



Natural Resource Guide:

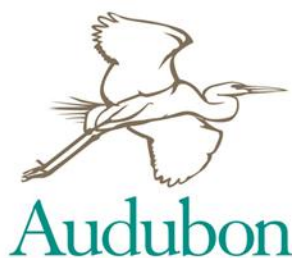
Your guide to the majestic natural resources of Harbor Links

Harbor Links is a member of the Audubon Signature Program.

Based on the environmental framework provided by Audubon International, a member must design and implement a Natural Resource Management Plan (NRMP) for the property by addressing the following issues: Wildlife Conservation and Habitat Enhancement, Water Quality Monitoring and Management, Integrated Pest Management, Water Conservation, Energy Efficiency, and Waste Management.

The Designation of Signature Status is contingent upon the quality and completeness of the NRMP and its implementation.

Harbor Links is the 29th facility in the world to achieve Signature Status.



Common birds you will see at Harbor Links

The **Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) is a bird of prey, one of three species colloquially known in the United States as the "chickenhawk,"



The **Eastern Bluebird**, *Sialia sialis*, is a medium-sized thrush found in open woodlands, farmlands and orchards, and most recently can be spotted in suburban areas. It is the state bird of Missouri and New York



The **Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) The Red-winged Blackbird is sexually dimorphic; the male is all black with a red shoulder and yellow wing bar, while the female is a nondescript dark brown. Seeds and insects make up the bulk of the Red-winged Blackbird's diet.

The **Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*), sometimes known as the **sea hawk** or **fish eagle**, is a diurnal, fish-eating bird of prey. It is a large raptor, reaching 60 centimetres (24 in) in length with a 2m wingspan. It is brown on the upperparts and predominantly greyish on the head and under parts, with a black eye patch and wings.



The **Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) is a medium-sized plover. Adults have a brown back and wings, a white belly, and a white breast with two black bands. The rump is tawny orange. The face and cap are brown with a white forehead. They have an orange-red eyering.



The **Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*), also known as the **Great White Egret** or **Common Egret** or (now not in use) **Great White Heron**, and called **kōtuku** in New Zealand, is a large egret. Apart from size, the Great Egret can be distinguished from other white egrets by its yellow bill and black legs and feet, though the bill may become darker and the lower legs lighter in the breeding season. In breeding plumage, delicate ornamental feathers are borne on the back.

Common Animals you will see at Harbor Links

The **eastern gray squirrel**, or **grey squirrel**, (*Sciurus carolinensis*), As the name suggests, the eastern gray squirrel has predominantly gray fur but it can have a reddish color. It has a white underside and a large bushy tail.



The Eastern Cottontail is chunky red-brown or gray-brown in appearance with large hind feet, long ears and a short fluffy white tail. Its underside fur is white. There is a rusty patch on the tail.



The **Red Fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*) An adult red fox in the fall is an impressive animal. They have a light uniform cherry red over the shoulders, back, and rump with jet black ears and lower legs. Their fur is light, soft, and silky. All red foxes have white tail tips from birth. Most adults have delicate light gray chests and

The **muskrat** (*Ondatra zibethicus*), Muskrats are covered with short, thick fur which is medium to dark brown in color with the belly a bit lighter but as the age increases the "fur" turns a partly gray in color.

