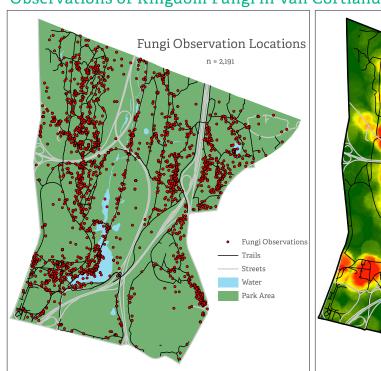
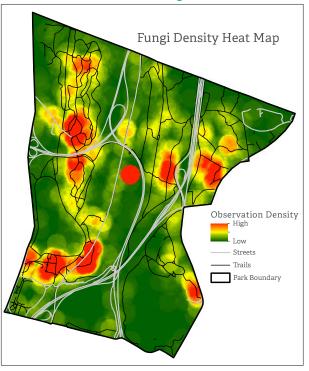
iNaturalist biodiversity map depository

Van Cortlandt Park Alliance

Observations of Kingdom Fungi in Van Cortlandt Park as of September 16, 2021





0 0.5 1 Mil

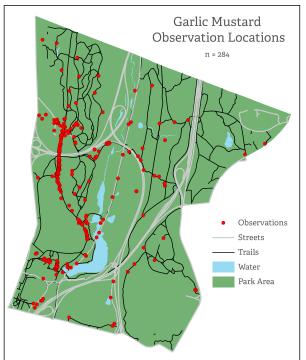
The maps above show all fungi observation data from the inaturalist Van Cortlandt Park Biodiversity Project. The left-side map shows individual observation locations of fungi as point data. The right-side heat map shows the density of fungi observations using point density values. These are calculated by defining a radius around each raster cell center, then the number of points that fall inside are divided by the area of the radius.

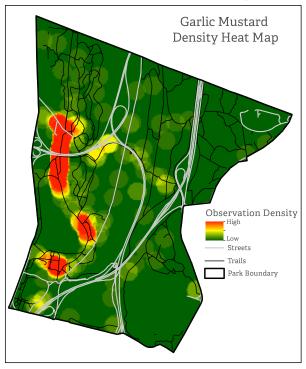




Maps Compiled By: Joshua Albrecht, 09/30/2021 Data Sources: Van Corlandt Park Alliance, 2021; Department of Parks and Recreaton, 2020

Observations of Garlic Mustard in Van Cortlandt Park as of November 02, 2021





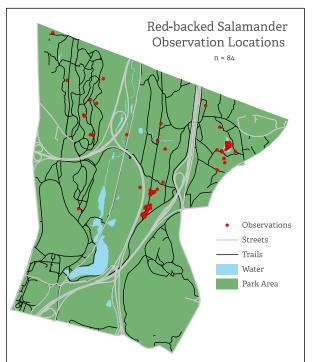
0 0.5 1 Miles

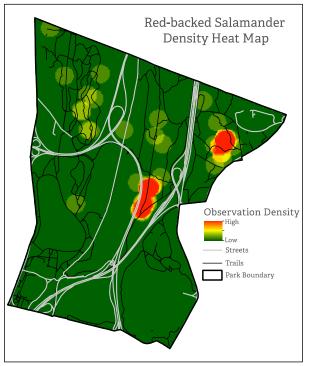
The maps above show all Garlic mustard observation data from the inaturalist Van Cortlandt Park Biodiversity Project. The left-side map shows individual observation locations of Garlic mustard as point data. The right-side heat map shows the density of Garlic mustard observations using point density values. These are calculated by defining a radius around each raster cell center, then the number of points that fall inside are divided by the area of the radius.



Maps Compiled By: Joshua Albrecht, 11/02/2021
Data Sources: Van Corlandt Park Alliance, 2021; Department of Parks and Recreaton, 2020

Red-backed Salamander Observations in Van Cortlandt Park as of November 02, 2021





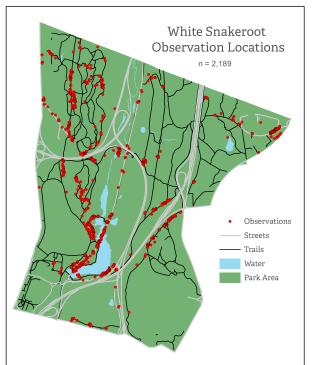


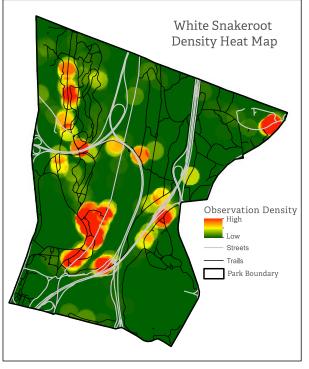
The maps above show all Red-backed Salamander observation data from the inaturalist Van Cortlandt Park Biodiversity Project. The left-side map shows individual observation locations of Red-backed Salamanders as point data. The right-side heat map shows the density of Red-backed Salamander observations using point density values. These are calculated by defining a radius around each raster cell center, then the number of points that fall inside are divided by the area of the radius.



Maps Compiled By: Joshua Albrecht, 11/02/2021
Data Sources: Van Corlandt Park Alliance, 2021; Department of Parks and Recreaton, 2020

Observations of White Snakeroot in Van Cortlandt Park as of November 02, 2021







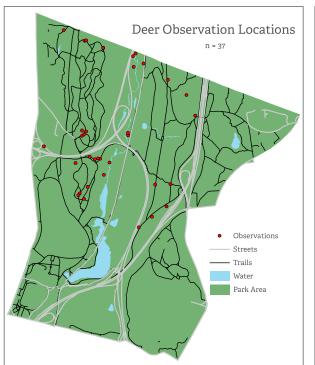
The maps above show all White snakeroot observation data from the inaturalist Van Cortlandt Park Biodiversity Project. The left-side map shows individual observation locations of White snakeroot as point data. The right-side heat map shows the density of White snakeroot observations using point density values. These are calculated by defining a radius around each raster cell center, then the number of points that fall inside are divided by the area of the radius.

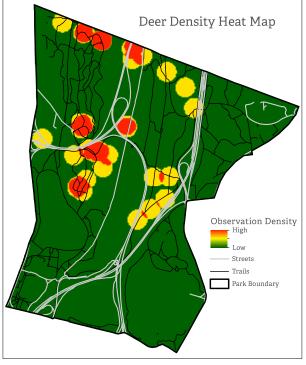


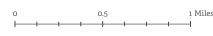


Maps Compiled By: Joshua Albrecht, 11/03/2021 IInside are aivided Data Sources: Van Corlandt Park Alliance, 2021; Department of Parks and Recreaton, 2020

White-Tailed Deer Observations in Van Cortlandt Park as of September 16, 2021





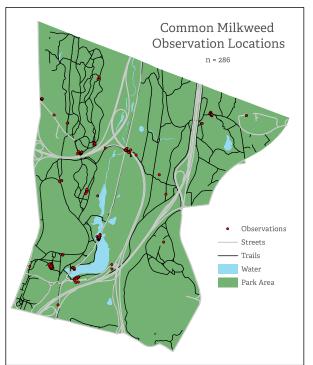


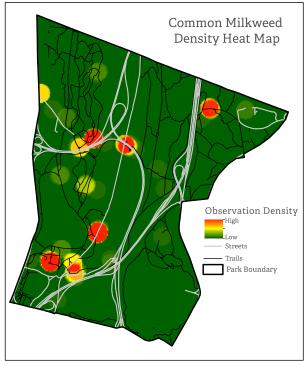
The maps above show all White-tailed Deer observation data from the inaturalist Van Cortlandt Park Biodiversity Project. The left-side map shows individual observation locations of White-tailed Deer as point data. The right-side heat map shows the density of White-tailed Deer observations using point density values. These are calculated by defining a radius around each raster cell center, then the number of points that fall inside are divided by the area of the radius.

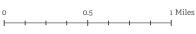


Maps Compiled By: Joshua Albrecht, 09/30/2021
Data Sources: Van Corlandt Park Alliance, 2021; Department of Parks and Recreaton, 2020

Observations of Common Milkweed in Van Cortlandt Park as of November 02, 2021







The maps above show all Common milkweed observation data from the inaturalist Van Cortlandt Park Biodiversity Project. The left-side map shows individual observation locations of Common milkweed as point data. The right-side heat map shows the density of Common milkweed observations using point density values. These are calculated by defining a radius around each raster cell center, then the number of points that fall inside are divided by the area of the radius.



Maps Compiled By: Joshua Albrecht, 11/03/2021
Data Sources: Van Corlandt Park Alliance, 2021; Department of Parks and Recreaton, 2020