

## 2023 Bird Results – Longwood Lake

Below is the list of all bird species observed on your WLFW site, where forest management was conducted targeting golden-winged warblers and other young forest wildlife, during the 2023 bird surveys. The table includes each bird's status in NJ and some basic information on where they nest and migrate. Short-distance migrants tend to spend the winters in the southern US, whereas Neotropical migrants spend the winters in the tropics of Central or South America.

### Longwood Lake Site 1a (shelterwood on ridge): June 12, 2023

Common Name	Status	Nesting Strata	Migration Strategy
Baltimore Oriole	Regional Concern	canopy	Neotropical
Black-and-White Warbler	Regional Concern	ground	Neotropical
Black-capped Chickadee	Common	cavity	Resident
Blue Jay	Common	subcanopy	Resident
Blue-winged Warbler	Pending Special Concern	ground	Neotropical
Cedar Waxwing	Common	canopy	Short distance
Eastern Towhee	Regional Concern	ground	Short distance
Ovenbird	Common	ground	Neotropical
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Common	cavity	Resident
Red-eyed Vireo	Uncommon	shrub	Neotropical
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pending Special Concern	subcanopy	Neotropical
Scarlet Tanager	Regional Concern	canopy	Neotropical
Tufted Titmouse	Common	cavity	Resident
Veery	Special Concern	ground	Neotropical

No new bird species were observed in this WLFW site in 2023, keeping the total number of bird species observed in this site post-management at 49. The Baltimore oriole, blue-winged warbler, eastern towhee, and rose-breasted grosbeak are there because of the management you did while birds likely breeding before management, such as the ovenbird, red-eyed vireo, and veery are still breeding there.

### Longwood Lake Site 1b (seed tree on ridge): June 12, 2023

Common Name	Status	Nesting Strata	Migration Strategy
Black-and-White Warbler	Regional Concern	ground	Neotropical
Black-capped Chickadee	Common	cavity	Resident
Blue Jay	Common	subcanopy	Resident
Blue-winged Warbler	Pending Special Concern	ground	Neotropical
Cedar Waxwing	Common	canopy	Short distance

Eastern Towhee	Regional Concern	ground	Short distance
Mourning Dove	Game	subcanopy	Short distance
Northern Cardinal*	Common	shrub	Resident
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Common	cavity	Resident
Red-eyed Vireo	Uncommon	shrub	Neotropical
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pending Special Concern	subcanopy	Neotropical
Scarlet Tanager	Regional Concern	canopy	Neotropical
Tufted Titmouse	Common	cavity	Resident
White-breasted Nuthatch	Common	cavity	Resident
Wood Thrush	Special Concern	subcanopy	Neotropical
Worm-eating Warbler*	Special Concern	ground	Neotropical

Two new bird species\* were observed in this WLFW site in 2023, bringing the total number of bird species observed in this site post-management to 53. The blue-winged warbler, eastern towhee, and rose-breasted grosbeak are there because of the management you did while birds likely breeding before management, such as the red-eyed vireo, wood thrush, and worm-eating warbler are still breeding there.

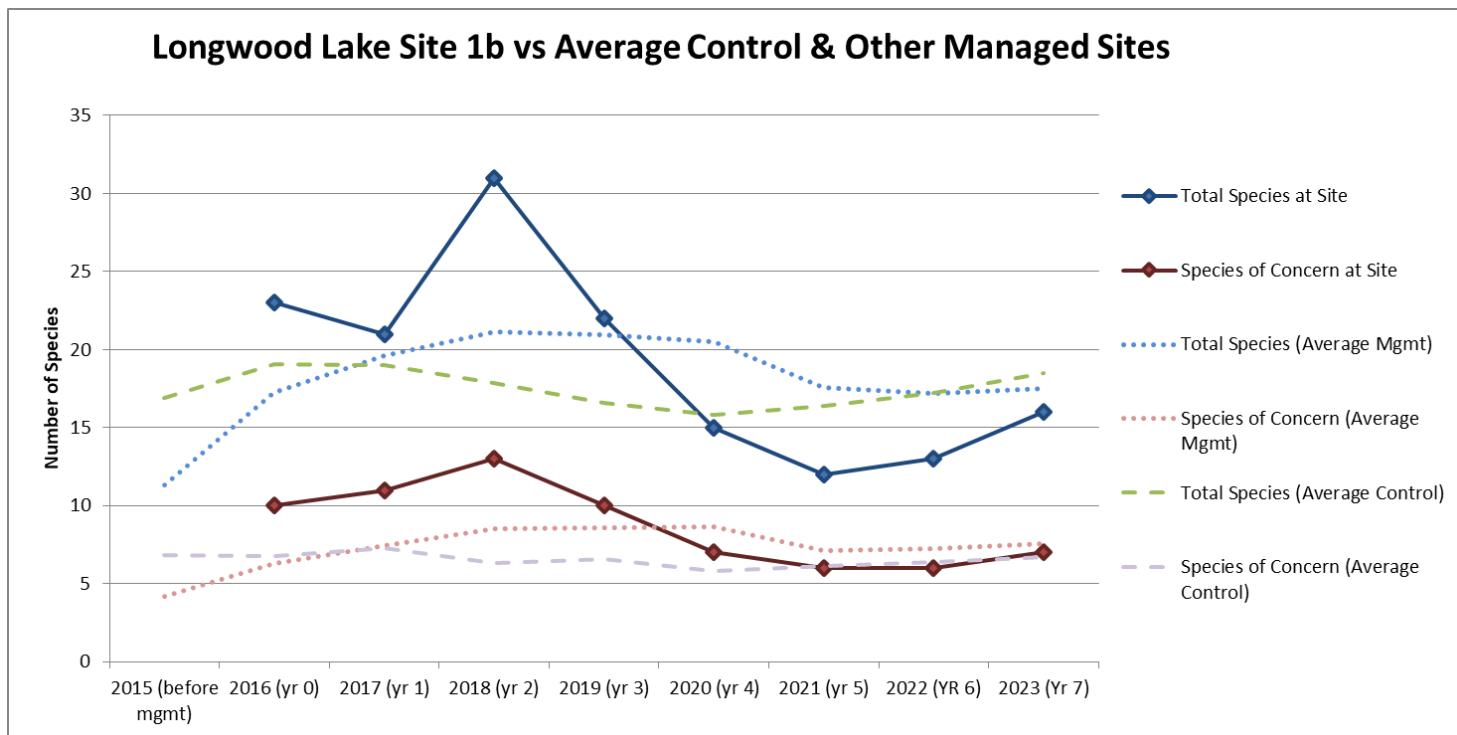
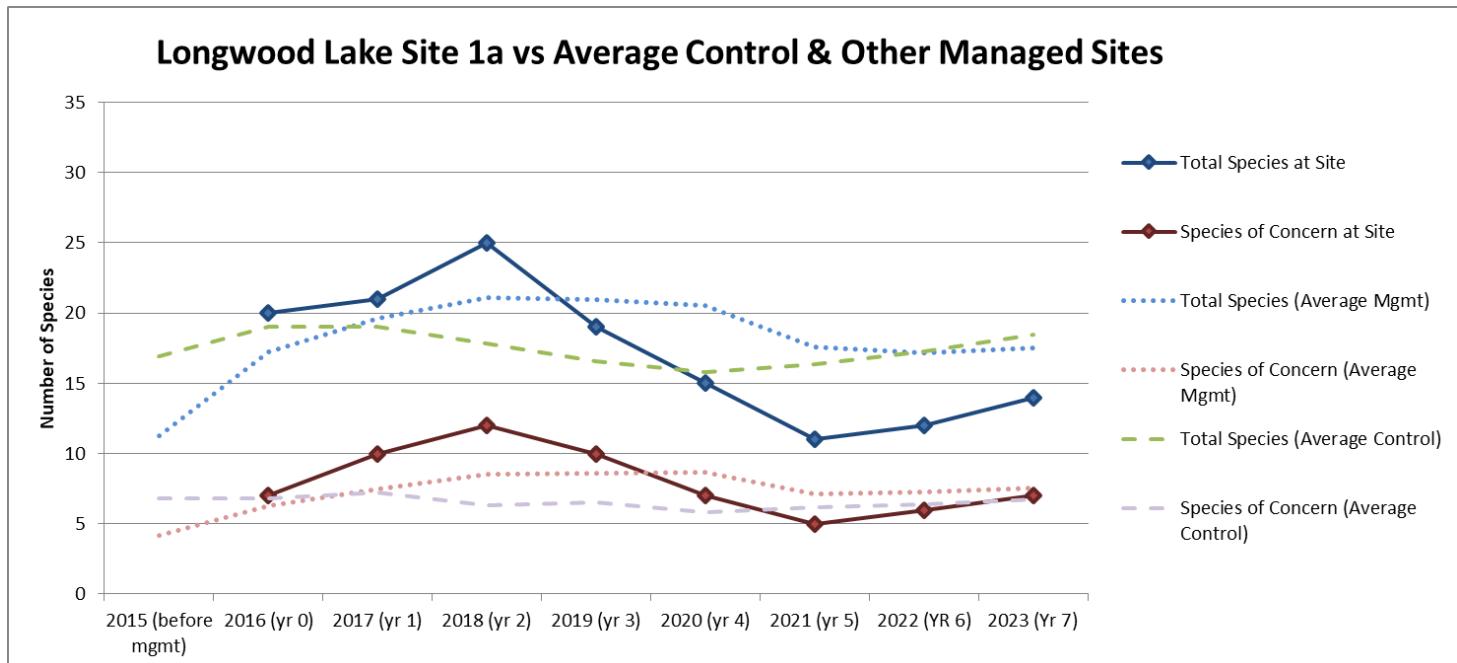
### Longwood Lake Site 2 (near lake): June 12, 2023

Common Name	Status	Nesting Strata	Migration Strategy
American Redstart	Common	subcanopy	Neotropical
Blue Jay	Common	subcanopy	Resident
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Common	subcanopy	Neotropical
Carolina Wren	Common	cavity	Resident
Downy Woodpecker	Common	cavity	Resident
Gray Catbird	Regional Concern	shrub	Short distance
Hairy Woodpecker	Uncommon	cavity	Resident
Hooded Warbler	Special Concern	shrub	Neotropical
Northern Cardinal	Common	shrub	Resident
Ovenbird	Common	ground	Neotropical
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Common	cavity	Resident
Red-eyed Vireo	Uncommon	shrub	Neotropical
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Common	subcanopy	Neotropical
Tufted Titmouse	Common	cavity	Resident
Worm-eating Warbler*	Special Concern	ground	Neotropical

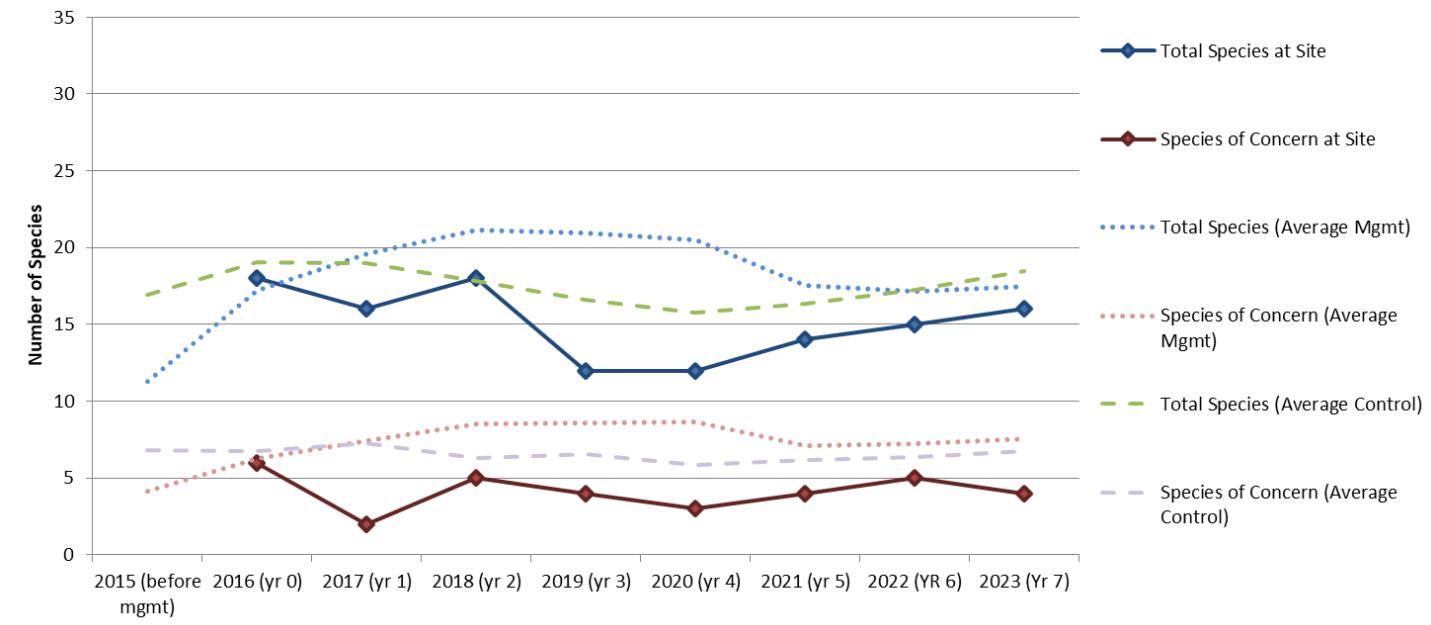
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Regional Concern	subcanopy	Neotropical
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One new bird species\* was observed in this WLFW site in 2023, bringing the total number of bird species observed in this site post-management to 44. The gray catbird is there because of the management you did while birds likely breeding before management, such as the hooded warbler, red- eyed vireo, ovenbird, worm-eating warbler, and yellow-billed cuckoo are still breeding there.

The graphs below show you how the total number of bird species at this site has changed over time and how this number compares with the average of the total number of bird species on all other sites managed for golden-winged warblers (mgmt.) as well as all shrubby wetlands (control) surveyed.



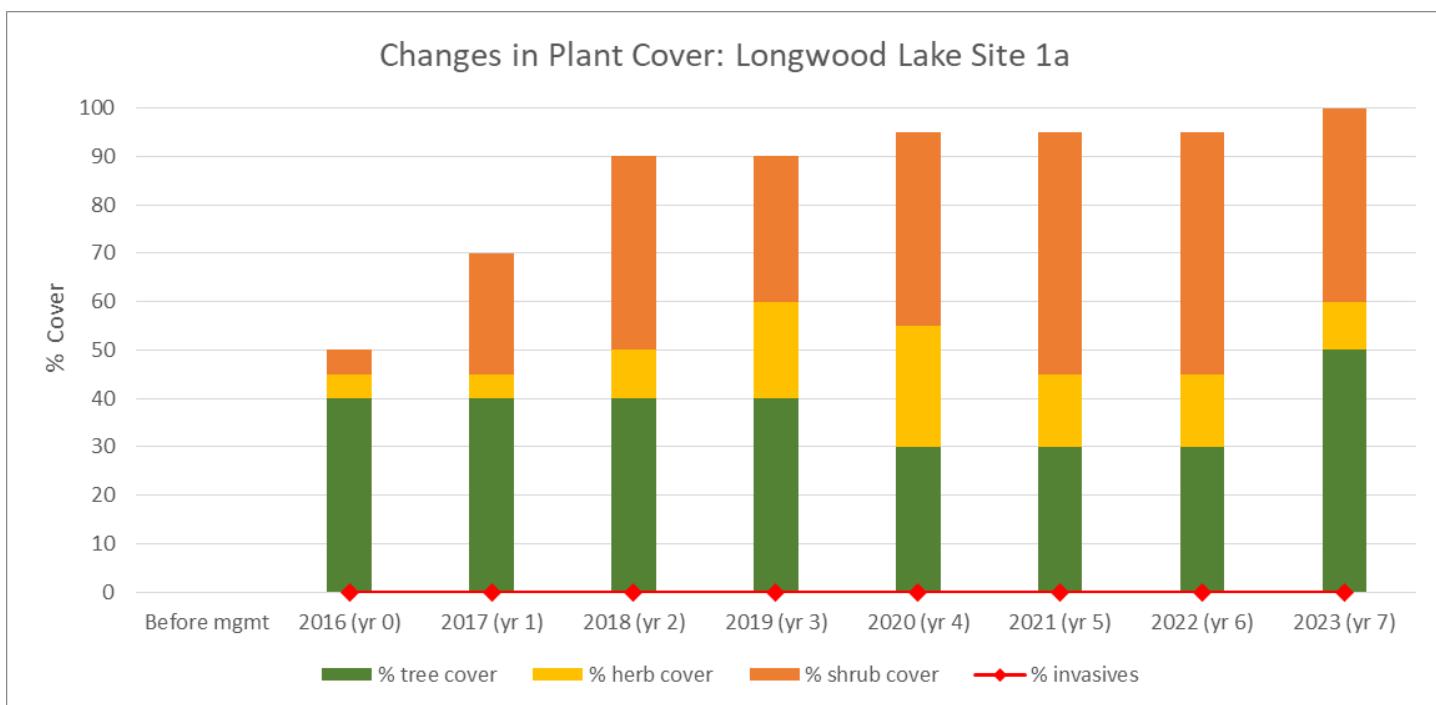
## Longwood Lake Site 2 vs Average Control & Other Managed Sites



This year I was also able to summarize the change in vegetation cover and invasive plant species within your sites (see graphs below). In general, the decrease in forest canopy (green) after management allows for an increase in herbaceous (yellow) and small woody (orange) vegetation. This kind of habitat is scarce and the change in bird species in your site is the direct result of the management you did.

Please note that the vegetation at each site responds to management differently based on treatment, soil and site conditions, what is in the seed bank, and the abundance of deer and/or invasive plants within and near the site.

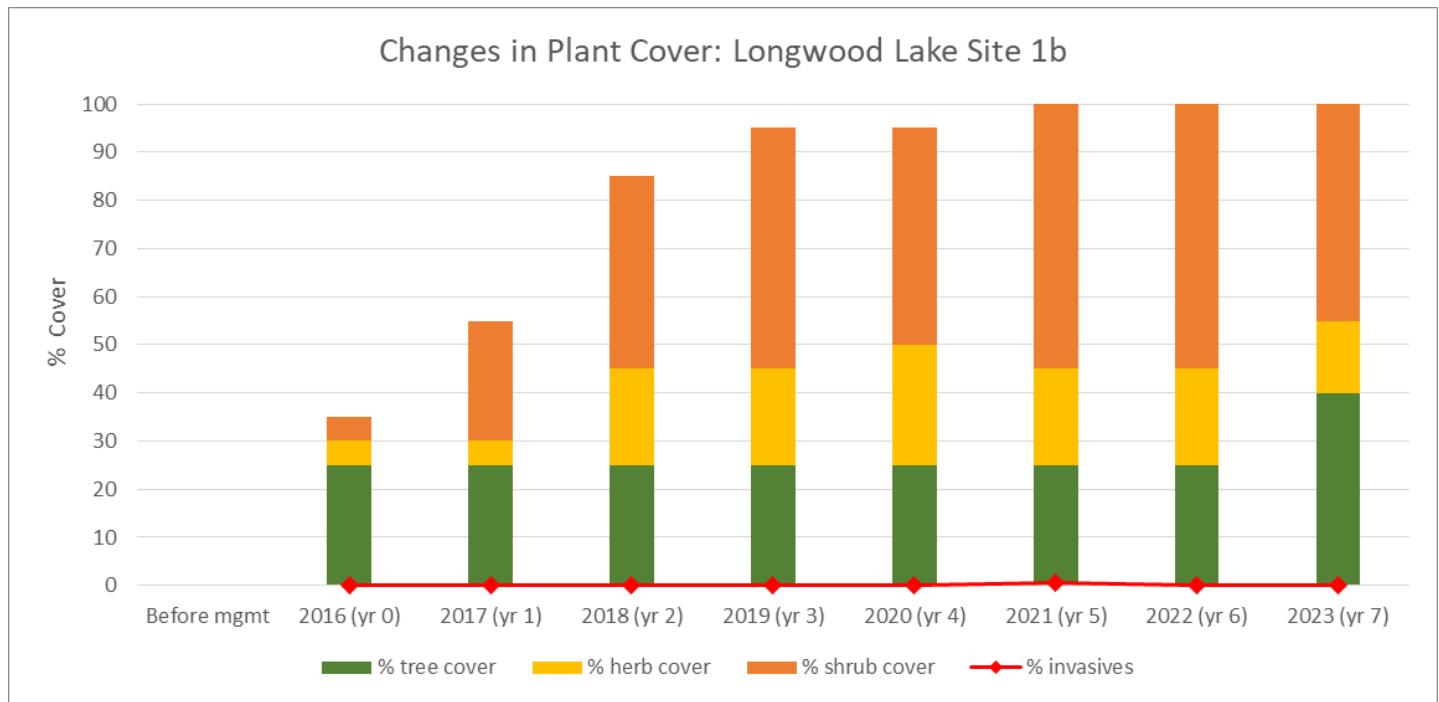
### Changes in Plant Cover: Longwood Lake Site 1a



At this WLFW site in 2023 the tree saplings average about 4 meters tall and were part of the tree layer instead of the shrub layer. Tree species consisted mainly of oak with some maple, black birch, and chestnut. The shrub layer consisted of mostly black birch, witch hazel, and blueberry while the herbaceous layer consisted

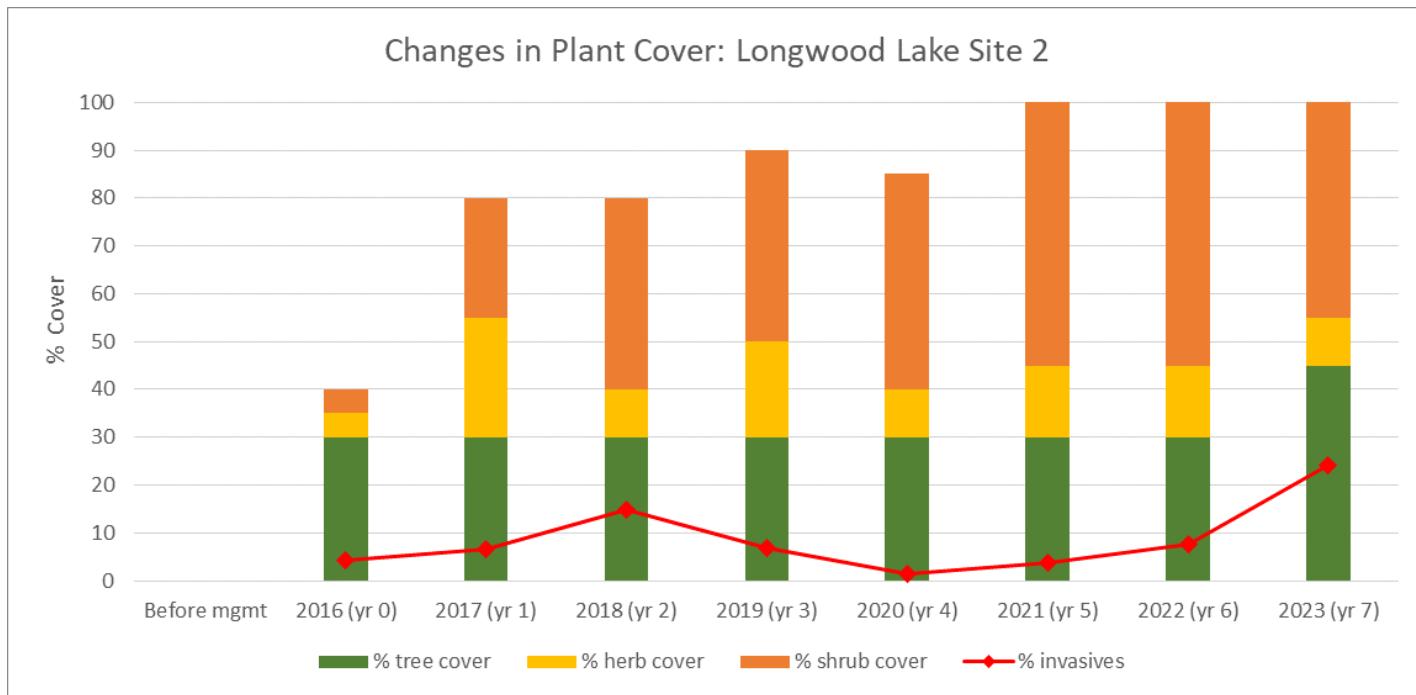
mostly of sedges and grasses with some forbs. Non-native invasive plant species were not detected in this site.

Black birch saplings have the potential to dominate an area and prevent regeneration of more desirable vegetation. Please continue working with your forester to ensure the regeneration of a diversity of desirable vegetation occurs.



At this WLFW site in 2023 the tree saplings average about 4 meters tall and were part of the tree layer instead of the shrub layer. Tree species consisted mainly of oak with some maple, hickory, and black birch. The shrub layer consisted of mostly black birch and blueberry with some oak while the herbaceous layer consisted mostly of ferns, forbs, sedges and grasses. Non-native invasive plant species were not detected in this site though multiflora rose and mugwort were observed along the trail to access the site.

Non-native invasive plants, black birch saplings, and ferns have the potential to dominate an area and prevent regeneration of more desirable vegetation. Please continue working with your forester to ensure the regeneration of a diversity of desirable vegetation occurs.



At this WLFW site in 2023 the shrub layer was the most abundant, averaged around 2.5 meters, and consisted mostly of multiflora rose, winged euonymus, and blackberry with some aspen. The herbaceous layer consisted mostly of forbs with some grasses and sedges. Non-native invasive plant species were greater than 5% in the site and consisted of winged euonymus, multiflora rose, and garlic mustard.

Non-native invasive plants have the potential to dominate an area and prevent regeneration of more desirable vegetation. Please continue working with your forester to ensure the regeneration of a diversity of desirable vegetation occurs.

Thank you for making a positive impact on NJ's breeding bird population!

Sharon Petzinger, Senior Zoologist  
NJ DEP Fish and Wildlife's Endangered and Nongame Species Program