

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge
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Parker River National Wildlife Refuge

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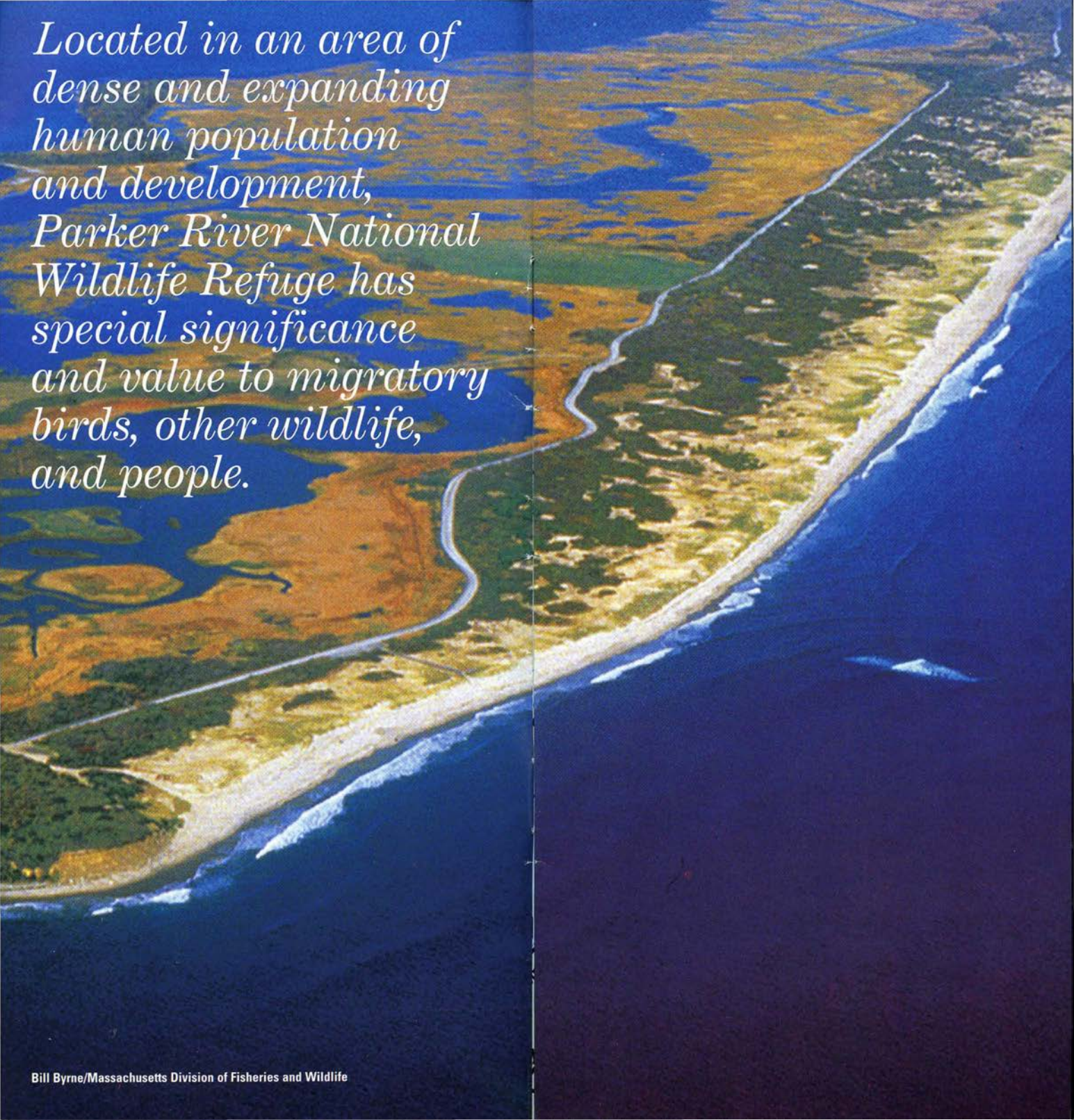
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*The yellow warbler is among the more than 80 species of
birds that have nested on the refuge.*

Located in an area of dense and expanding human population and development, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge has special significance and value to migratory birds, other wildlife, and people.



Welcome



This blue goose, designed by J. N. "Ding" Darling, has become the symbol of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

A Refuge for Birds

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service invites you to visit Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, near Newburyport, Massachusetts. The refuge occupies in part, the southern three-fourths of Plum Island, an 8 mile (12.9 kilometer) barrier island, and offers excellent wildlife-oriented recreational and educational opportunities with visitor facilities and programs provided to enhance your experience.

Parker River National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1942 primarily to provide feeding, resting, and nesting habitat for migratory birds. Located along the Atlantic Flyway, the refuge is of vital stopover significance to waterfowl, shorebirds, and songbirds during pre- and postbreeding migratory periods.

Diverse Habitats Support Diverse Wildlife

The refuge consists of 4,662 acres (1,883 hectares) of diverse upland and wetland habitats including sandy beach and dune, shrub/thicket, bog, swamp, freshwater marsh, salt marsh and associated creek, river, mud flat, and salt panne. These and other refuge habitats support varied and abundant populations of resident and migratory wildlife including more than 300 species of birds and additional species of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and plants.

Managing for Wildlife

A variety of management practices are in use at the refuge to enhance its value to wildlife. While visiting the

A black-throated green warbler rests and refuels during a migratory stopover period at the refuge.



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Through mowing and other means, refuge habitats are sometimes manipulated for the benefit of wildlife.

refuge you may see evidence of some of these procedures. Examples are discussed below.

Mowing

Portions of refuge lands are mowed to maintain open habitats, providing food and cover for such migratory bird species as American woodcock and bobolink.

Burning

Freshwater marshes and other grasslands are burned to return nutrients to the soil and to promote new growth by reducing decomposing vegetation.

Applying Herbicides and Releasing Non-native Insects

Invasive pest plants diminish the wildlife food and protective cover values of refuge habitats by displacing native plant species. These weeds are controlled in part through the application of herbicides and the release of non-native insects that feed specifically on these plants.

Controlling Water Levels

Impoundment water levels are lowered to expose mud flat feeding and resting areas for migratory shorebirds and to promote the growth of certain wetland food plants favored by various species of ducks. This technique may also benefit herons, river otter, and other wildlife by



A great blue heron retires in a refuge freshwater marsh.

Erecting Nest Structures



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A purple martin returns to its refuge nest house.

concentrating fish and other prey in shallow pools.

Nest boxes are erected and maintained for purple martin and other cavity-nesting birds and elevated nesting platforms are situated near refuge water bodies to attract osprey.

Also, the refuge, conservation organizations, and universities conduct on-site biological investigations to further human understanding of wildlife and their habitats. Examples include bird banding studies and wildlife population surveys. When applicable, information gained by this research is put to practical use at the refuge.

Planning Your Visit

The following information will assist you in planning a safe and enjoyable refuge visit.

Refuge Headquarters



Refuge headquarters is located at the north end of Plum Island near the Newburyport Harbor Lighthouse and is open Monday – Friday, 8 am – 4:30 pm, excluding federal holidays. Telephone: 978/465 5753. A new refuge headquarters and visitor center is planned for a nearby off-island site (see map).

Refuge Hours and Closures

The refuge is open daily from sunrise to sunset but is subject to temporary closures. Closures that routinely occur are discussed below.

During the warmer months, the Plum Island section of the refuge sometimes fills to capacity. Public entry is then restricted typically for several hours. Plan on arriving early in the morning to avoid this inconvenience.

Each year the entire 6.3 miles (10.1 kilometers) of refuge beach is closed to all public entry beginning April 1 to provide undisturbed nesting and

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Unspoiled scenery adds to the pleasure of a refuge visit.



This juvenile piping plover will soon depart the refuge beach for wintering areas south.

feeding habitat for the piping plover, a shorebird species threatened with extinction. Portions of the beach not being used by the birds may be reopened beginning July 1. Typically all sections are reopened by mid-late August.

During the fall, a controlled deer hunt may be conducted on the Plum Island portion of the refuge. For your safety and to reduce user conflict, this refuge section is closed to all other public entry at this time.

The Nelson Island section of the refuge is closed Monday – Saturday generally from early September – early February (commercial clammer permittees and waterfowl hunters during state seasons excepted) but is open daily during the remainder of the year.

A daily entrance fee is in effect year-round at the Plum Island section of the refuge. When the refuge entrance gatehouse is not staffed envelopes and an “iron ranger” pipe safe are available for fee deposition.

Entrance Fees

Rest Rooms



Annual passes are available at refuge headquarters and the entrance gatehouse when staffed.

Rest rooms are located in parking lots 1 (seasonal) and 4 (year-round) and are wheelchair accessible. Potable water is available only at the lot 1 rest rooms.

Access

The Plum Island section of the refuge is accessible by way of a 6.5 mile (10.5 kilometer) roadway. The first 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometers) is of an asphalt surface while the remainder is of gravel. Designed for scenic travel, this roadway meanders by shrub/thicket, dune, salt marsh, and other habitats and provides outstanding wildland scenery. For your safety, roadside parking is prohibited and a 25 mph (40 kmph) speed limit is in effect.

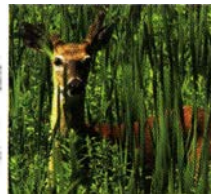
The Nelson Island section of the refuge is accessible by foot only via a 0.8 mile (1.3 kilometer) gravel trail.

During the warmer months at the refuge, mosquitoes and other biting insects can be very bothersome. Greenheads are aggressive, blood feeding horse flies that occur in large numbers from July through mid-August.

Ticks are common on the refuge and can transmit Lyme disease and other serious human infections. They can be active year-round with some as small as the period at the end of this sentence. Wearing a hat, long-sleeved shirt, and long-legged pants will offer some protection as will the use of tick repellent according to label directions. Check yourself carefully for ticks during and after your visit. Light-colored clothing will allow you to detect a tick more easily.

Poison ivy is common on the refuge and is contagious during all seasons. To avoid this and other hazards, stay on established trails.

Safety Precautions



The white-tailed deer can be observed on the refuge year-round.

Wildlife can be dangerous. Enjoy them from a safe distance. Use binoculars or a spotting scope to enhance your view. Dead animals should not be handled due to the risk of disease transmission.

When the refuge beach is open, ocean swimming is generally permitted. However, treacherous undertows, currents, and heavy surf may be present and lifeguards are not provided. When in the water or walking the beach, always keep children within reach and never turn your back on the ocean!

The refuge road and its shoulders are generally narrow with limited sight clearance. Be alert for other motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians and obey all traffic laws.

Protecting Your Valuables

Loss of or damage to personal belongings can ruin an otherwise memorable outing. Valuables should not be left unattended. Carry them with you or leave them at home. Report any suspicious or criminal activity immediately to a refuge officer.

Carry In – Carry Out Refuse Policy

The refuge has established a Carry In – Carry Out refuse policy. Please properly dispose of all your trash, and any litter you remove, off the refuge.

Climatic Conditions

Typical of New England coastal sites, the refuge experiences a wide range of meteorological conditions with weather best described as changeable. Springs (March – May) are generally cool with snow storms occasionally into April. Summers (June – August) are usually warm with periodic heat waves and thunderstorms. Falls (September – November) typically begin warm and stable then turn cool to cold, and winters (December – February) can be mild to severe with bitterly low temperatures and much

snow. Windy conditions are common throughout the year and have a significant cooling effect.

Area Information



Information on nearby lodging, restaurants, and other amenities is available from the Greater Newburyport Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 29 State Street, Newburyport, MA 01950. Telephone: 978/462 6680. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, Division of Forests and Parks, offers both tent and RV camping at nearby Salisbury Beach State Reservation, PO Box 5303, Salisbury, MA 01952. Telephone: 978/462 4481.

Emergencies

Dial 911 or contact a refuge officer, refuge headquarters (978/465 5753) or the entrance gatehouse when staffed.

A greater yellowlegs takes advantage of lowered refuge impoundment water levels to search exposed mud flats for food.



Recreational and Educational Opportunities

At Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, wildlife come first. Wildlife-dependent recreational and educational opportunities are available however. These opportunities, deemed appropriate and compatible with the refuge's primary objectives, include wildlife observation and photography, hunting, fishing, shellfishing, environmental education and interpretation. Additional information concerning these activities is included below. Refer to the map for the location of available facilities.

Wildlife Observation and Photography



The refuge is renowned for its wildlife observation and photography opportunities with facilities providing easy access. Pull-offs are available along the refuge road for your convenience. Observation towers and platforms afford commanding views of the refuge and surrounding lands and waters. Several miles of self-guiding foot trails meander through dune, shrub/thicket, marsh, and other refuge habitats. The Pines Trail, Salt Pannes Wildlife Observation Area, North Pool Overlook, and observation platforms overlooking the beach and ocean at parking lots 1 and 7 are wheelchair accessible.



Birding the refuge in May can result in an especially long list of migrants.



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An early morning fisherman casts a line from the refuge beach in hopes of landing a "striper."

Hunting



A checklist of refuge birds is available from refuge headquarters and the entrance gatehouse when staffed.

Waterfowl hunting opportunities are available in designated salt marsh areas of the refuge during state seasons. Also, a controlled deer hunt may be conducted on the Plum Island portion of the refuge with hunters chosen by lottery. All refuge, federal, and state hunting regulations apply.

In cooperation with the League of Essex County Sportsmen's Clubs, the refuge conducts a Youth Waterfowler Training Program each fall. This program includes an all-day seminar and a supervised hunt on a reserved section of the refuge.

Fishing and Shellfishing



The refuge offers some of the area's finest surf fishing. In season you may catch striped bass, bluefish, and several other species. A state license is not required for fishing from the refuge beach. A refuge permit is required for night fishing and vehicle access to the beach. All refuge, federal, and state fishing regulations apply.

A gray catbird is about to be released by a volunteer from the audience at a refuge songbird banding demonstration.



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The refuge tidal flats are open for commercial and recreational shellfishing but are subject to periodic closures. Town and refuge permits are required and all refuge, state, and town shellfishing regulations apply.

Environmental Education and Interpretation



The refuge serves as an outdoor laboratory for teachers and students from schools, universities, and other educational institutions. A refuge permit may be required depending upon the size of the group and the purpose of the visit.

The Hellcat Interpretive Trail, located at Hellcat Wildlife Observation Area, offers refuge natural history and resource management learning experiences. An illustrated guide, with numbered narratives corresponding to numbered posts along the trail, is available at the trailhead, refuge headquarters and the entrance gatehouse when staffed.



Wildlife-oriented interpretive programs and special events are periodically offered at the refuge. Many of these programs are wheelchair accessible.

Contact refuge headquarters for further information on these above-mentioned programs and activities.

Seasonal Wildlife Highlights

The latitudinal position, coastal location, and varied habitats of the refuge contribute to the dynamic makeup of its natural events. While any season can produce a memorable experience, spring, summer, and fall offer the most diverse wildlife observation opportunities. Each season's highlights are described below.

Spring (March – May)

American woodcock begins courtship flights in March and piping plover and red-winged blackbird also return. On warm days mourning cloak butterflies may appear. In April, osprey and purple martin first arrive and peak numbers of migrating American kestrels occur. In May, pearl crescent, spring azure, and many other butterflies are present. Also in May, flowering shadbush and beach plum dominate the landscape. Migratory bird diversity is at its height mid-late month and bobolink, American redstart, and other songbirds are in full chorus.

Summer (June – August)

Songbird migration continues into early June and beach heather is in blossom. By early July southbound shorebird migrants begin to appear with numbers peaking in August. Beginning mid-August large concentrations of migrating tree swallows gather and songbird migrants become apparent. Also during the summer, fledged young of resident birds appear and butterfly

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The sanderling (above) and the semipalmated plover (right) contribute to the celebrated diversity of refuge shorebird species.



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diversity is at its height with common wood nymph, eastern tiger swallowtail, and various other species present.

*Fall
(September –
November)*



The monarch is among the many butterfly species that occur on the refuge.

In September, great numbers of migrating monarch butterflies often pause to nectar on seaside goldenrod and other wildflowers in bloom. Also at this time shorebird diversity is at its height. Peregrine falcons occur most regularly from mid-September through November. Waterfowl numbers peak in October and November with many species present. Alfalfa, cabbage, and clouded sulphur butterflies most commonly linger into November.

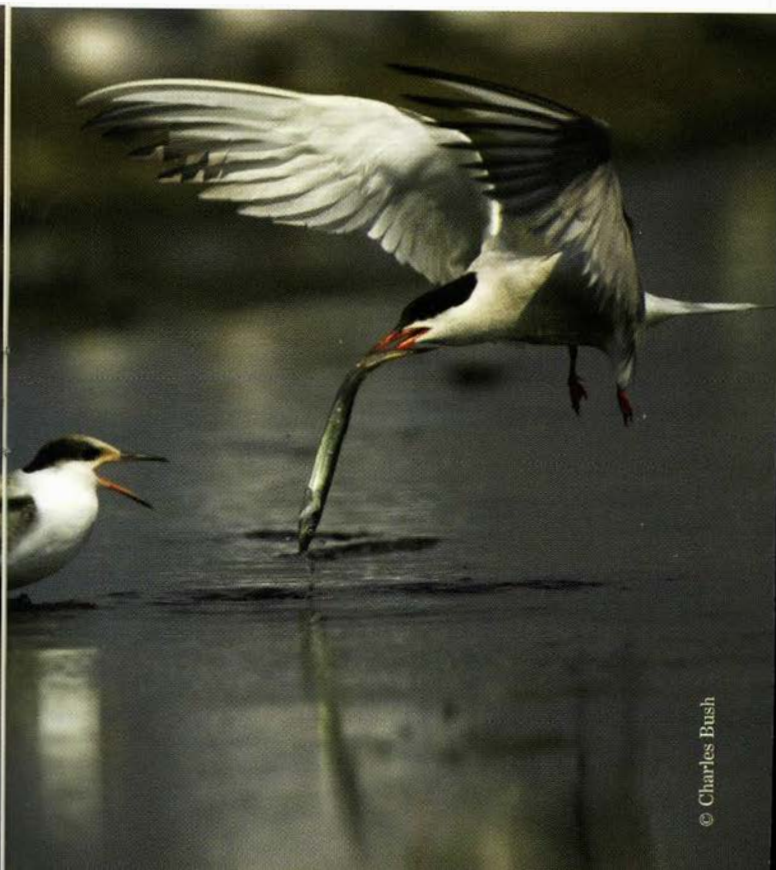
*Winter
(December –
February)*



Loons, grebes, scoters, and other waterfowl winter offshore. Snowy owl, rough-legged hawk, and northern shrike are sometimes present. Tracks of white-tailed deer, coyote, and other mammals may be found in the snow. Hooded and other arctic seals sometimes haul out on the refuge beach while the more common harbor seal is typically observed in ocean waters near the shore.

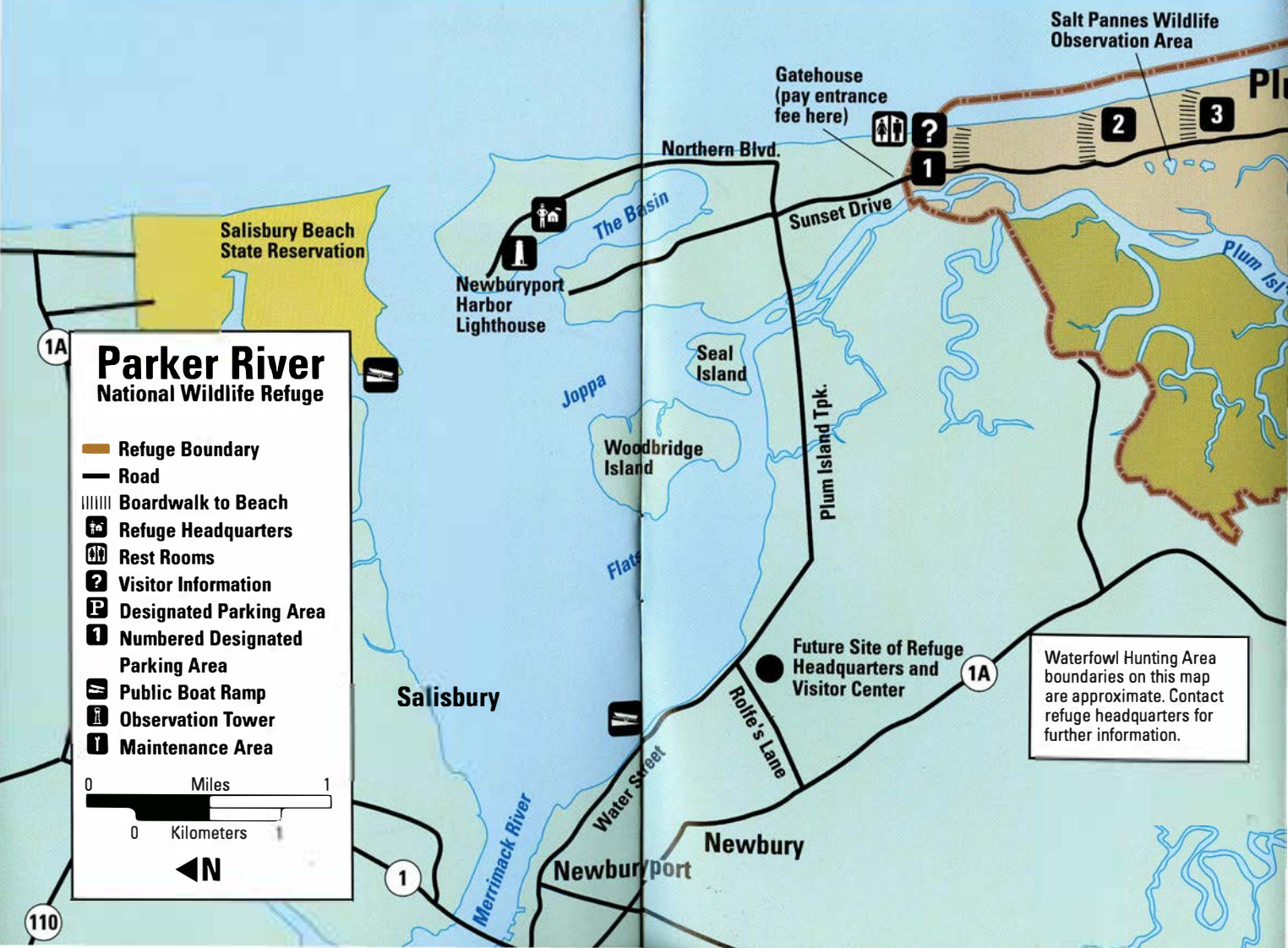
Please remain an unobtrusive observer by viewing wildlife from an appropriate distance and staying within designated public use areas.

An adult common tern returns from an ocean foraging trip with a fish for one of its young.



Directions (distances approximate): the refuge is located 35 miles (56.3 kilometers) north of Boston near the City of Newburyport. From Route 95 take exit 57 and travel east on Route 113, then continue straight onto Route 1A South to the intersection with Rolfe's Lane for a total of 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometers). Turn left onto Rolfe's Lane and travel 0.5 miles (0.8 kilometers) to its end. Turn right onto the Plum Island Turnpike and travel 2.0 miles (3.2 kilometers) crossing the Sgt. Donald Wilkinson Bridge to Plum Island. Take your first right onto Sunset Drive and travel 0.5 miles (0.8 kilometers) to the refuge entrance.

Atlantic Ocean



Parker River National Wildlife Refuge

- Refuge Boundary
- Road
- Boardwalk to Beach
- Refuge Headquarters
- Rest Rooms
- Visitor Information
- Designated Parking Area
- Numbered Designated Parking Area
- Public Boat Ramp
- Observation Tower
- Maintenance Area



Waterfowl Hunting Area boundaries on this map are approximate. Contact refuge headquarters for further information.

