
◊ The Watershed News ◊

Volume VI, Issue

1

Winter 2004 .

A Quarterly Publication of the Ossipee Watershed Protection Project Published by the Green Mountain Conservation Group

GMCG celebrates 6th Annual Meeting

On Saturday, January 31, the Green Mountain Conservation Group will celebrate its 6th annual meeting at Runnells Hall in Chocorua from 6 to 9 p.m. The evening will commence with a brief business meeting and election of officers, followed by a potluck supper.

The featured speaker this year will be noted wildlife tracker and co-founder of the White Pines Program, Dan Guarduqui, who will give a slide presentation, "*Wildlife and Tracking in New England.*"

Dan lives in the Mount Agamenticus region of southern Maine and is Executive Director of the White Pine Programs whose mission is to "deepen awareness of place through naturalist studies and tracking." Dan studied ecology at Rutgers University and earned his Masters in Environmental Conservation at University of New Hampshire. He apprenticed with New England tracker, Paul Rezendes and has actively "tracked" from Idaho to Maine.

In his slide presentation, "*Wildlife and Tracking in New England,*" Dan will discuss how the regeneration of the forests of the northeast in the 20th century created nearly ideal conditions for the majority of pre-Columbia fauna in this region. Increasing development pressures in the forested regions of New England have led landowners to re-evaluate

the "back 40," and plan for conservation and wildlife habitat.

Guarduqui will further discuss the mammals in the area—our closest relative who are largely unknown, and little seen.

Tracking is both an art and a science and has origins as far back as early homo sapiens. Through various tracking methodologies, a practiced tracker can provide reliable and accurate data about how our mammals live and what pressures they face.

During the Annual Meeting, GMCG staff and board members will present a synopsis of the group's conservation and educational projects and will be on hand to discuss ideas and concerns members may have regarding future projects.

In 2003, GMCG partnered with the Chocorua Lake Association, Saco River Corridor Commission and the Ossipee Lake Association to expand the watershed-wide water quality monitoring program to include all the tributaries on Ossipee Lake. Maps, data and final reports will be available for attendees to study. GMCG Education Coordinator, Claes Thelemark will give a short presentation outlining this 2003 season and add notes about some of the water quality data collected.

The Annual Meeting is open to the public. The evening promises to be an exciting one full of good food, and interesting discussion. Please bring a

Message from the President

BY EVE KLOTZ

With the difficult news that bombards us each day, I find hope and reassurance in the fact that Green Mountain Conservation Group continues to be a leader for conservation work in the Ossipee Watershed. What began as a small group of committed citizens in Effingham six years ago has blossomed into a broad community of people from six towns in New Hampshire and has even expanded into Maine. Committed members share and act on their beliefs and recognize the importance of coming together to protect our shared natural resources.

2003 saw the establishment of strong volunteer water quality monitoring programs across the watershed as well as on Ossipee Lake. Two important partnerships this year included working with the Ossipee Lake Alliance on Ossipee Lake and also the Friends of Trout Pond, a committee of GMCG working closely with the Trust for Public Land to purchase the Trout Pond parcel in Freedom and Madison and establish a Freedom Town Forest.

Under the guidance of Executive Director, Blair Folts, and with support from the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, New England Grassroots Environment Fund, UNH, dues paying members as well as volunteers and state and non-profit organizations who generously provide in kind support, we look forward to continuing to advocate for the protection of natural resources in the Ossipee Watershed in the year

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 Protection Project. 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.

The 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 this unique natural resource.

Through education and advocacy we strive to promote an awareness and appreciation of our natural resources and encourage a commitment to protect them.

Board of Directors

Eve Klotz, President
 Bill Piekut, Vice President
 Chip Kimball, Treasurer
 Don LaChance, Secretary
 Claes Thelemark, Education Coordinator

Town Representatives

Effingham, Emelyn Albert
 Freedom, Katie Gove
 Madison, Dan Stepanauskus
 Ossipee, Tom Dodge
 Sandwich, Ben Shambaugh
 Tamworth, C. Scott Aspinall
 Maine, Dennis Finn

Staff

Executive Director, Blair Folts
 Staff Assistant, Caitlyn Cook

Special places

Leavittstown became Effingham in 1778

***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, a public-private partnership committed to conservation of New Hampshire's natural, cultural and historical resources. For more information on LCHIP, call Citizens for NH Land and Community Heritage at 230-9729, www.specialplaces.org*

BY KATE REMMETTER

A downy woodpecker cries and perches on a maple, high above the stone boundary. Fresh snow fills the engraved lettering on the stone, "In Memory of Captain John Leavitt".

In April of 1762, Captain Leavitt was among a group of investors who met in Leavitt's Tavern in North Hampton, to draw lots to divide a wilderness land. Thus began the steps to shape a small New England town. The center of this tract was found to be mountainous and not suited for farmsteads. Awareness of Green Mountain led to an adjustment to the Wakefield boundary.

Leavittstown, was part of the original tract of lands granted to John Mason by a corporation in England. Leavitt and other investors, followed a settlement plan that was repeated throughout Carroll County. Eighty grantees contracted to build a house, clear land, and build a meetinghouse within ten years. Those who didn't

fulfill the requirements of the contract risked the forfeit of land and labors.

Leavittstown was covered with old growth majestic Pines, claimed for King George's Royal Navy. Development was delayed and slow. Lack of roads, distance from developed areas, and continued conflict with the natives hampered settlement. A road was cut in 1768, when James Dearborn was the first settler. Several families followed, including the sons of Capt. Leavitt.

The Town of Effingham was incorporated in 1778. Captain Leavitt was buried in Effingham in 1779. At that time, Effingham was growing. It developed into an industrious farming community, with nearly every river or stream housing a small mill.

The Civil War took many young men, and the industrial revolution drew both men and women to the mill towns. In 1830, there were 1,911 residents, by 1930 only 352.

From the hill beyond the Leavitt Cemetery on Moody Road, turkey tracks cross a deer trail that leads down to the South River. One can look through trees beyond the hillsides and see the Town Hall and Baptist Church steeples. Today, Effingham remains in many ways a remote and quiet corner.

(Special Thanks to Eric Potter and Ken Leavitt for help and information.)

2003 Water Quality Monitoring season a great success

Editors note: In 2003, with funding from NH Department of Environmental Services, NH Charitable Foundation, and New England Grassroots Environment Fund, GMCG hired Rebecca Hanson as Water Quality Monitoring Program Director. Rebecca completed her work in December and has since moved to Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

BY
REBECCA HANSON

On December 4, Green Mountain Conservation Group celebrated the completion of the second successful water quality monitoring program at Runnells Hall in Chocorua. Speakers Rebecca Hanson, GMCG Water Quality Program Director, and Bob Craycraft of UNH Cooperative Extension described the two water quality programs and resulting data. Hanson outlined the programs that comprised GMCG's busy summer: the Ossipee Watershed Water Quality Monitoring Program—RIVERS (Regional Interstate Volunteers for the Ecosystems and Rivers of Saco) and the newly created Ossipee Lake Protection Program. GMCG began testing the waters of the Ossipee Watershed in 2002 through a partnership with the Saco River Corridor Commission (SRCC) in Maine. Out of this partnership grew the RIVERS Program. With the idea that water does not recognize political boundaries, GMCG and SRCC sample water throughout the watershed which includes 26 towns in two states.

In 2003, many new changes made the Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) program both broader and stronger. GMCG added five new test sites and utilized the help of twenty-five volunteers for the RIVERS program.

In addition to the RIVERS program, GMCG partnered with Ossipee Lake Alliance (OLA) to create the Ossipee Lake Protection Program (OLPP). The OLPP sought to research three aspects of Ossipee Lake, at the heart of the Ossipee Watershed: quality of recreation, quality of lake water and quality of tributary water. This new program brought together all facets of the Lake community including children's camps, property owners, local government and environmental groups.

GMCG is grateful to the following camps: Camp Calumet, Camp Cody, Camp Huckins, Danforth Bay Camp Ground, and Camp Robinhood who worked with GMCG summer interns to sample water quality every other week throughout the summer. GMCG is looking forward to a continued partnership with OLA and the camps in 2004.

"By going out on our testing expeditions with a small group of children we were given the opportunity to share our passion for conservation and explain to a younger generation the importance of keeping in touch with the health of our environment," said intern Moselle Spiller.

At the December meeting, Bob

Craycraft provided a more detailed description of the 2003 data that resulted from these programs. Craycraft indicated that though we have gathered a wealth of data from the Ossipee Watershed, it takes many years of data to draw definite conclusions. A number of presentation participants, including local government officials, volunteers and concerned citizens took part in a lively discussion following the presentation. Some concerns that were raised included; MtBE, road salt, acid rain, the effects of logging and erosion on water quality and well water contamination. As the WQM program grows, GMCG hopes to secure funding to address some of these important issues.

GMCG is excited by the enthusiasm shown by the communities in the Ossipee Watershed in support of the WQM Programs. Several meetings this fall for both programs have shown there is enormous volunteer support and enthusiasm for the continuation of the monitoring programs. GMCG extends a grateful thank you to the many volunteers who helped make these programs such a success.

GMCG, eager about the future of water quality monitoring in the Ossipee Watershed, has been presenting data to the town conservation commissions and Boards of Selectmen in hopes that towns might consider donating some funding for this program. The conservation commissions in all six towns across the watershed

Conservation Conversations

Editor's Note: Conservation Conversations is intended to provide a forum for the Conservation Commissions in the six towns of the Ossiipee Watershed to share news of their activities and an opportunity to find creative solutions regarding watershed issues. It is the goal of the Green Mountain Conservation Group to encourage the six towns to create a strong voice as a united watershed community.

Think Locally; Act Watershed.

Effingham

December was a sad month in Effingham due to the loss of Larry Leavitt. Larry was a guiding light on the conservation commission for many years. He was staunch supporter of GMCG and had been very involved with conservation work in the area ranging from helping with Pine River State Forest clean ups to helping create trails on town land. He will be greatly missed. *Editor's note: Personally, Larry played a huge role in my life particularly in the early years when forming GMCG. In times of struggle, I will remember his great encouragement and find strength.*

Freedom

The Freedom Conservation Commission is working with the Friends of Trout Pond to acquire the land known as Trout Pond for a Town Forest. The commission is now in the process of drafting warrant articles to set up the mechanism to establish a Town Forest. Once FTP negotiate a purchase, the land will be turned over to Freedom as Town Forest. This land will be set aside for traditional uses such as timber harvesting, hunting and snowmobiling to name a few. Watch for public informational meetings in the next few months that will explain the project and Freedom's role in the stewardship of this forest.

The commission voted to assist GMCG with the Water Quality Monitoring program in 2004. The WQM program has been recognized as an important project in Freedom by the commission.

The updating of the Freedom Master Plan has begun. The commission is working with other groups in the town to assist with developing a questionnaire to assess the concerns of the townspeople. The FCC will

examine the present Master Plan document and make suggestions for appropriate changes. The major concern for the group this year is the boom in development and the commission is discussing options that will assist the town putting land aside for open space and protecting shoreland and sensitive areas in the town.

The commission is deeply saddened by the news of Malcolm Reed's death. Malcolm was a vital member of the Freedom Conservation Commission for many years. Mal was a great lover of nature and gave back to the earth what he took. We all learned from him and take comfort in his memories. Malcolm was also a faithful member and supporter of GMCG and he will be surely missed across the watershed.

Ossiipee

Warren Walker has newly been appointed to the Ossiipee Conservation Commission. For more information about how you can be involved please contact Tim Nolin.

Tamworth

Madison conserves important lands

The Madison Conservation Commission is excited to announce the conservation of the Cascades property. Thanks to the generous donations from many people in the Town of Madison, The Cascades Association, Madison Historical Society, Forest Brook Preservation Project and the Madison Conservation Commission the selectmen are in the final stages of closing on this parcel. There will be a deed restriction on this property similar to the one on the Big Island property on Silver Lake which states that no development may occur on this land.

The Madison Cascades is a unique 30 acres parcel of land, located behind the Madison Historical Society on the East Madison Road. It includes a deep canyon and cascading brook as well as acres of majestic hemlocks.

The Madison Conservation Commission is also very happy to announce the gift of 70 acres of conservation land from Louise A. Wold on Tasker Hill Road in Madison. After months of complex negotiations by Ms. Wold and David Maudsley of the Madison Conservation Commission, the selectmen signed the transfer of the deed to the town on 1-13-04 with the majority of the commission in attendance.

The Wold property is primarily woodland and according to town forester, Robin Rancourt, hosts a prime deer yard. This property will be open to the public but will not allow horseback riding or motorized recreation.

This spring the commission will organize a clean up and trail development as well as host an official dedication.

Watershed Birder

Surviving a Watershed winter

BY
SUSAN LEE

The temperature at 7:00 a.m. was minus 14 degrees Fahrenheit. Cold sunny and clear. Within half an hour there were Blue Jays, Chickadees, Gold finches, Mourning Doves, both Nuthatches, a Common Redpoll, one Tufted Titmouse and a Downy Woodpecker at my feeding station. As I huddled inside by the woodstove with a hot mug of coffee, I wondered how these birds survive such extremely

cold temperatures and why, when migration is an option, do certain species choose to stay through such harsh conditions?

While birders in northern North America often think of migratory birds as leaving "home" to fly south for the winter; it is probably more accurate to state that neo-tropical residents fly north to breed to take advantage of seasonally abundant food, to avoid nest predators and parasites found in the tropics, and to utilize the longer northern days for foraging. Of the 650 or so bird species that nest in North America, 75% engage in some form of migration. So, when the temperature drops and snow falls, most insect-eating birds head south.

So-called winter birds of the Watershed are either year round residents or visitors from farther north where the food supply is even more scarce. The Common Redpoll and the rarer Hoary Redpoll are irregular or irruptive species that leave their breeding grounds only in harsh winters. Christmas Bird Counts (CBCs) throughout the Watershed this year reported record numbers of Common Redpolls and there have been several reliable reports of

Hoary's in December and January as well.

Some insectivorous birds, such as Chickadees, and Sparrows can shift their diet in winter to seeds, fruit, insect eggs, and other more available foods. Additionally, Chickadees, Crows, Jays, Nuthatches and Woodpeckers store or cache food during the summer and fall to eat in the winter. Caching behavior, which involves significant spatial memory, is crucial for over wintering in the harsh Watershed environment. Species differ in how long they leave food cached and in how successfully they remember the cache locations. Recent research suggests that the region of the brain where this information is stored essentially "erases" the information each spring and is renewed just before the peak of the next food storage season, creating a "new page" in the bird's memory!

In addition to feeding adaptations and strategies, birds deal with cold temperatures in differing ways. Feathers have insulating properties. By fluffing out its contour feather, a bird creates air pockets between feather and skin that help retain heat. Blue Jays and Northern Cardinals look much larger on cold days when they fluff up to stay warm. The difference in temperature between outer feathers and the skin a mere one half inch away can be as much as 70 degrees. Tucking its head under a wing or pulling a foot up into the breast feathers also conserves heat loss through exposed skin.

Below a certain temperature, birds will begin to shiver their pectoralis muscles, and sometimes leg muscles, to generate extra heat. Birds can also reduce heat loss by constricting the flow of warm blood through the leg arteries into exposed feet and legs where the blood would be cooled. This technique, which can reduce heat loss in legs and feet by up to 90 percent, allows ducks and gulls to stand for long periods of time on ice. Small releases of warm

blood into the leg arteries prevent the feet from freezing.

Some birds use an amazing strategy for coping with extreme cold. They simply stop maintaining their body temperature at its normal high level. Birds normally have core body temperatures between 104 degrees and 111 degrees Fahrenheit. By stopping its shivering and allowing its core temperature to drop, a small bird such as a Chickadee can conserve substantial amounts of energy, often enough to survive extremely cold nights or periods of low food availability. During this state of regulated hypothermia, called torpor, the bird is inactive and does not respond to much in its environment. Chickadees can lower their body temperature from normal day time of 107.6 degrees F to a nocturnal 86 degrees F.

Other cold weather strategies include roosting and huddling together on a branch or in a man made roost box or natural cavity. Grouse bury themselves in insulating snow during storms.

In spite of all these adaptations and strategies, birds still run the risk of freezing during long cold winter nights. Birders who provide seed and suet, shelter and water at a heated birdbath can make the difference.

Susan Lee, GMCG's regular Watershed Birder columnist, is an avid birder and a longtime resident of the Ossipee Watershed. Share bird sightings or comments with her by e-mail at : leegull1@earthlink.net.

A proposed race track on the side of Mt. Whittier in Tamworth threatens water quality in the Ossipee Aquifer, air pollution, the quality of life in the area, and the natural resource-based tourism in this region.

On October 1st, 2003 the Tamworth selectmen adopted a Race Track Ordinance (RTO) that regulates construction, operation, and maintenance of any motor vehicle race track in Tamworth. Voters will be asked to permanently adopt this Ordinance at town meeting in March.

The ordinance only allows non-spectator facilities, and bans professional race cars. It allows all other cars, snowmobiles, and motorcycle racing. It permits operation 365 days a year, between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and between 12 p.m. and 6 p.m. on Sunday.

The ordinance sets noise limits at 69 decibels at the property line. While this is higher than recommended by the independent sound engineer, it provides some protection for the town. The ordinance also has provisions for lighting, emergency services, security, insurance, other uses, junk, and disposal of trash.

Whether you are “for” or “against” the racetrack, passing the RTO is important. The RTO allows a racetrack, but only if it operates under the terms of the ordinance. The RTO is the work of the town officials and the people who drafted it. It protects the town from negative surprises if the track is built.

Anyone interested in constructing a race track would need a number of Federal, State, and local permits, and a license before construction could begin. The Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, NH Department of Environmental Services, Tamworth Planning Board, and Tamworth Selectmen would all hold hearings on different permits and licenses. The purpose of public hearings is to acquire information or evidence to be considered in evaluating a proposed action. Such hearings provide members of the community an opportunity to give testimony about the racetrack.

This is an opportunity to express concerns over the environmental impact a racetrack would have on the aquifer, air quality, traffic congestion, noise pollution, property values, and the local economy. Other permits required include Dredge and Fill, Alteration of Terrain, Subsurface

Disposal, Transient Non-Community Water System, Underground Storage Tank Facility, Curb-Cut Permits, a Town Wetland “Special Use” Permit, and a Racetrack license.

Additional requirements would be a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Section 401 Water Quality Certificate, a Threatened/Endangered species assessment, and issues of Hazardous Waste. State agencies, such as NH Fish and Game, Division of Historic Resources, and Natural Heritage Inventory would all comment on the Wetlands permits.

Letter writing campaigns are effective in guiding state actions. When applications are filed, written comments to the agencies involved are an effective way of expressing community concerns over a project.

To learn more about the Tamworth proposal including names and addresses and points to consider visit the website, www.stophetrack.org. To obtain a copy of the RTO contact the Tamworth Selectmen’s office at 603-539-7525. Get the facts. Do what you can. Be active and vote.

Riverside Clearing Violates Shoreline Protection Ordinance

BY JUDITH REARDON

When people see logging or clearing occurring near riverbanks, they often do not know that New Hampshire’s Comprehensive Shoreline Protection Act (RSA 483-B) exists to prevent this. This law, which has been in effect for more than twelve years, provides that the “natural woodland buffer” (defined as “trees, saplings, shrubs, and ground covers in any combination”) shall be maintained within 150 feet of the mean high water line of the river. No more than 50% of the basal area of living trees, and no more than 50% of the total number of living saplings, shall be removed from that zone within any 20 year period. Preservation of dead and living trees that provide dens and nesting places for wildlife is encouraged.

The reasons for this statute are stated within the statute itself: “The purpose of this buffer shall be to protect the quality of public waters by minimizing erosion, preventing siltation and turbidity, stabilizing soils, preventing excess nutrients and chemical pollution, maintaining natural water temperatures, maintaining a healthy tree canopy and understory, preserving fish and wildlife habitat, and

respecting the overall natural condition of the protected shoreland.”

Violation of this law is a criminal misdemeanor, and the penalties for violating this statute can include fines of up to \$5000 per violation if charged by the Department of Environmental Services (\$10,000 for a repeat violation) or up to \$20,000 per day of violation if convicted by the court. The court can also issue an injunction to stop the cutting. The landowner and the person clearing the land can each be held responsible for the cost of remediation (such as replanting).

Government agencies, such as the Department of Transportation, are not exempt from this law. However, the Department of Environmental Services assumes that each department is enforcing the law in the performance of its projects, unless a violation is brought to the attention of DES.

You may have observed projects in which tree-clearing near shorelines has occurred or is occurring. If you would like to participate in seeking remediation for the clearing, and enforcement of the Shoreline Protection Ordinance,

GMCG purchases 60 acres in Freedom

Editor's note: Friends of Trout Pond is a committee of GMCG with GMCG acting as fiscal agent. This hard working group of residents from both Freedom and Madison has done a fantastic job over the past two years to work toward the conservation of the parcels known as Trout Pond lands. Working closely with GMCG and the Trust for Public Land, the project was awarded a \$250,000 LCHIP grant towards the purchase of this property. FTP has also worked closely with municipal officials and area residents to educate and promote designating this land as Freedom Town Forest.

The Green Mountain Conservation Group on behalf of the Friends of Trout Pond has recently purchased 60 acres of forested land in Freedom. The parcel located north of Danforth Pond Campground in Freedom and along the Madison border, is a wooded property with some steep inclines and views of Ossipee Lake. This parcel is pivotal to connecting lands already under conservation easement and with the Trout Pond and Blazo Mountain parcels (over 2,600 acres) that FTP is considering for purchase through Trust for Public Land. The goals for this land protection project are twofold: establishing an income generating town forest in Freedom and preserving "open space" for traditional recreation.

With this new acquisition and other conserved parcels in the area, the total protected area could exceed 5,000 acres. All of this land is within the Ossipee Watershed.

Through the fund raising efforts of individuals supporting Friends of Trout Pond and their mission, \$17,000 has been raised for this 60 acre parcel. However FTP still needs \$15,000 to complete the purchase.

Over the course of the past year, FTP has been persistent in its pursuit of the Trout Pond and Blazo Mountain property. Trust for Public Land is actively negotiating with the present landowners, and is anxiously anticipating progress towards that purchase soon.

In the meantime, FTP is working with the Freedom

Conservation Commission who is submitting a warrant article to the town for March 2004 vote.

The text of the article is:

"This article will take effect upon the town's acquisition of one or any of the following parcels (AKA Trout Pond) to establish a town forest under RSA 31:110 :...(parcels totaling 2,613.5 acres), and to authorize the conservation commission to manage the town forest under the provision of RSA 31:112 11, and to authorize the placement of any proceeds which may accrue from said forest management in a separate forest maintenance fund, which shall be allowed to accumulate from year to year as provided by RSA 31:113. The special forest maintenance fund is to be used to manage the forest expenses. Appropriations of such funds will be through the consensus of the Conservation Commission."

Friends of Trout Pond will be making a presentation at the town meeting in March to advise residents on the advantages of owning a town forest, preserving the Trout Pond property for traditional recreation, and protecting this land to insure clean air and drinking water within the aquifer.

Friends of Trout Pond urge all Freedom residents to attend the town meeting on Tuesday March 9, 2004 to show support toward establishing a town forest and protecting open space.

If you would like to contribute to the purchase of this first 60 acres parcel, please send your tax deductible contribution to GMCG, and designate for Friends of Trout Pond.

If you would like more information about this land protection project, have suggestions for naming the recently purchase 60 acre parcel, or want more information on Friends of Trout Pond,

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)

Raindrop ___\$10 **Puddle** ___\$15 **Vernal Pool** ___\$25 **Stream** ___\$50 **River** ___\$75
(student membership) **Pond** ___\$100 **Lake** ___\$250 **Aquifer** ___\$500 **Other** ___

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ **PHONE** _____

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The Watershed News

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www.gmcg.org

Deadline for Spring
Newsletter is March 21.

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

The Evergreen

I walk in Winter Woods unseen
I walk on snows of velveteen
And as I walk the woods serene
It's there I find the Evergreen.

A tree so strong it stands the cold
With boughs so great they slow grow old
And when they do they turn to gold.

~

I'll walk in Winter Woods at night
The Moon will shine its gloried light
And stars will try with all their might
To shine as well as Everbright.

Be this thing what it may to you
I only know it's ever true
And someday you may find it too.

Jill Piekut
Effingham
January, 2004

Save the Date!

**6th Annual Meeting
January 31, 2004 6-9 p.m.
Runnells Hall, Chocorua**

**Dan Gardoqui, co-founder and director of White Pine
Programs will give a slide presentation
*Tracking & wildlife habitat in New England***

Learn more about WPP at www.whitepineprograms.org