

Level 1 Parent Threat	Level 2	Priority Level 3 Threats	Kittatinny Ridge Level 3 Priority Threats
	1.3	Tourism and Recreational Areas: Tourist sites or recreational facilities with a significant ecological footprint. Includes local dredging in docks and marinas. Excludes residential infrastructures.	
		1.3.4	Recreational trails: Creation of trails in parks or areas outside the urban environment for walking and recreation. Includes the creation and maintenance of trails in recreational parks as well as private properties. Excludes activities that are related to the use of the trail.
2	Agriculture and Aquaculture: Threats from agricultural activities, such as the expansion and intensification of agriculture and livestock farming, including silviculture, mariculture and aquaculture and related infrastructures. This includes the initial conversion of habitat (deforestation, filling/excavation, draining of wetlands, etc.) that is associated with cultivation or infrastructure development, as well as uses and practices (intensification of agricultural practices, use of machinery, etc.), but not the transport of the resources that are produced (threat 4), crop irrigation or pollution.		
	2.1	Annual and Perennial Non-Timber Crops: Non-timber crops that are planted for food, fodder, fuel or other uses; farms, crop fields, vineyards, mixed agroforestry systems, etc. For rotational crops, consider the most intensive practice that is used. Considering the diversity of agricultural practices and related impacts, some speciality cultures will be pooled into a generic threat category.	
		2.1.1	Annual cropping systems (field crops): Wide-row crops that require the most intensive agricultural practices and which have the most significant impacts. E.g., maize (corn), soybean, barley, vegetable crops, oats, wheat, canola, hemp.
6	Human Intrusions and Disturbance: Threats from human activities (unrelated to the use of biological resources) that disturb, alter or destroy habitats and their species.		
	6.1	Recreational Activities: Activities with generally low ecological impact that are conducted in natural areas for recreational purposes away from road networks. To be distinguished from threat 1.3 (tourism and recreation areas with a significant footprint), which is a source of pressure primarily on habitats, whereas recreational activities (6.1) have a more direct impact on individuals of species (disturbance, mortality) and, to a lesser extent, habitats.	
		6.1.1	Motor vehicles: Using recreational motor vehicles. E.g., ATVs, motocross motorcycles, snowmobiles.
		6.1.2	Hiking: Walking, cycling or horseback riding on or off trails in natural environments. Includes opportunistic observation of nature, but excludes disturbance by intensive observation/photography that is oriented towards one of several target species. E.g., walking, jogging, running, dirt biking, geocaching, orienteering, disturbance from users or their domestic animals.
	7.1	Fire and Fire Suppression: Suppression or increase in fire frequency, severity or scope, changes in the natural fire regime that are directly related to human activity. DOES NOT INCLUDE PRESCRIBED FIRE	
		7.1.2	Suppression in the fire regime: Interventions aimed at preventing and putting out forest fires (fire management). E.g., putting out forest fires, controlled burning, creating firebreaks and trenches, and other measures.
	7.2	Dams and Water Management/Use: Facilities or activities that alter the natural water regime (flow or water levels).	
		7.2.3	Water management using culverts: The design, installation and management of culverts that are used to permit water flow under roads or railroads can cause discontinuities in streams and promote erosion.
	7.3	Other Ecosystem Modifications: Other activities that contribute to habitat alteration or loss by redeveloping natural systems to improve human welfare. To be distinguished from the development and maintenance of urban parks.	
		7.3.2	Vegetation succession: Natural vegetation succession causing habitat loss for species of early successional habitats.
	7.4	Removing / Reducing Human Maintenance: Stopping, reducing, or removing a management activity. Includes vegetation control, PRESCRIBED FIRE , hydrology control, human disturbance, etc.	
		7.4.1	Reducing or ceasing vegetation control: e.g. reducing, removing, or ceasing prescribed fire , removal of invasive species, maintenance of early successional vegetation .
8	Invasive and Other Problematic Species, Genes and Diseases: Threats posed by non-native and native species (plants, animals, pathogens or genetic materials) that have or are expected to have harmful effects on biodiversity following their introduction, spread or increase in population (abundance).		
	8.1	Invasive Non-Native / Alien Plants & Animals: Harmful plants and animals that were not originally present within an ecosystem, but were directly or indirectly introduced into or spread in the ecosystem as a result of human activities. The concept of exotic species includes species that are not native to a specific habitat; it can therefore include the introduction of species that are considered native to a different region of the US. Domestic species are also considered nonnative, whether they are feral or semi-domesticated (e.g., domestic cats going outside). Also includes introduction of wildlife due to “mercy releases”.	
		8.1.2	Terrestrial plants: E.g., Rosa multiflora, garlic mustard, Japanese stiltgrass, Phragmites.
		8.1.3	Aquatic animals: Zebra mussel, Asian clam, Rusty crayfish, Brown trout, Big head carp .
		8.1.4	Aquatic plants: E.g. Water chestnut, European water milfoil, hydrilla, purple loosestrife.
	8.2	Problematic Native Plants & Animals: Plants and animals that were originally present in ecosystem(s), but whose populations have increased to a level where they are now “out of control” or overabundant as a direct or indirect result of certain human activities.	
		8.2.2	Increased grazing by vertebrates: E.g., increased grazing by white-tailed deer and snow geese.
		8.2.4	Insect pest epidemics: Increases in insect pest density, resulting in large-scale impacts on the ecosystem. To be distinguished from localized increases in invertebrate grazing. E.g., southern pine beetle outbreaks.
	8.5 Intrinsic Biological Limitations		
		8.5.1	Loss of Genetic Diversity: e.g. population isolation, inbreeding, bottlenecks.