

New England



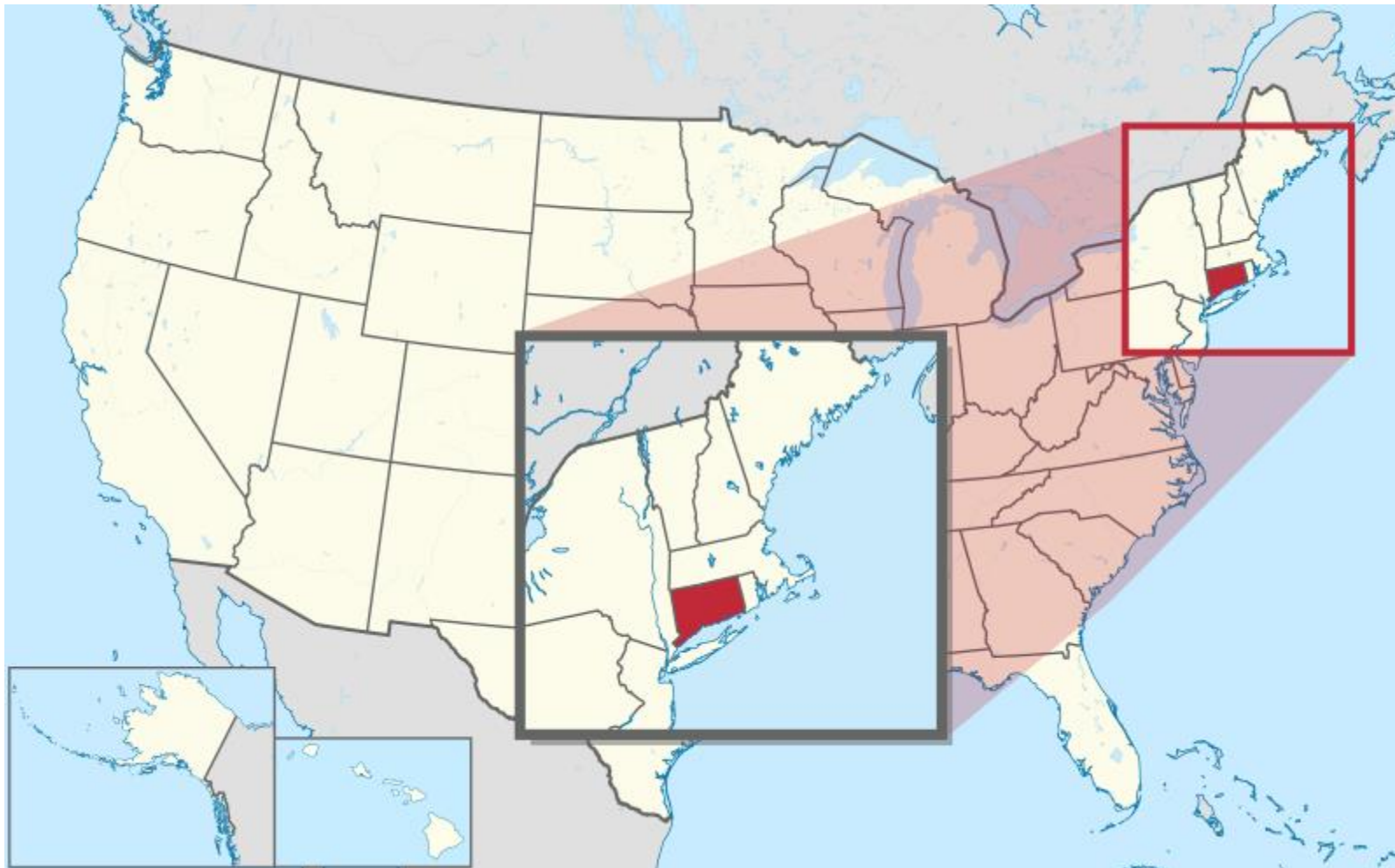
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine

New Milford, Connecticut

Nick Roux / Public domain



Connecticut



TUBS / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)



New Milford, Connecticut



By Grant Dupill <http://www.newmilford.org/>



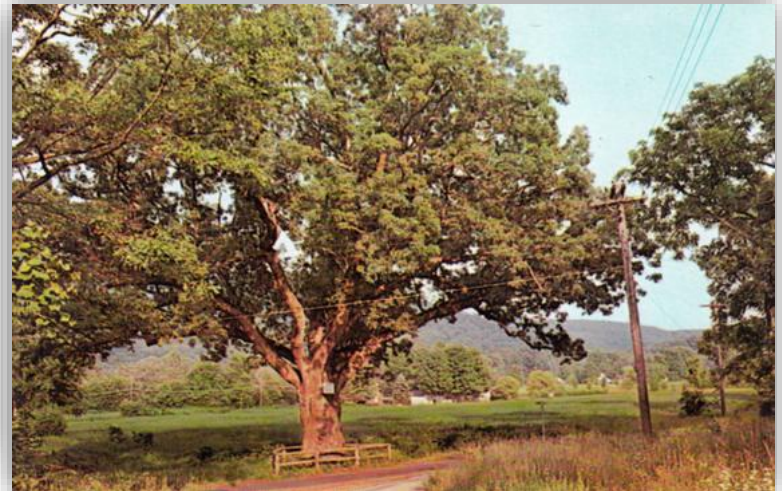
RHSHAW57 / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)



<https://twitter.com/cburybaseball>



Photo courtesy of the Greater New Milford Spectrum <http://www.newmilford.org/>



<http://www.theoldoaktavern.com/about.html>



New Milford, Connecticut

- Population: 30.000
- 120 km from NYC
- 165 sq km
- Avg. Temp July:
High 26 / Low 15 (°C)
- Avg. Temp Jan:
High 1 / Low -10 (°C)



Photos Courtesy of the Greater New Milford Spectrum & John D"Anna. <http://www.newmilford.org/>



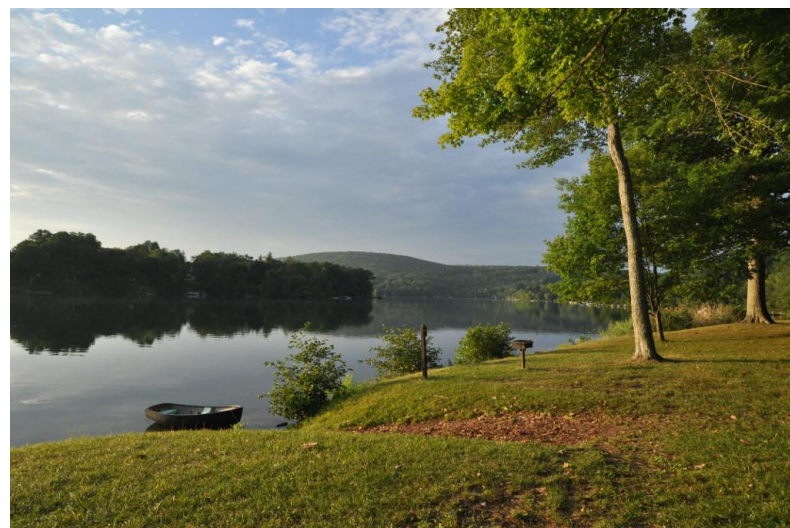
Lakes and Rivers



Source: NASA / Public Domain



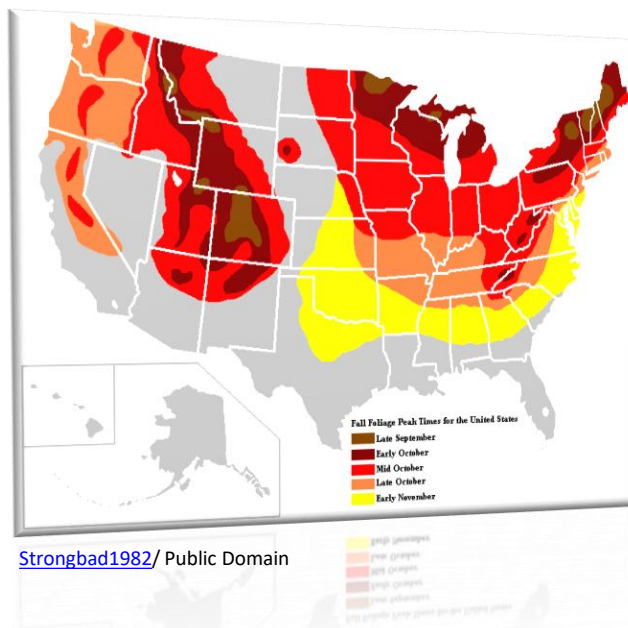
Carol M. Highsmith / Public domain



Magicipiano / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>)



Fall Foliage



Richard Ricciardi / CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>)

Why do leaves change color in the Autumn?

Most of the spectacular colors of autumn have actually been in the leaves all summer, however they were "covered up" by the dominant green of the chlorophyll. As weather cools, and shorter days settle in, the chlorophyll begins to break down, revealing new and varied color pigments. The brightest colors are seen when late summer is dry, and autumn has bright sunny days and cool nights.

GREEN - Chlorophyll

Chlorophyll is responsible for helping trees and plants turn sunlight into food. For most months, it is the dominant color seen in most leaves until it fades away. As many trees shut down their food production, they turn to stored sugars to survive the winter.

White Birch

RED - Anthocyanin

Unlike other leaf colors that always exist in the leaf, anthocyanins are produced as the chlorophyll is broken down. The anthocyanins are often seen in leaves named for their autumn splash of red including Red Maples, Scarlet Oaks, and Red Sumacs.

Swamp Chestnut Oak

ORANGE - Carotene

Sugar Maples may be one of the best examples of carotene in action. Their bright signature orange fills many hills and country roads throughout the northern US. Sassafras leaves also turn a slightly more muted orange. As its name implies, Carotenes are also the chemical responsible for giving carrots their unique coloring.

Sugar Maple

YELLOW - Xanthophyll

Xanthophyll can be seen throughout the fall in trees including beeches, ashes, birches, aspens, and some oaks. It also contributes its bright yellow color to autumn squash and corn.

Aspen

Please print and share! - [facebook.com/sciencebob](https://www.facebook.com/sciencebob)

<https://sciencebob.com/why-do-leaves-change-color-in-the-fall/>



llove2run / CC BY-SA
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)



Fall Foliage



U.S. Department of Agriculture / Public domain



chensiyuan / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>)



McIntosh Apple – The ‘Mac’



Jiaqian AirplaneFan / CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>)

Recipes for apple pie, muffins, crisp, crumb pie, etc.



<https://www.ctapples.org/recipes>



Highcarbonsteel / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)



https://www.yelp.com/biz_photos/park-lane-cider-mill-new-milford?select=711QrFtk4G8WfLVOnKOSrQ

