MAINE AUDUBON

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Northeast Region

Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge

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The generous support of individual landowners greatly enhances the success of the Piping Plover and Last Tern populations in Maine. Maine Audubon and landowners have a partnership that continues to grow and strengthen each year. Most landowners from whom we have requested permission to manage their beach have agreed to allow at least some form of protection or monitoring. Over 160 landowners have worked with us to allow protection of Piping Plover and Least Tern nests on their property. The number of landowner relationships increases every year as the population grows and birds choose different/new nesting sites.

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INTRODUCTION

Maine Audubon began monitoring Least Terns in 1977 and Piping Plovers in 1981. Each year an annual report is produced and available for review of historical data. The conservation of these species continues to be a cooperative effort with landowners and other organizations and agencies. Maine Audubon, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Department of Agriculture APHIS Wildlife Services (Wildlife Services) and Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge (RCNWR) contribute substantially to this project each year.

Maine Audubon and RCNWR both hire and supervise seasonal personnel, negotiate management agreements with private landowners, ensure consistent management practices, compile data collected from all cooperators, provide and supervise the primary field personnel for the project, and work collaboratively with municipalities on beach management issues. The staff at the RCNWR has primary responsibility for monitoring and management of six of the 33 sites currently under monitoring. They have been invaluable in covering additional sites whenever the Maine Audubon crew was unavailable. Maine Audubon has the primary responsibility for management of the other 27 sites and for producing the annual statewide report. National Audubon Society has staff on Stratton Island managing Common and Roseate Terns as well as Least Terns when they nest there. MDIFW is the primary coordinator for municipal management agreements, provides funding support and equipment (including procuring state-owned trucks for the seasonal staff), provides overall oversight, and assists with management on several sites.

The population status of Piping Plovers in Maine is strong, but still remains tentative due to all the threats they face, and the birds continue to need intensive management. Although productivity of Piping Plovers has increased dramatically since exclosures were first used in 1989, predation of chicks and adults, storm activity, development, and heavy beach use by people and pets continue to negatively impact reproductive success and population recovery, especially at certain beaches. Extreme storms during December 2023 and January 2024 were especially damaging to both beaches and dunes across southern Maine.

Maine's Least Tern population appears to be relatively stable, though there is considerable variability year to year. Productivity estimates are conservative due to the field methods used. Changes in available nesting habitat and increased predation rates, particularly by "smart predators," continue to affect distribution and productivity of Least Terns throughout the state.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Population Monitoring

Plovers typically first appear in Maine in mid to late March. Nesting activity and monitoring began in mid to late April at all potential nesting sites. The 33 sites that are monitored and managed include: Ogunquit Beach in Ogunquit; Moody, Wells, Drakes Island, and Laudholm Beaches in Wells; Crescent Surf and Parsons Beaches in Kennebunk; Batson River (Marshall Point) and Goose Rocks Beach in Kennebunkport; Timber Point, Fortunes Rocks/Biddeford Pool Beach (including the municipal beach), Basket Island, and Hills Beach in Biddeford; Goosefare Brook (Kinney Shores) and Ferry Beach in Saco; Ocean Park and Old Orchard Beach in Old Orchard Beach; Pine Point, Western/Ferry, Scarborough Beach State Park, and Higgins Beaches in Scarborough; two beaches at Ram Island Farm, Richmond Island, and Crescent Beach State Park in Cape Elizabeth; Long Island and Chebeague Island in Casco Bay; Head, Seawall, Popham State Park, and Hunnewell Beaches in Phippsburg; and Reid State Park Beaches and Indian Point in Georgetown. Managed sites are selected based on plover activity throughout the nesting season, sites that show little to no activity are visited occasionally to monitor if plovers arrive later in the season. Staff and volunteers conducted the annual range-wide international census between June 1 and June 10.

Beach Monitoring
Once biologists from Maine Audubon or RCNWR observed territorial Piping Plovers or courting Least Terns, they visited sites at least once a week. Trained volunteers and interns assisted biologists regularly, and on certain beaches, volunteers provided daily monitoring throughout the nesting season.

Biologists recorded the presence of paired and unpaired Piping Plovers and Least Terns using NestStory (neststory.org). NestStory is a mobile collection database developed by The Little Egg Foundation and used for real-time data entry in the field. This monitoring tool allowed for the real-time tracking of Piping Plovers and Least Terns. NestStory is designed to digitally track pairs, nests, and brood locations, behavior, estimated hatch and fledge dates, predators, brood counts, and much more (Appendices I-VI). To ensure users do not leave out any necessary details, NestStory offers prompts for each data point, allowing researchers to record and monitor every pair nesting behavior.

Least Tern Monitoring
We continue to work towards developing best practices for estimating total numbers of nesting and fledgling Least Terns. We believe all methods for counting are estimates and not "true" numbers; however, we have devised protocols to minimize noise and bias by using coordinated pair and fledgling counts. Coordinated pair counts in some years may be slightly off, and fledgling counts usually underestimate fledgling success. Accurate estimates continue to be a challenge because of the transient nature of Least Tern colonies, the fact that fledgling birds are not individually identifiable, and that nesting and fledging at colonies within Maine often do not occur simultaneously because of frequent colony disturbance. Due to these reasons, biologists can miss a certain percentage of adults, and they risk double-counting individuals that fledge early in the season. We used multiple methods to estimate the number of nesting adults within the state and the number of fledglings they produce, detailed below.

We gear our efforts toward minimizing bias and document those times where a complete simultaneous count is not possible.

Window Pair Count
Biologists monitor Least Terns along the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Maine using the same window count protocol. The protocol calls for counts to take place between June 5-20, within a 7-day period, after Least Terns have settled at a nesting site, but before any major colony disruptions have occurred. This requires some coordination with partners who manage Least Tern colonies at each site to time the surveys appropriately. Ideally, all counts in the state are conducted on the same day. All nests or birds in an incubating posture are recorded, depending on if the count occurs within the colony or from the perimeter of the colony.

In 2025, coordinated statewide counts took place from June 11 to 13. Nests were counted using walk- through nest counts.

Estimating Productivity
Previously, dusk surveys had been conducted (from 2003-2008) as we believed that most older fledgling terns return to the colony once the visibility for capturing fish is diminished as evening approaches. However, this approach also greatly diminished visibility for human observers during this period, making accurate counts almost impossible. Continued work leads us to believe that tidal cycle is the most important consideration when conducting surveys, as the extensive sand flats exposed at low tide make counting the birds impossible. Surveys take place for about two hours before high tide or 1-2 hours after high tide and after most of the chicks are fledged. If necessary, another count spaced at least two weeks apart is conducted and the numbers are added together for a total count. The number of later fledglings is compared with chick counts to ensure fledgling numbers considered "new" are roughly consistent with what we have previously observed in the colony.

During the survey, counters stood outside the colony and spaced themselves such that each person surveyed a specific stretch of beach. Counters used binoculars and recorded numbers of fledglings on data sheets. The areas tended to be rectangular and were "marked" using beach formations or debris, lines in the sand, or the fence posts used for symbolic fencing. Counters were stationed at all active colonies. Synchronized watches or cell phones ensured fledgling counts by each counter every five minutes. The highest and/or most consistent estimate for a single timeslot across the colony was determined to be the best estimate of total fledglings present. Unfledged chicks were also recorded. When multiple waves of fledglings were produced, additional counts were taken every two to three weeks. At Stratton Island, where the entire Least Tern colony can be observed using a single observer, continuous daily counts were taken throughout the season.

Productivity estimates at all sites are more likely an underestimate versus an overestimate. Previous research in Maine indicates a mean fledgling residency time of two weeks. Fledgling counts spaced at least two weeks apart are considered cumulative. Fledgling residency time declines over the breeding season so some fledglings may depart prior to being counted.

Fencing

In general, stake-and-twine (symbolic) fencing was erected on beaches as soon as potential nesting sites of Least Terns or Piping Plovers were identified and as landowner permission was granted. The primary purpose of symbolic fencing is to keep people and pets away from nesting birds. High priority sites were fenced first based on habitat quality and history of successful plover and tern nesting. At sites where use by Piping Plovers was unpredictable, it was difficult to determine placement of fencing ahead of time; these sites were fenced as soon as plovers exhibited territorial behavior or a nest was located.

The extent of symbolic fencing varied among sites depending on recent site occupancy by Piping Plovers, the amount of habitat historically needed by plovers at each site, and on the desires of individual landowners. We requested permission to begin fencing at or near the high tide line and continue back into the dune grass, including at least some of the sparsely grassed area that provides habitat for Piping Plover and Least Tern chicks. Signs were placed around the perimeter of the symbolic fencing to alert the public to the nesting area and prevent potential impacts to nesting pairs from beachgoers (Appendix VIII). New signs were manufactured in 2018 (Appendix IX) and placed at sites when possible.

When a plover nest was found, if an exclosure was deemed suitable for the site and landowner permission was received, nests were protected with an exclosure. The exclosures consisted of approximately 50 feet of wire fencing with five metal posts spaced evenly throughout to support the fencing. The exclosure was placed around the nest so that once the exclosure was complete the plover nest would be in the middle of the circle. Blueberry netting was cut into 14-17' circles, or in some instances, squares, and secured to the top. Staff bunched up any excess and fastened it tightly across the top of the fencing using zip ties to diminish the chance of entanglement. A minimum of two people was required to erect exclosures. Where the substrate was rocky or additional interns/volunteers were available, additional people helped. Exclosures generally took no more than 20 minutes to erect from start to finish. Once the exclosure was completed, staff monitored the behavior of the adults to see when and if they returned to the nest. Data on the time required to exclose a nest and on the return time for plovers was recorded in NestStory.

The USFWS guidelines for using exclosures to protect Piping Plovers state that exclosures should only be constructed after a full clutch of eggs has been confirmed. This guideline serves to limit abandonment from the disturbance caused during the erection of an exclosure. Exceptions may be approved by state agencies for beaches where egg predation is very likely. Maine's heavily developed beaches often provide easy access for predators, and thus we routinely construct exclosures around partial clutches. Data from previous years indicate that exclosing partial clutches has not caused abandonment of plover nests in Maine; factors such as domestic pets, predators and human disturbance cause most of observed abandoned nests. Data continues to be collected

on abandonment of exclosed vs. unexclosed nests to evaluate potential problems.

Some predators can use the exclosures to their advantage during hunting and potentially kill multiple adults. In instances when adults were taken and we were concerned for the remaining adults, exclosures were removed from nesting areas.

Concerns about exclosure use contributing to adult deaths in certain circumstances have worried plover managers in their recovery efforts for this species. An intensive workshop dedicated to strategic decision-making directed around exclosure use was held in December of 2013. Results of this workshop indicate that in the Atlantic population, exclosures increase productivity at some sites. Research is ongoing about what factors influence the benefits of exclosures to help managers make informed decisions about whether to use them, but in the meantime, we will continue to use them at sites where they appear to be beneficial.

Electric Fencing

We used a solar-powered electric net fence (Premier One Electro-Stop II) around parts of the Least Tern nesting site at Western Beach in Scarborough. Installation of the net fence does not protect against all predation events, but if maintained properly, it is an important tool for protecting Least Tern and Piping Plover nests from mammalian predators. The charge on the net fence was checked with a digital voltmeter every time the site was visited. Beach grass was cleared from the fence line on a regular basis. We found the voltage dropped on damp days, however for the majority of the time the charge was above 5,000 volts. The fencing was adjusted as the sand habitat altered and the tern colony expanded. This fencing also protects any unexclosed plover nests when they occur within the tern colony.

Predation Management

Targeted predation management provided by USDA Wildlife Services began in 2007. After years of evaluation, the data suggest that average productivity rates are higher on beaches where problem predators are removed.

Whenever nests of Piping Plovers or Least Terns were predated, every effort was made to identify the predator. Typically, this was done using track identification. Various removal methods were used to manage predators at Ogunquit Beach, Higgins Beach, and Western Beach by Wildlife Services.

Game cameras were set up in 2025 to help identify problem predators at Laudholm and Marshall Point beaches.

Public Outreach Programs 2025

Outreach programs are essential to raise public awareness about the ecology and conservation of Piping Plovers, Least Terns, and migrating shorebirds and on the impacts of disturbance from recreational activities in coastal areas.

Our annual newsletter (Appendix XI) is one tool we use to reach members of the public who are currently involved in the project and to help others become more engaged. We publish and distribute it after the end of the season to many beachfront landowners on beaches with either current or historic nesting plovers. The newsletter is also mailed to all collaborators including municipal officials, volunteers, and agency personnel, and is posted on the Maine Audubon website for public viewing. This year we distributed over 300 copies of the newsletter.

During 2025, we employed a part time outreach coordinator, who facilitated, produced, and led targeted outreach efforts along with an increased social media presence. A large focus was dedicated to presentations within beach communities, large-scale events, and hosting a third annual plover celebration at Crescent Beach State Park. We also continued to use our new alternative passive outreach methods, such as increased social media efforts and ‘beach walk’ series of educational signs. We promoted our Pets for Plovers campaign,

encouraging pet owners to support plover conservation. Additionally, we ran our third year of our 'shorebird ambassador' program, encouraging volunteers to educate beachgoers about the importance of minimizing disturbance of migrating shorebirds.

Law Enforcement
For the thirteenth year in a row, Maine Game Wardens patrolled beaches on dedicated details in addition to their normal duties, helping to protect Piping Plovers throughout the nesting season. Forty-nine details occurred; patrols were conducted at beaches from Ogunquit to Scarborough. Patrols began in late May and continued through early August. As with previous years, patrols were conducted during early mornings and evenings during the week, and on weekends and holidays. Zack Ostiguy, Federal Wildlife Officer with USFWS, conducted additional patrols and educated beachgoers.

Prior to conducting any patrols, all Maine Game Wardens were required to attend a training session on Piping Plovers and Least Terns. This field training included identification, life history, nesting behavior, migration, population estimates, recovery and productivity goals, and threats to the population. We had at least twenty-three Game Wardens who received training to conduct patrols.

Game Wardens interacted with hundreds of people, and we continue to receive positive feedback from people at all the beaches where the wardens patrolled. The primary purpose of game warden patrols was to prevent "take" or harassment of plovers by people or domestic animals. The Warden Service was also crucial in handling several potential instances of takes in 2025, and they followed up with investigations on several incidents including deceased chicks and adults, removal of sand and beach manipulation by landowners nearby nest locations, and dog disturbances within areas fenced off with stake and twine as well as dogs seen chasing birds. Their presence is essential in helping the public understand the rarity of these birds, their vulnerability, and the seriousness of potential harm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Least Terns
From June 11 to 13, coordinated walking nest census counts documented a minimum of 213 nesting pairs of Least Terns in Maine. This was 22 more pairs than last year's 191 and was the fourth lowest pair count in the past ten years. This low population count could be attributed to varied disturbance and delayed nest initiation throughout the colonies that made coordinating a census count challenging; we believe the actual population size of Least Terns in Maine is larger than reflected in the census counts. The two main causes of disturbance were high tides washing out nests and predation events that decimated some colonies during the census window, which resulted in staggered and delayed nest initiations throughout the state. During the census window, we observed 26 nests on Wells, 40 nests on Parsons, 53 nests on Western, 90 on Stratton Island, and four nests on Higgins. The Least Terns on Wells fledged a minimum of 90 chicks, 53 from Parsons, 25 on Western, two on Stratton and ten on Higgins. Breakwater Beach had nine nests outside the window count and fledged one chick. The state fledged a minimum 181 chicks for an estimated productivity of 0.85 fledglings per pair. This is the highest productivity since 2002 and most fledged since 1997. Least Tern productivity can vary greatly from year to year with the reason largely unknown due to varying factors including predation, storm surge, food availability, and human disturbance.

Site Summaries for Least Terns
Following are summaries of Least Tern population estimates, comparisons to other years, and predation management used (if any) by beach, with the primary monitoring organization or agency listed under the name of each beach. A statewide summary of Least Terns is provided in the Gulf of Maine Seabird Working Group (GOMSWG) annual report. In addition to recently active 2025 sites, in previous years Least Terns have also nested at Laudholm, Crescent Surf, Pine Point, Goose Rocks Beach, Seawall, Popham Beach State Park, and Reid State Park. We will continue to monitor these sites in the future for any Least Tern activity.

Wells Beach, Wells

Maine Audubon

Population Estimate: Wells had 26 nests counted during the nest census, although more were laid throughout the season. Late winter storms in 2024 created a new nesting habitat area in front of Public Way 15 that the Least Terns nested in last year and again this year. Due to their success last season, they expanded their colony size and nested from Public Way 13 to Public Way 16. The colony was estimated to be 80 birds during its peak and the Least Terns stayed well into late August. A minimum of 90 Least Terns fledged. There were no major predator events observed in the colony. Beachgoers walking through the stake and twine area continuously posed a threat and caused disturbance to the birds.

Comparison: Least Terns nested on Wells for the second consecutive year since 2007, and at that time there was one pair and one successful fledge. In 2004, Wells was home to 15 Least Tern pairs and fledged 10 chicks. Prior to then, the last time Least Terns nested and successfully fledged chicks there was in 1979.

Predation Management: None.

Parsons Beach, Kennebunk

RCNWR

Population Estimate: Parsons Beach had 40 nests during the walking nest census conducted on June 13. This site held up to 100 adults (50 pairs) later in the season suggesting more nests may have been laid after the census. The Least Terns stayed into late August and fledged a minimum 53 chicks. While there were no catastrophic predation events recorded, a chipmunk was observed entering the colony frequently and was seen taking at least one Least Tern egg. Human and dog tracks were found inside the symbolic fencing area along with fire pits and trash multiple times throughout the nesting season.

Comparison: Least Terns nested on Parsons Beach for the first time in 2024 after winter storms created a section of nesting habitat to the left of the entrance path towards the Mousam River. In 2024, three nests were recorded during the census window, though more showed up after the survey window and a minimum of 19 chicks fledged.

Predation Management: None.

Western/Ferry Beach, Scarborough

Maine Audubon

Population Estimate: Least Terns had a record-breaking season at Western beach with 53 nests counted during the census. The site held up to 125 adults at one time and consistently held around 90 until early July. Many chicks hatched during a heat wave immediately followed by a thunderstorm, and at least four deceased chicks were found the next day. A minimum of 25 chicks fledged.

Comparison: Least Terns nested in 2024 when new dredge sand was deposited on the beach. There were 30 nests at the census that fledged a minimum of 45 chicks. In 2019, 35 Least Tern nests were observed on Western, but after a predation event, no nests or chicks remained. There were a minimum of five Least Tern nests in 2018 that fledged no chicks. There were 48 Least Tern nest attempts on Western in 2017, fledging five birds. In 2016, there were at least four nest attempts on Western, with no fledglings produced. Before this, terns had not nested on Western Beach since 2008, and the site had not fledged chicks since 2005, when there were 40 active nests. Prior to 2005, Least Terns had not nested at the site since 1981.

Predation Management: USDA Wildlife Services removed specialist predators from Western Beach throughout the breeding season. An electric net fence was set up surrounding most of the colony.

Stratton Island
National Audubon Society
Population Estimate: 90 nests were counted during the nest census conducted on June 13 and 95 nest attempts were recorded throughout the season. A total of 47 nests hatched at least one chick. Over the nights of July 3-5, a Black-crowned Night Heron predated the majority of the island's Least Tern chicks, and the colony was largely abandoned. Only three chicks remained following the predation event, two of which fledged.

Comparison: In 2024, 106 nests fledged 30 chicks. In 2022, at least 14 fledglings were produced from 91 pairs. Black-crowned Night Heron predation was the biggest struggle in 2022. In 2021, at least 63 pairs nested on the island but abandoned after two nights of Black-crowned Night Heron predation and tropical storm Elsa. No chicks fledged. In 2020, Least Terns did not attempt to nest on the island. Eighty-four pairs produced 14 fledglings in 2019, and 122 pairs produced 50 fledglings in 2018. In 2017, only one chick fledged from 87 nesting pairs. Stratton Island has historically hosted the second largest least tern colony in the state.

Predation Management: Predation management was conducted on Stratton Island. Specialist predators targeting the colony were removed.

Higgins Beach, Scarborough
Maine Audubon
Population Estimate: First nesting activity was observed on Higgins Beach on May 28, and there were four nests counted during census. The flock count reached 12 pairs at one time, but there were consistently seven to eight pairs present in the colony throughout the season. There were several nests that appeared to be buried or wind-blown, with unknown cause of abandonment. The fledge count ended up being ten, with two chicks fledging late, on August 19.

Comparison: In 2024, Least Terns were observed flying and landing but they never nested. There were 20 nests counted during census in 2023, but no chicks made it to fledge age. A colony with at least 51 nesting pairs fledged a minimum of five chicks in 2022. In 2021, at least 71 pairs nested and fledged a minimum of 17 chicks. A colony of 128 nesting pairs of Least Terns on Higgins Beach fledged at least 50 chicks in 2020. A smaller colony of 55 pairs fledged 16 chicks in 2019. A small colony was unsuccessful in 2018, and no terns nested in 2017. In 2016, a colony began to form at the end of May, but a storm tide in early June washed over the area and no nests were laid. In 2015 and 2014, small colonies formed at Higgins, fledging 13 chicks in 2015 and none in 2014. No Least Terns nested on Higgins between 2010-2013.

Predation Management: USDA Wildlife Services removed specialist predators from Higgins Beach throughout the breeding season.

Breakwater Beach, Ram Island Farm, Cape Elizabeth
Maine Audubon
Population Estimate: A small late colony settled in at the point on Breakwater Beach about a week after the census count was conducted. A high of nine nests were counted. The colony had a lot of predator pressure with nests disappearing and re-nests happening frequently. One sole chick fledged and the colony abandoned shortly after.

Comparison: The only other years a Least Tern colony was reported on Ram Island were 2012 and 1985. In 2012 one chick fledged, and none fledged in 1985.

Predation Management: None.

Piping Plovers
There were 174 pairs of Piping Plovers that nested at 31 Maine beaches in 2025 (Tables 4, 8), 31 pairs more

than last year's high count. There were 251 fledglings produced in 2025, resulting in a productivity of 1.44 chicks/pair, which is just shy of our recovery goal of 1.5 chicks fledged per pair (Table 3). Chicks had a 56% survivorship (Table 7). Of the 277 nesting attempts in 2025, 37 were lost to over-washing tides, 22 were abandoned prior to hatch, 59 nests were predated, 11 were buried, two had an incubating adult predated resulting in nest abandonment, one had nonviable eggs, and six were lost to other unknown causes (Table 5). Of the 277 nesting attempts, 81 were exclosed (Table 6). The nesting outcomes were 60 of the exclosed nests successfully hatched, ten were abandoned, ten were lost to tide, and one lost to other unknown causes (Table 6). Of the 196 unexclosed nests, 79 hatched, 58 were predated, 27 were lost to over-wash, 12 abandoned prior to hatch and another 20 were lost to other causes (Table 6). Crows and other birds predated at least 19 nests, while mammalian predators consumed 16 nests, and the remaining 23 were lost to an unknown predator (Table 6). Overall, 50% of eggs successfully hatched (Table 7).

Exclosures were not erected for nests at sites when the nests were located on the steep dune or in very dense vegetation, thus making an exclosure impossible or dangerous. Predator activity altered the use of exclosures at sites such as Goose Rocks, Ferry, and Old Orchard Beach where predators appear to be keying in on the fencing as an indicator of nests or were otherwise putting adults at greater risk. In those cases, the nest was not exclosed until biologists deemed it safe to do so. Exclosures were not erected in certain areas at sites such as Wells, Western and Higgins Beaches once Least Tern colonies arrived, to reduce the risk of tern injury.

Predation management measures were conducted by USDA Wildlife Services biologists at three sites with nesting Piping Plovers: Ogunquit, Western, and Higgins. Wildlife Services activity at all three sites was constrained by intense human activity; Wildlife Services observed regular unpermitted and destructive activities at these sites including human and dog disturbances in nesting areas. Their observations were essential in limiting disturbance to nesting plovers from people and pets.

The number of Piping Plover nesting pairs increased 22% from 2024 to 2025, from 143 pairs to 174 pairs (Table 4). Although number of pairs increased, productivity was lower than last season. We also had record high breeding pairs on the following beaches: Wells, Drakes Island, Parsons, Fortunes Rocks, Scarborough Beach State Park, Richmond Island, Long Island, Chebeague Island, Head, and record high fledgling counts for nine Maine beaches: Wells, Goose Rocks, Fortunes Rocks, Scarborough Beach State Park, Higgins, Ram Island, Chebeague Island, Head Beach, and Indian Point. For eleven consecutive years, we have detected at least 60 pairs of nesting plovers in Maine, and for the past seven years, we have had 89 or more nesting pairs, whereas we did not exceed 66 pairs in Maine for the first 37 years of monitoring. These numbers demonstrate the effectiveness of our multi-faceted conservation efforts using outreach, enforcement, and predation management in addition to fencing and other more traditional management techniques.

For the past decade, we began to see plover nesting activity more broadly distributed among several sites after many years where most of Maine's plovers were concentrated at a handful of locations. The increasing trend in nesting distribution continued in 2025, with twelve beaches hosting at least five nesting pairs, nine beaches fledging at least ten chicks, and two new nesting sites (Table 4). The recovery of Maine's plover population and subsequent re-colonization of sites is encouraging as the population grows and disperses. This more widespread nesting distribution is important for future success as it takes pressure off a few sites and should make for a more stable and resilient population in future years.

GPS coordinates were collected for each nesting attempt (Appendix XII) and maps of brood locations and movements were sent to the MDIFW to produce GIS maps for the project (Appendix XIII).

Site Summaries for Piping Plovers

Ogunquit Beach, Ogunquit
Maine Audubon

At Ogunquit Beach, 18 breeding pairs made 36 nest attempts. Four pairs successfully fledged ten chicks. Prior to the season, The Town of Ogunquit conducted beach scraping to rebuild eroded dunes, pushing sand from the lower portion of the beach to the upper areas. This resulted in steep and unstable dunes that lacked established vegetation. Many pairs attempted to nest at the top of the dune and inside small cave-like spaces created by the overhang; these locations were highly unstable and would become buried once the dune edge eroded away. The unusual nesting condition led to the highest number of buried nests on one beach that we have observed since monitoring began. The steep dune conditions made it difficult to exclose nests, which, along with lack of cover from vegetation, resulted in ten nest attempts predated primarily by crows. On June 6, a deceased chick from Brood 1A was discovered very close to nest 8A. On June 13, a fourth much smaller chick was observed with Brood 8A, which had only laid three eggs. This chick did not belong to any nearby broods and possibly hatched from an unknown nest hidden at the top of the dune. Three days after the chick's discovery, it was found deceased in the wrack line.

USDA Wildlife Services removed specialist predators from Ogunquit beach throughout the breeding season.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Ogunquit	01A	4/25/25	4	2	6/13/25	H	5/30/25	N	--	0
Ogunquit	02A	4/30/25	4	0	5/26/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	03A	5/2/25	3	0	5/8/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	04A	5/2/25	1	0	5/5/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	05A	5/5/25	3	0	5/14/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	06A	5/5/25	4	0	5/28/25	A	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	07A	5/8/25	4	4	--	H	6/2/25	N	6/27/25	2
Ogunquit	08A	5/8/25	4	4	--	H	6/8/25	N	7/6/25	3
Ogunquit	09A	5/8/25	3	2	--	H	6/9/25	N	7/2/25	1
Ogunquit	10A	5/8/25	1	0	5/12/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	04B	5/8/25	3	0	5/14/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	11A	5/14/25	4	0	5/30/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	12A	5/14/25	4	0	5/26/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	03B	5/14/25	4	0	5/26/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	05B	5/16/25	4	3	--	H	6/25/25	N	7/21/25	3
Ogunquit	10B	5/16/25	3	0	5/26/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	13A	5/19/25	2	0	5/26/25	B	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	04C	5/19/25	3	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	13B	5/26/25	4	3	7/7/25	H	6/27/25	N	--	0
Ogunquit	14A	5/26/25	1	1	7/14/25	H	6/20/25	N	--	0
Ogunquit	12B	5/30/25	3	0	7/14/25	U	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	10C	5/30/25	1	0	6/2/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	15A	5/30/25	4	0	6/9/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	06B	6/2/25	4	0	7/3/25	P	--	N	--	0

Ogunquit	03C	6/4/25	4	3	7/9/25	H	7/6/25	N	--	0
Ogunquit	04D	6/4/25	3	0	6/9/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	10D	6/4/25	2	0	6/9/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	16A	6/4/25	4	4	--	H	7/6/25	N	--	0
Ogunquit	17A	6/6/25	4	0	7/2/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	01B	6/13/25	3	0	6/20/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	15B	6/17/25	4	0	7/2/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Ogunquit	10E	6/17/25	4	3	7/21/25	H	7/14/25	Y	--	0
Ogunquit	11B	6/17/25	4	0	7/9/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ogunquit	04E	6/17/25	4	4	--	H	7/14/25	N	--	0
Ogunquit	18A	6/17/25	4	4	--	H	7/21/25	N	--	0
Ogunquit	01C	6/27/25	2	2	--	H	7/28/25	N	8/20/25	1
									Total Fledged	**10**

Moody Beach, Wells

Maine Audubon

For the 2025 breeding season, there were two pairs and three nesting attempts. One pair nested a few houses north of Ogunquit's North Beach entrance and the other further north towards the middle of Moody Beach. Nest 1A was flooded during the Nor'easter high tide but re-nested a week later in the same area. All four chicks hatched and fledged from nest 1B. The second pair was observed scraping in the same area for around a month before a nest was found.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Moody	01A	5/21/25	1	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
Moody	01B	5/28/25	4	4	--	H	6/26/25	N	7/21/25	4
Moody	02A	5/28/25	4	0	6/9/25	W	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**4**

Wells Beach, Wells

Maine Audubon

Wells Beach had a record-breaking year, with 23 breeding pairs nesting along nearly the entire length of the beach. On May 23, a late-season Nor'easter washed away 13 of the 20 established nests on the beach. Despite this setback, 18 pairs were able to fledge 45 chicks, the highest number of chicks fledged from a Maine beach since the project began. In addition to the high tide event, nesting pairs were further impacted by disturbances associated with a heavily trafficked beach. On July 4, a deceased Piping Plover adult was found in the middle of the beach near Public Way 13; Maine Warden Service was contacted and came to access the scene. Four chicks, from broods 17A, 23A, 15B and 12B, were also found deceased during the season. The chick from brood 17A was discovered by beachgoers by the shoreline in front of the Least Tern colony nesting area. The two chicks from broods 12B and 23A were found very close to beach setups in areas with heavy foot traffic. On July 15, a deceased medium sized chick was reported to lifeguards nearby Public Way 9. The animal control officer responded, contacted Maine Warden Service, and collected the deceased chick. Cause of death is

unknown but the neck was broken and the chick was found damp on the tide line. On July 24, staff observed a child chase and catch a medium sized chick. Staff quickly intervened and the chick was released unharmed. Four pairs of plovers nested inside the Least Tern colony that extended from Public Way 13 to 16. Of those pairs, two of the four successfully fledged six chicks.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Wells	01A	4/21/25	4	2	6/20/25	H	5/19/25	Y	--	0
Wells	02A	4/21/25	4	4	--	H	5/25/25	Y	6/19/25	3
Wells	03A	4/28/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Wells	04A	4/28/25	4	4	--	H	6/5/25	Y	6/30/25	2
Wells	05A	4/28/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Wells	06A	4/28/25	4	0	5/8/25	A	--	N	--	0
Wells	07A	4/28/25	4	3	--	H	5/30/25	N	6/24/25	1
Wells	08A	4/30/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	09A	4/30/25	2	0	6/9/25	U	--	Y	--	0
Wells	10A	4/30/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Wells	11A	4/30/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	12A	4/30/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	13A	5/2/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	14A	5/2/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	15A	5/5/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Wells	16A	5/8/25	4	3	--	H	6/11/25	N	7/6/25	2
Wells	17A	5/8/25	4	4	6/24/25	H	6/8/25	Y	--	0
Wells	18A	5/8/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	19A	5/8/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Wells	20A	5/12/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	21A	5/12/25	1	0	5/16/25	A	--	N	--	0
Wells	21B	5/14/25	4	3	--	H	6/16/25	N	7/11/25	1
Wells	06B	5/14/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Wells	22A	5/28/25	4	4	--	H	6/25/25	N	7/21/25	4
Wells	19B	5/30/25	3	2	--	H	6/29/25	Y	7/24/25	2
Wells	06C	5/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	N	7/24/25	3
Wells	11B	5/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	N	7/24/25	4
Wells	14B	5/30/25	2	0	6/9/25	A	--	N	--	0
Wells	13B	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	6/30/25	N	7/24/25	3
Wells	03B	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	6/30/25	Y	7/24/25	4
Wells	20B	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	Y	7/24/25	3

Wells	18B	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	N	7/24/25	3
Wells	15B	6/2/25	5	4	--	H	7/3/25	Y	7/28/25	2
Wells	10B	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	Y	7/24/25	4
Wells	05B	6/2/25	4	1	--	H	6/30/25	N	7/24/25	1
Wells	12B	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	N	7/24/25	2
Wells	23A	6/4/25	4	3	--	H	6/30/25	Y	7/24/25	1
Wells	08B	6/17/25	4	2	7/24/25	H	7/17/25	N	--	0
Wells	01B	6/20/25	3	0	7/24/25	D	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**45**

Drakes Island, Wells

Maine Audubon

Drakes Island had three pairs that laid two nest attempts each. Pairs 1 and 2 nested towards the north side of the beach and were discovered in early May. Nest 1A was flooded during the Nor'easter high tide and a skunk predated nest 2A. Nest 1B was near the original nest location. A monitor found a large pile of plover feathers on the hard wet sand with dog and gull tracks nearby. After this, a second adult was never observed with Pair 1 and the nest was abandoned. Nest 3A was abandoned due to the predation of an adult, a large amount of feathers was discovered next to the nest and only one adult could be located. Pair 2 successfully re-nested, resulting in four chicks hatching and one surviving to fledge. One chick was found deceased by a monitor.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Drakes Island	01A	5/5/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Drakes Island	02A	5/8/25	4	0	5/21/25	P	--	N	--	0
Drakes Island	03A	5/14/25	4	0	5/23/25	P/A	--	N	--	0
Drakes Island	02B	5/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	N	7/24/25	1
Drakes Island	01B	6/2/25	4	0	6/30/25	A	--	N	--	0
Drakes Island	03B	6/6/25	4	0	6/30/25	P	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**1**

Laudholm Beach, Wells

RCNWR

Laudholm Beach hosted three pairs of Piping Plovers which made three nest attempts and did not fledge any chicks. Nest 01A was abandoned due to unknown reasons and the pair did not attempt to renest. Nests 02A and 03A both made it to hatch but none of the chicks survived to fledge. The exact causes of chick loss are unknown, though high temperatures, rain events, high tide events, and predator presence were detected on the beach during the timeframes when chicks went missing.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Laudholm	01A	5/13/25	4	0	5/27/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Laudholm	02A	5/27/25	4	4	--	H	6/22/25	Y	--	0
Laudholm	03A	6/10/25	4	4	--	H	7/9/25	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**0**

Crescent Surf Beach, Kennebunk

RCNWR

Five pairs nested on Crescent Surf beach and made nine nest attempts. Nests 01A, 02A, 03A, and 04A all made it to hatch, but lost their chicks shortly after hatch. Approximately one to two weeks after chicks were lost, new nests (01B, 02B, 04B) were found in close proximity to where the first attempts were located. The number of adult plovers on the beach did not significantly change throughout this time period, leading biologists to believe that these were renest attempts after losing chicks. Pair 03 did not attempt to renest. Nest 05A was lost to tidal wash over, but the pair renested and the second attempt (05B) made it to hatch. None of the chicks from any of the hatched nests survived to fledge. The exact cause of chick loss is unknown though crow, coyote, fox, and dog tracks were present on the beach when chicks went missing. In addition, rain, heat, and high tide events were recorded during these periods, so any of these or another undetected issue could have caused chick loss.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Crescent Surf	01A	5/01/25	4	3	--	H	6/03/25	Y	--	0
Crescent Surf	02A	5/08/25	4	3	--	H	6/05/25	Y	--	0
Crescent Surf	03A	5/08/25	4	4	--	H	6/05/25	N	--	0
Crescent Surf	04A	5/14/25	4	4	--	H	6/06/25	Y	--	0
Crescent Surf	05A	5/16/25	3	0	5/27/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Crescent Surf	05B	5/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	Y	--	0
Crescent Surf	04B	6/17/25	4	4	--	H	7/15/25	Y	--	0
Crescent Surf	01B	6/20/25	3	3	--	H	7/17/25	Y	--	0
Crescent Surf	02B	6/25/25	4	1	--	H	7/21/25	Y	--	0
									Total Fledged	**0**

Parsons Beach, Kennebunk

RCNWR

Parsons Beach had eight nesting pairs, which is a record for this site. The eight pairs made 12 nest attempts and fledged six chicks. Out of the 12 nest attempts, only three made it to hatch. Nest 02A was lost to tidal wash over, and

nests 04A, 06A, 03B, and 04B all had fox tracks leading up to empty nest cups suggesting fox predation. Nest 02B had two of the three eggs missing with fox tracks at the nest and an adult Piping Plover feather pile nearby. Nest 03A was found with no eggs in the nest cup, but two of the eggs were found randomly on the sand nearby. No visible predator tracks were at the nest or loose eggs but crow, opossum, fox, and small mammal (rodent) tracks were recorded on the beach. Nest 07A was found with all eggs missing and no visible tracks near the nest although it had rained the previous night so any tracks could have been washed away. Nest 08A was found with no eggs in the nest cup and no evidence left behind. The tide had come up high near the nest and there were dog tracks and possible faint crow tracks nearby, so the cause is unknown. The three nests that did hatch fledged six out of 12 chicks. The cause of chick loss is unknown, though fox, coyote, gull and crow tracks, off-leash dogs, and rain, heat, and high tide events were recorded around the time chicks went missing.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Parsons	01A	5/02/25	4	4	--	H	6/05/25	N	6/30/25	1
Parsons	02A	5/07/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Parsons	03A	5/13/25	4	0	5/29/25	U	--	N	--	0
Parsons	04A	5/21/25	4	0	6/04/25	P	--	N	--	0
Parsons	05A	5/23/25	4	4	--	H	6/22/25	Y	7/17/25	2
Parsons	06A	6/02/25	4	0	6/16/25	P	--	N	--	0
Parsons	03B	6/02/25	4	0	6/26/25	P	--	N	--	0
Parsons	07A	6/02/25	3	0	6/06/25	U	--	N	--	0
Parsons	08A	6/02/25	4	0	6/11/25	U	--	N	--	0
Parsons	02B	6/02/25	3	0	6/20/25	P	--	N	--	0
Parsons	04B	6/11/25	3	0	6/26/25	P	--	N	--	0
Parsons	07B	6/23/25	4	4	--	H	7/22/25	N	8/16/25	3
									Total Fledged	**6**

Marshall Point, Kennebunkport
RCNWR

One pair of Piping Plovers made two nest attempts and fledged two chicks on Marshall Point beach. Crows predated Nest 01A before it reached a full clutch and the pair renested immediately. Nest 01B made it to hatch and two of the chicks went missing the day after. Crow and domestic cat tracks were found at the nest exclosure, human tracks were inside the symbolic fencing, and temperatures were high, so the exact cause of chick loss is unknown.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Marshall Point	01A	5/27/25	2	0	5/28/25	P	--	N	--	0
Marshall Point	01B	5/28/25	4	4	--	H	07/01/25	Y	7/26/25	2
									Total Fledged	**2**

Goose Rocks Beach, Kennebunkport

Maine Audubon

Goose Rocks had 15 breeding pairs and 23 nest attempts. There were a handful of vandalism incidents on the west end of the beach, where symbolic fencing was removed or broken. Nest 4A was the only nest that was exclosed since the adults abandoned it shortly after. The male of Pair 4A was observed to be missing toes causing a lack of agility that may contribute to the reason for abandonment. There were also cat tracks seen throughout the beach, further eliminating the possibility of exclosing. The beach in total fledged 33 chicks, which is the most chicks ever fledged from Goose Rocks.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Goose Rocks	01A	5/1/25	4	3	--	H	5/30/25	N	6/23/25	2
Goose Rocks	02A	5/1/25	4	0	5/20/25	P	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	03A	5/1/25	4	3	--	H	6/3/25	N	6/28/25	3
Goose Rocks	04A	5/8/25	2	0	5/12/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Goose Rocks	05A	5/8/25	4	0	--	H	6/9/25	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	06A	5/8/25	4	4	--	H	6/8/25	N	7/3/25	4
Goose Rocks	07A	5/8/25	4	3	--	H	6/9/25	N	7/4/25	3
Goose Rocks	08A	5/12/25	2	0	5/15/25	P	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	04B	5/15/25	2	0	5/20/25	P	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	09A	5/15/25	4	4	--	H	6/5/25	N	6/30/25	4
Goose Rocks	10A	5/15/25	4	4	--	H	6/15/25	N	7/10/25	4
Goose Rocks	02B	5/20/25	2	0	5/27/25	W	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	11A	5/22/25	3	0	5/27/25	P	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	12A	5/22/25	4	4	--	H	6/21/25	N	7/16/25	3
Goose Rocks	04C	5/27/25	4	0	6/6/25	P	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	13A	5/27/25	4	0	6/12/25	P	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	02C	5/27/25	2	0	6/6/25	A	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	08B	5/30/25	1	0	6/3/25	W	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	14A	5/30/25	3	3	--	H	6/26/25	N	7/24/25	2

Goose Rocks	15A	6/3/25	2	0	6/9/25	P	--	N	--	0
Goose Rocks	02D	6/9/25	4	3	--	H	7/8/25	N	8/3/25	3
Goose Rocks	11B	6/9/25	3	3	--	H	7/6/25	N	7/31/25	2
Goose Rocks	13B	6/23/25	3	3	--	H	7/20/25	N	8/13/25	3
									Total Fledged	**33**

Timber Point, Biddeford

RCNWR

Piping Plovers did not attempt to nest and were not observed at Timber Point in 2025.

Fortunes Rocks Beach, Biddeford

Maine Audubon

Fortunes Rocks Beach had nine breeding pairs with ten nest attempts. Nest 7A was predated along with an adult from the nest. There were fox tracks next to the nest cup along with adult feathers with flesh still on them nearby. Every nest on Middle Beach fledged only one or two chicks from clutch sizes of four eggs. However, Bathhouse Beach fledged almost full clutch sizes from each nest that hatched. Seven chicks fledged from Middle Beach, another eight chicks fledged from Bathhouse Beach, resulting in a collective 15 fledged chicks.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Fortunes Rocks	01A	4/28/25	4	4	--	H	5/27/25	N	6/21/25	1
Fortunes Rocks	02A	4/28/25	4	4	--	H	5/27/25	Y	6/21/25	2
Fortunes Rocks	03A	5/1/25	4	4	--	H	5/30/25	N	6/24/25	2
Fortunes Rocks	04A	5/1/25	4	4	--	H	6/3/25	N	6/28/25	1
Fortunes Rocks	05A	5/1/25	4	4	--	H	6/1/25	Y	6/26/25	1
Fortunes Rocks	06A	5/8/25	4	4	--	H	6/11/25	N	7/6/25	3
Fortunes Rocks	07A	5/12/25	4	0	5/22/25	P	--	N	--	0
Fortunes Rocks	08A	5/20/25	2	0	5/27/25	W	--	N	--	0
Fortunes Rocks	08B	5/27/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	N	7/24/25	3
Fortunes Rocks	09A	6/3/25	2	2	--	H	7/2/25	N	7/27/25	2
									Total Fledged	**15**

Hills Beach, Biddeford

Maine Audubon

This year on Hills Beach, three pairs nested with two on either side of the Surf Ave beach access and one on the northwest side of the public beach. Nest 3A hatched three out of four eggs but only fledged one chick. Only two chicks remained as the fledge date approached. The second chick was found deceased with a neck wound one day before fledging with many cat tracks nearby.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Hills	01A	5/1/25	4	4	-	H	6/4/25	N	6/29/25	2
Hills	02A	5/1/25	4	0	5/30/25	A	-	N	- -	0
Hills	03A	5/5/25	4	3	-	H	6/6/25	N	7/1/25	1
Hills	02B	6/3/25	3	4	-	H	6/30/25	N	7/24/25	1
									Total Fledged	4

Ferry Beach, Saco

Maine Audubon

Over the course of the 2025 breeding season, four breeding plover pairs carried out six nest attempts on Ferry Beach. Two pairs nested in Kinney Shores, one pair nested south of the Bayview parking lot, and one pair nested south of the Ferry State Park entrance. All but one nest attempt was lost to predation or nest flooding. Nest 02A, close to the Ferry Beach Conference Center, hatched three chicks, two of which made it to fledging age.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Ferry	01A	4/29/25	1	0	5/06/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ferry	02A	5/06/25	4	3	--	H	6/04/25	Y	6/29/25	2
Ferry	01B	5/08/25	4	0	5/26/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Ferry	03A	5/21/25	2	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
Ferry	03B	6/02/25	3	0	6/09/25	P	--	N	--	0
Ferry	04A	6/09/25	4	0	6/25/25	P	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**2**

Goosefare Brook, Saco

RCNWR

One pair of Piping Plovers made two nest attempts and neither attempt made it to hatch. Nest 01A was suspected fox predation as fox tracks were seen nearby where the nest had been. Nest 01B was lost to tidal wash over. Severe erosion and scarping from the river changing flow path removed almost all of the nesting habitat at Goosefare Brook this season.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Goosefare Brook	01A	6/03/25	2	0	6/09/25	P	--	N	--	0

Goosefare Brook	01B	6/10/25	2	0	6/24/25	W	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**0**

Ocean Park Beach, Old Orchard

Maine Audubon

Ocean Park hosted one plover pair that had one nest attempt. The pair was seen scraping in various locations for many weeks before laying three eggs just east of Tioga Ave. An unknown predator consumed the nest, although fox tracks had been seen throughout the area in prior visits.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Ocean Park	01A	5/26/25	3	0	5/31/25	P	--	N	--	**0**

Old Orchard Beach, Old Orchard

Maine Audubon

Old Orchard Beach had seven plover pairs that laid one nest attempt each; one nest was laid on the west side of the pier at Seacliff Avenue and the other six were on the east side of the beach, ranging from Morrison Street to just east of Parcher Avenue. Due to reports of outdoor cats, the three nests in the area from Morrison Street to Graham Street were not exclosed. Crows predated these nests before they hatched. Nest 01A was flooded during the significant high tide event in late May. Nest 07A at Seacliff Avenue was abandoned with only one egg after it was exclosed. Nests 02A and 04A hatched four chicks that survived for a few days before the chicks were predated by crow or gull.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Old Orchard	01A	5/16/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Old Orchard	02A	5/21/25	4	4	--	H	6/20/25	Y	--	0
Old Orchard	03A	5/21/25	4	0	6/13/25	P	--	N	--	0
Old Orchard	04A	5/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	Y	--	0
Old Orchard	05A	6/03/25	4	0	6/13/25	P	--	N	--	0
Old Orchard	06A	6/06/25	2	0	6/13/25	P	--	N	--	0
Old Orchard	07A	6/13/25	1	0	6/18/25	A	--	Y	--	0
									Total Fledged	**0**

Pine Point, Scarborough

Maine Audubon

Pine Point Beach hosted four pairs of Piping Plovers in 2025. Based on historical success of exclosing nests in the area and a lack of observed cat tracks, five out of the six nesting attempts were exclosed. Of the five

attempts that were exclosed, one was flooded by the May high tide event, two were abandoned, and two went on to hatch. In subsequent visits, cat tracks were seen along the beach near abandoned nests towards the Pine Point jetty, which could be the cause of the exclosure abandonments. Nest 02B near the Holiday House Inn brooded four chicks for one day before either crow or gull predated the chicks. Nest 04A on the west side of Pine Point hatched three chicks, with one chick making it to fledgling age.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Pine Point	01A	4/29/25	2	0	5/06/26	P	--	N	--	0
Pine Point	02A	5/14/25	3	0	5/28/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Pine Point	01B	5/14/25	4	0	5/28/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Pine Point	03A	5/26/25	4	0	6/13/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Pine Point	02B	6/01/25	4	4	--	H	7/02/25	Y	--	0
Pine Point	04A	6/13/25	3	3	--	H	7/10/25	Y	8/4/25	1
									Total Fledged	**1**

Western Beach, Scarborough

Maine Audubon

Western Beach had 15 total breeding pairs this year with 18 nest attempts. There was also an active Least Tern colony along the same stretch of beach. We responded to one report of a gull picking up and dropping a newly hatched chick from brood 12A. We collected one chick from brood 6A and one from 9A around the same time in June, shortly after both nests hatched. The cause of most of the chick deaths were unconfirmed, but out of 41 chicks hatched, only 19 fledged.

USDA Wildlife Services removed specialist predators from Ogunquit beach throughout the breeding season.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Western	01A	4/29/25	4	4	--	H	6/1/25	Y	6/25/25	1
Western	02A	4/29/25	1	0	5/2/25	B	--	N	--	0
Western	03A	4/30/25	4	0	5/20/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Western	04A	4/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/3/25	Y	6/28/25	1
Western	02B	4/30/25	3	2	--	H	6/3/25	N	6/28/25	2
Western	06A	4/30/25	4	3	--	H	6/2/25	Y	6/27/25	1
Western	07A	4/30/25	4	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
Western	08A	4/30/25	4	2	--	H	6/3/25	N	6/28/25	2
Western	09A	5/5/25	4	4	--	H	6/7/25	Y	--	0
Western	10A	5/5/25	4	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0

Western	11A	5/20/25	4	4	--	H	6/19/25	N	7/14/25	2
Western	12A	5/26/25	4	3	--	H	6/26/25	Y	7/21/25	3
Western	03B	5/26/25	4	4	--	H	6/24/25	N	7/1/25	3
Western	13A	5/28/25	1	0	6/5/25	U	--	N	--	0
Western	14A	6/3/25	4	4	--	H	6/27/25	N	7/22/25	1
Western	07B	6/3/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	N	7/24/25	1
Western	10B	6/3/25	4	3	--	H	6/30/25	N	7/25/25	2
Western	15A	6/3/25	1	0	6/10/25	A	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**19**

Scarborough Beach State Park, Scarborough

Maine Audubon

Scarborough Beach State Park had a record of 12 pairs on the beach this year, nesting to the left and to the right of the main entrance. Each section of the beach posed different challenges throughout the season. The nests on the furthest ends of the beach were predated more often than not possibly due to less human activity. The nests closest to the main entrance that were unsuccessful washed from Nor'easter high tides. Based on tracks and little evidence of predation when nests or chicks had gone missing, crows and gulls were the suspected culprit for most of our predation events this season. Nests 6B and 11A were hidden deep in rose bushes and dune grass, and were not predated until they hatched. Despite the frequency of nest and brood losses, Scarborough Beach still fledged 12 chicks.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
SBSP	01A	4/29/25	4	0	5/26/25	W	--	Y	--	0
SBSP	02A	4/29/25	1	0	5/6/25	A	--	N	--	0
SBSP	03A	4/29/25	4	0	5/20/25	P	--	N	--	0
SBSP	02B	5/2/25	4	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
SBSP	05A	5/2/25	4	0	--	H	6/3/25	Y	6/30/25	4
SBSP	06A	5/6/25	4	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
SBSP	07A	5/15/25	4	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
SBSP	04A	5/20/25	4	0	6/3/25	P	--	N	--	0
SBSP	08A	5/26/25	1	0	6/3/25	P	--	N	--	0
SBSP	07B	5/26/25	3	3	--	H	6/25/25	N	7/20/25	3
SBSP	09A	5/26/25	4	0	6/19/25	P	--	N	--	0
SBSP	03B	5/26/25	4	0	6/10/25	P	--	N	--	0
SBSP	10A	6/3/25	4	0	--	P	--	N	--	0
SBSP	06B	6/3/25	4	4	--	H	6/30/25	N	--	0
SBSP	11A	6/3/25	4	4	--	H	7/2/25	N	--	0
SBSP	12A	6/5/25	4	4	--	H	7/6/25	Y	7/31/25	2

SBSP	01B	6/5/25	4	4	--	H	7/9/25	N	8/3/25	2
SBSP	02C	6/10/25	3	3	--	H	7/6/25	N	7/31/25	1
									Total Fledged	**12**

Higgins Beach, Scarborough

Maine Audubon

Higgins Beach's season started out with a Coopers Hawk harassment event, where two nests were abandoned after the hawk perched on exclosures. We did not exclose any renests of these two pairs after the abandonment, and both pairs made three nesting attempts each. Several nests were predated throughout the season by predators such as fox, skunk, and crow as determined by sightings or nearby tracks. Later in the season, Higgins had some successful re-nests that fledged their full clutch. Higgins Beach fledged 14 chicks, a new record for the beach.

USDA Wildlife Services removed specialist predators from Ogunquit beach throughout the breeding season.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Higgins	01A	4/22/25	2	0	5/2/25	P	--	N	--	0
Higgins	02A	4/22/25	4	3	--	H	5/25/25	Y	6/19/25	3
Higgins	03A	4/29/25	1	0	5/2/25	P	--	N	--	0
Higgins	04A	4/29/25	4	0	5/20/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Higgins	03B	5/2/25	4	3	--	H	6/6/25	N	6/30/25	2
Higgins	05A	5/9/25	2	0	5/14/25	A	--	Y	--	0
Higgins	01B	5/13/25	3	0	5/20/25	P	--	N	--	0
Higgins	06A	5/14/25	4	4	--	H	6/14/25	N	7/9/25	4
Higgins	01C	5/26/25	4	4	--	H	6/14/25	N	7/9/25	4
Higgins	07A	5/26/25	2	0	6/3/25	P	--	N	--	0
Higgins	04B	5/26/25	2	0	6/3/25	P	--	N	--	0
Higgins	05B	5/26/25	4	0	6/5/25	P	--	N	--	0
Higgins	07B	6/10/25	4	2	7/21/25	H	7/9/25	Y	--	0
Higgins	04C	6/13/25	4	4	--	H	7/10/25	N	8/4/25	1
Higgins	05C	6/13/25	4	0	7/6/25	P	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**14**

Breakwater Beach- Ram Island, Cape Elizabeth

Maine Audubon

Breakwater had a slow start to the season, with only one pair consistently scraping by mid to late May. By June, two additional pairs arrived and began scraping; all three pairs had settled by the end of the month. Each nest fledged chicks, for a total of eight, making 2025 a historic high year for fledglings off Breakwater.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Breakwater	01A	5/13/25	4	4	--	H	6/4/25	Y	6/29/25	3
Breakwater	02A	5/26/25	4	3	--	H	6/30/25	Y	7/25/25	2
Breakwater	04A	6/4/25	4	4	--	H	7/6/25	Y	7/31/25	3
									Total Fledged	**8**

Richmond Island, Cape Elizabeth

Maine Audubon

In 2025, the first pair nested on Richmond Island since monitoring began. Richmond Island had a single nesting pair, and the one known nest attempt was likely predated; both crow and fox tracks were near the nest site. After predation, the pair did not attempt to re-nest.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Richmond	03A	5/30/25	4	0	6/26/25	P	--	N	--	**0**

Nano's Beach- Ram Island, Cape Elizabeth

Maine Audubon

One pair nested mid-beach, about 15 feet above the high tide line. Their first nest was lost during a May Nor'easter due to extreme tides. The pair re-nested a few weeks later, this time closer to the dunes. The second attempt was successful, producing four chicks, with two fledging, the first successful fledglings at Nano's since 2022.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Nano	01A	5/21/25	3	0	5/26/25	W	--	N	--	0
Nano	01B	6/4/25	4	4	--	H	6/30/25	Y	7/25/25	2
									Total Fledged	**2**

Crescent Beach State Park, Cape Elizabeth

Maine Audubon

Crescent Beach had four nesting pairs during the 2025 season. Crescent continues to experience high predator pressure. Nest 03A was predated during the evening/morning of it hatching. Volunteers from the beach reported that a bobcat had been routinely seen in the area for several weeks and had dug under the exclosure. There was not enough evidence to confirm this. Crescent produced five fledglings this season.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	Fledged
CBSP	02A	5/18/25	1	0	5/20/25	A	--	N	--	0
CBSP	01A	5/20/25	4	4	--	H	6/18/25	Y	7/13/25	3
CBSP	02B	5/20/25	1	0	5/26/25	A	--	Y	--	0
CBSP	03A	6/4/25	4	4	7/3/25	H	7/3/25	Y	--	0

CBSP	02C	6/4/25	4	4	--	H	7/3/25	N	7/28/25	2
									Total Fledged	**5**

South Beach, Long Island

Maine Audubon

South Beach had two nesting pairs of Piping Plovers for the first time since monitoring began. Nest 1A, which was exclosed on the day of discovery, hatched all chicks, although only three were observed the day after it hatched. The brood was lost by the time our team made it to the island for the next visit, when we discovered that Nest 2A was also lost to unknown causes.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Long Island	01A	5/29/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	Y	--	0
Long Island	02A	6/12/25	4	0	7/11/25	U	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**0**

The Hook, Chebeague Island

Maine Audubon & Cumberland and Chebeague Land Trust

The Hook at Chebeague had three nesting pairs of Piping Plovers for the first time since monitoring began. The third pair only ever laid two eggs and the nest was abandoned shortly after being discovered. The other two pairs each fledged two chicks for four fledglings.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
The Hook	01A	5/5/25	4	4	--	H	6/6/25	Y	7/1/25	2
The Hook	02A	5/21/25	4	4	--	H	6/19/25	Y	7/13/25	2
The Hook	04A	6/3/25	2	0	6/12/25	A	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**4**

Sandy Point, Chebeague Island

Maine Audubon & Cumberland County Land Trust

A pair of Piping Plovers nested on Sandy Point for the first time ever this season. The nest was exclosed and two chicks fledged.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Sandy Point	03A	5/30/25	4	3	--	H	6/25/25	Y	7/20/25	**2**

Head Beach, Phippsburg

Maine Audubon

It was the first year that Piping Plovers have nested on Head Beach since the early 2000's. The beach hosted two breeding pairs on the northern and southern ends, which went on to successfully fledge two and four chicks, respectively.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Head	01A	6/12/25	4	4	--	H	6/26/25	N	7/15/25	2
Head	02A	6/12/25	4	4	--	H	7/13/25	N	8/04/25	4
									Total Fledged	**6**

Seawall Beach, Phippsburg

Maine Audubon

Seawall Beach was host to 13 pairs for the 2025 season with 22 nest attempts. Nine of the attempts were laid on the Morse end with the remaining 13 attempts laid on the Sprague side. Of the 22, 13 nests hatched, two were flooded by the May high tide event, one was buried, and six were predated by either crow or an undetermined predator. Fox and crow tracks were regularly observed along the beach throughout the season. Seawall fledged 32 chicks this year.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Seawall	01A	5/07/25	1	0	5/09/25	B	--	N	--	0
Seawall	02A	5/09/25	4	4	--	H	6/12/25	N	7/07/25	2
Seawall	03A	5/13/25	4	0	5/30/25	P	--	N	--	0
Seawall	04A	5/13/25	4	4	--	H	6/17/25	Y	7/11/25	3
Seawall	01B	5/13/25	4	0	5/27/25	P	--	N	--	0
Seawall	05A	5/19/25	4	0	5/30/25	P	--	N	--	0
Seawall	06A	5/19/25	3	0	5/27/25	W	--	Y	--	0
Seawall	07A	5/19/25	3	0	6/10/25	P	--	N	--	0
Seawall	08A	5/19/25	4	0	5/27/25	W	--	N	--	0
Seawall	09A	5/19/25	4	4	--	H	6/19/25	N	7/14/25	4
Seawall	10A	5/27/25	4	4	--	H	6/26/25	N	7/21/25	4
Seawall	06B	5/27/25	1	0	5/30/25	P	--	N	--	0
Seawall	08B	5/30/25	4	4	--	H	7/01/25	Y	7/26/25	4
Seawall	03B	5/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/29/25	Y	7/24/25	3
Seawall	06C	5/30/25	4	0	6/10/25	P	--	N	--	0
Seawall	01C	6/02/25	4	4	--	H	7/02/25	N	7/27/25	4
Seawall	11A	6/02/25	4	4	--	H	6/19/25	N	--	0
Seawall	05B	6/10/25	4	4	--	H	7/06/25	Y	7/31/25	2
Seawall	12A	6/16/25	4	3	--	H	7/17/25	Y	--	0

Seawall	06D	6/19/25	4	4	--	H	7/18/25	Y	8/12/25	3
Seawall	07B	6/25/25	4	4	--	H	7/14/25	Y	8/08/25	1
Seawall	11B	6/27/25	3	3	--	H	7/27/25	Y	8/21/25	2
									Total Fledged	**32**

Popham Beach State Park, Phippsburg

Maine Audubon

For the 2025 season, Popham Beach State Park had five pairs of nesting Piping Plovers with seven nesting attempts. All of the nests were in the western-most habitat, referred to as "Back Beach". Three of these seven were predated; fox was determined as the cause of one loss and the suspect of the other two losses since tracks were frequently seen throughout the area. Many nests were not exclosed since the habitat in which they were laid consisted of very thick dune vegetation. Nest 02B was abandoned during incubation; in following visits only one lone male was observed in the area scraping coupled with the discovery of plover feathers near the nest site, the female of the pair was likely predated. Nest 04A hatched, though the brood of three chicks was lost before any observations of them. Nests 03A and 05A successfully fledged four and three chicks, respectively.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
PBSP	01A	5/07/25	4	0	5/27/25	P	--	N	--	0
PBSP	02A	5/07/25	4	0	5/27/25	P	--	N	--	0
PBSP	03A	5/13/25	4	4	--	H	6/12/25	Y	7/07/25	4
PBSP	04A	5/13/25	3	3	--	H	6/10/25	Y	--	0
PBSP	05A	5/13/25	4	4	--	H	6/16/25	N	7/11/25	3
PBSP	02B	6/02/25	3	0	6/27/25	A	--	N	--	0
PBSP	01B	6/16/25	4	0	6/19/25	P	--	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**7**

Hunnewell Beach, Phippsburg

Maine Audubon

One pair of breeding Piping Plovers was observed regularly on Hunnewell Beach throughout the 2025 season. This pair had two known nesting attempts, with a large stretch of time in between these attempts as the pair moved from their original site to their new site about 1000 feet away. Skunk predated the first nest attempt. The second attempt likely hatched, though all of the chicks were predated prior to any observation of them.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Hunnewell	01A	5/01/25	2	0	5/07/25	P	--	N	--	0
Hunnewell	01B	6/05/25	4	4	7/01/25	H	7/01/25	N	--	0
									Total Fledged	**0**

Indian Point, Georgetown

Maine Audubon
Indian Point hosted a single nesting pair. Their initial nest attempt in mid-May was lost during the May Nor'easter. However, the pair re-nested successfully, producing four fledglings.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Indian Point	01A	5/7/25	4	0	5/23/25	W	--	N	--	0
Indian Point	01B	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	6/30/25	N	7/25/25	4
									Total Fledged	**4**

Half Mile Beach- Reid State Park, Georgetown
Maine Audubon
Half Mile had three nesting pairs, each successfully fledging chicks. Despite significant dune changes from storms two years ago, birds located viable nest sites both at the front and back of the beach. Banded male A50 returned for his fourth consecutive year, nesting near the Todd's Point entrance. His nest, 02A, successfully fledged four chicks. In total, Half Mile produced nine fledglings.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Half Mile	01A	5/7/25	3	3	--	H	6/1/25	Y	6/27/25	3
Half Mile	02A	5/7/25	4	4	--	H	6/12/25	Y	7/2/25	4
Half Mile	03A	6/2/25	4	4	--	H	7/1/25	N	7/26/25	2
									Total Fledged	**9**

Mile Beach- Reid State Park, Georgetown
Maine Audubon
Mile Beach hosted two nesting pairs this season, each making a single nest attempt. The major high tide event in late May came within centimeters of washing out Nest 02A, but the nest survived. Brood 01A fledged one chick and Brood 02A fledged all three of its chicks.

Beach	Nest	Discovery	Eggs	# Hatched	Nest Loss Date	Nest Fate	Actual Hatch	Exclosed	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
Mile	01A	4/30/25	4	4	--	H	6/2/25	Y	6/27/25	2
Mile	02A	5/27/25	3	3	--	H	6/25/25	Y	7/20/25	3
									Total Fledged	**5**

Outreach Details and Results

Maine Audubon
Outreach to beachgoers and stakeholders is essential to the success of our work protecting beach- nesting birds but is challenging with increased numbers of nesting birds requiring more monitoring and management from

biologists. The Coastal Birds Team devotes time when on the beach to educating and connecting with people while doing our management work. In addition, we had a dedicated outreach specialist that concentrated on developing educational materials and interacting with the public. We continued posting signage to engage beach goers, similar to what we began in 2020. We put out educational signs around two of the Least Tern colonies that alerted the public to their behavior of dive-bombing and defecating if beachgoers approach too closely.

We continued our Shorebird Ambassador program for its third year, by providing volunteers with information and outreach materials to distribute to beachgoers about migrating shorebirds. We offered both virtual and on-beach training sessions for volunteers. We also offered on-beach 'office hours' at least once a week, during which we could engage with beachgoers and Shorebird Ambassadors could join the team on the beach to work on their shorebird identification skills. Additionally, we deployed shorebird storyboard signs during migration to educate the public on how to minimize disturbance.

Maine Audubon biologists also worked closely with communications staff to create blogposts, videos, and social media content, and spoke with newspaper and television reporters' numerous times throughout the nesting season about the project. Instagram was an outreach tool used extensively during the 2025 season, with posts and stories shared to the application weekly. Our highest performing Instagram post was viewed by 7,066 people, which we feel is a more honest estimation of the number of people reached through our social media efforts.

In-person outreach on the beaches in 2025 was successful. The weather cooperated and having a dedicated outreach coordinator helped to increase these efforts. Attending local events and hosting presentations also helped increase our outreach numbers for 2025. Our biggest event was a 'plover party' at Crescent Beach State Park on July 22. Participation was high with 200 attendees that gave very positive feedback on the event, which included face painting, beach walks, and general education.

Our outreach efforts included:

- **1,745** Instagram followers- connected with and interacted with via Instagram platform with stories and information
- **354** people educated through virtual and on-beach Trainings
- **4,075** opportunistic interactions on the beach
- **320** people engaged through educational tabling at beach entrances
- **2,155** interactions through beach community events, including our plover party
- **227** people educated at libraries, presentations, and beach walks

In summary, Maine Audubon connected with a minimum of 8,876 people in 2025, but the reality is probably many more.

Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge

One of the primary duties of the RCNWR plover technician is to work together with volunteers and interns to have a public presence on our beaches. Whenever possible, the plover technician is in the field, speaking with the public, ensuring closures are in effect, letting people view the birds through spotting scopes, distributing information and making positive public contacts. When available, volunteers and interns supplement this effort. Staff presence on the beaches helps ensure that management problems are noted in a timely manner and that biological data is collected. Public education is one of our primary plover conservation tools.

A log of public outreach activities is maintained, and all interns and staff are encouraged to write down plover and tern related outreach contacts. In 2025, a minimum of 168 staff interactions with public individuals were recorded. This does not include any interactions volunteers had throughout the season. The recorded interactions were distributed as follows: Laudholm 34, Crescent Surf 12, Parsons 109, Marshall Point 1, and

Goosefare Brook 12. The plover technician led an educational program open to the public through the Wells Reserve on Laudholm beach. The technician also led a training for the Rangers at the Wells Reserve so they could help perform outreach on Laudholm. RCNWR maintains an active social media site on Facebook with multiple educational posts regarding plovers and terns throughout the year. The refuge's Facebook page has around 15,000 followers. There are also educational displays about Piping Plovers and Least Terns in the Refuge's visitor center.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2026

Overall, we are pleased to note that intensive fieldwork, predation management, law enforcement, and active beach outreach programs continue to aid in the recovery of Maine's Piping Plover and Least Tern populations. Eleven consecutive years of over 60 pairs of nesting Piping Plovers and five consecutive years of over 100 nesting pairs indicates the current multi-pronged management program is benefiting the species. This success story is only possible because of the dedication of each of the partners, landowners, municipalities and volunteers involved. Another benefit of this work is that management that is good for the birds helps stabilize the beach and dune grass, which is also good for people and any infrastructure along the beach.

This year's Piping Plover productivity rate of 1.44 is slightly below the current recovery goal of 1.5 chicks per pair, yet we had the second highest number of fledglings, only one shy of 2022's record high. We continue to see a correlation between higher plover productivity and beaches with strong municipal support and volunteer monitoring. The increase in new nesting sites in recent years demonstrates the long-term effectiveness of our recovery efforts; we had two new nesting sites this year, one new site in 2024, and two new sites in 2023 that have not hosted nesting plovers since monitoring began. The 174 nesting pair and 251 fledglings in 2025 demonstrate that Maine beaches are capable of sustaining more nesting Piping Plovers than most of our previous 44 years of experience had suggested. Furthermore, given the poor nesting success in many other states and provinces along the Atlantic, Maine plovers also have the potential to disperse to other areas in the region, contributing to recovery of the Atlantic Flyway range wide population.

Least Tern productivity was high in 2025 - with the highest productivity rate since 2002 of 0.85 chicks/pair, and the highest number of fledglings since monitoring began in 1977. The 213 nesting pairs is the fourth highest pair count in the past ten years. Having high productivity and good fledging success for the first time in many years is promising. More attention to Least Terns is essential in the future to determine if we are seeing a diminishing population of breeding pairs or if census estimates did not reflect the total number of pairs. Least Tern productivity varies greatly from year to year due to changing seasonal factors by site including predation, storm surge, habitat availability, and human disturbance.

Our work also continues to benefit other species of concern, including the state and federally endangered Roseate Tern, federally threatened Red Knot, and other migrating shorebird species of management concern. In areas where Least Tern or Piping Plover stake-and-twine protected area fencing remains until mid-August, great numbers of migratory shorebirds roost. Protection of beach-nesting habitat also benefits people and businesses that live and work alongside these birds.

An additional project of the Coastal Birds Project in 2025 was the third year of a 'shorebird ambassador' volunteer outreach program that was initiated in conjunction with RCNWR. Volunteers enthusiastically received the project, and over 80 shorebird ambassadors committed to the project, doubling our engagement from last season. We used the training program we developed in 2023 based on USFWS models and offered both virtual and on-beach trainings for volunteers, who then received custom lanyards with a mini shorebird identification guide. We distributed outreach materials such as postcards and stickers to volunteers for them to share with beachgoers. We hosted on-the-beach 'office hours' where we provided volunteers with more trainings and stories about shorebirds to share with beachgoers. We hope to expand on these efforts in future years to engage the public about what they can do to support migratory shorebirds as they rest and refuel in Maine, particularly in light of the dramatic declines in shorebird populations worldwide.

Based on good productivity in recent years, Maine's Piping Plover numbers may continue to increase in the upcoming years, or the breeding population may level off and stabilize. We do not really know which way it will go; managers need to prepare for multiple scenarios.

In general, we recommend 'staying the course' for 2026, with the following specific recommendations:

Electric Fencing
The solar-powered electric net fence used at the tern colony at Western, and occasionally at other beaches, can be a useful tool in protecting these birds from predators. They are most effectively used in concert with other predation management techniques and must be monitored closely. We recommend that net fences continue to be used at tern colonies and potentially be used at other sites depending on where terns settle to help increase the success of terns at multiple sites in Maine.

Outreach
We have found that at sites like Ogunquit and Wells Beaches with concerted outreach efforts, the public is more informed and positive regarding the birds, evidenced by the fact that people frequently remember talking with us on previous occasions. Based on our increasingly positive interactions, we believe our outreach efforts are productive and worth continuing.

Support from York County Audubon was instrumental in helping with our third year of a shorebird ambassador program that expanded our outreach efforts for conservation of coastal birds. We were able to engage with new audiences on the beach thanks to additional financial support.

We recommend continuing our increased staffing capacity for outreach in 2026, to have a position solely focused on outreach so biologists and technicians can manage the growing population of plovers. We believe outreach will be ever more important as we anticipate beachgoers might encounter even more birds in 2026 than in 2025. We also hope to continue shorebird outreach in 2026. In particular, we believe that increased efforts to engage the public with migratory shorebirds will benefit a suite of vulnerable coastal species.

Law Enforcement
The presence of wardens on the beach was helpful in ensuring the public's compliance staying outside our symbolic fencing and following dog ordinances. Wardens gave out warnings to dog owners, provided information about the birds to beachgoers, and were critical in investigations of potential take incidents on the beaches, such as on Ogunquit Beach, Wells Beach, Drakes Island, Higgins Beach, Fortunes Rocks Beach, and Hills Beach. Continued and increased pressure from dog walkers on all beaches, even where dog restrictions exist, makes Warden Service presence essential for continued plover nesting success. Continued correspondence and thought about how best to use wardens on the beach and maximize our funding for these efforts is needed. We recommend the IFW shorebird biologist convene a meeting of biologists and wardens to develop some new ideas on how best to accomplish this.

Beach Raking
Beach raking/cleaning continues on many of Maine's beaches, although most beach managers are reducing cleaning activity. Beach cleaning needs to be done in accordance with a site-specific management plan that incorporates the needs of nesting birds. Old Orchard Beach and Pine Point Beach are regularly raked, and small sections of Ogunquit Beach are cleaned, although the "Natural Beach Area" continues to be left untouched throughout the summer. Wells Beach and Crescent Beach State Park ceased all raking activities during the plover breeding season over the last four years, and both had high numbers of nesting pairs. The success can be linked to a variety of factors, but especially to leaving wrack on the beach, which demonstrates the benefit of not raking wrack off the beach. We will continue to share these successes with other towns to encourage them to reduce and/or eliminate raking on their beaches.

Use of trained spotters (in accordance with beach management agreements) should continue to be monitored and encouraged. We recommend closer correspondence between MDIFW, USFWS and municipalities to ensure that commitments outlined in the Beach Management Agreements are followed, as Maine Audubon is not a signatory on the agreements and cannot be as effective as MDIFW or USFWS in ensuring towns abide by their commitments.

Predation Management

Predation management from USDA Wildlife Services continues to be integral to Maine's Piping Plover and Least Tern populations. Wildlife Services operated at only three of our 33 sites, but remain important to the overall state productivity numbers, as sites like Western Beach continued to be essential for both endangered beach-nesting species. Predation management has shown to increase the number of nesting birds, decrease nest predation, and increase chick survivorship.

We believe that productivity numbers would be much lower at Western, Higgins and Ogunquit without this essential support from the Wildlife Services team. Wildlife Services conducts annual reports of their work and the results consistently demonstrate the effectiveness of predation management. Ideally, we recommend expanding this work to additional beaches where predation has been problematic.

Domestic and Feral Animals

Continued collaboration with the Warden Service and further outreach efforts are critical to limiting the detrimental effects of domestic and feral animals on nesting Piping Plovers. Roaming cats and off-leash dogs present problems every year and result in nest abandonment and plover harassment. This year, dogs on Old Orchard and Wells Beaches were a particular problem and were linked to a number of plover harassment incidents. In 2026, we recommend increased outreach efforts to encourage residents and renters to keep dogs away from nesting and brooding areas as well as leashing their dogs while walking the beach throughout the breeding season. We recommend municipalities that allow off-leash dogs during the plover season take a serious look at their dog restrictions as more people are bringing off-leash dogs to these sites. Continued education and monitoring of dog owners (particularly by the Warden Service) will be important to nesting success in future years, especially during early morning and evening hours, when walkers are most likely to let their dogs run on the beach. Plovers continue to nest on beaches with heavy off-leash dog use such as Moody Beach, Old Orchard Beach, Pine Point Beach, and Fortune's Rocks Beach, but are typically less successful.

Table 1: Number of Nesting Least Tern Pairs and Fledglings ( ) at each Nesting Site in Maine, 1977-2025

Year	WELLS	LAUDHOLM FARM	CRESCENT SURF	PARSONS BEACH	GOOSE ROCKS	GOOSEFARE BROOK	PINE POINT	FERRY/ WESTERN	STRATTON ISLAND	HIGGINS	RAM ISLAND	SEAWALL	POPHAM STATE PARK	REID STATE PARK	TOTAL
1977	0(0)	[3(0)]	14(10)		20-25(20)	-	0(0)	6-8(6)	-	-	0(0)	13(14)	4-5(0)	0(0)	50-60(50)
1978	0(0)	0(0)	[7(0)]		55(35+)	-	0(0)	20(25+)	-	-	0(0)	18(6+)	0(0)	0(0)	93(66)
1979	25(6+)	3(?)	0(0)		[22(0)]	-	0(0)	30(12)	-	-	0(0)	20(13)	0(0)	0(0)	78(31)
1980	[2(0)]	[6(0)]	17(12)		15(12)	-	0(0)	6(0)	-	-	0(0)	12(4)	0(0)	12(6)	62(34)
1981	0(0)	[N3(0)] [S3(0)]	55(20)		6-15(0)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	E2(0) W2(0)	4(1)	15(0)	78(21)
1982	0(0)	0(0)	27(13)		0(0)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	E3(5) W4(2)	0(0)	5(6)	39(26)
1983	0(0)	0(0)	[9](0)		22(5)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	14(12)	10(5)	8(7+)	54(29)
1984	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		39(15)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	40(52)	0(0)	9(15)	88(82)
1985	0(0)	0(0)	4(3)		57(6)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	8(0)	36(3)	0(0)	26(0)	131(12)
1986	0(0)	0(0)	26(10)		25(1)	-	1(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	72(18)	0(0)	0(0)	124(30)
1987	0(0)	0(0)	[20(0)]		19(2)	-	8(1)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	48(3)	14(6)	[8(0)]	89(12)
1988	0(0)	0(?)	45(20+)		[12(1)]	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	13(12)	40+(7+)	[12(0)]	98(40)
1989	0(0)	0(0)	46(0)		5(0)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	18(1)	15(1)*	6(6)	83(8)
1990	0(0)	0(0)	16(6)		3(0)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	18(2)	20(15)	8(21)	65(44)
1991	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)		9(0)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	0*(12)	30(6)	12(6)	52(25)
1992	0(0)	14(11)	15(42)		0(0)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	33(30)	0*(0)	32(40)	94(123)
1993	0(0)	1(3)	64(62)		1(0)	-	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	0(0)	29(22)	8(4)	22(23)	125(114)
1994	0(0)	12(13)	35(32)		0	-	0(0)	0	-	-	0	22(20)	0	20(14)	89(79)
1995	0	8(0)	25(9)		[10(0)]	-	0	0	-	-	0	25(0)	0	42(7)	100(16)
1996	0	0	[15(0)]		0	-	0	0	-	15(8)	0	[20(0)]	25(22)	[30(0)]	60(30)
1997	0	0	20(1)		0	-	0	0	-	15(10)	0	[4(0)]	15(0)	[16(0)]	50(11)
1998	0	1(2)	20(7)		10(0)	1(0)	0	0	-	[25(1)]	0	12(2)	0	35(0)	86(12)
1999	0	20(20)	40(45)		0	0	0	0	-	[9(1)][1]	0	[28(1)][1]	0	0	62(67)
2000	0	37(17)	85(62)		0	0	0	0	-	4(2)	0	0	0	0	126(81)
2001	0	15(#)	102(57)		0	0	0	0	-	4(6)[2]	0	3(0)[2]	0	0	120(63)

2002	0	12(√)	81(145)		0	0	0	0	-	9(8)	0	0	0	19(2)	121(155)
2003	0	20(0)	57(8)		8(0)	0	0	0	-	38(53)	0	0	0	33(5)	156(66)
2004	15(10)	1(0)	[50(3)]		0	0	0	0	-	45(54)	0	0	0	50(2)	146(69)
2005	0	4(1)	[52(7)]		0	0	0	[40(3)]	18(9)	[22(0)]	0	[17(0)]	0	0	114(20)
2006	[1(0)]	0	30(10)		[25(1)]	0	0	0	103(15)[4]	1(0)	0	0	0	[1(0)]	134(26)[5]
2007	1(1)	0	[37(1)]		[45(2)]	0	0	0	113(108)	0	0	0	0	0	150(112)[5]
2008	0	0	30(10)		2(0)	0	0	[2]	72(33)	0	0	0	0	0	166(89)[5]
2009	0	0	102(62)		[6(0)]	0	0	0	72(16)	[16(0)]	0	0	0	0	170(78)
2010	0	0	136(22)		18 (0)[6]	0	0	0	76(3)	0	0	0	0	0	212(25)
2011	0	0	123(73)		23 (12)	0	0	0	59(28)	0	0	0	0	0	205(113)
2012	0	0	99(79)		0	0	0	0	92(72)	0	5(1)[7]	0	2(3)[7]	0	191(155)[8]
2013	0	0	129(93)		0	0	0	0	92(79)	0	0	0	3(0)	0	224(172)
2014	0	0/*4*(4)	164(29)		0	0	0	0	79/*99*(36)	4/*11*(0)	0	0	2/7(6)	0	249(72)
2015	0	0/6(0)	138+(144)		0	0	0	0	69/95(0)	25(13)	0	0	1/14(4)	0	233(161)
2016	0	3(0)	169(15)		10(7)	0	0	4(0)	69(14)	0	0	1(0)	22(0)	0	238(36)[5]
2017	0	1(0)[6]	115(13)		4(0)[6]	0	0	48(5)	87(1)	0	0	0	0	0	250(19)
2018	0	21(0)[5]	43(19)		2[0]	0	0	4[0]	122*(50)	10**	0	0	0	0	186(69)[4]
2019	0	0	156*(31)		2[0][9]	0	0	35[0]	84*(14)	21*(16)	0	0	0	0	296*(61)
2020	0	0	130(65)		0	0	0	0	0	128(50)	0	7(1)	0	0	258(116)
2021	0	18(41)	116(35)		10[0]	0	0	0	0	71(20)	0	13(38)	0	0	228(134)
2022	0	23(18)	102(0)		5(1)	0	0	0	91(14)	51(5)	0	10(2)	0	0	277(40)
2023	0	*9*(1)	*77*(8)		*10*(0)	0	0	0	*91*(4)	20(0)	0	*11*(0)	0	*3*(0)	187(13)
2024	15(28)	15(3)	11(0)	3(19)	0	0	0	30(45)	106(30)	0	0	10(0)	0	1(0)	191(125)
2025	26(90)	0	0	40(53)	0	0	0	53(25)	90(2)	4(10)	*9*(1)	0	0	0	213(181)

[ ] colony deserted *italicized numbers are high counts at each site*

* colony moved from Popham to Seawall after census

total amount of fledglings included with the Crescent Surf totals, could not differentiate totals between the beaches

√ Laudholm fledglings combined with Crescent Surf

1 only nesting pairs counted in total

2 renesting after loss at Crescent Surf/Laudholm not counted in total - Higgins(1pr), Seawall(3pr)

3 renested from colony at Crescent Surf after crow predated nests

4 preliminary numbers

5 total was simultaneous count at occupied sites, not site specific high nest counts

6 renested from colony at Crescent Surf after fox predation, not counted in total

7 Ram Island and Popham colonies developed after the storm and census, renests from Stratton and Crescent Surf

8 185 was GOMSWG census, 191 pairs is closer to actual number, though still an underestimate due to storm event.
9 nests only observed at one visit and not during window count

Table 2: Productivity of Least Terns in Maine, 1977-2025

Year	Chicks fledged/pair	Productivity
1977	50/55	0.91
1978	66/93	0.71
1979	31/78	0.40
1980	34/62	0.55
1981	21/78	0.27
1982	26/39	0.67
1983	29/54	0.54
1984	82/88	0.93
1985	12/131	0.09
1986	30/124	0.24
1987	12/89	0.13
1988	40/98	0.41
1989	8/83	0.10
1990	44/65	0.68
1991	25/52	0.48
1992	123/94	1.31
1993	114/125	0.91
1994	79/89	0.89
1995	16/100	0.16
1996	30/60	0.50
1997	11/50	0.22
1998	12/86	0.14
1999	67/62	1.08
2000	81/126	0.64
2001	63/120	0.53
2002	155/121	1.28
2003	66/156	0.42
2004	69/146	0.47
2005	20/114	0.18
2006	26/134	0.19
2007	112/150	0.75
2008	89/166	0.54
2009	78/170	0.46
2010	50/212	0.24
2011	113/205	0.55
2012	155/191*	0.79
2013	172/224	0.77
2014	72/249	0.29
2015	153/233	0.66
2016	36/238	0.15
2017	19/255	0.07
2018	69/186	0.37
2019	61/296	0.21
2020	116/258	0.45
2021	134/228	0.59
2022	40/277	0.14
2023	13/187	0.07
2024	125/191	0.65
2025	181/213	0.85

Table 3: Productivity of Piping Plovers in Maine, 1981-2025

Year	Chicks fledged/pair	Productivity
1981	9/10	0.9
1982	18/10	1.8
1983	7/6	1.17
1984	21/9	2.33
1985	28/15	1.87
1986	31/15	2.07
1987	21/12	1.75
1988	15/20	0.75
1989	38/16	2.38
1990	26/17	1.53
1991	45/18	2.5
1992	49/24	2.04
1993	76/32	2.38
1994	70/35	2
1995	95/40	2.38
1996	98/60	1.63
1997	93/47	1.98
1998	88/60	1.47
1999	91/56	1.63
2000	80/50	1.6
2001	109/55	1.98
2002	91/66	1.38
2003	78/61	1.28
2004	80/55	1.45
2005	27/49	0.55
2006	54/40	1.35
2007	37/35	1.06
2008	42/24	1.75
2009	46/27	1.7
2010	49/30	1.63
2011	70/33	2.12
2012	64/42	1.52
2013	85/44	1.93
2014	97/50	1.94
2015	121/62	1.95
2016	101/66	1.53
2017	102/64	1.59
2018	128/68	1.88
2019	175/89	1.97
2020	199/98	2.03
2021	213/125	1.70
2022	252/140	1.80
2023	201/157	1.28
2024	237/143	1.66
2025	251/174	1.44

Table 4: Number of Nesting Piping Plover Pairs and Fledglings ( ) at each Site in Maine, 1981-2025

Year	OGUNQUIT	MOODY	WELLS	DRAKES ISLAND	LAUDHOLM FARM	CRESCENT SURF	PARSONS BEACH	MARSHALL POINT	GOOSE ROCKS	TIMBER POINT	FORTUNES ROCK	HILLS BEACH	FERRY	GOOSEFARE BROOK	OLD ORCHARD	PINE POINT	WESTERN	SCARBOROUGH	HIGGINS	RAM ISLAND	RICHMOND ISLAND	CRESCENT	SOUTH BEACH	CHEBEAGUE THE HOOK/SANDY POINT	HEAD BEACH	SEAWALL	POPHAM	HUNNEWELL	INDIAN POINT	REID STATE PARK	TOTAL
1981	0	0	1(0)	-	-	4(9)	-	0(0)	1(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(0)	0(0)	-	-	1(0)	**10(9)**
1982	0	0	0	-	-	3(10)	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(8)	3(0)	-	-	1(0)	**10(18)**
1983	0	0	0	-	-	1(0)	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(4)	1(0)	-	-	1(3)	**6(7)**
1984	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(14)	1(2)	-	-	2(5)	**9(21)**
1985	1(3)	0	0	-	-	1(0)	-	1(2)	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(14)	0	-	-	2(6)	**15(28)**
1986	1(1)	0	0	-	0	1(0)	-	0	1(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(24)	0	-	-	3(2)	**15(31)**
1987	[1(0)]	0	0	-	0	1(0)	-	0	1(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8(17)	0	-	-	1(0)	**12(21)**
1988	[1(0)]	0	0	-	0	1(2)	-	0	2(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(3)	1(3)	6(2)	-	3(0)	**20(15)**
1989	0	0	0	-	0	2(3)	-	0	2(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(11)	3(11)	1(3)	-	1(2)	**16(38)**
1990	0	0	0	-	0	3(4)	-	0	2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(8)	3(2)	1(4)	-	2(4)	**17(26)**
1991	0	0	0	-	1(3)	3(9)	-	0	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(12)	4(6)	2(6)	-	2(6)	**18(45)**
1992	0	0	0	-	1(0)	4(16)	-	0	2(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7(13)	5(10)	2(0)	-	2(5)	**24(49)**
1993	0	0	0	-	1(4)	4(16)	-	0	2(7)	-	-	-	-	1(2)	-	0	3(9)	-	2(2)	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	6(10)	8(18)	1(0)	-	3(5)	**32(76)**
1994	0	0	0	-	1(3)	4(11)	-	0	4(10)	-	-	-	-	1(3)	-	2(1)	3(8)	-	2(2)	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	5(6)	7(19)	1(0)	-	4(6)	**35(70)**
1995	2(5)	0	2(5)	-	1(2)*	4(9)	-	0	6(15)	-	1(2)	-	-	1(0)	-	[1(0)]	3(10)	1(3)	2(4)*	2(5)	-	-	-	-	-	6(12)	4(12)	0	-	5(11)	**40(95)**
1996	5(10)	0	4(12)	1(0)	1(4)	5(15)	-	1(3)	6(8)	-	2(3)*	-		1(2)	1(3)	3(0)	3(4)	2(0)	5(13)	1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	7(6)	5(10)*	0	-	7(2)	**60(98)**
1997	3(8)	0	4(11)	-	1(2)	4(13)	-	1(3)	6(13)	-	2(4)	-	-	1(0)	2(0)	1(0)	[1(0)]	2(1)	4(13)	1(4)	-	-	-	-	-	5(9)	6(11)	-	[1(0)]	4(1)	**47(93)**
1998	6(16)	0	4(5)	1(0)	2(3)	3(6)	-	1(0)	7(14)	-	3(10)	-	-	1(1)	0(0)	1(0)	1(2)	3(2)	4(3)	2(4)	-	1(1)	-	-	-	9(10)	5(6)	2(2)	0	4(3)	**60(88)**
1999	6(5)	1(2)	6(9)	0	4(11)	4(4)	-	0(0)	6(12)	-	4(7)	-	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(4)	3(10)	3(6)	-	1(1)	-	-	-	8(10)	2(3)	3(3)	0	2(3)	**56(91)**
2000	4(4)	0	5(10)	0	6(14)	3(6)	1(4)	0	5(1)	-	3(3)	-	0	1(4)	0	0	0	3(8)	2(7)	2(7)	-	1(0)	-	-	-	9(7)	0	2(1)	0	3(4)	**50(80)**
2001	3(1)	0	6(19)	0	4(14)	5(14)^	1(4)	0	4(11)	-	4(0)	-	0	1(1)	1(2)	1(0)	0	3(6)	4(9)	4(5)	-	0	-	-	-	10(8)	[1(0)]	1(4)	1(3)	4(8)^	**55(109)**
2002	5(0)	0(0)	7(10)	1(0)	5(15)	5(6)	2(7)	0(0)	4(9)	-	3(1)	1(1)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	4(1)	0(0)	4(4)	4(11)	4(5)	-	1(1)	-	-	1(0)	6(9)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	6(9)	**66(91)**
2003	3(1)	0(0)	5(12)	1(1)	6(10)	8(0)	3(6)	0(0)	4(5)	-	1(2)	1(0)	0(0)	1(4)	1(1)	2(2)	0(0)	3(1)	5(10)	3(1)	-	1(0)	-	-	0(0)	5(3)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	7(19)	**61(78)**
2004	3(4)	0(0)	7(21)	1(0)	5(3)	3(4)	2(3)	0(0)	4(0)	-	1(3)	1(2)	0(0)	1(1)	1(2)	1(0)	0(0)	2(1)	d	3(5)	-	1(0)	-	-	0(0)	5(7)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	7(13)	**55(80)**
2005	4(0)	0	6(6)	1(0)	1(1)	6(5)	1(0)^	0	1(1)	-	1(0)	2(1)	0	1(2)	1(0)	0	2(1)	2(6)	6(0)	4(1)	-	0	-	-	0	5(0)	1(0)^	0	0	6(3)	**49(27)**
2006	1(0)	1(2)	4(9)	1(2)	0	5(4)	0	0	5(14)	-	0	2(1)	1(0)	1(1)	1(1)	0	2(0)	3(6)	3(2)	2(3)	-	0	-	-	0	5(4)	1(2)	0	0	3(3)	**41 (54)**
2007	3(1)	0	2(2)	1(1)	0	4(4)	0	0	7(10)	-	0	1(0)	2(0)	1(0)	1(2)	0	2(6)	2(0)	2(3)	1(1)	-	0	-	-	0	2(0)	1(0)	0	0	3(7)	**35 (37)**
2008	0	0	2(6)	0	0	3(9)	1(1)	0	7(15)	-	0	0	0(0)	2(3)	1(0)	0	1(4)	1(0)	1(0)^	3(3)	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	2(1)	**24(42)**
2009	1(3)	0	2(3)	0	0	6(19)	0	0	8(15)	-	0	0	0	1(3)	1(0)^	0	1(0)	1(0)^	2(0)	2(2)	-	0	-	-	0	2(0)*	0	0	0	2(1)*	**27 (46)**
2010	2(2)	0	3(6)	0	0	6(14)	0	0	8(10)	-	2(6)	0	0	1(3)	0	0	1(0)	0	1(2)	2(0)	-	0	-	-	0	0	2(2)	0	0	2(4)	**30(49)**
2011	3(5)	0	4(7)	0	0	5(14)	1(4)	0	7(18)	-	2(3)	1(0)[1]	0	1(4)	0	1(1)	0	1(0)	2(1)	1(3)	-	0	-	-	0	1(4)	3^(6)	0	0	1(0)	**33(70)**
2012	2(4)	1(2)	4(8)	0	0	7(17)	0	0	9(10)	-	1(2)	1(0)	0	1(3)	0	1(1)	0	0	1(0)	1(1)	-	0	-	-	0	2(0)	6(13)	0	0	2(3)	**42(64)**
2013	3(4)	0	3(7)	0	1(4)	7(22)	0	0	6(11)	-	3(4)	2(2)[1]	0	2(4)	2(5)	1(0)	0	2(3)	1(0)^	2(2)	-	0	-	-	0	1(4)	7(7)	0	0	2(6)	**44(85)**
2014	3(7)	1(1)	3(7)	0	1(1)	6(18)	0	0	4(9)	-	2(6)	0	1(0)	2(2)	6(10)	3(5)	0	5(0)^	1(3)	2(0)	-	2(4)	-	-	0	2(4)	5(14)	0	0	2(6)	**50(97)**
2015	5(8)	1(2)	5(8)	1(3)	1(4)	7(18)	0	0	5(10)	-	3(5)	1(0)	0	1(2)	9(17)	2(3)	2(6)	1(3)	3(4)	1(2)	-	1(2)	-	-	0	6(14)	5(10)	0	0	2(0)	**62(121)**
2016	7(13)	1(3)	6(17)	0	1(4)	6(15)	1(0)	1(0)	6(8)	-	2(3)	2(1)	1(2)	0	9(8)	4(1)^	3(2)	1(0)	2(7)	1(1)	-	1(0)	-	-	0	7(11)	4(5)	0	0	1(0)	**66(101)**
2017	8(26)	0	6(12)	1(2)	2(2)	7(9)^	0	0	7(6)	-	2(3)	1(0)	0**	0	7(6)	2(0)	5(11)	1(3)	2(2)	1(0)	-	0	-	-	0	6(16)	6(0)	0	0	1(4)	**64(102)**

2018	11(24)	0	6(15)	1(0)	2(5)	6(5)	0	1(0)^	7(11)	-	1(2)	1(3)	1(4)**	1(2)	3(10)	0	7(15)	2(4)	4(7)	1(0)	-	0	-	-	0	6(12)	6(5)	0	0	2(4)	**68(128)**
2019	12(14)	1(0)	8(24)	1(4)	2(6)	7(8)	0	0	6(11)	-	4(3)	2(4)	0**	0***	7(8)	2(2)	8(26)	2(4)	5(7)	1(0)	-	1(2)	-	-	0	7(18)	10(26)	0	0	3(6)	**89(175)**
2020	12(30)	1(3)	8(13)	1(1)	3(7)	6(13)	1(3)	1(0)^	6(13)	-	3(6)	1(3)	1(1)	1(0)	8(11)	0	9(21)	5(8)	5(9)	2(4)	-	2(1)	-	-	0	8(13)	14(25)	0	0	1(4)	**98(199)**
2021	17(28)	3(3)	8(13)	1(1)	4(7)	7(8)	2(0)	1(1)	9(22)	-	5(7)^	2(3)	4(5)	1(0)	8(5)	2(1)	9(16)	6(2)	5(11)	3(7)	-	2(3)	-	-	0	15(33)	10(25)	0	0	4(12)	**125(213)**
2022	19(35)	2(5)	14(40)	2(0)	4(6)	6(7)	3(2)	0	12(24)	-	7(15)	2(4)	2(5)	1(2)	9(8)	1(2)	8(17)	7(6)	6(6)	2(3)	-	2(5)	-	-	0	15(34)	13(19)	0	0	4(7)	**140(252)**
2023	16(24)	4(2)	16(29)	1(3)	3(5)	8(13)	5(12)	1(0)	15(17)	-	8(12)	3(10)	2(0)	1(0)	15(8)	2(7)	6(10)	5(8)	7(7)	2(0)	-	2(7)	1(0)	1(4)	0	17(9)	10(4)	1(4)	1(1)	4(3)	**157(201)**
2024	14(21)	2(3)	17(37)	2(3)	3(3)	6(9)	5(7)	1(0)	12(28)	1(0)	7(12)	3(2)	2(2)**	1(2)	4(1)	4(7)	14(27)	4(10)	8(10)	2(1)	-	3(0)	1(0)	1(3)	0	15(20)	8(17)	1(4)	1(2)	4(5)	**143(237)**
2025	18(10)	1(4)	23(45)	3(1)	2(0)	5(0)	8(6)	1(2)	14(33)	0	9(15)	3(4)	3(2)	1(0)	5(0)	4(1)	14(19)	12(12)	7(14)	4(10)	1(0)	3(5)	2(0)	4(6)	2(6)	13(32)	5(7)	1(0)	1(4)	5(13)	**174(251)**

1 = Chick raised in rehabilitation center and released, not counted in total fledgling count
[ ] = failed early in season, not counted in total
* = additional nests present but failed
^ = 1 pair moved to another site, not counted in total
** some chicks from southern OOB raised on Ferry
*** One Old Orchard pair nested on RCNWR property adjacent to Goosefare Brook, but on OOB side. Counted in OOB total.

Table 5: Causes of Nest Losses for Piping Plovers, 2002-2025

Causes Of Nest Loss						
Year	**Tide**	**Nest Predation**	**Abandonment**	**Buried in Sand**	**Other(unknown; dead eggs)**	**Totals**
2002	18	21	17	0	0	56
2003	6	19	9	0	0	34
2004	12	4	21	0	0	37
2005	22	17	13	0	0	52
2006	2	9	6	0	0	17
2007	15	5	9	1	1	31
2008	0	2	4	0	0	6
2009	6	3	3	0	0	12
2010	1	1	5	0	0	7
2011	0	2	7*	0	0	9
2012	21	9	6**	0	0	36
2013	14	14	5**	0	0	33
2014	4	5	6	0	0	15
2015	6	11	4	1	0	22
2016	15	14	7	0	1	37
2017	26	15	6	0	0	47
2018	8	15	5	0	0	28
2019	0	16	8	0	0	24
2020	1	13	14	1	2	31
2021	14	26	16	2	2	60
2022	22	35	12	0	5	74
2023	22	49	16	0	14	101
2024	10	37	3	2	2	54
2025	37	58	22	11	10	138

Table 6: Number of Nests Hatched, Destroyed, and Abandoned in Exclosed vs. Unexclosed Piping Plover Nests in 2025

Nesting Outcome	Unexclosed	Exclosed	Total
Predated - Avian	19	0	19
Predated - Mammalian	16	0	16
Predated - Unknown	23	0	23
Tide	27	10	37
Abandoned	12	10	22
Other (unknown, dead eggs, buried)	20	1	21
Unsuccessful Nests SUBTOTALS	***117***	***21***	**138**
Successfully Hatched SUBTOTALS	***79***	***60***	**139**
Total Nesting Attempts	***196***	***81***	**277**

Table 7: Estimated Piping Plover Productivity from Egg to Fledgling, 2002-2025

Year	% Egg Hatchability	% Chicks Fledged	Productivity
2002	39%	73%	1.4
2003	48%	57%	1.28
2004	42%	66%	1.45
2005	34%	26%	0.55
2006	54%	53%	1.35
2007	35%	53%	1.06
2008	74%	49%	1.75
2009	57%	68%	1.7
2010	74%	51%	1.63
2011	69%	65%	2.12
2012	45%	57%	1.52
2013	46%	77%	1.93
2014	63%	70%	1.94
2015	69%	61%	1.95
2016	59%*	54%	1.53
2017	50%	57%	1.59
2018	65%	66%	1.88
2019	73%	59%	1.97
2020	71%	63%	2.03
2021	60%	58%	1.70
2022	60%	60%	1.80
2023	53%	50%	1.28
2024	68%	54%	1.66
2025	50%	56%	1.44

Table 8: List of Regularly Monitored Beaches and Observed Piping Plover Activity in 2025

Town	Beach	Pairs	Nest Attempts	Fledged	Nest Outcomes
Ogunquit	Ogunquit	18	36	10	9B, 1W, 2A, 10P, 13H, 1U
Wells	Moody	1	3	4	2W, 1H
Wells	Wells	23	39	45	3A, 21H, 13W, 1U, 1D
Wells	Drakes Island	3	6	1	2P, 1W, 1P/A, 1A, 1H
Wells	Laudholm Farm	2	3	0	1A, 2H
Kennebunk	Crescent Surf	5	9	0	1W, 8H
Kennebunk	Parsons	8	12	6	1W, 5P, 3H, 3U
Kennebunk	Marshall Point	1	2	2	1P, 1H
Kennebunkport	Goose Rocks	14	23	33	7P, 2A, 2W, 12H
Biddeford	Fortunes Rocks	9	10	15	1P/A, 1W, 8H
Biddeford	Hills	3	4	4	1A, 3H
Biddeford	Timber Point	0	0	0	
Saco	Ferry	3	6	2	3P, 2W, 1H
Saco	Goosefare Brook	1	2	0	1P, 1W
Old Orchard	Ocean Park	0	1	0	1P
Old Orchard	Old Orchard	5	7	0	1W, 3P, 1A, 2H
Scarborough	Pine Point	4	6	1	1P, 1W, 2A, 2H
Scarborough	Western	14	18	19	1B, 2A, 2W, 12H, 1U
Scarborough	Scarborough	12	18	12	6P, 1A, 4W, 7H
Scarborough	Higgins	7	15	14	7P, 2A, 6H
Cape Elizabeth	Ram Island	4	5	10	1W, 4H
Cape Elizabeth	Richmond Island	1	1	0	1P
Cape Elizabeth	Crescent Beach SP	3	5	5	2A, 3H
Long Island	South Beach	2	2	0	1H, 1U
Chebeague Island	The Hook/Sandy	4	4	6	3H, 1A
Phippsburg	Head Beach	2	2	6	2H
Phippsburg	Seawall	13	22	32	6P, 2W, 1B, 13H
Phippsburg	Popham Beach	5	7	7	3P, 3H, 1A
Phippsburg	Hunnewell	1	2	0	1P, 1H
Georgetown	Indian Point	1	2	4	1W, 1H
Georgetown	Reid- Mile	2	2	5	2H
Georgetown	Reid- Half Mile	3	3	8	3H
TOTALS		**174**	**277**	**251**	

New nest

Well, this is exciting. Rachel Parent found a brand new nest at the WEST-FE site. Congratulations.

How many eggs?

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | INC

Cancel

+ Create

Nest 09A

@ WEST-FE

This nest was last reported with a status of Unknown. 1 eggs and 0 chicks were seen. No adults were seen.

Nest Status

laying

Eggs Observed

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | INC

Chicks Observed

0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

Adults Observed

✓ M — Add band

✓ F — Add band

✖ UN

Add Observations

Female | Incubating

+ ADD OBSERVATION

Male Territorial Display ✖

ATTACHMENTS

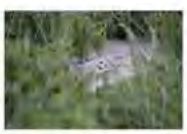
Notes

New Nest is high in the dune next to the large white log and the beach pea. Female was sitting on the nest, and male did broken wing display.

7:45 AM, Thu, Aug 18th, 2022

ADD NOTE

Photos



7:45 AM, Thu, Aug 18th, 2022

Exclosure Data

+ Edit

Date Exclosed	05/02/2022
Time Adult Off	14min
Time Exclosure Complete	13min
Time Adult Return	1min
Total Time Off Nest	14min
Exclosure Shape	circular
Type Of Top	bird netting

Activity Log

Date	Status	Eggs	Chicks	M	F	UN	Link
Mon, May 2nd 2022	laying	1	0	Y	Y	N	View Report
2 Observations ▸							
Tue, May 3rd 2022	laying	1		Y	Y	N	View Report
2 Observations ▸							
Fri, May 6th 2022	laying	2		Y	N	N	View Report
Mon, May 9th 2022	incubating	4		N	N	N	View Report
Wed, May 11th 2022	incubating	4		N	N	N	View Report

1 Attachments ▸

Nest Fate	Brood Fate	Last Check
hatched	fledged	07/12/22

5/2	6/10	7/5	N/A
DISCOVERED	HATCHED	FLEDGED	LOSS

Active Nest Status	Continuation Nest
fledged	N

Nest History

Estimated Hatch	06/06/22
Earliest Possible Hatch	
NLT?	N
Actual Hatch	06/10/22
Hatch Observed?	Y
Nest Initiation	n/a
First Incubation	n/a
Last Incubation	n/a
Max Clutch	4
Egg Hatched	4
Eggs Unhatched	0
Eggs Collected	0

Brood History

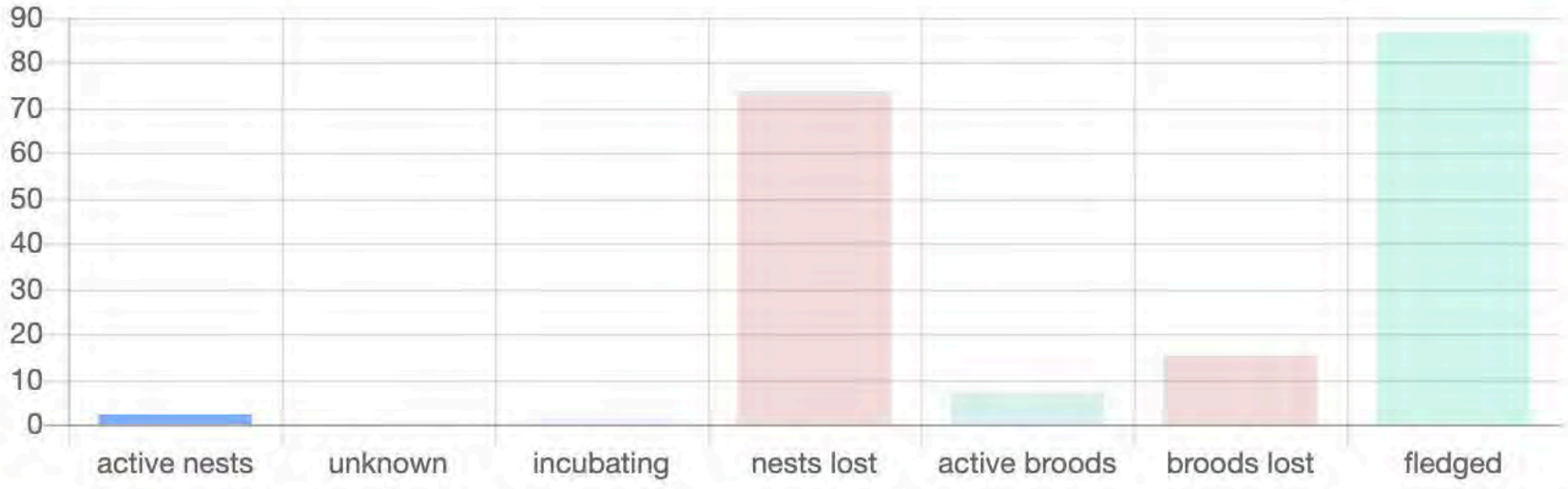
Estimated Fledge	07/05/22
Actual Fledge	07/05/22
Date Fledge Determined	07/06/22
Date Brood Banded	n/a
First Brood Observation	n/a
Last Brood Observation	n/a
Max Chicks	4
Chicks Fledged	4
Chicks Unfledged	0

desktop

2022 Nest Stats

194 nests

147 pairs

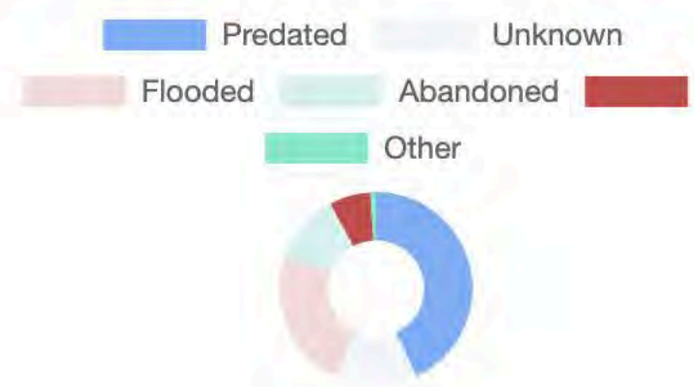


58 %
HATCH SUCCESS

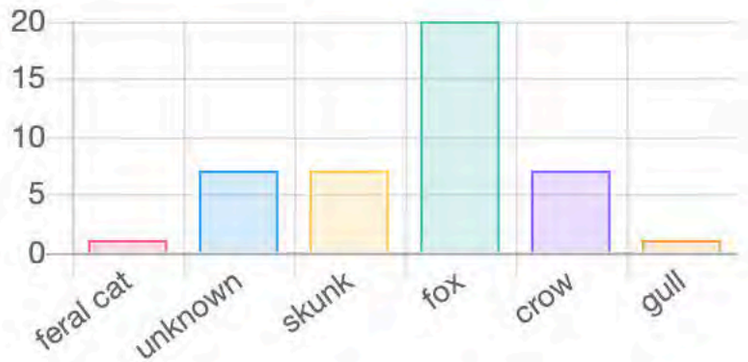
45 %
BROOD SUCCESS

1.59
PRODUCTIVITY

Causes of Loss



Sources Of Predation



planner

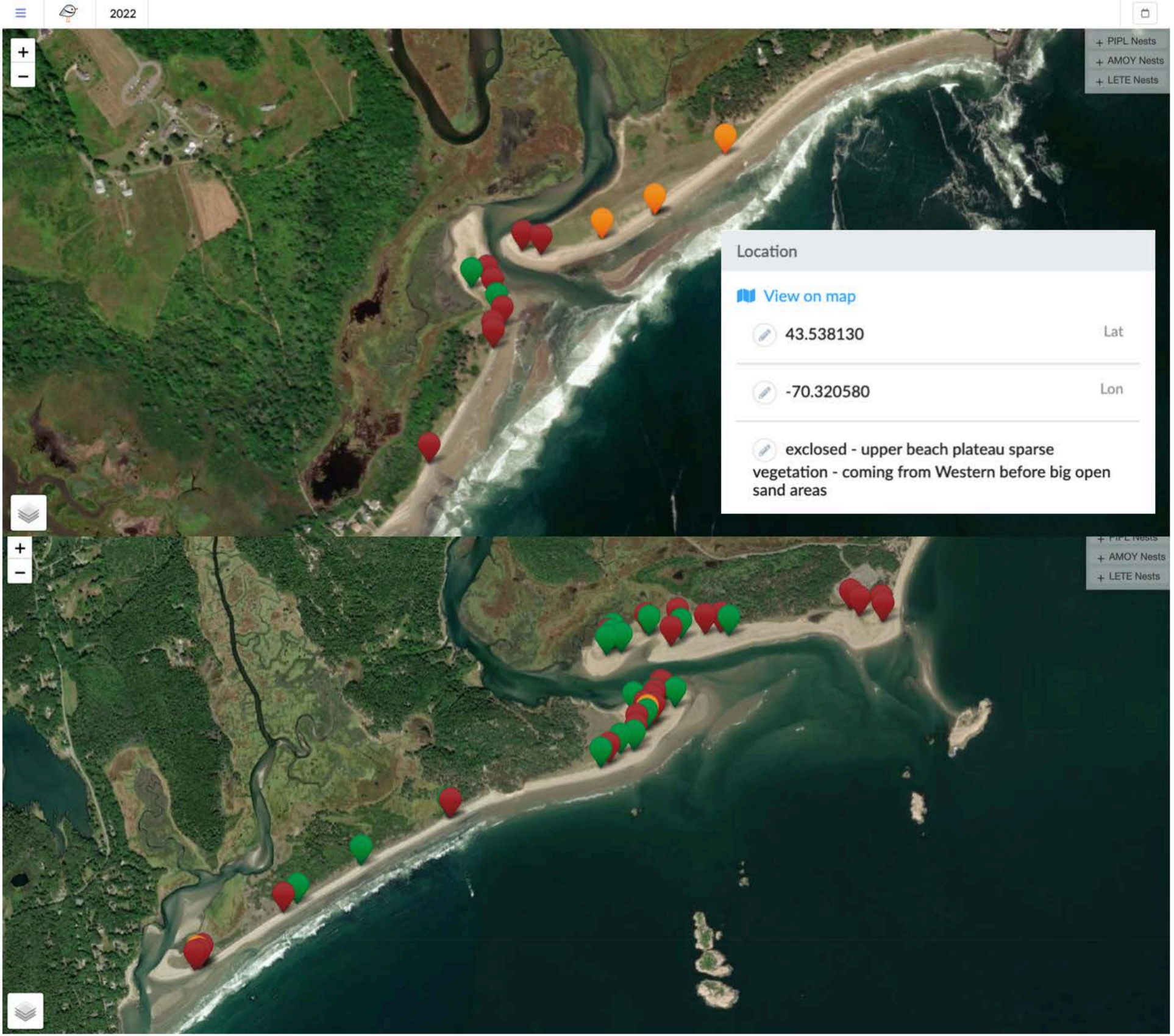
Master your dates.

today

July 2022

month week day list

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
26 PIPL@FORT#01A hatched PIPL@FORT#04B hatched PIPL@HILL#01A hatched PIPL@SCAR#02B hatched	27 PIPL@OGUN#03A hatched PIPL@OGUN#06A hatched PIPL@PINE#01A hatched PIPL@WELL#05A hatched	28 PIPL@POPH#10A hatched	29 PIPL@HIGG#03A hatched PIPL@OGUN#04A hatched PIPL@OOB#01A hatched	30 PIPL@SEAW#05B hatched PIPL@SEAW#10B hatched	1 PIPL@CRES-SP#01A hatched PIPL@OGUN#07A hatched PIPL@SEAW#07B hatched PIPL@WELL#01B hatched	2 PIPL@OGUN#19A hatched
3 PIPL@FORT#02B hatched PIPL@HALF#01A hatched PIPL@OGUN#08A hatched PIPL@POPH#03A hatched PIPL@POPH#07B hatched PIPL@WELL#11A hatched	4 PIPL@POPH#05A hatched PIPL@WELL#12A hatched	5 PIPL@GOOS#13A hatched PIPL@MOOD#01A hatched PIPL@WELL#07A hatched PIPL@WELL#08A hatched PIPL@WELL#09A hatched PIPL@WELL#10A hatched PIPL@WEST-FE#01A hatched	6 PIPL@OOB#02A hatched PIPL@POPH#04A hatched PIPL@WEST-FE#02A hatched	7 PIPL@FERR-Saco#01A hatched PIPL@POPH#06B hatched PIPL@SEAW#01A hatched	8 PIPL@FORT#05A hatched PIPL@GOOS#08A hatched	9 PIPL@GOOS#04A hatched PIPL@SEAW#02A hatched PIPL@SEAW#06A hatched PIPL@WELL#13A hatched
10 PIPL@FERR-Saco#02A hatched PIPL@OGUN#14A hatched	11 PIPL@GOOS#06A hatched PIPL@HILL#02A hatched PIPL@OGUN#16A hatched PIPL@SEAW#15A hatched PIPL@WELL#14A hatched	12 PIPL@WEST-FE#07B hatched	13 PIPL@OGUN#15A hatched PIPL@OGUN#17A hatched	14	15 PIPL@CRES-SP#02A hatched PIPL@GOOS#01D hatched PIPL@GOOS#11B hatched PIPL@HALF#02A hatched PIPL@NANO#01B hatched	16 PIPL@MOOD#02A hatched PIPL@OOB#09A hatched
17 PIPL@OOB#07A hatched PIPL@SEAW#12B hatched	18 PIPL@FORT#03B hatched PIPL@OGUN#18A hatched PIPL@WEST-FE#05B hatched	19 PIPL@GOOS#07B hatched PIPL@Laudholm#02B hatched PIPL@POPH#09A hatched PIPL@SEAW#03C hatched PIPL@SEAW#04B hatched PIPL@WEST-FE#03B hatched	20	21 PIPL@FORT#04B hatched PIPL@GOOS#14B hatched PIPL@SCAR#02B hatched PIPL@SCAR#06B hatched PIPL@SCAR#07A hatched	22 PIPL@PINE#01A hatched PIPL@WELL#06B hatched	23 PIPL@POPH#10A hatched
24 PIPL@GOOS#03D hatched	25 PIPL@SEAW#05B hatched PIPL@SEAW#08C hatched PIPL@SEAW#10B hatched PIPL@SEAW#13B hatched	26 PIPL@CRES-SP#01A hatched PIPL@SEAW#07B hatched PIPL@WELL#01B hatched	27 PIPL@OGUN#19A hatched	28 PIPL@FORT#02B hatched PIPL@POPH#07B hatched	29	30 PIPL@GOOS#13A hatched
31	1 PIPL@POPH#06B hatched	2	3	4 PIPL@FERR-Saco#02A hatched	5 PIPL@SEAW#15A hatched PIPL@WELL#14A hatched	6 PIPL@WEST-FE#07B hatched


2022
+ PIPL Nests
+ AMOY Nests
+ LETE Nests
Location
View on map
43.538130
Lat
-70.320580
Lon
exclosed - upper beach plateau sparse vegetation - coming from Western before big open sand areas
+ AMOY Nests
+ LETE Nests

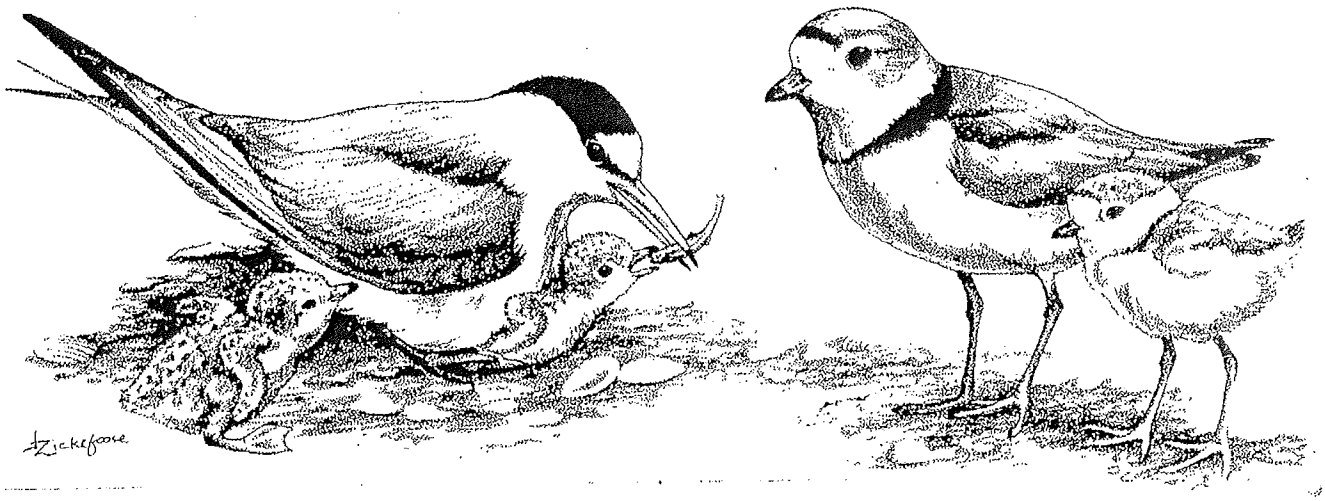
Appendix VII: Piping Plover Census for Maine Sites, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Census						
Town	**Beach**	**# Adults**	**# Pairs**	**# Nests**	**# Chicks**	**Comments**
Biddeford	Fortune's Rock Beach	18	9	2	16	
	Granite Pt Beach	0	0	0	0	
	Hattie's Beach	0	0	0	0	
	Hills Beach	6	3	1	4	
	Timber Point	0	0	0	0	
Cape Elizabeth	Crescent Beach State Park	6	3	3	0	
	Ram Island	8	4	3	4	
	Richmond Island	2	1	1	0	
Georgetown	Indian Point	2	1	1	0	
	Reid State Park	10	5	2	11	Banded GF A50 nesting
Kennebunk	Crescent Surf	10	5	5	1	
	Colony Beach	0	0	0	0	
	Gooch's Beach	0	0	0	0	
	Kennebunk Beach	0	0	0	0	
	Parsons Beach	16	8	6	1	
Kennebunkport	Goose Rocks Beach	28	14	5	15	
	Marshall Point	2	1	1	0	
Kittery	Crescent Beach	0	0	0	0	
	Seapoint Beach	0	0	0	0	
Long Island	South Beach	6	2	2	0	
Chebeague Island	The Hook/Sandy	8	4	3	3	
Ogunquit	Ogunquit Beach	36	18	14	6	Banded GF 464 nesting
Old Orchard Beach	Ocean Park	0	0	0	0	
	Old Orchard Beach-N	10	5	5	0	
	Old Orchard Beach-S	0	0	0	0	
Phippsburg	Head Beach	4	2	2	0	
	Hunnewell Beach	2	1	1	0	
	Popham Beach State Park	10	5	3	0	
	Seawall Beach	26	13	9	0	
Saco	Ferry Beach	6	3	1	2	
	Goosefare Brook	2	1	1	0	
Scarborough	Higgins Beach	14	7	5	5	
	Pine Point	8	4	2	0	
	Scarborough Beach	24	12	8	4	
	Western/Ferry Beach	28	14	6	11	
Wells	Drake's Island	6	3	3	0	
	Laudholm Farm	4	2	1	0	
	Moody Beach	2	1	1	0	
	Wells Beach	46	23	14	12	
York	Cape Neddick Beach	0	0	0	0	

TOTAL	**350**	**174**	**111**	**95**

RESTRICTED AREA

This area is a natural breeding ground for Terns and Plovers



THESE RARE BIRDS, THEIR NESTS AND EGGS ARE PROTECTED

UNDER MAINE AND FEDERAL LAWS

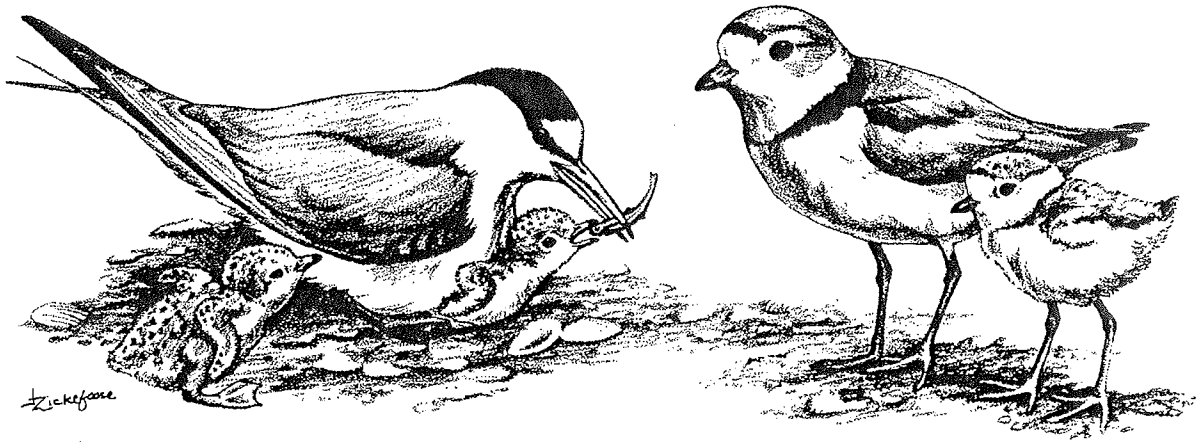
Persons May Be Arrested and Fined for Killing, Harassing or in Any Way Disturbing Birds Nesting in This Area (12 MRSA Sec. 7756).

ILLUSTRATION BY JULIE ZICKEFOOSE, HADLYME, CT. 06439

VOSS SIGNS MANLIUS, NY 13104-0553 (315) 682-8418

ZONE RESTREINTE

Cette zone est un terrain de reproduction pour les Hirondelles De Mer et les Pluviers Siffleur



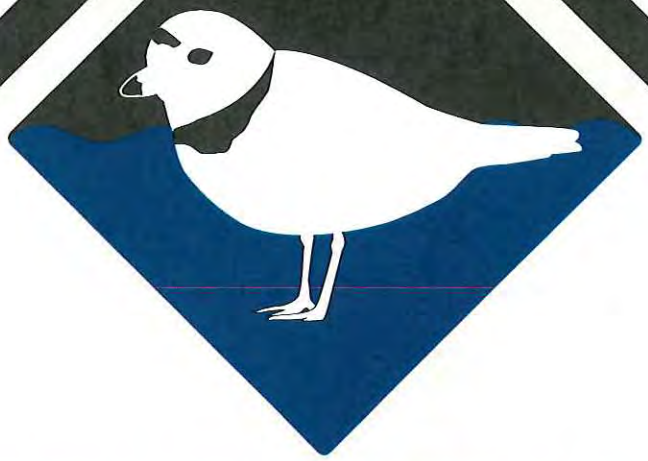
CES OISEAUX RARES, LEURS NIDS ET LEURS OEUFS SONT PROTÉGÉS

PAR LES LOIS DU MAINE ET LES LOIS FÉDÉRALES
Sera Arrêtée et Condamnée à L'amende
Toute Personne Trouvée Coupable D'avoir Tué, Harcelé
Ou Troublé de Quelque Façon Que ce Soit
Les Oiseaux Qui Font Leurs Nids Dans Cette Zone.

ILLUSTRATION BY JULIE ZICKEFOOSE, HADLYME, CT 06439

VOSS SIGNS, MANLIUS, NY 13104-0553 (315) 682-6416

1. - 278 signs



ATTENTION

Please keep away from this piping plover nesting area and shorebird feeding and resting area.

You can help these endangered species by staying close to the water's edge.

MAINE
DEPT. OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

2. - 50 signs

ATTENTION

Please keep away from this sandpiper and plover feeding and resting area.

You can help these endangered species by staying close to the water's edge.

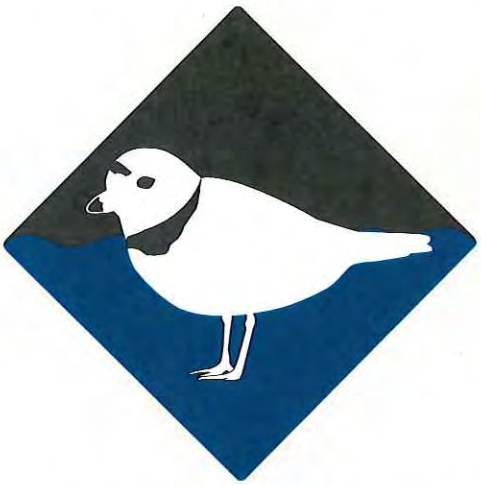
MAINE
DEPT. OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

ATTENTION

Signs with this symbol are posted where endangered piping plovers nest or where plover families and migrating sandpipers are resting and feeding.

When people or pets get too close, plover parents can become scared and leave their nest and chicks. You can help protect eggs and chicks by staying away from signed areas.

Weighing only a few ounces, shorebirds complete annual migrations between arctic nesting areas and South American winter habitats.



Thousands of sandpipers and plovers stop along Maine's coast to rest and refuel for a nonstop flight to South America (2000 miles or more)!

3. - 80 signs

YOU CAN HELP

Disrupting these weary travelers means they use up vital energy they need to successfully migrate. Avoid walking or jogging through feeding and resting flocks of birds. Please give them lots of space and if permitted, keep your dog on leash.

DUNE

DRY SAND: SENSITIVE NESTING AREA

WET SAND: WALK CLOSE TO THE WATER'S EDGE

MAINE DEPT. OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

mefishwildlife.com (207) 287-8000

It is a violation of Maine and Federal law to kill, harass, or disturb endangered birds in this area (12 MRSA, Ch 925, Sub 3, Sec 12808; Federal Endangered Species Act, Sec 9).

ATTENTION

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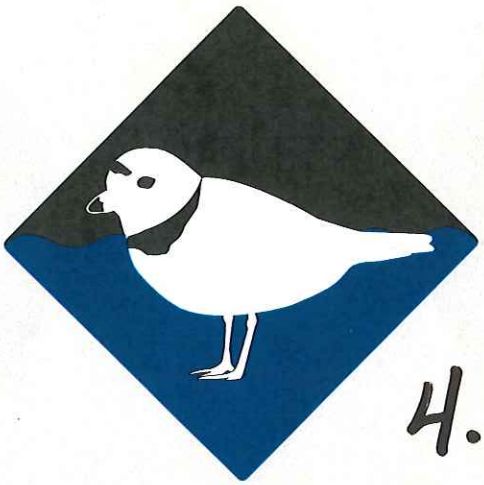

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4.- 33 signs

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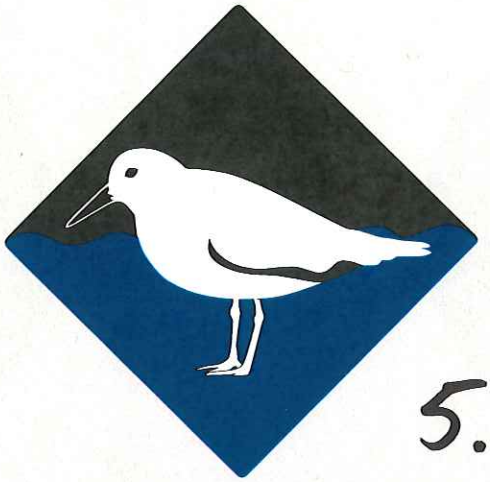

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5. - 25

YOU CAN HELP

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✓ UPLAND EDGE: WALK CLOSE TO THE VEGETATION

✗ BEACH COBBLE & ROCKY LEDGE: SENSITIVE ROOSTING AREA

✓ MUD FLATS: WALK CLOSE TO THE WATER'S EDGE

MAINE
DEPT. OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

mefishwildlife.com (207) 287-8000

It is a violation of Maine and Federal law to kill, harass, or disturb endangered birds in this area (12 MRSA, Ch 925, Sub 3, Sec 12808; Federal Endangered Species Act, Sec 9).

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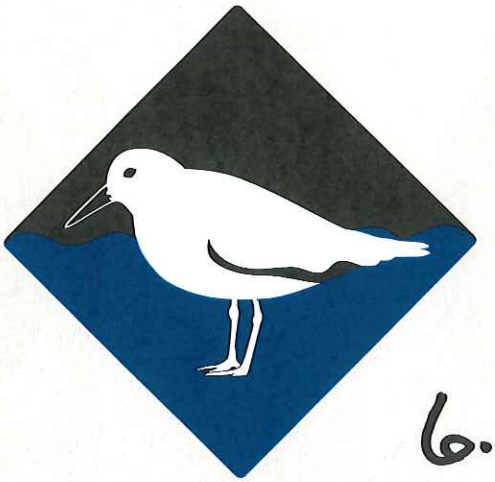

Thousands of sandpipers and plovers stop along Maine's coast to rest and refuel for a nonstop flight to South America (2000 miles or more)!

6. - 25

YOU CAN HELP

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UPLAND EDGE: WALK CLOSE TO THE VEGETATION

BEACH COBBLE & ROCKY LEDGE: SENSITIVE ROOSTING AREA

MUD FLATS: WALK CLOSE TO THE WATER'S EDGE

MAINE DEPT. OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

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Maine Audubon

Coastal Birds 2025

Newsletter

Plovers All Over

Another Record-breaking Season

Breeding pairs of Piping Plovers hit a record high in 2025 reaching 174 pairs, smashing 2023's record of 157 pairs. A total of 251 chicks fledged, only one chick shy of reaching 2022's record number, resulting in a productivity rate of 1.44 chicks fledged per pair. Although this is a little lower than the 1.5 chicks per pair we aim for based on recovery goals, with more breeding pairs than ever and good productivity in prior years we are optimistic for another great season in 2026.

This year, two nesting sites that have never hosted Piping Plovers had nesting pairs: Richmond Island in Cape Elizabeth and Sandy Point on Chebeague Island. Chebeague Island recorded four breeding pairs, a record high for the island, fledging a total of six chicks. Wells Beach topped the charts again this season with 23 breeding pairs of plovers that fledged a total of 45 chicks. These are record highs for Maine in terms of both the number of pairs on one beach and number of fledglings off one beach!

Two pairs of plovers called South Beach on Long Island home this season—yet another record high—but unfortunately no chicks fledged. Along with Wells, Chebeague, and Long Island, six other sites had record-high nesting pairs this season including Drakes Island (Wells), Parsons (Kennebunk), Fortunes Rocks (Biddeford), Scarborough Beach State Park, Richmond Island (Cape Elizabeth), and Head Beach (Phippsburg). Ten sites had a productivity equal to or more than two chicks per pair, including Moody (Wells), Marshall Point and Goose Rocks (Kennebunkport), Higgins Beach and Ram Island Farm (Scarborough), Head Beach and Seawall (Phippsburg), Indian Point (Georgetown), and Mile and Half Mile Beach (Reid State Park, Georgetown). Several other beaches also sported impressive numbers, such as Ogunquit, Goose Rocks, Western (Scarborough), Seawall, and Scarborough Beach State Park, which all had 12 or more breeding pairs. Additionally, Head Beach, which has not been occupied by plovers since the early 2000s, hosted two Piping Plover pairs this summer.

We did also see plovers struggle in some places, too. The nearly seven-mile stretch from Camp Ellis to Pine Point Beach only fledged three chicks despite having 13 nesting pairs. This area includes Ferry Beach (Saco), Goosefare Brook (Saco), Ocean Park and Old Orchard (Old Orchard), and Pine Point Beach (Scarborough). Rachel Carson National Wildlife beaches only fledged eight chicks, six from Parsons and two from Marshall Point, resulting in a total productivity of 0.46 chicks per nesting pair. A number of threats, from off-leash dogs, predation, habitat degradation, and human disturbances, contribute to low hatching and fledging success.

So what is working to help the Piping Plover population? It is the teamwork and collaboration of so many different organizations and people. With increased public awareness and supportive landowners up and down the coast we are able to successfully share the shore with these endangered shorebirds.

Photo: Susan Kline

York County Audubon

Shorebird Ambassadors and Dune Education

Thanks to support from the York County Audubon chapter of Maine Audubon, the Coastal Birds Project was able to continue and expand its Shorebird Ambassador program for its third year. With the extra funding, we were also able to start the work of reaching out to landowners, beachgoers, and beach managers about beach stewardship.

As Shorebird Ambassadors, volunteers are trained in basic shorebird ID and how to engage with people to talk about and view migratory shorebirds. Volunteers then explore beaches and other areas that host resting and feeding migratory shorebirds, report what they see, and share stories about the importance of the Maine shoreline for migrating shorebirds with beachgoers. This year, expanded efforts by our Outreach Coordinator, Katie Burns, meant more people participated than ever before. As of October, volunteers have spent more than 100 hours on the beaches looking for shorebirds, talking with others, and encouraging folks to minimize disturbance of feeding and resting birds by walking around the flock.

In addition to supporting our Shorebird Ambassador work, the funding allowed us to devote time and resources to help spread the word of the importance of dune vegetation, wrack, and leaving the sand alone to support a healthy beach and protect homes and other structures. More work will be conducted during the winter season, so stay tuned to learn more about how to keep our beaches healthy for wildlife and people alike.

Remember

Volunteer Coordinator Spotlight

Missy Mans

We extend many thanks to Missy Mans, who is stepping down from her role as Old Orchard Beach (OOB) Plover Volunteer Coordinator, for her years of dedication to plovers on OOB. We are incredibly grateful for her coordination with the town and volunteers over the years. Missy can be found out on the beach two to three times a day, walking for miles, eyes peeled for any birds and nesting activity. She has spent countless hours, taken thousands of incredible photos of the birds, and written detailed reports over the years. We are pleased that Missy will stay on as a volunteer next season so the plovers can still benefit from her experience. If you or anyone you know would be interested in stepping in as the new OOB Plover Volunteer Coordinator, please reach out to us at **plovertern@maineaudubon.org.**

Dune Vegetation

Key to Success

The plants that are found within the beach ecosystem play important roles in creating and sustaining a healthy habitat, and are at work in ways we can and can't see. Many dune plants have extensive underground root systems that act as an anchor, holding sand in place. The parts of the plant that we are able to see above the ground, like the stems and leaves, can trap sand blown by the wind, allowing the dune to grow. This new sand builds up the beach, providing more areas for other plants to colonize, continuing this cycle. With more dune vegetation comes more sand, and with an increase in sand, there is more space for nesting Piping Plovers—and people too!

Piping Plovers camouflage in the sand to avoid predation. Adults, chicks, and even their eggs are sand-colored and mottled, and are therefore challenging to see on the beach. The dune vegetation within nesting sites helps adults and chicks stay out of sight, furnishing the sand with nooks to hide in. These cryptic birds use beach grass or other vegetation to conceal their nests, stay obscured from predators, and find solace in shade on hot summer days.

A healthy, resilient beach ecosystem includes abundant dune vegetation, lines of deposited wrack, plenty of bugs, lots of sand, and room for both people and plovers!

On Maine beaches, there are a few key vegetative species that form symbiotic relationships with nesting Piping Plovers.

Beach Pea

(Lathyrus japonicus)

Beach Pea is another dune species that is found among the nesting shorebirds. A trailing vine with edible peapods and flowers, Beach Pea gets the help of friendly bacteria to convert nitrogen in the air into a form that plants can use, adding more nutrients to the soil to benefit the other plant species nearby. On Popham Beach State Park, one Piping Plover pair re-nested deep within the Beach Pea after its first nest attempt in less vegetated habitat was predated by a fox. This recalibration proved successful as even our crew struggled to locate this new nest many times!

American Beachgrass

(*Ammophila breviligulata*)

One of the most common and critical plants for beach health is American Beachgrass. A tall, grassy species, this plant provides cover for the small plovers and their eggs. On beaches like Higgins, Seawall, and Goose Rocks, we saw many pairs nest within the beachgrass.

Photo: Susan Kline

Least Terns Turn Things Up This Year

This season, Least Terns nested across six different sites including Wells Beach, Parsons Beach (Kennebunk), Western Beach and Higgins Beach (Scarborough), Breakwater Beach (Cape Elizabeth), and Stratton Island. 213 nests were counted during the statewide census in mid June, though we suspect the actual number of nesting pairs was higher since other nests were lost throughout the season. A total of 181 chicks fledged for an estimated productivity of 0.85 chicks per pair, our highest productivity since 2002 and the largest number of fledglings since Least Tern monitoring began in 1977.

Least Terns did very well at some sites this season. For example, this was the second year that Least Terns have nested on Wells Beach since 2007 and they were incredibly successful. Even though the areas of the beach where the birds nested were areas highly trafficked by people, the Least Tern colonies produced a total of 90 fledged chicks. This is only the fifth time a single beach has fledged 90 or more chicks in Maine in the past 48 years. Parsons Beach also had a large colony, for the second consecutive season, that fledged 53 chicks.

Another exciting site was a small colony established later in the season on Breakwater Beach, where Least Terns have not nested since 2012. This stretch of beach has limited human access but many more predators, so only one chick fledged. Similarly, Stratton Island only fledged two chicks after Black-crowned Night Herons decimated the colony, despite the colony being fairly large.

Some of the biggest challenges that Least Terns faced this season were from human and domestic dog disturbance, predation from foxes and Black-crowned Night Herons, and some early season overwashing of nests. Luckily, Least Terns tend to choose different nesting sites over the years, and even within a season, which can reduce predation and facilitate future nesting success. By protecting several nesting areas for Least Terns along the coast, we can help ensure their continued survival in Maine.

Wells Beach

A Bird's Paradise

Wells Beach, a 1.5 mile stretch of shoreline in York County, Maine, saw a record-breaking year for its nesting population of Piping Plovers. In 2025, Wells hosted 23 breeding pairs that successfully fledged 45 chicks. This was an impressive increase of six nesting pairs and eight fledglings compared to the 2024 season.

The season got off to an early start with the first nest initiated on April 19, tying the record for earliest nest ever recorded since the project began. By late May, plover pair numbers and nests had surged, with 20 established nests that were set to hatch in early June and fledge prior to the Fourth of July. Unfortunately, a late-season nor'easter on May 23 struck the Maine coast, washing away 13 of the 20 nests on Wells Beach. With help from volunteers and the Wells Plover Volunteer Coordinator Suzanne Craig, we spent many hours over the next few days digging out washed exclosures and replacing stake and twine fencing. This storm posed a major threat to the season's success, but the plovers proved resilient and all affected pairs quickly renested, hatching chicks just days before July 4.

The success of the plovers at Wells Beach this year is even more incredible considering the challenges of the surrounding environment. Wells Beach is a highly developed, heavily visited beach with houses and hotels lining its full length. Unlike other beaches in Maine, Wells Beach has many areas that lack natural dune buffers, resulting in plovers nesting just feet away from houses, walkways, and even staircases. This, in combination with the presence of beachgoers, unleashed dogs, and other disturbances, can pose a significant threat to these endangered birds.

The plovers were not alone in their nesting efforts on Wells Beach this year. We also saw a large colony of Least Terns nesting on the beach. Like Piping Plovers, Least Terns are beach specialists that rely on open sandy habitat to nest and raise their chicks. The Wells Least Tern colony of roughly 80 adults fledged a remarkable 90 chicks, the highest number at any beach in Maine this season. The fact that both species successfully nested on such a busy beach demonstrates the effectiveness of ongoing management and the support of those who live on Wells Beach.

This year's success was due in large part to Volunteer Coordinator Suzanne Craig and her group of dedicated beach monitors. They played a critical role in protecting beach-nesting birds that made Wells their home this season. Monitors often serve as the first line of defense for these birds by educating beachgoers and putting protective fencing around nests that are laid before our field crew can arrive.

This year's success shows the importance of persistent monitoring and public awareness, even in the face of challenging weather events. With continued support, Wells Beach can remain a safe breeding site for endangered beach-nesting birds for years to come.

Species Spotlight

American Oystercatcher

Wait . . . that's not a Piping Plover or Least Tern!
This large, showy shorebird is an American Oystercatcher, which is another migratory shorebird species that recently began nesting here in Maine. Maine is the northernmost point on the Atlantic where oystercatchers breed. So far there have only been a handful of pairs, but the numbers appear to be increasing. They are typically found breeding on small rock outcroppings and islands along the Maine coast. Our team was lucky enough to have access to one pair's breeding site, which was only accessible at low tide. The crew was overjoyed to find a nest and then, about a month later, to witness a small chick foraging with its parents around the seaweed-covered rocks.

Photo: Susan Kline

From an Intern's Perspective

Q: What assumptions did you have coming in that were dispelled?

Before joining the Coastal Birds Project this past May, I expected to learn the patterns of plovers and terns within the first few weeks, and then the rest of the summer would be relatively straightforward. However, after a few days on the job, I quickly learned that these shorebirds are far from simple or predictable. On my third day at Goose Rocks, we were done surveying, but then found an extremely low nest at the tide line that would likely get washed. This work made me realize that wildlife is unpredictable and never does exactly what we want them to do, but that is the reality of conservation. Ultimately, we can't control wildlife, but that emphasizes how important it is for our crew (and all beachgoers) to continue to learn the best ways to protect these endangered birds and give them space to thrive.

Eric Asherman

Q: What are your big takeaways from your time working with plovers? Has this experience changed your perspective of the world/the environment?

It might be wishful thinking to believe that once we reach a certain number of Piping Plovers, our job will be finished. However, my biggest takeaway from this internship is that no matter how successful a season the Coastal Birds Project has, our work in protecting these birds will never be complete. I had greatly underestimated the time and effort countless people dedicate to protecting vulnerable species such as the Piping Plover. Due to the popularity of our beautiful beaches and the inevitable impact of humans even at more remote sites, the birds will always require our protection. It takes the effort of the Coastal Birds crew, government partners, private landowners, and informed beachgoers to give these birds the best chance of success.

Kimberly Beamer

Photo: Susan Kline

2025 PIPING PLOVER NESTING DATA

Town	Beach	Pairs	Nest Attempts	Fledglings
Ogunquit	Ogunquit	18	36	10
Wells	Moody	1	3	4
	Wells	23	39	45
	Drakes Island	3	6	1
	Laudholm Farm	2	3	0
Kennebunk	All Beaches	13	21	6
Kennebunkport	Marshall Point	1	2	2
	Goose Rocks	14	23	33
Biddeford	Fortunes Rocks	9	10	15
	Hills	3	4	4
	Timber Point	0	0	0
Saco	Ferry	3	6	2
	Goosefare Brook	1	2	0
Old Orchard Beach	Ocean Park	0	1	0
	Old Orchard	5	7	0
Scarborough	Pine Point	4	6	1
	Western/Ferry	14	18	19
	Scarborough SP*	12	18	12
	Higgins	7	15	14
Cape Elizabeth	Ram Island	4	5	10
	Richmond Island	1	1	0
	Crescent Beach SP*	3	5	5
Casco Bay	Long Island	2	2	0
	Chebeague Island	4	4	6
Phippsburg	Head Beach	2	2	6
	Seawall	13	22	32
	Popham Beach SP*	5	7	7
	Hunnewell	1	2	0
Georgetown	Indian Point	1	2	4
	Reid SP*-Mile	2	2	5
	Reid SP*-Half Mile	3	3	8
	Totals	**174**	**277**	**251**

**SP = State Park*

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The 2025 Coastal Birds Project Crew

Top left to right: Natalia Jacobs (Intern), Greer Lowenstein (Seasonal Biologist), Laura Williams (Wildlife Biologist), Eric Asherman (Intern), Spence Brennick (Intern).

Not pictured: Kimberly Beamer (Intern)

Bottom left to right: Laura Minich Zitske (Associate Director of Conservation), Katie Burns (Outreach Coordinator), Kaily Rich (Seasonal Technician), Christie Hull (Seasonal Technician), Sophie Garland-Doré (Seasonal Biologist).

Appendix XI: Latitude and Longitude Coordinates and Nesting Outcomes for 2025 Piping Plover Nests

Site	Nest Code	Latitude	Longitude	Discovery	Status	Nest Outcome	Eggs	Chicks	Loss Date	Suspected Cause Of Nest Loss	Suspected Predator	Expected Hatch	Actual Hatch	# Hatched	Exclosed?	Date Exclosed	Expected Fledge	Actual Fledge	# Fledged
BREA	01A	43.55266	-70.24413	5/13/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/8/25	6/4/25	4	Y	5/13/25	6/29/25	6/29/25	3
BREA	02A	43.55315	-70.24757	5/26/25	fledged	H	4	3				7/1/25	6/30/25	3	Y	5/26/25	7/26/25	7/25/25	2
BREA	04A	43.55292	-70.24632	6/4/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/6/25	7/6/25	4	Y	6/4/25	7/31/25	7/31/25	3
BREA	03A	43.54650	-70.23736	5/30/25	lost	P	4	0	6/26/25	predated	unknown	6/28/25		0					0
Crescent Surf	01A	43.33685	-70.53636	5/1/25	brood lost	H	4	2				5/30/25	6/3/25	3	Y	5/8/25	6/28/25		0
Crescent Surf	02A	43.33545	-70.54082	5/8/25	brood lost	H	4	3				6/1/25	6/5/25	3	Y	5/8/25	6/30/25		0
Crescent Surf	04A	43.33611	-70.53778	5/14/25	brood lost	H	4	4				6/8/25	6/6/25	4	Y	5/20/25	7/1/25		0
Crescent Surf	05A	43.33783	-70.53487	5/16/25	lost	W	3	0	5/27/25	flooded				0	Y	5/19/25			0
Crescent Surf	05B	43.33820	-70.53436	5/30/25	brood lost	H	4	4				6/29/25	6/29/25	4	Y	6/2/25	7/24/25		0
Crescent Surf	04B	43.33632	-70.53724	6/17/25	brood lost	H	4	4				7/16/25	7/15/25	4	Y	6/17/25	8/9/25		0
Crescent Surf	01B	43.33676	-70.53632	6/20/25	brood lost	H	3	3				7/18/25	7/17/25	3	Y	7/3/25	8/11/25		0
Crescent Surf	02B	43.33545	-70.54056	6/25/25	brood lost	H	4	1				7/22/25	7/21/25	1	Y	6/26/25	8/15/25		0
Crescent Surf	03A	43.33773	-70.53520	5/8/25	brood lost	H	4	4				5/26/25	6/5/25	4			6/30/25		0
CRES-SP	02B	43.56472	-70.22457	5/20/25	lost	A	1	0	5/26/25	abandoned				0	Y	5/20/25			0
CRES-SP	01A	43.56414	-70.22780	5/20/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/19/25	6/18/25	4	Y	5/20/25	7/13/25	7/13/25	3
CRES-SP	03A	43.56125	-70.23292	6/4/25	brood lost	H	4	4				7/3/25	7/3/25	4	Y	6/5/25			0
CRES-SP	02A	43.56469	-70.22479	5/18/25	lost	A	1	0	5/20/25	abandoned				0					0
CRES-SP	02C	43.56466	-70.22474	6/4/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/6/25	7/3/25	4			7/28/25	7/28/25	2
DRAK	01A	43.32158	-70.55401	5/5/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/6/25		0					0
DRAK	02A	43.32138	-70.55425	5/8/25	lost	P	4	0	5/21/25	predated	skunk	6/12/25		0					0
DRAK	03A	43.31994	-70.55540	5/14/25	lost	P/A	4	0	5/23/25	predated/abandoned		6/16/25		0					0
DRAK	02B	43.32117	-70.55443	5/30/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/29/25	6/29/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	1
DRAK	01B	43.32199	-70.55369	6/2/25	lost	A	4	0	6/30/25	abandoned		7/3/25		0					0
DRAK	03B	43.31992	-70.55530	6/6/25	lost	P	4	0	6/30/25	predated	fox	7/8/25		0					0
FERR-Saco	02A	43.47273	-70.38422	5/6/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/6/25	6/4/25	3	Y	5/6/25	6/29/25	6/29/25	2
FERR-Saco	01B	43.49520	-70.38480	5/8/25	lost	W	4		5/26/25	flooded		6/12/25		0	Y	5/8/25			0
FERR-Saco	01A	43.49360	-70.38527	4/29/25	lost	P	1	0	5/6/25	predated	unknown			0					0
FERR-Saco	03A	43.49281	-70.38554	5/21/25	lost	W	2	0	5/26/25	flooded				0					0
FERR-Saco	03B	43.48986	-70.38576	6/2/25	lost	P	3	0	6/9/25	predated	skunk			0					0

FERR-Saco	04A	43.48330	-70.38515	6/9/25	lost	P	4	0	6/25/25	predated	unknown	6/18/25		0					0
FORT	02A	43.43428	-70.37065	4/28/25	fledged	H	4	4				5/30/25	5/27/25	4	Y	5/8/25	6/21/25	6/21/25	2
FORT	05A	43.43360	-70.37138	5/1/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/1/25	6/1/25	4	Y	5/8/25	6/26/25	6/26/25	1
FORT	01A	43.43801	-70.36548	4/28/25	fledged	H	4	4				5/30/25	5/27/25	4			6/21/25	6/21/25	1
FORT	03A	43.43544	-70.36913	5/1/25	fledged	H	4	4				5/30/25	5/30/25	4			6/24/25	6/24/25	2
FORT	04A	43.43532	-70.36931	5/1/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/4/25	6/3/25	4			6/28/25	6/28/25	1
FORT	06A	43.44263	-70.34738	5/8/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/12/25	6/11/25	4			7/6/25	7/6/25	3
FORT	07A	43.43691	-70.36702	5/12/25	lost	P/A	4	0	5/22/25	predated/abandoned	fox	6/8/25		0					0
FORT	08A	43.44261	-70.34803	5/20/25	lost	W	2	0	5/27/25	flooded				0					0
FORT	08B	43.44263	-70.34822	5/27/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/29/25	6/29/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	3
FORT	09A	43.44258	-70.34918	6/3/25	fledged	H	2	2				7/1/25	7/2/25	2			7/27/25	7/27/25	2
GOOS	04A	43.38823	-70.42867	5/8/25	lost	A	2	0	5/12/25	abandoned				0	Y	5/8/25			0
GOOS	01A	43.38843	-70.42865	5/1/25	fledged	H	4	3				5/30/25	5/30/25	3			6/24/25	6/23/25	2
GOOS	02A	43.38977	-70.42711	5/1/25	lost	P	4	0	5/20/25	predated	skunk	6/5/25		0					0
GOOS	03A	43.40120	-70.40617	5/1/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/4/25	6/3/25	3			6/28/25	6/28/25	3
GOOS	05A	43.38858	-70.42829	5/8/25	brood lost	H	4	4				6/8/25	6/9/25	4					0
GOOS	06A	43.38897	-70.42792	5/8/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/8/25	6/8/25	4			7/3/25	7/3/25	4
GOOS	07A	43.39046	-70.42613	5/8/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/10/25	6/9/25	3			7/4/25	7/4/25	3
GOOS	08A	43.39034	-70.42636	5/12/25	lost	P	2	0	5/15/25	predated	crow			0					0
GOOS	04B	43.38810	-70.42912	5/15/25	lost	P	2	0	5/20/25	predated	unknown			0					0
GOOS	09A	43.39856	-70.41088	5/15/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/10/25	6/5/25	4			6/30/25	6/30/25	4
GOOS	10A	43.39936	-70.41004	5/15/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/15/25	6/15/25	4			7/10/25	7/10/25	4
GOOS	02B	43.38985	-70.42664	5/20/25	lost	W	2	0	5/27/25	flooded				0					0
GOOS	11A	43.40116	-70.40673	5/22/25	lost	P	3	0	5/27/25	predated	unknown			0					0
GOOS	12A	43.40159	-70.40533	5/22/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/21/25	6/21/25	4			7/16/25	7/16/25	3
GOOS	04C	43.38798	-70.42898	5/27/25	lost	P	4	0	6/6/25	predated	fox	6/29/25		0					0
GOOS	13A	43.38965	-70.42736	5/27/25	lost	P	4	0	6/12/25	predated	unknown	6/25/25		0					0
GOOS	02C	43.39000	-70.42702	5/27/25	lost	A	2	0	6/6/25	abandoned		6/25/25		0					0
GOOS	08B	43.39040	-70.42605	5/30/25	lost	W	1	0	6/3/25	flooded				0					0
GOOS	14A	43.39114	-70.42518	5/30/25	fledged	H	3	3				6/30/25	6/26/25	3			7/24/25	7/24/25	2
GOOS	15A	43.38986	-70.42672	6/3/25	lost	P	2	0	6/9/25	predated	crow			0					0
GOOS	02D	43.39021	-70.42624	6/9/25	fledged	H	4	3				7/14/25	7/8/25	3			8/4/25	8/4/25	3
GOOS	11B	43.40040	-70.40858	6/9/25	fledged	H	3	3				7/6/25	7/6/25	3			7/31/25	7/30/25	2
GOOS	13B	43.38965	-70.42737	6/23/25	fledged	H	3	3				7/21/25	7/20/25	3			8/14/25	8/13/25	3

Goosefare Brook	01A	43.49553	-70.38531	6/3/25	lost	P	2	0	6/9/25	predated	fox			0					0
Goosefare Brook	01B	43.49615	-70.38531	6/10/25	lost	W	2	0	6/24/25	flooded				0					0
HALF	01A	43.77184	-69.73871	5/7/25	fledged	H	3	3				6/2/25	6/1/25	4	Y	5/7/25	6/26/25	6/27/25	3
HALF	02A	43.77304	-69.73595	5/7/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/9/25	6/12/25	4	Y	5/7/25	7/2/25	7/2/25	4
HALF	03A	43.77266	-69.73787	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	2				7/4/25	7/1/25	4			7/26/25	7/26/25	1
HEAD	01A	43.71992	-69.85300	6/12/25	fledged	H	4	2				6/12/25	6/26/25	4			7/21/25	7/15/25	2
HEAD	02A	43.71825	-69.84976	6/12/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/13/25	7/10/25	4			8/4/25	8/4/25	4
HIGG	02A	43.56246	-70.27258	4/22/25	fledged	H	4	3				5/26/25	5/25/25	3	Y	4/22/25	6/19/25	6/19/25	3
HIGG	04A	43.56277	-70.27187	4/29/25	lost	A	4	0	5/20/25	abandoned		5/31/25		0	Y	5/2/25			0
HIGG	05A	43.56362	-70.27166	5/9/25	lost	A	2	0	5/14/25	abandoned				0	Y	5/8/25			0
HIGG	07B	43.56229	-70.27263	6/10/25	brood lost	H	4	2				7/13/25	7/9/25	2	Y	6/19/25	8/3/25		0
HIGG	01A	43.56221	-70.27328	4/22/25	lost	P	2	0	5/2/25	predated	crow	5/26/25		0					0
HIGG	03A	43.56216	-70.27340	4/29/25	lost	P	1	0	5/2/25	predated	crow			0					0
HIGG	03B	43.56227	-70.27351	5/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/5/25	6/6/25	3			7/1/25	6/30/25	2
HIGG	01B	43.56244	-70.27299	5/13/25	lost	P	3	0	5/20/25	predated	skunk			0					0
HIGG	06A	43.56273	-70.27197	5/14/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/16/25	6/14/25	4			7/9/25	7/9/25	4
HIGG	01C	43.56227	-70.27335	5/26/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/21/25	6/14/25	4			7/9/25	7/9/25	4
HIGG	07A	43.56241	-70.27270	5/26/25	lost	P	2	0	6/3/25	predated	fox			0					0
HIGG	04B	43.56298	-70.27167	5/26/25	lost	P	2	0	6/3/25	predated	fox			0					0
HIGG	05B	43.56311	-70.27145	5/26/25	lost	P	4	0	6/5/25	predated	fox	6/25/25		0					0
HIGG	04C	43.56303	-70.27193	6/13/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/12/25	7/10/25	4			8/4/25	8/4/25	1
HIGG	05C	43.56349	-70.27160	6/13/25	lost	P	4	0	7/6/25	predated	unknown	7/16/25		0					0
HILL	01A	43.45038	-70.36222	5/1/25	fledged	H	4	2				6/3/25	6/4/25	4			6/29/25	6/29/25	2
HILL	02A	43.45886	-70.37466	5/1/25	lost	A	4	0	5/30/25	abandoned		6/1/25		0					0
HILL	03A	43.45193	-70.36665	5/5/25	fledged	H	4	2				6/6/25	6/6/25	3			7/1/25	7/1/25	1
HILL	02B	43.45887	-70.37464	6/3/25	fledged	H	3	3				7/1/25	6/30/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	1
HOOK	01A	43.72044	-70.14057	5/5/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/6/25	6/6/25	4	Y	5/16/25	7/1/25	7/1/25	2
HOOK	02A	43.72076	-70.13956	5/21/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/19/25	6/19/25	4	Y	5/29/25	7/14/25	7/13/25	2
HOOK	03A	43.71829	-70.11509	5/30/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/27/25	6/25/25	3	Y	5/30/25	7/20/25	7/20/25	2
HOOK	04A	43.72101	-70.14064	6/12/25	lost	A	2	0	6/12/25	abandoned				0					0
HUNN	01A	43.74393	-69.78121	5/1/25	lost	P	2	0	5/7/25	predated	skunk			0					0
HUNN	01B	43.74555	-69.77935	6/5/25	brood lost	H	4	4				7/4/25	7/1/25	4					0
INDI	01A	43.77454	-69.73906	5/7/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/9/25		0					0
INDI	01B	43.77462	-69.73891	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/4/25	6/30/25	4			7/25/25	7/25/25	4

Laudholm	01A	43.33472	-70.54182	5/13/25	lost	A	4	0	5/27/25	abandoned		6/7/25		0	Y	5/13/25			0
Laudholm	02A	43.33444	-70.54154	5/27/25	brood lost	H	4	3				6/19/25	6/22/25	4	Y	5/28/25	7/17/25		0
Laudholm	03A	43.33359	-70.54192	6/10/25	brood lost	H	4	4				7/9/25	7/9/25	4			8/3/25		0
LONG	01A	43.68212	-70.15511	5/29/25	brood lost	H	4	3				6/30/25	6/29/25	4	Y	5/29/25	7/24/25		0
LONG	02A	43.68141	-70.15620	6/12/25	lost	U	4	0	7/11/25	unknown		7/12/25		0					0
Marshall Point	01B	43.38644	-70.42802	5/28/25	fledged	H	4	2				7/2/25	7/1/25	4	Y	5/28/25	7/26/25	7/26/25	2
Marshall Point	01A	43.38674	-70.42906	5/27/25	lost	P	2	0	5/28/25	predated	crow			0					0
MILE	01A	43.77850	-69.72857	4/30/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/1/25	6/2/25	3	Y	5/7/25	6/27/25	6/27/25	2
MILE	02A	43.77741	-69.73016	5/27/25	fledged	H	3	3				6/27/25	6/25/25	3	N		7/20/25	7/20/25	3
MOOD	01A	43.26882	-70.58599	5/21/25	lost	W	1	0	5/26/25	flooded				0					0
MOOD	01B	43.26910	-70.58595	5/28/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/28/25	6/26/25	4			7/21/25	7/21/25	4
MOOD	02A	43.27133	-70.58464	5/28/25	lost	W	4	0	6/9/25	flooded		7/1/25		0					0
NANO	01B	43.55426	-70.25736	6/4/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/26/25	6/30/25	4	Y	6/4/25	7/25/25	7/25/25	2
NANO	01A	43.55406	-70.25939	5/21/25	lost	W	3	0	5/26/25	flooded				0					0
OCPA	01A	43.50255	-70.38161	5/26/25	lost	P	3	0	5/31/25	predated	unknown			0					0
OGUN	15B	43.25942	-70.59032	6/17/25	lost	A	4	0	7/2/25	abandoned		7/19/25		0	Y	6/27/25			0
OGUN	10E	43.25866	-70.59060	6/17/25	brood lost	H	4	3				7/18/25	7/14/25	3	Y	6/27/25	8/8/25		0
OGUN	01A	43.26110	-70.58988	4/25/25	brood lost	H	4	2				5/29/25	5/30/25	2			6/24/25		0
OGUN	02A	43.25987	-70.59044	4/30/25	lost	B	4	0	5/26/25	buried		6/2/25		0					0
OGUN	03A	43.25309	-70.59281	5/2/25	lost	B	3	0	5/8/25	buried				0					0
OGUN	04A	43.25642	-70.59161	5/2/25	lost	B	1	0	5/5/25	buried				0					0
OGUN	05A	43.26571	-70.58789	5/5/25	lost	B	3	0	5/14/25	buried				0					0
OGUN	06A	43.26662	-70.58747	5/5/25	lost	A	4	0	5/28/25	abandoned		6/6/25		0					0
OGUN	07A	43.26306	-70.58914	5/8/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/4/25	6/2/25	4			6/27/25	6/27/25	2
OGUN	08A	43.26214	-70.58940	5/8/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/8/25	6/8/25	0			7/6/25	7/6/25	3
OGUN	09A	43.26012	-70.59032	5/8/25	fledged	H	3	2				6/7/25	6/9/25	2			7/2/25	7/2/25	1
OGUN	10A	43.25844	-70.59090	5/8/25	lost	B	1	0	5/12/25	buried				0					0
OGUN	04B	43.25651	-70.59170	5/8/25	lost	B	3	0	5/14/25	buried				0					0
OGUN	11A	43.25736	-70.59130	5/14/25	lost	P	4	0	5/30/25	predated	crow	6/17/25		0					0
OGUN	12A	43.25486	-70.59225	5/14/25	lost	B	4	0	5/26/25	buried		6/17/25		0					0
OGUN	03B	43.25219	-70.59313	5/14/25	lost	P	4	0	5/26/25	predated	crow	6/17/25		0					0
OGUN	05B	43.26455	-70.58847	5/16/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/24/25	6/25/25	3			7/20/25	7/21/25	3
OGUN	10B	43.25866	-70.59085	5/16/25	lost	B	3	0	5/26/25	buried				0					0
OGUN	13A	43.25598	-70.59170	5/19/25	lost	B	2	0	5/26/25	buried				0					0

OGUN	04C	43.25654	-70.59148	5/19/25	lost	W	3	0	5/26/25	flooded				0					0
OGUN	13B	43.25576	-70.59187	5/26/25	brood lost	H	4	2				6/21/25	6/27/25	3			7/22/25		0
OGUN	14A	43.26232	-70.58950	5/26/25	brood lost	H	1	1				6/23/25	6/20/25	1			7/15/25		0
OGUN	12B	43.25531	-70.59208	5/30/25	lost	U	3	0	7/14/25	unknown		7/3/25		0					0
OGUN	10C	43.25863	-70.59078	5/30/25	lost	P	1	0	6/2/25	predated	unknown			0					0
OGUN	15A	43.25935	-70.59065	5/30/25	lost	P	4	0	6/9/25	predated	crow	7/3/25		0					0
OGUN	06B	43.26633	-70.58751	6/2/25	lost	P	4	0	7/3/25	predated	unknown	7/3/25		0					0
OGUN	03C	43.25159	-70.59333	6/4/25	brood lost	H	4	3				7/6/25	7/6/25	3			7/31/25		0
OGUN	04D	43.25667	-70.59162	6/4/25	lost	P	3	0	6/9/25	predated	unknown			0					0
OGUN	10D	43.25876	-70.59088	6/4/25	lost	P	2	0	6/9/25	predated	unknown			0					0
OGUN	16A	43.26699	-70.58721	6/4/25	brood lost	H	4	3				7/7/25	7/6/25	4			7/31/25		0
OGUN	17A	43.26582	-70.58778	6/6/25	lost	P	4	0	7/2/25	predated	unknown	7/8/25		0					0
OGUN	01B	43.26149	-70.58986	6/13/25	lost	P	3	0	6/20/25	predated	crow			0					0
OGUN	11B	43.25734	-70.59141	6/17/25	lost	P	4	0	7/9/25	predated	unknown	7/17/25		0					0
OGUN	04E	43.25654	-70.59152	6/17/25	brood lost	H	4	3				7/16/25	7/14/25	4			8/8/25		0
OGUN	18A	43.25297	-70.59276	6/17/25	brood lost	H	4	4				7/21/25	7/21/25	4			8/15/25		0
OGUN	01C	43.26106	-70.58988	6/27/25	fledged	H	2	2				7/27/25	7/28/25	2			8/22/25	8/20/25	1
OOB	02A	43.53175	-70.35837	5/21/25	brood lost	H	4	3				6/23/25	6/20/25	4	Y	5/21/25	7/15/25		0
OOB	04A	43.52835	-70.36243	5/30/25	brood lost	H	4	4				7/2/25	6/29/25	4	Y	6/6/25			0
OOB	07A	43.50646	-70.37947	6/13/25	lost	A	1	0	6/18/25	abandoned				0	Y	6/13/25			0
OOB	01A	43.52942	-70.36099	5/16/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/23/25		0					0
OOB	03A	43.52376	-70.36602	5/21/25	lost	P	4	0	6/13/25	predated	crow	6/23/25		0					0
OOB	05A	43.52318	-70.36649	6/3/25	lost	P	4	0	6/13/25	predated	crow	7/6/25		0					0
OOB	06A	43.52468	-70.36517	6/6/25	lost	P	2	0	6/13/25	predated	crow			0					0
Parsons	01A	43.34338	-70.52176	5/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/1/25	6/5/25	4			6/30/25	6/30/25	1
Parsons	02A	43.34139	-70.52653	5/7/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		5/25/25		0					0
Parsons	03A	43.34356	-70.52130	5/13/25	lost	U	4	0	5/29/25	predated	unknown	6/7/25		0					0
Parsons	04A	43.34316	-70.52251	5/21/25	lost	P	4	0	6/4/25	predated	fox	6/17/25		0					0
Parsons	05A	43.34462	-70.51728	5/23/25	fledged	H	4	2				6/21/25	6/22/25	4	Y	5/23/25	7/17/25	7/17/25	2
Parsons	06A	43.34378	-70.52034	6/2/25	lost	P	4	0	6/16/25	predated	fox	7/2/25		0					0
Parsons	03B	43.34362	-70.52096	6/2/25	lost	P	4	0	6/26/25	predated	fox	7/4/25		0					0
Parsons	07A	43.34268	-70.52342	6/2/25	lost	U	3	0	6/6/25	predated	unknown			0					0
Parsons	08A	43.34173	-70.52567	6/2/25	lost	U	4	0	6/11/25	unknown		7/2/25		0					0
Parsons	02B	43.34150	-70.52631	6/2/25	lost	P	3	0	6/16/25	unknown		7/2/25		0					0

Parsons	04B	43.34328	-70.52215	6/11/25	lost	P	3	0	6/26/25	predated	fox			0					0
Parsons	07B	43.34392	-70.51970	6/23/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/22/25	7/22/25	4			8/16/25	8/16/25	3
PINE	02A	43.53582	-70.35228	5/14/25	lost	W	3	0	5/28/25	flooded		6/9/25		0	Y	5/14/25			0
PINE	01B	43.54094	-70.33419	5/14/25	lost	A	4	0	5/28/25	abandoned		6/15/25		0	Y	5/15/25			0
PINE	03A	43.54109	-70.32982	5/26/25	lost	A	4	0	6/13/25	abandoned		6/26/25		0	Y	6/4/25			0
PINE	02B	43.53575	-70.35255	6/1/25	brood lost	H	4	4				7/5/25	7/2/25	4	Y	6/4/25			0
PINE	04A	43.53746	-70.34894	6/13/25	fledged	H	3	1				7/12/25	7/10/25	3	Y	6/13/25	8/4/25	8/4/25	1
PINE	01A	43.54108	-70.33034	4/29/25	lost	P	2	0	5/6/25	predated	unknown			0					0
POPH	03A	43.73556	-69.80625	5/13/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/12/25	6/12/25	4	Y	5/13/25	7/7/25	7/7/25	4
POPH	04A	43.73429	-69.81002	5/13/25	brood lost	H	3	3				6/10/25	6/10/25	3	Y	5/13/25			0
POPH	01A	43.73445	-69.81047	5/7/25	lost	P	4	0	5/27/25	predated	unknown	6/8/25		0					0
POPH	02A	43.73482	-69.80954	5/7/25	lost	P	4	0	5/27/25	predated	unknown	6/11/25		0					0
POPH	05A	43.73492	-69.80873	5/13/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/13/25	6/16/25	4			7/11/25	7/11/25	3
POPH	02B	43.73448	-69.80945	6/2/25	lost	A	3	0	6/27/25	abandoned		7/3/25		0					0
POPH	01B	43.73412	-69.81079	6/16/25	lost	P	4	0	6/19/25	predated	fox	7/13/25		0					0
SCAR	01A	43.54630	-70.30594	4/29/25	lost	W	4	0	5/26/25	flooded		5/29/25		0	Y	5/2/25			0
SCAR	05A	43.54683	-70.30524	5/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/5/25	6/3/25	0	Y	5/2/25	6/30/25	6/30/25	4
SCAR	12A	43.54906	-70.30185	6/5/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/6/25	7/6/25	4	Y	6/10/25	7/31/25	7/31/25	2
SCAR	02A	43.54753	-70.30424	4/29/25	lost	A	1	0	5/6/25	abandoned				0					0
SCAR	03A	43.54878	-70.30236	4/29/25	lost	P	4	0	5/20/25	predated	unknown	5/31/25		0					0
SCAR	02B	43.54742	-70.30442	5/2/25	lost	W	4	0	5/26/25	flooded		6/4/25		0					0
SCAR	06A	43.54663	-70.30542	5/6/25	lost	W	4	0	5/26/25	flooded		6/9/25		0					0
SCAR	07A	43.54174	-70.31017	5/15/25	lost	W	4	0	5/26/25	flooded		6/13/25		0					0
SCAR	04A	43.54405	-70.30876	5/20/25	lost	P	4	0	6/3/25	predated	crow	6/20/25		0					0
SCAR	08A	43.54289	-70.30971	5/26/25	lost	P	1	0	6/3/25	predated	crow			0					0
SCAR	07B	43.54190	-70.31018	5/26/25	fledged	H	3	3				7/11/25	6/25/25	3			7/20/25	7/20/25	3
SCAR	09A	43.54064	-70.31085	5/26/25	lost	P	4	0	6/19/25	predated	unknown	6/26/25		0					0
SCAR	03B	43.54844	-70.30288	5/26/25	lost	P	4	0	6/10/25	predated	crow	6/26/25		0					0
SCAR	10A	43.54120	-70.31063	6/3/25	lost	P	4	0	6/24/25	predated	crow	7/3/25		0					0
SCAR	06B	43.54659	-70.30556	6/3/25	brood lost	H	4	4				6/29/25	6/30/25	4			7/25/25		0
SCAR	11A	43.54234	-70.31010	6/3/25	brood lost	H	4	4		unknown		6/29/25	7/2/25	4					0
SCAR	01B	43.54571	-70.30636	6/5/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/9/25	7/9/25	4			8/3/25	7/31/25	2
SCAR	02C	43.54730	-70.30434	6/10/25	fledged	H	3	1				7/6/25	7/6/25	3			7/31/25	7/31/25	1
SEAW	04A	43.73139	-69.80874	5/13/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/11/25	6/17/25	4	Y	5/13/25	7/12/25	7/11/25	3

SEAW	06A	43.72387	-69.82876	5/19/25	lost	W	3	0	5/27/25	flooded				0	Y	5/19/25			0
SEAW	08B	43.73081	-69.80893	5/30/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/2/25	7/1/25	4	Y	5/30/25	7/26/25	7/26/25	4
SEAW	03B	43.72477	-69.82701	5/30/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/2/25	6/29/25	4	Y	6/12/25	7/24/25	7/24/25	3
SEAW	05B	43.72222	-69.83243	6/10/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/9/25	7/6/25	4	Y	6/10/25	7/31/25	7/31/25	4
SEAW	12A	43.73006	-69.81069	6/16/25	brood lost	H	4	3				7/18/25	7/17/25	3	Y	6/16/25	8/11/25		0
SEAW	06D	43.72293	-69.83059	6/19/25	fledged	H	4	3				7/19/25	7/18/25	4	Y	6/25/25	8/12/25	8/12/25	3
SEAW	07B	43.72750	-69.82048	6/25/25	fledged	H	4	1				7/27/25	7/14/25	4	Y	6/27/25	8/8/25	8/13/25	1
SEAW	11B	43.72244	-69.83335	6/27/25	fledged	H	3	3				7/27/25	7/27/25	3	Y	7/2/25	8/21/25	8/21/25	2
SEAW	01A	43.73176	-69.80779	5/7/25	lost	B	1	0	5/9/25	buried				0					0
SEAW	02A	43.72663	-69.82261	5/9/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/11/25	6/12/25	4			7/7/25	7/7/25	2
SEAW	03A	43.72430	-69.82829	5/13/25	lost	P	4	0	5/30/25	predated	unknown	6/12/25		0					0
SEAW	01B	43.73173	-69.80779	5/13/25	lost	P	4	0	5/27/25	predated	unknown	6/11/25		0					0
SEAW	05A	43.72249	-69.83264	5/19/25	lost	P	4	0	5/30/25	predated	crow	6/17/25		0					0
SEAW	07A	43.72666	-69.82252	5/19/25	lost	P	3	0	6/10/25	predated	unknown	6/21/25		0					0
SEAW	08A	43.73064	-69.80895	5/19/25	lost	W	4	0	5/27/25	flooded		6/19/25		0					0
SEAW	09A	43.73181	-69.80697	5/19/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/19/25	6/19/25	4			7/14/25	7/14/25	4
SEAW	10A	43.73272	-69.80571	5/27/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/29/25	6/26/25	4			7/21/25	7/21/25	4
SEAW	06B	43.72410	-69.82858	5/27/25	lost	P	1	0	5/30/25	predated	crow			0					0
SEAW	06C	43.72302	-69.83037	5/30/25	lost	P	4	0	6/10/25	predated	crow	7/1/25		0					0
SEAW	01C	43.73159	-69.80726	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/4/25	7/2/25	4			7/27/25	7/27/25	4
SEAW	11A	43.72267	-69.83290	6/2/25	brood lost	H	4	4				6/16/25	6/19/25	4					0
WELL	01A	43.31623	-70.55924	4/21/25	brood lost	H	4	2				5/20/25	5/19/25	2	Y	4/21/25	6/13/25		0
WELL	02A	43.31604	-70.55956	4/21/25	fledged	H	4	4				5/24/25	5/25/25	4	Y	4/23/25	6/19/25	6/19/25	3
WELL	03A	43.31565	-70.55969	4/28/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		5/31/25		0	Y	5/2/25			0
WELL	04A	43.31241	-70.56210	4/28/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/3/25	6/5/25	4	Y	4/30/25	6/30/25	6/30/25	2
WELL	05A	43.31051	-70.56321	4/28/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		5/31/25		0	Y	4/30/25			0
WELL	09A	43.31216	-70.56227	4/30/25	lost	U	2	0	6/9/25	unknown		5/30/25		0	Y	4/30/25			0
WELL	10A	43.31131	-70.56270	4/30/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/3/25		0	Y	5/2/25			0
WELL	15A	43.31322	-70.56147	5/5/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/6/25		0	Y	5/16/25			0
WELL	17A	43.31620	-70.55939	5/8/25	brood lost	H	4	1				6/8/25	6/8/25	4	Y	5/12/25	7/3/25		0
WELL	19A	43.31279	-70.56166	5/8/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/10/25		0	Y	5/16/25			0
WELL	19B	43.31268	-70.56194	5/30/25	fledged	H	3	2				6/30/25	6/29/25	2	Y	7/2/25	7/24/25	7/24/25	2
WELL	03B	43.31572	-70.55967	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/3/25	6/30/25	4	Y	7/2/25	7/25/25	7/24/25	4
WELL	20B	43.31452	-70.56067	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/3/25	6/29/25	4	Y	6/4/25	7/24/25	7/24/25	3

WELL	15B	43.31324	-70.56141	6/2/25	fledged	H	5	3				7/3/25	7/3/25	4	Y	6/11/25	7/28/25	7/28/25	2
WELL	10B	43.31120	-70.56283	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/3/25	6/29/25	4	Y	6/4/25	7/24/25	7/24/25	4
WELL	23A	43.31511	-70.55997	6/4/25	fledged	H	4	2				7/3/25	6/30/25	3	Y	6/9/25	7/25/25	7/24/25	1
WELL	06A	43.31012	-70.56347	4/28/25	lost	A	4	0	5/8/25	abandoned		5/29/25		0					0
WELL	07A	43.30917	-70.56403	4/28/25	fledged	H	4	3				5/31/25	5/30/25	3			6/24/25	6/24/25	1
WELL	08A	43.31410	-70.56079	4/30/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/3/25		0					0
WELL	11A	43.30844	-70.56437	4/30/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/2/25		0					0
WELL	12A	43.30760	-70.56488	4/30/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/3/25		0					0
WELL	13A	43.31733	-70.55801	5/2/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/6/25		0					0
WELL	14A	43.30785	-70.56466	5/2/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/3/25		0					0
WELL	16A	43.31660	-70.55860	5/8/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/12/25	6/11/25	3			7/6/25	7/6/25	2
WELL	18A	43.31443	-70.56055	5/8/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/4/25		0					0
WELL	20A	43.31452	-70.56051	5/12/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/12/25		0					0
WELL	21A	43.31347	-70.56122	5/12/25	lost	A	1	0	5/16/25	abandoned				0					0
WELL	21B	43.31343	-70.56143	5/14/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/17/25	6/16/25	3			7/11/25	7/11/25	1
WELL	06B	43.30993	-70.56350	5/14/25	lost	W	4	0	5/23/25	flooded		6/17/25		0					0
WELL	22A	43.30480	-70.56613	5/28/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/26/25	6/25/25	4			7/20/25	7/21/25	4
WELL	06C	43.31013	-70.56349	5/30/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/1/25	6/29/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	3
WELL	11B	43.30852	-70.56446	5/30/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/30/25	6/29/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	4
WELL	14B	43.30798	-70.56464	5/30/25	lost	A	2	0	6/9/25	abandoned		6/29/25		0					0
WELL	13B	43.31738	-70.55810	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/3/25	6/30/25	4			7/25/25	7/24/25	3
WELL	18B	43.31425	-70.56092	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/3/25	6/29/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	3
WELL	05B	43.31068	-70.56319	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	1				7/3/25	6/30/25	1			7/25/25	7/24/25	1
WELL	12B	43.30768	-70.56493	6/2/25	fledged	H	4	4				7/3/25	6/29/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	2
WELL	08B	43.31749	-70.55769	6/17/25	brood lost	H	4	1				7/17/25	7/17/25	2			8/11/25		0
WELL	01B	43.31628	-70.55922	6/20/25	lost	D	3	0	7/24/25	dead eggs	unviable	7/18/25		0					0
WEST-FE	01A	43.53633	-70.31924	4/29/25	fledged	H	4	4				5/31/25	6/1/25	4	Y	5/2/25	6/26/25	6/26/25	1
WEST-FE	03A	43.53521	-70.31847	4/30/25	lost	A	4	0	5/20/25	abandoned		6/4/25		0	Y	5/2/25			0
WEST-FE	04A	43.53712	-70.31986	4/30/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/4/25	6/3/25	0	Y	5/2/25	6/28/25	6/28/25	1
WEST-FE	06A	43.53863	-70.32138	4/30/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/3/25	6/2/25	3	Y	5/6/25	6/28/25	6/28/25	1
WEST-FE	09A	43.53615	-70.31906	5/5/25	brood lost	H	4	4				6/7/25	6/7/25	4	Y	5/6/25	7/2/25		0
WEST-FE	12A	43.54036	-70.32462	5/26/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/26/25	6/26/25	3	Y	5/28/25	7/21/25	7/21/25	3
WEST-FE	02A	43.53803	-70.32057	4/29/25	lost	B	1	0	5/2/25	buried				0					0
WEST-FE	02B	43.53775	-70.32033	4/30/25	fledged	H	3	2				6/2/25	6/3/25	0			6/28/25	6/28/25	2

WEST-FE	07A	43.53913	-70.32219	4/30/25	lost	W	4	0	5/26/25	flooded		6/3/25		0					0
WEST-FE	08A	43.53980	-70.32361	4/30/25	fledged	H	4	2				6/3/25	6/3/25	2			6/28/25	6/28/25	2
WEST-FE	10A	43.53946	-70.32272	5/5/25	lost	W	4	0	5/26/25	flooded		6/4/25		0					0
WEST-FE	11A	43.53551	-70.31861	5/20/25	fledged	H	4	3				6/20/25	6/19/25	4			7/14/25	7/14/25	2
WEST-FE	03B	43.53501	-70.31842	5/26/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/26/25	6/24/25	4			7/19/25	7/1/25	3
WEST-FE	13A	43.53583	-70.31876	5/28/25	lost	U	1	0	6/5/25	unknown				0					0
WEST-FE	14A	43.53682	-70.31935	6/3/25	fledged	H	4	4				6/27/25	6/27/25	4			7/22/25	7/22/25	1
WEST-FE	07B	43.53881	-70.32173	6/3/25	fledged	H	4	3				7/2/25	6/29/25	4			7/24/25	7/24/25	1
WEST-FE	10B	43.53940	-70.32254	6/3/25	fledged	H	4	3				7/2/25	6/30/25	3			7/25/25	7/25/25	2
WEST-FE	15A	43.54135	-70.32512	6/3/25	lost	A	1	0	6/10/25	abandoned				0					0

***H - hatched, P - predated, A - abandoned, B - buried, W - washed, U - unknown, P/A - predated/abandoned, D - dead eggs**

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Ogunquit Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

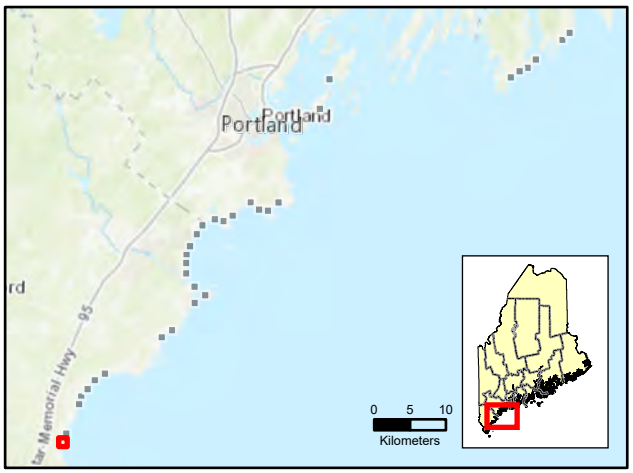
- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation
- Unknown
- Washout
- Buried

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 55 110 220 330 440 Meters

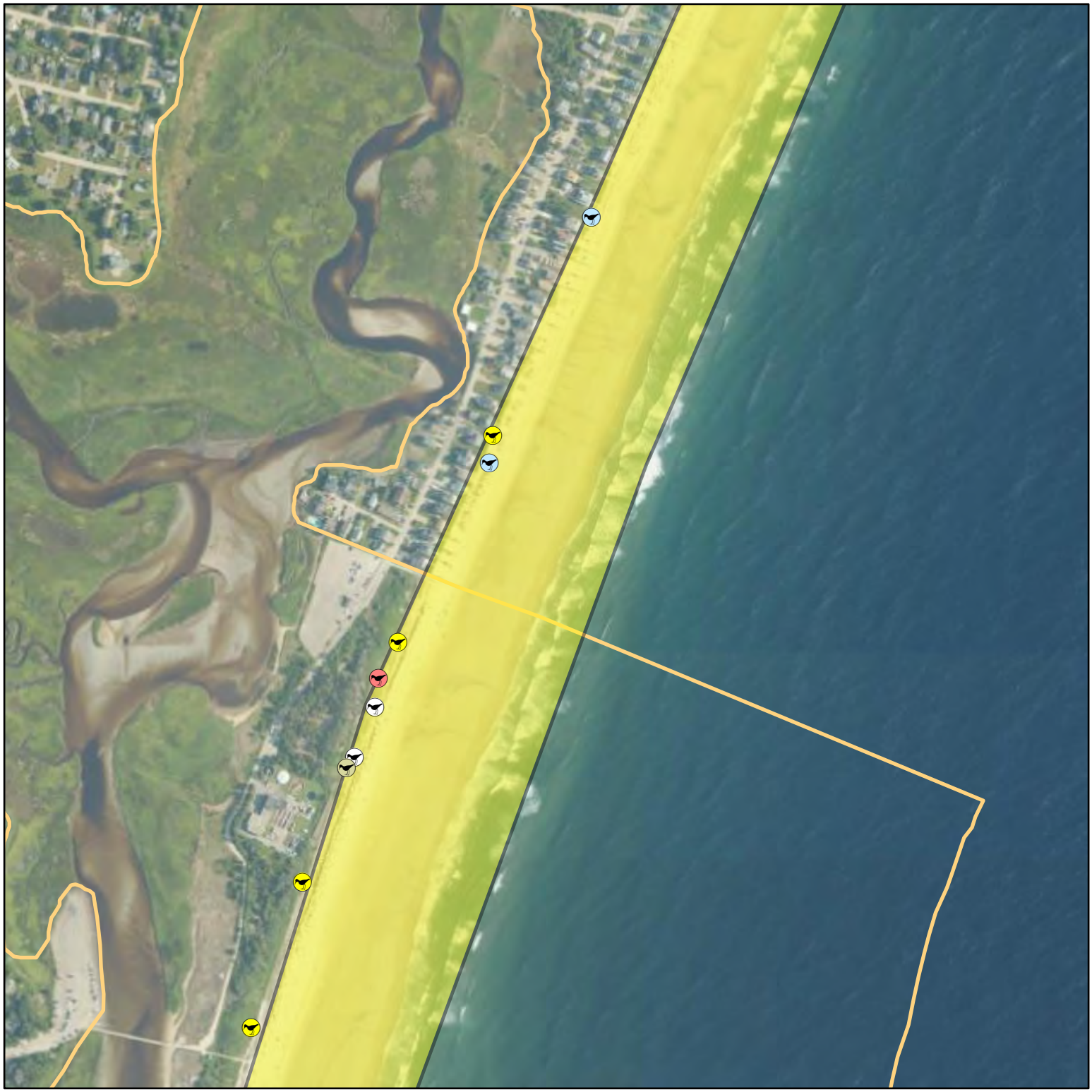
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025



2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Ogunquit Beach / Moody Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

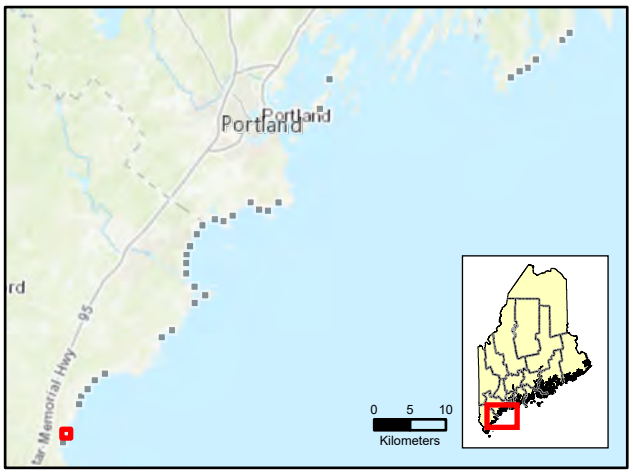
- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation
- Washout
- Buried

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S



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December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Wells Beach - South

Nest Location & Outcome

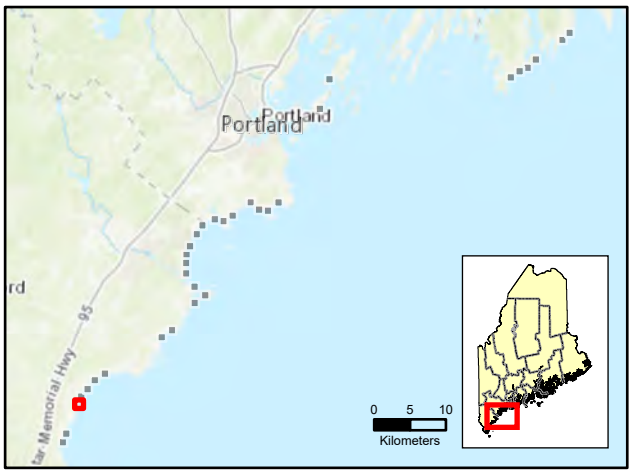
- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Unknown
- Washout

Foraging Area

0 55 110 220 330 440 Meters

N W E S

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon



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December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Wells Beach - North

Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation
- Unknown
- Washout
- Dead Eggs

Foraging Area

Meters

0 55 110 220 330 440

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
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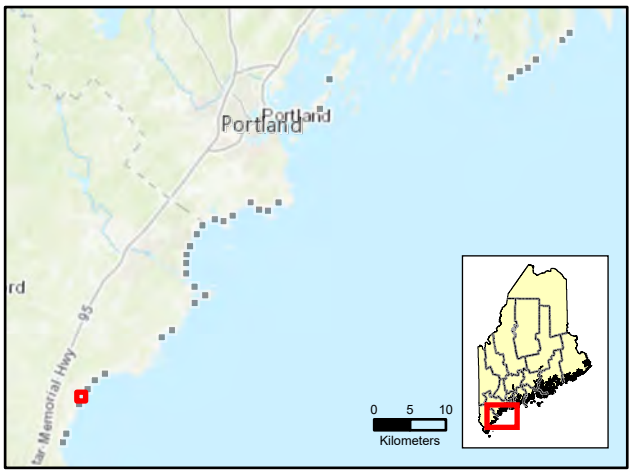

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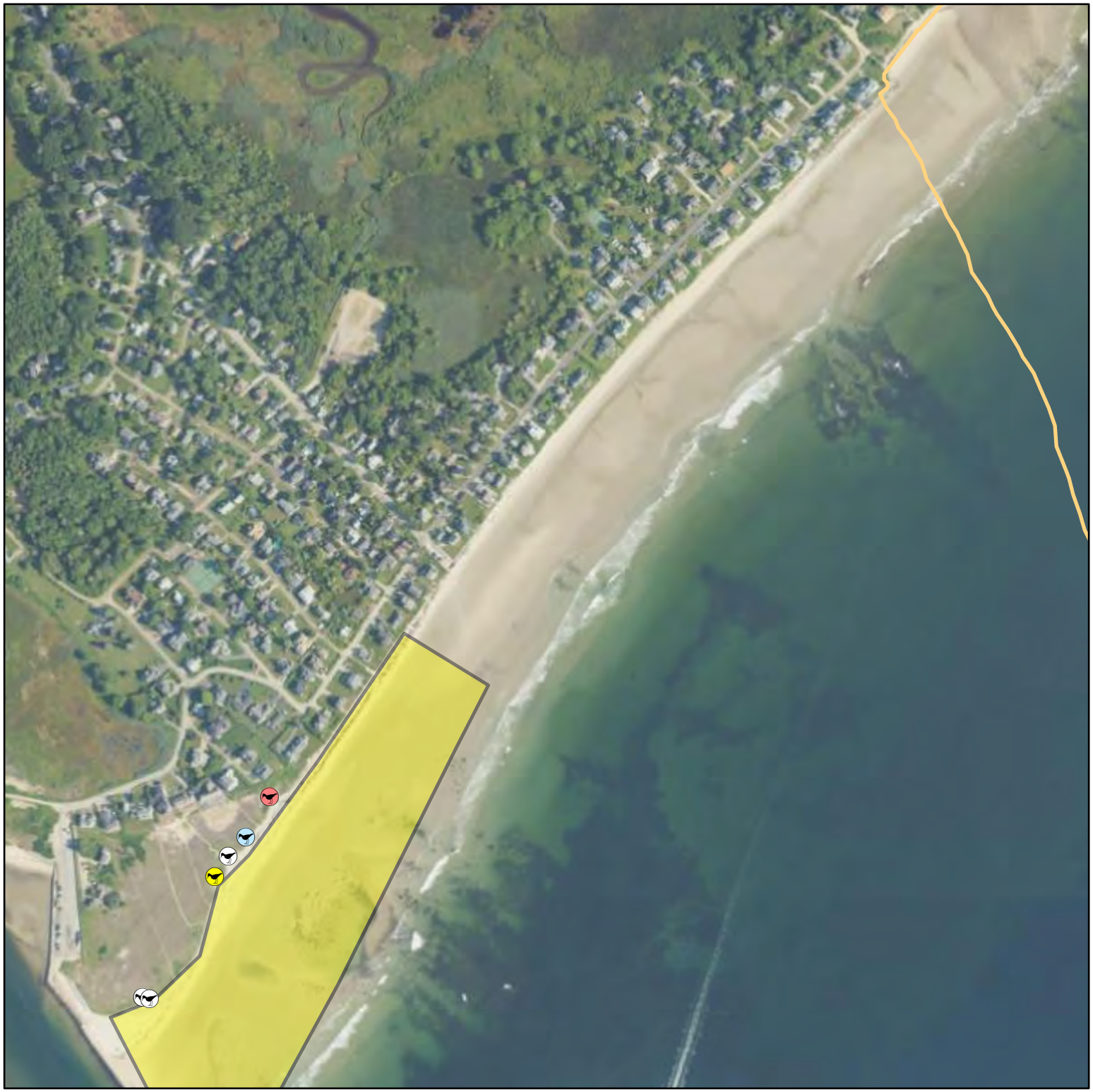
December, 18, 2025



2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Drakes Island Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
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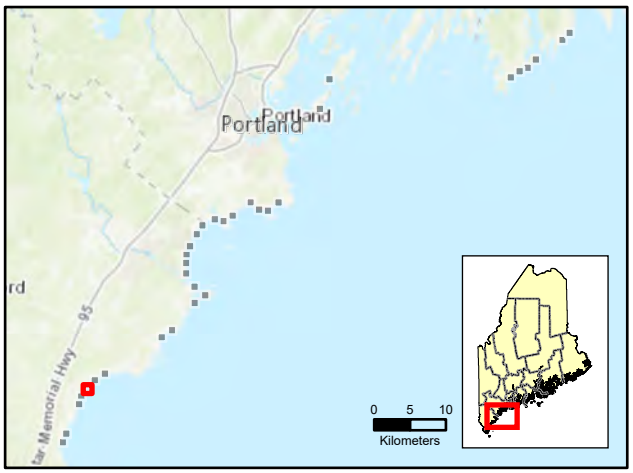
S



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December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Laudholm Farm / Crescent Surf

Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
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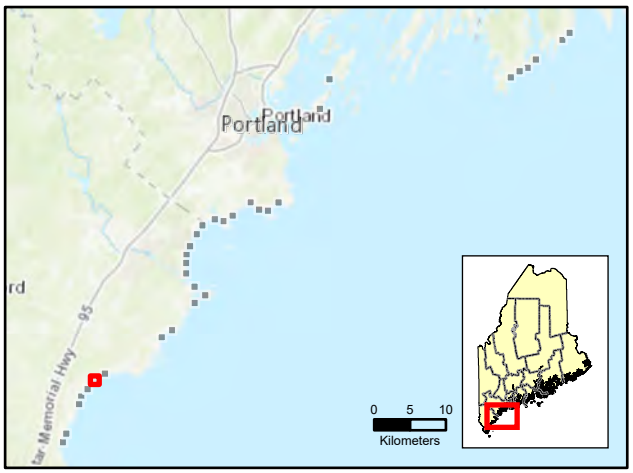
S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Parsons Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

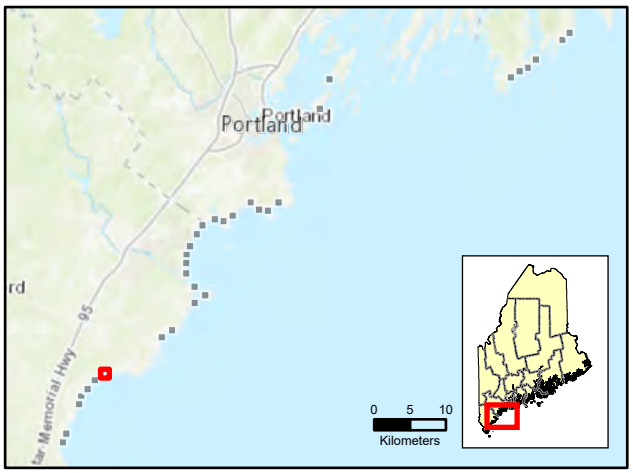
- Hatched
- Predation
- Unknown
- Washout

Foraging Area

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S



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December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Goose Rocks / Marshall Point

Nest Location & Outcome

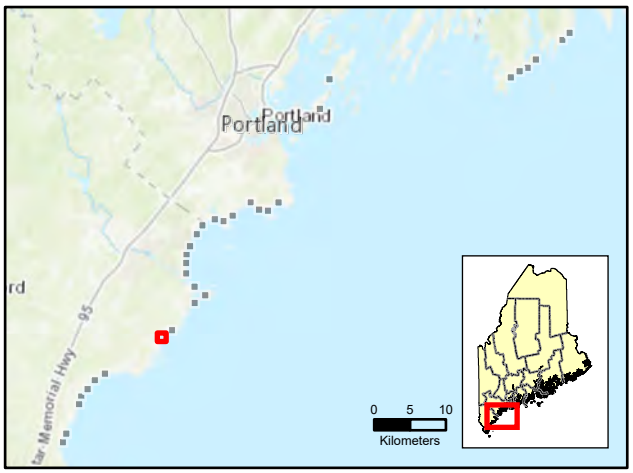
- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Goose Rocks (East)

Nest Location & Outcome

- Hatched
- Predation

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
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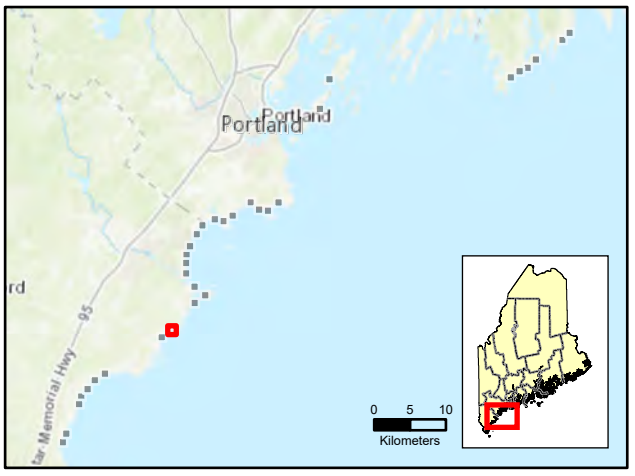
S



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December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Fortunes Rocks

Nest Location & Outcome

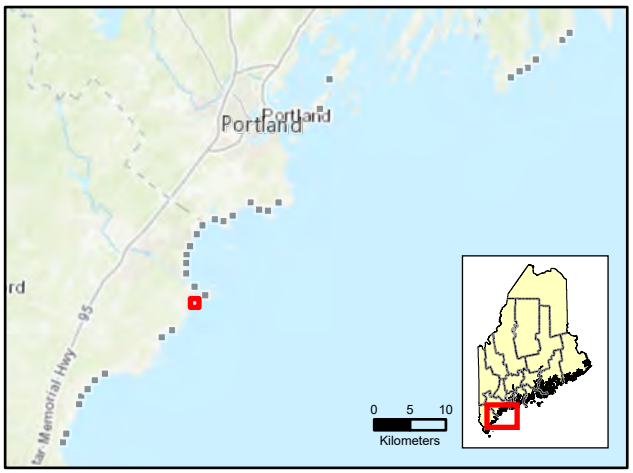
- Hatched
- Predation

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Fortunes Rocks - Public Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

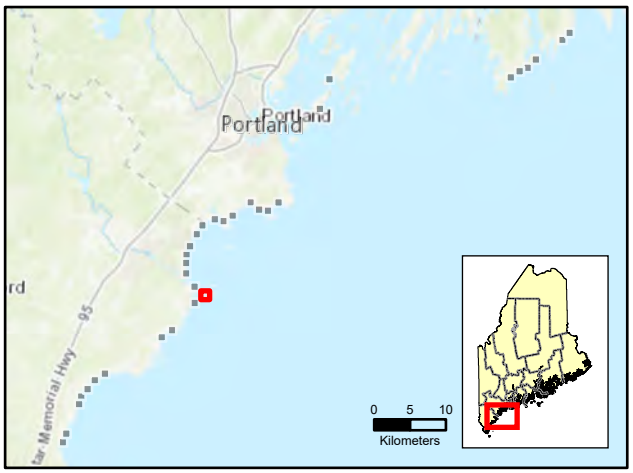
- Hatched
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters

N W E S

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon



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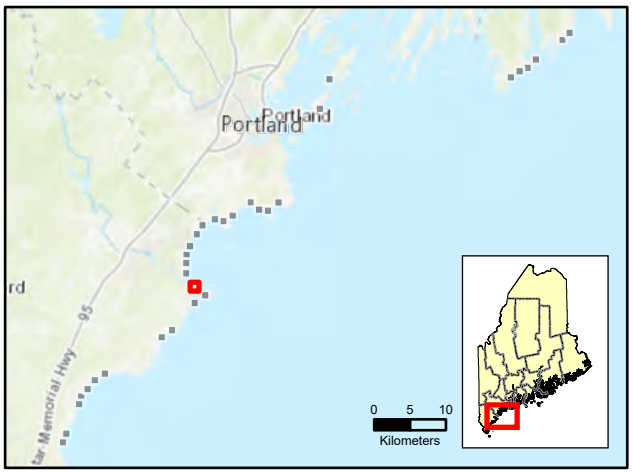
December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Hills Beach



Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Hatched

Foraging Area

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

N
W E
S

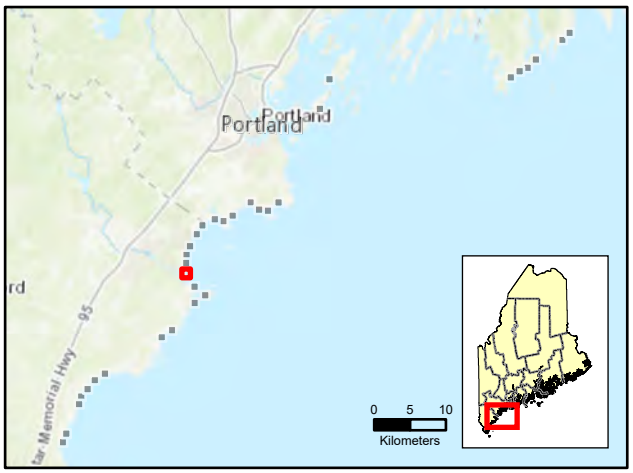
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Ferry Beach



Nest Location & Outcome

Hatched

Foraging Area

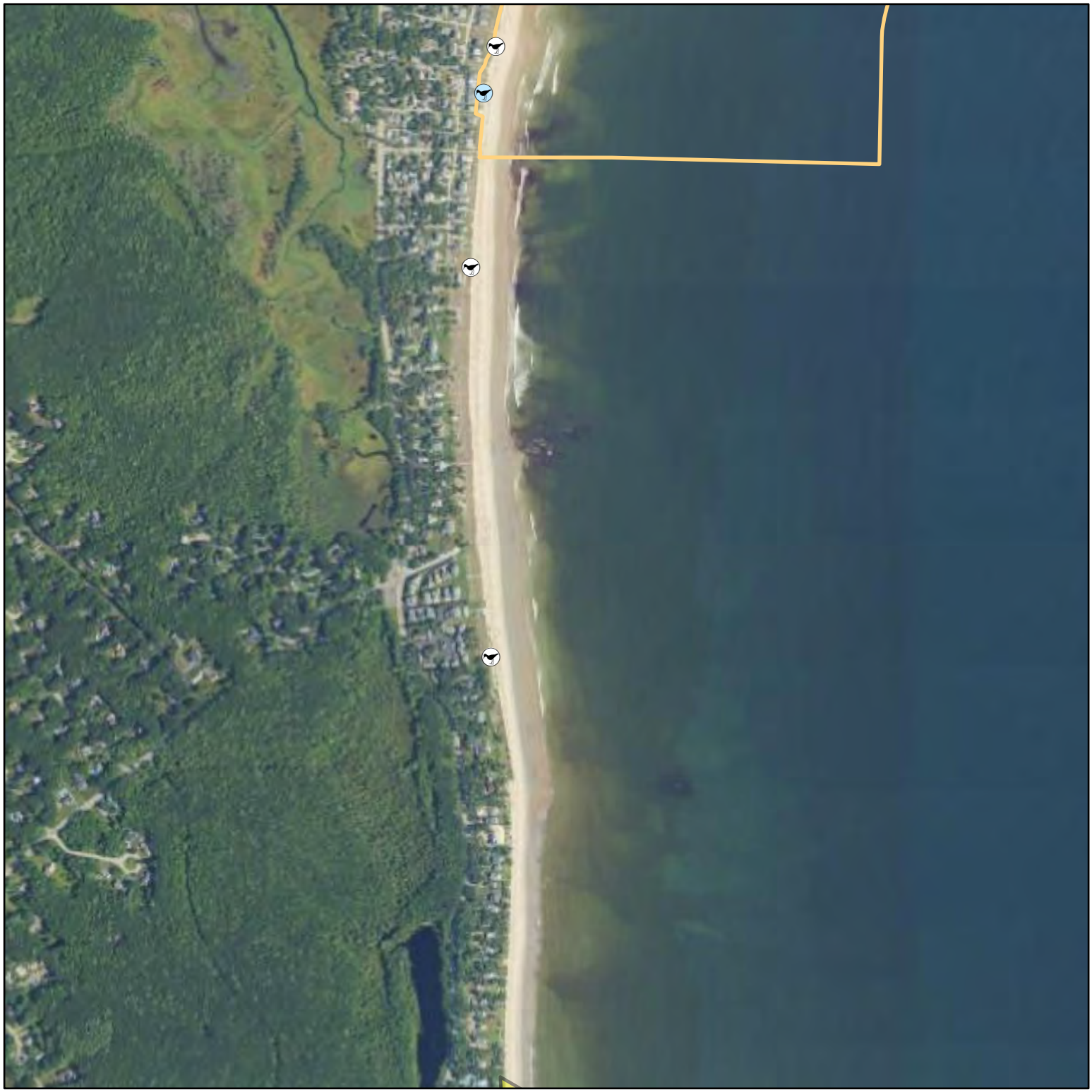
0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters

N
W E
S

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025



2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Ferry Beach - Saco

Nest Location & Outcome

- Predation
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
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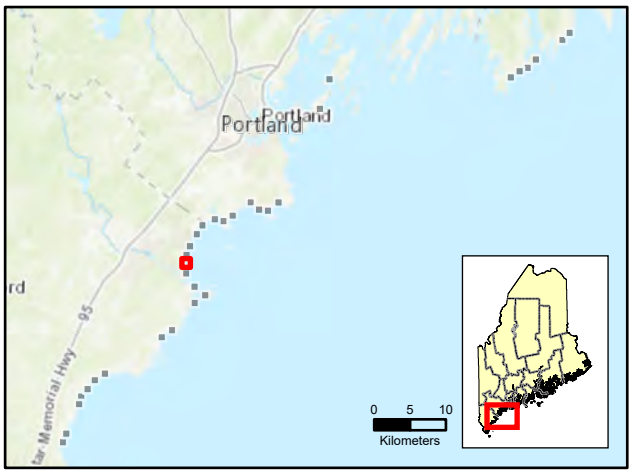

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December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Goosefare Brook / Ocean Park

Nest Location & Outcome

- Predation
- Washout

Essential Habitat

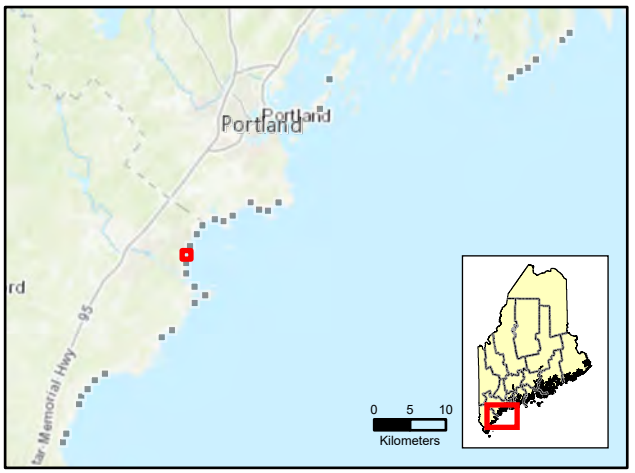
Meters

0 40 80 160 240 320

N

W E

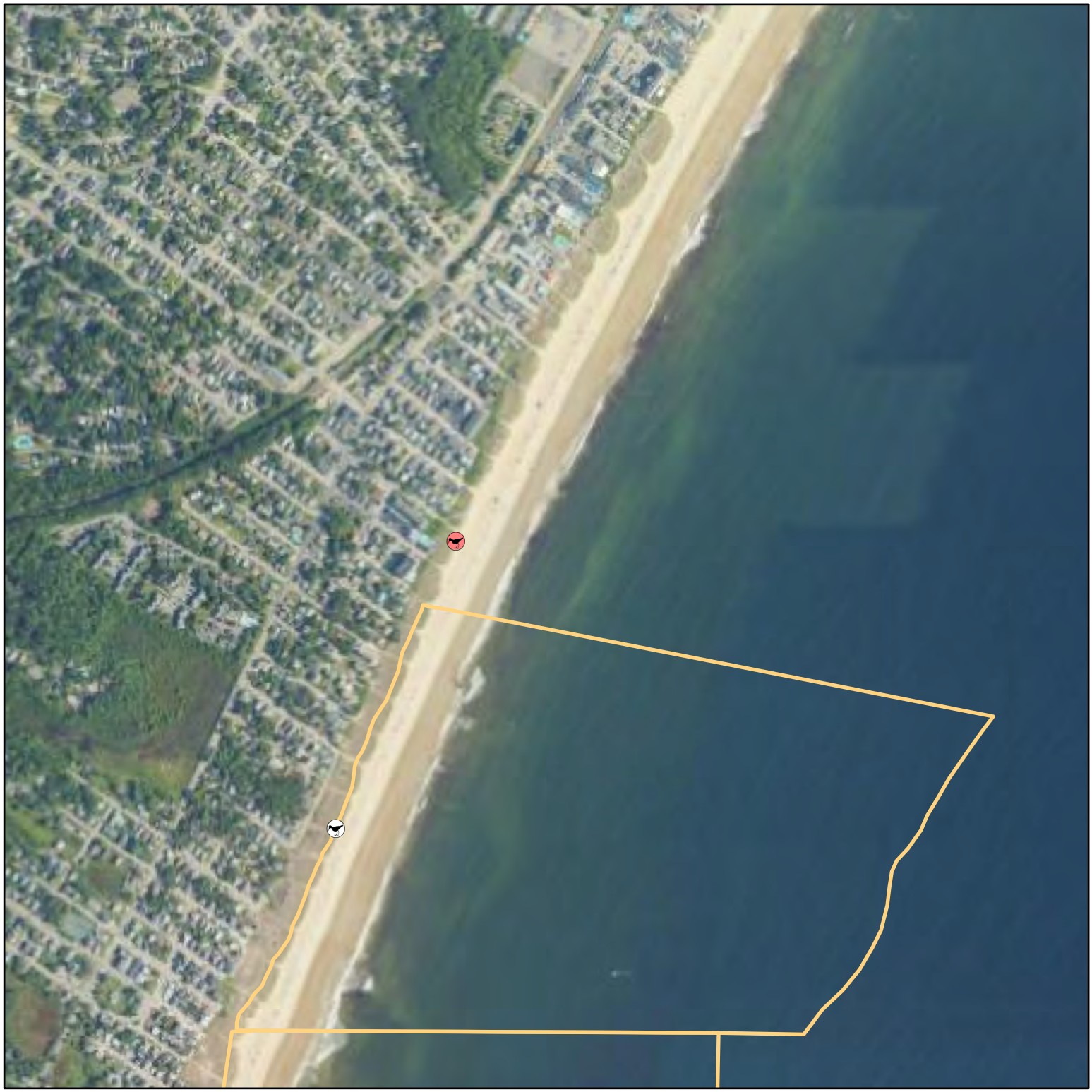
S



Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025



2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Old Orchard Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Predation

Essential Habitat

0 55 110 220 330 440 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
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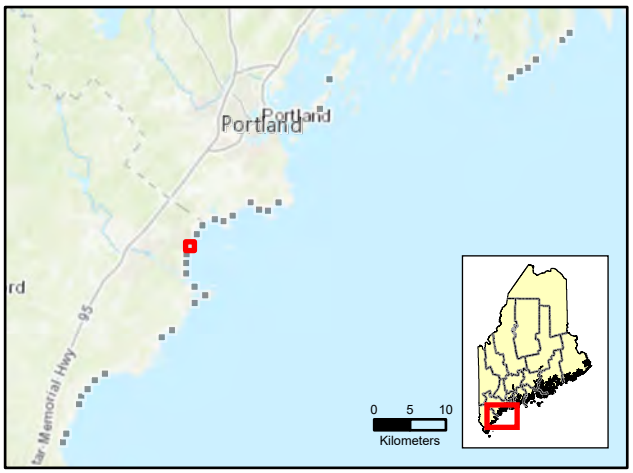
S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Old Orchard Beach - Surfside / Grand Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

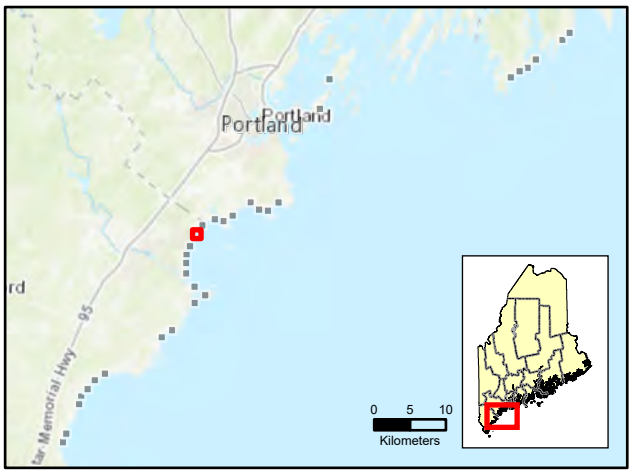
- Hatched
- Predation
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters

N
W E
S

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Old Orchard Beach - Grand Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

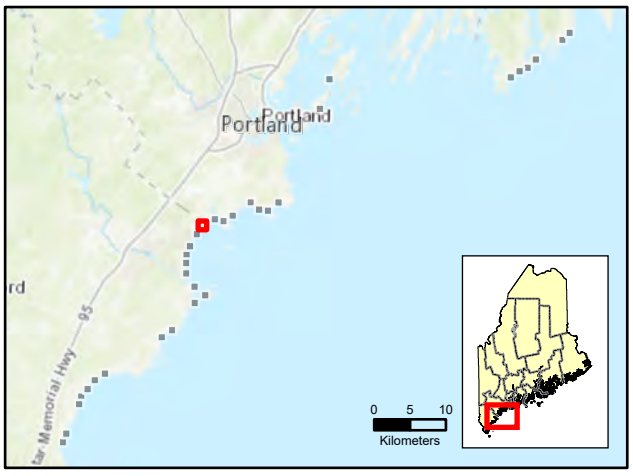
- Hatched
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S

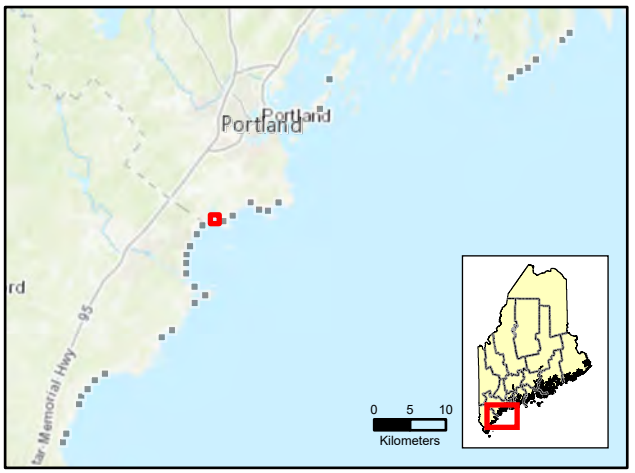


Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Pine Point



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

Nest Location & Outcome

Hatched

Foraging Area

Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
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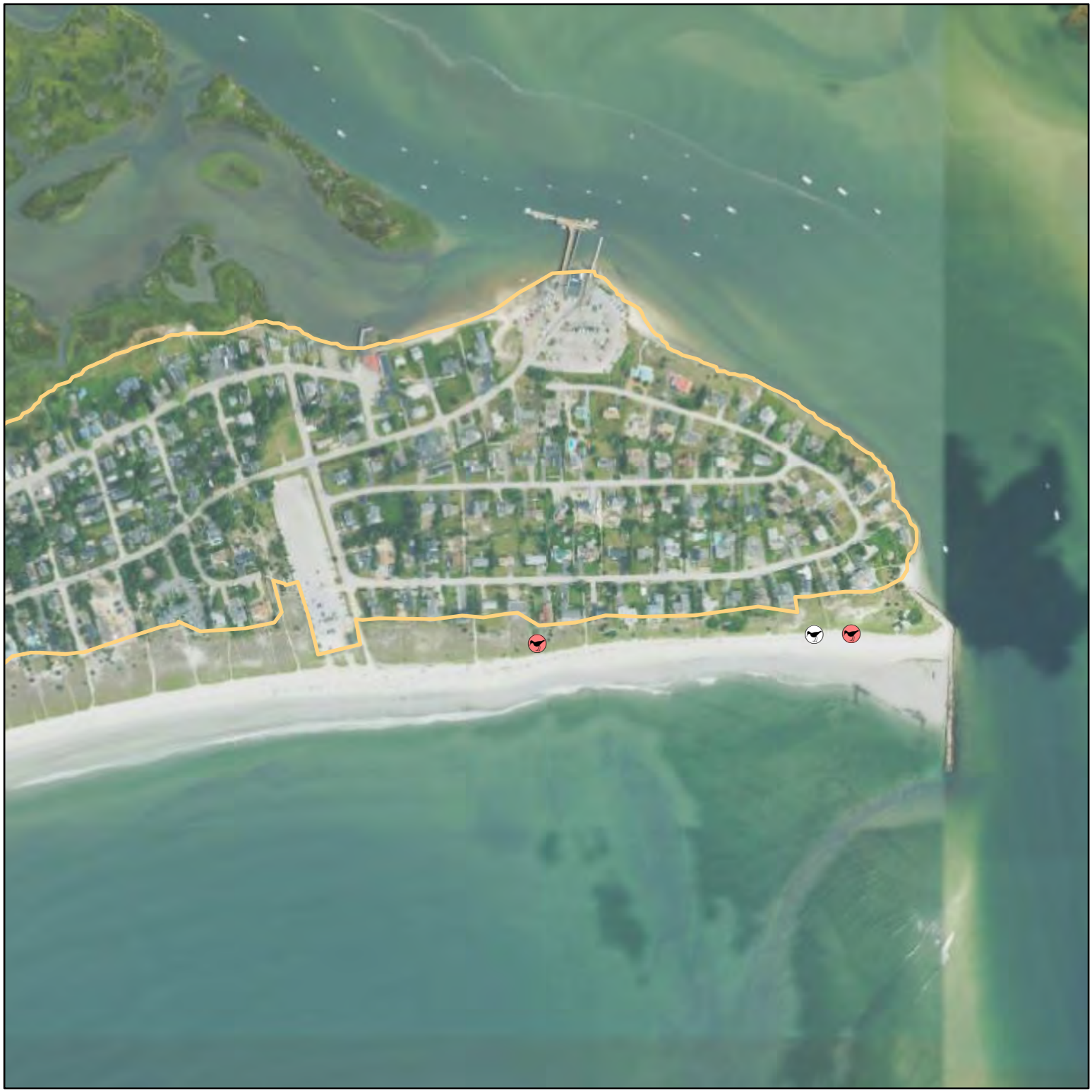
S



2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Pine Point

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

Nest Location & Outcome

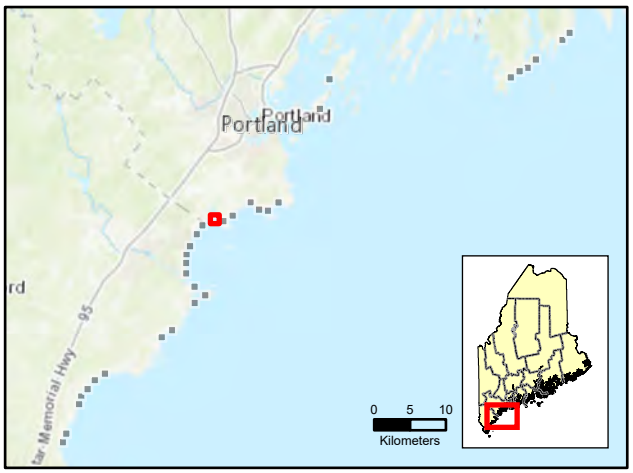
- Abandoned
- Predation

Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S



2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Western Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

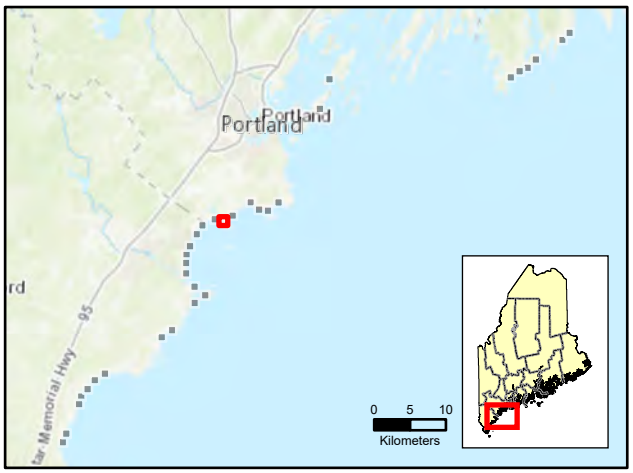
- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Unknown
- Washout
- Buried

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
W E
S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Scarborough Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

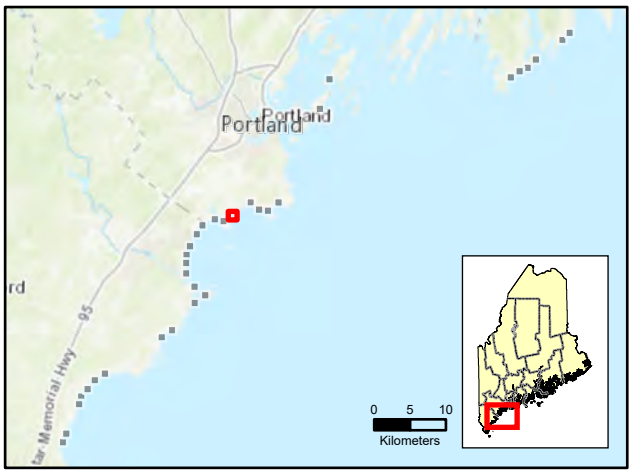
- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N
W E
S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Higgins Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

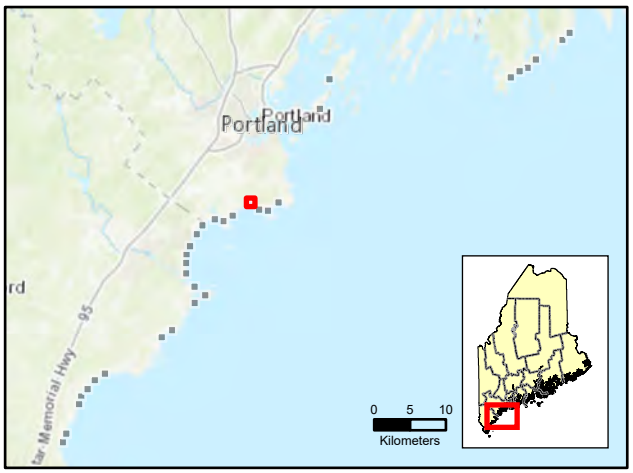
- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

N W E S



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Ram Island - Nano's Beach

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

Nest Location & Outcome

- Hatched
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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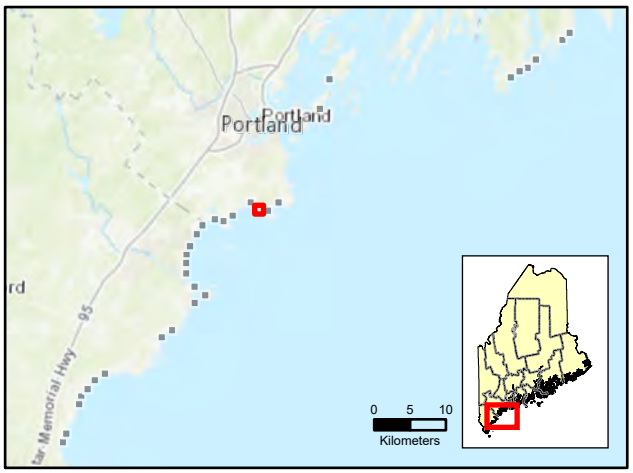

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Ram Island - Breakwater

Nest Location & Outcome

- Hatched
- Predation

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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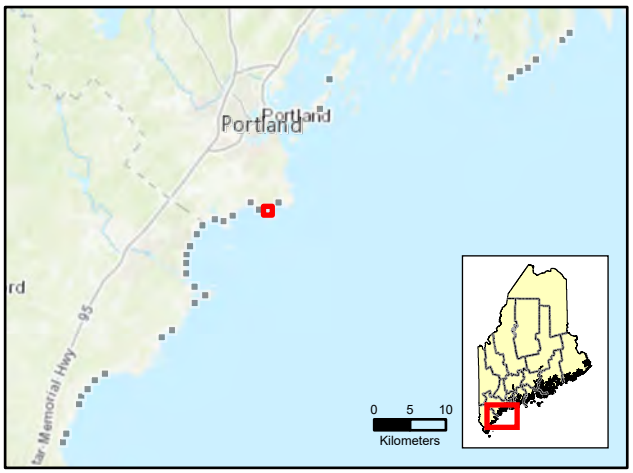

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Crescent Beach State Park

Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Hatched

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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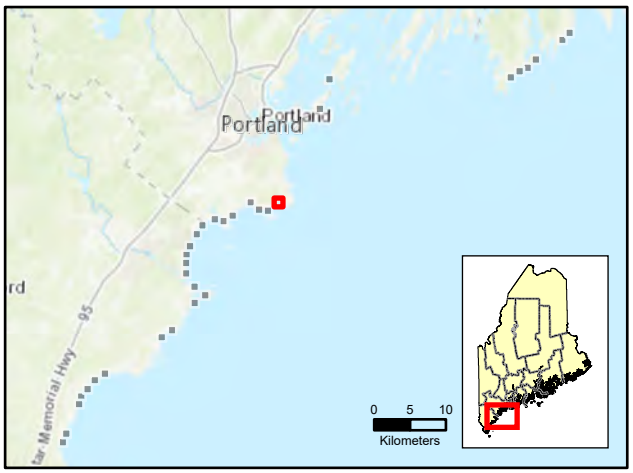

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December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Long Island

Nest Location & Outcome

- Hatched
- Unknown

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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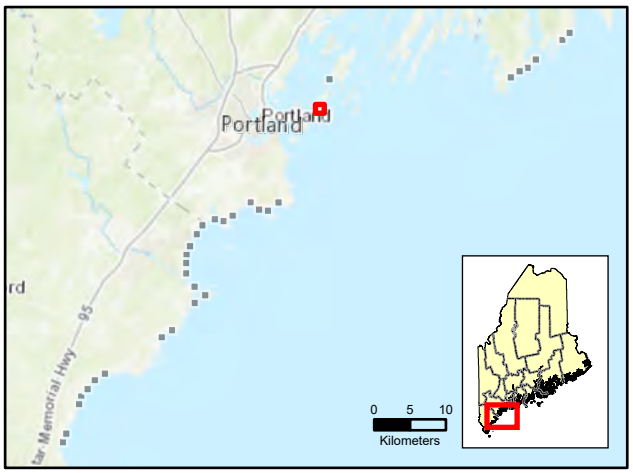

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Indian Point - Chebeague Island

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Hatched

Foraging Area

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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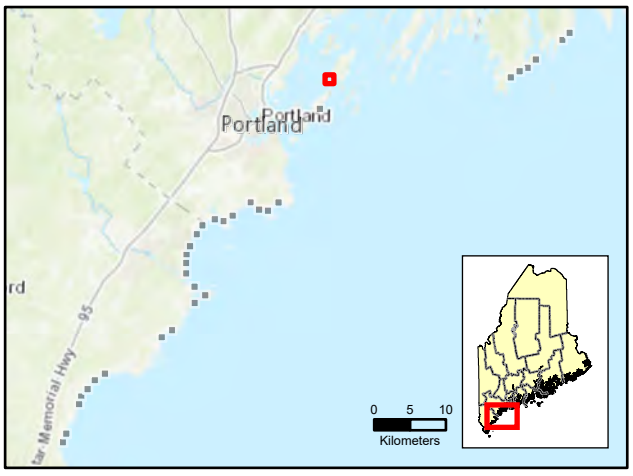
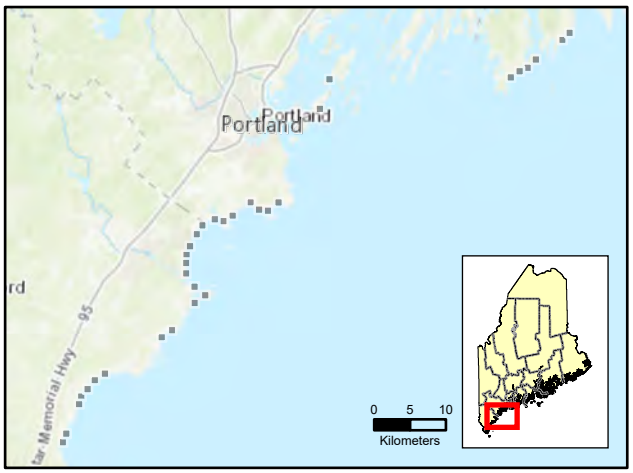


2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Sandy Point - Chebeague Island



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

Nest Location & Outcome

Hatched

Foraging Area

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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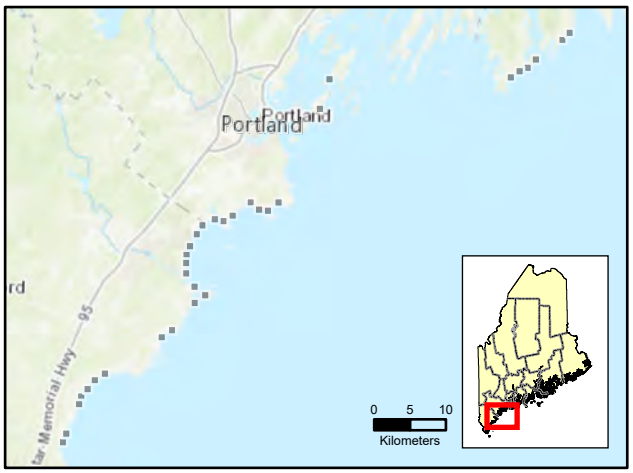
2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Head Beach



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

Nest Location & Outcome

Hatched

Foraging Area

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Seawall Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

- Hatched
- Predation
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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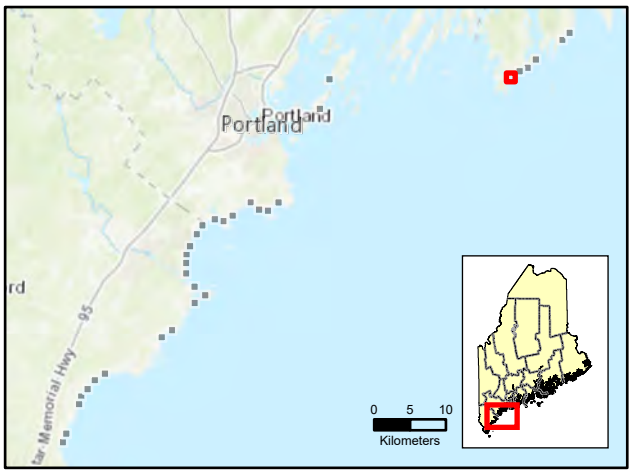

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Seawall Beach (East) / Popham Beach (West)

Nest Location & Outcome

- Abandoned
- Hatched
- Predation
- Washout
- Buried

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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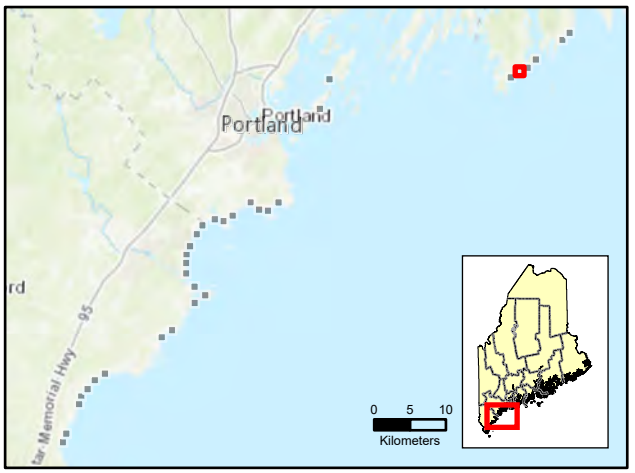
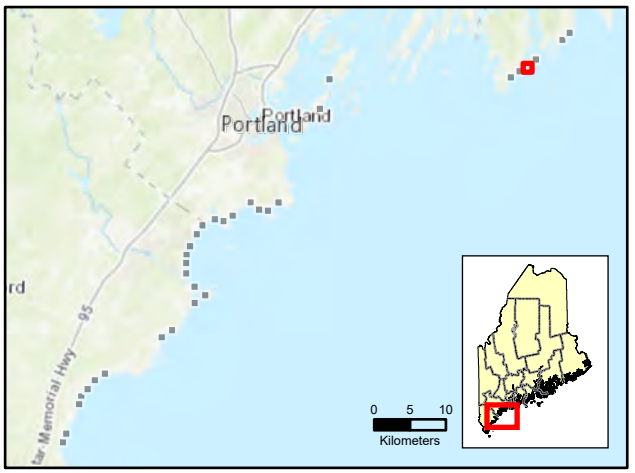


Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Popham Beach



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

Foraging Area

Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Hunnewell Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

- Hatched
- Predation

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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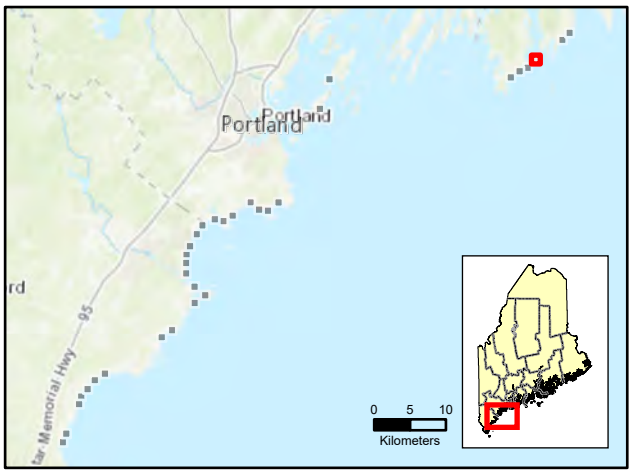

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Reid State Park - Half Mile Beach

Nest Location & Outcome

- Hatched
- Washout

- Foraging Area
- Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

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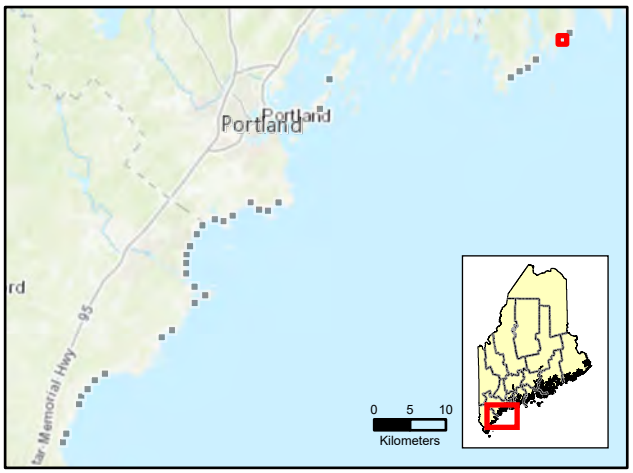
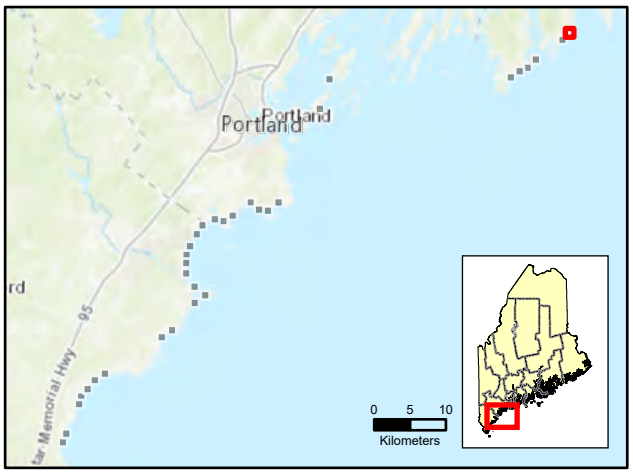


Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025

2025 Piping Plover Nest Locations

Reid State Park - Mile Beach



Nest Location & Outcome

Hatched

Foraging Area

Essential Habitat

0 40 80 160 240 320 Meters

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Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection
North American Datum (NAD) 1983
Data Sources: MEGIS; MDIFW; Maine Audubon

Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

December, 18, 2025