

# ◆ The Watershed News ◆

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## GMCG & UNH T<sup>2</sup> offer road salt reduction & winter maintenance training

## Schools prepare to raise trout eggs in class

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) reports that over 30 waterbodies in the state are now impaired due to chlorides from road salt application. In one study of the I-93 corridor it was found that 95% of the chloride in the watershed came from road salt applied to state and local roads, private parking lots and driveways.

GMCG's water quality monitoring has shown a handful of sites in the Ossipee Watershed with elevated chloride levels, "in some places, (salt) concentrations...are higher than those found in the seacoast region of the state where ocean water plays a larger role" states Michelle Daley, a research scientist at UNH. Her research on the Ossipee Watershed's water quality data, along with that of the Lamprey River Watershed, shows that in many parts of the state, chloride levels exceed state standards even during the summer due to chloride-saturated groundwater.

At DES's request, a bill (HB 1676) was filed this year to require certification and training of commercial road salt applicators to provide them with tools to improve efficiency in salt application and liability protection for following best management practices. GMCG will partner with the UNH Technology Transfer Center (UNH T<sup>2</sup>) to provide such a training on **October 29th** at Runnells Hall in Chocorua.

The purpose of the "Salt Reduction in Winter Road Maintenance" training is to discuss the influences that winter maintenance has on the environment and some ways to mitigate these impacts. The training is for Department of Public Works and DOT directors and staff, road agents, town engineers, transportation planners, planning board members, conservation

commissioners, and others interested in how they can reduce the use of road salt in winter road maintenance. The workshop will also introduce attendees to road salt alternatives and their pros and cons in terms of effectiveness and environmental impact.

Steve Gray will be the instructor for this training. Gray is a former NHDOT state maintenance engineer with over 35 years experience and has taught this class since its creation in 2009. Among the topics that he will cover are: *the importance of winter operations; challenges to highway departments; salt reduction techniques; de-icing chemicals; snow disposal guidelines; winter maintenance policies and liability; record keeping; environmental concerns; and new technology.*

This program is a UNH T<sup>2</sup> Center Roads Scholar Training Activity with 5 Environmental Hours. The workshop is eligible for Professional Development Hours (PDH's), as well as Continuing Education Units (CEUs). You do not need CEUs for the UNH Roads Scholar Program. For more information, visit: [http://www.t2.unh.edu/training/salt\\_reduction\\_chocorua.pdf](http://www.t2.unh.edu/training/salt_reduction_chocorua.pdf).

GMCG will offer free tuition to road agents from each of the six towns in the Ossipee Watershed. Additional free tuition will be offered on a first-come, first-served basis. Contact GMCG about this offer. All other participants can register online at [www.t2.unh.edu/training](http://www.t2.unh.edu/training), or by contacting 800-423-0060 or [t2.center@unh.edu](mailto:t2.center@unh.edu). Cost is \$60.00, and includes instruction, materials, refreshments, and lunch. This workshop is co-sponsored by GMCG, FHWA and NHDOT.



Eastern Brook Trout, are the only trout native to the eastern United States, have declined in population as land uses changes have altered their habitat. It is estimated that less than 9% of historical brook trout habitat remains intact. Brook trout only survive in the coldest and cleanest streams and therefore are excellent indicators of the health of the watersheds they inhabit.

On August 25th teachers from three local schools were trained in the *Trout Egg in the Classroom Program*. This program educates students about the importance of maintaining native fish populations, both for ecological and recreational reasons, and provides them with an opportunity to assist with state-wide and national efforts to increase brook trout populations. Led by Judy Tumosa of NH Fish & Game, the training included information about Eastern Brook Trout ecology, the importance of restoring their populations, and how to raise trout eggs in the classroom.

Justin Chapman's 4th and 5th graders at Sandwich Central School will be some of the first students in the Ossipee Watershed to raise trout eggs next January. Funding for this program at Sandwich Central School was graciously provided by the Quimby Foundation.

## 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.

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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## “Waste-to-energy” is another solution to our garbage

BY  
BLAIR FOLTS

Recently I had the opportunity to tour EcoMaine in Portland, a non-profit waste management corporation owned and operated by 21 municipalities in Southern Maine. It was an eye-opening experience for how I now view garbage, compost and my own recycling.

There are two main programs at this facility. The waste-to-energy plant that burns garbage to produce energy, and the recycling center that is a Single Sort System. The Waste-to-Energy plant burns approximately 170,000 tons of trash each year and produces 100-110,000 megawatt hours of electricity annually—enough to power 10-15,000 homes. After the waste is burned at 2,000 degrees, the resulting ash is considered “chemically stable” and requires only 10% of the space needed in the landfill. In the computer room for the plant, the emissions on the stack are monitored each moment to make sure that the “garbage” is burning as efficiently and as “cleanly” as possible.

Single Stream recycling is a system that opened in Maine in 2007 and eliminates the need to separate by category. The many ripple effect benefits are both economic and environmental and hopefully attract increased participation in recycling. In cities and towns this process also leads to less time for curbside collection, less idling time for trucks (resulting in less pollution), and fewer trips to the recycling facility. For curbside pickup there are also trucks now that have split containers with half the truck picking up the garbage bags and half the truck collecting the recycling bins.

The waste arrives all mixed together and equipment at the plant separates it step by step as it moves along a series of conveyor belts. There are huge belts that sort out things like big pieces of cardboard and mattresses. Smaller items head down chutes to their proper sort sites. There were infrared zappers that whisked #1 clear plastics off the belts into different areas and magnets that sorted out the metal. And yes, there were hand sorting rooms as well.

One of the most interesting things to ponder following this visit was “what is non-recyclable” waste? In the five story tower looking down on the pile of garbage to be burned what did I see? While there were some things that had not made



In the five story waste-to-energy plant, a crane picks up two tons of garbage and moves it into a boiler. This plant uses non-recyclable waste as fuel to produce steam-generated electricity

it to the recycling area such as cardboard, mostly what I saw was a sea of plastic bags. This spoke to me as a consumer. Not only do we need to remember to bring our reusable bags to the store or market, but we need to think about what we are purchasing. If we are not making our own cookies, are we buying them from the bakery in brown paper bags? Or are we buying them in boxes wrapped in plastic with plastic trays inside? If we really can compost our garbage and not throw it in the kitchen garbage can, do we need to use a plastic bag in that can? How can we lessen our plastic consumption?

Ultimately plastic is impacting our water resources either at the production level or at the end. That plastic chain is complex and is such a part of our modern world. We need to be more mindful of this substance—its production and its end—we are the consumers and we can put demands on industry.

One thing I considered after touring this plant was to look at their website for what they do NOT recycle—and then try to stay away from purchasing those products.

For more information about EcoMaine or to see what they do and don't recycle visit their website at [www.ecomaine.org](http://www.ecomaine.org).

*Blair Folts is Executive Director of the Green Mountain Conservation Group.*

## 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.

#### Effingham

Spring and summer found the Effingham Conservation Commission busy with several projects and initiatives. A roadside cleanup was conducted in April in conjunction with KELF (Keep Effingham Litter Free). About 40 volunteers retrieved 80 bags of roadside litter and enjoyed a great picnic afterwards. Another roadside cleanup is planned on September 25<sup>th</sup>. Volunteers are always needed and a noon barbeque is planned following the cleanup.

This past summer the Commission also planted two Liberty Elm trees on Elm Street, which are resistant to Dutch Elm disease. Elms are a long-lived species; they can live to be 200-275 years old and grow to 100 feet in height. The Commission hopes to plant additional trees each year throughout the town.

The Larry Leavitt Preserve on Rt. 153 in Effingham just north of Snow Road saw some site improvements as well this summer. Effingham Conservation Commission members cleared blowdowns and brush from the site and built an information kiosk with assistance from UNH Cooperative Extension. This kiosk will provide information on bird and animal species specific to Effingham and is a great place to come and sit, reflect and watch birds in their natural habitat.

#### Madison

The Madison Conservation Commission and the Madison Boulder Advisory Committee helped the Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) celebrate a contractual agreement to improve the Madison Boulder State Geological Monument in early August. The Madison Boulder is New England's largest erratic boulder and was formally dedicated this past summer to be protected from vandalism and to be a focus for geologic education for the public. A lecture and a walk followed the celebration.

## State issues cyanobacteria warning on Province Lake

An elevated cyanobacteria cell concentration was measured in Province Lake in Effingham on September 1st. Samples revealed that the state standard of 50% or greater of the total cells from the bloom were identified as cyanobacteria. As a result, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) issued a cyanobacteria warning for those who recreate on Province Lake. The bloom has the appearance of pea soup and is seen through the entire water column. The warning was not based on a toxin evaluation and was intended as a precautionary measure for short term exposure. DES advises lake users avoid contact with the water in areas experiencing elevated cyanobacteria cell condition. **Cyanobacteria are natural components of waterbodies worldwide, but blooms and surface scums may form when excess phosphorus is available to the water.** Some cyanobacteria produce toxins that are stored within the cells but released upon cell death. Toxins can cause both acute and chronic health effects that range in severity. Acute health effects include irritation of skin and mucous membranes, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Chronic effects include liver and central nervous system damage.

For more information visit the DES Beach Program web site: <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/beaches/index.htm>.

## Aquifer protection work happens at the grassroots level

There are many strategies communities can use to safeguard important drinking water supplies, one of which is adopting an Aquifer Protection Ordinance (APO). Currently, local town planning boards and subcommittees are busy drafting or updating APOs to enhance drinking water protection for present and future generations. APOs aim to safeguard water resources by protecting the most vulnerable drinking water areas of a community from hazardous substances and potential contamination. They also protect neighboring towns' water resources as water knows no boundaries.

Another strategy to protect drinking water is to ensure the public has adequate means of disposing of hazardous substances so that they do not find their way into water supplies. In August, GMCG joined efforts with the Lakes Region Planning Commission

at the Household Hazardous Waste Collections day in Ossipee. GMCG Water Quality Intern Meredith Houghton and volunteer Roger ter Kuile provided outreach and materials to over 40 attendees about how to properly dispose of toxic chemicals, how to landscape with water quality in mind, and how to use best management practices at home. They also distributed 15 private well testing kits so that residents could test their own well water.

To learn more about drinking water protection, visit GMCG's website and Lakes Region Planning Commission's site: [http://www.lakesrpc.org/services\\_resources.asp](http://www.lakesrpc.org/services_resources.asp). The public is also invited to join the Ossipee Aquifer Steering Committee which meets monthly. Call GMCG at 539-1859 for the next meeting time. For well testing kits, visit: [http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/well\\_testing/index.htm](http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/well_testing/index.htm).

Sitting on my deck over the long Labor Day weekend I am surrounded by the sounds of three of my favorite and most common Watershed birds: black-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*), red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*), and white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*). These three “friends”, while not in the same bird families, have several things in common. Non-migratory, small passerines (perching birds), they live in close association with humans and are common at feeders in the Watershed. Even when winter grips the northern woodlands, roaming bands of chickadees and nuthatches are among the few songbirds that remain, to delight us on winter days.

Black-capped chickadee



The black-capped chickadee, found throughout most of Canada and the northern US, is one of the most studied birds in the world. Its complex vocalizations are thought to approach human language in terms of the quality of information they can convey. (*Chickadees, Tits, Nuthatches and Treecreepers*, Harper and Quinn 1995). Throughout the year, but especially outside of the breeding season, both sexes give the characteristic “chick-a-dee-dee-dee” call. This is a complex vocalization, serving several functions. Although usually given in that order, each syllable or unit may be omitted, given once, or repeated a variable number of times. Scolding birds often give a prolonged series of nasal “dee-dee-dee-dee-dees”.

With an almost unlimited number of possible call combinations using these sounds, some form of “chick-a-dee” can be used to convey much information and is the only known system of combinatorial animal communication apart from human language. Common calls include a contact call meaning “come here”, an alarm call, and an “all clear”. Certain thin but nasal “zee-zee-zee” calls,

described as “broken dees” are given by females during breeding season to solicit food from the male. In addition to all the possible variations on the “chick-a-dee” call, blackcaps have two other types of songs used to advertise territories and/or to repel rivals. The chief of these sounds like a clear whistled “fee-bee” and is often confused by beginning birders with the harsher and more nasal call of the Eastern phoebe. The “fee-bee” of the chickadee is given primarily by males from mid-December to early summer although it may be heard throughout the year. Imitate the whistled *fee-bee* on a walk in the spring woods of the Watershed and you are likely to quickly attract several male chickadees!

The other chickadee song is referred to as the “gargle”, a complex phrase given largely by males during autumn and winter. Gargles are described as sounding like “apparently random collections of very short musical notes jumbled together in rapid succession, often falling in pitch toward the end of the phrase and terminating with a trill or nasal “dee type” syllable. These “gargles” are conversational and almost “fussy”. Male chickadees can produce at least 15 different types of gargle. Talkative, cheerful and often very tame, black-capped chickadees quickly learn to feed from your hand, especially in fall and winter.

Typically year-round residents of the Watershed, red-breasted nuthatches will leave the northern forests in winter if the cone crop is poor. Their diet consists of conifer seeds, and insect eggs, larva and adults. In August and September red-breasted nuthatches often join mixed flocks of chickadees, titmice and warblers. The most common call of the red-breasted nuthatch is a nasal, bleating or mewing “knair, knair, knair, yna-yna-yna”, that

Red-breasted nuthatch



sounds like a toy tin horn and is more nasal and less cawing than the call of the white-breasted nuthatch. Far-carrying, the call may be repeated in a rapid series (*k-k-k-k*), or in a slow regular sequence of “yaaa yaaa yaaa”. When angry or annoyed this smaller of the two Watershed nuthatches, gives a variable, monotonous, fast, slightly quavering series of notes like “nananana”. Another fairly tame species, red-breasted nuthatches are active and restless at feeders. And like the chickadee, with patience, red-breasted nuthatches can be hand fed.



White-breasted nuthatch

The larger white-breasted nuthatches maintain year round territories throughout the Watershed residing in a variety of habitats from extensive deciduous and mixed forest to villages and residential neighborhoods with numerous deciduous trees. The loud nasal “yank yank yank” of the white-breasted is a familiar sound on fall hikes and walks. This nuthatch also has a variety of calls which may be given at different speeds and volumes and may be harsher, rougher and more nasal at times. In general, all of these calls are stronger, more cawing or crow-like and less nasal than the sounds of the red-breasted nuthatch.

Common though these three friends are, they are fascinating to watch and to hear. For more information on bird sounds and behavior look for the three volume paperback series, *A Guide to Bird Behavior*, by Donald and Lillian Stokes, published by Little Brown. Many websites also have recordings of these and other Watershed birds.

*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.*

# Water Quality & Conservation

## 150 students participate in benthic sampling in 2010

This is the fifth year that GMCG has coordinated the Volunteer Biological Assessment Program, or VBAP, as part of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services' (DES) statewide efforts to collect water quality data.

Ten sites in the Ossipee Watershed are assessed for their macroinvertebrate communities each year through the program as part of GMCG's long-term water monitoring efforts. Macroinvertebrates are organisms that lack a backbone yet are visible to the naked eye. Volunteers, including students, are trained to collect, sort and identify these aquatic creatures to get a sense of water quality conditions since some macro's are sensitive to pollution while others are more tolerant.

On August 25<sup>th</sup>, teachers from four area schools were trained for VBAP by GMCG staff. This year, over 150 students ranging from fourth to twelfth grade from 7 schools will participate in VBAP. Students will help sample, sort and identify macroinvertebrates as part of the program, calculating water quality scores for sites that are based on the number and type of organisms found.



GMCG Water Quality Program Coordinator Mia Akaogi teaches 5th and 6th graders from Effingham Elementary School how to test water quality in Cold Brook this fall.

On November 18<sup>th</sup> the public will have a unique opportunity to learn about VBAP and the water quality of local rivers and streams from students' perspectives at the annual "Ossipee Watershed School Presentation & Open House". The event will be held at the Remick Country Doctor Museum & Farm in Tamworth from 6:00-7:30 p.m. Students from eight area schools helped to gather data in 2010, and will present their findings to the Community through photos, power point presentations, artwork, graphs, and stories about their observations and experiences on the rivers. This event is free and open to the public. Light refreshments will be served. FMI, call (603) 539-1859 or

visit [www.gmcg.org](http://www.gmcg.org).

FMI about the NH DES Biomonitoring Program, visit: <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/biomonitoring/index.htm>.

Special thanks to the Pequawket Foundation, Quimby Foundation, Dorr Foundation, and Lakes Region Fund of the NH Charitable Foundation for their support of these programs.

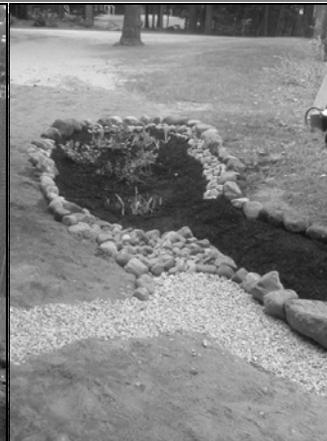
## Erosion control demonstration project completed at Ossipee Lake

Camp Cody CITs (Counselors-in-Training), volunteers and GMCG staff completed a BMP demonstration project in August to mitigate erosion and stormwater runoff entering Ossipee Lake. The project implemented what are known as Best Management Practices, or BMPs, to prevent further erosion and protect water quality. Generally BMPs focus on water quality problems caused by increased impervious surfaces from land development. BMPs are designed to reduce stormwater volume, peak flows, and/or nonpoint source pollution through evapotranspiration, infiltration, detention, and filtration or biological and chemical actions.

The BMPs that were used in the project included a rain garden, 65 feet of infiltration trenches, a vegetative buffer and a broad based dip. The hard-working group of 30 CITs finished the project in one day, logging a total of 150 volunteer match hours. Pollutant load



Camp Cody CITs worked with GMCG to install several erosion control BMPs such as infiltration trenches (left) and a rain garden (right) to prevent stormwater runoff from entering Ossipee Lake.



reduction estimates figure that if the BMPs function properly, they will prevent 21.3 tons of sediment, 18.0 pounds of phosphorus, and 36.2 pounds of nitrogen from entering into the lake each year.

This project was made possible with support from the NH DES through an EPA 319 grant, Divided Sky Landscaping of Tamworth, and White Mountain Survey. Plants were donated by GMCG from the Community Garden as well as Karen Payne, Noreen Downs and Roger and Jane ter Kuile. Thanks to Al Levesque and Doug Caron for their help transporting materials to the site.

The total cost of materials for the project was \$395.

For more information about BMPs, see "A Shoreland Homeowner's Guide to Stormwater Management" at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/nhdes-wd-10-8.pdf>.

# GET WET! well testing data displayed through GIS

This spring, GMCG collaborated with schools on the Groundwater Education Through Water Evaluation and Testing (GET WET!) program. GET WET! is based out of the University of Maine and works with local students and the community to create a long-term groundwater quality database for towns where private wells are used. The mission of GET WET! is to bring collaborative environmental research into the community through the classroom in order to understand local environmental changes and promote public health through safe drinking water.

Nearly 150 students participated in the program this year from schools including: the K.A. Brett School, Ossipee Central School, Tamworth Learning Circles and Mustang Academy/Madison Elementary School. Students tested 125 wells across the Watershed and analyzed well samples for 7 different parameters, including chloride, sodium chloride, nitrate, pH, hardness, iron and conductivity. Fourteen local volunteers helped classes with the water chemistry testing, locating wells using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and preparing community presentations. Most of the findings showed good water quality. However, 32% of wells tested exceeded natural background levels for chloride, and 14.4% of these wells had chloride levels that would impact aquatic life. See the chart for more results.

One of the most exciting aspects of the

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Standard deviation
<b>Chloride (mg/L)</b>	34.27	5	180	175	33.81
<b>Sodium chloride (mg/L)</b>	51.61	0	288	288	48.60
<b>Nitrate (mg/L)</b>	0.40	0	3+	3	1.92
<b>pH</b>	7	5.3	9	3.7	0.9
<b>Hardness (mg/L CaCO3)</b>	52.56	0	320	320	50.05
<b>Iron (mg/L)</b>	0.24	0	5	5	0.60
<b>Conductivity (uS/cm)</b>	140.73	9	630	621	119.01

program was the use of GIS to display water quality results for each well sample and compare the results across the Watershed. In addition, because the GIS maps contain other features (rivers, lakes, roads, town boundaries) some general relationships between the GET WET! data and the landscape were determined. Students from Ossipee Central School classes presented these maps as well as some graphs of their findings to the community this past spring.

On October 27th the public is invited to learn how to use GIS in their community at a GIS Workshop to be held at The Community School in Tamworth. The workshop will be led by Shane Bradt of the UNH Cooperative Extension. Teachers, students, and community members can learn the process for importing water quality and other data into Quantum GIS (a free GIS software) to create maps from this information. Collecting water quality data is undeniably important, but being able to analyze the information brings more meaning to students and the community.

# Local camp counselors help GMCG monitor for milfoil

This summer, Camp Cody partnered with GMCG to control and prevent the spread of variable milfoil in Lake Ossipee. The Counselors-In-Training (CITs) at Camp Cody joined forces with GMCG as part of their service project this year, conducting boat inspections for aquatic invasive plant species such as milfoil and teaching boaters about the milfoil issue in Ossipee Lake and its bays.

More than 35 CITs logged over 180 hours this summer at the Pine River public boat launch in Ossipee doing what they dubbed as "milfoiling". Their efforts enhanced GMCG's ability to provide information to



Camp Cody CITs inspect boats for milfoil at the Pine River.

visiting and local boaters about this water quality issue and how boaters' vigilance can

help prevent the spread of milfoil into other areas of the Ossipee Lake system, as well as other waterbodies.

Since 2002, GMCG has worked with NH Lakes to organize the Lake Host program by hiring local youth to educate boaters at the Pine River boat launch in Ossipee. So far this year the Lake Host program made 257 "saves" across the state, preventing exotic aquatic invasive species such as milfoil from entering or leaving a waterbody. For more information about the Lake Host program and Lake Hosting next summer, contact (603) 539-1859 or [gmcgnh@roadrunner.com](mailto:gmcgnh@roadrunner.com).

# Fall Calendar

**TBA this fall: Project WET and Project WILD Aquatic Teacher Training.** 9am-4:30pm at The Community School in Tamworth. Alicia Carlson of NH DES and Judy Tumosa of NH Fish & Game will lead a training in these internationally renowned programs which includes K-12 curriculum and activity guides. Normally \$100 per person, the training will be available at no cost to 10 teachers thanks to generous funding from the Northeast Utilities Environmental Community Grant Program. Sign-up for the WET/WILD training is on a first come first served basis, however priority will be given to those teachers who work in the Ossipee Watershed towns of Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Ossipee, Sandwich, and Tamworth. Educators who work outside these towns are also welcome to sign up, but will be placed on a waitlist. The training will provide participants with curriculum and activity guides for the two programs, and CEU credit. Participants are asked to bring their own lunch and light refreshments will be provided. Anyone interested in participating in these programs should call Mia Akaogi at (603) 539-1859 or email [gmcgnh@roadrunner.com](mailto:gmcgnh@roadrunner.com) to sign up.

**Wednesday, October 27<sup>th</sup>: GIS Workshop with UNH Cooperative Extension.** 3:30pm-6:00pm at The Community School in Tamworth. Shane Bradt will lead this workshop for teachers, upper level students, and the public on how to create GIS maps using free software (Quantum GIS), Excel data (water quality data collected through educational programs GET WET!, VBAP, RIVERS, etc.), and layers available on NH GRANIT. Cost: \$20/person. FMI and to sign up, visit: <http://extension.unh.edu/GISGPS/GISGPS.htm>.

**Friday, October 29<sup>th</sup>: Salt Reduction in Winter Road Maintenance.** A UNH T2 Center Roads Scholar Training Activity. 5 Environmental Hours. Cost \$60. Designed for Public Works Directors & Road Agents, others who plow snow, Municipal Engineers, Transportation Planners, Conservation Commissioners & Planning Board Members. The Workshop will discuss the influences that winter maintenance has on the environment and some ways to mitigate these impacts. For more details, visit: [http://www.t2.unh.edu/training/salt\\_reduction\\_chocorua.pdf](http://www.t2.unh.edu/training/salt_reduction_chocorua.pdf).

**Thursday, November 18<sup>th</sup>: Ossipee Watershed School Presentation & Open House.** 6:00-7:30 p.m. at the Remick Country Doctor Museum & Farm in Tamworth. Local students that have participated in educational programs focused on water quality in the Ossipee Watershed will present their experiences and findings to the community. Free and open to the public. Light refreshments will be served. FMI, visit GMCG's School website: <http://www.gmcg.org/gmcg.php?id=135>.

**Memorial Gifts** are a meaningful way to acknowledge the passing of a loved one by offering a gift as a tribute to life lived. Memorial gifts become a part of the Green Mountain Conservation Group's Memorial Fund, which supports conservation work across the Ossipee Watershed. Families sometimes include a request for memorial gifts as part of the newspaper obituary. Often individuals choose to make gifts in memory of their loved ones on birthdays or to mark the anniversary of their passing. A listing of the donors' names and addresses (but not the gift amount) is provided to the deceased next of kin and is listed on our website. Families can recount stories of loved ones and their commitment to protecting resources in the watershed and we would love to share these stories on our Memorial Gifts page of our website. Memorial tributes can help bring comfort and solace during times of bereavement.

## Your Membership Will Make a Difference.

If you have a "\*" next to your name on this newsletter label, you have renewed your membership for 2010.

If you do not have a "\*" next to your name, please renew today. Every drop counts! Thank you!

(Please make checks payable to Green Mountain Conservation Group P.O. Box 25 Effingham, NH 03882)

Vernal Pool \_\_\_ \$25 Stream \_\_\_ \$50 River \_\_\_ \$75 Pond \_\_\_ \$100 Lake \_\_\_ \$250

Aquifer Society \_\_\_ \$50 Other \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_

Are you interested in being a GMCG Volunteer in 2010?  YES

PLEASE RE-NEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP TODAY and encourage your family, friends and neighbors to join GMCG. Thank you! GMCG is a non-profit 501 (c)(3) tax-exempt organization. We are funded by grants from foundations, memberships, and donations. Please consider us in your estate planning. We accept donations of real property, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, life insurance policies and gift annuities. Donations are tax-deductible to the full extent of the law. Our Federal Tax Identification number is: 02-0498020.



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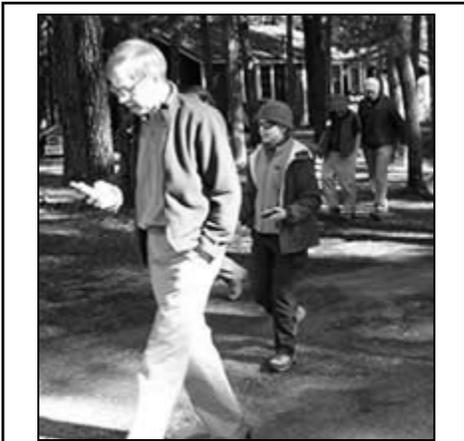
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# The Watershed News

**Save the Date:**  
*Ossipee Watershed  
School Presentation  
& Open House*  
**November 18th**  
6-7:30 p.m.  
Remick Museum, Tamworth

**Deadline for  
Winter Newsletter  
submissions is December 10<sup>th</sup>**

EVERY PERSON CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE AND EACH PERSON SHOULD



**October 27<sup>th</sup>**  
**“GIS Workshop”**  
*with UNH Cooperative  
Extension*  
3:30-6:00 p.m.  
The Community School  
Tamworth  
(FMI, see the Fall Calendar)

