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Pocono Environmental Education Center

9-10

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Spring Programs

& Getaways

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Why Did The Salamander Cross The Road...?

By Jessica Snyder

The melting of snow and the warming air of spring brings many wildlife spectacles and sighting to our area. However, my favorite spring spectacle is the migration of Spotted Salamanders.

Spotted Salamanders are a large salamander ranging from 4.5 to 9 inches long and can be identified from other salamanders by its dark black to grey coloring with two distinct lines of large yellow dots down their back.

Spotted Salamanders inhabit woodland areas that adjoin vernal pools, seasonal flood zones, and shallow woodland ponds. Spotted Salamanders prefer



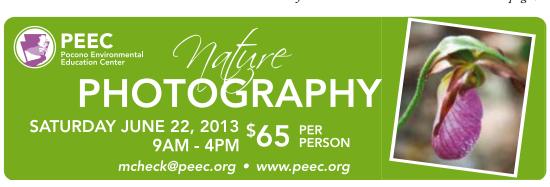
Spotted Salamander

seasonal or shallow ponds to lay eggs in due to the lack of fish in these locations, which would vigorously devour salamander egg masses and larvae if given the chance.

Once the nighttime temperatures are above freezing and the ground has thawed, the salamanders and other amphibians begin their migration, prompted only by cool rainy nights. Spotted Salamanders make this journey every year to breed, often returning to the same shallow pool of water where they were born. Throughout the rest of the year you may never lay eyes on a Spotted Salamander, but during their spring migrations you stand a chance of seeing hundreds in a night if the conditions are correct. Often times the best places to view such a migration are along roadways that connect shallow pools of water and wooded areas.

Each year the staff at PEEC wait in anticipation for the first rainy spring night to begin our annual....OPERATION SALAMANDER RESCUE! Our very own Brisco Mountain Road is our favorite salamander viewing location. Dressed in our best rainy day outfits, we head off into the darkness with flashlights in hand to try our best to help as many salamanders cross the road as possible. This section of Brisco Mountain Road connects to Milford Road and Emery Road...and just so happens to provide the ingredients for the perfect Spotted Salamander habitat. This section of road butts right up against a shallow pond and woodland area, but unfortunately the salamanders have to cross the road twice before they can make it back to the safety of the forest.

More on Why Did The Salamander Cross The Road? on page 7





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PEEC Seasons is a Quarterly Publication of the Pocono Environmental Education Center Marketing and Development Office.

Design & Layout Niki Jones Agency Editor Janine Morley

Contributing Writers Flo Mauro, Mariann Oswald, Jeff Rosalsky, Jessica Snyder, Molly Check, Allison Owczarczak, Sheri Bone, Laura DeWolff

Contributing Photographers PEEC Staff Photos

Message from the Executive Director

leff Rosalsky



Over the past ten years, PEEC has undergone a truly amazing physical transformation encompassing buildings, roads, gardens, and other less visible infrastructure. The dining hall has won numerous national and international design awards; we built new super-insulated lodges and cabins; and we opened the truly unique EcoZone exploration and discovery room.

While much of this was accomplished through Federal and State grant money, much was the result of private foundation and individual donations, as well as countless hours of volunteer labor. PEEC will always be a work in progress, as we strive to improve both the physical facilities and more importantly the quality and depth of educational content we offer.

In addition to PEEC's fulltime staff, many of the public programs on our calendar are led by PEEC trustees and other volunteers. PEEC is an integral part of the local community. Over the years, I have been overwhelmed by the generosity of local businesses and the individuals in assisting us so we can provide the educational programs we do. Thank you.

I encourage you to read the Electricity for the EcoZone article in this edition of PEEC Seasons, as it highlights a recent heartwarming donation by Stetson Middle School. I also challenge you to consider what you can do to assist PEEC as a donor or a volunteer. We have many projects requiring a vast array of skills. We welcome the assistance.



The Phenology of Spring

By Molly Check

Phenology is the study of cyclical biological events and seasonal phenomena. These cyclical events are influenced by climate and habitat, and may shift gradually over the years. The word phenology is derived from the Greek word "phaino," which means "to show, to bring to light, to make appear." Phenology, or study of appearances, includes the initial appearance of a biological event, like the first green leaves to appear on a honeysuckle bush. It can include repeated occurrences, like bullfrogs calling at the pond or red fox scat along the trail.

I first learned about phenology while working under the guidance of Jeff Boland at the Eagle Bluff Environmental Learning Center in southeastern Minnesota. During my time in the Midwest, I tracked coyotes, noted the blooming of wild parsnip, and studied the leaves of cottonwood trees. When I moved to the Northeast, I was eager to continue my phenology studies. Would the plants and animals have similar cycles to their counterparts across the Mississippi River?

This is my fifth spring in the Poconos, and I've kept a phenology notebook for each year. The simple process of jotting down natural events and animal sightings is very rewarding. Documenting the life events of local plants and animals, year after year, reveals patterns and nuances of the natural world that keep me fascinated.

Spring is the hardest season to document properly because there are so many things happening all at once. The lengthening days of sunlight warm the earth and provide energy for the multitude of plants emerging from their stored seeds. The fresh new greens provide food for animals that are coming out of hibernation, returning from migration, or maybe just coming down from the nearest tree.

Springtime is a parade of life, with each plant and animal taking their proper place in line. I carefully documented the plant parade when I moved to the Poconos in 2009. The skunk cabbage, with an adaptation to produce heat and grow up through the snow, bloomed in our wetlands on February 23. The crocuses emerged on March 22, followed by purple irises and dandelions in the last days of March.

Quince bushes and daffodils bloomed in the first few days of April, with honeysuckle, coltsfoot, and forsythia filling in the second week. The spring ephemerals were lining the streambeds by the last week of April and I was busy photographing the hepatica, trout lily, and trilliums. This parade continues through spring, summer, and fall, with witch hazel bringing up the rear and blooming in the middle of winter.

In 2010 and 2011, the aforementioned flowers all bloomed two weeks late. Of course, the "late" diagnosis was based on my 2009 data, which had no importance except for being my first. I include daily weather observations in my notebooks as well, to help interpret the data. The longer I keep records, the easier it becomes to see patterns and predict the behavior of plants and animals in the area. The first occurrence of each event is heavily influenced by climate and microhabitats. Skunk cabbage is known for being the first (although unusual) flower to emerge in the spring. But when will it emerge? During my four years in the Poconos, I've documented the first sightings on February 23, March 6, March 8, and then as early as February 18. The "unseasonably" warm winter of 2011-2012 resulted in many early blooms. In fact, we had flowers growing on our campus all winter long. In December and January, there was common speedwell blooming by the duplexes and leaves appearing on the honeysuckle shrubs, showing just how much a southern exposure with a sunny corner can affect phenology patterns.

Keeping track of the local plants and animals connects me to the natural world. It also connects me to many of the great naturalists throughout history. Near the end of his life, Aldo Leopold published a paper that documented over a decade of phenology on his Wisconsin farm. "Many of the events of the annual cycle recur year after year in a regular order. A year-to-year record of this order is a record of the rates at which solar energy flows to and through living things. They are the arteries of the land. By tracing their responses to the sun, phenology may eventually shed some light on that ultimate enigma, the land's inner workings."

Rachel Carson assured us that "those who contemplate the beauty of the earth find reserves of strength that will endure as long as life lasts. There is something infinitely healing in the repeated refrains of nature -- the

assurance that dawn comes after night, and spring after winter."³

Are you ready to contemplate the earth? Last year, on March 23, I noted:

Leaf buds are opening! Bedstraw, chickweed, stout blue-eyed grass, Dutchman's breeches and bloodroot are all blooming along the creek. Two bumblebees on periwinkle flowers! A 3' long black rat snake. Lilacs are leafing. Pear tree is leafing. Pussy willow has catkins. Dandelion! Tiny green raspberry leaves are appearing.

What's happening outside today? There's only one way to find out!

References:

¹http://www.wordrequests.info. Word Requests for Word Seekers.

²http://www.eoearth.org/article/Aldo_ Leopold's_Legacy. The Encyclopedia of Earth.

³http://www.rachelcarson.org/. The Life and Legacy of Rachel Carson.



Gardening For Birds And Butterflies

By Sheri Bone

If You Feed Them and Give Them a Home, They Will Come.

That is the title of a slide show that I have presented to garden groups in the area. Birds and butterflies will come to your yard if you give them what they need.





What do birds eat? The answer depends on the kinds of birds you would like to attract. If the birds are seed eaters, then you need to plant flowers that produce those seeds.

Goldfinches, for example, like to eat thistle seed and line their nests with thistle down. If you don't mind having thistle in or near your yard, then make sure you have that prickly plant for the goldfinches. They do like to eat seeds from Echinacea, too, so if thistle isn't what you want make sure to plant those purple coneflowers.

Hummingbirds, as everyone knows, like sugar water we mix and put in special hummingbird feeders. You don't have to mix sugar water to attract them, though, as they do eat flower nectar. They like red cone shaped/tubular flowers, so planting bee balm, trumpet vine, and salvia will bring them to your yard.

Cardinals like sunflower seeds and blue jays like acorns. Cedar Waxwings eat berries. Baltimore Orioles are attracted to the color orange. (Set out an orange that has been cut in half and they may come to you!) As you learn more about the birds you want to attract, you can plant the right flowers and trees.

For insect eating birds, it is more important to have the shelter they require. Bluebirds live in cavities and since many of the fence posts and old 'holey' trees are gone, provide them with a special bluebird house. House wrens also like to build in birdhouses and the opening should be much smaller than that for a bluebird. Some swallows like building nests in bird houses, too.

Most birds build their own nests in trees, shrubs, on ledges of buildings, and other interesting places. Know the kinds of shelter they prefer and provide shrubs and trees alike. Dogwood trees, taller shade trees like maple, birch, and oak, honeysuckle vine/bushes, berry producing trees and shrubs—these will encourage a variety of birds. Cardinals like to build nests in evergreens so include spruce, fir, and pines in the plan. Since blue jays like acorns, having oak trees around will encourage them.

Birdbaths are good to have, too, as the birds will have a place to drink and groom themselves. A birdbath will also attract insects, so clean them regularly to cut down the number of mosquitoes that will hatch in the water.



Attracting butterflies requires you to pay attention to two main things: food for the adult butterfly and the food for the larva (caterpillar). Since most adult butterflies sip nectar from a variety of flowers, as long as you have pretty flowers throughout the spring, summer, and fall, you should attract butterflies. Planting a butterfly bush will help draw them, as well.

Food for the larva, however, depends on the specific species of butterfly. Monarch caterpillars will eat ONLY milkweed leaves. Tiger Swallowtail caterpillars will eat a few different types of leaves including tulip tree, black cherry tree, and aspens. Painted lady caterpillars eat the leaves of hollyhocks, thistles, and asters. If you provide food for both the adult and larval stages, you may also get to witness the pupa stage (chrysalis) and perhaps the emergence of the butterfly from the chrysalis.

Planting for birds and butterflies is not a difficult task and is one that brings the reward of attracting beautiful creatures to your yard.





Ferns, The Universe, And Everything

By Laura DeWolff

I've always enjoyed identifying and learning about plants, but until last fall I gave little thought to the Pteridophyta, or ferns and their allies. PEEC's Bioblitz digital field guide project was wrapping up, and I was recruited to help get photos of ferns for the guide.

Despite popular belief, not all ferns prefer moist growing conditions. There are blankets of the evergreen Christmas fern growing in the moist hemlock forest along our Scenic Gorge trail. However, along our Two Ponds trail, the aptly named hay scented fern grows in sunny, dry areas, and ebony spleenwort can be seen growing on a rocky hillside. The climbing fern, found on Ridgeline trail does prefer moist soil, but it grows best when the soil is strongly acidic. Ferns can grow in many habitats, and many types of soils.

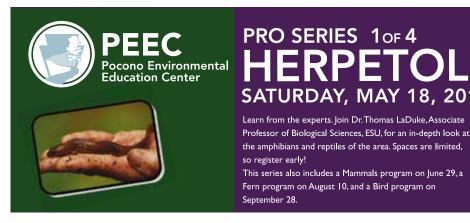


While photographing ferns, one feature captivated me. Ferns are fractals. A fractal is basically a self-similar pattern that repeats. This kind of pattern isn't limited to ferns, however. Fractals can also be found in the way lightning splits during a thunderstorm, the spirals of a sunflower, and the beat of your heart. They are a popular theme amongst some artists, but they also represent some advanced topics in mathematics.

> My favorite fern is a Barnsley fern, though you won't find one growing around here. In fact, they don't grow anywhere. It is a mathematically generated fractal represented by a system of four equations. The Barnsley fern does closely resemble the real-life Black Spleenwort fern. The numbers entered into the equations for a Barnsley fern can be changed, "mutating" the fern to look like other species, such as Marsh ferns. Not every fern can be created from this type of equation, but it is a start to understanding how ferns grow the way they do. Furthermore, since real life ferns are not as 'perfect' as the computer-generated versions, perhaps it will give biologists insight on how environmental factors such as pests, rainfall, sunlight, and other plants affect a species.

As I looked at the ferns I photographed, I knew something large and complicated was going on. The patterns taken by ferns are beautiful enough that Victorian England had a fern fad so extensive it was called Pteridomania. Ferns and their images were used to decorate almost anything people could get their hands on. Though the mathematics behind fractals weren't understood the way they are today, fractals have moved the human heart long enough to be found in art and architecture dating back to the Egyptian pyramids and the Greek Parthenon.

So, if you see a fern while hiking, take the time to admire its beauty and its place in the surrounding habitat. You are not just seeing a fern. These plants hint at the underlying patterns found in nature. Ferns are icons of an interconnected ecosystem, and on a larger scale, an interconnected universe. There may not be an app for that, but there is an equation for that.



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Bird Names?

By Mariann Oswald

As I approach my office in the morning I face a huge Weeping Birch tree that is often filled with life... birds, squirrels and an occasional bumbly bee to name a few. Well, not exactly "name". Bill, Bob, and Sally might make more sense than some of the names by which we know our small friends. How were birds given their names? Are there clues in the dictionary or from history that can help figure this out?

Do Waxwings have wax wings?

According to mythology, Icarus can tell you that wax wings are not such a good idea. Flying into the hot sun – Ouch! So why would any high-flying bird be called a waxwing? Digging into history, I found that their moniker was born from the red spots on their wings that resemble flattened spots of sealing wax, the stuff that was used to keep envelopes sealed.

Sadly, I thought I had a fair idea when it came to the cardinal: of course they were named after the red robes of a church cardinal. It seemed logical, but wrong. Even though a cardinal is red, the translation of the word actually means hinge or axis. So, how does this beautiful bird resemble a hinge? I don't know, but it makes me want to find out more.

Another of those dear birds with a recognizable and easily explained name would be the turkey. They came here from Turkey, right? Nope, they are actually a North American native that has nothing more to do with Turkey than their resemblance to the guinea fowl which were imported from Africa through Turkey and on to America. So, in short, a turkey is not a turkey in Turkey. But it still tastes good on Thanksgiving, or any day for that matter.

Now, I'm not saying all bird names are birdbrained. A woodpecker pecks wood. A mockingbird mocks other bird's calls. (And a few other things including car alarms. Maybe they should be called loons. No, loons are called loons, but don't ask me to tell you why!)

What can I tell you? Blackbirds are not always black. A Titmouse is not a mouse of any kind. And even if warblers warble, why aren't all blue birds bluebirds? Help me! I'm going cuckoo!



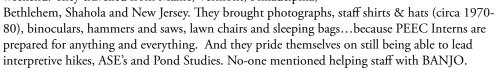
(l-r) Front: Ted Wetzel, Buzz Gamble, Maureen Lynch, Jack Padalino, John (Mac) Mac Farland. Back: Jim Mershon, Brett Mershon, Patti (Kaufman) Shreiner, Anne (Cloutier) Montgomery, Linda Gamble, Jeff Shreiner, Bill Olson.

Alumni Weekend 2012

By Flo Mauro

PEEC Alumni, or as Jim Mershon aptly introduced the group, PEEC's' Fossilized Interns', came back to PEEC over this past Labor Day for a weekend of reminiscing, hiking, birding and for 'giving something back' to an organization they were involved with for so many years in its formative years.

Buzz Gamble, PEEC's first Associate Director, with a little help from Ted Wetzel, Jeff Rosalsky and Flo Mauro, orchestrated the weekend. They travelled from Maine, Vermont, Philadelphia,



Their goals were simple; see each other, re-connect and re-engage 40 year-old friendships, hike Tumbling Waters, laugh at their early attempts to 'keep the pipes from freezing and lights turned on', check PEEC out, and re-build the boardwalk on the Two Ponds Trail. And when it was all said and done, they did just that.

next September.







Cabin 7 Renovation

By Allison Owczarczak

Starting in late fall of 2012 we began to renovate both the interior and exterior of Cabin 7. The original cabin, dating from the Honeymoon Haven days, had single pane windows and very little insulation. We made energy improvements including: double pane windows, exterior insulation to the block walls, insulation added to the attic, and installation of an on-demand hot water heater.

Interior improvements were made to the lighting; laminate flooring was installed; and new wall paneling brought a brighter look to the interior.



Electricity for the EcoZone

By Jeff Rosalsky

Actually the EcoZone has always had electricity (with the exception of the weeklong power outages of Hurricanes Irene and Sandy), but we have added a new interactive EcoZone exhibit where visitors can produce their own electricity. We have a series of three stationary bicycles hooked up to a series of small generators with the capacity to produce 1200W of electricity. The three bicycles are wired together into a DC/ AC inverter, so that ordinary household appliances can be plugged into the system.

Visitors can pedal the bicycles and see how much physical energy is required to power a laptop, a fan, a blender, a light bulb, and a heater. The difficulty is not just turning on the appliances, but maintaining the physical power required to produce the electricity. It's clear why our homes are not run by human power and gives an appreciation for how precious energy is in our modern lifestyle.

The exhibit demonstrates, in a meaningful way, the importance of conservation measures like energy efficient lighting, eliminating standby or vampire loads, and efficient appliances. In future, the system will also keep a large back up battery charged, to power the aquaponics system during the next power outage.

The new exhibit was made possible by a generous donation from G.A. Stetson Middle School students and the Stetson Drama Club. The school has been coming to PEEC for over 30 years. They watched the EcoZone being built and after exploring the room last year, decided that they wanted to donate the funds raised from the school's annual show to PEEC. The PEEC staff and Board of Trustees are grateful to the Stetson students and their teachers.



Why Did The Salamander Cross The Road?

Continued from Page 1

If you would like to take part in helping these slimy salamanders make it to their breeding pools, please remember a few important things. Firstly, remember to wear bright colors while scanning the roads so that you can remain visible to traffic. Secondly, always bring multiple flashlights and be sure to always have a friend come with you. Thirdly, remember to gently carry the salamanders across the road and place them on the other side in the direction that they were traveling. Lastly, do not risk your life to save a salamander. Remember to be safe, use common sense, and attempt to aid these salamanders only in slow and low traffic areas.



Audubon Print Donation Highlights PEEC's 40th Anniversary!

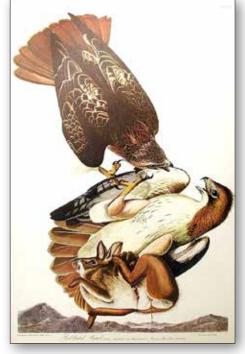
By Flo Mauro

PEEC's 40th Anniversary Celebration was attended by 160 patrons and friends this past November. The celebration was held in conjunction with PEEC's Annual Game Dinner and, by all accounts, it was a rousing success!

Guests included current staff, neighbors, friends, stakeholders, and Board Members. Former PEEC staff members from as far back as the 1970's and 80's, PEEC's formative years when Keystone Junior College (KJC) first partnered with the National Park Service (NPS) to create a center for KJC students to study science and the environment, also joined the festivities.

A reception was held before dinner in PEEC's Main Building. Guests were asked to sign in under the guise of a 'petition' to stop the Tocks Island Dam project. That brought back fond and not-so-fond memories, a lot of laughs, and a lot of stories. Patrons were also treated to a multi-media visual presentation of PEEC's 40 year history including numerous bulletin board displays of Honeymoon Haven, a slide show, a musical journey of the top 100 tunes from 1972-present, a beautiful 40th Anniversary Newsletter highlighting PEEC's entire history, and the unveiling of the new Bio Blitz touch screen exhibit. Both the Newsletter and Bio Blitz Exhibit were created by the NikiJones Agency of Port Jervis, NY.

Refreshments included an assortment freshly prepared hummus and crudité, farm fresh cheeses, punch, and cider. It was a great kick-off to the main event.



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Guests then made their way to PEEC's wonderfully decorated Dining Hall and, for the next hour and a half, were treated to a dinner of mixed greens, butternut squash soup, quail, venison (donated by Prime Time Meats, Milford, PA), sausage and wild rice, bull & bear (donated by Michael Getz)chili, bear lasagna, apple pie, and vegetarian lasagna. Folks were asked to help 'swamp' (clean up) their tables – a 40 year tradition here at PEEC – and that too

was met with fun and success. Many folks also brought their own beverages and goodies to share. Former PEEC Education Director, Mike Brubaker, owner and operator of the Moo Duck Brewery, made and provided a 40th Anniversary Beer for the occasion. It was made with pure maple syrup harvested in 2012 from Jeff Rosalsky's Two Sap's sugar shack. Wendy Gannon and her fabulous PEEC food service staff did the cooking.

PEEC Board Chair, Dr. Barbara Brummer, thanked everyone for attending the event. She also remarked that hundreds of thousands of students, families, and teachers have learned to love, appreciate, and understand nature a little better due to PEEC's efforts these past 40 years. PEEC's first Executive Director, Jack Padalino, also spoke about the significance of PEEC's history and the fact that PEEC is still here, stronger than ever.

Jack noted that PEEC founder Dr. Marie Kuhnen (1917-2009) was singularly instrumental in making the center what it is. Describing Marie's positive influence on much of the staff, including himself, a teary-eyed Padalino then donated an original Audubon print, 'Red-tailed Hawk' from the Amsterdam Edition of Audubon's Birds of America in honor of his life time friend, mentor, and colleague. The print is on permanent display in the lobby of PEEC's Main Building.

It was a great event! Check out PEEC's web site for the 40th Anniversary Newsletter.









PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED Unless otherwise indicated.

TO REGISTER:

Call PEEC at 570-828-2319 with credit card information available Or download application: www.peec.org/pdfs/PEECProgramRegistration.pdf

MARCH

Call for details.

Equinox Extravaganza
Saturday, March 23, 2013 | 1-4pm
Cost: \$5 per child
Celebrate the end of winter and welcome the
new growing season with our annual springtime
celebration! Enjoy this family-oriented event full

of fun and educational stations on a guided trail.

EcoZone! Afternoon Sunday, March 24, 2013 | 1-4pm Cost: Free

Explore our new hands-on, discovery room. Crawl through the bat cave, sit in the eagles' nest, and more!

Sunday for Singles Nature Hike Sunday, March 24, 2013 | 1-3pm Cost: Free

This monthly hike is all about meeting new people and exploring nature together.



Homeschool Winter Special Tuesday, March 26, 2013 | 10am-2pm Register by March 15, 2013. Students aged 4 - 16 will enjoy an Ecozone! Tour and a Sustainability Hike! Classes at PEEC meet science requirements for NJ, NY and PA!

APRIL

Spring Waterfalls Saturday, April 06, 2013 | 1-3pm Cost: \$20

The melting snow and spring rains have raised the water level. Join us as we travel to some truly magnificent waterfalls. Dress in warm layers, wear sturdy footwear, and bring a camera! Call within a week of the program to reserve a seat in the van.

Volunteer Day — Spring Cleaning Sunday, April 07, 2013 | 9am-12pm Help us clean up after winter and prepare for the spring. Hope to see you there! Refreshments provided.

EcoZone! Afternoon Sunday, April 07, 2013 | 1-4pm Cost: Free

Explore our new hands-on, discovery room. Crawl through the bat cave, sit in the eagles' nest, and more!

Salamanders, Frogs, and More! Saturday, April 13, 2013 | 1-3pm Cost: \$5

Amphibians are stirring in the woods! Join us as we explore nearby breeding pools for salamanders, frogs, and egg masses. We'll provide nets and collection jars for gentle, up-close study. Wear boots and clothes that can get a little muddy or wet.

Spring Peeper Search Saturday, April | 3, 20|3 | 8-9pm Cost: \$5

These tiny tree frogs have thawed out and are active again in our forested wetlands. Listen to the impressive choir made by these vocal amphibians as we carefully catch, study, and release them. Bring a flashlight for better searching!

Park History Tour
Sunday, April 14, 2013 | 9am-3pm
Cost: \$10 members / \$20 non-members
Explore the Park to find the many scenic and
historic sites within our beloved recreation area.
Bring a water bottle, lunch, and a camera for great
photo opportunities. Call to reserve a seat in the
van. Carpooling encouraged.

Earth Day Celebration Saturday, April 20, 2013 | 10am-4pm Cost: \$5 per car

Help us celebrate the Earth! There will be hands-on learning stations, interpretive hikes, conservation exhibits, animals, crafts, food, music, and much more!

Pre-registration is NOT required.

Sunday for Singles Off Campus Nature Hike Sunday, April 21, 2013 | 1-3pm Cost: \$5

This monthly hike is all about meeting new people and exploring nature together. This off-campus hike will visit a local trail. Transportation is provided - please call to reserve a seat in the van.

Drum Making Workshop
From Saturday, April 27, 2013
To Sunday, April 28, 2013
Cost: \$250 / \$200 commuter rate
Master drummer, Maxwell Kofi Donkor, will lead
you through the steps of making your own drum,
from selecting the materials to heading the shells.
Create your own drum and bring it to a Moonlit
Drumming program in the summer!

SPORTSMAN SERIES:
(1 of 3) Introduction to Fly Fishing
Sunday, April 28, 2013 | 10am-12pm
Cost: \$20 (\$50 for all 3 sessions)
Learn the basics of fly fishing. Practice knot tying and casting. Join Tom Battista from the

Broadhead Chapter of Trout Unlimited for a fun

Salamanders, Frogs, and More! Sunday, April 28, 2013 | 1-3pm Cost: \$5

afternoon and learn some new skills.

Amphibians are stirring in the woods! Join us as we explore nearby breeding pools for salamanders, frogs, and egg masses. We'll provide nets and collection jars for gentle, up-close study. Wear boots and clothes that can get a little muddy or wet.

Spring Waterfalls Sunday, April 28, 2013 | 1-3pm Cost: \$20

The melting snow and spring rains have raised the water level. Join us as we travel to some truly magnificent waterfalls. Dress in warm layers, wear sturdy footwear, and bring a camera! Call within a week of the program to reserve a seat in the van.

Continued on Page 10

PEEC Seasons

SPRING PROGRAMS STAWAYS

Continued from Page 9

Introduction to Knitting
From Friday, May 03, 2013
To Sunday, May 05, 2013
Cost: \$195 / \$150 Commuter Rate
Join Patti Shreiner for a relaxing weekend in
the Poconos. Beginners are welcome -- knit a
scarf or tea cozy! Advanced knitters can knit a
lace shawl or work on their own project.
Focus project: Fair Isle Hat
Includes two nights of lodging and six meals.

Native Plant Sale Saturday, May 04, 2013 | 6-8pm Choose from a variety of native and deer resistant flowers, shrubs and grasses to beautify your yard. Pre-sale for PEEC members on Friday, May 3, from 6-8pm. Volunteers n eeded both days –call for details!

Wildflower Walk Sunday, May 05, 2013 9am-12pm Cost: Free

Celebrate the blossoming of spring with a walk in the woods. Bring a bottle of water and a camera for some pictures. Please call to register.

GARDEN SERIES: 2 of 3: Butterfly Gardens Sunday, May 05, 2013 | 1-3pm Cost: \$10 (\$25 for all 3 sessions)

Learn how to provide the right food, water and shelter that will increase the variety of butterflies in your garden. Please call to register.

Warbler Weekend
From Friday, May 10, 2013
To Sunday, May 12, 2013
Cost: \$195 / \$150 Commuter Rate
Join Darryl Speicher, from the Pocono Avian
Research Center, for a wonderful weekend with
the birds. Enjoy guided hikes that teach how to
identify birds by sight, sound, and habitat.
Please call to register.
Includes two nights of lodging and six meals.

Spring Photography Weekend
From Friday, May 10, 2013
To Sunday, May 12, 2013
Cost: \$195 / \$150 Commuter Rate
Join Del Morgan, a fine art photographer who draws his artistic passion from nature. What is here for you to discover? Join this wonderful new weekend program and learn how to create visually stunning images. Please call to register.

Introduction to Fishing
Saturday, May 11, 2013 | 9:30am-12pm
Cost: \$10 child / \$5 adult
Learn the basics of fishing and then try your luck on our ponds. We provide the equipment. No fishing licenses required. Spaces limited. Call to reserve your spot!

EcoZone! Afternoon
Saturday, May 11, 2013 | 1-4pm
Cost: \$5/person
Explore our new hands-on, discovery room.
Crawl through the bat cave, sit in the eagles' nest, and more!

Bird Walk
Saturday, May 18, 2013 | 8-10am
Cost: Free for members
\$5 for non-members
Interested in learning more about birds?
Join Darryl Speicher, from the Pocono Avian
Research Center, for a hike that focuses on bird
ID and their unique natural history. We provide
binoculars and field guides. Ages 10+ please.
Please call to register.

PRO SERIES: 1 of 4:
Herpetology with Dr. Thomas LaDuke
Saturday, May 18, 2013 | 3pm-8pm
Cost: \$30 (\$100 for all 4 classes)
Learn from the experts. Join Dr. Thomas
LaDuke, Associate Professor of Biological
Sciences, ESU, for an in-depth look at the
amphibians and reptiles of the area.
Spaces are limited – register early!

EcoZone! Afternoon Sunday, May 19, 2013 | 1-4pm Cost: Free

Explore our new hands-on, discovery room. Crawl through the bat cave, sit in the eagles' nest, and more!

"Spring Fling" Family Nature
Getaway Weekend
From Friday, May 24, 2013
To Monday, May 27, 2013
Memorial Day Weekend
Cost: Adults \$210 / Discounts for Children
Commuter & Day Rates Available
Call for details

Bring your family and friends to experience the best of what PEEC has to offer. Interpretive hikes, animal presentations, fishing, canoeing, crafts, campfire and more! Includes three nights of lodging and nine meals; please call to register.

