

# Cooks Current

"To protect, preserve and improve the quality of water, land and life in the Cooks Creek Watershed"

Volume 9, Issue 1

Newsletter of the Cooks Creek Watershed

Winter 2011

## 2011 Events

### Regular Board Meetings:

#### **Springtown Fire House- 7:30PM**

*Feb. 23, Mar. 22, Apr. 28, May 24,  
June 28, July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 27,  
Oct. 25, Nov. 15, Dec. 20*

All are welcome! We appreciate your involvement!

### Special Events

*Apr. 14-Spring Clean Up  
April 28 (Sat.)-Annual Meeting  
June 16-Mini Monster Clean Up  
July 14-Invasive Plant workshop  
Oct. 6-Fall dinner  
Nov. 10-Fall Clean Up*



See back for details!

**We're on the web!**  
[www.cookscreekpa.org](http://www.cookscreekpa.org)

**Cooks Current is a publication of the Cooks Creek Watershed Association.**

### **Board Members:**

#### **President:**

W. Scott Douglas

#### **Vice President:**

Hans Reimann

#### **Treasurer:**

Jim Orben

#### **Communications Director:**

#### **Recording Secretary/Editor:**

Lois Oleksa

#### **Additional Members:**

Siobhan Royack

Stephen Smith, MD

Pat Raynock

#### **Layout & Graphic Design:**

Ellie Scheitrum

## From Across the Board...

Believe it or not, we are entering our fifth decade of service and advocacy to the Cooks Creek and surrounding communities! I recently helped our VP, Hans Reimann, put together a grant application for a riparian restoration project, and was asked to put together a short history of our organization. Since this forced me to think long and hard about our accomplishments over the years, I thought it might be good to share some of that with you all.



*The beauty of our October snow surprise!  
(Photo by Siobhan Royack)*

### **Accomplishments:**

- Obtained 501c(3) status (non-profit) for the organization
- Obtained Exceptional Value status for the Watershed
- Ran an educational summer day camp
- Encouraged the creation of an Open Space Program in Springfield Township
- Helped to develop and execute a Watershed Protection Plan
- Placed the Cooks Creek on the Pennsylvania Rivers Registry
- Created and published a quarterly newsletter (since 2004)
- Created a website ([www.cookscreekpa.org](http://www.cookscreekpa.org))
- Helped save the Springfield Water Company from sale
- Organized a watershed-wide roadside cleanup (annual since 2004)
- Developed a river ecosystem program for children (annual since 2001)
- Assisted in the development of an integrated curriculum for 7<sup>th</sup> graders (aka WIP)
- Developed and maintained a watershed monitoring program for water quality and quantity (since 2000)
- Held educational workshops on rain barrels, invasive plants, and fly fishing

*(Continued on page three)*

## Creature Feature: Red-Tail Hawk

Number 20 in a series on the fauna of the Watershed

By: W. Scott Douglas

For nature-lovers, there is perhaps no greater thrill than watching a raptor close-up; either rushing past us on a hunting dive or alertly perched in a tree in the backyard. Perhaps it's the same fascination we extend to all predators, or maybe a reminder of childhood fantasies of dinosaurs, but regardless, the cold hard stare of a raptor still sends chills up my spine.

We are blessed to have several species of raptors that breed in our watershed. The most commonly seen of the diurnal raptors are the Red-Tailed Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, American Kestrel, Osprey, and Bald Eagle. If we are lucky, we may also see a Broad-winged Hawk (I've seen many in migration), Red-shouldered Hawk, or even a Merlin. The most common here, and in the rest of North America, is the Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*. The Redtail is a grayish brown, medium-sized raptor with a wingspan of 3.5 to 4.5 feet. While identification of raptors on the fly can be challenging, look for the broad rounded wings, short tail, and lightly streaked underbelly and wings. Only adults have the distinct rufous tail, and it's most easily viewed from the top. Despite their size, these birds only weigh 2-3 pounds at most, which limits their prey to small mammals, snakes, and an occasional songbird. Redtails

prefer open areas for hunting, where they perch upon exposed branches, buildings, and telephone poles. When they locate suitable prey they launch themselves from their perch and dive down with talons outstretched. The prey is quickly dispatched with the beak and taken as quickly as possible to a perch or thicket. Hence, Redtails will typically only kill prey that weighs less than they do; however, they will scavenge from carrion of all sizes. Just because a raptor is feeding from a carcass does not mean that it was the one that killed it. Redtails are particularly fond of road kill.



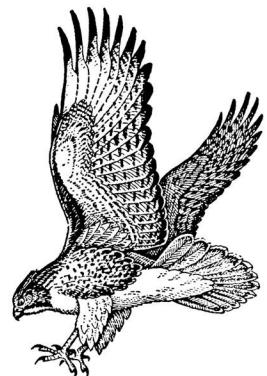
During the breeding season, the avid birder may be lucky

enough to witness one of the more spectacular mating displays in the raptor world. Redtails will dive and swoop around each other at altitude, extending their legs; occasionally grasping and swirling

around each other briefly in an acrobatic dance. These hawks are monogamous and often mate for life. The couple builds a large (3 ft across and 6 deep) nest of branches high up in a tree, cliff, or platform with a commanding view of their territory. The female will lay 1-5 eggs in early summer, and incubate them for a month. The male feeds her during this period. Raising the hatchlings takes another 4-6 weeks, including teaching them to hunt. Juveniles need to hone their hunting skills quickly, before winter makes prey scarce, consequently each couple only has one brood per season.

Like most raptors, Redtails are migratory, but older, more settled birds will remain on their breeding grounds year round provided that food is available. The tendency toward warmer winters in Pennsylvania, as well as the construction of the interstate highway system, has resulted in more birds remaining year round. This does not mean that hawks do not migrate through Pennsylvania though; several thousand Redtails from northern habitats fly over the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary every fall on their way to warmer (and mousier) climates to the south.

While it is illegal to shoot any raptor, including Redtails, the greatest threat to this top predator is "accidental" and purposeful shooting. In previous generations, farmers considered their tendency to perch on and around farms to be an indication of their desire to take young livestock. Farmers labeled the Redtail a pest and often called them "chickenhawks". In truth a Redtail could only take small chicks, even if it was so inclined. Most likely, Redtails are interested in farm buildings because of the ready supply of rodents. Other than illegal shootings and collisions with autos, the only real predator that the redtail has is the Great Horned Owl. For more information on raptors, and to help in their conservation, visit [www.hawkmountainsanctuary.org](http://www.hawkmountainsanctuary.org). If you haven't visited the Kempton, PA sanctuary, it's well worth your time.



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## Green Tip # 17: Cleaning Up Green

Perhaps the greatest everyday use of water and chemicals we all have is in cleaning up our bodies, our clothes, and our houses. We can take a big green step forward for the watershed by greening up our cleaning. I've already told you about how to reduce water usage in the bathroom by installing **water reducers**, **low water toilets**, and by simply **turning the faucet off** when not in use. The second biggest use of water is in the laundry room. A conventional top loading clothes washer uses up to 40 gallons of water every load. When it's time to buy a new washer, **consider a front loader**. It not only uses less water, it does a better job cleaning and uses less energy. Use **cold and warm water** settings on either type of washer – it will not only save money (90% of the energy usage of a washer is in the heating of the water) but it will also help your clothes last longer. And only wash when you have a full load.

Believe it or not, most of the chemical cleaners we use are not necessary. At a minimum, switch from liquid detergent to a powder form and make sure it is plant based, not petroleum based – your septic tank will thank you (and you'll avoid the waste of plastic bottles). Avoid chlorine bleach; it is simply nasty stuff and does not biodegrade in the septic tank. Hydrogen peroxide is a good, cheap alternative to chlorine bleach. And finally, take a look at the cleaners under your sink. Most of these can be replaced by cheaper, greener alternatives such as baking soda, vinegar, borax, olive oil, lemons and lemon juice, and castile soap, and they work just as well if not better than the commercial products – just ask your grandmother (or great-grandmother). The web is full of simple, do it yourself recipes for organic cleaners, but you can also find “green cleaners” at the grocery store as well.

### From Across the Board... (continued from Page One)

- Sponsored the Springfield Framer's Market
- Co-sponsored the Upper Bucks Regional EAC with the Gallows Run Watershed Association
- Steered the development of new protective ordinances in Springfield and Durham Townships that emphasized the importance and fragility of the Cooks Creek ecosystem
- Recognized by the Bucks County Conservation District as Conservation Organization of the Year in 2007
- Joined the Watershed Coalition of the Lehigh Valley
- Assisted in the restoration of riparian habitats along several sections of creek

**Pretty impressive, eh?** The Board of Directors recently met to discuss what we should tackle next. Some of the main ideas involved better communication with our members and finding a location for a home base. In order to do these things, we will need new blood on the Board, and more involvement from you, our members. If there is anything you are interested in doing, even if you only have a few hours a month to donate, please let us know by dropping me a line at [info@cookscreekpa.org](mailto:info@cookscreekpa.org), or on our Facebook page, or by stopping by one of our monthly Board meetings. Board meetings are usually the fourth Thursday of the month at the Springtown Fire Company. We'd love to hear from you! Yours in Conservation, W. Scott Douglas, President.

## Children's Backyard:

### Twig Lettering - Make a Sign with Twig Letters

By: Lois Oleksa

Think of meaningful words and phrases to make with twigs.

Perhaps: WELCOME; PEACE; your favorite quote; names of family members; the seasons; your favorite herbs and flowers.

Use whatever twigs you have on hand. With the past October snowfall, many tree limbs, branches, and twigs crashed to the ground. If you gather a variety of twigs, first check out to see if you can identify the winter trees, and then carefully clip appropriate lengths for your sign.

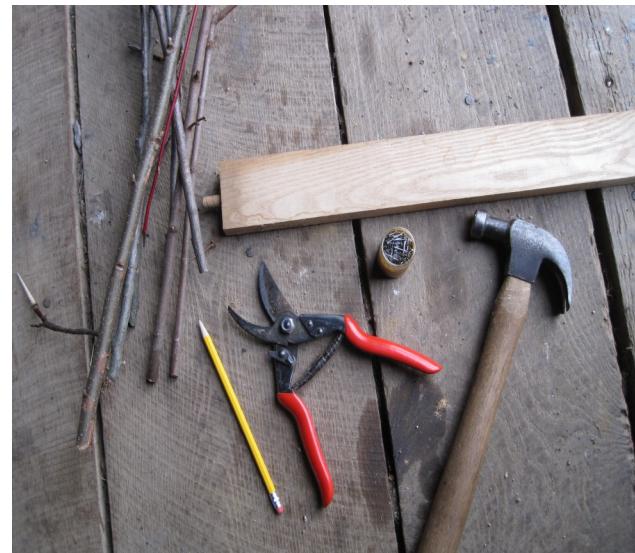
Signs for the outdoors should use galvanized or stainless steel nails. For indoor signs, gluing the letters works well.

Consider the twig's shape.



You can bend some twigs; however, it's easiest if you can find twigs that naturally take on the shape

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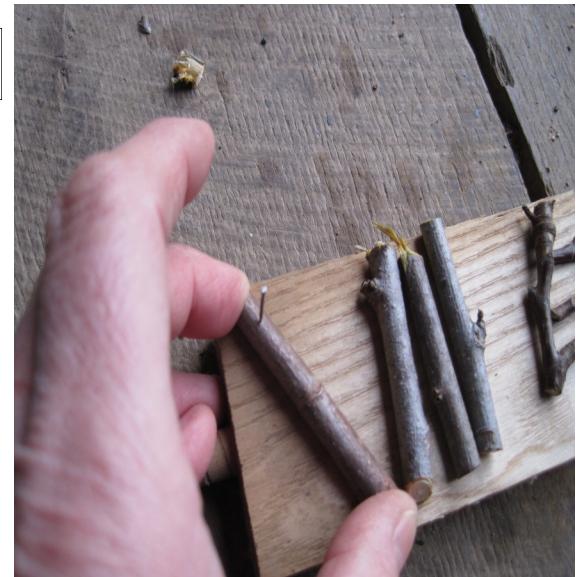
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## What To Do:

(1) Prepare the board that will be the background for your letters. You may want to paint it.



(2) Gather your tools.



(3) Write out the words, full size, as they will appear on the board. Don't be too fussy with measurements – twig letters vary and variation adds personality to the letters.



(4) Form each letter; nail each twig in its place on the board.

(5) Attach a hanger, color the letters if you like, and display your "twig lettering sign".

1

3

4

# Children's Backyard: Identifying Winter Trees

By: Lois Oleksa

Identifying trees in winter can be hard, but here are some hints that will help you identify a few of the trees in the Cooks Creek watershed.

## Clue #1: Branching Formations

Some of the best clues are found on twigs. Use your binoculars.

All trees have either “opposite” or “alternate” branching.

**Opposite Branching** - branches occur directly across from each other on the branch. Only a few trees have opposite branching habits. Remember the acronym “MAD” = maple, ash, and dogwood. Opposite branching is more common in shrubs, so make sure what you are identifying is a tree. (*See the maple photo.*)

**Alternate Branching** - one branch here and the next one a few inches down on the other side. (*See the beech photo.*)

## Clue #2: Bark

Tree bark can be very distinctive.

Sycamores have smooth, white or light-green patterned bark that stands out distinctly. They can be found along the creek. (*See sycamore photo.*)

## Clue #3: Twigs

Are the twigs thick or thin? Walnuts and butternuts have thicker twigs.

Are the buds distinctive? Tulip poplar trees have buds that look like duckbills. Dogwoods have buds that look like cloves. Beech buds are long. (*See photos.*)

Are there thorns?

Is there a smell if the twig is broken? Check out the pith, the soft inner core of the twig. (*See photo of walnut and butternut pith.*)

Is the leaf scar unique? When a leaf falls off of a tree, it usually leaves a little scar on the twig. Walnut leaf scars resemble heart-shaped faces with fuzzy eyebrows. Sycamore leaf scars nearly encircle the bud. (*See walnut and sycamore buds.*)

## Clue #4: Nuts, Seeds, and Berries

Can you find any acorns, nuts, catkins, fruits, or seeds still on the tree? Sycamore seeds are in a round ball. Yellow tulip poplar fruits are like wooden tulips. Dogwood seeds are red. (*See the photos.*)



Peeling sycamore bark.

*Sycamore twig - notice how the leaf scar nearly encircles the bud.*

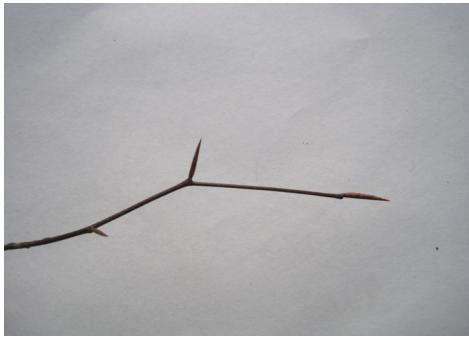


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Beech branches with leaves hanging on through the winter.



Beech twig - long, pointed, and scaled buds.



Oak twigs - clustered bud ends and alternate leaf and twig arrangements.



Maple twig - clumped flower buds which are usually visible from the ground even on large trees.



Maple twig - clumped flower buds and opposite leaf and twig arrangement.



Yellow poplar twig - duckbill or mitten shaped buds and rings



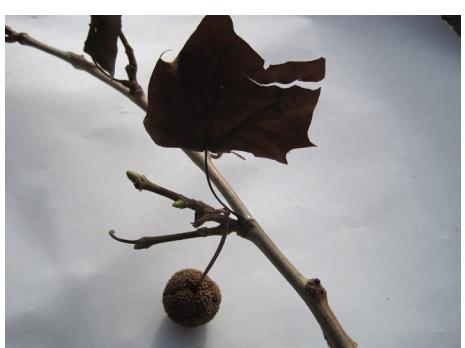
Black walnut pith (left) and butternut pith (right) - both with chambered pith. The pith is the soft inner core of the twig.



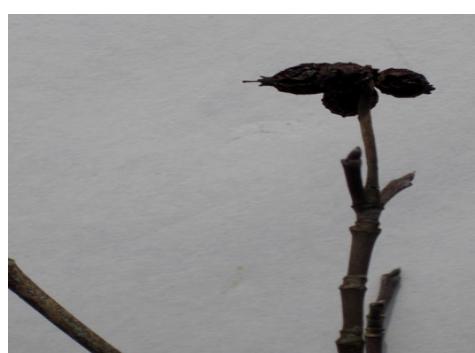
Walnut (left) and butternut (right).



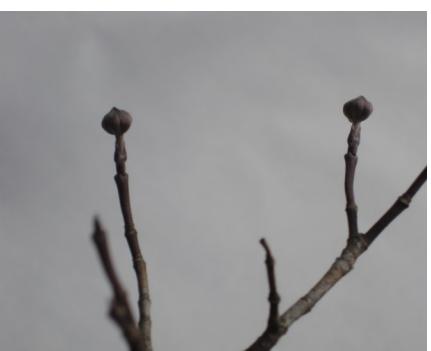
Yellow poplar twig - fruit visible through the winter.



Sycamore twig - fruit a round ball.



Dogwood twig - berries still hanging on.



Dogwood twig - clove shaped flower buds and vegetative buds resembling a dull cat claw.

# A Short History of Oak

(Abstracted from Oak: The Frame of Civilization by William Bryant Logan)

Steve Smith, M.D.

A gatherer of firewood will be quick to note the ease with which most oak splits and the pungent, somewhat sour odor of the wood when freshly cut or split. Then too are the pronounced black and dark blue-green streaks encountered in the wood along seams and clefts where dampness has entered the wood.

The very first oak trees appeared at the beginning of the Paleocene epoch sixty five million years ago and were at first limited to evergreen species. The oaks we know are of the genus *Quercus* and can be broadly divided in two ways, evergreen and deciduous as well as red oaks and white oaks. All oaks are in the family Fagaceae which include all the beeches and chestnuts. One cannot fail to notice that both beech and most oak retain their leaves long after other deciduous trees loose theirs.

About thirty million years ago, as an adaptation to the cooling temperatures coincident with the beginning of the last ice age, red oak appeared with the evolutionary adaptation of acorns maturing in two years rather than one year. The acorns of white oak, older in the evolutionary scheme, flower, ripen and drop in one year.

The number of oak species is unknown but estimated to be between 250 and 450. The problem with precise species identification appears to be the marked tendency for oak, especially white oak, to hybridize. Interspecies crossing and backcrossing, in which hybrid genetic material is crossed with that of a parent species, produces over time specimens with intermediate features.

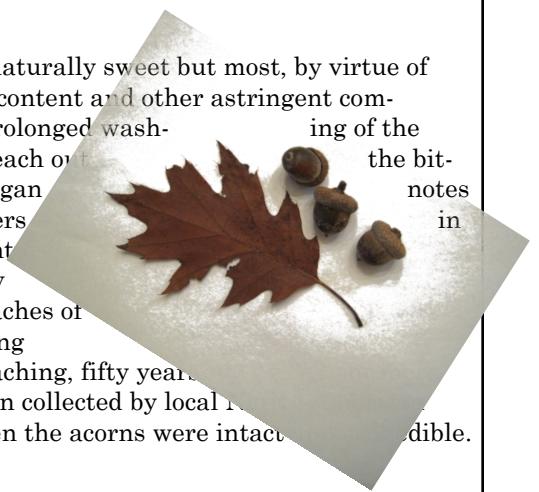
In his book Oak: The Frame of Civilization, William Bryant Logan notes that all the necessities of human life can, and for ten thousand years indeed were, provided by oak trees. Wood from oak trees was the main source for building roads, enclosures, houses, ships, wagons, tools, and weapons. Charcoal made from oaks provided fuel for heating and metallurgy. The tannin derived from the bark of oaks was essential in the tanning of leather and the ink made from oak galls was used in the writing and printing of most important documents up until very recent times.



*A beautiful oak in Durham Township*

It is difficult for us to imagine the importance of balanoculture, the growing and gathering of acorns for food, in early societies. According to Logan, "balanocultures were among the most stable and affluent cultures the world has ever known." He noted that a large stand of oak could support a village of one thousand people. Villagers could harvest a sufficient quantity of acorns in three weeks to sustain them for two to three years.

Some acorns are naturally sweet but most, by virtue of their high tannin content and other astringent compounds, require prolonged washing of the meat in order to leach out the bitter substances. Logan further notes that farmers in the eighteenth century would occasionally plough up large caches of acorns, buried along streambeds for leaching, fifty years after they had been collected by local communities. Often the acorns were intact and edible.



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Acorns remain an important source of nutrition for numerous bird and mammal species. Perhaps the most important, in regard to the wide geographic dispersion of oaks, is the jay. Jays compete fiercely for acorns, forcing four or five nuts into their expandable throats and one more in their beak before flying away to hide them underground. They will, on average, bury 4500 acorns a year, retrieving about one in four that they have hidden. Apparently jays use landmarks, explaining why I so commonly find sprouting acorns just inside the wooden borders of my raised garden beds in the early spring.

The point of "The Frame of Civilization" is driven home with some remarkable statistics. Between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries ninety-five percent of all buildings in Northern Europe were constructed from oak. One half the woodland of lowland Britain was destroyed between the dawn of the iron age and the coming of the Romans in A.D. 43, several hundred years later. Spain remains largely devoid of forestland to this day owing to the number of oaks harvested to construct the Armada.

Each of the great ships of the line, backbone of the British Navy, took between three and four thousand oak trees to construct. More than one half of all wooden ships ever built were made in the first three quarters of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Just prior to the conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797 the famed Arsenal of the Venetian Republic could erect a ship from keel to launch in twenty-four hours. The building of wooden ships was the single greatest industry in the history of mankind.

Logan points out that as an oak matures its roots reach an area four to seven times the width of the tree's crown. The diameter of the spread is about twice as wide as the oak is tall. When the roots of the same oak species meet underground, especially red oak species, they commonly graft, joining their vascular systems. In this way the larger more dominant oaks can support the younger non-dominant trees. The grafting of root systems can support damaged trees, providing time for healing to occur. Remarkably, roots grafted from a tree can provide nutritional support and water to other same species trees long after the tree has died and its stump has decayed!

One acre of healthy oak takes two tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, converting it to twenty cubic meters of wood, the equivalent of nine cords, per year. In burning, oak releases approximately twenty three million BTU's per cord. Oak was the primary source of char-

coal for millennia, its use in smelting heralded the dawn of the bronze age and in founding, the iron age. Charcoal has three times the energy content of raw wood per unit weight but it takes about eight pounds of wood to make one pound of charcoal.

The material characteristics of oak wood are remarkable. Logan, an arborist by training, notes that a cloven oak board one inch thick is as strong as a sawn oak board two inches thick. With warm sunshine and abundant water more than 400 gallons of water are drawn up an eight inch diameter trunk in one hour, at a rate of two hundred feet per hour or more than three feet per minute.

Compression in wood is resisted by the lignin, a strong hydrocarbon that forms the framework of every cell of the wood fibers. Tension is resisted by cellulose, which forms the core of the fiber cells. Cellulose is flexible and very strong. Ray cells stretch from the bark to the heart and form the radial lines seen on cross section. These resist shear forces. What has been termed "the axiom of uniform stress" posits that trees actively grow to equalize stress over their entire surface. Whenever a critical stress point occurs, a tree will grow new wood to control and reduce it. Bones in vertebrates, under Wolf's law, do a similar thing.

New sets of leaves can form on the deciduous red oaks in up to four crops, termed "flushes", per year between early spring and fall. Careful observers may notice color changes in mid summer from the new leaves. On occasion one may encounter a golf ball sized gall attached to an oak leaf. These are caused by the larvae of tiny cynipine wasps of which there are almost four hundred species. There are about a dozen varieties of galls, some of which produce a fine red dye, others that are used in recipes for quality ink of the type used by old masters, including Leonardo and Michelangelo.

Logan concludes his noteworthy book with the quotation from John Dryden. "Oaks are three hundred years growing, three hundred years living and three hundred years dying."

Oak species one may find in our area of Bucks County include, black oak (*Quercus velutina*), chestnut oak (*Quercus Montana*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*).

## ***Joan Fuller***

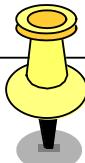


*Joan and Peter Fuller at the dedication of their 64 acre tract of land.*

*Photo from the CCWA archives.*

*October 10, 2011 - It is with great sadness that we report the passing of Joan Fuller who was tragically killed in San Simeon, CA as the result of a car accident. Joan and her husband, Peter, were both actively involved in the Watershed until their moving to Emmaus, PA over a decade ago. Joan and Peter hosted meetings of the Watershed Board at their home in Springfield Township, and the organization's office was located in a small cottage on the estate. Joan had a love for children and hosted a series of "Ranger Rick" programs where kids were introduced to the wonders of nature, especially as it exists in our watershed.*

*Joan and Peter donated a 64 acre tract of land to the Heritage Conservancy and laid out a portion of it as the Jere Knight Trail, in honor of one of the Watershed's founders. Joan had a love of life, a sweet smile, and a great sense of humor. She was involved in numerous other charities and organizations in the Lehigh Valley. She is survived by her mother, husband, sister, and three children. She will be missed by a myriad of friends and acquaintances.*



## ***News from the WIP Program at Palms...***

*Written by Gabe Shine, WIP student*

Currently in WIP we are working on the Disney Planet Challenge. At this point we are working on completing our portfolio for the February 15<sup>th</sup> deadline. Also, we are learning a handful about genetics and Mendel. Just today we simulated a gene pool of fish and how it could possibly be altered if an environmental disaster occurred to the stream – very cool! In social studies we continue to work on current events and how they impact both locally and worldwide. In the spring we hope to make an impact by completing our Planet Challenge service project at Union Terrace Elementary in Allentown. We have selected to create an outdoor classroom for the UT students to use where they can experience some of the same activities we do here at Palisades in WIP.



**WIP Team 2011 to 2012 in their favorite place!**

## Springfield Loses Fight to Block Power Line Project

By Amanda Cregan Staff Writer Calkins Media, Inc. The Intelligencer

Posted: Sunday, January 15, 2012 5:00 am. Updated: 7:25 am, Sun Jan 15, 2012. (Reprinted with permission)

Springfield has lost its battle to protect some of its forested lands against a utility giant's plans to construct a power line. For several years, the rural Upper Bucks community has been hoping to topple PPL's plans to string a 7-mile power line along the Tohickon Creek and plant a 7-acre substation on a wetland property. In a Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court decision filed Friday, a special panel of seven judges upheld the Public Utility Commission's decision to allow the new substation and power line route.

Work is set to begin soon, said PPL spokesman Joe Nixon. "Obviously, we're pleased with this decision. Our customers, they need this line," said Nixon. The project is needed to meet the growing needs of the southern Lehigh Valley region, PPL officials have said.

The substation site is located on Hickon Road, between Kellers and Crowthers roads. The transmission line will connect the PPL substation in Coopersburg with the transmission lines serving Quakertown's substation. Located about 1.5 miles east of Route 309, the new power lines will generally run in a north/south direction and traverse portions of Upper Saucon Township in Lehigh County and Springfield and Richland townships in Bucks County. There is not yet a timetable for construction. PPL is in the final stages of securing environmental permits, said Nixon.

Springfield attorney Terry Clemons said Friday that since he had not yet reviewed the court documents he could not comment. For four years, Springfield residents and officials came out in force against the cross-country route chosen by PPL, which primarily follows the length of the Tohickon Creek and would loop power lines and put utility poles through mature forests, sensitive wildlife habitats, protected wetlands and high-quality watersheds in Upper Bucks. Springfield supervisors have urged PPL to string its new power lines near existing lines along Route 309 or the old railroad tracks. Springfield has spent about \$130,000 on litigation with PPL, according to township manager Rich Schilling.

Township supervisor chairwoman Barbara Lindtner said Friday that she and her fellow board members would thoroughly review the court decision with township attorneys, and expect to make a public statement early in the week. Springfield's last option would be to ask Pennsylvania's Supreme Court to hear its case. It is unclear how the supervisors will proceed.

Amanda Cregan: 215-538-6371; email [acregan@phillyBurbs.com](mailto:acregan@phillyBurbs.com); Twitter, @AmandaCregan



An example of one of the single-shaft steel poles that stands 85 feet tall. Rick Kintzel/The Intelligencer

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## Springfield Continues to Fight Power Line Project

(Latest Update) By Amanda Cregan Staff Writer Posted: Wednesday, January 25, 2012 5:00 am (Reprinted with permission)

### Springfield is not giving up the fight against a high-voltage power line project.

At its meeting Tuesday night, the board of supervisors unanimously voted to petition Pennsylvania's Supreme Court to hear its case. The board discussed the decision in executive session, and did not comment on the matter during the public meeting.

Since the project was proposed four years ago, the rural Upper Bucks community has come out in force against PPL's plans to string a 7-mile power line along the Tohickon Creek and plant a 7-acre substation on a wetland property.

This month, Springfield lost its appeal of the project in the state's Commonwealth Court. Its last option was to ask the Supreme Court to reverse both the Public Utility Commission and state court's decisions in favor of the power line route. Springfield attorneys will argue that the matter involves constitutional issues, and is of the utmost public importance. PPL will have 14 days to file a response to Springfield's petition.

If the state's high court chooses to hear the case, PPL will be ordered to temporarily halt construction, said Springfield solicitor Scott MacNair.



# Recycle!

## Local Recycling Information

### Durham Township Recycling Center

Location: Municipal Building, 218 Old Furnace Rd, Durham

1st Saturday of every month ( 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday if 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday is on a holiday weekend)

Hours: 9:00AM – 12:00 noon

Accepting newspapers, magazines, junk mail, phone books, glass, tin, plastic, aluminum and cardboard.

Please note that this facility is available to all, not just Durham Township residents!

Contact Joe Kulick at the township building for more info. 610-346-8911

### Springfield Township

Location: Township Building, 2320 Township Road

Paper Recycling Bin Available at Township Building.

A Recycling bin was recently placed here and is available to anyone. Cut down on trash and help the township earn extra money. You can drop off: Magazines, Shopping Catalogs, Phone Books, Newspapers, Office and School Papers, Mail.

Please do NOT include: Plastic, glass, metal, trash

Hours: Anytime ; See website: [www.springfieldbucks.org](http://www.springfieldbucks.org) or call (610) 346-6700.

### Blinderman & Son

Location: 1320 Whitaker St, Hellertown. 610-838-9221

Hours:  
7:30AM – 4:00 PM, Monday – Friday

7:30 AM – 11:30AM, Saturday

Accepting cardboard and most metals

### City of Bethlehem Theis/Cornfeld Recycling Center

Web site: [www.bethlehem-pa.gov/recycle/services/theis\\_cornfeld.htm](http://www.bethlehem-pa.gov/recycle/services/theis_cornfeld.htm)

Location: 635 Illick's Mill Rd, Bethlehem

Phone: 610-865-7082 Hours: Weekdays: 10 AM to 4 PM, Saturday 9 AM to 4 PM, Sunday 11AM to 3 PM

Accepting glass, cans, plastics, newspapers, all books, magazines, catalogs, cardboard, mixed office paper, met-

als, textiles (clothing, shoes, etc) large appliances (certified freon-free). Call or go to the web site for specifics.

**Bonus!!** They provide FREE on site shredding services for businesses and private individuals. If you have 4 or more boxes, call 610-865-7082 to schedule an appointment.

### City of Bethlehem Compost Center

Location: 1480 Schoenersville Rd., Bethlehem

Non-Bethlehem residents are not allowed to drop off materials at the composting center but the mulch and compost is available for free to anyone if loading services are not needed. They actually produce much more than what they can distribute, so they encourage anyone to take as much as they would like! Loading services are provided for a fee of \$10/cubic yard in the spring and fall. Call 610-856-7082 for hours.



# Schedules of Local Government Meetings

**Springfield Township:**  
[www.springfieldbucks.org](http://www.springfieldbucks.org)  
 610-346-6700  
 2320 Township Road

**Supervisors:** 2nd Tuesday @ 7:30 PM  
**Planning Commission:** 1st Wed. @ 7 PM

**Supervisors/Planning Commission**  
 Work Session: 3rd Thurs. @ 7 PM

**Environmental Advisory Council:**  
 2nd Thurs. @ 7:30 PM  
**Historic Commission:**  
 3rd Tuesday @ 7:30 PM

**Durham Township:**  
[www.durhamtownship.org](http://www.durhamtownship.org)  
 610-346-8911  
 215 Old Furnace Road

**Supervisors:** 2nd Tuesday @ 7:30 PM  
**Planning Commission:**  
 1st Tues. @ 7:30 PM  
**EAC:** 3rd Tues. @ 7:30 PM

**Lower Saucon:**  
[www.lowersaucontownship.org](http://www.lowersaucontownship.org)

610-865-3291  
 3700 Old Philadelphia Pike  
**Council:** 1st and 3rd Wed. @ 7 PM  
**Planning Commission:**  
 3rd Thurs. @ 7 PM  
**EAC:** 1st Tues. @ 7 PM

**Williams Township:**  
[www.williamstwp.org](http://www.williamstwp.org)  
 610-258-6060  
 655 Cider Press Road

**Supervisors:** 2nd Wed. @ 7 PM  
**Planning Commission:** 3rd Wed. @ 7 PM  
**Land Preservation Board:**  
 3rd Mon. @ 7 PM

**Richland Township:**  
[www.richlandtownship.org](http://www.richlandtownship.org)  
 215-536-4066  
 1328 California Road

**Supervisors:** 2nd and 4th Mon. @ 7 PM  
**Planning Commission:** 3rd Tues. @ 7 PM  
**Preservation Board:** 2nd Thurs. @ 7 PM

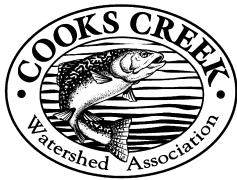


*Renew your membership....*

As you can see from the article, *Across the Board*, Cooks Creek is an important resource for our community.

It is time to renew some memberships. Don't forget to renew yours and take advantage of our many opportunities to have fun, help the environment and your local community.

- If you want to get more involved, come to a meeting and share your talents and interests! (*Membership form on back page*)



Cooks Creek Watershed Association  
P.O. Box 45  
Springtown, PA 18081  
[www.cookscreekpa.org](http://www.cookscreekpa.org)

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. Postage PAID  
Lehigh Valley, PA 18002  
Permit No. 603

### Or Current Resident

If you hold precious the beauty that surrounds us in the Cooks Creek Watershed area and would like to be actively involved in its preservation, then consider joining our association as a member. Reach out to your community! We would love to hear from you! Please drop us a line at [info@cookscreekpa.org](mailto:info@cookscreekpa.org)

*CCWA is a 501 ( c ) (3) non-profit organization.*

### Please Join Us... Cooks Creek Watershed Association-Membership Form

All of us who reside in the area enjoy the beauty of Cooks Creek.

Those of us who are fortunate enough to live here are dependent upon this watershed not only for the beauty of the creek but our wells, the wetlands, the wild-flowers and all of the beautiful landscapes in our townships.

It's up to all of us to protect this treasure. The Cooks Creek Watershed Association asks that you become a member and help in the task of protecting this special resource.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Other household members: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Interests: (circle)

Newsletter	Website	Roadside Cleanup	Event Planning
Membership	Fundraising	Stream Studies	Wherever I'm Needed

Individual Membership Fee: \$ 15.00 per year \_\_\_\_\_

Family Membership Fee: \$ 25.00 per year \_\_\_\_\_

Student Membership Fee: \$ 10.00 per year \_\_\_\_\_

Donation: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: \_\_\_\_\_

Please detach and mail to Cooks Creek Watershed Association , (CCWA)

P.O. Box 45, Springtown, PA 18081. THANK YOU!

*Checks can be made payable to Cooks Creek Watershed Association.*

*CCWA is a 501 ( c ) (3) non-profit organization.*