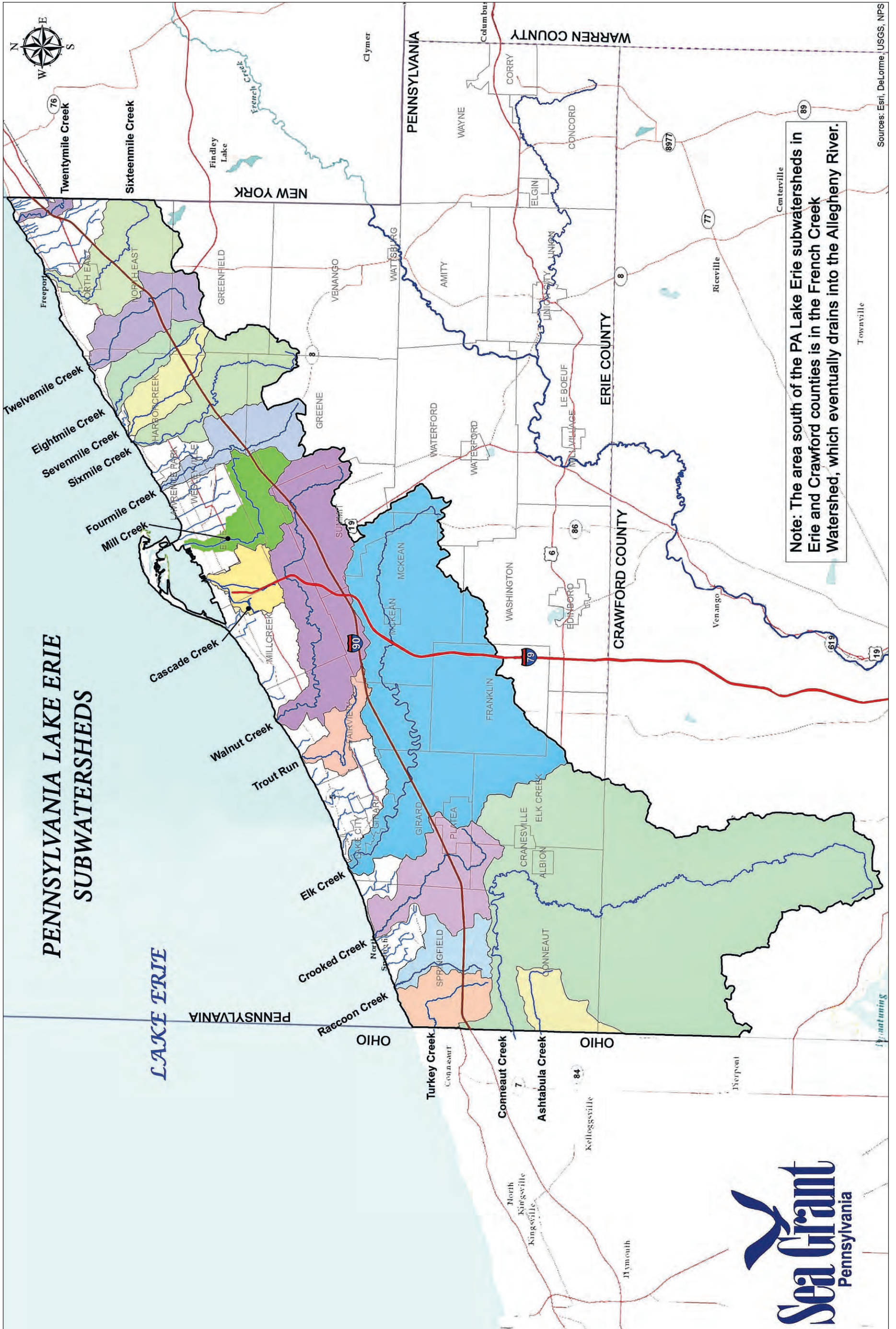




Reconnect with your environment

Learn about environmental issues, their affect on your community and actions for your involvement.



Protecting Lake Erie: a shared obligation

By ANNA McCARTNEY
Contributing writer

The major Pennsylvania Lake Erie subwatersheds, which are named for the streams that empty into the lake, are indicated on this map in different colors.

The white areas along the shoreline drain directly into Lake Erie. On the west side of Erie, Turkey Creek, Conneaut Creek and Ashtabula Creek cross into Ohio before emptying into Lake Erie. Twenty Mile Creek, the eastern-

most subwatershed in Erie County, begins in New York State before crossing into Pennsylvania. The smaller tributaries, which flow into the larger named tributaries, are not shown on this map. No single entity regulates

or manages Lake Erie and its watershed; many governments, agencies, organizations and individuals share the responsibility. Because water does not follow political boundaries, a collaborative watershed approach is needed to protect and

enhance the entire Lake Erie watershed, which is the source of drinking water for millions of people. Join us again in September for more coverage of Great Lakes and Lake Erie watershed issues. To learn more about these subwa-

tersheds, go to www.paseagrant.org.

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A summer break for the Tuesday NIE environment page does not mean you should stop reading the newspaper. Over the summer, read your local newspaper and other news sources to keep track of environmental issues, especially those that impact Lake Erie and the other Great Lakes. Be ready to share what you learn and your ideas for solutions to any problems when we return in September.

