



DELAWARE
HIGHLANDS
CONSERVANCY

VOLUNTEER MANUAL

WINTER SEASON



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General Conservancy Overview

The Delaware Highlands Conservancy is an accredited land trust working in the Upper Delaware River region of Pennsylvania and New York. Since the organization was founded in 1994, we have protected nearly 19,000 acres of working farms and forests, clean waters, and wildlife habitat. The Conservancy is dedicated to conserving the natural heritage and quality of life in the Upper Delaware River region in partnership with the region's landowners and communities and offers year-round quality educational programs and community outreach initiatives to connect people of all ages to the land and support a sustainable local economy. Initiatives like TrailKeeper, Women and Their Woods, the Green Lodging Partnership, and Drinks for the Delaware help to foster these connections to nature while ensuring that the region's local farm, forest, and eco-tourism economies are supported by residents and visitors. In 2012, the Conservancy merged with the Eagle Institute and now offers quality eagle educational programming. With the support of our members and strong core of citizen volunteers, we conserve the precious agricultural and forest lands vital to healthy local foods, clean drinking water, biological diversity, outdoor recreation, and to the overall beauty and quality of life we enjoy in the Upper Delaware River region.



Who we are and what we do...

The Delaware Highlands Conservancy is an accredited land trust dedicated to conserving our natural heritage and quality of life in partnership with landowners and communities.

For the Conservancy, the phrase *natural heritage* is vital. It implies much more than nature as “resource.” Nature as our *heritage* communicates the multi-generational tradition of our region’s people living in and from special relationships with our lands and waters—our farmers and foresters, hikers, hunters, fishermen, and families who love living where they have room to roam, and where they can share space with deer, bear, and eagles.

Our natural heritage is as much the farm and forest products that support our local economies as it is our pristine waters and healthy woodlands. Protecting and sustaining our natural heritage now and for future generations is the responsibility of all the citizens of our region. Therefore, the Conservancy's **primary mission is to conserve the forests, farms, and waters of the Upper Delaware River region by working with willing landowners to protect land.**

The Conservancy has two offices, one Beach Lake, PA and one in Barryville, NY. We do our important work with an extremely dedicated staff supported mainly through the generous contributions of our members and our dedicated volunteers. In 2012, the Eagle Institute and Delaware Highlands Conservancy came together in a partnership that has led to the continued resurgence of the eagle in the Upper Delaware River region and better protection of critical eagle habitat.

The 144-acre Van Scott Nature Reserve in Beach Lake, Wayne County, PA is the new headquarters of the Delaware Highlands Conservancy and a welcoming, accessible place for people of all ages to learn about, explore, and enjoy nature. It was donated by the Van Scott family in spring 2020 and has presented a once in a lifetime opportunity for the Conservancy to establish its first permanent headquarters and to create a center for conservation education.

The Conservancy educates the community through educational resources, workshops, and special events regarding environmental sustainability and good stewardship practices. We promote the active connection of local citizens to the working farms and forestlands our region through exciting initiatives and partnerships with community organizations.



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Through our land protection efforts and community outreach, the Conservancy connects our region's local communities to the farms, forests, and waters that sustain us. With the support of our members and strong core of citizen volunteers, we promote sustainable development and conserve the precious agricultural and forest lands vital to healthy local foods, clean drinking water, biological diversity, outdoor recreation, and to the overall beauty and quality of life we enjoy in the Upper Delaware River region.

Delaware Highlands Conservancy's efforts are focused in three main places:

Land Protection

A conservation easement is a voluntary but legally binding agreement between a landowner and the Conservancy to conserve a property's natural values. The owner retains title to the land and continues to live on the land and to use it within the terms of the easement. A landowner can still sell the land or pass it heirs. Subsequent owners are also bound by the terms the easement.

The Conservancy works with willing landowners who want to assure that their lands are protected now and for the future, regardless of who owns the property. Once a property is protected with an easement, the Conservancy visits that property yearly to ensure the terms of the easement are met. The Conservancy is responsible for ensuring the easement terms are met, forever.



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Education and Events

Famous conservationist Aldo Leopold wrote: *“When see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.”*

The Conservancy's educational and recreational events are opportunities to learn about the Upper Delaware River region. Our educational programs foster community connections for residents and visitors to the lands and waters that are our home and to the wildlife and plant life that share this region. Our workshops offer practical information for landowners interested in protecting their land with a conservation easement and/or learning more about good stewardship practices.



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Partnerships and Special Initiatives

The Conservancy is involved in exciting partnerships and initiatives that help us to connect to more and more people in our regional community and in turn to connect people to each other and the land.

We partner with governmental organizations, like the **National Park Service Scenic and Recreational River** and **Sullivan County Legislature** and non-profit organizations, like **Catskill Mountainkeeper**, on projects that contribute to sustaining healthy and abundant natural resources and that promote connections between people and the land.

Eagle Watch

The Conservancy remains focused on protecting eagles, the lands and waters eagles and people need to thrive, and the ecotourism and outdoor recreation opportunities that our beautiful lands, clean waters, and healthy wildlife generate in the region.

The Conservancy continues to operate a winter field operation in partnership with the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River at the Zane Grey Museum, to offer quality eagle education programs in Sullivan County, NY and northeast Pennsylvania, and to provide on-site assistance for eagle watchers. In addition, web-based informational programs help promote eagle etiquette and protect the eagle in the region.

The health of our lands, waters, and wildlife is vital to our own public health. When land and waters are healthy for a thriving eagle population, they are healthy for people, too.

Eagles also bring thousands of visitors who support a wide range of local businesses along the Upper Delaware River year-round. What we value here – our farms and forestlands, the scenic beauty and rural quality of life we enjoy, our exceptionally clean drinking water – are all connected to how we care for our region. Caring for eagles is being responsible to the wildlife with whom we share this space.

The **Delaware Highlands Conservancy Green Lodging Partnership** allows guests at participating hotels to contribute directly to the Conservancy with every reservation. Visitors directly participate in protecting the beautiful lands, pristine waters, and abundant outdoor recreational resources that make the Upper Delaware River region special.



Drinks for the Delaware is a program that partners local breweries, distilleries, and coffee and tea producers with the Delaware Highlands Conservancy by allowing their customers to make a material investment in the protection of the clean water of the Upper Delaware on which they rely.



Common Waters Fund helps forest landowners in the Upper Delaware River Watershed improve the management of and conserve their private forest lands to help promote clean water and healthy forests for everyone in the Delaware River region.

TrailKeeper.org is a one-source outlet for hiking trails and public lands in Sullivan County, NY with easy-to-read, easy-to-access maps and facilities information and guides to hiking safety.



Our partners include Catskill

Mountainkeeper, the Sullivan County Division of Planning and Environmental Management, the Sullivan County Visitors Association, and Morgan Outdoors. Additional grant funding was provided by Sullivan Renaissance and the Upper Delaware Council. Other supporters include the New York New Jersey Trail Conference, the National Park Service, Sullivan County Community College Hiking Class, the NYSDEC, and many volunteers.

Pike Wayne Conservation Partnership is an alliance of government, non-government, non-profit and grassroots organizations with shared goals for natural resource conservation, sustainable communities and citizen involvement in community planning.

The Pike-Monroe Woodland Owners Group is sponsored by the Conservancy and the DCNR. The group connects woodland owners in Pike and Monroe Counties, PA to share knowledge about managing, conserving, and sustaining our forests, and hosts a variety of workshops where landowners can learn from natural resource management professionals.

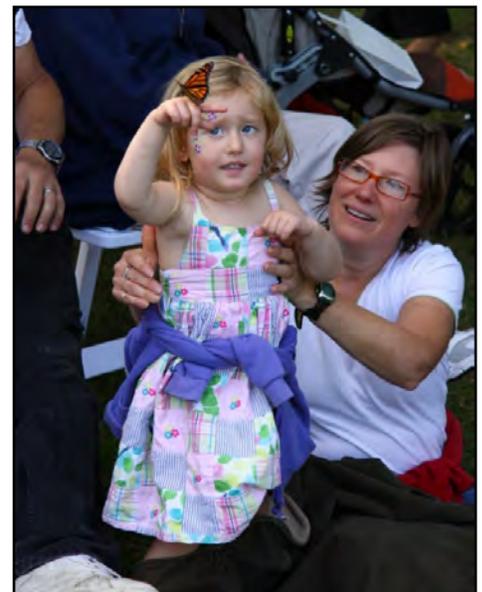


Women and Their Woods: Since October 2008, the Conservancy, with support from the US Forest Service at Grey Towers, has offered a series of educational programs for women forest landowners. The effort has expanded beyond programs offering a friendly, peer-learning environment into a network of forest landowners and professionals working together to cultivate women's connections to and care of healthy forests. Participants include women from across the mid-Atlantic region who become mentors for other landowners. Every other fall, the Conservancy partners with Penn State Natural Resources Extension to offer the WaTW Educational Retreat and Training and a follow-up retreat in the spring. Attendees gain information on forest management and learn about mentoring other women landowners in their regions.



The **Conservancy is a volunteer-governed and supported organization.**

With the indispensable work of our volunteer force, we have protected over 15,000 acres in the Upper Delaware River region to date. Volunteering with the Conservancy gives you the opportunity to directly contribute to sustaining the quality of life right here



where you and your family live, work, and play and to have an important role in maintaining our region for future generations.

Your volunteer time with the Conservancy supports the community that is home to you and the people you love and supports the health of the lands and waters that sustain us all now and into the future.

- **Disclosing Conflicts of Interest.** The effectiveness of the Delaware Highlands Conservancy depends upon **its credibility and reputation for fairness**. Therefore, the Board of Directors must avoid conflicts of interest or even the appearance of conflicts, and **this policy applies equally to the Conservancy’s advisors, employees, and volunteers**. Though the Directors are held to stricter standard, volunteers in any capacity may be asked to sign a Conflict of Interest and Ethics Policy Statement to assure that conflicts are always disclosed and properly handled.

Key aspects for volunteers are as follows:

- **No volunteer shall benefit financially** from his or her association with the Conservancy or profit from the Conservancy, its name or properties.
- If a volunteer has an actual, potential or perceived personal, professional or financial interest in an issue that comes before the Conservancy, **the volunteer shall fully disclose this interest** to the Executive Director or Conservancy Board as appropriate.
- Volunteers shall **keep Conservancy information confidential** when the information is not a matter of public record.
- **Privacy.** It is important to **respect the privacy and confidentiality** of all landowners and the Delaware Highlands Conservancy in general. *All* interactions between the Conservancy and private landowners are confidential.
- **Injuries.** The Conservancy carries insurance on its volunteers in the event that they should suffer an injury. In the event you are injured – SEEK HELP, then **please report the injury to the Conservancy’s Executive Director, or to a staff member at any of the offices**. See the report form in a separate section in this handbook. Should an injury occur at the Zane Grey Museum, Lackawaxen access, or Ten Mile River access, notify the NPS dispatch or Law Enforcement Rangers immediately.
- **Safety.** The safety of our volunteers is of paramount concern to the Conservancy. Please follow the following guidelines closely to protect your health and safety during any and all volunteer activities with the Conservancy.
 - **Remember to consider your health and physical condition limitations.** If you volunteer for an activity and then realize it is too strenuous, please inform Conservancy staff. We appreciate all the efforts of our volunteers and want you to be comfortable and safe.



- **Two for safety.** The Conservancy requires that you are accompanied by a second volunteer or staff member when in the field.
 - **Dress appropriately. Be sure to check the weather BEFORE leaving your house, and dress appropriately for your volunteer activity.** Remember to bring plenty of drinking water, and food if you are going to be out for a long period of time. Also, wear appropriate footwear.
 - **Be aware of the weather forecast.** Keep a close eye on any developing weather conditions that could endanger you in the field.
 - **Be aware of your surroundings.** Poisonous plants and stinging insects are common throughout our area. Remember to tuck pant legs into socks and wear hats and long sleeves to avoid tick problems. We suggest doing a full body tick check immediately after any time spent in the field.
- **Logistics.** The Conservancy offers **training sessions** on a regular basis. If you are unable to attend a training session, then a staff member will arrange a training session with you. Sound training is an integral facet to volunteer success. Training provides volunteers with information about the Conservancy's operations, guidelines and policies, easement monitoring, and other details relative to carrying out all tasks necessary to achieving our goals.

Volunteers are asked to fill out a **volunteer registration form** (located in the appendix of this manual). We ask that you inform the Conservancy if, over the course of your tenure as a volunteer, any changes need to be made to the information on this registration form.

Volunteers are also requested to keep time sheets recording their hours and activities. Volunteer time sheets showing the specific activities and hours of our volunteers are important tools in the Conservancy's efforts to acquire grant funding and donor support for all our activities.



The Eagle Watch Program

Thank you for volunteering for the Eagle Watch Program. You are making an essential contribution to bald eagle conservation in the northeast region of the United States!

Your role in this program is twofold:

- To collect data about the eagles
- To educate the people who are viewing the eagles

The data you collect will help tell a more complete story about eagle activity in this region. From the information you provide, we may be able to learn:

- How many eagles are using the area as a wintering refuge?
- When the eagles arrive, where are they coming from and when are they leaving?
- What, when and where are eagles eating?
- Where are eagles perching and roosting?

We will also be able to determine:

- How many people are viewing the eagles?
- What are peak viewing times?
- Where are people coming from?
- How are people finding out about eagle viewing in this region?
- What kind of viewing experience are people having?
- What enforcement issues might arise?

Your presence in the field will also help keep disturbance and intrusive behavior to a minimum. You will be able to help visitors view bald eagles in the safest and least intrusive manner. You will be able to answer questions about eagles, their behavior, and habitat. Due to the rural nature of this area, you may also be called upon to guide visitors to a gas station, emergency services, or back to the highway.

Your presence is critical to protecting eagles and conserving eagle habitat.

This handbook includes the information you will need to be a successful eagle volunteer. **Please keep your handbook with you when you are in the field.** We've designed the handbook so you can use it as a reference for visitors' questions and concerns. If you have suggestions to improve the content, please let us know. **And most importantly, enjoy this experience!**

Volunteer Expectations

- **Fill out your DEC and National Park Service forms.** Please fill out and return your forms. These are important as they are your insurance should you get injured while volunteering for Eagle Watch.
- **Contact us if you need to change your schedule.** Sign up for the days and times that you are available to volunteer. A draft schedule will be emailed (or mailed if you do not have email) to you shortly after the volunteer training. You will receive a “final” schedule before the season starts. No schedule is ever final – it is simply a working document! If you are unable to go to your assigned spot for any reason, please contact us as early as possible, so we can arrange for alternate coverage. Email rachel@delawarehighlands.org or call 570 226 3164 ext. 2. **Remember, you are a volunteer and are never obligated to attend. If you are sick, if the weather is inclement—or the forecast for later in the day is bad—please use discretion and common sense.**
- **Be Visible.** Please wear your volunteer vest and tag at all times. This helps our visitors see you as a trusted resource.
- **Stay Safe.** Dress in layers. Dress very warmly. It gets frigid out there at times. We will provide hand warmers. If you are feeling cold, take a break, and get back in your car to warm up. See separate page on hypothermia.
- **Collect Data.** Each shift will keep a record of how many eagles are spotted, and how many visitors come to the site. The Data forms are in your manual to assist you. It is usually helpful if one person counts eagles, and one counts people. One person from each shift will email the forms to Sara. See separate page for instructions. You can decide among yourselves who will be the person to do data input.
 - We count eagles by sightings. It is not scientific, but the only way we can count them. If an eagle flies out of range and returns half an hour later, we have no way of knowing whether it is the same eagle! It is important to note the largest number of eagles spotted AT ONE TIME during each shift.
 - The eagle information is shared with the DEC in New York, and DCNR in Pennsylvania. The visitor numbers are important for us to have when applying for grants, and to share with local authorities. Remember, eagles bring visitors who support our local economies. Protecting eagles and eagle habitat is good for eagles, good for people, and good for the economic health of our region.
- **Seek Assistance.** At present there is little or no cell phone coverage in most of the area. If you need medical assistance, have someone drive you to the closest hospital or urgent care facility.
Bon Secours Community Hospital: 160 E. Main St, Port Jervis, NY 12771; 845-858-7030
Wayne Memorial Hospital: 601 Park St, Honesdale, PA 18431; 570-253-8100
Catskill Regional Medical Center: 68 Harris Bushville Rd, Harris, NY; 12742 845-794-3300
Lake Region Urgent Care 103: Spruce St Hawley, PA 18428 (570) 390-4545
Crystal Run Healthcare Urgent Care: 61 Emerald Place Rock Hill, NY 12775 (845)796-5444
NPS Law Enforcement Dispatch: 570-426-2457

If you have good stories or photos to share, please pass them on to us.

rachel@delawarehighlands.org



Eagle Facts and Frequently Asked Questions

Eagle Facts:

- National Emblem
- Eagles are birds of Prey or raptors.
- Raptors are characterized by having a hooked beak, strong feet with sharp talons, keen eyesight and a carnivorous diet. Explain
- Only found in North America - every state except Hawaii
- Bald - from the old English word balde, meaning white
- Immature eagles are mostly brown, with some white mottling
- Off Endangered list in June 2007 – Still on State Protected Species Lists
- Now protected by Bald Eagle Protection Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Act at Federal level.

General Info:

- Eyesight - 8 to 10 times better than ours. Can see a fish more than a mile away. See in color.
- Can fly at 10,000 feet
- About 35 - 40 miles an hour in level flight
- Dive at 100 miles per hour or more
- Lifespan - about 30 years in the wild, longer in captivity
- Lifting power - about 4 lbs.
- Large group of eagles is called **Convocation**

Size:

- Female larger than male - females weigh 10 to 14 pounds, males 8 to 9 pounds.
- About 3 feet tall
- Hollow bones
- Beak, talons and feathers made of keratin (same as your fingernails)
- 6 to 8-foot wingspan
- 7000 feathers - all together only weigh about 21 ounces

Breeding:

- Mate for life
- Do not become mature until 4 to 5 years old when they get the white head and tail feathers
- Eggs -1 to 3
- Mid-March to late June
- Both incubate - 35 days, over one month
- 12 weeks from hatching to flying (fledging)
- The whole cycle takes about 20 weeks



Nest:

- First year might be 5 ft wide by 2 ft deep
- They add each year until it can be as big as 10 feet across and 6 or 7 feet high
- Biggest nest on record was used for 34 years, and weighed over two tons - think small truck

Feeding:

- Top predator in food chain
- Favorite food = Fish
- Will eat carrion
 - o Eagles will scavenge for food when preferred food source is scarce
- Can swim with large fish in tow – Like a breaststroke
- Need to eat about 1lb/day
- In winter, it is very important to not disturb the eagles and make them fly
 - o Energy conservation is key to success in winter
 - o Every movement not spent feeding is wasted energy

Causes of death:

- Gunshot
- Electrocutation
- Poisoning (mostly lead)
- Starvation
- Collision with vehicles (Cars, trains, etc)

What is the connection between the Conservancy and the Eagle Watch?

- In 2012, the Conservancy merged with the Eagle Institute. These two organizations shared the same vision of having eagles thriving in a habitat of healthy lands and clean water. The two organizations had always supported each other's efforts, so it was sort of a "perfect marriage" since eagles need clean water and healthy lands in order to thrive and the goal of the Eagle Institute was to protect the bald eagle and educate the masses about their needs and why the eagles returned to the area.

What is the goal of the Conservancy?

- Land Protection: We work with willing landowners to permanently protect their cherished properties and to conserve natural resources and wildlife habitat
- Education: We serve thousands of people of all ages through quality educational programs – workshops, hikes community events, and Eagle Watch bus tours and viewing areas



Why is the eagle watch only in Jan and Feb?

- Eagles from points north migrate to the area in order to find open water to fish. The Delaware stays mostly open during January and February. At the end of February-early March, eagles who have overwintered here return to their native territory to prepare for breeding season.

Where do the eagles come from?

- When a male eagle and a female eagle fall in love...Just kidding. Most of the eagles that are here in January and February come from Canada and northern New York State.

Where do they go?

- Once the weather begins to warm up and the ice begins to lift, the eagles that have spent the winter here return to their breeding grounds for another breeding season.

Are eagles endangered? Why?

- In 2007, the bald eagle was removed from the **federal** endangered species list. Though eagles are no longer federally endangered, they are still protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Lacey Act. They have been delisted because their populations have recovered and continue to grow mostly because of banning the use of the pesticide DDT and protecting vital habitat. Though federally delisted, the bald eagle is still listed as "Threatened" in New York State.

The Bald Eagle

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

When you're watching a mature bald eagle soar across the sky, perch along the Delaware River or dive in the river for food, it is easy to see why this bird has stolen the hearts of millions. Its breathtaking grace and beauty led it to become one of the greatest success stories of an endangered species that was once on the brink of extinction.

Identification

Mature Bald Eagle

- Large dark brown body
- Legs and beak are bright orange-yellow
- Adult plumage is acquired during the fourth year of age
- After five years of age the head and tail are pure white
- 30 in. (76 cm) in length
- Wingspan of 72-84 in. (1.8-2.1 m)
- Weigh 8 – 14 lb. with the female larger and heavier



Immature Bald Eagle

- Mostly dark heads and tails
- Brown Wings
- Legs and beak are dark
- Bodies are mottled with white in varying amounts



Bald

The bald eagle is not bald. The “bald” comes from the Old English “balde,” meaning “white headed,” not hairless or featherless.



Life History

The bald eagle is a long-lived bird, with a life span of over 30 years in the wild. It mates for life, returning to the general area (within 250 miles) from which it fledged to nest. An eagle reaches sexual maturity at around four or five years of age.

Nest - An eagle's nest is just as amazing to see as an eagle. The nest is a large structure, usually located high in a large, live white pine tree near water. It is reused and added to each year, often becoming eight or more feet deep, six feet across and weighing hundreds of pounds. If a nest tree falls or a strong wind blows a nest down, the pair usually rebuilds at or near the site within a few weeks if it is near breeding season. Once a pair selects a nesting territory, it is used for the rest of their lives.

Egg - The female eagle lays one to three eggs, five to ten days after successful copulation. The eggs are laid a few days apart, not all at once. The eggs are speckled off-white or buff colored, about the size of a tennis ball, but oval shaped like an egg normally is. A bald eagle egg weighs 120-130 grams. In comparison, a large chicken egg weighs about 50 grams. (28 grams = 1 ounce).



Incubation - The duty of the 35 days of incubation is shared by the male and female, but the female spends most of her time at the nest. Trading places on the nest can be a tense time. The brooding parent may have to call for relief, or may be reluctant to leave and have to be pushed off the eggs or young. During incubation, the male bald eagle regularly brings green sprigs of conifer branches to the nest. One parent is always on the nest, not only to keep the eggs warm but to protect them from squirrels, ravens and gulls which will break open and eat the eggs.



Eaglets - Bald eagles produce only one or two offspring per year, rarely three. In the Upper Delaware region, the young fledge by mid to late summer, at about 12 weeks of age. By week 20 they are largely independent. The eggs hatch in the order they were laid.

Eaglets break through the shell by using their egg tooth, a pointed bump on the top of the beak. It can take from twelve to forty-eight hours to hatch after the first break in the shell (pipping). Once the eggs begin to hatch, the female's vigilance becomes nearly constant. The male provides the majority of the food needed by his family. Eventually the female will take up hunting, but in the early days, all of her attention is given to the young eaglets in the nest.

Eaglet Care and Growth – Newly hatched, eaglets have soft, grayish-white down covering their small bodies, their wobbly legs are too weak to hold their weight, and their eyes are partially closed, limiting their vision. Their only protection is their parents.

Eagles feed their young by shredding pieces of meat from their prey with their beaks. The female gently coaxes her tiny chick to take a piece of meat from her beak. She will offer food again and again, eating rejected pieces herself and then tearing off another piece for the eaglet.

The young birds grow rapidly—they add one pound to their body weight every four or five days. At about **two weeks**, it is possible for them to hold their head up for feeding. By **three weeks** they are 1 foot high and their feet and beaks are very near adult size. Between **four and five weeks**, the birds are able to stand and begin tearing up their own food.



take its first flight.

At **three and four weeks**, the eaglet is covered in its secondary coat of gray down. In another two or three weeks (**5-6 weeks**), the back juvenile feathers will begin to grow in. While downy feathers are excellent insulators, they are useless as air foils, and must be replaced with juvenile feathers.

At **six weeks**, the eaglets are very nearly as large as their parents. At eight weeks the appetites of the young birds are at their greatest. While parents hunt almost continuously to feed them, back at the nest the eaglets are beginning to stretch their wings in response to gusts of wind and may even be lifted off their feet for short periods. At **10 to 13 weeks** the eaglet can

Communal gatherings – Eagles tend to flock together in the winter, which offers many advantages to younger, inexperienced eagles. Not only is food abundant on the salmon spawning grounds, but here the juveniles can watch their elders to learn how food is caught. They also learn very quickly how to steal food.

Survival Rates – Eagles have a lot of challenges in their first year, about 50% of eagles survive their first year. These risks start immediately in the nest--if two eagle eggs are successful in hatching, it is not uncommon for the older eaglet to kill the smaller one, especially if the older chick is female, as females are consistently larger than males. Once an eaglet has made it to fledging age, about 60% of young eagles survive their first flight. Their first winter is the most dangerous and difficult part of an eagle's life. After their first year the survival rate jumps to 90%.



The Perfect Hunter

To be a good hunter, a bird needs far-seeing eyes, powerful feet, a sharp beak and strong jaw muscles, and speed and skill in flying. Eagles have all of these things.



“Eagle Eyes”

The eyes are set closer to the front of the head than those of many other birds, so that, like humans, the eagle has 3-D, or binocular, vision. This helps the eagle to judge the distance and speed of its prey. For example, if an eagle spots a rabbit, not only can the eagle see its prey from more than a half mile away, the eagle’s binocular vision helps it to judge how far away the rabbit is and how fast the eagle must fly in order to catch the rabbit. Eagles also use their keen eyesight to keep track of other eagles and to guard their own hunting grounds very carefully. Eagles, like all birds, have color vision. However, they do not see well in darkness, so they rest at night and hunt during the day.

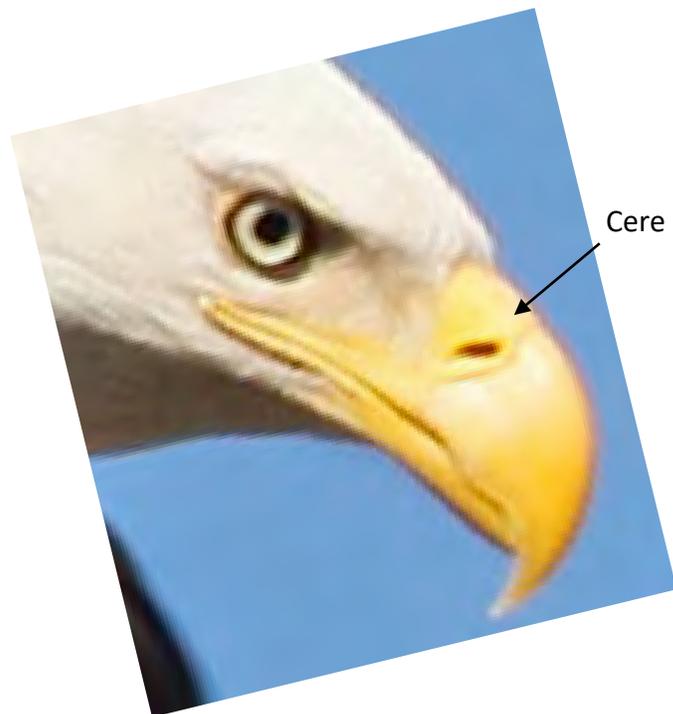
Eagles have eyelids that close only during sleep. For blinking, they have an inner eyelid called a nictitating membrane. This membrane slides across the eye from front to back, wiping dirt and dust from the cornea. The membrane is translucent allowing the eagle to see even while it is over the eye





“Fearsome Feet”

Eagles use their feet to catch and kill their prey. The foot of an eagle has four toes, and each toe is tipped with a thin, sharp-pointed claw called a talon. The eagle’s four toes are situated to form the perfect grappling device, with three toes pointed forward and one backwards. Just before reaching its prey an eagle swings its feet forward. Its feet lock on the prey and the eagle flies to a perch where it can eat its meal.



“Butcher Beaks”

The large, fierce-looking beak of an eagle is well designed to cut, tear and crush. It is controlled by strong jaw muscles.

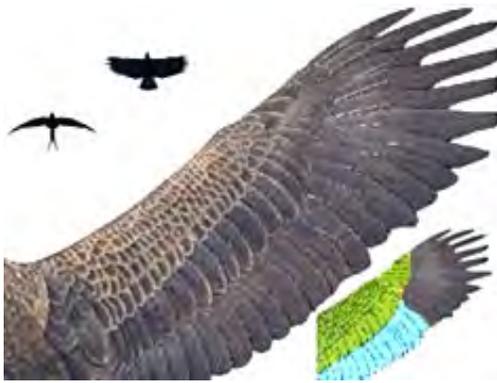
The cere is an area of bare skin at the base of the beak. The cere is where you find the eagle’s nostrils, through which the bird breathes. Eagles do not have a good sense of smell so they do not use their nose to find prey.



“Eagle Ears”

Eagle’s ears are not visible, but like all birds, eagles have them and they hear very well. Their ears are hidden under a layer of special feathers just behind the eyes. Eagles do not use their ears much for hunting. They mostly use them to listen to one another and storms. Storms produce a sound that eagles can hear, which allows them to find shelter during bad weather. If an eagle gets soaked in the rain it may not be able to fly—remember, birds are lightweight to help them fly. An eagle can use all its energy trying to stay warm and dry and may not have enough energy to hunt.

“Soaring Skills”



The bald eagle looks much heavier than it is. At approximately eleven pounds the eagle is covered with about seven thousand feathers. Eagles weigh so little because most of the large bones in their bodies are hollow.

The primary feathers at the tip of the wing (grey feathers to the left) can be moved like fingers to get a steadier ride in strong winds. The eagle does this by spreading out the feathers to reduce drag. Green feathers in the illustration are called coverts and make the wing

thicker in front so that air will flow faster over the top of a wing, much like an airplane wing. The blue feathers in the illustration are secondary feathers and can be moved down to increase drag or up to reduce drag, which helps control the eagle's movements

Like most birds, eagles use air currents to soar through the sky. When warm air rises it forms a thermal. An eagle flies into a thermal and uses the air current to rise and soar effortlessly.



Just how many eagles are there?

NATIONAL

When America adopted the bald eagle as the national symbol in 1782, the country may have had as many as 100,000 nesting eagles. By 1963, with only 417 nesting pairs remaining, the species was in danger of extinction. Loss of habitat, shooting, and DDT poisoning contributed to the near demise of our national symbol. In 1973, the Endangered Species Act listed the bald eagles as endangered throughout the lower 48 states. On June 28, 2007, the bald eagle was removed from the Endangered Species Act (ESA) with at least 9,789 nesting pairs in the contiguous United States (this excludes Alaska and Hawaii). Minnesota tops the list with 1,312 pairs of eagles, followed by Florida with 1,133 pairs and Wisconsin with 1,065 pairs. Since 2007, the number of nesting eagles in the lower 48 has easily surpassed 10,000 now. Bald eagle populations in Alaska are healthy between 50-70,000 birds, and they have never been listed under ESA.



Breeding pairs by state: https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/population/pdf/be_prsmap_wo2006.pdf

(Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service)

NEW YORK STATE:

Total pairs: pairs bald eagles (July 2017); 76 in Region 3 (Sullivan, Ulster, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, and Rockland Counties)

Breeding pairs (egg-layers): 323 pairs in all of NY State

PENNSYLVANIA:

As recently as 1983, the state's known nesting population numbered three pairs. From 1997 to 1999, the nesting population doubled from 20 to 43 pairs.

In 2013, PA reported an amazing 268 confirmed pairs.

In 2016, there were 239 reported nesting pairs. The decrease is thought to be more a matter of deep budget cuts within the PA Game Commission therefore less staff time has been committed to counting nests. Also, as the eagle population increases, the novelty to the public of seeing them decreases perhaps leading to less nest sites being reported by citizens.

Nests are present in 56 of the 67 counties in PA.

(Source: Pennsylvania Game Commission <http://www.media.pa.gov/pages/Game-Commission-Details.aspx?newsid=44>)

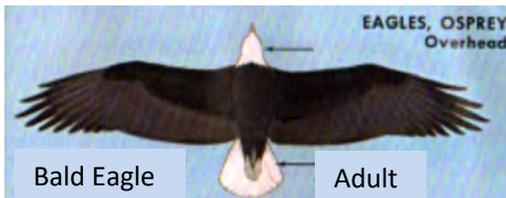
NEW JERSEY:

362 (2017) active pairs up from 156 active pairs in 2012. Most concentrated within 30km of the Delaware Bay Area.

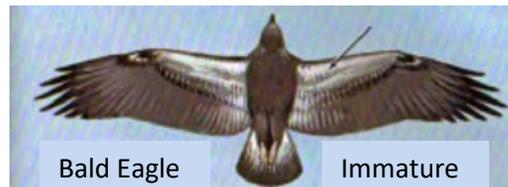
Is it an Eagle?

It is easy for untrained observers to confuse eagles with other large soaring birds. Some important questions to ask yourself while the bird is in sight are:

- Are the tips of the wings pointed or “fingers”?
- Are the wings straight or bent?
- Are the wings held rather flat, or tilted at an angle?
- Is there any white on the bird? If so, where?
- Is the head and neck longer or shorter than the tail?



Adult – White head and tail, yellow beak.
Dark brown wings and body.



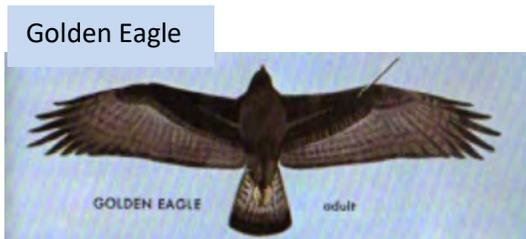
Immature - Mostly dark but white out line under wing coverts.
Dark beak.



Osprey – Mostly white beneath with black wrist patch, crook or bend in wing.



Small head, long tail.
Two-toned flight feathers lighter.
Wings held tilted up.



No white areas in the plumage.



Light underneath, but variable.
Red tail, buteo shape.



0 Band Color	State / Province	Band Information
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American Bald Eagle



Vulture



Red Tail Hawk



Leg bands used to identify birds

BLACK	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
BLACK	ONTARIO	2-3 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
BLUE	NEW YORK	2-3 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
BLUE	FLORIDA	3 characters, beginning with C or H followed by a 2 digit number
GOLD	MASSACHUSETTS	2 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
GREEN	NEW JERSEY	2 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
GREEN	FLORIDA	Green over black, 2 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
BLACK	FLORIDA	Green over black, 2 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
ORANGE	QUEBEC	
PURPLE	VIRGINIA	2 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
PURPLE	MARYLAND	2 characters, #s & letters, vertical, repeated 3x around band
RED	MAINE	Horizontal and vertical characters repeated 3x around band
RED	NEW YORK	Red "A" over black 2 digit number
BLACK		

Are you wondering how to find the most up-to-date information on Lake Wallenpaupack Generation Schedules and Lake Elevation?

Visit the web site at <https://safewaters.com/facility/11>

Expected generation schedule is also available via phone @ 1-844-430-3569.



NOTE: This information is subject to change at any time due to equipment problems or changes in system conditions. Please check this site frequently for updates.

CAUTION: The level of the Lackawaxen River below the plant is subject to rapid elevation changes while the units are starting up, operating and shutting down.



Bald Eagle Etiquette

- **Stay back.** Keep at least 1,000 feet from an active nest, roost, or feeding area. Use optics like binoculars or a telescope to view the eagles at a distance.
- **Quiet please.** If you must talk, whisper. Refrain from loud noises, honking horns, slamming doors, etc.
- **Cover up.** Use your vehicle as a blind; eagles often are more alarmed by pedestrians.
- **Be cool.** Avoid sudden movements — and movements directly toward the eagles or the nest — while on foot or in a vehicle or boat.
- **No flushing.** Don't make the birds fly. Flushing an eagle off a nest may expose the eggs or young eaglets to cold or wet weather or a nest predator. It also wastes precious energy and may cause them to leave a valuable meal behind or abandon a nest that they are constructing.
- **Pay attention.** Watch how the eagle reacts to your presence – if it acts agitated, vocalizes repeatedly, or starts moving away, you are too close!
- **Stay out.** Respect restricted zones. They protect eagle nesting areas, and you're breaking state and federal laws if you enter them.
- **Privacy please.** Respect the privacy of the landowner. Don't tell everyone about a new eagle nest. It will attract people to nesting areas who will not use proper etiquette and draw other unnecessary attention to a nest. If you unexpectedly stumble onto an eagle nest, or hear an eagle vocalizing overhead, leave immediately and quietly.
- **Follow the rules.** Harassing, disturbing or injuring a bald eagle is a federal offense and carries a penalty of up to \$20,000 and/or one year in jail.
- **Stay safe.** Because most eagle watching is done in the winter, we also suggest that you:
 - Pull completely off the road; park in designated areas.
 - Be prepared for ice, deep snow and mud.
 - Avoid hypothermia. Dress for extreme cold.

More Questions? Call the Conservancy's office at 570-226-3164 x 2 or 845-583-1010 x 2. Or email rachel@delawarehighlands.org

What Are These Men Doing Wrong?





Obviously, these two aren't following proper eagle etiquette.

Stopping a vehicle in the middle of a road, getting out of the vehicle and standing in front of the vehicle is one of the most unsafe eagle watching practices we know of. Many towns, including Lackawaxen, have posted their roads with "No Stopping" signs and will enforce those regulations in an effort to keep their residents and visitors safe.



DEC Bald Eagle Program

The Loss of New York's Bald Eagles

During the 1800s and early 1900s, New York was home to more than 70 nesting pairs of bald eagles, and was the chosen wintering grounds of several hundred. By 1960, the state had only one known active bald eagle nest remaining, and the number of wintering visitors had been reduced to less than a few dozen.

It had taken decades of indiscriminate killing, along with increasing competition for habitat and the widespread use of harmful new chemicals, to nearly destroy New York's bald eagles. Just as human activity was disrupting more and more eagle habitat, DDT and other organochlorine compounds were contaminating prey species and accumulating in the eagles' bodies, with the unanticipated effect of thinning their eggshells until they could no longer survive incubation.



How Bald Eagles Returned to New York

A national ban on DDT in 1972, prohibitions against taking or killing bald eagles in the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the initiation of New York's Endangered Species Program in 1976 began a dramatic turnaround for our national symbol.



New York's Bald Eagle Restoration Project undertook an unprecedented goal - to bring back a breeding population of eagles to New York by importing young birds from other states and hand rearing them to independence (a process known as *hacking*). Between 1976 and 1988, biologists collected 198 nestling bald eagles, most of them from Alaska. They transported the eaglets to suitable habitats in New York, provided food while the birds became accustomed to their new environment, and released them when they were able to fly.

Bald eagle chicks in their nest

The hacked eagles thrived, returning to New York to nest and breed. By 1989, the hacking project had reached its goal of establishing 10 breeding pairs, and was ended. Today, more than 170 pairs of eagles nest in the state.

Keeping New York's Eagles Healthy

With a viable population of bald eagles re-established, the DEC bald eagle program now concentrates on

- Understanding the problems faced by eagles in New York
- Identifying, managing and protecting essential breeding and wintering habitats
- Identifying movement patterns, migratory pathways and the locations where New York's wintering eagles breed
- Monitoring contaminant levels in eagles in New York
- Identifying causes of mortality in bald eagles
- Monitoring developments that might affect eagles and their habitats, and providing mitigation where needed
- Protecting eagle habitat



during initial dispersal from the nest survive; differences in movements, selection between nest-mates, between genders and among nestlings from neighboring nests. Results of DEC's bald eagle research are reported annually.

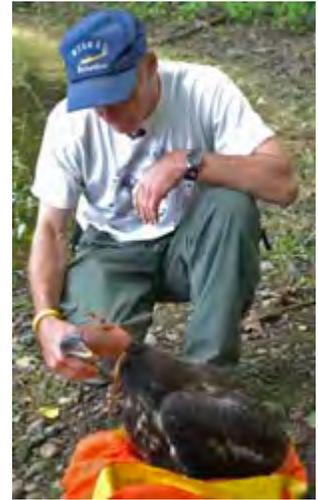
Bald Eagle Research

DEC's eagle program participates in a variety of research programs. The national Midwinter Bald Eagle Survey includes both aerial and ground observation conducted by DEC and public cooperators. In cooperation with the National Park Service, DEC is involved in a multi-year intensive study to determine the essential habitats and behaviors of bald eagles on the Upper Delaware River.

The department has been satellite-radio tagging migrant bald eagles since 1992, and is now tagging fledglings from New York State nests with solar-powered transmitters. By observing the tagged fledglings, DEC learns:

Young bald eagle wearing solar-powered satellite transmitter

location of home ranges; how the birds move across the landscape and later; how many young birds essential habitats and nest site



DEC biologist checks the condition of a young bald eagle (hooded to keep it calm)



Where to See Eagles

Best time of year: January through mid-March, when bald eagles migrate to this region in search of open water and undisturbed habitat.

Best time of day: Early morning hours when they feed and late afternoon when they return to their roosts for the night.

Best ways to see them: The Delaware Highlands Conservancy offers guided tours of eagle habitat that give a thorough introduction to eagles and eagle watching.

Or, try it on your own with maps and information provided by the Delaware Highlands Conservancy/Eagle Institute, National Park Service, the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, the Pennsylvania Game Commission and regional tourism agencies.

Best way to prepare: Bring binoculars and a spotting scope if you have one. Dress warmly and in layers. Hats, gloves and waterproof boots are highly recommended!

Bring a Thermos with a hot drink if you plan to be out for several hours and keep a blanket in the car for extra warmth. Be sure to pull your vehicle completely off the road.



Best Viewing Locations

Upper Delaware River:

- NYS DEC maintains two well-marked viewing areas in the Mongaup Valley on the Rio and Mongaup Falls reservoirs (off NY Route 42). There is an information/observation booth at Mongaup Falls. See <http://www.nps.gov/upde/eagles.htm> for more information.
- PA Fish and Boat Commission Lackawaxen Access, Lackawaxen, PA
- Ten Mile River Access, Crawford Rd, Narrowsburg, NY

Eagles can also be found at New York's two upstate national wildlife refuges.



**Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge
Visitor's Center**

1101 Casey Rd., Basom, NY 14013

585-948-5445

<http://iroquoisnwr.fws.gov/BaldEagles.html>

Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge

3395 Route 5 and 20 East, Seneca Falls, NY

315-568-5987

<http://www.fws.gov/r5mnwr/mnwr7.html>

Along the Hudson River:

- Margaret Lewis Norrie Point State Park
- Constitution Island from North Dock, West Point
- Route 6/202 overlook above Iona Island State Park
- Riverfront Park, Peekskill
- Charles Point/China Pier, Peekskill
- Verplanck Waterfront
- George's Island Park parking area, Montrose

Please follow proper eagle etiquette. Remain in or next to your vehicle; avoid loud or quick movements, stay off the road and respect private property and restricted areas.

Be patient... the key to successful viewing is patience!

Eagle Viewing Locations addresses and/or GPS Coordinates

Visitor's Center at Zane Grey Museum
135 Scenic Drive
Lackawaxen, PA 18435
Lackawaxen Boat Launch or
41.486018, -74.986786

Ten Mile River NPS River Access
Crawford Rd
Narrowsburg, NY 12764
41.553553, -75.018368

Barbara Yeaman Blind
Minisink/Ford Blind
Barryville, NY 12719
41.478701, -74.971201

Mongaup WMA Observation Blind
Forestburgh, NY
41.554881, -74.785024

Plank Rd/Rio Reservoir Observation Blind
Forestburgh, NY
41.523037, -74.760506

Mileage from office to Eagle Viewing Locations

Office to Ten Mile River Access – 6.2 miles
Office to Narrowsburg – 10.8 miles to flashing light, 11.4 to village center
Office to Minisink Ford – 1 mile
Office to Pond Eddie – 12 miles
Pond Eddie to Mongaup blind – 9.3 miles



Eagle Viewing Map

- Observation Areas
- Upper Delaware Visitor Center



To Milford, PA and Dingman's Ferry, PA observation areas

To Middletown, NY →

Delaware River Facts:

The Delaware River is the largest undammed river east of the Mississippi, flowing freely for 330 miles. It supplies drinking water for more than 15 million Americans. The 1,803 million gallons per day utilized by public water supplies makes it one of the largest water supply basins in the mid-Atlantic. The basin supplies water to 5% of the nation's population from only 0.4% of the land mass of the continental U.S. For instance, the Susquehanna River Basin (27,500 square miles) is more than twice as large as the Delaware River Basin (12,769 square miles) yet the Susquehanna provides 6.2 million people with water, less than half of what the Delaware provides each day. New York City gets about half of its drinking water from the Delaware River headwaters and it is the largest unfiltered water supply in the world.

Water quality is so high that the entire 197-mile non tidal river is protected by a special regulatory program enacted by the DRBC to prevent water quality degradation. The Delaware River is the longest stretch of antidegradation waters in the nation.

The Delaware River Basin covers 58 percent of the land area of New York City's watershed west of the Hudson River. Nearly 36 percent of the 13,539 square-mile Delaware River Basin is located over the Marcellus Shale formation.

Amenities in the Area

While volunteering you may be asked about community resources available in your area such as gas stations and restaurants. We have compiled the following lists.

Lackawaxen Access:

Lackawaxen Inn (food and drinks) and the Two River Store and Restaurant (food and hot beverages) are within walking distance to the observation area.

Food available in Barryville N.Y

4.1 Miles from Boat Ramp II Castello Pizza 3438 NY 97

4.5 Miles from Boat Ramp River Market 3385 NY 97

4.6 Miles from Boat Ramp Carriage House 3351 NY 97

Gas Available in Barryville, NY

4.5 Miles from Boat Ramp D&R Automotive 3392 NY 97

5.1 Miles from Boat Ramp Exxon Station (across Shohola Bridge) 128 PA 434

Mongaup Blind:

Gas and Snacks are available at:

Pete's Country Store Citgo 1041 County Route 31, Glen Spey, NY Citgo Pecks
Market 9 Proctor Road, Eldred, NY

Towing Service and auto repair can be obtained from Huckleberry's Garage 845-856-1223

Ten Mile River Access:

Narrowsburg, NY Food:

The Heron 40 Main Street Carini's Pizza 112 Kirks Road The Launderette 20 5th Street

Gas:

Sing Food Market 117 Kirks Road

Sunoco 120 Kirks Road



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Upper Delaware
Scenic and Recreational River
274 River Road, Beach Lake PA 18405

IN REPLY REFER TO:

November 10, 2018

7.C (UPDE-CR)

Memorandum

To: Delaware Highlands Conservancy
From: Chief Ranger, UPDE
Subject: Radio Usage

To insure proper radio usage, note the following:

Basic Rules:

1. Transmit only official business.
2. LISTEN before using the radio. DO NOT interrupt the other parties' transmission unless it is an emergency.
3. Don't use the radio when you can use the phone for routine calls such as "I'm going to Jack's Marine Store. Is there anything I can pick up?" This radio traffic is better handled by a land-line or cell phone in advance.
4. DO NOT transmit on any channel other than 1 or 4. (Channel 1 is car to car, and Channel 4 is the repeater system park-wide). Stay on Channel 4 unless instructed to use Channel 1.
5. Emergency calls and Law Enforcement (LE) Rangers have priority over all routine calls. If an emergency alert tone is heard, listen for instructions. Most times it is Dispatch closing the channel to **only emergency traffic**, i.e.; drownings, pursuits by LE Rangers, etc.
6. DO NOT use obscene, indecent, or profane language.

Basic Procedures in Emergencies:

1. Press the push to talk button for two seconds.
2. Say "DISPATCH" or "ANY LE RANGER" and then "DHC AND YOUR RADIO NUMBER".
3. After dispatch or an LE Ranger responds, give them your location and the nature of your emergency.
4. Stay with your radio and expect the responding LE Rangers to ask for updates such as patient status updates, etc.

Good Radio Practices

1. If discussion is absolutely necessary, BE BRIEF. Avoid unnecessary words such as "GO AHEAD, OVER, ROGER, or STANDBY".
2. Speak slowly and clearly in a firm tone of voice (not loud or yelling) at an angle across the mike and at a distance of about two inches from the mike.
3. Before transmitting, "Think out your message", and thus avoid errors, repetitions and excess air time. After pressing the transmit button, allow a two second interval before speaking to avoid message cut-out.
4. Sound out each assigned personal call number such as:
100 – one, zero, zero - NOT one, oh, oh, or one hundred.
120 – one, two, zero - NOT one, twenty or one hundred twenty.
311 – three, one, one - NOT three eleven or three hundred eleven.
5. When transmitting, use plain language.
6. Ending a conversation can be done in two ways:
 - a. 10-4 which means, "OK" or "Acknowledge". It's one of the few
Commonly understood and approved ten-codes we use.
 - b. With your assigned call number, this is printed on the front of the radio.
7. Using names is unnecessary since we have call numbers. Once the party you are calling responds with his/her number, simply state your message as briefly as possible.
8. REMEMBER – Everything you say is monitored by your supervisor, fellow employees, peers, other agencies and the public.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia occurs when the body loses heat faster than heat can be produced and body temperature drops below normal.

<p>Look First</p> <p><i>Check outside temperature and yourself frequently.</i></p>	<p>Preventing Hypothermia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the temperature and wind chill. • Outdoor activities should be for short time periods, especially for children. • Play indoors at temperatures below – 25°C (-13°F), regardless of wind chill. <p>Identifying Hypothermia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember about the person who “umbles.” A person who stumbles, mumbles, fumbles and grumbles may be developing hypothermia. • Cold and pale skin, impaired judgment and uncontrolled shivering are warning signs of developing hypothermia.
<p>Get Trained</p> <p><i>Know how to prevent and treat hypothermia.</i></p>	<p>Preventing Hypothermia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep moving to allow circulation to get to all the body parts. • Come in from the cold regularly to get warm. <p>Treating Hypothermia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to warmer environment. • Change out of any wet clothes to dry clothes. • Give warm drinks if the person is alert – water, juice, milk or hot chocolate. • Do not give alcoholic beverages. • Put warm water bottles or warm heating pads in the armpits and groin. • Give high-energy food if the person is alert. • Call an ambulance if the person becomes unconscious.
<p>Wear the Gear</p> <p><i>Dress for the weather and activities.</i></p>	<p>Preventing Hypothermia Dress warmly and in layers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hat – 30% of body heat is lost through the head and back of neck • Boots – Be sure boots are dry and not too tight to allow circulation. • Mittens – Keep hands warmer than gloves. • Socks – A single pair of socks is best, either wool or wool blend; cotton socks offer no insulation when wet. • Sitting on a cold surface will increase your risk of hypothermia.
<p>Stay Sober</p> <p><i>Avoid Alcohol and/or drugs</i></p>	<p>Preventing Hypothermia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink fluids. Dehydration can increase your risk of hypothermia. Hot chocolate is a great way to stay hydrated • Avoid alcoholic beverages. Alcohol interferes with the body’s ability to regulate body temperature. • Be alert to changing weather conditions
<p>Buckle Up</p> <p><i>Keep the heat in.</i></p>	<p>Preventing Hypothermia: Remember C-O-L-D</p> <p>Cover your head, neck and face. Most of your heat is lost from this area.</p> <p>Overexertion leads to sweating. This can cause you to become chilled more quickly.</p> <p>Layer clothing to protect against the wind and cold.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Snug inner layer that allows sweat to escape (thin synthetic long underwear). 2. Insulating should be loose and warm (wool or fleece sweater). 3. Wind proof and waterproof layer to keep out the wind and wet. <p>Dry clothes keep you warm. Wet items need to be replaced as soon as possible.</p>

Heart Attack Signs

- Uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain in the center of your chest. It lasts more than a few minutes or goes away and comes back.
- Pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw or stomach.
- Shortness of breath with or without chest discomfort.
- Other signs such as breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea or lightheadedness.
- Most common heart attack symptom is chest pain or discomfort. **But women are somewhat more likely than men to experience some of the other common symptoms, particularly shortness of breath, nausea/vomiting and back or jaw pain.**

Stroke Signs

Sometimes symptoms of stroke develop gradually. But if you are having a stroke, you are more likely to have one or more **sudden** warning signs like these:

- Numbness or weakness in your face, arm, or leg, especially on one side
- Confusion or trouble understanding other people
- Trouble speaking
- Trouble seeing with one or both eyes
- Trouble walking or staying balanced or coordinated
- Dizziness
- Severe headache that comes on for no known reason

If you have any of these signs: Call 911 and get to a hospital IMMEDIATELY.

Bon Secours Community Hospital

160 E. Main St
Port Jervis, NY 12771
(845) 858-7000

Wayne Memorial Hospital

601 Park St
Honesdale, PA 18431
(570) 253-8100

Catskill Regional Medical Center

68 Harris Bushville Road
Harris, NY 12742
(845) 794-3300

Lake Region Urgent Care

103 Spruce St
Hawley, PA 18428
(570) 390-4545

Crystal Run Healthcare Urgent Care in Rock Hill

61 Emerald Place
Rock Hill, NY 12775
(845) 794-6999

Volunteer Coordinator	Email	Phone
Rachel Morrow	rachel@delawarehighlands.org	570-226-3164 x2
Emergency Contact Information		Phone
911		
NPS Law Enforcement Dispatch		570-426-2457
NY DEC Statewide Law Enforcement Dispatch		518-408-5850
NY DEC Statewide Conservation Officer Dispatch		877-457-5680
Phillip Parlier NY DEC		845-489-7908
Matthew Hettenbaugh NY DEC		315-956-3041
Eagle Office Numbers		Phone
Eagle Office Direct Line		570-685-5960
Eagle Office Extension		570-226-3164 x2 or 845-583-1010x2

In the event of an emergency injury, accident, alarm problem, law enforcement issue or anything else that arises at the access areas along the river, the Zane Grey Museum, Roebling Bridge area, or other properties owned by NPS, please call NPS Dispatch at 570-426-2457. Dispatch will contact an NPS Law Enforcement Ranger to assist.

Accident Report Form and Release



DELAWARE
HIGHLANDS
CONSERVANCY

PENNSYLVANIA
570.226.3164
P.O. Box 218
Hawley, PA
18428

NEW YORK
845.583.1010
P.O. Box 219
Narrowsburg, NY
12764

1. Date _____ Time _____ AM-PM
2. Type of Incident/Accident: Injury () Other () _____
3. Description of incident/accident (include location):

4. Contact information:

Victim's name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____ Phone: _____

Witness name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____ Phone: _____

5. Follow up action taken: _____

6. Report Completed by: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Manager signature: _____ Date: _____

7. Release form:

I _____ hereby:

refuse treatment

accepted treatment

by an authorized ambulance authority or medical services and do hereby release
Delaware Highlands Conservancy from any liability due to my action.

Signature: _____ Date: _____