

Cooks Current

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

Volume 13, Issue 2

Newsletter of the Cooks Creek Watershed

Spring 2016

2016 Events

Regular Board Meetings:

Springtown Fire House- 7:30PM

May 26, June 23, July 28, Aug.25, Sept. 22, Oct. 27, Nov.17 (3rd Thursday), Dec.15 (3rd Thursday) All are welcome! We appreciate your involvement!

Special Events

June 18, Mini Monster Mayhem

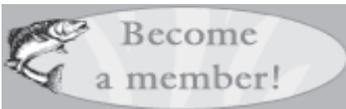
July 9, Native Plant Workshop

Sept. 24, Springfield Community Day

Oct. 1, Fall Dinner

Oct. 8, Durham Community Day

Nov 12, Fall Clean-Up



See back for details!

We're on the web!
www.cooks creekpa.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

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Ellie Scheitrum

From Across the Board...

As we close out our fiscal year, I am always reminded of all the great people who help to make our community here in Durham, Springfield and Lower Saucon such a fine place to live. I want to take a few minutes to thank these people. Most importantly, the Board of the CCWA; **Hans Reimann** (our VP who double-dips on many Springfield Boards and Committees and who convinced Springfield Township to become an Audubon Birdtown), **Lois Oleksa** (our Newsletter editor and Durham watchdog), **Jim Orben** (Treasurer and member of LEPOCO), **Rose Strong** (webmaster and marketing genius), **Ellie Scheitrum** (newsletter publisher), and **Steve Smith** (litter picker, Snapple provider and Planning Commissioner). You guys are all great!

But there are so many more active CCWA members. Durham resident **Ann Marshall**, who spearheads the Durham Concerned Citizens against the Pipeline with lots of help from newly



Lorna Yearwood, Hans Reimann and Kim Kruchinski at the Spring Workshop: Bugs, Birds and Bushes

elected Supervisor **Kathy Gentner**, Springfield EAC member **Arianne Rox**, and long time CCWA member **David Juall**. Kathy was also the inspiration behind the recent Sustainable Living Expo at PHS and has been working with Lois and Ann and **Sarah Snider** to bring our section of the Delaware into Wild and Scenic designation. **Lorna Yearwood**, Hans and **Kim Kruchinski** of the Springfield EAC have recently planted a rain garden in the beautiful passive recreation park on

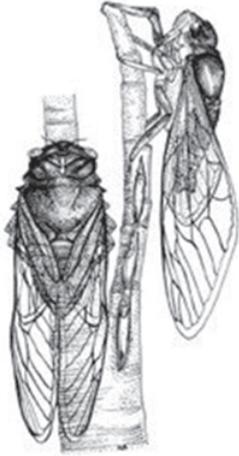
Peppermint Rd. and were the force behind the Spring Workshop: Bugs, Birds and Bushes. My wife **Aimee Douglas**, who serves on the Springfield Water Authority as Treasurer since its reformation in 2007 when she and **Ken Simmons** prevented an ill advised sale to Bucks County Water and Sewer. Durham resident **Kathleen Connally** currently serves as the president of the Durham EAC.

With all these fine folks

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Creature Feature: Cicadas

This is the 37th installment in a series of articles on the fauna of the Cooks Creek. By: *W. Scott Douglas*



Cicadas

There is no sound so reminiscent of the dog days of summer than the high pitched whine of a cicada calling from the high branches of your favorite shade tree. Cicadas are very common throughout the United States, with thousands of species worldwide ranging in size from less than an inch to over 6 inches.

Cicada fossils of even larger species date back to over 125 million years ago, making them a “living fossil”. There are actually two major groups of cicadas; the annual cicadas and the periodic cicadas. Annual cicadas, like the common Dog Day Cicada (*Neotibicen, spp.*), can be found throughout PA every year. Periodic cicadas, however, are much rarer and as their name suggests, do not appear every year. The *Magicicada* are a genus of usually long-lived insects that spend most of their 13 to 17-year life underground. While their underground lifestyle is pretty uninteresting, their adult phase is anything but.

Periodic cicadas are called so because their life cycles are timed so that ALL the nymphs in a particular “brood” emerge at the same time. This may not seem particularly amazing until you learn that this can mean as many as 1.5 million insects will be emerging, *per acre, on the same day*. There are so many of these insects appearing at once that many animals that normally do not eat insects will change their diets to take advantage of the bounty. You would think that this would result in problems for the cicada, but the sheer number of individuals means that the predators actually get sick

of them before they are gone. This is known to biologists as “predator satiation”. The surviving nymphs and adults are left to mate and lay eggs in peace.

This summer, one of the eight broods of periodic cicadas that live in Pennsylvania is scheduled to emerge (there are 21 named broods in the US). This “Brood V” was last seen in 1999 in the very southwest corner of PA, below Pittsburgh and in Ohio and West Virginia. Although there seems to be some confusion in the popular press and social media, they will not be seen in Bucks County. Our last visitation from periodic cicadas was in 2008. Our next scheduled emergence in the Watershed will not be until 2021 when “Brood X” is due. There are two other broods in Bucks County, “Brood II” and “Brood VI”. These are not due until 2030 and 2034, respectively.

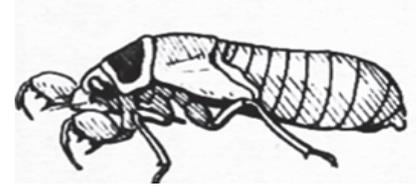
You can easily tell the two types of cicadas apart, at least here in Pennsylvania. The Dog Day cicada has black eyes and green highlights on the body and wing veins, whereas all three species of 17-year cicada have red eyes and orange highlights. The adults each have a unique mating call, emitted by the males at the astounding volume of up to 120 decibels (actually loud enough to cause hearing damage). They make this sound through a unique set of ribbed membranes on their backs, and use their mostly empty abdomen as a resonating and amplification chamber. The adults feed on the sap of the trees on which they land and lay their eggs. While the egg laying process often results in leaves dying and some twig damage, it is rarely detrimental to the trees. However, young, freshly transplanted or ornamental trees can be irreversibly damaged by large periodic emergences, so do not plant in the fall before or spring of the year an emergence is predicted.

When the eggs hatch, the tiny nymphs fall to the ground and quickly burrow into the ground. There they will undergo 5 molts, or instars, until they are ready to emerge. During this time, they will suck sap from the tree roots. Scien-

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tists have never documented any damage to the trees from this activity – given the volume of sap I have taken from trees for making maple syrup, I'm not at all surprised. The nymphs may live underground for three to four years (annual cicadas), or as long as 13-17 years (periodic cicadas). When they are old enough, and the soil temperature in their burrows reaches about 65 degrees, they dig a tunnel to the surface and emerge. They climb up on the nearest trunk where they will cling tightly until the skin along their back splits, which allows the adult to emerge. The adult is white at first, and its wings shriveled, but it quickly pumps up its wings and darkens. The cycle continues.



With the minor exception of young ornamental yard trees, cicadas are harmless to crops and people. They can bite, if they mistake your arm for a tree branch, but they are not aggressive. In fact, all cicadas are edible; some are even collected for specialized culinary delicacies. The Chinese have eaten them for centuries, as did Native Americans. They are best deep fried until crunchy and are purported to be tender and sweet. While you may find this disgusting at first, remember that they spend their lives six to eight inches underground feeding only on the sap of tree roots. It's pretty clean living compared to other multi-legged food organisms such as the shrimp or lobster. On a trip to Ecuador, my wife and I were treated to the grubs of the Palm Weevil, which looks and tastes much the same. I found them to be reminiscent of a chewy shrimp soaked in butter...yum!

Spring Workshop Pictures: Bugs, Birds and Bushes



Kids are enjoying critters from the water.



Collecting critters from the creek.

From Across the Board *(Continued from page 1)*

contributing and participating, we are looking for YOU to come out and join us! I realize that picking up a leadership role might not be your thing, so instead, come out and participate in one of our summer opportunities and get to know these fine folks. Upcoming soon is our annual Mini-Monster Mayhem on June 18 and our Native Plant Workshop on July 9. We look forward to seeing you.

On an administrative note, please fill out your interest on the form at the back of this newsletter when you pay your dues. This will help us find out who wants to help with what, and we will reach out.

If there are activities there that you are interested in supporting, please let us know as there is always room for YOU. Many hands make light work, and there is always more to do.

Yours in Conservation, W. Scott Douglas, President

Green Tip #34: How to Exercise



It seems that everyone wants to stay in good shape and the number of people who use their gym memberships is constantly growing. Unfortunately the amount of energy consumption in the use of home and gym exercise machines is a lot larger than most people can imagine. Here are some ideas that can cut the use of energy during exercise while still keeping you healthy and fit.

Whenever possible, exercise outside. There are many walking trails in our area and it makes more sense to use them, breathe the fresh air and see some beautiful scenery rather than spend time running on a treadmill indoors and imitating a gerbil on a wheel while wasting electricity on the machine.

If you feel that you have to use a gym for the discipline it provides, at least talk to the people in charge and see what they can do to be a bit more eco-friendly. Do they encourage their clientele to use fewer towels? Do they recycle when possible? Do they use energy efficient machines?

What kind of workout clothes do you use? Try to stay with organic cotton or bamboo which are marvelous when considering what would be sweat-friendly. As far as gear is concerned, no need to always buy new stuff. Great bargains can be had on second hand bikes and weights, etc. Not only do you save yourself a lot of money but you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing your part to conserve.

It's been said many times – there is no need to continue using one-time plastic water bottles. Use refillable bottles for your hydration needs and during your workouts.

Sometime when it's hard to get to the gym (assuming you still want to go there), use innovative ways to build up your stamina. Can you use your lunch time to take a brisk walk or bike ride? When you are doing your normal household chores, can you up the ante by doing them with vigor rather than lollygagging through the dusting, lawn mowing, or snow shoveling?

Here's something really simple. Why don't you pair up with a buddy when you go to the gym? Carpool together and see an immediate saving in the amount of fossil fuel used. The buddy system also benefits you in keeping both parties more motivated to exercise.

One more innovative idea – when your sneakers begin to wear out and no longer give you the support you should have, look into Nike's Re-use a shoe program. In short, you can drop off your used sneakers at a Nike store and they eventually end up being used as raw material for building tracks, and tennis courts.

Lower Delaware River Wild and Scenic *By: Lois Oleksa*



Mules on the canal towpath

The year, 2016, is the 100th Birthday of the National Park Service. One hundred years ago the Federal government bought up land and placed it into a National Park System. It has protected important areas such as the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone. In the twenty first century there are no land grabs happening to set up National Parks to protect our habitats, scenic vistas, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other important values. Today, the National Park Service works in partnership with communities to give protection to these important values. An example of an important historic value protected in our area is the

Delaware and Lehigh Canal. This National Heritage Corridor – Delaware and Lehigh Canal – is a partnership within our community with the National Park Service. We have another important value, the Delaware River. The National Wild and Scenic River System, created by an Act of Congress in 1968, has a partnership with this Delaware River and communities through which it flows, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Rivers in this national system are protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. See: <http://www.rivers.gov>.

There are four Wild and Scenic Rivers in Pennsylvania, including our Delaware River. The Delaware River is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Sections. In 2000, several segments of the Lower Delaware River (65 miles) and three of its tributaries were studied and designated Wild and Scenic (W&S). The designation was based on the outstanding remarkable cultural, historic, recreational, geologic, scenic, and natural resource values. These designated W&S segments of the Lower Delaware River subsequently became a cooperatively-managed area administered through the National Park Service. Acknowledging the importance of this Watershed led to the implementation of the Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, completed in 1997, and more detailed Action Plan, completed in 2007. A Management Committee comprised of representatives from the designated municipalities in both PA and NJ and a variety of other interested public and private organizations from the communities is the formal organization that monitors implementation of the River Management Plan/Action Plan, helping and assisting in dealing with matters concerning the Lower Delaware River and its Watershed. The Management Council is strictly deliberative and advisory in nature and has NO regulatory or land acquisition authority. It may provide advice but it does not have the power to necessitate or enjoin the actions or decisions of any of the entities participating. The Council works to encourage and direct implementation of the River Management Plan, monitors and addresses watershed related issues, and collaborates for Watershed outreach and education. No dues are collected from membership. There are voting memberships and non-voting memberships. See: By-laws of Lower Delaware National W&S River Management Council @ <http://www.lowerdelawarewildandscenic.org> (website is currently down).

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Children's Backyard: What is cooking? Ways food is changed by heat.

By: Lois Oleksa

Thinking about eating something? Will you eat it raw or cooked? When cooking occurs you are adding heat to food. Heating food does more than just make it hotter. It changes food in other ways too. This is in contrast to eating something raw.

Have you tried making toast? What are you doing to the bread? To toast bread you have to cook it /burn it at a controlled rate. If you have burnt toast you've overcooked it and it will be black. The bread starts out under burnt/undercooked, changes to just right, or over burnt/overcooked or just "burnt" as we usually say.

Have you heated milk and watched it boil out of the pot? The milk that flows out onto the heating element of your stove will then start to overcook/burn. It may also stick to your pot as well as to the stovetop. What do you use to clean up the milk mess? Try soaking the pot in cold water to get the tough milk protein loose.

What if you boiled water in a pot? What happens? Can you burn water? When you add heat or cook water it will boil and if cooked longer/overcooked it will vaporize and your pot will be empty.

What about eggs? They start out runny liquid in the shells, but crack the egg and put it in a pan and cook it and what do you get? A cooked solid egg; Or a hardboiled egg if you heat the egg in its shell in water.

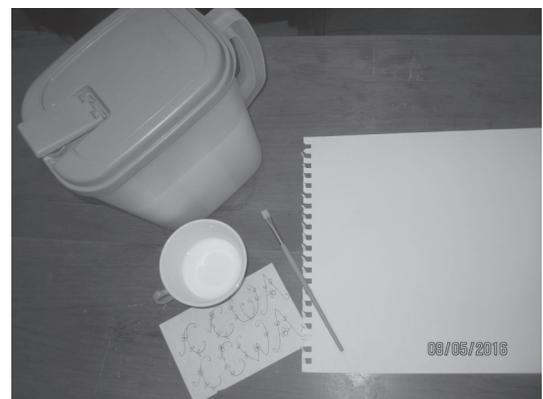
Cooking doesn't just make the food we cook hotter; it changes the food in other ways too. Proteins in food (like meat, poultry, and eggs) become firmer and even tougher. Only if you cook the proteins in moist heat does the meat get very tender. Sugars and starches are carbohydrates which also change with heat. Sugar burns and caramelizes. Bread toasts and pasta soaks up the cooking water like a sponge and expands. Fats and fibers change too. Fats turn to liquid when heated and can eventually start to smoke. Fibers in fruits and vegetables get soft and break down. Cooking food also changes its color and vitamins can be destroyed or cooked away. Flavor also changes.

Try the **Activity of Painting with Milk**. Painting the white milk on white paper makes it invisible; like writing a secret message. When you heat/iron the message it will appear because the sugars in the milk will be burnt.

Children's Backyard Activity: Painting with Milk

Supplies: 1-White Paper, such as watercolor paper; 2-A brush-small enough for lettering; 3-Milk in a small cup; 4-An iron

1-First lay out the white watercolor paper on your table. Take some milk from its container and pour a bit into a small cup.



Supplies

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2- Using the milk as your paint, dip the paint brush into the milk and paint your simple picture or letters on the paper. Make sure you use enough milk on your brush so that it gets absorbed into the paper.

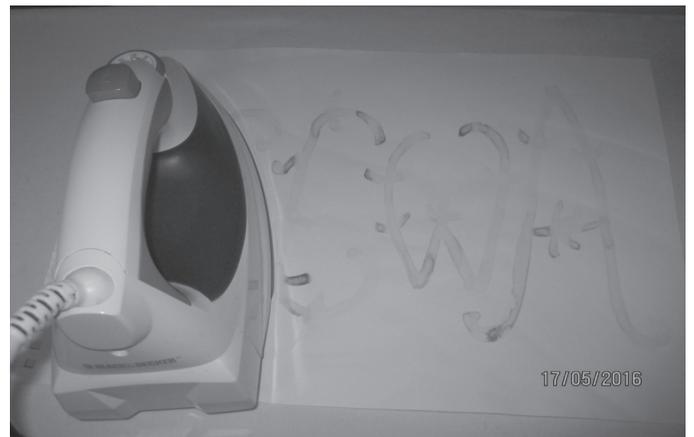
3- When you have finished your painting, leave it to dry.

4-Now, take a look what the hot iron will do to the milk. Set your iron for HIGH and let it heat up for a few minutes. Place some heavy towels on the table, or use an ironing board. Iron over the design and wait until it turns brown. It may take a few minutes of ironing; just keep the iron moving.

5-What is happening? The milk is cooking! And you're able to read the secret message! Milk is a protein and a protein burns when it is heated or cooked.

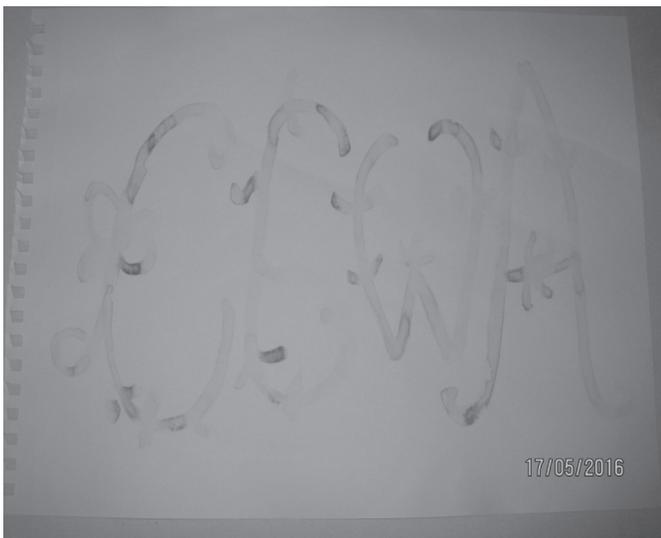


Wet Paint



Ironing Paper

Finished Message



6- Now try using lemon juice as your paint.

7- Design some cards or art work.

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The Management/Action Plan (2007) has six goals:

Goal 1: Water Quality – Maintain existing water quality in the Delaware River and its tributaries from measurable degradation and improve it where practical.

Goal 2: Natural Resources – Preserve and protect the river's outstanding natural resources, including rare and endangered plant and animal species, river islands, steep slopes and buffer areas in the river corridor and along the tributaries.

Goal 3: Historic Resources – Preserve and protect the character of historic structures, districts and sites, including landscapes, in the river corridor.

Goal 4: Recreation – Encourage recreational use of the river corridor that has a low environmental and social impact and is compatible with public safety, the protection of private property and with the preservation of natural and cultural qualities of the river corridor.

Goal 5: Economic Development – Identify principles for minimizing the adverse impact of development within the river corridor.

Goal 6: Open Space Preservation – Preserve open space as a means of maximizing the health of the ecosystem, preserving scenic values, and minimizing the impact of new development in the river corridor.

Goal 7: Education & Outreach- The long-term success of The Management Plan and its goals is dependent on well-informed citizens and landowners, and the next generation who will provide leadership and stewardship.

See: <http://www.delrivgreenway.org/content/Publications/Lower%20Delaware%20Wild%20and%20Scenic%20Action%20Plan.html>

There is a 9.5 mile segment in our area that has not joined the W&S designation. In 2000 there were communities that did not support designation. Now there is once again an opportunity for the communities to join. Williams, Durham, Springfield Townships in PA along with the Cooks Creek Watershed Association, Durham Historical Society, Springfield Historical Society, and other interested non-governmental organizations; Township of Phillipsburg, Pohatcong Township in NJ are all eligible and just need to sign a Resolution and /or the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding). The City of Easton has supported designation but is not included in the designated reaches.

What is the Resolution? The Resolution that municipalities sign recognizes the Delaware River provides outstanding remarkable natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resource values that are important for the quality of life and economic health of our community; recognizes the Lower Delaware River Management Plan provides a mechanism to enhance protection of the Lower Delaware River, primarily through local action while recognizing the rights of property owners; recognizes the benefit of forming a partnership with the other municipalities and interested parties along the Lower Delaware River in protection of the Delaware River.

What is the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)? It is a simple document attesting to fulfill and participate on a cooperative basis toward achieving the goals and objectives of the Lower Delaware River Management Plan, and the National Wild and Scenic River designation. See: MOU of Lower Delaware River @ <http://www.lowerdelawarewildandscenic.org> (website is currently down).

What are the benefits? Being part of the Lower Delaware W&S gives municipalities and NGOs a vote in representing local interests. It provides a framework for enhanced resource protection and greater cooperation between resource management entities. Monies are available to complete community projects and having the logo on your letterhead gives status when applying for grants. A few of the community projects completed include: Mapping of significant natural and cultural features in Bridgeton Township, historic resources survey in Nockamixon Township, acquisition of open space for a park and trail construction in Riegelsville Borough, and ground water monitoring with Bridgeton, Nockamixon and Tinicum Townships.

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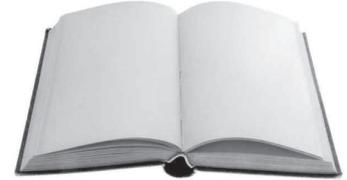
Do you still have questions on the Wild and Scenic River system, including activities on private lands within the W&S Corridor, please see *A Compendium of Questions & Answers Relating to Wild & Scenic Rivers* (pages 31-44) @ <https://www.rivers.gov/documents/q-a.pdf> or <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1912/upload/wsfaq.pdf>.

See: *The First Fifteen Years Accomplishments of the Lower Delaware National Wild & Scenic River Program 2000 to 2014* @ <https://www.nps.gov/lode/learn/management/upload/LODE-final-9-15.pdf>

The short version @ <https://www.nps.gov/lode/learn/management/upload/15YlodePartners.pdf>

What to do? Contact your local Township supervisors and NGOs and urge them to support the Lower Delaware River Wild and Scenic designation of which we are eligible. Signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and/or Resolution is the next step. CCWA is proceeding to sign a Lower River Wild & Scenic “Memorandum of Understanding”. The National Park Service will then take all the signatures to the Department of Interior to get the designation for us.

Book Review - *Delaware Diary, Episodes in the Life of a River* by Frank Dale; Rutgers University Press 1996; paperback 203 pages By: David Oleksa



The prominent natural feature of our area is undoubtedly the Delaware River. One of the significant rivers of American History, it serves as a recipient of the water from our own Cooks Creek, and carries it downstream to the Delaware Bay and then the Atlantic Ocean. I had previously read Delaware Diary and recently had the opportunity to reread sections of it.

The book consists of 19 chapters, each dealing with a specific historical incident concerning the river. Of particular note are Chapter 4 “Mr. Durham’s Boat”, obviously closely connected to the Cooks Creek area and Chapter 10 “The Last Steamboat”, a description of the explosion of the *Alfred Thomas* near Easton in 1860. In addition, chapters concerning the early history of the river (down by the bay) and some concerning Indian massacres and Revolutionary War battles are also included. For those of us old enough to remember the Tock’s Island controversy, a chapter on that is included as well. I was especially intrigued with the information concerning the “Pea Patch”, an island in the lower Delaware used as a prison for captured Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. Of course, no history of the river would be complete without including mention of the 1955 flood and the book does a credible job of this in Chapter 16.

I had no idea that the river served as a site for a notable canoe race in 1933. Even without the sophisticated equipment that we have today, the winning team managed to cover 86 miles in 11 ½ hours. This account is detailed in the book as well.

In short, Mr. Dale did us all a favor in the writing of this book. In a clear concise manner he captures the essence of the river and lets the reader drift into an interesting and enjoyable eddy of reading pleasure.

Back to the Past: Food for the Lenni Lenape

A column highlighting the natural history of the Watershed. *By: David Oleksa*



Jennie Bobb and her daughter, Nellie Longhat (both Delaware), Oklahoma, 1915. Photo and map from Wikipedia.

When we want to prepare a meal for our family we usually start by going to our pantry, our refrigerator, our freezer, or our local super market to gather the items we plan to serve. The indigenous people who lived in this area several hundred years ago didn't have any of these conveniences and so feeding a family was a lot more complicated. The Lenni Lenape were an interesting people in this regard. There was a certain division of labor with the women being the primary gatherers and agriculturalists and the men handling the hunting and fishing duties.

Deer, elk, bear, rabbit, beaver and raccoon were the most commonly hunted animals and there was little that went to waste. The meat was shared by all the members of the tribe and the skins and sinews were all put to good use. Evidence shows that bear fat was melted down and poured into bags made of skin, where it was stored until needed for cooking or other uses. Tur-

keys, ducks, geese, passenger pigeons and other birds were hunted by bow and arrow or through the use of nets. Their eggs, meat and feathers all had a use in Lenape households. Almost all provender gathered by the Lenape were used immediately but they realized the need for setting aside some food for the winter when food would be scarce so when they had a surplus, they took care to preserve as much of it as possible through drying and/or smoking it.

Fishing was quite important to the Lenape. Since most of their settlement occurred along streams, it's easy to understand why they would turn to the water to obtain a large portion of their sustenance. Here in this area, shad, salmon, and sturgeon were the species of choice. Supplementing the diet were fresh water mussels and crayfish. Very often the Lenape would bake the whole fish in clay and after the clay had hardened from the heat of the fire's ashes, it would be cracked open and the skin and scales would stick to the clay leaving the moist flesh of the fish readily edible.

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Women gathered plants, roots, mushrooms and berries in season to supplement the diet. Additionally, the roots of cattail plants, water lilies, persimmons, wild plums, walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and chestnuts were also consumed.

Acorns were either roasted or crushed and boiled in water to remove their bitterness. The resulting meal would be eaten as a cereal or would be used as flour in baking simple bread.

The Lenape used an ingenious method to provide cooking oil for themselves. They would take the nuts they gathered, crush them and then boil them in water. The oil from the nuts would rise to the top of the simmering water where it would be carefully skimmed off using a spoon made from a clam or mussel shell. The oil was then stored in gourds or in clay pots until the need arose to use it.

One thing that can't be ignored about the diet of the indigenous people of the Cooks Creek area was the produce derived from their farming activities. The women were quite proficient in raising the basic three staples – corn, beans and squash, but they also raised sunflowers, herbs and tobacco (the latter was used primarily for religious ceremonies). Again, they ate most of their food fresh but they did dry a considerable amount of corn and beans which were stored in skin bags. Pumpkins and squash were cut into rings which were threaded on to sticks and left to dry in the sun. Once they were dried, they would be preserved for quite some time. When they were to be used, they were rehydrated and turned into ingredients for the soups and stews that were popular.

It's interesting to note that despite not having the conveniences we have today, the people who lived here hundreds of years ago were able to enjoy being well nourished with a considerable variety of foodstuffs all of which was unadulterated with chemicals and preservatives. They were able to sustain themselves for over a millennia in this fashion. We could probably learn a lot from their example.

Map of Lenni Lenape Area



Preserved Land

By: Debra Orben April 12, 2016

*It is not a pristine
wilderness
but it is a part
of the little wild*

*we have left in eastern Pennsylvania,
a land of cities, warehouses, streets and
boundaries.*

*It is preserved
forest
it is worth a visit
to walk and search*

*for what is possible in such a landscape,
the den of a fox, footprints of a bear, holes
drilled by a pileated woodpecker.*

*It is protected
land
it deserves saving
to keep a place*

*for native plants, trees, and wildflowers,
for delicate blue hepaticas, bold trilliums,
showy orchids, lofty oaks, maples, beeches.*

*It is a peaceful
haven
it is a hiding place
a safe home
a natural habitat*

*for flying squirrels, prickly porcupines, fra-
grant skunks, shy possums, illusive coyotes.*

*It is a particular
place
it is steep rocky hillsides
rare upland wetlands
125 acres of home
for forest mammals, birds and butterflies,
frogs and toads, the endangered bog turtle.*

*It is private
property
it is a family's legacy
their work and dream
of sharing with our children
wild spaces, trees that have endured for
over a century, the gentle gifts of nature.*

*It is not a pristine
wilderness
It is recovering
from the scars of the past
man's footprint clearly visible
former iron mines, a pipeline covered in bri-
ars, a power grid opening the forest canopy.*

*It is a possible
catastrophe
It is in the pathway
of a new gas pipeline
whose construction will slash through the
forest
fell trees, trample native plants, erode
hillsides, and disturb all that is wild.*

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*It is PennEast's
purpose
to let the gas flow free
and profit from their industry
leaving what remains...
tree stumps unable to exhale life-giving ox-
ygen,
gouges in steep hillsides,
tire tracks through wetlands,
disturbed creeks and rivers,
invasive plants that out compete the na-
tives,
the danger of a gas leak or explosion,
a future threatened by climate change,
the loss of wilderness.
leaving what remains...
for you and me.*

Time to Renew Your Membership to CCWA

Cooks Creek is an important re-
source for our community. It's time
to renew your membership for the
2016 year and stay up to date on is-
sues concerning our Watershed.

If you want to get more involved,
come to a meeting and share your
talents and interests! We thank you!

**Find the membership form
on the back page.**

**Please consider a donation to our
"Legal Defense Fund".**



***Note: The Delaware River Basin Com-
mission and PennEast Pipeline***

***The DRBC will conduct its public pro-
cess independently of FERC's.***

Sustainable Living Expo Report from the PEACE-youth

On April 23rd, Earth Day Weekend, PEACE-youth and Durham CCAP held our first annual Sustainable Living Expo. It was a huge success thanks to all the incredible people involved. It was inspiring to see so much information about how we can shift into renewable and sustainable lifestyles.

There were over 25 exhibitors and 8 presentations that informed and educated us on many options for a better future. Some of the presentations will be uploaded onto the peace-youth.org website for all to view.

It was an honor to have Dr. James Hansen with us at the Expo. He reminded us how inefficient it would be to invest in new fossil fuel infrastructure when we know for certain now that era is over. Dr. James Hansen's talk is on our Facebook page PEACE-Youth.

PEACE-youth was proud and privileged to present with Faith Zerbe from the Delaware RiverKeepers Network on youth activism and protecting our water. We expressed how urgent it is to take action in restoring our fragile ecosystems and get educated on the many solutions happening today to create this change. Thousands of people and organizations around the world are divesting from destructive fossil fuels and investing into sustainable and renewable energy.

We are deeply thankful for the generosity of our community and sponsors who made a remarkable event like this happen. Visit our website to see the list of all the incredible groups and innovators that were involved. www.peace-youth.org



Recycle! Local Recycling Information

Durham Township Recycling Center

Location: Municipal Building, 215 Old Furnace Rd, Durham

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

Hours: 8:00AM – 12:00 noon, 1:00PM-4:00PM, (call ahead)

Accepting newspapers, magazines, junk mail, phone books, glass, tin, plastic, aluminum and cardboard, and CFL bulbs, rechargeable batteries (during office hours).

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 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

Location: 635 Illick's Mill Rd, Bethlehem

Phone: 610-865-7082 Hours: Weekdays: 9AM to 5 PM, Saturday 9 AM to 4 PM, Sunday 11AM to 4 PM

Accepting glass, cans, plastics, newspapers, all books, magazines, catalogs, cardboard, mixed office paper, metals, 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.

Schedules of Local Government Meetings

Springfield Township:

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

Open Space Committee:

1st Tuesday @ 7:30PM

Historic Commission:

3rd Tuesday @ 7:30 PM

Durham Township:

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

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

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

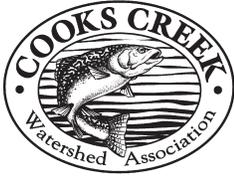
215-536-4066

1328 California Road

Supervisors: 2nd and 4th Mon. @ 7 PM

Planning Commission: 3rd Tues. @ 7 PM

Preservation Board: 2nd Thurs. @ 7 PM



Cooks Creek Watershed Association
 P.O. Box 45
 Springtown, PA 18081
 www.cooks creekpa.org

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@cooks creekpa.org

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



Find us on Facebook

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 wildflowers 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: to legal defense fund: _____

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.