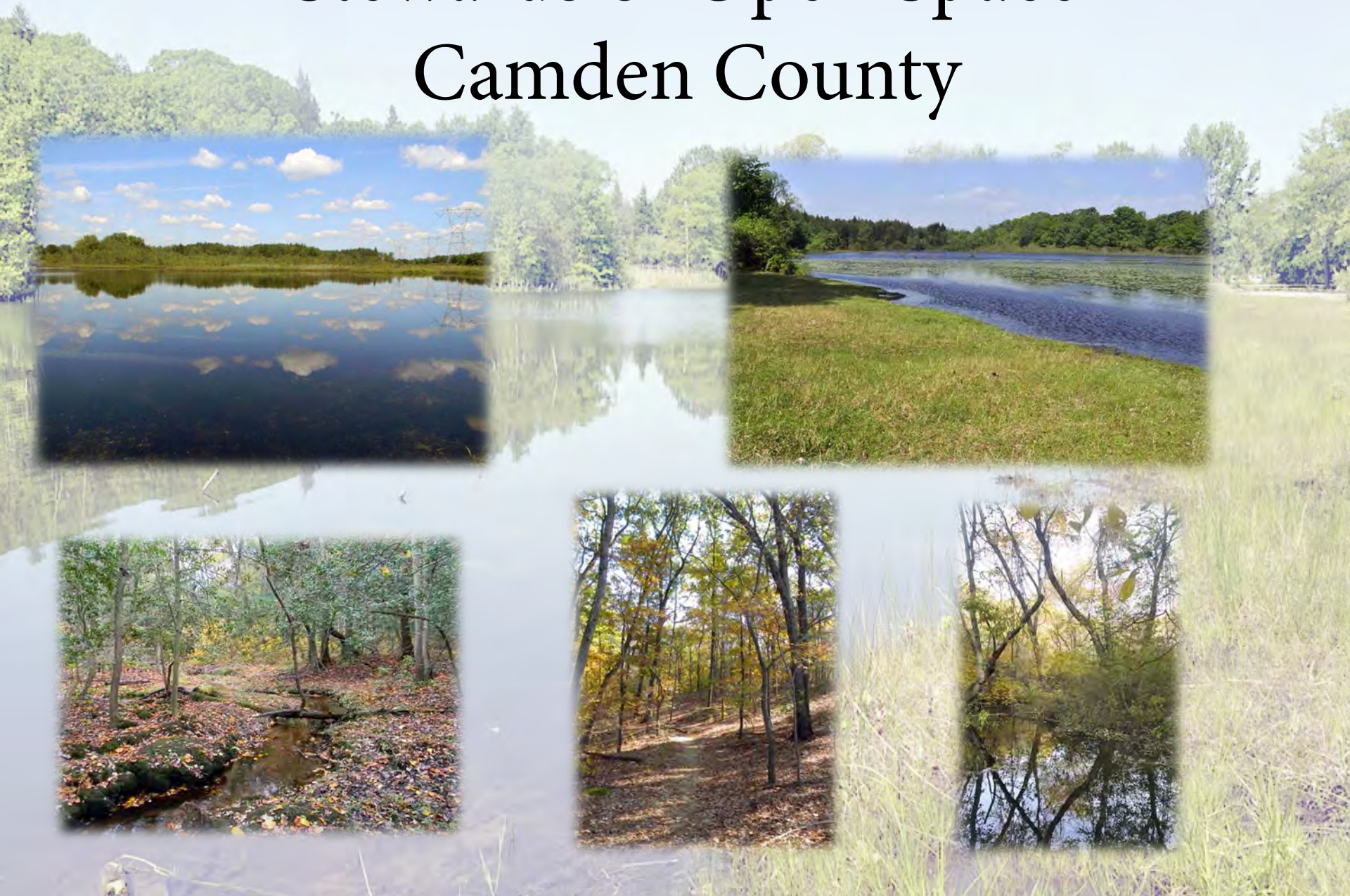


Stewards of Open Space Camden County





Lake Worth Property

Lake Worth

S White Horse Pike

Rosamond Ave

30

Glen Ave

Crest Ave

Ellis Ave

Juniper Ave

Holly Ave

Overlook Ct

Lakeworth Dr

Oakgreen Ln

Otilil Ave

County Rd 691

County Rd 534

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New Brooklyn Lake Property



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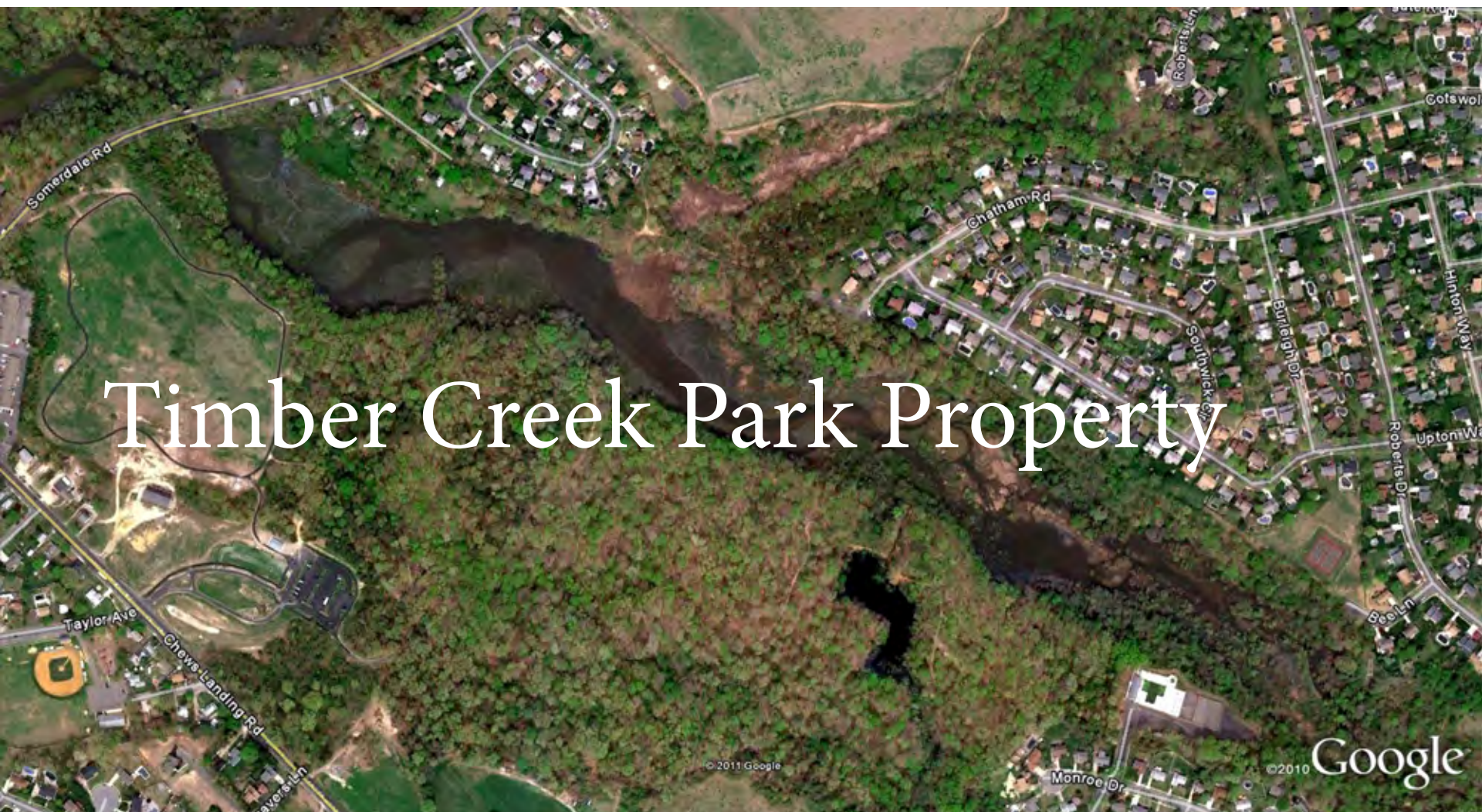
Goog





Atco Lake Property





Timber Creek Park Property

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Laurel Ravine Property

© 2011 Google

GOO
2010

39°45'15.24"N 75°01'06.88"W, elev. 52 ft





N.J.D.E.P.
17273
20 CU. YDS





















DOG WASTE
Please Clean Up After Your Dog
It's the Right Thing to Do!
It's the Law!
It's the Only Way to Keep Our Community Clean!

172
CO. YOS
CAR T













New Brooklyn Park Nature Trail

Station #1 Great Egg Harbor River Watershed



The Great Egg Harbor River headwaters are located near Cross Keys Road and the White Horse Pike in Berlin. The river then flows east through Berlin Park toward the Atlantic Ocean. It has 17 large tributaries and many lakes and ponds.

A watershed is the area of land that drains into a body of water such as a river, lake, stream or bay. It is separated from other systems by high points in the area such as hills or slopes. It includes not only the waterway itself but also the entire land area that drains to it.

The Great Egg Harbor River is 49 miles long and drains an area of 304 square miles. It originates in eastern Gloucester and Camden Counties, an agricultural and suburban area, before flowing through the Pinelands region. The river drains into Great Egg Harbor Bay before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean. The river is tidal downstream of the dam at Mays Landing.

The watershed's dominant land use is forests, with the remainder agricultural and developed. Population centers include Berlin, Winslow, Monroe, Mays Landing and Egg Harbor City. The major tributaries are Hospitality Branch, Watering Race, Babcock Creek, South River and Stephens Creek.



The Great Egg Harbor River was named by Dutch explorer Cornelius Jacobsen Mey. In 1614, Mey sailed into the inlet to the Great Egg Harbor Bay. The meadows were so covered with shorebird and waterfowl eggs that he called it Egg Harbor. In the bay area there are large areas of tidal wetlands that flood twice a day.



In Winslow Township the river flows into New Brooklyn Lake, which was originally created for a grist mill and was known as Marshals Gristmill Pond. The area is now park of the Camden County Parks System.



This project was funded by the Eastman Kodak Company, the Conservation Fund and Camden County. Produced by the South Jersey Land and Water Trust.



The Great Egg Harbor River enters the Atlantic Ocean between Linwood and Ocean City. The area is important for tourism and recreation and many visitors boat, fish and crab in the bay.

New Brooklyn Park Nature Trail

Station #2 Atlantic White Cedar Swamp



The Spatulate-leaved Sundew, *Drosera intermedia*, grows in wet sands and along the edges of wetlands. It has tiny, spatulate-shaped leaves, a tiny white flower and blooms throughout the summer.



The northern water snake, *Nerodia sipedon*, grows up to 40 inches long and feeds on fish and frogs. It can be observed sunning on logs and spends most of its time in the water. Other snakes found in the park include the eastern garter snake, rough green snake, northern black racer and eastern hognose snake.



Atlantic white cedar, *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, is found along the river in this area. Common the Pine Barrens, it grows up to 90' tall and 3' in diameter. Record sized trees have measured 125' tall and 5' feet in diameter. Harvested and cut by area mills, early settlers used it for siding, shingles, and ship building.

Atlantic white cedar swamps provide habitat for many threatened and endangered animal species including the pine barrens tree frog, northern pine snake, hog turtle, and barred owl. Rare plants such as the swamp pink lily, curly grass fern, and dragons mouth orchid are also found.

Large stands were once found in the Pine Barrens, Hackensack Meadowlands, and near Sandy Hook. The historical population was approximately 115,000 acres of which about 30,000 acres survive.

Loss of wetlands habitat, lack of proper management, over-harvesting, and a rise in the ocean level have caused the decline in cedar stands. Deer browsing is also a major problem. The New Jersey Forest Service is currently developing plans to preserve the remaining stands.



The Pine Barrens Treefrog, *Hyla andersonii*, grows up to 1.75 inches long and is lime green with dark, purple stripes running down its sides. It lives in Atlantic white cedar swamps and wetlands, has a distinct quonk-quonk-quonk call and is designated as an endangered species in New Jersey.



The Barred Owl, *Strix varia*, grows up to 17 inches tall with a wing span of up to 44 inches and is mottled brown with pale spots and dark bars. It hunts at night and feeds on small mammals, rabbits, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates. It lives in wetlands forests and is designated as a threatened species in New Jersey.



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New Brooklyn Park Nature Trail

Station #3 Birds of New Brooklyn Park



The Great Blue Heron, *Ardea herodias*, is a member the heron family. It is the largest wading bird found in the creek and is common over most of North America. It grows up to 54 inches tall, has a wingspan up to 71 inches. It is blue-gray in color, has black flight feathers and a dull, yellow bill. It can be observed wading along the shore line of the lake, searching for fish.

There are many kinds of birds found in the park. Some birds spend the entire year in the area. They are called year-round residents and include the Carolina chickadee, chipping sparrow, cardinal, blue jay, red bellied woodpecker, American goldfinch, and tufted titmouse.

Other birds migrate to the area in the spring to nest and raise their young during the summer. They are called summer residents and include the scarlet tanager, gray catbird, pine warbler, black and white warbler, ovenbird, and ruby throated hummingbird. Most of these spent the winter months in central and south America.

Some birds pass through the area migrating north in the spring and back south in the fall. They are called spring-fall migrants and include the red crossbill, yellow-rumped warbler, palm warbler, and indigo bunting.

The best way to observe birds in the park is to sit quietly on a bench and not make any sudden movements. This allows the birds nearby to become use to your presence. Once they feel safe and that you are not a threat they may go about their daily routine and may even come very close.



The White-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta carolinensis*, is a member of the Sittidae family. It runs up and down the trunks of trees searching for insects and also feeds on seeds and nuts. It is a year-round resident that is common in mature woods.



The Cooper's hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*, is a year-round resident and is designated as a threatened species in New Jersey. It feed on small birds and rodents and has a wing span of up to 29 inches. Other common birds of prey include the American kestrel, sharp-shinned hawk and red-tail hawk.



The downy woodpecker, *Picoides pubescens*, is a small black and white woodpecker with a red patch on the back of its head. It is a year-round resident that feeds on insects and seeds and along with the red bellied woodpecker, is common in the park.



The Tree Swallow, *Tachycineta bicolor*, is a summer resident that grows up to 5.5 inches in length and was a wingspan of up to 15.5 inches. It is steel-blue with a white breast, feeds mainly on insects and is common around lakes and ponds.



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The Carolina Chickadee, *Parus carolinensis*, is a member of the Paridae family and a year-round resident. It is a small songbird that feed on insects, seeds and berries and is common at feeders.

