

EAST POND NEWS



www.eastpond.org

Spring 2009, Volume XII, No. 1

The LakeSmart Program Comes to East Pond

Lake Friendly Landscaping for Healthy Lakes

East pond residents will now be able to gain recognition for utilizing lake friendly practices in their landscape. The LakeSmart program, started by Maine DEP in 2003, is a way to encourage shorefront property owners to protect their lake. The entire property – driveway, structures, septic system, lawn, buffer and shore front – is evaluated, and properties that score well in all areas receive a LakeSmart award which includes a sign to put on their waterfront. The evaluation also includes recommendations to help homeowners make their property more lake-friendly. EPA board members, Mel Croft and Michele Joly, have trained to become volunteer LakeSmart Evaluators this year.

Please see *LakeSmart Program* on page 6

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East Pond Association Annual Meeting

Saturday, July 18, 10 AM

Smithfield Town Office

Smithfield Elementary School, Route 8
Barbeque Lunch to Follow

Bio-manipulation Project To Begin New Phase

As soon as ice out occurred on 4/12/09, fish removal began for a third season in EPA's ongoing bio-manipulation project. A proposal presented by Quenton Tuckett at EPA's April board meeting, seeks to begin a new, important bio-manipulation study. Quenton Tuckett, Ph.D. student at UMO, has been working on the project since 2007, tagging fish and taking samples during the netting. He has also conducted research on the effects of the removal on white perch, as well as how white perch influence water quality in ponds throughout Maine. Quenton's new focus will

examine the influence of fish foraging and nutrient dynamics on lake quality.

The cause of algal blooms in lakes is very dynamic. Most studies focus on how to minimize external (watershed) loading of phosphorus which directly stimulates algal production. New studies are focusing on minimizing the impact of nutrients already in the lake. These studies look to find ways to slow the processes that recycle nutrients within the lake. It is already known that several physical and biological processes regulate the rate

Please see *Bio-manipulation Project* on page 5

President's Message

Greetings East Ponders,

Thanks to the efforts of many, this newsletter brings you a wealth of information about what has been going on over the last year, and what will be happening in and around East Pond. For many of you, East Pond Association is manifested by the annual meeting and, hopefully, writing a membership check once a year. Let me assure you, there is much more to the association. The articles included in this issue of the newsletter will give you an idea of what more the association and its members do. And if you find this information intriguing, there will be presentations on many of the topics at this year's meeting, so please come.

One of the most important efforts undertaken by the association is to raise money to fund the inspection of boats entering East Pond at the public landing. Funds come from our targeted request for donations, money raised by membership dues, and, for the past two years, contributions from both the Town of Oakland and the Town of Smithfield. Inspectors look for plant material on boats and associated equipment in order to reduce the chances of any invasive plants getting into the lake. As you probably know, there are an increasing number of lakes in Maine, including two in the Belgrade chain, that have been infested with invasive milfoil. We are doing as much as we can to prevent that from happening here. Please consider responding to our request for a donation of time or money to support this effort.

The fish removal project, started two years ago, to determine what effect reducing the population

of white perch might have on the frequency and severity of algae blooms continued this year. New studies are focusing on minimizing the impact of nutrients already in the lake. We have enjoyed a great deal of support from the State of Maine in this effort.

An exciting new program you will read about here and hear more about at the annual meeting is the LakeSmart program. LakeSmart is an effort to educate and reward shoreland property owners for doing all they can to help improve our water quality. Two board members, Mel Croft and Michele Joly, have been trained to help implement this program in our watershed.

These are but some of the activities that take place throughout the year that are supported by association members and association funds. Please read through this newsletter to find out more and, if something strikes your interest, get involved yourself.

East Pond Association Annual Meeting

Please join us for the East Pond Association Annual Meeting, on Saturday July 18th, 2009 at 10 AM. We'll be meeting at a new location - the Smithfield Town Office in the old Smithfield Elementary School on Route 8. Meet your neighbors and learn about what's happening on East Pond. Tshirts will be for sale, and a barbeque lunch will follow.

A big thank you to Birchcrest for the many years they hosted past meetings.



A Note from the Past President

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank all of you for the incredible support and dedication you have showed to the East Pond Association and more personally, to me. Over the last ten years we have made tremendous progress in researching and understanding the dynamics of our lake water quality issues and establishing the measures needed to prevent the runoff and erosion that loads our lake with phosphorous and contributes to our algae blooms.

Though much work is left to be done, I am confident our approach toward the protection and preservation of the waters of East Pond has benefited the lake greatly and will continue to do so under the leadership of our new President, Rob Jones. Thanks to all of you, we are one of the strongest and most effective lake associations in the state. It was an honor to serve as your Association President. Please continue to be active participants in our efforts.

Sincerely,
Cindy Reese



Thank You to Cindy Reese

At the annual meeting of the East Pond Association in July of 2008, Cindy Reese completed 10 years of outstanding leadership as President of the East Pond Association. I have served on the board of directors of the East Pond Association for at least 30 years and Cindy stands out as one of the most effective president's we have ever had.

Cindy has guided us during a period of time in which we have faced some of the most difficult water quality issues on our pond. She has strengthened the board, organized task force teams to address the critical issues facing East Pond. She has supported a strong partnership with Colby College which has produced data based science as the basis for our future plans for improving the lake. She encouraged the East Pond board to have a close relationship with the Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance (BRCA) which has enhanced our expertise in dealing with Milfoil, phosphorous runoff from roads, and other critical threats impacting our lake.

The most memorable quality of Cindy's leadership was the style. She quietly controlled the process, encouraged participation and collaboration, held the task teams accountable for timely reports and results - always with a cheerful smile and a gentle touch. She inspired all of us by the way she promptly responded to all of the demands for her time and energy, She worried that she had no formal leadership training but she was one of the best I have worked with in business or non-profit organizations. Thank you, Cindy, on behalf of all of us who live on East Pond. We have a better organization and a lake with a future because of you.

By Jerry Tipper

Be LakeSmart FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR LAKE!

By Donna Dombrowski, Editor

Do you value a clear, clean lake? What is it worth to see the beautiful panorama of East Pond or to hear the song of the loon or spend summer days boating, swimming and fishing? Are you protecting your lake so that your children and grandchildren can experience its delight? Learn how you can insure this legacy.

You do not have to live at the lake's edge to affect its quality. Whenever an activity changes the landscape throughout the East Pond watershed, it affects the lake. In undeveloped watersheds, natural vegetation slows the flow of rainwater and filters out nutrients that can pollute the lake. But when you build a house or a road, bare soil is exposed that can get washed down hill during a rainstorm. When you plant a lawn or remove trees and shrubs, you eliminate the natural filtration process. All impervious surfaces such as roofs, driveways, parking areas, patios and most lawns, funnel polluted stormwater towards a lake, the lowest point of a watershed. Lawns and yards become so compacted that 40% to 70% of stormwater runs off, carrying pollutants into your lake.

Soil, fertilizers, pet and farm animal waste, detergents, pesticides, motor oil, trash, drain cleaner – these are some of the many pollutants that contain phosphorus. Though phosphorus may give you spectacular vegetables and flowers, it also promotes algae in the lake. Algal blooms smell terrible, turn water green and use up oxygen. Lower oxygen levels in the water “choke” fish. Swimming, fishing and lakeside living lose their appeal and the value of your property goes down. Even if you think your “phosphorus loading” contribution is small, think about all the other people in the watershed making similar contributions. A little pollution from a lot of people year after year adds up to a polluted lake that no one wants to live next to.

You CAN make a difference in many ways. During a rainstorm, observe where the stormwater flows both on your road and around your house. Your road should be maintained every year so that it has a crown to direct runoff to vegetated areas. Stabilization

ditches surrounded by vegetated areas to slow the runoff is a good idea. Around your house, you can direct the flow of stormwater to a vegetated area called a buffer – a landscape with an abundance of trees, shrubs, ground cover and duff. Duff (twigs, leaves, and pine needles) is nature's mulch. It nourishes the vegetation and holds moisture during a dry spell. When stormwater enters a buffer, it slows and seeps into the ground where soil particles bind phosphorus and hold it for use by plants.

Lakes like less lawn and, if you think about it, so should you. Most people want to enjoy the lake, relax and see nature – NOT mow the lawn and rake the yard. Why are you torturing yourself for the sake of aesthetics? Reduce your lawn area to just the part you need to use and stop mowing the rest. Supplement the no-mow areas with beautiful native shrubs and flowering plants that enhance visual appeal and property value.

Finally, you need to make sure that your septic system is in good working order. One way to insure a properly functioning system is to pump it out every 3 – 4 years. Year around homes should pump out every 2 – 3 years depending on use. Once a tank overflows into a leach field, huge phosphorus loading is inevitable and will gradually infiltrate into ground water and be deposited into the lake. Please take the steps to insure that your system is working well.

Being LakeSmart is a goal worthy of attaining. After all, we all love being lakeside dwellers, or at least close enough to our lake to enjoy its beauty and use. Some of us depend on it for our livelihood. Others seek it out for our love of water activities and summer escapes from stressful lives. Still others live here year around for love of the lake's serenity and wildlife in all seasons. What will you do to keep your lake beautiful? Check out Maine DEP's LakeSmart program and become a LakeSmart winner!



Biomanipulation Project from page 1

of nutrient recycling between the water column and sediments. These include wind, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and the chemical nature of the nutrients. Fish can also influence algal abundance through cascading feeding effects in lakes. An important challenge for effective lake management is untangling these various nutrient pathways.

One of the most effective ways of approaching these questions is the use of moderately sized containers called mesocosms that can be placed in lakes and experimentally manipulated in a controlled manner. The 16 mesocosms proposed for East Pond are polyethylene enclosures in which Quenton and his team will manipulate nutrient levels, fish species, size, and age-class to understand how these factors affect plankton and water quality. These experiments will complement the large-scale biomanipulation that is currently underway and help answer questions on the degree to which algal production is controlled by (top down) fish predation or (bottom up) release of sediment nutrient processes.

This project will contribute to the studies of both project graduate students Quenton Tuckett and Kristin Ditzler. Several other undergraduate students will gain valuable experience through their participation on the project in the field and in the lab. The base cost for purchasing 16 mesocosms approximates \$12,000 and a total budget of \$15,000 is needed to cover related costs. East Pond Association has agreed to contribute \$2,000 towards the realization of this vital project.



Mesocosms are polyethylene enclosures used in nutrient studies

EPA Offers \$100 Toward Plants for New Buffer Gardens



Have you been thinking about planting a buffer garden this year along your shoreline? Sign up to install a buffer garden through the BRCA Conservation Corp. this summer, and the East Pond Association will pay up to \$100 for your plants.

Planting a buffer garden along the shoreline is one of the best ways you can protect the lake by slowing the flow of runoff from heavy rains. It can be composed of trees, shrubs, perennials, and can also add visual appeal to your property.

To arrange a site visit with the conservation corps, contact the BRCA Office at (207) 495-6039. Once you have arranged with BRCA to plant your buffer garden, contact Rob Jones, EPA President, at (207) 362-5685 or robjones@somtel.com.

Coffin Dam Manager's Report – June 2009

– By Rob Jones

Coffin Dam, located at the end of the Serpentine between East and North Pond, is owned and maintained by the East Pond Association. Since the Association owns the dam, it is within our authority to use the dam to try to keep the lake water at a level that we prefer.

During most of the year we raise the gates that control water level in order to lower the lake level to 263 feet above sea level. Because of the way in which the dam is constructed, this is the lowest level that can be obtained. Keeping the lake at this level helps to reduce erosion and allows accommodation of snow melt run off. After the snow has melted and spring rains subside, the gates are used to try to maintain a water level of 263 ½ feet above sea level. This is half way up the one foot tall gates. A couple of years ago the Association tried keeping the level at 264 feet in order to have as large a supply of water as possible to use to flush blooming algae if a bloom occurred. The problem we discovered with that strategy was that a large rain event would push water levels much higher than is desirable. Keeping the lake level in the summer at 263 ½ feet allows for major rain events, adds some depth over rocks, and seems to work with most people's docks and the public boat ramp.

While in theory the Association can control one foot of water level using the gates in Coffin Dam, the weather is a much more controlling factor. Since there are no major streams feeding the lake, a dry summer will result in lower water level even if the gates are fully closed. And, as we saw last fall, a wetter than normal period will cause high water levels even

if the gates are fully opened. Not much we can do if it rains faster than it drains. There is also a significant population of healthy and happy beavers living in the Serpentine. They have their own goals for water management. Last fall they moved in a lot of sticks and weeds just before the leaves fell. When the leaves washed into their framework they had a very substantial dam in place. It took a couple of afternoons to clear it all out.

For maintenance this year we are planning to have a corner of the dam repaired where the cement is chipping off a bit. Also, there are a few trees in the stream below the dam that are catching beaver debris causing bank erosion. The trees and debris need to be removed. We hope to have the BRCA Conservation Corps assist with the tree and debris removal.



LakeSmart Program - Continued from Page 1

LakeSmart came to the Belgrade Lakes in 2005, when Great Pond and Long Pond joined the program. To date, 32 residents of these lakes have received LakeSmart awards, and 24 more have received recognition in one or more categories. Visit the Belgrade Lakes Association website at www.belgradelakesassociation.com for the full list. In 2009, the program will be expanding to East Pond, Salmon Lake, McGrath Pond, and Messalonskee Lake. We are very excited to be bringing this important program to the Belgrade Lakes Watershed, and specifically East Pond Watershed.

East Pond 101 – Know Your Facts

By Mel Croft

- East Pond is a targeted (high priority) body of water for nutrient input control because of the excessive amounts of total phosphorus (State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 2001).
- Established lawns mowed with a mulching blade do not need to be fertilized under normal conditions. There are only two cases where fertilizers containing phosphorous can be legally applied to lawns in Maine:
 - On a new lawn
 - On a lawn that has a certified soil test documenting that the lawn needs phosphorous.
- It is estimated that shoreline septic systems add approximately 10% of the phosphorus load entering East Pond, increasing algal productivity (State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 2001). Septic system survey data show that:
 - The average number of occupants per dwelling on East Pond is 3.1.
 - The average number of days per year of occupancy is 158.
 - The average age of septic systems is 12.6 years.
 - Only 3% of the respondents reported having some problems with their septic systems.
- East Pond has the smallest watershed of all the seven Belgrade Lakes.
- The mean depth of East Pond is of 5.5 meters, or 18 feet, with maximum depth reaching approximately 25 feet (State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 2001).
- The Serpentine Stream is the only outlet emptying East Pond and there are no major inlets, resulting in a slow flush rate of once every four years (State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 2001).
- The eastern and southern shores of East Pond are the most heavily developed; approximately 70% are seasonal camps (State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 2001).
- The Colby Environmental Assessment Team performed a residence count in 1999:
 - 408 residences in the East Pond and Serpentine Watersheds.
 - Approximately 370 are shoreline properties, and of these 67 percent are seasonal (Colby, 2000).
- The soils of the East Pond and Serpentine Watersheds are not well suited for optimal septic system functionality; in fact 48.3% have very low septic suitability.
- Smithfield has enacted an ordinance that requires septic systems to be inspected by a licensed plumbing inspector (LPI) prior to Change of Ownership.



Winter Oil Spill Not Expected to Impact Lake

By Rob Levine

On February 12th, at approximately 8:00 AM, a J&S oil truck slid off of Bickford Road into the swampy area just east of Camp Matoaka (away from the lake). The truck turned over on its side, spilling approximately 1600 gallons of #2 heating oil. The inclement weather (rain on top of ice), along with poor road maintenance, are believed to have contributed to the accident. J&S Oil is paying 100% of the cleanup costs. The total cost has not yet been determined by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) at this time.

The Smithfield Fire & Rescue squads were on site within minutes of the accident and were quickly joined by the DEP. The first stages of the cleanup immediately took place under the supervision of the DEP's Jon Andrews, who worked with Clean Harbors (an environmental service company) to contain the spill and collect as much of the oil as possible. Currently it is estimated that 95% of the oil has been collected. The remainder of the oil is tied up in moss mats (a carpet-like aggregation of canopy plants along with associated suspended soils and debris) and there is no apparent oil sheen on the surface water leaving the affected area. According to Andrews, almost all of the oil will be cleaned up over time (including through bioremediation).

"Total recovery is often impractical or unachievable", Andrews said. "Oil in wetland situations tends to remain shallow; we'd like to avoid destroying perennial root systems (i.e. trees/shrubs) that are currently not impacted."

Andrews provided some relevant information on the science of petroleum.

"Petroleum is a mix of hydrocarbons that

serve as a food source for microbes in the right circumstances. As with ingestion of alcohol, consumption in moderation can be a good thing, too much is toxic; "bioremediation" is a process whereby certain limiting factors (concentration, temperature, nutrients, oxygen, and moisture) are manipulated to enhance the natural digestion of petroleum by beneficial microbes. The process is widely used on large shallow oil spills in the gulf (warm) states, less effective in cooler states (shorter season), and not effective where oil has gone deep enough to enter anaerobic conditions (typically, has entered groundwater) without special amendments."

On May 13th, 2 DEP geologists were at the site and were planning core sampling (to determine the depth of contamination) early the following week. Based on the results the DEP will decide whether to remove the moss mats or apply bioremedial techniques. The DEP will also remove oily soil on the road at the same time.

The current and potential damage to flora and fauna are not yet known. According to Andrews, "the impacted area is highly stressed to a shallow depth [but] the affect on adjacent wetland and lake is negligible at this point." Shallow, burrowing animals in the impacted area will likely not survive but there should be no long-term or birth defect issues with future generations. Also, Andrews feels the spill will have no impact on the lake's algae issues. Andrews said that he would anticipate odors (of varying intensity) on warm days through the summer, but "would expect anyone to need to really have to look hard for evidence of this spill by next summer."

Courtesy Boat Inspection Program Needs Volunteers

By Donna Dombrowski

Because of the discovery of Eurasian water-milfoil (EWM) in Salmon Lake last August, BRCA's Milfoil Program will be extremely busy this summer. As in past years, boat inspectors will be stationed at the public boat launches on all the Belgrade Lakes to prevent the spread of milfoil and other invasive aquatic plants.

Jason Bulay, who served as BRCA's Conservation Corps Director from 2005 - 2008, will be assuming the role of overall CBI Coordinator this summer, overseeing this important program for all the Belgrade Lakes.

Lee Lenfest is our coordinator for volunteer inspectors at the East Pond boat launch. EPA continues to commit funding to provide coverage at the launch for 12 hours on weekends and holidays. However, Monday -Thursday coverage is only 6.5 hrs, while Friday coverage is 7 hours. All paid inspectors begin at 7:00 a.m. Because we do not have 100% coverage during the week, and also no one to cover if a paid inspector is sick or otherwise absent, our volunteer program looks to filling in the gaps.

If you are interested in participating in this important work by becoming a volunteer courtesy boat inspector, please contact Lee Lenfest at 207 692-6413 or by e-mail at llenfest@gmail.com. Training will be provided through the BRCA.

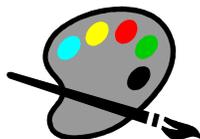
Calling all Artists – The East Pond Association Needs a Logo

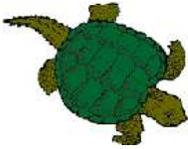
The East Pond Association is hosting a contest to find a logo that captures the beauty of East Pond. The winning design will be displayed on the East Pond Newsletter, the East Pond Website, www.eastpond.org, and will adorn future t-shirts and clothing. The winner will receive a first edition t-shirt, and recognition for his/her work.

Entries must be original artwork, and may either be sent via email in .jpg, .gif, or .bmp format, or sent on paper through the US Mail, and will be scanned into electronic format.

Artwork must be beautiful as well as practical for it to work. Entries will be judged based on how they will look on the newsletter, the website, and a t-shirt or other clothing.

Entries should be sent to Susan Hillson, susan@thehillsongroup.com or 116 Eastwood Ln, Smithfield, Maine, 04978, and must be received by August 31, 2009. Include your name, address, email, and phone number with your entry.





Spotlight on Nature

Maine's Common Snapping Turtle – A Tenacious Survivor

By Donna Dombrowski

Snapping Turtles are full of mystery to me. The only time I ever see them is in late May or early June. Female snappers come out of the woods nearest the boggy section of our shore, moving ponderously, and with great purpose across our lawn. They usually choose a sandy, well drained gravel area along the edges of our driveway and dig a wide hole with their rear legs. Sometimes our lawn is included in this excavation. They lay their eggs and then head back to the lake. I won't see them again until the following spring.

So I have finally decided to research these mysterious, scary looking reptiles because I have so many questions about them – the most intriguing one being how they survive our harsh Maine winters. What I have learned is so amazing you will never think of these turtles the same way again.

Snapping turtles have a bad reputation which is not deserved. People tend to judge them by their appearance. They are black and smelly, with powerful beak-like jaws. They have long necks that can strike quickly in all directions like a snake, so it's no wonder their scientific name, *Chelydra Serpentina*, means snake-like turtle. They date back to New World prehistoric times, having changed very little since then. Snapping turtles are very aggressive in their self-defense. They hump up, hiss and emit a musky odor when confronted. Unlike other turtle species, they cannot withdraw their heads all the way into their carapace, so their aggressive behavior is necessary to their survival. Except for nesting or (very rarely) migration, they can be found most of the time in boggy areas of marshes, ponds, and lakes – places where people wouldn't want to go.

Lake dwellers get a bonus from these large reptile neighbors because Snappers are very important in keeping a lake or pond ecosystem healthy. They are aquatic scavengers that consume a lot of dead animals, thus keeping the water clean. Snapping Turtles are omnivores, consuming both plant and animal matter. However, they also hunt live prey such as invertebrates, fish, frogs, snakes, smaller turtles, unwary birds and small mammals. In shallow waters, common snappers may lie beneath a muddy bottom, stretching their long necks to the surface

for an occasional breath as they lay in wait for food. This is their world most of the time.

Common snappers mate from April through November, with their peak laying season in June – especially here in Maine. Mating later in the year is not a problem. The female can hold sperm for several seasons, utilizing it as necessary. When her nest is dug, a female can lay from 25 to 80 eggs, guiding them into the nest with her hind feet. After resting a short while, she then covers her eggs with the excavated sand, using her long, sweeping tail as well as her feet. She chooses an open sunny area because incubation time is temperature-dependent, ranging from 9 to 18 weeks. Therefore some nests can be quite far from water. In cooler climates, hatchlings overwinter in the nest. Since baby turtles hatch in mid fall, they don't have a chance to stock up on food before the cold locks them in. There is evidence that they don't eat at all before going into their first hibernation. This is equivalent to an 8 month fast. How amazing is that!

When winter comes and ice locks in a pond or lake, snapping and other turtle species bury themselves in the mud or lay on the bottom for six months without ever once coming up for air. It is believed that at near 0 degrees C, their metabolism shuts down and helps them conserve energy which reduces their need for oxygen. Low water temperature retains more oxygen than warm water. The biggest mystery that has not yet been solved is that snappers like to bury in the mud where conditions are very anoxic. Yet they are able to accomplish a seemingly impossible survival with little rise in lactic acid and no change in blood glucose.

The life span of Snapping Turtles has been estimated at 30 – 40 years. They live longer in the northern regions of their range. An adult weighs 30 pounds on average, but 60 pounders are not uncommon. The hatchlings are preyed upon by large birds and fish, snakes, and other snapping turtles. The adults are preyed upon mostly by man, but otters, coyotes and bears also kill them for food. Humans hunt them for their meat, a popular ingredient in turtle soup. No wonder they have to lay so many eggs. So many of them never reach adulthood.

Please see *Snapping Turtle* on page 11

The Snapping Turtle continued

So, the next time you see a Snapping Turtle, give it some respect, please. Let it have a small portion of your space for its nursery. Protect the nest for at least the next 18 weeks if you know it's there. Educate others in understanding that a snapper is not a dangerous intruder. Just leave it alone and it will depart within 24 hours. Teach people about its important role in your lake's ecology and remind them of its amazing ability to survive a 6 month dive. Stewardship of your lake means stewardship of this amazing turtle.

Got Dock Ducks?*By Rob Jones*

One of the first signs of Spring at our home by the lake is the arrival of a pair of Mallard ducks. They stop by to clean up seeds spilled from our bird feeders. In past years they would stay around for a while, then move on. In more recent years, they have been staying longer and bringing friends. We discontinued putting out cracked corn for the birds and squirrels, but that didn't discourage the ducks. When the flock grew to a dozen and they lingered longer and longer on our dock making quite a mess, it was time to find a way to persuade them to move elsewhere. A friend suggested a fake snake. I tried tying a bicycle tire tube between dock posts. That helped for a while. What has finally worked (knock wood) is some reflective tape I found at the local Agway. Strands tied to several dock posts have convinced the Mallards that the dock is not their personal peninsula. They still fly in to check the feeders now and then, but the dock is staying clean. So if the flock has moved on to your dock, try the reflective tape.

**BRCA Golf Tournament & Reception
August 19**

To benefit Water Quality Programs for the Belgrade Lakes



The BRCA has announced that The Harold Alfond Memorial BRCA Pro AM Golf Tournament will be held at the Belgrade Lakes Golf Club on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 19. The name of the tournament has been changed, with the blessing of the Alfond family, to recognize the strong support the tournament has received in recent years from Harold Alfond. Following the tournament there will be an elegant reception at the Belgrade Lakes Golf Club.

Jerry Tipper, Chair of the Golf Tournament, stated that the proceeds from the event will benefit the water quality programs of the BRCA Lakes Trust - including the Conservation Corps and Milfoil programs. Any golfers interested in playing on an East Pond team should contact Jerry Tipper gtipper@gmail.com phone 207-362-6881. This is a great opportunity to play the Belgrade Lakes course with the best pro golfers in the state of Maine while supporting the vital water quality programs. It doesn't get much better than that.

Proceeds from the reception will be given back to the Lake Associations to help fund their Milfoil inspectors. Tickets for the reception are \$50 pp and will be available at the East Pond Annual meeting or by calling the BRCA office 207- 495-6039.

Members of the East Pond Association are encouraged to attend this reception to show their support for the BRCA and all of its programs that benefit East Pond. Anyone who is interested in serving on the reception committee please contact Don Borman.

**The East Pond Association
Officers**

President: Rob Jones
V. President: Edie Cornwall
Secretary: Donna Dombrowski
Treasurers: Wayne & Peggy Ham

Board of Directors

Terms Expiring 2009

Chuck Andrews
Ed & Edie Cornwall
Jon Deren
Donna Dombrowski
Wayne & Peggy Ham
Rob Jones

Terms Expiring 2010

Chuck Czeisler
Melissa Evers
Michele Joly
Cindy Reese
Jason Silberman
Jerry Tipper

Terms Expiring 2011

Christine Burke
Mel Croft
Dave Jackson

Join the East Pond Association

Membership is open to all individuals and organizations.
Send your name and address with a check to:

Wayne Ham, Treasurer, EPA,
638 Garland Rd.
Winslow, ME 04901

Individual: \$15 Family: \$30
Supporting: \$50 Sustaining: \$100

The East Pond News is published yearly to provide residents and friends with all the latest news. It is sent free-of-charge to any interested party as a service of the East Pond Association.

Comments, suggestions for articles, and photos are welcome and can be sent to the editors:

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Susan Hillson susan@thehillsongroup.com

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c/o Donna Dombrowski
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Address Service Requested

