

The Watershed News

Volume XVII, Issue II

Spring 2014

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

Harry Vogel will be Annual Meeting Speaker on April 6

Harry Vogel, Senior Biologist and Executive Director of the Loon Preservation Committee in Moultonboro, will be the keynote speaker at GMCG's **16th Annual Meeting on Sunday April 6** at Camp Calumet in Freedom. His presentation, "State of The Loon -- The Natural History, Challenges, and Successes of Loons in New Hampshire" will not only delight attendees with his wonderful images and stories of these amazing creatures, but also will showcase some of the successes that LPC has had in

leading the way to protect New Hampshire's loon population.

In 2013, Governor Hassan signed Senate Bill 89 which restricts the use and sale of lead sinkers and jigs weighing an ounce or less which closed a loophole in current law. When implemented in 2016, it will address the largest source of known mortality of adult loons in New Hampshire. While this is great news, loons continue to face many challenges including those presented by climate change. Vogel will explain more about the successes and challenges in his talk. .

The evening will commence at 4:00 with membership renewal, election of officers, appetizers and time to visit with Watershed Friends.

A family style dinner will follow at 5:30 and Vogel will give his presentation at 6:30. Suggested donation for the dinner and presentation is \$16 to celebrate GMCG's 16 birthday.

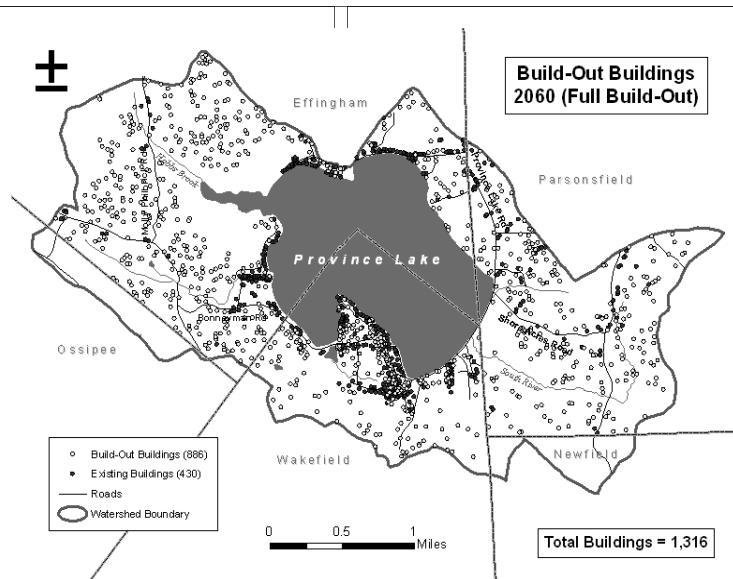
To reserve your tickets please contact GMCG at 539-1859 or email us at info@gmcg.org. We look forward to seeing you all at the Annual Meeting!

Freedom will conduct a build-out analysis in 2014

Good News! Recently the Town of Freedom approved a warrant article to conduct a build-out study to assist with Watershed Management Planning in Danforth Pond and the Lower Bays of Ossipee Lake. This is a critical piece of the "puzzle" for the watershed as it will help determine how the land might develop in the future and what the impact may be on local water resources.

The build-out study will incorporate current data on population growth rates, zoning, location of buildings and other factors to determine the amount of land that is available for development. This will then allow planning boards to project when all of the land in the watershed will be "built out" or fully developed. This is particularly important from a water quality perspective as it will help estimate what is the increased phosphorus load to the Lake.

Phosphorus is a nutrient that can negatively impact lakes



Example of a build-out map recently developed for **Province Lake** by FB Environmental Associates.

and is a concern in sections of Ossipee lake. Phosphorus is naturally available in soil and when it rains, soil erosion on roads and residential properties can contribute to an increase in phosphorus in the water. Over the past ten years, GMCG has been tracking water quality in the Lake and has noted an increase in phosphorus. It is crucial to plan for future development in a way that will also protect water quality.

FB Environmental Associates will conduct this study for Freedom.

The results will give local citizens and municipalities an overview of what to expect in the next 30-50 years in this rapidly growing region of NH.

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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Diatoms—A True New Hampshire Native

By Eric Stokes

What organism could be more of a New Hampshire (NH) native than one that builds its very body from the granite that makes up the geology of this state?

Granite, the igneous rock that underlies and gives NH its nickname, is more than 70% silica (SiO_2) by weight. The rain that falls on the state and which is generally acidic dissolves the silica in the granite and it flows into streams. In our streams and lakes a group of organisms uses this material to build the structural elements of their bodies.

These organisms are extremely important to our ecosystem because they are photosynthetic (they use the energy of the sun to build their body parts, they remove CO_2 from the atmosphere, and they produce O_2 which we all need to survive). In addition, they form the food that ultimately feeds all the other organisms in the lake (and some on land). And they are very numerous. It has been estimated that these organisms produce as much biomass (biological matter) on a yearly basis as all of the pine forests and grasslands throughout the world and account for 25% of total primary production on this planet. That's pretty impressive considering that these organisms are so small that they cannot be seen by the human eye without magnification.

In fact, they are single celled organisms. Some species of these organisms do form colonies where a group of cells bind together, but each cell is an individual organism and can survive on its own. They use the silica to build beautifully elaborate and very precise cell walls called frustules. The frustules are so uniformly constructed that they have been used to calibrate scientific equipment. You may have heard of these organisms before: these fascinating organisms are called Diatoms (*Bacillariophyceae*).

Diatoms are found in nearly all aquatic environments around the world. Like many of the other planktonic (free floating) algae they typically increase in numbers over a period of time, then their numbers fall when a nutrient becomes limiting, predation by zooplankton (microscopic animals that

swim in the water) overwhelms them or they are parasitized by specialized fungi. In our freshwater lakes in NH they are generally in highest concentration in the spring followed by a decline in summer, then peak again in the fall or winter (until snow covers the ice and reduces light penetration).

There are several species of diatoms in each lake in NH and typically they do not all peak at the same time. Just as there is a succession of plants after a forest is clear cut, diatoms tend to exhibit a succession of species on a yearly basis. Factors like water temperature, dissolved silica concentrations, light intensity, zooplankton and fungal density, phosphate availability, and the concentrations of other nutrients which change over the seasons may favor one species over another.

Diatoms, unlike some of the other algae, have no way to actively move in the water column to seek out light and nutrients and they do not produce gas vacuoles to regulate their density. Their sinking rate is reduced by their small size and large surface area-to-volume ratio (one important function of the ornate frustules). However, eventually the organisms do sink to the bottom of the lake where they form thick layers over time.

As the organic matter in these cells is converted back to CO_2 by the bacteria and fungi in the bottom of the lake eventually all that is left are the glass frustules. These frustules are extremely resistant to decomposition and ultimately form vast deposits of diatomaceous earth which is used for a myriad of industrial applications from mild abrasives in toothpastes, to mechanical insecticides in agriculture, to a stabilizer in dynamite. The glass frustules of these organisms are still visible in these geologic deposits even though they are tens and sometimes hundreds of millions of years old, yet another characteristic of one tough New Hampshire native.

Some of the genera commonly found in NH lakes include *Asterionella*, *Fragilaria*, *Tabellaria*, and *Cyclotella*. Look them up on the web (particularly the scanning electron micrographs); you'll be amazed by nature's beautiful architecture.

Eric Stokes is a resident of Freedom and can be reached at hartley.stokes@gmail.com.

Water Quality Monitoring Program Update: New season, New meters!

After a very long winter, spring weather is in sight which means more than 40 dedicated RIVERS volunteers will resume collecting data every other week from May-October. This will give Dave Downs and Rich Dandeneau a much needed break from sampling the ten winter sites that they have been testing each month despite freezing temperatures!

Faithful volunteers have been great in dealing with technical issues that have involved calibrations, membranes and solutions. For many years, they have optimistically depended on the YSI meters to "do as they should" without complaint and with having to follow the many steps that need to be completed before finally putting the meter in the water.

Those days are now behind us!

This year, we are excited to start the 2014 season with new and easy to calibrate/use multiparameter meters. GMCG is very grateful for a generous donation from Hach Co., a water quality equipment company. This donation is from the Hach Helps program which assists *local communities and organizations dedicated to providing clean and safe water to those who need it.* Hach donated an HQ40d multiparameter meter package that includes a pH, conductivity and dissolved oxygen probe.

Not only is this donation valuable financially, (\$3,400) but it is also the same equipment that is used by

our downstream partners, the Saco River Corridor Commission, with whom we share an EPA approved Quality Assurance Project Plan.

This donation will make data collection a breeze and also allow volunteers at least an extra hour of sleep in the morning!

If you are interested in learning more about being a water quality volunteer, please join us for the 2014 RIVERS volunteer training which will be held on April 26th! Thank you to Hach for such a generous donation and thank you to the volunteers who make this program happen!

If you have any questions please give Corey Lane a call at 539-1859.

Four schools are raising Trout in the Classroom this spring

Eastern Brook Trout are indicator species and their abundance directly reflects the quality of water in which they live. Trout in the Classroom (TIC) teaches students how to raise trout from eggs to fry, monitor tank water quality, engage in stream habitat studies and appreciate water resources.

This year, Elementary Schools in Madison, Effingham and Moultonborough will each receive about 200 Eastern brook trout eggs to nurture and raise in the classroom. New to the program in 2014 is Conway with two classes, two tanks and 400 eggs to raise and release.

The trout eggs are picked up from NH Fish and Game's Powder Mill Hatchery in New Durham and delivered to the various schools which will care for them for the next couple of months. While the eggs are growing into fingerlings, students are collecting and recording water quality data including the daily temperature which will help determine the release date. These four schools are sharing their scientific discoveries on a blog that is overseen by GMCG staff.

TIC compliments the work that many of the schools do with VBAP (Volunteer Biological Assessment Program) in the fall. Once their fingerlings are ready for release, the students will take a field trip to the river and experience the excitement of watching the trout they raised swim off to

start their new life in the clean, healthy water body that they have studied. This program is made possible with funding from Trout Unlimited, Pequwaket Foundation, Quimby Foundation, Hannafords and NH Fish & Game.



Conway Elementary Students with one of their TIC tanks which is covered in insulation to keep the water temp at 39 degrees Fahrenheit.

Coring reveals Ossipee Lake's system over the centuries

By Lisa Doner

For over a decade now, citizen volunteers from the Ossipee region have diligently collected data on water quality from basins throughout the lake system. This data is now being analyzed to see if there are any trends towards lower water quality that might require mitigation. But how can we know what a trend over 10 years can mean if we don't know the baseline level that is natural to the system?

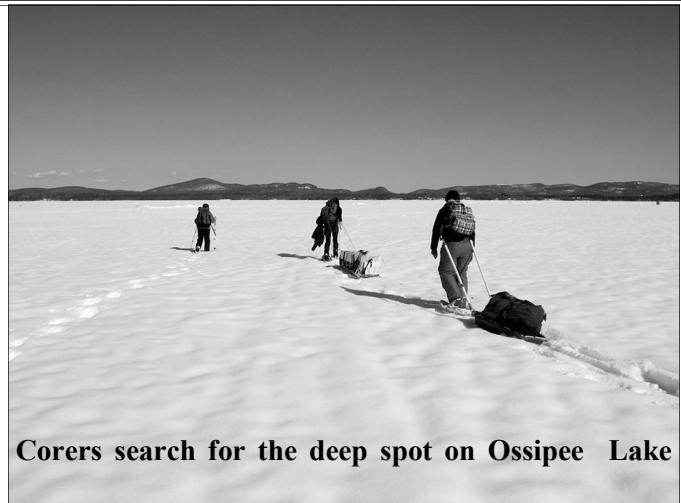
Longer records of water quality can help with that particular problem. But these longer records cannot be obtained from the water itself. That record is long gone. Instead, Plymouth State University (PSU) faculty and students are working towards recreating that long-term record using lake sediments generated over the years by algae, fish and other lake life forms, and by sediments carried in by watershed erosion. Sediments from all those sources settle out of the water column continuously, accumulating into thicker and thicker deposits every year, with each year's deposits reflecting local watershed events and longer-term processes. The very deepest part of each lake generally has the thickest deposits because gravity pushes all materials downslope, to a point at maximum repose. In a lake, that's the "deep spot", and so that is where researchers of paleolimnology (paleo = ancient; limnology = study of fresh waters) go most often to seek answers. One such researcher is Dr. Lisa Doner, of PSU's Center for the Environment and Environmental Science and Policy

Department.

Doner is collaborating with the Green Mountain Conservation Group (GMCG) to help determine if the Ossipee lake system is being overly stressed by recent changes in land use and climate change. She has collected over 10 sediment cores, with at least one from every basin in the Ossipee lakes, in 2012 and 2013. Additional cores

are planned for 2014, from Lake Ossipee itself. From these cores it is possible to study changes across the lake system, and over centuries of time. The cores were collected using a hand-held "surface corer". Ideally, the corer collects an entire sequence of sediment without disturbing the sediment-water interface (top-most material in contact with the lake water), with the top of the core (Core Depth = 0) being modern material and sequentially deeper sediments in the core being progressively older material.

When lake bottoms are very soft, surface corers can penetrate far into the mud, resulting in a relatively long core. When the bottom sediments are harder, these corers are unable to penetrate far and so the resulting cores



Corers search for the deep spot on Ossipee Lake

tend to be short. Almost all of the cores from the chain of Ossipee lakes are relatively short, and have a remarkably consistent length about 20-23 cm (7-9") length. This consistency suggests that the

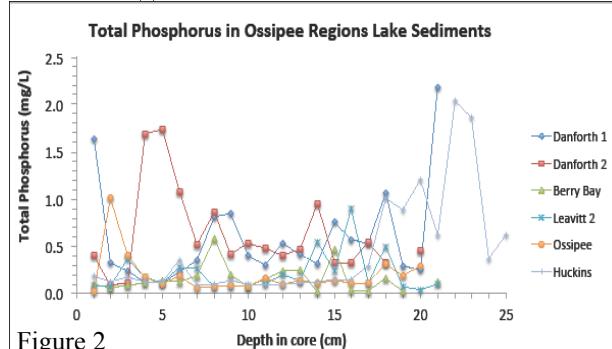


Figure 2

lake system experienced some event that left behind a hard layer, and that layer has subsequently been buried under 20-23 cm of softer muds. The hard layer might be sand (ie. from regional flooding), soil from a time when the lakes dried out (if ever), or clay left by the glaciers.

New information is coming in all the time, as more and more analyses on the cores are completed by students working on the project as part of their research training. Over 8 PSU undergraduates have worked on the 8 cores collected in 2012. They measured total phosphorus (TP) from the pore water, and total organic content, of each sample. Their findings indicate no system-wide trend towards eutrophication, but TP levels in the sediments are measurably high. U. & L. Danforth Pond and L. Ossipee show recent increases in TP. (Figure 2).

Depth: base of sample (cm)	Age: Base of sample (yrs)	Age uncertainty (\pm s.d.)	Date (A.D.)
0.5	0.65	0.93	2012.5
1.5	4.77	0.95	2008.4
2.5	9.23	0.98	2003.9
3.5	14.17	1.05	1999.0
4.5	19.13	1.14	1994.0
5.5	24.96	1.27	1988.2
6.5	31.50	1.47	1981.6
7.5	39.08	1.71	1974.1
8.5	46.59	1.94	1966.6
9.5	54.06	2.19	1959.1
10.5	59.85	2.41	1953.3
12.5	70.22	3.07	1942.9
15.5	85.78	3.75	1927.4
18	96.60	3.76	1916.5
20.5	108.10	5.20	1905.0
22.5	121.94	7.82	1891.2
25.5	155.05	20.66	1858.1
27.5	180.14	39.60	1833.0

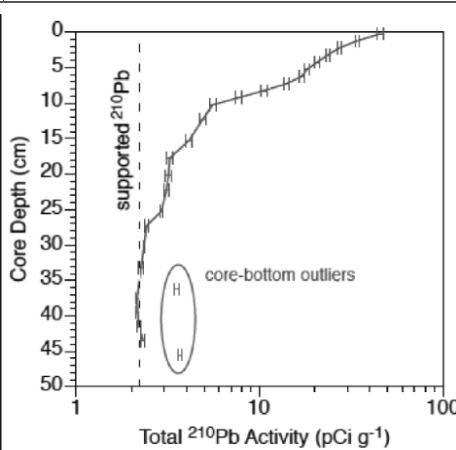


Figure 3

To examine these recent events in more detail, in 2013, Mike Garcia collected, sampled and analyzed two cores from Lower Danforth Pond, operating from the ice surface with a special push-style corer that allowed collection of longer sediment sequences. Core 1 is 46 cm and Core 2 is 36 cm long. With the help of donated funds to the GMCG, Core 2 was analyzed for radioactive lead (^{210}Pb) to establish a

instead releasing it all back to the lake and leaving the sediments depleted. The second scenario would almost certainly be caused by a lack of oxygen at the lake bottom, at some point in the year. Summer stratification of the water column could cause this, as could winter ice cover after a productive summer. In either case, algal decay would play a role in using up oxygen.

Algal signatures show up in lake

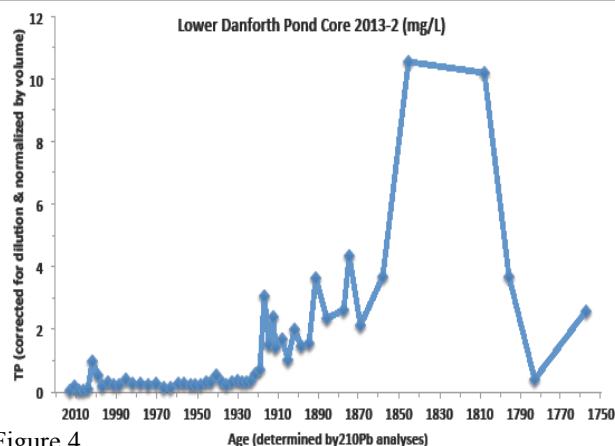


Figure 4

chronology for the whole core such that every centimeter of core is associated with a calendar date (Figure 3). You can learn more about this method here:
<http://gec.cr.usgs.gov/archive/lacs/lead.htm>; <http://www.flettresearch.ca/Webdoc4.htm>.

Garcia presented his results in November 2013, at the Freedom Town Library, with a time series of sedimentary TP levels plotted over the last 240 years (Figure 4).

It seems that, until AD 1913 at least, the Lower Danforth pond sediments stored phosphorus at fairly high levels. After 1913, dramatic changes occurred in the TP storage such that either a) the sediments were no longer receiving much phosphorus from the overlying lake waters, or b) the sediments were no longer capable of holding onto phosphorus,

sediments as changes in organic content, measured by a process called loss-on-ignition (LOI). High LOI values would indicate a lot of organic matter is being produced in, or being transported to, the lake. Highly eutrophic (over-fertilized) lakes have high LOI values (70-90%); nutrient-poor lakes have low LOI values (1-20%). In Figure 5 we see that LOI values decrease by 4% in the 9-14 cm interval. On the

same figure notice the plotted magnetic susceptibility (MS). MS values typically increase with land erosion because fresh, unweathered, highly magnetic material is carried into the lake. At about 14 cm, MS has an order of magnitude spike in a single sample, returns almost to prior levels for 3

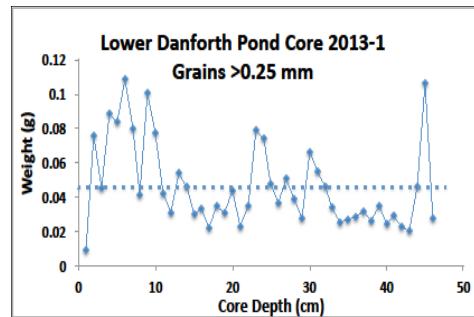
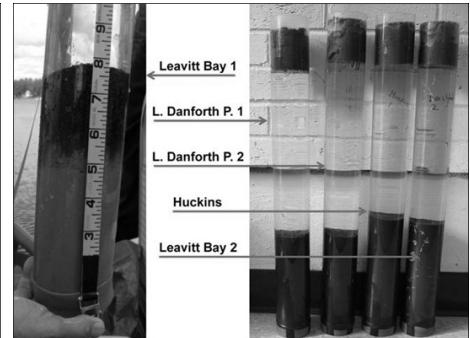


Figure 6 cm, but then steadily climbs again between 5-10 cm depth. Similarly, Figure 6 shows changes in the sand content of the sediments. More sand generally means either more land erosion, more shoreline erosion, or shallowing of the lake to bring the shoreline closer to the core site. Shallowing of the lake is not particularly consistent with scenario b, above, which requires oxygen depletion at the lake bottom. Usually shallow lakes are well oxygenated because of wind and waves mixing the water all the way to the bottom.

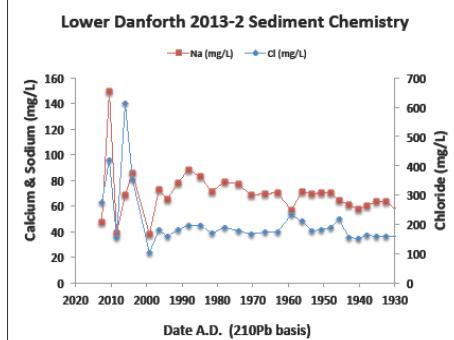
A final, important result from Garcia's



Core samples taken in 2012 and 2013

work is that salt influx, as indicated by sodium (Na) and chloride (Cl) concentrations in the sediment pore waters, began to increase significantly after AD 2000. (Figure 8) Sources include road salt draining overland into the lake, coming in as near-surface ground water, or in river inflows. Water softener chemicals are also primarily sodium chloride. When applied to household water supplies, chemicals may pass through septic systems and enter the lake.

At the moment, we cannot distinguish between several competing hypotheses about the cause for the post-AD 1913 changes in Lower Danforth Pond. The coincident, or nearly coincident changes in TP, LOI, MS and sand levels do point to a significant change in the lake state, however, that continues today. To answer the questions that remain, Doner and PSU graduate student Melanie Perello are now working on Lake Ossipee, collecting a new sediment core in 2014, and monitoring the character of the sediments being deposited, the lake's thermal stratification all year-round, and annual water quality variations. Pending grants, the 2014 core will also be dated.



Lisa Doner is a research scientist at the Center for the Environment, Plymouth State University

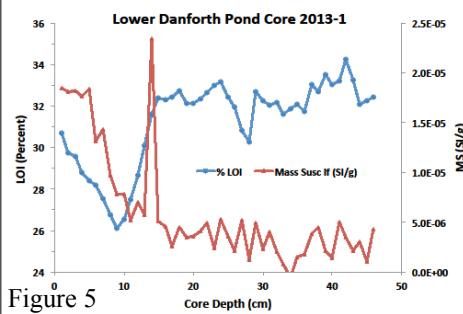


Figure 5

Conservation Conversations

Editor's Note: Watershed

Conversations is intended to provide a forum for the seven towns of the Ossipee Watershed to share news of their conservation and planning activities and an opportunity to find creative solutions to challenges.

Eaton

The Eaton Conservation Commission is continuing work on planning a new access trail to the peak of Foss Mountain by letting a construction contract to a Maine firm called, "Off the Beaten Path", headed by Jedediah Talbot. They plan to start as soon as spring conditions allow.

Their web site, www.obptrailwork.com is worth a look and shows how they solve difficult trail construction problems in the deep woods and over various streams.

Eaton has also secured a SARES (Sustainable Agriculture and Research and Education) grant with the help of Olivia Saunders at the NH Cooperative Extension Service to study the effects of various levels of sulfur applications on the organic blueberry fields. These fields, at Foss Mountain, are being slowly choked by little bluestem grass and other weeds. In order to keep the organic designation, we cannot apply any herbicides, and sulfur is one of the accepted ways to reduce the local soil pH to foster blueberry growth while reducing the viability of the grasses. The sulfur control program will go hand in hand with selected burning and brush removal. We are excited to start this project in late spring and look forward to positive results, meaning more yummy local blueberries.

Freedom

The Freedom Board of Selectmen created a new committee on aquatic invasive species—Freedom Aquatic Invasive Species Committee, FAISC. This newly formed group, will report directly to the selectmen. Members include Gerard Costantino, Bill Elliott, Bruce Howlett, Ned Kucera, and Jim McElroy.

FAISC applied to the State of New Hampshire for grants to support milfoil management in 2014. The Town has received two grants to fund milfoil control efforts. This will provide up to \$12,180 to Freedom (the grants are based on a 40% cost match from the state).

FAISC hopes to participate in the Lake Host program in 2014 and will provide boat inspections and educational outreach at the Ossipee Lake Marina about aquatic invasives.

Last year we participated in a group called the Milfoil Control Funding Coalition. This effort was spearheaded by Ossipee Lake Alliance (OLA). The group has now become formalized as Fair Funding for Invasives Control, Inc. (FFIC). The group's goal is to get the state to fund 50% of the cost of milfoil control by 2015. Currently there is a bill in the NH legislature to increase milfoil control funding by raising registration fees by \$2.00 per boat (House Bill 292). HB 292 is making progress in the house. R.A. Oram and Jim McElroy trekked to Concord in March to participate in the hearing. The dialog was excellent and at the end of the discussion, there was serious consideration being given to further increasing the fee. Anyone concerned about keeping water bodies free of invasive species should contact state representatives about HB 292.

Madison

The Madison Conservation Commission has received the first working draft of the contract between The Nature Conservancy and the Town of Madison for this year's proposed burn to restore the pitch pines in the Goodwin Town Forest.

Town Meeting passed a warrant article investing another \$5,000 to the land conservation reserve fund.

The Commission paid for an appraisal for the possible purchase of the Chain of Ponds property which recently came back on the market. So far the owners have decided not to sell it for the appraised price and the 360+ acre property remains on the market.

Ossipee

In 2013 the Lake Host Program logged in a total of 344 hours in efforts to halt the spread of milfoil. At the Pequawket and Pine River landings 462 boats were checked for milfoil by Lake Hosts. Throughout the state 75,988 boats were inspected and there were 153 saves where invasive species were found. This year, the Selectmen removed the money for the 2014 Lake Host Program from the Conservation Commission Budget and added it to the warrant article on Milfoil control.

The Commission is working closely with the Sumner Brook Fish Hatchery to see if their high electric bill caused by pumping water from the wells can be reduced. The Commission is also putting the final touches on the informational material for the kiosk at the *Windows on the Ossipees* scenic view.

Like us on Facebook to learn more about recycling and other CC news!

Tamworth

Tamworth Conservation Commission completed conserving the Bearcamp Valley Farm in South Tamworth. This project began in 2012 when the Commission worked with numerous individuals and the owner to purchase a conservation easement on a 19 acre field which is across Route 25 from the main part of the farm. The final project consisted of protecting an additional 108 acres on the south side of Route 25. The cost of this conservation easement was underwritten with generous individual and foundation support. With the completion of this effort, almost the entire farm is protected as a working agricultural/forestry enterprise and preserves a scenic view as one enters Tamworth.

The second, ongoing conservation easement that the Commission is working on is in partnership with the Society for the Protection of NH Forests. The Easement will protect two forested parcels abutting the Gilman Forest, a 139-acre woodland that was protected in 2010. Fund raising for this project is in its final stages with an anticipated closing in April.

Save the Date! 2014 Spring Calendar

Sunday April 6 4:00-7:30 Camp Calumet, Freedom. Celebrate GMCG's 16th Annual meeting. Take a look at the year in review, learn about ways you can volunteer, meet fellow watershed friends and enjoy a home cooked meal. A short business meeting and community awards will be followed by a presentation by Harry Vogel, executive director of the Loon Preservation Committee. Suggested donation for dinner and presentation is \$16. To reserve tickets call GMCG 539-1859.

Sunday April 13 9:45-12 Effingham. Help celebrate Earth Day (April 22) by participating in a Bird Walk bordering wetlands of two rivers in Effingham. This two hour walk will be led by Kamal Nath and Johanna Vienneau. Please meet at the Effingham Library for carpooling to Larry Leavitt Preserve and Audubon Watts Preserve. To register please call the Effingham Public Library at (603)539-1537, or send an email to effinghampubliclibrary@gmail.com or drop by the Library.

Thursday May 8 6:30-8:00, Ossipee Public Library, Center Ossipee. “*New Hampshire's Bobcats*” with John Litvaitis, Professor of Wildlife Ecology at UNH for more than 25 years. Biologists at UNH and New Hampshire Fish and Game Department have spent the last 4 years investigating how bobcats are adapting to the changing landscapes of the state. Come and learn more about this magnificent animal. Open to the public at no charge.

Wednesday June 11 5:30-8:00 pm, Cook Memorial Library, Tamworth. Workshop: “Planned Giving: The Basics,” presented by Mr. Timothy Allison, UNH Director of Development. If your non-profit has been shy to approach long time members regarding estate planning, come learn more from Mr. Allison. Cook Memorial Library, Tamworth. Light fare will be offered. For reservations call 603-539-1859 or email info@gmcg.org .

Saturday July 12 9-12 Totem Pole Park, Freedom. FB Environmental and GMCG will present the results of the analysis of 10 years of water quality data collection as well as a summary and update of the Ossipee Lake Lower Bays Watershed Management Plan. A working group session will follow looking for input from the community for creating future plans of protecting the Ossipee Watershed. More details to follow!

Please visit www.gmcg.org for more information or like us on Facebook.

*Your Membership Makes a Difference.
PLEASE renew your 2014 membership today!
Every drop counts! Thank you!*

(Please make checks payable to Green Mountain Conservation Group P.O. Box 95, Effingham, NH 03882)
You may also renew your membership online at www.gmcg.org/we-need-your-help/

Vernal Pool \$25 Stream \$50 River \$75 Pond \$100 Bay \$250 Lake \$500 Aquifer \$1000 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. GMCG is a non-profit 501 (C)3 tax-exempt organization. We are funded by grants, memberships, and donations.

Creating a future gift

One of the most meaningful ways to ensure your legacy of caring about clean water and the protection of our natural resources in the Ossipee Watershed is to include GMCG in your estate planning. Please contact us if you would like to discuss details and how you can support GMCG in this way. 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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GMCG
P.O. Box 95
196 Huntress Bridge Road
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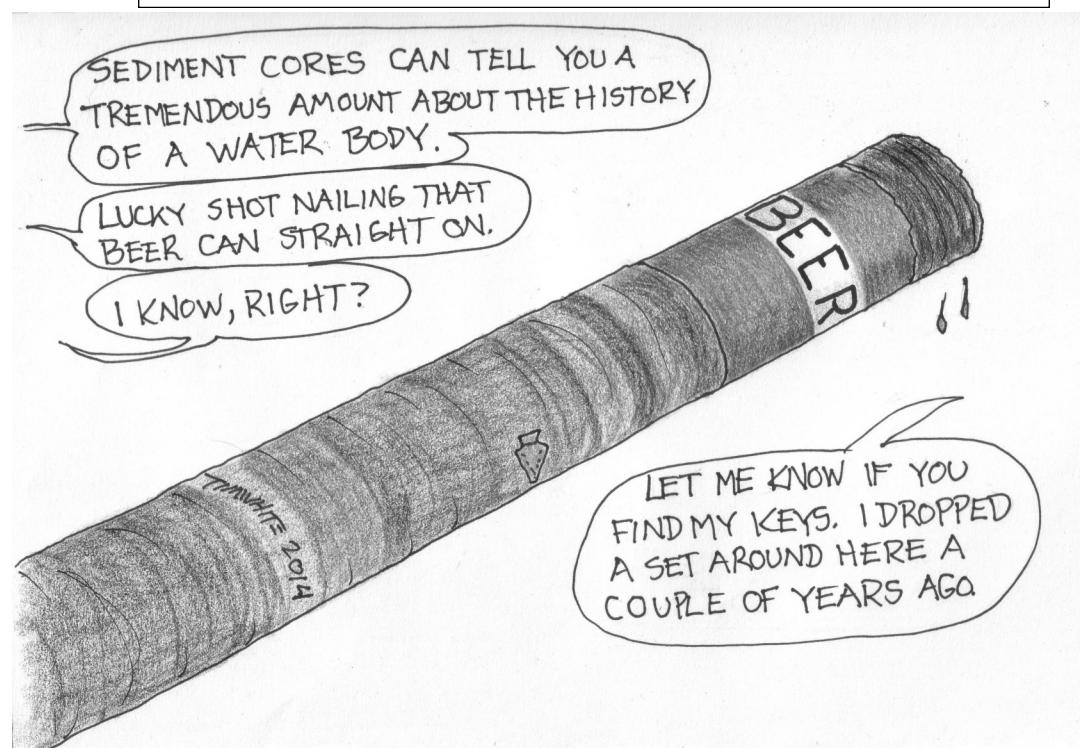
The Watershed News

Save the Date
Sunday April 6th
16th Annual Meeting

***“State of Loons in
New Hampshire”***

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

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



Sign up for event updates with *Watershed Happenings* and stay in the flow! Sign-up at www.gmcg.org