References

Anthony, R. G., & Isaacs, F. B. (1989). Characteristics of Bald Eagle Nest Sites in Oregon. *The Journal of Wildlife Management*, *53*(1), 148–159. https://doi.org/10.2307/3801322

This source is a peer-reviewed journal article on the characteristics of bald eagle nest sites. It contains many details of bald eagles' nests and nest sites, including nest size and the proximity of the nest sites to bodies of water. The data in this article comes from Oregon, and because my capstone focuses on animals that can be found in Pennsylvania, I will have to verify that the information in this source is similar to data collected in other states in order to verify that it is applicable to Pennsylvania. This source is useful because one of my posters will focus on bald eagles, so I may use information from this text in the poster.

Gibbs, J.P., Buff, M.F., Cosentino, B.J. (2019). The Biological System—Urban Wildlife, Adaptation, and Evolution: Urbanization as a Driver of Contemporary Evolution in Gray Squirrels (Sciurus carolinensis). *Understanding Urban Ecology*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-11259-2_12

This article explores gray squirrel behavior in relation to urban settings. The information is backed up by research and data; the data collected was gathered from playful interactions with squirrels through simple "games". This data collection stood out to me as very related to my capstone, because I am focused on both animals and play. One of my capstone's posters will focus on squirrels, so the data in this article will be useful. I am also interested in the relationship between wild animals and man-made spaces because I think I could create a unique play prompt asking kids to interact with an urban structure like how an animal might interact with it.

Hachey, A. C., & Butler, D. L. (2009, November). Seeds in the Window, Soil in the Sensory Table: Science Education through Gardening and Nature-Based Play. *Young Children*, *64*(6), 42-48. https://shelburnefarms.org/sites/default/files/science_education_thru_gardening-naeyc.pdf

This article emphasizes the value of exposure to the natural world for children, especially children who live in urban settings. While it focuses on gardening and nature play in a classroom setting, which differs from Smith Memorial Playhouse and Playground, the text states that nature-based learning experiences support development and learning in academic, social, and health-related domains. One of this source's authors is an educator and the other is an educational psychologist and researcher, so both are experienced in this field. This article provides relevant context to my capstone, as it reinforces the importance of interacting with nature at a young age.

Herrington, S., & Brussoni, M. (2015, September 23). Beyond Physical Activity: The Importance of Play and Nature-Based Play Spaces for Children's Health and Development. *Curr Obes Rep*, *4*, 477–483. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13679-015-0179-2

This source discusses the importance of "supporting diverse affordances for play through the thoughtful design of play spaces". It discusses the "seven Cs" of creating a nature-based play space, which includes character, context, connectivity, change, chance, clarity, and challenge. I think my capstone design would fall within "challenge", as it presents children with an activity and allows them to engage with it however they choose. The text focuses mainly on play in the

context of physical activity, but much of the content remains relevant to my topic, and the claims are supported by data from a study on the seven Cs.

Kamler, J. F., & Ballard, W. B. (2002). A Review of Native and Nonnative Red Foxes in North America. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* (1973-2006), 30(2), 370–379. http://www.jstor.org/stable/3784493

This research article explores the differences between native and non-native red foxes in the United States and other North American countries. The source is peer-reviewed and was published in a scientific journal, and the information in it is backed up with data and analyses. This article is useful because foxes are one of the animals I am focusing on for my capstone project. There is information on foxes' habits and characteristics in the source, which I can use in my posters. I think introducing kids to the idea of native versus non-native animals is an interesting idea that could prompt some sort of reflection or activity.

Keller, D. (2017). *Whitetail Deer Facts and Strategies*. Page Publishing, Incorporated. 9781640276819

This book contains information about the whitetail deer. The author is a deer hunter and parts of the source contain information about hunting deer. This means the text likely contains some biases about deer and some of the information is irrelevant to my capstone, but there is a lot of information that will be of use. Deer are one of the animals I am focusing on in my posters, and so the information on deer habits and characteristics will be helpful in constructing my play prompts and posters. I am particularly interested in the sections pertaining to antlers and tracks.

Owen, S. F., Berl, J. L., Edwards, J. W., Ford, M. W., & Wood, P. B. (2015, March 1). Raccoon (Procyon lotor) Diurnal Den Use within an Intensively Managed Forest in Central West Virginia. Northeastern Naturalist, 22(1), 41-52. https://doi.org/10.1656/045.022.0106

This source focuses on raccoon habitats and dens. One of my posters is going to focus on raccoons, so the information in this source will be helpful in educating me about this animal before I go on to educate others about it. The source is a peer-reviewed article that was published in the scientific journal “Northeastern Naturalist”, and is backed up by research and data. The article discusses the locations of raccoon dens in places like trees, rock piles, and log piles. The data for this information comes from raccoons living in West Virginia, so may not be entirely accurate to raccoons in Pennsylvania, but I was unable to find research from the Pennsylvania area.

Sutton, G. M. (1928). Notes on a Collection of Hawks from Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 40(2), 84–95. http://www.jstor.org/stable/4155612

This text contains notes on Hawks in Pennsylvania. The author traveled to the area to observe a hawk migration, and took notes on the birds’ appearances and activity, documenting this for each individual species. The data is perfect for the poster I’m making that focuses on hawks, because all of it is observational, which means visitors might have the chance to see the same things that the author describes. The data was also collected in Pennsylvania, not very far from Philadelphia. One drawback about this source is that the data comes from 1928, so I may check any details I use against more recent research, but this source is still a good starting point.

Tennessen, J. B., Parks, S. E., Swierk, L., Reinert, L. K., Holden, W. M., Rollins-Smith, L. A., Walsh, K. A., & Langkilde, T. (2018). Frogs adapt to physiologically costly anthropogenic noise. Proc. R. Soc. B. 285: 20182194. 20182194. http://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2018.2194

This research paper describes the ways in which frogs adapt to anthropogenic noise. The data included in it came from a research experiment in which the authors exposed young frogs to different levels of noise, and then tracked the frogs' responses. I am focusing on frogs in one of my capstone's posters, because visitors sometimes see frogs on Smith Memorial Playground and Playhouse's grounds. I'm interested in the ways animals interact with and respond to man-made objects and noises, and think this would be an interesting concept to introduce kids to through my posters. This is particularly relevant to my capstone because Smith Memorial Playground and Playhouse is situated on the edge of a forest, but still experiences a lot of human activity.

Yahner, R. H. (1987). Habitat Features Affecting Burrow-Site Selection By Eastern Chipmunks In A Campus Landscape In Central Pennsylvania. Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science, 61(2), 174–176. http://www.jstor.org/stable/44111743

This research article discusses chipmunk burrows and the animal's burrow-site selection. It includes data collected on chipmunks along with an analysis. The data was collected at Pennsylvania State University, which is helpful for my capstone because I am focusing on animals in the Pennsylvania area. The research comes from 1987, so it is not extremely recent, but will still be helpful. I am focusing on chipmunks for one of my project's posters because visitors often see chipmunks at Smith Memorial Playground and Playhouse. The information on burrow sites introduced in this article will be useful for my play prompt because I can include this data on the sign and then ask kids to find an ideal spot for a chipmunk home.