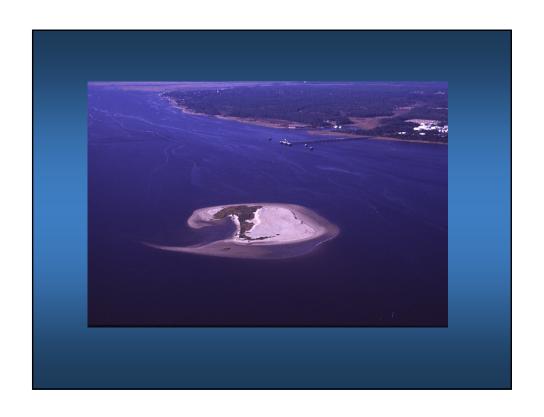
Tern use of Dredged Materials

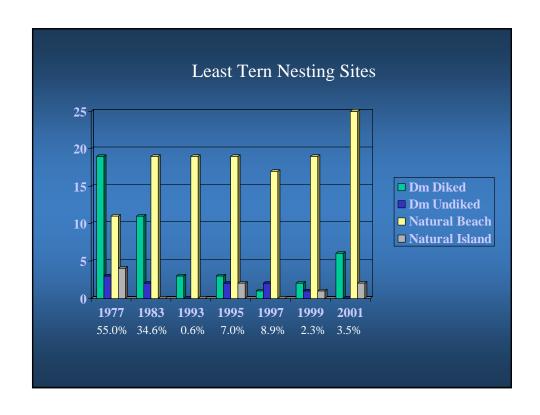
Designs for creation and restoration of tern nesting sites

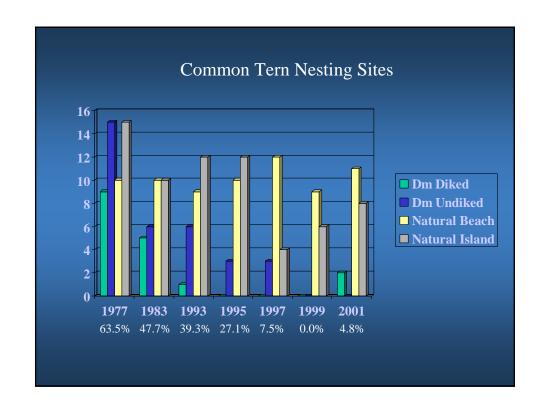
Walker Golder, Audubon NC
David Allen, NC Wildlife Resources Commission
Sue Cameron, NC Wildlife Resources Commission
Trudy Wilder, US Army Corps of Engineers-Wilmington District

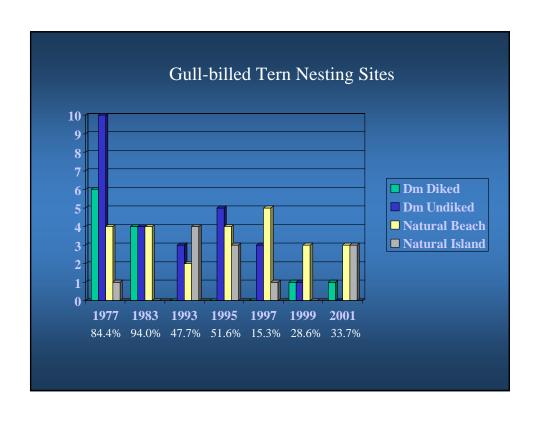
Tern Nesting Habitat

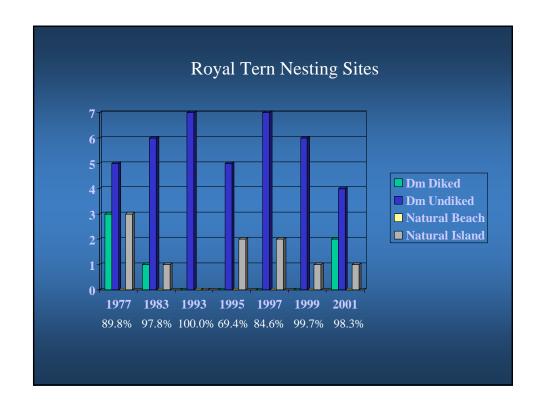
- Islands and barrier beaches; sometimes marshes.
- bare to sparsely vegetated sites with a substrate of sand, shell, or gravel.
- Isolation from mammalian predators
- Isolation from human disturbances
- Nearby foraging habitat













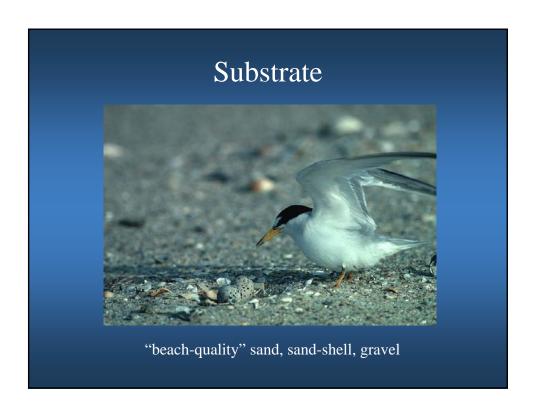
Primary Considerations

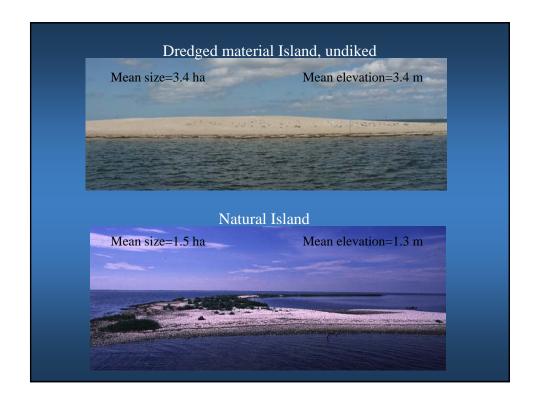
- Location
- Substrate
- Size and Elevation; secondary -- shape
- History of nesting waterbirds
- Long term management plan
- Long term maintenance plan
- Long term monitoring plan

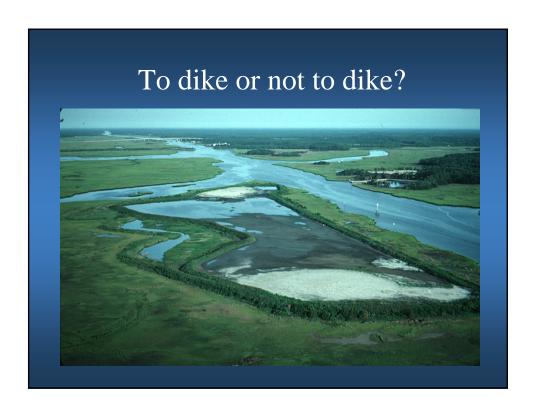










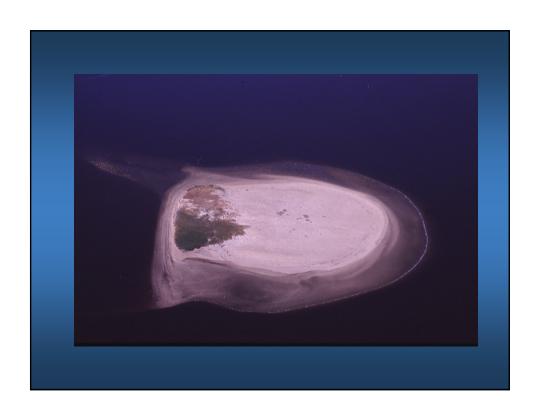










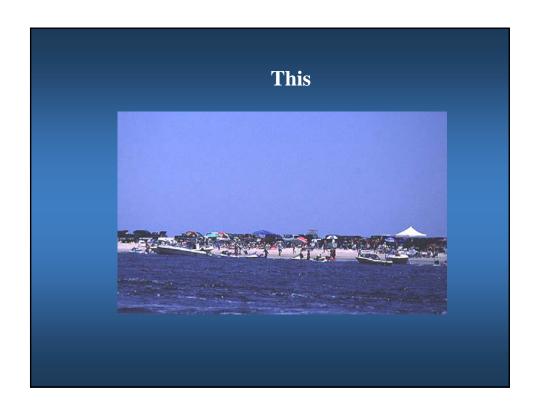






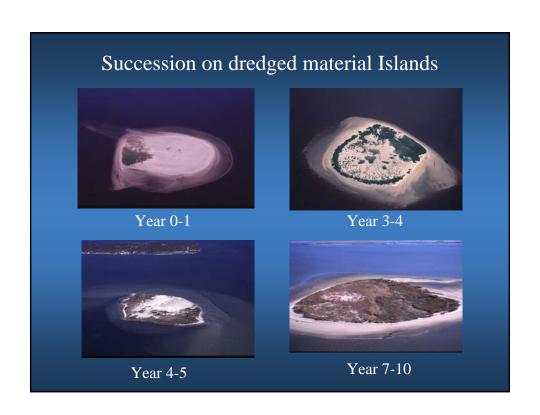


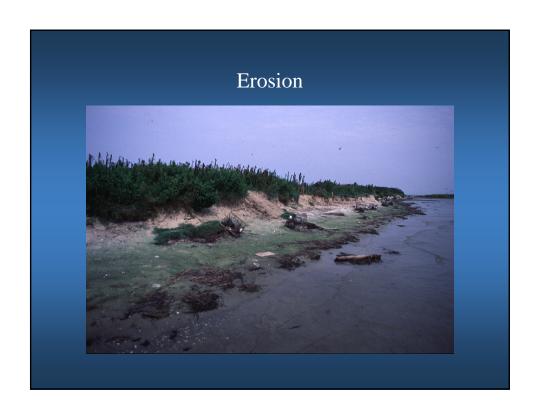






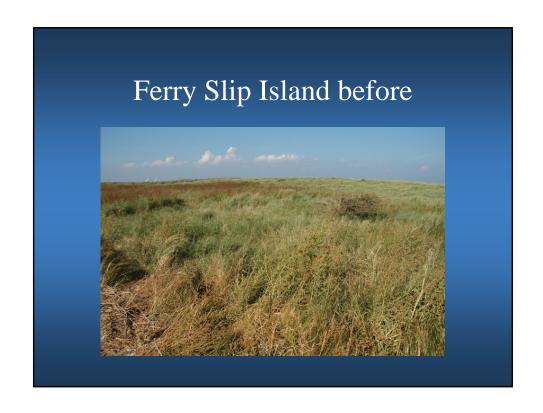












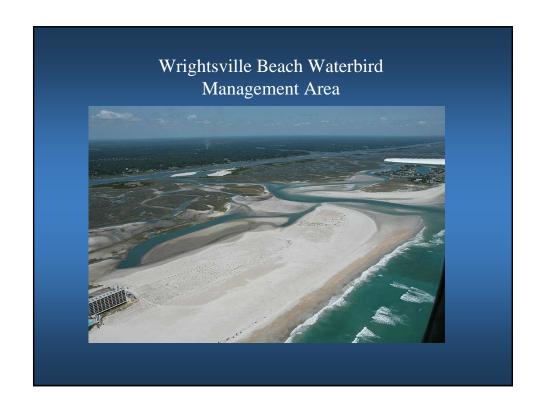












Nesting Activity on the North End of Wrightsville Beach

Species	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Least Tern	0	178
Common Tern	0	3
Black Skimmer	4	136
American Oystercatcher	2	3
Wilson's Plover	1	6
Willet	0	4
Total nests	7	330

Recommendations

- Location
 - Isolation from mammalian predators
 - Protection from chronic human disturbances
- Substrate
 - "beach-quality" sand, sand-shell, or gravel
- Size and Elevation
 - Maximum elevation of 5m
 - Maximum size of 15 ha
- Slope
 - Gentle slope on at least one side
- 4 weeks between project completion and arrival of birds
- Long term management, maintenance, monitoring plan
- Mechanism for partnerships, communication, and cooperation.

