

Annotated Bibliography for the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania

Compiled By: Laura McBride

Summer 2014



Introduction

A Brief Explanation of the Significance of the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania

The Kittatinny Ridge is an important geological feature that runs through 185 miles of Pennsylvania, and is part of a longer 250-mile feature called the Kittatinny-Shawangunk Corridor that goes through New Jersey and New York. It is also part of the larger Appalachian Mountain Range. In Pennsylvania, the Appalachian Trail runs along the crest of this Ridge, and twelve counties – each with different zoning and ordinances – border the mountain. Ownership of the Ridge is divided between state, federal, county, non-profit, and private lands.

The Ridge has multiple vital ecological roles, such as serving as a migratory corridor for raptors, being designated as the largest Important Bird Area in the Commonwealth, and providing habitat for various threatened and endangered species such as the Bog Turtle, Eastern Regal Fritillary, and the Timber Rattlesnake. It is also the largest southernmost contiguous forested area in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and provides breeding habitat for many important Neotropical migrant birds, including some that are rare or in decline such as the Cerulean Warbler. Water flows from numerous streams, seeps, and springs along the Ridge, and the mountain is critical for water filtration and groundwater recharge. Because the mountain acts as a sponge, holding water and snowmelt, slowly letting it seep through the ground, it has a role in flood control.

Despite the importance of the Ridge, there are numerous threats from industrialization and development (urban sprawl, construction of roads, gas pipelines, and wind turbines), as well as over-browsing by white-tailed deer, and the expansion of invasive plant and insect species. Changing climate may cause conditions to become unsuitable for many of the important hardwood tree species in Pennsylvania. This, in turn, negatively affects critical habitat for key resident and migratory bird species.

The Kittatinny Ridge contains many different habitats (contiguous forest, grassland, and aquatic) that are home to numerous birds, plant, and animal species. Because of this, various groups including academic institutions, conservation organizations, and government agencies conduct various scientific studies and research along the Ridge. Hawk Mountain is an example of an important conservation organization that has conducted raptor migration counts and studies since the 1930's to protect migrating raptors. The Lehigh Gap Nature Center is also a significant conservation group that successfully remediated a Superfund site present along the ridge, leading to an area suited for various research opportunities.

The Kittatinny Coalition is an alliance of different agencies, scientists, conservation groups, and volunteers, led by Audubon PA and the Appalachian Trail Conservancy. The goal of this group is to conserve the aesthetic, cultural, and natural resources provided by the ridge for the enjoyment of future generations. Many scientists belong to the Coalition and conduct research along the Ridge.

Even though the Ridge serves as a vital area for many forms of research, not all of the studies and writings about the Kittatinny Ridge are compiled into one accessible area. Another bibliography exists pertaining to the Kittatinny Ridge, and focuses on references that correspond to raptor migration. Mr. Don Heintzelman is the author and is a bird and nature enthusiast who has made it his life's dream to have federal designation of the Kittatinny Ridge. The bibliography is not annotated, but provides hundreds of references that can be used for the pursuit of the conservation of the Ridge.

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to catalog the hundreds of diverse writings, reports, and research pertaining to the ridge into one space to create easy access for conservation organizations, researchers, and the public to use for their own interests. This compilation will also allow researchers to identify data gaps essential for management and conservation of this important landscape.

A Message from the Author, Laura McBride¹

In the summer of 2014, I compiled this annotated bibliography, which contains many of the sources written about the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania, and others that are relevant and relate to the Ridge. This bibliography contains over 500 entries, such as academic journal articles, federal reports, publications from nonprofits, book chapters, educational videos, newspaper articles, websites, maps, and much more.

In order to catalog all of the references contained within this bibliography, I searched many different databases and websites, and also journeyed to the library at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center, the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Library, and Reeves Library at Moravian College. Researchers belonging to the Kittatinny Coalition also provided me with their various publications and studies. For existing bibliographies created by Don Heintzelman, Meredith Wright (for the Lehigh Gap Nature Center and Palmerton Superfund Site), Fort Indiantown Gap; a single entry is listed that directs the user to the location of these related resources.

I would like to acknowledge the SOAR Program at Moravian College, and Audubon PA for providing financial support for the project as well as to people who helped locate or interpret sources – Laurie Goodrich and Keith Bildstein from the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Dan Kunkle from the Lehigh Gap Nature Center, Dave McNaughton from Fort Indiantown Gap, Frank Pazzaglia from Lehigh University, the Reeves Library staff for direction and assistance with the databases, and Dr. Diane Husic for her assistance and guidance with this project.

This bibliography is a never-ending work in progress. New references will be added as they are written or discovered. I fully acknowledge that due to time constraints, I was not able to compile everything ever written about the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania.

If there are any questions about this bibliography, please contact...

Diane Husic, Chairperson and Professor, Department of Biology, Moravian College

husicd@moravian.edu

Laura McBride, author

stlam09@moravian.edu or lauramcbride284@yahoo.com

¹ Photo courtesy of Dr. Diane Husic

How to Use This Bibliography

This bibliography was created in Reference Manager 12©, distributed by Thomson Reuters, a software program that creates a searchable database for all the references that are entered. To find a reference, an individual with Reference Manager can search under the title of the source, the author, the publishing year, or countless other fields. Keywords are provided below to serve as search guides if a person wished to find multiple references for a certain subject. Bibliographies generated from Reference Manager can be converted into searchable Microsoft Word or PDF formats for users who do not have access to Reference Manager.

Please note the following technical aspects about the Bibliography:

This bibliography is organized in ascending order according to the “Ref ID” of each source. This does not indicate the importance of the source, but rather the order in which each reference was entered into the software.

“Reference Type” is the type of each individual reference such as journal, report, online source, etc.

“Generic” as a reference type means an entry did not have a specified type (such as journal, book chapter, report, etc.).

“In File” for the Reprint Field means the author has access to the reference in a PDF format, and it is included in Reference Manager. Some references were obtained from an online source (e.g. an agency website), but if the PDF files were accessible, these were listed instead of the URL. All of the PDF files will be stored at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center in digital form.

“Not in File” for the Reprint Field means the author does not have access to the PDF file, but a URL might be listed depending on the reference.

The Category Field is the overall group/classification of the reference, designated by the author for ease of searching and access.

Ornithology as a Category was broken into four sub-categories: Bird Survey, Hawk Count, Migration, and Ornithology. Bird Survey corresponds to references that conducted breeding bird counts or point counts of birds breeding along the ridge. Hawk Count relates to sources pertaining to migration counts along the Kittatinny Ridge. Migration pertains to sources that study the migratory routes or factors that influenced/affected migration of raptors. Ornithology has references that relate to reproductive studies, parasitism, or nesting success.

The Location Field corresponds to where the reference was accessed, and includes databases, websites, and different libraries. For entries containing the PDF file, the location is where the file was obtained. For Example, an entry with a PDF file and

location of Department of Agriculture website indicates the PDF was obtained for the Department of Agriculture's website.

Dates listed as "01" or "1" did not have a publication date listed.

"No Author Listed" means no author was given for the reference.

"Various Authors" indicates for presentations and conferences that there are a list of talks and presentations by various authors, and it was compiled into one entry with the authors listed in the annotation.

If author is listed for multiple entries, and these are in sequential order, a dashed line (such as ---) can appear where the author should in the citation. Looking at previous citations can indicate who the author of the source is.

"Thesis and Dissertations" are unpublished unless otherwise noted.

Sources with the keyword "Historical" have a publication date of 1950 or earlier. History is used as a keyword or category when a reference explores the history of the Kittatinny Ridge or a certain location/subject along the Ridge.

References that do not contain an annotation means the author did not have access to the source to create an annotation.

Many of the category headings can also appear as keywords for references that are not listed in that category.

Keywords

Alpine Rose
Bake Oven Knob
Blue Mountain

Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge
Delaware Water Gap
Fort Indiantown Gap
Hawk Mountain
Lehigh Gap
Lehigh Gap Nature Center
Lehigh Valley
Little Gap
Mauch Chunk
National Parks
Palmerton
Palmerton Superfund Site
Pine Grove Furnace State Park
Pleasant Valley
State Game Lands
Second Mountain
South Mountain
Sterrett's Gap
Tuscarora Summit
Waggoner's Gap
Wind Gap

Berks County
Carbon County
Cumberland County
Dauphin County
Franklin County
Lebanon County
Lehigh County
Monroe County
Northampton County
Perry County
Schuylkill County

Aquashicola
Aquatic
Hydrograph
Hydrology
Otter
Stream Classification
Streams

Appalachian Mountains
Appalachian Trail
Camping

Heritage Sites
Hiking
Scenery
Stories
Visitors

BMPA
Breeding Bird Census
Citizen Science
Community
Conference
Education
Illegal
International
Legal Aspects
Kittatinny Coalition
Petition
Planning
Public Attitudes
Science Summit
Volunteers
Zoning

Chemicals
Contamination
Deuterium
Energy
Fracking
Phyllosilicates
Pollution
Radioactive
Remediation
Restoration
Toxicity

Botany
Dendrochronology
Eastern Hemlock
Flora
Forest

Water Quality
Water Sample
Water Supply
Watershed

Caledonia Park Quadrangle Area
Cleavage
Earthquake
Erosion
Fossil
Geochemistry
Geography
Geology
Glaciation
Iron Ore
Jacksonburg Formation
Martinsburg Formation
Metal
Natural Gas Drilling
Mineral Resources
Mining
Reading Prong
Ridge and Valley Province
Shawangunk
Soil Incinerator
Soil Microbes
Zinc

Bird Count
Birds
Broad-winged Hawk
Chickadee
Flight Speeds
Golden Eagle
Hawk Count
Hawks
Hybrid Zone
Migration
Nesting
Ornithology
Ovenbird
Petrel
Poecile Atricapillus
Raptor Count
Raptors
Rare Bird

Habitat
Herbivory
Leaves
Phenology
Plants
Prescribed Burn
Vegetation
Wetlands

Butterfly
Bee
Infestation
Insecticides
Insects
Moth
Native Bees
Pollinators
Regal Fritillary
Wooly Adelgid

Biodiversity
Conservation
Discovery
Diversity
Ecological Assessment
Ecological Monitoring
Ecological Restoration
Ecology
Endangered
Genetic
Invasive Species
Management
Measurement
Monitoring
Parasites
Parasitism
Population
Predators
Prevention
Recovery
Regeneration
Reproduction
Risk Assessment
Threatened

Slope Soaring
Sparrow Hawk
Wing Area

Amphibians
Bats
Beaver
Raccoons
Rare Species
Reptiles
Salamanders
Snakes
Turtles
Wood Turtle

Cannibalism
Food Habits
Mammalogy
Mammals
Survey
Territory Fidelity
Territory Shift
Translocation

Weather Patterns
Wind Energy
Climate Change

Bog Turtle
DDT
Fish
Macroinvertebrates
Radon
Riparian Zone
Thousand Cankers Disease
Timber Rattlesnake
Trout
Vertebrates

Characteristic
Disease
Economy
Injury
Introgression
Map
Publication
Sociology
Tunnels
Turnpike

Maurice Broun
Rosalie Edge

Culture
Expansion
Forts
Historical
History
Native Americans
Religion

Search Terms Used to Find References

Blue Mountain
Kittatinny
Reading Prong
South Mountain
Second Mountain
Tuscarora Summit
Bake Oven Knob
Cherry Valley Wildlife Refuge
Delaware Water Gap
Fort Allen
Fort Indiantown Gap
Hawk Mountain
Lehigh Gap
Martinsburg Formation
Pine Grove Furnace State Park
Waggoner's Gap
Kittatinny Coalition
Maurice Broun
Pinchot Gifford
Rosalie Edge
Bird Migration Satellite
HMANA
Pennsylvania Climate Change
PA Breeding Bird Atlas
PA Game Commission
PA DCNR
USFS
Bog Turtle
Regal Fritillary
Timber Rattlesnake

Abbreviations

Appalachian LCC- Appalachian Landscape Conservation Cooperative
BMPA- Blue Mountain Preservation Association
LGNC- Lehigh Gap Nature Center
NPS- National Park Service
PA ARNG- Pennsylvania Army National Guard
PA DCNR- Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
PA DEP- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
USDA- United States Department of Agriculture
US EPA- United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS- United States Forest Service
USFWS- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS- United States Geological Society

Databases and Websites Used for Cataloguing References

Databases and Search Engines:

Academic Search Elite
America History and Life
Google Scholar
Historical Abstracts
Jstor
Science Direct
SciFinder
Web of Science

Websites:

Appalachian LLC (<http://applcc.org/>)
Aquashicola Pohopoco Watershed Conservancy (<http://apwc-pa.com/>)
Arbor Day Foundation (<http://www.arborday.org/>)
Atlantic Coast Joint Venture (<http://www.acjv.org/>)
Department of Agriculture (<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome>)
eBird (<http://ebird.org/content/ebird/>)
EPA (<http://www.epa.gov/>)
Geological Society of America (<http://www.geosociety.org/>)
Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (<http://www.hawkmountain.org/>)
Kittatinny Coalition (<http://www.kittatinnyridge.org/index.html>)
Lehigh Gap Nature Center (<http://lgnc.org/>)
National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov/index.htm>)
National Parks Conservation Association (<http://www.npca.org/>)
PA Bird Atlas (<http://www.pabirdatlas.psu.edu/>)
PA DCNR (<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/>)
PA DEP (http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dep_home/5968)
Pennsylvania Game Commission (www.pgc.state.pa.us)
Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology (<http://www.pabirds.org/>)
Riparia (<http://riparia.psu.edu/home.asp>)
United States Geological Survey (<http://www.usgs.gov/>)
USDA
(<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=PA>)
USFS (<http://www.fs.fed.us/>)
USFWS (<http://www.fws.gov/>)

Reference List

Caruso, N. M., Sears, M. W., Adams, D. C., & Lips, K. R. (2014). Widespread Rapid Reductions in Body Size of Adult Salamanders in Response to Climate Change. *Global Change Biology.*

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 1

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.12550/full>

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Amphibians/Appalachian Mountains/Biodiversity/Climate Change/Salamanders

Annotation: A decline in body size in amphibians is an important response to climate change. Fifteen species of salamanders (Plethodon) were collected and measured at different sites within the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland and Virginia. The data gathered was compared with historical information, and six of the species resulted in dramatic size decrease over fifty-five years. Research was not extended into Pennsylvania and Kittatinny Ridge, but the same habitats and similar species live in the area, and may be experiencing the same effects.

Frumhoff, P. (2014). Reconciling the Local Wildlife Risks of Wind Energy with its Global Climate Benefits.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 2

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://blog.ucsusa.org/reconciling-the-local-wildlife-risks-of-wind-energy-with-its-global-climate-benefits-507>

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Bats/Birds/Conservation/Energy/Wind Energy

Annotation: Members of the American Wind Wildlife Institute (AWWI) are looking for ways to conserve local wildlife and habitats while installing renewable energy. Research and collaboration between industry and conservation groups can lead to improved siting to protect wildlife. The Kittatinny Ridge is a hotspot for wind energy development, but the turbines can lead to increased raptor, bird, and bat fatalities.

Gettig, T. E. & Hawkins, T. W. (2012). Weather Influences on Raptor Migration Along the Kittatinny Ridge, Pennsylvania. *Geographical Bulletin*, 53 (2), 79-92.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 3

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Migration/Raptors/Weather Patterns

Annotation: Data was gathered from Hawk Mountain Sanctuary along the Kittatinny Ridge to correlate bird migration with specific weather patterns. Linear

regression analyses were used to show positive and inverse relationships with wind speed and sea level pressure respectively. The experiment revealed that site-specific weather forecasting for certain species is achievable.

Reudink, M. W., Mech, S. G., Mullen, S. P., & Curry, R. L. (2007). Structure and Dynamics of the Hybrid Zone Between Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*) and Carolina Chickadee (*P. carolinensis*) in Southeastern Pennsylvania. *The Auk*, 124 (2), 463-478.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 4

Reprint: In File

Category: Climate Change

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Chickadee/Climate Change/Hybrid Zone/Introgression/Poecile Atricapillus/Birds

Annotation: This is a study conducted to analyze the hybrid zone between the Black-Capped Chickadee (*Poecile Atricapillus*) and Carolina Chickadee (*P. Carolinensis*). The objectives of this study were to 1) sample birds in Southeastern Pennsylvania and their ranges, 2) compare with samples taken 15 years apart, and 3) analyze shifting (if any) of the hybrid zone. The report concludes that the zone moved northwards about 20 km. Carolina Chickadees genotypes are found north of the Kittatinny Ridge, where previously the ridge served as a dividing line.

Burrows, J. E. & Peters, S. C. (2013). Metal Mobility Due to Storm Events on an Impacted Hillslope in Palmerton, PA. *Applied Geochemistry*, 52-59.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 5

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Superfund

Location: Science Direct

Keywords: Contamination/Hydrograph/Metal/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Water Sample/Zinc

Annotation: Water samples were collected from perennial springs on a Hillslope slope in Palmerton, PA (at the Superfund site with) with historically high values of metal deposition in the soil. Storm hydrographs recorded samples, showing zinc levels increased during storm events, while cadmium and lead stayed constant.

Frey, E. S. (1940). Hawk Notes from Sterrett's Gap, Pennsylvania. *The Auk*, 57 (2), 247-250.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 6

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Historical/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Sterrett's Gap/Birds

Annotation: Comparison of raptor counts of the least abundant species from Sterrett's Gap and Hawk Mountain from the years 1938 and 1939. Previous

hypotheses included migrating birds from Sterrett's Gap passed Hawk Mountain on their migratory routes, but the data disputes this claim.

Grove, D. (2012). Waggoner's Gap Hawk Watch.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 7

Reprint: Not in File

URL: www.waggap.com

Category: Ornithology

Location: Online

Keywords: Hawk Count/Ornithology/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: This website contains hawk counts by year, season, and records for Waggoner's Gap, Pennsylvania. This data is also available on HMANA.

Bascom, F. (1921). Cycles of Erosion in the Piedmont Province of Pennsylvania. *The Journal of Geology*, 29 (6), 540-559.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 8

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Erosion/Geology/Historical

Annotation: Bascom analyzes the different cycles of erosion that occurred along the Kittatinny, Schooley, and Honeybrook Peneplains. Nine cycles of erosion are examined, and the impact they had on the formation of geology in the Piedmont

Province. The geology and effect of erosion along the Kittatinny Ridge is mentioned.

Poole, E. L. (1934). The Hawk Migration Along the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania.

The Auk, 51 (1), 17-20.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 9

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Migration/Ornithology/Hawk Mountain/Historical/Birds

Annotation: Hawk counts from Hawk mountain in the years 1927-1934 are reported and analyzed. Poole laments over the scores of hunters who come to Hawk Mountain to shoot migrating birds, and he searches for the reason behind their excessive shooting. Counts contain annotations including amount of birds killed during the counting period.

Mohr, C. E. (1942). Bat Tagging in Pennsylvania Turnpike Tunnels. *Journal of*

Mammology, 23 (4), 375-379.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 10

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Bats/Historical/Mammalogy/Population/Tunnels/Turnpike

Annotation: While the Pennsylvania turnpike tunnels were being built, Mohr analyzed bat populations living in the abandoned railway tunnels. The tunnel through the Kittatinny Ridge contained the highest bat population.

Broun, M. (2014). Notes from Hawk Mountain (Kittatinny Ridge), Pennsylvania. *The Auk*, 58 (2), 266-268.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 11

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Migration/Rare Species/Ornithology

Annotation: Broun expounds upon rare birds observed during hawk counts from 1934-1939 seasons. Includes Snow Goose, Red-throated Loon, American Brant, American Scoter, and others.

Broun, M. (1935). The Hawk Migration During the Fall of 1934, Along the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania. *The Auk*, 52 (3), 233-248.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 12

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Historical/Migration/Ornithology

Annotation: Broun gives detailed notes and accounts of the migration season of 1934. Daily reports of the birds sighted, conditions, and birds tagged are present.

Pretz, H. W. (1911). Flora of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania-I. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, 38 (2), 45-78.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 13

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Botany/Flora/Geology/Historical/Lehigh County

Annotation: The article discusses the flora and geology of Lehigh County in the early 1900's, with mentions of the Kittatinny Ridge. The Ridge borders the northern part of the county; only the flora and geology of the ridge included in the county border was analyzed.

No Author Listed (1875). Delaware Water-Gap Scenery. *The Aldine*, 7 (13), 246-247.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 14

Reprint: In File

Category: Scenery

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Historical/History

Annotation: The article focuses on the stunning scenery of the Delaware Water Gap. It is over 130 years old and provides a historical look at the ridge.

Ho, N.-C., Peacor, D. R., & van der Pluijm, B. A. (1995). Reorientation Mechanisms of Phyllosilicates in the Mudstone-to-Slate Transition at Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania.

Journal of Structural Geology, 17 (3), 345-356.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 15

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Science Direct

Keywords: Lehigh Gap/Phyllosilicates/Geology/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: The mudstone-to-slate transition zone of the Martinsburg formation at the Lehigh Gap is reexamined using different instruments. Three zones are recognized in the formation: mudstone, transition, and slate.

PA DCNR. (2014). Blue Mountain Section: Ridge and Valley Province.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 16

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/topogeo/field/map13/13bms/index.htm>

Category: Geology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Blue Mountain/Geology/Hawk Mountain/Lehigh Gap/Delaware Water Gap/Ridge and Valley Province

Annotation: The Blue Mountain Section of the Kittatinny Ridge and the geology

that comprises it is explained on this web page. Bake Oven Knob, Delaware Water Gap, and Hawk Mountain are listed as scenic features of the geology.

No Author Listed. (2014). Glacial deposits of Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources*.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 17

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/cs/groups/public/documents/document/dcnr_016200.pdf

Category: Glaciation

Location: Online

Keywords: Geology/Glaciation/Lehigh County/Map/Monroe County/Northampton County

Annotation: This map displays the glaciation of Pennsylvania during the Ice Ages. Glaciers advanced over the Kittatinny Ridge into Lehigh, Monroe, and Northampton Counties, creating different geological formations.

Rodger T. Faill. (2004). Earthquake epicenters in or near Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Map

Ref ID: 18

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Online

Keywords: Earthquake/Geology/Map/Monroe County/Schuylkill County

Annotation: Two earthquakes have occurred on the Kittatinny Ridge, and have been documented on the map; one in Monroe County and the other in Schuylkill County.

No Author Listed. (2014). Heritage Geology Sites. *Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources*.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 19

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/topogeo/field/pnhp/pnhpsites/index.htm>

Category: Geology

Location: Online

Keywords: Geology/Heritage Sites/Map/Diversity

Annotation: Multiple geology heritage sites occur on the Kittatinny Ridge, starred in the map at the top of the page. Heritage geologic features are recognized special places of geology and landscape. They include unique outcrops, scenic views, or other geologically significant features that represent geological diversity.

Open Space Institute. (2014). Open Space Institute: Resilient Landscapes Initiative.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 20

Reprint: In File

Category: Climate Change

Location: Online

Keywords: Climate Change/Conservation/Delaware Water Gap

Annotation: The Open Space Institute is an organization that is working on conserving resilient landscapes. A resilient landscape is an area that is a stronghold for species protecting them against the changes brought about by climate change, and the Kittatinny Ridge is considered a resilient landscape.

Lehigh Valley Planning Commission (2010). *Protect the Trail: A Guide to Protecting the Appalachian Trail for Lehigh Valley Municipalities*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 21

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Online

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Blue Mountain/Conservation/Lehigh Valley/Planning/Zoning

Annotation: This guide provides advice and resources for the different municipalities to protect the Appalachian Trail that runs along the top of Blue Mountain (Kittatinny Ridge). It includes background, threats, and zoning tools.

Marshall, I. (1998). From Wind Gap to Water Gap: On the Trail of Edgar Huntly. In *Story Line: Exploring the Literature of the Appalachian Trail* (pp. 131-150). Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 22

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Storytelling

Location: Moravian College Reeves Library PS286.A6M37 1998

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Blue Mountain/Delaware Water

Gap/Hiking/Scenery/Stories/Wind Gap

Annotation: The author hikes the Appalachian Trail and the scenery brings different pieces of literature to mind. The book Edgar Huntly references the Kittatinny Ridge, which Ian Marshall is hiking along. Different aspects of the Ridge are highlighted in his story.

Fauth, J. L. (1968). *Geology of the Caledonia Park Quadrangle Area, South Mountain, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 23

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Moravian College Reeves Library QE157.F38 1968

Keywords: Caledonia Park Quadrangle Area/Geology/Map/South

Mountain/Survey

Annotation: The author analyzes the geology of South Mountain and the surrounding Caledonia Park Quadrangle as part of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey. Different rock formation, types, and structures are included in the survey. A map showing the different geographical formations is included at the end.

No Author Listed. (1891). Geological Maps of Schuylkill, Carbon, Berks, and Dauphin Counties. Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 24

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Moravian College Reeves Library QE157.A15

Keywords: Berks County/Blue Mountain/Carbon County/Dauphin

County/Geology/Historical/Map/Schuylkill County

Annotation: This book contains five maps showing the geology of Berks, Carbon, Dauphin, and Schuylkill Counties, along with a topographical map of the Blue Mountain at Port Clinton.

Miller, B. L. (1939). *Northampton County Pennsylvania.* Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Geological Survey.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 25

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Moravian College Reeves Library QE158.N6 1939

Keywords: Blue Mountain/Delaware Water

Gap/Geography/Geology/Historical/Lehigh Gap/Northampton

County/Shawangunk/Wind Gap

Annotation: This book contains multiple sections on the geography and geology

of different parts of the Kittatinny Ridge. Delaware Water Gap, Lehigh Gap, and Wind Gap are included.

Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge (2007). *Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge Ecological Assessment*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 26

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://lgnc.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/lgnc-ecological-assessment.pdf>

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Ecological Assessment/Flora/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Palmerton Superfund Site

Annotation: The Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge conducted a detailed assessment of the Lehigh Gap, Superfund site, and surrounding flora and fauna. Stewardship issues and recommendations for conservation are present in the report.

Husic, D. W., Husic, C., Kunkle, D., & Kuserk, F. (2010). *Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge Ecological Assessment- Part II*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 27

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://lgnc.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/assessment-combined-chapters-reduced.pdf>

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Amphibians/Birds/Ecological Monitoring/Ecological

Restoration/Flora/Insects/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature

Center/Mammals/Palmerton Superfund Site/Restoration/Soil Microbes

Annotation: A continuation of the 2007 ecological assessment of the Lehigh Gap. Highlights flora and fauna of the region and examines vertebrates and invertebrate groups, microorganisms, and microclimate after the start of the restoration process.

Broun, M. (1935). Ravens in the Kittatinny Ridge of Pennsylvania. *The Auk*, 52 (3), 311.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 28

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Historical/Maurice Broun/Rare Species/Publication

Annotation: Broun comments on sightings of ravens in the Blue Ridge in Virginia, and at Hawk Mountain. During this time ravens were rare in the region, the last one sighted around forty years prior to the 1935 publication.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1964). Spring and Summer Sparrow Hawk Food Habits. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 76 (4), 323-330.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 29

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Berks County/Food Habits/Hawks/Ornithology/Sparrow Hawk

Annotation: The food habits of sparrow hawks (now known as the American Kestrel) living in Berks County, Pennsylvania are examined.

King, W. L. (1912). The Flora of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. *Torrey*, 12 (5), 97-107.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 30

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Flora/Geology/Historical/Lehigh Gap/Northampton County

Annotation: The geology and flora of Northampton County is observed, with specific references to the ridge.

No Author Listed (1883). The Great Terminal Moraine Across Pennsylvania. *Science*, 2 (27), 163-167.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 31

Reprint: In File

Category: Glaciation

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Geology/Historical/Lehigh Gap

Annotation: The author defined the southern limit of glaciation in Pennsylvania for the first time in 1883. The article reflects on the findings and geology of the southern border, which crossed over the Kittatinny Ridge in multiple areas.

Barnett, S. G. I. (1965). Conodonts of the Jacksonburg Formation (Middle Ordovician) of Northwestern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. *Micropaleontology*, 11 (1), 59-80.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 32

Reprint: In File

Category: Discovery

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Fossil/Geology/Jacksonburg Formation

Annotation: This study examines the discovery of many fossils (conodonts) within the Jacksonburg Formation. 950 identifiable fossils were found, and the discovery area includes Northwestern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. The area in Pennsylvania includes the Eastern Part of the Kittatinny Ridge.

Katzner, T., Brandes, D., Lazone, M., Miller, T., & Ombalski, D. (2008). Raptors and Wind Energy Development in the Central Appalachians: Where We Stand on the Issue. *Wind Watch*, 2.0 (17).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 33

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <https://docs.wind-watch.org/windenergyraptorswhitepaper.pdf>

Category: Wind Energy

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Appalachian Trail/Golden

Eagle/Migration/Raptors/Wind Energy/Energy/Birds

Annotation: This article calls for more research pertaining to the impacts of wind turbines on ridges in Pennsylvania (Appalachian Trail) with migrating birds. The Golden Eagle is the authors' primary concern because it is known to migrate and nest in areas with wind turbines or where development might occur in the future. This pertains directly to the Kittatinny Ridge because Golden Eagles use it as a migration corridor and it is a potential prime location to harvest wind energy.

Adams, C. J. (1993). *Ghost Stories of the Lehigh Valley*. Reading: Exeter House Books.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 34

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Storytelling

Location: Moravian College Reeves Library BF1472.U6 A 34 1993 c. 1

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Lehigh Valley/Stories

Annotation: Several chapters in the book contain ghost stories relating to the Ridge, with one specifically concentrated at Hawk Mountain.

Bolgiano, N. C. (2005). Was the Rise and Fall of Eastern Sharp-shinned Hawk Migration Counts linked to the 1970's Spruce Budworm Infestation? *Hawk Migration*

Studies.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 35

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Online

Keywords: Forest/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Infestation/Migration/Waggoner's Gap/Habitat

Annotation: The fluctuation of migrant Sharp-shinned Hawk counts is examined in this article, with possible correlation to the Spruce Budworm infestation. The study finds that spruce budworms defoliate boreal forests in the Sharp-shinned Hawks breeding range, and leave no habitat for certain songbird species. Sharp-shinned Hawks prey on songbirds, so a correlation is shown between decreasing songbird counts and hawk counts. Migration data from Hawk Mountain and Waggoner's Gap was used in the study to analyze the fluctuating hawk counts.

Miller, M. W., Greenstone, E. M., Greenstone, W., & Bildstein, K. L. (2002). Timing and Magnitude of Broad-winged Hawk Migration at Montclair Hawk Lookout, New Jersey, and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 114 (4), 479-484.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 36

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Broad-winged Hawk/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration

Annotation: This study examines the migration of Broad-winged Hawks at two lookouts, at Montclair Hawk Lookout, New Jersey and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania. Researchers wanted to see if abundance and trend estimates for different places in the mid-Atlantic states depict an accurate trend for the whole region. Results show that the two lookouts are witnessing migrants of two diverse subpopulations, and multiple lookouts are needed throughout the mid-Atlantic region to accurately monitor the Broad-winged Hawk.

Owen, S. F. (2003). *Ecology and Management of Raccoons Within an Intensively Managed Forest in the Central Appalachians*. West Virginia University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 37

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Ecology/Management/Raccoons/State Game Lands/Habitat/National Parks

Annotation: This thesis focuses on raccoon management in the central Appalachians, and how the animals function in a highly managed and regulated habitat. This applies to the Kittatinny Ridge because of raccoons inhabiting the ridge and some of the areas being highly managed, like national parks and state

game lands.

Notes: Published thesis with Dr. John Edwards as the advisor.

Bildstein, K. L. (2001). Raptors as Vermin: A History of Human Attitudes towards Pennsylvania's Birds of Prey. *Endangered Species Update*, 18 (4).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 38

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/39361/als9527.0018.004.pdf?sequence=1#page=32>

Category: Ornithology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Legal

Aspects/Management/Public Attitudes/Raptors

Annotation: Keith Bildstein reflects on the attitudes of citizens about birds of prey in the 19th and 20th centuries. Not until the mid-1900's were hawks and raptors protected under Pennsylvania State Law. The article explains how the revolutionary work conducted at Hawk Mountain, the world's first sanctuary for birds of prey, lead to conservation for these majestic birds.

Inzunza, E. R. (1). Raptor-migration Watch Site Descriptions.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 39

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Migration/Raptor

Count/Raptors/Waggoner's Gap/Ornithology

Annotation: Several raptor migration watchsites are illustrated in this article, with Hawk Mountain and Waggoner's Gap among the list.

Katzner, T., Smith, B. W., Miller, T., Brandes, D., Cooper, J., Lanzone, M. et al. (2012).

Status, Biology, and Conservation Priorities for North America's Eastern Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) Population. *The Auk*, 129 (1), 168-176.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 40

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Conservation/Golden

Eagle/Population/Raptors

Annotation: The migratory and breeding patterns of the Golden Eagle are examined in this article. The Kittatinny Ridge has an important role as the migratory corridor for the Golden Eagle, and is seen at multiple watchsites.

Farmer, C. J. (2006). *Trends in Autumn Counts of Migratory Raptors in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 5.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 41

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Population/Raptor Count/Raptors/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: The autumn hawk counts of migrating birds of prey are examined in this report for the Raptor Population Index Project (see Raptor Population Index entry for more information about this organization). Hawk Mountain and Waggoner's Gap are two watchsites on the Ridge that are mentioned in this report.

Castellano, C. M. (2008). Genetic Diversity and Population Genetic Structure of the Wood Turtle (*Glyptemus insculpta*) at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, USA.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 42

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=uiVVcTBS2n0C&oi=fnd&pg=PR6&dq=landscape+ecology+kittatinny+ridge&ots=QrEldhQfhO&sig=RikOe-D_nF9Ah6Smy0ak0uQyfEY#v=onepage&q&f=false

Category: Ecology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Genetic/Wood Turtle/Ecology/Turtles

Annotation: The author used microsatellite markers to investigate the genetic

variances of 4 wood turtles in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

(This is only a book preview. The full book must be purchased for complete access.)

Broun, M. & Goodwin, B. V. (1943). Flight Speeds of Hawks and Crows. *The Auk*, 60 (4), 487-492.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 43

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Flight Speeds/Hawk Mountain/Historical/Hawks/Ornithology

Annotation: Researchers calculated the flight speeds of hawks and crows passing Hawk Mountain. The instruments used were telephonic communication over two-thirds of a mile, stopwatch, and portable anemometer with the last two on loan from Lehigh University. 162 hawks and crows were examined for this study, and the Sharp-shinned Hawk reached speeds of 60 miles per hour (mph), while one osprey reached 80 mph.

Willard, B. (1943). Cultural Influences of Pennsylvania's Mountain Gaps 2. *The Scientific Monthly*, 57 (2), 132-144.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 44

Reprint: In File

Category: Culture

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Culture/Delaware Water

Gap/Historical/History/Lehigh Gap

Annotation: The author analyzes the cultural influences that the canals and railroads built in the Kittatinny Mountain Gaps had on the people living and migrating to those areas.

Broun, M. (1939). Fall Migrations of Hawks at Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania.

1934-1938. *The Auk*, 56 (4), 429-441.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 45

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Historical/Migration/Raptor

Count/Raptors/Ornithology

Annotation: Broun provides us with a historical perspective of the hawk migrations in the fall(s) of 1934-1938. He details weather conditions, species sighted, and number counted.

Fernald, M. L. (1919). The Specific Identity of *Arenaria Groenlandica* and *A. Glabra*.

Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, 57 (17-21.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 46

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Plants/Historical

Annotation: The identities of two plants that are common in different regions of the Appalachian Mountains are examined. There is a reference to one of the plants being present on the Kittatinny Ridge.

Johnson, H. & Fox, S. K. Jr. (1968). Dipleurozoa from Lower Silurian of North America.

Science, 162 (3849), 119-120.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 47

Reprint: In File

Category: Discovery

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Fossil/Rare Species

Annotation: New species (1968) of jellyfish like fossils were found in the Delaware Water Gap, with previous findings only in Australia.

Walter, E. (1895). Does the Delaware Water Gap Consist of Two River Gorges?

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 47 (198-205).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 48

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Geology/Historical

Annotation: The author examines if the Delaware Water Gap was formed by a river flowing South to North before the glaciers arrived, and was replaced with the present day North to South flowing river.

Schantz, K. A. (2009). *Characterization of Landscape Scale Habitat Use by Timber Rattlesnakes (Crotalus Horridus) within the Ridge and Valley and Highlands Region of New Jersey*. Master of Science Graduate Program in Ecology and Evolution Graduate School of Rutgers.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 49

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Conservation/Endangered/Habitat/Snakes/Threatened

Annotation: The author looks at habitat and landscape needs of the Timber Rattlesnake in New Jersey. This is important for the Kittatinny Ridge because the rattlesnakes are either threatened or endangered, so this will provide needed research for conservation efforts.

Smith, A. D. & Lott, C. A. (2009). Deuterium Measurements of Raptor Feathers: Does Lack of Reproducibility Compromise Geographic Assignment? *The Auk*, 126 (1), 41-46.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 50

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Birds/Deuterium/Geography/Measurement/Raptors

Annotation: This study questions whether deuterium measurements (used to determine the origin of raptors) in raptor feathers can be reproduced in different laboratories for geographic assignments of the birds. The results showed varied reproducibility, expressing that deuterium measurements might not be an accurate way to determine where birds originate from. An example used in the study mentions collecting bird feathers along the Kittatinny Ridge.

Bildstein, K. L. (1998). Long-term Counts of Migrating Raptors- A Role for Volunteers in Wildlife Research. *The Journal of Wildlife Management*, 62 (2), 435-445.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 51

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Climate Change/Conservation/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Management/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors/Volunteers

Annotation: The author explains how vital volunteer researchers have been in the field of conservation and management. Hawk Mountain is a prime example for the impact volunteers can have on conducting research. Because of their efforts, the data collected at Hawk Mountain has provided insights into 1) how cold fronts

affect counts of raptors at migration watchsites, 2) the extent to which climate change affects the timing of raptor migration, and 3) changes in the migratory habits of sharp-shinned hawks (*Accipiter striatus*) in eastern North America.

No Author Listed (1903). In Memoriam. *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, 7 (2), 37-40.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 52

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Flora/Geography/Geology/Historical

Annotation: Important deceased members of the Moravian Church are illustrated in this article. Luke Wills Brodhead, towards the middle of his life, was Postmaster at the Delaware Water Gap. During his time there, he wrote about the geology, geography, flora, and fauna of the region.

Pretz, H. W. (1954). *Arenaria patula* in Pennsylvania. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, 81 (5), 455-456.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 53

Reprint: In File

Category: Superfund

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Botany/Lehigh Gap/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Plants/Sandwort/Vegetation/Zinc

Annotation: The presence of *Arenaria patula* in the Lehigh Gap and near Palmerton is studied in this article. The plant flourished near the New Jersey Zinc Plant and along the slopes across from the plant, which is today the Superfund site. This plant has since been renamed *Minuartia partula* and has a common name of sandwort.

Heintzelman, D. S. & MacClay, R. (1971). An Extraordinary Autumn Migration of White-Breasted Nuthatches. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 83 (2), 129-131.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 54

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Migration

Annotation: During the autumn of 1968, a large number of White-Breasted Nuthatches and Red-Breasted Nuthatches migrated near Bake Oven Knob. Neither of these birds are recorded in the Hawk Mountain hawk counts of the same year.

Willimont, L. A., Senner, S. E., & Goodrich, L. J. (1988). Fall Migration of Ruby-Throated Hummingbirds in the Northeastern United States. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 100 (3), 482-488.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 55

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Bird Count/Birds/Hawk Mountain

Annotation: The migration of ruby-throated hummingbirds is analyzed in this study, with focus on seasonal and daily timing of the migrants with respect to wind direction and velocity.

Pretz, H. W. (1915). *Antenarria canadensis* in Pennsylvania. *Rhodora*, 17 (198), 125-128.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 56

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Historical/Mauch Chunk/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The author, Harold Pretz, found *Antenarria canadensis* in Pennsylvania in a field near Mauch Chunk. Before 1915, this plant was not observed growing in Pennsylvania. Normally *Antenarria candadensis* grows in New England, yet now it is discovered in Pennsylvania in the Kittatinny Ridge Corridor.

Brodeur, S., Decarie, R., Bird, D. M., & Fuller, M. (1996). Complete Migration Cycle of Golden Eagles Breeding in Northern Quebec. *The Condor*, 98 (2), 293-299.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 57

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count

Annotation: The complete migration cycle of the Golden Eagle is analyzed in this article. The eagles use the Kittatinny Ridge as a migration corridor, and can be spotted at different watchsites on the ridge.

Bunn, A. G., Klein, W., & Bildstein, K. L. (1995). Time-of-day Effects on the Numbers and Behavior of Non-Breeding Raptors Seen on Roadside Surveys in Eastern Pennsylvania. *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 66 (4), 544-552.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 58

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Count/Hawks/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors/Survey

Annotation: The authors analyzed the species of birds spotted on roadside surveys and the time of day that the birds were seen. Turkey Vulture, Red-tailed Hawk, and American Kestrel made up 90% of the birds sighted. The time of day affected the different species diversely.

Worth, B. C. (1936). Summary and Analysis of Some Records of Banded Ospreys.

Bird-Banding, 7 (4), 156-160.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 59

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Historical/Migration

Annotation: The author examines the number of banded ospreys in Delaware and New York, and what their migration patterns could have been. One migratory route supported by the evidence is along the Kittatinny Ridge, because after banding in the summer, ospreys were seen migrating past Hawk Mountain in the fall.

Stille, C. J. (1896). The Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania. *The Pennsylvania Magazine of*

History and Biography, 20 (2), 257-264.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 60

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Blue Mountain/Forts/Historical/History

Annotation: The article analyzes the placement and the reasoning behind forts

along the Kittatinny Ridge. One hypothesis is that there were to protect settlers from Indian attacks.

Coutant, C. C. (1964). Insecticide Sevin: Effect of Aerial Spraying on Drift of Stream Insects. *Science*, 146 (3642), 420-421.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 61

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Aquatic/Delaware Water Gap/Insecticide/Insects/Streams/Water

Sample

Annotation: The author studied the effect of Sevin on insects in a stream originating in the Kittatinny Ridge and extending until Slateford, Pennsylvania. There was an increase in the amount of insect drift in the stream after Sevin was sprayed. Insect drift is when important insects that live in aquatic environments and normally cling to rocks and streambeds are instead carried away by the water, resulting in less insects in an area for fish to feed on.

Sattler, G. & Bart, J. (1984). Reliability of Counts of Migrating Raptors: An Experimental Analysis. *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 55 (4), 415-423.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 62

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This study examines the reliability of migration counts in respect to the actual number of migrating birds. It analyzes the detection rates of trained individuals, pertaining to different species, conditions, and other variances.

Viverette, C. B., Struve, S., Goodrich, L. J., & Bildstein, K. L. (1996). Decreases in Migrating Sharp-Shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*) at Traditional Raptor-Migration Watch Sites in Eastern North America. *The Auk*, 113 (1), 32-40.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 63

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little

Gap/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: The study analyzes the hawk counts for Sharp-Shinned Hawks and how the numbers are decreasing from the 1980's and 1990's. One hypothesis for the decline is Sharp-shinned Hawks are changing their migratory route and range, which could result in decreased counts at tradition watchsites. Included in the data are counts from sites along the Kittatinny Ridge.

No Author Listed (1877). Up to the Lehigh Valley. *The Aldine*, 8 (7), 220.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 64

Reprint: In File

Category: Scenery

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Blue Mountain/Historical/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Valley

Annotation: There is a brief section mentioning the beauty of the Lehigh Gap and the Kittatinny Ridge, giving a historical look at the landscape.

Preston, D. L. (2007). Make Indians of Our White Men: British Soldiers and Indian Warriors from Braddock's to Forbe's Campaign, 1755-1758. *Pennsylvania History*, 74 (3), 280-306.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 65

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Jstor

Keywords: History/Native Americans

Annotation: The article describes an incident when Cherokee Indians crossed over the Southern portion of the Kittatinny Ridge to help the European colonists in their fight against other Native Americans and the French. The colonist who discovered the Indian group mistook them for a war party, and scurried back to Fort Loudoun to warn the soldiers stationed there. Colonists with the Cherokee party explained the Cherokees were here to help, and a "friendly" meeting ensued.

Titus, K. & Fuller, M. R. (1990). Recent Trends in Counts of Migrant Hawks from Northeastern North America. *The Journal of Wildlife Management*, 54 (3),

463-470.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 66

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology

Annotation: This study analyzes the recent trends in hawk counts of migrating birds of prey. Hawk Mountain is one of the watchsites data was gathered from. Results show that counts of migrant hawks are a useful method for detecting long-term trends in species across regions. Bald Eagles and Peregrine Falcons showed an increase in long-term migration trends at all of the watchsites data was obtained from.

Poole, E. L. (1938). Weights and Wing Areas in North American Birds. *The Auk*, 55 (3), 511-517.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 67

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawks/Migration/Wing Area/Historical/Ornithology

Annotation: This study looks at birds of prey migrating along the Kittatinny Ridge and calculating the weight and wing area of the different species.

Reese, A. M. (1937). The Destruction of "Vermin". *The Scientific Monthly*, 45 (4), 349-353.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 68

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Conservation/Hawk Mountain/History/Historical

Annotation: The author reflects on the importance of Hawk Mountain in conserving birds of prey and stopping the "vermin" campaigns that were spread all across the country.

Allen, P. E., Goodrich, L. J., & Bildstein, K. L. (1996). Within- and Among-Year Effects of Cold Fronts on Migrating Raptors at Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, 1934-1991. *The Auk*, 113 (2), 329-338.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 69

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This study analyzed the effect cold fronts had on migrating raptors from the time period of 1934-1991. There were within-year effects of cold fronts on migration, meaning during short-term studies (one year long) cold fronts had

an effect on migrating raptors. During the longer study (1934-1991), no effects were found, so the results concluded that cold fronts could enhance raptor migration.

Howard K. Reinert & Rupert, R. R. Jr. (1999). Impacts of Translocation on Behavior and Survival of Timber Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus horridus*. *Journal of Herpetology*, 33 (1), 45-61.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 70

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Appalachian

Trail/Conservation/Energy/Reptiles/Snakes/Translocation/Threatened

Annotation: The study focuses on the effects of relocating rattlesnakes to different habitats (already supporting residential rattlesnakes). The translocated snakes had a higher mortality rate than the residential snakes, and used more energy for movement and travelling than the residential snakes. The practice of translocation is not recommended for conservation efforts because of the negative effects illustrated in the study. The Timber Rattlesnake is a threatened species within Pennsylvania and different conservation approaches and efforts are being used to protect this species.

Bednarz, J. C., Klem, D. Jr., Goodrich, L. J., & Senner, S. E. (1990). Migration Counts of Raptors at Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, as Indicators of Population

Trends, 1934-1986. *The Auk*, 107 (1), 96-109.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 71

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology/Population/Raptor
Count/Raptors/Recovery

Annotation: Hawk counts from the years 1934-1986 were used to show
population trends within different species. This provided details into the species
affected by organochlorines and the changes in their populations, and the
subsequent recoveries.

Willard, B. (1943). Cultural Influences of Pennsylvania's Mountain Gaps I. *The Scientific
Monthly*, 57 (4), 33-43.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 72

Reprint: In File

Category: Culture

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Culture/Historical/History/Wind Gap

Annotation: This article analyzes the role of the water and wind gaps in the
Kittatinny Ridge on transportation, culture, settlement, and military operations.

Kleinfelter, W. (1971). Lewis Evans and His Maps. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, 61 (7), 3-65.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 73

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://0-www.jstor.org.webpac.lvlspa.org/stable/pdfplus/1006071.pdf?&acceptTC=true&jpdConfirm=true>

Category: History

Location: Jstor

Keywords: History/Lehigh Gap/Map

Annotation: This article documents the journey of Lewis Evans, a geographer and mapmaker. He traveled the Kittatinny Ridge many times, and created maps pertaining the Ridge and areas surrounding it.

Prime, F. Jr. (1877). On the Paleozoic Rocks of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 17 (100) , 248-254.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 74

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Geology/Historical/Lehigh County/Northampton County/South

Mountain

Annotation: The article examines the geology of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, including the Kittatinny Ridge.

County Natural Heritage Program. (2014). Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 75

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/HomePage.aspx>

Category: Ecology

Location: Online

Keywords: Berks County/Blue Mountain/Carbon County/Climate Change/Cumberland County/Dauphin County/Ecology/Franklin County/Lebanon County/Lehigh County/Monroe County/Northampton County/Perry County/Schuylkill County

Annotation: This website provides detailed lists of the living and natural heritage in each county in Pennsylvania. The ones that border the ridge are Berks, Carbon, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Perry, and Schuylkill Counties. There is also a link to the Climate Change Vulnerability Index for 85 species in Pennsylvania.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1966). Cannibalism at a Broad-winged Hawk Nest. *The Auk*, 83 (2), 307.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 76

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Cannibalism/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology

Annotation: An instance of cannibalism is noted in a Broad-winged Hawk nest near Hawk Mountain.

Klots, A. B. & dos Passos, C. F. (1981). Studies of North American Erora (Scudder)
(Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae). *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 89
(4), 295-331.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 77

Reprint: In File

Category: Insect

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Butterfly/Insects

Annotation: The author observed two species of butterflies (hairstreaks), and found that the ranges extended into the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania.

Leibert, E. (1903). Wechquetank. A Paper Read Before the Moravian Historical Society,
Sept. 13, 1900. *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society*, 7 (2), 57-82.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 78

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Blue Mountain/Historical/History/Native Americans/Pleasant Valley

Annotation: The area of Pleasant Valley, or Wechquetank in the Native American language, is reflected upon by the author. It served as a site for many historical events in the Moravian history, and lies about 6 miles north of the ridge, in the Kittatinny Corridor.

Rossbach, G. B. (1963). Distributional and Taxonomic Notes on Some Plants Collected in West Virginia and Nearby States. *Castanea*, 28 (1), 14.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 79

Reprint: In File

Category: Botany

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Botany/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The *Juniperus virginiana* plant is mentioned in this report and is present on the Ridge.

Hicks, L. E. (1935). Proceedings of the Wilson Ornithological Club. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 47 (1), 85.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 80

Reprint: In File

Category: Scenery

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Historical

Annotation: The article gives the report on the annual Wilson Ornithological Club meeting. A ten-minute presentation on Hawk Mountain was given at the meeting.

No Author Listed (1863). Stated Meeting, December 16th, 1864. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 9 (70), 461-496.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 81

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Blue Mountain/Geology/Historical/Franklin County/Publication

Annotation: The geology of the gaps and ridge are examined in this report.

Lignite was discovered on the Kittatinny Ridge in Franklin County. At the time of this publication, only one other deposit in Vermont was known.

Lewis, H. C. (1885). Marginal Kames. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 37 (157-173.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 82

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Geology/Historical

Annotation: At the base of the Kittatinny Ridge are examples of marginal kames,

also known to geologists as stratified drift. Before 1885, these were only found in Scotland, Ireland, and Scandinavia, with predictions that marginal kames should be present in Northeastern United States.

Marshall, M. (2006). Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network Newsletter Summer 2006.

2006. Inventory and Monitoring Program National Park Service.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 83

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Ecological Monitoring/Invasive Species/Management/National Parks/Water Quality

Annotation: The Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network has monitoring programs in the Delaware Water Gap, recording water quality, invasive species, bird monitoring, etc.

Marshall, M. (2007). Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network Newsletter Spring 2007.

2007. Inventory and Monitoring Program National Park Service.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 84

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Invasive

Species/Management/Monitoring/National Parks/Water Quality

Annotation: The Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network has monitoring programs in the Delaware Water Gap, recording water quality, invasive species, bird monitoring, etc.

Marshall, M. (2008). Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network Newsletter Fall 2008.

Inventory and Monitoring Program National Park Service.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 85

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Invasive

Species/Management/Monitoring/National Parks/Water Quality

Annotation: The Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network has monitoring programs in the Delaware Water Gap, recording water quality, invasive species, bird monitoring, etc.

Julian, J. T., Snyder, C. D., & Young, J. A. (2006). The Use of Artificial Impoundments by Two Amphibian Species in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. *Northeastern Naturalist*, 13 (4), 459-468.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 86

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Amphibians/Delaware Water Gap/Ecology

Annotation: This study focuses on analyzing the breeding habits of two species, (*Ambystoma matulatum*) Spotted Salamander and (*Rana sylvatica*) Wood Frog, in natural water systems and man-made ones. The data showed that both organisms preferred the natural bodies of water to the artificial ones.

Wallace, M. S. (2006). Occurrence of Treehoppers (Hemiptera: Membracidae:Smiliinae) on Oaks in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, 2004-2006. *Journal of Insect Science*, 8 (1-16.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 87

Reprint: In File

Category: Insect

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Insects

Annotation: This study found 27 species of treehoppers living on Oaks in the Delaware Water Gap. Some of the species differed with what type of oak tree they preferred (eq: white, red). *Cyrtolobus vau* and *Ophiderma pubescens* were the majority of the treehoppers found in the gap.

Eschtruth, A. K., Cleavitt, N. L., Battles, J. J., Evans, R. A., & Fahey, T. J. (2006).

Vegetation Dynamics in Declining Eastern Hemlock Stands: 9 Years of Forest Response to Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Infestation. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 36 (6), 1435-1450.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 88

Reprint: In File

Category: Botany

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Botany/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Forest/Infestation/Monitoring/Plants/Vegetation/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: Nine years of monitoring of hemlocks in two groves in the Delaware Water Gap provided insight into the affect the Woolly Adelgid infestation was having on the trees. This is the first study (at the time of publication) to have preinfestation data of the hemlocks.

Ross, R. M., Bennett, R. M., Synder, C. D., Young, J. A., Smith, D. R., & Lemarie, D. P. (2003). Influence of Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis* L.) on Fish Community Structure and Function in Headwater Streams of the Delaware River Basin. *Ecology of Freshwater Fish*, 12 (1), 60-66.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 89

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Aquatic/Delaware Water Gap/Ecology/Infestation/Woolly

Adelgid/Community/Eastern Hemlock/Fish/Streams/Forest

Annotation: This study focuses on the health of aquatic systems originating and

draining from hemlock forests. The impact of the Woolly Adelgid infestation of the hemlocks on fish and other aquatic life is not known.

Huebner, C. D. (2007). Detection and Monitoring of Invasive Exotic Plants: A Comparison of Four Sampling Methods. *Northeastern Naturalist*, 14 (2), 183-206.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 90

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Invasive Species/Monitoring/Plants

Annotation: This study analyzes four sampling methods and their effectiveness and monitoring and labeling invasive plants. The timed-meander method best detected exotic invasive plants and documented richness. A combination of timed-meander and stratified- random sampling methods are suggested as the standard approach because of their effectiveness.

Brown de Colstoun, E. C., Story, M. H., Thompson, C., Commisso, K., Smith, T. G., & Irons, J. R. (2003). National Park Vegetation Mapping Using Multitemporal Landsat 7 Data and a Decision Tree Classifier. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 85 (3), 316-328.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 91

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Management

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Map/Management/Vegetation

Annotation: This article explains the software and instruments used to map eleven landcover types in the Delaware Water Gap.

Maransky, B. P. & Bildstein, K. L. (2001). Follow Your Elders: Age-related Differences in the Migration Behavior of Broad-winged Hawks at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 113 (3), 350-354.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 92

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Raptors

Annotation: This study analyzed the behavior of adult and juvenile hawks migrating past Hawk Mountain during the 1996-1997 season.

Therrien, J. F., Goodrich, L. J., Barber, D. R., & Bildstein, K. L. (2012). A Long-term Database on Raptor Migration at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Northeastern United States. *Ecology*, 93 (8), 1979.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 93

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article highlights a study conducted at Hawk Mountain of migrating raptors, and the hawk count database.

Bernard, M. J., Goodrich, L. J., Tzilkowski, W. M., & Brittingham, M. C. (2011). Site Fidelity and Lifetime Territorial Consistency of Ovenbirds (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) in a Contiguous Forest. *The Auk*, 128 (4), 633-642.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 94

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Conservation/Forest/Habitat/Hawk

Mountain/Management/Ovenbird/Territory Fidelity/Territory Shift

Annotation: This study looked at territorial habitat use for several male-banded ovenbirds at Hawk Mountain. Studying habitat use and selection can provide vital information for management and conservation.

Farmer, C. J., Hessel, D. J. T., & Mizrahi, D. (2007). Detecting Population Trends in Migratory Birds of Prey. *The Auk*, 124 (3), 1047-1062.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 95

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Monitoring/Population/Raptors/Ornithology/Birds

Annotation: The focus of this study was on population trends of migrating birds of prey observed at Hawk Mountain and Cape May, New Jersey. Different regressions were applied to the data, with further research resulting in strategies for monitoring bird populations.

Careau, V., Therrien, J. F., Porras, P., Thomas, D., & Bildstein, K. L. (2006). Soaring and Gliding Flight of Migrating Broad-winged Hawks: Behavior in Nearctic and Neotropics Compared. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*, 118 (4), 471-477.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 96

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology

Annotation: The migrating behavior of Broad-winged hawks at Hawk Mountain and Costa Rica were compared in this study. The overall findings are 1) soaring conditions are better in Costa Rica than in Pennsylvania and 2) birds migrating in large flocks do so more efficiently than those in small flocks or alone.

Sullivan, A. M., Picard, A. L., & Madison, D. M. (2005). To Avoid or not to Avoid? Factors Influencing the Discrimination of Predator Diet Cues by a Terrestrial Salamander. *Animal Behaviour*, 69 (6), 1425-1433.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 97

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Ecology/Genetic/Hawk Mountain/Salamanders/Snakes

Annotation: This study analyzed whether red-backed salamanders (*Plethodon cinereus*) would respond to chemical traces (genetic and ecological relatedness) in garter snakes, which are fed red-back salamanders from different areas including Hawk Mountain. The results showed that genetic and ecological relatedness play a role in the evolution of predator-diet discrimination in red-backed salamanders.

Becker, D. A., Brittingham, M. C., & Goguen, C. B. (2008). Effects of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid on Breeding Birds at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. *Northeastern Naturalist*, 15 (2), 227-240.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 98

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecology

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Birds/Eastern Hemlock/Fort Indiantown

Gap/Habitat/Infestation/Invasive Species/Nesting/Population/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: This study focused on the effect of Woolly Adelgid on breeding birds at Fort Indiantown Gap. Some birds were negatively affected by the Woolly

Adelgid infestation, because they depend on Eastern Hemlock trees for nesting and breeding habitat. Others took advantage of the open canopy and increased in population. More research is needed to determine long-term effects.

Ferster, B., Leppo, B. R., Swartz, M. T., Vulinec, K., Habegger, F., & Mehring, A. (2008). Lepidoptera of Fort Indiantown Gap National Guard Training Center, Annville, Pennsylvania. *Northeastern Naturalist*, 15 (1), 141-148.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 99

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Butterfly

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Butterfly/Fort Indiantown Gap/Insects/Moth/Population/Rare

Species/Regal Fritillary

Annotation: 81 species of butterflies and 237 species of moths live at or near Fort Indiantown Gap. The last remaining population of *Speyeria idalia idalia* (eastern regal fritillary), as well as the rare *Callophrys irus* (frosted elfin), *Hesperia leonardus* (Leonard's skipper), *Datana ranaeceph* (hand-maid moth), *Zale sp. 1 hr. lunifera* (Pine Barrens zale), and *Anisota stigma* (spiny oakworm moth) reside in this area.

Latham, R. E., Zercher, D., McElhenny, P., Mooreside, P., & Ferster, B. (2007). The Role of Disturbance in Habitat Restoration and Management for the Eastern Regal Fritillary (*Speyeria idalia idalia*) at a Military Installation in Pennsylvania. *Ecological Restoration*, 25 (2), 103-111.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 100

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Management

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Butterfly/Conservation/Fort Indiantown

Gap/Management/Plants/Regal Fritillary/Vegetation

Annotation: This study observed the manipulation of habitat needed by the Eastern Regal Fritillary for maximum survival. Larval host plants, adult nectar sources, and adult resting sites depend on severe soil and vegetation disturbances.

Foster, D. K., Lindquist, E. D., Wilcock, S. P., & Erikson, J. S. (2013). Rapid Assessment Tools for Conserving Woodland Vernal Pools in the Northern Blue Ridge Mountains. *Northeastern Naturalist*, 20 (3), 397-418.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 101

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Amphibians/Conservation/South Mountain

Annotation: This study proposes 5 regression models for assessment of vernal pools in the South Mountain landscape. It can narrow down which pools are the most valuable for macroinvertebrates and amphibians, and lead to their conservation.

Randolph, K. C., Rose, A. K., Oswalt, C. M., & Brown, M. J. (2013). Status of Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra* L.) in the Eastern United States in Light of the Discovery of Thousand Cankers Disease. *Castanea*, 78 (1), 2-14.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 102

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Botany/Discovery/Disease/Mammals/Monitoring/Thousand Cankers Disease/Threatened

Annotation: Black Walnut trees growing in the Eastern United States are threatened by the Thousand Cankers Disease, recently discovered in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Tennessee. Black Walnut grows on the Kittatinny Ridge, and is a valuable tree species for its wood value and as a food source for some mammals.

Esprit, C. St. & Smith, L. (2011). The Green State Parks Initiative: Utilizing Pennsylvania State Parks as a Case Study. *Journal of Park & Recreation Administration*, 29 (3), 86-100.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 103

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Management/Visitors

Annotation: The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) is using Pennsylvania as a case study in implementing sustainability courses, programs, and practices to increase visitors to state parks. Multiple state parks are along or include areas on the Kittatinny Ridge, and having sustainability practices in the parks can preserve these places for future generations.

Kobal, S. A. (2007). Blue Mountain Preservation Association v. Township of Eldred: Development versus the Environment. *Widener Law Journal*, 16 (2), 617-632.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 104

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Academic Search Elite

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Appalachian Trail/Blue Mountain/BMPA/Conservation

Annotation: This article discusses the court case where a racetrack wanted to be built in the Township of Eldred, but the Blue Mountain Preservation Association said the noise would interfere with the aesthetics of the Appalachian Trail.

Mahan, C., Sullivan, K. L., Black, B., Kim, K. C., & Yahner, R. H. (2004). Overstory Tree Composition of Eastern Hemlock Stands Threatened by the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. *Castanea*, 69 (1), 30-37.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 105

Reprint: In File

Category: Botany

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Botany/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Infestation/Threatened/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: This article focuses on identifying all of the tree species in hemlock stands at the Delaware Water Gap. Because Eastern Hemlocks are threatened by the Woolly Adelgid infestation, other tree species have started to persist in these areas, and might take over.

Yahner, R. H. (2003). Terrestrial Vertebrates in Pennsylvania: Status and Conservation in a Changing Landscape. *Northeastern Naturalist*, 10 (3), 343-360.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 106

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Conservation/Management/Vertebrates

Annotation: The author analyzes the status of terrestrial vertebrate habitats in Pennsylvania, and suggests ways to improve their conditions and ensure conservation. While the ridge is not mentioned in this article, it applies to it because many local and private lands on the ridge need improved conservation and management techniques.

McCarty, K. & Bildstein, K. L. (2005). *Using Autumn Hawk Watch to Track Raptor Migration and to Monitor Populations of North American Birds of Prey* (Rep. No. PSW-GTR-191). United States Forest Service.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 107

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: USFS Website

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little Gap/Migration/Population/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: The United States Forest Service (USFS) looks at long term hawk counts at Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain to monitor raptor populations.

Wells, J. V., Niven, D. K., & Cecil, J. (2005). *The Important Bird Areas Program in the United States: Building a Network of Sites for Conservation, State by State* (Rep. No. PSW-GTR-191). United States Forest Service.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 108

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: USFS Website

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Conservation/Management

Annotation: This report illustrates the important bird areas program (IBA) and

where the areas are in each state. The Kittatinny Ridge is highlighted as a major designation in Pennsylvania.

United States Forest Service (2003). *Conservation Assessment For Northern Harrier (Circus cyaneus)*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 109

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: USFS Website

Keywords: Conservation/Migration/Ornithology/Population/Threatened

Annotation: This report analyzes the Northern Harrier in terms of population, migratory patterns, and threats. The Kittatinny Ridge is mentioned as a historical area where hunters threatened the population, and as a migratory corridor.

No Author Listed (2013). *Return to Use Initiative: Palmerton Zinc Pile Site*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 110

Reprint: In File

Category: Superfund

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site

Annotation: This is an updated report by the Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Redevelopment Initiative of the Palmerton Superfund Site.

No Author Listed. (2013). Sites in Reuse in Pennsylvania: Palmerton Zinc Pile. *EPA Website* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 111

Reprint: Not in File

URL: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/live/region3_pa.html

Category: Superfund

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Conservation/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site/Remediation

Annotation: A section of this website talks about the Palmerton Superfund Site and the successful remediation of the soil and landscape.

Root, C. (1). EPA Region 3: Recreational and Educational Reuse Highlights. 8-39.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 112

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Superfund

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site

Annotation: This is a PowerPoint presentation on different superfund sites within EPA region 3. Slides 8-39 focus on the Palmerton Superfund Site.

Environmental Education Grants. (2000). Young Ecologist's Summer Camp.

Ref Type: Grant

Ref ID: 113

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www2.epa.gov/education/profiles-environmental-education-grants-awarded-pennsylvania>

Category: Education

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Conservation/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature

Center/Remediation/Water Quality

Annotation: This grant was awarded to the Lehigh Gap Nature Center to teach 7-9 graders from Allentown about conservation, land use, water quality, etc.

No Author Listed (2009). *Strategic Plan for Restoration and Protection - Mid-Atlantic Highlands Action Program*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 114

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3esd1/highlands-plan.html>

Category: Conservation

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Appalachian

Mountains/Conservation/Remediation/Threatened/Streams

Annotation: The Mid-Atlantic Highlands Action Program looks at threatened areas in the Mid-Atlantic states and starts conservation and remediation. Under

this plan, 60 miles of the Kittatinny Ridge will be restored to protect headwater streams.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2012). *Pennsylvania Area Designations for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 115

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://www.epa.gov/ozonedesignations/2008standards/documents/R3_PA_TSD_Final.pdf

Category: Management

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Berks County/Lehigh County/Monitoring/Northampton

County/Pollution

Annotation: The ridge is considered an important geographic feature that blocks air flow between counties, contributing to ozone pollution in the counties below the ridge (Lehigh, Northampton, Berks).

Smith, B. (2013). EPA participates in Blue Mountain tree planting project at Palmerton Zinc Superfund site.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 116

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/90829d899627a1d98525735900400c2b/bc915afbd03e466c85257b73006724cd!opendocument>

Category: Superfund

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Blue Mountain/Palmerton/Appalachian Trail/Palmerton Superfund Site

Annotation: The EPA with the National Park Service, American Chestnut Association Foundation, and Pennsylvania Game Commission planted trees along the Appalachian Trail at the Palmerton Superfund Site in May 2013.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2013). *Palmerton Zinc Operable Unit 1, Blue Mountain*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 117

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/sites/PAD002395887/ou1.htm>

Category: Superfund

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Blue Mountain/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site/Remediation

Annotation: The report explains the successful remediation of the Palmerton Superfund Site.

Smith, B. (2013). EPA Cites Tuthill Corp. for Filling in Stream and Wetlands at Blue Mountain Ski Area.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 118

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

[http://yosemite.epa.gov/r3/press.nsf/news/ff5a53666fa8adc685256d7a004b201b?
opendocument](http://yosemite.epa.gov/r3/press.nsf/news/ff5a53666fa8adc685256d7a004b201b?opendocument)

Category: Management

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Aquashicola/Blue Mountain/Illegal/Management/Water Quality

Annotation: The news article explains that Tuthill Corp. illegally dumped filling material into a stream that eventually drains into the Aquashicola Creek and then into the Lehigh River.

Protection Agency (2014). *Palmerton Zinc: Current Site Information*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 119

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/PAD002395887.htm>

Category: Superfund

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site/Remediation

Annotation: This report explains the remediation progress at the Palmerton Superfund Site.

Blossey, B., Liebherr, J. K., Maerz, J. C., & Nuzzo, V. (2004). Final Report: Impact of Invasive Plants on Abundance and Fitness of Salamanders.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 120

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/1059/report/F

Category: Related

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Hawk Mountain/Invasive

Species/Plants/Population/Salamanders

Annotation: The research project funded by the EPA looks at the impact of invasive species on the population of red-backed salamanders in the Appalachian Mountains. Samples of Japanese stilt-grass (*Microstegium vimineum*) were used from Hawk Mountain as one of the invasive species.

Protection Agency. (2014). My Environment: Hawk Mountain, PA.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 121

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www.epa.gov/myenv/myenvview2.html?minx=-76.08582&miny=40.60900&maxx=-75.89527&maxy=40.67543&ve=12,40.64212,-75.99068&pSearch=Hawk%20Mountain,%20PA>

Category: Monitoring

Location: EPA Website

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Map/Monitoring/Water Quality

Annotation: This website allows one to look at the air quality, water quality, map, and more for specific regions. Areas along the Ridge can be examined.

The Nature Conservancy (2005). *A Natural Areas Inventory of Dauphin County,*

Pennsylvania Update – 2005.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 122

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords: Butterfly/Dauphin County/Ecological Assessment/Fort Indiantown Gap/Habitat/Regal Fritillary/Threatened

Annotation: This is an ecological assessment of the important natural areas in Dauphin County. Because the ridge cuts through the middle of the county, it plays an important role in the preservation of natural habitats. The threatened species of Timber Rattlesnake, Eastern Regal Fritillary, and other species are mentioned in the report.

No Author Listed (2004). *Source Water Assessment Public Summary.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 123

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords: Monitoring/Pollution/Water Supply

Annotation: The Report analyzes the potential point and non-point source pollutants for the Kittatinny Mountain Area water supply.

Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program (1999). *A Natural Areas Inventory of Monroe County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 124

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords: Monroe County/Ecological Assessment/Geology/Geography

Annotation: This report includes the details of an ecological assessment of Monroe County. It includes geology, geography, and ecological impacts of the Ridge.

No Author Listed. (2014). Appalachian Trail Spurs.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 125

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.nps.gov/dewa/planyourvisit/hike-at-spurs.htm>

Category: Scenery

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Bats/Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Scenery

Annotation: Multiple trails at the Delaware Water Gap are discussed on this website. The trails pass two copper mines, which are closed for conservation reasons because bats inhabit them.

NPS. (2014). The Water Gap. *National Park Service* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 126

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.nps.gov/DEWA/planyourvisit/the-water-gap.htm>

Category: Geology

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Geology/History

Annotation: This site talks about the history and geology of the Delaware Water Gap.

USFWS. (2014). Cherry Valley Wildlife Refuge.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 127

Reprint: Not in File

URL: http://www.fws.gov/refuge/Cherry_Valley/about.html

Category: Conservation

Location: USFWS Website

Keywords: Cherry Valley National Wildlife

Refuge/Conservation/Endangered/Management/Threatened

Annotation: This website talks about the Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge

and goals of conservation and resource management for threatened and endangered species that are present in the refuge.

Hibbard, C. (2013). *Restoration Effort Moving Forward with Land Acquisitions as Part of \$21 Million Palmerton Zinc Natural Resource Damages Settlement.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 128

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://www.fws.gov/northeast/PDF/Palmertonpressrelease22may2013_revised.pdf

Category: Conservation

Location: USFWS Website

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Conservation/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site/State Game Lands

Annotation: This report talks about the 90 acre land purchase east of Palmerton by multiple agencies and organizations. A proposal to build a private auto-racetrack on this land led to a twelve-year fight by a coalition of organizations to stop it.

The property was purchased for conservation and to continue the natural landscape of the Kittatinny Ridge. Funds were from the Palmerton Superfund Settlement and other organizations. The property is now part of State Game Lands 168.

No Author Listed (1 A.D.). *Cherry Valley NWR Draft Feasibility Study and EA: Affected Environment.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 129

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://www.fws.gov/northeast/planning/Cherry%20Valley/draftstudy/02_CVNW_RStudy_PublicDraft_Ch2.pdf

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: USFWS Website

Keywords: Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge/Ecological Assessment

Annotation: This report is an ecological assessment of the Cherry Valley Wildlife Refuge.

Kanjorski, P. (2006). *Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge Study Act*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 130

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/planning/Cherry%20Valley/CVNWRStudyAct.pdf>

Category: Monitoring

Location: USFWS Website

Keywords: Cherry Valley National Wildlife

Refuge/Conservation/Legislation/Monitoring

Annotation: Congress passed an act that issued a study of the Cherry Valley to see if it should be designated as a national wildlife refuge. It was officially designated as a national wildlife refuge in December 2008.

The Trustees of the Palmerton Zinc Pile Superfund Site (2011). *Palmerton Zinc Pile Superfund Site Natural Resource Damage Assessment: Final Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 131

Reprint: In File

Category: Superfund

Location: USFWS Website

Keywords: Conservation/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Remediation/Restoration

Annotation: This report examines the Trustees of the Palmerton Superfund's plan for conservation and restoration efforts. .

No Author Listed. (2008). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to Establish National Wildlife Refuge in Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 132

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/news/cherryValleyNWR.html>

Category: Conservation

Location: USFWS Website

Keywords: Bog Turtle/Cherry Valley National Wildlife

Refuge/Conservation/Endangered/Raptors/Threatened

Annotation: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established the Cherry Valley

Wildlife Refuge because multiple threatened and endangered species, especially the bog turtle live in this area, and the Kittatinny Ridge borders the southern part, and is an important migratory corridor for raptors.

USFWS. (2014). Endangered and Threatened Species in Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 133

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/map/pa-info.html>

Category: Conservation

Location: USFWS Website

Keywords: Bog Turtle/Cherry Valley National Wildlife

Refuge/Conservation/Endangered/Threatened

Annotation: This report highlights some of the endangered and threatened species in Pennsylvania. Notably, the Bog Turtle is present in multiple places along the Kittatinny Ridge and Corridor (Cherry Valley Wildlife Refuge).

Young, B. (2013). Support for Understanding Land Use and Climate Change in the Appalachian Landscape.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 134

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://applcc.org/research/climate-change-vulnerability-group/support-for-understanding-land-use-and-climate-change-in-the-appalachian-landscape>

Category: Climate Change

Location: Appalachian LCC Website

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Appalachian Trail/Climate Change/Conservation

Annotation: This page talks about a research project that is looking at different climate change vulnerability assessments to put together a model of how best to label climate change prone areas and species in the Appalachian Landscape. This includes the Kittatinny Ridge.

Baldwin, R. (2013). Data Needs Assessment. *Baldwin Conservation Lab at Clemson University* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 135

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://applcc.org/research/data-needs-gis-group/data-needs-assessment>

Category: Related

Location: Appalachian LCC Website

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Conservation/Management/Planning

Annotation: The project on the APPLCC website is designed to evaluate conservation planning tools, data needs, and integrative processes for the Appalachian landscape and compile this data in a user-friendly location. The data comes from existing and on-going projects pertaining to the Appalachian Mountains. Since the Kittatinny Ridge is part of the Appalachian Mountain Range in Pennsylvania, the ridge is included in this project.

Appalachian LCC. (2014). Riparian Restoration Decision Support Tool.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 136

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://applcc.org/gis-planning/gis-tools/riparian-restoration-decision-support-tool>

Category: Conservation

Location: Appalachian LCC Website

Keywords: Conservation/Endangered/Fish/Map/Wetlands/Restoration

Annotation: The link to the integrated map on this page details areas where the Eastern Brooke Trout resides. Many of these areas are on the Kittatinny Ridge and corridor. This tool will provide insight into riparian areas that might need restoration and/or conservation.

Dunscumb, J. Appalachian Energy Impact Analysis Research Update. 2014.

Ref Type: Audiovisual Material

Ref ID: 137

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://vimeo.com/91309928>

Category: Related

Location: Appalachian LCC Website

Keywords: Appalachian

Mountains/Conservation/Contamination/Energy/Watershed/Wind Energy

Annotation: This video highlights certain risk factors for the Appalachian

Landscape. The development of wind energy and the contamination and disruption of watersheds are the two areas that will affect the Kittatinny Ridge the most according to this video.

Notes:

Anderson, M. & Sheldon, A. Stream Classification Research Update. 2014.

Ref Type: Audiovisual Material

Ref ID: 138

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://vimeo.com/91322802>

Category: Related

Location: Appalachian LCC Website

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Conservation/Stream

Classification/Streams/Watershed

Annotation: This research project looks at the different rivers, streams, creeks, etc. that are in the Appalachian Landscape and it analyzes the watersheds as well.

Multiple rivers and watersheds cut through the Kittatinny Ridge, so this is an important related resource.

Notes:

USFWS. (2014). Wetlands Mapper.

Ref Type: Map

Ref ID: 139

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>

Category: Conservation

Location: Appalachian LCC Website

Keywords: Conservation/Map/Habitat

Annotation: This interactive map shows all of the wetland habitats in the continental United States. The areas on and near the Kittatinny Ridge are included in this map.

Reese, S. (2014). Hawk Mountain: Berks and Schuylkill Counties.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 140

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Berks County/Conservation/Geology/Hawk Mountain/Schuylkill County

Annotation: This report talks about the geology of Hawk Mountain.

Reese, S. (2014). Susquehanna Water Gaps: Dauphin and Perry Counties.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 141

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Conservation/Dauphin County/Geology/Perry County

Annotation: This report looks at the geology of the Susquehanna Water Gaps through the ridge.

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. (1). Caledonia and Pine Grove Furnace State Parks Cumberland, Adams, and Franklin Counties Geologic Features and Iron Ore Industry.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 142

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Cumberland County/Franklin

County/Geography/Geology/History/Iron Ore/Pine Grove Furnace State

Park/South Mountain

Annotation: The geology, geography, and history of Caledonia and Pine Grove Furnace state parks in South Mountain in Cumberland and Franklin County are examined.

Reese, S. (2013). Wolf Rocks: Monroe County.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 143

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Appalachian Trail/Geology/Monroe County

Annotation: The report discusses the geology of Wolf Rocks, an important feature on the Appalachian Trail in Monroe County.

Reese, S. (2012). Delaware Water Gap: Monroe County.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 144

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Geology/Monroe County

Annotation: The geology of Delaware Water Gap is examined in this report.

PA DCNR. (2014). PaGEODE.

Ref Type: Map

Ref ID: 145

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.gis.dcnr.state.pa.us/geology/index.html>

Category: Geology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Geography/Geology/Map

Annotation: An interactive map of the geology and geography of Pennsylvania.

Important features of the Kittatinny Ridge are highlighted on this map.

Master, T., Sheehan, J., George, G., Swartzentruber, B., & Hawk, S. (2006). *Birds of Early Successional Habitats in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation*

Area: Distribution, Abundance, and Management (Rep. No. NPS/NER/NRTR--2006/039).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 146

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Diversity/Habitat/Survey

Annotation: This report includes the findings of a two year early successional bird habitat survey (2002-2003) in the open fields within the Delaware Water Gap.

Density, diversity, occurrence, and richness were examined during the study.

Master, T. & Sheehan, J. (2010). *Birds of Wetland Habitats in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area* (Rep. No. NPS/NER/ERMN/NRTR—2010/152).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 147

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Diversity/Habitat/Management/Survey

Annotation: During 2005-2006, a survey was conducted in the Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area on wetland bird species and their diversity, frequency of

occurrence, and edge vs interior habitat preference. This data will be used for new conservation and management techniques with the recreation area.

No Author Listed. (1). National Parks and Hydraulic Fracturing.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 148

Reprint: In File

Category: Energy

Location: National Parks Conservation Association

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Fracking/Natural Gas

Drilling/Threatened/Conservation

Annotation: The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area faces a threat from natural gas drilling companies, who want to come into the area and extract methane gas.

NPS. (2014). Delaware Water Gap: Water Quality.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 149

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.nps.gov/dewa/naturescience/water-quality.htm>

Category: Hydrology

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Hydrology/Water Quality

Annotation: This website talks briefly about the water quality of the river, lakes, and streams within the recreation area.

Knight, P., Wisniewski, T., Bahrmann, C., & Miller, S. (2010). *Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River: Weather of 2009* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2010/083).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 150

Reprint: In File

Category: Weather

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Weather Patterns

Annotation: This report from the National Park Service looks at the weather in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from January 1st-December 31st 2009.

109th Congress (2005). *Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Natural Gas Pipeline Enlargement Act* (Rep. No. 109-194).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 151

Reprint: In File

URL:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-109srpt194/html/CRPT-109srpt194.htm>

Category: Energy

Location: Online

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Energy/Legislation

Annotation: This act passed by the senate allows the natural gas pipelines running

through the Delaware Water Gap to be expanded according to the increased energy demand.

105th Congress (1998). *Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Citizen Advisory Commission* (Rep. No. 105-397).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 152

Reprint: Not in File

URL: [http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp105:FLD010:@1\(sr397\)](http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/R?cp105:FLD010:@1(sr397))

Category: Management

Location: Online

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Legislation/Management

Annotation: The Pennsylvania Congress passed a bill extending the Citizen Advisory Commission for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area for another 10 years (until 2008). The Commission provides local governments the opportunity to coordinate planning with park managers and rangers, and provides residents with a voice in the management and operation of the park.

Sedivec, S. A. & Whidden, H. P. (2007). *Appalachian Trail Mammal Inventory for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut* (Rep. No. NPS/NER/NRTR—2007/097).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 153

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Ecological Assessment/Survey

Annotation: The study analyzed animals found within the study period (May 2005-April 2007) in the Appalachian Trail Corridor, specifically looking for target animals such as non-volant mammalian species listed as Critically Imperiled, Imperiled, or Vulnerable. Any animals that were not considered for the study were also included in the data, and a large section of the Appalachian Trail runs along the Kittatinny Ridge.

No Author Listed (2013). *Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area: Geologic Resources Inventory Report* (Rep. No. NPS/NRSS/GRD/NRR—2013/717).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 154

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Geology/Delaware Water Gap/Map/Management/Ecological Assessment

Annotation: This report analyzes the geology of the Delaware Water Gap, and uses the information to create maps and management techniques for the Recreational Area.

No Author Listed (2009). *White-Nose Syndrome: What's Killing Bats in the Northeast?*

(Rep. No. 111-21).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 155

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

[http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-111hhrg50087/html/CHRG-111hhrg50087
.htm](http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-111hhrg50087/html/CHRG-111hhrg50087.htm)

Category: Disease

Location: Online

Keywords: Bats/Delaware Water Gap/Disease/Population

Annotation: This is a report from the 111th Congress of a hearing discussing the origin and impact of the White-Nose Syndrome among bats within the Northeast.

Bat populations living on the Ridge have been identified with the disease, notably in the Delaware Water Gap.

No Author Listed (1 A.D.). *Introduction to the Present Status of Resources on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 156

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: Online

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Culture/Delaware Water Gap/Ecological

Assessment/Survey

Annotation: This report talks about the current condition of natural and cultural

resources along the Appalachian Trail. Multiple sections talk about the trail in Pennsylvania, including the Delaware Water Gap.

Perles, S. J., Podniesinski, G. S., Eastmann, E., Sneddon, L. A., & Gawler, S. C. (2007).

Classification and Mapping of Vegetation and Fire Fuel Models at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area: Volume 1 of 2 (Rep. No.

NPS/NER/NRTR—2007/076).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 157

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Management/Map/Monitoring/Vegetation

Annotation: This report explains the National Park Service's (NPS) Inventory and Monitoring Program and Fire Management Program of protecting and providing accurate information of the different resources within the Delaware Water Gap. Vegetation and Fire Fuel Model maps are explained in this report as well.

Perles, S. J., Podniesinski, G. S., Eastmann, E., Sneddon, L. A., & Gawler, S. C. (2007).

Classification and Mapping of Vegetation and Fire Fuel Models at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area: Volume 2 of 2 – Appendix G (Rep. No.

NPS/NER/NRTR—2007/076).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 158

Reprint: In File

Category: Inventory

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Map/Vegetation

Annotation: This reference is the appendix for the Volume 2 of 2, and it highlights all of the vegetation in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that was mapped for the vegetation and fire fuel models.

Kohut, R. (2007). Assessing the Risk of Foliar Injury from Ozone on Vegetation in Parks in the U.S. National Park Service's Vital Signs Network. *Environmental Pollution*, 149 (3), 348-357.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 159

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Pollution

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Injury/Plants/Pollution/Vegetation

Annotation: The risk of injury to plants from ozone was assessed in 244 parks. Of the 65 parks that have a high injury risk, the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is one.

Kisch, H. J. & Van den Kerkhof, A. M. (1991). Methane-rich Inclusions From Quartz Veins in the Valley-and-Ridge Province and the Anthracite Fields of the Pennsylvania Appalachians. *American Mineralogist*, 76 (1-2), 230-240.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 160

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Delaware Water Gap/Geology

Annotation: The temperature and pressure of geological features in the Appalachian Mountains are examined. The Delaware Water Gap's bedrock is noted for high temperature and pressure.

Bayley, W. S. (1941). Pre-Cambrian Geology and Mineral Resources of the Delaware Water Gap and Easton Quadrangles, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. *U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin*, 920 (.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 161

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Geology/Historical/Mineral Resources

Annotation: The different geology and mineral resources are discussed in this article. Magnetite iron ore, marble and serpentine talcose rocks are the important economic products of the region.

Young, J. A., Smith, D. R., Snyder, C. D., & Lemarie, D. P. (2002). A Terrain-based Paired-site Sampling Design to Assess Biodiversity Losses from Eastern Hemlock Decline. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 76 (2), 167-183.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 162

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Monitoring

Location: Online

Keywords: Aquatic/Biodiversity/Delaware Water Gap

Annotation: A terrain-based, paired-site sampling technique was developed to distinguish the difference in aquatic diversity in streams draining eastern hemlock forests and streams draining hardwood forests.

McCormick, D. G. & Cheng, C.-Y. (1980). A Chemical Study on the Water Quality of the Delaware River from Water Gap to Easton. *Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science*, 54 (1), 63-66.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 163

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hydrology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Hydrology/Water Quality

Annotation: The article analyzes the water quality of the Delaware River from the Delaware Water Gap to Easton.

Saeger, J. L. & Hale, A. B. (1993). Genetic Variation Within a Lotic Population of *Janthinobacterium lividum*. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 59 (7), 2214-2219.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 164

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Genetic/Hawk Mountain/Population/Ecology/Endangered

Annotation: The study focuses on understanding the genetic variation of *Janthinobacterium lividum* to address issues associated with endangered species and the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment. Data was obtained from Hawk Mountain.

Notes: A copy of this article is located in Reeves Library at Moravian College.

Cohn, J. P. (2008). Citizen Science: Can Volunteers Do Real Research? *BioScience*, 58 (3), 192-197.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 165

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Citizen Science/Conservation/Hawk Count/Volunteers

Annotation: This article talks about the advantages of using citizen science for research. It is related to the ridge because many volunteers participate in different conservation groups and hawk counts.

Moseley, K. R., Ford, W. M., Edwards, J. W., & Adams, M. B. (2010). *Reptile, Amphibian, and Small Mammal Species Associated with Natural Gas*

Development in the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia (Rep. No. NRS-10).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 166

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Department of Agriculture

Keywords: Amphibians/Appalachian Mountains/Delaware Water Gap/Fracking/Mammals/Natural Gas Drilling/Reptiles

Annotation: The study analyzes the affect natural gas development in the Appalachian Mountain region of West Virginia will have on different organisms. This can be related to the Kittatinny Ridge because natural gas drilling companies are looking into places in Pennsylvania to drill for natural gas. Areas along the Kittatinny Ridge (Delaware Water Gap) could be developed for fracking.

The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation (2014). *Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey: December and January 2014 Newsletter*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 167

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Online

Keywords: Amphibians/Reptiles/Salamanders/Snakes/Survey

Annotation: The newsletter talks about the 2013 herpetological season. Many reptiles and amphibians can be found along the Kittatinny Ridge.

Medica, D. L., Clauser, R., & Bildstein, K. L. (2007). Prevalence of West Nile Virus Antibodies in a Breeding Population of American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) in Pennsylvania. *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 43 (3), 538-541.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 168

Reprint: In File

Category: Disease

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Disease/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Population

Annotation: The study examined the prevalence of West Nile Virus in American Kestrels breeding near Hawk Mountain. 95% were identified with exposure to West Nile Virus.

Langland, M. J., Cinotto, P. J., Chichester, D. C., Bilger, M. D., & Brightbill, R. A. (2010). Surface-water Quantity and Quality, Aquatic Biology, Stream Geomorphology, and Groundwater-flow Simulation for National Guard Training Center at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, 2002-2005. *Scientific Investigations Report (United States Geological Survey)*, 2010 (5155), 1-180.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 169

Reprint: In File

Category: Hydrology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Aquatic/Fort Indiantown Gap/Geology/Hydrology/Water Quality

Annotation: This study looks at water quantity and water quality at Fort Indiantown Gap. Stream flow was at high quantity from 2003 to 2005. Water quality samples indicate that iron is the only constituent that exceeds regulations set by the Environmental Protection Agency, and the high quantity comes from the geology of the area.

Pennsylvania Game Commission. (2014). Improving Forest Habitat with Prescribed Burn.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 170

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords: Carbon County/Forest/Habitat/Lehigh

County/Management/Prescribed Burn/Schuylkill County/State Game Lands

Annotation: This brochure describes the process behind prescribed burns that are occurring in State Game Land 217 (part of the Kittatinny Ridge) to ensure the survival of oak forest habitats. Occasional burning of the understory in oak forests ensure other tree species do not over run the habitat, and allow the oak seedlings to germinate.

No Author Listed. (2013). Pennsylvania Game Commission: Annual Report 2013.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 171

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords: Conservation/Habitat/State Game Lands

Annotation: This report talks about all the game commission has done in the year 2013. A key element throughout the report is the effect of less funding, and how the commission cannot care for the game lands as effectively. This can impact the habitats and wildlife living in the areas. This is related to the ridge because multiple state game lands are present either bordering the ridge or run across it.

The Pennsylvania Science Office (2005). *A Natural Areas Inventory of Carbon County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 172

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Carbon County/Lehigh Gap

Annotation: This report analyzes the natural areas of Carbon County. Multiple parts of the Ridge are talked about, including Bake Oven Knob and the Lehigh Gap.

Pennsylvania Game Commission. (2014). Pennsylvania Game Commission Mapping Center.

Ref Type: Map

Ref ID: 173

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://pgcmaps.pa.gov/pgcpublicviewer/>

Category: State Game Lands

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords: Map/State Game Lands

Annotation: The map shows the State Game Lands that are on or border the

Kittatinny Ridge: 076, 080, 106, 110, 168, 169, 170, 211, 217, 230, and 235.

Sullivan, B. L., Wood, C. L., Iliff, M. J., Bonney, R. E., Fink, D., & Kelling, S. (2009).

eBird: A Citizen-based Bird Observation Network in the Biological Sciences.

Biological Conservation 142, 2282-2292.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 174

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://ebird.org>

Category: Ornithology

Location: eBird

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawks/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors/Ornithology

Annotation: eBird provides updated bird counts from all over the world, including the Kittatinny Ridge.

Dahlberg, E. C. (1969). Use of Models for Relating Geochemical Prospecting Data to

Geological Attributes of a Region, South Mountain, Pennsylvania. *Quarterly of*

the Colorado School of Mines, 64 (1), 195-216.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 175

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geochemistry

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Geochemistry/Geology/South Mountain

Annotation: This article looks at using a model to relate chemicals in the rocks of a certain region to anthropogenic or natural sources.

Landy, R. A. (1961). *Variations in Chemical Composition of Rock Bodies: Metal Basalts in the Iron Springs Quadrangle, South Mountain, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 176

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geochemistry

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Geochemistry/Geology/Metal/South Mountain

Annotation: The geochemistry of the Iron Springs Quadrangle is examined.

Benoit, M. H., Ebinger, C., & Crampton, M. (2014). Orogenic Bending Around a Rigid Proterozoic Magmatic Rift Beneath the Central Appalachian Mountains. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters.*

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 177

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Geology

Annotation: The divide between the Northern Appalachian Mountains and Southern Appalachians occurs in Pennsylvania, when the mountains change from North-South to East-West. The purpose of this study is to identify how this uncommon shift in the geology of the mountains occurred.

Swistock, B. R., Sharpe, W. E., & Robillard, P. D. (1993). A Survey of Lead, Nitrate and Radon Contamination of Private Individual Water Systems in Pennsylvania.

Journal of Environmental Health, 55 (5), 6-12.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 178

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Pollution

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Contamination/Pollution/Radon/Reading Prong/Survey/Water Quality

Annotation: Radon concentrations were very high in water systems in the Reading Prong formation of Pennsylvania, which contains southern parts of the Kittatinny Ridge.

Scott, A. G. & Robertson, A. (1991). Precision of A-track Radon Exposure Estimates Determined from Field Measurements. *Health Physics*, 61 (2), 267-269.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 179

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Contamination/Measurement/Radon/Reading Prong

Annotation: The EPA used Terradex Type "SF" a-track detectors during the winters between 1985-1988 to track radon levels in homes in the Reading Prong. Some of these homes are near the Kittatinny Ridge. Radon contamination can lead to issues with development and health in humans.

Chiles, B., Rinck, R. T., & Wagner, D. (1988). Implementation of the Environment Protection Agency's radon action program. *Proceedings- APCA Annual Meeting*, 81 (6).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 180

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Management

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Contamination/Management/Pollution/Prevention/Reading Prong

Annotation: This article examines the effectiveness of the EPA's radon action program for homes in the Reading Prong formation in Pennsylvania.

Drake, A. A. Jr. (1984). The Reading Prong of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania: An Appraisal of Rock Relations and Chemistry of a Major Proterozoic Terrane in the Appalachians [USA]. *Special Paper- Geological Society of America*, 194 (

75-109.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 181

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geochemistry

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Geochemistry/Geology/Reading Prong

Annotation: Important geological features and their geochemistry are examined in this article.

Young, D. A. (1978). Precambrian Salic Intrusive Rocks of the Reading Prong.

Geological Society of America Bulletin, 89 (10), 1502-1514.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 182

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Geology/Reading Prong

Annotation: This article examines the geology of the Reading Prong.

Berthiaume, E., Belisle, M., & Savard, J.-P. (2009). Incorporating Detectability Into

Analyses of Population Trends Based on Hawk Counts: A Double-Observer Approach. *The Condor*, 111 (1), 43-58.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 183

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/History/Population/Raptor
Count/Raptors

Annotation: This study incorporated the aspect of detectability (how accurate observers are and different conditions that can affect hawk counts) of migrating hawks and raptors into analysis of population trends. The study was done in Quebec, but the authors suggest repeating the study at a hawk count site that has a longer history of data, like Hawk Mountain Sanctuary.

Rickard, L. N. (2014). Perception of Risk and the Attribution of Responsibility for
Accidents. *Risk Analysis*, 34 (3), 514-528.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 184

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Risk Assessment

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Injury/National Parks/Risk Assessment

Annotation: Three national parks are examined in this study for the designation of responsibility for accidents. The Delaware Water Gap is one of the parks, and most individuals surveyed attributed the responsibility of the accident to the victim.

Siderhurst, L. A., Griscom, H. P., Hudy, M., & Bortolot, Z. J. (2010). Changes in Light Levels and Stream Temperatures with Loss of Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) at a Southern Appalachian Stream: Implications for Brook Trout. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 260 (10), 1677-1688.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 185

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Eastern

Hemlock/Fish/Forest/Infestation/Streams/Trout/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: Analysis of changes in light levels in streams that were shaded by Eastern Hemlock, but because of the Woolly Adelgid infestation, are now shaded by hardwoods because the Hemlocks have started to be replaced by Hardwood trees. Even though the study takes place in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, this can easily apply to the Kittatinny Ridge, because the Woolly Adelgid is destroying the Eastern Hemlock forests along the ridge.

Glenney, G. W., Julian, J. T., & Quartz, W. M. (2010). Preliminary Amphibian Health Survey in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. *Journal of Aquatic Animal Health*, 22 (2), 102-114.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 186

Reprint: In File

Category: Disease

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Amphibians/Delaware Water Gap/Disease/Survey

Annotation: Different Amphibians were tested at seven sites within the Delaware Water Gap for signs of disease or good health. Two diseases of concern were identified with the site, a ranavirus and *Ichthyophonus* sp.

Eschtruth, A. K. & Battles, J. J. (2009). Assessing the Relative Importance of Disturbance, Herbivory, Diversity, and Propagule Pressure in Exotic plant Invasion. *Ecological Monographs*, 79 (2), 265-280.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 187

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Botany/Delaware Water Gap/Diversity/Eastern Hemlock/Forest/Herbivory/Invasive Species/Plants

Annotation: This study focuses on how invasive plants respond to being introduced to an area, and the importance of the disturbance and pressure they cause on native plant species. Different hemlock forests in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, within the Delaware Water Gap, were used for the study.

Rentch, J., Fajvan, M. A., Evans, R. A., & Onken, B. (2009). Using Dendrochronology to Model Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Effects on Eastern Hemlock Growth and Vulnerability. *Biological Invasions*, 11 (3), 551-563.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 188

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Dendrochronology/Eastern

Hemlock/Infestation/Invasive Species/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: Over an 11 year period, data was obtained from Eastern Hemlock trees in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and the trees were examined for trunk and crown growth with the Woolly Adelgid infestation.

Krause, R. M. (1979). Can Bilharzia Occur in the Delaware Water Gap. *Johns Hopkins Medical Journal*, 144 (1), 9-14.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 189

Reprint: In File

Category: Disease

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Disease/History/Parasites

Annotation: This article examines whether Bilharzia, a disease caused by parasites that live in fresh water, can occur in the Delaware Water Gap. In 1975, infected snails carrying the Schistosomiasis parasite were spilled near the Delaware Water Gap as a result of a car accident. Parasitologists affirmed that the snails would not affect the water because they were tropical in nature and would

not survive due to Pennsylvania's climate. This article examines the truth of this statement, and the history of Bilharzia.

Marion, J. L. & Cole, D. N. (1996). Spatial and Temporal Variation in Soil and Vegetation Impacts on Campsites. *Ecological Applications*, 6 (2), 520-530.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 190

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Camping

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Camping/Delaware Water Gap/National Parks/Vegetation

Annotation: This article analyzed the impacts camping has on soil and vegetation in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The study concludes that campsites have an intense impact on the soil and vegetation.

Marion, J. L. (1995). Capabilities and Management Utility of Recreation Impact Monitoring Programs. *Environmental Management*, 19 (5), 762-771.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 191

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Monitoring

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Management/Monitoring/National Parks

Annotation: This article explains how effective monitoring programs of campsites

in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area helped reduce resource degradation.

Wintsch, R. P., Kvale, C. M., & Kisch, H. J. (1991). Open-system, Constant-volume Development of Slaty Cleavage, and Strain-induced Replacement Reactions in the Martinsburg Formation, Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 103 (7), 916-927.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 192

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Chemicals/Cleavage/Delaware Water

Gap/Geochemistry/Geology/Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of pressure solution on the volume and composition of mudstones during the development of slaty cleavage. Pressure solution can cause a change in the rock, by causing fluid to move chemicals and solutes around in the rock. The Martinsburg Formation is an excellent place to study the volume and composition of mudstones because the transition zone between mudstone to slate is exposed.

Oliver, J. & Howard, J. J. (1998). Occurrence of *Ixodes scapularis* (Acari : Ixodidae) on a Selected Segment of the Appalachian Trail. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 35 (1), 54-58.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 193

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Insect

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Delaware Water Gap/Insects

Annotation: Samples from the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and other sites were tested for *Ixodes scapularis*, commonly known as the Deer Tick.

High numbers were found, so the authors suggest that signs should be posted notifying the public.

Erslev, E. A. & Ward, D. J. (1994). Nonvolatile Element and Volume Flux in Coalesced Slaty Cleavage. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 16 (4), 531-553.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 194

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Cleavage/Delaware Water Gap/Geology/Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: By mapping major element compositions of the slate in the Martinsburg Formation, this study was able to determine non-volatile element and volume flux during slaty cleavage formation. Slaty cleavage is a property of rocks splitting easily along rectangular planes. The formation encompasses the Delaware Water Gap and Lehigh Gap.

Beyer, W. N., Green, C. E., Beyer, M., & Chaney, R. L. (2013). Phytotoxicity of Zinc and Manganese to Seedlings Grown in Soil Contaminated by Zinc Smelting.

Environmental Pollution, 179 (167-176.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 195

Reprint: In File

Category: Superfund

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Contamination/Metal/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Plants/Remediation/Restoration/Zinc

Annotation: Researchers used soil from the Palmerton Superfund Site that was contaminated with zinc, manganese, and cadmium metals to grow plants in a greenhouse. Phytotoxicity was expressed in the plants that grew in soil only containing 10% zinc-contamination. Adding lime to the toxic soils helped with remediation, and the authors recommend it for future use for remediation and restoration.

Beyer, W. N., Krafft, C., Klassen, S., Green, C. E., & Chaney, R. L. (2011). Relating Injury to the Forest Ecosystem Near Palmerton, PA, to Zinc Contamination From Smelting. *Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, 61 (3), 376-388.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 196

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Superfund

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Contamination/Forest/Injury/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Plants/Regeneration/Toxicity/Vegetation/Zinc

Annotation: This study collected samples from 15 sampling sites to ascertain how forest structure, species composition and regeneration are related to soil concentrations of zinc in the soil. The purpose of the article is to examine the ecotoxicological affects caused by zinc toxicity in the soil, and how it can be remediated so plants can grow in the soil. This study also examines the amount of forest destroyed by the zinc contamination, the previous vegetation within the region, and at what levels of zinc toxicity the previous plants died.

Housen, B. A., Vanderpluijm, B. A., & Vandervoo, R. (1993). Magnetite Dissolution and Neocrystallization During Cleavage Formation: Paleomagnetic Study of the Martinsburg Formation, Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania. *Journal of Geophysical Research- Solid Earth*, 98 (B8), 13799-13813.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 197

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Geology/Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: In this article, a paleomagnetic study of the shale to slate transition in the Martinsburg Formation at Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania reveals that the

remanence of the undeformed shales occurs before cleavage formation, and that the slates were remagnetized during cleavage development.

Jordan, M. J. & Lechevalier, M. P. (1975). Effects of Zinc-Smelter Emissions on Forest Soil Microflora. *Canadian Journal of Microbiology*, 21 (11), 1855-1865.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 198

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Superfund

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site/Restoration/Toxicity/Zinc

Annotation: This study looks at the effects of zinc soil toxicity on the microflora inhabiting the region prior to any restoration work. Results were used to have the site put on the Superfund list by the U.S. EPA.

Grubb, S., Peacor, D. R., & Jiang, W. T. (1991). Transmission Electron-Microscope Observations of Illite Polytypism. *Clays and Clay Minerals*, 39 (5), 540-550.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 199

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Geology/Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: Samples from the Martinsburg Formation at the Lehigh Gap, along with other places around the world were taken and put in a Transmission

Electron-Microscope. It identified polytypes in illite, phengite and muscovite from the samples.

Davidson, S. G., Anastasio, D. J., Bebout, G. E., Holl, J. E., & Hedlund, C. A. (1998).

Volume Loss and Metasomatism During Cleavage Formation in Carbonate Rocks. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 20 (6), 707-726.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 200

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Cleavage/Geology/Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: This study looks at the amount of bedrock lost during the formation of cleavage. The Martinsburg Formation in the Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania is an important aspect to the study because the mudstone to slate transition zone is exposed.

Ferster, B. & Vulinec, K. (2010). Population Size and Conservation of the Last Eastern

Remnants of the Regal Fritillary, *Speyeria idalia* (Drury) [Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae]: Implications for Temperate Grassland Restoration. *Journal of Insect Conservation*, 14 (1), 31-42.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 201

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Butterfly

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Butterfly/Conservation/Fort Indiantown Gap/Population/Regal

Fritillary/Restoration

Annotation: This article focuses on the last remaining population of the Eastern Regal Fritillary at Fort Indiantown Gap, studied from 1997-2005. The butterflies reached a peak population of 913 in 2005.

Keyghobadi, N., Koscinski, D., Wientraub, J. D., & Fonseca, D. M. (2013). Historical Specimens Reveal Past Relationships and Current Conservation Status of Populations in a Declining Species: the Regal Fritillary Butterfly. *Insect Conservation and Diversity*, 6 (3), 234-242.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 202

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Butterfly

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Butterfly/Conservation/Fort Indiantown

Gap/Genetic/Population/Regal Fritillary

Annotation: This study examined the DNA of Regal Fritillary populations in the western United States and Eastern U.S. Genetic variations were found. The population in Virginia has more in common with the western populations than the extant butterflies in Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

Signell, S. A., Abrams, M. D., Hovis, J. C., & Henry, S. W. (2005). Impact of Multiple Fires on Stand Structure and Tree Regeneration in Central Appalachian Oak

Forests. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 218 (1-3), 146-158.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 203

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Fort Indiantown Gap/Regeneration/Ecology/Forest

Annotation: At the National Guard Training Center in Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, the forests were subjected to multiple fires from 1950-1980 resulting from training exercises. This resulted in a good area to study the impact fires have on stand structure and tree regeneration in oak forests.

Maransky, B. P., Goodrich, L. J., & Bildstein, K. L. (1997). Seasonal Shifts in the Effects of Weather on the Visible Migration of Red-tailed Hawks at Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, 1992-1994. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 109 (2), 246-252.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 204

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration

Annotation: Hourly counts of Red-tailed Hawks migrating past Hawk Mountain were used to examine the extent to which time of day and local weather

parameters affected the numbers of birds seen at the site. Data was analyzed separately for early, mid, and late migration periods.

Mech, S. G. (2013). Important Mammal Area Map.

Ref Type: Map

Ref ID: 205

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=814362&mode=2>

Category: Management

Location: Online

Keywords: Conservation/Management/Map/Monitoring

Annotation: On the map are highlighted areas that are designated important mammal areas. Multiple areas cover/border the Kittatinny Ridge, including 41, 42, 32, 26, 24, and 21.

No Author Listed. (2013). Raptor Population Index Project.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 206

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.rpi-project.org/index.php>

Category: Ornithology

Location: Online

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Population/Second Mountain/Tuscarora

Summit/Waggoner's Gap/Conservation/Ornithology

Annotation: The Raptor Population Index is an online source that collects annual migrating bird counts for public access and use for conservation. Multiple areas along the Kittatinny Ridge are watchsites that submit data to this organization, including Hawk Mountain, Second Mountain, Tuscarora Summit, and Waggoner's Gap.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1982). *American Hawkwatcher*, 1-13).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 207

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Conservation/Hawk Count/Migration/Raptor Count/Ornithology

Annotation: There are 13 issues of the journal *American Hawkwatcher* (from August 1982-June 1989) written by Donald S. Heintzelman. Reports pertaining to bird of prey migrations at Bake Oven Knob spanning many years are present in the journal, and provide data sets that are vital for the pursuit of federal designation and conservation of the Kittatinny Ridge.

Heintzelman, D. S. & Kunkle, D. (1989). *American Hawkwatcher*, 14-39).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 208

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Hawk Count/Hawks/Migration/Raptor
Count/Raptors

Annotation: The American Hawkwatcher is an annually published journal that contains articles about hawk count data, migration trends, and nesting habitats of raptors and other birds near Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. The publications from October 1989-present are written by various authors, with Don Heintzelman and Dan Kunkle being the main authors.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1973). *Bake Oven Knob Newsletter: 1.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 209

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor
Count/Volunteers/Threatened

Annotation: This newsletter explains the accomplishments at Bake Oven Knob (hawk counts, migration publications, and volunteer help) and debates about the future of Bake Oven Knob, and if more volunteers can be recruited to devote time to hawk counts during the fall of each year. If no volunteers are found, then the existence of Bake Oven Knob as a hawk watch site is threatened.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1974). *Bake Oven Knob Newsletter: 2.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 210

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Butterfly/Hawk

Count/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Rare Species

Annotation: This report contains detailed information about the hawk migration season of 1973, with a total of 17,100 birds sighted. A very large huge migration of monarch butterflies all along the Kittatinny Ridge was noted in 1974. One major problem during this migration season was sailplane pilots flying too close to the ridge and harassing the migrating hawks, potentially killing some aggressive and rare hawks.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1974). *Bake Oven Knob Newsletter: 3.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 211

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor

Count/Volunteers

Annotation: Procedures for recording Hawk Count data are explained in this

newsletter, along with researching the behavior of birds flying into opaque clouds, which not much is known. Having enough volunteers to collect data is a constant issue during this time, and is evident in the review of procedural steps and recruitment ideas.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1984). *Bake Oven Knob Newsletter: 4.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 212

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Conservation/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Maurice Broun/Migration/Ornithology/Raptors/Volunteers

Annotation: The author discusses his participation in the First National Birds of Prey Conservation Week, and explains his background as an original "ridgerunner" at Hawk Mountain that would collect hawk migration data as hunters were trying to shoot the birds. He collaborated with other dedicated individuals (including Maurice Broun and Rosalie Edge), which led to the conservation of birds of prey, and the end of hunting at Hawk Mountain and other watch sites. A vital question of the time this newsletter was published, was how to encourage citizens to understand and enjoy the conservation of hawks and raptors, and the ultimate impact this has on local and national habitats.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1992). *Bake Oven Knob Newsletter: 5.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 213

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Carbon County/Conservation/Petition/Pollution/Soil
Incinerator

Annotation: During the spring of 1992, a soil incinerator was proposed for production in East Penn Township, Carbon County, PA near Bake Oven Knob. This newsletter acted as a petition to recruit citizens and organizations to oppose the incinerator because of the air pollution resulting from construction and use, and the overall environmental and health effects. This was a key issue during this time, because the newsletter was revived after a hiatus of 8 years to gather support for the opposition of the incinerator.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1992). *Bake Oven Knob Newsletter: 6*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 214

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Carbon County/Conservation/Stories/Soil
Incinerator

Annotation: The Wildlife Information Center worked alongside the East Penn Township Concerned Citizens organization to prevent a

hydrocarbon-contaminated soil incinerator from being built. The Carbon County Commissioners voted to oppose the incinerator, and the proposal moved to the Department of Environmental Resources. Ultimately, the proposal was opposed, and the businessmen went to the Court of Common Pleas in Carbon County, but withdrew their appeal. The story is chronicled in the Wildlife Activist journals (housed at the LGNC) in issues from the April 1992-April 1994.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1966). Bake Oven Knob Hawk Migration Observations (1964-1965).

Cassinia, 49 (33.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 215

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Migration/Hawks/Hawk Count/Raptor Count

Annotation: This article contains the hawk migration totals from Bake Oven Knob for the seasons of 1964-1965. All of the species sighted increased from 1964-1965; Sharp-shinned and Broad-winged Hawks increased by over 1000 individuals.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1963). Bake Oven Hawk Flights. *Atlantic Naturalist*, 18 (3),

154-158.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 216

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Migration/Rare Bird/Rare Species

Annotation: The author illustrates the importance of Bake Oven Knob as a hawk migration watch site, and how it rivals Hawk Mountain in its quantity of data. The counts from 1961-1962 are included, noting the Golden Eagle sightings, because this is a rare bird in Eastern North America at the time.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1964). Bake Oven Knob Migration Observations. *Cassinia*, 47 (39-40.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 217

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Migration/Raptor

Count/Rare Bird/Rare Species

Annotation: Hawk count data from the fall of 1962 is highlighted in this article. The rare Golden Eagle was sighted during the migration, along with a Double-crested Cormorant and Snow Goose. The cormorants usually migrate in April, and is an extremely rare autumn migrant. The snow goose was spotted early during this year as well (Oct 7), with the previous record at Oct. 10.

Heintzelman, D. S. & Aremntano, T. V. (1965). Autumn Bird Migration at Bake Oven Knob, PA. *Cassinia*, 48 (2-18.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 218

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Ecology/Geology/Hawk Count/Ornithology

Annotation: This article explains the importance of Bake Oven Knob as a hawk watch site located on the Kittatinny Ridge. The geology and ecology of Bake Oven Knob are examined, with reference to specific trees that are present.

Graphs and tables containing hawk count data are included in this article.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1968). Bake Oven Knob Autumn Hawk Migration Observations: 1966-1967. *Cassinia*, 50 (26-27.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 219

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Hawks/Migration/Population/Raptor Count

Annotation: The hawk migration count totals for the autumn migration of 1966-1967 are recorded in this article. The Bald Eagle population in 1967 was

two-thirds the 1966 level. Twenty-nine percent of the Golden Eagles were immature, suggesting a recovery of this species.

Heintzelman, D. S. & MacClay, R. (1972). The 1970 and 1971 Autumn Hawk Counts at Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. *Cassinia*, 53 (3-23.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 220

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Hawk Count/Bake Oven Knob/Population/Golden Eagle

Annotation: The autumn hawk counts for 1970 and 1971 had the most number of watch days at Bake Oven Knob since the annual counts began, and provided key data for accurate migrant populations. The Golden Eagle and Bald Eagle populations were at their highest recorded at Bake Oven Knob, 34 and 23 respectively. As of 2013, 101 Golden Eagles and 388 Bald Eagles migrated past Bake Oven Knob, showing a large increase in the migrant population.

Heintzelman, D. S. & MacClay, R. (1973). The 1972 Autumn Hawk Count at Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. *Cassinia*, 54 (3-9.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 221

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Hawks/Population

Annotation: The autumn hawk count for 1972 totaled 16,135 birds, the second highest total for Bake Oven Knob (as of 1973). Goshawks and Broad-winged Hawks had large migrant populations, while the Bald Eagle and Ospreys were declining from the previous year. The Golden Eagles had the highest count so far, at 42. Peregrine Falcons decreased markedly from the previous season.

Heintzelman, D. S. & MacClay, R. (1975). The 1973 and 1974 Autumn Hawk Counts at Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. *Cassinia*, 55 (17-28.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 222

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Hawk Count/Hawks

Annotation: The 1973 autumn hawk count recorded 17,100 birds and 1974 had 22,441, the highest so far at Bake Oven Knob (as of 1975). Broad-winged Hawks dominated the count total for both seasons, while the peregrine Falcon had very low numbers.

Heintzelman, D. S. & MacClay, R. (1976). The 1975 Autumn Hawk Count at Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. *Cassinia*, 56 (15-21.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 223

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Golden Eagle/Hawk

Count/Hawks/Population/Raptors

Annotation: Autumn hawk counts for the year 1975 had high numbers, with the highest ever recorded at Bake Oven Knob (as of 1976) of 22,757 raptors.

Broad-winged Hawks represented the majority of the migrating raptors. The Golden Eagle population had 17 adults and 11 immature birds. The authors suggest that this specific migrant population might not be suffering from the thin eggshell syndrome caused by pesticides. The Bald Eagle decreased, with only 11 adults and 2 immature, suggesting trouble with breeding.

Heintzelman, D. S. & MacClay, R. (1979). The 1976, 1977, and 1978 Autumn Hawk Counts at Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. *Cassinia*, 57 (19-20.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 224

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Population/Raptors

Annotation: Autumn hawk counts from the 1978 season were the highest recorded to date of 25,527 raptors. In 1976, the Golden Eagle population consisted of 23 adult and 11 immature, in contrast to the 13 adult Bald Eagles and 3 immature.

The 1977 season saw 14 adult and 10 immature Golden Eagles, and 6 adult and 7

immature Bald Eagles. In 1978, the Golden Eagle migrant population consisted of 20 adults and 14 immature, and 14 adult and 6 immature Bald Eagles. The increasing trend in Bald Eagles shows a recovery from previous years breeding issues.

Heintzelman, D. S. & Reed, B. (1982). The 1979, 1980, and 1981 Autumn Hawk Counts at Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. *Cassinia*, 59 (62-64.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 225

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Hawk Count/Bake Oven Knob/Publication

Annotation: Fewer observation days and hours occurred during the 1979, 1980, and 1981 seasons. Before these years, Black Vultures were not sighted migrating along the Ridge. During these three seasons, 13 in total were spotted, with 11 in 1981. The species is thought to be expanding their breeding grounds northward, resulting in migrating over the Ridge. The author used new techniques for discovering migrating Osprey age, which was not doable in previous years because of little known information and publications.

Broley, C. L. (1947). Migration and Nesting of Florida Bald Eagles. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 59 (March), 6.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 226

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Historical/Migration

Annotation: This article talks about the migration behavior of Florida Bald Eagles, and uses count data from Hawk Mountain to compare how many Eagles are migrating back to Florida each autumn.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1993). Wildlife Center Opposes Dirt Racetrack Near Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania. *Wildlife Activist*, 19 (5-6.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 227

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Conservation/Pollution

Annotation: This article explains that a half-mile-long auto racetrack was proposed for construction along the base of the Kittatinny Ridge near Bake Oven Knob. The Wildlife Information Center opposed the construction of the racetrack, listing many negative environmental and aesthetic effects that would be caused by the construction. Noise levels would increase, air pollution increase, migrating bird fatalities due to lights, and degradation of the landscape.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1995). Palmerton Superfund Site Secretly Stored Uranium from 1952-1972. *Wildlife Activist*, 25 (8.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 228

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Superfund

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Contamination/Metal/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Pollution/Radioactive/Zinc

Annotation: This brief article explains that the New Jersey Zinc Company stored uranium at its facility for 20 years, in case nuclear weapons needed to be made.

Radioactive readings were taken until 1992, and preliminary results show potential uranium and other heavy metal (from the zinc smelter) contamination of the town's soil.

Kunkle, D. (1997). First Annual Bake Oven Knob Area Winter Bird Survey Produces 20 Bird Species. *Wildlife Activist*, 29 (5.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 229

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Hawks/Rare Species/Survey

Annotation: January 1997 was the first year for the winter bird survey of the Kittatinny Ridge in the area surrounding Bake Oven Knob. 335 birds of twenty species were identified, with noticeable species including a Ring-necked Pheasant

(which is rare in the area in 1997), a Red-bellied Woodpecker, which has expanded its breeding range north of the ridge, and several Red-tailed Hawks.

Anita Collins (2014). Native Bee Conservation. *Wildlife Activist*, 74 (6-8.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 230

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Insect

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bee/Conservation/Lehigh Gap/Native Bees/Pollinators

Annotation: This article talks about the importance of native bees in pollinating plant species, and the types of bees present in the area near the Lehigh Gap. The *Lassioglossum* is an abundant bee in this area, with more species to be identified.

Rozen, J. G. Jr. (2013). Larval Development and Nesting Biology of the Adventive Wood-Nesting Bee *Lithurgus (L.) chrysurus* Fonscolombe
(Hymenoptera:Megachilidae: Lithurgini). *American Museum Novitates*, 3774 (20-40.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 231

Reprint: In File

Category: Insect

Location: BioOne

Keywords: Bee/Lehigh Gap/Palmerton/Pollinators/Population

Annotation: This article discusses the findings of a population of *Lithurgus (L.)*

chrysurus, a wood-nesting bee, in the Lehigh Gap and Palmerton Pennsylvania. The non-native bee was thought to be eliminated from North America, but the recent rediscovery suggests the bee existed in very low numbers throughout the region.

Wilson, A. & Blum, J. (2014). *A Survey of Cerulean Warblers and Other Priority For Birds of the Kittatinny Ridge, IBA, Pennsylvania 2013.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 232

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission

Keywords: Bird Count/Birds/Conservation/Ornithology/Population/Survey/Forest

Annotation: The Kittatinny Ridge serves as an important breeding area for Cerulean Warblers and other interior forest bird species considered for conservation status. The population of songbirds within the forest interior along the Ridge is not well known, and the purpose of the study is to conduct bird counts along off-road trails to gather an accurate estimate of the Kittatinny Ridge breeding bird population.

PA DEP. (2014). Pennsylvania Water Atlas of the State Water Plan.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 233

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www.pawaterplan.dep.state.pa.us/statewaterplan/docroot/WaterAtlasLinks.aspx>

Category: Hydrology

Location: PA DEP Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Hydrology/Management/Second Mountain/South Mountain/Water Quality/Watershed

Annotation: This state water plan includes information pertaining to the major watersheds in Pennsylvania, and the Kittatinny Ridge runs through the Delaware and Lower Susquehanna watersheds. Multiple important features of the Kittatinny Ridge are highlighted in these chapters, including the Delaware Water Gap, Susquehanna Gap, Lehigh River, South Mountain, Second Mountain, and others. This resource is also available at the LGNC.

USGS. (2014). [Ground Water Atlas of the United States: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.](#)

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 234

Reprint: Not in File

URL: http://pubs.usgs.gov/ha/ha730/ch_1/L-text1.html

Category: Hydrology

Location: United States Geological Survey

Keywords: Geology/Water Quality/Water Supply

Annotation: Different sections of the geology of Pennsylvania and other Mid-Atlantic States are examined in this report, along with the ground water

quality in these areas. The Kittatinny Ridge is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Providence.

PA DCNR (2014). *Eastern Pennsylvania Birding and Wildlife Guide*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 235

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Online

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Delaware Water Gap/Hawk Mountain/Ornithology

Annotation: This extensive guide discusses the birds and wildlife that inhabit Eastern Pennsylvania, and the best spots in each county to observe migrating and breeding birds. Numerous areas on the Kittatinny Ridge are important bird watching sites, including Hawk Mountain, Bake Oven Knob, and the Delaware Water Gap.

Droege, S., Rightmyer, M. G., Sheffield, C. S., & Brady, S. G. (2010). New Synonymies in the Bee Genus *Nomada* from North America (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *Zootaxa*, 2661 (14-18.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 236

Reprint: In File

Category: Insect

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Bee/Discovery/Insects/Lehigh Gap

Annotation: The bee discovered in the Lehigh Gap, *Nomada Lehighensis*, is discussed in this article. The distinguishing features of the species and key identification is included, along with a pictures of the bee. This bee can be found in many locations in Eastern North America.

Cockerell, T. D. A. (1903). North American Bees of the Genus *Nomada*. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 55 (605.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 237

Reprint: In File

Category: Insect

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Discovery/Insects/Lehigh Gap/Native Bees

Annotation: The bee found at the Lehigh Gap is discussed in this article, highlighting the distinguishing features and taxonomy.

Wilson, A. M., Brauning, D. W., & Mulvihill, R. S. (2012). Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania. *PA Breeding Bird Atlas* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 238

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.pabirdatlas.psu.edu/>

Category: Ornithology

Location: PA Bird Atlas Website

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Hawk Count/Hawks/Map/Ornithology/Raptor

Count/Raptors/Rare Species/Volunteers

Annotation: The Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas is a compilation of hundreds of hours of field work by hundreds of volunteer scientists to document birds that breed in Pennsylvania. The website includes information, facts, and maps showing the different birds and their breeding ranges. One interactive map shows the breeding range for each bird that was documented in the atlas, and allows you to include the outline of the physiographic regions on the map, with one of the options showing the Kittatinny Ridge. Another important feature of this web-based resource and the book is that you can see which species use the forests of the Kittatinny Ridge and for which species the ridge serves as either a northern or southern boundary for range.

Hess, P. (1997). The "Hawk Mountain Petrel": First Pennsylvania Record, but Which Species? *Pennsylvania Birds*, 11 (1), 2-5.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 239

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Petrel/Rare Bird

Annotation: This article talks about the disagreement arising from identifying an unknown bird flying by Hawk Mountain after a hurricane in October 1959. Not until the mid-1990's was the bird officially identified as a Kermadec Petrel

(*Pterodroma neglecta*). This is the first sighting of this South Pacific bird in North America.

Bouton, J. (1989). The Hawk Mountain Incident. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 3 (4), 126.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 240

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Rare Bird

Annotation: This article describes the first sighting of a Townsend's Solitaire in Eastern North America at Hawk Mountain, and the subsequent debate on the actual identification of the bird.

Yeqiao, W., Nemani, R., Dieffenbach, F., & Stolte, K. (2010). Development of a Decision Support System for Monitoring, Reporting and Forecasting Ecological Conditions of the Appalachian Trail. *Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium*, 2095-2098.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 241

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Appalachian Trail/Climate Change/Monitoring

Annotation: Multiple agencies are collaborating to create a remote sensing system for monitoring and reporting ecological conditions of the Appalachian Trail and Mountains. This will be a vital tool for tracking climate induced changes along the trail and ridge.

Yeqiao, W., Mitchell, B. R., Nugranad-Marzilli, J., Bonyng, G., Zhou, Y., & Shriver, G.

(2009). Remote Sensing of Land-cover Change and Landscape Context of the National Parks: A Case Study of the Northeast Temperate Network. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 113 (7), 1453-1461.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 242

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Science Direct

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Conservation/Management/National Parks

Annotation: Since the 1970's, urbanization has started to encroach on National Park lands, and provide management issues of the ecological resources of the National Parks. This study developed a multi-scale protocol for evaluating landcover changes in Northeastern National Parks and along the Appalachian Trail. Since the trail runs along the Kittatinny Ridge, it is important to monitor how the land use is changing.

Yeqiao, W., Zhou, Y., Wu, Z., Zhang, H., Zhang, J., Jin, Y. et al. (2008). Monitoring Landscape Dynamics and Conditions of Natural Resources Within and Adjacent to Protected Areas. *The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote*

Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, 37 (B7), 1585-1590.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 243

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Appalachian

Trail/Conservation/Management/Monitoring

Annotation: There are many challenges to managing natural resources of protected areas; threats come from within the area and from outside. This paper addresses issues of the remote sensing data in monitoring and reporting ecological integrity of protected lands. The Appalachian Trail is a case study in this article, and it includes the Kittatinny Ridge.

Marion, J. L., Leung, Y.-F., & Nepal, S. K. (2006). Monitoring Trail Conditions: New Methodological Considerations. *Visitor Impact Monitoring*, 23 (2), 36-49.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 244

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Management/Monitoring/National
Parks/Visitors

Annotation: This study analyzes how National Parks can accommodate thousands

of visitors while maintaining the natural and ecological resources and minimalizing damage done by outside influences. The sample area is in Virginia, but the outcomes can be applied to the Kittatinny Ridge because the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area has the same issue.

Brandes, D. & Ombalski, D. (2004). Modeling Raptor Migration Pathways Using a Fluid-Flow Analogy. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 38 (3), 195-207.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 245

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Golden Eagle/Hawk Mountain/Migration/Second Mountain/Tuscarora Summit

Annotation: A computer models raptor migrations where terrain updrafts are the primary source of lift. Golden Eagles were used in the simulation to determine the migratory pathway that the majority took. Counts from Hawk Mountain, Second Mountain and Tuscarora Summit were used in the data.

Meola, A. (2012). Using Ecological Monitoring and Citizen Science to Better Understand Climate Change Impacts in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Unpublished Work

Ref ID: 246

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Climate Change

Location: Moravian College Reeves Library AA 100.B56 M464 2012

Keywords: Birds/Citizen Science/Climate

Change/Migration/Monitoring/Phenology/Plants/Survey

Annotation: Phenology can help scientists note important changes occurring because of climate change. The Eastern Pennsylvania Phenology Project used long-term bird data for information on migration timing. Preliminary surveys of invasive plant species on the North and South faces of the Kittatinny Ridge were conducted. Many species of forested birds are arriving earlier to PA, and invasive plants are present on both sides of the ridge although the composition seems to vary.

Brauning, D. W. (1980). Breeding Bird Atlas of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 247

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.pabirdatlas.psu.edu/>

Category: Bird Survey

Location: PA Bird Atlas Website

Keywords: Birds/Map/Ornithology/Volunteers

Annotation: The first Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas was conducted in the 1980's to document the ranges of the birds that breed in Pennsylvania. There is an interactive map at this site that allows one to see where the breeding ranges are for the birds for the first Breeding Bird Atlas.

No Author Listed (2013). *Proceedings of the Second Eastern PA Kittatinny Science and Research Summit.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 248

Reprint: In File

Category: Education

Location: Kittatinny Coalition Website

Keywords: Appalachian

Trail/Conference/Conservation/Management/Monitoring/Volunteers

Annotation: The proceedings from the Second Eastern PA Kittatinny Science and Research Summit describe the results of the first and second summit. Dr. Diane Husic and Dan Kunkle organized the meeting, to generate a discussion on the research that has been done/is taking place along the Ridge to see what the gaps are in terms of research still needing to be done. A second summit was recommended to continue the discussion.

Husic, D. W. & Kunkle, D. (2012). *Inaugural Kittatinny Ridge and Corridor Science Summit.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 249

Reprint: In File

Category: Education

Location: Kittatinny Coalition Website

Keywords: Conference/Conservation/Kittatinny Coalition/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh

Gap Nature Center/Management/Monitoring/Volunteers

Annotation: This is the first Kittatinny Ridge Science and Research Summit that occurred at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center. The goals of the meeting were 1) sharing and compilation of research and data pertaining to the Ridge, 2) identify strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the research areas and data, and 3) create a network of researchers.

No Author Listed (2012). *Kittatinny Ridge Conservation Science Resource Center*

Planning.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 250

Reprint: In File

Category: Research

Location: Kittatinny Coalition

Keywords: Conservation/Management

Annotation: This report explains the desire expressed by the Kittatinny Coalition to have a database that contains all of the research conducted on or pertaining to the Kittatinny Ridge.

Wildlife Information Center, I. (1993). *The Kittatinny Raptor Corridor Project.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 251

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Kittatinny Coalition

Keywords: Conservation/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature

Center/Management/Shawangunk

Annotation: The Wildlife Information Center, Inc. (now doing business as the Lehigh Gap Nature Center) proposes in this report to designate the entire Kittatinny Ridge- Shawangunk Corridor as The Kittatinny-Shawangunk Interstate Park and a United Nations Biosphere Reserve. Because the ridge serves such an ecologically important role, the Wildlife Information Center, Inc. believed it should be protected from encroaching industrialization and urbanization to preserve the natural beauty and function of the landscape.

Heintzelman, D. S. (2009). *Petition For A Kittatinny-Shawangunk National Raptor Migration Corridor: Recognizing A Treasured Landscape* .

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 252

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Kittatinny Coalition

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawks/Migration/Petition/Raptors

Annotation: This is a petition for the designation of the Kittatinny Ridge as a National Raptor Migration Corridor. The ridge serves as a major migration corridor for hawks, raptors, and other migrating birds, and is a large Important Bird Area. The designation as a National Raptor Migration Corridor would

protect the landscape from industrialization and development and lead to conservation of the important habitats all along the Ridge.

No Author Listed. (2006). Zone Changes. *Arbor Day Foundation* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 253

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.arborday.org/media/mapchanges.cfm>

Category: Climate Change

Location: Arbor Day Foundation Website

Keywords: Climate Change/Map/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: This interactive map shows the changes in Plant Hardiness Zones throughout the United States. When one examines the maps from 1990-2006, the zone with the Kittatinny Ridge changes by 1 zone, possibly showing an impact of climate change.

Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (2009). A

Conservation Guidebook for Communities along the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 254

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Kittatinny Coalition

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Community/Conservation/History/Legislation

Annotation: This guide illustrates how communities can conserve the natural, scenic, cultural, and aesthetic value of the Appalachian Trail, and comply with Act 24. The guide explains the trail's history, talks about the problems it faces in the 21st century, and how local communities can assist in the preservation of the trail.

No Author Listed. (2008). Pennsylvania Appalachian Trail Act- Actions by Municipalities and Their Powers and Duties.

Ref Type: Bill/Resolution

Ref ID: 255

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2008&sessInd=0&act=24>

Category: Legislation

Location: Online

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Conservation/Legislation/Management

Annotation: Act 24 requires Pennsylvania Municipalities along the Appalachian Trail to implement regulations and other actions to preserve the natural, cultural, historic, and scenic values of the Trail.

Kunkle, D. (2014). Kittatinny Coalition Goals.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 256

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Education

Location: Kittatinny Coalition

Keywords: Appalachian

Trail/Community/Conference/Conservation/Migration/Volunteers/Kittatinny
Coalition/Zoning

Annotation: The Kittatinny Coalition is looking to acquire all of the land along the Kittatinny Ridge to set aside for conservation. The Draft Connectivity Analysis project is looking at the parcels of land all along the Ridge and designating it as already protected, or in different Tiers depending on its importance in climate migration corridors and connecting already protected lands. The Municipal Regulations Assessment is looking at all of the zoning ordinances of the municipalities along the Kittatinny in Pennsylvania. Each municipality is supposed to comply with Act 24, and create regulations to protect the integrity of the Appalachian Trail. The Coalition is also trying to reach out to the community and engage citizens in science and conservation roles.

Rupp, I. D., Young, J., & Burd, J. (1845). *History of Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill Counties*. Harrisburg.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 257

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

[http://books.google.com/books?id=IaJQqdxlclsC&pg=PA24&lpg=PA24&dq=His
tory+of+Northampton,+Lehigh,+Monroe,+Carbon,+and+Schuylkill+Counties&s](http://books.google.com/books?id=IaJQqdxlclsC&pg=PA24&lpg=PA24&dq=History+of+Northampton,+Lehigh,+Monroe,+Carbon,+and+Schuylkill+Counties&s)

source=bl&ots=gqLD3IGZR4&sig=UBysgWgUoYrRQV-hLoFcZ73UEzs&hl=en
&sa=X&ei=feqxU9vUPLfNsQTeroGgDg&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&
q&f=false

Category: History

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Ecology/Geology/Historical/History/Lehigh
Gap/Little Gap/Ornithology/Schuylkill County/Vegetation/Wind Gap

Annotation: This book contains detailed explanations of the history of 5 counties
bordering the Kittatinny Ridge. Geology, ecology, vegetation, and ornithology
are some of the subjects covered for each county. Features of importance include
Lehigh Gap, Wind Gap, Little Gap, Delaware Water Gap, and others.

Rehn, J. A. G. (1903). Notes on the Summer Birds of Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania.

Cassinia, 7 (11-16.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 258

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Birds/Ecological Assessment/Forest/Geography/Lehigh
Gap/Ornithology/Vegetation

Annotation: A documentation of the geography, vegetation, and ornithology of
the Lehigh Gap. Rehn explains that the mountain slopes are mostly secondary
forest, with patches of the original hemlock trees. Rhododendron and laurel are

also present along the Gap. There is a list of bird counts and observations from the author's visits to the Gap.

Eschtruth, A. K., Evans, R. A., & Battles, J. J. (2013). Patterns and Predictors of Survival in *Tsuga canadensis* Populations Infested by the Exotic Pest *Adelges tsugae*: 20 Years of Monitoring. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 305 (195-203.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 259

Reprint: In File

Category: Infestation

Location: Online

Keywords: Eastern Hemlock/Forest/Infestation/Insects/Invasive

Species/Management/Monitoring/Population/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to 1) document the patterns of Eastern Hemlock Tree mortality after Woolly Adelgid infestation, 2) assess the importance of tree, site, and weather factors in mortality patterns in hemlock trees, and 3) provide forest managers with a tool to assess the risk of tree mortality in affected Eastern Hemlock groves.

Marion, J. L. (1995). Environmental Auditing: Capabilities and Management Utility of Recreation Impact Monitoring Programs. *Environmental Management*, 19 (5), 763-771.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 260

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Management/Monitoring

Annotation: Recreation impact monitoring systems were used in 1984-1986 and 1991 in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to monitor the affect campsites had on the surrounding natural resources, and if management techniques employed by the park managers worked to reduce resource degradation.

Kennedy, Sam (2014). Power line through Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Nears Completion, to Resentment of Some. *The Morning Call*.

Ref ID: 261

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Energy/Raptors

Reprint: Not in File

Abstract: A high voltage transmission line is almost finished construction in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. It passes through 4.3 miles of the park, and could pose a threat to migrating raptors, songbirds, and other animals.

Crawford, V. (1978). *Discovering Delaware Water Gap: A Field Book for Young Naturalists*.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 262

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/dewa/dewa_handbook/index.ht

m

Category: Ecology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Ecology/History/Habitat

Annotation: This book describes the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and the different cultural and natural values of the area. It explains the formation of the gap and the importance of it today as a water source for thousands of Americans and as important habitat for different animals.

Brown, S. A. (1985). *Delaware Water Gap Historic Resource Study: Slateford Farm*.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 263

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/dewa/slateford_farm/index.htm

Category: History

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/History/Northampton County

Annotation: This study examines a piece of property within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and the history surrounding the parcel of land. Information about the farm's various owners, Northampton County and Upper Mount Bethel Township, German farming techniques, and other areas are contained in this book. The farm has been traced to the Walking Purchase of

1737, and was purchased by the son of William Penn. There is also a state quarry present on the land.

Brown, S. A. (1985). *Study of Furnishing Alternatives: Slateford Farm, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 264

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/History

Annotation: This study focuses on discovering what furniture should be used to furnish the Slateford Farm. The historic value of the farm will be taken into account when furnishings are decided upon.

Julian, J. T., Brooks, R. P., Snyder, C. D., & Young, J. A. (2008). Evaluating Amphibian Distribution Models and the Importance of Small, Temporary Wetlands on Maintaining Amphibian Diversity in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area.

Ref Type: Unpublished Work

Ref ID: 265

Reprint: In File

URL: http://riparia.psu.edu/projects/project_descriptons/delaware_water_gap.asp

Category: Ecology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Amphibians/Delaware Water Gap/Diversity/Map/Wetlands

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to determine the importance of small wetlands on the diversity of amphibians in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The study is creating a map of the potential wetland areas that are critical to species diversity within the gap.

Hunt, R. K., Santucci, V. L., & Kenworthy, J. (2006). A Preliminary Inventory of Fossil Fish from National Park Service Units. *New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science Bulletin*, 34 (63.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 266

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

[http://www.academia.edu/227153/A_preliminary_inventory_of_fossil_fish_from
National Park Service units](http://www.academia.edu/227153/A_preliminary_inventory_of_fossil_fish_from_National_Park_Service_units)

Category: Discovery

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Discovery/Fossil

Annotation: The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area has fossils from the Paleozoic Period.

Davey, C. A., Redmond, K. T., & Simeral, D. B. (2006). *Weather and Climate Inventory National Park Service: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRTR—2006/006).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 267

Reprint: In File

Category: Weather

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Climate Change/Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Weather Patterns

Annotation: The importance of climate is one of the 12 inventories the National Park Service must conduct because it can be the cause of different environmental and ecological changes. The purpose of this report is to determine the current status of weather and climate monitoring within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Cole, D. N. & Marion, J. L. (1988). Recreation Impacts in Some Riparian Forests of the Eastern United States. *Environmental Management*, 12 (1), 99-107.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 268

Reprint: In File

Category: Camping

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Forest/National Parks/Riparian Zone/Vegetation

Annotation: This report analyzes the ecological impact campsites can have on the surrounding soil and vegetation. The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and 2 other National Parks were examined.

No Author Listed. (2013). National Parks and Hydraulic Fracturing. *National Parks Conservation Association* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 269

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.npca.org/about-us/center-for-park-research/fracking/>

Category: Energy

Location: Online

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Energy/Fracking/National Parks/Water Quality

Annotation: This article explains the potential impacts hydraulic fracturing could have on National Parks within the United States. The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is reported to have numerous gallons of crude oil and natural gas trapped on the rock. Accessing this energy source could lead to poor water quality in the largest undammed river east of the Mississippi.

Katzner, T., Brandes, D., Miller, T., Lazone, M., Maisonneuve, C., Tremblay, J. A. et al.

(2012). Topography Drives Migratory Flight Altitude of Golden Eagles: Implications for On-Shore Wind Energy Development. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 1-9.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 270

Reprint: In File

Category: Wind Energy

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Energy/Golden Eagle/Migration/Raptors/Wind Energy

Annotation: This article analyzed the effects wind turbines had on migrating and

breeding raptors. Wind energy is a fast growing field that is looking at ridges and mountains for installment of turbines to harness the most amount of energy.

Golden Eagles were used in this study, and were found to fly at lower altitudes when foraging, and at higher altitudes during migration.

Miller, T., Brooks, R. P., Lanzone, M., Brandes, D., Cooper, J., O'Malley, K. et al.

(2014). Assessing Risk to Birds from Industrial Wind Energy Development via Paired Resource Selection Models. *Conservation Biology*, 00 (0), 1-11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 271

Reprint: In File

Category: Wind Energy

Location: Online

Keywords: Birds/Community/Energy/Golden Eagle/Migration/Raptors/Ridge and Valley Province/Wind Energy

Annotation: Wind energy development and the impacts on migratory species is an issue of interest within the scientific community. This study focuses on the migration of Golden Eagles, if they fly near wind energy zones, and if there are turbines within these zones. Along the ridge and valley province (Kittatinny), all 24 of the eagles being monitored flew through a high risk zone at least once at a low altitude. This suggest that there is significant risk along the Kittatinny Ridge.

Wardrop, D. H., Glasmeier, A. K., Peterson-Smith, J., Eckles, D., Ingram, H., & Brooks,

R. P. (2011). Wetland Ecosystem Services and Coupled Socioeconomic Benefits Through Conservation Practices in the Appalachian Region. *Ecological*

Applications, 21 (3), S93-S115.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 272

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Conservation/Monitoring/Ridge and Valley
Province/Wetlands

Annotation: This study examines the impact of agricultural areas on wetlands in the Appalachia Region. The ridge and valley province of Pennsylvania is included in this region, and part of the study. The Natural Resources Conservation Service monitors the damage to wetlands and their ecosystem services, and implements conservation.

Penn State University. (2009). Projects. *Riparia* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 273

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://riparia.psu.edu/projects/default.asp>

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Aquatic/Conservation/Ecology/Water Quality

Annotation: This website has many different projects relating to conservation,

wetlands, ecological, hydrological, and others within Pennsylvania, and many pertain to the Kittatinny Ridge.

Penn State University. (2009). Products. *Riparia* .

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 274

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://riparia.psu.edu/products/default.asp>

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Conservation/Ecology/Hydrology/Wetlands

Annotation: This website contains all of the projects that are completed and pertain to Pennsylvania, with many of them focusing on the Kittatinny Ridge. The categories include conservation, ecology, hydrology, wetlands, etc.

Drohan, P. J., Brittingham, M. C., Bishop, J., & Yoder, K. (2012). Early Trends in Landcover Change and Forest Fragmentation Due to Shale-Gas Development in Pennsylvania: A Potential Outcome for the North central Appalachians. *Environmental Management*, 49 (5), 1061-1075.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 275

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Riparia

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water

Gap/Energy/Forest/Fracking/Management/Natural Gas Drilling

Annotation: This study examines the land cover damage and forest fragmentation due to shale gas development in Central Pennsylvania. The Kittatinny Ridge and Corridor have pockets of Marcellus Shale that could be exploited for natural gas drilling, especially in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Analyzing the effects in places with drills and wells can provide better management and conservation techniques in areas that are not yet exploited.

Brooks, R. P., Synder, C. D., & Brinson, M. M. (2006). *Structure and Functioning of Tributary Watershed Ecosystems in the Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network: Conceptual Models and Vital Signs Monitoring* (Rep. No. NPS/NER/NRR-2006/009).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 276

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: Online

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Watershed

Annotation: This report examines the importance of tributaries on the overall health of a watershed within the Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network. The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is an integral part of this network, and the tributaries of the Delaware River contribute to the health and preservation of the Recreation Area. Conceptual models and conservation ideas are present in this report.

Perles, S. J., Manning, D. R., Callahan, K. K., & Marshall, M. (2014). *Forest Health Monitoring in the Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network* (Rep. No.

NPS/ERMN/NRR— 2014/803).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 277

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Invasive Species/Monitoring/Vegetation

Annotation: The Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network (ERMN) developed a long-term monitoring program of the vegetation and soil in the different parks and recreation areas. The data is used for continued monitoring and conservation of a parks vital signs: woodlands, riparian vegetation, invasive species, and others.

Knight, P., Imhoff, A. P., & Miller, S. (2013). *Weather of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2013/562).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 278

Reprint: In File

Category: Weather

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Vegetation/Weather Patterns

Annotation: The purpose of this report is to document a weather summary for the

Delaware Water Gap. Weather and climate are indicators for changes in animal distribution, vegetation growth, and soil quality.

Marshall, M., Mattsson, B., Callahan, K. K., & Master, T. (2013). *Streamside Bird Monitoring: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network 2007–2012 Summary Report* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS-2013/449).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 279

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Monitoring/Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Diversity/Population

Annotation: Monitoring birds is a good indicator of ecological health in a particular ecosystem, because of their position in a food web and their interactions within an ecosystem. During the years 2007-2012, birds were monitored at streamside locations within different Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network parks, including the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The study was to analyze the density, abundance, diversity, and population trends within the monitoring sites.

Manning, D. R. & Keefer, J. S. (2013). *Early Detection of Invasive Species - Surveillance Monitoring and Rapid Response* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2013/435).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 280

Reprint: In File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Invasive Species/Monitoring

Annotation: This report discusses the early detection program of invasive species in Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network parks, including Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The report provides ongoing results to park managers and conservationists, to eradicate the invasive species.

Knight, P., Imhoff, K., Bahrmann, C., & Miller, S. (2012). *Weather of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2012/385).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 281

Reprint: In File

Category: Weather

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Weather Patterns

Annotation: This report documents the weather and climate at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from January 1-December 31, 2011.

Cook, P. S. (2012). *Impacts of River Visitor Spending on the Local Economy: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, 2010* (Rep. No. NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2012/609).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 282

Reprint: In File

Category: Economy

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Economy/Visitors

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the local and annual impacts visitors to the Delaware Water Gap have on the local economy. In 2010, more than 5 million people visited the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, spending 85.5 million dollars.

Knight, P., Wisniewski, T., Bahrmann, C., & Miller, S. (2011). *Weather of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network Summary Report for 2010* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS-2011/292).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 283

Reprint: In File

Category: Weather

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Weather Patterns

Annotation: This report illustrates the weather and climate of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from January 1-December 31, 2010.

Tzilkowski, C. J., Weber, A. S., Callahan, K. K., & Marshall, M. (2011). *Wadeable Stream Monitoring in the Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network: 2009–2010 Summary Report* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2011/151).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 284

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Water Quality/Streams

Annotation: This report uses the Wadeable Streams Monitoring Protocol to monitor the water quality and benthic macroinvertebrate (BMI) levels in the streams. The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is a monitoring site in this study.

Perles, S. J., Callahan, K. K., & Marshall, M. R. (2011). *Long Term Monitoring of a Rare Riparian Community in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRTR-2011/495).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 285

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Community/Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Rare Species/Riparian Zone/Threatened/Wetlands

Annotation: This report is analyzing the important riparian communities with Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network parks, including the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Of the 39 wetlands identified, 14 are globally rare (they

occur in very few places around the world), and are threatened by human activities, steep inclines, and other factors.

Sullivan, T. J., McDonnell, T. C., McPherson, G. T., Mackey, S. D., & Moore, D. (2011).

Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Nutrient Enrichment Effects from Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition (Rep. No. NPS/NRPC/ARD/NRR—2011/307).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 286

Reprint: In File

Category: Pollution

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Pollution

Annotation: This report is analyzing the effects of atmospheric nitrogen on Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network parks, including the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Sullivan, T. J., McDonnell, T. C., McPherson, G. T., Mackey, S. D., & Moore, D. (2011).

Evaluation of the Sensitivity of Inventory and Monitoring National Parks to Acidification Effects from Atmospheric Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition (Rep. No. NPS/NRPC/ARD/NRR—2011/355).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 287

Reprint: In File

Category: Pollution

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Pollution

Annotation: This report evaluates the effects of atmospheric nitrogen and sulfur on different National Parks, including the Delaware Water Gap.

Keefer, J. S. (2011). *Early Detection of Invasive Species: Surveillance Monitoring and Rapid Response: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network Summary Report 2010* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2011/150).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 288

Reprint: In File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Invasive

Species/Management/Monitoring/National Parks

Annotation: This report analyzes the invasive species detected in national parks, including the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. 6 new invasive species were found in 2010, and management techniques are discussed in the report.

Mahan, C., Miller, B. J., Saunders, M. C., & Young, J. A. (2011). *Assessment of Natural Resources and Watershed Conditions for Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River* (Rep. No. NPS/NER/NRR—2011/429).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 289

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water

Gap/Management/Monitoring/Watershed

Annotation: A GIS based monitoring system was created for the purpose of assisting natural resource managers with monitoring the watersheds and 1) strategic planning; 2) general management plans; 3) park reporting on land health and progress reaching the set goals; and 4) overall natural resource management and conservation in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Tzilkowski, C. J., Callahan, K. K., Marshall, M. R., & Weber, A. S. (2010). *Integrity of Benthic Macroinvertebrate Communities in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network 2008 Summary Report* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2010/027).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 290

Reprint: In File

Category: Hydrology

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Community/Delaware Water

Gap/Hydrology/Macroinvertebrates/Monitoring/Water Quality

Annotation: This report details how 23 wadeable streams within the Delaware

Water Gap National Recreation Area were tested for benthic macroinvertebrate (BMI) communities, water quality, temperature, dissolved oxygen levels, etc.

Keefer, J. S. (2010). *Early Detection of Invasive Species: Surveillance, Monitoring, and Rapid Response: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network Summary Report 2008-2009* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2010/038).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 291

Reprint: In File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Invasive

Species/Management/Monitoring

Annotation: This report looks at the progress in identifying and eliminating Invasive Species within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from 2008-2009. Fourteen species were identified within the two year period.

Knight, P., Wisniewski, T., Bahrmann, C., & Miller, S. (2010). *Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River: Weather of 2008* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2010/079).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 292

Reprint: In File

Category: Weather

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Weather Patterns

Annotation: This report looks at the weather of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from January 1-December 31, 2008.

Knight, P., Wisniewski, T., Bahrmann, C., & Miller, S. (2010). *Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River: Weather of 2007* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2010/075).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 293

Reprint: In File

Category: Weather

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Weather Patterns

Annotation: This report analyzes the weather at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from January 1-December 31, 2007. Daily, average, and annual temperatures are compared.

Perles, S. J., Callahan, K. K., & Marshall, M. R. (2010). *Condition of Vegetation Communities in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network Summary Report 2007-2009* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRDS—2010/037).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 294

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Community/Conservation/Delaware Water

Gap/Management/Monitoring/Threatened/Vegetation

Annotation: The purpose of this report is to monitor the vegetation and soil in the Delaware Water Gap, and compare the data over time. This can allow park managers the ability to locate critical threatened areas that need conservation and management strategies for continued survival, leading to a more efficiently managed park.

Podniesinski, G. S., Furedi, M. A., Eichelberger, B. A., & Perles, S. J. (2010).

Conceptual Models and Recommendations for Monitoring Riparian Plant

Communities within Riverine Parks of the Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network

(Rep. No. NPS/NER/NRR—2010/023).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 295

Reprint: In File

Category: Riparian

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Community/Conservation/Delaware Water

Gap/Habitat/Management/Monitoring/Riparian Zone/Vegetation

Annotation: The purpose of this report is to provide management and conservation strategies for riparian communities within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, because the health of a riparian community is one of

the fourteen vital signs in determining a habitats health. Background information about the Delaware Water Gap is contained within this study.

Greb, E., Matus, A., Piekielek, N., Marshall, M., & Brewer, C. (2009). *Socioeconomic Indicator Mapping: Eastern Rivers and Mountains Network* (Rep. No. NPS/ERMN/NRR—2009/073).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 296

Reprint: In File

Category: Sociology

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Culture/Delaware Water Gap/Economy/Sociology

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to provide park managers with the changing social and economic conditions in the area surrounding national parks, including the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Social, cultural, and economic trends all contribute to socioeconomic conditions.

Davis, A. F., Eichelberger, B. A., Fanok, S., & Podniesinski, G. S. (2009). *Riparian Plant Communities of the Delaware River: A Framework for Identifying and Conserving Representative Riparian Communities of the Delaware River from Hancock New York to the Delaware Water Gap* (Rep. No. BRC-RCI-11-15).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 297

Reprint: In File

Category: Riparian

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Community/Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Riparian Zone/Wetlands

Annotation: The focus of this study was to 1) determine riparian community types found in the study area, 2) develop reference conditions for each community, 3) develop ecological models for the communities and 4) create conservation strategies for the riparian areas.

Lieb, D. A., Carline, R. F., & Ingram, H. (2007). *Status of Native and Invasive Crayfish in Ten National Park Service Properties in Pennsylvania* (Rep. No. NPS/NER/NRTR—2007/085).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 298

Reprint: In File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Invasive Species/Monitoring

Annotation: This study analyzed the crayfish present in 42 streams in 10 National Park areas in Pennsylvania, including the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Seven species of crayfish were identified, with most of the invasive species confined to southern Pennsylvania.

Shriener, J. (2007). Beetles Overcoming Purple Loosestrife Infestations at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. *Park Science*, 24 (2), 7-8.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 299

Reprint: In File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Community/Delaware Water Gap/Infestation/Invasive

Species/Management/Vegetation

Annotation: This report details an integrated pest management strategy used at the Delaware Water Gap to eliminate the invasive species, purple loosestrife

(*Lythrum*

salicaria). This species degrades riparian communities and compete with native vegetation.

Evans, R. A. (1 A.D.). Update on Hemlock Woolly Adelgid and the Management of Hemlock Decline at Delaware Water Gap. *Park Science*, 8.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 300

Reprint: In File

Category: Infestation

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Conservation/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Infestation/Management/Monitoring/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: This study discusses the monitoring, management, and conservation techniques implemented at the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to

subdue the Woolly Adelgid infestation and restore the health of the Eastern Hemlock Trees.

Hargreaves, B. (2010). Microclimate at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 301

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.lehigh.edu/~brh0/LGNC/>

Category: Weather

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Palmerton/Palmerton

Superfund Site/Weather Patterns

Annotation: This website provides information on the daily temperature, soil temperature, humidity, and rainfall at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center and Palmerton Superfund Site.

No Author Listed. (1). Lehigh Gap Nature Center.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 302

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://lgnc.org/about>

Category: Management

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Management/Publication/Ecological Assessment

Annotation: This is the website about the Lehigh Gap Nature Center. Included here are links to different publications pertaining to the Nature Center, Bake Oven Knob, and the ridge in general, along with information about the research currently being conducted at the LGNC including two extensive ecological assessments.

Survey. (2014). Map of Real-time Stream flow Compared to Historical Stream flow for the Day of the year (Pennsylvania).

Ref Type: Map

Ref ID: 303

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/?m=real&r=pa>

Category: Hydrology

Location: USGS Website

Keywords: Hydrology/Map/Monitoring

Annotation: This map shows all of the stream flow monitoring stations within Pennsylvania. Multiple stations are along the Kittatinny Ridge or in the Corridor. Historical data, stream flow discharge, and forecasted water levels are included within the information for the monitoring stations.

Hoffman, S. (2002). *Wild Resource Conservation Fund Progress Report.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 304

Reprint: In File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Bird Count/Birds/Conservation/Hawk Count/Survey/Volunteers

Annotation: This report explains the progress made with two of Audubon's programs, the Wild Resource Conservation Fund and the Important Bird Area (IBA) Project. The IBA project utilizes volunteers to conduct bird counts at specific locations (many along the Ridge) to record the amount and types of birds present.

Hoffman, S. (2003). *Wild Resource Conservation Fund Progress Report*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 305

Reprint: In File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Bird Count/Conservation/Management/Monitoring/Survey/Volunteers

Annotation: This report illustrates the progress made in the Important Bird Area (IBA) project for the years 2003-2005. Birders Workshops were conducted throughout the state to train volunteers to record bird counts at different locations. Many of these locations are along the Ridge, and the report provides management strategies to landowners to conserve the IBAs.

Barber, D. R. & Goodrich, L. J. (2001). *Relative Densities and Population Trends of Forest Nesting Birds in Pennsylvania: Local vs. Regional Patterns* (Rep. No. ME 380117).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 306

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/Population

Annotation: This study examined changes in the number of forest nesting birds in an unfragmented, mature forest near Hawk Mountain from 1982-2001. The data showed that the total number of birds increased significantly within the twenty-year period, with eight of the sixteen species increasing and none decreasing.

Brandes, D., Bildstein, K. L., & Katzner, T. (1 A.D.). *Terrain-based Raptor Migration Model*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 307

Reprint: In File

Category: Wind Energy

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Energy/Hawks/Migration/Raptors/Risk Assessment/Wind Energy

Annotation: This report explains the software FlightPath, which creates a model of the migration pathways used by hawks and raptors in mountainous terrain (The Kittatinny Ridge is a prime example). The purpose of the model is to be used by the Game Commission, wind energy developers, and other organizations interested in examining the collision risk of migrating raptors with wind turbines.

Master, T. (1996). *Habitat Use and Population Status of the Louisiana Waterthrush in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area: Progress Report* (Rep. No. SP 286516).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 308

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water

Gap/Habitat/Infestation/Monitoring/Parasitism/Population/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to 1) construct a long-term monitoring program for the Louisiana Waterthrush, 2) determine the importance of Brown-headed Cowbird parasitism on waterthrush productivity, 3) quantify habitat use, 4) quantify foraging behavior, and 5) use the waterthrush as an indicator species in the spread of the Woolly Adelgid infestation.

No Author Listed (1998). *Hawk Mountain Sanctuary: Adopt-a-kestrel-nestbox Program-Progress Report*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 309

Reprint: In File

Category: Education

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Invasive Species/Management

Annotation: The first two pages of this report illustrate the progress of the Adopt-a-kestrel-nestbox program. This program was destined to educate school children on wildlife management, invasive species, and the role of habitats. So far, a booklet with information has been created, along with a slide show and video.

Goodrich, L. J., Viverette, C. B., Senner, S. E., & Bildstein, K. L. (1996). *Long-Term Use of Breeding Bird Census Plots to Monitor Populations of Neotropical Migrants Breeding in Deciduous Forests in Eastern Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 310

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Forest/Hawk

Mountain/Ornithology/Ovenbird/Population/Reproduction

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze the long-term breeding bird census (BBC) data to determine the population trends since the 1988 for multiple species of birds. Two BBC plots are within a contiguous tract of forest along the Appalachian Trail near Hawk Mountain, and the study is looking at landscape changes on the reproduction two bird species, the Ovenbird and Woodthrush.

Data shows that the Ovenbird population has increased overtime, with the Woodthrush population staying the same.

No Author Listed (2010). *2010 Status of Restoration of Eastern Native Grasslands and the Repatriation of the Eastern Regal Fritillary Butterfly from the Last Viable Population at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA* (Rep. No. WRCP-07255).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 311

Reprint: In File

Category: Butterfly

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Butterfly/Fort Indiantown Gap/Management/Population/Restoration

Annotation: This report highlights the objectives of restoring the Eastern Regal Fritillary to its original habitat, and the progress of the species at Fort Indiantown Gap. Some of the objectives for repatriation of the butterfly are 1) identify potential sites, 2) restore/reclaim grasslands with intensive techniques favored by Eastern Regal Fritillary, 3) create satellite populations, and 4) decrease encroachment pressures at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Wright, J. & Hall, J. S. (1996). *Radiotelemetry Study of Movements and Resource Use by Allegheny Woodrats (*Neotoma magister*) in Pennsylvania* (Rep. No. SP247621).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 312

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Delaware Water

Gap/Mammals/Map/Monitoring/Population/Survey/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: This report is a progress report of the study on analyzing and tracking woodrats near Waggoner's Gap. The objectives for the second year of study are to 1) continue monitoring, 2) live-trap and census two new populations at Delaware Water Gap and Stoney Mountain, 3) develop survey maps, and 4) compile a final report summarizing movement patterns in relation to resources.

Rymon, L. M., Katzmire, J. L., & Ambler, A. J. (1989). *Delaware Water Gap Wintering Eagle Project 1987-1988*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 313

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Education/Golden Eagle/Monitoring/Survey

Annotation: The Delaware Water Gap Wintering Eagle Project occurred during the 1988 winter season. The objectives of this study were to 1) monitor wintering eagle use of the two known night roosts, 2) conduct ground surveys to monitor overall wintering eagle NRA use, 3) continue public education efforts.

Swimely, T. J., Brooks, R. P., & Serfass, T. L. (1998). *Otter and Beaver Interactions in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 314

Reprint: In File

Category: Management

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Beaver/Delaware Water Gap/Habitat/Mammals/Management/Otter

Annotation: In the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, otters and beavers usually inhabit the same area, and beaver management techniques can negatively impact otters. Fur Trapping is the preferred technique because beavers are expanding their range and modifying the habitat, yet otters can be trapped just as easily as beavers. Non-lethal management techniques are suggested over lethal ones, with an emphasis on water level control devices.

Martino, C., McCarty, J., Cherepko, J., & Patton, C. (1999). *Osprey Nest Monitoring Project*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 315

Reprint: In File

Category: Monitoring

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Monitoring/Ornithology

Annotation: Eleven active nests and twenty-two nestlings were recorded for the Osprey Nest Monitoring Project in 1999. This is a slight decrease from 1998, but there is one new nest observed.

Sheehan, J. & Master, T. (2005). *Acadian Flycatcher Nesting Ecology in a Threatened Eastern Hemlock Ecosystem: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area* (Rep. No. 381149).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 316

Reprint: In File

Category: Infestation

Location: PA DCNR Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Ecology/Habitat/Infestation/Nesting/Population/Threatened/Woolly
Adelgid

Annotation: This study looks at the nesting habitats of the Acadian Flycatcher, and the effect on this species caused by the Woolly Adelgid infestation. The results of the study show Acadian Flycatchers prefer hemlock trees for nesting sites, ravines with heavily damaged hemlocks showed nests in other tree species indicating flexibility. It is predicted that the Acadian Flycatcher population would eventually decline but not disappear because of their noted nesting flexibility.

McWilliams, H. W., Cassell, S. P., Alerich, C. L., Butler, B. J., Hoppus, M. L., Horsely, S. B. et al. (2007). *Pennsylvania Forest-2004* (Rep. No. NRS-20).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 317

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecology

Location: National Park Service Website

Keywords: Dendrochronology/Forest/History/Map/Survey

Annotation: This report explains the health, expansion, and history of

Pennsylvania's forests in detail. Many of the maps in the report show the Kittatinny Ridge as a dividing line for forest cover, urban areas, mature forests, and other areas.

Goodrich, L. J., Brittingham, M. C., Bishop, J. A., & Barber, P. (1 A.D.). *Wild Habitat in Pennsylvania: Past, Present, and Future.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 318

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: Online

Keywords: Ecological Assessment/Endangered/Habitat/Hawk

Mountain/Survey/Threatened

Annotation: The focus on this report is to examine the wild habitat within Pennsylvania, and determine its health, rate of decline/growth, threatened and endangered species, analyze the effect of urban sprawl on wildlife life, and document the changes occurring throughout the year.

Pennsylvania Game Commission & Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (2008).

Pennsylvania's Wildlife Action Plan.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 319

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Pennsylvania Game Commission Website

Keywords:

Amphibians/Birds/Conservation/Endangered/Fish/Forest/Habitat/Management/Monitoring/Plants/Threatened

Annotation: The purpose of Pennsylvania's Wildlife Action Plan is to provide conservation and management guidance for the commonwealth's declining fish, wildlife, and important habitat. The many acres of forest and natural areas are being threatened by urbanization and other anthropogenic sources. The action plan recommends proactive management and monitoring, so all species are monitored and conserved within Pennsylvania, not just the threatened and endangered ones. The Kittatinny Ridge serves as a large habitat for numerous species of birds, amphibians, animals, and plants, and it is important to protect this landscape from development and urbanization.

Appalachian Mountains Bird Conservation Region Partnership (2005). *Appalachian Mountains Bird Conservation Initiative: Concept Plan*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 320

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Atlantic Coast Joint Venture Website

Keywords: Appalachian

Mountains/Conservation/Birds/Population/Management/Monitoring

Annotation: The Appalachian Mountains Bird Conservation Region (AMBCR) partnership's goal is to protect and conserve the birds that live within the

Appalachian Mountain Range. Almost 80% of the entire Cerulean Warbler population lives along the Appalachian Mountains. The Kittatinny Ridge is an important part of the Appalachian Mountain Range within Pennsylvania, and is home to many birds that are facing threats from anthropogenic sources. The concept plan purpose is to provide conservation, management, and monitoring techniques to preserve the important bird habitat.

Holeywell, R. C. & Tullis, T. E. (1975). Mineral Reorientation and Slaty Cleavage in the Martinsburg Formation, Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 86 (9), 1296-1304.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 321

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: Geological Society of America

Keywords: Cleavage/Geology/Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: The objective of this study was to determine what cleavages in the rock at the Lehigh Gap are present, how they are formed, and their relative ages. Slaty cleavage is a property of rock where it splits easily along rectangular planes, usually caused by pressure in fine-grained rocks. This cleavage type is found in the Martinsburg formation at the Lehigh Gap.

Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology. (2013). Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology: Newsletters.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 322

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.pabirds.org/Newsletter/Newsletter.php>

Category: Ornithology

Location: Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Raptor Count

Annotation: This website contains the newsletters for the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology. Different areas, from bird counts, sightings, and different information are contained within the Newsletters, with many references to the Kittatinny Ridge.

Bildstein, K. L. (1992). Causes and Consequences of Reversed Sexual Dimorphism in Raptors: The Head Start Hypothesis. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 26 (3), 115-123.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 323

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Migration/Ornithology/Raptors

Annotation: The purpose of this article is to explain the Head Start Hypothesis developed by the author. Reversed sexual size dimorphism (RSD) is evident in raptors to enable the juvenile male to develop faster than females, because they provide most of the prey for their mates and young during breeding season, so

they need to learn to hunt and fly faster and earlier. Many of the raptors indicated with RSD use the Kittatinny Ridge as a migration corridor.

Porneluzi, P., Bednarz, J. C., Goodrich, L. J., Zawada, N., & Hoover, J. (1993).

Reproductive Performance of Territorial Ovenbirds Occupying Forest Fragments and a Contiguous Forest in Pennsylvania. *Conservation Biology*, 7 (3), 618-622.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 324

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Forest/Hawk

Mountain/Measurement/Ornithology/Ovenbird/Population

Annotation: Ovenbirds have experienced population decline within Eastern forest habitats, due to a number of reasons including, forest fragmentation and nest-parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds. This study reports reproductive success measurements of individually monitored ovenbirds in contiguous forest.

Hoover, J. & Brittingham, M. C. (1993). Regional Variation in Cowbird Parasitism of Wood Thrushes. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 105 (2), 228-238.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 325

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Parasitism/Population

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the population declines of neotropical migrant songbirds breeding in the eastern U.S. (including Pennsylvania and the Kittatinny Ridge) and the link to parasitism caused by Cowbirds. The specific songbird chosen was the Wood Thrush, and nest records from the Cornell Lab of Ornithology were examined to determine the amount of parasitism per nest. The original range of the Cowbird is in the Midwest, and the study examines if the effect of the Cowbird parasitism has spread to the eastern United States.

No Author Listed (2002). Winter Bird Survey 2002. *Wildlife Activist*, 44 (Spring), 7.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 326

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Bird Count/Birds/Ornithology/Survey

Annotation: The winter bird survey for 2002 consisted of two teams for the first time since the beginning of the winter surveys, conducting bird counts in an area around Bake Oven Knob. The teams counted a total of 1105 birds of 38 species. Species sighted that have never been counted before during the surveys included Mute Swan, Wild Turkey, Cedar, Waxwing, Pine Siskin, and others.

No Author Listed (2004). Alpine Rose Being Appealed; Lower Towamensing Re-Zoning Plan Approved. *Wildlife Activist*, 49 (Spring), 13.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 327

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Legislation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Appalachian Trail/Blue Mountain/Legal

Aspects/Legislation/Public Attitudes

Annotation: In Eldred Township, a motor resort called the Alpine Rose Resort was proposed to build on 350 acres of the Kittatinny Ridge a racetrack for sports cars. The proposal was approved by the Township Supervisors, but the Blue Mountain Preservation Association and the Appalachian Trail Conservancy are fighting the proposal based, in part, on the Pennsylvania Appalachian Trail Act. Previously a re-zoning proposal was approved in Lower Towamensing Township for the Blue Mountain Ski Area to develop 1000 acres of the Kittatinny Ridge for recreational or residential development.

No Author Listed (2004). Alpine Rose Resort Future in Hands of the Courts. *Wildlife*

Activist, 50 (Summer), 13.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 328

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Legislation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Appalachian Trail/Legal Aspects/Legislation/Public

Attitudes

Annotation: The future of the Alpine Rose Resort development moved into the Commonwealth Court. Opponents of the track are relying on the courts to uphold the Appalachian Trail Act, which protects the trail from intrusive development. The Wildlife Information Center Inc. has opposed the racetrack for almost two years.

No Author Listed (2005). Bake Oven Knob Winter Bird Survey. *Wildlife Activist*, 52 (Spring), 13.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 329

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Golden Eagle/Ornithology/Survey

Annotation: Three teams conducted the Bake Oven Knob Winter Bird Survey, counting 11,857 birds and 42 species, which are record totals for both bird counts and species sighted. The Canada Goose was the most numerous spotted, with highlights including Horned Larks, Snow Buntings, and a Golden Eagle.

Rush, J. (2005). BMFA Continues Battling to Stop Alpine Rose. *Wildlife Activist*, 54 (Autumn), 11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 330

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Legislation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Blue Mountain/Legal Aspects/Legislation/Public

Attitudes

Annotation: The Blue Mountain Preservation Association continued its fight to repeal the approval of the Alpine Rose Resort. The association recruited help from Widener Environmental and Natural Resources Law Clinic to appeal the granting of the permits, and prevent federal funding.

Kunkle, D. (2005). Flying M Airport Expansion Proposed and Opposed. *Wildlife Activist*, 54 (Autumn), 12.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 331

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Legislation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Community/Conservation/Legal

Aspects/Legislation/Lehigh Valley/Public Attitudes

Annotation: A small, privately owned airstrip at the base of the Kittatinny Ridge in Heidelberg Township, which is located very close to Bake Oven Knob, proposed expanding its property and operation. The residents, community members, conservation organizations, and the Lehigh Valley International Airport Authority opposed the proposal.

No Author Listed (2006). Wind Turbine Resolution. *Wildlife Activist*, 55 (Spring), 12.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 332

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Wind Energy

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Birds/Energy/Hawks/Migration/Raptors

Annotation: The Wildlife Center Board of Directors passed a resolution stating the pursuit of alternative energy is important for the betterment of the environment, but research needs to be conducted to determine the impact wind turbines situated on the Kittatinny Ridge could have on migrating raptors. This is an important example of a research gap for the Kittatinny Ridge.

Rush, J. (2006). Alpine Rose. *Wildlife Activist*, 57 (Autumn/Winter), 11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 333

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Legislation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Blue Mountain/BMPA/Legal Aspects/Legislation/Public Attitudes

Annotation: The Blue Mountain Preservation Association (BMPA) appealed to the Environmental Hearing Board, and the Judge revoked the National Pollutant

Discharge Elimination System permit that was granted to the Alpine Rose Resort developer. This stops the development of the racetrack for this year (2006).

Rush, J. (2006). New Development Threatens Kittatinny in Monroe County. *Wildlife Activist*, 57 (Autumn/Winter), 11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 334

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Development

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Ecology/Legal Aspects/Legislation/Monroe County/Public Attitudes

Annotation: A new threat in the form of a golf and ski resort threatens the conservation and ecology of the Kittatinny Ridge. The resort would be developed in Eldred and Rose Townships, just east of the Alpine Rose property.

Kunkle, D. (2006). A Kittatinny National Recreation Area? *Wildlife Activist*, 57 (Autumn/Winter), 11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 335

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge/Conservation/Delaware Water Gap

Annotation: Discussions have taken place to designate the Kittatinny Ridge as a National Recreation Area (NRA). The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is seen as a good example in protecting natural areas and preserving the areas. A proposal is in for a Cherry Valley National Recreation Area (now the Cherry Valley Wildlife Refuge), and both of these recreation areas could merge into a Kittatinny NRA to ensure protection and conservation of the entire Ridge.

Kunkle, D. (2007). Protecting the Kittatinny. *Wildlife Activist*, 59 (Autumn) , 16.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 336

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Management/State Game Lands

Annotation: The possibility of federal designation and conservation of the entire Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania is being explored. Many protected areas are already present along the Kittatinny Ridge (state game lands, National Recreation Areas, bird watch sites, etc.) and federal designation would provide even more areas for conservation and protection.

No Author Listed (2008). New Pennsylvania Law Helps Protect Appalachian Trail.

Wildlife Activist, 61 (Spring/Summer), 18.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 337

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Legislation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Appalachian Trail/Legal Aspects/Legislation/Public Attitudes

Annotation: Governor Ed Rendell signed a legislation to protect the Appalachian Trail into law. Municipalities now have an obligation (instead of right) to protect the Appalachian Trail.

Kunkle, D. & Gusick, M. (2011). Indian Burial Site. *Wildlife Activist*, 69 (Summer), 10.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 338

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Storytelling

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Discovery/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Native Americans/Stories

Annotation: During the installation of an oil pipeline at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center, an Indian burial site was disturbed, and two large spear tips were found. In order to appease the spirits that might have been disturbed, a ceremony was performed. The spear tips were passed on to other owners, and the first two owners died in vehicle accidents.

No Author Listed (2011). Alpine Rose Update. *Wildlife Activist*, 70 (21).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 339

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Conservation/Legislation/Palmerton/Public Attitudes

Annotation: The Palmerton Superfund National Resource Damage Assessment could fund the purchase of the Alpine Rose property to prevent the development of the racetrack. Not all government agencies agreed to the funding, so the possibility of acquiring the land was rejected for the time being.

Kunkle, D. (2012). Kittatinny Ridge and Ecological and Conservation Science Summit.

Wildlife Activist, 71 (Summer), 3-4.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 340

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Education

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Education/Kittatinny Coalition/Science Summit

Annotation: The Kittatinny Coalition held the first science summit to show the research that has already been conducted along the Kittatinny Ridge and to identify research gaps. Participants from colleges and universities, conservation organizations, agencies, and the public attended the summit.

No Author Listed (2013). Alpine Rose Tract Preserved. *Wildlife Activist*, 73 (Summer), 27-28.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 341

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Alpine Rose/Conservation/Rare Species

Annotation: After many years of opposition and appeal, the Alpine Rose Motorsports LLC sold the land reserved for a racetrack to a group of conservation organizations and agencies, ending the potential of the resort being developed. Soon after the acquisition of the land, a rare dragonfly species was identified in the property, along with a dragonfly previously undocumented in Pennsylvania.

Wildlife Information Center, I. (1987). The Wildlife Activist. *Wildlife Activist*.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 342

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Education

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Ecology/Education/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Ornithology/Publication

Annotation: The Wildlife Activist Journal is published by the Wildlife Information Center and contains articles and publications relating to the Kittatinny Ridge, ecology, conservation, ornithology, and threats facing the ridge. The publication started in 1987 and continues until the present. The full collection of all of the issues can be examined at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center library.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Protecting Wildlife and Habitat through Conservation, Education, and Research.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 343

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Education/History/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center

Annotation: This pamphlet highlights the mission of the Lehigh Gap Nature Center, educational priorities, conservation goals, and research conducted. The Lehigh Gap Nature Center is situated in the Lehigh Gap and is a prominent conservation organization of the Kittatinny Ridge.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (2012). Checklist of Birds.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 344

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Birds/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Rare Species

Annotation: Over 169 bird species have been seen at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center. Several regionally uncommon species, including Prairie Warblers and

Blue Grosbeaks, breed on the nature center's property, providing a glimpse at uncommon birds that inhabit the Kittatinny Ridge.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Leaf Tile Display.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 345

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Botany

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Botany/Leaves/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center

Annotation: The leaf tile display at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center represents the common tree species of the Lehigh Gap.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Hike it! Bike and Boat it! Watch it! Experience it!

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 346

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Conservation

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Citizen Science/Conservation/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Volunteers

Annotation: The Lehigh Gap provides many ecosystem services, including recreational activities and aesthetic value. The Lehigh Gap Nature Center encourages citizens to explore these services and to be involved with conservation efforts and citizen science.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Prairie Warbler Trail: A Project of Restoration, Conservation, and Education.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 347

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Ecology/Education/Lehigh Gap/Restoration

Annotation: The Prairie Warbler Trail at the Lehigh Gap shows the different habitats present at the gap, and how these habitats have an important ecological role in Pennsylvania and along the Kittatinny Ridge.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). RAF²T: Rare and Forgotten Flora Trail.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 348

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Botany

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Botany/Education/Flora/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Plants/Rare Species/Vegetation

Annotation: One trail at the Lehigh Gap shows the different native flora of Pennsylvania that is uncommon, rare, or extirpated. Many of these species are/were present along the Kittatinny Ridge, and the Lehigh Gap Nature Center is providing education on how to conserve these native species.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Eastern Pennsylvania Phenology Project Watching the Seasons: A Citizen Science Program.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 349

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://lgnc.org/research/phenology>

Category: Phenology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Citizen Science/Climate

Change/Leaves/Phenology/Vegetation/Volunteers

Annotation: The Eastern Pennsylvania Phenology Project is looking at the seasonal changes occurring in different parts of Eastern Pennsylvania (including the Kittatinny Ridge). The opening of leaf buds, flower blooming, migratory species, etc. are all aspects of phenology. This is also a citizen science project that needs volunteers to provide data, answers to questions, and possible conclusions. Examining the data can indicate if certain time periods for phenology is changing, which could indicate climate change.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Terrestrial Habitats.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 350

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Ecology/Forest/Habitat/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature
Center/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The Lehigh Gap contains many different habitats, including forest,
scrub, and grassland, each containing its own unique array of plants and animals.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Aquatic Habitats.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 352

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Aquatic/Ecology/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature
Center/Plants/Vegetation/Wetlands

Annotation: The Lehigh Gap contains many different aquatic habitats including
the Lehigh River, ponds, a riparian zone, and wetlands. Each of these habitats has
its own diverse group of plants and animals.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Butterflies.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 353

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Butterfly

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Butterfly/Habitat/Insects/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center

Annotation: The Lehigh Gap is home to many different butterflies, which can be

seen at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center. The different habitats, including the grassland and native plant gardens attract a wide variety of species.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Dragonflies and Damselflies.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 354

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Insect

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Insects/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center

Annotation: Many different dragonflies and damselflies can be sighted at the Lehigh Gap. Some species include the Azure Bluet, Lancet Clubtail, Common Whitetail, and others.

Lehigh Gap Nature Center. (1). Junior Naturalist Guide.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 355

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Education

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Botany/Ecology/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Ornithology

Annotation: The Lehigh Gap Nature Center offers a pamphlet for children to become a Junior Naturalist by exploring the different habitats at the Lehigh Gap and learning about the ecology, botany, and ornithology of the area.

Parsons, J. W. (2002). *A Ramble Through the Lehigh Water Gap*.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 356

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Storytelling

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Birds/Ecology/History/Lehigh Gap/Ornithology/Stories/Vegetation

Annotation: This book talks about the history and beauty of the Lehigh Gap. The story takes the reader on a walking tour around the Lehigh Gap, and comments on the vegetation, history, birds, and animals within the region.

Leickel, W. L. (1 A.D.). *A Historic Past and a Link to the Future: Lehigh Water Gap*.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 357

Reprint: Not in File

Category: History

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Culture/History/Lehigh Gap/Palmerton

Annotation: This book talks about the history of the Lehigh Gap. The Walking Purchase is mentioned, along with photographs of the gap during the early 1900's.

Parsons, J. (1993). *The Lehigh Water Gap: A Documentary History*.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 358

Reprint: Not in File

Category: History

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Culture/History/Lehigh Gap/Native Americans/Palmerton

Annotation: This book details the history of the Lehigh Gap and Palmerton, dating back to the habitation by Native Americans. The Moravian missionaries are mentioned, along with the later conflict between the European settlers and the Native Americans. The rise of the importance of the Lehigh Gap in industrialization is mentioned, along with the cultural developments of the area.

Lehigh Valley Planning Commission (2008). *Steep Slopes Guide*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 359

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Geology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Geology/Lehigh Valley/Streams/Water
Quality/Watershed

Annotation: The steep slopes in the Lehigh Valley are found along the Kittatinny Ridge. The slopes provide groundwater recharge and good water quality for headwater streams and watersheds. This guide describes the importance, regulation, and conservation plan of the slopes.

Lehigh Valley Planning Commission (1999). *Natural Areas Inventory Summary*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 360

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Delaware Water Gap/Education/Lehigh

County/Northampton County

Annotation: This report provides a summary of the important natural areas within Lehigh and Northampton County, including areas along the Kittatinny Ridge such as Bake Oven Knob and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The report contains recommended uses of the natural areas and environmental education programs.

Latham, R. E. & Thorne, J. F. (1 A.D.). *Keystone Grasslands: Restoration and Reclamation of Native Grasslands, Meadows, and Savannas in Pennsylvania State Parks and State Game Lands.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 361

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Biodiversity/Conservation/Fort Indiantown Gap/Habitat/Lehigh Gap/Regal Fritillary/Restoration/State Game Lands

Annotation: This report focuses on the grasslands, meadows, and savannas (GMS) within Pennsylvania. Four areas are along the Kittatinny Ridge. GMS's are crucial for the conservation of biodiversity and are on decline since the early twentieth

century. These areas provide unique habitats for many species, including the Eastern Regal Fritillary. The GMS's are located within Fort Indiantown Gap and the Lehigh Gap.

The Nature Conservancy (1999). *Natural Areas Inventory of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 362

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Aquatic/Bake Oven Knob/Delaware Water

Gap/Flora/Forest/Geology/Northampton County

Annotation: This natural areas inventory looks at the forests, grasslands, aquatic habitats, etc. within Lehigh and Northampton County and details the natural features- flora, fauna, and geology. Bake Oven Knob and Delaware Water Gap are important features along the Kittatinny Ridge, which are included in this inventory.

Lee, J. H., Ahn, J. O., & Peacor, D. R. (1985). Textures in Layered Silicates: Progressive Changes through Diagenesis and Low-Temperature Metamorphism. *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology*, 55 (4), 532-540.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 363

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) examines the grain morphology and images of individual layers of structure of shale (mudstone) and slate. Imperfections in structure (such as mixed layering) and variations in stacking sequence can be observed with TEM techniques when examining bedrock. Two samples were used for this study, one from the Gulf Coast and another from the Lehigh Gap in Pennsylvania. The study analyzes the two samples, comparing and contrasting using TEM techniques.

Geib, W. J., Worthen, E. L., Welsh, F. S., Britton, J. C., & Zappone, C. R. Jr. (1909). *Soil Survey of Berks County, Pennsylvania*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 364

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Berks County/Geology/Historical/History/Survey

Annotation: This report illustrates the findings of a soil survey in Berks County conducted in 1909. Many different aspects are discussed in this report, including climate, agriculture, history, and the soil. On the Kittatinny Ridge in Berks County, Hudson River Shale and Medina and Oneida Sandstone are the dominate soils.

United States Department of Agriculture (1970). *Soil Survey of Berks County*

Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 365

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Berks County/Forest/Geology/History/Survey/Water Supply

Annotation: This is an updated soil survey for Berks County. The authors of the report intended the use of the information to be for managing farms and forests, the situation of roads and other developments, and determining the quality of land for different usage (agriculture, industry, or recreation). The report also includes facts about the climate and water supply of Berks County.

United States Department of Agriculture. (2013). Web Soil Survey.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 366

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Geology/Map/Survey

Annotation: This website provides current information about the soils in the United States. The Web Soil Survey is an interactive map where an area can be

highlighted and the soil quality, reports, and all other pieces of information can be examined. A custom report can be created by the user. Soil information for the Kittatinny Ridge is on this map, if the Kittatinny Ridge is designated by the user as the Area of Interest. Instructions are listed on the homepage.

Wintsch, R. P. (1978). A Chemical Approach to the Preferred Orientation of Mica.

Geological Society of America Bulletin, 89 (12), 1715-1718.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 367

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: The geology of the Martinsburg Formation at the Lehigh Gap is examined in this article. Muscovite and chlorite are both present in the bedrock of the Martinsburg Formation; the plane of the chlorite layer is rotated twenty degrees, and continues in this orientation after the muscovite layer appears, which is not rotated. The author examines the cause of this, and explains that understanding the geology of the Martinsburg Formation can assist in clarifying other geological formations.

Wintsch, R. P., Kunk, M. J., & Epstein, J. P. (1996). $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ Whole Rock Data

Constraints on Acadian Diagenesis and Alleghenian Cleavage in the Martinsburg Formation, Eastern Pennsylvania. *American Journal of Science*, 296 (766-788.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 368

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Cleavage/Lehigh Gap/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: In this study, the age of the bedrock in the Martinsburg Formation at the Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania is determined. The rock was formed during many different geological periods.

Nickelsen, R. P. (2009). Overprinted Strike-Slip Deformation in the Southern Valley and Ridge in Pennsylvania. *Journal of Structural Geology*, 31 (865-873.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 369

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Cleavage/Geology/Ridge and Valley Province

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the different faults and formation in the southern Ridge and Valley Province in Pennsylvania, which includes the Southern portion of the Kittatinny Ridge.

Vogt, J. (1). History of the Upper Aquashicola Area.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 370

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Aquashicola Pohopoco Watershed Conservancy Website

Keywords: Aquashicola/Aquatic/History/Streams

Annotation: The history of the upper Aquashicola Creek is documented in this source. The formation, Native American history, and European settlement of the area is illustrated.

Sheckler, B. (1). History of the Aquashicola and Lower Towamensing Area.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 371

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Aquashicola Pohopoco Watershed Conservancy Website

Keywords: Aquashicola/Culture/History/Religion

Annotation: This reference illustrates the history of the Aquashicola Creek and the Lower Towamensing Area, with highlights pertaining to industry, origin, culture, and religion of the area.

Evans, R. A. (2004). Hemlock Woolly Adelgid and the Disintegration of Eastern Hemlock Ecosystems. *Park Science*, 22 (2), 53-56.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 372

Reprint: In File

Category: Invasive Species

Location: USFS Website

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Forest/Infestation/Insects/Invasive

Species/Management/Monitoring/National Parks/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: This article talks about the spread of the Woolly Adelgid infestation, and the effect on the Eastern Hemlock Trees in National Parks, including the Delaware Water Gap. The article also explains the monitoring and management strategies of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to limit the spread of the Woolly Adelgid.

Kerlinger, P. & Brett, J. (1995). Hawk Mountain Sanctuary: A Case Study of Birder Visitation and Birding Economics. In R.L. Knight & K. J. Gutzwiller (Eds.), *Wildlife and Recreations: Coexistence through Management and Research* (Washington D.C.: Island Press.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 373

Reprint: In File

Category: Economy

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Management/Public Attitudes/Visitors

Annotation: A study was conducted at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, which analyzed the impact of the sanctuary on the local economy, and examined the amount, type, and features of the visitors to the sanctuary. The findings showed from June 1990- May 1991 visitors to Hawk Mountain contributed over 1.5 million dollars to the local economy.

McCarty, K. (2002). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2002. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 16 (3-4), 162-168.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 374

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors/Rare

Species/Second Mountain/Tuscarora Summit/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: This study compiled the 2002 hawk count data from thirteen watch sites in Pennsylvania. There were a total of 1,082 days of counts reported, with 150,354 raptors sighted. On October 5th, four watch sites counted more than twenty migrating Peregrine Falcons, which is rare away from the Great Lakes region. Bald Eagle sightings were also higher than the seasonal average at most of the watch sites.

Bartholomew-Began, S. (1993). The Bryoflora of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Kempton, Pennsylvania. *Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science*, 67 (2), 55-58.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 375

Reprint: In File

Category: Botany

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze the bryoflora (mosses and liverworts) present at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania. Twenty-eight species of mosses and fourteen species of liverworts were identified.

Viverette, C. B., Goodrich, L. J., & Pokras, M. (1994). Levels of DDE in Eastern Flyway Populations of Migrating Sharp-shinned Hawks and the Question of Recent Decline in the Numbers Sighted. *Journal of Hawk Migration Studies*, 20 (1), 5-7.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 376

Reprint: In File

Category: Contamination

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Contamination/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Pollution/Population

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to identify the cause of the decline in migrating Sharp-shinned Hawk count numbers. The hawk counts along the coasts declined starting in 1985, while counts along the Appalachian Range (Hawk Mountain) started to decrease in 1991. Multiple hypotheses have been suggested, and this study looks at the possibility of DDE contamination affecting the reproductive ability of the Sharp-shinned Hawks. Blood samples from trapped birds showed higher than average levels of DDE. DDE levels in Sharp-shinned Hawks have not been monitored in the past, so the effect on the hawks is

unknown and cannot be concluded in playing a role in the decline of the Sharp-shinned Hawk migration population.

Hoover, J., Brittingham, M. C., & Goodrich, L. J. (1995). Effects of Forest Patch Size on Nesting Success of Wood Thrushes. *The Auk*, 112 (1), 146-155.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 377

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Forest/Habitat/Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Population

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze reproductive success of Wood Thrushes in different forest habitats. About 170 Wood Thrush nests were examined, and the nests in contiguous forest were more successful than the nests in small fragments. Predation determined the success of most of the nests, and the highest level of predation occurred in small fragments, and the least amount occurred in contiguous forest.

Powers, L. V., Pokras, M., Rio, K., Viverette, C. B., & Goodrich, L. J. (1994).

Hematology and Occurrence of Hemoparasites in Migrating Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter Striatus*) During Fall Migration. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 28 (3), 178-185.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 378

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Parasites/Raptors

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze the hematology and hemoparasites present in Sharp-shinned Hawks, and add the information to the database of the hematology of wild raptors. The parasites *Hemoproteus* and *Leukocytozoon* were more prevalent in juveniles.

Noojibail, G. (1995). A Relationship Between Songbird Breeding Success, Small Mammal Abundance, and Fragmented Forests in Eastern Pennsylvania.
Meadowlark (Journal of Illinois Ornithology), 4 (1), 7-11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 379

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Forest/Hawk Mountain/Mammals/Ovenbird/Population/Survey

Annotation: This project focused on the reproductive success of songbirds, specifically Ovenbirds, at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. The study examined the effect of forest fragmentation on Ovenbirds, because they are sensitive to fragmentation, and the amount of predation by small mammals and if this had an effect on the reproductive success.

Wiehn, J. (1997). Plumage Characteristics as an Indicator of Male Parental Quality in the American Kestrel. *Journal of Avian Biology*, 28 (1), 47-55.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 380

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Characteristic/Hawk Mountain/Reproduction/Survey

Annotation: This study examined how female Kestrels pair with male Kestrels, and what plumage characteristics they look for in choosing a mate. The results indicate that males with bright plumage and a narrow subterminal tail band produced the most fledglings and had the best foraging ability. Plumage characteristics may indicate male parental quality in American Kestrels.

Wiehn, J., Korpimäki, E., Bildstein, K. L., & Sorjonen, J. (1997). Mate Choice and Reproductive Success in the American Kestrel: A Role for Blood Parasites? *Ethology*, 103 (304-317.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 381

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Characteristic/Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Parasites/Reproduction

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to determine whether the level of blood parasites in American Kestrels is related to male secondary sexual characteristics (plumage, tail band) or can affect the reproductive success of the Kestrels. The

results indicate that the subterminal tail band is wider in infected males, and lower the chance of selection by the female.

Wood, P. B., Viverette, C. B., Goodrich, L. J., Pokras, M., & Tibbott, C. (1996).

Environmental Contaminant Levels in Sharp-Shinned Hawks from the Eastern United States. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 30 (3), 136-144.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 382

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Chemicals/Contamination/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Population/Reproduction

Annotation: Blood from Sharp-shinned Hawks was collected during the migration season from 1991-1993. The samples were analyzed for environmental contaminants, and results showed DDE, PCB, and mercury were the contaminants with the highest levels, but were not at life-threatening concentrations. The level of contaminant that would impair reproduction in Sharp-shinned Hawks is not known, so environmental contaminants may be a cause in the declining Sharp-shinned Hawk population.

Atkinson, E., Goodrich, L. J., & Bildstein, K. L. (1996). A Temporal Field Guide to Autumn Raptor Migration at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Birds, 10 (3), 134-137.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 383

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/History/Ornithology/Raptor
Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article talks about the history and mission of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in Kempton, Pennsylvania. There are graphs showing the migration percentage data of certain species migrating past Hawk Mountain from the years 1934-1942 and 1946-1995.

Bildstein, K. L. (1997). Factors Influencing Short- and Long-Term Chances in Raptor Migration at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, USA 1934-1995. *Buteo*, 9 (5-15.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 384

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Climate Change/Hawk Count/Hawk
Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology/Population/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: The purpose of this article is to explain and examine the different factors that can affect raptor migration. This includes cold fronts affecting hawk counts, climate change altering the timing of migration, and the reason for the declining Sharp-Shinned Hawk population.

Brodhead, L. W. (1870). *The Delaware Water Gap and Its Scenery, Legends, and Early History*.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 385

Reprint: In File

Category: Storytelling

Location: Online

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Geology/Historical/History/Scenery

Annotation: Luke Willis Brodhead wrote this book about the Delaware Water Gap and its natural scenery, history, and the legends that surround it in 1870. The geology, origins of the Delaware River, and tales pertaining to the Gap are present in this book. This is a historical record of the Delaware Water Gap.

Ingwell, L. L., Miller-Pierce, M., Trotter, T. T. I., & Preisser, E. L. (2012). Vegetation and Invertebrate Community Response to Eastern Hemlock Decline in Southern New England. *Northeastern Naturalist*, 19 (4), 541-558.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 386

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Community/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Infestation/Invasive Species/Vegetation/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze the affect the Woolly Adelgid

infestation has on the entire biotic community in Eastern Hemlock stands. The research was conducted in New England, but it applies to the Kittatinny Ridge because the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is heavily impacted by the Woolly Adelgid infestation.

Fajvan, M. A. & Wood, P. B. (2014). *Maintenance of Eastern Hemlock Forests: Factors Associated with Eastern Hemlock Vulnerability to Hemlock Woolly Adelgid* (Rep. No. GTR-NRS-P-64).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 387

Reprint: In File

Category: Infestation

Location: Online

Keywords: Characteristic/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Forest/Infestation/Invasive Species/Management/Monitoring/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to determine if patterns in tree decline are correlated with crown characteristics and the period of infestation.

Understanding the crown characteristics of infected trees can lead to management strategies.

United States Department of Agriculture (1962). *Soil Survey Carbon County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 388

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Carbon County/Geology/Management/Survey

Annotation: This report details the soil quality, type and management techniques for Carbon County.

United States Department of Agriculture (1986). *Soil Survey of Cumberland and Perry Counties, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 389

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Cumberland County/Management/Perry County/Survey

Annotation: The purpose of this report is to detail the soil type, quality, and management techniques for Cumberland and Perry Counties, Pennsylvania.

United States Department of Agriculture (1972). *Soil Survey of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 390

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Dauphin County/Geology/Management/Survey/Weather Patterns

Annotation: This report talks about the soil type and quality of Dauphin County, and also explains how different groups and people can use the soil survey to assist in research or other areas. Regional weather is also touched upon in this report.

United States Department of Agriculture (1975). *Soil Survey of Franklin County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 391

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Franklin County/Geology/Management/South Mountain/Survey

Annotation: The soil type and quality of Franklin County is examined in this report. Sandstone is shown to comprise the Kittatinny Ridge (South Mountain Area) in this county. Management techniques are also highlighted in this report.

Smith, W. G. & Bennett, F. (1901). *Soil Survey of the Lebanon Area, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 392

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Geology/Historical/Lebanon County/Survey

Annotation: This report analyzes the soil type and quality in the Lebanon Area

(south of the Kittatinny Ridge) and highlights upon some of the geology and soil quality of the Kittatinny Ridge.

United States Department of Agriculture (1981). *Soil Survey of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 393

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: History/Lebanon County/Management/Survey

Annotation: This report includes the history and development of Lebanon County, the soil type and quality, and management techniques.

United States Department of Agriculture (1963). *Soil Survey of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 394

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Geology/Lehigh County/Management/Survey/Water Supply/Weather Patterns

Annotation: The report examines the soil type and quality, water supply, geology, and regional weather of Lehigh County.

United States Department of Agriculture (1981). *Soil Survey of Monroe County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 395

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Geology/Monroe County/Survey/Water Supply

Annotation: This report focuses on the soil type, formation, and quality in Monroe County. The geology and water supply of the county is also examined.

United States Department of Agriculture (1974). *Soil Survey of Northampton County.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 396

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Management/Northampton County/Survey

Annotation: The management, type, quality, and formation of the soils of Northampton County are examined in this report.

United States Department of Agriculture (1982). *Soil Survey of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 397

Reprint: In File

Category: Soil

Location: USDA Website

Keywords: Geology/History/Management/Schuylkill County/Survey

Annotation: The general history of the county is illustrated in this report, along with the use, management, and type of soil present Schuylkill County.

Keyghobadi, N., Unger, K. P., Wientraub, J. D., & Fonseca, D. M. (2006). Remnant Populations of the Regal Fritillary (*Speyeria idalia*) in Pennsylvania: Local Genetic Structure in a High Gene Flow Species. *Conservation Genetics*, 7 (309-313.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 398

Reprint: In File

Category: Butterfly

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Butterfly/Conservation/Genetic/Insects/Population/Regal Fritillary

Annotation: This study looks at the genetic structure of the Eastern Regal Fritillary in Pennsylvania. The Regal Fritillary inhabiting the Great Plains has a high occurrence of gene flow within populations, sometimes across hundreds of kilometers. The study examined an isolated population in Pennsylvania residing in three meadows (within 10 kilometers of each other), and the results show that each meadow contained butterflies with their own unique genetic structure, showing restricted gene flow. Understanding the genetic structure of the Eastern

Regal Fritillary can lead to analysis of its behavior and better development and implementation of conservation efforts.

Ingram, D. (2009). Anxious Hospitality: Indian 'Loitering' at Fort Allen, 1756-1761.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 133 (3), 221-253.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 399

Reprint: Not in File

Category: History

Location: America History and Life Database

Keywords: Culture/History/Legal Aspects/Lehigh Valley/Native

Americans/Public Attitudes

Annotation: This article explains the importance of Fort Allen in Pennsylvania.

The fort was constructed under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin to assist in the defense of the colonists against Native American attacks. The Fort acted as a stopping point between the Kittatinny Ridge and the Lehigh Valley, and was located on the northern slope of the Ridge.

Notes: A copy of the article is located in Reeves Library at Moravian College

Wilson, M. W. (1985). Delaware Water Gap: Birth and Death of a Resort Town.

Pennsylvania Folklife, 35 (2), 80-92.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 400

Reprint: Not in File

Category: History

Location: America History and Life Database

Keywords: Culture/Delaware Water Gap/History/Scenery

Annotation: This article talks about the history of the Delaware Water Gap, and its importance as a resort town from the end of the Civil War until 1915, when popularity in other resorts in the Pocono Mountains rose.

Notes: A copy of this article is located in Reeves Library at Moravian College.

Cutcliffe, S. H. (2014). Seed Men to Bird Women: Pennsylvanians and the Environment.

Pennsylvania History, 79 (4), 504.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 401

Reprint: In File

Category: Biography

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Conservation/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Raptors/Rosalie Edge

Annotation: This article talks about important environmental conservationists and political figures in Pennsylvania. One section focuses on Rosalie Edge, who founded the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary to protect migrating birds-of-prey.

Furmansky, D. Z. (2010). *Rosalie Edge Hawk of Mercy: The Activist who Saved Nature from the Conservationists*. Athens: University of Georgia Press.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 402

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Biography

Location: Online

Keywords: Chemicals/Conservation/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Pollution/Raptors/Rosalie Edge

Annotation: This book describe the life and work of Rosalie Edge, who was a New York socialite and did not join the conservation movement until her fifties. She is best known for establishing the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in Kempton, Pennsylvania, and in promoting conservation efforts for raptors and hawks. She also reported evidence of the hazards of DDT before Rachel Carson published Silent Spring.

Fingerhood, E. & Lipschutz, S. (1). Gyr Falcon (*Falco Rusticolus*) Records in Pennsylvania. 68-76.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 403

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Online

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/History/Rare Bird/Rare Species

Annotation: Gyrfalcons were previously thought to be extremely rare within Pennsylvania, and were rarely sighted. However, looking further into literature and records shows that there are at least 28 sightings within Pennsylvania. Four of these sightings occurred at Hawk Mountain, and the renewed findings of these records indicates that the Gyr Falcon is not as rare as it was thought in Pennsylvania.

Heidenreich, B. (1 A.D.). *The Power of One*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 404

Reprint: In File

Category: Conservation

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Conservation/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Raptors/Recovery/Rosalie Edge/Stories

Annotation: This report illustrates the story of three individuals who made a difference in conservation and wildlife preservation. The story of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary explains the outrage Rosalie Edge felt when she discovered hunters were using the land where Hawk Mountain would eventually exist to shoot thousands of migrating raptors each year. The story highlighting the recovery of the Peregrine Falcon is pertinent to the Kittatinny Ridge because they are sighted using the ridge during migration season, and some even breed along the ridge.

Senner, S. E. (1989). Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, Pennsylvania. *American Birds*, 43 (2), 248-253.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 405

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Conservation/Education/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Raptor

Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article talks about the establishment and purpose of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in Pennsylvania. The report details the success of the sanctuary and the different education programs offered to promote conservation of migrating raptors.

Clark, R. W., Marchand, M. N., Clifford, B. J., Stechert, R., & Stephens, S. (2011).

Decline of an Isolated Timber Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) Population:

Interactions between Climate change, Disease, and Loss of Genetic Diversity.

Biological Conservation, 144 (2), 886-891.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 406

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Science Direct

Keywords: Climate

Change/Disease/Diversity/Endangered/Genetic/Pollution/Population/Snakes/Timber Rattlesnakes

Annotation: This study examined an isolated population of Timber Rattlesnakes residing in New Hampshire. The DNA of the population was examined, and evidence of in-breeding was present in the genetic analysis. The purpose of the study was to examine the effects climate change and anthropogenic pollution and encroachment can have on the snakes. This study applies to the Kittatinny Ridge because Timber Rattlesnakes inhabit the ridge, and are an endangered species.

Galligan, J. H. & Dunson, W. A. (1979). Biology and Status of Timber Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus Horridus*) Populations in Pennsylvania. *Biological Conservation*, 15 (1), 13-58.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 407

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Reptile

Location: Science Direct

Keywords:

Conservation/Ecology/Endangered/Population/Reptiles/Snakes/Timber
Rattlesnakes

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the ecology and population of the Timber Rattlesnakes in Pennsylvania. Results showed that the snakes emerged from hibernation around the same time each year (three consecutive years). Most transplanted snakes would not inhabit new den sites, and left the area immediately. This study concludes that the Timber Rattlesnake is rapidly approaching extinction, and conservation efforts need to improve to protect the species.

Lash, G. G. (1987). Sedimentology and Possible Paleooceanographic Significance of Mudstone Turbidites and Associated Deposits of the Pen Argyl Member, Martinsburg Formation (Upper Ordovician), Eastern Pennsylvania. *Sedimentary Geology*, 54 (1/2), 113-135.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 408

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Science Direct

Keywords: Aquatic/Geology/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: The Martinsburg Formation consists of different types of sediment and bedrock, divided into the Pen Argyl, Bushkill, and Ramseyburg members. Each "member" was formed different and consists of different rock. This study analyzes how these different layers were formed, and if the rise or fall of sea-level when the formation was covered by an ocean could cause the different layers of rock. Two different models are examined in this study.

Reinert, H. K., Munroe, W. F., Brennan, K. E., Rach, M. N., Pelesky, S., & Bushar, L. M.

(2011). Response of Timber Rattlesnakes to Commercial Logging Operations.

The Journal of Wildlife Management, 75 (1), 19-29.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 409

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Web of Science

Keywords:

Conservation/Forest/Management/Monitoring/Population/Reptiles/Snakes/Survey
/Timber Rattlesnakes

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect commercial

logging had on three different populations of Timber Rattlesnakes in North central Pennsylvania. The study used radiotelemetric monitoring, and conducted surveys before, during, and after logging operations. The results showed that mortality of the snakes due to logging was low, and that the behavior of the rattlesnakes did not change. This study pertains to the Ridge because many areas are heavily forested and could provide timber for commercial operations, and clearing forest for roads and other fragmentation purposes involves cutting down trees, and knowing the impact of logging on snakes could help with this situation.

Reinert, H. K., MacGregor, G. A., Esch, M., Bushar, L. M., & Zappalorti, R. T. (2011).

Foraging Ecology of Timber Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus horridus*. *Copeia*, 3 (
430-442.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 410

Reprint: In File

Category: Reptile

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Ecology/Fort Indiantown Gap/Habitat/Hawk

Mountain/Population/Snakes/Timber Rattlesnakes

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to conduct long-term studies of different populations of rattlesnakes to examine differences in diet and foraging behavior between populations. Results showed that relative prey species differed frequently for the different populations, even though they were within similar

habitats. Two of the study areas were Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and Fort Indiantown Gap.

Lovich, J. E., Ernst, C. H., Zappalorti, R. T., & Herman, D. W. (1998). Geographic Variation in Growth and Sexual Size Dimorphism of Bog Turtles (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*). *American Midland Naturalist*, 139 (1), 69-78.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 411

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Bog Turtle/Endangered/Reptiles/Turtles

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the sexual size dimorphism (SSD) and growth rates of bog turtles. Results showed that males are larger than females, and they have a faster growth rate as well. The study applies to the Kittatinny Ridge because bog turtles are an important endangered species of the Ridge.

Lutterschmidt, W. I., Lutterschmidt, D. I., Mason, R. T., & Reinert, H. K. (2009).

Seasonal Variation in Hormonal Responses of Timber Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus horridus*) to Reproductive and Environmental Stressors. *Journal of Compositional Physiological Biology*, 179 (747-757.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 412

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Endangered/Reproduction/Reptiles/Snakes/Timber Rattlesnakes

Annotation: This study analyzed Timber Rattlesnake hormonal response based on environmental and reproductive stressors. These snakes inhabit the Kittatinny Ridge and are an endangered species.

Barnes, K. (2014). *Using the Louisiana Waterthrush (Parkesia motacilla) and Aquatic Insect Metrics to Gauge Productivity in Two Eastern Hemlock Habitats*. East Stroudsburg University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 413

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Aquatic/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern Hemlock/Ecological Monitoring/Ecology/Habitat/Infestation/Insects/Invasive Species/Management/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: Using Louisiana Waterthrush metrics and aquatic insect abundance as indicators of overall ecological productivity can determine the health of an area. These two methods were used to determine the ecological health of two Eastern Hemlock Ravines in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The results indicate that the Eastern Hemlock stands are productive habitats, and

should receive priority in protection and management of the Woolly Adelgid Infestation.

Kutch, J. (2013). *Habitat Preference of the Hooded Warbler (Setophaga citrine) Within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area*. East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 414

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Habitat/Invasive Species

Annotation: This study analyzed the Hooded Warbler's nesting preference within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Results show that the bird prefers to nest in forested areas containing Japanese Barberry, instead of native understory.

Ernst, N. (2012). *The Louisiana Waterthrush (Parkesia Motacilla) as a Bioindicator of Hemlock Habitat Productivity: A Comparison of Hemlock Ravines and Benches*. East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 415

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecological Assessment

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Eastern Hemlock/Habitat/Infestation/Invasive Species/Management/Streams/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the ecological productivity of two Eastern Hemlock stands within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Results showed that hemlock stands along bench streams (streams through flat floodplain) had a higher breeding density and foraging rate than the stands in ravines. This indicates that priority should be given to the bench areas for management of the Woolly Adelgid infestation, because these are higher habitat productive areas.

Curley, S. (2011). *Population Distribution, Density, and Habitat Preferences of the Cerulean Warbler (Dendroica cerulea) in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area*. East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 416

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Expansion/Habitat/Population

Annotation: The breeding range of the Cerulean Warbler in Eastern North America has expanded within the last several years, including into the Delaware Water Gap. The densities here are comparable to the South-Central U.S. populations. Black Walnut and American Sycamore are more prevalent in the Warbler habitats within the Delaware Water Gap than in other areas of the gap.

The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area provides proper habitat for the Cerulean Warbler.

Allen, M. (2008). *Potential Effects of Hemlock Decline on Acadian Flycatcher Populations in Pennsylvania with Implications for the Northeastern U.S.* East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 417

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Delaware Water Gap/Eastern Hemlock/Forest/Infestation/Invasive Species/Population/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the Acadian Flycatcher and how the bird will adapt to Eastern Hemlock decline caused by the Woolly Adelgid Infestation. Hardwood forests and hemlock sites were studied in Southeastern Pennsylvania to determine the effects on the Acadian Flycatcher. The results can be used for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, because the Woolly Adelgid is causing Eastern Hemlock decline throughout the Recreation Area.

Swartzentruber, B. (2006). *The Effects of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid on Breeding Populations of Three Species of Eastern Hemlock Dependent Birds.* East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 418

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Habitat/Infestation/Invasive Species/Population/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: This study examined the effects of the Woolly Adelgid Infestation of three species of songbirds in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The birds were exhibiting some decline, and could continue to decrease as the infestation spreads and worsens.

Sheehan, J. Jr. (2003). *Habitat Selection in the Acadian Flycatcher: the Potential Impact of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Infestation and other Anthropogenic Stressors*. East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 419

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Eastern Hemlock/Habitat/Infestation/Invasive

Species/Population/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: The Acadian Flycatcher prefers to nest in Eastern Hemlock Stands.

Since the Woolly Adelgid infestation, the population has declined sharply.

Anthropogenic fragmentation and encroachment will cause a larger decrease in the population.

Chylack, J. (2002). *Louisiana Waterthrush (Sieurus Motacilla) Foraging Behavior*. East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 420

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern Hemlock/Forest/Habitat

Annotation: This study analyzed the Louisiana Waterthrush and its foraging rate, foraging efficiency, patch selection, prey selection, patch residence time, and maneuver selection in hemlock ravines within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Gooding, L. (1999). *An Experimental Study of Nest Predation Rates for the Louisiana Waterthrush (Sieurus motacilla)*. East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 421

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: East Stroudsburg University

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Habitat/Streams/Nesting

Annotation: Artificial nests were placed around pristine and antropogenically

affected streams within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to analyze nesting success of the Louisiana Waterthrush. Results showed predation rates were the same for both types of streams.

Schwartz, A. & Odum, E. P. (1957). The Woodrats of the Eastern United States.

American Society of Mammologists, 38 (2), 197-206.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 422

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Habitat/Mammals/Pine Grove Furnace State Park/South Mountain

Annotation: This study examines the range of woodrats in the Eastern United States, which extends from Louisiana to New York. Diverse species inhabit different parts of the range, with *Neotoma magister* residing in Pennsylvania. Key areas for this study included Pine Grove Furnace State Park, which is located on the Southern portion of the Kittatinny Ridge, near South Mountain.

Pepper, J. O. (1965). A List of the Pennsylvania Aphididae and Their Host Plants

(Homoptera). *American Entomological Society*, 91 (3), 181-231.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 423

Reprint: In File

Category: Insect

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Discovery/Insects/Pine Grove Furnace State Park/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: This study examined the different aphids inhabiting Pennsylvania within a fifty-mile radius from State College. This included Pine Grove Furnace State Park, which is on the Southern portion of the Kittatinny Ridge. Several aphids and their host plants were identified in this area.

McCoy, C. J. Jr. & Bianculli, A. V. (1966). The Distribution and Dispersal of *Heterodon platyrhinos* in Pennsylvania. *Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles*, 5 (4), 153-158.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 424

Reprint: In File

Category: Reptile

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Discovery/Monroe County/Northampton County/Pine Grove Furnace State Park/Snakes

Annotation: The Eastern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinos*) is present in Pennsylvania, in select regions. This study focuses on finding specimens of the snake in Pennsylvania, with one found in Pine Grove Furnace State Park, along the Kittatinny Ridge. Published records also indicate these snakes are found on other portions of the Kittatinny Ridge, in Northampton and Monroe counties.

Brunton, D. F. & Britton, D. M. (1996). Taxonomy and Distribution of *Isoetes valida*. *American Fern Journal*, 86 (1), 16-25.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 425

Reprint: In File

Category: Botany

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Aquatic/Pine Grove Furnace State

Park/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The *Isoetes valida* is also known as the Strong Quillwort and is an aquatic plant found along the Appalachian Mountain Range. A specimen was collected from Pine Grove Furnace State Park in 1933.

Kirkland, G. L. Jr. & Findely, J. S. (1999). A Transcontinental Comparison of Forest Small-Mammal Assemblages: Northern New Mexico and Southern Pennsylvania Compared. *Oikos*, 85 (2), 335-342.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 426

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecology

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Forest/Mammals/Population/South Mountain/Survey

Annotation: This study analyzed small mammal population density in forests in New Mexico and Pennsylvania (South Mountain area). Both areas were dominated by one species of shrew and mouse, which comprised two-thirds of the small mammal population in both forests. Small mammals were more abundant in the forest in Pennsylvania.

Bohrer, G., Brandes, D., Mandel, J. T., Bildstein, K. L., Miller, T., Lanzone, M. et al.

(2011). Estimating Updraft Velocity Components Over Large Spatial Scales: Contrasting Migration strategies of Golden Eagles and Turkey Vultures. *Ecology Letters*, 1-8.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 427

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Golden Eagle/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptors

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze the flight behavior of two migrating species of birds of prey, the Golden Eagle and Turkey Vulture. Both species migrate past Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Turkey Vultures use thermal lift, while Golden Eagles utilize orographic lift.

Johnson, A. H. & Richter, S. L. (2010). Organic-Horizon Lead, Copper, and Zinc Contents of Mid-Atlantic Forest Soils, 1978–2004. *Soil Science Society of America*, 74 (3), 1001-1009.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 428

Reprint: In File

Category: Contamination

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Contamination/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Metal/Pine Grove Furnace
State Park/Pollution/Soil Microbes/Wind Gap/Zinc

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the level of heavy metal contamination in soils within Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. These results would be compared with data taken decades apart, to show a change in the level of contamination. The study also examined the effect of heavy metal contaminants on the soil microbes.

Zemba, L. A. (2007). *Flock Structure and Dynamics in the Hybrid Zone between Black-capped Chickadees (Poecile atricapillus) and Carolina Chickadees (P. carolinensis) in Southeastern Pennsylvania*. Master of Science in Biology Villanova University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 429

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Chickadee/Hawk Mountain/Hybrid Zone/Poecile
Atricapillus/Reproduction

Annotation: This study focuses on the hybrid zone between Black-capped Chickadees (*Poecile atricapillus*) and Carolina Chickadees (*P. carolinensis*), which is moving northward, so now hybrids are present at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Dominance hierarchies and breeding biology were analyzed between the resident Black-capped chickadees and hybrids.

Maransky, B. P. (2000). *The Association of Microhabitat Variables with Nest Box Use and Nesting Success of American Kestrels (Falco sparverius) in East-central Pennsylvania*. Master of Science in Biology Montclair State University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 430

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Ecology/Nesting/Reproduction

Annotation: This study analyzes the nesting ecology of American Kestrels at nest box sites. Different variables were examined, including nest box orientation, number of suitable perches, and overstory density. As the number of suitable perches increased, the nesting success of the kestrels increased. Nesting success also increased when the overstory density decreased.

Melsa, D. A. (2005). *Invasive Earthworms vs. Native Invertebrates as Conduits of Heavy Metal Pollutants in Prey of Terrestrial Salamanders (Plethodon cinereus)*.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 431

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Contamination

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Invasive Species/Metal/Salamanders/Survey/Zinc

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to examine the impact between

earthworm invasions, heavy metal concentrations, and the transfer of the pollutants to red-backed salamanders. This study contains a survey of the heavy metal concentrations in the soil and salamanders at two locations within Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Salamanders were fed with contaminated earthworms to determine correlation with increased heavy metal concentrations with salamanders. Different types of earthworms were examined, native and invasive, to explain if certain species caused salamanders to accumulate more pollutants.

Van Fleet, P. K. (1997). *The Geographic Distribution of Diurnal Raptors Migrating Through the Valley and Ridge Province of Central Pennsylvania*. Master of Science in Biology Shippensburg University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 432

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawks/Ornithology/Raptor

Count/Raptors/Volunteers/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: Count data from different sites along the Kittatinny Ridge were examined to determine the extent of autumnal migration and the importance of the ridge in the number of raptors per hour and per migration season. Data was gathered by volunteers during four migration seasons (1991-1994).

Giocomo, J. J. (1998). *Openings in Contiguous Forest and Reproductive Success of Forest Songbirds*.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 433

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Berks County/Birds/Forest/Reproduction/Schuylkill County

Annotation: This study analyzed the effects of internal fragmentation within continuous forest on the reproductive success of forest birds. Study sites were situated along the Kittatinny Ridge in Berks and Schuylkill County.

Hawk Mountain Contribution Series. (2011). Research Publications of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 434

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Research

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Ecology/Hawk Mountain/Publication/Raptors/Forest

Annotation: This catalog contains a list of all the research publications conducted at Hawk Mountain from 1935-2011. Most of the publications are located in the library at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Many, but not all, involve research relevant to the Kittatinny Ridge including many on raptors and forest breeding birds. Many publications at Hawk Mountain pertain to American Kestrels, which are birds that use grassland in the Kittatinny Ridge Corridor.

Inzunza, E. R. (1995). *Sobre el Efecto de la Velocidad y Direccion del Viento en Los Patrones de Vuelo del Aquililla Cola Roja (Buteo jamaicensis) Durante la Migracion Otonal en la Cordillera Kittatinny, Pennsylvania, Estados Unidos.*

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 435

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawks/Raptors

Annotation: 163 hawks were tagged while migrating along the Kittatinny Ridge during fall migration. Thirty-six percent of the hawks were sighted at a lookout down-ridge of the tagging location, indicating that hawks use different migration paths depending on wind condition and age of the migrant. (This thesis is written in Spanish.)

Giocomo, J. J., Brittingham, M. C., Goodrich, L. J., & Bildstein, K. L. (1998). *Effects of Openings in Contiguous Forest on Reproductive Success of Forest Songbirds* (Rep. No. SP247992).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 436

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Nesting/Reproduction

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of internal forest openings on the reproductive success of internal forest songbirds. The results of the study indicate that the internal openings caused low nesting success by increasing the amount of predation throughout the forest.

Goodrich, L. J. (2010). *Stopover Ecology of Autumn-Migrating Raptors in the Central Appalachians*. Pennsylvania State University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 437

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Ecology/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptors/Survey

Annotation: This study focuses on the behavior of migrating raptors along the Kittatinny Ridge. The frequency of travel and stopover for raptors were examined in this study, using Sharp-shinned Hawks and Cooper's Hawks. Each of these species migrated in a different direction, with Sharp-shinned Hawks flying southwest and Cooper's Hawks flying south.

Bernard, M. J. (2010). *Habitat Selection, Site Fidelity, and Lifetime Territorial Consistency of Ovenbirds in a Contiguous Forest*.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 438

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Habitat/Hawk Mountain/Ovenbird/Reproduction

Annotation: This study focuses on habitat selection patterns of color-banded male Ovenbirds at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and reproductive success. Results indicate that reproductive success rates were high and return rates of the birds were also high. The birds did not move their territory more than 68 meters during their lifetime.

Natural Lands Trust (2000). *Hawk Mountain Sanctuary: Land Management Plan*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 439

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Management

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Amphibians/Birds/Community/Ecological Assessment/Hawk Mountain/Plants/Survey/Vegetation

Annotation: The Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Land Management Plan illustrates the important attributes of Hawk Mountain. Many physical, biological, and cultural aspects were examined. Bird communities within the sanctuary were mapped, and different plant and animal communities were inventoried and noted, especially species of special concern. This plan acts as a guideline for management strategies.

Rawlins, J. E., Davidson, R. L., Young, C. W., & Androw, R. A. (1998). *Preliminary Survey of Nocturnal Macrolepidoptera and other Insects of Hawk Mountain*

Sanctuary, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 440

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Insect

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Berks County/Diversity/Hawk Mountain/Insects/Moth/Survey

Annotation: This report details a study that examined the insect diversity at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Moths, flies, and beetles were collected during 1997 by light trapping methods. Over 400 insect species were identified during the study.

Gurung, S., Lattin, C., Robles, R., & Sympson, V. (2004). A Comparison of Counts of Migrating Cooper's Hawks Seen at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania, 1961-2003. *American Hawkwatcher*, 30 (9-16.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 441

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article analyzes the Cooper's Hawk count data from Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and Bake Oven Knob from 1961-2003. Results indicate that Copper's Hawks use the Kittatinny Ridge as a leading line during migration in

September and October because of the opportunity for songbird prey. In November, there are fewer songbirds present on the Ridge, so Cooper's Hawk do not tend to follow it.

Hawk, S., Agayeva, N., Musina, J., & McCarty, K. (2002). Ridge Adherence in Bald Eagles Migrating Along the Kittatinny Ridge between Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania, Autumn 1998-2001. *American Hawkwatcher*, 28 (11-17.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 442

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors/Migration

Annotation: This study focuses on examining the hawk count data from Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary to determine if the eagles sighted at Bake Oven Knob are the same that are spotted at Hawk Mountain. Bald Eagles use the Kittatinny Ridge as a leading line, and if the two watchsites contain different count data, then the eagles leave the ridge during migration between Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. The results of this study indicate that the Bald Eagles seen migrating past Bake Oven Knob are not always the same as the ones sighted at Hawk Mountain.

Jacobson, M. A. & Potter, W. (1999). A Comparison of Red-shouldered Hawk Autumn Migration Counts at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania, 1982-1998. *American Hawkwatcher*, 25 (11-16.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 443

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology/Migration

Annotation: The Red-shouldered Hawk counts for Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary are analyzed. From 1982-1998, Hawk Mountain recorded three times more Red-shouldered Hawks than Bake Oven Knob.

Aradis, A. (2000). Magnitude and Seasonal Timing of Northern Harrier (*Circus Cyaneus*) Migration at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania, 1936-1999. *American Hawkwatcher*, 26 (16-26.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 444

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology/Raptor

Count/Raptors

Annotation: The focus of this study was on examining the magnitude and timing of Northern Harrier Migration, and if it has changed between 1936 and 1999.

Results indicate that the timing of Northern Harrier migration has not changed significantly since 1936. The magnitude of harrier migration has decreased since the 1970's.

Swartzentruber, B. & Beck, H. M. (2001). A Comparison of Counts of Migrating Red-tailed Hawks Seen at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania, 1961-2000. *American Hawkwatcher*, 27 (11-17.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 445

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors/Slope Soaring

Annotation: This study analyzes the count data of Red-tailed Hawks at Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Slope soaring is examined in this study as well. Results indicate that the Red-tailed Hawks seen migrating past Bake Oven Knob are also sighted at Hawk Mountain. Not many Red-tailed Hawks are seen in September, because strong thermals occur in the region and the hawks use these instead of migrating along the Kittatinny Ridge. During October and November, these thermals disappear and the hawks use slope soaring in their migration.

Teter, S., Khalilieh, A., Ashworth, E., & Wamiti, S. (2003). Ridge Adherence in Golden Eagles Migrating along the Kittatinny Ridge between Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania, Autumn 200-2002. *American Hawkwatcher*, 29 (9-13.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 446

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to examine ridge adherence in Golden Eagles migrating past Bake Oven Knob and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Results indicate that forty percent of Golden Eagles counted at Bake Oven Knob are also sighted at Hawk Mountain, which shows that Golden Eagles often do not follow the Kittatinny Ridge during migration.

McCarty, K., Farhoud, M., Ottinger, J., Goodrich, L. J., & Bildstein, K. L. (1999). Spring Migration at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, 1969-1998. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 13 (1), 11-15.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 447

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor
Count/Raptors

Annotation: Most watchsites along the Kittatinny Ridge focus on the autumn migration of raptors. This study illustrates the results of the spring migration of raptors from, 1969-1998. Over 7000 raptors were observed during the time frame, with Broad-winged Hawks being the most common migrant, followed by the Sharp-shinned Hawk.

Apanius, V. (1991). *Blood Parasitism, Immunity, and Reproduction in American Kestrels (Falco sparverius, L.)*. The University of Pennsylvania.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 448

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Parasitism/Reproduction

Hoover, J. P. (1992). *Nesting Success of Wood Thrush in a Fragmented Forest*.

Pennsylvania State University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 449

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Forest/Nesting/Ornithology/Reproduction

Rohrbaugh, R. (1994). *Effects of Microclimate, Microhabitat, and Macrohabitat on Nest-box Use and Nesting Success of American Kestrels in Eastern Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania State University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 450

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Habitat/Nesting/Reproduction

Morgan, G. R. (1995). *Identifying Nest Predators of Forest Songbirds and Quantifying Predation Rates*. Pennsylvania State University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 451

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Forest/Habitat/Nesting/Predators

Ardia, D. (1997). *Sex-related Differences in Habitat Selection and Foraging Energetics in American Kestrels Wintering in Southeastern Pennsylvania*. State University of New York- Syracuse.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 452

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Forest/Habitat

Annotation: This study focuses on sex-related differences in habitat use, and how this can have ecological and conservation implications. Results of the study suggest that female territories contain more pasture land and less forest than male territories.

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. (2002). The Life and Times of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary: A Guide to the North Lookout Trail. Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 453

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ecology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Culture/Ecology/Hawk Mountain/Hiking/History/Scenery

Annotation: This trail guide explains the cultural and natural history of Hawk Mountain.

Wise Preservation Planning (2004). *Stone Quarrying and Processing Operation: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary's Industrial Heritage*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 454

Reprint: Not in File

Category: History

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Culture/Hawk Mountain/History/Mining

Annotation: Hawk Mountain has an industrial heritage that began in 1850 with sandstone quarrying for glassmaking. This report details this history and provides a look at the archaeological ruins of the hold buildings.

Hawks Aloft Worldwide. (2002). Education Ridge-top Trail Guide.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 455

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Education

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Appalachian

Trail/Ecology/Education/History/Ornithology

Annotation: This trail guide contains individual references for different aspects of the trail. Each reference within this guide pertains to the Appalachian Mountains and Appalachian Trail.

Ross, R. M., Redell, L. A., & Bennett, R. M. (2002). Mesohabitat Use of Threatened Hemlock Forests by Breeding Birds of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. In B.R. Reardon & J. Lashomb (Eds.), *Onken* (.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 456

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Online

Keywords: Birds/Delaware Water Gap/Eastern

Hemlock/Forest/Habitat/Infestation/Invasive Species/Threatened/Woolly Adelgid

Annotation: This study conducted point counts of breeding birds in Eastern Hemlock habitats within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Four bird species were found to be essentially linked species to hemlock trees, and will suffer if the infestation of the Woolly Adelgid increases and as hemlock decline increases.

Brett, J. J. & Nagy, A. C. (1973). *Feathers in the Wind: The Mountain and the Migration*.

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 457

Reprint: Not in File

Category: History

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Ecology/Geology/Hawk Mountain/History/Migration/Native Americans

Annotation: This book details the history of Hawk Mountain, geology of the area, and information on different birds of prey spotted at the watchsite.

Stotz, N. G. & Goodrich, L. J. (1989). Sexual Differences in Timing of American Kestrel Migration at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, PA. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 23 (4), 167-171.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 458

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Migration/Hawk Mountain

Annotation: This study examines raptor bimodal migration distribution in American Kestrels. Data from Hawk Mountain is used to determine if there is a difference in the timing of migration for the different genders.

Goodrich, L. J., Brittingham, M. C., Bishop, J. A., & Barber, P. (2006). An Interagency-Led Effort: Biodiversity Conservation in Pennsylvania: A Summary of the Status of Wildlife Habitat and Habitat Threats Statewide. In R. B. Jr. McKinstry, C. Ripp, & E. Lisy (Eds.), *Biodiversity Conservation Handbook: State, Local, and Private Protection of Biological Diversity* (Washington, D.C.: Environmental Law Institute.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 459

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Biodiversity/Conservation/Diversity/Forest/Habitat/Management

Annotation: This report explains the habitat status of wildlife within Pennsylvania, and the loss of forest to development. This is critical to the Kittatinny Ridge, because many of the continuous forests provide habitat for key species, and if the habitat is fragmented than the biodiversity will change.

Senner, N. R., Goodrich, L. J., Barber, D. R., & Miller, M. W. (2009). Ovenbird Nest Site Selection Within a Large Contiguous Forest in Eastern Pennsylvania:

Microhabitat Characteristics and Nesting Density. *Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science*, 83 (1), 3-9.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 460

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Characteristic/Forest/Hawk

Mountain/Nesting/Ovenbird/Vegetation

Annotation: This study analyzes if ovenbirds select nesting sites with certain vegetation and microhabitat characteristics and if that can explain the differences in territory density throughout eastern Pennsylvania. The results suggest that contiguous forest microhabitat can vary, so ovenbird nest site selection will vary.

Barber, D. R., Fosdick, C. R., Goodrich, L. J., & Luke, S. (2001). *Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Migration Count Manual.*

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 461

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/History/Migration/Raptor
Count/Raptors

Annotation: This manual explains the history of Hawk Mountain, and how the
sanctuary conducts its annual migration hawk counts.

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. (2014). Profiles in Raptor Conservation: Hawk Mountain
Sanctuary Interns 1976-Present.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 462

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Research

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Conservation/Hawk Mountain

Annotation: This binder contains the profiles of all the interns that have worked
and conducted research at Hawk Mountain.

Bllengier, R. M. Jr., Baird, J., Brown, L. P., Cade, T. J., Edwards, M. G., Hagar, D. C. et
al. (1979). *Eastern Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 463

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords:

Birds/Conservation/Habitat/Management/Ornithology/Population/Recovery

Annotation: This report details a plan to assist the Peregrine Falcon in its recovery. This plan provides management and conservation techniques to restore a self-sustaining population of Peregrine Falcons. This source pertains to the Kittatinny Ridge because Peregrine Falcons reside on the ridge and use it as a migratory corridor.

Reinert, H. K. (1983). *Habitat Variation Within and Between Sympatric Snake*

Populations. Doctor of Philosophy in Biology Lehigh University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 464

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Reptile

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Habitat/Hawk Mountain/Population/Snakes/Timber

Rattlesnakes/Vegetation

Annotation: Timber Rattlesnakes and Northern Copperhead snakes were monitored during a three year period to analyze their habitat use. Results indicate that the Copperhead snakes used open areas with higher rock density and less vegetation than the rattlesnakes. These two species use their habitat differently, and do not have to compete for survival.

Carswell, L. D., Hollowell, J. R., & Platt, L. B. (1968). *Geology and Hydrology of the Martinsburg Formation in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania* (Rep. No. Ground Water Report W 24).

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 465

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Hydrology

Location: Muhlenberg College

Keywords: Geology/Hydrology/Dauphin County/Martinsburg Formation

Annotation: This is a report detailing the geology and hydrology of Dauphin County, and what groundwater can be used for domestic and commercial use. The ground water originates from fractures in the rock of the Martinsburg Formation, which is part of the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania. This report examines potential water well locations and contaminants present in the water.

Agugliaro, J. & Reinert, H. K. (2005). Comparative Skin Permeability of Neonatal and Adult Timber Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus horridus*). *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A*, 141 (70-75.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 466

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: SciFinder

Keywords: Appalachian

Mountains/Conservation/Management/Reptiles/Snakes/Timber Rattlesnakes

Annotation: Shed epidermis from adult and neonatal Timber Rattlesnakes was collected from the Northern Appalachian Mountains in Pennsylvania and the Pine Barrens in New Jersey to test skin permeability and lipid content. Skin permeability and lipid content did not differ between location, but did between adults and neonatals. Adult rattlesnakes had higher permeability, and neonatals had higher lipid content. Timber Rattlesnakes inhabit the Kittatinny Ridge, creating a need for understanding them for conservation and management purposes.

Andresen, A. A., Johnson, A. H., & Siccama, T. G. (1980). Levels of Lead, Copper, and Zinc in the Forest Floor in the Northeastern United States. *Journal of Environmental Quality*, 9 (2), 293-296.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 467

Reprint: In File

Category: Contamination

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Forest/Monitoring/Pollution/Survey/Zinc

Annotation: Soil samples were collected from Virginia to Maine to analyze the amount of lead, copper, and zinc present in the soil. The data can be used in future surveys to determine the ability of the forests to act as a sink for these contaminants.

Andres, B., Benz, S., & Senner, S. (1984). Oak-Maple Slope Forest (Thirty-sixth Winter Bird Population Study). *American Birds*, 38 (38.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 468

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Population/Survey

Annotation: This article highlights the data from the winter bird survey conducted at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary.

Andres, B., Benz, S., & Senner, S. (1984). Oak-maple Ridge-top Forest (Thirty-sixth Winter Bird Population Study). *American Birds*, 38 (38.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 469

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Population/Survey

Annotation: The data for the winter bird survey conducted at Hawk Mountain is contained in this article.

Andres, B., Benz, S., & Senner, S. (1984). Oak-Maple Ridge-Top Forest (Forty-Seventh Breeding Bird Census). *American Birds*, 38 (72.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 470

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Survey

Annotation: This article details the breeding bird census data for Hawk Mountain along the Ridge-top.

Andres, B., Benz, S., & Senner, S. (1984). Oak-Maple Slope Forest (Forty-Seventh Breeding Bird Census). *American Birds*, 38 (72.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 471

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Forest/Hawk Mountain

Annotation: This article contains the data for the breeding bird census at Hawk Mountain in the slope forests.

Bednarz, J. C. & Kerlinger, P. (1989). Monitoring Hawk Populations by Counting Migrants. *National Wildlife Federation*, 328-342.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 472

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawks/Management/Monitoring/Population/Raptors

Broun, M. (1935). A Pennsylvania Sanctuary for Birds of Prey. *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society*, 3-7.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 473

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/History

Broun, M. (1975). Maurice Broun Publications.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 474

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www.hawkmountain.org/science/scientific-publications/unnumbered-contributions/page.aspx?id=492>

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/History/Maurice

Broun/Migration/Ornithology/Publication/Vegetation

Annotation: At this webpage is a list of the publications by Maurice Broun that pertain to Hawk Mountain. Publication date ranges from 1935-1975 and

encompass diverse categories such as ornithology, vegetation, migration, and the history of Hawk Mountain. These publications can be accessed from Hawk Mountain upon request.

Collins, H. H. Jr. (1935). Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania Mountain is First Refuge.

Nature Magazine, 25 (84-86.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 475

Reprint: Not in File

Category: History

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/Historical/History

Edge, R. (1936). The World's First Hawk Sanctuary. *International Journal of Animal*

Protection, May (14-16.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 476

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/Historical/History

Edge, R. (1945). Eagles in Wonderland.

Ref Type: Pamphlet

Ref ID: 477

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/Historical

Edge, R. (1962). Hawk Mountain. *Plants and Gardens*, 18 (31-32.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 478

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Raptors

Fales, G. B. (1980). Hawk Mountain: A Very Special Refuge. *Bird Watcher's Digest*, 3
(1), 44-47.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 479

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/History/Raptors

Robson, J. E. (1958). Hawk Mountain. *Falconer*, 3 (5), 159-160.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 480

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/History/Raptors

Viverette, C. B. (1993). Oak-Maple Ridge-Top and Slope Forest (Breeding Bird

Census-1992). *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 64 ((Supplement)), 53-54.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 481

Reprint: In File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Forest/Hawk Mountain

Annotation: This report gives the details of the breeding bird census data at Hawk Mountain for the year 1993.

Viverette, C. B. (1994). Oak-Maple Ridge-Top and Slope Forest (Breeding Bird

Census-1993). *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 65 (Supplement), 61-62.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 482

Reprint: In File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Survey

Annotation: This report details the breeding bird census data for Hawk Mountain for the year 1993.

Viverette, C. B. (1995). Oak-Maple Ridge-Top and Slope Forest (Breeding Bird Census-1994). *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 66 (Supplement), 55-56.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 483

Reprint: In File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Survey

Annotation: The Breeding Bird Census data for Hawk Mountain is detailed in this report.

Daub, B. C. (1996). Oak-Maple Ridge-Top and Slope Forest (Winter Bird Population Study-1995). *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 67 (Supplement), 12-13.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 484

Reprint: In File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Population/Survey

Annotation: This report shows the data for the winter bird survey at Hawk Mountain during the winter of 1995.

Jie, D., Eakright, A., Goodrich, L. J., & Viverette, C. B. (1997). Oak-Maple Ridge-Top and Slope Forest (Breeding Bird Census-1995). *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 67 (Supplement), 47.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 485

Reprint: In File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Survey

Annotation: This report gives the results of the Breeding Bird Census for Hawk Mountain.

Brett, J. J. & Bildstein, K. L. (1993). An International Scheme for Monitoring Raptor Populations at Migration Sites. In E. T. Wilson (Ed.).

Ref Type: Conference Proceeding

Ref ID: 486

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Characteristic/Conservation/Migration/Monitoring/Population/Raptors

Annotation: The Raptor Registry is gathering information on different raptor migration watchsites around the world. Location, species abundance, and environmental threats are some of the characteristics that the registry is collecting on each watchsite. Hundreds of sites from six continents have been identified as

migration watchsites. This can assist in conservation efforts for raptors all over the world, by examining the importance of migratory corridors in diverse locations, including the Kittatinny Ridge.

Goodrich, L. J., Brett, J. J., Viverette, C. B., & Bildstein, K. L. (1994). An Invitation to Join Hawks Aloft Worldwide: Hawk Mountain's Raptor Migration Atlas Project. *Journal of Hawk Migration Studies*, 19 (2), 7-10.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 487

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Conservation/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/International/Management/Migration/Raptors

Annotation: Hawks Aloft Worldwide is a conservation project led by Hawk Mountain Sanctuary to protect migrating raptors. The project consists of gathering information on migrating raptors and the watchsites worldwide, and eventually assisting conservation organizations in developing conservation techniques for migrating raptors all over the world. The Kittatinny Ridge serves as an important example for conservation efforts.

Bildstein, K. L., Brett, J. J., Goodrich, L. J., & Viverette, C. B. (1995). Hawks Aloft Worldwide: Networking to Protect the World's Migrating Birds of Prey and Their Migratory Habitats. *Nature Conservation*, 4 (504-516.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 488

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Habitat/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/International/Raptors

Annotation: Hawks Aloft Worldwide is a conservation project led by Hawk Mountain Sanctuary to strengthen conservation efforts around the world for migratory corridors that are essential for raptors. Raptors migrate over hundreds of miles, sometimes crossing into different countries, or even continents. Conservation regulations have to exist over the entire migratory route of the raptors, not just in one area. The Kittatinny Ridge is a small part of a raptor's migratory pathway, and needs to be conserved along with the entire route to protect the birds.

Bildstein, K. L. (1998). Linking Raptor Migration Science to Mainstream Ecology and Conservation: an Ambitious Agenda for the 21st Century. *WWGBP*.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 489

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Conference/Conservation/Ecology/Migration/Ornithology

Annotation: The author explains that in order for raptor conservation to work,

raptor researchers need to communicate with scientists in other fields to convey the importance for raptor conservation. Expanding research techniques using GIS are suggestions by the author to increase communication with other researchers. The Kittatinny Ridge is an important migration corridor, and if it is set aside for raptor conservation, other species will benefit as well.

Goodrich, L. J. & Bildstein, K. L. (1995). Forest Fragmentation and Bird Habitats, Hawk Shooting, and Peregrine Falcons. In R. Paehlke (Ed.), *Conservation and Environmentalism: An Encyclopedia* (New York: Garland.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 490

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Conservation/Forest/Habitat/Hawk

Mountain/History/Management/Population/Threatened

Annotation: This book explains about the changes forest fragmentation can have on the population and reproductive success of bird species in the forest. After a forest is fragmented, it can regenerate, but doing so can change the composition of bird species present. The section on hawk shooting explains the history of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Peregrine Falcons are an important bird of prey that is threatened along the Kittatinny Ridge, and its population is slowly regenerating.

Ottinger, J. & Bildstein, K. L. (2000). Spring Raptor Migration Summary 2000. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 14 (94-96.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 491

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology/Raptor
Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article illustrates the results of the spring migration count data. Hawk Mountain Sanctuary contributed to the data. Broad-winged Hawks made up the largest percentage of the migration data, with forty-three percent. Red-tailed Hawks were the second largest percentage of the migration, with fifteen percent.

Conway, A. E. (1992). In Memoriam: Maurice Broun 1906-1979. *The Auk*, 109 (4), 908.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 492

Reprint: In File

Category: Obituary

Location: Web of Science

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/History/Maurice Broun/Ornithology

Annotation: This article illustrates the life and achievements of Maurice Broun, an accomplished ornithologist and first curator of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania.

Zalles, J. & Bildstein, K. L. (1998). Moving Targets: The Science and Conservation of Migrating Raptors in the Western Hemisphere. *Torgos*, 28 (97-108.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 493

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/International/Migration/Raptors

Annotation: This article explains the different birds of prey that migrate in the Western Hemisphere, and how local conservation efforts along the entire migratory route will protect the migrating birds. This article also details the success of Hawks Aloft Worldwide, a conservation project led by Hawk Mountain, which has over 300 watchsites worldwide dedicated to the conservation of raptors.

Rohrbaugh, R. & Yahner, R. H. (1997). Effects of Macrohabitat and Microhabitat on Nest-box Use and Nesting Success of American Kestrels. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 109 (3), 410-423.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 494

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Habitat/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Nesting/Reproduction/Vegetation

Annotation: This study analyzed the nesting success and habitat use of the

American Kestrel. Different macrohabitat and microhabitat variables were investigated. Results suggest that kestrels use nesting habitat that is open and dominated by vegetation.

Hoover, J. P. & Brittingham, M. C. (1998). Nest-site Selection and Nesting Success of Wood Thrushes. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 110 (3), 375-383.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 495

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Berks County/Characteristic/Forest/Habitat/Hawk Mountain/Nesting/Reproduction

Annotation: This study analyzed the characteristics that provided successful nesting of Wood Thrushes near Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania in Berks County. Results indicate that the size of forest area is the only characteristic that significantly affects nesting success of Wood Thrushes.

Castellucci, S. A., Oplinger, S. B., & Klucsarits, J. R. (1998). Hematology and Detection of Hemoparasites in the American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) during Summer Nesting Period. *Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science*, 72 (1), 29-31.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 496

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Habitat/Hawk Mountain/Nesting/Parasites

Annotation: This study conducted blood tests on captured American Kestrels near Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania to determine levels of blood parasites in the birds. Parasites were detected in eleven out of the fourteen birds tested.

Klucsarits, J. R., Robertson, B., & Robertson, S. (1997). Breeding Success of American Kestrels Nesting in Boxes in Eastern Pennsylvania, 1987-1994. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 11 (138-140.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 497

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Habitat/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Nesting/Population/Reproduction

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the breeding success of American Kestrels using nest boxes near Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Forty-two percent of the nest boxes were used by kestrels during the study period. European Starlings also used the nest boxes.

Bildstein, K. L., Zalles, J., Ottinger, J., & McCarty, K. (2000). Conservation Biology of the World's Migratory Raptors: Status and Strategies. *Raptors at Risk*, 573-590.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 498

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords:

Birds/Conservation/Contamination/Endangered/Habitat/Hawks/International/Raptors

Annotation: This article explains the status of the migratory raptors around the world, and how many of them are endangered because of anthropogenic sources, environmental contaminants, and habitat loss. The Kittatinny Ridge is a migratory corridor for raptors, and if it is polluted, then the migratory raptors could be affected. Strategies for conservation are discussed, including the conservation project Hawks Aloft Worldwide.

McCarty, K. & Bildstein, K. L. (2001). Spring Raptor Migration Summary: 2001.

Pennsylvania Birds, 15 (2), 53-56.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 499

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article explains the results of the spring migration summary, with Hawk Mountain as one of the contributors of count data. Broad-winged

Hawks were the largest percentage of the migration with forty-three percent.

Red-tailed Hawks were the second largest group of migrants (fourteen percent).

Bartholomew-Began, S. (1999). Additions to the Bryoflora of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Berks County, Pennsylvania. *Journal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science*, 73 (1), 3-9.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 500

Reprint: In File

Category: Botany

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Berks County/Discovery/Hawk Mountain/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: This article examines the bryoflora of restricted public access areas of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Twenty moss and four liverwort species were discovered and added to the list of bryoflora of Hawk Mountain.

McKeon, R. E., Zeitler P. K., Pazzaglia, F. J., Idleman, B. D., & Enkelmann, E. (2014). Decay of an Old Orogen: Inferences About Appalachian Landscape Evolution from Low-Temperature Thermochronology. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 126 (1-2), 31-46.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 501

Reprint: In File

Category: Geology

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Erosion/History

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze the rate of erosion of the Appalachian Mountain Range and how the mountains formed today. The Kittatinny Ridge is part of the Appalachian Mountains within Pennsylvania.

Bianca, M. & Husic, D. W. (2013). *Determination of Heavy Metal Uptake by Plants in the Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge Remediation Areas and Analysis of the Biochemical, Ecological, and Management Consequences*. Moravian College.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 502

Reprint: In File

Category: Superfund

Location: Moravian College

Keywords: Lehigh Gap/Management/Metal/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site/Plants/Remediation/Vegetation/Zinc

Annotation: The purpose of this project was to analyze the amount of zinc uptake by birch trees and other vegetation at the Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge, which used to be the Palmerton Superfund Site. Results indicate that all of the plants studied up took zinc, with variations in the amount depending on the type of plant.

Zegers, D. A., May, S., & Goodrich, L. J. (2000). Identification of Nest Predators at Farm/Forest Edge and Forest Interior Sites. *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 71 (2), 207-216.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 503

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Hawk Mountain/Nesting/Predators/Raccoons

Annotation: This study examined the rate and type of nest predators at artificial ground nests on forest edge and in the forest interior at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. The number of predators was consistent for both forest edge and interior, with raccoons being the dominate predator. Amount of egg loss was higher at the forest edge than in the interior.

Bildstein, K. L. & Compton, R. A. (2000). Mountaintop Science: The History of Conservation Ornithology at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. In W. E. Jr. Davis & J. A. Jackson (Eds.), *Contributions to the History of North American Ornithology Volume II* (pp. 153-181). Cambridge, Massachusetts: Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 504

Reprint: In File

Category: History

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Conservation/Hawk Mountain/History/Ornithology/Raptors

Annotation: The history of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary is discussed along with the progress that has been made in raptor conservation because of the sanctuary's efforts.

Ottinger, J. & Bildstein, K. L. (2000). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 1999.

Pennsylvania Birds, 13 (190-196.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 505

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little Gap/Migration/Raptor
Count/Raptors/Second Mountain/Sterrett's Gap/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: Thirteen watchsites recorded migration data for Autumn 1999
including Hawk Mountain, Second Mountain, Little Gap, Sterrett's Gap, and
Waggoner's Gap. More than 140,000 raptors were sighted during the migration,
with the largest percentage of migrant individuals being Broad-winged Hawks.

Bildstein, K. L. (2001). Why Migratory Birds of Prey Make Great Biological Indicators.

Hawk Watching in the Americas, 169-179.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 506

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawk

Count/Hawks/Migration/Monitoring/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: The author examined a list of fourteen "ideal" biological indicators,

and analyzed if raptors fit any of these signs. Results suggest that raptors fit thirteen of the fourteen indicators, and monitoring the migration of raptors can be used to determine if anthropogenic activities are affecting environments in different regions. The Kittatinny Ridge serves as an important migratory corridor as numerous raptors use the Ridge for migration every year.

McCarty, K. & Bildstein, K. L. (2001). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2001.

Pennsylvania Birds, 15 (218-224.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 507

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Count/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little

Gap/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors/Second Mountain/Sterrett's

Gap/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: Fourteen watchsites recorded raptor migration counts for the 2001 migration season. 109,782 individuals were sighted during the migration at sites including, Bake Oven Knob, Hawk Mountain, Little Gap, Second Mountain, Sterrett's Gap, and Waggoner's Gap.

McCarty, K. (2004). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2003. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 17 (269), 276.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 508

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Golden Eagle/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Little Gap/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors/Second

Mountain/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: During the 2003 Autumn migration season, Golden Eagles were sighted at all of the watchsites in this report at numbers higher than the last five years. Bake Oven Knob, Hawk Mountain, Little Gap, Second Mountain, and Waggoner's Gap all recorded sightings of Golden Eagles.

McCarty, K. (2004). Spring Raptor Migration Summary 2004. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 18 (4), 223-230.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 509

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Broad-winged Hawk/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Rare Species

Annotation: Hawk Mountain is the only site along the Kittatinny Ridge that participated in the spring migration count. Broad-winged Hawks made up most of the migrant individuals that migrated past Hawk Mountain.

Katzner, T., Robertson, S., Robertson, B., Klucsarits, J. R., McCarty, K., & Bildstein, K.

L. (2005). Results From a Long-Term Nest-Box Program for American Kestrels: Implications for Improved Population Monitoring and Conservation. *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 76 (3), 217-226.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 510

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawk

Mountain/Monitoring/Nesting/Population/Volunteers

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to examine the nesting success and use of nest-boxes by American Kestrels near Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Volunteers regularly monitored nest-boxes for signs of nesting. Success differed among the nest-box locations, with some consistently high and others consistently low.

Husic, D. W. (2013). A Decade of Research and Restoration at Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge. *Wildlife Activist*, 72 (6-11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 511

Reprint: In File

Category: Ecology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Ecological Monitoring/Ecological Restoration/History/Lehigh

Gap/Monitoring/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Remediation/Restoration/Vegetation

Annotation: This article illustrates the history and success of the remediation of the Palmerton Superfund Site into a wildlife refuge. Using native vegetation that can withstand high levels of contaminants in the soil, the restoration process proceeded and was a success. Since the restoration, many ecological monitoring and research projects have been conducted at the refuge.

Husic, D. W. (2013). On The Value of Raptors. *American Hawkwatcher*, 38 (16-19.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 512

Reprint: In File

URL: http://anewprosperity.blogspot.com/2013_01_01_archive.html

Category: Related

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Ecology/Hawks/Ornithology/Raptors

Annotation: This article examines the importance of raptors worldwide, and the misconception people have about the nature of raptors.

Husic, D. W. (2010). Transformative Research as a Means of Transforming Landscapes and Revitalizing Academic Departments . In K. Karukstis & N. Hensel (Eds.),

Council on Undergraduate Research.

Ref Type: Conference Proceeding

Ref ID: 513

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Research

Location: Dr. Diane Husic

Keywords: Conference/Conservation/Education/Restoration

Husic, D. W. & Kuserk, F. (2007). Lehigh Gap- A Vibrant Education and Research Center. *Wildlife Activist*, 59 (3-4.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 514

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Research

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Conservation/Ecology/Education/Lehigh Gap/Restoration

Kunkle, D., Dickerson, J., & Husic, D. W. (2008). The Use of Native Grasses at the Palmerton Superfund Site. In.

Ref Type: Conference Proceeding

Ref ID: 515

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Superfund

Location: Dr. Diane Husic

Keywords: Conservation/Ecology/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund

Site/Restoration

Heinze, K. From Moonscape to Super Habitat-The Remarkable Story of the Lehigh Gap Nature Center. 2011.

Ref Type: Audiovisual Material

Ref ID: 516

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

Category: Superfund

Location: Online

Keywords: Ecology/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Restoration/Stories

Annotation:

Notes:

Various Authors. (2013). Presentations Pertaining to the Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 517

Reprint: In File

Category: Education

Location: Dr. Diane Husic

Keywords: Conservation/Contamination/Ecological Restoration/Ecology/Lehigh Gap/Palmerton Superfund Site/Restoration

Annotation: Here is a list of presentations and talks given that pertain to the Lehigh Gap Wildlife Refuge. Authors include Dan Kunkle, Marla Bianca, Meredith Wright, Dr. Diane Husic, J. Dickerson, S. Brockley, L. Yi, and G. Niehoff.

Various Authors. (2014). PA ARNG Wildlife and Natural Resource Presentations.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 518

Reprint: In File

Category: Education

Location: Dr. Diane Husic

Keywords: Butterfly/Conservation/Ecology/Fort Indiantown Gap/Restoration

Annotation: This list includes presentations conducted by the PA ARNG. Authors include V. P. Tilden, D.K. McNaughton, N. Hoffman, A. Boulton, M. Swartz, J. C. Hovis, J. Eckenrode, J. Derr, J. D. Lambrinos, J. Laskowski, W. Bowers, J. Taucher, W. Yearwood, G. Berrier, C. Shull, C. Ernst, M. Fiely, J. Dickerson, R. Meneses, S. Henry, M. Ney, D. Jones, T. R. Haydt, P. McElhenny, B. Isaacs, and Terry L. Bashore.

Wilson, A. M., Brauning, D. W., & Mulvihill, R. S. (2012). *Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 520

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Online

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Habitat/Ornithology/Volunteers/Map

Annotation: This book contains the methods and results of the Second Breeding Bird Census of Pennsylvania and documents the changes since the first Breeding Bird Atlas (Ref 521). Hundreds of volunteers conducted point counts of birds

within Pennsylvania. The maps in the book show which species breed along the Kittatinny Ridge and how the ridge is a divide for the range of many species.

Brauning, D. W. (1992). *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 521

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Bird Survey

Location: Online

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird Census/Habitat/Ornithology/Volunteers

Annotation: This book contains the methods and results of the first comprehensive breeding bird census of Pennsylvania. Volunteers conducted point counts all throughout the Commonwealth to determine the ranges of the birds that breed in Pennsylvania.

Steele, M. A., Brittingham, M. C., Maret, T. J., & Merritt, J. F. (2010). *Terrestrial Vertebrates of Pennsylvania: A Complete Guide to Species of Conservation Concern*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 522

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Dr. Diane Husic

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Conservation/Habitat/Map

Annotation: This study mentions the Appalachian Mountains and Wildlife Distribution, and how the higher elevation of ridge tops are important for cooler habitat and forested habitat. Multiple maps of species occurrence for organisms that inhabit the Kittatinny Ridge are contained in this book as well.

Saenger, P. G., Malt, B. C., & Crilley, K. F. (2014). *The Birds of the Lehigh Valley and Vicinity*. Lehigh Valley Audubon Society.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 523

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Birds/Geology/Habitat/Lehigh Valley/Ornithology

Annotation: In this book is information on the physical features of the Lehigh Valley, and good birding spots. The Kittatinny Ridge plays an important role because it contains many birding spots and creates the northern border of the Lehigh Valley. There is also an annotated species list of birds that have been sighted in the region.

Farmer, G. H. (2005). Spring Raptor Migration Summary 2005. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 19 (2), 115-117.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 524

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Count/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article explains the results for the raptor migration count data for the spring migration. More than seven thousand migrant birds were recorded, with Red-tailed Hawks making up the largest percentage of the flight with twenty-three percent.

Decandido, R., Bierregaard, R. O. Jr., Martell, M. S., & Bildstein, K. L. (2006). Evidence of Nocturnal Migration by Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) in North America and Western Europe. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 40 (2), 156-158.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 525

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Conservation/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This article examines the timing of osprey migration, and analyzes different sightings of Ospreys migrating at night. Ospreys use the Kittatinny Ridge as a migration corridor, and if they migrate at night, different conservation efforts need to be put in place to protect this species from power lines, turbines, and towers.

Ardia, D. (2006). Glycated Hemoglobin and Albumin Reflect Nestling Growth and Condition in American Kestrels. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part*

A, 143 (62-66.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 526

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Berks County/Birds/Lehigh County/Schuylkill County

Annotation: Analysis of blood chemistry can indicate nestling health and condition. Glycated hemoglobin can show levels of resource intake, and higher amounts indicate nestlings structural size increases faster. Kestrels residing in Berks, Lehigh, and Schuylkill County were used for this study.

Farmer, G. H. (2005). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2005. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 19 (198-205.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 527

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little Gap/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors/Second Mountain/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: More than 116,000 migrating raptors were counted for the migration season of 2005. Broad-winged Hawks, Sharp-shinned Hawks, and Red-tailed Hawks comprised most of the migration. Several Swainson's Hawks were spotted

at Bake Oven Knob and Second Mountain. Bake Oven Knob, Hawk Mountain, Little Gap, Second Mountain, and Waggoner's Gap all contributed count data for the migration season.

Zemba, L. A. (2007). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2006. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 20 (177-183.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 528

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little

Gap/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors/Second Mountain/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: Over 150,000 migrant birds of prey were counted during the 2006 migration season. Broad-winged Hawks, Sharp-shinned Hawks, and Red-tailed Hawks composed most of the flight.

Bildstein, K. L. (2014). A Brief History of Raptor Conservation in North America. In K.

L. Bildstein, J. Smith, & E. Ruelas (Eds.), *In the State of North America's Birds of Prey* (.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 529

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawks/History/Raptors/Hawk Mountain

Annotation: This chapter focuses on discussing the history of raptor persecution and human's misperceptions of birds of prey. Then it explains the shift in perception, and the success of conservation efforts to protect migrating raptors. Hawk Mountain Sanctuary played a large part in the change of attitude towards raptors.

Bildstein, K. L., Smith, J. P., & Inzunza, E. R. (2008). The Future of Raptor Migration Monitoring. In K. L. Bildstein, J. Smith, & E. Ruelas (Eds.), *The State of North America's Birds of Prey* (Washington, D.C.: American Ornithologist's Union.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 530

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Migration/Monitoring/Population

Annotation: The success of the Raptor Population Index is examined in this chapter, along with how to continue bird monitoring in years to come.

Complications with migration count protocols are discussed and suggestions for better techniques are examined. The Kittatinny Ridge watchsites contribute count data to the Raptor Population Index.

Farmer, C. J. & Hessel, D. J. T. (2008). The Raptor Population Index in Practice. In K. L. Bildstein, J. Smith, & E. Ruelas (Eds.), *The State of North America's Birds of Prey* (pp. 165-177). Washington, D.C: American Ornithologist's Union.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 531

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk Count/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Population/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: The Raptor Population Index is designed to use raptor migration counts to monitor the population of birds of prey in North America. The methods for obtaining hawk count data is illustrated in this chapter. The Kittatinny Ridge serves as an important migration corridor for raptors, so much of the migration count data originates from watchsites along the ridge.

Farmer, C. J., Bell, R. J., Drolet, B., Goodrich, L. J., Greenstone, E. M., Grove, D. et al. (2008). Trends in Autumn Counts of Migratory Raptors in Northeastern North America, 1974-2004. In K. L. Bildstein, J. Smith, & E. Ruelas (Eds.), *The State of North America's Birds of Prey* (pp. 179-215). Washington, D.C.: American Ornithologist's Union.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 532

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Population/Raptor
Count/Raptors/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: This chapter examines raptor migration data from different watchsites in Northeastern North America. The raptor counts are used to monitor raptor populations over multiple years, and examine declines or rises in population. Hawk Mountain Sanctuary and Waggoner's Gap contributed their migration data for the study.

Farmer, C. J., Goodrich, L. J., Inzunza, E. R., & Smith, J. P. (2008). Conservation Status of North America's Birds of Prey. In K. L. Bildstein, J. Smith, & E. Ruelas (Eds.), *The State of North America's Birds of Prey* (pp. 303-419). Washington, D.C.: American Ornithologist's Union.

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 533

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Breeding Bird

Census/Conservation/Hawks/Migration/Ornithology/Population/Raptors

Annotation: The conservation status of twenty birds of prey was examined by relating migration counts to breeding bird census data of known breeding ranges. The American Kestrel is experiencing widespread decline, and Bald Eagle populations are increasing, and many of these raptors use the Kittatinny Ridge as a migratory corridor.

Michener, W. K., Bildstein, K. L., McKee, A., Parmenter, R. R., Hargrove, W. W.,

McClearn, D. et al. (2009). Biological Field Stations: Research Legacies and Sites for Serendipity. *BioScience*, 59 (4), 300-310.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 534

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Migration/Population

Annotation: This article explains the vital role field stations serve in the pursuit of biological findings. Hawk Mountain Sanctuary is used as an example because it has the most complete raptor migration count data, which has been used to monitor migrant bird populations.

Brittingham, M. C. & Goodrich, L. J. (2010). Habitat Fragmentation: A Threat to Pennsylvania's Forest Birds. *Avian Ecology and Conservation*, 15 (204-216.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 535

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Forest/Habitat

Annotation: This article focuses on three sections; the known impacts of forest fragmentation on forest birds and habitat, fragmentation status of Pennsylvania's

forests, and the historic, current, and future impacts of fragmentation on forest habitat. The Kittatinny Ridge has many acres of contiguous forest, and fragmentation is increasing along the slopes and the ridge-top.

Goodrich, L. J. (2008). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2008. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 22 (200-206.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 536

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little

Gap/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors/Second Mountain/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: Over 108,000 migrant raptors were counted during the 2008 migration season. Broad-winged Hawks were by far the most numerous migrant, comprising about fifty-one percent of the total flight.

Medica, D. L. & Bildstein, K. L. (2009). Annual Variation in West Nile Virus Antibodies in American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) in Eastern Pennsylvania. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 43 (4), 301-307.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 537

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Disease/Hawk Mountain/Hawks

Annotation: This study examined the prevalence of West Nile Virus (WNV) antibodies in adult and juvenile American Kestrels. Samples were obtained from Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in 2004-2006. Samples from 2004 were 95% positive for WNV, 33% in 2005, and 29% in 2006. In 2003, WNV was widespread in Pennsylvania. Results indicate that the antibodies persisted into the following year, and declined thereafter.

Kunkle, D., Goodrich, L. J., Barber, D., Farmer, C. J., & Bildstein, K. L. (2009).

Movements of Red-tailed Hawks Color-marked on the Kittatinny Ridge in Eastern Pennsylvania. *Hawk Migration Studies*, 34 (2), 18-24.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 538

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Ornithology

Annotation: This study color-marked 356 American Kestrels near Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. Seventy sightings of the Kestrels were reported after marking, most south to southwest of the trap sight. This indicates a pathway of Kestrel migration.

Goodrich, L. J. (2009). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2009. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 23 (4), 178-184.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 539

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little

Gap/Migration/Population/Raptors/Second Mountain/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: Over 117,000 raptors were sighted during the Autumn migration season of 2009. Four Mississippi Kites were sighted during the autumn, and counts have been increasing since 2000 because the eastern population is expanding. Bald Eagles and Peregrine Falcons continued with increasing counts.

Goodrich, L. J. (2010). Raptor Migration Summary- Spring 2010. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 24 (10), 70-73.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 540

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: Watchsites counted over 13,000 migrant individuals during the Spring of 2010. Turkey Vultures surpassed the Broad-winged Hawks as the largest component of the migration, because of its expanding range north of the Kittatinny Ridge.

Goodrich, L. J. (2010). Broad-winged Hawk. In *Terrestrial Vertebrates of Pennsylvania* (pp. 243-247).

Ref Type: Book Chapter

Ref ID: 541

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Habitat/Hawks/Migration

Annotation: The Broad-winged Hawk is a regular migrant that uses the Kittatinny Ridge as a migration corridor and is sighted at watchsites all along the Ridge.

This section illustrates the breeding range of the Broad-winged Hawk, habitat use, and threats it faces.

Goodrich, L. J. (2010). Autumn Raptor Migration Summary 2010. *Pennsylvania Birds*, 24 (4), 168-176.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 542

Reprint: In File

Category: Hawk Count

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little

Gap/Migration/Population/Raptor Count/Raptors/Second Mountain/Waggoner's Gap

Annotation: Over 138,000 migrant birds were counted during the fall migration season. The Bald Eagle migrant population continued to rise.

Bildstein, K. L. & Peterjohn, B. G. (2012). The Future of Banding in Raptor Science. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 46 (1), 3-11.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 543

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Climate

Change/Habitat/Hawks/Migration/Nesting/Pollution/Raptors

Annotation: Banding raptors is an important research technique used to study demographics of raptors, migration pathways, first age of breeding, and nesting habitat. This article reflects on the development of banding, and how it will continue to be an important technique in future years. Since birds have been banded for many years, studies can now focus on the effects of climate change, pollution, chemical contaminants, and habitat changes have on the birds.

Countless birds are banded on the Kittatinny Ridge for research purposes.

Goodrich, L. J., Farmer, C. J., Barber, D., & Bildstein, K. L. (2012). What Banding Tells Us about the Movement Ecology of Raptors. *The Journal of Raptor Research*, 46 (1), 27-35.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 544

Reprint: In File

Category: Migration

Location: Hawk Mountain Sanctuary

Keywords: Birds/Ecology/Hawks/Ornithology/Raptors

Annotation: This study examines banding encounters of three commonly banded raptors in North America (American Kestrel, Sharp-shinned Hawk, and Cooper's Hawk) from 1920-2006. Age at banding, sex, banding latitude, and migration pathway were all examined for each of the banding encounters. Different trends were seen within each raptor species, such as female Kestrels and Cooper's Hawks migrating farther than males and Sharp-shinned Hawk migration distance not varying according to gender. All three of these birds of prey use the Kittatinny Ridge as a migratory corridor and are commonly seen at watchsites along the Ridge.

USGS. (2014). USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 545

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>

Category: History

Location: USGS Website

Keywords: Geology/Map/Scenery

Annotation: This website leads to an interactive map that shows historic photos of

different places in America. Locations along the Kittatinny Ridge can be viewed by typing in their name, and it provides a historic view of the Ridge.

HMANA. (2014). Hawk Migration Association of North America.

Ref Type: Online Source

Ref ID: 546

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://www.hmana.org/>

Category: Migration

Location: HMANA Website

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Conservation/Hawk Mountain/Hawks/Little

Gap/Ornithology/Raptors/Second Mountain

Annotation: The Hawk Migration Association of North America is an organization created to pursue the conservation of raptors through research, enjoyment, and appreciation of raptor migration. There are lists of watchsites, and multiple ones are located along the Kittatinny Ridge, including Bake Oven Knob, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Little Gap, and Second Mountain.

Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veteran Affairs. (2014). PA DMVA Wildlife Plans and Projects, 2000-2013.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 547

Reprint: In File

Category: Research

Location: PA DMVA

Keywords: Conservation/Fort Indiantown Gap/Management/Monitoring/Regal
Fritillary/Survey

Annotation: This is a bibliographic list of references to the conservation,
monitoring, research, and management work being done at Fort Indiantown Gap,
Pennsylvania. Many different subject areas are covered, such as mammal surveys,
insect inventories, and studies pertaining to the Eastern Regal Fritillary.

Wright, M. (2009). Annotated Bibliography of Sources Written about the Palmerton Zinc
Pile Superfund Site and Lehigh Gap .

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 548

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://lgnc.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/LGNC-Bibliography.pdf>

Category: Research

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Chemicals/Contamination/History/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature
Center/Palmerton/Palmerton Superfund Site/Pollution/Remediation/Zinc

Annotation: This is an annotated bibliography containing references and sources
that pertain to the history, contamination, and remediation of the Palmerton
Superfund Site and the Lehigh Gap. A hard copy is available at the Lehigh Gap
Nature Center.

Crisfield, E. A. (2012). *Climate Change Impact on Forests: Modeling Relationships
Between Static Landscape Patterns and Dynamic Vegetation Responses*. The
Pennsylvania State University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 549

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://gradworks.umi.com/35/69/3569262.html>

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Climate Change/Forest/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The purpose of this research was to analyze vegetation adaptation to climate change over geological time, in the present, and for the future. Results from the study indicate that Appalachian forests are relatively resilient to climate stressors anticipated in the future. The study encompasses the entire Appalachian Mountain Range, which the Kittatinny Ridge is a part of.

Notes: Dr. Erica A. H. Smithwick was the advisor for this graduate project.

Smithwick, E. A. H. (2013). Bridging Paleo- and Neo- Perspectives in Conservation Management: A Tale of Two Mountain Landscapes. In *Sustainable Pathways: Learning from the Past and Shaping the Future*.

Ref Type: Conference Proceeding

Ref ID: 550

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <http://esameetings.allenpress.com/2013/webprogram/Paper40390.html>

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Climate

Change/Conservation/Management/Monitoring

Annotation: Dr. Smithwick gave a presentation at the 98th Annual Meeting of the Ecological Society of America about studying landscapes to determine their climate change resiliency, or how resilient different landscapes can be to the stressors brought about by a changing climate. One of the study areas is the Appalachian Trail, which runs along the crest of the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania.

Kuhman, T. R. (2009). *The Influence of Past and Present Land Use on Non-Native Plant Invasion in the South Appalachians*. Doctor of Philosophy in Zoology University of Wisconsin- Madison.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 551

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Forest/History/Invasive

Species/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the affects agricultural land-use history has on landscapes and the distribution of invasive plant species. The study addressed two questions: 1) Does agricultural land-use history affect the presence and abundance of invasive plants in the forest understory? and 2) What specific abiotic and biotic factors are associated with the invasive plant species presence and abundance? Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*),

Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) were the most common invasive species recorded. This study used abandoned farm areas in North Carolina along the slopes of the Appalachian Mountains. This research pertains to the Kittatinny Ridge because there are abandoned farms along the Ridge, which could lead to increased invasive plant species.

McCormack, M. L., Eissenstat, D. M., Prasad, A. M., & Smithwick, E. A. H. (2013).

Regional Scale Patterns of Fine Root Lifespan and Turnover Under Current and Future Climate. *Global Change Biology*, 19 (1697-1708.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 552

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Conservation/Forest/Management/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to examine fine root dynamics in trees in different ecosystems throughout the Eastern United States. Fine roots are responsible for nutrient and water uptake into plants, and carbon storage in soils. Understanding fine root dynamics can lead to better management techniques and knowledge for impacts of increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, because fine roots can store carbon. The Kittatinny Ridge has numerous acres of forest, so understanding root dynamics can lead to better conservation and management practices.

Crisfield, E. A. & Smithwick, E. A. H. (2009). Topographic Complexity Governs Cumulative Area-Elevation Gradients in Differing Appalachian Landscapes. In *94th Ecological Society of America Meeting*.

Ref Type: Conference Proceeding

Ref ID: 553

Reprint: Not in File

URL: <https://eco.confex.com/eco/2009/techprogram/P18906.HTM>

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Climate Change/Habitat/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to examine how slope and elevation govern the area of suitable vegetation habitat in the Appalachian Mountains. The study indicates that steep slopes have greater opportunities for upslope shift for vegetation due to climate change. The Kittatinny Ridge contains steep slopes, which may be important in the future for vegetation for climate adaptability.

Wang, Y., Zhao, J., & Zhang, H. (2011). Remote Sensing of Land Surface Dynamics along the Appalachian Trail. In *Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium* (pp. 815-817).

Ref Type: Conference Proceeding

Ref ID: 554

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Trail/Climate Change/Phenology/Plants/Vegetation

Annotation: This study examined the land surface phenology of the Appalachian trail using Global Inventory Model and Mapping Studies. Data was obtained from 1982-1999 and 1982-2006. Results indicate that the length of greenness (plant growing season) along the Appalachian Trail has increased over time. The Appalachian Trail runs along the crest of the Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania.

Milanovich, J. R., Peterman, W. E., Nibbelink, N. P., & Maerz, J. C. (2010). Projected Loss of a Salamander Diversity Hotspot as a Consequence of Projected Global Climate Change. *PLoS ONE*, 5 (8).

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 555

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

[http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.001218](http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0012189)

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Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Appalachian Mountains/Climate

Change/Diversity/Habitat/Population/Salamanders

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the amount of habitat loss salamanders in the Appalachian Mountains might experience with a changing climate in the future. Results indicate significant loss of suitable habitat for salamanders in some areas of the Appalachian Mountains by 2020. The Kittatinny

Ridge is home to many salamanders, and with a changing climate, it is important to know the impacts on population and habitat.

Union of Concerned Scientists (2008). *Climate Change in Pennsylvania: Impacts and Solutions for the Keystone State*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 556

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Climate Change/Migration/Plants/Public

Attitudes/Vegetation/Management

Annotation: The purpose of this report is to illustrate (to the public) the affects climate change could have on areas of Pennsylvania, especially the natural areas.

Management techniques and solutions are suggested. The Kittatinny Ridge is known as a climate migration corridor, and is designated as a climate resilient landscape.

Pennsylvania Game Commission & Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (2009). *A Minor Amendment to the Pennsylvania Wildlife Action Plan: Climate Change- An Emerging Issue in Fish and Wildlife Management*.

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 557

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Bog Turtle/Climate

Change/Conservation/Endangered/Fish/Management/Snakes

Annotation: The purpose of this report is to update Pennsylvania's Wildlife Action Plan in terms of climate change. The report highlights species that are an immediate concern for negative affects due to climate change. This includes the Bog Turtle and the Timber Rattlesnake, both of which are endangered species and inhabit parts of the Kittatinny Ridge.

Keating, R., Yerger, E. H., & Nuttle, T. (1 A.D.). *Impacts of Climate Change on Commonly Encountered Forest Lepidoptera of Pennsylvania.*

Ref Type: Report

Ref ID: 558

Reprint: In File

Category: Related

Location: Online

Keywords: Butterfly/Climate

Change/Conservation/Forest/Insects/Management/Moth

Annotation: The purpose of this study was to analyze the impacts climate change could have on butterflies and moths that inhabit the forests of Pennsylvania. Many butterflies and moths reside on the Kittatinny Ridge, and knowing how a changing climate could affect them can lead to better conservation and management techniques. The study looked at the possible affects during the two life stages of the *Lepidoptera*, the larval/caterpillar stage and also the adult stage.

Wildlife Information Center, I. (2011). American Hawkwatcher- Special 50th Year Edition. *American Hawkwatcher* 36, 1-37.

Ref Type: Journal (Full)

Ref ID: 559

Reprint: In File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Birds/Hawk Count/Hawks/History/Migration/Raptor Count/Raptors

Annotation: This edition of the American Hawkwatcher celebrates fifty years of raptor migration count data at Bake Oven Knob. Multiple articles contain summaries of the count data, as well as articles illustrating the history of Bake Oven Knob.

Carson, R. (1962). *Silent Spring*. Houghton Mifflin Books.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 560

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=6sRtTjwwWYEC&oi=fnd&pg=PR8&dq=Silent+Spring+and+no+birds+sing&ots=fSUVa6kg7b&sig=_kS7Oi44Wrgkb1wWRdtEuT1tIlo#v=onepage&q=Maurice%20Broun&f=false

Category: Related

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Birds/Chemicals/Contamination/DDT/Hawk

Mountain/Hawks/Insects/Migration/Ornithology/Pollution/Population/Raptors

Annotation: This book, *Silent Spring*, documents the use of DDT to eliminate pesky insects and the impacts the chemical had on birds throughout the United States. Many could not reproduce successfully, and bird populations declined.

Data from many migration and bird watchsites were used for this book, including Bald Eagle migration counts at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1). Don Heintzelman's References and Collection.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 561

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Ornithology

Location: LGNC

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawks/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Migration/Ornithology/Publication/Raptors/Survey

Annotation: A comprehensive collection of items from Heintzelman's professional life as an author, film lecturer, and ornithologist. The items include uncut book manuscripts from his published books, photographs, films, field journals, research notebooks, and conservation campaign files as well as numerous personal items. Much of the information in the collection is tied to the Kittatinny Ridge.

Notes: Mr. Heintzelman's collection is located at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center, and is available for access upon request.

Heintzelman, D. S. (1). A Selected Bibliography of Books and Articles Pertaining to Kittatinny Ridge Hawk Watches and The Kittatinny Raptor Corridor in Southeastern and South-central Pennsylvania .

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 562

Reprint: In File

Category: Research

Location: Online

Keywords: Birds/Conservation/Hawk Count/Hawks/Lehigh Gap/Lehigh Gap Nature Center/Migration/Ornithology/Raptor Count/Raptors/Survey

Annotation: This bibliography contains Don Heintzelman's work in pursuing federal conservation of the Kittatinny Ridge, containing migration count data, bird surveys, and bird studies. The references that are highlighted are located in the Library at the Lehigh Gap Nature Center.

Harmer, A. J. (2007). *Designing for Student Engagement in Middle School Science: Collaborative Problem-Solving in Environmental Science using Nanotechnology and Electron Microscopy*. Lehigh University.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation

Ref ID: 563

Reprint: Not in File

URL:

<http://www.bcceprogram.haydenmcneil.com/conference-info/p61-authentic-science-inquiry-middle-school-impact-college-career-choice>

Category: Superfund

Location: Lehigh University

Keywords: Contamination/Education/Lehigh Gap/Palmerton/Palmerton

Superfund Site/Pollution/Remediation

Annotation: This study focused on educating middle-school children on the effects of environmental pollution, and the process of remediation. The research was conducted at the Palmerton Superfund Site in Palmerton, Pennsylvania. The students had access to electron microscopy to analyze contamination effects on soil and water at the superfund site.

Poole, E. L. (1949). A New Race of the Red-backed Mouse (*Clethrionomys*) from Pennsylvania. *Academy of Natural Sciences*, 212 (3.

Ref Type: Journal

Ref ID: 564

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Discovery

Location: Jstor

Keywords: Bake Oven Knob/Discovery/Mammals

Poole, E. L. (1932). *A Survey of the Mammals of Berks County, Pennsylvania*. Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery.

Ref Type: Book, Whole

Ref ID: 565

Reprint: Not in File

Category: Biodiversity

Location: Google Scholar

Keywords: Berks County/Historical/Mammals/Survey

Craig, Wm. (1). The Old Chain Bridge.

Ref Type: Generic

Ref ID: 566

Reprint: In File

Category: Storytelling

Location: Online

Keywords: History/Lehigh County/Lehigh Gap/Stories

Annotation: A partial translation of the poem (which is in Pennsylvania Dutch) by

Dr. Heikki Lempa of Moravian College:

Over there over the Lecha Wasser-Kaft (Lehigh Gap) spans an old bridge,

the beautiful Lecha (Lehigh) river -- built many years ago.

In the entire United States, you may look wherever you want

but will not find anything like the old chain bridge.

A foreigner (or stranger) will laugh aloud with the first sight

when he inadvertently comes during his journey to the chain bridge

so funny it is here placed, so nice it here spans.

Looks indeed like a frail bridge, but is like a house.