herpetological Society Field Trip, Number Two [to Calverton]. Engelhardtia 1(4), 41.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observations on snakes, turtles and toads, made by nine persons on 22 Sept. 1968 at Calverton, within the Peconic River Drainage. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CALVERTON; PECONIC RIVER; REPTILES; SNAKES; TOADS; TURTLES]

1210. Latham,Roy A (1968): The Eastern Gray Treefrog on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 1(4), 42.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species less common on Orient Peninsula than elsewhere in eastern LI. First calling record on 23 Feb at Southold, latest on 17 Oct at Greenport. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BEHAVIOR; FROGS; GREENPORT; ORIENT; SEASONALITY; SOUTHOLD]

1211. Latham,Roy A; Schlauch,Frederick C (1969): Notes on the Water Snakes of Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(1), 1.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Individuals of the Montauk region are of a dull, unbanded coloration (untypical), while those of the Southold area are of bright, banded coloration . Between 1915 and 1952, Latham observed approximately 100 individuals at Montauk, in the regions of Fresh Pond and Reed Pond. In Southold, Latham has observed only about 11 individuals. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FRESH POND; MONTAUK; REED POND; REPTILES; SNAKES; SOUTHOLD]

1212. Latham,Roy A (1969): Eastern Box Turtle Eats Green Oak Gall. Engelhardtia 2(1), 1.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observation from Riverhead. Gall contained minute insect larvae. Turtles eat galls during June, but not in autumn. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIETS; INSECTS; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SEASONALITY; TURTLES]

1213. Latham,Roy A (1969): Turtle Remains Found in Prehistoric Indian Sites on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(1), 6.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Annotated list of turtles (5 species) recorded from archaeological sites on East End, spanning about 40 years of observations. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CALVERTON; CUTCHOGUE; HISTORY; MONTAUK; ORIENT; PREHISTORIC; REPTILES; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; TURTLES]

1214. Latham,Roy A (1969): Observations made by Frederick Chase on the Gull Islands. Engelhardtia 2(2), 9.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review of bird and other faunal observations made by the keeper of the light house. Ducks and snakes are mentioned. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DUCKS; GULL ISLAND; REPTILES; SNAKES]

1215. Latham,Roy A (1969): Spotted Turtle on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(2), 10.

(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species most numerous in the North Sea area of Southampton Township, the Northwest Woods region of East Hampton township, and the Moores Woods section of Greenport, Southold Township. Most usual habitat consists of wet woodlands and shallow swampy grounds. Some lengths of specimens are reported. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; EAST HAMPTON; FOREST; REPTILES; SOUTHAMPTON; SOUTHOLD; SWAMP; TURTLES]

1216. Latham,Roy A (1969): Green Frogs at the Montauk Point Region of Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(2), 10.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species abundant in swamps and ponds in above region. Dozens were observed on 4 Aug 1968 on a section of Montauk Point Blvd. Frogs appear to have some tolerance of salt. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; AMPHIBIA; FROGS; MONTAUK; SWAMP]

1217. Latham,Roy A (1969): Notes on Barn Swallows Nesting at Orient and Gardiners Island, New York. Engelhardtia 2(2), 12.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Notes on a nesting pair at Orient in 1950 and a specimen on Gardiners Island in 1922. Other dates are mentioned. All Barn Swallow nests observed except one were one-season nests. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; ORIENT; SWALLOWS]

1218. Latham,Roy A (1969): Some Previously Unpublished Herpetological Records from Eastern Long Island, I. Engelhardtia 2(2), 14.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of Fowler's Toad, Eastern Garter Snake, Four-Toed Salamander, Northern Black Racers and Wood Frogs from various locations, including Orient, Laurel, Hayground and East Hampton. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FROGS; HAYGROUND; LAUREL; ORIENT; REPTILES; SALAMANDERS; SNAKES; TOADS]

1219. Latham,Roy A (1969): Albino Birds Noted on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(3), 15.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Albinism is more frequent in the Robin than in any other species of bird. 13 other species are mentioned, primarily from Orient region. Sag Harbor, Mattituck, Flanders and East Marion mentioned as well. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ALBINISM; BIRDS; EAST MARION; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS; MATTITUCK; ORIENT; SAG HARBOR; UNUSUAL]

1220. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1969): Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island, First Supplement. Engelhardtia 2(3), 16.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review. Records of Hyla versicolor versicolor from Montauk, Shelter Island, Orient Peninsula, Greenport, Southold, and Mattituck; and Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum from Shelter Island. 4 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FROGS; GREENPORT; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; ORIENT; SALAMANDERS; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; TIGER SALAMANDER]

1221. Latham,Roy A (1969): Additional Notes on the Occurrence of the Northern Cricket Frog on Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(3), 17.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Records of this species in the seepage of Swan Pond, between Calverton and Manorville in 1928, at Moores Woods (Greenport) in 1929, and in Great Pond (Southold) in 1924. the species is not common on eastern Long Island. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CALVERTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FROGS; GREAT POND; GREENPORT; MANORVILLE; MOORES WOODS; SOUTHOLD; SWAN POND]

1222. Latham,Roy A (1969): Notes on the Eastern Worm Snake on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(3), 17.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of one specimen, taken from the shore of a small pond within the eastern limits of the village of Riverhead on 2 June 1938. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[RARE; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SNAKES]

1223. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1969): 1968 Long Island Herpetological Records. Engelhardtia 2(4), 22-27.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Summary of occurrences for the year, noting date, lacation and observer. Locations on eastern Long Island mentioned frequently. 22 species listed. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HERPETOLOGY; LONG ISLAND; OCCURRENCE; REPTILES; SEASONALITY]

1224. Schlauch,Frederick C (1969): A Large Stinkpot Found on Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(4), 27.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Unusually large specimen (carapace length of 4.94 inches) found in Peconic River on 14 Sept 1969. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[PECONIC RIVER; REPTILES; SIZE; TURTLES]

1225. Latham,Roy A (1969): The Chipping Sparrow at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(4), 28-29.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Once one of the most common summer resident birds of Orient, this species has become one of the rarest. Data on arrival and departure, nesting schedule and unusual abundances are given. An unusually great abundance was noted during 1910, with 150 individuals noted on 15 May, 300 on 22 May and 200 on 29 May. The decline of the horse is believed to be the main reason for the plight of the species. The Song Sparrow, formerly common, has similarly become rare at Orient. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BIRDS; NESTS; ORIENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SPARROW]

1226. Latham,Roy A (1969): The Green Heron at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 2(4), 30.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<The species was formerly a common summer resident at Orient, but has been in decline since the 1940's. Arrival, departure and nesting data is reviewed. No Green Herons were observed at Orient during 1969. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; HERON; NESTS; ORIENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS]

1227. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1969): Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Second Supplement. Engelhardtia 2(4), 32-33.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review. Records of Acris crepitans crepitans from Sag Harbor; Rana clamitans melanota from Montauk Point; Carphophis amoenus amoenus from Riverhead; Coluber constrictor constrictor from Shelter Island (Smith Estate); Sternotherus odoratus from Mattituck to Greenport, and Orient and Gardiners Island; and Clemmys guttata from Gardiners Island. 10 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; GREENPORT; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; ORIENT; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; TOADS; TURTLES]

1228. Latham,Roy A (1970): The Mourning Dove at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(1), 1.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Summary of abundances at Orient. Population is increasing. From 1900 to 1920 the species was very uncommon; by 1925 occurrences had become regular. In recent years, the daily number of Mourning Doves at the ground feeding plot on the author's farm has generally ranged from 10-20. Nesting is described. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DOVES; ORIENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS]

1229. Latham,Roy A (1970): The Eastern spadefoot on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(1), 1.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species records from various locations on North and South Fork (1924 to 1958). Last record of the species was noted on 28 June 1958 in the Sound Ave region north of Mattituck. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FROGS; MATTITUCK; SPECIES VULNERABILITY]

1230. Latham,Roy A (1970): The Spotted Sandpiper at Orient. Engelhardtia 3(1), 3.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review of personal historic records indicate that the species was a regular summer resident at Orient. Arrival and departure dates noted. Although species still exists on eastern Long Island, author has no records of breeding or transience at Orient since 1951. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; MIGRATION; ORIENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; SANDPIPERS]

1231. Latham,Roy A (1970): The Pickerel Frog on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(1), 11.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<No records from Orient. Occurrences recorded during years prior to 1950 from Greenport, Great Pond, Southold, Deep Pond, Laurel, Hallocks Pond, Riverhead, grassy ponds in Sag Harbor area, Shinnecock Hills, Fresh Pond and Reed Pond (both Motauk). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; DEEP POND; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FRESH POND; FROGS; GREAT POND; GREENPORT; HALLOCKS POND; LAUREL; MONTAUK; RARE; REED POND; RIVERHEAD; SAG HARBOR; SHINNECOCK HILLS; SOUTHOLD]

1232. Schlauch,Frederick C (1970): A Brood of Eastern Garter Snakes from a Specimen Collected at the Montauk Region of Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(1), 11.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<35 young, produced by specimen captured in vicinity of Oyster Pond. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; JUVENILES; MONTAUK; OYSTER POND; REPTILES; SNAKES]

1233. Latham,Roy A (1970): The Use of Turtles for Food by Man on Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(1), 17.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Anecdotal observations on snapping turtles and eastern box turtles used as food. Observations from Montauk and Southold. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FOOD; MONTAUK; REPTILES; SOUTHOLD; TURTLES]

1234. Latham,Roy A (1970): Notes on the Sparrow Hawk [at Orient]. Engelhardtia 3(1), 21.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Rare at Orient from 1900 to 1920, this species has become common and roosts under eaves and in buildings. Feeding habits are described. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[ABUNDANCE; BIRDS; FEEDING; HAWKS; ORIENT]

1235. Burnley,John M; Schlauch,Frederick C (1970): Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(2), 22-28.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<contains 151 references. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIBLIOGRAPHY; HERPETOLOGY; LONG ISLAND; REPTILES]

1236. Latham,Roy A (1970): The Diets of Shrikes on Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(3), 29.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Diet includes frogs, toads (Fowler's Toad) and snakes. Observations from Orient. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; DIETS; FROGS; ORIENT; REPTILES; SNAKES; TOADS]

1237. Latham,Roy A (1970): Notes on the Nests and Foods of Long-Eared Owls at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 3(3), 29.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of two Asio otus nesting at Orient. Food items of young owl included meadow and deer mice, cottontail rabbit and eastern garter snake. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DIETS; MAMMALS; NESTS; ORIENT; SNAKES]

1238. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1970): 1969 Long Island Herpetological Records. Engelhardtia 3(4), 36-40.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records for 23 species, noting date, location and observer. Eastern Long Island locations mentioned repeatedly. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HERPETOLOGY; OCCURRENCE; REPTILES; SEASONALITY]

1239. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1970): Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Third Supplement. Engelhardtia 3(4), 43.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review. Records of Scaphiopus holbrooki at Orient, Mattituck, Three Mile Harbor, Montauk, and Sag Harbor; Rana palustris at Greenport, Southold, Laurel, Hallocks Pond, Shelter Island, Gardiners Island, and Fishers Island; and Rana pipiens at Orient and Water Mill. 6 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERS ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; GREENPORT; HALLOCKS POND; HERPETOLOGY; LAUREL; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; SAG HARBOR; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; THREE MILE HARBOR; TOADS; WATER MILL]

1240. Latham,Roy A (1970): Notes on Red-Tailed Hawks on Shelter Island. Engelhardtia 3(4), 44.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of two pairs nesting during spring 1941. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; HAWKS; NESTS; SHELTER ISLAND]

1241. Burnley,John M (1971): Early Date Records of Amphibians and Reptiles on Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(1), 1-7.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of 38 species. Occurrences in eastern Long Island are noted frequently. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CALVERTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT; MATTITUCK; MONTAUK; PECONIC; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHOLD]

1242. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Whip-Poor-Will on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(1), 8.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Rare species at Orient. Earliest arrival during 1900-1969 was 27. April. Feeding habits described. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FEEDING; MIGRATION; ORIENT; RARE]

1243. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Milk Snake on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(1), 9.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review of personal records. Snake was distributed in small numbers on North Fork. Several records in dunes south of Long Island Sound at Southold. Species never observed on Gardiners Island. Prior to 1950, the species was not uncommon on South Fork. One locality where species was most often observed around 1960 was Cranberry Bog east of Sweezy Pond, Riverhead. Snake was fairly common on Shelter Island. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; NORTH FORK; REPTILES; SHELTER ISLAND; SNAKES; SOUTH FORK; SOUTHOLD]

1244. Latham,Roy A (1971): Notes on the Eastern Painted Turtle on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(2), 10.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Seemingly the most abundant and evenly distribted turtle on eastern Long Island, including the area from Montauk to Riverhead, the North Fork, Shelter Island, and other outlying islands. Some life history and anecdotal information from Orient is presented. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; NORTH FORK; ORIENT; REPTILES; SOUTH FORK; TURTLES]

1245. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Northern Spring Peeper at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(2), 11.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<A 48-year record, covering the period fromn 1921 to 1968 of the first Spring Peeper calls heard annually. Earliest record is 11 March, latest 15 April. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BEHAVIOR; FROGS; ORIENT; SEASONALITY]

1246. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1971): Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Fourth Supplement. Engelhardtia 4(2), 12.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review. Records of Bufo woodhousei fowleri from Three Mile Harbor; Hyla crucifer crucifer from Water Mill; Natrix sipedon sipedon from Southold and Montauk; Lampropeltis triangulum from Montauk, East Hampton, North Haven, Three Mile Harbor and Shelter Island; Terrapene caroline caroline in vicinity of Flanders; and Malaclemys terrapin terrapin from Hubbards Creek. 6 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FLANDERS; HERPETOLOGY; HUBBARDS CREEK; MONTAUK; NORTH HAVEN; REPTILES; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHOLD; THREE MILE HARBOR; TOADS; TURTLES; WATER MILL]

1247. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Eastern Hognose Snake on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(2), 13.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<One of the common snakes of eastern LI. Abundant in Orient from 1890 to 1900, it has become completely unknown by 1912 (last record) due to decimation by humans. In 1900, the species was fairly common on Great Gull, Plum, Gardiners and Shelter Islands. Records from other loclities are noted. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[GARDINERS ISLAND; GREENPORT; GULL ISLAND; NAPEAGUE; ORIENT; PLUM ISLAND; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; SNAKES; SOUTHOLD]

1248. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Bullfrog on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(2), 14.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)

<Review of historic distribution prior to 1940. Bullfrog was very common in the ponds aroud Sag Harbor and Bridgehampton. Records from 1910 to 1943 are reported. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BRIDGEHAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FROGS; PONDS; SAG HARBOR]

1249. Latham,Roy A (1971): A Wolf Fish Taken off East Hampton, Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(2), 13.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of a specimen of Anarhichas lupus taken on 15 May 1971. Probably taken in Atlantic Ocean (location not specified further). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ATLANTIC OCEAN; EAST HAMPTON; FISH; RARE]

1250. Burnley,John M; Schlauch,Frederick C (1971): Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; First Bibliography. Engelhardtia 4(2), 15-16.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<35 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIBLIOGRAPHY; HERPETOLOGY; LONG ISLAND; REPTILES]

1251. Latham,Roy A (1971): Material in the Nests of Ospreys. Engelhardtia 4(2), 16.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Snake and turtle remains, among others, found in nests. Includes observations from tree nests at Orient and ground nests on Gardiners Island. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; ORIENT; OSPREY; REPTILES; SNAKES; TURTLES]

1252. Burnley,John M (1971): Late Date Records of Amphibians and Reptiles on Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(3), 17-22.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<List of records for 37 species. No records for months before September are included. Locations on eastern Long Island are mentioned frequently. MJA>
<<27 references cited. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HERPETOLOGY; OCCURRENCE; REPTILES; SEASONALITY; SPECIES LISTS]

1253. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1971): 1970 Long Island Herpetological Records. Engelhardtia 4(4), 24-29.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Summary. Records for 27 species, noting date, location and observer. Locations on eastern Long Island mentioned frequently. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; HERPETOLOGY; REPTILES]

1254. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Turkey Vulture at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 32.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Usually spring and summer visitants at Orient; however some have remained into late fall and winter. Menhaden, used as fertilizer on fields, used to attract the birds. Some dates of specimens recorded at Orient are given from 1904-1962. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FISH; MENHADEN; MIGRATION; ORIENT; SEASONALITY; VULTURES]

1255. Latham,Roy A (1971): Dead Wood Turtles Found on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 32.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Five records of specimen found on beaches of Sound-side eastern Long Island beaches (1919-1926) during "freshets" (=periods when debris from Connecticut rivers washes upon LI shores). All specimen were dead and are likely to have originated from CT. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FRESHETS; HYDROGRAPHY; LONG ISLAND SOUND; REPTILES; STRANDINGS; TURTLES]

1256. Latham,Roy A (1971): Some Records on the Black Vulture on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 33.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species is much less common than Turkey Vulture. Records from Orient and numerous other locations are reported. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; ORIENT; VULTURES]

1257. Kappenberg,Edith; Subsara,William P (1971): Two Winter Records of the Northern Diamondback Terrapin on Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 34.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of one specimen on the shore of Pond of Pines, Napeague, on 21 Feb 1971. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[NAPEAGUE; PONDS; RARE; REPTILES; TERRAPIN; TURTLES]

1258. Latham,Roy A (1971): A Near View of Two Tennessee Warblers at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 34.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of two specimens feeding in Hibiscus syriacus on 7 Sept 1971. The species was not considered common at Orient over many years of observations, but was frequent in Aug and Sept 1971. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FEEDING; ORIENT; RARE; WARBLERS]

1259. Latham,Roy A (1971): Blue Jay Catching Food. Engelhardtia 4(4), 35.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Food-squirreling behavior observed in Blue Jay in November 1971 at Orient. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; FEEDING; ORIENT]

1260. Latham,Roy A (1971): Boring Mollusks in Long Island Waters. Engelhardtia 4(4), 36.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Five species reported. Cyrtopleura costata observed at Long Beach Bay, Orient; Barnea truncata at Orient, Greenport, Southold, Mattituck, Noyack, Sag Harbor, Three Mile Harbor and Gardiners Island; Zirfaea crispata single record in Gardiners Bay at North Sea; and Martesia smithi from log in Long Island Sound at Orient. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BORING MOLLUSCS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS BAY; GARDINERS ISLAND; GREENPORT; LONG ISLAND SOUND; MATTITUCK; MOLLUSCS; NORTH SEA; NOYACK; ORIENT; SAG HARBOR; SHELLFISH; SOUTHOLD; THREE MILE HARBOR]

1261. Latham,Roy A (1971): Northern Spring Peeper Hibernates Near Little Brown Bat. Engelhardtia 4(4), 36.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observation at Greenport, Dec 1944. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BATS; FROGS; GREENPORT; HIBERNATION; MAMMALS]

1262. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Rose-Breasted Grosbeak at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 38.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Average arrival date at Orient, over a period of 50 years, is May 3. One nesting record at Orient for 15 June 1937 and one for East Hampton, 28 June 1933. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; GROSBEAK; MIGRATION; NESTS; ORIENT]

1263. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Bank Swallow on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 41.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Common summer resident on eastern LI. Average arrival date at Orient is May 5. Bank Swallows nest in colonies of 12 to >200 pairs. Species associates with Tree Swallows in fall. Many Bank Swallows were nesting in the bluffs on Gardiners Island in the 1930's. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; ORIENT; SWALLOWS]

1264. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Rough-Winged Swallow on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 41.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species less common than the Bank Swallow. Usually arrives earlier than Bank Swallow and nests in single pairs or groups of up to 12 pairs (record at Orient, 20 June 1931). Records from Shelter Island and bluffs of Jessups Neck, Southampton, noted as well. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; JESSUP'S NECK; NESTS; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTHAMPTON; SWALLOWS]

1265. Burnley,John M; Schlauch,Frederick C (1971): Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; Second Supplement. Engelhardtia 4(4), 42.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<25 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIBLIOGRAPHY; HERPETOLOGY; LONG ISLAND; REPTILES]

1266. Latham,Roy A (1971): Barn Owl Nesting at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 44.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of a nest with four young at a farm at Orient on 26 July 1971. Another record from Gardiners Island from 1922 is given. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; ORIENT; OWL]

1267. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Bald Eagle on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 43.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<In the 1770's before Eagle Neck (located between Long Beach Bay and Little Bay, Orient) was cleared and plowed, three nests of Bald Eagles existed there. In 1890's the species was a permanent resident there. Species was also permanent resident along the Peconic River in 1900 and before, and a regular spring and summer visitant at Orient. Eagles were recorded at Orient every year from 1905 to 1964. None have been noted at Orient since 1964. Some records are reported. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; BREEDING; EAGLES; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GARDINERS ISLAND; LITTLE BAY; LONG BEACH BAY; NESTS; ORIENT; PECONIC]

1268. Schlauch,Frederick C (1971): An Additional Record of the Red-eared Turtle in Suffolk County, New York. Engelhardtia 4(4), 44.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record from Fresh Pond, Montauk on 3 July 1971. Turtle appeared sickly. A record by Latham from 1953 from Riverhead is mentioned. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FRESH POND; MONTAUK; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; TURTLES]

1269. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Eastern Bluebird on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 45-46.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Author first noticed species in 1888 in Orient. Population increased and reached peak of abundance in the early 1900's. This abundance continued to 1925, and for many years prior to 1925, the bluebird was comparable to the robin in abundance and spring migration dates. Several records at Orient of more than 200 specimen are noted. On 5 Oct. 1926, an estimated 2,000 bluebirds passed through Montauk. Other occurrences in other locations on eastern LI are noted. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; BIRDS; BLUEBIRD; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; ORIENT]

1270. Latham,Roy A (1971): Records of the Ringneck Snake on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 46.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<List of occurrences since 1915, at numerous locations. The species is described as "apparently...generally distributed on the east end of Long island but very secretive". FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AQUEBOGUE; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LAUREL; MATTITUCK; ORIENT; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SNAKES; THREE MILE HARBOR]

1271. Schlauch,Frederick C (1971): The Subspecific Status of Leopard Frogs of a Region in the Pine Barrens of Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 47-49.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<36 Rana pipiens were collected in Pine Barrens in vicinity of Manorville, Town of Riverhead and examined moorphometrically and meristically, to determine if the frogs had characteristics with the northern subspecies R.p.pipiens, the southern subspecies R.p.sphenocephala, or integration between these two subspecies. It was found that the R.p. sphenocephala traits were dominant in the Manorville Pine Barrens loction. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FROGS; MANORVILLE; MORPHOMETRICS; PINE BARRENS; POPULATION; SUBSPECIES]

1272. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Wood Frog on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 50.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species was abundant in Moores Woods (Greenport) to the thousands until the end of World War I. Due to draining of the woodlands for mosquito control, numbers have declined drastically. During the past 30 years, only an occasional specimen has been recorded from Moores Woods. Records from several other localities are reported. There are no Orient records. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[EAST HAMPTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT; MONTAUK; MOORES WOODS; MOSQUITO-CONTROL; ORIENT; RIVERHEAD; SAG HARBOR; SHELTER ISLAND; SWAMP]

1273. Latham,Roy A (1971): Notes on the Food of the American Bittern. Engelhardtia 4(4), 50.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Attack on Northern Diamondback Twerrapin observed at Orient in 1928. Other food organisms noted are insects, spiders, crustaceans, Meadow Mice, and sparrows. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; BIRDS; CRUSTACEA; DIETS; INSECTS; MAMMALS; ORIENT; SPIDERS]

1274. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Green Frog on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 51.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review of personal notes. In 1917, the species was common in all swamps and ponds from Calverton to Greenport on the North Fork, and from Calverton to Montauk on the South Fork. However, never as abundant as the Leopard Frog. In 1930's, the Green Frog was still generally common (except at Orient). Cites 1964 record from Plum Island, by someone else, who found them common there. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CALVERTON; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FROGS; GREENPORT; MONTAUK; ORIENT]

1275. Latham,Roy A (1971): Notes on the Snow Goose on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 53.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Lesser Snow Goose is rare and Greater Snow Goose is common on eastern LI. One record of the former at Shelter Island. Most observations are made in Oct and Nov. Largest flock of Snow Geese recorded at Orient contained 150 birds on 16 Nov. 1934. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; GEESE; ORIENT; RARE; SEASONALITY; SHELTER ISLAND]

1276. Latham,Roy A (1971): Some Previously Unpublished Herpetological Records from Eastern Long Island, II. Engelhardtia 4(4), 53.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of Hyla crucifer crucifer at Greenport (Jan. 1939) and nest containing 38 Chelydra serpentina serpentina at Orient (July 1945). MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FROGS; GREENPORT; HERPETOLOGY; ORIENT; REPTILES; TURTLES]

1277. Latham,Roy A (1971): Fishermen Pay Bounty on Turtles. Engelhardtia 4(4), 53.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Anecdote about an interview with a boy on the shore of Sweezy Pond, who was paid by local fishermen to gather turtles and kill them. Species caught were Eastern Painted Turtles, Stinkpots and Mud Turtles. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FISHERIES; POPULATION DYNAMICS; REPTILES; RIVERHEAD; SWEEZY POND; TURTLES]

1278. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Fowler's Toad on Gardiners Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 54.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Anecdotal information that this species and other toads are much less abundant on the island than on the mainland, possibly due to predation by birds and snakes. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; REPTILES; SNAKES; TOADS]

1279. Latham,Roy A (1971): A Northern Spring Peeper Collected in February [at Greenport]. Engelhardtia 4(4), 54.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of one specimen collected on 4 Feb (year not included) in a swamp at Greenport. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FROGS; GREENPORT; SEASONALITY; SWAMP]

1280. Latham,Roy A (1971): Notes on Summering Sea Ducks on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 55.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<No records of sea ducks nesting on Long Island. All ducks that remain on the Island in summer are, in the author's opinion, grounded there by old age or injuries inhibiting flight to their breeding areas north. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BREEDING; DUCKS; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; LONG ISLAND; MIGRATION; NESTS]

1281. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1971): Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Fifth Supplement. Engelhardtia 4(4), 56.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Review. Records of Hyla crucifer crucifer at Greenport, Heterodon platyrhinos at Shelter Island, Coluber constrictor constrictor at Montauk Point, and Chrysemys picta picta at Orient and Shelter Island. 7 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; HERPETOLOGY; MONTAUK; ORIENT; REPTILES; SHELTER ISLAND]

1282. Latham,Roy A (1971): Least Bittern Eats Northern Spring Peeper. Engelhardtia 4(4), 56.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observation in cattail swamp at East Marion in May 1919. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; DIETS; EAST MARION; FROGS; SWAMP]

1283. Latham,Roy A (1971): Notes on the Fowler's Toad at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 57-58.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species common in yards and farms throughout Orient. From May to July there was a steady rhythm of many toads calling. Many were killed or mutilated during the potato digging season in August. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AGRICULTURE; AMPHIBIA; ORIENT; TOADS]

1284. Latham,Roy A (1971): The Leopard Frog on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 4(4), 58.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species is the common frog of Orient and other localities on eastern Long Island. Flag Pond and Willow Pond were the two habitats at Orient where the species was most abundant. Other records from 1909-1949 from other locations are given. Species was common in the White Cedar swamp at Flanders. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; FLAG POND; FLANDERS; FROGS; GREENPORT; MONTAUK; MOORES WOODS; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; OYSTER POND; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; THREE MILE HARBOR; WILLOW POND]

1285. Latham,Roy A (1972): The Red Fox at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(1), 3-4.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Red Fox, White-tailed Deer and Raccoon were three mammals unknown at Orient in 1900. Three species common around 1900, Striped Skunk, Woodchuck and Long-tailed Weasel have completely disappeared from region. Opossum first recorded in 1880's, becoming common by 1900. First Red Fox at Orient observed by author in 1904. Abundant in 1900, the Muskrat became prey for the fox and is now practically exterminated at Orient. Red Fox instrumental in annihilating a colony of 6000 pairs of Common Tern and Roseate Tern on Long Beach. In a local history there is an entry under the year 1753 reporting that an Orient hunter took five foxes in one day on Long Beach, probably Gray Foxes, abundant at that time. Latham's only record of Gray Fox is from April 1897. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DEER; FOX; MAMMALS; MUSKRATS; OCCURRENCE; OPOSSUM; ORIENT; POPULATION DYNAMICS; RACCOON; TERN]

1286. Latham,Roy A (1972): DOR Vertebrates found on a Long Island Road in 1941. Engelhardtia 5(1), 5.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<1 amphibian, 6 reptile, 15 bird, 8 mammal, and 1 marsupial species species noted dead on road (DOR) on Rt 25, from Riverhead to Orient in 1941. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIRDS; FAUNA; LONG ISLAND; MAMMALS; OPOSSUM; REPTILES; TRAFFIC]

1287. Raynor,Gilbert S (1972): An Arctic Horned Owl and a Gyrfalcon Noted on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(2), 8-9.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Records of owl near Hither Hills State Park, and Gyrfalcon at Hook Pond (East Hampton) on 15 Jan. 1972. Other bird observations are included. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; EAST HAMPTON; FALCONS; HITHER HILLS; HOOK POND; MONTAUK; OWL]

1288. Latham,Roy A (1972): The Ruffed Grouse on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(2), 10.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species scattered over eastern LI in 1900, common on the North Fork east to Mill Creek (Southold to Greenport) in 1870. Present in Moores Woods during Civil War period. No records from Orient. Last Record from Shelter Island (Mashomack Pt.) in Oct 1905. Easternmost record on North Fork "in recent years" from Deep Pond (Laurel) in 1925. Other records are noted. MJA>

<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DEEP POND; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; GREENPORT; GROUSE; LAUREL; MOORES WOODS; OCCURRENCE; ORIENT; SOUTHOLD]

1289. Burnley,John M; Schlauch,Frederick C (1972): Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; Third Supplement. Engelhardtia 5(2), 11.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<40 references cited. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; BIBLIOGRAPHY; HERPETOLOGY; LONG ISLAND; REPTILES]

1290. Schlauch,Frederick C; Burnley,John M (1972): Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island, Revised Edition. Engelhardtia 5(3), 13.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<(revised) check list for 9 Caudata, 10 Salienta, 12 Serpentes (Squamata), and 7 Chelonia species. Two tables summarize occurrence on Fishers Island, Gardiners Island, Shelter Island, South Fork, and North Fork (among other locations). Incorporates additional herpetological data since 1968. 7 references cited. MJA>
<<revision of Schlauch and Burnley, 1968 (SEE REF #1188). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; EASTERN LONG ISLAND; FISHERS ISLAND; FROGS; GARDINERS ISLAND; HERPETOLOGY; NORTH FORK; REPTILES; SALAMANDERS; SHELTER ISLAND; SOUTH FORK; SPECIES LISTS; TOADS; TURTLES]

1291. Latham,Roy A (1972): Notes on the Feeding Habits of the Osprey. Engelhardtia 5(4), 18.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Species arrives at Orient in March-April. Fish food invariably Winter Flounder. Diving depth commonly 5 ft, maximum 6-7 ft. Ospreys have been observed to take fish directly from fish traps. Kingfish often taken. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; BIRDS; DIETS; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; KINGFISH; ORIENT; OSPREY]

1292. Latham,Roy A (1972): Notes on the Nesting Habits of the Screech Owl. Engelhardtia 5(4), 20.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Common from 1900-1920 at Orient. Anecdotal observations on nesting. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; NESTS; ORIENT; OWL]

1293. Latham,Roy A (1972): A Record of the Great Gray Owl at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(4), 20.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of a specimen shot by a neighbor on 29 Dec. 1902. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; ORIENT; OWL; RARE]

1294. Stoutenburgh,Paul (1972): An Observation of Common Crows Attacking a Short-Eared Owl [at Cutchogue]. Engelhardtia 5(4), 21.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Aerial harrassment observed at Cutchogue, above bay, in Jan. 1972. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; BIRDS; CROWS; CUTCHOGUE; ORIENT; OWL]

1295. Latham,Roy A (1972): The Northern Black Racer on Eastern Long Island. Engelhardtia 5(4), 22.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Common on eastern half of Long Island prior to 1940. Also common on Gardiners Island. Very few are presently recorded. Size information presented. Species is preyed upon by hawks. Records from numerous localities, from 1921 to 1944, are reported, including a report of a snake eating a Hickory Horned Devil (larva of Citheronia regalis, a rare moth) at Orient. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>

[BIRDS; EAST MARION; GARDINERS ISLAND; INSECTS; MONTAUK; ORIENT; RIVERHEAD; SHELTER ISLAND; SNAKES; SOUTHOLD]

1296. Burnley,John M (1973): Eastern Spadefoots, Scaphiopus holbrooki, found on the South Fork of Long Island during 1973. Engelhardtia 6(1), 10-11.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Record of above species and Hyla versicolor versicolor from Camps Pond, near Deerfield Road, Southampton on June 21, 1973. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[AMPHIBIA; CAMPS POND; FROGS; SOUTHAMPTON]

1297. Latham,Roy A (1973): Notes on the Army Worm Moth, Pseudaletia unipuncta (Haworth), at Orient, Long Island. Engelhardtia 6(1), 15.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<Observations from 1900-1920 at Timothy Fields. Fields not mowed were devoured to the roots by larvae. In 1916, there was a geat invasion of larvae, and, that year, Fowler's Toads were abundant at Orient, especially in the fields infested with Pseudaletia larvae. Notes on birds feeding on fields are included as well. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; DIETS; INSECTS; LARVAE; ORIENT; SEASONALITY; TERRESTRIAL; TOADS]

1298. Gochfeld,Michael (1975): A Review of the Status of the King Rail, Rallus elegans, in the Metropolitan New York Area and Rail Vocalizations. Engelhardtia 6(2), 27-28.
(SUNYSB library, BIO)
<The species is uncommon in the metropolitan New York area. Relatively few records are known on or near Long Island (once at Montauk, twice at Orient). Vocalizations of the King Rail and other rails have been confused with each other. The literature concerning rails is reviewed (16 references), and additional evidence and discussion about vocalizations are presented. FROM AUTHOR, MODIFIED BY MJA>
<<last article published in Engelhardtia. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; LONG ISLAND; MONTAUK; ORIENT; RAILS; VOCALIZATIONS]

1299. Chapman,Frank Michler (1903): An Island Eden [Gardiners Island]. Bird Lore 5(6), 175-183.
(SUNYSB library, STORAGE)
<Bird observations from Gardiners Island. Several facts and peculiarities of the island are noted: the abundance of birds, the presence of species rare or known only as migrants on contiguous land areas, and the departure of some species from the normal habit of their kind (e.g. ground nesting of ospreys). Remarks on several singing bird species and waterfowl are made. Nesting habits of ospreys are discussed to great detail. Two good-sized tern colonies are mentioned. Ten or twelve piping plovers were seen. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BEHAVIOR; BIRDS; GARDINERS ISLAND; NESTS; OSPREY; PIPING PLOVER; RARE; TERN]

1300. Torrey,John (1843): A Flora of the State of New York. Full descriptions of all the indigenous and naturalized plants hitherto discovered in the State; with remarks on their economical and medicinal properties. Vol. 1. 2 vols. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Partt IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) Carroll and Cook, Printers to the Assembly, Albany. 484 (plus 72 plates) pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 2 Vol. 1)
<The whole number of flowering plants hitherto found in the state is about 1450 species, and of ferns and their allies, 60 species belong to New York's flora. The other cryptogamic orders (Musci, Hepaticae, Lichenes, Characeae, and Algae) have not yet been fully determined, as the author finds their number so great "that they could not be included in the two volumes..." The naturalized plants in the state exceed 160 species, mostly introduced from Europe. Besides numerous marine plants, Long Island affords many species that are found in no other part of the State: Clematis ochroleuca, Polygala lutea, Hudsonia ericoides, Drosera filiformis, Ascyrum stans, Arenaria squarrosa, Clitoria Mariana, Eupatorium leucolepis, E. rotundiafolium & aromaticum, Aster spectabilis, Chrysopsis falcata, Coreopsis rosea, Lobelia nutallii, Euphorbia ipecacuanha, Eleocharis tuberculosa, and Panicum verrucosum, Of proper marine phenogamous plants, the shores of Long Island and Staten Island (...) afford about 50 species, none of which are seen

beyond the limits of salt, or at least, brackish waters. Volume 1 describes 58 orders of phaenogamous (flowering) plants: all polypetalous exogenous plants and monopetalous, through Ericaceae. MJA>
<<(SEE ALSO REF #1301). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; HEPATICAE; LICHEN; LONG ISLAND; MUSCI]

1301. Torrey,John (1843): A Flora of the State of New York. Full descriptions of all the indigenous and naturalized plants hitherto discovered in the State; with remarks on their economical and medicinal properties. Vol. 2. 2 vols. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Partt IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) Carroll and Cook, Printers to the Assembly, Albany. 572 (plus 88 plates) pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 2 Vol. 2)
<Volume 2 continues monopetalous plants (from Aquifoliaceae) to end, and describes filices, lycopodiaceae, salviniaceae, and isoetaceae (total of 130 orders covered in both volumes); Alos contains additions and index (orders, general, species, synonyms, and English names) to first and second volume. Numerous plates of individual plant species. MJA>
<<(SEE ALSO REF #1300). NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FERNS; FLORA; NEW YORK]

1302. House,Homer D (1923): Wild Flowers of New York. In Two Parts. Vol. 1. 2 vols. (Series Ed: Clarke,John M.) The University of the State of New York, Albany. 185 (plus 143 plates) pages. (New York State Museum Memoir 15)
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N4 No. 15 pt. 1)
<Individual species descriptions. Remarks on occurrences are very general, including regions outside New York State. Peconics region not mentioned expicitly. MJA>
<<SEE ALSO REF #1303. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DIVERSITY; FLORA; NEW YORK]

1303. House,Homer D (1923): Wild Flowers of New York. In Two Parts. Vol. 2. 2 vols. (Series Ed: Clarke,John M.) The University of the State of New York, Albany. 187-362 (plus plates 144-264); pagination continued from Vol 1 pages. (New York State Museum Memoir 15)
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N4 No. 15 pt. 2)
<Contains species descriptions and index (by species name). Peconics not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<SEE ALSO REF #1302. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FLORA; NEW YORK]

1304. DeKay,JE (1842): Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part IV. Fishes. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Part IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) White and Visscher, Albany. 415 (plus plates) pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 3)
<Only general distributional information. Peconic region not mentioned explicitly. Long Island mentioned occasionally MJA>
<<Fourth of six zoological parts. Plates are published in separate volume: SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 4. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; FISH; NEW YORK]

1305. DeKay,JE (1844): Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part VI Crustacea. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Part IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) Carroll and Cook, Albany. 70 (plus plates) pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 5)
<Only general distributional information. Peconic region not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<Sixth of six zoological parts. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[CRUSTACEA; FAUNA; NEW YORK]

1306. DeKay,JE (1842): Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part I. Mammalia. (Natural History of New York, Part I: Zoology, Part II: Botany, Part III: Mineralogy, Part IV and V: Geology and Paleontology.) White and Visscher, Albany. 146 (plus plates) pages.
(SUNYSB library, BIO OFFICE, X QH 105 .N7 N2 Div. 1 Vol. 1)

<Only general distributional information. Peconic region not mentioned explicitly. MJA>
<<First of six zoological parts. NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[FAUNA; MAMMALS; NEW YORK]

1307. Weiss,Howard M (1995): Marine Animals of Southern New England and New York. Identification Keys to Common Nearshore and Shallow Water Macrofauna. State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection Bulletin 115. Paged by chapters.
(files of Eric Lamont, Jamesport)
<Keys to invertbrates and vertebrates. Long Island and Peconic Bays area included in scope of publication. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENTHOS; BIRDS; FAUNA; FISH; INVERTEBRATES; KEYS; MAMMALS; MARINE; VERTEBRATES]

1308. Garber,Jonathan H; Barnes,Janet M; Stammerjohn,Sharon (1990): Sediment-Water Flux Measurements in the Peconic Bay Estuarine Ecosystem: July and October 1989. Final Report for Agreement No. 01-4400-456-29-00022.
(files of Monica Bricelj)
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[INCOMPLETE; CHEMICAL; HYDROLOGY; NO ABSTRACT; PECONIC BAYS; PHYSICAL; SEDIMENT]

1309. Long Island Lighting Company (1974): Summary of the Long Island Lighting Company's Application for a Nuclear Station at Jamesport, Long Island. submitted to the N.Y. State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment. 16 pages.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc TD 195 .E4 L 626)
<Summary of the initial 15 volume report. Brief, but general chapters on ongoing and proposed surveys, including aquatic and terrestrial ecology. Some wildlife species are mentioned. Aquatic studies conducted in Long Island Sound. No original information. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BIRDS; ECOLOGY; JAMESPORT; LONG ISLAND SOUND; WILDLIFE]

1310. Barnes,D; Chytalo,Karen; Hendrickson,S (1991): Final policy and generic environmental impact statement on management of shellfish in uncertified areas program. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook. 79 pages.
(unknown)
<10% of harvests are derived from transplanting program.>
<<citing source unknown>>
[CERTIFIED/UNCERTIFIED; LANDINGS; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT; SHELLFISH; TRANSPLANT]

1311. U.S. Department of Commerce; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; National Marine Fisheries Service (1889-1996): Fishery Statistics of the U.S.
(files of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, East Setauket)
<landings for New York State in general>
[FISH; FISHERIES; NEW YORK; NO ABSTRACT]

1312. Weaver,Muriel Porter (1990): Where They Go by Water: The Story of The Mashomack Preserve. Mashomack Preserve Advisory Committe, The Nature Conservancy, .
(LIU University, Southampton: QH 76.5 .N7 W32 1990 X)
[INCOMPLETE; MASHOMACK; NO ABSTRACT; PRESERVE; SHELTER ISLAND]

1313. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1970): Montauk Harbor. Shellfish Growing Area #13. Survey Report of 1970. Division of Marine and Coastal Resources. Bureau of Environmental Control. 32 pages.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: duplicate archive)
<Brief description of local shellfish fauna, and hydrography. Area was surveyed during summer months of 1967 and 1968. 18 stations sampled. Coliform data is presented in appendix. No re-

certification was necessary. Certified and uncertified areas are plotted on map, and posssible sources of pollution are identified. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BACTERIA; CERTIFIED/UNCERTIFIED; LAKE MONTAUK; MICROBIOLOGY; SHELLFISH; WATER QUALITY]

1314. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (1975): Final Environmental Impact Statement, related to construction of Jamesport Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Long Island LIghting Company. Docket Nos. STN 50-516, STN 50-517. paged by sections.
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc TD 195 .E4 U48)
<Contains brief chapters on terrestrial vegetation, phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthos, and fish and eggs in LIS. Impacts of dredging and of the cooling system on aquatic ecology are estimated and discussed. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BENTHOS; EGGS; FISH; JAMESPORT; LONG ISLAND SOUND; NUCLEAR POWER; PHYTOPLANKTON; PLANKTON; TERRESTRIAL; VEGETATION; ZOOPLANKTON]

1315. Suffolk County Department of Public Works; Kammerer,RM (1975): Environmental Impact Statement for the Dredge Operation within the entrance (jetty & bulkhead) areas to Miamogue Lagoon, located on the North-side of Flanders Bay in the South Jamesport Section-Riverhead Township, Suffolk County, L.I., New York. 19 (plus appendices).
(SUNY SB library, gov. documents: Doc QH 545 .D7 S88)
<Contains minimal ecological information. The projected area is not proximate or in interferece with shellfish areas. There is no evidence of rare, endangered or disappearing species of flora or fauna in the immediate or adjacent areas. All ecological information appears to have been compiled from the literature. No species lists. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[DREDGING; ECOLOGY; FAUNA; FLANDERS BAY; FLORA; RARE]

1316. Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Office of Ecology (1987): Brown Tide Cell Counts 1986. date inferred, 1 page.
<Quasi-weekly cell counts of Aureococcus anophagefferens for the Peconic/Flanders/Gardiners Bay system from March-Oct for the year 1986. No cells were detected prior to May. >100,000 cells/ml were found from May-Sept (max: 1,818,230 cells/ml at BT-1 [Peconic Bays] on June 9). MJA>
<<no text; only tables. PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[ABUNDANCE; AUREOCOCCUS ANOPHAGEFFERENS; BLOOMS; BROWN TIDE; COUNTS; FLANDERS BAY; GARDINERS BAY; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON]

1317. Baiardi,John C (1973): Review of Six Selected Programs at the New York Ocean Science Laboratory 1972-1973, Montauk, New York. manuscript, 39 pages.
(SUNYSB library, MASIC X GC 58 .N484)
<Review of 6 (of 30) programs currently being conducted at NYOSL. An abstract precedes each description. The programs are as follows: 1) Chemical Oceanography of Eastern Long Island Sound (LIS) and Block Island Sound (BIS): started 1970, measured S, O2, heavy metals, organic and inorganic chemicals. Includes model; 2) Drifter Program: started 1970, 858 surface drifters deployed in LIS and BIS to study circulation. Residual flow at bottom directed into BIS and LIS; 3) Zooplankton and Fish Studies: begun in 1972, mostly BIS, but including investigations on spawning and nursery grounds in Peconic Bays, particularly attempting to delineate the winter flounder "Peconic Bay Population" (short review of fisheries in report); 4) Heavy Metals in Fish: started 1971, no specific study area indicated; 5) Effect of Oil on Phytoplankton: started in 1972, lab studies with phytoplankton species dominant in BIS; 6) Electron Microscopy: methods development, unrelated to Peconics area. MJA>
<<NO PHOTOCOPY MADE>>
[BLOCK ISLAND SOUND; CHEMICAL; CIRCULATION; EGGS; FISH; FISHERIES; FLOUNDER; LONG ISLAND SOUND; METALS; OIL POLLUTION; ORGANIC; PECONIC BAYS; PHYTOPLANKTON; POLLUTION; POPULATION; SEASONALITY; SPAWNING; STOCK; ZOOPLANKTON]

Author Index

Listed with Format AUTHOR

ALPERIN,IRWIN M
[269] Alperin (1955) Peconic Bay visitor
[485] Alperin (1956) Down to the sea-for fish!
[441] Alperin,Schaefer (1965) Marine Fishes New or Uncommon to Long Island, New York
[270] Alperin (1966) Dispersal,migration and origins of striped bass from Great South Bay, Long Island
[241] Alperin (1967) Notes Concerning the Occurrence of the Snakefish (Trachinocephalus myops) in Long Island Waters
[271] Alperin (1967) Notes on carangid fishes of Long Island

AMISH,R
[274] Austin,Amish (1974) Fishery ecology

ANDERSON,DONALD M
[818] Schrey,Carpenter,Anderson (1984) The abundance and distribution of the toxic dinoflagellate Gonyaulax tamarensis in Long Island estuaries
[104] Anderson,Kulis,Cosper (1989) Immunofluorescent Detection of the Brown Tide Organism, Aureococcus anophagefferens
[107] Caron,Lin Lim,Kunze,Cosper,Anderson (1989) Trophic Interactions Between Nano- and Microzooplankton and the "Brown Tide"
[113] Tracey,Steele,Gatzke,Phelps,Nuzzi,Waters,Anderson (1989) Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms

ANDERSON,K
[1073] Harris,Schmitt,Anderson (1987) Lichens of eastern Long Island, New York, collected during the 1986 Andrews Foray

ANDERSON,MARY PIKUL
[931] Anderson (1975) Impact of Septic System Effluent from the Proposed Harbour Pointe East Motel on the Water Quality in Three Mile Harbor. Phase I: Flow of Effluent from Septic Systems to the Water Table

ANDERSON,SCOTT EDWARD
[980] Anderson (1995) Walks in Nature's Empire. Exploring The Nature Conservancy's Preserves in New York State

ANDREWS,RALPH
[624] Andrews,Atwell,Blodget,Nisbet,Scheibel (1989) Recovery Plan for the Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii, Northeastern population
[590] Andrews (1990) Coastal Waterbird colonies Maine to Virginia 1984-1985. An Update of An Atlas Based on 1977 Data Showing colony Locations, Species and Nesting Pairs at Both Time Periods. Part 2. New York to Virginia

ANDRLE,ROBERT F
[604] Andrle,Carroll (1988) The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State. A project of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, Inc., New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology

ANON.
[562] Anon. (1909) Atlas of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. Based Upon Maps on File at the County Seat in Riverhead and Upon Private Plans and Surveys furnished by Surveyers and Individual Owners. Supplemented by Careful Measurements & Field Observations by Our Own Corps of Engineers. Complete in Two Volumes
[686] Anon. (1948-1970) Christmas bird count issue
[212] Anon. (1977) Rhode Island marine bibliography. First supplement to the 1972 edition
[1031] Anon. (1979) Gardiner's Island (videorecording)
[946] Anon. (1985) Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats
[510] Anon. (1991) Montauk Christmas Count History
[568] Anon. (1991) The Long Island Directory of Marine Education and Information

[99] Anon. (1995) Fort Pond Survey Catch Summary. Survey Dates: May 16-19, 1994
[15] Anon. (Unknown year) Significant Fish and Wildlife Habitats, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Town by Town List

APPELMANS,NICHOLAS LANCE
[563] Appelmans (1989) Effects of variations in chlorophyll a and temperature on growth of hard clams, Mercenaria mercenaria in an upflow culture system

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES,INC
[1145] Nelson & Pope Engineers,Jerome Rubin Architects,Dru Associates,Dunn Engineering,Thomas Conoscenti & Associates,Archaeological Services (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Commons. Site Plan Application. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York

ARROLL,THOMAS W
[193] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1988) Winter burial of northern bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians
[115] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1989) Winter Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops
[73] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1990) Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck, 1819) in Winter

ARTHUR D LITTLE INC.
[62] Costa,Hutchinson,Germano,Trefey,Metz,LeBlanc,Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program
[71] Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Executive Report

ASH,JIM
[556] Ash (1984) Breeding Bird Census. Northwest Harbor Area (Cedar Point, West to Barcelona Neck), compiled 1982-1983 by Jim Ash
[893] Ash (1994) Seashells of the South Fork, Long Island, New York

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION
[272] Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (1981) Interstate fisheries management plan for striped bass of the Atlantic coast from Maine to North Carolina

ATWELL,GERRY
[624] Andrews,Atwell,Blodget,Nisbet,Scheibel (1989) Recovery Plan for the Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii, Northeastern population

AUSTIN,HERBERT M
[3] Stoops,Austin (1973) A synoptic study of the surface waters of Block Island Sound and surrounding waters, Part 2
[256] Austin (1973) The Ecology of Lake Montauk: Planktonic Fish Eggs and Larvae
[273] Austin (1973) Northern range extension of the rhomboid mojarra, Diapterus rhombeus, Cuvier and Valenciennes (Gerridae)
[278] Austin,HickeyJr (1973) Spinal curvature in the Atlantic silversides, Menidia menidia (Linnaeus), and the Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus (Latrobe)
[274] Austin,Amish (1974) Fishery ecology
[276] Austin,Custer (1974) Seasonal migration of striped bass in Long Island Sound as compiled from American Littoral Society tag returns
[279] Austin,HickeyJr (1974) Migration and mortality of striped bass tagged in eastern Long Island
[281] Austin,Sosnow,HickeyJr (1975) The effects of temperature on the development and survival of the eggs and larvae of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia
[277] Austin,Custer (1977) Seasonal migration of stiped bass in Long Island Sound
[280] Austin,HickeyJr (1978) Predicting abundance of striped bass, Morone saxatilis, in New York Waters from modal lengths

[322] Kriete,Merriner,Austin (1979) Movement of 1970 yearclass striped bass between Virginia, New York and New England

AUSTIN,O L
[619] Austin (1953) The migration of the common tern in the western hemisphere

AYRES,WILLIAM O
[438] Ayres (1842) Enumeration of the Fishes of Brookhaven, Long Island, with Remarks upon the Species Observed
[439] Ayres (1843) Enumeration of the Fishes of Brookhaven, Long Island, with Remarks upon the Species Observed

AZAROVITZ,T R
[306] Grosslein,Azarovitz (1982) Fish distribution

BAER,WILLIAM L
[95] Baer (1980) Freshwater Wetlands and Open Space Inventory, Water Quality Report. Town of Riverhead

BAGG,JAMES
[83] Tuthill,Bagg (1971) Study of Environmental Impacts of Alternative Long Island Sound Bridge Sites
[597] Bagg (1980) Natural Habitats of Suffolk County
[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York

BAGG,JAMES FRANCIS JR
[151] Bagg (1975) A Study of Proposed Alternate Long Island Sound Bridge Sites and Their Projected Impacts on the Environment

BAIARDI,JOHN C
[1317] Baiardi (1973) Review of Six Selected Programs at the New York Ocean Science Laboratory 1972-1973, Montauk, New York

BAIER,JOSEPH H
[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I
[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices
[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary

BARNES,D
[172] Hendrickson,Barnes,Dequillefeldt (1988) Hard clam transplants in New York State
[1310] Barnes,Chytalo,Hendrickson (1991) Final policy and generic environmental impact statement on management of shellfish in uncertified areas program

BARNES,JANET M
[1308] Garber,Barnes,Stammerjohn (1990) Sediment-Water Flux Measurements in the Peconic Bay Estuarine Ecosystem: July and October 1989

BARTUNEK,GEORGE MCFADDEN
[585] Bartunek (1982) The age, origin, and nature of freshwater wetlands in the Town of Riverhead, New York

BASTA,D J
[364] Ray,McCormick-Ray,Dobbin,Ehler,Basta (1980) Eastern United States coastal and ocean zones data atlas

BAUER,SUSAN INGRID
[189] Bricelj,Bauer,Tanikawa-Oglesby (1993) Contrasting foraging tactics of two predators of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in the eelgrass canopy
[143] Bauer (1994) The dynamics of mud crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, predation on juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians, in eelgrass
[33] Strieb,Bricelj,Bauer (1995) Population Biology of the Mud Crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, an Important Predator of Juvenile Bay Scallops in Long Island (USA) Eelgrass Beds

BAUMANN,B
[832] Morreale,Meylan,Baumann (1989) Sea Turtles in Long Island, New York: An Historical Perspective

BAYER,R C
[245] D'Agostino,Bayer (1980) Growth and color of juvenile lobsters (Homarus americanus) kept on diets of natural and artifical foodstuff

BAYLOR,EDWARD R
[253] Ali,Hardy,Baylor,Gross (1973) A Keyword-Indexed Bibliography of the Marine Environment in the New York Bight and Adjacent Estuaries

BEAN,T H
[258] Bean (1901) Catalogue of the Fishes of Long Island
[282] Bean (1903) Catalogue of the fishes of New York

BECCASIO,A D
[283] Beccasio,Weissberg,Redfield,Frew,Levitan,Smith,Godwin (1980) Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence

BECHERER,R A
[1024] Becherer (1966) Flanders Bay hydrographic study

BECK,RON
[599] Energy Resources Co.,Beck,et al. (1978) 208 Areawide Planning: Peconic Estuary, Flanders Bay Environmental Report

BEHRENS,WILLIAM J
[19] McHugh,Sumner,Flagg,Lipton,Behrens (1982) Annotated Bibliography of the Hard Clam (Mercenaria mercenaria)

BEITEL,JOSEPH M
[865] Lamont,Beitel,Zaremba (1988) Current status of orchids on Long Island, New York

BELLANTONI,NICHOLAS FRANK
[583] Bellantoni (1987) Faunal Resource Avaialbility and Prehistoric Cultural Selection on Block Island, Rhode Island

BELTRAMI,EDWARD
[142] Beltrami,Cosper (1993) Modeling the Temporal Dynamics of Unusual Blooms
[65] Wilson,Beltrami (1994) Causative Factors in the Initiation of "Brown Tide" Blooms. A Proposal to the New York Sea Grant Institute, the Sea Grant College of State University of New York and Cornell University, 115 Nassau Hall, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-5001
[68] Beltrami (1994) Inferring Brown Tide Dynamics in Peconic Bay from Models and Data. Interim Report to Suffolk County Health Services
[69] Beltrami (1994) Inferring Brown Tide Dynamics in Peconic Bay from Models and Data. Interim Report #2 to Suffolk County Health Services
[1095] Beltrami (1995) Inferring Brown-Tide Dynamics in Peconic Bay from Models and Data

BENGTSON,D A
[201] Cobb,Juinio,Bengtson (1991) Estimation of recent growth of field-caught postlarval lobsters from RNA:DNA ratios
[200] Juinio,Cobb,Bengtson,Johnson (1992) Changes in nucleic acids over the molt cycle in relation to food availability and temperature in Homarus americanus postlarvae

BENJAMIN,MELANIE
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York

BENMAYOR,SHARON S
[1097] Cosper,Gobler,Benmayor (1995) Recurring Brown Tide Blooms of Aureococcus Anophagefferens: A Search for the Causes

BENNETT,Q R
[413] Foehrenbach,Harris,Bennett (1967) Insecticides in the marine environment

BENT,A C
[620] Bent (1963) Life histories of North American gulls and terns

BERE,RUBY
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[125] Tressler,Bere (1939) A Limnological Study of Four Long Island Lakes

BERG,DANIEL
[337] Berg (1993) Long Island Shore Diver

BERRIEN,P L
[297] ColtonJr,Smith,Kendall,Berrien,Fahay (1979) Principal spawning areas and times of marine fishes, Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras

BIASETTI,STEVEN LEONARD
[1190] Biasetti (1990) Action Plan for Continued Survival of the Eastern Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum) on Long Island, New York

BIECHLE,LANCE T
[1083] Biechle (1993) Mushrooms of the Sand Dunes
[1094] Biechle (1994) The Mushroom Collections of Roy Latham

[1093] Biechle (1996) Roy Latham: The Legacy Continues

BIERNBAUN,C K
[1122] Biernbaun (1974) Benthic amphipods of Fishers Island Sound, Connecticut-an analysis of distribution and association in response to sedimentary factors

BIGELOW,H B
[658] Bigelow,Schroeder (1953) Fishes of the Gulf of Maine

BISHOP,J
[1143] Bishop (1941) The Salamanders of New York

BISHOP,R D
[312] HickeyJr,Young,Bishop (1977) Skeletal abnormalities in striped bass

BIXWELL CORP.
[937] Bixwell Corp. (1991) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, The Springs, Town of East Hampton

B LAING ASSOCIATES
[934] B. Laing Associates (1989) Health Hampton Club Inc. DEIS
[936] JAC Planning Corp.,B. Laing Associates,Michos,Steven J. Hyman Associates (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Response to Town of East Hampton Planning Department Comments. Health Hampton Club, Inc., Special Permit Application. Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, New York
[1147] B.Laing Associates (1991) Sage Parcel Redevelopment and Parkland Proposal. Appendix to Long Environmental Assessment Form. Harborview Landing, Ten Lot Subdivision, Sage Boulevard, Greenport, NY

BLAXTER,J H S
[208] Ferraro,Blaxter (1981) Eggs and larvae of the Atlantic menhadin (Brevoortia tyrannus) in the Peconic Bays, New York in 1972-74

BLODGET,BRADFORD G
[624] Andrews,Atwell,Blodget,Nisbet,Scheibel (1989) Recovery Plan for the Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii, Northeastern population

BLUMER,KAREN
[805] Blumer (1982) The Ecology of Population Expansion by the Canada Goose (Branta Canadensis) and Mute Swan (Cygnus olor) with Specific Reference to Their Status at the Mashomack Preserve

BOEHM,P
[1123] Boehm (1980) New York Bight benthic sampling survey; coprostanol, polychlorinated biphenyl and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon measurements in sediments

BOLLARD,PETER M
[896] Hehre,Bollard (1974) The Occurrence of Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum (L.) Richard) in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York

BORGH,GEORGE VANDER,JR
[549] Lackey,BorghJr,Glancy (1954) General character of plankton organisms in water overlying shellfish-producing ground

BORKO,MARTIN
[729] Borko (1974) Bald Eagle Christmas Count Data

BORREREO,F J
[239] Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)

[177] Borrereo,Bricelj (1993) Vertical gradients in growth of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in relation to flow and seston characteristics in eelgrass meadows

BOUCK,G B
[1124] Bouck,Morgan (1957) The occurrence of Codium in Long Island waters

BOURNE,D W
[249] Scherer,Bourne (1979) Eggs and early larvae of smallmouth flounder, Etropus microstomus

BOWMAN,M J
[695] Bowman,Esaias,Schnitzer,Mirchel (1979) Cruise Data Report R/V Ridgely Warfield Long Island and Block Island Sounds: Sept. 13-21, 1978
[205] Bowman,Esaias,Schnitzer (1981) Tidal Stirring and the Distribution of Phytoplankton in Long Island and Block Island Sounds

BOYAJIAN,NED
[630] Boyajian (1955) The 1954 fall migration

BOYER,GREGORY L
[1098] Boyer (1995) The Role of Iron in Brown Tides: An Overview
[58] Boyer (Unknown year) Iron and Nitrogen Nutrition in the Brown Tide Algae Aureococcus anophagefferens. A Proposal submitted to Suffolk County Department of Health Services. Submitted by the Research Foundation of State University of New York

BRADY,R
[1133] Mandelli,Burkholder,Doheny,Brady (1970) Studies of primary production in coastal waters of Long Island, New York

BRAISLIN,WILLIAM C
[628] Braislin (1902) Notes concerning certain birds of Long Island
[629] Braislin (1907) A list of birds of Long Island, New York

BREDER,C M JR
[353] Nichols,Breder (1926) The marine fishes of New York and southern new England
[284] Breder (1938) The species of fish in New York Harbor
[285] Breder (1960) Euleptorhamphus, off Long Island, New York

BRENNAN,DANIEL J
[128] Brennan (1972) 1971-72 Progress Report on Sea Grant Project Multiply-Oriented Substrate and Water Study-Long Island Sound and Peconic Bays, Long Island, New York
[129] Brennan (1973) 1972-73 Progress Report on Sea Grant Project Sediment and Water Characteristics in the Marine District, Eastern Long Island
[409] Brennan (1973) Sediment and water characteristics, Peconic Bays, Long Island, New York

BRENNER,M
[207] Sunderlin,Brenner,Castagna,Hirota,Menzel,Roels (1975) Comparative growth of hard shell clams (Mercenaria mercenaria Linne and Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin) and their F SUB-1 cross in temperate, subtropical, and tropical natural waters and in a tropical artificial upwelling mariculture system

BRESNAN,R F
[291] Carls,Bresnan (1979) Long Island surf fishermen: 1975

BRICELJ,V MONICA
[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem
[43] Bricelj,Epp,Malouf (1987) Intraspecific variation in reproductive somatic growth cycles of bay scallops Argopecten irradians

[133] Bricelj,Epp,Malouf (1987) Comparative physiology of young and old cohorts of bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck): mortality, growth, and oxygen consumption
[130] Epp,Bricelj,Malouf (1988) Seasonal partitioning and utilization of energy reserves in two age classes of the bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck)
[191] Kuenstner,Bricelj (1988) Effects of the "brown tide" alga on bivalve feeding
[101] Bricelj,Fisher,Guckert,Chu (1989) Lipid Composition and Nutritional Value of the Brown Tide Alga Aureococcus anophagefferens
[111] Bricelj,Kuenstner (1989) Effects of the "Brown Tide" on the Feeding Physiology and Growth of Bay Scallops and Mussels
[112] Gallagher,Stoecker,Bricelj (1989) Effects of the Brown Tide Alga on Growth, Feeding Physiology and Locomotory Behavior of Scallop Larvae (Argopecten irradians)
[131] Pohle,Bricelj,Garcia-Esquivel (1991) The eelgrass conopy: an above-bottom refuge from benthic predators for juvenile bay scallops Argopecten irradians
[190] Bricelj,Garcia-Esquivel,Strieb (1991) Predatory risk of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in eelgrass habitat
[239] Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)
[44] Garcia-Esquivel,Bricelj (1993) Ontogenetic Changes in Microhabitat Distribution of Juvenile Bay Scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians (L.), in Eelgrass Beds, and Their Potential Significance to Early Recruitment
[177] Borrereo,Bricelj (1993) Vertical gradients in growth of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in relation to flow and seston characteristics in eelgrass meadows
[189] Bricelj,Bauer,Tanikawa-Oglesby (1993) Contrasting foraging tactics of two predators of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in the eelgrass canopy
[238] Bricelj (1993) Aspects of the biology of the northern quahog, Mercenaria mercenaria, with emphasis on growth and survival during early life history
[33] Strieb,Bricelj,Bauer (1995) Population Biology of the Mud Crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, an Important Predator of Juvenile Bay Scallops in Long Island (USA) Eelgrass Beds
[1102] Bricelj (1995) Ecolgical Impacts of Brown Tide

BRIGGS,PHILIP T
[211] Briggs (1965) The Sport Fisheries for Winter Flounder in Several Bays of Long Island
[268] Briggs (1965) The sport fishery in the surf on the south shore of Long Island from Jones Inlet to Shinnecock Inlet
[286] Briggs (1966) A pugheaded tautog
[487] Briggs (1968) The Sport Fisheries of Scup in the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island
[218] Briggs (1969) A Length-Weight Relationship for Tautog from the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island
[219] Briggs (1969) The Sport Fisheries for Tautog in the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island
[473] Briggs (1985) First record of the copepod Caligus schistonyx from a weakfish
[222] Briggs (1986) An Atlantic Flyingfish from Montauk, New York
[494] Briggs,Weber (1986) First Record of the Bay Whiff from NY waters
[498] Briggs (1990) About Caprellids Found in New York Waters
[472] Briggs (1995) Parasitic Crustaceans Reported from Marine Fishes in Long Island Waters: An Updated In-House for the Bureau of Finfish and Crustaceans
[499] Briggs (1995) Blue Crab (Callinectes sapidus) commercial catch data from permit applications, 1986-1994 catches from 1987-1995 permits
[287] Briggs (1996) An annotated list of fishes reported from the marine waters of New York
[495] Briggs,Grahn (1996) Aspects of the Fishery Biology of the Lady Crab (Ovalipes ocellatus) in New York Waters
[496] Briggs (1996) Horseshoe Crabs

BRODO,IRWIN M
[890] Brodo (1968) The Lichens of Long Island, New York: A Vegetational and Floristic Analysis

BROWN,C
[184] Lustigman,Brown (1991) Antibiotic production by marine algae isolated from the New York/New Jersey coast

BROWN,P M
[878] Brown (1992) Platanthera pallida (Orchidaceae), a new species of fringed orchis from Long Island, New York, U.S.A

BROWNSTEIN,RICHARD
[734] Burger,Brownstein (1968) The Status of Bonaparte's gull in New York State

BRUNO,STEPHEN F
[215] Staker,Bruno (1978) An annual phytoplankton study in coastal waters off eastern Long Island (Block Island Sound)
[230] Staker,Bruno,Nuzzi (1978) The phytoplankton of Block Island Sound: 1970-73
[251] Bruno,Staker (1978) Seasonal vitamin B<SUB>-12 and phytoplankton distribution near Napeague Bay, New York (Block Island Sound)
[38] Bruno,Staker,Sharma (1980) Dynamics of Phytoplankton Productivity in the Peconic Bay Estuary, Long Island
[246] Staker,Bruno (1980) Diurnal vertical migration in marine phytoplankton
[39] Turner,Bruno,Larson,Staker,Sharma (1983) Seasonality of Plankton Assemblages in a Temperate Estuary
[41] Bruno,Staker,Sharma,Turner (1983) Primary Productivity and Phytoplankton Size Fraction Dominance in a Temperate North Atlantic Estuary

BUBLITZ,ANN ELIZABETH
[579] Bublitz (1982) Ecological Physiology of Lathyrus japonicus: Nitrogen fixation, growth and water relations

BUCK,J D
[351] Newman,Cosenza,Buck (1972) Aerobic microflora of the bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix) intestine

BUCKLEY,F G
[622] Buckley,Gochfeld,Buckley (1977) Efficiency and timing of helicopter censuses of black skimmers and common terns on Long Island, New York: A preliminary analysis
[689] Buckley,Gochfeld,Buckley (1978) Breeding Laughing Gulls return to Long Island
[607] Buckley,Buckley (1980) Population and colony site trends of Long Island waterbirds for five years in the mid-1970's
[621] Buckley,Buckley (1982) Micro-environmental determinants of survival in salt marsh nesting common terns
[688] Buckley,Buckley (1984) Expanding Double-crested Cormorant and Laughing Gull populations on Long Island, New York

BUCKLEY,P A
[622] Buckley,Gochfeld,Buckley (1977) Efficiency and timing of helicopter censuses of black skimmers and common terns on Long Island, New York: A preliminary analysis
[689] Buckley,Gochfeld,Buckley (1978) Breeding Laughing Gulls return to Long Island
[607] Buckley,Buckley (1980) Population and colony site trends of Long Island waterbirds for five years in the mid-1970's
[621] Buckley,Buckley (1982) Micro-environmental determinants of survival in salt marsh nesting common terns
[688] Buckley,Buckley (1984) Expanding Double-crested Cormorant and Laughing Gull populations on Long Island, New York

BULL,JOHN L
[676] Bull (1946) The ornithological year 1944 in the New York City region
[602] Bull (1964) Birds of the New York Area
[667] Bull (1965) The New York City Region
[683] Wolk,Bull (1967) Differential nesting schedule of Herring Gulls on Long Island, New York
[690] Bull (1970) Supplement to "Birds of the New York area"
[691] Bull (1981) Double-crested Cormorants breeding at Fishers Island

[592] Bull (1985) Birds of New York State. Including the 1976 Supplement

BUMPUS,DEAN F
[7] Bumpus,Ryther,Richards,Vaccaro (1954) Report on a Survey of the Hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay made in July 1954 for the Towns of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)

BUREAU OF MARINE FISHERIES
[539] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service,New York Conservation Department,Bureau of Marine Fisheries (1969-1979) New York Landings. Marine District

BUREAU OF WILDLIFE
[502] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Bureau of Wildlife (1981-1995) Aerial Waterfowl Census

BURGER,JOANNA
[734] Burger,Brownstein (1968) The Status of Bonaparte's gull in New York State

BURKE,VINCENT J
[834] Standora,Morreale,Laplaca,Burke (1989) Growth rates and behavior of captive and free-ranging juvenile Kemp's ridley sea turtles from Long Island, NY
[625] Burke (1990) Seasonal Ecology of Kemp's Ridley (Lepidochelys kempi) and Loggerhead (Caretta caretta) Sea Turtles in Long Island, New York
[836] Burke,Standora,Morreale (1991) Factors affecting strandings of cold-stunned juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles in Long Island, New York
[837] Burke,Morreale,Logan,Standora (1992) Diet of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) in the waters of Long Island, NY
[694] Burke,Standora,Morreale (1993) Diet of juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles from Long Island, New York
[847] Burke,Standora (1994) Dietary composition of Kemp's ridley sea turtles in the waters of New York

BURKHOLDER,P R
[1133] Mandelli,Burkholder,Doheny,Brady (1970) Studies of primary production in coastal waters of Long Island, New York

BURLINGHAM,GERTRUDE S
[1032] Burlingham (1918) A preliminary report on the Russulae of Long Island

BURNHAM,S H
[811] Burnham,Latham (1914) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island
[812] Burnham,Latham (1917) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island. First Supplementary List
[982] Burnham,Latham (1921) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island. Second Supplementary List
[984] Burnham,Latham (1923) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Third Supplementary List
[1019] Burnham,Latham (1924) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Fourth Supplementary List
[1140] Burnham,Latham (1925) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Fifth Supplementary List

BURNLEY,JOHN M
[1188] Schlauch,Burnley (1968) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island
[1220] Schlauch,Burnley (1969) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island, First Supplement
[1223] Schlauch,Burnley (1969) 1968 Long Island Herpetological Records

[1227] Schlauch,Burnley (1969) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Second Supplement
[1235] Burnley,Schlauch (1970) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island
[1238] Schlauch,Burnley (1970) 1969 Long Island Herpetological Records
[1239] Schlauch,Burnley (1970) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Third Supplement
[706] Burnley (1970) The Northern Two-Lined Salamander on Long Island
[1241] Burnley (1971) Early Date Records of Amphibians and Reptiles on Long Island
[1246] Schlauch,Burnley (1971) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Fourth Supplement
[1250] Burnley,Schlauch (1971) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; First Bibliography
[1252] Burnley (1971) Late Date Records of Amphibians and Reptiles on Long Island
[1253] Schlauch,Burnley (1971) 1970 Long Island Herpetological Records
[1265] Burnley,Schlauch (1971) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; Second Supplement
[1281] Schlauch,Burnley (1971) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Fifth Supplement
[1289] Burnley,Schlauch (1972) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; Third Supplement
[1290] Schlauch,Burnley (1972) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island, Revised Edition
[1296] Burnley (1973) Eastern Spadefoots, Scaphiopus holbrooki, found on the South Fork of Long Island during 1973

BUSH,C P
[288] Bush,Weis (1983) Effects of salinity on fertilization success in two populations of Fundulus heteroclitus

CAIRNS,W E
[692] Cairns,McLaren (1980) Status of the Piping Plover on the East Coast of North America

CAMPBELL,D B
[203] Cobb,Wang,Campbell (1989) Timing of settlement by postlarval lobsters (Homarus americanus): Field and laboratory evidence

CARDINALE,PHILLIP
[820] Sadove,Cardinale (1993) Species Composition and Distribution of Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles in the New York Bight

CARLS,E G
[289] Carls (1978) Long Island boat fisherman
[291] Carls,Bresnan (1979) Long Island surf fishermen: 1975
[290] Carls (1980) Comparative characteristics of surf fishermen and boat fishermen on Long Island, New York

CARMINATI,CAREN
[595] Sadove,Carminati,Durham (1993) New York Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1992-March 31, 1993

CAROLL,JOHN EDWARD
[573] Caroll (1968) Land use change and natural resource problems on eastern Long Island

CARON,DAVID A
[107] Caron,Lin Lim,Kunze,Cosper,Anderson (1989) Trophic Interactions Between Nano- and Microzooplankton and the "Brown Tide"

CARPENTER,EDWARD J

[818] Schrey,Carpenter,Anderson (1984) The abundance and distribution of the toxic dinoflagellate Gonyaulax tamarensis in Long Island estuaries
[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem
[103] Cosper,Carpenter,Cottrell (1989) Primary Productivity and Growth Dynamics of the "Brown Tide" in Long Island Embayments
[105] Dzurica,Lee,Cosper,Carpenter (1989) Role of Environmental Variables, Specifically Organic Compounds and Micronutrients, in the Growth of the Chrysophyte Aureococcus anophagefferens
[109] Cosper,Dennison,Milligan,Carpenter,Lee,Holzapfel,Milanese (1989) An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms
[134] Cosper,Lee,Carpenter (1990) Novel "Brown Tide" Blooms in Long Island Embayments: A Search for the Causes

CARRIKER,M R
[554] Carriker et al. (1954) Preliminary report of biological studies on the hard clam V. mercenaria and the oyster C. virginica in salt ponds on Gardiner's Island, L.I., directed toward the utilization of these ponds in the culture of these shellfish, August 1952 to April 1954 (with sp. section on oyster drills)
[553] Carriker (1955) Ecological studies on the hard clam and the oyster in the Gardiners Bay area, April-September 1954

CARROLL,JANET R
[604] Andrle,Carroll (1988) The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State. A project of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, Inc., New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology

CASEY,J G
[292] Casey,Pratt,Stillwell (1983) The shark tagger 1982 summary. Newsletter of the Cooperative Shark Tagging Program
[363] Pratt,Casey (1983) Age and growth of the shortfin mako, Isurus oxyrinchus, using four methods

CASHIN ASSOCIATES,P C
[139] Cashin Associates (1996) Peconic Estuary Program, Final Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study. Prepared for: Suffolk County Department of Health Services

CASSIN,J M
[589] Cassin (1968) A study of the phytoplankton cycle in Goose Creek, Long Island, N.Y., 1966-67
[252] Cassin,McLaughlin,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) Phytoplankton cycle of Goose Creek, New York

CASTAGNA,M
[207] Sunderlin,Brenner,Castagna,Hirota,Menzel,Roels (1975) Comparative growth of hard shell clams (Mercenaria mercenaria Linne and Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin) and their F SUB-1 cross in temperate, subtropical, and tropical natural waters and in a tropical artificial upwelling mariculture system

CASTIGLIONE,LOUIS
[262] Kelly,Castiglione (1970) Aerial Photographic Studies of the Coastal Waters of New York and Log Island

CAVANAUGH,JAMES
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York

CENTRAL PINE BARRENS JOINT PLANNING AND POLICY COMMISSION
[977] Central Pine Barrens Joint Planning and Policy Commission (1995) Proposed Final Central Pine Barrens Plan and Supplemental Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement

CERRATO,ROBERT

[489] Lewis,Finch,Cerrato (1996) An Assessment of Shellfish Resources in the Deep Water Areas of the Peconic Estuary

CHAN,A M
[165] Suttle,Chan (1993) Marine cyanophages infecting oceanic and coastal strains of Synechococcus: Abundance, morphology, cross-infectivity and growth characteristics

CHANG,J
[239] Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)

CHANG,M
[192] Kim,Chang (1992) Zooplankton grazing during a euglenoid bloom in Reeves Bay, New York, U.S.A

CHANT,R
[169] Vieira,Chant (1993) On the contribution of subtidal volume fluxes to algal blooms in Long Island estuaries

CHAPMAN,FRANK MICHLER
[1299] Chapman (1903) An Island Eden [Gardiners Island]
[693] Chapman (1906) Birds in the vicinity of New York City
[601] Chapman (1908) Camps and cruises of an ornithologist
[631] Chapman (1908) The Fish Hawks of Gardiner's Island
[632] Chapman (1940) Handbook of birds of eastern North America

CHRISTENSEN,D J
[293] Christensen,Clifford (1980) The 1978 spring recreational catch of Atlantic mackerel, Scomber scombrus, off the Middle Atlantic Region

CHU,FULIN E
[101] Bricelj,Fisher,Guckert,Chu (1989) Lipid Composition and Nutritional Value of the Brown Tide Alga Aureococcus anophagefferens

CHU,GORDON ROBERT
[558] Chu (1981) The behavior and transport of anthropogenic radionuclides in the Peconic River

CHYTALO,KAREN
[1310] Barnes,Chytalo,Hendrickson (1991) Final policy and generic environmental impact statement on management of shellfish in uncertified areas program
[66] Koetzner,Chytalo,Decker (1995) Peconic Estuary Program, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study. A Review by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Bureau of Marine Habitat Protection

CLANCY,M
[202] Clancy,Cobb (1991) Abundance of Cancer crab megalopae and the potential ramifications to population regulation

CLARK,JOHN S
[411] Duel,Clark (1968) The 1965 saltwater angling survey
[541] Clark (1968) Seasonal Movements of Striped Bass Contingents of Long Island Sound and the New York Bight
[195] Clark,PattersonIII (1985) The development of a tidal marsh: Upland and oceanic influences

CLAYTON,GARY R
[243] Clayton (1976) Reproduction, First Year Growth and Distribution of Anadromous Rainbow Smelt, Osmaerus mordax (Mitchill), in the Parker River-Plum Island Sound Estuary

CLIFFORD,W J
[293] Christensen,Clifford (1980) The 1978 spring recreational catch of Atlantic mackerel, Scomber scombrus, off the Middle Atlantic Region

CLOVER CORPORATION
[1169] Clover Corporation (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Private Residence [Tuthill Drive, Shelter Island]. Type I Action
[925] Clover Corporation (1990) Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Project Alternative for the Kalikow Dock site Type I Action
[1157] Clover Corporation (1991) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Macari at Laurel. Type I Action

CLUTE,WILLARD N
[895] Clute (1897) Some Sand-Barren Plants
[879] Clute (1898) Pogonia verticillata on Long Island
[894] Clute (1899) Spring in the Shinnecock Hills

COASTAL OCEAN SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES (COSMA) PROGRAM
[88] Coastal Ocean Science and Management Alternatives (COSMA) Program (1985) Suffolk County's Hard Clam Industry: An Overview and an Analysis of Management Alternatives. A Report of a Study by the Coastal Ocean Science and Management Alternatives (COSMA) Program

COBB,D
[181] Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

COBB,J S
[203] Cobb,Wang,Campbell (1989) Timing of settlement by postlarval lobsters (Homarus americanus): Field and laboratory evidence
[201] Cobb,Juinio,Bengtson (1991) Estimation of recent growth of field-caught postlarval lobsters from RNA:DNA ratios
[202] Clancy,Cobb (1991) Abundance of Cancer crab megalopae and the potential ramifications to population regulation
[199] Juinio,Cobb (1992) Natural diet and feeding habits of the postlarval lobster Homarus americanus
[200] Juinio,Cobb,Bengtson,Johnson (1992) Changes in nucleic acids over the molt cycle in relation to food availability and temperature in Homarus americanus postlarvae
[198] Juinio,Cobb (1994) Estimation of recent growth of field-caught postlarval American lobsters, Homarus americanus, from RNA:DNA ratios

COFFIN,CATHERINE
[1020] Lewis,Coffin (1985) Long Island Sound. A Bibliography

COHEN,P
[410] Cohen,Franke,Foxworthy (1968) An atlas of Long Island's water resources

COLE,J N
[294] Cole (1978) Striper: A story of fish and man

COLFLESH,DAVID
[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem

COLGATE,WILLIAM A
[819] D'Agostino,Colgate (1973) Infaunal invertebrates in the near shore waters of Long Island Sound: final report, Benthos of Northport

COLLINS,TIMOTHY

[96] Thorsen,Provenzano,Collins,Feustel,Office of the Town Planner (1981) Freshwater Wetlands Study for Eight Critical Areas. Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

COLOSI,PETER
[242] Colosi (1979) Life History and Population Characteristics of the Common Mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus, in a Salt Marsh Pond System of Plum Island, Massachusetts

COLTON,JOHN B,JR
[1126] ColtonJr,Marak,Nickerson,Stoddard (1968) Physical, chemical, and biological observations on the continental shelf, Nova Scotia to Long Island, 1964-1966
[543] ColtonJr,Marak (1969) Guide for Identifying the Common Planktonic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Continental Shelf Waters, Cape Sable to Block Island
[295] ColtonJr (1972) Temperature trends and distribution of groundfish in continental shelf wates, Nova Scotia to Long Island
[296] ColtonJr,St.Onge (1974) Distribution of fish eggs and larvae in continental shelf waters, Nova Scotia to Long Island
[297] ColtonJr,Smith,Kendall,Berrien,Fahay (1979) Principal spawning areas and times of marine fishes, Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras

COLWELL,R R
[237] Alexander,Hollman,Fisher,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) The oceanography of Block Island Sound. Part 1, Sampling
[252] Cassin,McLaughlin,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) Phytoplankton cycle of Goose Creek, New York

CONNOR,PAUL F
[379] Connor (1971) The Mammals of Long Island, New York

CONOVER,D O
[298] Conover,Murawski (1982) Offshore winter migration of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia

CONOVER,S A M
[9] Guillard,Vaccaro,Corwin,Conover (1960) Report on a survey of the chemistry, biology and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay conducted during July and September 1959 for the Townships of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)

CONWAY,MICHAEL
[1209] Schlauch,Hinderstein,Glasser,Conway,Wismann (1968) Long Island Herpetological Society Field Trip, Number Two [to Calverton]

COOPER,J C
[342] McLaren,Cooper,Hoff,Lnader (1981) Movements of Hudson River striped bass

CORNELL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION MARINE PROGRAM-FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
[1120] Najarian Associates,Cornell Cooperative Extension Marine Program-Fisheries and Aquaculture (1991) Flushing-time Estimates for West Neck Harbor: A Small Tidal Embayment of the Peconic Bays, New York

CORWIN,N
[9] Guillard,Vaccaro,Corwin,Conover (1960) Report on a survey of the chemistry, biology and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay conducted during July and September 1959 for the Townships of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)

COSENZA,B J
[351] Newman,Cosenza,Buck (1972) Aerobic microflora of the bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix) intestine

COSPER,ELIZABETH M
[187] Cosper,Wurster,Rowland (1984) PCB resistance within phytoplankton populations in polluted and unpolluted marine environments

[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem
[103] Cosper,Carpenter,Cottrell (1989) Primary Productivity and Growth Dynamics of the "Brown Tide" in Long Island Embayments
[104] Anderson,Kulis,Cosper (1989) Immunofluorescent Detection of the Brown Tide Organism, Aureococcus anophagefferens
[105] Dzurica,Lee,Cosper,Carpenter (1989) Role of Environmental Variables, Specifically Organic Compounds and Micronutrients, in the Growth of the Chrysophyte Aureococcus anophagefferens
[107] Caron,Lin Lim,Kunze,Cosper,Anderson (1989) Trophic Interactions Between Nano- and Microzooplankton and the "Brown Tide"
[109] Cosper,Dennison,Milligan,Carpenter,Lee,Holzapfel,Milanese (1989) An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms
[134] Cosper,Lee,Carpenter (1990) Novel "Brown Tide" Blooms in Long Island Embayments: A Search for the Causes
[140] Cosper,Garry,Milligan,Doall (1993) Iron, Selenium and Citric Acid Are Critical to the Growth of the "Brown Tide" Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens
[142] Beltrami,Cosper (1993) Modeling the Temporal Dynamics of Unusual Blooms
[132] Drewes-Milligan,Cosper (1994) Isolation of Virus Capable of Lysing the Brown Tide Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens
[1097] Cosper,Gobler,Benmayor (1995) Recurring Brown Tide Blooms of Aureococcus Anophagefferens: A Search for the Causes
[196] Lonsdale,Cosper,Kim,Doall,Divadeenam,Jonasdottir (1996) Food web interactions in the plankton of Long Island bays, with preliminary observations on brown tide effects

COSTA,HELDER
[62] Costa,Hutchinson,Germano,Trefey,Metz,LeBlanc,Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program

COTTAM,CLARENCE
[1044] Cottam (1933) Disappearance of eelgrass along the Atlantic coast
[1045] Cottam (1934) Past periods of eelgrass scarcity
[1046] Cottam (1935) Further notes on past periods of eelgrass scarcity
[1047] Cottam (1935) The present situation regarding eelgrass

COTTRELL,MATTHEW T
[103] Cosper,Carpenter,Cottrell (1989) Primary Productivity and Growth Dynamics of the "Brown Tide" in Long Island Embayments
[166] Cottrell,Suttle (1991) Wide-spread occurrence and clonal variation in viruses which cause lysis of a cosmopolitan, eukaryotic marine phytoplankter, Micromonas pusilla

COX,J
[250] Cox,Wiebe (1979) Origins of oceanic plankton in the middle Atlantic Bight

CRAMER,VOORHIS AND ASSOCIATES
[1151] Cramer (1991) Final Environmental Impact Statement. Angel Shores, Sections I and II, Southold, NY
[1161] Cramer (1994) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Okeanos Long Island Aquarium, Town of Riverhead, New York

CREATIVE ENTERPRISES OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA INC.
[1119] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1989) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1121] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1990) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Model Verification
[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I

[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices
[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary

CRITTENDEN,R N
[176] Wirgin,Maceda,Waldman,Crittenden (1993) Use of mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms to estimate the relative contributions of the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay striped bass stocks to the mixed fishery on the Atlantic Coast

CROCKER,DOUGLAS M
[559] Crocker (1978) A Two-Dimensional, Vertically Integrated Numerical Model of Tidal and Residual Circulation in the Peconic Estuary

CRUICKSHANK,ALLAN D
[633] Cruickshank (1942) Birds around New York City

CRYAN,JOHN F
[1192] Cryan,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1984) 1984 Tiger salamander report
[886] Cryan,Turner (1985) The Peconic: Pine Barrens River

CUSTER,OLLIE
[276] Austin,Custer (1974) Seasonal migration of striped bass in Long Island Sound as compiled from American Littoral Society tag returns
[277] Austin,Custer (1977) Seasonal migration of stiped bass in Long Island Sound

CUSTER,THOMAS W
[940] Osborn,Custer (1978) Herons and Their Allies: Atlas of Atlantic Coast Colonies, 1975 and 1976

D'AGOSTINO,ANTHONY
[819] D'Agostino,Colgate (1973) Infaunal invertebrates in the near shore waters of Long Island Sound: final report, Benthos of Northport
[245] D'Agostino,Bayer (1980) Growth and color of juvenile lobsters (Homarus americanus) kept on diets of natural and artifical foodstuff

DANIEL,STEVEN
[656] Daniel (1982) Plant Lists
[666] Daniel (1982) Reptiles and Amphibians
[715] Daniel,McKeever,Scheibel (1982) Bird Life of Mashomack Preserve: An Annotated Bird List
[803] Daniel (1982) Wintering Birds
[810] Daniel (1982) Selected Arthropods

DANIEL S NATCHEZ AND ASSOCIATES,INC.
[923] Inter-Science Research Associates,Daniel S. Natchez and Associates (1987) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Deep Sea Residences and Marina Co., Situate Montauk, Town of East Hampton

DAVIDSON,MAUREEN
[47] Davidson (1992) Evaluation of Bacteriological Water Quality, Little Peconic Bay, Shellfish Growing Area 26
[48] Davidson (1992) Evaluation of Bacteriological Water Quality, Orient Harbor, Shellfish Growing Area 24

DAVIES,DEWITT S

[36] Davies,Verbarg,Volpe,Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979) Assessment of Existing Mariculture Activities in the Long Island Coastal Zone and Potential for Future Growth. Prepared by the Long Island Regional Planning Board

[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay

[299] Davies (1982) Mariculture development on Long Island-land and water use considerations

[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report

[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York

[24] Davies,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Strategies and Recommendations for Revitalizing the Hard Clam Fisheries in Suffolk County in Suffolk County, New York

[77] Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Volpe,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Accabonac Harbor Area Study. A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed

DAVIS,THOMAS H

[703] Davis,Morgan (1923) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[742] Davis,Heath (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[743] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[745] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]

[747] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[748] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[749] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[751] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]

[753] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[754] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[735] Davis,Heath (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[736] Davis,Post (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]

[737] Davis,Post (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[738] Davis,Morgan (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[755] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[756] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]

[757] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[758] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[759] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[760] Davis (1970) 1969-1970 Common murre records from Long Island, New York

[762] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]

[763] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[764] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[766] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[768] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]

[769] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[770] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[779] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[781] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]

[783] Davis (1972) Photographs of New York State Rarieties. 22. Chuck-will's widow

[785] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

[786] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[787] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

[789] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine. Spring Pelagic Trips

[790] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter] (in: Winter Reports Received Too Late for May Issue)

[795] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

DAWSON,C P
[300] Dawson,Wilkins (1981) Motivations of New York and Virginia marine boat anglers and their preferences for potential fishing constraints

DAWYDIAK,WALTER
[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I
[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices
[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary
[26] Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office,Minei,Dawydiak (1995) Peconic Estuary Program (PEP), Status Report

DAYAL,R
[403] Wilke,Dayal (1982) The behavior of iron, manganese and silicon in the Peconic Estuary, New York

DEANGELIS,KATE
[526] DeAngelis,Friedman,Galcik,Jacobs,Janums,Miller,Penny (1995) Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995

DECKER,CYNTHIA
[66] Koetzner,Chytalo,Decker (1995) Peconic Estuary Program, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study. A Review by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Bureau of Marine Habitat Protection

DEEVEY,G B
[1026] Deevey (1952) Quantity and composition of the zooplankton of Block Island Sound, 1949
[1107] Deevey (1952) A Survey of the Zooplankton of Block Island Sound, 1943-1946

DEKAY,J E
[849] DeKay (1842) Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part III. Reptiles and Amphibia
[1304] DeKay (1842) Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part IV. Fishes
[1306] DeKay (1842) Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part I. Mammalia
[875] DeKay (1843) Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part V. Mollusca
[696] DeKay (1844) Zoology of New York, or the New York Fauna. Part II. Birds
[1305] DeKay (1844) Zoology of New York, or The New York Fauna. Part VI Crustacea

DELUCA,ROBERT
[777] Turner,Deluca (1992) Field Inventory for Robins Island Vegetative and Wildlife Survey

DENNISON,WILLIAM C
[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem
[109] Cosper,Dennison,Milligan,Carpenter,Lee,Holzapfel,Milanese (1989) An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms
[114] Dennison,Marshall,Wigand (1989) Effect of "Brown Tide" Shading on Eelgrass (Zostera marina L.) Distributions

[1108] Dennison (1990) Brown Tide Algae Blooms: Possible Long-term Impact on Eelgrass Distribution and Abundance
[1109] Dennison (1990) Effects of Light on Seagrass Photosynthesis, Growth, and Depth Distribution

DENSON,MICHAEL R
[193] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1988) Winter burial of northern bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians
[115] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1989) Winter Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops
[73] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1990) Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck, 1819) in Winter

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
[1110] Department of Health & Human Services (1983) Interim Report of Flanders Bay, New York, May 1983 Sanitary Survey

DEQUILLEFELDT,C
[172] Hendrickson,Barnes,Dequillefeldt (1988) Hard clam transplants in New York State
[178] Dequillefeldt,Hastback (1988) Shellfish growing areas in New York State: Current status and trends

DESOLA,C RALPH
[841] DeSola (1931) The Turtles of the Northeastern States

DETCHLEDGE,E H
[1050] Detchledge (1957) Checklist of the Mosses of New York State

DEUEL,D G
[339] Mahoney,Midlige,Deuel (1973) A fin rot disease of marine and euryhaline fishes in the New York Bight

DEVRIES,A L
[240] Petzel,Reisman,Devries (1980) Seasonal variation of antifreeze peptide in the winter flounder, Pseudopleuronectes americanus

DEW,G B
[1127] Dew (1970) A contribution to the life history of the Cunner, Tautogolabus adspersus (Walbum) in Fishers Island Sound

DEWEY,MAYNARD
[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem

DICKERMAN,R W
[174] Dickerman,Goelet (1987) Northern gannet starvation after swallowing styrofoam

DICKINSON,CHARLES L
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14

DICOSTANZO,J A
[697] DiCostanzo (1983) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine
[698] DiCostanzo (1983) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine
[699] DiCostanzo (1984) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[700] DiCostanzo (1984) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[701] DiCostanzo (1984) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[702] DiCostanzo (1984) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

DIFFERENT AUTHORS
[797] Different Authors (1950-1996) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine

DILORENZO,JOSEPH LUDWIG
[577] Dilorenzo (1986) The overtide and filtering response of inlet/bay systems (New York)

DIRIG,ROBERT
[1065] Dirig (1993) The Botanical and Lichenological Work of Roy Latham, Legendary Long Island Naturalist

DITMARS,R L
[1193] Ditmars (1905) The batrachians of the vicinity of New York City

DIVADEENAM,ASHA
[196] Lonsdale,Cosper,Kim,Doall,Divadeenam,Jonasdottir (1996) Food web interactions in the plankton of Long Island bays, with preliminary observations on brown tide effects

DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
[505] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Division of Fish and Wildlife (1988) Long Island Regional Aerial Osprey Productivity Survey-1988

DIVISION OF MARINE RESOURCES,BUREAU OF SHELLFISHERIES,SANITATION UNIT
[497] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Division of Marine ResourcesSanitation Unit (1996) Classification History of Shellfish Growing Areas in New York

DOALL,MICHAEL H
[140] Cosper,Garry,Milligan,Doall (1993) Iron, Selenium and Citric Acid Are Critical to the Growth of the "Brown Tide" Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens
[196] Lonsdale,Cosper,Kim,Doall,Divadeenam,Jonasdottir (1996) Food web interactions in the plankton of Long Island bays, with preliminary observations on brown tide effects

DOBBIN,J A
[364] Ray,McCormick-Ray,Dobbin,Ehler,Basta (1980) Eastern United States coastal and ocean zones data atlas

DODSON,J J
[301] Dodson,Leggett (1973) Behavior of adult American shad (Alosa sapidissima) homing to the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound
[302] Dodson,Leggett (1974) Role of olfaction and vision in the behavior of American Shad (Alosa sapidissima) homing to the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound

DOHENY,T E
[1133] Mandelli,Burkholder,Doheny,Brady (1970) Studies of primary production in coastal waters of Long Island, New York

DONOHUE,WILLIAM J
[910] Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

DOVE,ALIN
[452] Dove (1973) The Cranberry Bog Preserve. An Interpretive Guide by The Cranberry Bog Preserve Committee of The Long Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy

DOWHAN,JOSEPH J
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments

DOWNER,R H
[528] Downer,Liebelt (1990) 1989 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

DRENNAN,SUSAN RONEY
[603] Drennan (1981) Where to Find Birds in New York State. The Top 500 Sites

DREWES-MILLIGAN,K L
[132] Drewes-Milligan,Cosper (1994) Isolation of Virus Capable of Lysing the Brown Tide Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens

DRU ASSOCIATES,INC.
[1145] Nelson & Pope Engineers,Jerome Rubin Architects,Dru Associates,Dunn Engineering,Thomas Conoscenti & Associates,Archaeological Services (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Commons. Site Plan Application. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York
[1141] Dru Associates (1993) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Tanger Factory Outlet Center. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County
[1142] Dru Associates (1995) Final Environmental Impact Statement. Tanger Factory Outlet Center II

DUCEY-ORTIZ,ANNE M
[535] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1988) 1987 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[616] Ducey-Ortiz,Litwin,MacLean (1989) 1988 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey
[612] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1991) Nesting Biology, Habitat Use, and Inter-Colony Movements of the Least Tern (Sterna antillarum) on Long Island, NY
[534] Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent,Liebelt (1993) 1990-1991 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

DUDLEY,PATRICIA L
[547] Dudley,Illg (1991) Marine Flora and Fauna of the Eastern United States. Copepoda, Cyclopoida: Archinotodelphyidae, Notodelpphyidae, and Ascidicolidae-Associates of Ascidians

DUEL,D
[411] Duel,Clark (1968) The 1965 saltwater angling survey

DUFFY,DAVID C
[765] Duffy (1970) Observations on Great Gull Island-Summer 1969
[767] Duffy (1971) Report on Great Gull Island, Summer 1970
[784] Duffy (1972) Records from Great Gull Island-1972
[611] Duffy (1977) Breeding Populations of Terns and Skimmers on Long Island Sound and Eastern Long Island: 1972-1975

DUFFY,SEAN
[887] Duffy (1985) The Brown Creeper: Reclusive Long Island Bird

DUIGNAN,P J
[846] Duignan,Sadove,Saliki,Geraci (1993) Phocine distemper in harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) from Long Island, New York

DUNN ENGINEERING
[1145] Nelson & Pope Engineers,Jerome Rubin Architects,Dru Associates,Dunn Engineering,Thomas Conoscenti & Associates,Archaeological Services (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Commons. Site Plan Application. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York

DURHAM,KIMBERLY
[595] Sadove,Carminati,Durham (1993) New York Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1992-March 31, 1993

DUTCHER,BASIL HICKS
[801] Dutcher (1889) Bird Notes from Little Gull Island, Suffolk Co., N.Y

DUTCHER,WILLIAM
[634] Dutcher (1884) Bird Notes from Long Island, N.Y
[635] Dutcher (1884) Bird Notes from Long Island
[798] Dutcher (1885) Bird Notes from Long Island, N.Y
[800] Dutcher (1886) Bird Notes from Long Island, N.Y
[638] Dutcher (1887-1894) Long Island notes. vol. 1-water birds; vol. 2-land birds (handwritten account)
[636] Dutcher (1888) Bird Notes from Long Island
[637] Dutcher (1889) Bird Notes from Long Island
[639] Dutcher (1893) Notes on some rare birds in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society
[672] Dutcher (1893) Bird Notes From Long Island

DVIRKA & BARTILUCCI CONSULTING ENGINEERS
[1164] Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers (1990) Town of Shelter Island. Draft Solid Waste Management Plan. Generic Environmental Impact Statement
[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I
[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices
[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary

DZURICA,SUSAN
[105] Dzurica,Lee,Cosper,Carpenter (1989) Role of Environmental Variables, Specifically Organic Compounds and Micronutrients, in the Growth of the Chrysophyte Aureococcus anophagefferens

EAST END ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL TASK FORCE
[575] East End Economic and Environmental Task Force (1994) Blueprints for the future of the East End of Long Island, New York

EAST HAMPTON TOWN
[677] East Hampton Town,Natural Resources Department (1987) Hard Clam Spawner Sanctuary Project. East Hampton Town. Final Report
[516] East Hampton Town,Natural Resources/Environmental Protection Department (1995) Results of the First Breeding Bird Survey in the Town of East Hampton, New York
[518] East Hampton Town,Natural Resources Department (1996) Two Years of Breeding Bird Surveys in East Hampton Town 1993-1994. Summary Report

EAST HAMPTON TOWN NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
[100] East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department (1989) East Hampton Town Shellfish Management Report
[520] East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department (1993) 1993 Revised List of Rare and Endangered Plants, Culloden Point
[853] East Hampton Town Natural Resources Department (1994) East Hampton Town Public Forest Inventory

EASTIN,RENE
[92] Penny,Eastin,Hoeflich (1979) Preserve Master Plan for Sagg Swamp. South Fork-Shelter Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, Town of Southampton, suffolk County, New York

EATON,ELON HOWARD
[705] Eaton (1901) Birds of New York: 1910 to 1930
[613] Eaton (1910) Birds of New York. Introductory Chapters; Water Birds and Game Birds
[640] Eaton (1914) Birds of New York. General Chapters; Land Birds

ECKMAN,J E
[194] Eckman (1987) The role of hydrodynamics in recruitment, growth and survival of Argopecten irradians (L.) and Anomia simplex (D'Orbigny) within eelgrass meadows

ECOLOGICAL ANALYSTS INC.
[76] Hoff,Ecological Analysts Inc. (1981) Findings of a Limnological Survey of Hook Pond, East Hampton, New York. Prepared for Hook Pond Association, Hook Pond Road, East Hampton, New York 11937

EDWARDS,A L
[185] Edwards (1988) Latitudinal clines in shell morphologies of Busycon carica

EHLER,C N
[364] Ray,McCormick-Ray,Dobbin,Ehler,Basta (1980) Eastern United States coastal and ocean zones data atlas

EISEL,M T
[85] Eisel (1977) Shoreline Survey: Great Peconic, Little Peconic, Gardiners and Napeague Bays

EISENMANN,EUGENE
[641] Eisenmann (1950) An autumn day at Montauk Point, with comments on the field identification of certain species

ELLIOTT,JOHN J
[642] Elliott (1941) The Henslow's sparrow on Long Island
[643] Elliott (1951) The Prairie Warbler on Long Island
[644] Elliott (1953) The nesting sparrows of Long Island. 1. Sparrows of the marshes
[645] Elliott (1960) Falcon flights on Long Island
[646] Elliott (1962) Sharp-tailed and Seaside Sparrows on Long Island, New York

ELSTON,R A
[239] Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)

EMERSON,WILLIAM K
[450] Jacobson,Emerson (1961) Shells of the New York City Area. A handbook of the land, fresh water and marine mollusks ranging from Cape Cod to Cape May

EMGLAND,M E
[708] Emgland (1985) 1985 Northern Harrier productivity, Long Island, New York

EN-CONSULTANTS,INC
[91] Haje,En-Consultants (1986) Supplemental Information to DEIS for Installation of Napeague Water Main Extension by Suffolk County Water Authority
[1163] En-Consultants (1988) Cross River Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Response to Public Commentary
[924] Haje,En-Consultants (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Captain's Marina Dock Extension and/or Dredging
[974] Haje,En-Consultants (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Walter and Sharon Olsen Situate, Hamlet of Flanders, Suffolk County, New York

ENERGY RESOURCES CO,INC.

[599] Energy Resources Co.,Beck,et al. (1978) 208 Areawide Planning: Peconic Estuary, Flanders Bay Environmental Report

ENGELHARDT,GEORGE P
[845] Engelhardt (1913) The reptiles of Long Island
[1177] Engelhardt (1914) Amblystoma of Long Island
[1178] Engelhardt,Nichols,Latham,Murphy (1915) Long Island Snakes
[1179] Engelhardt (1917) Another Long Island Record for Ambystoma jeffersonianum

ENSR CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING
[93] ENSR Consulting and Engineering (1989) Wetland Delineation Study for Proposed Post Office Site, United States Postal Service, East Hampton, NY Parcel

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GROUP,INC.
[1175] Environmental Management Group (1995) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hedgerow Subdivision [Village of East Hampton]

EPP,JENNIFER ANNE
[43] Bricelj,Epp,Malouf (1987) Intraspecific variation in reproductive somatic growth cycles of bay scallops Argopecten irradians
[133] Bricelj,Epp,Malouf (1987) Comparative physiology of young and old cohorts of bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck): mortality, growth, and oxygen consumption
[130] Epp,Bricelj,Malouf (1988) Seasonal partitioning and utilization of energy reserves in two age classes of the bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck)
[144] Epp (1989) Energy Storage and Utilization in the Bay Scallop, Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck)

ERWIN,R M
[709] Erwin (1979) Coastal waterbird colonies: Cape Elizabeth, Maine to Virginia

ESAIAS,W E
[695] Bowman,Esaias,Schnitzer,Mirchel (1979) Cruise Data Report R/V Ridgely Warfield Long Island and Block Island Sounds: Sept. 13-21, 1978
[205] Bowman,Esaias,Schnitzer (1981) Tidal Stirring and the Distribution of Phytoplankton in Long Island and Block Island Sounds

ESTES,R
[830] Standora,Morreale,Estes,Thompson,Hilburger (1989) Growth rates of juvenile Kemp's ridleys and their movement in New York waters

ET AL.
[554] Carriker et al. (1954) Preliminary report of biological studies on the hard clam V. mercenaria and the oyster C. virginica in salt ponds on Gardiner's Island, L.I., directed toward the utilization of these ponds in the culture of these shellfish, August 1952 to April 1954 (with sp. section on oyster drills)
[817] Yost,Hollman,et al. (1974) An interdisciplinary study of the estuarine and coastal oceanography of Block Island Sound and adjacent New York coastal waters
[599] Energy Resources Co.,Beck,et al. (1978) 208 Areawide Planning: Peconic Estuary, Flanders Bay Environmental Report
[375] Setzler et al. (1980) Synopsis of biological data on striped bass, Morone saxatilis (Waldbaum)

EVANS,ALEXANDER W
[995] Evans (1926) The Hepaticae of Fisher's Island

EWARDS,EVERETT J
[462] Ewards,Rattray (1956) "Whale Off!" The Story of American Shore Whaling

EWERT,D
[711] Ewert (1974) First Long Island nesting record of the Kentucky Warbler

EYNON,ALFRED E
[647] Eynon (1941) Hawk migration routes in the New York City region

FABRIZIO,M C
[183] Waldman,Fabrizio (1994) Problems of stock definition in estimating relative contributions of Atlantic striped bass to the coastal fishery

FAHAY,M P
[297] ColtonJr,Smith,Kendall,Berrien,Fahay (1979) Principal spawning areas and times of marine fishes, Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras

FAIGENBAUM,HAROLD M
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[123] Faigenbaum (1939) Chemical Investigation of the Fresh Waters of Long Island

FARLEY,C A
[170] Farley,Lewis (1994) Studies of juvenile oyster disease, 1993

FARLOW,W G
[900] Farlow (1893) Notes on some algae in the herbarium of the Long Island Historical society

FAY,DOLORES J
[1005] Fay (1940) (Torrey Botanical Club) Trip of June 30 (1940) to Montauk Point

FAZIO,F R
[412] Fazio (1969) The effects of dredging on the nutrient cycles in Goose Creek, New York

FEDELEM,ROY
[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York
[77] Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Volpe,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Accabonac Harbor Area Study. A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed

FELL,F JULIAN
[483] Serafy,Fell (1985) Marine Flora and Fauna of the Northeastern United States. Echinodermata: Echinoidea

FERGUSON,HENRY L
[458] Ferguson (1925) Fishers Island N.Y. 1614-1925

FERGUSON,WILLIAM C
[1033] Ferguson (1922) Contributions to the flora of Long Island (I). Some interesting plants from Long Island
[1034] Ferguson (1924) Contributions to the flora of Long Island (II)
[1041] Ferguson (1924) Addenda to contributions to the flora of Long Island

[1035] Ferguson (1925) Contributions to the flora of Long Island, New York. Third Paper
[1036] Ferguson (1926) Contributions to the flora of Long Island. Fourth Paper
[1037] Ferguson (1928) Contributions to the flora of Long Island, New York, Fifth Paper
[1038] Ferguson (1934) Contributions to the flora of Long Island (I). Some interesting plants from Long Island

FERRARA,N
[181] Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

FERRARO,STEVEN PETER
[42] Ferraro (1980) Daily time of Spawning of 12 Fishes in the Peconic Bays, New York
[146] Ferraro (1980) Pelagic Fish Eggs and Larvae of the Peconic Bays, New York: 1972-1974, Vol. 1 and 2
[208] Ferraro,Blaxter (1981) Eggs and larvae of the Atlantic menhadin (Brevoortia tyrannus) in the Peconic Bays, New York in 1972-74
[173] Ferraro (1981) Eggs and Larvae of Atlantic Menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) in the Peconic Bays, New York in 1972-74

FEUSTEL,SUZANNE
[96] Thorsen,Provenzano,Collins,Feustel,Office of the Town Planner (1981) Freshwater Wetlands Study for Eight Critical Areas. Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

FIEDLER,R H
[435] Fiedler (1936) Fishery Industries of the United States 1936
[436] Fiedler (1937) Fishery Industries of the United States 1937
[437] Fiedler (1938) Fishery Industries of the United States 1938

FINCH,REBECCA
[489] Lewis,Finch,Cerrato (1996) An Assessment of Shellfish Resources in the Deep Water Areas of the Peconic Estuary

FINKELSTEIN,S L
[210] Finkelstein (1969) Age at Maturity of Scup from New York Waters
[217] Finkelstein (1969) Age and Growth of Scup in the Waters of Eastern Long Island
[209] Finkelstein (1971) Migration, Rate of Exploitation and Mortality of Scup from the Inshore Waters of Eastern Long Island

FINNERTY,MICHAEL
[910] Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

FIORE,J
[1138] Schumacher,Fiore (1963) Some marine algae of New York State
[813] Fiore (1966) The Phaeophyta of Long Island, New York

FISCHER,LAURETTA
[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay

FISCHER,RICHARD B
[648] Fischer (1941) Alder Flycatcher breeding on Long Island
[649] Fischer (1950) Notes on the Alder Flycatcher

FISCHER-KEY,LAURETTA
[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report

[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York
[24] Davies,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Strategies and Recommendations for Revitalizing the Hard Clam Fisheries in Suffolk County in Suffolk County, New York
[77] Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Volpe,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Accabonac Harbor Area Study. A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed

FISCHETTI,TRACY
[78] Friedman,Galcik,Janums,Fischetti,Jacobs,Miller,Penny (1995) The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments

FISHER,NICHOLAS S
[101] Bricelj,Fisher,Guckert,Chu (1989) Lipid Composition and Nutritional Value of the Brown Tide Alga Aureococcus anophagefferens

FISHER,S
[236] Alexander,Foehrenbach,Fisher,Sullivan (1973) Mercury in Striped Bass and Bluefish

FISHER,S A
[237] Alexander,Hollman,Fisher,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) The oceanography of Block Island Sound. Part 1, Sampling

FISHER,WILLIAM L
[1018] Fisher (1900) The violets of Long Island

FITZGERALD,B W
[1128] Fitzgerald,Skauen (1963) Zinc 65 in oysters in Fishers Island Sound and its estuaries

FLAGG,PAUL JUDSON
[149] Flagg (1981) Effects of Environmental Factors and Methods of Protection on Growth and Survival of Hatchery Produced Seed Clams, Mercenaria mercenaria Linne (1758)
[920] Flagg,Greene (1981) Impacts of Shoreline Development on Shellfish Resources in Lake Montauk
[19] McHugh,Sumner,Flagg,Lipton,Behrens (1982) Annotated Bibliography of the Hard Clam (Mercenaria mercenaria)
[1006] Flagg,Malouf (1983) Experimental plantings of juveniles of the hard calm Mercenaria mercenaria (Linne) in the waters of Long Island, New York

FLOWER,BULTER H
[46] Flower (1977) Shellfish Mariculture in New York State

FOEHRENBACH,J
[413] Foehrenbach,Harris,Bennett (1967) Insecticides in the marine environment
[414] Foehrenbach,Mahmood,Sullivan (1970) DDT residues in eggs of marsh-inhabiting birds
[415] Foehrenbach,Mahmood,Sullivan (1971) Chlorinated hydrocarbon residues in shellfish (Pelecypoda) from estuaries of Long Island, NY
[236] Alexander,Foehrenbach,Fisher,Sullivan (1973) Mercury in Striped Bass and Bluefish

FOGARTY,MICHAEL J

[546]	Fogarty,Hyman,Johnson,Griscom (1983) Distribution, Relative Abundance, and Seasonal Production of American Lobster, Homarus americanus, Larvae in Block Island Sound in 1978

FOLEY,DONALD D
[416]	Foley,Taber (1952) Long Island waterfowl investigation. Final Report
[712]	Foley (1956) Primary waterfowl of New York
[650]	Foley (1960) Recent changes in waterfowl populations in New York

FORD,S E
[239]	Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)

FORNSHELL,J A
[220]	Garmew,Hammond,Mercantini,Morgan,Neunert,Fornshell (1994) Morphological variability of geographically distinct populations of the estuarine copepod Acartia tonsa

FOX,RICHARD
[492]	Fox,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1982) Assessment of New York's Shellfish Resources. Completion Report

FOXWORTHY,B L
[410]	Cohen,Franke,Foxworthy (1968) An atlas of Long Island's water resources

FRANKE,O L
[410]	Cohen,Franke,Foxworthy (1968) An atlas of Long Island's water resources

FRANZ,D R
[1129]	Franz (1970) Zoogeography of Northwest Atlantic Opisthobranch Molluscs

FREEMAN,BRUCE L
[544]	Freeman,Walford (1974) Anglers' Guide to the United States Atlantic Coast. Fish Fishing Grounds & Fishing Facilities
[545]	Freeman,Walford (1974) Anglers' Guide to the United States Atlantic Coast. Fish Fishing Grounds & Fishing Facilities

FRERICHS,MOLLIE G
[448]	Gaudet,Frerichs (1969) The Biology of Aquatic Plant Life in Eastern Long Island

FREW,R L
[283]	Beccasio,Weissberg,Redfield,Frew,Levitan,Smith,Godwin (1980) Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence

FREY,M A
[1101]	Lonsdale,Frey,Mehran,Taylor,Waters (submitted) Domination of herbivorous grazing by protozooplankton in Long Island bays

FRIEDMAN,BARNABY
[78]	Friedman,Galcik,Janums,Fischetti,Jacobs,Miller,Penny (1995) The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
[526]	DeAngelis,Friedman,Galcik,Jacobs,Janums,Miller,Penny (1995) Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995

FRITHSEN,J
[45]	Nixon,Oviatt,Frithsen,Sullivan (1986) Nutrients and the Productivity of Estuarine and Coastal Marine Ecosystems

FRIZZOLA,JOHN A
[255] Frizzola,Sandberg,Hollman (1973) Preliminary Report on the Micro-Climatology of Montauk, New York, Part 1 (Low-Level Wind Distribution at Montauk, New York) and Part 2 (Annual Distribution of Temperature and Humidity at Montauk, New York)

FUIMAN,L A
[234] Fuiman (1976) Notes on the early development of the sea raven, Hemitripterus americanus

FULLER,STEPHEN W
[257] Fuller (1973) Macroscopic Marine Algae of Lake Montauk Harbor and Gardiners Island: Reproductivity, Seasonal Occurrence and Spatial Distribution

GABRIEL,WENDY L
[482] Wigley,Gabriel (1991) Distribution of Sexually Immature Components of 10 Northwest Atlantic Groundfish Species Based on Northeast Fisheries Center Bottom Trawl Surveys, 1968-86

GAFFNEY,J S
[181] Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

GALCIK,WALTER
[78] Friedman,Galcik,Janums,Fischetti,Jacobs,Miller,Penny (1995) The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
[526] DeAngelis,Friedman,Galcik,Jacobs,Janums,Miller,Penny (1995) Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995

GALDI,G
[181] Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

GALLAGHER,SCOTT M
[112] Gallagher,Stoecker,Bricelj (1989) Effects of the Brown Tide Alga on Growth, Feeding Physiology and Locomotory Behavior of Scallop Larvae (Argopecten irradians)

GARBER,JONATHAN H
[1308] Garber,Barnes,Stammerjohn (1990) Sediment-Water Flux Measurements in the Peconic Bay Estuarine Ecosystem: July and October 1989

GARCIA-ESQUIVEL,ZAUL
[131] Pohle,Bricelj,Garcia-Esquivel (1991) The eelgrass conopy: an above-bottom refuge from benthic predators for juvenile bay scallops Argopecten irradians
[190] Bricelj,Garcia-Esquivel,Strieb (1991) Predatory risk of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in eelgrass habitat
[44] Garcia-Esquivel,Bricelj (1993) Ontogenetic Changes in Microhabitat Distribution of Juvenile Bay Scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians (L.), in Eelgrass Beds, and Their Potential Significance to Early Recruitment

GARMEW,T G
[220] Garmew,Hammond,Mercantini,Morgan,Neunert,Fornshell (1994) Morphological variability of geographically distinct populations of the estuarine copepod Acartia tonsa

GARRY,RONALD T
[140] Cosper,Garry,Milligan,Doall (1993) Iron, Selenium and Citric Acid Are Critical to the Growth of the "Brown Tide" Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens

GATZKE,JENNIFER

[113] Tracey,Steele,Gatzke,Phelps,Nuzzi,Waters,Anderson (1989) Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms

GAUDET,JOHN J
[448] Gaudet,Frerichs (1969) The Biology of Aquatic Plant Life in Eastern Long Island

GERACI,J R
[846] Duignan,Sadove,Saliki,Geraci (1993) Phocine distemper in harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) from Long Island, New York

GERMANO,JOSEPH
[62] Costa,Hutchinson,Germano,Trefey,Metz,LeBlanc,Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program

GILL,STEPHEN K
[264] Hollman,Gill,NYOSL Staff (1974) Physical Oceanography

GILMARTIN,DAVID H
[378] Gilmartin (1983) [Southampton] Wetlands: At What Cost?

GINTER,J J C
[303] Ginter (1974) Marine fisheries conservation in New York state: Policy and practice of marine fisheries management
[341] McHugh,Ginter (1978) Fisheries

GIRAUD,JACOB P
[651] Giraud (1844) Birds of Long Island

GLANCY,JOSEPH B
[549] Lackey,BorghJr,Glancy (1954) General character of plankton organisms in water overlying shellfish-producing ground

GLANZ,ERIC
[1089] Glanz (1995) The Gymnosperms of Long Island, NY

GLASSER,ROBERT B
[1195] Glasser (1968) Two Additional Records of the Musk Turtle from Long Island
[1209] Schlauch,Hinderstein,Glasser,Conway,Wismann (1968) Long Island Herpetological Society Field Trip, Number Two [to Calverton]

GLENN SPETTA ASSOCIATES
[1152] Glenn Spetta Associates (1996) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Beachcomber Motel II, Cutchogue, Suffolk County, New York. Township of Southold. Type I Action

GOBLER,CHRISTOPHER J
[138] Gobler (1995) The Role of Iron in the Occurence of Aureococcus anophagefferens blooms
[1097] Cosper,Gobler,Benmayor (1995) Recurring Brown Tide Blooms of Aureococcus Anophagefferens: A Search for the Causes

GOCHFELD,MICHAEL
[791] Gochfeld (1974) Waterbird Colonies of Long Island, New York
[1298] Gochfeld (1975) A Review of the Status of the King Rail, Rallus elegans, in the Metropolitan New York Area and Rail Vocalizations
[622] Buckley,Gochfeld,Buckley (1977) Efficiency and timing of helicopter censuses of black skimmers and common terns on Long Island, New York: A preliminary analysis
[689] Buckley,Gochfeld,Buckley (1978) Breeding Laughing Gulls return to Long Island

GODWIN,R E
[283] Beccasio,Weissberg,Redfield,Frew,Levitan,Smith,Godwin (1980) Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence

GOELET,R G
[174] Dickerman,Goelet (1987) Northern gannet starvation after swallowing styrofoam

GOLDBERG,A S
[181] Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

GOLDBERG,R
[876] Goldberg (1977) New and unusual species of shells on Long Island

GOMEZ-REYES,EUGENIO
[84] Siddall,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes,Pritchard (1986) Numerical Model of Larval Dispersion. Phase I of the East End Algal Bloom Program
[167] Siddall,Malouf,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes (1988) Use of dispersion models for prediction of bivalve larval recruitment
[152] Gomez-Reyes (1989) Tidally Driven Lagrangian Residual Velocity in Shallow Bays

GORDON,M S
[304] Gordon (1951) The distribution of common marine fishes of New York and southern New England
[305] Gordon (1951) Winter mackerel off New York

GOSNER,K L
[486] Gosner (1978) A Field Guide to the Atlantic Seashore. Invertebrates and Seaweeds of the Atlantic Coast from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Hatteras

GRAHN,CHRISTINA M
[59] Weber,Grahn (1995) Commercial Finfish and Crustacean Landings from Peconic and Gardiners Bay, New York 1980-1992
[495] Briggs,Grahn (1996) Aspects of the Fishery Biology of the Lady Crab (Ovalipes ocellatus) in New York Waters

GRAVES,CHARLES BURR
[990] Graves (1896) Notes from Plum Island and Fishers Island, N.Y

GRAVES,JOHN E
[126] Graves,McDowell,Jones (1992) A genetic analysis of weakfish Cynoscion regalis stock structure along the mid-Atlantic coast

GREELEY,J R
[118] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Perlmutter,Greeley (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 2, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-water survey (1938) No. 15
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[121] Greeley (1939) The Fresh Water Fishes of Long Island and Staten Island With Annotated List

GREEN,RALPH
[37] Green (1972) Wetlands of Long Island. Prepared for the Marine Resource Council, Nassau-Sufflok Regional Planning Board

GREENE,C W
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[120] Greene (1939) Stocking Policy for the Fresh Waters of Long Island and Discussion of Some Fish Management Policies

GREENE,CONSTANCE
[774] Greene,Potts (1967) The Salty Thumb. Your Garden by the Sea

GREENE,GREGORY T
[920] Flagg,Greene (1981) Impacts of Shoreline Development on Shellfish Resources in Lake Montauk

GREENMAN-PEDERSEN,INC.
[1153] Greenman-Pedersen (1989) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Hamlet at Cutchogue, Cutchogue, NY

GREIG,R A
[228] Wenzloff,Greig,Merrill,Ropes (1979) A survey of heavy metals in the surf clam, Spisula solidissima, and the ocean quahog, Arctica islandica, of the Mid-Atlantic coast of the United States

GRELLER,ANDREW M
[1149] Greller (1977) A classification of mature forests on Long Island, New York
[1051] Greller (1984) A Bibliography of Long Island Botany with Some Helpful Additional References

GRIMES,C B
[376] Shepherd,Grimes (1983) Geographic and historic variations in growth of weakfish, Cynoscion regalis, in the Middle Atlantic Bight

GRISCOM,CLEMENT
[546] Fogarty,Hyman,Johnson,Griscom (1983) Distribution, Relative Abundance, and Seasonal Production of American Lobster, Homarus americanus, Larvae in Block Island Sound in 1978

GRISCOM,LUDLOW
[652] Griscom (1923) Birds of the New York City Region

GRISWOLD,C A
[247] Griswold (1981) The Barge Ocean 250 Gasoline Spill

GROSS,M GRANT
[253] Ali,Hardy,Baylor,Gross (1973) A Keyword-Indexed Bibliography of the Marine Environment in the New York Bight and Adjacent Estuaries

GROSSFIELD,J
[221] Wirgin,Silverstein,Grossfield (1990) Restriction endonuclease analysis of striped bass mitochondrial DNA: The Atlantic coastal migratory stock

GROSSLEIN,M D
[306] Grosslein,Azarovitz (1982) Fish distribution

GROUP FOR THE SOUTH FORK
[1166] Group for the South Fork (1989) Draft Shelter Island Resource Inventory
[506] Group for the South Fork (1991) Osprey Survey Conducted for South Fork Sites

GROUT,A J
[1017] Grout (1902) Additions to the recorded flora of Long Island
[1022] Grout (1906) Additions to the Bryophyte flora of Long Island

GUCKERT,JAMES B

[101] Bricelj,Fisher,Guckert,Chu (1989) Lipid Composition and Nutritional Value of the Brown Tide Alga Aureococcus anophagefferens

GUILLARD,R R L

[9] Guillard,Vaccaro,Corwin,Conover (1960) Report on a survey of the chemistry, biology and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay conducted during July and September 1959 for the Townships of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)

GULKA,GARY J

[584] Gulka (1983) The Pathogenicity of a Rickettsia-like Organism in the Deep Sea Scallop, Plagopecten magellanicus (Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island)

GUTHRIE,J F

[323] Kroger,Guthrie (1971) Incidence of crooked vertebral columns in juvenile Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus

H2M

[6] Holzmacher,H2M (1972) Determination of Biological Constraints on Coastal Water Quality (preliminary report), Part 1 (Methodologies), Part 2 (Critique of Methodologies <"to be submitted later">), Part 3 (Data Developed for Nassau and Suffolk Counties). Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Coastal Management Project

[27] Holzmacher,H2M (1973) Environmental Assessment of Improvements to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. Inc. Village of Greenport, Suffolk County, New York

[522] Holzmacher,H2M (1981) Section 201-Wastewater Facility Plan of the L.I. South Fork (East Hampton) Drainage Basin. C-36-1181. Engineering and Environmental Data Report

[956] Holzmacher,H2M (1985) Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, North Sea Landfill, Town of Southampton

[955] Holzmacher,H2M (1987) Resource Recovery Facility Siting Study For the Towns of Southampton and Riverhead

[957] Louis K. McLean Associates,Holzmacher,H2M (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, North Sea Sanitary Landfill, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York

[981] Holzmacher,H2M (1990) North Sea Landfill. Phase II. Remedial Investigation. Fish Cove Study. Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York

[1165] Holzmacher,H2M (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Hay Beach Section 9

[81] Holzmacher,H2M (1992) North Sea Landfill, Fish Cove Study. Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York

HAGELSTEIN,ROBERT

[1048] Hagelstein (1936) A critical study of the Mycetozoa of Long Island

HAIR,M E

[417] Hair (1968) A study of the nutrient cycles in Goose Creek, New York, 1966-67

HAJE,ROY LOUIS

[471] Wallace,Haje (1970) Long Island's Relationship to the Marine Environment

[87] Haje (1976) The Effects of the New York State Tidal Wetlands Act-Moratorium Phase

[153] Haje (1976) The Effects of the New York State Tidal Wetlands Act-Moratorium Phase

[91] Haje,En-Consultants (1986) Supplemental Information to DEIS for Installation of Napeague Water Main Extension by Suffolk County Water Authority

[924] Haje,En-Consultants (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Captain's Marina Dock Extension and/or Dredging

[974] Haje,En-Consultants (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Walter and Sharon Olsen Situate, Hamlet of Flanders, Suffolk County, New York

HALAVIK,THOMAS

[63] Halavik (1995) Characterization of the submerged habitats of the Peconics Estuary System

HALBEISEN,RITA
[609] Peterson,Halbeisen,Litwin (1983) 1983 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey

HALL,HELEN SMITH
[994] Taylor,Hall (1924) Crowberry at Montauk

HALPIN,PATRICK G
[11] Halpin (1991) Peconic Estuary, Suffolk County, New York, National Estuary Program Nomination, Vol 1-Nomination Report, Vol 2-Appendices

HAMILTON,CHARLES T
[307] Hamilton,Young (1974) Population dynamics of Accabonac Harbor
[223] Young,Ringers,Woithe,Hamilton (1986) Striped Bass and the Sport Fishery During Daylight Hours From 1973 to 1975 at Montauk, New York

HAMMOND,S
[220] Garmew,Hammond,Mercantini,Morgan,Neunert,Fornshell (1994) Morphological variability of geographically distinct populations of the estuarine copepod Acartia tonsa

HANCOCK,HUNTER M
[430] Woodbridge,Hancock (1964) A bibliography of the striped bass or rockfish roccus saxatilis (Waldbaum)
[431] Woodbridge,Hancock,Massmann (1967) A Bibliography of the Striped Bass. 1967 Revision by William Massmann

HANLON,J R
[308] Hanlon (1983) Fish and wildlife resources studies for Fire Island to Montauk Point, New York beach erosion control and hurricane protection project reformulation study. Estuarine resource component

HANMER,CHARLES C
[1009] Hanmer (1940) Plants of Fishers Island

HANNA,W E
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

HARDY,CHARLES D
[253] Ali,Hardy,Baylor,Gross (1973) A Keyword-Indexed Bibliography of the Marine Environment in the New York Bight and Adjacent Estuaries
[86] Hardy (1976) A Preliminary Description of the Peconic Bay Estuary

HARPER,F
[346] Murphy,Harper (1915) Ichthyological notes from Montauk, Long Island

HARPER,ROLAND M
[1023] Harper (1908) Notes on the pine-barrens of Long Island (Abstract of a paper read before the Torrey Botanical Club December 10, 1907, annotated by Charles Louis Pollard)
[1030] Harper (1918) Some dynamic studies of Long Island vegetation

HARRIS,E
[413] Foehrenbach,Harris,Bennett (1967) Insecticides in the marine environment

HARRIS,R C
[1073] Harris,Schmitt,Anderson (1987) Lichens of eastern Long Island, New York, collected during the 1986 Andrews Foray
[1074] Harris (1987) Additional species not recorded in "The Lichens of Long Island, New York"

HASTBACK,W
[178] Dequillefeldt,Hastback (1988) Shellfish growing areas in New York State: Current status and trends

HASTINGS,CELIA
[1084] Hastings,Hastings (1993) Orchid enthusiasts celebrate

HASTINGS,JULIUS
[1084] Hastings,Hastings (1993) Orchid enthusiasts celebrate

HAYS,H
[617] Hays (1995) Matthew Male's work on Fort Tyler (Report on habitat rehabilitation for roseate terns)

HEATH,FRED
[742] Davis,Heath (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[743] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[745] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[747] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[748] Davis,Heath (1966) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[749] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[751] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[753] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[754] Davis,Heath (1967) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[735] Davis,Heath (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]

HEBER,M
[386] Weis,Heber (1980) Comparative reproductive biology of two populations of, Fundulus heteroclitus
[224] Weis,Weis,Heber,Vaidya (1981) Methylmercury Tolerance of Killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) Embryos From a Polluted vs Non-Polluted Environment
[392] Weis,Weis,Heber (1982) Variation in response to methylmercury by killifish, (Fundulus heteroclitus), embryos

HEHRE,EDWARD J
[896] Hehre,Bollard (1974) The Occurrence of Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum (L.) Richard) in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York
[775] Hehre (1977) The Flora of Gardiner's Island

HELD,JEAN
[555] Penny,Peretz,Held (1982) unpublished list of [Central Suffolk] bird counts

HELMUTH,WILLIAM T
[653] Helmuth (1930) Notes from eastern Long Island, New York
[354] Nichols,Helmuth (1940) A Long Island Luvarus imperialis Rafinesque
[654] Helmuth (1954) The hurricane of 1938-in retrospect

HENDERSON AND BODWELL CONSULTING ENGINEERS
[932] Henderson and Bodwell Consulting Engineers (1983) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Scallop Point, East Hampton, New York
[1150] Henderson and Bodwell Consulting Engineers (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Angel Shores, Southold, New York

HENDRICKSON,S
[172] Hendrickson,Barnes,Dequillefeldt (1988) Hard clam transplants in New York State
[1310] Barnes,Chytalo,Hendrickson (1991) Final policy and generic environmental impact statement on management of shellfish in uncertified areas program

HIBBERD,MARY E

[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I
[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices
[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary

HICKEY,CLARENCE R,JR
[278] Austin,HickeyJr (1973) Spinal curvature in the Atlantic silversides, Menidia menidia (Linnaeus), and the Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus (Latrobe)
[279] Austin,HickeyJr (1974) Migration and mortality of striped bass tagged in eastern Long Island
[235] HickeyJr,Lester (1975) Notes on Lumpfish from Montauk, New York
[281] Austin,Sosnow,HickeyJr (1975) The effects of temperature on the development and survival of the eggs and larvae of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia
[311] HickeyJr,Sosnow,Lester (1975) Pound net catches of warm-water fishes at Montauk, New York
[233] HickeyJr,Young,Lester (1976) Tarpon from Montauk, New York
[309] HickeyJr,Lester (1976) First record of the gizzard shad from Long Island, New York
[310] HickeyJr,Loewen (1976) A greater amberjack from New York waters
[312] HickeyJr,Young,Bishop (1977) Skeletal abnormalities in striped bass
[280] Austin,HickeyJr (1978) Predicting abundance of striped bass, Morone saxatilis, in New York Waters from modal lengths
[244] HickeyJr,Lester (1980) Marine Fishes of Southern Origin in New York Waters and Their Contribution to the Fishery
[182] HickeyJr (1981) Water-Mass Movement and the Migration of Striped Bass around Eastern Long Island, New York
[197] HickeyJr,Lester (1983) The fishes of Fort Pond Bay on Long Island, New York
[179] HickeyJr,Young (1984) Incidence of morphological abnormalities in striped bass from the Hudson River and coastal Long Island, New York
[440] HickeyJr (1985) Survey of the Technical Literature on the Marine Finfishery Resources of the Peconic/Gardiners Bay System, New York, 1900-1984, with Recommendations for Resource Conservation and Study

HICKEY,JOSEPH J
[657] Hickey (1951) Occurrence of European Teal on Long Island

HICKEY,M T
[1007] Hickey (1977) Age, growth, reproduction and distribution of the bay scallop Aequipecten irradians irradians (Lamarck), in three embayments in eastern Long Island, New York, as related to the fishery
[216] Hickey (1977) Age, growth, reproduction and distribution of the bay scallop, Aequipecten irradians irradians (Lamarck), in three embayments of eastern Long Island, New York, as related to the fishery

HILBURGER,M
[830] Standora,Morreale,Estes,Thompson,Hilburger (1989) Growth rates of juvenile Kemp's ridleys and their movement in New York waters

HILLMAN,R E
[239] Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)

HINDERSTEIN,BARRY
[1185] Hinderstein (1968) Some Noteworthy Salamander Records from Long Island

[1209] Schlauch,Hinderstein,Glasser,Conway,Wismann (1968) Long Island Herpetological Society Field Trip, Number Two [to Calverton]

HIROTA,J
[207] Sunderlin,Brenner,Castagna,Hirota,Menzel,Roels (1975) Comparative growth of hard shell clams (Mercenaria mercenaria Linne and Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin) and their F SUB-1 cross in temperate, subtropical, and tropical natural waters and in a tropical artificial upwelling mariculture system

HOEFLICH,RUSSEL S
[92] Penny,Eastin,Hoeflich (1979) Preserve Master Plan for Sagg Swamp. South Fork-Shelter Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, Town of Southampton, suffolk County, New York
[94] Hoeflich (1979) Preserve Master Plan for Little Fresh Pond. South-Fork-Shelter Island Capter of The Nature Conservancy, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
[930] Hoeflich (1980) Preserve Master Plan for Accabonac Harbor

HOFF,THOMAS B
[76] Hoff,Ecological Analysts Inc. (1981) Findings of a Limnological Survey of Hook Pond, East Hampton, New York. Prepared for Hook Pond Association, Hook Pond Road, East Hampton, New York 11937
[342] McLaren,Cooper,Hoff,Lnader (1981) Movements of Hudson River striped bass

HOFFMANN,BRIAN T
[907] Hoffmann (1985) The Muskrats of Suffolk County, New York: Their Pelts, Biology, and Habitats

HOLLICK,A
[1130] Hollick (1898) Notes on Block Island

HOLLICK,CHARLES ARTHUR
[989] Hollick (1891) A trip to Montauk Point

HOLLMAN,RUDOLPH
[237] Alexander,Hollman,Fisher,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) The oceanography of Block Island Sound. Part 1, Sampling
[4] Hollman,Sandberg (1972) The Residual Drift in Eastern Long Island Sound and Block Island Sound (A Preliminary Report)
[255] Frizzola,Sandberg,Hollman (1973) Preliminary Report on the Micro-Climatology of Montauk, New York, Part 1 (Low-Level Wind Distribution at Montauk, New York) and Part 2 (Annual Distribution of Temperature and Humidity at Montauk, New York)
[264] Hollman,Gill,NYOSL Staff (1974) Physical Oceanography
[817] Yost,Hollman,et al. (1974) An interdisciplinary study of the estuarine and coastal oceanography of Block Island Sound and adjacent New York coastal waters
[260] Hollman (1975) Annual Low-Level Wind Distribution, 1971 Through 1973
[1131] Hollman (1976) Environmental Atlas of Block Island and Long Island Sound Waters. Vol. I, II, III, IV, V

HOLMES,R L
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

HOLZAPFEL,JOHN
[109] Cosper,Dennison,Milligan,Carpenter,Lee,Holzapfel,Milanese (1989) An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms

HOLZMACHER,MCLENDON AND MURRELL P C
[6] Holzmacher,H2M (1972) Determination of Biological Constraints on Coastal Water Quality (preliminary report), Part 1 (Methodologies), Part 2 (Critique of Methodologies <"to be submitted later">), Part 3 (Data Developed for Nassau and Suffolk Counties). Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Coastal Management Project

[27] Holzmacher,H2M (1973) Environmental Assessment of Improvements to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. Inc. Village of Greenport, Suffolk County, New York
[522] Holzmacher,H2M (1981) Section 201-Wastewater Facility Plan of the L.I. South Fork (East Hampton) Drainage Basin. C-36-1181. Engineering and Environmental Data Report
[956] Holzmacher,H2M (1985) Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, North Sea Landfill, Town of Southampton
[955] Holzmacher,H2M (1987) Resource Recovery Facility Siting Study For the Towns of Southampton and Riverhead
[957] Louis K. McLean Associates,Holzmacher,H2M (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, North Sea Sanitary Landfill, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
[981] Holzmacher,H2M (1990) North Sea Landfill. Phase II. Remedial Investigation. Fish Cove Study. Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
[1165] Holzmacher,H2M (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Hay Beach Section 9
[81] Holzmacher,H2M (1992) North Sea Landfill, Fish Cove Study. Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York

HOLZMACHER,R
[418] Holzmacher,McLendon,Murrell (1970) Report-comprehensive public water supply study, Suffolk County, New York, CPWS-24

HOSTEK,ALBERT
[459] Hostek (1976) Native and Near Native. An Introduction to Long Island Plants

HOUSE,HOMER D
[991] House (1915) Notes upon local floras (Suffolk County)
[992] House (1916) Notes on local floras (Suffolk County)
[1040] House (1923) Local flora notes (Long Island)
[1302] House (1923) Wild Flowers of New York. In Two Parts
[1303] House (1923) Wild Flowers of New York. In Two Parts
[880] House (1924) Annotated list of ferns and flowering plants of New York State
[855] House (1942) Bibliography of the Botany of New York State 1751-1940. Part I
[856] House (1942) Bibliography of the Botany of New York State 1751-1940. Part 2

HOWARD,KATHLEEN MARIE
[564] Howard (1975) The sussessional pattern and development of benthic diatom assemblages in Fort Pond Bay, Montauk, NY

HOWE,MARSHALL A
[898] Howe (1914) Some Midwinter Algae of Long Island Sound

HUBBY,C
[181] Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

HUGHES,S W T
[163] Tettelbach,Wenczel,Hughes (1994) Size variability of juvenile (0+ yr) bay scallops in Long Island, New York populations

HULBURT,EDWARDS M
[8] Ryther,Vaccaro,Yentsch,Hulburt (1957) Report on a survey of the chemistry and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay, made in June 1957 for the Town of Islip, New York (unpublished manuscript)

HUSS,TIM
[598] Huss (1977) The Cranberry Bogs of Long Island

HUTCHINSON,EDITH

[62] Costa,Hutchinson,Germano,Trefey,Metz,LeBlanc,Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program

HUVER,C W
[501] Huver (1965)

HYMAN,MARTIN A
[546] Fogarty,Hyman,Johnson,Griscom (1983) Distribution, Relative Abundance, and Seasonal Production of American Lobster, Homarus americanus, Larvae in Block Island Sound in 1978

IANNOTTI,EUGENE L
[993] Iannotti (1975) Bacteriology of Flanders Bay
[1115] Iannotti (1975) Bacteriology of Lake Montauk

ILLG,PAUL L
[547] Dudley,Illg (1991) Marine Flora and Fauna of the Eastern United States. Copepoda, Cyclopoida: Archinotodelphyidae, Notodelpphyidae, and Ascidicolidae-Associates of Ascidians

INGERSOLL,E
[1002] Ingersoll (1886) The scallop and its fishery

INOUE,KAYOKO
[1159] Inoue,Naidu (1986) Vegetation of the Peconic River-A Phytosociological Survey

INTER-SCIENCE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES,INC
[919] Inter-Science Research Associates (1982) Comprehensive Management Plan for Lake Montauk-Executive Summary
[918] Inter-Science Research Associates (1983) Comprehensive Management Plan for Lake Montauk
[921] Inter-Science Research Associates (1984) Re-colonization of an Underwater Dredge Spoil Disposal Site and Effects of Its Removal-Lake Montauk, NY
[911] Inter-Science Research Associates (1985) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Gone Fishing Marina Situate, Montauk, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
[1176] Inter-Science Research Associates (1985) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hook Mill Complex Reconstruction, Situate Village of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
[933] Inter-Science Research Associates (1986) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Duke Harbor, Situate Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
[1171] Allee King Rosen and Fleming,Inter-Science Research Associates (1986) Village of Southampton Planning/Impact Study
[923] Inter-Science Research Associates,Daniel S. Natchez and Associates (1987) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Deep Sea Residences and Marina Co., Situate Montauk, Town of East Hampton
[969] Inter-Science Research Associates (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Addendum for Hampton Hills Situate Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
[965] Inter-Science Research Associates (1989) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Water Mill Village
[710] Inter-Science Research Associates (1990) North Haven Stock Farm Preserve Plan
[927] Inter-Science Research Associates (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Montauk Sportsman Dock
[975] Inter-Science Research Associates (1994) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Peconic River Club, Situate Flanders, Town of Southampton, New York
[978] Inter-Science Research Associates (1994) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for application of Chardonnay Woods Golf Club, South Country Road & Montauk Highway, East Quogue, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
[967] Inter-Science Research Associates (1995) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Application of William O'Connor, Sagaponack Road, Town of Southampton, New York
[979] Inter-Science Research Associates (1995) Terrestrial Ecology Report for Golf at the Bridge Situate Millstone Road, Noyack, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY

[1042] Inter-Science Research Associates (1995) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Halsey Farm-Silvera Subdivision Situate Cobb Road, Inc. Village of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York

JACOBS,BETSY
[78] Friedman,Galcik,Janums,Fischetti,Jacobs,Miller,Penny (1995) The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
[526] DeAngelis,Friedman,Galcik,Jacobs,Janums,Miller,Penny (1995) Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995

JACOBSON,MORRIS K
[450] Jacobson,Emerson (1961) Shells of the New York City Area. A handbook of the land, fresh water and marine mollusks ranging from Cape Cod to Cape May

JAC PLANNING CORP.
[1155] JAC Planning Corp. (1987) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Marina Bay Club. First and Main Streets, New Suffolk, NY
[1156] JAC Planning Corp. (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Norris Estates Development. New Suffolk Avenue, Mattituck, New York
[935] JAC Planning Corp. (1989) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Health Hampton Club, Inc., Special Permit Application, Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, New York
[936] JAC Planning Corp.,B. Laing Associates,Michos,Steven J. Hyman Associates (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Response to Town of East Hampton Planning Department Comments. Health Hampton Club, Inc., Special Permit Application. Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, New York

JAEGER,R
[227] Jaeger (1980) Marine and aquatic field trip guide to New York state

JANUMS,PAT
[78] Friedman,Galcik,Janums,Fischetti,Jacobs,Miller,Penny (1995) The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
[526] DeAngelis,Friedman,Galcik,Jacobs,Janums,Miller,Penny (1995) Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995

JEFFRIES,H P
[206] Jeffries (1980) Fatty acid ecology of plankton communities

JELLIFFE,S E
[814] Jelliffe (1893) Notes on the Flora of Long Island
[1012] Jelliffe (1894) Cryptogamic notes from Long Island
[1013] Jelliffe (1894) Cryptogamic notes from Long Island
[1014] Jelliffe (1895) Cryptogamic notes from Long Island III. Diatomaceae
[1015] Jelliffe (1899) The flora of Long Island. Part I-XVI
[815] Jelliffe (1904) Additions to "The Flora of Long Island"

JENNER,JANANN
[704] Jenner (1969) In Camille's Wake a Wide-a-Wake

JENSEN,ALBERT C
[313] Jensen (1966) Life history of the spiny dogfish
[314] Jensen (1974) Sport fisheries and offshore oil
[315] Jensen (1974) New York's fisheries for scup, summer flounder and black sea bass
[540] Jensen (1974) Sport fishing for cod
[316] Jensen (1975) Artificial fishing reefs
[317] Jensen (1976) Offshore oil and fishery resources
[318] Jensen (1977) New York's marine fisheries: changing needs in a changing environment

JEROME RUBIN ARCHITECTS
[1145] Nelson & Pope Engineers,Jerome Rubin Architects,Dru Associates,Dunn Engineering,Thomas Conoscenti & Associates,Archaeological Services (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Commons. Site Plan Application. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York

JOHN J RAYNOR,P E
[1043] John J. Raynor (1985) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Barclay Estates, situate Inc. Village of North Haven, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York

JOHNSON,ANN F
[451] Johnson (1985) A guide to the plant communities of the Napeague Dunes

JOHNSON,GEORGE F
[546] Fogarty,Hyman,Johnson,Griscom (1983) Distribution, Relative Abundance, and Seasonal Production of American Lobster, Homarus americanus, Larvae in Block Island Sound in 1978

JOHNSON,M
[200] Juinio,Cobb,Bengtson,Johnson (1992) Changes in nucleic acids over the molt cycle in relation to food availability and temperature in Homarus americanus postlarvae

JOHNSON,PETER L
[1167] Johnson,Open Space Institute (1970) Open Space Action Recommendation for the Conservation Advisory Council, Town of Shelter Island, New York

JONASDOTTIR,SIGRUN H
[196] Lonsdale,Cosper,Kim,Doall,Divadeenam,Jonasdottir (1996) Food web interactions in the plankton of Long Island bays, with preliminary observations on brown tide effects

JONES,C R
[89] Jones,Schubel (1978) Distribution of Surficial Sediments and Eelgrass in New York's South Shore Bays: An Assessment from the Literature

JONES,J RICHARD
[578] Jones (1988) A Biostratigraphic Model for the Origin and Development of Salt Marshes: Plum Island, Massachusets

JONES,LISA M
[126] Graves,McDowell,Jones (1992) A genetic analysis of weakfish Cynoscion regalis stock structure along the mid-Atlantic coast

JORDAN,M
[852] Jordan (1993) Table 2. Rare species characteristic of eastern grassland and savanna habitats
[851] Jordan (Unknown) Table 1. Plant species composition of maritime grasslands in Montauk County Park

JUINIO,MARIE ANTONETTE REVILLA
[201] Cobb,Juinio,Bengtson (1991) Estimation of recent growth of field-caught postlarval lobsters from RNA:DNA ratios
[581] Juinio (1991) Feeding Ecology of the Postlarval Lobster Homarus americanus
[199] Juinio,Cobb (1992) Natural diet and feeding habits of the postlarval lobster Homarus americanus
[200] Juinio,Cobb,Bengtson,Johnson (1992) Changes in nucleic acids over the molt cycle in relation to food availability and temperature in Homarus americanus postlarvae
[198] Juinio,Cobb (1994) Estimation of recent growth of field-caught postlarval American lobsters, Homarus americanus, from RNA:DNA ratios

KAHN,J R
[171] Kahn (1988) Measuring the economic effects of brown tides

KALBFLEISCH,A S
[867] Kalbfleisch (1898) Orchids on Long Island

KALDY,JAMES E 3RD
[193] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1988) Winter burial of northern bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians
[115] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1989) Winter Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops
[73] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1990) Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck, 1819) in Winter

KAMMERER,R M
[1315] Suffolk County Department of Public Works,Kammerer (1975) Environmental Impact Statement for the Dredge Operation within the entrance (jetty & bulkhead) areas to Miamogue Lagoon, located on the North-side of Flanders Bay in the South Jamesport Section-Riverhead Township, Suffolk County, L.I., New York

KAPLAN,E H
[419] Kaplan,Welker,Kraus (1974) Some effects of dredging on populations of macrobenthic organisms
[420] Kaplan,Welker,Kraus,McCourt (1975) Some factors affecting the colonization of a dredged channel

KAPPENBERG,EDITH
[1257] Kappenberg,Subsara (1971) Two Winter Records of the Northern Diamondback Terrapin on Long Island

KASSNER,JEFFREY
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments

KATUNA,MICHAEL P
[31] Katuna (1974) The Sedimentology of Great Peconic Bay and Flanders Bay, L.I., NY

KELLOGG
[571] Kellogg (1901) Study of the Clam and Scallop Industries of New York State

KELLY,MAHLON G
[262] Kelly,Castiglione (1970) Aerial Photographic Studies of the Coastal Waters of New York and Log Island
[261] Kelly (1971) Studies of Benthic Cover in Near-Shore Temperate Waters Using Aerial Photography

KENDALL,A W JR
[367] Richards,Kendall (1973) Distribution of sand lance, Ammodytes sp., larvae on the continental shelf from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras from RV Dolphin Surveys in 1966
[319] Kendall,Reintjes (1975) Geographic and hydrographic distribution of Atlantic menhaden eggs and larvae along the middle Atlantic coast from RV Dolphin cruises, 1965-1966
[297] ColtonJr,Smith,Kendall,Berrien,Fahay (1979) Principal spawning areas and times of marine fishes, Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras
[320] Kendall,Walford (1979) Sources and distribution of bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix, larvae and juveniles off the east coast of the United States

KIM,WOONGSEO
[192] Kim,Chang (1992) Zooplankton grazing during a euglenoid bloom in Reeves Bay, New York, U.S.A
[150] Kim (1993) Zooplankton Community Effects on the Phytoplankton Community in Long Island Bays
[196] Lonsdale,Cosper,Kim,Doall,Divadeenam,Jonasdottir (1996) Food web interactions in the plankton of Long Island bays, with preliminary observations on brown tide effects

KLEMENS,MICHAEL W
[1191] Klemens (1989) The Impact of the Proposed Atlantic Golf Club Development on the Eastern Tiger Salamander

KLINGE,JUDITH N
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York

KNIGHT,C W R
[943] Knight (1932) Photographing the nest life of the Osprey

KOCHISS,J M
[570] Kochiss (1974) Oystering from New York to Boston

KOETZNER,KEN
[66] Koetzner,Chytalo,Decker (1995) Peconic Estuary Program, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study. A Review by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Bureau of Marine Habitat Protection

KOGUT,K L
[714] Kogut (1979) An investigation of the breeding status and population distribution of the Northern Harrier (Circus cyaneus hudsonius L.) in New York State

KOHLER,N E
[380] Stillwell,Kohler (1982) Food, feeding habits, and estimates of daily ration of the shortfin mako, (Isurus oxyrinchus), in the Atlantic

KOO,T S Y
[321] Koo (1970) The striped bass fishery in the Atlantic States

KOPELMAN,A H
[175] Kopelman,Sadove (1995) Ventilatory rate differences between surface-feeding and non-surface-feeding in whales (Balaenoptera physalus) in the waters off eastern Long Island, New York, U.S.A., 1981-1987

KOPPELMAN,LEE E
[909] Koppelman (1977) A Marine Fisheries Subplan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties
[1104] Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board,Koppelman (1978) The Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan. Volume I: Summary Plan
[1105] Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board,Koppelman (1978) The Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan. Volume II: Summary Documentation
[79] Koppelman,Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979) Long Island Regional Element, New York State Coastal Management Program. Final Report

KOZOL,ANDREA JANE
[580] Kozol (1995) Ecology and polulation genetics of the endangered American Burying Beetle, Nicrophorus americanus

KRAUS,M G
[469] Kraus (1971) The Colonization of a dredged channel in Goose Creek Long Island
[419] Kaplan,Welker,Kraus (1974) Some effects of dredging on populations of macrobenthic organisms
[420] Kaplan,Welker,Kraus,McCourt (1975) Some factors affecting the colonization of a dredged channel

KRAUSE,MAUREEN K
[54] Krause (1993) Use of genetic markers to evaluate the success of transplanted bay scallops, Argopecten irradians

KRIETE,W H JR
[322] Kriete,Merriner,Austin (1979) Movement of 1970 yearclass striped bass between Virginia, New York and New England

KROGER,R L
[323] Kroger,Guthrie (1971) Incidence of crooked vertebral columns in juvenile Atlantic menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus

KUENSTNER,SUSAN HICKMAN
[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem
[147] Kuenstner (1988) Effects of the "Brown Tide" Alga on the Feeding Physiology of Argopecten irradians and Mytilus edulis
[191] Kuenstner,Bricelj (1988) Effects of the "brown tide" alga on bivalve feeding
[111] Bricelj,Kuenstner (1989) Effects of the "Brown Tide" on the Feeding Physiology and Growth of Bay Scallops and Mussels

KULIS,DAVID M
[104] Anderson,Kulis,Cosper (1989) Immunofluorescent Detection of the Brown Tide Organism, Aureococcus anophagefferens

KUNZ,ARTHUR
[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report

KUNZE,HOLLY
[107] Caron,Lin Lim,Kunze,Cosper,Anderson (1989) Trophic Interactions Between Nano- and Microzooplankton and the "Brown Tide"

LA CARRUBBA,KIMBERLY
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York

LACKEY,JAMES B
[549] Lackey,BorghJr,Glancy (1954) General character of plankton organisms in water overlying shellfish-producing ground

LAGNA,LORRAINE
[148] Lagna (1974) The Relationship of Spartina alterniflora to Mean High Water

LAMONT,ERIC E
[865] Lamont,Beitel,Zaremba (1988) Current status of orchids on Long Island, New York
[720] Lamont (1990) Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS-West). Vegetation
[724] Lamont (1990) Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS-West). Rare Plants
[728] Lamont (1990) Checklist of plants growing at the GEIS-West Study site [Southampton]
[857] Lamont,Stalter (1991) The vascular flora of Orient Beach State Park, Long Island, New York
[881] Lamont (1992) East Hampton orchids: Will they survive?
[882] Lamont (1992) Long Island botanical notes
[1058] Lamont (1992) Guide to the Goldenrods of Long Island, New York
[717] Lamont (1992) Rare Plants at LILCO's Proposed Amagansett-Montauk Underground Reconductoring Project Site, Suffolk County, New York
[859] Zaremba,Lamont (1993) The status of the Coastal Plain Pondshore community in New York
[1059] Lamont (1993) Roy Latham's Botanical Publications
[1064] Lamont (1993) Corrections to Roy Latham's Botanical Publications

[863] Lamont (1994) Lespedeza striata (Fabaceae), an addition to the flora of New York, with notes on its introduction and spread in the eastern United States
[864] Lamont (1994) Rediscovery of Solidago sempervirens var. mexicana (Asteraceae) in New York, with notes on its taxonomic history
[883] Lamont (1994) The weed orchid (Epipactis helleborine) on Long Island, New York
[1087] Lamont (1994) Rare Goldenrod Rediscovered on LI
[884] Lamont (1995) Fanny Mulford's orchid collections from the late 1890's
[1088] Lamont (1995) In The Field With Roy Latham, #1
[1091] Lamont (1995) In The Field With Roy Latham, #2
[854] Lamont (1996) Atlas of the orchids of Long Island, New York

LAMONT,MARY LAURA
[1086] Lamont (1994) The Maritime Dwarf Beech Forest on Long Island, New York

LAMSON,N
[162] Panek,Lamson (1980) Characteristics of sport and commercial fishermen residing on eastern Long Island, New York

LAND DESIGN ASSOCIATES
[968] R.W. Johnson & Associates,Norman Gerber Associates,Land Design Associates,Nelson & Pope Engineers (1982) Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hampton Hills PUD. A Proposed Planned Unit Development Located in the Town of Southampton, New York

LANDRY,R J
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

LAND USE COMPANY,INC.
[1148] Land Use Company (1987) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Single Family Residential Subdivision, Richmond Creek Farms
[966] Land Use Company (1995) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Hampton Beach Club, Dune Road, East Quogue, Suffolk County, N.Y

LAPLACA,G
[834] Standora,Morreale,Laplaca,Burke (1989) Growth rates and behavior of captive and free-ranging juvenile Kemp's ridley sea turtles from Long Island, NY

LARSON,RALPH J
[39] Turner,Bruno,Larson,Staker,Sharma (1983) Seasonality of Plankton Assemblages in a Temperate Estuary

LATHAM,ROY A
[811] Burnham,Latham (1914) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island
[1178] Engelhardt,Nichols,Latham,Murphy (1915) Long Island Snakes
[324] Latham (1916) Record of the Bermuda chub (Kyphosus) from Long Island, New York
[325] Latham (1916) Fish records from Orient, Long Island
[1075] Latham (1916) Notes on Cistudo carolina from Orient, Long Island
[812] Burnham,Latham (1917) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island. First Supplementary List
[326] Latham (1917) Migration notes of fishes 1916, from Orient, Long Island
[1062] Latham (1917) Habitat of Cephalozia francisci on Long Island, NY
[327] Latham (1918) Notes on fishes at Orient, Long Island, in 1917
[1180] Latham (1918) Hibernating Toads on Long Island
[328] Latham (1919) Notes on fishes at Orient, Long Island, in 1918
[329] Latham (1920) 1919 fish notes from Orient, Long Island
[330] Latham (1920) Trichiurus lepturus Linn., from Long Island
[331] Latham (1921) 1920 fish records from Orient, Long Island

[982] Burnham,Latham (1921) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island. Second Supplementary List
[332] Latham (1922) 1921 fish records from Orient, Long Island
[333] Latham (1923) Notes on fishes in vicinity of Orient, 1922
[984] Burnham,Latham (1923) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Third Supplementary List
[1019] Burnham,Latham (1924) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Fourth Supplementary List
[1140] Burnham,Latham (1925) The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island, and Gardiners Island, New York. Fifth Supplementary List
[868] Latham (1927) Tipularia uniflora on Montauk Point, Long Island
[997] Latham (1930) Star-flowered Solomon's Seal, Vagnera stellata (L.) Morong, on Eastern Long Island, N.Y
[858] Latham (1934) Flora of the State Park, Orient, Long Island, N.Y
[999] Latham (1934) Botanical notes from Long Island
[1076] Latham (1938) Lythrum salicaria L. on Long Island, N.Y
[869] Latham (1940) Distribution of wild orchids on Long Island
[1060] Latham (1945) Centraria islandica (L.) Ach. on Long Island, NY
[659] Latham (1946) Eastern Long Island Records of the Nighthawk
[1061] Latham (1946) Additonal notes on Centraria islandica (L.) Ach on Long Island, N.Y
[1066] Latham (1948) Centraria islandica (L.) Ach. on Long Island, NY-IV
[1077] Latham (1949) Cladonia alpestris (L.) Rabenh. on Long Island, N.Y
[660] Latham (1954) Nature notes from Orient (L.I.)
[1078] Latham (1956) Nature notes from Orient
[661] Latham (1957) Breeding hawks on eastern Long Island
[1067] Latham (1957) Phragmites
[334] Latham (1964) Two Letters to I.M. Alperin (Jan. 14 and 22) listing various species of fish caught in eastern Long Island waters
[1079] Latham (1968) Fungus-eating habits of the Eastern Box Turtle of Long Island
[1183] Latham (1968) Notes on the Common Snapping Turtle on Eastern Long Island
[1184] Latham (1968) The Four-Toed Salamander on Eastern Long Island
[1186] Latham (1968) Common Snapping Turtles in Combat
[1189] Latham (1968) Notes on the Mole Salamanders of Eastern Long Island
[1196] Latham (1968) Northern Black Racer Attacked by Red-tailed Hawk
[1197] Latham (1968) Occurrence of the Eastern Ribbon Snake on Eastern Long Island
[1198] Latham (1968) Notes on an Eastern Painted Turtle Nesting on Long Island
[1199] Latham (1968) Some Observations of the Eastern Box Turtle on Long Island
[1200] Latham (1968) Notes on some Hibernating Fowler's Toads [at Orient]
[1201] Latham (1968) Notes on the Northern Diamondback Terrapin at Orient, Long Island
[1202] Latham (1968) Seasickness in the Eastern box Turtle
[1203] Latham (1968) The Eastern Smooth Green Snake from Eastern Long Island
[1204] Latham (1968) The Northern Brown snake on the North Fork of Long Island
[1206] Latham (1968) Notes on the Eating of May Beetles by a Fowler's Toad
[1207] Latham (1968) The Northern Red-Bellied Snake on Eastern Long Island
[1208] Latham (1968) The Northern Cricket Frog on Eastern Long Island
[1210] Latham (1968) The Eastern Gray Treefrog on Eastern Long Island
[843] Latham (1969) Sea Turtles Recorded in the Southold Township Region of Long Island
[1080] Latham (1969) The Eastern Mud Turtle and Stinkpot on Eastern Long Island
[1081] Latham (1969) The Status of the Osprey at Orient, Long Island
[1211] Latham,Schlauch (1969) Notes on the Water Snakes of Eastern Long Island
[1212] Latham (1969) Eastern Box Turtle Eats Green Oak Gall
[1213] Latham (1969) Turtle Remains Found in Prehistoric Indian Sites on Eastern Long Island
[1214] Latham (1969) Observations made by Frederick Chase on the Gull Islands
[1215] Latham (1969) Spotted Turtle on Eastern Long Island
[1216] Latham (1969) Green Frogs at the Montauk Point Region of Long Island
[1217] Latham (1969) Notes on Barn Swallows Nesting at Orient and Gardiners Island, New York
[1218] Latham (1969) Some Previously Unpublished Herpetological Records from Eastern Long Island, I
[1219] Latham (1969) Albino Birds Noted on Eastern Long Island

[1221] Latham (1969) Additional Notes on the Occurrence of the Northern Cricket Frog on Long Island
[1222] Latham (1969) Notes on the Eastern Worm Snake on Eastern Long Island
[1225] Latham (1969) The Chipping Sparrow at Orient, Long Island
[1226] Latham (1969) The Green Heron at Orient, Long Island
[1228] Latham (1970) The Mourning Dove at Orient, Long Island
[1229] Latham (1970) The Eastern spadefoot on Eastern Long Island
[1230] Latham (1970) The Spotted Sandpiper at Orient
[1231] Latham (1970) The Pickerel Frog on Eastern Long Island
[1233] Latham (1970) The Use of Turtles for Food by Man on Long Island
[1234] Latham (1970) Notes on the Sparrow Hawk [at Orient]
[1236] Latham (1970) The Diets of Shrikes on Long Island
[1237] Latham (1970) Notes on the Nests and Foods of Long-Eared Owls at Orient, Long Island
[1240] Latham (1970) Notes on Red-Tailed Hawks on Shelter Island
[713] Latham (1970) Shed Snake Skins in the Nests of Great Crested Flycatchers on Eastern Long Island
[335] Latham (1971) The sea raven in Long Island waters
[336] Latham (1971) The lumpfish on eastern Long Island
[850] Latham (1971) The Northern Diamondback Terrapin on Eastern Long Island
[870] Latham (1971) The Crane-Fly Orchid on Long Island
[1068] Latham (1971) A Large Fox Grape on Gardiners Island
[1242] Latham (1971) The Whip-Poor-Will on Eastern Long Island
[1243] Latham (1971) The Milk Snake on Eastern Long Island
[1244] Latham (1971) Notes on the Eastern Painted Turtle on Eastern Long Island
[1245] Latham (1971) The Northern Spring Peeper at Orient, Long Island
[1247] Latham (1971) The Eastern Hognose Snake on Eastern Long Island
[1248] Latham (1971) The Bullfrog on Eastern Long Island
[1249] Latham (1971) A Wolf Fish Taken off East Hampton, Long Island
[1251] Latham (1971) Material in the Nests of Ospreys
[1254] Latham (1971) The Turkey Vulture at Orient, Long Island
[1255] Latham (1971) Dead Wood Turtles Found on Eastern Long Island
[1256] Latham (1971) Some Records on the Black Vulture on Eastern Long Island
[1258] Latham (1971) A Near View of Two Tennessee Warblers at Orient, Long Island
[1259] Latham (1971) Blue Jay Catching Food
[1260] Latham (1971) Boring Mollusks in Long Island Waters
[1261] Latham (1971) Northern Spring Peeper Hibernates Near Little Brown Bat
[1262] Latham (1971) The Rose-Breasted Grosbeak at Orient, Long Island
[1263] Latham (1971) The Bank Swallow on Eastern Long Island
[1264] Latham (1971) The Rough-Winged Swallow on Eastern Long Island
[1266] Latham (1971) Barn Owl Nesting at Orient, Long Island
[1267] Latham (1971) The Bald Eagle on Eastern Long Island
[1269] Latham (1971) The Eastern Bluebird on Eastern Long Island
[1270] Latham (1971) Records of the Ringneck Snake on Eastern Long Island
[1272] Latham (1971) The Wood Frog on Eastern Long Island
[1273] Latham (1971) Notes on the Food of the American Bittern
[1274] Latham (1971) The Green Frog on Eastern Long Island
[1275] Latham (1971) Notes on the Snow Goose on Eastern Long Island
[1276] Latham (1971) Some Previously Unpublished Herpetological Records from Eastern Long Island, II
[1277] Latham (1971) Fishermen Pay Bounty on Turtles
[1278] Latham (1971) The Fowler's Toad on Gardiners Island
[1279] Latham (1971) A Northern Spring Peeper Collected in February [at Greenport]
[1280] Latham (1971) Notes on Summering Sea Ducks on Eastern Long Island
[1282] Latham (1971) Least Bittern Eats Northern Spring Peeper
[1283] Latham (1971) Notes on the Fowler's Toad at Orient, Long Island
[1284] Latham (1971) The Leopard Frog on Eastern Long Island
[1069] Latham (1972) The Ferns of Eastern Long Island
[1070] Latham (1972) Three plants of the Santa Maria found at Orient, Long Island
[1071] Latham (1972) Notes on the Sundews of Long Island
[1082] Latham (1972) The Black-crowned Night Heron at Orient, Long Island
[1285] Latham (1972) The Red Fox at Orient, Long Island

[1286] Latham (1972) DOR Vertebrates found on a Long Island Road in 1941
[1288] Latham (1972) The Ruffed Grouse on Eastern Long Island
[1291] Latham (1972) Notes on the Feeding Habits of the Osprey
[1292] Latham (1972) Notes on the Nesting Habits of the Screech Owl
[1293] Latham (1972) A Record of the Great Gray Owl at Orient, Long Island
[1295] Latham (1972) The Northern Black Racer on Eastern Long Island
[716] Latham (1972) Common Snapping Turtle Tries to Eat Eastern Painted Turtle
[1297] Latham (1973) Notes on the Army Worm Moth, Pseudaletia unipuncta (Haworth), at Orient, Long Island
[1063] Latham (1978) Common purslane, Portulacca oleracea at Orient, Long Island
[1072] Latham (1978) Pyxie, Pyxidanthera barbulata, on Eagle Neck, Orient, Long Island

LATSON,STEVE
[67] Smith,Latson,Wenczel (1995) Letter to Vito Minei (first sentence reads: This letter provides comments on the Peconic Estuary Program Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study prepared by Cashin Associates)

LAURENCE,G C
[248] Laurence (1976) Caloric values of some North Atlantic calanoid copepods

LAWRENCE,GEORGE N
[662] Lawrence (1866) Catalogue of birds observed in New York, Long, and Staten Islands, and the adjacent parts of New Jersey

LAWRENCE,NEWBOLD T
[799] Lawrence (1995) Long Island, N.Y., Bird Notes

LEBLANC,LAWRENCE
[62] Costa,Hutchinson,Germano,Trefey,Metz,LeBlanc,Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program

LEE,CINDY
[105] Dzurica,Lee,Cosper,Carpenter (1989) Role of Environmental Variables, Specifically Organic Compounds and Micronutrients, in the Growth of the Chrysophyte Aureococcus anophagefferens
[109] Cosper,Dennison,Milligan,Carpenter,Lee,Holzapfel,Milanese (1989) An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms
[134] Cosper,Lee,Carpenter (1990) Novel "Brown Tide" Blooms in Long Island Embayments: A Search for the Causes

LEE,JOHN J
[587] Lee,Stone,McEnery,Muller (1969) Physiological Perspectives on the Ecology of Foraminifera in a Long Island Salt Marsh

LEGGETT,W C
[301] Dodson,Leggett (1973) Behavior of adult American shad (Alosa sapidissima) homing to the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound
[302] Dodson,Leggett (1974) Role of olfaction and vision in the behavior of American Shad (Alosa sapidissima) homing to the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound

LEKAN,JOHN FRANCIS
[157] Lekan (1976) Spatial Variability of Phytoplankton Biomass in Surface Waters of Long Island

LELACHEUR,E A
[561] Lelacheur,Summons (1932) Tides and Currents in Long Island and Block Island Sound

LENT,RICHARD A
[606] Peterson,Litwin,Lent (1984) 1984 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey

[537] Peterson,Litwin,MacLean,Lent (1986) 1985 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[535] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1988) 1987 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[612] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1991) Nesting Biology, Habitat Use, and Inter-Colony Movements of the Least Tern (Sterna antillarum) on Long Island, NY
[534] Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent,Liebelt (1993) 1990-1991 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

LEO,ARNOLD
[910] Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

LESSARD,DAVID L
[678] Lessard (1986) Development of a Hard Clam Seed Rafting and Planting Program by the Town of Riverhead and the Riverhead Baymen's Association. Final Report
[40] Lessard,McMahon,Wenczel (1989) Town of Southold 1988 Hard Clam Seed Rafting Program, Polyculture Raft Introduction, Final Report

LESTER,J W
[235] HickeyJr,Lester (1975) Notes on Lumpfish from Montauk, New York
[311] HickeyJr,Sosnow,Lester (1975) Pound net catches of warm-water fishes at Montauk, New York
[233] HickeyJr,Young,Lester (1976) Tarpon from Montauk, New York
[244] HickeyJr,Lester (1980) Marine Fishes of Southern Origin in New York Waters and Their Contribution to the Fishery
[197] HickeyJr,Lester (1983) The fishes of Fort Pond Bay on Long Island, New York

LESTER,T E
[309] HickeyJr,Lester (1976) First record of the gizzard shad from Long Island, New York

LEVITAN,J
[283] Beccasio,Weissberg,Redfield,Frew,Levitan,Smith,Godwin (1980) Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence

LEWIS,DANIEL
[489] Lewis,Finch,Cerrato (1996) An Assessment of Shellfish Resources in the Deep Water Areas of the Peconic Estuary

LEWIS,E J
[170] Farley,Lewis (1994) Studies of juvenile oyster disease, 1993

LEWIS,RALPH S
[1020] Lewis,Coffin (1985) Long Island Sound. A Bibliography

LIEBELL,J
[384] Valenti,Liebell,Aldred (1977) Ecological monitoring program for Georgica Pond. Final Report. Unpublished Manuscript

LIEBELT,CHRIS E
[528] Downer,Liebelt (1990) 1989 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[534] Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent,Liebelt (1993) 1990-1991 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

LINLIM,EE
[107] Caron,Lin Lim,Kunze,Cosper,Anderson (1989) Trophic Interactions Between Nano- and Microzooplankton and the "Brown Tide"

LIPTON,DOUGLAS W
[19] McHugh,Sumner,Flagg,Lipton,Behrens (1982) Annotated Bibliography of the Hard Clam (Mercenaria mercenaria)

LIQUORI,LISA
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York

LITWA,M
[180] Young,Mushacke,Litwa (1984) A new isopod parasite of striped bass

LITWIN,THOMAS S
[609] Peterson,Halbeisen,Litwin (1983) 1983 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey
[606] Peterson,Litwin,Lent (1984) 1984 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey
[908] Norton,Organ,Litwin (1984) Habitat Classification and Covertype Mapping for the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex
[537] Peterson,Litwin,MacLean,Lent (1986) 1985 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[536] MacLean,Litwin (1987) 1986 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[535] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1988) 1987 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[616] Ducey-Ortiz,Litwin,MacLean (1989) 1988 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey
[612] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1991) Nesting Biology, Habitat Use, and Inter-Colony Movements of the Least Tern (Sterna antillarum) on Long Island, NY
[534] Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent,Liebelt (1993) 1990-1991 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

LIVINGSTONE,R,JR
[1132] LivingstoneJr (1965) A preliminary bibliography with KWIC index on the ecology of estuaries and coastal areas of the eastern United States

LNADER,V
[342] McLaren,Cooper,Hoff,Lnader (1981) Movements of Hudson River striped bass

LOBELL,MILTON J
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[480] Lobell (1939) Report on certain fishes. Winter flounder (Pseudopleuronectes americanus)

LOEWEN,B
[310] HickeyJr,Loewen (1976) A greater amberjack from New York waters

LOGAN,PATRICK
[515] Logan,Morreale (1991) Dear Sea Turtle Beach Patrol Volunteer
[837] Burke,Morreale,Logan,Standora (1992) Diet of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) in the waters of Long Island, NY

LONG,ROBERT P
[275] Long,Wilhelm,Wilhelm (1983) Canoeing the Peconic River. Complete Maps and Details

LONG ISLAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY FLORA COMMITTEE
[1085] Long Island Botanical Society Flora Committee (1994) Preliminary Atlas of the Ferns & Fern Allies of Long Island, NY. In memory of Joseph Beitel 1952-1991 former Vice-President Long Island Botanical Society

LONG ISLAND GREEN SEAL PROGRAM
[52] Long Island Green Seal Program (1989) 1989-90 Bay Scallop Rehabilitation Program, Additional Scope of Services and Budget

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY
[443] Long Island Lighting Company (1974) Applicant's environmental report, construction permit stage, Jamesport Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2
[1309] Long Island Lighting Company (1974) Summary of the Long Island Lighting Company's Application for a Nuclear Station at Jamesport, Long Island
[524] Long Island Lighting Company,Malcolm Pirnie (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Underground Transmission Cable, Shelter Island, New York

LONG ISLAND REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
[36] Davies,Verbarg,Volpe,Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979) Assessment of Existing Mariculture Activities in the Long Island Coastal Zone and Potential for Future Growth. Prepared by the Long Island Regional Planning Board
[79] Koppelman,Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979) Long Island Regional Element, New York State Coastal Management Program. Final Report
[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report
[490] Long Island Regional Planning Board (1984) Feasibility of establishing a large scale, publicly supported hard clam seed hatchery/nursery system for rehabilitating bay resources after an oil spill disaster

LONG ISLAND SHELL CLUB
[449] Long Island Shell Club (1988) Seashells of Long Island, New York. A Guide to Their Identification and Local Status. Prepared by members of the Long Island Shell Club

LONSDALE,DARCY J
[60] Lonsdale (1995) A Field Study of Microzooplankton Biomass and Grazing Rate. Final Report to the Suffolk Department of Health Services
[1100] Lonsdale (1995) Planktonic Food Webs and Brown Tide Impacts
[196] Lonsdale,Cosper,Kim,Doall,Divadeenam,Jonasdottir (1996) Food web interactions in the plankton of Long Island bays, with preliminary observations on brown tide effects
[1101] Lonsdale,Frey,Mehran,Taylor,Waters (submitted) Domination of herbivorous grazing by protozooplankton in Long Island bays

LOUIS K MCLEAN ASSOCIATES,P C
[957] Louis K. McLean Associates,Holzmacher,H2M (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, North Sea Sanitary Landfill, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York

LUND,W A JR
[338] Lund,Maltezos (1970) Movements and migrations of the bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix, tagged in waters of New York and southern New England

LUSTIGMAN,B
[184] Lustigman,Brown (1991) Antibiotic production by marine algae isolated from the New York/New Jersey coast

LYLES,CHARLES H
[679] Lyles (1969) Historical Catch Statistics

MACEDA,L
[176] Wirgin,Maceda,Waldman,Crittenden (1993) Use of mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms to estimate the relative contributions of the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay striped bass stocks to the mixed fishery on the Atlantic Coast

MACKAY,JOHN W

[464] Mackay (1956) Mark! A profusely illustrated account of forty years of shooting experiences
[776] Mackay (1984) Robins Island

MACLEAN,DAVID C
[537] Peterson,Litwin,MacLean,Lent (1986) 1985 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[536] MacLean,Litwin (1987) 1986 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[535] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1988) 1987 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[616] Ducey-Ortiz,Litwin,MacLean (1989) 1988 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey
[612] MacLean,Litwin,Ducey-Ortiz,Lent (1991) Nesting Biology, Habitat Use, and Inter-Colony Movements of the Least Tern (Sterna antillarum) on Long Island, NY

MACLEAN,S A
[232] Meyers,Sawyer,MacLean (1977) Henneguya sp. (Cnidospora:Myxosporida) parasitic in the heart of the bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix
[226] MacLean (1980) Study of Haematractidium scombri in Atlantic mackerel, Scomber scombrus

MAGUIRE GROUP
[1146] Maguire Group (1996) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Indian Shores at Cutchogue, Town of Southold, New York

MAHMOOD,G
[414] Foehrenbach,Mahmood,Sullivan (1970) DDT residues in eggs of marsh-inhabiting birds
[415] Foehrenbach,Mahmood,Sullivan (1971) Chlorinated hydrocarbon residues in shellfish (Pelecypoda) from estuaries of Long Island, NY

MAHONEY,J B
[339] Mahoney,Midlige,Deuel (1973) A fin rot disease of marine and euryhaline fishes in the New York Bight

MALCOLM PIRNIE,INC.
[524] . Long Island Lighting Company,Malcolm Pirnie (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Underground Transmission Cable, Shelter Island, New York
[958] Malcolm Pirnie (1989) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Draft Solid Waste Action Management Plan, Town of Southampton, New York

MALINOWSKI,STEVE M
[551] Malinowski,Whitlatch (1984) Natural survivorship of young hard clams, Mercenaria mercenaria (Linne) in eastern Long Island Sound
[53] Malinowski (1986) Small-Scale Farming of the Hard Clam on Long Island, New York. Prepared for The New York State Urban Development Corporation
[18] Malinowski (Unknown year) title unknown: first line reads: A Pilot Scale Study of the Feasibility of Seed Scallop Culture

MALOUF,ROBERT E
[1006] Flagg,Malouf (1983) Experimental plantings of juveniles of the hard calm Mercenaria mercenaria (Linne) in the waters of Long Island, New York
[43] Bricelj,Epp,Malouf (1987) Intraspecific variation in reproductive somatic growth cycles of bay scallops Argopecten irradians
[133] Bricelj,Epp,Malouf (1987) Comparative physiology of young and old cohorts of bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck): mortality, growth, and oxygen consumption
[130] Epp,Bricelj,Malouf (1988) Seasonal partitioning and utilization of energy reserves in two age classes of the bay scallop Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck)
[167] Siddall,Malouf,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes (1988) Use of dispersion models for prediction of bivalve larval recruitment

MALTEZOS,G C

[338] Lund,Maltezos (1970) Movements and migrations of the bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix, tagged in waters of New York and southern New England

MANDELLI,E F
[1133] Mandelli,Burkholder,Doheny,Brady (1970) Studies of primary production in coastal waters of Long Island, New York

MARAK,ROBERT R
[1126] ColtonJr,Marak,Nickerson,Stoddard (1968) Physical, chemical, and biological observations on the continental shelf, Nova Scotia to Long Island, 1964-1966
[543] ColtonJr,Marak (1969) Guide for Identifying the Common Planktonic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Continental Shelf Waters, Cape Sable to Block Island

MARKIN,B F
[1134] Markin (1964) Vegetation of selected Long Island marshes

MARSHALL,GREGORY J
[114] Dennison,Marshall,Wigand (1989) Effect of "Brown Tide" Shading on Eelgrass (Zostera marina L.) Distributions

MASSEY,DARLENE
[807] Massey (1982) Tick-Borne Diseases on Shelter Island

MASSMANN,WILLIAM H
[431] Woodbridge,Hancock,Massmann (1967) A Bibliography of the Striped Bass. 1967 Revision by William Massmann

MATHER,F
[421] Mather (1887) New York and its Fisheries. Part VI

MATTHEWS,JAMES T
[74] Matthews,Vorhees (1994) Survey of Sub-Aquatic Vegetation in Northwest Creek, East Hampton L.I

MATTHIESSEN,GEORGE C
[928] Matthiessen (1992) Perspective on Shellfisheries in Southern New England

MATTHIESSEN,PETER
[1029] Matthiessen (1986) Men's Lives. The Surfmen and Baymen of the South Fork

MCCORMICK-RAY,M G
[364] Ray,McCormick-Ray,Dobbin,Ehler,Basta (1980) Eastern United States coastal and ocean zones data atlas

MCCOURT,S
[420] Kaplan,Welker,Kraus,McCourt (1975) Some factors affecting the colonization of a dredged channel

MCCROSKY-REUTER
[947] McCrosky-Reuter (1970) Surveys and Analyses. Part 1. Southampton Community, N.Y
[948] McCrosky-Reuter (1970) Town of Southampton Master Plan-A Summary
[1174] McCrosky-Reuter (1986) Local Waterfront Revitalization Program Report. Village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, New York

MCDOWELL,JAN R
[126] Graves,McDowell,Jones (1992) A genetic analysis of weakfish Cynoscion regalis stock structure along the mid-Atlantic coast

MCENERY,MARIE

[587] Lee,Stone,McEnery,Muller (1969) Physiological Perspectives on the Ecology of Foraminifera in a Long Island Salt Marsh

MCGRATH,R T
[885] McGrath,Turner (1985) Some orchids of the Long Island pine barrens

MCGUINNESS,HUGH
[792] McGuinness (1974) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall] (Fall report received too late for January Issue)
[793] McGuinness,Polshek (1974) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[794] McGuinness (1974) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter] (Winter Report Received Too Late for May Issue)

MCHUGH,J L
[447] McHugh (1972) Marine Fisheries of New York State
[365] Retzsch,McHugh (1975) A legislative and management plan for the recreational and commercial striped bass fisheries of New York State
[340] McHugh (1977) Fisheries and fishery resources of New York Bight
[341] McHugh,Ginter (1978) Fisheries
[19] McHugh,Sumner,Flagg,Lipton,Behrens (1982) Annotated Bibliography of the Hard Clam (Mercenaria mercenaria)
[550] McHugh,Sumner (1988) Annotated Bibliography II of the Hard Clam Mercenaria mercenaria

MCKEEVER,CHRISTOPHER K
[715] Daniel,McKeever,Scheibel (1982) Bird Life of Mashomack Preserve: An Annotated Bird List

MCLAREN,I A
[692] Cairns,McLaren (1980) Status of the Piping Plover on the East Coast of North America

MCLAREN,J B
[342] McLaren,Cooper,Hoff,Lnader (1981) Movements of Hudson River striped bass

MCLAUGHLIN,J J A
[252] Cassin,McLaughlin,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) Phytoplankton cycle of Goose Creek, New York

MCLENDON,S
[418] Holzmacher,McLendon,Murrell (1970) Report-comprehensive public water supply study, Suffolk County, New York, CPWS-24

MCMAHON,JAMES C
[25] Smith,McMahon (1987 (estimated)) Abundance and Distribution of Hard Clams in Goose Creek and Ashamomuck Creek, New York. Final Report to the Town of Southold Community Development Program
[55] Smith,McMahon (1987) Field Test of Innovative Bay Scallop Nursery Structures. Final Report to the New York State Urban Development Corporation Aquaculture Innovation Program
[40] Lessard,McMahon,Wenczel (1989) Town of Southold 1988 Hard Clam Seed Rafting Program, Polyculture Raft Introduction, Final Report

MCTIERNAN,EDWARD
[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay

MEAD,JAMES G
[707] Mead (1986) Twentieth-Century Records of Right Whales (Eubalaena glacialis) in the Northwestern Atlantic Ocean

MEGUIRE,RALPH E
[560] Meguire (1971) Tidal currents and water exchanges in western Block Island Sound

MEHRAN,R
[1101] Lonsdale,Frey,Mehran,Taylor,Waters (submitted) Domination of herbivorous grazing by protozooplankton in Long Island bays

MENZEL,R W
[207] Sunderlin,Brenner,Castagna,Hirota,Menzel,Roels (1975) Comparative growth of hard shell clams (Mercenaria mercenaria Linne and Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin) and their F SUB-1 cross in temperate, subtropical, and tropical natural waters and in a tropical artificial upwelling mariculture system

MERCANTINI,A
[220] Garmew,Hammond,Mercantini,Morgan,Neunert,Fornshell (1994) Morphological variability of geographically distinct populations of the estuarine copepod Acartia tonsa

MERRILL,A S
[228] Wenzloff,Greig,Merrill,Ropes (1979) A survey of heavy metals in the surf clam, Spisula solidissima, and the ocean quahog, Arctica islandica, of the Mid-Atlantic coast of the United States

MERRIMAN,DANIEL
[343] Merriman,Warfel (1948) Studies of the marine resources of southern New England. VII. Analysis of a fish population
[478] Merriman,Sclar (1952) The Pelagic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Block Island Sound

MERRINER,J V
[322] Kriete,Merriner,Austin (1979) Movement of 1970 yearclass striped bass between Virginia, New York and New England

MESKILL,KENNETH J
[532] Sommers,Miller,Meskill,Alfieri (1994) 1992-1993 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[531] Meskill,Alfieri,Sommers,Miller (1995) 1994 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK STATE OFFICE
[1057] Metropolitan New York State Office,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1972) Long Island Marine Wetlands-Status, Value and Preservation Potentials

METZ,SIMONE
[62] Costa,Hutchinson,Germano,Trefey,Metz,LeBlanc,Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program

METZLER,KENNETH
[778] Rozsa,Metzler (1982) Plant Communities of Mashomack

MEYERS,T R
[232] Meyers,Sawyer,MacLean (1977) Henneguya sp. (Cnidospora:Myxosporida) parasitic in the heart of the bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix

MEYLAN,ANNE BARKAU
[840] Meylan (1986) Riddle of the Ridleys
[842] Meylan,Sadove (1986) Cold-Stunning in Long Island Sound, New York
[832] Morreale,Meylan,Baumann (1989) Sea Turtles in Long Island, New York: An Historical Perspective
[839] Morreale,Meylan,Sadove,Standora (1992) Annual Occurrence and Winter Mortality of Marine Turtles in New York Waters

MICHOS,GEORGE B

[936]	JAC Planning Corp.,B. Laing Associates,Michos,Steven J. Hyman Associates (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Response to Town of East Hampton Planning Department Comments. Health Hampton Club, Inc., Special Permit Application. Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, New York

MIDDLETON,KONTOKOSTA ASSOCIATES
[525]	Middleton (1988) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East Hampton Airport

MIDLIGE,F B
[339]	Mahoney,Midlige,Deuel (1973) A fin rot disease of marine and euryhaline fishes in the New York Bight

MILANESE,LAURA
[109]	Cosper,Dennison,Milligan,Carpenter,Lee,Holzapfel,Milanese (1989) An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms

MILLARD,P
[181]	Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

MILLER,ELIHU SANFORD
[983]	Miller (1872) Suffolk County plants
[872]	Miller,Young (1874) Catalogue of the phaenogamous and acrogenous plants of Suffolk County, Long Island
[871]	Miller (1877) Suffolk County notes
[996]	Miller (1883) A few additions to the Berzelius catalogue

MILLER,LUCY
[78]	Friedman,Galcik,Janums,Fischetti,Jacobs,Miller,Penny (1995) The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
[507]	Miller,Penny (1995) Piping Plover and Least Tern Protection Report
[526]	DeAngelis,Friedman,Galcik,Jacobs,Janums,Miller,Penny (1995) Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995

MILLER,RICHARD
[910]	Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

MILLER,ROBERT L
[532]	Sommers,Miller,Meskill,Alfieri (1994) 1992-1993 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[531]	Meskill,Alfieri,Sommers,Miller (1995) 1994 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

MILLER,W S
[360]	Perlmutter,Miller,Poole (1956) The weakfish (Cynoscion regalis) in New York waters

MILLIGAN,ALLEN JAMES
[109]	Cosper,Dennison,Milligan,Carpenter,Lee,Holzapfel,Milanese (1989) An Examination of the Environmental Factors Important to Initiating and Sustaining "Brown Tide" Blooms
[145]	Milligan (1992) An Investigation of Factors Contributing to Blooms of the "Brown Tide" Aureococcus anophagefferens (Chrysophyceae) Under Nutrient Saturated (Light Limited) Conditions
[140]	Cosper,Garry,Milligan,Doall (1993) Iron, Selenium and Citric Acid Are Critical to the Growth of the "Brown Tide" Microalga, Aureococcus anophagefferens

MINEI,VITO A
[116]	Minei (1989) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program

[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I
[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices
[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary
[26] Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office,Minei,Dawydiak (1995) Peconic Estuary Program (PEP), Status Report
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments

MINSCH,KATHERINE
[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report

MIRCHEL,H G
[695] Bowman,Esaias,Schnitzer,Mirchel (1979) Cruise Data Report R/V Ridgely Warfield Long Island and Block Island Sounds: Sept. 13-21, 1978

MITCHELL,JAMES G
[34] Cosper,Dennison,Carpenter,Bricelj,Mitchell,Kuenstner,Colflesh,Dewey (1987) Recurrent and Persistent Brown Tide Blooms Perturb Coastal Marine Ecosystem

MITCHELL,R S
[861] Mitchell,Sheviak (1981) Rare plants of New York State
[718] Mitchell (1986) A checklist of New York State plants
[862] Mitchell (1986) A checklist of New York State plants

MOHR,PETER THOMAS
[161] Mohr (1976) Marine Sport Fisheries in New York State

MOORE,EMMELINE
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[118] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Perlmutter,Greeley (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 2, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-water survey (1938) No. 15
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[344] Moore (1947) The sand flounder, Lophopsetta aquosa, Mitchell; a general study of the species with special emphasis on age determination by means of scales and otoliths

MORGAN,E
[1124] Bouck,Morgan (1957) The occurrence of Codium in Long Island waters

MORGAN,J
[220] Garmew,Hammond,Mercantini,Morgan,Neunert,Fornshell (1994) Morphological variability of geographically distinct populations of the estuarine copepod Acartia tonsa

MORGAN,LEE
[703] Davis,Morgan (1923) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[738] Davis,Morgan (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[755] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[756] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[757] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[758] Davis,Morgan (1969) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[759] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[762] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[763] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[764] Davis,Morgan (1970) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[766] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[768] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[769] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[770] Davis,Morgan (1971) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[779] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[781] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[785] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[786] Davis,Morgan (1972) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[787] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[789] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine. Spring Pelagic Trips
[790] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter] (in: Winter Reports Received Too Late for May Issue)
[795] Davis,Morgan (1973) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]

MORGAN,SHERRY T
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments

MORIN,R P
[345] Morin,Able (1983) Patterns of geographic variation in the egg morphology of the fundulid fish Fundulus heteroclitus

MORREALE,STEPHEN J
[826] Morreale,Sadove,Standora (1988) Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle Study 1987-1988. Occurrence and activity of the Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempi) and other sea turtles of Long Island, New York
[828] Morreale,Standora (1989) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[830] Standora,Morreale,Estes,Thompson,Hilburger (1989) Growth rates of juvenile Kemp's ridleys and their movement in New York waters
[832] Morreale,Meylan,Baumann (1989) Sea Turtles in Long Island, New York: An Historical Perspective
[834] Standora,Morreale,Laplaca,Burke (1989) Growth rates and behavior of captive and free-ranging juvenile Kemp's ridley sea turtles from Long Island, NY
[829] Morreale,Standora (1990) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[515] Logan,Morreale (1991) Dear Sea Turtle Beach Patrol Volunteer
[833] Morreale,Standora (1991) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[836] Burke,Standora,Morreale (1991) Factors affecting strandings of cold-stunned juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles in Long Island, New York

[594] Morreale (1992) The Status and Poplation Ecology of the Diamondback Terrapin, Malaclemys terrapin, in New York
[835] Morreale,Standora (1992) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[837] Burke,Morreale,Logan,Standora (1992) Diet of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) in the waters of Long Island, NY
[839] Morreale,Meylan,Sadove,Standora (1992) Annual Occurrence and Winter Mortality of Marine Turtles in New York Waters
[596] Morreale,Standora (1993) Occurrence, Movement and Behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and Other Sea Turtles in New York Waters. Final Report April 1988-March 1993
[694] Burke,Standora,Morreale (1993) Diet of juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles from Long Island, New York

MORROW,I
[723] Scheibel,Morrow (1979) Survey of Long Island area tern colonies

MORTON,M R
[117] Pagenkopf,Morton,Stoddard,Santoro (1989) Water Quality Monitoring and Modeling for the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1119] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1989) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1121] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1990) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Model Verification

MOSER,J
[719] Moser (1982) Waterfowl population study

MOUL,EDWIN T
[1056] Moul (1973) Marine Flora and Fauna of the Northeastern United States. Higher Plants of the Marine Fringe

MUENSCHER,W C
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley, Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[124] Muenscher (1939) Aquatic Vegetation of Long Island Waters

MULLER,WILLIAM A
[587] Lee,Stone,McEnery,Muller (1969) Physiological Perspectives on the Ecology of Foraminifera in a Long Island Salt Marsh

MURAWSKI,S A
[298] Conover,Murawski (1982) Offshore winter migration of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia

MURPHY,ROBERT CUSHMAN
[346] Murphy,Harper (1915) Ichthyological notes from Montauk, Long Island
[1178] Engelhardt,Nichols,Latham,Murphy (1915) Long Island Snakes
[844] Murphy (1916) Long Island Turtles
[680] Murphy (1991) Fish-Shape Paumanok. Nature and Man on Long Island

MURRELL,N
[418] Holzmacher,McLendon,Murrell (1970) Report-comprehensive public water supply study, Suffolk County, New York, CPWS-24

MUSHACKE,F M
[180] Young,Mushacke,Litwa (1984) A new isopod parasite of striped bass

NAIDU,JANAKIRAM R

[1159] Inoue,Naidu (1986) Vegetation of the Peconic River-A Phytosociological Survey

NAJARIAN ASSOCIATES
[1120] Najarian Associates,Cornell Cooperative Extension Marine Program-Fisheries and Aquaculture (1991) Flushing-time Estimates for West Neck Harbor: A Small Tidal Embayment of the Peconic Bays, New York

NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
[1104] Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board,Koppelman (1978) The Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan. Volume I: Summary Plan
[1105] Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board,Koppelman (1978) The Long Island Comprehensive Waste Treatment Management Plan. Volume II: Summary Documentation

NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD,OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE
[263] Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board (1966) The status and potential of the marine environment. Report on Long Island Marine Resources and their Relations to Industry, conservation, Research and Education. Report of the Oceanographic Committee to the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
[685] National Audubon Society (1971-1996) Christmas Bird Counts
[623] National Audubon Society (1971-1996) The Fall Migration, The Winter Season, The Spring Migration, The Nesting Season: Hudson-Delaware Region

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
[1311] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service (1889-1996) Fishery Statistics of the U.S
[500] National Marine Fisheries Service (1946-1995) New York Shellfish Production
[539] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service,New York Conservation Department,Bureau of Marine Fisheries (1969-1979) New York Landings. Marine District
[347] National Marine Fisheries Service (1979) The shark tagger. Winter 1978-79
[348] National Marine Fisheries Service (1980) The shark tagger. Spring 1980

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
[1311] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service (1889-1996) Fishery Statistics of the U.S
[539] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service,New York Conservation Department,Bureau of Marine Fisheries (1969-1979) New York Landings. Marine District

NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
[677] East Hampton Town,Natural Resources Department (1987) Hard Clam Spawner Sanctuary Project. East Hampton Town. Final Report
[518] East Hampton Town,Natural Resources Department (1996) Two Years of Breeding Bird Surveys in East Hampton Town 1993-1994. Summary Report

NATURAL RESOURCES/ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT
[516] East Hampton Town,Natural Resources/Environmental Protection Department (1995) Results of the First Breeding Bird Survey in the Town of East Hampton, New York

NEELEY,J A
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

NELSON,CHRISTOPHER LEE
[159] Nelson (1988) The Effect of an Algal Bloom Isolate on the Growth and Survival of Bay Scallop (Argopecten irradians) Larvae

[168] Nelson,Siddall (1988) The effect of an algal bloom isolate on the growth and survival of bay scallop (Argopecten irradians) larvae

NELSON & POPE ENGINEERS
[968] R.W. Johnson & Associates,Norman Gerber Associates,Land Design Associates,Nelson & Pope Engineers (1982) Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hampton Hills PUD. A Proposed Planned Unit Development Located in the Town of Southampton, New York
[1145] Nelson & Pope Engineers,Jerome Rubin Architects,Dru Associates,Dunn Engineering,Thomas Conoscenti & Associates,Archaeological Services (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Commons. Site Plan Application. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York

NESBIT,ROBERT A
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14

NEUNERT,C
[220] Garmew,Hammond,Mercantini,Morgan,Neunert,Fornshell (1994) Morphological variability of geographically distinct populations of the estuarine copepod Acartia tonsa

NEVILLE,WILLIAM C
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[481] Westman,Neville (1946) Some studies on the life history and economics of the fluke (Paralichthyes dentatus) of Long Island waters

NEWELL,C R
[214] Newell (1991) Development of a model to seed mussel bottom leases to their carrying capacity. Phase 2. Final report, Part 1

NEWMAN,J T JR
[351] Newman,Cosenza,Buck (1972) Aerobic microflora of the bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix) intestine

NEWTON,DAVID F
[576] Newton (1979) The Peconic River: Gateway to the Long Island Pine Barrens
[10] Newton (1981) Report of the Peconic River Screening Study for the Riverhead Town Conservation Advisory Council, Brookhaven Town Conservation Advisory Council and Southampton Town Environmental Board
[368] Newton (1983) The Peconic River

NEW YORK,STATE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES
[586] New York (1887) Second Report of the Oyster Investigation and of Survey of Oyster Territory, for the years 1885 and 1886

NEW YORK CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
[538] U.S. Department of the Interior,New York Conservation Department (1954-1969) New York Landings. Marine District
[539] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service,New York Conservation Department,Bureau of Marine Fisheries (1969-1979) New York Landings. Marine District

NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DIVISION OF COASTAL RESOURCES AND WATERFRONT REVITILIZATION
[591] New York Department of State,The Nature Conservancy (1991) Long Island's Beach-Nesting Shorebird Habitat: Protection and management of a vulnerable resource

NEW YORK FLORA ASSOCIATION
[945] New York Flora Association (1990) Preliminary, Vouchered Atlas of New York State Flora

NEW YORK NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
[519] New York Natural Heritage Program (1986) Priority listings of rare and natural communities with occurrences on Long Island
[897] New York Natural Heritage Program (1995) Rare Plants, Rare Animals and Significant Natural Communities in the Peconic Estuary
[1118] Pleuthner,New York Natural Heritage Program (1995) Rare Plants, Rare Animals and Significant Natural Communities in the Peconic Estuary

NEW YORK SEA GRANT INSTITUTE
[493] New York Sea Grant Institute (1985) Aquaculture Development in New York State. Final Report
[1103] New York Sea Grant Institute (1995) Proceedings of the Brown Tide Summit. October 20-21, 1995

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
[1313] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1970) Montauk Harbor. Shellfish Growing Area #13. Survey Report of 1970
[1057] Metropolitan New York State Office,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1972) Long Island Marine Wetlands-Status, Value and Preservation Potentials
[267] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1977) Primary productivity and basic food chain relationships in two Long Island Bays
[502] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Bureau of Wildlife (1981-1995) Aerial Waterfowl Census
[944] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1981) Final Report on The Development and Evaluation of a System For Rating Fish and Wildlife Habitats in the Coastal Zone of New York State
[492] Fox,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1982) Assessment of New York's Shellfish Resources. Completion Report
[1192] Cryan,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1984) 1984 Tiger salamander report
[1160] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1987) Draft Peconic River Study Report
[505] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Division of Fish and Wildlife (1988) Long Island Regional Aerial Osprey Productivity Survey-1988
[1158] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1989) Peconic Scenic and Recreational River-Proposed Boundary Establishment-New York State Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers System, Peconic River, Towns of Brookhaven, Riverhead, and Southampton, Suffolk County
[1144] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1994) Tiger Salamander Breeding Protocol
[1117] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1995) Peconic Estuary Program. Preliminary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan
[497] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Division of Marine ResourcesSanitation Unit (1996) Classification History of Shellfish Growing Areas in New York

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
[424] New York State Department of Health (1908) Examination of Sanitary Condition of Shellfish Grounds
[423] New York State Department of Health (1914) Examination of Sanitary Condition of Shellfish Grounds

NICHOLS,J T
[1178] Engelhardt,Nichols,Latham,Murphy (1915) Long Island Snakes
[353] Nichols,Breder (1926) The marine fishes of New York and southern new England
[354] Nichols,Helmuth (1940) A Long Island Luvarus imperialis Rafinesque
[352] Nichols (1949) Marine fishes new to Long Island and adjacent waters

NICKERSON,S R
[1126] ColtonJr,Marak,Nickerson,Stoddard (1968) Physical, chemical, and biological observations on the continental shelf, Nova Scotia to Long Island, 1964-1966

NICOL,W
[213] Reisman,Nicol (1973) The Fishes of Gardiner's Island, New York

NIGRELLI,R F
[476] Westman,Nigrelli (1955) Preliminary studies of menhaden and their mass mortalities in Long Island and New Jersey waters

NISBET,IAN C T
[624] Andrews,Atwell,Blodget,Nisbet,Scheibel (1989) Recovery Plan for the Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii, Northeastern population

NIXON,S W
[45] Nixon,Oviatt,Frithsen,Sullivan (1986) Nutrients and the Productivity of Estuarine and Coastal Marine Ecosystems

NOAA
[349] NOAA (1974) Bibliography of the New York Bight Part 1-list of citations
[350] NOAA (1974) Bibliography of the New York Bight Part 2-indexes

NORMAN,TAYLOR
[1039] Norman (1922) The forests and some big trees of Long Island

NORMAN GERBER ASSOCIATES
[968] R.W. Johnson & Associates,Norman Gerber Associates,Land Design Associates,Nelson & Pope Engineers (1982) Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hampton Hills PUD. A Proposed Planned Unit Development Located in the Town of Southampton, New York

NORTHBROOK REALTY GROUP
[960] Northbrook Realty Group (1989) Environmental Assessment Form. Atlantic Golf Club, Bridgehampton Hamlet, Southampton Township, New York

NORTON,DOUGLAS J
[908] Norton,Organ,Litwin (1984) Habitat Classification and Covertype Mapping for the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex

NORTON,V
[355] Norton,Smith,Strand (1983) Stripers. The economic value of the Atlantic coast commercial and recreational striped bass fisheries

NUZZI,ROBERT
[425] Nuzzi (1969) A study of the bacterial cycle of Goose Creek, New York
[5] Nuzzi (1973) A synoptic study of the surface waters of Block Island Sound and surrounding waters, Part 1
[266] Nuzzi,Perzan,NYOSL Staff (1974) Phytoplankton and Suspended Particles
[230] Staker,Bruno,Nuzzi (1978) The phytoplankton of Block Island Sound: 1970-73
[102] Nuzzi,Waters (1989) The Spatial and Temporal Distribution of "Brown Tide" in Eastern Long Island

[113] Tracey,Steele,Gatzke,Phelps,Nuzzi,Waters,Anderson (1989) Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms
[141] Nuzzi,Waters (1993) The Occurrence of PSP Toxin in Long Island, New York, USA
[1096] Nuzzi (1995) The Brown Tide-An Overview

NYOSL STAFF
[2] NYOSL Staff (1970) The state of knowledge with regard to the effects of physical and chemical environmental conditions on marine biota with emphasis on the Long Island situation
[491] NYOSL Staff (1970) The State of Knowledge with Regard to the Effects of Physical, Chemical and Biological Conditions on the Uses of the Coastal Resources
[254] NYOSL Staff (1971) The State of Knowledge of Chemical Processes Affecting Long Island Coastal and Estuarine Waters
[266] Nuzzi,Perzan,NYOSL Staff (1974) Phytoplankton and Suspended Particles
[264] Hollman,Gill,NYOSL Staff (1974) Physical Oceanography

O'CONNOR,JOEL S
[567] O'Connor (1971) The benthic macrofauna of Moriches Bay
[35] O'Connor,Terry (1972) The Marine Wetlands of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. Prepared in cooperation with the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board

OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
[1314] U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (1975) Final Environmental Impact Statement, related to construction of Jamesport Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Long Island LIghting Company

OFFICE OF PROCEEDINGS INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
[422] Office of Proceedings Interstate Commerce Commission (1976) Mascony Transport and Ferry Service, Inc, Initial Operations--New London to Greenport, L.I., NY

OFFICE OF THE TOWN PLANNER
[96] Thorsen,Provenzano,Collins,Feustel,Office of the Town Planner (1981) Freshwater Wetlands Study for Eight Critical Areas. Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

OGBURN,CHARLTON,JR
[456] OgburnJr (1966) The Winter Beach

OKEANOS OCEAN RESEARCH FOUNDATION,INC.
[1116] Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation,Sadove (1994) Peconic Estuary Program. Rare, Endangered, and Threatened Species. Executive Summary; and Peconic Estuary Program. Natural History Proposal

OLHA,JOSEPH
[160] Olha (1990) Novel Algal Blooms: Common Underlying Causes With Particular Reference to New York and New Jersey Coastal Waters

OMHOLT,THORE
[259] Omholt (1974) Aerial Photographic Resources of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, New York

OPEN SPACE INSTITUTE
[1167] Johnson,Open Space Institute (1970) Open Space Action Recommendation for the Conservation Advisory Council, Town of Shelter Island, New York

ORGAN,JOHN
[908] Norton,Organ,Litwin (1984) Habitat Classification and Covertype Mapping for the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex

OSBORN,RONALD G
[940] Osborn,Custer (1978) Herons and Their Allies: Atlas of Atlantic Coast Colonies, 1975 and 1976

OVERTON,FRANK
[1182] Overton (1914) The Frogs and Toads of Long Island
[848] Overton (1914) Long Island Flora and Fauna-III. The Frogs and Toads

OVIATT,C A
[45] Nixon,Oviatt,Frithsen,Sullivan (1986) Nutrients and the Productivity of Estuarine and Coastal Marine Ecosystems

PACHECO,A L
[356] Pacheco (1973) Proceedings of a workshop on egg, larval, and juvenile stages of fish in Atlantic coast estuaries

PAGENKOPF,J R
[117] Pagenkopf,Morton,Stoddard,Santoro (1989) Water Quality Monitoring and Modeling for the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1119] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1989) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1121] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1990) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Model Verification

PANEK,F M
[162] Panek,Lamson (1980) Characteristics of sport and commercial fishermen residing on eastern Long Island, New York

PARKER,D
[860] Parker (1946) Plant succession at Long Pond, Long Island, New York

PASQUIER,ROGER F
[780] Pasquier,Poole (1972) Visitants to Great Gull Island, N.Y. during the summer of 1971
[788] Pasquier (1973) Parasitic Jaegers Seen From Great Gull Island, New York

PASTORE,RALPH
[910] Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

PATTERSON,W A,III
[195] Clark,PattersonIII (1985) The development of a tidal marsh: Upland and oceanic influences

PEAKALL,DAVID B
[750] Peakall (1967) Recent Changes in the Status of the Great Black-Backed Gull

PECK,C H
[866] Peck (1912) Report of the State Botanist

PECONIC ASSOCIATES,INC.
[1162] Peconic Associates,Suffolk Environmental Consulting (1995) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, relating to the proposed Finfish Aquaculture Project For the Production of Summer Flounder (Paralichthys dentatus)

PECONIC ESTUARY PROGRAM (PEP) PROGRAM OFFICE
[70] Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office (1994) Monitoring Locations for Sediment Nutrient Flux and Toxic Substances
[26] Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office,Minei,Dawydiak (1995) Peconic Estuary Program (PEP), Status Report
[64] Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office (1995) Technical Progress Reports
[1106] Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) Program Office (1996) Peconic Estuary Program First Annual Conference Information Package. Conference Overview, Agenda, Abstracts

PENNY,LARRY T
[773] Penny,Stoutenburgh (1975 (year estimated)) A Proposal for the Aquisition of Robins Island, New York
[92] Penny,Eastin,Hoeflich (1979) Preserve Master Plan for Sagg Swamp. South Fork-Shelter Island Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, Town of Southampton, suffolk County, New York
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori, Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York
[357] Penny (1982) Marine Ecology
[555] Penny,Peretz,Held (1982) unpublished list of [Central Suffolk] bird counts
[806] Penny (1982) The Mammals of Mashomack
[808] Penny (1982) The Status of the Gypsy Moth on Mashomack
[809] Penny (1982) Mosquito Control on Mashomack
[508] Scheibel,Penny,Young,Young (1983) Breeding Bird Count
[509] Penny (1993) Nature Notes
[527] Penny (1994) 1994 Piping Plover--Least Tern Production
[78] Friedman,Galcik,Janums,Fischetti,Jacobs,Miller,Penny (1995) The Invasion and Takeover of East Hampton Town Wetlands by Common Reed, Phragmites Communis. A Study by the East Hampton Town Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
[98] Penny (1995) Fort Pond Basin Study. Letter to Tom Knoble, Councilman East Hampton Town
[507] Miller,Penny (1995) Piping Plover and Least Tern Protection Report
[526] DeAngelis,Friedman,Galcik,Jacobs,Janums,Miller,Penny (1995) Survey of Subaquatic Vegetation in Six East Hampton Town Harbors and Embayments, May and June, 1995
[1092] Penny (1995) Pitch Pine on Eastern Long Island

PERETZ,JERRY
[555] Penny,Peretz,Held (1982) unpublished list of [Central Suffolk] bird counts

PERKINS,F O
[239] Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)

PERLMUTTER,ALFRED
[118] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Perlmutter,Greeley (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 2, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-water survey (1938) No. 15
[358] Perlmutter (1939) An ecological survey of young fish and eggs identified from two-net collections
[479] Perlmutter (1946) The Distribution of the Winter Flounder (Pseudopleuronectes americanus) and its Bearing on Management Possibilities
[359] Perlmutter (1947) The blackback flounder and its fishery in New England and New York
[360] Perlmutter,Miller,Poole (1956) The weakfish (Cynoscion regalis) in New York waters
[1135] Perlmutter (1971) Ecological study of the aquatic environs of the proposed nuclear power station of the Long Island Lighting Company at Shoreham: 1970-1971 and summary 1968-1971

PERZAN,UGO P
[266] Nuzzi,Perzan,NYOSL Staff (1974) Phytoplankton and Suspended Particles

PETERS,GEORGE H
[888] Peters (1949) The flora of Long Island
[465] Peters (1952) The Trees of Long Island
[1090] Peters (1957) Native Trees of Long Island
[1052] Peters (1973) The Trees of Long Island

PETERSON,DAVID M
[609] Peterson,Halbeisen,Litwin (1983) 1983 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey
[606] Peterson,Litwin,Lent (1984) 1984 Long Island Tern and Piping Plover Survey

[537] Peterson,Litwin,MacLean,Lent (1986) 1985 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

PETRIE,DONALD A
[75] Petrie (1993) The Pond Watchers Alamanac 1993

PETZEL,D H
[240] Petzel,Reisman,Devries (1980) Seasonal variation of antifreeze peptide in the winter flounder, Pseudopleuronectes americanus

PHELPS,DONALD K
[113] Tracey,Steele,Gatzke,Phelps,Nuzzi,Waters,Anderson (1989) Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms

PIKE,N
[901] Pike (1886) Check list of marine algae. Based on specimens collected on the shores of Long Island, from 1839 to 1895

PLEUTHNER,RACHEL
[1118] Pleuthner,New York Natural Heritage Program (1995) Rare Plants, Rare Animals and Significant Natural Communities in the Peconic Estuary

POHLE,DAVID GUNTHER
[155] Pohle (1990) The Role of Eelgrass, Zostera marina, as a Refuge from Benthic Predators for Juvenile Bay Scallops, Argopecten irradians
[131] Pohle,Bricelj,Garcia-Esquivel (1991) The eelgrass conopy: an above-bottom refuge from benthic predators for juvenile bay scallops Argopecten irradians

POLSHEK,PETER M
[793] McGuinness,Polshek (1974) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

POOLE,ALAN F
[780] Pasquier,Poole (1972) Visitants to Great Gull Island, N.Y. during the summer of 1971
[804] Poole (1982) Ospreys in the Mashomack Preserve
[941] Poole (1989) Ospreys. A Natural and Unnatural History

POOLE,JOHN C
[360] Perlmutter,Miller,Poole (1956) The weakfish (Cynoscion regalis) in New York waters
[361] Poole (1962) The fluke population of Great South Bay in relation to the sport fishery
[446] Poole (1966) The Use of Saltwater Coves as Winter Flounder Nursery Grounds
[445] Poole (1966) Growth and Age of Winter Flounder in Four Bays of Long Island

PORTER,JOHN
[542] Porter,Saila (1969) Cooperative striped bass migration study

PORTERFIELD,B
[188] Porterfield (1982) New York Scientist Produces 'Montauk Genetic Blue Lobsters'

POST,PETER W
[664] Post (1961) Range extensions of herons in the northeastern United States
[665] Post (1961) The American Oystercatcher in New York
[730] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[731] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[732] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[733] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[739] Post,Tudor (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[740] Post,Tudor (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[741] Post,Tudor (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

[744] Post,Puleston (1966) Photographs of New York State Rarities. 5. Magnificent Frigatebird
[746] Post (1966) Photographs of New York State Rarities. 6. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
[761] Post (1966) Photographs of New York State Rarities. 7. Common Murre
[752] Post (1967) Photographs of New York State Rarities. 10. Lapwing

POST,WILLIAM
[736] Davis,Post (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[737] Davis,Post (1968) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

POTTS,MARGARET G
[774] Greene,Potts (1967) The Salty Thumb. Your Garden by the Sea

POUGH,RICHARD
[605] Pough (1966) The natural resources of the East end: the wise use of land on Long Island

PRATT,H L JR
[362] Pratt (1979) Reproduction of the blue shark, Prionace glauca
[363] Pratt,Casey (1983) Age and growth of the shortfin mako, Isurus oxyrinchus, using four methods

PRATT,L
[292] Casey,Pratt,Stillwell (1983) The shark tagger 1982 summary. Newsletter of the Cooperative Shark Tagging Program

PRATT,S D
[369] Saila,Pratt (1973) Mid-Atlantic Bight Fisheries

PREMUZIC,E T
[181] Goldberg,Hubby,Cobb,Millard,Ferrara,Galdi,Premuzic,Gaffney (1982) Sterol distribution in red algae from the waters of eastern Long Island

PRIANO,MICHAEL P,JR
[962] PrianoJr (1979) Preserve Master Plan for Ruth Wales Dupont Sanctuary and A. Manning Brown Preserve
[964] PrianoJr (1979) Preserve Master Plan for Wolf Swamp, Town of Southampton
[963] PrianoJr (1980) Preserve Master Plan for Hunter Goodrich Preserve and Mecox Dunes, Town of Southampton

PRITCHARD,DONALD W
[84] Siddall,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes,Pritchard (1986) Numerical Model of Larval Dispersion. Phase I of the East End Algal Bloom Program

PROVENZANO,SUSAN Z
[96] Thorsen,Provenzano,Collins,Feustel,Office of the Town Planner (1981) Freshwater Wetlands Study for Eight Critical Areas. Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

PULESTON,DENNIS
[744] Post,Puleston (1966) Photographs of New York State Rarities. 5. Magnificent Frigatebird
[771] Puleston (1970) First Recored Nesting of the Cattle Egret in New York State
[682] Puleston (1977) Osprey population studies on Gardiners Island
[28] Puleston (1992) A nature journal: a naturalist's year on Long Island

RALPH,D E
[225] Wilk,Smith,Ralph,Sibunka (1980) Population structure of summer flounder between New York and Florida based on linear discriminant analysis

RATTRAY,EVERETT T
[569] Rattray (1979) The South Fork: the land and the people of eastern Long Island

RATTRAY,JEANNETTE EDWARDS
[462] Ewards,Rattray (1956) "Whale Off!" The Story of American Shore Whaling

RAY,G C
[364] Ray,McCormick-Ray,Dobbin,Ehler,Basta (1980) Eastern United States coastal and ocean zones data atlas

RAYNOR,GILBERT S
[669] Raynor (1959) Recent range extension of the Veery on Long Island
[1287] Raynor (1972) An Arctic Horned Owl and a Gyrfalcon Noted on Eastern Long Island
[513] Raynor (Unknown) Species List of birds found on Robins Island, 1952 and 1982

REDFIELD,A E
[283] Beccasio,Weissberg,Redfield,Frew,Levitan,Smith,Godwin (1980) Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence

REDFIELD,ALFRED C
[12] Redfield (1952) Report to the Towns of Brookhaven and Islip, NY, on the Hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
[470] Regional Marine Resources Council (1974) Guidelines for the Management of Long Island Hard Clam Resources

REHDER,H A
[1004] Rehder (1981) The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Seashells

REINTJES,J W
[319] Kendall,Reintjes (1975) Geographic and hydrographic distribution of Atlantic menhaden eggs and larvae along the middle Atlantic coast from RV Dolphin cruises, 1965-1966

REISMAN,H H
[213] Reisman,Nicol (1973) The Fishes of Gardiner's Island, New York

REISMAN,H M
[240] Petzel,Reisman,Devries (1980) Seasonal variation of antifreeze peptide in the winter flounder, Pseudopleuronectes americanus

RENKAVINSKY,J L
[127] Wallace,Taormina,Renkavinsky (1965) The Natural Values of Major Wetland Areas in the Town of East Hampton. A Report Dealing with the Natural Values of Marine Wetlands and the Major Wetland Areas-Both Fresh and Marine-in the Town of East Hampton

RESCHKE,C
[593] Reschke (1990) Ecological Communities of New York State

RETZSCH,W C
[365] Retzsch,McHugh (1975) A legislative and management plan for the recreational and commercial striped bass fisheries of New York State

RHOA,KIERNAN PAPE
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York

RICCI,J L

[393] Weis,Weis,Ricci (1981) Effects of cadmium, zinc, salinity, and temperature on the teratogenicity of methylmercury to the killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus)

RICE,C E
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

RICHARDS,A G,JR
[1136] RichardsJr (1938) Mosquitoes and mosquito control on Long Island, NY, with particular reference to the salt marsh problem

RICHARDS,FRANCIS A
[7] Bumpus,Ryther,Richards,Vaccaro (1954) Report on a Survey of the Hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay made in July 1954 for the Towns of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)

RICHARDS,S W
[367] Richards,Kendall (1973) Distribution of sand lance, Ammodytes sp., larvae on the continental shelf from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras from RV Dolphin Surveys in 1966
[366] Richards (1976) Age, growth, and food of bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix) from east-central Long Island Sound from July through November 1975

RICHARDSON,H
[474] Richardson (1905) A monograph on the isopods of North America

RIEGNER,MARK
[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay
[97] Long Island Regional Planning Board,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Kunz,Minsch,Riegner (1983) Generic Environmental Impact Statement Concerning Future Development at Northwest Harbor. Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. Draft Report
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York

RILEY,G A
[816] Riley (1952) Hydrography of Long Island and Block Island Sounds
[1016] Riley (1952) Phytoplankton of Block Island Sound

RINGERS,BRUCE
[223] Young,Ringers,Woithe,Hamilton (1986) Striped Bass and the Sport Fishery During Daylight Hours From 1973 to 1975 at Montauk, New York

RIVARA,GREGG
[50] Smith,Rivara (1988) Observations on the Bay Scallop Set of 1988 in Napeague Harbor
[22] Tanski,Rivara (1992) Nursery Culture of Shellfish Seed in Coecles Harbor Marina, Shelter Island, New York
[239] Bricelj,Ford,Borrereo,Perkins,Rivara,Hillman,Elston,Chang (1992) Unexplained mortalities of hatchery-reared, juvenile oysters, Crassostrea virginica (Gmelin)
[51] Rivara (Unknown year) History and Current Status of New York State Shellfish Enhancement

ROBINS ISLAND ADVISORY COMMITTEE
[13] Robins Island Advisory Committee (1981) Robins Island Advisory Committee's Final Report to the Town Board of the Town of Southold

ROCHRIS AND ASSOCIATES,INC.

[922] Rochris and Associates (1984) Draft-Environmental Impact Statement, Harbor Ridge, Montauk, New York

ROELS,O A
[207] Sunderlin,Brenner,Castagna,Hirota,Menzel,Roels (1975) Comparative growth of hard shell clams (Mercenaria mercenaria Linne and Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin) and their F SUB-1 cross in temperate, subtropical, and tropical natural waters and in a tropical artificial upwelling mariculture system

ROGERS,B A
[402] Westin,Rogers (1978) Synopsis of biological data on the striped bass, Morone saxatilis (Waldbaum) 1972

ROONEY,MARY ELLEN
[668] Rooney (1977) Farmers and Seafarers...a way of life on eastern Long Island

ROPES,J W
[228] Wenzloff,Greig,Merrill,Ropes (1979) A survey of heavy metals in the surf clam, Spisula solidissima, and the ocean quahog, Arctica islandica, of the Mid-Atlantic coast of the United States

ROWLAND,R G
[187] Cosper,Wurster,Rowland (1984) PCB resistance within phytoplankton populations in polluted and unpolluted marine environments

ROY,MICHAEL
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York

ROZSA,R
[877] Rozsa (1974) Preliminary checklist of the nudibranchs and saccoglossa of Long Island
[1137] Rozsa (1975) Long Island Nudibranch and Saccoglossan supplement

ROZSA,RONALD
[778] Rozsa,Metzler (1982) Plant Communities of Mashomack

R W JOHNSON & ASSOCIATES
[968] R.W. Johnson & Associates,Norman Gerber Associates,Land Design Associates,Nelson & Pope Engineers (1982) Draft Environmental Impact Statement Hampton Hills PUD. A Proposed Planned Unit Development Located in the Town of Southampton, New York

RYTHER,JOHN H
[7] Bumpus,Ryther,Richards,Vaccaro (1954) Report on a Survey of the Hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay made in July 1954 for the Towns of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)
[8] Ryther,Vaccaro,Yentsch,Hulburt (1957) Report on a survey of the chemistry and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay, made in June 1957 for the Town of Islip, New York (unpublished manuscript)
[110] Ryther (1989) Historical Perspective of Phytoplankton Blooms on Long Island and the Green Tides of the 1950's

SADOVE,SAMUEL S
[827] Sadove (1986) Ridley report, 1986. The occurrence and research of Kemp's Ridley sea turtles, Lepidochelys kempi, on Long Island
[842] Meylan,Sadove (1986) Cold-Stunning in Long Island Sound, New York
[826] Morreale,Sadove,Standora (1988) Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle Study 1987-1988. Occurrence and activity of the Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempi) and other sea turtles of Long Island, New York

[822] Sadove (1989) Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1988-March 31, 1989
[823] Sadove (1990) Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1989-March 31, 1990
[824] Sadove (1991) Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1990-March 31, 1991
[825] Sadove (1992) Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1991-March 31, 1992
[839] Morreale,Meylan,Sadove,Standora (1992) Annual Occurrence and Winter Mortality of Marine Turtles in New York Waters
[595] Sadove,Carminati,Durham (1993) New York Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Stranding Program, Annual Report April 1, 1992-March 31, 1993
[820] Sadove,Cardinale (1993) Species Composition and Distribution of Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles in the New York Bight
[846] Duignan,Sadove,Saliki,Geraci (1993) Phocine distemper in harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) from Long Island, New York
[1116] Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation,Sadove (1994) Peconic Estuary Program. Rare, Endangered, and Threatened Species. Executive Summary; and Peconic Estuary Program. Natural History Proposal
[175] Kopelman,Sadove (1995) Ventilatory rate differences between surface-feeding and non-surface-feeding in whales (Balaenoptera physalus) in the waters off eastern Long Island, New York, U.S.A., 1981-1987
[821] Scott,Sadove (1996) Sperm Whale, Physeter catodon, sightings in the shallow shelf waters off Long Island, New York

SAILA,S B
[369] Saila,Pratt (1973) Mid-Atlantic Bight Fisheries

SAILA,SAUL B
[542] Porter,Saila (1969) Cooperative striped bass migration study

SAINTONGE,J M
[296] ColtonJr,St.Onge (1974) Distribution of fish eggs and larvae in continental shelf waters, Nova Scotia to Long Island

SALIKI,J T
[846] Duignan,Sadove,Saliki,Geraci (1993) Phocine distemper in harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) from Long Island, New York

SALZMAN,E
[721] Salzman (1983) Cerulean Warbler breeding in Suffolk County
[722] Salzman (1985) A ground-nesting mixed heronry in Suffolk County

SANDBERG,GEORGE R
[4] Hollman,Sandberg (1972) The Residual Drift in Eastern Long Island Sound and Block Island Sound (A Preliminary Report)
[255] Frizzola,Sandberg,Hollman (1973) Preliminary Report on the Micro-Climatology of Montauk, New York, Part 1 (Low-Level Wind Distribution at Montauk, New York) and Part 2 (Annual Distribution of Temperature and Humidity at Montauk, New York)
[1111] Sandberg (1973) Peconic River System Survey

SANDERS,HOWARD L
[987] Sanders (1952) The Herring (Clupea harengus) of Block Island Sound

SANTORO,E D
[117] Pagenkopf,Morton,Stoddard,Santoro (1989) Water Quality Monitoring and Modeling for the Peconic Bay BTCAMP

SAVE THE PECONIC BAYS,INC.

[1028] Save the Peconic Bays (1991) Save our bays (videorecording): Peconic Bay Estuary: natural heritage in jeopardy

SAWYER,T K
[232] Meyers,Sawyer,MacLean (1977) Henneguya sp. (Cnidospora:Myxosporida) parasitic in the heart of the bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix

SCHAEFER,R H
[441] Alperin,Schaefer (1965) Marine Fishes New or Uncommon to Long Island, New York
[370] Schaefer (1965) Age and growth of the northern kingfish in New York waters
[371] Schaefer (1966) Observations on tagging northern kingfish
[372] Schaefer (1968) Size, age composition and migration of striped bass from the surf waters on Long Island
[373] Schaefer (1970) Feeding habits of striped bass from the surf waters of Long Island
[374] Schaefer (1972) A short-range forecast function for predicting the relative abundance of striped bass in Long Island waters

SCHARLIN/TAYLOR ASSOCIATES
[912] Scharlin/Taylor Associates (1986) Draft Environmental Impact Statement Sunbeach Hills at Montauk, Montauk, New York

SCHEIBEL,MICHAEL S
[723] Scheibel,Morrow (1979) Survey of Long Island area tern colonies
[614] Scheibel (1982) Survey of Long Island area tern colonies
[715] Daniel,McKeever,Scheibel (1982) Bird Life of Mashomack Preserve: An Annotated Bird List
[802] Scheibel (1982) Avifauna of the Mashomack Preserve: The Breeding Species and Non-Breeding Summer visitors
[508] Scheibel,Penny,Young,Young (1983) Breeding Bird Count
[624] Andrews,Atwell,Blodget,Nisbet,Scheibel (1989) Recovery Plan for the Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii, Northeastern population

SCHERER,M D
[249] Scherer,Bourne (1979) Eggs and early larvae of smallmouth flounder, Etropus microstomus

SCHLAUCH,FREDERICK C
[1181] Schlauch (1968) The Indigenous Chelonians of Suffolk County, Long Island
[1187] Schlauch (1968) Some Comments on the Occurrence of the Bullfrog on Long Island
[1188] Schlauch,Burnley (1968) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island
[1209] Schlauch,Hinderstein,Glasser,Conway,Wismann (1968) Long Island Herpetological Society Field Trip, Number Two [to Calverton]
[1211] Latham,Schlauch (1969) Notes on the Water Snakes of Eastern Long Island
[1220] Schlauch,Burnley (1969) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island, First Supplement
[1223] Schlauch,Burnley (1969) 1968 Long Island Herpetological Records
[1224] Schlauch (1969) A Large Stinkpot Found on Long Island
[1227] Schlauch,Burnley (1969) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Second Supplement
[1232] Schlauch (1970) A Brood of Eastern Garter Snakes from a Specimen Collected at the Montauk Region of Long Island
[1235] Burnley,Schlauch (1970) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island
[1238] Schlauch,Burnley (1970) 1969 Long Island Herpetological Records
[1239] Schlauch,Burnley (1970) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Third Supplement
[1246] Schlauch,Burnley (1971) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Fourth Supplement
[1250] Burnley,Schlauch (1971) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; First Bibliography
[1253] Schlauch,Burnley (1971) 1970 Long Island Herpetological Records

[1265] Burnley,Schlauch (1971) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; Second Supplement
[1268] Schlauch (1971) An Additional Record of the Red-eared Turtle in Suffolk County, New York
[1271] Schlauch (1971) The Subspecific Status of Leopard Frogs of a Region in the Pine Barrens of Long Island
[1281] Schlauch,Burnley (1971) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island; Fifth Supplement
[1289] Burnley,Schlauch (1972) Bibliography of References to the Herpetology of Long Island; Third Supplement
[1290] Schlauch,Burnley (1972) Distributional Survey of the Indigenous Herpetozoans of Long Island, Revised Edition

SCHMITT,C K
[1073] Harris,Schmitt,Anderson (1987) Lichens of eastern Long Island, New York, collected during the 1986 Andrews Foray

SCHMITT,ENSIGN FREDERICK P
[1027] Schmitt (1962) Along the Montauk Shore. A Look at Nature on the East End Beaches

SCHMITT,FREDERICK P
[565] Schmitt (1962) Along the Montauk Shore: A look at nature on the East End beaches

SCHNEIER,ART
[460] Schneier (unknown) Common Long Island Grasses and More Long Island Grasses (2 publ)

SCHNITZER,M B
[695] Bowman,Esaias,Schnitzer,Mirchel (1979) Cruise Data Report R/V Ridgely Warfield Long Island and Block Island Sounds: Sept. 13-21, 1978
[205] Bowman,Esaias,Schnitzer (1981) Tidal Stirring and the Distribution of Phytoplankton in Long Island and Block Island Sounds

SCHREY,SUZANNE ELIZABETH
[158] Schrey (1983) Seasonal Abundance and distribution of the Toxic Dinoflagellate, Gonyaulax tamarensis, in Long Island Estuaries
[818] Schrey,Carpenter,Anderson (1984) The abundance and distribution of the toxic dinoflagellate Gonyaulax tamarensis in Long Island estuaries

SCHROEDER,W C
[658] Bigelow,Schroeder (1953) Fishes of the Gulf of Maine

SCHUBEL,J R
[89] Jones,Schubel (1978) Distribution of Surficial Sediments and Eelgrass in New York's South Shore Bays: An Assessment from the Literature
[135] Wilson,Vieira,Schubel (1986) Tidal Rectification in the Peconic Bays Estuary
[137] Wilson,Vieira,Schubel (1986) Subtidal Current Variability in the Peconic Bays Estuary

SCHUMACHER,G J
[1138] Schumacher,Fiore (1963) Some marine algae of New York State

SCLAR,RUTH C
[478] Merriman,Sclar (1952) The Pelagic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Block Island Sound

SCOTT,T
[821] Scott,Sadove (1996) Sperm Whale, Physeter catodon, sightings in the shallow shelf waters off Long Island, New York

SEATUCK RESEARCH PROGRAM

[572] Seatuck Research Program (1983) An ecological evaluation of Robins Island, NY-Fall '83. First Draft

SEAVER,FRED J
[1001] Seaver (1937) Photographs and descriptions of cup-fungi XXVII. Pezicula on Cornus (P. cornicola, n. sp. from East Hampton)

SEDWITZ,WALTER
[670] Sedwitz (1951) A numerical study of shorebirds on Long Island in 1947
[671] Sedwitz (1958) Five year count of the Ring-billed Gull on eastern Long Island

SELLECK,G W
[939] Selleck (1979) Master Plan for Fulling Mill Farm Preserve in East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

SENNING,W C
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[122] Senning (1939) The Fresh-Water Lakes and Ponds of Long and Staten Islands

SERAFY,D KEITH
[483] Serafy,Fell (1985) Marine Flora and Fauna of the Northeastern United States. Echinodermata: Echinoidea

SETZLER,E M
[375] Setzler et al. (1980) Synopsis of biological data on striped bass, Morone saxatilis (Waldbaum)

SEVERAL AUTHORS
[892] Several Authors (1994) Gardiners Island. Special Issue

SHAFFER,GAIL
[910] Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

SHARMA,GURDIAL M
[38] Bruno,Staker,Sharma (1980) Dynamics of Phytoplankton Productivity in the Peconic Bay Estuary, Long Island
[39] Turner,Bruno,Larson,Staker,Sharma (1983) Seasonality of Plankton Assemblages in a Temperate Estuary
[41] Bruno,Staker,Sharma,Turner (1983) Primary Productivity and Phytoplankton Size Fraction Dominance in a Temperate North Atlantic Estuary

SHEPHERD,G
[376] Shepherd,Grimes (1983) Geographic and historic variations in growth of weakfish, Cynoscion regalis, in the Middle Atlantic Bight

SHERBURNE,S W
[385] Walker,Sherburne (1977) Piscine erythrocytic necrosis virus in Atlantic cod, Gadus morhua, and other fish: Ultrastructure and distribution

SHERWOOD,W L
[1194] Sherwood (1895) Salamanders found in the vicinity of New York City

SHEVIAK,C J
[861] Mitchell,Sheviak (1981) Rare plants of New York State

SIBUNKA,J
[225] Wilk,Smith,Ralph,Sibunka (1980) Population structure of summer flounder between New York and Florida based on linear discriminant analysis

SIDDALL,SCOTT E
[84] Siddall,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes,Pritchard (1986) Numerical Model of Larval Dispersion. Phase I of the East End Algal Bloom Program
[90] Siddall (1987) Climatology of Long Island Related to the "Brown Tide" Phytoplankton Blooms of 1985 and 1986
[167] Siddall,Malouf,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes (1988) Use of dispersion models for prediction of bivalve larval recruitment
[168] Nelson,Siddall (1988) The effect of an algal bloom isolate on the growth and survival of bay scallop (Argopecten irradians) larvae

SILVERSTEIN,P
[221] Wirgin,Silverstein,Grossfield (1990) Restriction endonuclease analysis of striped bass mitochondrial DNA: The Atlantic coastal migratory stock

SIMES,JEFFREY
[49] Town of Shelter Island,Simes (1987) A Shellfish Development Initiative for the Town of Shelter Island, A Proposal to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

SIRKIN,LES
[891] Sirkin (1995) Eastern Long Island Geology. History, Processes and Field Trips

SKAUEN,D M
[1128] Fitzgerald,Skauen (1963) Zinc 65 in oysters in Fishers Island Sound and its estuaries

SLEIGHT,HARRY DERING
[566] Sleight (1931) The Whale Fishery of Long Island

SMALL,JOHN K
[1055] Small (1936) Ferns of the vicinity of New York. Description of fern plants growing naturally within a hundred miles of Manhattan Island

SMAYDA,T J
[484] Smayda (1973) A survey of phytoplankton dynamics in the coastal waters from Cape Hatteras to Nantucket

SMITH,CHRISTOPHER F
[57] Smith,Wenczel (1986) Starfish Predator Control Equipment Test Results. Draft report to Long Island Green Seal Commitee, Bay Scallop Sub-Commitee
[20] Smith (1987) Abundance and Distribution of Bay Scallops on the Long Island Green Seal Committee's Orient Harbor Transplant Site, A Report to the Long Island Gren Seal Bay Scallop Subcommittee
[25] Smith,McMahon (1987 (estimated)) Abundance and Distribution of Hard Clams in Goose Creek and Ashamomuck Creek, New York. Final Report to the Town of Southold Community Development Program
[55] Smith,McMahon (1987) Field Test of Innovative Bay Scallop Nursery Structures. Final Report to the New York State Urban Development Corporation Aquaculture Innovation Program
[50] Smith,Rivara (1988) Observations on the Bay Scallop Set of 1988 in Napeague Harbor
[193] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1988) Winter burial of northern bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians
[115] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1989) Winter Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops
[73] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1990) Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck, 1819) in Winter
[56] Wenczel,Smith,Tettelbach (1994) Planting Bay Scallops. Results of Reseeding Bay Scallops in the Peconic Bay, New York 1986 to 1992. A Final Report Submitted to the New York State Urban

Development Corporation, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the County of Suffolk
[67] Smith,Latson,Wenczel (1995) Letter to Vito Minei (first sentence reads: This letter provides comments on the Peconic Estuary Program Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study prepared by Cashin Associates)
[23] Smith,Tettelbach (1996) Bay Scallop Restoration, Western Peconic Bay, Project Report

SMITH,E
[283] Beccasio,Weissberg,Redfield,Frew,Levitan,Smith,Godwin (1980) Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence

SMITH,F E
[1054] Smith (1950) The benthos of Block Island Sound

SMITH,GERALD A
[618] Smith (1985) A Selected and Annotated Bibliography for Use in Management of the Common Tern (Sterna Hirundo)

SMITH,S J
[1053] Smith (1965) Checklist of the Grasses of New York State

SMITH,SANDERSON
[453] Smith (1859) Depth of Mollusks of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, New York
[454] Smith (1860) On the Mollusca of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, New York

SMITH,T
[355] Norton,Smith,Strand (1983) Stripers. The economic value of the Atlantic coast commercial and recreational striped bass fisheries

SMITH,W G
[377] Smith (1973) The distribution of summer flounder, Paralichthys dentatus, eggs and larvae on the continental shelf between Cape Cod and Cape Lookout, 1965-66
[297] ColtonJr,Smith,Kendall,Berrien,Fahay (1979) Principal spawning areas and times of marine fishes, Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras
[225] Wilk,Smith,Ralph,Sibunka (1980) Population structure of summer flounder between New York and Florida based on linear discriminant analysis

SNYDER,B J
[186] Snyder (1985) The development of resistance to chlorinated hydrocarbons by a marine diatom

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

SOMMERS,LAURA A
[532] Sommers,Miller,Meskill,Alfieri (1994) 1992-1993 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey
[531] Meskill,Alfieri,Sommers,Miller (1995) 1994 Long Island Colonial Waterbird and Piping Plover Survey

SOSNOW,A D
[281] Austin,Sosnow,HickeyJr (1975) The effects of temperature on the development and survival of the eggs and larvae of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia
[311] HickeyJr,Sosnow,Lester (1975) Pound net catches of warm-water fishes at Montauk, New York

SOUTHAMPTON TOWN DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES

[976] Southampton Town Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1994) Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement for: The Comprehensive Plan Initiative for Groundwater and Pine Barrens Forest Preservation in the Western Portion of the Town of Southampton, NY

SOUTHAMPTON TOWN ENVIRONMENTAL BOARD
[949] Southampton Town Environmental Board (1974) Town of Southampton. Open Space Index

SPENCER,B J
[725] Spencer (1981) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine
[684] Spencer (1981) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

STAKER,ROBERT D
[215] Staker,Bruno (1978) An annual phytoplankton study in coastal waters off eastern Long Island (Block Island Sound)
[230] Staker,Bruno,Nuzzi (1978) The phytoplankton of Block Island Sound: 1970-73
[251] Bruno,Staker (1978) Seasonal vitamin B<SUB>-12 and phytoplankton distribution near Napeague Bay, New York (Block Island Sound)
[38] Bruno,Staker,Sharma (1980) Dynamics of Phytoplankton Productivity in the Peconic Bay Estuary, Long Island
[246] Staker,Bruno (1980) Diurnal vertical migration in marine phytoplankton
[39] Turner,Bruno,Larson,Staker,Sharma (1983) Seasonality of Plankton Assemblages in a Temperate Estuary
[41] Bruno,Staker,Sharma,Turner (1983) Primary Productivity and Phytoplankton Size Fraction Dominance in a Temperate North Atlantic Estuary

STALTER,RICHARD
[857] Lamont,Stalter (1991) The vascular flora of Orient Beach State Park, Long Island, New York

STAMMERJOHN,SHARON
[1308] Garber,Barnes,Stammerjohn (1990) Sediment-Water Flux Measurements in the Peconic Bay Estuarine Ecosystem: July and October 1989

STANDORA,EDWARD A
[826] Morreale,Sadove,Standora (1988) Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle Study 1987-1988. Occurrence and activity of the Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempi) and other sea turtles of Long Island, New York
[828] Morreale,Standora (1989) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[830] Standora,Morreale,Estes,Thompson,Hilburger (1989) Growth rates of juvenile Kemp's ridleys and their movement in New York waters
[834] Standora,Morreale,Laplaca,Burke (1989) Growth rates and behavior of captive and free-ranging juvenile Kemp's ridley sea turtles from Long Island, NY
[829] Morreale,Standora (1990) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[833] Morreale,Standora (1991) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[836] Burke,Standora,Morreale (1991) Factors affecting strandings of cold-stunned juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles in Long Island, New York
[835] Morreale,Standora (1992) Occurrence, movement and behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and other sea turtles in New York waters
[837] Burke,Morreale,Logan,Standora (1992) Diet of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) in the waters of Long Island, NY
[839] Morreale,Meylan,Sadove,Standora (1992) Annual Occurrence and Winter Mortality of Marine Turtles in New York Waters
[596] Morreale,Standora (1993) Occurrence, Movement and Behavior of the Kemp's Ridley and Other Sea Turtles in New York Waters. Final Report April 1988-March 1993
[694] Burke,Standora,Morreale (1993) Diet of juvenile Kemp's ridley and loggerhead sea turtles from Long Island, New York
[847] Burke,Standora (1994) Dietary composition of Kemp's ridley sea turtles in the waters of New York

STATE OF NEW YORK CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[118] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Perlmutter,Greeley (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 2, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-water survey (1938) No. 15
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13

STEELE,RICHARD L
[106] Steele,Wright,Tracey,Thursby (1989) Brown Tide Bioassay: Growth of Aureococcus anophagefferens Hargraves et Sieburth in Various Known Toxicants
[113] Tracey,Steele,Gatzke,Phelps,Nuzzi,Waters,Anderson (1989) Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms

STEIMLE,E W,JR
[204] SteimleJr (1982) The benthic macroinvertebrates of the Block Island Sound

STEIMLE,FRANK W
[548] Steimle (1990) Benthic Macrofauna and Habitat Monitoring on the Continental Shelf of the Northeastern United States. I. Biomass

STERN,WILLIAM
[910] Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

STEVEN J HYMAN ASSOCIATES
[936] JAC Planning Corp.,B. Laing Associates,Michos,Steven J. Hyman Associates (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Response to Town of East Hampton Planning Department Comments. Health Hampton Club, Inc., Special Permit Application. Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, New York

STEVENSON,L H
[237] Alexander,Hollman,Fisher,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) The oceanography of Block Island Sound. Part 1, Sampling
[252] Cassin,McLaughlin,Stevenson,Colwell (1971) Phytoplankton cycle of Goose Creek, New York

STILLWELL,C E
[380] Stillwell,Kohler (1982) Food, feeding habits, and estimates of daily ration of the shortfin mako, (Isurus oxyrinchus), in the Atlantic
[292] Casey,Pratt,Stillwell (1983) The shark tagger 1982 summary. Newsletter of the Cooperative Shark Tagging Program

STODDARD,A
[117] Pagenkopf,Morton,Stoddard,Santoro (1989) Water Quality Monitoring and Modeling for the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1119] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1989) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1121] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1990) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Model Verification

STODDARD,R R

[1126] ColtonJr,Marak,Nickerson,Stoddard (1968) Physical, chemical, and biological observations on the continental shelf, Nova Scotia to Long Island, 1964-1966

STOECKER,DIANE K
[112] Gallagher,Stoecker,Bricelj (1989) Effects of the Brown Tide Alga on Growth, Feeding Physiology and Locomotory Behavior of Scallop Larvae (Argopecten irradians)

STONE,ROBERT J
[587] Lee,Stone,McEnery,Muller (1969) Physiological Perspectives on the Ecology of Foraminifera in a Long Island Salt Marsh

STOOPS,PATRICIA M
[3] Stoops,Austin (1973) A synoptic study of the surface waters of Block Island Sound and surrounding waters, Part 2

STOUTENBURGH,PAUL
[1294] Stoutenburgh (1972) An Observation of Common Crows Attacking a Short-Eared Owl [at Cutchogue]
[773] Penny,Stoutenburgh (1975 (year estimated)) A Proposal for the Aquisition of Robins Island, New York

STRAND,I
[355] Norton,Smith,Strand (1983) Stripers. The economic value of the Atlantic coast commercial and recreational striped bass fisheries

STRIEB,MAX DAVID
[190] Bricelj,Garcia-Esquivel,Strieb (1991) Predatory risk of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in eelgrass habitat
[156] Strieb (1992) The Effects of Prey Size, Prey Density and Eelgrass Habitat Characteristics on Predation of Post-Settlement Bay Scallops, Argopecten irradians
[33] Strieb,Bricelj,Bauer (1995) Population Biology of the Mud Crab, Dyspanopeus sayi, an Important Predator of Juvenile Bay Scallops in Long Island (USA) Eelgrass Beds

STUDENTS OF THE EELGRASS WORKSHOP
[1] Students of the Eelgrass Workshop (1988) Eelgrass Seedling Study

SUBSARA,W
[442] Subsara (1971) An Ecological Survey of the Pond of Pines. Technical Report No. 1

SUBSARA,WILLIAM P
[1257] Kappenberg,Subsara (1971) Two Winter Records of the Northern Diamondback Terrapin on Long Island

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
[523] Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (1979) General Habitat Types Found in Suffolk County

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I
[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices

[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments
[1117] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1995) Peconic Estuary Program. Preliminary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES,OFFICE OF ECOLOGY
[1316] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1987) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1986
[1125] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1988) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1987
[913] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1989) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1988
[727] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1990) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1989
[687] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1991) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1990
[663] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1992) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1991
[655] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1993) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1992
[627] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1994) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1993
[61] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1995) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1995
[626] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1995) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1994
[488] Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1996) Brown Tide Cell Counts 1996

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
[1315] Suffolk County Department of Public Works,Kammerer (1975) Environmental Impact Statement for the Dredge Operation within the entrance (jetty & bulkhead) areas to Miamogue Lagoon, located on the North-side of Flanders Bay in the South Jamesport Section-Riverhead Township, Suffolk County, L.I., New York

SUFFOLK COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
[1168] Suffolk County Planning Commission (1986) Town of Shelter Island Planning Study. Planning, Environmental Investigations and Analysis
[1172] Suffolk County Planning Commission (1990) North Haven Open Space Study

SUFFOLK COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
[1173] Suffolk County Planning Department (1973) Master Plan-North Haven
[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York
[24] Davies,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Strategies and Recommendations for Revitalizing the Hard Clam Fisheries in Suffolk County in Suffolk County, New York
[77] Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Volpe,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Accabonac Harbor Area Study. A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed

SUFFOLK COUNTY TERCENTENARY COMMISSION
[467] Suffolk County Tercentenary Commission (1985) Bi-Centennial. History of Suffolk County, comprising the adresses delivered at the celebration of the bi-centennial of Suffolk County, N.Y., in Riverhead, November 15, 1883

SUFFOLK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING,INC.
[1154] Suffolk Environmental Consulting (1993) Final Environmental Impact Statement for Brick Cove Marina

[1162] Peconic Associates,Suffolk Environmental Consulting (1995) Draft Environmental Impact Statement, relating to the proposed Finfish Aquaculture Project For the Production of Summer Flounder (Paralichthys dentatus)

SULLIVAN,B
[45] Nixon,Oviatt,Frithsen,Sullivan (1986) Nutrients and the Productivity of Estuarine and Coastal Marine Ecosystems

SULLIVAN,D
[414] Foehrenbach,Mahmood,Sullivan (1970) DDT residues in eggs of marsh-inhabiting birds
[415] Foehrenbach,Mahmood,Sullivan (1971) Chlorinated hydrocarbon residues in shellfish (Pelecypoda) from estuaries of Long Island, NY
[236] Alexander,Foehrenbach,Fisher,Sullivan (1973) Mercury in Striped Bass and Bluefish

SUMMONS,J C
[561] Lelacheur,Summons (1932) Tides and Currents in Long Island and Block Island Sound

SUMNER,MARJORIE W
[19] McHugh,Sumner,Flagg,Lipton,Behrens (1982) Annotated Bibliography of the Hard Clam (Mercenaria mercenaria)
[550] McHugh,Sumner (1988) Annotated Bibliography II of the Hard Clam Mercenaria mercenaria

SUNDERLIN,J B
[207] Sunderlin,Brenner,Castagna,Hirota,Menzel,Roels (1975) Comparative growth of hard shell clams (Mercenaria mercenaria Linne and Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin) and their F SUB-1 cross in temperate, subtropical, and tropical natural waters and in a tropical artificial upwelling mariculture system

SUTTLE,C A
[166] Cottrell,Suttle (1991) Wide-spread occurrence and clonal variation in viruses which cause lysis of a cosmopolitan, eukaryotic marine phytoplankter, Micromonas pusilla
[165] Suttle,Chan (1993) Marine cyanophages infecting oceanic and coastal strains of Synechococcus: Abundance, morphology, cross-infectivity and growth characteristics

SVENSON,HENRY K
[1010] Svenson (1936) The early vegetation of Long Island

SWANSON,K
[1139] Swanson (1977) Benthic polychaete distribution in Fishers Island Sound and their relationship to the substrate

SWICK,CAROL
[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay

SZEPATOWSKI ASSOCIATES,INC.
[952] Szepatowski Associates (1983) Town of Southampton Peconic Shore, Draft. Local Waterfront Revitalization Program-Task 1
[951] Szepatowski Associates (1985) Draft Local Waterfront Revitalization Program, Task 1: Inventory and Analysis
[970] Szepatowski Associates (1988) Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Pines, East Quogue, Town of Southampton, New York
[1170] Szepatowski Associates (1989) Village of Southampton, NY. Wetlands Protection Program. Action Plan and Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement

TABER,W R
[416] Foley,Taber (1952) Long Island waterfowl investigation. Final Report

TANENBAUM,EDITH

[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York

TANIKAWA-OGLESBY,S
[189] Bricelj,Bauer,Tanikawa-Oglesby (1993) Contrasting foraging tactics of two predators of juvenile bay scallops, Argopecten irradians, in the eelgrass canopy

TANSKI,JAY
[22] Tanski,Rivara (1992) Nursery Culture of Shellfish Seed in Coecles Harbor Marina, Shelter Island, New York

TAORMINA,A S
[127] Wallace,Taormina,Renkavinsky (1965) The Natural Values of Major Wetland Areas in the Town of East Hampton. A Report Dealing with the Natural Values of Marine Wetlands and the Major Wetland Areas-Both Fresh and Marine-in the Town of East Hampton

TAYLOR,G T
[1101] Lonsdale,Frey,Mehran,Taylor,Waters (submitted) Domination of herbivorous grazing by protozooplankton in Long Island bays

TAYLOR,NORMAN
[873] Taylor (1923) The vegetation of Montauk: A study of grassland and forest
[994] Taylor,Hall (1924) Crowberry at Montauk
[1049] Taylor (1938) A preliminary report on the salt marsh vegetation of Long Island
[1003] Taylor (1939) Salt tolerance of Long Island salt marsh plants

TAYLOR,WILLIAM RANDOLPH
[899] Taylor (1940) Marine Algae from Long Island
[902] Taylor (Unknown) Marine Algae of the Northeastern Coast of North America. Revised Edition

TERRY,JIM
[503] Terry (1987) Accabonac Harbor Area Birds-15 years (of) Observations
[517] Terry (Unknown) Birds of the Amagansett Area

TERRY,ORVILLE W
[35] O'Connor,Terry (1972) The Marine Wetlands of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. Prepared in cooperation with the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board

TETRA-TECH INC.
[1112] Tetra-Tech Inc. (1976) Eelgrass Production In Long Island Waters
[1119] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1989) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP
[1121] Morton,Pagenkopf,Stoddard,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1990) Water Quality Modeling fro the Peconic Bay BTCAMP. Model Verification
[16] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume I
[17] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume II
[1113] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Volume III-Appendices

[1114] Suffolk County Department of Health Services,Hibberd,Baier,Minei,Dawydiak,Dvirka & Bartilucci Consulting Engineers,Tetra-Tech Inc.,Creative Enterprises of Northern Virginia Inc. (1992) Brown Tide Comprehensive Assessment and Management Program. Summary

TETTELBACH,STEPHEN T
[193] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1988) Winter burial of northern bay scallops, Argopecten irradians irradians
[115] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1989) Winter Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops
[73] Tettelbach,Smith,Kaldy,Arroll,Denson (1990) Burial of Transplanted Bay Scallops Argopecten irradians irradians (Lamarck, 1819) in Winter
[164] Tettelbach,Wenczel (1991) Reseeding efforts and the status of bay scallop populations in New York following the appearance of brown tide
[21] Tettelbach,Wenczel (1993) Reseeding Efforts and the Status of Bay Scallop Argopecten irradians (Lamarck, 1819) Populations in New York Following the Occurrence of "Brown Tide" Algal Blooms
[56] Wenczel,Smith,Tettelbach (1994) Planting Bay Scallops. Results of Reseeding Bay Scallops in the Peconic Bay, New York 1986 to 1992. A Final Report Submitted to the New York State Urban Development Corporation, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the County of Suffolk
[163] Tettelbach,Wenczel,Hughes (1994) Size variability of juvenile (0+ yr) bay scallops in Long Island, New York populations
[23] Smith,Tettelbach (1996) Bay Scallop Restoration, Western Peconic Bay, Project Report

THE BIO-AGRICULTURAL STUDY GROUP
[914] The Bio-Agricultural Study Group (1972) The Environment of the South Fork: Preliminary Report to the Whitehall Foundation

THE CLOVER CORPORATION
[973] The Clover Corporation (1990) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Hampton West Estates, Type I Action
[971] The Clover Corporation (1991) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Flanders Associates Residential Development, Type I Action
[972] The Clover Corporation (1991) Addendum to Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Flanders Associate Residential Development, Type I Action

THE LONG ISLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
[466] The Long Island Horticultural Society (1963) The Trees of Long Island, Supplement No. 1 to

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
[772] The Nature Conservancy (1990-1995) Ecomonitoring Reports
[591] New York Department of State,The Nature Conservancy (1991) Long Island's Beach-Nesting Shorebird Habitat: Protection and management of a vulnerable resource

THOMAS CONOSCENTI ASSOCIATES
[1145] Nelson & Pope Engineers,Jerome Rubin Architects,Dru Associates,Dunn Engineering,Thomas Conoscenti & Associates,Archaeological Services (1992) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Commons. Site Plan Application. Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York

THOMPSON,R
[830] Standora,Morreale,Estes,Thompson,Hilburger (1989) Growth rates of juvenile Kemp's ridleys and their movement in New York waters

THORSEN,THOMAS M
[382] Thorsen (1979) Commercial fishing and marina survey and analysis, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
[96] Thorsen,Provenzano,Collins,Feustel,Office of the Town Planner (1981) Freshwater Wetlands Study for Eight Critical Areas. Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

THURSBY,GLEN B

[106] Steele,Wright,Tracey,Thursby (1989) Brown Tide Bioassay: Growth of Aureococcus anophagefferens Hargraves et Sieburth in Various Known Toxicants

TOEPPER,LORIN K
[582] Toepper (1991) Reconciling the Impacts of Tourism Development Within Communities

TOPP,ROBERT W
[432] Topp (1965) An Annotated Bibliography of the Winter Flounder Pseudopleuronectes americanus (Waldbaum)

TORREY,JOHN
[1301] Torrey (1843) A Flora of the State of New York. Full descriptions of all the indigenous and naturalized plants hitherto discovered in the State; with remarks on their economical and medicinal properties
[1300] Torrey (1843) A Flora of the State of New York. Full descriptions of all the indigenous and naturalized plants hitherto discovered in the State; with remarks on their economical and medicinal properties

TORREY,RAYMOND H
[874] Torrey (1924) Wild orchids at Montauk
[998] Torrey (1933) (Field trips of the Club) Excursions to Montauk Point
[1000] Torrey (1936) (Torrey Botanical Club) Trip of August 9 (1936) to Gardiner's Island

TOWNES,H K
[475] Townes (1939) Ecological studies on the Long Island marine invertebrates of importance as fish food or bait

TOWNES,HENRY K JR
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14

TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN
[72] Minei,Morgan,Dowhan,Kassner,Suffolk County Department of Health Services,New York State Department of Environmental Protection,Fish and Wildlife Service,Town of Brookhaven (1995) Comments on Draft Report on Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON
[917] Town of East Hampton (1986) Final Environmental Impact Statement, Napeague Study Area

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON NATURAL RESOURCE SDEPARTMENT
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York

TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON PLANNING DEPARTMENT
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York
[915] Town of East Hampton Planning Department (1991) Flora and Fauna of the Waterfront, Inventory, Analysis, Policy
[916] Town of East Hampton Planning Department (1991) Surface Waters, Wetlands and Ground Water Protection in the Waterfront Study Area, Inventory, Analysis, Policy

TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND
[49] Town of Shelter Island,Simes (1987) A Shellfish Development Initiative for the Town of Shelter Island, A Proposal to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON,TOWN HALL
[959] Town of Southampton (1985) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. East End Operationg Corporation, Bridgehampton Commons, Bridgehampton, New York

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES
[950] Town of Southampton Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1989) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Implementation Pland for Open space, Eastern G.E.I.S. Ground Water Study Area, Town of Southampton, N.Y
[953] Town of Southampton Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1989) A Study of Eight Select Town Freshwater Ponds
[954] Town of Southampton Department of Planning and Natural Resources (1992) A Study of Five Select Town Freshwater Ponds

TRACEY,GREGORY A
[106] Steele,Wright,Tracey,Thursby (1989) Brown Tide Bioassay: Growth of Aureococcus anophagefferens Hargraves et Sieburth in Various Known Toxicants
[113] Tracey,Steele,Gatzke,Phelps,Nuzzi,Waters,Anderson (1989) Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms

TREFEY,JOHN
[62] Costa,Hutchinson,Germano,Trefey,Metz,LeBlanc,Arthur D. Little Inc. (1995) Chemical Contaminant Distributions in Peconic Estuary Sediments. Draft Report. Submitted to: Suffolk County Department of Health Services and Peconic Estuary Program

TRESSLER,WILLIS L
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Mcore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[119] State of New York Conservation Department,Moore,Greene,Greeley,Senning,Faigenbaum,Muenscher,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Fresh Waters of Long Island, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. Biological Survey (1938) No. 13
[125] Tressler,Bere (1939) A Limnological Study of Four Long Island Lakes

TUCKER,GORDON C
[511] Tucker (1991) Letter to John Thatcher, Jr, Fishers Island Conservancy, Inc

TUDOR,GUY A
[730] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[731] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[732] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]
[733] Post,Tudor (1964) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [summer]
[739] Post,Tudor (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [fall]
[740] Post,Tudor (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [winter]
[741] Post,Tudor (1965) [Regional report on New York birds in] Region 10-marine [spring]

TURNER,JEFFERSON T
[14] Turner (1982) The Annual Cycle of Zooplankton in a Long Island Estuary
[39] Turner,Bruno,Larson,Staker,Sharma (1983) Seasonality of Plankton Assemblages in a Temperate Estuary
[41] Bruno,Staker,Sharma,Turner (1983) Primary Productivity and Phytoplankton Size Fraction Dominance in a Temperate North Atlantic Estuary

TURNER,JOHN L
[885] McGrath,Turner (1985) Some orchids of the Long Island pine barrens
[886] Cryan,Turner (1985) The Peconic: Pine Barrens River

[777] Turner,Deluca (1992) Field Inventory for Robins Island Vegetative and Wildlife Survey
[457] Turner (1994) Exploring the Other Island. A Seasonal Guide to Nature on Long Island

TUTHILL,EDWIN J
[83] Tuthill,Bagg (1971) Study of Environmental Impacts of Alternative Long Island Sound Bridge Sites

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
[383] University of Rhode Island (1972) Rhode Island marine bibliography

U.S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[118] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Perlmutter,Greeley (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 2, Supplemental to Twenty-Eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-water survey (1938) No. 15

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
[1311] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service (1889-1996) Fishery Statistics of the U.S
[539] U.S. Department of Commerce,National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,National Marine Fisheries Service,New York Conservation Department,Bureau of Marine Fisheries (1969-1979) New York Landings. Marine District

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
[538] U.S. Department of the Interior,New York Conservation Department (1954-1969) New York Landings. Marine District

U.S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
[426] U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (1975) Draft Environmental Statement: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
[1117] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,New York State Department of Environmental Conservation,Suffolk County Department of Health Services (1995) Peconic Estuary Program. Preliminary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
[529] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1988) Atlantic Coast Piping Plover Recovery Plan
[903] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1989) Sandplain Gerardia (Agalinis acuta) Recovery Plan
[530] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1996) Piping Plover (Charadrius melodus), Atlantic Coast Population, Revised Recovery Plan

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
[427] U.S. House of Representatives (1908) Examination of the channel from Jamaica Bay through Great South Bay to Peconic Bay, NY
[428] U.S. House of Representatives (1909-1910) Examination of Rivers and Harbors. Sterling Basin, Greenport Harbor, New York

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
[1314] U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission,Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (1975) Final Environmental Impact Statement, related to construction of Jamesport Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2, Long Island LIghting Company

VACCARO,RALPH F

[7] Bumpus,Ryther,Richards,Vaccaro (1954) Report on a Survey of the Hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay made in July 1954 for the Towns of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)
[8] Ryther,Vaccaro,Yentsch,Hulburt (1957) Report on a survey of the chemistry and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay, made in June 1957 for the Town of Islip, New York (unpublished manuscript)
[9] Guillard,Vaccaro,Corwin,Conover (1960) Report on a survey of the chemistry, biology and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay conducted during July and September 1959 for the Townships of Islip and Brookhaven, New York (unpublished manuscript)

VAIDYA,S
[224] Weis,Weis,Heber,Vaidya (1981) Methylmercury Tolerance of Killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) Embryos From a Polluted vs Non-Polluted Environment

VALENTI,R J
[384] Valenti,Liebell,Aldred (1977) Ecological monitoring program for Georgica Pond. Final Report. Unpublished Manuscript

VANT'T HOFF,THOMAS
[796] Vant't Hoff (1974) Spring Migration on Great Gull Island, 1974

VERBARG,RONALD
[36] Davies,Verbarg,Volpe,Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979) Assessment of Existing Mariculture Activities in the Long Island Coastal Zone and Potential for Future Growth. Prepared by the Long Island Regional Planning Board
[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay
[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York
[24] Davies,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Strategies and Recommendations for Revitalizing the Hard Clam Fisheries in Suffolk County in Suffolk County, New York
[77] Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Volpe,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Accabonac Harbor Area Study. A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed

VIEIRA,MARIO E C
[84] Siddall,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes,Pritchard (1986) Numerical Model of Larval Dispersion. Phase I of the East End Algal Bloom Program
[135] Wilson,Vieira,Schubel (1986) Tidal Rectification in the Peconic Bays Estuary
[137] Wilson,Vieira,Schubel (1986) Subtidal Current Variability in the Peconic Bays Estuary
[167] Siddall,Malouf,Vieira,Gomez-Reyes (1988) Use of dispersion models for prediction of bivalve larval recruitment
[108] Vieira (1989) The Case for Meteorologically Driven Fluctuations in Residence Times of Long Island Waters Subject to Algal Blooms
[136] Wilson,Vieira (1989) Residual Currents in the Peconic Bays Estuary
[29] Vieira (1990) Observation of Currents, Temperature, Salinity and Sea Level in the Peconic Bays, 1984, a data report
[30] Vieira (1990) CTD Measurements and Surface Salinity Surveys in the Peconic Bays, 1984. A data report
[169] Vieira,Chant (1993) On the contribution of subtidal volume fluxes to algal blooms in Long Island estuaries

VOLPE,MICHAEL
[36] Davies,Verbarg,Volpe,Long Island Regional Planning Board (1979) Assessment of Existing Mariculture Activities in the Long Island Coastal Zone and Potential for Future Growth. Prepared by the Long Island Regional Planning Board

[381] Suffolk County Planning Department,Bagg,Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Klinge,Riegner,Roy,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Volpe (1983) A plan for mitigating the environmental impacts of development in the Three Mile Harbor Watershed, Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York
[77] Davies,Fedelem,Fischer Key,Verbarg,Volpe,Suffolk County Planning Department (1987) Accabonac Harbor Area Study. A Planning Analysis of the Accabonac Harbor Watershed

VORHEES,EARL
[74] Matthews,Vorhees (1994) Survey of Sub-Aquatic Vegetation in Northwest Creek, East Hampton L.I

WAGNER,PEGGY
[80] Davies,Fischer,McTiernan,Riegner,Swick,Tanenbaum,Verbarg,Wagner, Suffolk County Planning Department (1981) Future Development Alternatives at Lake Montauk and Fort Pond Bay

WALDMAN,J R
[176] Wirgin,Maceda,Waldman,Crittenden (1993) Use of mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms to estimate the relative contributions of the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay striped bass stocks to the mixed fishery on the Atlantic Coast
[183] Waldman,Fabrizio (1994) Problems of stock definition in estimating relative contributions of Atlantic striped bass to the coastal fishery

WALFORD,LIONEL A
[544] Freeman,Walford (1974) Anglers' Guide to the United States Atlantic Coast. Fish Fishing Grounds & Fishing Facilities
[545] Freeman,Walford (1974) Anglers' Guide to the United States Atlantic Coast. Fish Fishing Grounds & Fishing Facilities
[320] Kendall,Walford (1979) Sources and distribution of bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix, larvae and juveniles off the east coast of the United States

WALKER,R
[385] Walker,Sherburne (1977) Piscine erythrocytic necrosis virus in Atlantic cod, Gadus morhua, and other fish: Ultrastructure and distribution

WALLACE,DAVID H
[127] Wallace,Taormina,Renkavinsky (1965) The Natural Values of Major Wetland Areas in the Town of East Hampton. A Report Dealing with the Natural Values of Marine Wetlands and the Major Wetland Areas-Both Fresh and Marine-in the Town of East Hampton
[471] Wallace,Haje (1970) Long Island's Relationship to the Marine Environment

WANG,D
[203] Cobb,Wang,Campbell (1989) Timing of settlement by postlarval lobsters (Homarus americanus): Field and laboratory evidence

WARFEL,H E
[343] Merriman,Warfel (1948) Studies of the marine resources of southern New England. VII. Analysis of a fish population

WARNER,JOHN W
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

WARNER,LANGDON
[905] Warner (1973) A Preliminary Bibliography of the Marine Resources of the South Fork

WATERS,MAC
[113] Tracey,Steele,Gatzke,Phelps,Nuzzi,Waters,Anderson (1989) Testing Application of Biomonitoring Methods for Assessing Environmental Effects of Noxious Algal Blooms

WATERS,ROBERT M
[102] Nuzzi,Waters (1989) The Spatial and Temporal Distribution of "Brown Tide" in Eastern Long Island
[141] Nuzzi,Waters (1993) The Occurrence of PSP Toxin in Long Island, New York, USA
[1101] Lonsdale,Frey,Mehran,Taylor,Waters (submitted) Domination of herbivorous grazing by protozooplankton in Long Island bays

WEAVER,MURIEL PORTER
[1312] Weaver (1990) Where They Go by Water: The Story of The Mashomack Preserve

WEAVER,RICHARD L
[673] Weaver (1940) The Purple Finch invasion of northeastern United States and the maritime provinces in 1939

WEBER,ALICE
[433] Weber (1981) A Selected Bibliography of Winter Flounder and Fluke Research-Tagging, Migration and Population Studies-
[494] Briggs,Weber (1986) First Record of the Bay Whiff from NY waters
[904] Weber (1986) Peconic Bay Trawl Survey
[59] Weber,Grahn (1995) Commercial Finfish and Crustacean Landings from Peconic and Gardiners Bay, New York 1980-1992

WEIS,J S
[394] Weis,Weis (1974) Cardiac malformations and other effects due to insecticides in embryos of the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[395] Weis,Weis (1974) Schooling behavior of Menidia menidia in the presene of the insecticide Sevin (Carbaryl)
[387] Weis,Weis (1975) Retardation of fin regeneration in Fundulus by several insecticides
[388] Weis,Weis (1976) Optical malformations induced by insecticides in embryos of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia
[396] Weis,Weis (1976) Abnormal locomotion associated with skeletal malformations in the sheepshead minnow, Cyprinodon variegatus, exposed to malathion
[397] Weis,Weis (1976) Effects of heavy metals on fin regeneration in the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[389] Weis,Weis (1977) Effects of heavy metals on development of the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[398] Weis,Weis (1977) Methylmercury teratogenesis in the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[386] Weis,Heber (1980) Comparative reproductive biology of two populations of, Fundulus heteroclitus
[399] Weis,Weis (1980) Effects of zinc on fin regeneration in the mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus, and its interaction with methylmercury
[224] Weis,Weis,Heber,Vaidya (1981) Methylmercury Tolerance of Killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) Embryos From a Polluted vs Non-Polluted Environment
[393] Weis,Weis,Ricci (1981) Effects of cadmium, zinc, salinity, and temperature on the teratogenicity of methylmercury to the killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus)
[392] Weis,Weis,Heber (1982) Variation in response to methylmercury by killifish, (Fundulus heteroclitus), embryos
[400] Weis,Weis (1982) Toxicity of the PCBs Aroclor 1254 and 1242 to embryos of the mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus
[401] Weis,Weis (1982) Toxicity of methylmercury, mercuric chloride, and lead in killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) from Southampton, New York
[288] Bush,Weis (1983) Effects of salinity on fertilization success in two populations of Fundulus heteroclitus
[390] Weis,Weis (1983) A rapid change in methylmercury tolerance in a population of killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus, from a golf course pond
[391] Weis,Weis (1983) A rapid change in the methylmercury tolerance in a population of killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus

WEIS,P

[394] Weis,Weis (1974) Cardiac malformations and other effects due to insecticides in embryos of the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[395] Weis,Weis (1974) Schooling behavior of Menidia menidia in the presene of the insecticide Sevin (Carbaryl)
[387] Weis,Weis (1975) Retardation of fin regeneration in Fundulus by several insecticides
[388] Weis,Weis (1976) Optical malformations induced by insecticides in embryos of the Atlantic silverside, Menidia menidia
[396] Weis,Weis (1976) Abnormal locomotion associated with skeletal malformations in the sheepshead minnow, Cyprinodon variegatus, exposed to malathion
[397] Weis,Weis (1976) Effects of heavy metals on fin regeneration in the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[389] Weis,Weis (1977) Effects of heavy metals on development of the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[398] Weis,Weis (1977) Methylmercury teratogenesis in the killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus
[399] Weis,Weis (1980) Effects of zinc on fin regeneration in the mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus, and its interaction with methylmercury
[224] Weis,Weis,Heber,Vaidya (1981) Methylmercury Tolerance of Killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) Embryos From a Polluted vs Non-Polluted Environment
[393] Weis,Weis,Ricci (1981) Effects of cadmium, zinc, salinity, and temperature on the teratogenicity of methylmercury to the killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus)
[392] Weis,Weis,Heber (1982) Variation in response to methylmercury by killifish, (Fundulus heteroclitus), embryos
[400] Weis,Weis (1982) Toxicity of the PCBs Aroclor 1254 and 1242 to embryos of the mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus
[401] Weis,Weis (1982) Toxicity of methylmercury, mercuric chloride, and lead in killifish (Fundulus heteroclitus) from Southampton, New York
[390] Weis,Weis (1983) A rapid change in methylmercury tolerance in a population of killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus, from a golf course pond
[391] Weis,Weis (1983) A rapid change in the methylmercury tolerance in a population of killifish, Fundulus heteroclitus

WEISS,HOWARD M
[1307] Weiss (1995) Marine Animals of Southern New England and New York. Identification Keys to Common Nearshore and Shallow Water Macrofauna

WEISS,LAWRENCE
[574] Weiss (1954) Foraminifera and Origin of the Gardiners Clay (Pleistocene), Eastern Long Island, New York

WEISSBERG,G H
[283] Beccasio,Weissberg,Redfield,Frew,Levitan,Smith,Godwin (1980) Atlantic coast ecological inventory: User's guide and information base; plus habitat inventory maps for New York, Hartford, and Providence

WELKER,J R
[419] Kaplan,Welker,Kraus (1974) Some effects of dredging on populations of macrobenthic organisms
[420] Kaplan,Welker,Kraus,McCourt (1975) Some factors affecting the colonization of a dredged channel
[961] Welker (1975) Interim Report to the Lake Missapogue Association. Preliminary Limnological Study of Big Fresh Pond, Southampton, L.I., N.Y

WELLS,BETTY
[463] Wells (1981) Robins Island

WENCZEL,PETER
[57] Smith,Wenczel (1986) Starfish Predator Control Equipment Test Results. Draft report to Long Island Green Seal Commitee, Bay Scallop Sub-Commitee
[40] Lessard,McMahon,Wenczel (1989) Town of Southold 1988 Hard Clam Seed Rafting Program, Polyculture Raft Introduction, Final Report

[164] Tettelbach,Wenczel (1991) Reseeding efforts and the status of bay scallop populations in New York following the appearance of brown tide
[21] Tettelbach,Wenczel (1993) Reseeding Efforts and the Status of Bay Scallop Argopecten irradians (Lamarck, 1819) Populations in New York Following the Occurrence of "Brown Tide" Algal Blooms
[56] Wenczel,Smith,Tettelbach (1994) Planting Bay Scallops. Results of Reseeding Bay Scallops in the Peconic Bay, New York 1986 to 1992. A Final Report Submitted to the New York State Urban Development Corporation, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the County of Suffolk
[163] Tettelbach,Wenczel,Hughes (1994) Size variability of juvenile (0+ yr) bay scallops in Long Island, New York populations
[67] Smith,Latson,Wenczel (1995) Letter to Vito Minei (first sentence reads: This letter provides comments on the Peconic Estuary Program Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study prepared by Cashin Associates)

WENIG,JEFFREY
[461] Wenig (1976) An Introduction to Environmental Science-the Ecology of Long Island

WENZLOFF,D R
[228] Wenzloff,Greig,Merrill,Ropes (1979) A survey of heavy metals in the surf clam, Spisula solidissima, and the ocean quahog, Arctica islandica, of the Mid-Atlantic coast of the United States

WESTIN,D H
[402] Westin,Rogers (1978) Synopsis of biological data on the striped bass, Morone saxatilis (Waldbaum) 1972

WESTMAN,JAMES R
[32] State of New York Conservation Department,U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Moore,Neville,Dickinson,Westman,Lobell,Nesbit,Faigenbaum,Townes,Tressler,Bere (1939) A Biological Survey of the Salt Waters of Long Island, 1938, Part 1, Supplemental to Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1938. A Joint Survey with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Salt-Water Survey (1938), No. 14
[481] Westman,Neville (1946) Some studies on the life history and economics of the fluke (Paralichthyes dentatus) of Long Island waters
[476] Westman,Nigrelli (1955) Preliminary studies of menhaden and their mass mortalities in Long Island and New Jersey waters

WEYL,PETER K
[429] Weyl (1974) The pollution susceptibility of the marine waters of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York
[552] Weyl (1979) An analysis of shellfish sanitation data

WHEALEY,RICHARD WARREN
[557] Whealey (1988) A comparison of foraminifera collected in the Peconic Estuary and Flanders Bay, NY

WHITE,THEODORE T
[265] Alexander,White (1974) Chemical Oceanography

WHITLATCH,R B
[551] Malinowski,Whitlatch (1984) Natural survivorship of young hard clams, Mercenaria mercenaria (Linne) in eastern Long Island Sound

WICK,STEVE
[504] Wick (1990) But Where Are the Others? Ospreys missing from Shelter Island preserve, officials worried

WIEBE,P H
[250] Cox,Wiebe (1979) Origins of oceanic plankton in the middle Atlantic Bight

WIGAND,CATHLEEN
[114] Dennison,Marshall,Wigand (1989) Effect of "Brown Tide" Shading on Eelgrass (Zostera marina L.) Distributions

WIGLEY,SUSAN E
[482] Wigley,Gabriel (1991) Distribution of Sexually Immature Components of 10 Northwest Atlantic Groundfish Species Based on Northeast Fisheries Center Bottom Trawl Surveys, 1968-86

WILBER,G M
[988] Wilber (1885) The Long Island station for Magnolia glauca

WILCOX,LEROY
[674] Wilcox (1938) A flight of Red Phalaropes (Phalaropus fulicarius) on Long Island, N.Y
[608] Wilcox (1939) Notes on the life history of the Piping Plover
[610] Wilcox (1959) A Twenty Year Banding Survey of the Piping Plover
[675] Wilcox (1959) Large flights of Red Phalaropes on Long Island
[782] Wilcox (1972) Lark Bunting on Long Island, New York
[726] Wilcox (1980) Observations on the life history of Willets on Long Island, NY

WILHELM,BARBARA
[275] Long,Wilhelm,Wilhelm (1983) Canoeing the Peconic River. Complete Maps and Details

WILHELM,WILLIAM
[275] Long,Wilhelm,Wilhelm (1983) Canoeing the Peconic River. Complete Maps and Details

WILK,STUART J
[434] Wilk (1977) Biological and Fisheries Data on bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus)
[225] Wilk,Smith,Ralph,Sibunka (1980) Population structure of summer flounder between New York and Florida based on linear discriminant analysis

WILKE,RICHARD JAMES
[154] Wilke (1979) The Behavior of Trace Elements in the Peconic River Estuary
[403] Wilke,Dayal (1982) The behavior of iron, manganese and silicon in the Peconic Estuary, New York

WILKINS,BRUCE T
[468] Wilkins (1966) Trends in Commercial Fishery Landings, Town of Southold
[82] Wilkins (1967) Outdoor Recreation and the Commercial Fishery in the Town of Southold
[300] Dawson,Wilkins (1981) Motivations of New York and Virginia marine boat anglers and their preferences for potential fishing constraints

WILLIAMS,A B
[1008] Williams (1984) Shrimps, lobsters, and crabs of the Atlantic coast of the eastern United States, Maine to Florida

WILLIAMS,GEORGE C
[477] Williams (1970) Ecological Study of Planktonic Fish Eggs and Larvae of Peconic Bays
[404] Williams (1975) Viable embryogenesis of the winter flounder, Pseudopleuronectes americanus from -1.8 C to 15 C

WILLIAMS,HENRY
[910] Donohue,Finnerty,Leo,Miller,Pastore,Shaffer,Stern,Williams (1984) Striped Bass Task Force Report to The Governor

WILSON,ALEXANDER
[600] Wilson (1808-14) American ornithology; or, the natural history of the birds of the United States: illustrated with plates, engraved and colored from original drawings taken from nature

WILSON,ROBERT E
[135] Wilson,Vieira,Schubel (1986) Tidal Rectification in the Peconic Bays Estuary
[137] Wilson,Vieira,Schubel (1986) Subtidal Current Variability in the Peconic Bays Estuary
[136] Wilson,Vieira (1989) Residual Currents in the Peconic Bays Estuary
[65] Wilson,Beltrami (1994) Causative Factors in the Initiation of "Brown Tide" Blooms. A Proposal to the New York Sea Grant Institute, the Sea Grant College of State University of New York and Cornell University, 115 Nassau Hall, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-5001
[1099] Wilson (1995) Aspects of Tidal and Subtidal Flushing Within the Peconic Bays Estuary

WIRGIN,I I
[221] Wirgin,Silverstein,Grossfield (1990) Restriction endonuclease analysis of striped bass mitochondrial DNA: The Atlantic coastal migratory stock
[176] Wirgin,Maceda,Waldman,Crittenden (1993) Use of mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms to estimate the relative contributions of the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay striped bass stocks to the mixed fishery on the Atlantic Coast

WISMANN,KIM
[1209] Schlauch,Hinderstein,Glasser,Conway,Wismann (1968) Long Island Herpetological Society Field Trip, Number Two [to Calverton]

WOITHE,THOMAS W
[223] Young,Ringers,Woithe,Hamilton (1986) Striped Bass and the Sport Fishery During Daylight Hours From 1973 to 1975 at Montauk, New York

WOLFFSOHN,MARGUERITE
[926] Aldred,Benjamin,Cavanaugh,La Carrubba,Rhoa,Wolffsohn,Liquori,Penny,Town of East Hampton Planning Department,Town of East Hampton Natural Resources Department (1981) Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Surfside Estates and Surrounding Area, Montauk, New York

WOLK,R G
[683] Wolk,Bull (1967) Differential nesting schedule of Herring Gulls on Long Island, New York
[615] Wolk (1974) Reproductive behavior of the Least Tern

WOLTMAN,EDWARD F
[906] Woltman (1986) Final Environmental Impact Statement for Experimental Stocking of Sterile Grass Carp in Three Long Island Ponds

WOOD,GEORGE CLAYTON
[1021] Wood (1905) Additions to the lichen flora of Long Island

WOODBRIDGE,HENSLEY C
[430] Woodbridge,Hancock (1964) A bibliography of the striped bass or rockfish roccus saxatilis (Waldbaum)
[431] Woodbridge,Hancock,Massmann (1967) A Bibliography of the Striped Bass. 1967 Revision by William Massmann

WOODY,J B
[831] Woody (1986) Kemp's ridley sea turtle

WRIGHT,LORRAINE C
[106] Steele,Wright,Tracey,Thursby (1989) Brown Tide Bioassay: Growth of Aureococcus anophagefferens Hargraves et Sieburth in Various Known Toxicants

WULFORST,J P
[521] Warner,Hanna,Landry,Wulforst,Neeley,Holmes,Rice,Soil Conservation Service (1975) Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York

WURSTER,C F

[187] Cosper,Wurster,Rowland (1984) PCB resistance within phytoplankton populations in polluted and unpolluted marine environments

XIA,QING
[838] Xia (1991) A Study of Water Quality in Fish Cove, Long Island

YEATON,SAM
[455] Yeaton (1973) A Natural History of Long Island

YENTSCH,CHARLES S
[8] Ryther,Vaccaro,Yentsch,Hulburt (1957) Report on a survey of the chemistry and hydrography of Great South Bay and Moriches Bay, made in June 1957 for the Town of Islip, New York (unpublished manuscript)

YOST,EDWARD F
[817] Yost,Hollman,et al. (1974) An interdisciplinary study of the estuarine and coastal oceanography of Block Island Sound and adjacent New York coastal waters

YOUNG,BYRON H
[307] Hamilton,Young (1974) Population dynamics of Accabonac Harbor
[233] HickeyJr,Young,Lester (1976) Tarpon from Montauk, New York
[405] Young (1976) A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York. Completion report for the period September 15, 1972 through March 31, 1976. Project AFC-8
[444] Young (1976) Species composition of surf waters at Montauk 1973-1975
[231] Young (1977) A study of striped bass in the marine district of New York. Compl. Rep. N.Y. Div. Mar. Coast. Resour
[312] HickeyJr,Young,Bishop (1977) Skeletal abnormalities in striped bass
[406] Young (1977) A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York. Supplement to the Completion Report for Project AFC-8
[229] Young (1978) Cubera snapper from New York waters
[407] Young (1980) A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York III. Annual Report for the Period April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980. Project AFC-10
[408] Young (1981) A study of striped bass in the Marine District of New York III. Annual Report for the Period April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981. Project FGC-10
[179] HickeyJr,Young (1984) Incidence of morphological abnormalities in striped bass from the Hudson River and coastal Long Island, New York
[180] Young,Mushacke,Litwa (1984) A new isopod parasite of striped bass
[223] Young,Ringers,Woithe,Hamilton (1986) Striped Bass and the Sport Fishery During Daylight Hours From 1973 to 1975 at Montauk, New York

YOUNG,DAVID
[508] Scheibel,Penny,Young,Young (1983) Breeding Bird Count

YOUNG,HENRY WILSON
[985] Young (1872) Suffolk County plants
[986] Young (1873) Suffolk County-Riverhead [plants]
[872] Miller,Young (1874) Catalogue of the phaenogamous and acrogenous plants of Suffolk County, Long Island

YOUNG,KATHY
[508] Scheibel,Penny,Young,Young (1983) Breeding Bird Count

YOUNG,S M
[889] Young (1992) New York State Rare Plant Status List

ZAREMBA,ROBERT E
[512] Zaremba (1984) Helianthemum dumosum in the Montauk Downs
[514] Zaremba (1984) Status of Helianthemum dumosum on Long Island

[865] Lamont,Beitel,Zaremba (1988) Current status of orchids on Long Island, New York
[859] Zaremba,Lamont (1993) The status of the Coastal Plain Pondshore community in New York

ZIMINSKI,STANLEY W
[1205] Ziminski (1968) An Additional Record of the Eastern Mud Turtle from Long Island

Keyword Index

Listed with Format KEYWORD

Appendix

2 floppy disks with compacted index files, retriever program and user manual

compacted file	inflates to
papzip.exe	papr.exe (Papyrus Retriever program)
peconic.exe	indx.bib ref.bib refkey.bib print.bib last.bib fmt.bib key.bib jrnl.bib (Papyrus index files)
paprdoc.exe	papr.doc (Papyrus User Manual)