



PINELANDS
PRESERVATION
ALLIANCE

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INSIDE:

Update on Two Pinelands
Pipelines 3

Fighting for smarter water
policy in New Jersey ... 4

100 Years of Blueberry
Cultivation 6

Pinelands Events 7

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INSIDE THE PINELANDS



The view from Apple Pie Hill in Wharton State Forest. Credit: Ernest Cozens

How do we know if our forests are healthy?

by Ryan Rebozo, Ph.D., Director of Conservation Science

The health of a forest is often in the eyes of the beholder. To some, a forest's health may depend on the resources present, the density of vegetation, or the presence of specific species. Ecologically, forest function depends on species diversity, nutrient cycling, and specific habitat availability. Forests in the Pinelands have unique characteristics that influence the ecology and ecosystem functioning.

The well drained sandy soils, and flammable resins found in many Pineland trees and shrubs make for a very fire prone environment. The ecosystem has evolved with these conditions to become fire dependent, meaning fires are needed to maintain characteristic pine barren habitats. Since the location, intensity, and frequency in which fires occur differ over a landscape, there is continually a mosaic of habitats in different successional stages. Certain areas burn hotter or more frequently than others influencing how much open habitat is created and how much time is allowed for succession between disturbance events. Forest fires also trigger the activation of seed banks, seed release, and put nutrients into the soil. Our native species have evolved with

this cycle and many depend on frequent fire return intervals.

The increase of development in southern New Jersey over the past century has meant that fire suppression is a common practice. With less natural disturbance, we are finding fewer open patches of forest, and we have a greater proportion of closed canopy forests. Prescribed burning is one forest management technique commonly used in the Pinelands aimed at addressing fire suppression. Prescribed burns in the winter months are used to limit the amount of leaf litter and other organic matter that can fuel a summer wildfire. These prescribed burns function as a measure to limit the occurrence and intensity of wildfires, as well as a form of man-made disturbance that can help create habitat suitable for early successional, or open canopy species.

In the absence of prescribed burns, other management techniques have been employed to maintain open conditions or limit vegetative fuel loads including mowing, tree girdling and forest thinning. Each technique is used to accomplish a different goal for the managed forest.

continued on page 5

Inside The Pinelands

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Executive Editor

Carleton Montgomery

Editor

Becky Free

PPA Staff

Richard Bizub

Tom Dunn

Audra Hardoon

Jason Howell

Theresa Lettman

Ryan Rebozo

Jaclyn Rhoads

Geoff Richter

Stephen Sebastian

Jane Wiltshire

Pinelands Adventures

Rob Ferber

John Volpa

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John Volpa - Director of Education at Pinelands Adventures

Growing up on the edge of the Pine Barrens on my grandfather's farm in Sicklerville during the 1950's and 1960's and remaining in southern New Jersey, I've witnessed the local history of those times: the 1962 Nor'easter ripping apart the shore, the April '63 fire in the Pines altering 184,000 acres, the proposed Jetport, development creeping east from Philly, and the creation of my favorite refuge, the Pinelands National Reserve.

Boy Scout camping trips were my first true immersion into the deep green, pine scented wilderness. High School wrestling pulled my attention away from the pines but while attending Glassboro State College to become a teacher, a good friend who knew all the sand roads reintroduced me to the Pine's subtle beauty. Canoeing, camping, backpacking, mountain biking, and hiking expanded a growing intimate knowledge of the pines. In those days one needed a topographic map, compass, and experience to navigate its myriad sand roads and trails.

Blending those skills into a 22-year career teaching environmental science in Shamong Township Schools, taking my middle school Ecology Club on hikes and bike trips, along with coordinating Shamong's sixth grade overnight trip to Camp Ockanickon helped expand my repertoire of environmental education skills. Facilitating PPA's Summer Teacher Institute since its inception provided exposure to local experts such as Howard Boyd and Emile DeVito. Being trained as an REI Outdoor School Instructor for guiding paddling, hiking, and mountain biking trips helped hone my skill set. All of which helped me teach my children, Kate and Dan, outdoor and survival skills as we camped in many of America's parks and forests.

For many Americans, becoming a parent solidifies a commitment to the future through volunteerism; for me as a PTA member in the 90's then in 2002 as an Evesham Township Environmental Commission member. As an Environmental Commission member it was very gratifying to work with the Township to help establish the 1,300 acre Black Run Preserve (BRP) as open space for outdoor recreation and education. After ten years of

PPA's support developing awareness of this island of pristine Pine Barrens, long abused by dumpers and illegal vehicle use, concerned citizens formed the Friends of the Black Run Preserve (www.blackrun.org). The BRP's fragile beauty has drawn hundreds of committed volunteers to participate in clean-ups, trail building, Citizen Science Projects and working to create a culture of peace.

Immersing people in Pinelands wilderness seeing Red-bellied Turtles and Carpenter Frogs, touching a Pitch Pine's thick bark, smelling the aroma of Sweet Pepperbush, then feeling the calm that comes from being held in Mother Nature's hand is one of my goals. Connecting people of all ages to the special beauty of this unique ecosystem through paddling, hiking, and history tours is incredibly important if we are to be good stewards of the Pinelands and advocate for protection of its natural resources and native life. Igniting the spark of wonder in a child's eyes is the best part of any trip. The Pineland's future is linked to inspiring the next generation of environmentalists. That's my job as Director of Education for Pinelands Adventures. I hope you can join us on a trip soon!



John at Cattus Island County Park.



www.pinelandsadventures.org

Two Pipelines in the Pinelands Receive BPU Approvals — the fight continues

by Jaclyn Rhoads, Assistant Executive Director

The construction of high pressure natural gas pipelines through protected areas in the Pinelands continues to be a major threat to the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan and New Jersey residents. Two proposals from two different companies, New Jersey Natural Gas and South Jersey Gas, are poised to undo more than 35 years of Pinelands protection if the approvals issued by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) hold up in court.

Both natural gas pipelines violate the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP). Both will require ratepayers to foot the bill for projects that are not necessary to serve those ratepayers. Perhaps even worse, the Pinelands Commission has refused to officially rule on either project, leaving the question of compliance with Pinelands rules in a bureaucratic no man's land.

The Board of Public Utilities (BPU) is the state agency that oversees the operation of gas and electric utilities in New Jersey. Key approvals from the BPU must be obtained by the companies wishing to construct natural gas pipelines in our state. In 2015 the BPU approved the South Jersey Gas pipeline project, and in 2016 it approved the New Jersey Natural Gas pipeline, despite the fact that both projects violate the rules that protect the Pinelands. You can learn more about each of these projects below.

South Jersey Gas

The South Jersey Gas pipeline proposal to build a 24-inch, 22-mile pipeline through Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May Counties was first denied by a vote of the full Pinelands Commission in January 2014, after the Commission determined the project violates Pinelands rules and decided not to give it a special exemption from those rules. More than a year later, in the spring of 2015, South Jersey Gas came back to the Commission for a second bite at the apple. The Commission, however, took no action to approve or disapprove the project the second time around. Instead, the Commission's executive director reversed her prior determination that the pipeline route violates Pinelands rules concluding that now the very same pipeline complies with those rules. This time she made sure not to submit the issue to the full Commission for a vote.

At the same time, South Jersey Gas sought approvals from the BPU, which approved the project under its own rules in July and December 2015. BPU declined to take on the Pinelands compliance issue, saying it's not the BPU's job.

The Pinelands Preservation Alliance filed appeals of each of the BPU orders. The Sierra Club and Environment New Jersey have also filed appeals. The combined appeals are currently on an expedited schedule in the Appellate Division of the New Jersey Superior Court.

New Jersey Natural Gas

New Jersey Natural Gas filed an application to construct a 28-mile long, 30-inch diameter high pressure pipeline starting in Chesterfield, then going through the Pinelands Preservation Area within Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, terminating in Manchester Township, Ocean County. Once again the Pinelands Commission took no action to approve or disapprove this huge development, leaving all decision making to the BPU.

BPU ruled that the \$178 million pipeline was "reasonably necessary" even though New Jersey Natural Gas concedes that its existing system is more than sufficient to serve all existing and anticipated demand in its service area. There is ample evidence that NJNG's justification for this pipeline – that it would come in handy if some kind of never-before seen, catastrophic failure hits its existing sources of supply – is not credible. The company declined to conduct any reasoned analysis of such catastrophic failure scenarios, much less examine the most cost effective, least harmful means of addressing those scenarios. PPA arranged for an expert analysis of this project. That analysis concluded that this pipeline is not needed for reliability, but can only be explained by the fact that under New Jersey's utility laws ratepayers will be forced to pay NJNG for the pipeline's construction and maintenance, plus profit.

PPA appealed the BPU approval of the pipeline and the failure of the Pinelands Commission to review the project and meet its statutory obligation to apply Pinelands Protection rules to all developments. Sierra Club and Environment New Jersey have also appealed. The Court has not yet set a

schedule for deciding these appeals.

Towns along the pipeline's route, including Chesterfield, Bordentown, and North Hanover are also challenging the pipeline because it will run very close to many homes and businesses, presenting safety as well as environmental risks.

One of the fundamental issues both these pipeline cases raise is whether BPU can waive all municipal review procedures and land use requirements in the Pinelands. Outside the Pinelands, the Municipal Land Use Law allows BPU to waive and supersede all municipal reviews for pipelines that run across multiple towns.

This is a critical issue because the Pinelands system typically works through municipal adoption of Pinelands rules into their own ordinances, municipal review of individual developments for compliance with Pinelands-based requirements, and Pinelands Commission review of municipal approvals to ensure consistent application of those rules. Even though the Pinelands Protection Act says it prevails in any conflict with other state law, and the Municipal Land Use Law says its provisions do not affect or override any Pinelands rules, BPU and the Pinelands Commission have decided that BPU can waive this process for implementing Pinelands rules by eliminating local reviews even for the rules that enforce the Pinelands Protection Act and Comprehensive Management Plan.

The result, if allowed to stand, would mean that the biggest developments in the Pinelands get no substantive review by the Pinelands Commission to ensure compliance with Pinelands rules. That is a bizarre and unacceptable outcome for anyone who believes in the Pinelands protection program.

Fairs & Festivals

Burlington County Farm Fair

July 19 - July 24

Burlington County Fairgrounds

Columbus, NJ

Stop by our table!

Save H2O New Jersey - Fighting for smarter water policy

by Rich Bizub, Director for Water Programs

On the East Coast we tend to view water supply as just another utility like telephone, electricity, sewer and cable TV. There appears to be plenty of water. After all, it seems to rain an awful lot and when we need more water we can just drill another well or build another reservoir.

As a society we need to view unsustainable use of water supplies, whether from underground aquifers, reservoirs or streams, as an environmental risk and challenge. We have already seen examples of water withdrawals impacting wetlands and drinking water supplies in New Jersey. We know that the few aquifers available for human use have been declining at an alarming rate. This is a problem not only for the ecosystem but for people who depend on these aquifers for drinking water as well.

To meet the growing challenge of using this precious resource – water – in a more sustainable way, the Pinelands Preservation Alliance and New Jersey Highlands Coalition started the SaveH2ONJ.org campaign to draw attention to the importance of regional planning in protecting our state's water supplies. Since the launch of the campaign in 2013 the initiative has grown to include additional organizations; the New Jersey League of Conservation Voters, New Jersey Conservation Foundation, American Littoral Society and the Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions.

One of the first campaign efforts was the creation of a billboard located next to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection offices in Trenton. The billboard read, "Got Water? Thank the Pinelands and Highlands." The message was clear that these two

regional planning initiatives are responsible for ensuring clean abundant sources of water from two very different geographic regions of the state.

The recent water shortage in California and lead contamination in the drinking water of Flint, Michigan may seem far away, but we have our challenges in the Garden State as well. We also have lead in our aging drinking water infrastructure, radium in wells, saltwater intrusion into some of our aquifers and areas the state has identified as being in a water supply deficit.

This is why the SaveH2ONJ.org campaign is now focused on getting the governor to release the updated Statewide Water Supply Master Plan, which was intended to provide a statewide blueprint to help manage the demands and threats to water to ensure that New Jersey residents and business have access to clean, plentiful drinking water. The current plan, which is twenty-years old, operates on outdated assumptions about demand for water, population growth and a number of other key factors. The coalition launched a petition drive in 2015 and is now working with citizens and local governments to step up the pressure.

You can take action by going to the SaveH2ONJ.org website and add your name to an online petition asking the governor to protect New Jersey's water supplies. We also want towns to pass a resolution asking that the governor release the water supply plan. A sample resolution is available at the SaveH2ONJ.org website.

Without a plan, many municipalities are operating in the dark. Although municipalities must apply for and

receive a water allocation permit which sets limits on how much water a town can take from the aquifer it doesn't take into account the cumulative impacts from surrounding municipalities. The water supply plan takes this concern into consideration.

Clean drinking water is a fundamental right to you and all New Jersey citizens. An ample supply of clean water is critical to agricultural production in the Garden State, a healthy economy, and a robust business climate for key industries in your town, such as hospitality, tourism, manufacturing, healthcare and others.

If your town cares about its citizens, its businesses, its economy, and its overall quality of life, then it needs to have the right information to plan accordingly. Water is vital to all of these things, and a current water supply master plan can chart the path forward. Visit SaveH2ONJ.org for more information or call us at 609-859-8860.

*1st Annual
Hopped Up Asbury
Park Pub Crawl
July 16th, 2pm to 6:30pm*

Because good beer needs good water. Explore Asbury Park's craft beer scene for a great cause!

Tickets are \$20

Register online
www.bit.ly/HoppedUp

*Produced by NJ Highlands Coalition,
Pinelands Preservation Alliance, Bolero
Snort Brewery & Dark City Brewing Co.*

How healthy are our forests?

continued from cover

Mowing is effective at maintaining open areas that can act as early successional sites if the life history traits of plant species present are taken into account. This technique is used on roadsides and utility right-of-ways to maintain safe access. In some circumstances tree “girdling” or the removal of a strip of bark around the trunk of a tree, allows selected trees to die vertically, functioning as habitat for hollow tree dwellers while standing and then later as habitat after it falls. Forest thinning selects a targeted subset of trees to be cut which then opens up patches of canopy beneficial for certain species. Thinning projects range from hand harvesting of a few trees, to large scale stand cuttings. Clear cutting involves the cutting of all or nearly all trees in a given site. This creates open habitat with closed canopy forests along the periphery. Certain prescriptions such as seed tree harvests will leave several “seed trees” standing to maintain a source of seed after the cut trees are harvested and removed from the site. Forest stand prescriptions also vary in how cut trees are addressed. Cut trees can be removed from the site or left on site to decompose, or a combination of the two.

While the type of management technique (burning, thinning, mowing, or logging) we decide to use is vital to the expected outcome - the frequency, intensity, scale, and location of a treatment is very important in mimicking natural events and maintaining ecological integrity. Some points on disturbance we should keep in mind when thinking about forest management include:

- 1) Natural disturbances occur randomly over a landscape and their return intervals vary greatly.
- 2) Areas most susceptible to disturbance events are those with older, diseased, or stressed trees.
- 3) Middle aged forests that have few early successional sites are functioning as expected. Due to our history of forestry and land use, many sites that were cleared of trees have since been allowed to re-grow and open

patches will naturally occur if these forests are allowed to mature.

4) Natural disturbance events such as floods and fire may kill certain susceptible trees while maintaining their vertical profile. These dead standing trees become critical habitat for many birds, bats and insects. As these trees fall, they become new habitat for other plants and fungi, sources of cover for reptiles and amphibians and put nutrients back into the soil for future plant growth and productivity.

Unlike certain forestry techniques such as tree harvests, prescribed burns allow plant material to break down naturally into soil nutrients and to be used as habitat by native species.

How we choose to manage our forests has a statewide implication, beyond the Pinelands region. With recent forest stewardship plans, like Sparta Mountain, and proposed legislation to promote more forestry on state lands such as A2406, which would establish a forest harvest demonstration program in the Pinelands, now is the time to evaluate our past efforts and plan for the future. We need site specific approaches to forest management in New Jersey, the most densely populated state in the country with very fragmented forests.

There are several items we must prioritize for ecological integrity when assessing our forests, particularly on state land.

- 1) We should prioritize protecting forests with few invasive plant species and recognize that disturbance and open conditions created during forest harvests opens the door for many non-native invaders.
- 2) We must incorporate a plan for deer density in areas we plan to actively manage. Native species face strong herbivory pressure and have a difficult time re-growing in cleared areas with high deer populations. This can result in non-native plants establishing themselves altering the forest species composition. Not accounting for deer can be detrimental to the

expected forest regeneration.

3) We must incorporate ecological surveys and rare species occurrences with an emphasis on the life history traits of uncommon species. In addition to surveying habitats present and locations of rare species we must incorporate the habitat and phenology (timing of events such as emergence, breeding /nesting, flowering and seed set) of our species of concern into any proposed management plan.

4) We must plan for additional human disturbance as a result of any management technique that opens large patches of forest. As is evident in any right-of-way or fire service plow line in the Pinelands, off-road vehicles will repeatedly access open patches of forest and negatively impact the regeneration projected in any forest stewardship plan. Ignoring this impact can compromise our effectiveness in forest management.

5) Lastly, we must identify which forests actually need management. We need to identify which forests can benefit from management and which will be left alone, to be subject to natural disturbances and natural succession. This is just as important as deciding which technique, which frequency and which scale we decide to use.

Many factors must be considered in developing forest stewardship plans and we shouldn't rush the process just to increase the opportunities for harvesting trees. In light of recent forestry plans and legislation we must ask, should we really be harvesting trees and trying to promote a forestry economy from public forests?

Pinelands Commission

Next Monthly Meeting:

Fri., July 8th, 9:30 am

**Open to the public.*

Location:

15 Springfield Road
New Lisbon, NJ 08064

www.nj.gov/pinelands

Celebrating 100 Years of Blueberry Cultivation

by Becky Free, Director of Membership & Communications

Editors Note: Excerpts from 'One Hundred Years of Blueberry Cultivation at Whitesbog' (1st Quarter 2016 Newsletter, Whitesbog Preservation Trust) are used in this article. We offer thanks to Whitesbog Preservation Trust for allowing us to share this with you.

Founded in 1870 by Joseph White, Whitesbog is the historic site of a company town where the blueberry was first cultivated for commercial production by Elizabeth White and Frederick Coville. The village, now incorporated within Brendan T. Byrne State Forest, includes historic buildings and houses, cranberry bogs, blueberry fields, reservoirs and surrounding woodlands. The village area is managed by the Whitesbog Preservation Trust. The JJ White Cranberry Company, owned by the descendants of Elizabeth White, cultivates some of the cranberry bogs at the edge of the village.

This year the Whitesbog Preservation Trust is celebrating the centennial anniversary of the first commercial crop of blueberries ever grown in the United States and it was produced from the fields found in this historic village. The blueberry is native to the Pine Barrens but prior to the work of Elizabeth White and Frederick Coville the blueberry had never been successfully cultivated in order to allow for consistent quality of taste and size.

Frederick Coville worked at the U.S. Department of Agriculture where he discovered that blueberries required moist, acidic soil to grow. At that time it was common to use lime or manure to amend the soil a practice that is not conducive to successful growth of the highbush blueberry. In 1910, he published a booklet relating these findings titled *Experiments in Blueberry Culture*¹.

Elizabeth White read the booklet and, with her father's support, wrote to the Department of Agriculture to offer the

use of White's bog as a site to continue the work on the cultivation of the blueberry. Elizabeth's father, J.J. White, ran a successful cranberry farm at White's bog and a blueberry crop would be a perfect addition to the farming operation.

In 1911 Frederick Coville came to White's bog and Zeke Sooy, who lived in Browns Mills, took Coville to his favorite blueberry bush with berries even bigger than those Coville was seeking. Sooy gave Coville a sucker from the plant

due to the closing of iron furnaces and the seasonal nature of cranberry picking. Coville wrote in 1921 that blueberry culture "not only promises to add to the general welfare through the utilization of land almost valueless otherwise, but it offers a profitable industry to individual landowners". The many small and large fields of blueberries still found throughout South Jersey are evidence that the promise of blueberry culture came to fruition.

The new White's bog General Store was built in 1924 to accommodate the needs of a thriving blueberry and cranberry plantation, and also handled all of the blueberry bush brochures sent out and orders received. As a result, the Postmaster General authorized a new post office to be housed in the store and to cancel the mail with a new Whitesbog Rural Station postal stamp. From then on the facility was called the Whitesbog General Store.

The Whitesbog General Store is open to the public on the weekends from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., February through December.

We highly recommend you visit historic Whitesbog Village. It is a great place to take a hike or a drive, to see wildlife and to learn about the birth of the blueberry. Visit www.whitesbog.org for more information. The Trust offers living history events, moonlight hikes, children's programs, museums and an annual blueberry festival held at the end of June each year. The village is located in Burlington County at 799 Lakehurst Rd., Browns Mills, NJ 08015.

1 Coville, F.V. 1910. *Experiments in Blueberry Culture*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bull. No. 193, Washington, D.C., 100 pp.

2 Coville, F.V. 1916. *Directions for Blueberry Culture*, 1916. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bull. No. 334, Washington, D.C., 16 pp. and XVII plates.



Frederick Coville and Elizabeth White inspecting a young blueberry bush, 1920. Credit: Whitesbog Preservation Trust.

which he took back to Washington, D.C. He cross-pollinated it with another quality plant. The seeds were germinated and grown in Department of Agriculture greenhouses for a year and then transplanted to the fields at White's bog.

Four years later, in 1916, the first commercial cultivated crop of blueberries was harvested.

In 1916, and updated in 1921, Coville published *Directions for Blueberry Culture*² which contained instructions for people on how to grow and "improve" blueberry bushes from their vicinity. Coville provided "improved" blueberry bushes to Agriculture Stations throughout the country, even as far away as Alaska. Many of the people living in the Pine Barrens had limited incomes

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Calendar of Events

Pinelands Programs and Field Trips

July - August 2016

The events listed below are just a few of the great Pinelands trips this summer.

Visit www.pinelandsalliance.org and click on **Event Calendar** for a complete listing of Pinelands programs and trips provided by a wide variety of groups and organizations



Learn more on the web:

www.pinelandsadventures.org

Canoe and kayak rentals, guided tours, and other outdoor programs. Pinelands Adventures is an initiative of PPA. Call 609-268-0189.

Learn to Canoe!

July 10, 1 pm, at Pinelands Adventures, 1005 Atsion Road, Shamong NJ

Learn the basics of canoeing with instructor in our 3 hour class. Feel comfortable while enjoying this classic outdoor activity. Learn to paddle on calm water close to the edge of the lake. John Volpa, Director of Education for Pinelands Adventures will teach. John is a highly skilled paddler and passionate about sharing the Pine Barrens. Class size is limited to 8 people, ages 10 and over. Call 609-268-0189 or www.pinelandsadventures.org Cost is \$35 per person.

Go Batty about Bats!

July 16 - Offered by Woodford Cedar Run Wildlife Refuge (Medford, NJ)

This full moon night hike will feature a special program focused on the bats of NJ. Program will begin inside with a short lesson on the various species found here and then you will head out on the trails in search of these wonderful nighttime creatures. \$10/adult, \$8/child. Suitable for ages 8 and up. Program

meets at 8pm. Bring flashlights, water and comfortable shoes. Advanced registration required. Contact the Refuge at 856-983-3329 for information.

Thunder Moonlight Walk

July 16 - Offered by Whitesbog Preservation Trust (Browns Mills, NJ)

The July full moon is called a Thunder Moon because in the northeast there are frequent thunderstorms. Go into the bogs with an experienced leader on a 3-5 mile hike. All walks are \$5/person (children 10 and under are free). Reservations needed - call 609-893-4646. Learn more at www.whitesbog.org.

Canoe/Kayak the Mullica River (Burlington Co).

July 22, 8:30 am, Sponsored by the West Jersey Chapter of the Sierra Club

The aquatic flowering plants will still be in bloom. 12-mile trip for experienced paddlers; expect downfalls and portages. Rental boats are available as well as private boat shuttling. To rent a boat contact www.pinelandsadventures.org Contact leaders to confirm the trip, meeting location and your participation. George & Leona F. 609-259-3734 or leona@pineypaddlers.com

Batsto River Guided Trip

August 6, 1 pm, at Pinelands Adventures, 1005 Atsion Rd, Shamong NJ

Explore the Batsto River with guide John Volpa. Learn about Pine Barrens habitats, history and plants. Stop along the way to investigate Pine Barrens plants, learn about fire in the Pine Barrens, and the history of bog iron in the pines. Great trip for families, scouts or groups. For 8 years old and up. Must be physically fit and able to canoe or kayak for about 4 hours while also exploring on land. Paddling instruction is not a component of this trip. Cost is \$60/person for a canoe. For information or to register www.pinelandsadventures.org

Star Watch

August 6, 7-10 pm, Event takes place in Wharton State Forest

Free star watch at historic Batsto Village in Wharton State Forest. Sponsored by

West Jersey Astronomical Society. For more information call the park at 609-567-4559. Batsto Village is located 8 miles west of Hammonton on Route 542.

Hampton Furnace Exploration

August 7, 10 am to noon, at Pinelands Adventures, 1005 Atsion Road, Shamong NJ

Perfect for everyone who wants to learn about Pinelands history, ecology and culture, including families with children from ages 6 to 15. Explore a serene Atlantic White Cedar swamp and discover life in a Pine Barrens stream between the Upper Batsto River and Skit Branch creek. Step back into the history of Hampton Furnace, its 18th century bog iron manufacturing, its transition to the cranberry industry, and the scene of a vicious 1916 robbery attempt. Adults and kids will be able to explore the streams, use dip nets to look for aquatic life and examine unique carnivorous Pine Barrens plants. \$25 Adults and \$15 ages 6 to 15.

Walk on the Wild Side

August 14, 1:30 pm, Offered by Woodford Cedar Run Wildlife Refuge (Medford, NJ)

Join us for a themed hike through the refuge. Trails are family-friendly. Begins at 1:30pm. \$10/adult, \$8/child age 4 and up, ages 3 and under free. Advanced registration required. Register in advance. Visit www.cedarrun.org.

Contact the Refuge at 856-983-3329 for information.

Save the Date!

2016 Tour de Pines

Bicycle the length and breadth of the Pinelands National Reserve over 5 days!

The 2016 Tour de Pines will begin on **Wed., Sept. 38th** and ends on **Sun., October 2nd**. Participants may ride one, two or all days of the Tour.

Visit www.pinelandsalliance.org for more information. Sponsors needed.



Pinelands Preservation Alliance

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Southampton, NJ 08088

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Inside:

Update on Two Pinelands Pipelines - p. 3
Fighting for Smarter Water Policy in New Jersey - p. 4
100 Years of Blueberry Cultivation - p. 6
Pinelands Events for July/August - p. 7

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ALL MEMBERS RECEIVE:

- ♦ PPA membership card
- ♦ Year-long subscription to Inside the Pinelands
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- ♦ 10% off at Pinelands Adventures and on PPA merchandise

Sponsors receive a copy of *The Pine Barrens: Up Close & Natural* DVD

Patrons receive John McPhee's seminal book *The Pine Barrens*

Benefactors receive *The Pine Barrens of New Jersey*, a photographic history of this region

Chairman's Circle members receive the book *Seasons of the Pines* and a personalized tour of the Pinelands

*Our mission is to protect and
preserve the natural and cultural
resources of
New Jersey's Pinelands.*



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