

Lower Otter Creek Wildlife Management Area

Last edited: 9/30/22



General Description

Lower Otter Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) includes 755 acres of wetland and floodplain forest near the mouth of Otter Creek in Ferrisburg, Vermont. Boat access is via the Creek or Lake Champlain. There is a State boat access on Fort Cassin Road. Otter Creek is navigable by motorboat for several miles, as far as the falls in Vergennes. There is walk-in access for the parcel bordering Sand Road. The WMA is owned by the State of Vermont and managed by the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department.

History

From remains along Otter Creek, it is evident that the Archaic Indians hunted small game, collected nuts, berries and roots, and fished in this area. Later there were permanent Abenaki, and possibly Iroquois, summer settlements along Otter Creek and the shores of Lake Champlain, where they hunted, fished and grew crops. These people moved to the mountains during the winter months to hunt.

When Europeans settled, they also occupied the lakeshore and riverbanks. During Revolutionary times, Fort Cassin was built on Cassin Point at the mouth of Otter Creek. It was meant to defend the temporary shipyard at Vergennes. It was attacked once by the British in 1814. There is no longer any sign of it. There are also the remains of a canal which was dug to avoid the British fleet during the Revolutionary War. Today that passage is known as the "dugout." Another historic relic is the towpath along the east side of the river, which is evidence of the thriving commercial community in colonial Vergennes.

The land surrounding the Otter Creek wetlands has been used for farming for a long time, both by Native Americans and European settlers and their descendants. The Lake Champlain shoreline in this area is dotted with summer homes and has become a popular recreation area. The first State acquisition was in 1956, using Pittman-Robertson funds. These funds are generated from the sale of firearms and ammunition. There have been several subsequent acquisitions, some of which were made using funds from the North American Wetland Conservation Act, State Duck Stamp Fund and Ducks Unlimited. Several of these acquisitions were made with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy.

Habitat Features

Otter Creek has formed a delta at its mouth that reaches out into Lake Champlain. North of the delta is the protected Porter Bay (also known as Flat Rock Bay). South of the point is a more open bay called Fields or Kellogg's Bay. There is an oxbow farther upstream called Porter Lake, which is excellent duck breeding habitat.

Otter Creek's delta is covered mostly with silver maple-green ash swamp, but the WMA also supports silver

maple-sensitive fern riverine floodplain forest. Other tree species found on the WMA are hemlock, American elm, black ash, white, swamp white and red oak. Wetlands occur upstream from the mouth and in the corners of Porter Bay. These wetlands support a deep bullrush marsh component, cattail marsh and buttonbush shrub swamp.

Arrowleaf, narrow blue-eyed grass, marsh vetchling, lance-leaved loosestrife, water hemp, cat-tail sedge, yellow pimpernel, foxtail sedge, yellow water-crowfoot, green dragon and folliculate sedge are rare plants that have been found in the WMA.

State-endangered ospreys nest in the WMA, both on manmade platforms and in trees. Bald eagles are often seen here, especially in winter. Two types of mussels, the pink heelsplitter and State-endangered fragile papershell, have been found in Otter Creek. All threatened and endangered wildlife is protected by law and should not be disturbed.

Common Fish and Wildlife

Mammals As one might expect, there are river otters in Otter Creek and its adjoining wetlands. Muskrat and beaver inhabit the waters of the WMA, and mink and fox prowl the edges. There are also some woodland mammals in the swamp forest such as white-tailed deer, cottontail rabbit and gray squirrel. A hemlock stand in the parcel straddling Sand Road includes a deer wintering area.

Birds A variety of wetland and water birds are attracted to the WMA with its protected waters and marshes. Ring-billed and great black-backed gulls and double-crested cormorants forage here. There's a great blue heron rookery in Porter Bay with approximately 100 nests. Marsh birds, including the elusive least bittern, hide in the cattails and buttonbush. Mallards, hooded mergansers, wood and black ducks, and blue-winged teal are breeding ducks that live in the marsh. Other ducks pass through during migration. There are also a variety of songbirds such as Baltimore orioles, eastern kingbirds, thrushes and several warbler species. As mentioned, ospreys breed here, and bald eagles are known to frequent the area. Eagles are commonly seen in Kellogg's Bay during ice-fishing season.

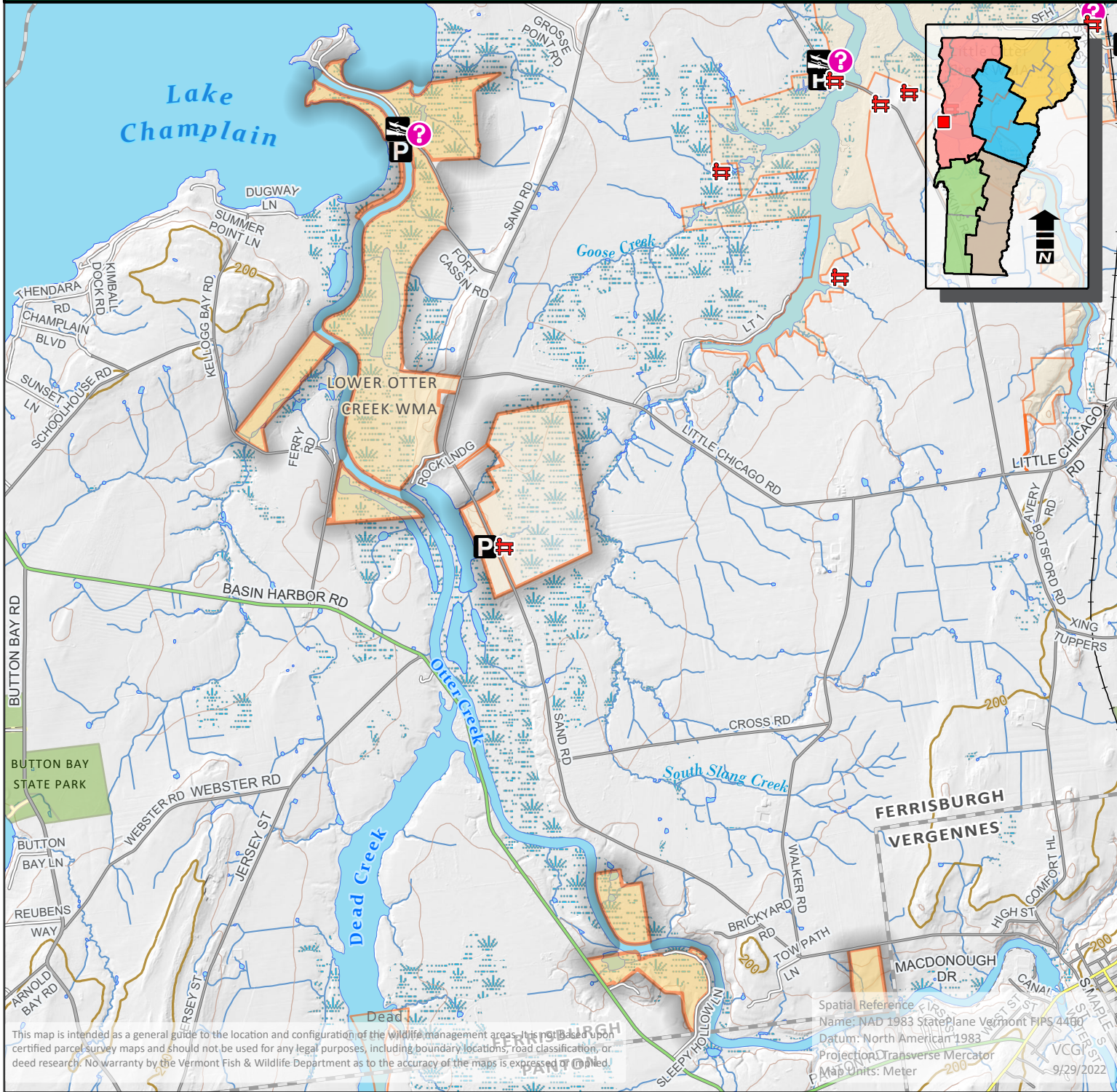
Reptiles and Amphibians Blue spotted, spotted, red-backed and northern two-lined salamanders may be found in the forested section of the WMA. Mudpuppies may be caught while fishing in Otter Creek. Bullfrogs, spring peepers, and green, pickerel, northern leopard, wood and gray tree frogs may be present. Snapping, painted and northern map turtles all occur here. Snakes include milk, northern water, brown and garter snakes.

Fish Typical shallow, warm water Lake Champlain species can be fished for here. This includes large and smallmouth bass, northern pike, walleye, chain pickerel and yellow perch.

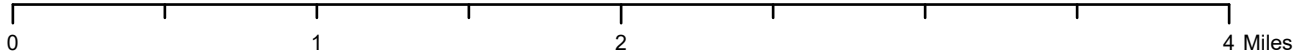
Lower Otter Creek WMA is open to regulated hunting, trapping, fishing, hiking and wildlife viewing.



Lower Otter Creek Wildlife Management Area



73°21'W 73°20'W 73°19'W 73°18'W 73°17'W 73°16'W



Lower Otter Creek WMA		Map Number: 47	
Parking	Shooting Range	Fishing Access	Trails
Boat Ramp	Wildlife Viewing Area	Visitor Information	Town Boundary
Cartop Access	Campground	Gate	Wildlife Management Area
Park Office	Vista	Rail Lines	WMA Hunting Rights Only
		Refuge (no public access)	Special hunting/trapping restrictions
		Streambank Management Area	Controlled Hunting Area
		Federal Land	State Land
		Town Land	