**Recreational Opportunities at Both Parks**

**SWIMMING:** The sand beach at each park is open from late-May to mid-September, 8:00 AM to sunset. Swim at your own risk. Please follow posted rules.

**ICE SAFETY:** Ice thickness is not monitored. For your safety, make sure ice is at least 4” thick for a single user and 7” thick for a group. Always carry safety equipment.

**ICE SKATING:** Ice skating is available as natural conditions permit.

**HUNTING AND FIREARMS:** Most of Tobyhanna and Gouldsboro state parks are open to hunting during the days of training during established seasons. Common game species are white-tailed deer, black bear, squirrel, and turkey. Mammals that can be hunted include beaver, muskrat, mink, fox, coyote, and raccoon. Hunting is also permitted in nearby State Game Lands 127 and 121.

Hunting woodchucks, also known as groundhogs, is prohibited. Dog training is only permitted on the trail near the eastern part of Old Entrance Trail. No hunting or archery equipment is allowed during any established hunting seasons. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Pennsylvania Game Commission rules and regulations apply. Contact the park office for ADA accessible hunting information.

**USE extreme caution with firearms at all times. Other visitors use the park during hunting seasons. Firearm and archery equipment used for hunting may be increased and ready for use only in authorized hunting areas during hunting seasons. In areas not open to hunting or during non-hunting seasons, keep all firearms in a locked container and keep in the owner’s vehicle or enclosed trailer. Exceptions include use of PA resident hunter education offices and Gouldsboro Lake. With valid Pennsylvania License to Carry Firearms are permitted to carry a firearm concealed on their person while they are within the park.**

**BOATING:** electric motors only

The 170-acre Tobyhanna Lake has 78 overnight mooring spaces, and the 259-acre Gouldsboro Lake has 80 overnight mooring spaces. These seasonal spaces require a mooring permit, which is available at Tobyhanna State Park’s Office. Both lakes have small docks. Rowboats, paddle boats, canoes, and electric motor boats are available daily from Memorial Day to Labor Day, except in inclement weather.

Motorboats must display a boat registration from any State. Non-powered boats must display a boat registration from any State, launch permit or mooring permit from Tobyhanna State Park, available at the office, or launch permit from the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

**Fishing:** Common fish in Tobyhanna and Gouldsboro lakes are bass, pickerel, yellow perch, catfish, and smallmouth. Tobyhanna Lake also has stocked brook trout. Gouldsboro Lake has walleye and crappie. An ADA accessible fishing pier is available at each park.

**Wildlife Watching**

Tobyhanna and Gouldsboro state parks are in the Pocono Mountains, a rugged, highland with rocky soil, native-poo r evergreen forests, and diverse wildlife and plants. About 200 years ago, a giant sheet of ice at least one mile thick covered the area. The elevation of the glacier is that very rocky soil that is called glacial till and the abundance of bog.

Many of the park is characterized by sphagnum moss bogs, ferns, mosses, and rich, wet terrain. Black bear, whitetail deer, red squirrel, and snowshoe hare are common in the area. Black bear and snowshoe hare are the predominant species in the park. Black bears are common in the park. This evergreen coniferous forest, grasses, herbs, and occasionally maple and oak species of oak, and red maple. American redstart, red-eyed vireo, and Louisiana waterthrush are breeds common to these forests.

In the early 1950s, before any areas have leaves, the snowshoe hare can be found. In late-May, the mountain laurel blooms, followed in late-June to early-July by the rhododendron. In mid-July, the blueberries and blackberries fruit, providing food for birds and bears. Black bear are common in the park. This evergreen coniferous forest, grasses, herbs, and occasionally maple and oak species.

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Feeding wildlife is prohibited. Feeding mammals, songbirds, and reptiles can alter their natural behavior and reduce their chance of survival. Feeding Canada geese at the swimming areas results in large quantities of fecal droppings, which is excessive to park visitors.