
◆ The Watershed News ◆

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A Quarterly Publication for the Ossipee Watershed Published by the Green Mountain Conservation Group

Eric Senecal hired as new Program Director

After an extensive search, GMCG is happy to announce that Eric Senecal is GMCG's new Program Director. He will lead the water quality monitoring program as well as the Ossipee Watershed Management Planning project and direct other educational programs for the organization. Eric has a BA in Geology from the University of Rochester in New York. He also has a background in land use planning through his graduate work at Tufts University.

Most recently Eric worked for the Lakes Region Planning Commission (LRPC) where he was involved with numerous projects including writing 319 proposals for both a Watershed Management Plan and a restoration

plan for sub-watersheds of Lake Winnepesaukee. He managed an EPA Brownfields Assessment grant, coordinated technical assistance for municipal building-energy planning, and completed a bicycling and walking plan for the Lakes Region.

Many readers will further recognize Eric from his involvement with GMCG in 2011 when we partnered with LRPC to help communities draft Aquifer Protection Ordinances across the Ossipee Watershed. Eric has many diverse interests which have lead him to work with a wide range of programs from teaching environmental education with youth at the Appalachian Mountain Club in Boston to raising vegetables and livestock on an organic farm in

Vermont.

Eric lives in Tuftonboro with his wife Jessica and one year old son, Leo. They are expecting their second child this summer. GMCG extends a warm welcome to Eric and his family.



Spring water quality training welcomes new and returning volunteers

On Saturday, April 21st from 9:00 am-12:00 pm, GMCG will hold a water quality monitoring training for new and returning volunteers. Anyone who would like to help monitor the water quality of local rivers and streams in the towns of Effingham, Freedom, Ossipee, Madison, Sandwich and Tamworth is invited to attend to learn more. If you have an interest in outdoor field-work and protection of our water resources please consider becoming a volunteer for the 2012 season. Data collected by volunteers provide critical indicators of ecosystem health within the Ossipee Watershed and the overall health of the Saco River Basin. The data are also the basis for assessing land use influences on the water quality of our lakes and streams. Volunteers will adopt a site with another partner and collect water samples and field measurements before 9:00 a.m. on their designated day, every other week from late April through October. The

training will cover important protocols and methods for the "RIVERS" (Regional Interstate Volunteers for the Ecosystems and Rivers of the Saco) program.

The history of the Water Quality program and the cross border partnership with the Saco River Corridor Commission in Maine will be discussed. Volunteers will have a chance to practice calibrating the equipment and conduct a full sampling procedure in the nearby Ossipee River. Returning volunteers are encouraged to attend and help train the new folks. The training will be held at the GMCG office located at 196 Huntress Bridge Road, Effingham, and will be followed by a fabulous lunch!

Please call Eric at 539-1859 or email him at gmcgnh@roadrunner.com if you are interested in helping out in 2012!

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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Celebrate Forestry in the Leavitt Plantation

The Leavitt Plantation, or the "Plantation Land" as it is locally known, is an 8647-acre parcel of forest land in Parsonsfield, Maine just across the New Hampshire border. It is the largest contiguous forest block in York County Maine and has been traditionally managed for forest products for decades. In 2001, a group of concerned citizens worked with The Nature Conservancy and the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands to secure funding from Land for Maine's Future to purchase a conservation easement on the property. This easement has now been in place for 10 years. It insures that the land remains undeveloped and managed for sustainable forestry while also remaining open for public recreation.

Sustainable management of the property has helped to protect seventeen state listed rare plants and maintain habitat for a wide range of species such as bear, deer, fisher, bobcat, moose and turkey. Through sound forest management the streams and wetlands on this parcel have been protected to maintain aquatic habitat for a variety of species.

On April 28th, the Green Mountain Conservation Group (GMCG) will partner with Heartwood Forestland Fund V and LandVest, Inc. to host an open discussion and tour that will cover the many different aspects of the Leavitt Plantation. The goal is to bring together the various groups and individuals who recreate in, work on, and enjoy the Leavitt Plantation. Representatives from The Nature Conservancy will also be on hand and will share information about the Small-Whorled Pogonia, the

endangered plant, that makes its home on the property. One of the primary reasons the State of Maine was interested in conserving this land was due to the presence of the Small-Whorled Pogonia.

Other points of discussion will include a presentation from the property owner, Matthew Sampson of The Forest Land Group, LLC, and the property manager, David DeGruttola, District Forester NH/ME LandVest, Inc. They will give a presentation about the unique features of the property and discuss how they are managing the property for sustainable timber production.

The meeting will conclude with a field tour of the property and a look at several harvest areas. The various steps to bring a timber harvest from start to finish will be discussed to provide insight into the decision making process. During the field tour there will be stops at a harvest area recently completed and one that is 3-5 years old. Time permitting we will have a brief stop to view the next proposed harvest area and a short talk about how timber is marked for harvest.

Meet at the Effingham Historical Society on Route 153 in Center Effingham, NH at 11 a.m. for a short presentation about the forest before heading out in the field. Dress appropriately and bring a lunch and water. To register or for more information please contact GMCG at 603-539-1859 or David DeGruttola, LandVest, Inc. at 207-836-2076.

New Hampshire Bats are in decline but you can help

By Wendy Scribner

Bats are important animals that consume millions of insects – mosquitoes as well as other agricultural pests. New Hampshire's little brown bats can eat half of their body weight in insects each evening! In other parts of the world, bats play an important role pollinating plants and dispersing seeds. They are the only mammals that can truly fly. Currently all of the bat species in New Hampshire are declining. Some are declining due to habitat loss and hazards encountered during migration while others are declining due to a new and devastating fungus called white-nose syndrome. The syndrome has killed more than one million bats across the northeast in five years. It is estimated that the million bats lost so far would have been consuming about 700 tons of insects a year.

While there is a saying, "blind as a bat", bats can actually see pretty well. They also use echolocation to find food and navigate through the woods. Bats send out high pitched sounds and listen to the way those sounds bounce off objects. With this information, their brains can put together an accurate picture of what is around them.

There are eight species of bats that breed in New Hampshire. Because our bats eat insects, they have adapted to either hibernate in the winter or migrate to warmer climates to conserve energy when their food is not available here. Three of our eight species of bats (the red bat, hoary bat, and silver-haired bat) migrate. Our other five species of bats (the northern long-eared bat, tricolored bat, eastern small footed bat, big brown bat and little brown bat) find caves and mines to hibernate in during the winter. When they hibernate, bats lower their body temperatures and reduce their breathing and heart rates to conserve energy. They have to make it through the winter months by living off the fat reserves they built up during the summer and fall. Temperature and humidity are very important factors for bats in choosing hibernacula (places where they hibernate). Our little brown bats look for caves and mines with temperatures averaging 40-45 degrees Fahrenheit and humidity levels between 80-100 percent. In the summer, our bats return and

choose roosting sites. Roosting sites are places where they rest (hanging upside down) and raise their young. Different bats have different preferences for roosting sites. Some, like the silver-haired bat and northern long-eared bat roost in dead and dying trees, under flaps of bark or in old woodpecker holes. Others, like the eastern small footed bat, roost in rock crevices and on rocky slopes. Little brown and big brown bats prefer barns and attics for roosting, so these are the ones we encounter most frequently. The little brown and big brown bats that roost in buildings prefer very warm places where large numbers can congregate in maternity colonies. Females gather here to raise their young. The combination of a warm attic, along with heat from additional bat bodies, allow young bats to put most of their energy into growing bigger rather than having to keep warm.

All of our bat species are declining in New Hampshire. For the migrating bats, habitat loss and obstacles such as wind turbines along ridgelines are thought to be important factors in their decline.

White-nose syndrome, *Geomyces destructans*, is causing significant declines in all bats that hibernate in caves and mines. This fungus was first confirmed in New Hampshire in 2009 and during the winter of 2009-2010 the bat populations in all but one hibernaculum dropped 50-98%. New Hampshire does not have enough mines and caves with the correct temperature and humidity ranges for all of our bats, so many travel to hibernacula in nearby states such as Vermont and New York that are similarly affected by white-nose syndrome.

White-nose syndrome affects bats primarily in the winter when they are hibernating. The syndrome got its name for the fuzzy white fungus that can often be seen growing on infected bats' noses, ears, wings and tails during the winter. It appears that the fungus disturbs the bats and may cause dehydration as it grows into the skin on the bats' wings. While bats do normally wake up during hibernation, the additional disturbances caused by the fungus cause bats to use critical energy stores and leads to starvation. Bats affected by the fungus may be seen flying out of their hibernacula in search of food and/or water during the winter.

As bats travel and congregate in their hibernacula and summer roosting grounds, they have the opportunity to move spores of the fungus to other areas and to infect other bats. This allows white-nose syndrome to expand throughout bat populations quickly. People are also believed to have inadvertently spread the fungus to new cave and mine sites on contaminated clothing. There are now decontamination procedures for researchers and cavers to follow to avoid moving the fungus to new areas.

Researchers are also looking for ways to treat white-nose syndrome and prevent its transmission.

Ways you can help:

Little brown bats and big brown bats will often use houses, barns, garages and attics for summer roosting. This behavior can create challenges for homeowners. Where possible, allowing the bats to remain is the best option. In situations where you must remove them, there are exclusion techniques that you can use so that bats can exit your building safely, but will be unable to return. It is important to avoid excluding bats between mid-May and August when young bats may remain trapped inside and die of starvation.

Building bat houses can help too. Be sure they are large and situated properly. Bats look for good roosting places in buildings. Ideally a bat house should be on a building, near the roof, and on the south side so it can be warmed by the sun.

Report sightings of bats outdoors, either flying or dead, in the winter months. This information can be reported to NH Fish and Game through the following web site: www.vtfishandwildlife.com/Sick_Acting_Bat_Citizen_Reporting_Form.cfm

Tracking bats in summer is also important, and Fish and Game biologists are interested in learning about any maternity colonies you have in your house, barn or other buildings. Instructions for doing a simple count and for reporting this information are on the bat pages of the NH Fish and Game website at www.wildNH.com.

Information in this article was excerpted from a program developed by Emily Brunkhurst, Biologist from NH Fish and Game and Susi von Oettingen from the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Watershed Conversations

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

Think Locally; Act Watershed.

Effingham

Effingham Conservation Commission recently met with UNH Cooperative Extension's "Taking Action for Wildlife" program (TAFW). This program was developed for incorporating wildlife data into town documents such as Master Plans. In 2008, Effingham completed a Wildlife Action (WAP) with funding from a Mooseplate Grant. This year, the community outreach program TAFW will work with Effingham to use information from the WAP to add new resources to the town's Master Plan. Cooperative Extension will also provide Effingham with a detailed plan and timeline to accomplish this task. TAFW is customized for each town it works with and provides guidance specifically for different wildlife town projects. If any town in NH is interested in working with the TAFW program, please contact Amanda Stone at amanda.stone@unh.edu.

The Commission will host the annual roadside clean up on April 28th. Meet at the Effingham Town Offices between 8 and 9 a.m. for assignments and garbage bags. Barbecue to follow at noon.

Madison

At the town's annual meeting, the Madison Conservation Commission is pleased to report that the town overwhelmingly approved funding for water quality monitoring as coordinated by GMCG. The town also approved the formal designation of three town-owned properties as *town forests* per RSA 31:110. These properties were donated to the town by John & Mille Burke in 1926, Thomas & Virginia Currier in

1988 and Edward & Joan Lyman in 1985.

Ossipee

The Ossipee Conservation Commission has begun researching a basic natural resources inventory to eventually be added to the town Master Plan. The work is guided by experts at the UNH Cooperative Extension who awarded a grant to Ossipee and several other towns in Carroll County in 2012. The research will draw on the GRANIT maps created in 2001 with the help of GMCG and also from the statewide NH Wildlife Action Plan maps. The Commission hopes that the finished product will include a chapter in an updated Master Plan that will summarize forest and soil types in the town, unusual natural features such as peat bogs and fens, various wildlife habitats, and outstanding plants such as the wild orchids community at the mountain view site.

The Conservation Commission was pleased to co-sponsor the Bobcat Program at the Ossipee Library. Over 35 people attended the presentation and learned about bobcat habitat. Special thanks to Jean Hansen for the refreshments!

The Boy Scouts are currently creating signs for the town-owned conservation properties. Ralph Buchanan and Joe Scherr are heading up this project and hope that more residents and visitors will now be able to find these properties.

Town meeting appropriated \$9,500 to be placed in the expendable trust fund (Species Control Fund) previously established for the purpose of preventing and treating milfoil in Ossipee Lake.

Tamworth

The Tamworth Conservation Commission maintains ten trails on six parcels of conservation and State Park land within the town of Tamworth. The

Commission, whose symbol is a heron standing in a marsh, has instituted its "Hikin' Heron" challenge: hike all ten trails, and receive a special patch (on display at the Town Clerk's desk and other strategic locations in Tamworth Village) for your shoulder, your backpack, or just to have as a collectible, in honor of your accomplishment. The Challenge is open to anyone, not just the residents of Tamworth.

The total trail mileage is about six and a quarter miles, a total of about nine miles of hiking when you include out and back trail sections where you have to double back to the starting point. The trails range from a simple, flat, easily hiked half mile loop, to a more arduous three mile round trip up to the Great Hill Fire Tower. The first person to complete the challenge did all the trails in one day. If you are a highly motivated hiker, you can still be one of the first ten people to complete the challenge in a single day.

The ten trails offer a broad sampling of the diverse terrain and habitat that make Tamworth a wonderful place to explore nature: marshes, ponds, riparian corridors, kettle hole bogs, eskers, pitch pine forests, towering white pines, early succession old-field and panoramic views. To learn more about the trails and to download the entry form and .pdf files of all the trail maps, visit the Tamworth Conservation Commission web site:

www.tamworthconservationcommission.org/managedlandtrails/hikinheron.html

Special thanks to all six towns in the Watershed for their continued pledge of support for the 2012 Water Quality Monitoring Season! This is a special year as we will be preparing a ten year report on the data.

Thank you!

Snow fleas are ancient eco-recyclers

By Kamalendu Nath

On an early morning hike up the Libby Road trail on Green Mountain in Effingham we came upon snow fleas on patches of snow. You may ask, "What? Snow has fleas?" Where do they come from and why do they swarm in depressions? Most of us have never noticed...and right under our noses... <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/eek/critter/insect/snowflea.htm>

Snow fleas collect in low spots on snow (like animal tracks, foot prints or ski furrows) and also in spring puddles. Snow flea assemblies provide a chance to find new mates and diversify the gene pool. The males simply stick a sperm packet on top of a thin hair and leave it for the females to blunder into. Eventually, they make their way back down to the leaf litter to deposit eggs and continue their life cycle. They are very sensitive to dry conditions. (<http://www.diggings.org/snowflea.html>)

The snow fleas belong to a family known as springtails (order Collembola) with over 600 species throughout the U.S. They are present year round and because snow fleas contain a special protein that acts like anti-freeze they are able to survive the winter temperatures. Did you know that snow fleas aren't fleas at all? They lack wings, are about 1/16" (1 mm) in size; black; oblong with six legs and a segmented body that contains a unique catapult system for jumping. They feed on decaying plant matter (logs, fungi, leaf mold etc.) and pose no threat to human, animals or man-made structures. (<http://www.pestworld.org/springtail>)

There are about 8000 species of Collembola or springtails worldwide. They are ubiquitous in terrestrial systems and are very ancient with oldest fossil records of any terrestrial animals, dating to about 400 million years ago. They are also one of the more successful arthropod lineages in existence ranging from the hottest volcanic vents to the coldest Antarctic

spots. (<http://www.collembola.org/>)

Although snow fleas are the only springtails that appear on snow, the springtails occur in nearly every climatic condition throughout the world. Springtails are named from their ability to catapult themselves (spring) through the air, three to four inches (over 50X), by means of a tail-like mechanism (furcula) tucked under the abdomen. Being wingless they move by crawling or jumping, followed by periods of rest. They are attracted to light; have chewing mouthparts, and seldom damage house plants. Their populations are often high-millions per acre and may appear as "piles of soot" in driveways, backyards, mud puddles, etc. While they may be considered a "pest" due to their abundance, they are known as "recyclers" and are responsible for healthy soil! They are responsible for decaying vegetation back to soil and one of the few organisms that breaks down DDT.

While snow fleas are active from November to March they are most apparent when the snow pack starts to thaw in late winter. The rest of the year they are harder to detect since they live under ground and only come out to eat. During early spring months snow fleas mate and the female deposits her eggs in soil. The eggs hatch later in spring and the tiny nymphs feed throughout the summer. By winter the nymphs have matured into adults. Predators of snow fleas include beetles, ants, mites, centipedes, and other small insect-eaters.

During the day, around tree trunks, following snow melt the snow fleas emerge from under the snow and head off across the snow which looks like appearing and disappearing pepper grains. Although they are good jumpers for their size, if they land on a depression, made by shoes for example, they find themselves unable to jump out. As more and more snow fleas move across the snow they collect as a mass in the depression.

There are two species of snow flea. The more common *Hypogastrura nivicola* Fitch appears sooty or black and blankets the snow surface and the ground during rainy spells in the spring or fall. The less common *Hypogastrura armata* Nicolet, appears rusty or red and is found along roads or trails in the spring and around water pools from snow melts. (<http://www.state.me.us/doc/mfs/springta.htm>)

In summary, snow fleas are insects that belong to a specialized group of six-legged arthropods called Springtail with species that thrive under extreme conditions. Snow fleas are the active adults in November to March. They can be seen when the snow pack starts to thaw in late winter. Why do they collect on snow surface? Their black color allows them to absorb heat from sun. In addition, snow fleas feed on microscopic algae, bacteria, fungi, decaying matter, and sap. As the trees absorb heat and the snow melts away from the base, the snow fleas move down this pathway to the leaf litter and deposit their egg load. The young hatch in the leaf litter later in the spring. They are less than a millimeter long and pinkish in color. They mature throughout the summer and become sexually active adults the following fall, usually in November.

If you see large numbers of snow fleas clustered together in groups on the snow, it may be that a mass migration is taking place. Snow fleas are known to migrate short distances, but as all mysteries of nature, no one knows exactly why.

www.champlainwave.com/content/snow-has-fleas http://www.washingtonnh.org/Conservation_010203.htm

As you encounter these tiny creatures, send a note of thanks their way for the hard work they do in breaking down vegetation and keeping our soils healthy!

Youth Coalition to host CREATIVITY Day May 19

Painting, Sculpture, Design, Music, Poetry, Dance, Puppetry, Ceramics, Photography, Printmaking, Carving, Fly-TyingJuggling!

Are you interested in any of these or have suggestions for more?

If so, plan to come and help the Youth Coalition CREATE on May 19th from 10:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. at Runnells Hall in Chocorua. There will be a host of artists on site to help mentor emerging artists in various mediums. All ages welcome from 5-105! In preparation for the ART HAPPENING on Ossipee Lake on July 28th, there will be three CREATIVITY DAYS. May 19th is the kick off date for this project.

“**WOW!**” this is something different, you think. Yes, **WOW, Wonders of the Ossipee Watershed**, will be the event on July 28th hosted by the Youth Coalition. **WHY? W.H.Y.** is the mission statement of the Youth Coalition—**Watershed Hope is YOUTH!**

In 2011, GMCG introduced and helped foster the creation of a Youth Coalition for young people in the Ossipee Watershed. Much of the work has revolved around water quality and learning about this important resource and how young people can speak up to help protect their water resources. Ema Whipple McKie, a high school junior from Albany, was one of the first youth members. She

approached GMCG with an idea for a watershed-wide event that would invite artists from around the area to use creativity to teach people about the important resources we share and to advocate for conservation.

Professional artists from the region are being recruited to host mini-workshops at the CREATIVITY DAY. Emerging artists will have the opportunity to work with artists in the field of their choice to create images that speak about abundant natural resources that can be found in the Ossipee Watershed. Runnells Hall will be divided into different areas for creating. Those interested in poetry will have the opportunity to meet with professional writers and try their hand at writing poems. Others may choose to work with painters, sculptors, photographers and others to create visual images. Everyone will work together to plan for the ART HAPPENING—an artistic event to take place on July 28th at Camp Calumet from 1-5 pm.

If you are interested in helping create ART for this event or in being a part of WOW on July 28th or for more information on the Youth Coalition, please contact Youth Coordinator Stephanie Doyle at 539-1859 or email gmcgnh-wqm@roadrunner.com.

School programs bring water quality into the classroom

With the arrival of Spring, and the annual tributary water quality monitoring program, so begins GMCG’s classroom programs. **Trout in the Classroom** and **GET WET!** are two programs that offer different approaches for students to learn about the importance of our shared water resources.

This year, GMCG is partnering with Ossipee and Moultonboro Central Schools on **Trout in the Classroom**, a program coordinated by Trout Unlimited and New Hampshire Fish & Game. Each school received 200 Eastern Brook Trout eggs to raise in their classrooms. Through the spring, students will raise trout from eggs to fry and then release them into approved cold water streams. The act of raising, monitoring, and caring for young trout fosters a conservation ethic with participating students and promotes an understanding of their shared water resources. The classrooms also have an opportunity to keep in touch with each other, share photos and troubleshoot any problems via a Blog monitored by GMCG. Despite being in different school districts, they are learning that our natural resources do not share the same kinds of humanly defined boundaries.

Later this spring when the eggs hatch, the students will release the fingerlings into a local stream which GMCG monitors year-round and is approved by NH Fish & Game as a release site because it routinely exhibits the cool temperatures, high levels of dissolved oxygen, low turbidity, and gravelly substrate required to sustain brook trout.

The **GET WET!** (Groundwater Education Through Water Evaluation and Testing) program is taking place in Center Sandwich and Ossipee Central School this year. Schools are provided with water testing kits. Students bring in samples from their home wells and test for six different parameters including pH, conductivity, nitrates, chlorides, iron, and hardness. Students also learn how to analyze and share their data using Excel and GIS. As part of this program, each school will also give a presentation to the community on their findings.

If you would like more information about these program please contact Stephanie Doyle at 539-1859

Funding for the GET WET program has been provided by the Dorr Foundation.



Issie Eldridge from Ossipee Central School accepts the Trout Chiller donated to the sixth grade by GMCG with funding from “Moose Plate” a NH State Conservation Committee Conservation Grant Program.

Spring Calendar

Saturday April 21, 9 am-12. Water Quality Monitoring Training for volunteers, Effingham, NH. Are you a morning person? Do you enjoy the outdoors? **Want to do something fun and worthwhile?** Then become a **Citizen Scientist** for your town! GMCG currently seeks volunteers for the eleventh year of the Water Quality Monitoring program. Help is needed to monitor 35 river, lake and stream sites located in the towns of Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Ossipee, Sandwich and Tamworth. **Volunteer Training** will take place at Huntress House, GMCG office from 9-12. Training will be followed by a home cooked luncheon! For more information or to RSVP for the training please contact GMCG at 539-1859.

Saturday, April 21, 12-2 pm. , Community Garden and open house, Effingham, NH. Learn about GMCG's community gardening opportunity with Lynn Clarke. Meet at GMCG office, Huntress House at noon.

Saturday April 28, 11 am-3 pm, Forestry and Wildlife in the Leavitt Plantation, Effingham, New Hampshire. Celebrate sustainable forestry and wildlife and learn more about the 8600 acre conservation easement on the Leavitt Plantation. Join forester, Dave Gruttola and Plantation Land owners from Land Vest Inc to learn how the forest is managed for sustainable timber production. Representatives from The Nature Conservancy in Maine will also be on hand to talk about the small whorled pogonia, a rare and endangered plant that is found on the property. Meet at the Effingham Historical Society at 11 am for a short presentation and then head out for a tour of the Plantation Land. Dress appropriately and bring food and water.

Saturday April 28 11am-3pm. Food and Film Festival. Kennett High School, 10am – 3pm. There will be a Film Festival organized by the Evergreen Institute for Wellness and co-sponsored by GMCG. This day long event will promote healthy behaviors and the connection between food and health. The film, Food Inc. sponsored by GMCG will be shown at 10:30 and a panel discussion will follow. Other films will be shown throughout the day. FMI call GMCG 539-1859.

Monday April 30, 5-7 pm. Youth Coalition for Clean Water will meet in Tamworth to plan for Creativity Day on May 19th. Meet at the Lyceum in Tamworth Village at 5 pm.

Saturday May 5, 10 am.-1 pm. South River Marsh Join naturalist **Rick Van de Poll** on a walk through the exemplary wetlands in Effingham and learn about the diverse ecosystems. Meet at Huntress House at 10 a.m. Dress appropriately and bring a lunch.

Saturday May 19, 10 am. –1 pm Creativity Day with the Youth Coalition. Runnells Hall. Come help create art inspired by the natural resources of the Ossipee Watershed and plan for the "art happening" which will take place this summer. Participants will be invited to make sculptures, paint, write poems and even make their own juggling balls. FMI call 539-1859.

Saturday June 16. 11 am. –1:30. Wildflower Walk. Heath Pond Bog. Join naturalist Barbara Bald on a walk through the Heath Pond Bog and learn to identify common wildflowers and plants.

Friday June 29. 12:30-2 pm. New Hampshire Bats & White Nose Syndrome. Effingham Public Library. Join GMCG and Speaking for Wildlife volunteer Kamal Nath for a look into bats, White Nose Syndrome, and what you can do to help!!

To keep up with events & opportunities, "Like" GMCG on Facebook or visit www.gmcg.org

Your Membership Will Make a Difference.
PLEASE renew your 2012 membership today!
Every drop counts! Thank you!

(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 ___\$500 Other ___

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

EMAIL _____

Are you interested in being a GMCG Volunteer? **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

Would you prefer to receive the
Watershed News **only** via email?
If so, PLEASE send an email message to:
gmcgnh@roadrunner.com

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

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

Save the Date:

**Watershed
Weekend
July 28th**

