



River CONNECTIONS

**Pride
Awareness
Stewardship**

Planning Team

Bradford County Office of Community
Planning & Grants

Cambria County Conservation
& Recreation Authority

Lancaster County
Planning Commission

Lycoming County
Planning Commission

Northcentral
Pennsylvania Conservancy

Pennsylvania Downtown Center

Pennsylvania
Environmental Council

SEDA-Council of Governments

Susquehanna
River Basin Commission

Advisors

National Park
Service Rivers & Trails Program

Pennsylvania Department of
Conservation & Natural Resources

Pennsylvania Department of
Environmental Protection

Pennsylvania
Department of Transportation

The Susquehanna Greenway Partnership is a public-private network advocating development of the Susquehanna Greenway along 500 miles of the river corridor in 22 Pennsylvania counties. The Partnership seeks to foster pride, awareness, and stewardship through enhancement of local and regional river-related projects.

Workshops Help Design Future Greenway

Throughout the planning process, when explaining the Susquehanna Greenway, the Planning Team is frequently asked, "But what will it look like?" The response has typically been, "Well, what do you want it to look like?" This response is not intended to be evasive or unhelpful, but a reflection of where the process of plan development is. The first phase of the project has been about determining greenway "visions and values" and it is public opinion, user groups and local communities that will determine what the greenway will become. The plan for the Susquehanna Greenway will rely heavily on community involvement.

In early November, during the Susquehanna Greenway Planning and Design Workshops, the community had its first opportunity to express the possibilities of the greenway in more concrete terms. Workshops were held on November 8 - 9, and 15 - 16, 2002, in York, Middletown, Williamsport, Clearfield, Bloomsburg and Tunkhannock. The locations were selected based upon their distribution throughout the Susquehanna River corridor.

A professional design team from Ball State University's Community Based Projects program facilitated the workshops. In addition, the workshops benefited from the mapping and information gathered by Penn State University students from the Department of Landscape Architecture. Forty-two students undertook a semester-long task of researching all aspects of the Susquehanna River: Native American history, geology, geography, natural resources, industries,



Attendees discuss river access issues during the Susquehanna Greenway Design & Planning Workshop in York, the weekend of November 8 & 9th.

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Our Contributors

The Susquehanna Greenway Partnership is supported by the following foundations and organizations:

Chesapeake Bay Commission



Greater Harrisburg Foundation



National Fish & Wildlife Foundation



Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources



Pennsylvania Department of Transportation



PPL Electric Utilities



Western PA Watershed Protection Program



The William Penn Foundation



Williamsport-Lycoming Foundation



York Foundation



Susquehanna Greenway Partnership Meeting Next Stop: Harrisburg, January 29, 2003

Plans for development of the Susquehanna Greenway will be updated at the January 29, 2003 meeting of the Susquehanna Greenway Partnership. It will begin at 10:00 a.m. in the Capital Union Building on the campus of Penn State-Harrisburg. The campus is located at 777 West Harrisburg Pike, in Middletown, PA. Registration begins at 9:30.

Meetings of the Susquehanna Greenway Partnership are open to the public. According to its Chairman, Scott Standish, "We encourage those with any interest in the Susquehanna River to attend these meetings and join the Partnership."

The Susquehanna Greenway will be a corridor of natural, cultural, and recreational resources along the river, stretching through 22 Pennsylvania counties. It will be a means for interconnecting parks, historic sites, recreational facilities, natural features, hiking trails, and cultural resources.

SEDA-Council of Governments is leading the planning effort, heading the Planning Team which includes public, community, and environmental organizations. The Susquehanna Greenway Partnership is the public arm of the planning effort. Previous Partnership meetings have provided an opportunity to learn about the greenway planning process and share information about river-related projects.

In addition to an update of greenway development plans, the January 29th meeting will include presentations about similar projects in the state. Among these will be the Kittatinny Ridge Greenway. Blue Mountain, also known as Kittatinny Ridge, is an extremely important habitat area for migrating hawks, songbirds, large mammals, and other forms of wildlife. It traverses 185 miles through 12 counties in the state.

The Kittatinny Ridge Greenway, led by Audubon Pennsylvania, is a collaborative effort of local, regional, and state organizations to 1) focus public attention on the importance of the forested Ridge through Pennsylvania; 2) promote conservation activities to protect the Ridge from further habitat loss and fragmentation; and 3) develop a geographic information system and other tools to assist in the implementation of conservation measures.

The Partnership meeting will also include a presentation of the Pittsburgh-to-Harrisburg Mainline Canal Greenway, which is managed by the Allegheny Ridge Corporation. The project brings together recreation planning, watershed stewardship, heritage preservation, downtown revitalization, and economic development.

For a complete agenda and directions, please visit the Susquehanna Greenway website, www.susquehannagreenway.org or call Jennifer Haas at (570) 524-4491.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!!

Susquehanna Greenway Partnership Meeting Dates for 2003:

January 29 - Harrisburg
April 24 - Reach 4
July 31 - Reach 6
October 30 - Reaches 1 & 2

For more information about the Susquehanna River Greenway and to get on our newsletter mailing list, please contact: Jennifer Haas, Project Assistant, SEDA-Council of Governments, 201 Furnace Road, Lewisburg, PA 17837, Phone 570-524-4491, or email greenway@seda-cog.org.

Workshops Help Design Future Greenway (Continued from page 1)

transportation modes, as well as land ownership designations and more. At the beginning of each workshop, these students presented their findings through what is called a S.W.O.T. Analysis. Through this, the students identified the **S**trengths, **W**eaknesses, **O**pportunities and **T**hreats of the river environment. These findings lay the foundation for all involved to envision what greenway-related projects may be possible. Some of the issues addressed included: signage, linkages, education, and access points, among others. These discussions were tailored to the specific needs of each reach as determined by previous studies and discoveries of the Penn State students.

Many valuable ideas came out of this process. First and foremost, through the discussions held during the workshops, the vision and values of the Susquehanna Greenway were better defined. This provides the foundation necessary to segue into Phase II - development of the greenway plan. Third phase work will wrap up with implementation of specific projects and a "Call to Action." Some of these specific projects include a "hubs and spoke" system for local trail development and interpretation that came directly from the design workshops. As a final product of their semester's work, the Penn State University students selected a particular project for further exploration and study, ranging from identification and promotion of regional themes, to site-specific designs. These too, have the potential of becoming demonstration projects in the years to come.

Ball State University Professor, Lohren Deeg, redesigns Wrightsville as part of the Susquehanna Greenway.

Ball State and Penn State are currently working to summarize results. This information will be integrated into the Phase I summary report, which will be finalized later this spring. In addition to the summary report, a PowerPoint presentation will also be produced.

If you are interested in this information, please contact us to receive a copy of the report or schedule a presentation to your community organization. Local involvement is key to answering the question, "What will the Susquehanna Greenway look like?" Through your interest and involvement, these discoveries will be made and a greenway for all to enjoy will be realized.



The Susquehanna River - Its Ancient Puzzles

By Samuel W. Berkheiser, Jr., Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey, DCNR and Donald M. Hoskins, State Geologist, Retired

No matter what your scale of reference is, the Susquehanna River is old. Like many old features it has endured lots of changes such as flow direction, gradient, volume, and climate.

Rivers are, by nature, dynamic and continually changing. One of the few constants of rivers is that they flow down hill. River waters are a sculpting tool much like the sculptor's chisel, mallet, and rasp. The land over which rivers flows is the "medium" waiting to be transformed. The landscapes visible in Pennsylvania today have been sculpted by water in one form or another over very, very long periods of time.

Different rock types have different chemical and physical properties that naturally respond differently to the waters sculpting tools. More resistant rocks (such as sandstones) form ridges while softer and more easily eroded rocks (such as shales and limestones) form valleys and lowlands.

Pennsylvania's rugged topography, expressed in its many mountains and valleys is the result of differing rock resistance to erosion. Equally important is that the layered rocks have been compressed by collisions of continents. This compression has imposed a lasting "grain" to the rocks. This "grain" controls the flow direction of many reaches of the Susquehanna River.

To describe the processes that have sculpted the Susquehanna River, we illustrate some of the unusual geologic features found along its course. These features pose puzzles that require a scientific explanation. Future articles may describe some of these unusual features in more detail in order to solve the puzzle.

As viewed from space (Figure 1.), the present day Susquehanna River presents multiple puzzles. Its main tributaries (West and North Branches) start in the Appalachian Plateaus Province where they take different paths to their confluence. Here they flow over generally horizontal rock layers composed of cycles of eroded sandstone, shale and coal.

(Continued on page 5)

Featured Planning Reach

Community involvement in Susquehanna Greenway planning will occur in six interconnected segments of the 22-county Susquehanna River Corridor. The October 24th Partnership meeting was held in Ebensburg, Cambria County.



The River and Us: Defining Our Heritage

Pennsylvania possesses a wealth of natural, recreational and scenic resources combined with a rich industrial past. These industries - coal, lumber, and iron to name a few, helped to shape Pennsylvania's landscape and communities. Of further interest, is the role the Susquehanna River played in shaping these industries and communities as the region played a key role in building a nation.

One of the challenges to planning the Susquehanna Greenway, is identifying an appropriate scale for planning, linked to strong regional themes and identity. Areas that possess a unifying regional identity can use this asset for marketing and promotional activities. Thanks to the state's efforts since 1989, the West Branch of the River, claims its identity as the Lumber Heritage Region. This designation came out of the Pennsylvania Heritage Parks Program administered by the PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR).

The Heritage Parks Program is a regional strategy to conserve and enhance resources, while promoting the resource's heritage for tourism development. By showcasing the historic, scenic and recreational resources unique to a heritage area, the region spurs visitation and economic growth.

The Lumber Heritage Region encompasses all of Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Potter and Tioga counties and parts of Blair, Cambria, Indiana, Forest, and Warren counties. One of the first implementation projects undertaken is the West Branch Water Trail.

The West Branch Water Trail is a section of the Susquehanna River that was used heavily for the transportation of logs. The actual product of the West Branch Water Trail includes development of signs along the 240 miles of the West Branch, along with the development of a trail guide and related maps.

The Water Trail begins in Cherry Tree Borough, Indiana County, at what is known as "The Purchase Line," referring to the treaty establishing boundary lines between lands belonging to the proprietors of PA and those lands occupied by the Indians of the Six Nations. From there, the trail moves east to McGee's Mills, where the only remaining covered bridge on the Susquehanna can be found, and onto Curwensville, where the River was known as "the 19th century super-highway" due to it being the only available mechanism to move lumber to the east

and as far down as the Chesapeake. Beyond the Chesapeake, logs were known to be shipped as far north as Boston to be used as ship masts. It was here at Curwensville, where the farthest log boom up the West Branch stood.

The Trail then moves on to Shawville, Karthus and Keating, all within Clearfield County, with Karthus to Keating being the most traveled section of the Susquehanna. If one chooses to canoe or kayak this 23-mile section of river, a true feeling of being in the wilderness can be experienced. Large expanses of State Gamelands and Sproul State Forest border the River on either side. Onto Renovo and Lock Haven, where another boom could be found. In addition to the boom, many other types of lumber businesses sprouted up, including saw mills and tanneries.

Jersey Shore held an important geographical place in the lumber industry, for it was here that lumbers were floated down Pine Creek Gorge, the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon, to meet the Susquehanna. Incidentally, there is now a Rail Trail under development from Ensonia to Jersey Shore, along this same creek.



The breathtaking scenic view of the West Branch as seen from Hyner Run State Park.

Williamsport was indeed the Lumber Capital of the World. In 1883, there were 30 sawmills, 596,000 log homes and a seven-mile long lumber boom from the Market Street Bridge, westward. As a part of the Water Trail project, Lycoming County will have seven signs between Williamsport and Muncy.

The lumber industry extended on to Muncy, Montoursville and even Lewisburg. Although the West Branch Water Trail officially ends at the confluence of the West Branch and the Main Stem, the lumber that came out of this region typically went on to Marietta, Port Deposit, Havre de Grace, and the Chesapeake Bay.

The Lumber Heritage Region West Branch Water Trail celebrates, not only the rich history of Pennsylvania, but also the important role the Susquehanna River played in this industry. Through the production of the trail guide and map, visitors and residents alike will be able to experience firsthand, the journey of a log, if you will, traveling down the Susquehanna and celebrate this region's rich history.

Think about the history of your region. Did the Susquehanna have a role in it? Is there a way that this can be celebrated? If so, please contact us so that we may begin to define the remaining sections of the Susquehanna and celebrate the heritage of the people and communities, which make it unique.

The Susquehanna River - Its Ancient Puzzles (Continued from Page 3)

To the casual observer, the present direction of Susquehanna River flow may appear haphazard. On close examination, however, many stretches flow in a linear direction before changing, usually by a sharp angle when viewed from space or a regional map. In places, the flow direction is parallel (is concordant) to the topographic "grain". In other places, the flow direction crosses the grain (is discordant). These discordancies are the puzzles.



Figure 1. Shaded relief map showing the Susquehanna River watershed and its main tributaries. Data from National Atlas of U.S. (www.nationalatlas.gov) and other sources.

For almost 175 years, various interpretations have been presented to account for the discordant drainage patterns. All relate in one way or another to erosion and the underlying geology and its intrinsic strengths and weaknesses.

The Susquehanna River is old, nearly 400 million years old! It began near the dawn of early fishes on earth (the Devonian System). Pennsylvania's rock record indicates that the ancestral river flowed to the north opposite of the present flow direction of the Main Stem. Initial flow direction preceded the compression that resulted from the drifting of the continents and collision of North American and African continents. By 200 million years ago (Late Triassic time), studies indicate that the ancestral Susquehanna may have been locked into its present course.

Some of the most intriguing puzzles

appear in or near the lower Susquehanna River. Here, the river valley is a gorge with an average relief of about 200 feet, but locally it can be more than 500 feet from water level to a surrounding hilltop. The river gradient in the gorge is about 6 feet per mile, about twice that of above the gorge. Contiguous with the lower reaches of the river from Middletown southward are curious upland terraces mantled with "potato rocks", so called because of the presence of rounded, fist-size pebbles and cobbles. These terraces are pages of landscape history that contribute to the story about the last 20 million years of evolution of the Atlantic coast (Figure 2).

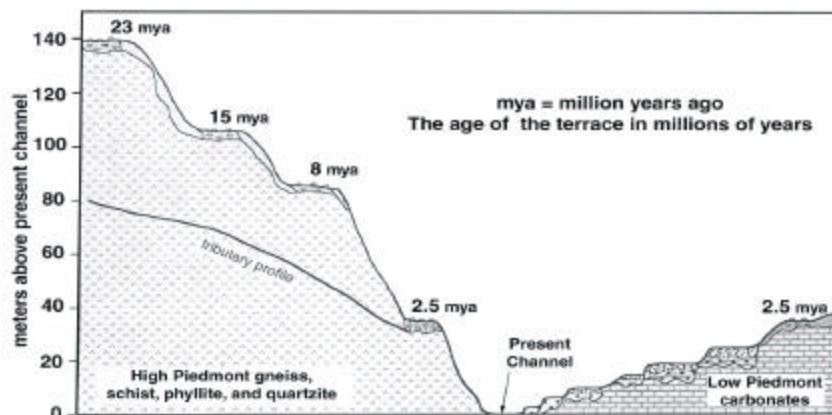


Figure 2. Composite cross-section of the lower Susquehanna River valley showing the relative position and age of terraces. Modified from Pazzaglia, F. J. and Gardner, T. W., 1994, Terraces, fluvial evolution, and uplift of the lower Susquehanna River Basin, in Guidebook, 59 Annual Field Conference of Pennsylvania Geologists, p. 119.

Another intriguing puzzle of the lower gorge is the occurrence of countless potholes in the bedrock of the main stem and its tributaries (Figure 3). These potholes are particularly abundant and obvious at Falmouth when the river is at a stage below 3 feet in Harrisburg. What is amazing about these variously sized, vertical, smooth, holes is that they are formed in some of the toughest, most durable rock on earth. This rock (diabase) originally formed from viscous molten rock that slowly hardened beneath the surface of the earth. Most investigators attribute these potholes to swirling vortexes caused by very high volume flow. Melt waters from glaciers that covered northern Pennsylvania as

recently as 14,000 years ago are one source of such water.

Associated with the potholes are "the deeps", narrow and elongated troughs (spoon shaped) that occur near the east shore of the river in constricted areas such as above Safe Harbor Dam and above and below Holtwood Dam. The sides of the deeps are abundantly potholed. The deeps can be more than 100 feet deep and are actually eroded below sea level! The cutting of the deeps is also believed to be associated with the melt waters of the last glaciation and is thus a relatively recent erosional event.

The Susquehanna River as we know it today exhibits many puzzling features. If something puzzles you, let us know.



Figure 3. Photo at Falmouth, looking west, showing multiple potholes of various sizes developed in diabase rock. M. E. Moore photograph.

The Community Toolbox: Developing an Action Agenda

In the coming months, the Susquehanna Greenway Planning Team will be working to develop an action plan for future greenway conservation and management. These action plans will build on the work of the last year to identify important resources, define key issues, and to develop a greenway vision. The Susquehanna Greenway action plan will define what will be accomplished - by whom, how, and when.

An action agenda guides the group for getting things done, realizing their goals and ultimately, their visions.

People often want to immediately get to work and "solve" a problem. It can be hard convincing them to first take time to discuss, plan, and reach consensus. Once consensus is reached, it is then time to identify actions that move people out of the idea stage into the results stage. An action agenda guides the group for getting things done, realizing their goals and ultimately, their visions.

An action agenda, also called an action plan, is an annotated list of proposed outcomes. The purposes of an action agenda are to schedule proposed actions, to remind participants of past decisions and agreed-upon goals, and to provide a means for viewing the entire range of work. Often presented in a table or chart format, the plan gives enough information and guidance to get people working on the actions they have collectively decided upon. Each step within the plan clearly defines the components of what, who, when and how.

How to do it

1. Make sure the group is ready The action agenda should build on work already done within a group: goals have been set, visions imagined, ideas discussed, and issues explored. People have developed a sense of who they are, know some of their strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and constraints. They see what needs to be done, and how it might be accomplished.

2. Generate the actions Using the group's goals as guidelines, ask the question, "What do we need to do in order to achieve our goals?" Brainstorm at first, then narrow the field down to what is practical, agreeable, feasible and timely. Select and re-select until there is consensus on a list of actions that can actually be accomplished by the people involved, with the resources they bring.

3. Define "What" Once you have a consensus list of actions, begin deliberating on the naming and wording of each one. The words used to describe the action will tell much about what needs to be done.

4. Define "Who" Decide who needs to be involved in the action. If after careful thought no one can be named, ask the question: "Is this do-able?" If the group is committed to the action being included, then someone will step forward; otherwise, delete it.

5. Define "When" Estimate the amount of time required to do the job. Work backward from the completion date to calculate when to begin the project. Evaluate each action in the context of all other actions to see if priorities can guide the timing, and to see how it fits into the overall agenda.

6. Define "How" This requires identifying the needs of the action. Is there a need for money? Volunteers? Are material resources needed? Is further planning needed? Looking at the action, the way it is worded, who is responsible and involved, and when you want it accomplished helps establish the 'how' component.

7. Pull it all together Draw the material together and type it up. In addition to the actions, consider including an introduction giving the background on the group's formation, steps taken to this point, and goal statements and visions. Also have a short conclusion about what is going to happen next. Present the actions themselves in an easily readable layout such as this example:

ACTION	WHO	HOW	WHEN
Construct information kiosk at trail head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Leader: Chris Jackson -County Parks System -Girl Scout Troop #260 -Community volunteers -Hightown Hardware Store -Joe's Coffee House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Research, write and produce signage. -Acquire lumber, nails and paint donations. -Advertise in paper, post signs in trail parking area to recruit volunteers. -Organize complimentary refreshments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spring 2001

8. Disseminate it Consider printing the agenda in a brochure and sending it to a mailing list, including the table in a newsletter, creating a poster and displaying it in a public meeting place, drafting a press release about the work accomplished by the group, and/or hosting a large public meeting to review it. Let people know what is happening, give them a chance to get involved and get excited about changes that are happening in their community.

About the Community Tool Box

"Developing an Action Agenda" is one in a series of public involvement tools described in the Community Tool Box now available from the National Park Service Rivers and Trails Program. The series is available online at <http://www.nps.gov/phso/rtcatoolbox>. Contact Dave Lange at (215) 5976477 or david_a_lange@nps.gov for more information.

Water Quality and the Susquehanna Greenway

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the Clean Water Act. Many of us may remember a time of vivid newsreel images of industries piping discolored water into streams lined with dead fish. Growing public awareness and concern for controlling water pollution led to the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, later to be amended and more commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States, giving EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting industrial wastewater standards. The CWA also contained requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The Act made it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. The CWA also funded the construction of sewage treatment plants. The CWA is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States.

In the early decades of the CWA, efforts focused on regulating discharges from traditional point source facilities, such as municipal sewage plants and industrial facilities. During this time great advances were made in addressing point source pollution, and the regulatory, top-down approach of government regulation worked well to address this type of pollution. Thirty years later, the focus of water quality concerns has shifted away from point source pollution to nonpoint source (NPS) pollution such as runoff from streets, construction sites, farms and abandoned mine sites. Gone are the days when discreet facilities could be regulated to achieve desired results. NPS pollution is now the principal cause of water quality problems across the U.S.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Growing Greener program represented a new way of thinking to address NPS pollution. This program was unprecedented in the amount of funding dedicated to addressing environmental and water quality issues, and the emphasis placed on empowering grassroots groups. Growing Greener supports the largest watershed restoration program in the country awarding well over \$100 million in watershed grants since 1999 and leveraging an additional \$206 million in funding from local project sponsors.

The program controls pollution from agricultural and urban stormwater runoff, abandoned mine lands, and oil and gas wells that are the cause of 96% of the water quality impairment in the Commonwealth.

With 83,000 miles of streams in the state (second only to Alaska) the need was recognized to solicit local partnerships to tackle the issues of NPS pollution and improve the state's water quality. The source of water quality impairment is different from region to region and watershed by watershed. There is no one-size-fits-all solution for NPS pollution. Local problems frequently require local solutions. Hence, the watershed approach has found many supporters as a way to build solutions from the bottom-up. The unique partnership between the government and local grassroots organizations has

achieved significant results:

- Completing 487 miles of stream buffer restoration
- Creating or restoring 5,071 acres of wetlands;
- Building 190.5 miles of stream improvement structures;
- Reclaiming 4,659 acres of abandoned mine lands;
- Organizing 125 watershed organizations;
- Restoring 452.5 miles of streams from acid mine drainage; and
- Plugging 1,336 oil and gas wells.



Top: Stream exhibiting typical coloring characterizing Acid Mine Drainage. Runoff from agriculture and AMD are the sources of impairment for most Pennsylvania streams. Bottom: Urban runoff from buildings, parking lots and roads is an increasing concern in areas of high growth. Increased impervious surfaces can affect both water quality and quantity by directly draining to local streams instead of recharging groundwater.

In Pennsylvania, approximately 3 million people live and work in the Susquehanna River basin. The Susquehanna Greenway, promoting the river's natural and cultural resources, has the opportunity to become a major asset to the region's economy and quality of life. An underlying influence on future success of the greenway is, undoubtedly, water quality.

How people perceive and use the river is influenced by the quality of the water that flows between its banks. Continued work on NPS pollution will need to be done if we are to bring the Susquehanna River back to its ecological potential. The Clean Water Act and Growing Greener has provided the working template for the public/private partnerships necessary for success in such a large task. Our conviction towards implementation of environmental enhancement and restoration will be our generation's legacy.



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UPCOMING EVENTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

January 19

Rock On Ice

Ice skating festival.
1 p.m. - 3 p.m., Riverside Park Ice Rink.
Rte. 29 South, Tunkhannock
Contact: 570-836-3622 or
emca@mail.emcs.net

January 22

Martin Luther King Commemoration

7 p.m., Meeting Rooms 1-5, Degenstein
Campus Center, Susquehanna
University, Selinsgrove
Contact: 570-372-4302

January 23-25

Children of Eden

8p.m., Weber Chapel Auditorium,
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove
Contact: 570-372-4303

January 24

"The Adventures of Stuart Little"

Scranton Cultural Center, Scranton
Contact: 570-344-1111

January 25 - March 23

"Art of the French Poster: Cognac , Café and Culture"

Susquehanna University's
Lore Degenstein Gallery, Selinsgrove
Tuesday through Sunday, 1p.m. - 4p.m.
Wednesday 1p.m. - 4 p.m. and
7 p.m.-9 p.m.
Contact: 570-372-4059

February 10

The Many Faces of Jazz: Straight Ahead

Scranton Cultural Center, Scranton
Contact: 570-344-1111

February 22

Winter Waterfowl

Join Liz Winand and Francis Velazquez, for
history and birding on the Susquehanna.
Free, but pre-registration is required.
10 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Shank's Mare,
Wrightsville
Contact: 717-252-1616
or toll free 877-554-5080

February 25

Theatre Works/USA: "Ramona Quimby"

Scranton Cultural Center, Scranton
Contact: 570-344-1111

February 27 - March 2

Mardi Gras

Grab your beads, coins and a great mask to
get you in the mood for three nights of
dancing and live entertainment at local
establishments. An authentic Mardi Gras
parade will top off the weekend.
Downtown Williamsport
Contact: Sabre Radio Group, 570-323-8200

March 1

Satterlee Creek Environmental Center Annual Open Forest

Outdoor activities include demonstrations,
free wagon rides, refreshments, guided hikes,
Chinese auction, and maple syrup processing.
10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Satterlee Creek
Environmental Center, Sayre
Contact: 570-888-7742 or email
LMC0696@sayresd.org