



The Temperate Times

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SPRING 2025

ALL THAT LINGER ARE NOT LOST

Invasive pests have decimated ash and hemlock trees in many areas, but lingering specimens in parks could play a role in their recovery and long-term resiliency. p2

ENJOYING THE FRUITS OF HER LABOR

After two seasons of running NETN's water quality program Jess Pollack has more than got her feet wet. Find out the ingenuity it takes to run one of the networks longest running protocols. p6

HELLO DALI: AI MEETS RI

Darmouth's DALI (Digital Applied Learning and Innovation) Lab is helping NETN analyze thousands of digital image data points in the rocky intertidal monitoring program using AI and machine learning. p8

A male Winter Wren belts out his spring song.

Ed Sharron photo



ALL THAT LINGER ARE NOT LOST



Emerald ash borer larval galleries show how this black ash tree in Saint-Gaudens NHP was killed by the invasive insect. Some trees in the Network may have survived the first wave of invasion, and could be important for helping ash species recover beyond the borders of our national parks.



For scientists and ecologists that have dedicated their careers to studying the health of eastern U.S. forested ecosystems, there is seldom news that falls into the “good” column. From climate change stressors to disease, to invasive pests, the region’s forests have taken more than their fair share of blows. But recent research into “lingering” specimens of some tree species that have suffered greatly from invasive pests has injected a much-needed jolt of hope and optimism into the field. After a meeting hosted by UMaine and run by [Ash Protection Collaboration Across Wabanakik](#) (APCAW) on the subject in late 2024, NETN’s long-time Plant Ecologist Kate Miller went as far to say it was the most hopeful meeting she’d ever attended related to forest pests. The many partners that make up APCAW include indigenous and non-indigenous researchers, tribal citizens, and forest caretakers. The group has been working for over 20 years to prepare for the arrival of emerald ash borer (EAB) in Northeastern forests, and are committed to identifying research-informed strategies to protect the future of ash in the “Dawnland” that align with Wabanaki priorities.

“Lingering” trees are those tiny fraction of trees that show a strong resistance to invasive pests and pathogens after the vast majority of mature, native, untreated trees have been killed. The term was first coined by US Forest Service scientists who came upon a seemingly healthy ash tree or two amidst all others that were killed by EAB - a non-native, invasive beetle that has been spreading across North America since at least 2002 and killing almost all ash trees it infests (as high as 99% mortality within 3-5 years).

U.S. Forest Service research has found that selective breeding of ash trees can yield highly EAB-resistant trees within just two generations of progeny. Scientists collect “scions” (a cut young shoot or twig of a plant used for grafting or rooting) from ash trees that weren’t wiped out in the first wave of EAB to graft onto other resistant stock. These are then crossed with other resistant scions to increase genetic diversity and improve EAB-resistance. If these progeny pass resistance tests, they can then be grown in seed orchards that can be used to supply seed and seedlings with regional genetic diversity that will hopefully help them survive new pests as they come

along, and adapt to a changing climate. The long-term goal of the initiative is to restore ash species throughout their range.

Early tests have found that green (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) have had the most success. Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra* - also referred to as brown ash) tends to be extremely susceptible to EAB, so there is much less available stock for that species. Black ash has significant cultural relevance for several Native American tribes, especially those of the Northeastern and Great Lakes regions, and is deeply intertwined with their traditions and heritage. Its wood is ideal for basket weaving because of its pliability and the readiness it can be split into thin, strong splints. For these reasons, there’s interest in finding more resistant black ash stock. Some NETN parks that are home to this species may be able to help with this effort. The forest monitoring crew has documented black ash both at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP (VT - MABI) and Saint-Gaudens NHP (NH - SAGA). EAB has killed many of them but the monitoring crew will continue to keep tabs on others during future visits with the hopes of identifying a tenacious stalwart.

Concurring research on “lingering hemlocks” hopes to improve future resistance to another virulent forest pest: the hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA), which has decimated eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) trees. Like ash, a small percentage of hemlocks have survived showing at least some degree of resistance to HWA. The exotic invasive insect was first detected in Virginia around 1951. Infestations then spread to other eastern states, including Pennsylvania and New York by the 1960s. Since then, HWA has continued to expand its range, causing widespread mortality in hemlocks in the eastern U.S. In NY, the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt NHS’s and Saratoga NHP have been impacted and post infestation effects are being documented by the NETN forest health crew. It was first detected in Maine’s Acadia NP in 2022, and is knocking on the door of MABI and SAGA. The accumulation of research and monitoring the past 30 years has made it clear that HWA’s northern limit is heavily dependent upon winter temperature lows. Over-wintering adults are able to survive in temperatures down to about -10°F to -15°F. Egg and nymph



Hemlock woolly adelgid has devastated eastern hemlock trees.

stages are more sensitive to cold however, and temperatures lower than about 5°F can be lethal. The trend towards milder winters in the northeast may allow for higher population survival and, consequently, more severe infestations to the region's hemlock.

Research has shown that long-term hemlock survival will depend upon some combination of biocontrol and selective breeding to promote HWA resistance. The [Lingering Hemlock Project](#) is a coalition of academic institutions, government agencies, and non-profit organizations that each play their own role in the development of HWA-resistant hemlock trees. The project is part of The Nature Conservancy's [Tree Species in Peril](#) program that is working to further develop invasive pest-resistant native northeastern tree species. Researchers are studying lingering hemlock to identify genetic traits, such as biochemical or physiological factors, that may confer resistance in these conifers. This includes examining how certain trees manage to persist in heavily infested areas, potentially through chemical defenses or enhanced tree health, which allows them to better withstand HWA's effects. Studies are also exploring environmental factors such as local climate conditions or predation on HWA that could influence the survival and repopulation of hemlocks in the hardest hit areas. In addition to these genetic and ecological studies, research is focusing on selectively breeding for resistance traits and developing management practices that encourage the survival of hemlocks in a landscape dominated by HWA.

At the crux of these conservation strategies is the protection of hemlocks from further threats, including other pests and environmental stressors, while maintaining genetic diversity. The ultimate goal is to ensure that hemlock forests can persist and continue to provide vital ecological functions, even in the face of ongoing HWA pressure. Natural areas (including state and national parks) in the Northeastern US are encouraged to participate in the project by establishing plots with hemlock and monitoring their health or decline. The NETN forest health monitoring program already has a database spanning the better part of 20 years, with MABI, SAGA and Acadia all actively involved in early detection monitoring. The general public can also participate by virtually tagging healthy trees in their community or on their property using an app called [TreeSnap!](#) Through these ongoing, hope-filled efforts, the futures for hemlocks and ashes have a bright light on the horizon that has been lacking for many decades.⁷⁷



SIPS OF SIPS

NETN had the distinct pleasure of working with several Scientist In Parks (SIP) interns throughout the year of 2024. Two recent alums of the program generously shared a short recap of their experience.

Emilia Deino

I worked at Boston Harbor Islands National and State Park. The main focus of my internship was participating in the [coastal breeding bird monitoring](#) surveys from May through July. I did ground-based nest surveys, boat-based incubation surveys, and Common Eider surveys. I learned how to enter bird survey data into a database, how to count bird nests, and how to work with volunteers and staff to get our surveys done.

After the last survey in early July, I had more time in the office to focus on independent projects. The first major project I completed was an article summarizing the 2024 monitoring season. [This article](#) continues to appear on the National Park Service website.

I also worked on two independent research projects to answer some questions about the birds we surveyed over the summer. For the first project, I created a bar plot showcasing the nesting habitat preferences of four waterbird species we surveyed. I then created a map in ArcGIS of approximate nest locations overlayed onto a layer of polygons representing distinct habitats. For a second project, I created a map with pie charts representing the species composition of nests overlayed onto their corresponding islands. I was able to explain some of the patterns in species geographical distribution by looking at the habitat map I initially created. For the last part of my internship, I did a final presentation showcasing *SIPS, cont' pg 7*



Emilia poses with a cozy Common Eider duck nest she found while searching one of the islands.

GETTING TO KNOW THE BIRD COMMUNITY INDEX

The dedicated volunteer birders of [NETN's Breeding Landbird Monitoring](#) program have been conducting early morning bird counts in participating parks since 2006. NPS park managers use the natural resource data collected from this and the entire suite of [NETN monitoring programs](#) to assess the condition of park natural resource health. Ecosystems are intimately entwined, and knowledge of one area can provide insights to others. For example, monitoring forest breeding birds also helps inform about the state of forest health because bird diversity reflects the quality of available breeding habitats.

Birds can be important environmental barometers—what happens to them often reflects larger ecological trends. Two complementary tools that can be layered to provide valuable information about park bird community health are Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) and the Bird Community Index (BCI). BCRs are geographically defined areas that are ecologically distinct and share similar bird communities, habitats, and conservation needs that are useful for assessing the integrity of forested habitats. The BCI is a weighted measure of the diversity of the bird community. BCRs can help define where conservation efforts are best focused and the BCI can provide a measure of the success of habitat enhancement initiatives or act as an early warning sign of distress.

NETN parks range over four BCRs, each of which contains its own unique list of “priority” species ranked by conservation importance according to a standardized set of criteria determined

by partners from Mexico, the U.S. and Canada. As such, BCRs provide a natural grouping for bird communities that can be used to assess how parks are supporting breeding populations of species of greatest conservation need.

The BCI was originally developed for forest birds common to the Central Appalachian region. With similar species in the Northeast, the index is also helpful for evaluating the breeding bird communities of NETN parks. The BCI helps parks gain a broad view of their bird communities because it looks more at the functional groups of birds as opposed to individual species. Single species bird management/monitoring can be an extremely effective and pragmatic way to assess ecosystem health (e.g., Sage Grouse in Grand Teton NP), but it does not work as well for the individual migratory forest breeding bird species of the Northeast. Many migratory birds are only in a park for the breeding season, and a lot of things can happen on their long journeys to and from the parks each year, or while on their wintering grounds. By tracking the status of bird groups called “guilds” (species that share ecological niches and use similar resources like food, habitat, and nesting sites) the BCI can help parks understand bird community structure, competition, and the impact of habitat changes. This information also provides a measure of overall ecosystem health by considering functional/ecological diversity.

To calculate the BCI, the volunteer-collected bird data from each point-count monitoring site is considered separately.

If a site has a large proportion of bird species that are dependent upon intact forest areas during breeding (forest obligate “specialists”) the site gets a high score, whereas birds that can live in a variety of areas (“generalists”) give a site a lower score. As their name implies, generalist species are better able to adapt to natural and human-caused changes on the landscape. In contrast, specialist species have a specific habitat (e.g. specialized nesting sites), diet (rely on a narrow range of food sources), or behavioural requirements and are adapted to a particular set of environmental conditions. Because of this, they are more vulnerable to environmental change, habitat destruction, and/or climatic shifts.

BIRD GUILD EXAMPLES

Foraging guilds: Birds that share similar foraging techniques or substrates (insectivores that glean insects from leaves or those that hunt on the ground, etc.).

Nesting guilds: Birds that nest in similar locations (cavity nesters, ground nesters, etc).

Habitat guilds: Birds that prefer similar habitats (forest obligates, grassland birds, etc).

Natalia Kuzmina

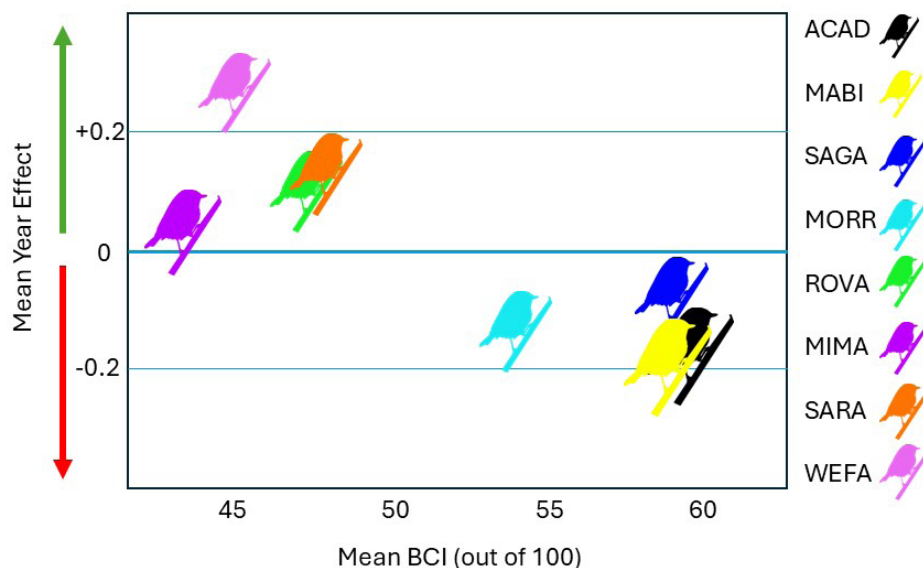


Black-and-white Warblers are a long-distance migrant, single-brooded ground nesting, obligate insectivore. While still abundant across its range, this forest specialist species can be highly sensitive to human disturbances.

As a general rule, a high BCI score at a monitoring site indicates a diverse, stable, and healthy ecosystem, while a low score may signal habitat degradation, pollution, or climate stress. No one tool is perfect however, and while true that a lower BCI score can mean more urban-associated generalist species are present, it can be more complicated than that. Interior obligate breeding species (those that need intact swathes of forest to raise their chicks to fledge) really tip the scales towards a higher BCI score because of the weight assigned to this specific category. But it's possible for native "forest generalists" and/or non-migratory resident species to contribute to good BCI integrity scores as well if they have other guild attributes that are weighted highly. So although specialist species are weighted higher by BCI, the presence of native generalist species is still a net positive when they are a component of a balanced bird community.

For example, two native birds: American Crow and Blue Jay, are known nest predators. This lowers their BCI weight relative to say, a Black-capped Chickadee, but their net effect on the BCI score is still positive when compared to the presence of exotic, urban-associated species like European Starlings and House Sparrows. The point being that the BCI calculation is weighted by multiple guild categories, and the presence of resident forest generalists doesn't necessarily indicate a diminished bird community unless they are the only species present in addition to the other "bad" guilds.

Another important point is that BCI scores are a measure of "community" health which is different than species population health. This is a critical distinction because BCI scores can remain

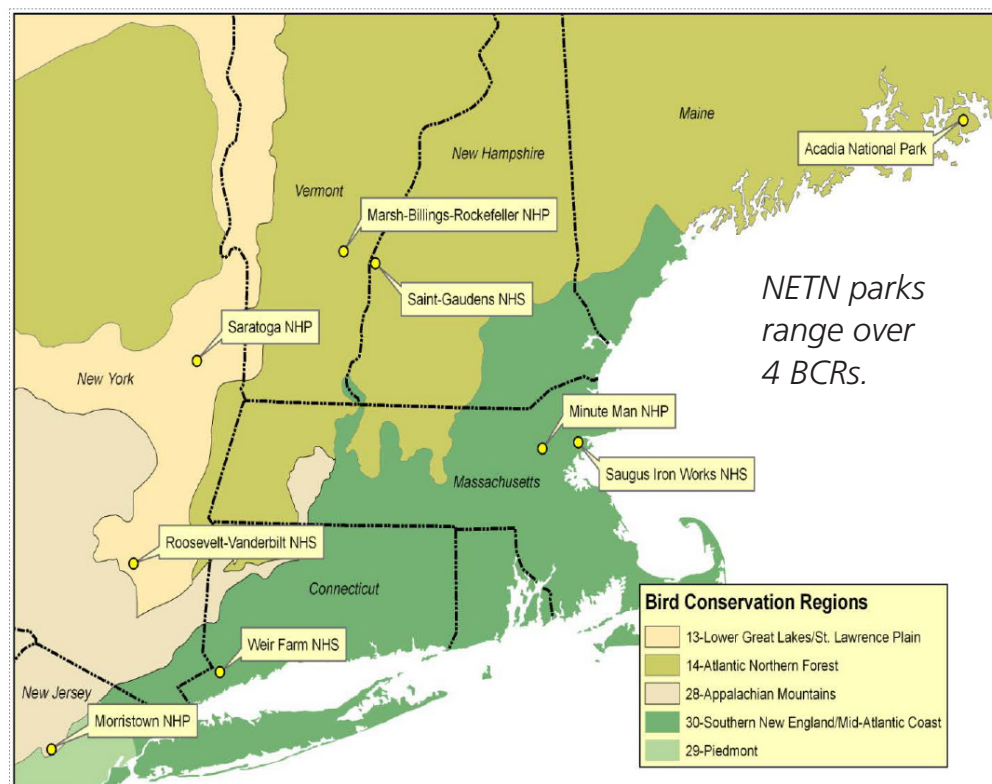


NETN data from 2006-2019 shows that bird abundance has been decreasing in parks with the highest BCI scores, and increasing in parks with the lowest.

stable over time even when the absolute numbers of some bird species are declining if other species in the same or similar guilds are increasing. BCI becomes a better tool when it is coupled with population trends of species with conservation need that have been identified within a BCR. Each BCR provides the most robust measure of bird/forest community health since it considers diversity *and* the abundance of regionally important species.

BCR/BCI insights of network parks can also be used to inform other projects in the NPS such as the [Resilient Forests Initiative](#). The RFI is fostering collaboration between the NPS and other agencies and groups to enhance the robustness and adaptability of park forests. Its goals include reversing forest regeneration failures across eastern national parks through the removal of invasive plants, planting native trees, and protecting natural native regeneration and plantings from hungry deer. Bird count data trends show that the bird abundance is declining at network

parks with historically high BCI scores, and increasing in those with a lower BCI (see above graph). We can see that forest conditions at parks like Morristown NHP (NJ) are declining, yet its BCI score is higher than one might expect given the condition of park forests. Continued bird monitoring will be crucial to help contextualize how declines in forest health are affecting wild bird populations and help NPS scientists better understand the short-to-long term effects of RFI projects. Coupling forest and bird monitoring data is also revealing that the mere presence of forest cover, not necessarily the species of trees in parks nor their age/size, appears to be the most important determinant of bird presence in network parks. RFI projects that help maintain forest cover and improve forest health will provide birds with the best possible conditions to continue breeding in network parks.⁷⁷





Jess Pollack has been conducting water monitoring in lower NETN parks since 2023.

The position requires a lot of travel, logistics, and equipment – and sometimes things don't always go as planned. The following is her story about how she overcame an unforeseen challenge on a water quality monitoring trip in 2024.

Keeping the [NETN water quality program](#) afloat requires a lot of equipment, about 35 pieces in all. From water quality sondes (probes, essentially) to current-meters to Secchi disks, and all of it must frequently be evaluated for quality assurance and calibrated as necessary. Most Network parks are at least 2-hours away from NETN's main headquarters at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in Woodstock, VT, so attention to detail is essential when packing for a long monitoring trip. Acadia National Park aside, which has so many water-bodies it has its own standalone protocol and crew, NETN's lower park water monitoring protocol takes place across 9 parks and 6 states. This makes it important to not only confirm all equipment is functioning properly, but that it's actually brought to each study site since driving back to the duty station isn't feasible on most trips, and missing or broken equipment severely inhibits data collection. Furthermore, since each of the 22 study sites are visited once a month, the sampling schedule is tight, and returning on a later date is often not possible. Even with the most careful planning however, the unexpected still does happen, and sometimes a little ingenuity is needed to collect water data.

One such occasion was in June of 2024. It began as usual when I embarked on the monthly water quality sampling trip the Network affectionately refers to as 'The Loop'. It starts by traveling to Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site (ROVA) in upstate NY, then to Morristown National Historical Park



(MORR) in NJ, followed by Weir Farm National Historical Park (WEFA) in CT. Things immediately got off to a rocky start when at the very first site of five at ROVA, I found that the FlowTracker current-meter was not functioning properly, or that is to say, at all. This valuable piece of equipment measures discharge - the volume of water moving downstream per a specified unit of time. The FlowTracker screen, which usually provides all sorts of vital information, was blank. No matter what buttons I pressed, nothing happened. After a few unsuccessful repair attempts, I knew I had to continue sampling the rest of the day without it. For the remaining park sites, I visually estimated the flow, but decided to look into other, more accurate methods of flow measure for the other parks on the trip.

After arriving in New Jersey at the end of the travel day, I took to refreshing my memory on the various methods of estimating discharge and decided upon the tried and tested "float method". The basic idea is to measure the time

it takes an object to float a specified distance downstream. An oft recommended object to use for the this method is, of all things, an orange. While it may seem an odd choice at first glance, oranges are, well, orange, making them highly visible. They are also buoyant, yet heavy enough to avoid being influenced by wind. The formula for calculating flow with this method is: the amount of water passing a point in the stream channel during a given time is a function of velocity and the cross-sectional area of flowing water. This is represented by the equation $Q = AV$, where Q is stream discharge, A is cross-sectional area, and V is the stream-flow velocity.

To best utilize this method, a suitable straight reach of river should be used that has minimum turbulence. Once an appropriate stretch is found and set-up, the orange can be set loose to ride the river. The time it takes for it to journey from a pre-set distance is recorded and then repeated a total of three times. The average is then used to fill-in the “V” part of the equation. Afterwards, the stream’s width and depth are measured across at least one cross section, the “A”. Once all the necessary info is collected, stream discharge can be calculated: the all-important “Q”.

Having made the plan, it was time to put it in action. As luck would have it, the next day I was able to score an orange from the hotel (thank you, free breakfast!) and headed to MORR. There I met the park’s long-time Resource Manager (who has since retired!) Bob Masson at the first site. After we collected all other water quality data, I explained the somewhat

As luck would have it, the next day I was able to score an orange from the hotel (thank you, free breakfast!) and headed to MORR.

unorthodox methodology of the DIY float method I planned on using. Bob, as usual, was game and we began to implement it. After some good discussion on where to set up the stream reach, we sent the orange on its maiden voyage downstream. After the requisite few floats and some good-old high school algebra, we had our number for discharge from the equation. The real test was yet to come, however. All data is entered into the network’s trusty iPad field data collection app. The app is useful to compare the day’s data collected on site to all previous data. This helps ensure that the value is not way out-of-line with historic ranges. Thankfully, the value we calculated for discharge fell well-within historic ranges for the site. Bolstered by our success, we continued with sampling and measuring discharge with our faithful fruit at all the other sites. Upon returning to the office after the trip, I found an older FlowTracker to use for the rest of the month, and sent the other unit off for repair. Later that month, standing in a stream and using the working probe again made me appreciate how far water quality equipment has come – as well as appreciate how versatile a simple fruit can be!^{TT}

SIPS, from pg 3

all of the work I did at the park. I talked about the findings from my independent projects and some management recommendations based on my results. The audience included several agencies: employees from the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Science & Stewardship Team from the National Park Service for the islands, and Mass Audubon.

Erin Fitzgerald

I worked as an Ecology Assistant with NETN for 6-months focusing on the [Rocky Intertidal Community monitoring protocol](#). The aim of the protocol is to establish baselines for the health of rocky intertidal ecosystems at Acadia National Park (ACAD) and Boston Harbor Islands National and State Park (BOHA). This is accomplished through a series of sub-protocols that monitor specific species regarded as indicators of ecosystem health, including algal species, gastropods, and echinoderms.

In my role, I worked to refine and organize the nearly 16-year dataset of rocky intertidal data. This included data entry, developing QA/QC protocols, and ultimately creating a data package allowing for the rocky intertidal dataset to be publicly accessible.

Another aspect of my work was being part of the rocky intertidal monitoring crew on two annual field trips for collecting data at ACAD and BOHA. I also worked with a team of students from Dartmouth’s DALI lab to further develop AI tools to help with computer-assisted scoring of

plot images. It was a wonderful introduction to the world of AI and provided me with much insight on how these tools can assist with data collection.

I also had the opportunity to take part in other NETN projects including joining lead biotech Jess Pollack for water quality monitoring at Network parks across the northeast.

Working with the NETN team has been an invaluable experience as I begin my career. Thank you to the many individuals who provided me with mentorship, opportunities, and insights along the way!^{TT}



Erin (left) getting up close and personal with intertidal snails.

HELLO DALI: AI MEETS RI.

Rocky intertidal communities provide important economic, scientific, educational, and recreational value. These dynamic and unique habitats are also highly susceptible to the effects of climate change, invasive species, pollution, and trampling. Lying between the high and low tide marks, it is regularly covered and exposed by the advance and retreat of the tides. Repeatedly subjected to the air and sun, then being tossed to-and-fro by the action of waves, the plants and animals that call this zone home must be hardy and adaptable. Even despite these seemingly daunting challenges, rocky intertidal habitats are nevertheless teeming with a high biodiversity of organisms (many of them at the edge of their physical and ecological tolerances) that have adapted to the unique niche zones contained within it.

NETN staff and partners have been collecting data in the [rocky intertidal](#) habitats of Acadia National Park and Boston Harbor Islands National and State Park for over a decade. The monitoring crew uses techniques specially adapted for collecting the needed data during the short tide windows that this community is exposed. Two of such use digital imagery to capture the surface cover of target species like algae and barnacles. For algae communities, overhead digital photos of 50x75cm permanent plots are taken in the field. When back at NETN HQ, each digital photo has a virtual grid placed over it in PhotoShop with 100 intersecting points (see example below). The algae species observed below each point is recorded, and the total number out of 100 is used to calculate the percent cover for each species in the plots.

Another metric of rocky intertidal health collected in the field is [barnacle recruitment](#). Recruitment refers to the rate at which juvenile barnacles 'settle' themselves out of the water column and attach to a bare surface. It is measured by counting the number of barnacles that establish themselves on permanent, bedrock-surfaced plots in the "barnacle zone" purposely cleared for them each year. An overhead digital photo is taken of the recruitment plots twice a year, and later during the analysis

phase the new barnacle recruits in the image are manually marked and tallied for each plot (see example). Between the algae and barnacle analysis, many thousands of data points are generated each field season, the creation and reading of which is very time-consuming and error-prone when done manually.

A partnership with Dartmouth College's [DALI Lab](#) (Digital Applied Learning and Innovation) is helping make this process more efficient, accurate, and streamlined utilizing the power of AI and machine learning. The DALI program empowers students to develop digital solutions to real-world problems. Designed to act like a startup, students work in teams to create and build innovative solutions while gaining hands-on experience with design and software engineering. In the spirit of the program, DALI students developed online tools that greatly improve the calculating of barnacle counts and algae species percentages.

By leveraging the advanced capabilities of a technology called the "Segment Anything Model" (a cutting-edge model that allows for promptable image segmentation for great versatility in analysis) they created

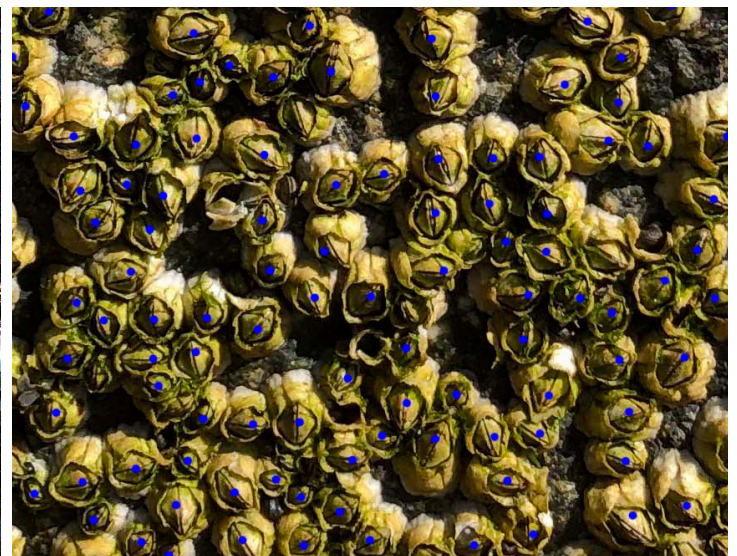
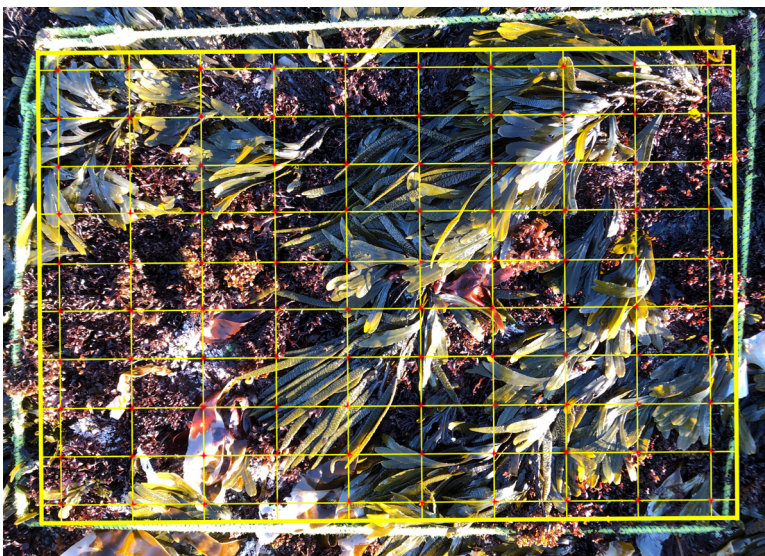


"BarnacleVision", an online portal for park researchers to upload data images and receive quick, mostly complete barnacle counts. Users can then make any necessary corrections and export results in the highly-versatile CSV format, ensuring compatibility with industry standard data analysis tools.



The other AI tool DALI created, "AlgaeVision" utilizes algorithms from the University of California San Diego's [CoralNet project](#) to evaluate algae percent cover from uploaded

field photographs. AlgaeVision employs "transfer learning", tailoring previously trained models to address challenges specific to NETN's algae photographs. Concurrently, the DALI team is exploring a complementary solution using contrastive learning, a sophisticated form of self-supervised learning that enhances



Left: a red algae photoplot with the digital grid laid on top. Right: a close-up of a barnacle recruitment plot with the blue-dots used to mark each live specimen.

analytical capabilities. Throughout the process, the DALI team encountered several challenges, including the relative paucity of training data images for certain intertidal species. To address this, they implemented an “out-of-domain” detection mechanism that enables the classification of any unrecognized species as “other”, ensuring the entire algal community is accounted for in the automated analysis.

Both tools analyze photographs with a 75-80% degree of accuracy, which although requires some QA/QC review by NETN staff, saves countless hours of manual scoring by a limited number of sufficiently trained people.

Efficiencies gained through saving time scoring photos will grant protocol leads more bandwidth to interpret and share the results of monitoring in the intertidal zones of Acadia and the Boston Harbor Islands, rather than spending their finite time counting individual barnacles and marking algal species. Another benefit of this AI solution to the photo analysis bottle-neck is that it can eventually be made available to any interested researchers worldwide. As it continues to ‘learn’ it will only become more accurate. Hopefully other researchers will be able to say “hello” to this fantastic DALI project sooner than later.⁷⁷



INVENTORY & MONITORING

Science Supporting Parks



The stillness of a Boston Harbor morning as seen by the rocky intertidal crew at 5AM. Ed Sharron photo.



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