

◆ The Watershed News ◆

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Six-Town Conference Steers Watershed in New Directions

September marked the completion of the Ossipee Watershed Coalition project. Citizens and representatives from the six watershed towns came together to discuss ways to proactively plan for the protection of shared natural resources in the Ossipee Watershed. This two year project was designed to engage local residents, municipal officials, business owners, state and non-profit organizations in watershed-wide environmental planning. The project was made possible in part with funding from New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and New Hampshire Charitable Foundation. This final Coalition Conference was hosted by Green Mountain Conservation Group and was made possible by a generous grant from the Kodak Greenways Project.

Phase one of the project involved conducting a community survey. The Survey asked what they value about the region and what resources they felt needed protection. In phase two of the project, Senior Planner, Steve Whitman, helped municipal officials and area residents implement natural resource related planning projects. The projects included: adding a natural resource chapter to a town's master plan; reviewing a recently adopted master plan; information sessions on developing distinct zoning districts; a community visioning forum; and auditing a town master plan for consistency with land use regulations.

The Ossipee Watershed Coalition Conference was the third and final



Senior Planner Steve Whitman

phase of the project. The conference began with Whitman's presentation of some local and international strategies used to conserve and protect natural resources. Following his presentation, representatives from Freedom, Tamworth, Sandwich, Ossipee, Madison and Effingham had an opportunity to present the natural resource based planning projects they have been working on with Whitman, as well as any additional initiatives their towns are taking to protect resources in the future.

The dialogue that ensued between citizens and town representatives revealed shared concerns and possible directions for local planning priorities within the watershed. "This has been an exciting project to work on with the six watershed communities. There is a growing appreciation for the natural and built resources that the six communities share, and a better understanding of the need for long range planning at the local and watershed levels." Whitman commented.

Concerns raised by town planning board and conservation commission members included the lack of time and resources they have to devote to natural resource based planning. They further suggested ways in which GMCG might assist towns in the future by locating funding for related planning projects. Town representatives also thought it would be helpful if GMCG and Whitman could create a prototype natural resource chapter that could be added to town master plans. This would provide a uniform framework for watershed towns from which to plan for shared resources.

Another issue raised was regional groundwater resources and the need for more information about the science, politics and legalities of water extraction. Citizens and officials eagerly discussed how they can work together to protect the Ossipee aquifer. "It has been wonderful to see towns in the Watershed come together. Carroll County is one of the fastest growing counties in New Hampshire and the six towns in the watershed are really starting to feel the impact of this growth and want to be more proactive in planning for the protection of their resources," said Blair Folts, Executive Director of the Green Mountain Conservation Group. GMCG plans to host more informative workshops in the upcoming months. To learn more about this project please visit

www.gmcg.org.

The Watershed News

The Watershed News is a quarterly publication of the Green Mountain Conservation Group, a non-profit, 501(c) 3, charitable organization established in 1997 and dedicated to the preservation of the natural resources in the Ossipee Watershed. The towns of Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Ossipee, Sandwich and Tamworth make up the boundaries of the Ossipee Watershed. This watershed includes one of the largest and deepest stratified drift aquifers in New Hampshire. It covers 47 square miles and receives drainage from a 330 square mile area. It is a critically important resource for existing and future community water supplies.

GMCG's purpose is twofold:

1. To provide an organizational structure for a coalition of citizens and local officials interested in identifying sensitive areas within the Watershed in need of protection;
2. To offer public educational events about conservation issues and possible solutions regarding the preservation of unique natural resources.

Through research, education, advocacy and land conservation we strive to promote an awareness and appreciation of our watershed's natural resources and encourage a commitment to protect them.

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Special Places

The Prehistoric Past of the Ossipee Watershed

Editor's Note: Special Places is a regular feature of the Watershed News, highlighting an historical or cultural resource within the Ossipee Watershed. GMCG continues to endorse the Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP,) a public-private partnership committed to conservation of New Hampshire's natural, cultural and historical resources. For more information, on LCHIP call 224-4113, or email www.lchip.org.

BY DICK BOISVERT

Ossipee Lake is the focus of a comparatively small watershed, collecting waters from the region eventually sending them to the Gulf of Maine. This has shaped the landscape for human life for over 11,000 years. As the streams came together, so did the people and in the process they left behind a remarkably rich and varied archaeological record. Amplifying this pattern has been the presence of a high quality stone, hornfels, nearby in the Ossipee Mountains. This resource not only attracted people from great distances, but its distinctive color and texture has made it relatively easy to recognize in sites across northern New England, thus allowing us to trace the movements of people in the past.

Native Americans have been present in the watershed for at least 11,000 years. Rare but distinctive spearpoints made only by these first peoples have been found near Ossipee Lake. Other tools from this era, usually referred to as Paleoindian, have also been found, but all of these finds have been isolated or mixed with later periods. As yet we have not discovered a well defined site from this period and such a discovery would be exceptionally important as this period is not well understood, especially in this part of New England.

We have a somewhat better understanding of the next period, the Archaic, as it saw not only an expansion of the numbers of people and abundance of tools but also due to the fact that this era lasted for over 6000 years. Archaic peoples

saturated the landscape and settled in to a newly forested environment. They melded a focus on the forest with the lakes and streams. Sites were carefully placed at good places to travel by boat as well as to extract aquatic resources (fish, aquatic plants, beaver, etc). This was the time when hunting and gathering by mobile family bands was the principal lifestyle, and it flourished in the watershed. The bulk of the sites found date to this period.

At about 3000 years ago we enter the Woodland period. Subtle changes in the lifestyle became apparent, first with the appearance of pottery and later with the introduction of plant cultivation. This led the way to more permanent habitations. Over time campsites gave way to basecamps that evolved into villages. Settlement was still based on the lakes and streams. Hunting and gathering was by no means totally abandoned (let's face it, farming has never been a stable occupation in New Hampshire) and many smaller campsites continued to be used. Old trade routes and travel patterns persisted and we can trace this continuity over time.

With the entry of Europeans into New England, beginning about 500 years ago, but really becoming noticeable about 350 years ago, a steep trajectory of change occurred. Initially the native population took advantage of the new goods (brass, steel, cloth) but eventually the newcomers took advantage of the natives. Lands were occupied, the forests harvested and the streams dammed for industry and eventually recreation. Native peoples never really left the region, some stayed and have become absorbed into the modern population, but their material culture has blended into the modern lifestyle.

Dick Boisvert is an Archaeologist for the NH Division of Historical Resources.

Killing the Things We Love

BY SUSAN LEE

For generations famous ornithologists and amateur birders alike shot birds, took eggs and collected nests for museum displays, private collections and just because they could. All of this was perfectly legal, and accepted as the way to study and learn about birds. The recent history of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker is filled with sightings and shootings of the bird, often by scientists trying to prove the bird was not extinct.

Hunting and shipment of birds for the commercial market and the so-called "plume trade" (to provide feathers for fancy hats) drove many species to extinction or nearly so. In 1900 Congress passed the Lacey Act which prohibited the shipping of illegally taken game from one state to another. The Lacey Act was largely ineffective and poorly enforced. In 1913 the Weeks-McLean Law tried to stop the hunting and illegal shipment of migratory birds. These two laws were replaced by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, which declared that all migratory birds and their parts, including eggs, nests and feathers, were fully protected. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act was the United States commitment to international conventions on bird protection signed by Canada, Japan, Mexico and Russia. The Act protects birds which occur in any two of the convention countries at some time during the year.

The most familiar law protecting migratory birds is the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The synopsis of that legislation and a check list of the species protected can be found on line at <http://migratorybirds.fws.gov> Under special permits, protected nongame species, but not endangered species, may be killed if they become serious local pests. This provision has been used, controversially, to reduce populations of blackbirds and cowbirds. House sparrows and starlings are not protected. No other birds, except those for which there are designated hunting seasons, can be legally killed, trapped, harassed or possessed. It is illegal to have even dead birds, nests, eggs or feathers, without a federal permit. "Adoption" of young birds that appear to have been abandoned by their parents is also illegal without a permit.



Ivory-Billed Woodpeckers Rediscovered in the Big Woods of Arkansas

These apparently unattended young should be left alone, as the adults are usually not far away.

In time birders discovered that they could "hunt" and identify birds through the use of binoculars and bird books instead of with rifles. Roger Tory Peterson is credited with creating the first bird guide which pointed out key identifying characteristics of birds as seen from a distance rather than in the hand.

Today most conservation efforts are directed at protecting habitat. Still, birders are often unwittingly causing problems for the birds we love by putting pressure on their sensitive habitats. The team which "re-discovered" and documented the Ivory-billed Woodpecker in an ancient cypress and tupelo swamp in Arkansas in 2004, kept the sighting secret from the public for over a year. They feared that thousands of birders would troop to the swamp to catch a glimpse of the bird, destroying its habitat in the process.

The American Birding Association (P.O. Box 6599 Colorado Springs, CO 80934; www.americanbirding.org) publishes guides to finding birds in most of the major birding areas in North America. In each guide is set forth a Code of Birding Ethics. The ABA's guiding principle is that "everyone who enjoys birds and birding must always respect wildlife, its environment, and the rights of others. In any conflict of interest between birds and birders, the welfare of the birds and their environment comes first."

The portion of the ethical rules regarding the promotion of the welfare of birds and their environment, applies equally to birding in nationally known areas, in our state and local areas and in our own back yards.

- * Support the protection of important bird habitat.
- * To avoid stressing birds or exposing them to danger, exercise restraint and caution during observation, photography, sound recording, or filming.
- * Limit the use of recordings and other methods of attracting birds, and never use such methods in heavily birded areas or for attracting any species that is Threatened, Endangered, or of Special Concern, or is rare in your local area.
- * Keep well back from nests and nesting colonies, roosts, display areas, and important feeding sites. In such sensitive areas, if there is a need for extended observation, photography, filming, or recording, try to use a blind or hide, and take advantage of natural cover.
- * Use flash sparingly for filming or photography, especially for close-ups.
- * Stay on roads, trails, and paths where they exist; otherwise keep habitat disturbance to a minimum.
- * Ensure that feeders, nest houses and boxes and other artificial bird environments are safe
- * Keep dispensers, water and food clean and free of decay or disease. It is important to feed birds continually during harsh weather.
- * Maintain and clean nest structures regularly.
- * If you are attracting birds to an area, ensure the birds are not exposed to predation from cats and other domestic animals, or dangers posed by artificial hazards.

Susan Lee is an avid birder and longtime resident of the Ossipee Watershed. Share bird sightings or comments with her by email: leegull1@earthlink.net.

Conservation Conversations

Editor's Note: *Conservation Conversations is intended to provide a forum for the conservation commissions in the six towns of the Ossipee Watershed to share news of their activities and an opportunity to find creative solutions regarding watershed issues.*

Think Locally; Act Watershed.

Freedom

A Forest Advisory Board will oversee implementation of the stewardship plan for the new Freedom Town Forest. The Board's first meeting in August focused on the first phases of design and planning of kiosks and an interpretive trail funded by a grant from the New Hampshire Moose Plate Grant Program. A compass orienteering event at the Town Forest was held during Freedom Old Home Week with retired NH Fish and Game officer Rick Estes and Ned Hatfield.

Madison

The conservation commission is completing a series of town conservation property reports. A second clean up day at the Ward Property was scheduled and the commission will create signs for a nature walk. This fall, the commission will discuss warrant articles and budget issues for town meeting in March 2006.

Ossipee

The conservation commission may use income from logging on conservation properties to purchase parcels of land in town for protection. The commission is working to identify unprotected properties to be prioritized by the number of conservation factors co-occurring on them. This information will also be added to the Land Use Chapter of the updated Master Plan. A subcommittee will look at the need to control the amount of water being removed from the Ossipee Aquifer since efforts to do this at the state level have not been successful.

Sandwich

Summer Nature day camp "Five Days of Sandwich" ran during July. Grants from Whitesylvania Trust and the

Gruuman Foundation funded a survey for invasive aquatic plants such as milfoil. Only one patch of milfoil was found in isolated Little Pond, and no variable milfoil was found. Several patches of rare native species of milfoil, *M. farwellii*, were discovered by surveys.

Tamworth

The conservation commission concluded negotiations with Rhodes Realty Corp. for a conservation easement along the Bear Camp River that will protect 8.7 acres and almost 2000 linear feet along the river. In 2004, an easement buffer strip along the Bear Camp off Depot Road was acquired by the commission and in 2002 over 150 acres adjoining Mill Brook was added to other holdings of the commission along that stream. The commission now holds and monitors about 1500 acres in 20 different conservation properties which protect Tamworth wetlands. The commission supported the reacquisition of conservation land held by the Black Bear Conservation Foundation.

The commission has been reviewing NHDES wetlands applications and considering Special Use Permit and Septic Waiver Applications under the Tamworth Wetlands Ordinance. The application of the Tamworth Wetlands Ordinance to a major project planned for Tamworth is being legally challenged by that developer and the case is due to be heard in Rockingham Superior Court in December. The outcome of this case will have consequences for Tamworth and towns across the state with similar ordinances.

Members of the commission have had two meetings with selectmen and planning board members as a part of the GMCG initiative to develop a regional plan toward protecting natural resource in the Ossipee watershed. Absent a comprehensive zoning ordinance in Tamworth, the group is examining creative subdivision design opportunities which could encourage the preservation of more open space. The group or "consortium" will reconvene in mid-October.

Water Council to Hear Appeal

U.S Army Corps of Engineers has issued Club Motorsports Inc. (CMI) a Section 404 Individual Permit to build a race track on the north slope of Mt. Whittier in Tamworth. The permit allows filling wetland on the Tamworth site, to be mitigated by a conservation easement on a 107 acre parcel in Sandwich. The Army Corps did not impose any permit conditions restricting noise. In conjunction with the permit, CMI released their own operating plans, detailing noise levels and hours of operations. Their announced plans do not comply with the

Tamworth Noise Ordinance which regulates noise from "private driving instruction and exhibition facilities."

On November 9th, the NH Water Council will hear an appeal of CMI's 401 Water Quality Certificate. The issue is CMI's plans for handling of hazardous racing fuels and the possible contamination of the Ossipee Aquifer. FOCUS: Tamworth is pursuing a ban on MtBE, limiting refueling sites, requiring an above ground storage tank, retention basins for stormwater that could be contaminated by fuel spills, and provisions for spill kits around the track.

Watershed Water Quality Monitoring

Notes from Upstream

Fourth Season of Monitoring Winds Down

BY ANNA TROYANSKY

Water quality monitoring volunteers gathered at the Farm by the River in August to celebrate the winding down of the 2005 season. With the 4 week long Ossipee Lake Tributary (OLT) program having come to a close in mid August, the RIVERS program finishing up in mid October with 14 weeks of results, and the Lake Host program ending on Labor Day, the season has been busy albeit successful.

The RIVERS program has a network of 22 volunteers dedicated to testing 18 sites on rivers throughout Ossipee, Freedom, Madison, Tamworth, Sandwich and Effingham from April to October. Volunteers working with the OLT program arose early while vacationing in New Hampshire or while staying at summer camp. Each testing day at Camp Calumet, an enthusiastic bunk of kids would meet GMCG staff at the boat, ready to be scientists for an hour and assist with water sampling. The outing brought the campers closer to their surroundings as they delighted in spotting wildlife on the lake – loons, turtles, fish, ducks – as the fog lifted and revealed the mountains in the distance. Camps Cody, Robin Hood, and Huckins as well as Danforth Bay Camping Re-

sort participated in the deep water program this year, providing a boat, counselor and campers to lend an extra hand. Now that summer camping season is over, the task of analyzing data and comparing it with past years to determine any significant changes begins.

This summer's Lake Host program extended through Labor Day weekend. The statewide program sponsored by New Hampshire Lake Association prevents the introduction and spread of exotic aquatic plants such as variable milfoil which has been found in Ossipee Lake. GMCG staffed the boat launch on Pine River on weekends and some weekdays to spread awareness of the problem and conduct courtesy boat inspections. Though milfoil has not been found on a boat coming in or out of this launch during staffed hours, 23 saves have been reported this summer in 8 different water bodies in the state of New Hampshire.

Anna Troyansky was the 2005 Water Quality Monitoring Intern for GMCG. She is currently finishing her senior year at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine.

Thank You 2005 Water Quality Monitoring Volunteers!

Jim & Jamie Shea

Ned Hatfield

Paul Lindhal

Camp Robin Hood

Warren Walker

Jared Stepanauskas

Rosemarie de Mars

Chele Miller

Beth Earle

Camp Calumet

Tim White

Mary Beth McAllister

Lyn Slanetz

Claes Thelemarck

Roger Thurrell

Susan Fine

Cody Camps

Fred Van Cor

Jennifer Hocking Wiley

Anne Filson

Sam, Sherri & Hannah Therrien

Jim Clemons

Don & Wendy Miskelly

Camp Huckins

Dawn & Brad Marion

Ralph Lutjen

Katie Remmetter

Notes from Downstream

SRCC Finishes Fifth Testing Season

BY LYNN PARKER

The fifth testing season of the Saco River Corridor Commission's (SRCC) water quality monitoring program began in April. Thirty volunteers continue to rise early to monitor pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and turbidity at 27 sites along the Saco, Ossipee, and Little Ossipee Rivers in Maine. In addition, they collect samples for *Escherichia coli*, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, alkalinity (new this season), total phosphorus, and orthophosphate at various sites.

The program has seen a few changes this year with the resignation of water quality program coordinator, Jeff Stern. Several volunteers responded to the program's needs by taking over much of the responsibilities. Recently, SRCC hired a volunteer who has been with the program since its inception in 2000 to help out with monitoring activities. SRCC is grateful for the wonderful group of committed people who understand the

importance of this WQM program for watershed residents.

SRCC continues with the publication of a quarterly newsletter entitled *Courses of Change*. The response to this publication has been favorable. If you would like to receive a copy of this newsletter please feel free to contact us to be added to the mailing list. In addition, the website is currently undergoing some renovations. Be sure to visit www.srcc-maine.org—the water quality section is taking on a whole new look! If anyone has any questions regarding the Commission, our regulatory mission, or our water quality monitoring program, please contact us. We are located on the second floor of the Little River Building in beautiful, downtown Cornish, Maine or phone 207-625-8123.

Lynn Parker is assistant director at the Saco River Corridor Commission in Cornish, Maine. SRCC is made up of 20 towns from Fryeburg to Saco, Maine. GMCG has been partnering with SRCC since 2001.

Field Notes **Tips for Creating Wildlife Habitat**

BY TARA SCHROEDER

Each year habitat for large mammals such as deer, moose, black bear, coyote, fox and bobcat is shrinking, and not enough is being done to protect it. There are a number of ways you can help mitigate this loss whether you own a small parcel of land or many acres. Recently GMCG hosted a workshop on Scott Aspinall's conservation land in Tamworth to look at measures he has taken to improve his property for wildlife. Matt Tarr, Forester and Wildlife Biologist for UNH Cooperative Extension, explained how certain features of his land are beneficial to wildlife.



Photo by Tara Schroeder

Matt Tarr of UNH Cooperative Extension points out non-native shrubs at a recent workshop.

Before getting started on your land make sure the property will be protected from development even after you are gone. Placing property under easement is the best way to ensure that your land will be protected in perpetuity. Creating a specific stewardship plan for its unique features is also important. For more information about conservation easements contact GMCG to decide which land trust is right for your property.

Next, understand that you will often have better results if you provide something for wildlife that is missing from your neighbors' property. For instance, if your neighbor's land consists of open space and fields, you may consider adding a pond and shrub cover to give animals a water source and better protection. Also consider the animals you want to attract and species that are rare or endangered in your area. Once you learn their habitat requirements, choose the site correctly regarding soil type and sunlight since light has the largest effect on the kinds of plants that will grow and whether or not they have enough energy to produce fruit.

In New Hampshire, fields and open space are the least common and fastest declining type of habitat. In a state that was once 90% agricultural land until the late 1800's, the

landscape of today has changed completely, with 80% of the state now forested. As a result some of the rarest wildlife species are the animals that require fields. Frequency of mowing will determine what plants will grow and species diversity. Mowing once every two years allows for a wider range of wildlife species than mowing more regularly. Delaying mowing until mid-August prevents disruption of ground nesting birds.

Adding wetlands to a property more than doubles wildlife diversity. Wetlands are the most productive types of habitat but were widely misunderstood and typically viewed as wastelands in the past. Now we have a better understanding of how wetlands serve as critical feeding, spawning, and brood rearing areas for many fish species, ultimately providing important habitat for nearly 140 of NH's 400+ wildlife species. They also function as water purifiers, retain excess nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus, help with flood control, and reduce shoreline erosion. The town of Effingham is currently conducting a wetlands inventory since as one local put it, "There is a big concern about where the wetlands in town are because land is being bought up like hot cakes."

If you are creating forest habitat, encourage multiple levels of vertical structure. "If you can close your eyes and walk through it, it's not great wildlife habitat," Matt says. Another habitat feature that has become uncommon in NH due to logging is trees larger than 26 inches dbh. These larger trees are important for about 40 wildlife species in NH that require snags or cavity trees as part of their habitat. Larger trees are also the biggest mast producers since they are higher in the canopy and receive more sunlight, and therefore have more energy to produce fruit. One tree can support a wide variety of species, whether living or dead. In fact, fallen trees are often called nurse logs due to their important role in returning nutrients to the soil and seedling trees that eventually grow upon them. They also support about 30 wildlife species in NH that use coarse woody debris for cover and food. Anyone who came to black bear expert Ben Kilham's presentation this summer also knows that these insects in these rotting trees are the mainstay of the black bear's diet.

Visit www.wildlife.state.nh.us to learn about cost-share programs or www.extension.unh.edu for information on financial assistance for landowners. The NH Coverts Project is a training program available through the UNH website for anyone interested in habitat conservation and forest stewardship. For more information on this program, see page four of this newsletter. Matt Tarr can also be reached at 800-248-6672 for advice about your particular piece of land.

Local Volunteers Attend Wildlife Workshop

BY MALIN CLYDE

Two wildlife conservation volunteers were released into the wilds of Carroll County as part of the New Hampshire Coverts Project Training Workshop. Theresa Swanick of Freedom and Chris Conrod of South Tamworth attended the eleventh annual workshop in Hancock, NH this September. The workshop involved field trips and lectures about managing land for wildlife, conserving wildlife habitat in their communities, and practicing forest management.

Over 245 trained Coverts volunteers in the state educate the public about sound forest management and conservation practices to enhance wildlife habitat. UNH Cooperative Extension coordinates the program with funding from the NH Fish & Game Department, The Ruffed Grouse Society, and the NH Division of Forests & Lands.

For more information, write to NH Coverts Project, UNH Cooperative Extension, 214 Nesmith Hall, 131 Main Street, Durham, NH 03824 or call (603) 862-1028, or go to www.extension.unh.edu.

Coverts Project Cooperators from Carroll County

Name	Town	Year Attended Training
Jennifer Allen	N. Sandwich	2001
Douglas Burnell	Conway	1995
Walter Carlson	Center Sandwich	2002
Chris Conrod	South Tamworth	2005
Elizabeth Earle	Freedom	2004
Blair Folts	Effingham	1998
Melissa Hovey	Glen	2004
Jean Leone	Glen	2001
John Magee	Wolfeboro	1996
Fredricka Olson	Effingham	1996
William Piekut	Effingham	1999
Nan & Pat Russell	Center Sandwich	1997
Susan Slack	Effingham	1998
Charles Smith	Ossipee	1996
Henry Spencer	Effingham	2001
Nancy Spencer-Smith	Wakefield	2003
Theresa Swanick	Freedom	2005
David White	North Sandwich	2004

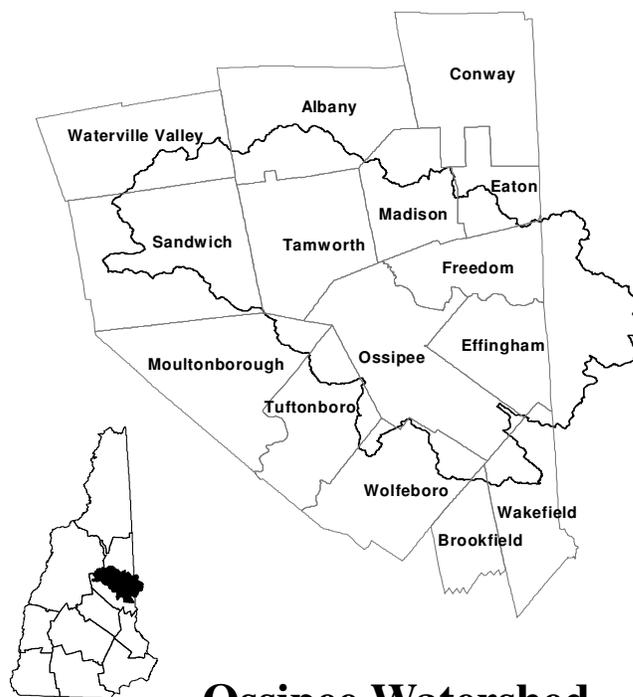
Malin Clyde is the NH Coverts Project Coordinator.

Fall Calendar

Saturday, October 22nd "Habitat Management in the Pine River State Forest"

GMCG will co-sponsor an interpretive walk with the Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) and The Nature Conservancy. Bob Hardy from DRED will discuss current management strategies used in the Pine River Forest, including controlled burns and timber sales. Jeff Lougee of TNC will also be on hand to talk about the special habitat features of the Pine Barrens and TNC research in the area. For more information please contact 539-1859 or visit us on the web at: www.gmcg.org

Deadline for Winter Newsletter is December 20th



Ossipee Watershed

Your Membership Will Make a Difference.

Please Renew Today!

(Please make checks payable to Green Mountain Conservation Group P.O. Box 95, Effingham, NH 03882)

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_____ \$75

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Pond ___\$100

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The Watershed News

**Save the Date:
GMCG's Annual
Meeting
January 21st
Featuring The Mount
Washington
Observatory's Weather
guru Bryan Yeaton and
a presentation on
"The World's Worst
Weather"**

EVERY PERSON CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE AND EACH PERSON SHOULD TRY.

Crossing Kirker's Field by Night

Unmown field on August night
as day recedes and shifts the light,
and rhythmic evening hums arise
with cricket song of days now gone.

Golden heads nod August loads,
The white queen's lace
The daisies' chain in grass
grown tall in bursts of rain.

Shadows of boys in the mist of trees
Make-shift tents and beans in tins
a line of smoke reveals the site
of a venturesome August night.

Not so distant orange glow
shines warm above the kitchen sink
and nodding in the rocking chair
She dreams, and maybe sleeps.

By Katie Remmetter

