**Appendix A. Existing Inventory Information for Parks in the National Capital Network.**

## Antietam National Battlefield

Established: 1890

Size: 1,318 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
An Oak/hickory forest dominates the vegetation community. In addition, beech, poplar, and walnut are found in the Snavely Woods. Sycamore and other bottomland species are found along the Antietam Creek portions of the park.

Significant Natural Resources:
Significant natural resources include sensitive habitats along Antietam Creek, unique limestone upland forests (Snavely Woods), and three state rare, threatened, and endangered species, including the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), and the butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). Grasshopper sparrows (*Ammodramus savannarum*) are also present and have been identified as significant resources for the region by the Mid-Atlantic Piedmont Bird Conservation Plan developed by Partners in Flight.

Inventory Needs:
Some work has been conducted on plant species; amphibian and reptile surveys are in progress. Inventories are needed on birds, mammals, and fish.

Birds:
There has been no comprehensive inventory of birds. Surveys during breeding, wintering, and migration periods are needed.

*VanDruff et al. 1992. Species Report. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Unpublished Report.*

Fish:
No systematic surveys on fish exist; inventories are a high priority.

*Bruckley, R. 1996. Memo regarding Verification of Park Data in the Recreational Fisheries Database (RFD). Unpublished Report.*

*Raesly, R.L. 1997. Fish observations in Antietam Creek at County Bridge on 9/27/99. Unpublished Report.*

Mammals:
No systematic surveys on mammals exist.

*VanDruff et al. 1992. Species Report. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Unpublished Report.*

Reptiles and Amphibians:
There is little existing herp data but a two-year study was started in 2000.

*VanDruff et al. 1992. Species Report. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Unpublished Report.*

Plants
Most of the inventory work at ANTI has focused on vascular plants.

*Anonymous. 1986. Preliminary Checklist of Biological Organisms Antietam National Battlefield. Unpublished Report.*

*Anonymous. 1997. Antietam National Battlefield - Plant Survey Species List. MD Heritage. Unpublished Report.*

*Langdon, J.M. 1985. Preliminary Checklist of Plants Antietam National Battlefield. Unpublished Report.*

*VanDruff et al. 1992. Species Report. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Unpublished Report.*

## Catoctin Mountain Park

Established: 1933

Size: 2,336 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
The park is 95% forested. The original American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) forest was destroyed by the Chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) early this century; the chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) is the current dominant tree species. Hickory and maple are also present.

Significant Natural Resources:
Unique geological formations of metamorphic sandstones and greenish-gray metabasalts form cliffs and overlooks illustrating the forces of volcanism, folding, faulting, and weathering.
The park also contains two diverse aquatic streams and numerous small wetlands that include a well established population of eastern brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). Over 750 species of vascular plants occur in the area including nine state listed species. American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*), Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*), Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*), and Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) are also present and are among those identified as significant resources for the region by the Mid-Atlantic Piedmont Bird Conservation Plan developed by Partners in Flight.

Inventory Needs:
Birds and fish have been fully inventoried. Herps, mammals, and plants have been partly inventoried but require more work.

Birds
A breeding bird survey was conducted in the 1980s. A small bird banding project is ongoing; results are forthcoming.

*Boone, D. and B. Dowell. 1986. Catoctin Mountain Park Bird Study. Unpublished Report.*

*Mt. Saint Mary's College. 1984. Raptor Populations Of Catoctin Mountain Park. Unpublished Report.*

Fish
Ongoing electrofishing sampling occurs in the park and species are tracked in NPSpecies. The fish species listing is complete and up to date with 16 species identified.

*Maryland DNR. 1979. A Status Report Relative To The Cold Water Fishery Resource of the Catoctin Mountain Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Mt. Saint Mary's College. 1984. A Survey of the order Caudata in Catoctin Mountain Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Voigt, J.W. 1996. Fisheries management at Catoctin Mountain Park. Unpublished Report.*

Mammals

Species lists for mammals are based on staff observations and some survey work by undergraduate students.

*Chery, W. 1985. A study of the distribution and abundance, with consideration of migration patterns of the mamalian order chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae within Catoctin Mt. Park. Thurmont, Maryland. Ecology Field Project. Unpublished Report.*

*Cox. 1983. Small Mammal Survey of Catoctin Mt. National Park. Honors Biology - Frederick Community College. Unpublished Report.*

*Fenwick and Dobey. No Date. Asurvey of small mammal populations at Catoctin Mountain Park. Dept. Science and Math. Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, MD 21727. Unpublished Report.*

*Kerstner, T. 1984. Least Weasel Study. Ecology class under Dr. Dobey. Unpublished Report.*

*Randolph, M.R. 1984. A survey of the order caudata in Catoctin Mountain Park. Unpublished Report.*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Species lists for reptiles are based on staff observations and some survey work; additional surveys should be conducted. Historic data on amphibians is available. Surveys should provide updated information.

*Miller. 1992. Isozyme Survey of two-lined salamander (*Eurysea bislineata*) populations in Maryland and Virginia. BS Thesis. Dept. of Fisheries and Wildlife Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. And State University.*

*Robertson, H. C. 1938. A preliminary report on the reptiles and amphibians of Catocatin National Park, Maryland.*

Plants

Limited plot sampling has been completed for plants. Park vegetation surveys were completed in the mid-70's. Staff observations continue to update the species list.

*Hickey, C.J. 1975. The vascular flora of Catoctin Mountain Park.*

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park**

Established: 1961 as a National Monument; 1971 as a National Historical Park

Size: 7,788 ha (297 km long)

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
A mixed deciduous oak-hickory forest dominates east of the Fall Line (8% of park). A mixed hardwood forest including a floodplain forest (silver maple [*Acer saccharinum*]-box elder [*Acer negundo*] and black walnut [*Juglans nigra*]-tulip poplar [*Liriodendron tulipifera*]-sycamore [*Platanus occidentalis*]), a limestone forest (maple-oak-tulip poplar-basswood-hickory and oak-basswood-cedar-maple-hickory), and a shale forest and barrens (chestnut oak-Virginia pine [*Pinus virginiana*] or pine-oak-hickory) dominate west of the Fall Line (92% or park).

Significant Natural Resources:
At least 169 species are rare. These include one snake, five birds, three mammals, and over 100 plant species.

Inventory Needs:
Inventories for all taxonomic groups have been conducted on limited areas throughout CHOH. Bird, fish, and reptile inventories are complete. Comprehensive inventories are needed in specific areas for plants, and mammals.

Birds
Extensive breeding bird surveys have been conducted and continue with volunteer participation throughout the park.

*Gates, J. E. 2000. Analysis of the 1995 Bird Count Data from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. Univ. of Maryland Center for Environmental Science. Unpublished Report.*

*Gauthey, R. 1996. Breeding Bird Census of Cabin John Island. Unpublished Report.*

*Gauthey, R. 1997. Breeding Bird Census of Cabin John Island. Unpublished Report.*

*National Park Service. 1999. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Mid-Winter Bird Survey. January 24, 1999. Unpublished Report.*

Fish
Historic and present fish occurrences have been documented in the Potomac. Additional surveys in the canal are needed.

*Bock, R. 1996. The North American Native Fishes Association. Unpublished Field Trip Report.*

*Bock, R. 1997. The North American Native Fishes Association. Field Trip.*

*Starnes, W. C. 1999. Current diversity, historical analysis, and biotic integrity of fishes in the Lower Potomac Drainage in the vicinity of Plummers Island, Maryland. Unpublished Report.*

Mammals

Limited surveys exist. Inventories to document all mammals are needed.

*Fisher, J.C. and J. L. Fisher. 1994-1997. The study of bat population in the round Top Mines. Unpublished Report.*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Extensive surveys have focused on amphibians; additional reptile inventories are needed.

*Forester, D. C. 1999. Amphibian inventory: C & O Canal and National Historic Park. Miles 0-60. Unpublished Report.*

*Fowler, J. 1945. The amphibians and reptiles of the National Capital Parks and the District of Columbia region. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Parks.*

*Thompson, E. 1998. An amphibian survey of the C&O Canal National Historical Park in Allegany and Washington Counties. Wildlife and Natural Heritage Division, MD Dept. of Natural Resources. Unpublished Report.*

*Thompson, E. 2000. An amphibian survey of the C&O Canal National Historical Park in Allegany and Washington Counties. Final Report. Wildlife and Natural Heritage Division, MD Dept. of Natural Resources. Unpublished Report.*

Plants

Previous resource managers have regularly documented plant occurrences in the park. Most of the work, however, has been concentrated in the Potomac Gorge area.

*Everson, D. 1996. Tree species-richness and topographic complexity along the riparian edge of the Potomac River. Hood College. Unpublished Report.*

*Lea, C. No Date. Extensive observation records.*

*Sheridan, J. R. 1975. Reconnaissance report Antietam-Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Group. DOI, USFWS, Division of Fishery Services. Unpublished Report.*

*Terrell, E.E. 1970. Spring flora of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal area, Washington, D.C. to Seneca, Maryland. Castanea 35:1-26.*

*Third International Congress on the Systematics and Ecology of Myxomycetes. 1999. Myxomycetes (True) Slime Molds–C&O Canal National Historical Park. Field Trip. Unpublished Report.*

*Wiegand, R. 1995. Rare plant survey along the C&O Canal National Historical Park and Potomac River (Sandy Hook West to Cumberland, Maryland). Wildlife and Natural Heritage Division, MD Dept. of Natural Resources. Unpublished Report.*

*Wiegand, R. 1999. Rare plant and significant habitat survey of the Potomac River Gorge. Wildlife and Natural Heritage Division, MD Dept. of Natural Resources. Unpublished Report.*

## George Washington Memorial Parkway

Established: 1932

Size: 3,198 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
Much of the Parkway is bordered by a mature oak-hickory forest. Beech, tulip poplar, basswood, and sugar maples are also common throughout.

Significant Natural Resources:
Significant freshwater tidal wetlands are found at Dyke Marsh. The park protects significant natural resources and provides refuge for native species including at least 28 state-listed plant and animal species. Along the steep ravines bordering the Potomac River are possibly the best representation of mature second growth forest in the immediate D.C. area.

Inventory Needs:
All taxonomic groups have had some inventories. Comprehensive plant inventories are in progress and bird lists are complete. Fish, herps, and mammals need more work.

Birds
Breeding birds have been inventoried at Dyke Marsh through volunteer efforts by Friends of Dyke Marsh.

*Abbott, J.M. 1946-1976. Wildlife recorded at Dyke Marsh, East Fairfax County, Virginia. Unpublished Report.*

*Gaskill, K. No Date. Bird checklist for Dyke Marsh. Produced by Friends of Dyke Marsh.*

*Friends of Dyke Marsh. 1994. Breeding bird survey - detailed result. Unpublished Report.*

*Snyder, H. No date. Checklists of wildlife at Great Falls.*

Fish
Fish were fully inventoried for Turkey Run. Additional areas need to be surveyed.

*Kangas, M. and A. Brazinski. 1998. Electrofishing results in CIA Run and Turkey Run. Natinal Park Service. Unpublished Report.*

*Versar Inc. 1999. Sampling at Turkey Run and unnamed tributary to Potomac River. Unpublished Report.*

Mammals

Bat survey is underway; inventories are needed for other species.

*Abbott, J.M. 1946-1976. Wildlife recorded at Dyke Marsh, East Fairfax County, Virginia. Unpublished Report.*

*Snyder, H. No date. Checklists of wildlife at Great Falls. Unpublished Report.*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Reptiles and amphibians were inventoried for Turkey Run. Additional areas need to be surveyed.

*Abbott, J.M. 1946-1976. Wildlife recorded at Dyke Marsh, East Fairfax County, Virginia. Unpublished Report.*

*Lindholm, D. et al. 1994. Turkey Run herpetological survey - final report. Unpublished Report.*

*Snyder, H. No date. Checklists of wildlife at Great Falls. Unpublished Report.*

Plants

Plant surveys have been completed in four areas: Great Falls (Virginia), Arlington House, Dyke Marsh, and Turkey Run Park; additional surveys are underway.

*Fleming, C. 1993. Report of plant inventory of Turkey Run Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Fleming, C. 1996. Arlington House - plant inventory. Unpublished Report.*

*Gibbins, J. and G. Gibbins. 1998. Herbarium collection of vascular plants of Great Falls Park, Virginia. Unpublished Report.*

*Grimshaw, S. and T.R. Bradley. 1973. The vascular flora of Great Falls National Park, Fairfax County, Virginia. Castanea 38:229-261.*

*Xu, Z. 1991. Inventories of plant species and communities in Dyke Marsh, Alexandria, Virginia. Final Report. George Mason Univ.*

## Harpers Ferry National Historic Park

Established: 1944

Size: 925 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
The park is 90% forest covered. The upland areas are dominated by chestnut oak and black oak (*Quercus velutina*). Other species include red oak (*Quercus borealis*), yellow poplar, and red maple *(Acer rubrum)*. Floodplain vegetation consists of sycamore, green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), box elder, and silver maple.

Significant Natural Resources:
Studies have already identified over 550 plant species including 26 rare plants; two species are eligible for federal listing. Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowi*) may be found here and is among those identified as a significant resource by the Mid-Atlantic Piedmont Bird Conservation Plan developed by Partners in Flight.

Inventory Needs:
General wildlife inventories are limited to work completed in 1965. The park has almost doubled in size since 1965 and basic inventory data is needed for the new areas. Comprehensive plant inventories are complete.

Birds
A pilot survey of breeding birds was conducted in Spring 2000 with volunteer assistants. Inventories during the migration periods are needed.

*Anderson, F. and Clyde B.K. 1965. Checklist arthropods, birds, mammals, plants, reptiles, and trees for Virginius Island Harpers Ferry Vicinity. Unpublished Report/.*

*Bates, S. 2000. Harpers Ferry volunteer avian inventory breeding survey 2000. Draft 1.0. Unpublished Report.*

*Jones, R. 1993. Summary of Shorthill Mt. raptor banding station. Unpublished Report.*

Fish
Inventories are needed.

Mammals
Mammal data is out of date.

*Anderson, F. and Clyde B.K. 1965. Checklist arthropods, birds, mammals, plants, reptiles, and trees for Virginius Island Harpers Ferry Vicinity. Unpublished Report/.*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Amphibian and reptile data is out of date.

*Anderson, F. and Clyde B.K. 1965. Checklist arthropods, birds, mammals, plants, reptiles, and trees for Virginius Island Harpers Ferry Vicinity. Unpublished Report/.*

Plants

Generally well surveyed.

*Anderson, F. and Clyde B.K. 1965. Checklist arthropods, birds, mammals, plants, reptiles, and trees for Virginius Island Harpers Ferry Vicinity. Unpublished Report.*

*Anonymous. 2000. List of the Harpers Ferry herbarium collection. Unpublished Report.*

*Bartgis, R.L. and J.C. Ludwig. 1996. Rare plant survey Harpers Ferry Historical Park (Washington County, MD, Loudoun County, VA., and Jefferson County, WV). Unpublished Report.*

*Belden, A. et al. 1994. A Natural Heritage inventory of the Appalachian Trail in Virginia. Unpublished Report*

*Briscoe, M.S. 1977. Natural history checklist of the Harpers Ferry area. Unpublished Report.*

*Donaldson, J A 1997. Natural Heritage inventory of the Appalachian Trail Corridor in West Virginia (draft). Unpublished Report.*

*Exotic Plant Management Team: National Capital Region. Rock Creek Park. Unpublished Report*

*Fleming, C. 1999. Rare plant survey of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Jefferson County, WV, Washington County, MD, and Loudon County, VA. Unpublished Report.*

*Ludwig, J.C. 1996. An inventory for rare plants in the Virginia portion of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Draft Report. Unpublished Report.*

*North American Resource Management, Inc. 1987. Exotic plant study Harpers Ferry National Historic Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Rouse, G.D. 1998. Checklist of the vascular flora of Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Rouse Environmental Services, Inc.*

## Manassas National Battlefield

Established: 1940

Size: 2,064 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
Dominated by an oak-hickory forest and open grasslands.

Significant Natural Resources:
Rare plants founds in the park include marsh hedgenettle *(Stachys pilosa var. arenicola*), blue-hearts *(Buchnera americana)*, and hairy beardtongue *(Penstemon hirsutus)*. In addition, several rare community types are found in the park, including eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) forest, piedmont/mountain swamp forest, and upland depression swamp.

Inventory Needs:
The Virginia Division of Natural Resources has extensively surveyed for rare, threatened and endangered species. However, there have been no systematic surveys to document the complete lists of birds, herps, and mammals that occur within the park. Plant inventories are in progress and the fish list is complete.

Birds
Informal breeding bird counts have been conducted. No documentation of birds during migration and wintering periods exist; Christmas Bird Count data, however, may be available through the Fairfax Audubon Society.

*2000. Results from Northern Virginia Breeding Bird Surveys and othersurveys - Bird list supplied by Bryan Gorsira, 6/13/2000. Unpublished Report*

Fish
Fish inventories have been completed.

*WYATT Group, 1995. Water quality report on selected streams and tributaries of Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia. Unpublished report prepared for Department of Interior, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia.*

*Swihart, G.L. 1982. Fish species composition in selected streams in Manassas National Battlefield Park, Manassas, Virginia. Unpublished Report.*

Mammals

Small mammal surveys are conducted annually by students from a local community college; a final report is forthcoming. More extensive work on population abundance of white-tailed deer is needed and no data exist for medium and large mammals and bats.

Reptiles and Amphibians

No full scale inventories have been conducted.

*Hayslett, M.S. 2000. Results of a preliminary field survey of vernal pools and other isolated wetlands at Manassas National Battlefield Park in Prince William County, Virginia. Unpublished Report.*

Plants

Inventories are underway.

*Exotic Plant Management Team: National Capital Region. Rock Creek Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Anonymous. 1998. Natural Heritage inventory of Manassas National Battlefield Park. Virginia Dept. of Conservation, Division of Natural Heritage, Technical Report 98-7.*

## Monocacy National Battlefield

Established: 1934

Size: 667 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
Riparian and upland forest communities in the park are contiguous with neighboring lands. Open fields are maintained as part of the battlefield.

Significant Natural Resources:
Significant natural resources include three state endangered plants, Short's rockcress (*Arabis shortii*), dwarf larkspur (*Delphinium tricorne*), and harbinger-of-spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*) which have been located in the extreme southern section of the park.

Inventory Needs:
A comprehensive inventory is needed for all vertebrates except birds; bird surveys are in progress. The plant list is nearly complete.

Birds
Year-round surveys are underway; a final report is forthcoming.

Fish
Extensive surveys need to be conducted.

Mammals
Small mammal surveys are being conducted; final report forthcoming in Fall 2000. White-tailed deer are abundant and causing obvious damage to natural vegetation; their abundance levels need to be estimated. Bat surveys are needed.

Reptiles and Amphibians
Extensive surveys need to be conducted.

Plants
Two sections of the park, the Worthington Farm and the Bush Creek area, have been inventoried for plants. This still leaves other sections in need of inventory to complete the park as a whole.

*Motivans, K. 1995. Vegetation and aquatic survey of the Bush Creek Tract with emphasis on rare, threatened, and endangered species of plants and freshwater mussels Monocacy National Battlefield. Natural Heritage Program, MD Dept. of Natural Resources.*

*Anonymous. 1998. Monocacy National Battlefield Natural Areas Inventory for Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Selected Animals and Management Recommendations. National Park Service. Unpublished Report.*

**National Capital Parks - East**

Established: 1790 (recognized as part of the National Park Service in 1934)

Size: 4,378 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forest dominate the regional landscape. Agricultural lands (fields, hay fields, fallow fields) and natural meadows are artificially maintained. Tidal and non-tidal swamps and marshes are found along the Potomac and are scattered throughout the park.

Significant Natural Resources:
State rare upland communities include the glauconite rich shell-marl ravine forest and the northern (McAteean) magnolia bog. The state rare grass-leaved arrowhead tidal community alliance is also found here. At least 60 rare plants have been documented in the park. Nesting Bald Eagles are found along the park's 50 kilometers of shoreline.

Inventory Needs:
Herp, fish, and plant inventories have been completed; mammal surveys are needed. A bird inventory is in progress.

Birds
Some work on breeding birds has been completed and a study is in progress.

*Hadidian, J. et al. 1994. A city-wide breeding bird survey for Washington, D.C. Unpublished Report.*

*Judd, S.D. 1902. Birds of Maryland Farm. USDA Div. Of Biological Survey. Bulletin No. 17. Washington Government Printing Office.*

*Taylor, J.W. 1949. The Kenilworth Area. The Wood Thrush. January - February.*

Fish
Inventories are complete.

*Norden, A.W. 1982. Biological resource and environmental assessment inventory Henson Creek Watershed, Prince George's County, Maryland.*

Mammals

Some inventories of small mammals have been completed; more work is needed.

*Athanas, C. and W. Bridgeland. 1998. Herptile and mammal inventory for four National Park Sites. Unpublished Report.*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Herp inventories have been completed.

*Athanas, C. and W. Bridgeland. 1998. Herptile and mammal inventory for four National Park Sites. Unpublished Report.*

*Ecological Analysts Inc. 1977. Draft Final Report for the baseline inventory of wetlands in Piscataway Creek and Potomac River. Prepared for Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. Unpublished Report.*

*Fowler, J. 1945. The amphibians and reptiles of the National Capital Parks and the District of Columbia region. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Parks.*

Plants

Extensive inventories of plants have been conducted.

*Norden, A.W. 1986. Watershed Management Plan - Henson Creek. Prince Georges County, MD. Unpublished Report.*

*Athanas, C and W. Bridgeland 1998. Plant survey emphasizing rare, threatened, and endangered vascular plants of Greenbelt and Piscataway Park (New Tract). Unpublished Report.*

*Davis, C.A. 1995. Survey for rare, threatened, and endangered vascular plants in the fee simple lands of Piscataway Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Thompson, D 1997 Floodplain plant communities in Piscataway Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. 1977. Baseline inventory of wetlands in Piscataway Creek and Potomac River. Unpublished Report.*

**Prince William Forest Park**

Established: 1936, transferred to the National Park Service in 1948

Size: 7,518 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
Mixed oak forest

Significant Natural Resources:
The park contains several rare communities including a seepage swamp and remote stands of eastern hemlock that contain old growth specimens. Two rare plants include the federally threatened small-whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*) and a state endangered sedge (*Carex vestita*). The star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata cristata*), although secure in its range, is considered rare in Virginia and is abundant in the park. The first documented observation of a timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus horridus*) in Prince William County was recorded in the park in 1992. Subsequent sightings of the timber rattlesnake indicate that a relict population may exist in the park. The hardwood forest offers important habitat for the Wood Thrush, Louisiana Waterthrush, Kentucky Warbler, Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), and Whip-poor Will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) which are all identified as significant by the Mid-Atlantic Piedmont Bird Conservation Plan developed by Partners in Flight.

Inventory Needs:
Inventories for the fish, herps, and mammals are complete or nearly complete. Bird and plant inventories represent the highest priority for this park.

Birds
Some migration counts have been conducted in the park but data on birds during the wintering periods are needed.

*Migration Count 1992. Unpublished Report.*

*Migration Count 1993. Unpublished Report.*

*Migration Count 1994. Unpublished Report.*

*Migration Count 1998. Unpublished Report.*

*Migration Count 1999. Unpublished Report.*

*Rivera, J.H. 1998. Wood Thrush postfledging movement and habitat in Northern VA. Condor 100: 69-78.*

*Stasz, J. 1994. Virginia North American migration count. Unpublished Report.*

Fish

Extensive fish information has been collected.

*Hamblin-Katnik, C. 2000. Fish found in Quantico Creek. From forthcoming MS Thesis.*

*Drummond, M. 1987. Fisheries Management Plan. Unpublished Report.*

*Kelso, D. 1995. Survey of distribution, abundance, and habitat of fishes in the streams of PRWI. Unpublished Report.*

Mammals

Extensive information on mammals has been collected.

*Mitchell, J. 1994. Inventory of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals in the special use permit lands of PRWI. Unpublished Report*

*Reynolds, R. 1994. Bat survey of PRWI. Unpublished Report.*

*Richard J.R.., and J. Leffler. 1998. Bat survey of the Prince William Forest Park. VA Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries. Unpublished Report.*

*Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation (NHP). 1991. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of PRWI. Unpublished Report.*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Extensive information on reptiles and amphibians has been collected.

*Mitchell, J. 1994. Inventory of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals in the special use permit lands of PRWI. Unpublished Report.*

*Mitchell, J. 1994. Timber rattlesnakes in PRWI. Unpublished Report.*

*Mitchell, J. 1998. Amphibian decline in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Final Report. Legacy Resource Management Program, US Department of Defense.*

*Pague, C. 1998. Checklist of amphibians and reptiles.*

*Sattler, P. No Date. Euracea bisliniata. Dept. of Biology, Liberty University. Unpublished Report.*

*Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation. 1991. Rare, threatened, and endangered Species of PRWI.*

Plants

Surveys have not been conducted with the exception of special searches for rare species.

*Belden, A. 1997. Search for* Isotria medeoloides*. Unpublished Report.*

*Borkowski, T.V. 1994. Biodiversity in PRWI. Unpublished Report.*

*Exotic Plant Management Team: National Capital Region. Rock Creek Park Unpublished Report.*

*Anonymous. No Date. List of the PRWI herbarium Collection. Unpublished Report.*

*Rawinski and White. 1995. Assessment and inventory of a Seepage Swamp Biological Community for Baseline Data. Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation (NHP), Unpublished Report.*

*Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation. 1991. Rare, threatened, and endangered Species of PRWI.*

*Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation (NHP). 1997. Natural Heritage inventory of PRWI Potential Exchange Parcels. Unpublished Report.*

## Rock Creek Park

Established: 1890

Size: 710 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
The park includes oak-beech forests, streams, and sensitive floodplain communities.

Significant Natural Resources:
The largest contiguous section of the park contains 726 ha of natural forests along Rock Creek. A landscaped Parkway follows Rock Creek to the Potomac River and connects this natural section to D.C.'s city center. The oak-beech forests, streams, and sensitive floodplain communities contain a variety of wildlife, including 22 state or watch-listed plant species, and 2 state-listed birds.

Inventory Needs:
Some monitoring of non-native plants, birds, deer, beaver, raccoons, and a few other species of immediate interest have been conducted. More information on herp and mammal distribution is needed. There is almost no information concerning natural communities and species in the park's smaller administrative units. Inventories are complete for birds, fish, and plants.

Birds
Breeding bird and wintering surveys have been conducted. Not all data has been reviewed or collected.

*Christmas Bird Count. 1990-1999. Unpublished Report.*

*Criswell, J., II. 1959. Breeding bird population studies. Unpublished Report.*

*Dimperio, M.E. 1993 and 1998. Breeding bird census forms. Unpublished Data.*

*Janni, O. 1990-1999. List of birds at Rock Creek Nature Center Area. Unpublished Report.*

*Thatcher, D.M. 1948. Breeding bird population studies. Wood Thrush 4(1): 8-20.*

Fish
A fish inventory has been conducted. Re-evaluation of Rock Creek is underway due to a recent accidental chemical spill that killed many fish in spring 2000.

*Britt, D.L. 1993. Rock Creek Fisheries Study.*

Mammals

More inventories are needed. More accurate information on deer abundance and distribution is also needed. Small mammals have been surveyed in meadow habitat but not in forested areas.

*Fleming, P. 1980-1987. Small Mammals Survey. Unpublished Report.*

Reptiles and Amphibians

Historic information is available but current data on the presence, abundance, and distribution of amphibians and reptiles are needed.

*Fowler, J. 1945. The amphibians and reptiles of the National Capital Parks and the District of Columbia region. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Parks.*

Plants

Extensive inventories have been completed.

*Exotic Plant Management Team: National Capital Region. Rock Creek Park. Unpublished Report.*

*Fleming, P. and R. Kanal. 1995. Checklist of vascular plants of Rock Creek Park, National Park Service, Washington D.C. Castanea 60: 283-316.*

## Wolf Trap Farm Park

Established: 1966

Size: 53 ha

Dominant Vegetation Communities:
Deciduous forest.

Significant Natural Resources:
Unknown.

Inventories Needs:
Complete inventories on all five taxa are needed.

Birds

Fish

Mammals

Reptiles and Amphibians

Plants