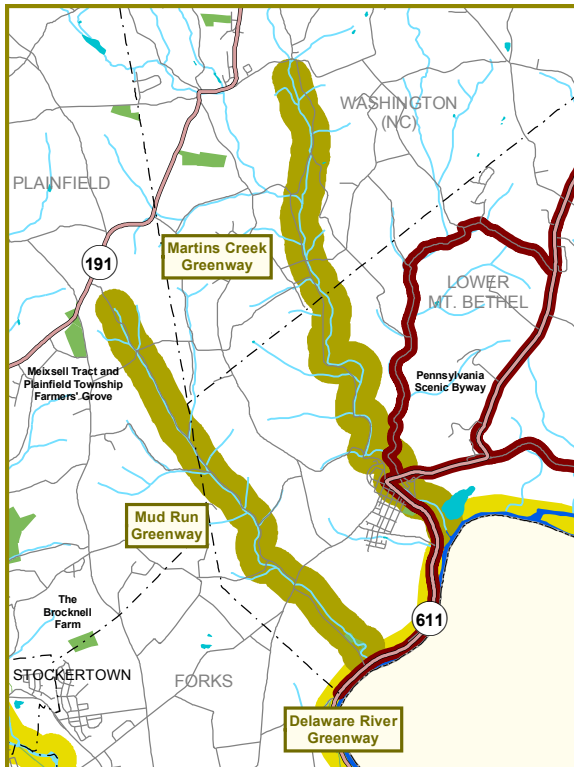


Martin's Creek and Mud Run Greenways



Martins Creek Greenway

Type: conservation greenway

Length: 6 miles

The Martins Creek Greenway starts at the Delaware River, southeast of the Village of Martins Creek, Lower Mt. Bethel Township and extends north through Washington Township to the Village of Flicksville. Much of the landscape adjacent to the creek is woodland flanked by farmland. Scattered rural residential development is beginning to occur throughout the greenway.

The Martins Creek Greenway connects with the Delaware River Greenway and contains no parks or other outdoor recreation areas.

Mud Run Greenway

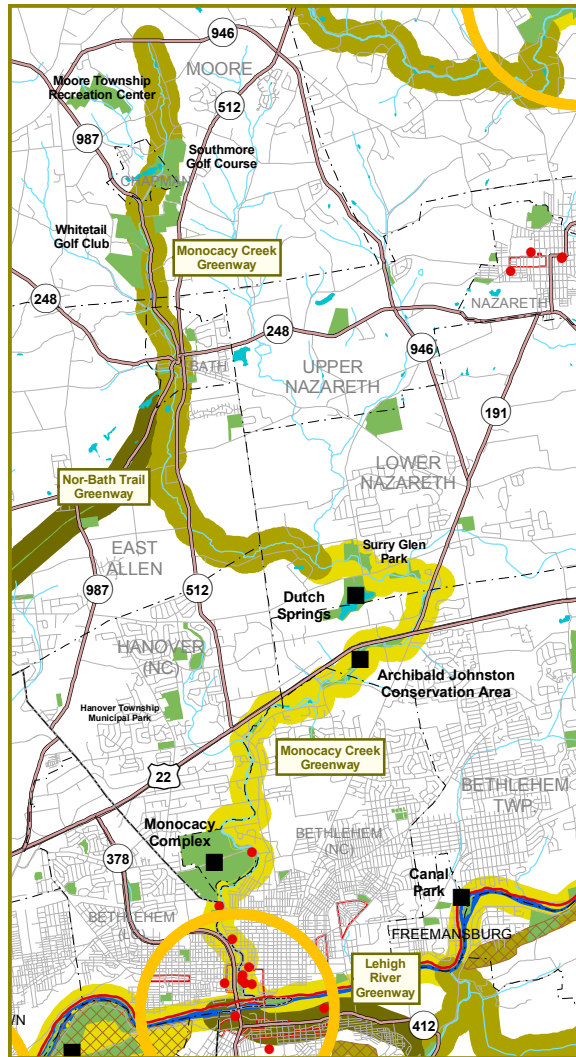
Type: conservation greenway

Length: 5 miles

This greenway begins where Mud Run meets the Delaware River at the Village of Sandt's Eddy in Lower Mt. Bethel Township. It extends northwest into Plainfield Township and ends just south of Route 191. Much of the stream valley is wooded, and the adjacent landscape is almost entirely in agricultural production. Several farms adjacent to Mud Run are in the State's Agricultural Conservation Easement Program, with a number of other farms in the Townships' Agricultural Security Area program. To date, there has been little rural residential development near the stream.

The Mud Run Greenway connects with the Delaware River Greenway at the Village of Sandt's Eddy and contains one outdoor recreation area, 12 acres of open space at Mud Run. This site is an unimproved natural area owned by Northampton County, just upstream from Route 611. Recreational activities that currently take place within the Martins Creek and Mud Run greenways include: fishing, nature study, bird watching, hiking and hunting when permitted by landowner.

Monocacy Creek Greenway



Type: multi-use and conservation greenway
Length: 18 miles

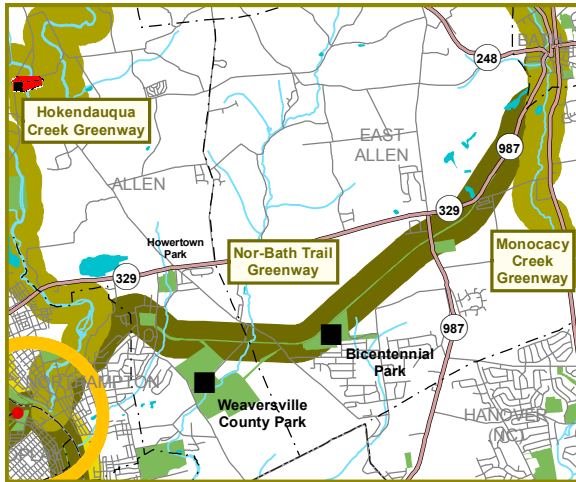
The Monocacy Creek Greenway extends from where the Creek enters the Lehigh River in the City of Bethlehem north to its headwaters near Route 946 in the slate belt. Land use in the area south of Route 22 and at Bath Borough is mostly urban. However, between Route 22 and the Borough of Bath, the Monocacy Creek meanders through mostly agricultural lands. North of Bath Borough, the creek valley is comprised of a mixture of hilly woodlands and scattered farmland.

The Monocacy Creek watershed encompasses 48.8 square miles in eastern Lehigh and western Northampton counties. Monocacy Creek, one of only 56 limestone streams in the state of Pennsylvania, is renowned for its ability to sustain a naturally reproducing trout population within the urban environment of the City of Bethlehem. An outstanding geologic formation known as Camel's Hump is critical to this ability and is essential to the Monocacy's classification as a High Quality waterway by DEP. Camel's Hump is a rocky outcrop that acts as an underground dam, forcing all of the ground water to the surface resulting in hundreds of small springs in an area called the Archibald Johnston Conservation Area.

Other significant parks and outdoor recreation areas exist along this greenway including: Sand Island Park, Burnside Plantation, Illick's Mill Park and Dutch Springs. The Monocacy Trail connects Sand Island Park along the Lehigh River with Illick's Mill Park. All these recreation areas offer a wide variety of active outdoor activities for residents and visitors such as walking/jogging, field sports, and swimming and a myriad of passive activities like fishing, historical/cultural interpretation and nature observation. This well preserved riparian corridor provides fantastic habitat for migrating and nesting birds, therefore making it an excellent location for bird watching.

Increased development and poor farming practices are causing degradation of this natural, recreational and cultural resource. To address this and other issues facing the watershed, interested citizens and landowners along the creek formed the Monocacy Creek Watershed Association (MCWA). Serving as a protector of the Monocacy Creek for more than two decades, the MCWA has actively tried to preserve this unique resource for the Lehigh Valley and promote the creek as an educational and recreational site.

Nor-Bath Trail Greenway



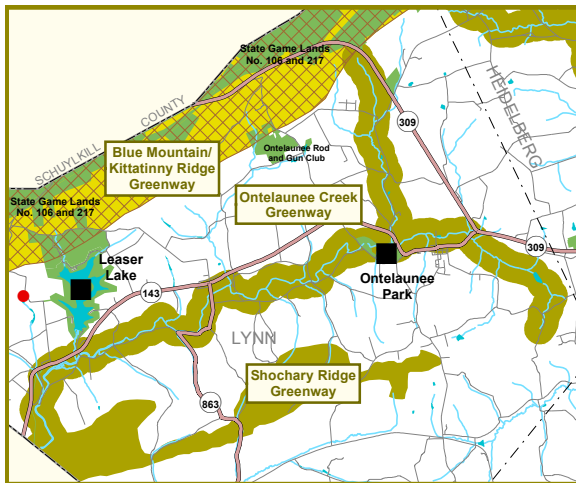
Type: cultural/recreational greenway
Length: 7 miles

The Nor-Bath Trail is a rail-trail, using the abandoned right-of-way of the Northampton-Bath Railroad. The trail extends from Northampton Borough on the west to about 1,500 feet north of Jacksonville Road in East Allen Township. The Nor-Bath Trail is owned and maintained by Northampton County.

The Northampton-Bath Railroad began operation in 1902 when the Universal Cement Company in the Village of Weaversville needed a rail line to haul cement. Abandonment of the rail line was completed in 1979, at which time Northampton County, with State and Federal grant assistance, purchased much of the original 8.5 miles of track. The first segment of trail opened for public use in 1995. In 2005, the trail was extended west from Savage Road in Allen Township to Horworth Road in Northampton Borough, a distance of almost one mile. The County would like to extend the north end from its terminus near Jacksonville Road into Bath Borough. One important natural area is located along the Nor-Bath Trail—Weaversville Ponds, a locally significant site. Bicentennial Park is the largest existing park within the

greenway, with the Weaversville County Park not yet developed. The Nor-Bath Trail connects with the Hokendauqua Creek Greenway and the trail, when extended to Bath Borough, will connect with the Monocacy Creek Greenway on the east.

Ontelaunee Creek Greenway

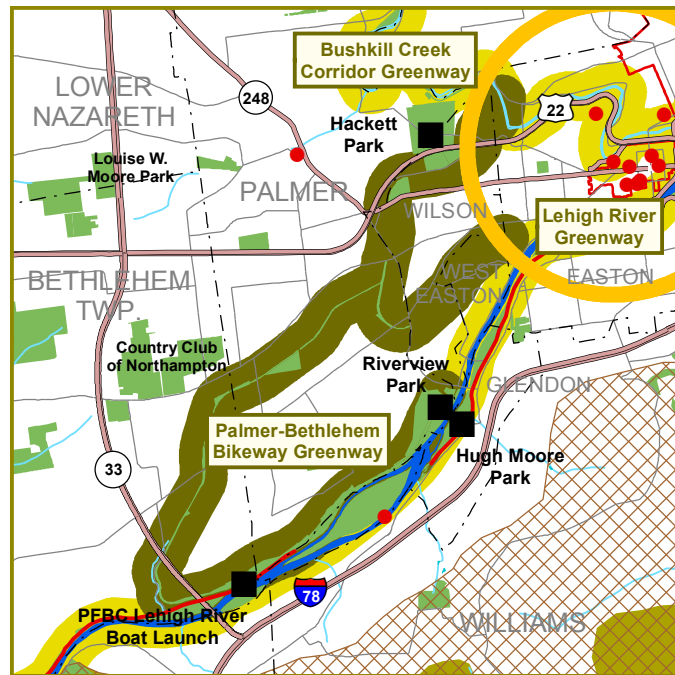


Type: conservation greenway
Length: 11 miles

The Ontelaunee Creek Greenway is located entirely within Lynn Township, Lehigh County. The headwaters of Ontelaunee Creek are formed at the base of Blue Mountain near Route 309. The creek enters Berks County about 1.5 miles north of the Village of Kempton. The area through which Ontelaunee Creek flows is a mixture of farmland and woodland with agriculture as the predominant land use. Some of the farms that are located on or near Ontelaunee Creek have been preserved through the State's Agricultural Conservation Easement Program. Other farms are in the Lynn Township Agricultural Security Area and are eligible for acquisition under the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program. There has been a small amount of rural residential development taking place outside of the villages of New Tripoli, Lynnport and Wanamakers located along the creek.

This conservation greenway connects with two other greenways in the Lehigh Valley network, the Shochary Ridge and the Blue Mountain/Kittatinny Ridge greenways. The following parks and other outdoor recreation areas are within or adjacent to this greenway: Ontelaunee Park, Ebenezer Church Ballfield, Olde Homestead Golf Club and Leaser Lake. Recreational activities that currently take place include fishing, hunting when permitted by landowner, nature study, walking/jogging and picnicking.

Palmer-Bethlehem Bikeway Greenway



Type: cultural/recreational greenway
Length: 10 miles

The improved parts of this rail-trail are located in Palmer and Bethlehem townships. Plans exist to extend the southern leg of the trail east from 25th Street into Wilson Borough, West Easton Borough and the City of Easton. The northern leg will be extended from 25th Street east to Bushkill Creek where it will connect with a proposed rail-trail along the western side of the creek.

The Palmer-Bethlehem Bikeway is the oldest rail-trail in the Lehigh Valley and one of the first rail-trails in Pennsylvania. The trail incorporates trackage from an abandoned Central Railroad of New Jersey line and the Bethlehem and Easton interurban trolley. These lines were eventually swallowed up by Conrail in 1976 and abandoned several years later. The initial 7.8-mile section was opened in 1981. In 1998, the rail-trail was extended from its original eastern terminus south to 25th Street. In 1996, Palmer Township, Wilson Borough, West Easton Borough and the City of Easton initiated a joint venture to extend the trail east from 25th Street to Easton. That effort is still ongoing.

The Palmer-Bethlehem Bikeway connects with two other greenway corridors, the Lehigh River and Bushkill Creek greenways. Eventually, this cultural/recreational greenway will provide an important connector for hikers and bikers that desire to travel between the D&L Trail and other trails in northern Northampton County. Parks and other outdoor recreation areas found adjacent to the Palmer-Bethlehem Bikeway include: the Hugh Moore Park in the City of Easton; the Bethlehem Boat Club and Chetwin Terrace Park in Bethlehem Township and Riverview Park and Fairview Park in Palmer Township.

Pennsylvania Highlands Greenway

Type: conservation and scenic greenway
Area: conservation — 10,773 acres and scenic — 34,902 acres

The Highlands Region is part of the Appalachian Mountain chain that runs from Georgia to Maine. The Region stretches from northwestern Connecticut to the Maryland border southeast of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Highlands part of the Highlands Region is made up of a series of discontinuous steep sided ridges and narrow valleys. The Lehigh Valley portion of the Pennsylvania Highlands encompasses all of Northampton County south of the Lehigh River and Lehigh Mountain, South Mountain and everything south in Lehigh County. The DCNR has identified the Pennsylvania Highlands as one of Pennsylvania's Major Greenway Corridors.