

◆ The Watershed News ◆

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Drinking water protection ordinances presented to town planners

Water does not obey political boundaries, nor does pollution. For this reason, concerned citizens, town officials, and businesses have been taking a regional approach to drinking water protection in the Ossipee Watershed. The Ossipee Aquifer Steering Committee has been working with GMCG for the past two years on various projects to enhance protection of the area's drinking water resources for future generations. More recently, the committee has been working with GMCG and Lakes Region Planning Commission to draft aquifer protection ordinances through a Local Source Water Protection grant from the NH Department of Environmental Services.

Most towns in the watershed do not have an ordinance or overlay district in place to protect critical drinking water supply lands such as wellhead protection areas and primary recharge areas—where the aquifer materials are exposed at the land surface and water infiltrates directly into the aquifer. Protection efforts are particularly important in these areas as they:

- 1) provide many people with their drinking water supply; and
- 2) are most vulnerable to contamination. Contaminants, such as oil and other petroleum products, can have long-term, widespread impacts to drinking water. In fact, oil from just one car can contaminate one million gallons of groundwater (US EPA).

Ten years ago the town of Madison created an aquifer protection ordinance to prevent sludge from being spread over aquifer recharge land and potential contamination sources from impacting drinking water. Other Watershed towns have faced the inconvenience of changing water sources once drinking water has become contaminated, and paid a high price for mitigation, public

health repercussions, reduced property values, and well relocation. A proactive approach to protect drinking water in the Ossipee Watershed will not only help to prevent contamination, but it could also prevent a loss to the local economy. Studies show that a decline in water quality could mean a loss of nearly 400 jobs in the Lakes Region, more than anywhere else in the state (NH Lakes, 2007).

Nearly 90 communities throughout New Hampshire have some form of groundwater/aquifer protection ordinance. The Steering Committee, GMCG, and LRPC will continue presenting to local town boards in 2010 about the benefits of aquifer protection ordinances and a regional approach to drinking water protection. The first regional workshop will be held this spring to introduce aquifer ordinances, land use regulations and Best Management Practices (BMPs) as ways towns can protect their water resources.

The **“Road Salt BMPs Workshop”** will be held **April 29th from 6:30-8:30pm at Madison Town Hall**. UNH Technology Transfer Center and Steve Whitman from Jeffrey H. Taylor & Associates are among the speakers for the evening, covering a range of topics, including:

- * How to protect your town's future drinking water with aquifer protection ordinances
- * How to save money and lessen liability with BMPs & plans for winter road maintenance
- * The latest on road salt alternatives & training opportunities for road agents & town officials

To register for this free workshop, contact (603) 539-1859 FMI about this project, visit: www.lakesrpc.org/services_resources.asp

What is the true cost of road salt?

BY ERIN RODGERS

Winters in New England can be rough. Even a small storm can leave the roads slick and treacherous. The most common way to combat the formation of ice and pack ice on roadways has always been spreading salt, early and often. Road salt is the same as the table salt we use in our kitchens made up of sodium and chloride. These two elements dissolve into the water as the ice and snow melt, and runs off onto the roadsides and into the waterways and groundwater.

In moderation, sodium and chloride are not harmful to the environment or to people. However, just as having too much salt in your diet can be bad for your health, putting too much salt into the environment can be damaging to plants and animals. Removing this excess salt from the environment can be quite expensive if not impossible.

GMCG has been monitoring streams, lake sites, and groundwater over the past eight years. The results are striking: the amount of sodium in the environment is directly related to the amount of chloride; sodium and chloride in the surface water and the groundwater are increasing; and chloride levels are rising with more paved and impervious surfaces.

In fact, several sites in the Watershed have more salt than towns directly on the coast. There are many reasons for this increase in sodium and chloride over the last decade: more development means more roads that need to be salted; large stockpiles of salt are sometimes exposed to winter weather conditions that can lead to saltier runoff; slush and snow plowed from the roads and parking lots may be dumped next to running streams; and finally, there are few alternatives to the present practices road agents use. This research and more will be presented at the **April 29th workshop in Madison**.

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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Local farmers & community partner to preserve farmland

“... farming as the proper use and care of an immeasurable gift.”

~Wendell Berry, *The Agrarian Standard*, 2002

Eking out a 2009 closing on the 29th of December, GMCG facilitated the conservation of three more agricultural easements in the Ossipee Watershed: The Behr Farm in Tamworth Village and Wonalancet, and the Butcher-Nesbitt Whiteface Intervale Farm in Sandwich. These easements were purchased with federal funds GMCG secured for \$447,500 from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP). The FRPP funds were matched by community fundraising efforts.

Protecting the Behr acreage in Wonalancet expands upon the recently protected Birches Intervale Farm and the adjoining Wonalancet Nominee Trust. The Behr Farm along the Swift River in Tamworth Village abuts the Remick Farm Museum properties ensuring the perpetual rural character of Tamworth Village. The Butcher-Nesbitt Whiteface Intervale Farm along the Whiteface River, identified as a key piece to protect in Sandwich's master plan, adds to

adjacent protected private property and the White Mountain National Forest.

Together these parcels:

- *Preserve local agricultural soils
- *Protect local aquifer, water and associated natural resources
- *Link to existing conservation lands and the White Mountain National Forest
- *Ensure that future use of these lands will remain agriculture or forestry

Many thanks to the Behr siblings and to Bob Butcher and Caroline Nesbitt for their vision and dedication to local farming and preservation of the land and all its associated natural resources. Thanks as well to all the generous donors who gave during very challenging economic times to ensure these properties would be protected in perpetuity. And much gratitude to the community volunteers who worked behind the scenes on fundraising, publicity, map making and technical support for the project.

Special thanks to Scott Aspinall who served on GMCG's board for ten years and was key to these and many other GMCG easements.

Watershed Passages

This winter, we mourn the passing of two fine friends. They will be deeply missed.



“Harry” Roland Harry Libby, passed away in early March at the age of 79. He is fondly remembered as the Watchman for the Green Mountain Fire Tower on the summit of Green Mountain.

Don La Chance passed away in January at the age of 79. Don was one of GMCG's founding Board Members and was Secretary of GMCG from 1999-2004. He was a dedicated volunteer and strong supporter of conservation in the Ossipee Watershed.

GMCG would like to extend our condolences to family and friends.



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

The Commission mailed a brochure with some of the major findings from the wetlands inventory project (2005-2007) and the Effingham Wildlife Action Plan (EWAP) project (2007-2009) with an insert of a questionnaire to all town land owners. The brochure contains a town map with wetlands and cited EWAP-relevant wildlife. The questionnaire contains five questions based on the two projects. The purpose is to gather input from the town for the town master plan, currently being updated, about the relevance of these natural resources in the town zoning ordinances.

A check was received from the 'Celebrate Effingham' committee towards the construction of a bird-watch platform at the Larry Leavitt Preserve, off Route 153 in Center Effingham, which was approved by the Board of Selectmen. On another matter, the select board has requested the commission to reconsider the construction of a snowmobile trail on a commission lot in Wilkinson Brook wetlands. A delegation led by the snowmobile group was accompanied by a selectman to present their case to the

commission in favor of the request. A previous request in 2005 was denied by the commission, based on the environmental impact on this ecologically sensitive area following consultation with The Nature Conservancy.

The Commission joined the Freedom and Ossipee Conservation Commissions in forming a tri-town milfoil committee made up of the chairs of each town's conservation commission and residents of the respective towns. The Commission's annual report for 2009 appears in the town report and on the Commission's website:

www.EffinghamConservationCommission.web.officelive.com

Madison

The Madison Conservation Commission has been working with an abutter to the Goodwin Town Forest to ensure mutual understanding about a right-of-way entrance to their property. The Commission has also been successful with the Selectmen and the Budget Committee during hearings over the past three months to incorporate \$1,500 into its annual budget to pay for river and stream water quality testing that GMCG provides. The voters at the March Town Meeting approved the final line item budget. Work continues with DRED, geological agencies and the State Geologist to help improve the status of the Madison Boulder. The Town was the first in the state to sign an agreement with DRED to help maintain and improve the natural site.

GMCG welcomes new team of staff & interns this spring

GMCG is pleased to introduce its conservation team for 2010. New Water Quality Monitoring Coordinator, Mia Akaogi, and spring interns, Erin Rodgers and Emily Hepding, will accomplish a great deal for the Watershed through their research, school programs, and public outreach.

Originally from southern Vermont, **Mia Akaogi** is a graduate of the University of Vermont Ecological Planning Masters Program. As a part of her studies, Mia spent the summer of 2008 on Ossipee Lake and collaborated with GMCG on her Master's Project, an assessment of how vulnerable groundwater is to pollution in the Ossipee Watershed. She most recently interned with the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, where she developed and implemented a neighborhood-based stormwater education and outreach project. Her familiarity with the region and her background in water quality issues has already been extremely helpful as she coordinates the newly launched Ossipee Watershed School Program Initiative.

Erin Rodgers originally comes from the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, and went to schools in upstate New York, south Florida, and now Keene, New Hampshire. She has worked on



ships on the Pacific Ocean, an outdoor education center in southern New York state, and most recently the Conte Anadromous Fish Laboratory in Turner's Falls, MA. Erin's life-long love of the outdoors and fly-fishing have led her to her current place at Antioch New England where she studies trout and works to restore cold-water fish habitat. She is working with GMCG this winter and spring on road salt research and best management practices. She hopes this internship will positively impact the quality of waterways in the Ossipee Watershed.

Emily Hepding is originally from Long Island, New York. She is currently a junior working toward her bachelors degree in environmental conservation studies at the University of New Hampshire. For the past two summers, Emily interned with the Suffolk County Department of Health collecting water samples from bathing beaches to test for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). Emily is majoring in wetlands ecology and management for a career in wetlands restoration, conservation, and education. Recently she was accepted into the UNH EcoQuest program in New Zealand for a study abroad learning and research experience. She is hoping to gain water quality testing skills, a background in nonprofit organizations and learn how to manage a public outreach program from her internship with GMCG.



BY SUSAN LEE

Of the eleven species of owls found in New Hampshire, five are present all year long and four of these nest in the Ossipee Watershed. The Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) is the only small owl in New Hampshire with prominent ear tufts. This tiny owl, 8 1/2" from tip of tail to beak with yellow eyes, makes an eerie, quavering whinny call. These owls have two color phases, called morphs. Gray morph birds are more common in the north, while red morphs are common in the south. Both red and gray morphs are found in New Hampshire. The northern limit of their breeding range is thought to be in Tamworth and Ossipee, or at least the 1994 Breeding Bird Atlas for New Hampshire (Foss, et als.) found no sightings in Coos County.

According to the Stokes Guide to Bird Behavior (1989), our usual view of an Eastern Screech Owl is as it stares out of a tree hole or nest box in the middle of the day. The male Screech-Owl, although smaller than the female, has a lower voice, and is more likely to give the whinny call. Screech owls occur in open hardwood stands, pine woods, cemeteries, and old orchards. Courtship begins in late winter or early spring, with four to seven eggs being laid in April. Listen for this wonderful owl and watch for one sleeping in an old Flicker or Pileated Woodpecker hole.



The Eastern Screech-Owl is the only small owl in the state with prominent ear tufts.

Our largest owl in the Watershed is the Great Horned Owl. It also has large ear tufts and yellow eyes. As with most owls, the female is substantially larger, although her voice is higher in pitch. Stokes describes the series of five or six low muffled hoots, heard in the early evening or pre-dawn hours, as sounding sedate and aloof, often answered in an unhurried way by another distant owl. The deep booming hoots may carry for more than a mile. Although most common in the Durham area, this owl is found throughout the well-watered forest areas of our state and our watershed. Great Horned Owls court in Winter and young owls hatch in late March. Look for these owls in old Great Blue Heron nests, and in nests of crows, squirrels and certain hawks.

The most common owl in New Hampshire is the Barred Owl, familiar for its call, hoo hoo hoo hoo, hoo hoo hoo hoo-aww, translated as "who cooks for you, who cooks for you-all". This large owl has dark eyes and no ear tufts. In the last few winters, when there was tons of snow in the woodshed, these owls were forced to abandon their home ranges in the deep woods and perched conspicuously in the daytime near bird feeders that attract mice and squirrels.

According to the Stokes Guide, it is possible that the larger and more dominant female Barred Owls force the males out of the territory during these times of food shortage. Breeding activities begin in February or early March, and nests are built in large cavities in trees or in the hollow tops of stubs, but they will also use old hawk, crow or squirrel nests or nest boxes. These owls nest throughout the Watershed in our extensive and relatively undisturbed forests containing large trees. They will apparently respond to a crude imitation of their hooting, by day or by night, and may approach and converse with the caller at length (Atlas of Breeding Bird in NH).



Barred owls are the most common owl in New Hampshire, familiar for its call: "who cooks for you, who cooks for you-all".

Smallest of the owls of the Watershed, the Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*), which is strictly nocturnal. Year round in the Watershed, it inhabits coniferous or mixed forests, wooded swamps and tamarack bogs. Its regular calling season starts in late February or early March. Because it is a ventriloquist, it is hard to locate even when it is calling. Its typical call is a series of short, whistled notes, usually two per second, sounding like a saw being filed, or whetted.

To modern ears, it resembles the sound of a school bus back-up warning. In the Saco River Watershed, Saw-whet Owls were found in the same areas where Great Horned and Barred Owls were also found. Saw-whets occur most frequently in heavily wooded areas near water or other edges. They roost in evergreens or other thick shrubbery, often at eye level. On March 5, 2010, a calling Saw-whet was heard by a birder in Madison/Silver Lake at approximately 6:30 pm. Even if you cannot find these owls, you can enjoy listening to them.

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

New initiative brings watershed education to local schools

BY MIA AKAOGI

This spring marks the beginning of another exciting project at GMCG, the Ossipee Watershed School Program Initiative (SPI). The School Program Initiative has created a network of teachers, environmental experts and educators that will pilot water quality related programs in area schools and compile lesson plans, field research activities, and watershed specific maps and facts into a Watershed Workbook. The Workbook will be a resource for teachers in future years who would like to incorporate place-based and service learning activities into their curriculum. Workbook activities will be correlated to NH state science standards, and cover multiple disciplines. Mia is excited about increasing environmental education opportunities in area schools. "We have received a lot of interest and support for this project and I look forward to seeing how the Workbook evolves over the course of the next several months. Involving local youth in an understanding of water issues in their community is invaluable and there is no better way to ensure the protection of our shared drinking water resources into the future."

The SPI program was launched in January, 2010, with two initial meetings including project partners from many different local schools as well as local and state organizations. To date,



Students and teachers learn how to analyze their drinking water with well testing kits.

partners include: Acton Wakefield Watersheds Alliance, Appalachian Mountain Teen Project, NH Project WET, NH Fish & Game, NH LAKES, The Great Hill Ecology Center, The Rey Foundation, UNH Cooperative Extension, and several local schools. Throughout the year, GMCG will coordinate the writing of the Watershed Workbook and the implementation of environmental education programs in area schools.

This spring, SPI will focus on the Groundwater Education Through Water Evaluation & Testing (GET WET!) program, which works with local students and the community to create a long-term

groundwater quality database for towns where there is shared use of groundwater resources. Teresa Thornton, from the University of Maine, leads this USDA funded program to provide schools with free water testing kits and allow students to test their own well water for six parameters. Student will analyze their results using Excel and GIS and present their findings to the community.

For more information, please contact Mia at (603) 539-1859 or gmcgnh-wqm@roadrunner.com. Funding for this project was provided by the Lakes Region Fund of the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation and the Dorr Foundation.

Mia Akaogi is GMCG's Water Quality Program Coordinator.

Saco Watershed video coming in 2011

BY COREY LANE

The Saco River Corridor Commission was awarded a grant from the Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund to use video as a medium to capture the importance of surface waters and water quality to every community's quality of life. This video will provide curriculum based information for schools in the natural and earth sciences, and will walk students, conservation groups and others through a water quality monitoring program with instruction on methods, relationships and cause and effect. SRCC aims to give communities an opportunity to see what is involved in protecting the surface waters that we all depend upon. SRCC will work with Saco River Community Television, a public access station located in Hollis, to create a high quality video for people of all ages. When completed, SRTV will air this video in 5 towns (Hollis, Buxton, Limerick, Limington, Standish and Waterboro) all of which are located in the Saco River Corridor. It will also be distributed to the schools in the twenty towns that are located within the Corridor and available upon request to anyone that is interested. If you have any questions about this project or others that we are working on please call SRCC at 207-625-8123.

Corey Lane is the Environmental Compliance Evaluator for the Saco River Corridor Commission.

Tri-town Committee tackles milfoil

BY DAVID SMITH

The Tri-Town Milfoil Committee has formed to oversee Ossipee Lake's milfoil control efforts and was established in February by Ossipee Lake Alliance in association with the conservation commissions of Freedom, Ossipee and Effingham. Alliance board member Bob Reynolds was elected Chairman of the new group, and Alliance co-founder Susan Marks was named Co-Chair. Conservation commission members Elizabeth Gillette of Ossipee, R. A. Oram of Freedom and Kamal Nath of Effingham were named to serve on the Committee. Each commission also nominated a second member to the group. Jim Fitzpatrick of Pickerel Cove will serve on behalf of Ossipee, and Jim McElroy of Danforth Pond will represent Freedom. Effingham will announce its second member this spring, and GMCG has also selected Carol Felice as an advisory member of the Committee.

"Each of our towns has been operating independently in funding and managing milfoil control," Reynolds stated. "To achieve a higher level of success, we need to start thinking of the lake as a shared resource." The Tri-Town Committee will pool resources in writing control plans and applying for grants. The Committee's monthly meetings are open to the public, and dates and times will be publicized by the Alliance and by conservation commissions.

David Smith is the Executive Director of Ossipee Lake Alliance.

Looking back on the first year of management at OLNA

BY DON KENT

The Ossipee Lake Natural Area (OLNA) is one of the few remaining undeveloped public areas on Lake Ossipee. Shoals and a sandy shore are ideally suited to boating, swimming, and shore activities. In addition, the OLNA is the site of important natural and historical resources. The shoreline constitutes New Hampshire's best remaining sandy pond shore system, which includes four exemplary natural communities and two remaining rare plant species. Nonrenewable, fragile, and rare prehistoric historical artifacts 500 to 11,000 years old occur throughout the OLNA.

The Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) initiated a deliberate and inclusive process for defining OLNA management to resolve impacts on resource protection, health, and safety. The centerpiece of the process is the OLNA Working Group – a commitment by state agencies, the Lakes Management Advisory Committee, the boating community, towns around the lake, and nongovernmental organizations to work together toward balancing protection of natural and historical resources, health, and safety with the provision of public recreation.

The 17 members of the Working Group convened on four occasions between November 2008 and April 2009, culminating in "Managing the Ossipee Lake Natural Area". The goals of the management plan are to sustain threatened and endangered plants and exemplary natural communities, preserve historical resources, and provide a clean, safe environment for recreation. The OLNA Working Group convened in the fall of 2009 to assess the short-term success of the management plan, and to develop additional mechanisms as necessary to ensure effective management.

Natural Resource Protection

The summer of 2009 was the first year of a quantitative monitoring program so Natural Heritage made no definitive statements about the OLNA management plan's success protecting plants and communities. Qualitatively, the plants and communities appeared to be similar in size and distribution to the prior year. However, human use of the closed area west of the Pine River was evident. In 2010, policing will increase west of the Pine River, and Natural Heritage will monitor the plants and communities and remove pine limbs near hairy hudsonia in the public use area.

Historical Resource Protection

DRED received no reports of found artifacts at the OLNA this summer, nor did the Division of Historical Resources report instances of damage to historical resources. The Working Group will not make any changes to the management plan regarding protection of historical

resources.

Clean, Safe Environment for Recreation

OLNA *E. coli* counts were lower than the state standard on each of four sampling dates, and lower than counts at the Pine River and Red Brook sites. Turbidity was very low during a single sampling event 16 August 2009. The Working Group will continue monitoring *E. coli* in 2010. A floating restroom remains a valid consideration as a new Clean Vessel Act project. The Department of Environmental Services (DES) is making progress toward securing federal funding.

The boaters, enforcement personnel, and Natural Heritage reported scant trash, debris, and waste at the OLNA in 2009. The pre-season clean-up, periodic policing by boaters and the carry in/carry out policy likely contributed to shore cleanliness. Boaters reported small amounts of glass on the public use shoreline, and DRED will institute a no glass policy in 2010. Boaters also indicated the canoe and kayak haul out area was too small, and other members of the Working Group concurred. DRED will double the size of the area for the 2010 season.

Enforcement

DRED Forest Rangers and the Department of Safety (DOS) Marine Patrol emphasized education rather than fines in 2009, and compliance with the plan was reasonably good. In 2010, DRED and DOS will issue citations to individuals in violation of the rules.

Education

The Working Group discussed the need to expand the education program beyond the lakeshore. Suggestions included signs and/or kiosks at additional public launches, providing brochures to canoe and kayak rental companies, and communicating with off-lake camps. The Green Mountain Conservation Group representative suggested the Departments of Resources and Economic Development (DRED), DES, and Fish and Game could collaborate to ensure full-time Lake Host presence at the Pine River boat launch, and perhaps at other launch locations.

Looking Ahead

Thanks to the Working Group and other committed stakeholders, the OLNA now has a reasonable chance to provide clean, safe recreation, while protecting natural and historical resources. To ensure a successful year two of the plan, the Working Group will hold a public meeting May 8th at Totem Pole Park from 8-10a.m., followed by a volunteer shoreline clean up of the OLNA. All are welcome.

Don Kent is administrator of New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau at the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development.

Spring Calendar

Friday, April 9th & Friday, May 14th: Ossipee Aquifer Steering Committee Work Sessions.

10a.m.-12p.m. GMCG office Huntress Bridge Road, Effingham. The public, including town officials, business owners, public water suppliers and residents, are invited to share their views and participate in working towards enhanced drinking water protection in the Ossipee Watershed towns of Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Ossipee, Tamworth and Sandwich. At these meetings, the group will work on public outreach strategies to build awareness and support for aquifer protection and best management practices. Please call 539-1859 or email gmcgnh@roadrunner.com if you are interested in attending this meeting or participating on the committee.

Saturday, April 10th: Volunteer Training for GMCG's RIVERS program.

10a.m.-2p.m. GMCG Office, Huntress Bridge Road, Effingham. GMCG will hold an annual training for new and returning volunteers for the RIVERS (Regional Interstate Volunteers for the Ecosystems and Rivers of the Saco) program. The RIVERS program runs from April through October each year, and volunteers are trained to take water quality measurements and samples for a river or stream that they adopt in their town. Volunteers must sample early in the morning, every other week from late April through October. Please call (603) 539-1859 or email gmcgnh@roadrunner.com for more information or to sign up for the training.

Saturday, July 24th: Wild & Scenic Environmental Film Festival.

The 2nd Annual Film Festival to be held at Camp Calumet on July 24th, 2010 from 7-9:30p.m. The Festival is presented by Patagonia in over 90 communities nationwide where it is hosted by local groups like GMCG. It features terrific films to inspire and engage people in environmental protection. Tickets are \$10 per person suggested donation; \$5 per person suggested for children or students with ID. Participants can also become a member of GMCG at a special discounted price of \$10 the day of the event. There will be live music, food, goodie bags with Cliff Bars, Tom's of Maine toothpaste, and other giveaways, raffle prizes of ski tickets, canoe trips, gift certificates, Patagonia jackets, and much more!

Special Thanks to GMCG Partners & Supporters:
RCAP Solutions & National Environmental Services Center

**Please call 539-1859 for more information about any of the events.*



UNIVERSITY of NEW HAMPSHIRE
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



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.

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

Vernal Pool ___\$25 Stream ___\$50 River ___\$75 Pond ___\$100 Lake ___\$250
 Aquifer Society ___\$500 Other _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____ EMAIL _____

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

PLEASE RENEW 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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The Watershed News

Save the Date:
April 29th
6:30-8:30pm
Madison Town Hall
**“Road Salt BMPs
Workshop”**

**Deadline for
Summer Newsletter
submissions is June 10th**

EVERY PERSON CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE AND EACH PERSON SHOULD

July 24th, 2010
**Calumet Conference
Center**



**Event sponsors & volunteers
needed!**

