

## Battle for the Barrens

Conservationists Fight to Protect
Fragile Moosic Mountain Barrens

BY MAUREEN MANZANO

the state, said Tony Da

MICHAEL J. MULLEN / THE SUNDAY TIMES

Mr. McGurl hikes a steep section of the former Gravity Railroad. s he picked his way along a coal- and rockstrewn path across the Moosic Mountain

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Barrens, Bernie McGurl turned onto another trail and pointed to a large, stone-covered slope where a small stream trickled.

"People ask me where the Lackawanna River begins," said the executive director of the Lackawanna River Corridor Association. "It starts right here. This is one of a billion places."

At 6,000 acres, the Moosic Mountain Barrens may be one of the largest — if not the largest — contiguous barrens in the state, said Tony Davis, director of the Nature Conservancy's Pennsylvania Science Office in Harrisburg.

He said he hopes it stays that

"These ridgetops are a unique assemblage of plants, species and special insect fauna that don't occur anywhere else," he said.

The barrens is as its name sounds: an expanse of unproductive land, with dry, shallow, rocky soil and stunted vegetation. It is home to a dwarf-tree forest of "scruffy" pitch pine and scrub oak trees, as well as the knee-high shrubs known as heath, Mr. Davis said.

These shrubs, including

huckleberry and blueberry, survive in an area with thin soil and little moisture.

In the 1800s, people set fire to the heath barrens so the area would produce a better crop of blueberries. Fires enable the plants to reseed and regenerate.

The barrens stretches from a narrow band at the summit of Moosic ridge from Salem Hill, Wayne County, southwest to Interstate 84 in Dunmore.

"Those barrens are there because of the features — the lack of soil, the high winds," Mr. Davis said. "I've been up there when it's 50 degrees. It would be 70 or 80 degrees in the valley."

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