

THE ADVENTURES OF ROCK & LOG



ExplorePAWaters.com
FishandBoat.com

Recursos
en español



BECOME A PARTNER

Watch the
Episode:



What's up! Hiiiiii!



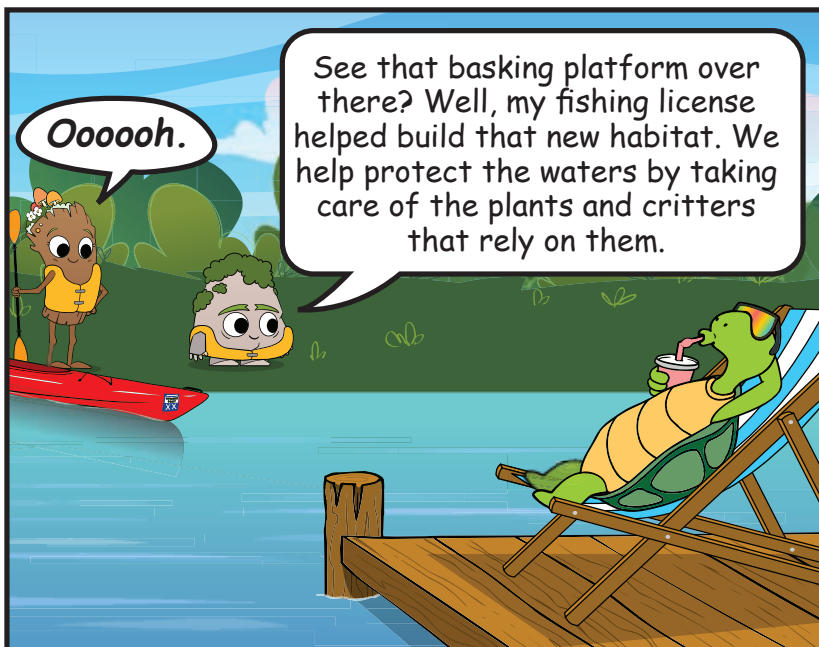
Did you know a fishing license gives back to our beautiful waterways? You too can help conserve the waterways by buying a fishing license, launch permit or boat registration. Your purchase...

- Helps build habitat structures
- Takes care of plants and critters
- Adds access to the water
- Builds docks, boat ramps and kayak launches for everyone



Ooooooh.

See that basking platform over there? Well, my fishing license helped build that new habitat. We help protect the waters by taking care of the plants and critters that rely on them.



*I love
them
all
so much.*



There's no time to waste. Be the ultimate partner and keep the waters you love healthy.



Get Your
License Today:



BROOK TROUT COLORING PAGE



artwork-Michael Kensinger

The Brook Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, has a dark-green body. Its back is dark olive-green or gray green, with dark, wormlike markings. The sides and belly are lighter, with green, gray or lavender tones. Its sides have scattered red dots, surrounded by blue halos. The belly is pale yellow or pale orange. Fins are orange with a white edge and a black stripe.

Field Notes:

Brook Trout live in limestone, spring-fed streams and cold, mountain creeks. They also adapt to

ponds and lakes. Brook Trout feed on aquatic and terrestrial insects, crustaceans and small fish.

Did You Know?

The Brook Trout is Pennsylvania's official state fish. It needs cold water that is not polluted to survive. So, Brook Trout indicate clean water. The name, *fontinalis*, means "of springs".

PENNSYLVANIA'S UNWANTED

Your mission, should you choose to accept, is to draw lines from the image of each invasive species to its description. An invasive species is any non-native plant or animal introduced into an area that damages the environment, which costs money to fix, or harms human health.



SPOTTED LANTERNFLY



RED-EARED SLIDER



ROUND GOBY



ZEBRA MUSSEL



HYDRILLA



NEW ZEALAND MUDSNAILS



RUSTY CRAYFISH



NORTHERN SNAKEHEAD

☐ A fish with a rounded head that rapidly reproduces, eats native mussels and competes with native fish for food.

☐ A large, aggressive crayfish, with rust-colored spots on each side of its body, that harms native crayfish.

☐ It spreads rapidly and filters nutrients and oxygen from the water.

☐ An insect that feeds on plant sap of many plants including grapevines, maples and black walnut.

☐ Often a pet, it competes with native species for food and other resources when released into the wild. Easily identified by the red color behind its eyes.

☐ An aquatic invasive plant that can overtake a lake. Can grow several inches a day in ideal conditions.

☐ They quickly invade an ecosystem by overtaking native snails.

☐ A torpedo-shaped fish that competes with other fish for forage and habitat.

Find Out More
and Report:



Answers on Back Cover

EASTERN HELLBENDER COLORING PAGE



artwork-Michael Kensinger

The Eastern Hellbender, *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*, is more commonly gray but can be olive brown to almost black. The belly is lighter. Black spots sometimes pepper the back and sides.

Field Notes:

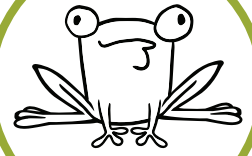
Eastern Hellbenders favor fast-moving, mid-sized streams and river channels with clear water.

They prefer habitat with boulders, large stones and other large, loose debris.

Did you Know?

The Eastern Hellbender is a giant salamander. An adult may be 11 to 20 inches long. This harmless creature requires specific habitat conditions to survive, and its presence indicates excellent water quality. The Eastern Hellbender is Pennsylvania's state amphibian.

OUTDOOR ADVENTURES CHALLENGE



Adventures lead to exciting discoveries. Here are some ways to keep going when you have the urge to get outdoors. Use a camera to get pictures of your findings.

- ☐ Find and identify a frog and a fish.
- ☐ Go outside after it rains and see what creatures have emerged.
- ☐ Point out two types of habitat structures.
- ☐ Identify what you find under four rocks.
- ☐ Observe a turtle or a salamander.
- ☐ Relax by a waterway and describe the way it makes you feel and what you hear.
- ☐ Fish in two places you have not fished before.
- ☐ Take a friend fishing who has never fished before.
- ☐ Discover a trail that leads to a fishing and/or boating spot.
- ☐ Plant a tree.
- ☐ Participate in a fishing or boating skills event.
- ☐ Skip rocks.
- ☐ Hike to a waterfall.
- ☐ Listen to frogs calling.
- ☐ Share a photo of your fishing or boating adventure with us. See back cover for details.



Leave No Trace

1. Plan ahead and prepare.
Know the rules for the area you're visiting.
2. Travel/camp on durable surfaces.
Use existing trails and campsites.
3. Don't litter.
Pack it in; pack it out.
Check the area for trash.
4. Leave what you find.
Do not remove rocks, plants or artifacts.
5. Minimize campfire impacts.
Use existing fire rings or campfires in designated areas and completely extinguish them.
6. Respect wildlife.
Observe wildlife from a safe distance, and don't feed them.
7. Be considerate of other visitors.
Avoid creating excessive noise and disturbances.



BUILDING HOMES FOR FISH

by Donald Kelly

Where do fish live? In the water, of course. In short, that's true, but ask an angler that question, and they'll likely point out the fallen trees, rock rubble humps and weed beds. Great fisheries depend on having great habitat and homes for fish. Adult fish need places to eat and breed, and they need safe places for young fish.

When lakes were built in Pennsylvania, much of the natural fish habitat was removed. Over the past few decades, the lake habitat section of the Pennsylvania

Fish and Boat Commission has worked to replace lake habitat by building and placing artificial structures for fish to call home. Porcupine cribs, short vertical plank structures, rock rubble humps and post clusters help create and maintain healthy fisheries.

While wandering down the candy aisle of the local grocery store, I began thinking that gummy fish need homes, too! Building and placing candy structures from the comfort of home teaches the importance of good habitat and how to find good fishing spots.



Habitat for Great Fishing



WHAT YOU'LL NEED:

- Cookie Sheet
- Parchment Paper
- Blue Frosting
- Green or White Frosting
- Raisins/Raisinets
- M&M's
- Gummy Fish
- Pretzel Rods
- Pretzel Sticks



Step 1:

Line a cookie sheet, or baking tray, with parchment paper to create a lake.

Step 2:

Spread blue frosting and fill the empty lake with "water".

Step 3:

Build fish habitats using a variety of candies and pretzels. Use frosting as glue to hold structures like porcupine pretzel cribs together. Raisinets and M&M's make terrific rocks and boulders. For structure ideas, go to FishandBoat.com.

Step 4:

Place structures in the water, and position gummy fish to show how the structures are utilized in a real lake.

Step 5:

Enjoy a sweet and salty treat of edible fish structures.










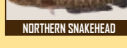
@PAFishandBoat #PAFishandBoat

Share photos of your fishing and boating adventures. Remember to wear a properly fitted life jacket if you're on the water. And, make sure it's fully zippered and buckled. Then, encourage your friends, family and classmates to submit their photos, too!

Submit Your Adventure:



"Pennsylvania's Unwanted" Answers:

	<input type="radio"/>	A fish with a rounded head that rapidly reproduces, eats native muskies and competes with native fish for food.
	<input type="radio"/>	A large, aggressive crayfish, with rust-colored spots on each side of its body, that harms native crayfish.
	<input type="radio"/>	It spreads rapidly and filters nutrients and oxygen from the water.
	<input type="radio"/>	An insect that feeds on plant sap of many plants including grapevines, maples and black walnut.
	<input type="radio"/>	Often a pest, it competes with native species for food and other resources when released into the wild. Easily identified by the red color behind its eyes.
	<input type="radio"/>	An aquatic invasive plant that can overtake a lake. Can grow several inches a day in ideal conditions.
	<input type="radio"/>	They quickly invade an ecosystem by overtaking native snails.
	<input type="radio"/>	A torpedo-shaped fish that competes with other fish for forage and habitat.

Draw a picture of your favorite outdoor adventure.

