

FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORT

(Follow form instructions)

1. Federal Agency and Organizational Element to Which Report is Submitted US Fish & Wildlife Service	2. Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Federal Agency (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment) 52230-A-G003	Page 1 of 1 pages
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3. Recipient Organization (Name and complete address including Zip code)
 Maidencreek Township P.O. Box 319, Blandon, PA 19510

4a. DUNS Number 807892992	4b. EIN 23-6000410	5. Recipient Account Number or Identifying Number (To report multiple grants, use FFR Attachment)	6. Report Type <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Final	7. Basis of Accounting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Accrual
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8. Project/Grant Period (Month, Day, Year)
 From: 08/12/2010 To: 09/30/2014

9. Reporting Period End Date (Month, Day, Year)
 9/30/2013

10. Transactions Cumulative
 (Use lines a-c for single or multiple grant reporting)

Federal Cash (To report multiple grants, also use FFR Attachment):

a. Cash Receipts	30426.91
b. Cash Disbursements	33832.12
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	3405.21

(Use lines d-o for single grant reporting)

Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:

d. Total Federal funds authorized	\$ 50,000.00
e. Federal share of expenditures	\$ 33,832.12
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	\$ -
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	\$ 33,832.12
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	\$ 16,167.88

Recipient Share:

i. Total recipient share required	\$ 71,800.00
j. Recipient share of expenditures	\$ 66,087.76
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	\$ 5,712.24

Program Income:

l. Total Federal program income earned	
m. Program income expended in accordance with the deduction alternative	
n. Program income expended in accordance with the addition alternative	
o. Unexpended program income (line l minus line m or line n)	

11.	a. Type	b. Rate	c. Period From	Period To	d. Base	e. Amount Charged	f. Federal Share
Indirect Expense							
g. Totals:							0

12. Remarks: Attach any explanations deemed necessary or information required by Federal sponsoring agency in compliance with governing legislation:

13. Certification: By signing this report, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the report is true, complete, and accurate, and the expenditures, disbursements and cash receipts are for the purposes and intent set forth in the award documents. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)

a. Typed or Printed Name and Title of Authorized Certifying Official Diane Hollenbach, Manager	c. Telephone (Area code, number, and extension) 610-926-0182 d. Email Address maidentwp@aol.com
b. Signature of Authorized Certifying Official	e. Date Report Submitted (Month, Day, Year) 10/01/2013

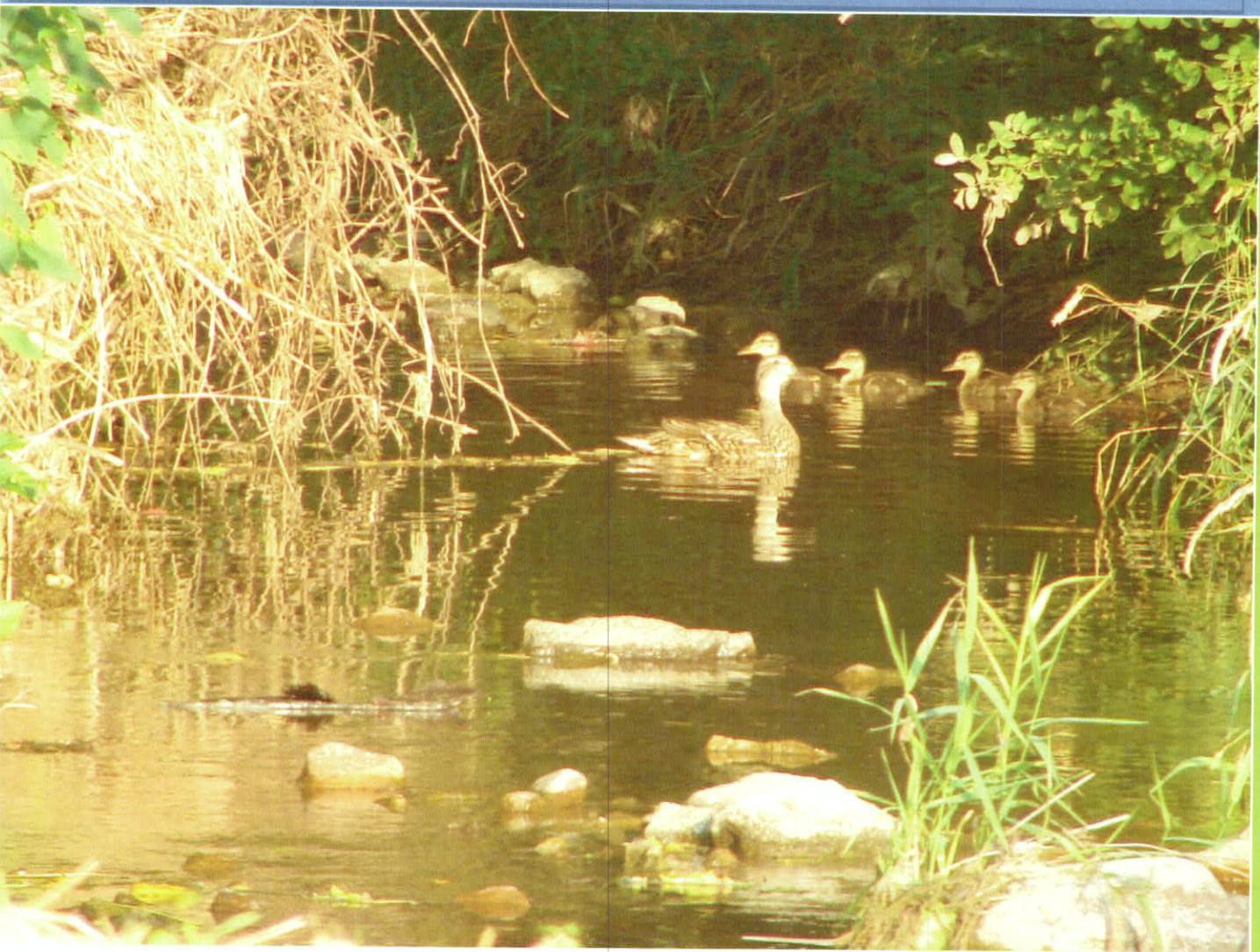
14. Agency use only:
 Standard Form 425 - Revised 6/28/2010
 OMB Approval Number: 0348-0061
 Expiration Date: 10/31/2011

Paperwork Burden Statement
 According to the Paperwork Reduction Act, as amended, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0348-0061. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0061), Washington, DC 20503.

2013

Willow Creek Restoration Project

Annual Report October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013



PROJECT GOAL AND LIST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GOAL – Restore habitat along 1 mile of Willow Creek.

- The Township Road Crew dug the holes on October 1-4 and volunteers installed 600 trees and plants on October 13 and 20, 2012 on the Cornerstone Drive side of the stream from Cornerstone Drive Playground to Route 73.
- The Township Road Crew set boulders in the stream in February. This completed the installation of all trout habitat structures.
- This project has drawn the attention of local Boy Scout Troops and in March, one leader, Geoffrey Price, constructed and installed three bat boxes in the project limits. The Township paid for all materials. Another Scout has begun the process of getting an Eagle Scout project approved to build and installing birdhouses in the project area and the Township is again covering the cost of materials.
- From March 21, 2013 through April 13, 2013, the Township received and planted another 600 trees in the riparian buffer area with the help of volunteers from Reading Area Community College.
- The Road Crew mowed and maintained the grass trail through the project in May, June and August.
- On September 30, 2013, Giorgio Food donated 29 trees, each 12 feet in height, to be planted along the stream.
- Signs have been designed and ordered for the project.

Items to be completed:

- Installation of signs.
- Final planting of riparian buffer in fall 2013.

Oct 2012 to Sept. 2013 Costs

Riparian Planting Spring 2013

Trees & Shrubs Octoraro Nursery *25% of \$6,748.65 \$1,687.16

Equipment Rental

Mini Excavator Lift Inc. Fall Planting 2012 \$1000.00

Mini Excavator Lift Inc. Fall Planting 2012 \$ 250.00

Mini Excavator Stoney Creek February 2013 Boulders \$ 310.50

Mini Excavator Stoney Creek Spring Planting 2013
*25% of \$630.20 \$ 157.55

NFHAP REQUEST \$3,405.21

IN KIND SERVICE

Fall Weed Control & Planning Berks Conservancy \$6,230.00

Fall Volunteer Hours \$4,122.48

February Boulder Setting Maiden creek Township \$ 363.10

Spring Planting Prep Maiden creek Township \$2,787.99

Spring Weed Control & Planting Berks Conservancy \$4,788.00

IN KIND SERVICE TOTAL \$18,291.57

* Items with * and requested at 25% were partially covered by funding from the Schuylkill River Restoration Fund

2011 Distributed Funds \$16,091.58

2012 Distributed Funds \$14,335.33

2013 Requested Funds \$ 3,405.21

Total to Date \$33,832.12

2011 In Kind Service \$36,051.35

2012 In Kind Service \$11,744.84

2013 In Kind Service \$18,291.57

Total to Date \$66,087.76

To: United States Department of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Service
Attn: Meredith Bartron
227 Washington Avenue
Lamar, PA 16848

From: Maiden creek Township
Diane Hollenbach, Manager
P.O. Box 319
Blandon, PA 19510

Prepared: October 1, 2013

Expanding Brook Trout within Willow Creek per the NFHAP & PA EBTJV State Conservation Strategy

Exhibit A Reading Eagle Article on Project
Exhibit B Spring Newsletter about the project
Exhibit C 6 signs that are being produced for installation along the trail

Ex. A.

New trees benefiting area near Blandon

READING EAGLE

There are more trees along Willow Creek in the Blandon area thanks to the efforts of volunteers.

The Berks County Conservancy coordinated the major tree planting effort Saturday in cooperation with Maiden Creek Township, Fleetwood School District, the state Fish & Boat Commission, Trout Unlimited, Maiden Creek Watershed Association, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and local residents and volunteers.

The ongoing project addresses 2.4 miles of buffer along Willow Creek. It involves the total planting of 1,350 native trees and shrubs with 600 more next year.

Among the goals are improving water quality and reducing flooding, developing recreational fishing opportunities and involving local conservationists.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2012 B5



READING EAGLE: SUSAN L. ANGSTADT

Larry Lloyd, senior ecologist with the Berks County Conservancy, helps plant trees Saturday along Willow Creek near Blandon.



Plants and trees along Willow Creek in Maiden Creek Township help protect the waterway from sediment and other pollutants.

COURTESY OF BERKS COUNTY CONSERVANCY

It takes a community to clean a stream



Larry Lloyd is a senior ecologist with the Berks County Conservancy.

BY LARRY LLOYD

IT IS puzzling how water, our most precious and essential natural resource, is at the same time our most taken-for-granted gift. With the human body composed of greater than 95 percent water and with all aspects of health and life on planet Earth dependent on water, it would stand to reason that clean, sustainable drinking water would be a top priority. Do you know where your drinking water comes from and how it got there?

Today, there are many stressors to water quality, and our lack of attention and lack of action to protect our water quality is negatively impacting the availability of clean water.

Water is a community value, because it takes respect and action by all members of our communities to ensure quality drinking water. What we drink is the result of positive and negative human behaviors on the land, and everyone is downstream from someone.

There are some local communities in Berks County that are taking their link in the chain of protecting our water seriously. Among those forward-thinking communities using best management practices to enhance drinking water quality, Maiden Creek Township is a shining and instructive example.

The Willow Creek runs through Ruscombmanor Township, Fleetwood, and Maiden Creek and Ontelaunee townships on its way to join the Maiden Creek near its confluence with the Schuylkill River. The Willow Creek has stream segments that support breeding native brook trout. Native, as opposed to stocked, trout are bio-indicators of good water quality. Their presence in a stream means the process of cleaning water is functioning. The Willow Creek, like many streams, is an impaired waterway, primarily because of storm runoff from residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural impervious surfaces.

Instead of feeling daunted by these many challenges, Maiden Creek officials and the state Fish and Boat Commission procured grant funding to help improve the water quality of the Willow Creek by installing aquatic habitat structures to reduce erosion and the accumulation of sediment, and by planting native trees along the stream to shade and cool the water, stabilize soil and serve

as a riparian buffer from surrounding residences.

The Berks Conservancy helped the Fish and Boat Commission and the township develop a plan to manage Maiden Creek's milelong, 44 acre riparian buffer along the creek. Between fall 2011 and spring 2013, more than 1,900 5-foot-tall native trees were planted.

Participating in the tree planting were the Fish and Boat Commission; Maiden Creek Township supervisors and management staff; the township Parks and Recreation Board; Conservancy staff and members; the Maiden Creek Watershed Association; students from Kutztown University, Albright College, Reading Area Community College and Exeter High School; Tulpehocken Trout Unlimited; and students from the Fleetwood School District's elementary school, middle school and high school, who participated in all four plantings from start to finish.

This extraordinary participation proved contagious and was the impetus for other positive actions for water quality to be undertaken in the watershed. An upstream dairy farmer installed agricultural best management practices to keep animal manures from mixing with storm water runoff and entering the stream, reducing the nutrient load in the stream.

Downstream, the Maiden Creek Township Authority and its staff planted more than 85 native trees, averaging 12 feet tall, creating a riparian buffer on their portion of the creek. In addition, Giorgio Foods plans to plant native trees in the fall along its portion of the creek.

Congratulations to all the partners for participation in this Willow Creek water quality project and for demonstrating the importance of talking individual and collective responsibility for the water quality in their watershed. Everyone can play a part in and add value to the sustainability of clean drinking water. Catch the wave. ☺

We welcome letters and commentary. Letters should be brief (about 200 words) and should respond to a news item published in *Berks Country* or address a specific topic of interest to the rural community. For verification purposes, include your full name, the municipality in which you reside, and phone number (day and evening). **Online:** Go to berkscountry.readingeagle.com, click on the "Submit News" tab, select "Letters to the Editor," email: country@readingeagle.com.

**Free mulch is available
at the Municipal
Building for all
residents
beginning in March.**



Largest Sycamore in Berks County stands by the Willow Creek in between Rt. 73 and Schaeffer Rd.

RESIDENTIAL BRUSH COLLECTION

March 25, April 1 & April 15

Brush collection has been growing in size and popularity. We are happy to provide this service to you.

Have your brush curbside by 7am on Monday of the collection week. Limbs should be cut into 12 to 15 foot lengths. We can not accept trunks with a diameter greater than 15 inches or stumps with roots attached. Please call the week prior to collection. If you are putting out an entire tree, we will pick your property up last. Please consider using our yard waste drop off site located at 1200 Maiden Creek Road next to Custom Milling. The yard waste drop off site is open seven days a week during daylight hours and is for RESIDENTS only. Please report any commercial dumping or person dumping trash to 610-926-4920.

ELECTRONIC DISPOSAL

New rules for disposing of electronic devices took effect January 24, 2013. Under the state Covered Device Recycling Act of 2010, waste haulers will no longer be able to take laptops, computers, monitors, televisions and other electronics with the regular trash. Electronics may be dropped off at the Berks County Electronic Recycling Center, 1316 Hilltop Rd, Leesport on a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday from 8 a.m. to Noon. Some fees apply. Call 610-478-6362 for rates or visit their website at www.co.berks.pa.us/dept/swa.

Willow Creek Project—from Neat to Natural

Maiden Creek Township, the PA Fish Commission and the Berks County Conservancy have partnered together to improve the water quality along a section of the Willow Creek. Located between Route 73 and Schaeffer Road, the 5000+ feet of stream and 6+ acres of pasture were dedicated to the Township for recreation by several developers between 1990 and 2005. The Park and Recreation Board was given the task of finding a use for the flood prone area. The PA Fish Commission began stocking the Willow Creek with trout in 2006 and approached the Township about ways of improv-

ing the water quality of the stream, stabilizing the stream bank, providing recreation opportunities for the residents and restoring the riparian buffer in the pasture. Through grants obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Schuylkill River Restoration Fund the project includes fish habitat structures, planting of more than 1800 trees and shrubs, maintenance of a trail and educational signage. The project is scheduled for completion in the spring of 2013.



Our goal is to make the best use of the Willow Creek Open Space by using it in a way that minimizes upkeep and is kinder to the land and wildlife.

WILLOW CREEK RESTORATION PROJECT



Project Goals:

- Enhance habitat for aquatic organisms
- Vegetate approximately six acres of streamside habitat
- Improve water quality and reduce flooding along the Willow Creek

Thank you to our Partners!

Financial Support provided by:

- Maidencreek Township Park and Recreation
- Pennsylvania Fish Commission CHIP Grant
- Schuylkill River Restoration Fund
- United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service

Volunteer and Technical Assistance provided by:

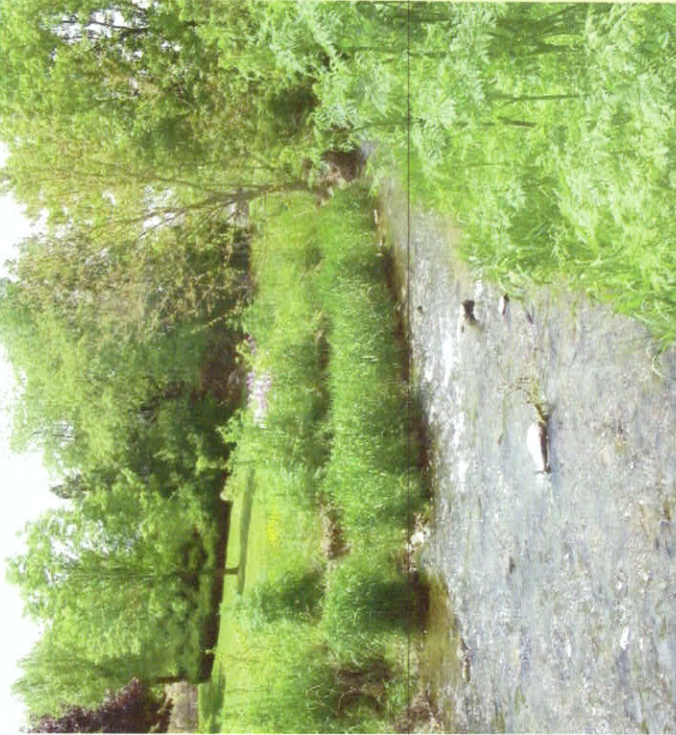
- Berks Conservancy
- Pennsylvania Fish Commission
- Fleerwood Area School District
- Maidencreek Township
- Maidencreek Watershed Association
- Tulpehocken Chapter of Trout Unlimited



Project Goals:

- Develop recreational fishing opportunities
- Inform and involve local conservationists

STREAMSIDE BUFFERS & WATER QUALITY



A streamside buffer is a zone of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants along waterways that separates the waterway from other land uses and improves the water quality and stream health. Streamside buffers protect wildlife, filter excess nutrients and chemical runoff, minimize flood damage and improve the overall well-being and quality of the creek water.



Protecting Water Quality

Maidencreek Township is committed to keeping our watershed healthy. By planting trees, creating a buffer along the stream, maintaining trails and creating parks, Maidencreek Township is creating a healthy watershed for you and many others.

How can a buffer protect the health of a stream?

Cools the Streams

By planting trees and shrubs along streams, they capture and filter pollution from runoff, provide habitat for wildlife and aquatic life, stabilize stream banks and help keep the water cool in summer.

Protects Drinking Water

Buffers protect drinking water. Forested buffers filter our pollutants and battle drought - protecting both water quality and quantity. They filter pollutants including sediment, nutrients, toxins, and other contaminants.

Protects Wildlife

Surface runoff carries an increased threat of pollution. Buffer strips work by creating a barrier between the stream corridor and the land area draining into the stream thereby keeping the water clean and wildlife safe.

Prevents Erosion

Streamside buffers stabilize stream banks and help to prevent erosion. The plant roots also absorb pollutants and filter sediment by reducing the force and power of stormwater runoff.



Streamside Buffer

How do you create a streamside buffer?

Sometimes a buffer means nothing more than leaving the existing vegetation cover alone. If the area is currently mowed, stop mowing right up to the water. Leave a natural strip of vegetation and let nature take over! Very soon you will have a streamside buffer.

You can also be proactive and plant native trees or native wildflowers along the stream within the buffer zone. Eventually they will provide shade, food and habitat to many creatures that live in the greenway corridor.

Help keep the Willow Creek healthy!

Lawn Care

Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible. Compost or mulch yard waste.



Pet Care

Pick up your pet waste - leaving it on the ground can pose a health risk from the bacteria which can come in direct contact with people or enter into the stormwater system and the local water supply. Flush your pet waste down the toilet, so that it can be treated at the sewage treatment plant.



Auto Care

Wash your vehicle on the lawn or unpaved surface; dump soapy water bucket down the toilet. Check your vehicle for leaks and drips - these drips can be picked up in rain water and can enter stormwater drains and/or streams. Clean up any spilled fluids to avoid contamination of water.



Home Improvements

Use paints and solvents sparingly; clean up spills; recycle leftover materials. Purchase non-toxic products. Check the County of Berks at www.co.berks.pa.us/swa for recycling events for household products.



GETTING TO KNOW THE BROOK TROUT



The health of a trout stream is dependent on the land surrounding it. If the land within a watershed is not treated properly, the stream will be impacted, perhaps even to the point where it is no longer suitable for trout to survive. Although all land within a watershed is important, the land directly adjacent to a river or stream is particularly critical to its health.

A Sign of a Healthy Stream

Brook trout are the only trout native to much of the eastern United States. Arguably the most beautiful freshwater fish, brook trout survive in only the coldest and cleanest water. Brook trout serve as indicators of the health of the watersheds they inhabit. Strong wild brook trout populations demonstrate that stream or river ecosystems is healthy and that water quality is excellent. A decline in brook trout populations can serve as an early warning that the health of an entire aquatic system is at risk.

Life Cycle of the Brook Trout

FALL: Adult females (2 to 5 years of age) select a spot for a nest, called a reed. A reed is a bottom with a steady flow from underneath in an ideal location. Using her tail the female clears a pit to lay her eggs. Female trout range between 5 to 10 inches in length. Male brook trout, to attract the female, dig the stream bottom. After being fertilized, the eggs are then covered with gravel by the female. About 1 to 2 percent of the eggs will survive to adulthood.

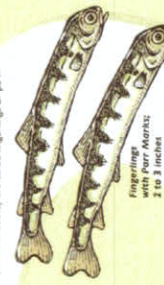
WINTER: Fertilized eggs develop. Which egg gets fertilized depends on the water flow around it. Nutrition for the trout comes from the egg yolk. Water temperatures must stay below the 35 to 35 degree range for brook trout. As water temperatures rise, the trout will die in water temperature and quality.



SPRING: Developing eggs still in the reed hatch from February to March. Hatch date depends on stream temperature. When the water is 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the fry emerge from the gravel to begin eating. The usually happens between March and April. Fry will eat plankton or other microscopic animals in the stream.



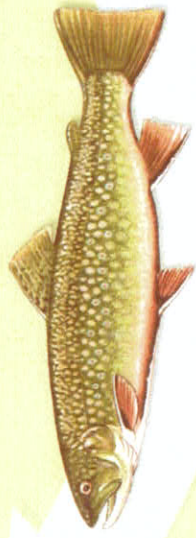
SUMMER: To hide from predators, young trout spend time in shallow water hiding in and around rocks. They eat small insects and plankton. Young trout are most abundant in streams during the end of the summer. As the fry continue to develop, their body vertical lines called par markings begin appearing along their body. These bars help camouflage the young trout and protect them from predators. When the trout have par markings, they are called fingerlings or parr.



BROOK TROUT ADULT:

They are Pennsylvania's state fish and only native trout. A brook trout's body is dark green with light, wavy, lines across the top. Their fins are a bright orange. The head and tail are a bright blue. Brook trout dot the body and their belly with orange in color. The tail is nearly square.

Adult: 3 to 10 inches



About the Brook Trout

Key Distinguishing Markings:

Cream colored spots on a dark background

Size:

Relatively small, rarely growing over 9 to 10 inches.

Distribution:

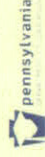
Native to eastern Canada and northeastern United States

Habitat:

Clean, clear, cold streams.

Food Preference:

Prefer aquatic insects (nymphs) that live under the rocks and along the stream bottom. Known to also feed heavily on the adult stage of aquatic insects as they hatch and take flight.



THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIVE PLANTS



A native plant is one that was growing here before humans brought in plants from distant places. Native plants provide food and shelter to support birds, insects, fish and animals.



Sunflowers



Jack-in-the-pulpit



Bee-balm



Wood geranium



Phlox



Christmas fern



Red maple tree



River birch tree



Serviceberry tree



Highbush Cranberry



Elderberry

Protecting native plants

When landscaping with native plants it is important to choose plants that will grow well at the site: wet or dry, shade or sun. A good trick is to notice which native plants are thriving nearby, and to use those clues to guide plant selection. Other information can be found from native plant nurseries or the Department of Conservation and Natural Resource website, www.dcnr.state.pa.us.

Protect native plant communities

The most important guideline is to conserve already existing areas of native vegetation as a whole, functioning unit.

Landscaping with native plants

Native plant communities have been destroyed in many areas. Intelligent landscaping in parks, yards and campuses can help redress this loss. Well-chosen native plants can flourish in these landscapes.

Buy native plants from nurseries

Most retail nurseries and mail-order catalogs now offer native plants. The more consumers request native plants, the more this supply will grow.

Do not remove native plants from the wild

Taking native plants from the wild depletes native populations. Also, many wild-collected plants do not survive transplanting. Prevent wild-collecting of

Why go native?

Less Maintenance

Compared with lawns and mulched tree, shrub, and perennial plantings, landscapes planted with appropriate native plants require less maintenance. They require minimal watering (except during establishment and drought periods) and they need no chemical fertilizers or pesticides.

To Create Wildlife Habitat

A native plant garden or large planting with a diversity of trees, shrubs, perennials, and grasses provides food and shelter for insects, birds, amphibians, and mammals throughout the growing season. Leaving seed heads and plant structure throughout winter provides continuing food and shelter for many creatures and provides opportunities to observe nature up close.

For Beautification

Native wildflowers, flowering vines, shrubs, and trees offer a wide range of colors, textures and forms to create dynamic seasonal displays. Grasses and sedges have interesting flowers and seed heads and yellow-orange fall color. Shrubs and trees have fall color and berries that persist into the winter. Choosing a wide assortment of plants ensures seasonal interest, with the bonus of attracting colorful birds, butterflies and insects.

plants by making sure that plants you buy are propagated at a nursery, or by starting plants yourself from a local seed supply.

Practice responsible landscaping techniques

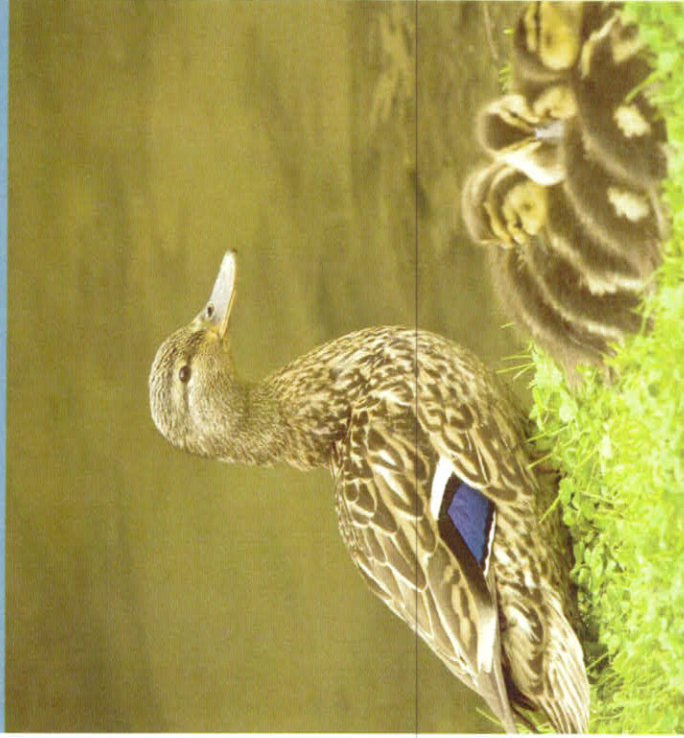
The first rule of responsible landscaping is to plant the right plants in the right environment: never introduce invasive plants to your landscape that will aggressively spread off your property and invade native plant communities. They can drastically alter ecosystems and give you and your neighbors maintenance headaches for years to come.

Learn more about native plants

Learn what plants are native in your area. There are many field guides to wildflowers that can get you started.



WILDLIFE ALONG THE WILLOW CREEK



Willow Creek is part of a **greenway**. A greenway is a corridor of open space that can be land- or water-based. Greenways protect natural, cultural, and scenic resources that benefits both humans and wildlife.



Red-Tailed Hawk



Great Blue Heron



Mink



Northern Water snake

Protecting native wildlife

Native wildlife is what makes your area special. A common animal like a squirrel or deer is just one part of a complex system of predators and prey that have evolved and adapted to thrive where you live. Protect your native wildlife by ensuring that gardening and other household practices aren't poisoning them, and that they have safe passage through greenway corridors.

How can you help?

Dispose of waste responsibly.

Use garbage cans with secure lids, and keep recycling bins indoors until collection day. Wild animals that often scavenge for food in unsecured garbage cans can hurt themselves on things like metal cans or eat something that may be toxic to them. Dispose of hazardous chemicals like paint and oil appropriately. Pouring them down the drain or into the sewer gate allows them to contaminate waterways that provide habitat and drinking water to native animals.

Landscape with native plants.

Many exotic plants can quickly invade an area as their seeds scatter in the wind or with the help of certain animals. Eventually, these exotics can crowd out native plants, which provide food and shelter to native animals. Even if the exotic plant provides food and shelter, the non-native plant is still not a substitute for the plant the wildlife evolved with and may not provide adequate nutrition or protection.

Eliminate lawn care chemicals.

These chemicals contain toxic ingredients that can sicken wildlife and kill nonpest insects that serve as prey for certain types of wildlife. Instead, plant flowers like coriander, dill, Alyssum, and dwarf sunflowers, which attract insects that eat the pests but don't harm the plants. Learn proper soil management techniques to prevent weeds from sprouting in the first place, making herbicide unnecessary.

Reduce your impact.

Recycling and reducing energy can lessen the impact that is felt on the environment. Reducing resources helps the environment, native wildlife, and saves money in the process. Getting involved and helping local governments and agencies with funding, donations, land protection for wildlife habitat, and even volunteer work helps in unimaginable ways.



The truth about bats

Bat boxes along the creek

Bats are extremely beneficial to our environment. Insect-eating bats eat an enormous amount of insects (including mosquitoes). Human population growth and the development of our natural landscape have led to a worldwide decline in bat populations. Installing a bat house will provide a habitat for one of the world's most beneficial and misunderstood creatures.



Look around. Can you see any bat boxes along the creek?



Green Frog



Dragonfly



Wood Ducks



Bluebird



Monarch Butterfly



Little Brown Bat



Painted Turtle



Lizard

WILLOW CREEK & ITS WATERSHED



A watershed is the land that water flows across, or under, on its way to a stream, river or lake. Within each watershed, all water runs to the lowest point - a stream, river or lake. On its way, water travels over several types of surfaces such as farm fields, forests, lands, suburban lawns and city streets, or it seeps into the soil and travels as groundwater through aquifers.

Protecting Your Watershed

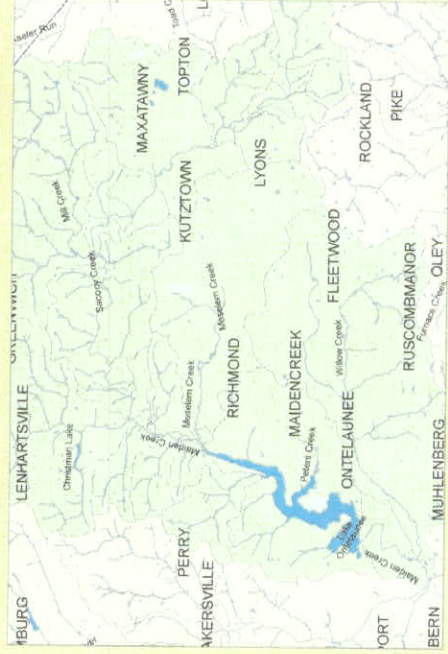
You live within the Maiden Creek Watershed. The Willow Creek is a tributary of the Maiden Creek. Lake Ontelaunee, the main body of water into which this stream eventually flows, provides drinking water for 125,000 people in Berks County. Everyone has a part to play in protecting this watershed.

Why should you protect the Watershed?

Habitat - The animals, birds and fish all live in your watershed. You influence what happens in your watershed, good or bad - by how you treat the natural resources - the soil, water, air, plants and animals.

Drinking Water - What happens in your small watershed affects the larger watershed downstream. The Willow Creek flows into the Maiden Creek and eventually Lake Ontelaunee which is drinking water to 125,000 people.

The Air We Breathe - By planting trees in your watershed, it cleans the air around you. Trees add value to your home, help cool and heat your home, and clean our air.



What you can do....

Explore a local stream. Wade, canoe, or kayak. Find out where it starts and where it drains. It's difficult to preserve and protect what we don't know.

Plant a tree.

The riparian zone is that area right along the stream bank. Get to know what plants, animals, and insects hang out there.

Wash your car on the grass to catch runoff.

Dispose of chemicals properly. Never pour chemicals, pharmaceuticals, oil or paint into the drain or toilet. Check with your county's household hazardous waste program to properly dispose of or recycle chemicals and keep them out of rivers and oceans.





We're saving a place for you...

25 North 11th Street, Reading, PA 19601
610-372-4992 tel · 610-372-2917 fax
email: info@berks-conservancy.org
web: www.berks-conservancy.org

April 8, 2013

Dear Diane,

The Berks Conservancy looks forward to our continued partnership to enhance recreational opportunities in our community. As we discussed, below is an estimate for the design of the signs for your upcoming project. I've also included a few examples of our recent sign design work on the Gravity Trail.

Examples:



Estimate - \$9,000

- 5 - 1/8" Exterior Graphic Panel Size: 24" x 36"
- 5 - NPS Style Double Cantilever Pedestal (45 Degree). Black Powder Coated Aluminum. In-Ground Mount.
- 1- 1/8" Exterior Graphic Panel Size: 48" x 96"
- Design and pre-print development for signs - Estimated 40 hours
- Installation is not included. Maiden creek Township will be responsible for installation.

Thanks for the opportunity to quote on this project,

Kim Lewis
Director of Marketing and Communications

The leading agent for the conservation of the environment in Berks County.

From: Elaine Price <misstrinity@me.com>
To: Maidentwp <Maidentwp@aol.com>
Cc: Kim Rosetti <kimsaha@hotmail.com>
Subject: Bat box location 1
Date: Sun, Apr 21, 2013 11:58 am

After a couple of weeks of cutting, painting and assembling the 4 Bat Boxes (Bat Condo's), the first one was erected this morning near the intersection of Adele and Rte 73.

