



ACADIA NP • APPALACHIAN NST • BOSTON HARBOR ISLANDS NRA • MARSH-BILLINGS-ROCKEFELLER NHP • MINUTE MAN NHP
MORRISTOWN NHP • ROOSEVELT-VANDERBILT NHS • SAINT-GAUDENS NHS • SAUGUS IRON WORKS NHS • SARATOGA NHP • WEIR FARM NHS

The Latest Park Science at Your Fingertips

The Northeast Temperate Network (NETN) conducts a wide array of long-term natural resource monitoring programs in the 13 National Park units that it works with, resulting in a sometimes dizzying amount of information. How can park staff and the public access this treasure-trove of data? NETN's website is your one-stop shop for all your monitoring questions.

Are you looking for answers to questions like these? NETN's website can help!

- What animals and plants live in the park?
- What is the geological history like here?
- What are the main challenges and threats to the park's natural resources?
- Which plants tend to grow together, and where?
- How might climate change affect the park?
- Are invasive species a problem here?
- What is the water quality like?
- Are the park's bird communities healthy?

NETN Park website: <http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/netn/parkPages/ACAD.cfm>

Charlie Jacobi photo

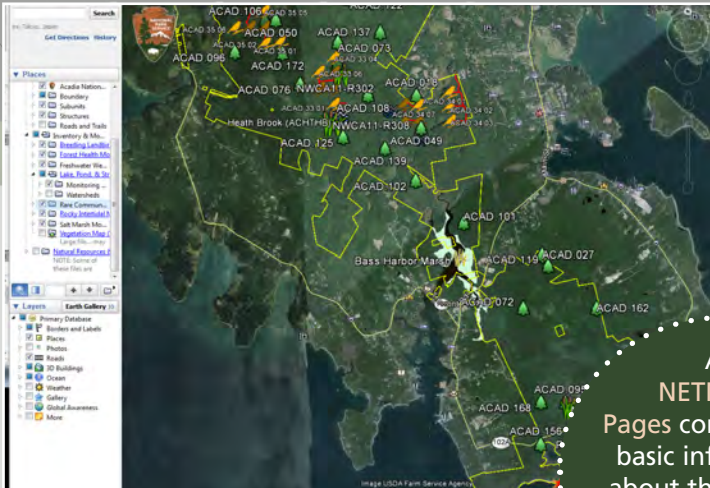
Use the **Geologic Resources Inventory** report to find out how the most recent Ice Age gave rise to some of the park's most popular attractions, such as Bubble Rock.

Generate a **species checklist** for amphibians, birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, or vascular plants—or all of the above—that live in the park.

Water quality is important to visitors and natural systems alike. Read the park's **most recent report or resource brief** to find out how the park's water resources are fairing.

Invasive exotic plants and animals are a potentially devastating threat at many national parks. **Find out what target invasive species are searched for in the park.** You can even print your own invasives field guide to help the park keep a lookout for these plants and insects.

National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior	
Acadia National Park (ACAD)	
Species Checklist	
This species list is a work in progress. It represents information currently in the NPSpecies data system and records are continually being added or updated by National Park Service staff. To report an error or make a suggestion, go to https://irma.nps.gov/npspecies/suggest .	
Scientific Name	Common Name
Amphibians	
Anura/Bufo	
[]	
[]	American Toad, Common Toad
[]	Spring Peeper
[]	Bullfrog
[]	Green Frog, Spring Frog
[]	Pickering Frog
[]	Wood Frog
[]	Spotted Salamander
[]	Dusky Salamander, Northern Dusky Salamander
[]	Northern Two-lined Salamander, Two-lined Salamander
[]	Four-toed Salamander
[]	Common Newt, Eastern Newt, Ebbett, Red Eft, Red-spotted Newt



All NETN Park Pages contain some basic information about the park, its significance, and its natural resources.



Want to know more about climate change? What were the results of the latest bird monitoring season? What kind of trees are here and how healthy are they? What is the water quality like? This section is where you'll find all these answers. Download reports, resource briefs, and other materials here.

National Park Service

Inventory & Monitoring (I&M)

NORTHEAST TEMPERATE NETWORK (NETN)

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[Reese-Weaver NHP](#)
[Roosevelt NHP](#)
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Acadia National Park

Sampling a tidepool on Acadia's rocky coastline. Acadia National Park, Maine. Ed Shannon photo.

Founded in 1916, Acadia National Park has a rich human history. Settlers, artists, conservationists, and more.

Acadia National Park protects 40 miles of rocky shoreline and island topography carved and shaped by a succession of continental ice sheets, verdant forests, sea cliffs, boulder beaches, deeply indented fjords, and lakes, headlands jutting into the sea, and remote islands. The park's charm of the Maine coast. Comprised of a cluster of islands on the Maine coast, the park's landscape is a mosaic of natural and cultural resources. The park's location on the border transition zone between eastern deciduous and northern coniferous forests, and its proximity to several species and plant communities at the edge of their geographic range. Steep slopes rise above the rocky shore, including Cadillac Mountain, which at 1,530 feet is the highest point on the U.S. Atlantic coast. While surrounded by the ocean, the entire fabric of Acadia is interwoven with a wide variety of freshwater, estuarine, forest, geologic, and intertidal resources, many of which contain plant and animal species of international, national and state significance.

Lakes and ponds cover about 2,600 acres of the park. Of these, 14 are 'Great Ponds' (natural bodies of water greater than 10 acres). In addition, over 20% of Acadia National Park includes wetlands of all types (marine aquatic beds, intertidal shellfish flat, salt marshes, freshwater marshes, forested wetlands, and peatlands).

The goals of NETN's Vital Signs Monitoring in the park include:

- Determine the status and trends in selected indicators of the condition of park ecosystems to allow managers to make better-informed decisions and to work more effectively with other agencies and individuals for the benefit of park resources.
- Provide early warning of abnormal conditions of selected resources to help develop effective mitigation measures and reduce costs of management.
- Provide data to better understand the dynamic nature and condition of park ecosystems and to provide reference points for comparisons with other, altered environments.
- Provide data to meet certain legal and Congressional mandates related to natural resource protection and visitor enjoyment.
- Provide a means of measuring progress towards performance goals.

View Park Related Publications by Topic:

Because most protocols address multiple vital signs, the I&M program is organized around protocols, rather than vital signs. The drop-down lists below show monitoring and inventory activity, as well as all park briefs for Acadia NP. The protocol drop-downs also show the relative vital signs that are addressed by each protocol.

[Monitoring Protocols](#)
[Monitoring Reports](#)
[Inventory Reports](#)
[Park Briefs](#)

Click to expand and contract panels. [Expand All / Collapse All](#)

Air Quality

Breeding Landbirds

Climate (in development)

Freshwater Wetlands

Forest Health

Invasive Species - Early Detection

Phenology

Rare Woodland & Forest Communities

Rocky Intertidal Communities

Salt Marsh & Estuarine (in development)

Water Quality

You can easily create species lists, view the park in a special NETN Google Earth portal, and explore a zoomable NPS Map of the park.

NETN monitors air quality, birds, climate, wetlands, invasive species, phenology, forest health, rare woodlands, rocky intertidal communities, salt marshes, and water quality in Acadia National Park. See our website for an overview of all these park monitoring programs.

Follow NETN throughout the year on Facebook or Twitter:

www.facebook.com/NPS.NETN
<https://twitter.com/NetnNps>

Find us on Facebook

Northeast Temperate Network

Baseline Inventories	Complete for Park?	Reports, Documents & Data
Water Quality	Y	Baseline Inventory
Base Cartography	Y	Base Cartography Data Inventory (2001 - 2010)
Air Quality Related Values	Y	Air Quality Monitoring NETN
Climate Inventory	Y	
Geological Resources Inventory	Y	
Soil Resources Inventory	Y	
Water Body Location and Classification	Y	
Vegetation Inventory	Y	Vegetation Project
Species Lists	Y	IRMA Species Search
Species Occurrence and Distribution	Y	Biological Resources Search on IRMA

Near the bottom of the page, you'll find links to baseline inventories that have copious information on the park's vegetation types, geological history and make-up, and more.