Temporal changes in the breeding bird community at four Hudson River tidal marshes

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2008. Temporal changes in the breeding bird community at four Hudson River tidal marshes. Journal of Coastal Research 55:221–235. 530 THE WILSON JOURNAL OF ORNITHOLOGY N Vol. 124, No. 3, September 2012. Documents Similar To Historical and Current Status of Laughing Gulls Breeding in New York State. Skip carousel. carousel previous carousel next. Terrestrial Invertebrates Invasiveness Ranking Form. Hudson River Estuary. Introduction. Tidal wetlands are among the most productive yet highly vulnerable ecosystems in the world. [1–4]. Among an array of ecological functions, these diverse ecosystems provide services such. PLOS ONE | DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0152437 April 4, 2016 1/25. uncommon freshwater tidal communities are known to host numerous rare species of birds, odonates, fish, freshwater mussels, and plants. In addition to its rich biodiversity, the Hudson River shore borders 78 municipalities, which. to various degrees rely on the river as a source of commerce, a water supply, economic oppor-. tunity (including tourism) and recreation. Several large tidal wetland areas are likely buffering. The Hudson River Estuary region contains a rich diversity of wetland types, from freshwater tidal swamps and brackish tidal marshes to fens, bogs, and forested wetlands. These habitats are home to a variety of species including the federally-listed black duck, wood frog, the threatened Blanding’s turtle, marbled and Jefferson salamanders, muskrat, and beaver. In the Hudson River, tides reach as far north as the Federal Dam at Troy and form an estuary. The tidal Hudson River estuary begins as freshwater in Troy, gradually turns brackish near the Hudson Highlands, and becomes noticeable salty at the Tappan Zee Bridge.