

Celebrating New, Lake-Friendly State Policies

by Kelly Buchanan, Advocacy Program Coordinator, NH LAKES

Congratulations fellow lake advocates! The New Hampshire legislature passed three bills that will help keep our lakes clean and healthy, now and in the future. Many New Hampshire communities struggle to respond to new aquatic invasive species (AIS) threats and to identify sustainable funding sources for critical prevention and management activities. NH LAKES works with legislators, state agencies, and stakeholders to help solve these problems through state policy. For the 2019 state legislative session, NH LAKES secured sponsors for three bills of our own creation, including:

House Bill 137, which establishes a wake boat study commission made up of an inclusive group of stakeholders who will identify the impacts of wake boats in New Hampshire. The commission will study impacts to shoreline erosion, private property, and the safety of swimmers and other boaters. It will also address the economic impact of wake boats and the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) from these watercraft.

House Bill 325, which requires boaters to use AIS prevention technologies at public boat access facilities, if the technologies are available to use, will help increase AIS

prevention in New Hampshire. We see this statute as a “carrot” for boat access facility owners to invest in AIS prevention technologies, like waterless cleaning stations and other methods, since those owners can now be sure their investment will be used by the public. This is an important addition to existing clean and drain requirements and will further help to prevent the spread of AIS in New Hampshire. This law will go into effect on January 1, 2020. Are you interested in installing AIS prevention technologies or tools at your local access site? Let us know! NH LAKES works with boat launch owners and local partners to provide boaters with information and tools to prevent the spread of invasive species.

House Bill 625, which creates a boat decal program, will provide additional funding for the prevention and management of AIS. This bill requires an annual \$20 AIS decal for out-of-state watercraft (boats registered in other states that use New Hampshire waters). The AIS decal program helps ensure that all motor boaters that use New Hampshire waters will help cover the enormous costs associated with preventing and managing AIS infestations. Utilizing a decal program also opens up an avenue for distributing educational materials focused on AIS prevention to out-of-state boaters visiting our waters.

NH LAKES wouldn't have been able to support these lake-friendly bills without our bill sponsors and the help of state agency employees. We extend our sincere gratitude to Representative Suzanne Smith and Representative Chuck Grassie, who guided these bills towards success and defended the merits of each at every step of the legislative process. Many thanks to Captain Dunleavy with the New Hampshire Marine Patrol and Amy Smagula, Exotic Species Coordinator at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, who both played essential roles in forming and ensuring the success of these bills. And, finally, thank you, fellow advocates! We're immensely grateful for your input, your commitment to giving lakes a voice at the state house, and for your help contacting legislators!



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17 Chenell Drive, Suite One
Concord, NH 03301
603.226.0299
nhlakes.org info@nhlakes.org

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From the President...



Someone should write a new song to go with our new story.

The old song—most of you will remember it—goes “...love that dirty water” and was by the Standells (1965-

66). That was a story about dirty Boston Harbor in the old days. I worked and lived in Boston Harbor as a Park Ranger fresh out of college in the summers of 1980 and '81 and I can attest to how dirty that water was. Many of you may also remember when some of our New Hampshire lakes were that dirty, as they also received raw or poorly treated municipal and residential wastewater. But, all that has changed.

With the building of modern wastewater treatment facilities and the separation of stormwater from wastewater, the water quality of Boston Harbor has significantly improved. That has also been the case for many of our New Hampshire lakes. The separation of wastewater from stormwater (and the treatment of the former) has, no doubt, accounted for much of the improvement in water quality that we have experienced in this country since the passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972.

Today, around our lakes we are shifting our attention to the untreated stormwater—what we call ‘runoff water’—which comes from rain and melting snow and flows across the landscape into our lakes. If we can effectively treat runoff water so that it doesn't carry nutrients and other pollutants into our lakes, we can prevent algae and

cyanobacteria blooms and keep our lakes clean and healthy for future generations. That is the story that we are writing now and the one we want to tell.

And there are indeed new stories about clean water being told (and new songs being written). I hear many of these stories from you—members of our NH LAKES community. A few weeks ago at Lakes Congress, we heard many ‘clean lake’ stories. One couple told their story and showed us photographs of their vegetated buffer restoration project alongside Upper Suncook Lake. Another lover of lakes, from Lake Kamsatka, come up to me smiling ear to ear and said joyously, “We got the blueberry sod in!” After initially telling me last summer about her plans to restore the vegetated buffer on their property using blueberry sod (blueberry bushes rooted in sod), she also asked me (half-jokingly) not to tell too many people until after she had purchased the sod, because the demand (and cost) would undoubtedly go up. I don't have a financial interest in any blueberry sod companies, but I hope she is right about the demand.

I hope that thousands of lakefront property owners in New Hampshire install blueberry sod, or some equivalent vegetated buffer, wherever it is needed. I also hope everyone with a lakeside lawn mows less. Let's ‘roughen’ that lakeside area up, slow the water down, and let it sink in. That is the story I like to hear and enjoying retelling. I might even write a song...

On behalf of NH LAKES,

Tom O'Brien, President

Leave a Legacy

Please remember NH LAKES in your will. To do this, simply share this sentence with your attorney or financial planner:

I bequeath \$___ or ___% of my estate to: New Hampshire Lakes Association, Inc., 17 Chenell Drive, Suite One, Concord, NH 03301.

Our tax identification number is 22-2668396. If you have chosen to include NH LAKES in your estate plans, please let us know. Thank you!



NH LAKES operations are funded in part by a grant from the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation.

Living the Life...

by Tom O'Brien, President, NH LAKES

We love our lakes. Many people—you perhaps—think and feel about lakes much like how we think and feel about other living things that are dear to us. I am going to take this a little further to suggest that lakes are, indeed, living things. Lakes are born, they breathe, digest, and metabolize, they age, and, eventually, they die. Lakes may age slowly and gracefully over thousands of years, or they may age rapidly and painfully, seemingly right before our eyes.

The lifecycle of a lake—how long and how well it lives—may be a function of its genes (I mean, its geology)—the underlying earth, mineral content of the soil, and the slope and size of the surrounding land draining into it. These are things that are predetermined, and which we can't do much, if anything, about. On the other hand, as with other living things, much can be done about environmental stresses and diet which will greatly influence how well and how rapidly a lake ages.

Whether a lake is born out of receding glaciers, from volcanic activity, meandering rivers, landslides, or through the construction of dams, it starts out with varying amounts of sediment, nutrients, oxygen, and organic matter. A lake formed in New England from glacial scouring and meltwaters (as most of ours are) is described at a 'young' age as 'oligotrophic.' At this stage of its life, a lake has relatively low nutrient

levels, high oxygen levels, and not much going on in terms of plant growth and decomposition and other biological activities.

As nutrients feed into it from the surrounding land, water, and air, a lake ages. And, once plant and animal life get going (living and dying), nutrients are produced within the lake itself. Lakes naturally become more 'nutritious' over time, as plants decompose, organic material builds up in the form of sediment, nutrient levels increase, and the water becomes more biologically productive. In the absence of humankind, lake aging is often a slow and graceful process, naturally occurring over many thousands of years.

Where humans come in, however, things often change, and usually not for the better. When we develop the land around a lake and are not mindful about our potential impact on that lake, our actions negatively impact its health. When we clear naturally forested land and replace it with paved surfaces,

rooftops, and lawns, the amount of nutrients entering a lake increases by magnitudes. When we apply fertilizer to our lawn it often makes its way into the lake, feeding the plants in the lake (native or invasive) and causing algae and cyanobacteria blooms. This human induced aging—referred to as 'cultural eutrophication'—degrades the health of the lake and shortens its lifespan.

There are other pollutants that can come from the developed landscape, including sand and gravel, salt, human and animal waste, and even heated water off of rooftops and paved surfaces. All of these things influence the diet of a lake, and, together, they can age a lake right before our eyes.

Many of you are witnessing the signs of your favorite lake aging, just as we witness this in ourselves. The most effective means of slowing this process down—to staying healthy longer—is to reduce excess nutrients, stay cool (hah!), and live mindfully and gently upon the land. And, if this metaphor isn't clear enough yet, take action to reduce your personal contribution to lake aging. How do you do that? Glad you asked. Check out our new LakeSmart Lake-Friendly Living Program and the resources available to you. Find out more at nhlakes.org/LakeSmart.

May you live gracefully and well with a clean and healthy lake in your life.



Crystal Lake in Enfield.
(Photo credit: A. Lessard.)

“They just keep getting better and better!”

By many accounts, we hosted a spectacular Lakes Congress event again this year, with several attendees and exhibitors commenting that “they just keep getting better and better!” On May 30 and 31, a total of 234 individuals gathered together with NH LAKES at the Inn at Church Landing in Meredith to gain knowledge and skills to educate, advocate, and organize to help keep our lakes clean and healthy.

Our 26th annual education, training, and networking event kicked off on the evening of Thursday, May 30, with historian David Warren fascinating the audience with photos and diary entries illuminating how the steamboat and railroad era shaped the Lakes Region that we know today in New Hampshire. On the morning of Friday, May 31, Eric Eckl, nationally-recognized expert for water conservation communications, gave a dynamic keynote

address about how to inspire landowners to take conservation measures on their property to help keep our lakes clean and healthy. Following the keynote, attendees had the opportunity to participate in up to three of 15 workshop sessions to learn from experts—and each other—about how to inspire lake conservation efforts.

If you missed the 2019 Lakes Congress, or even if you attended but couldn't get to all the presentations you wanted to, you can view most of the presentations including a video of the entire keynote address at nhlakes.org/lakes-congress. You can also check out the photos taken by volunteer photographer, Nick Brady of Nick Brady Photography.



The 2019 Lakes Congress provided attendees with several networking opportunities. (Photo credit: Nick Brady of Nick Brady Photography.)

Thank You to Our 2019 Lakes Congress Sponsors

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Save the Date!

The 2020 Lakes Congress will be held on Thursday, May 28, and Friday, May 29, at Church Landing in Meredith—please plan to join us.

LakeSmart Kick Off!

This summer, NH LAKES is kicking off a new program—the LakeSmart Lake-Friendly Living Program. This is an education, evaluation, and certification program that assists property owners in understanding how to manage their property in ways that help keep lakes clean and healthy. The program is free, voluntary, and non-regulatory. We are looking for local groups and property owners to participate in our 2019 pilot program. To find out more, visit www.nhlakes.org/LakeSmart or email lakesmart@nhlakes.org.



Boaters are Taking the “Pledge to Be Invasive Free!”

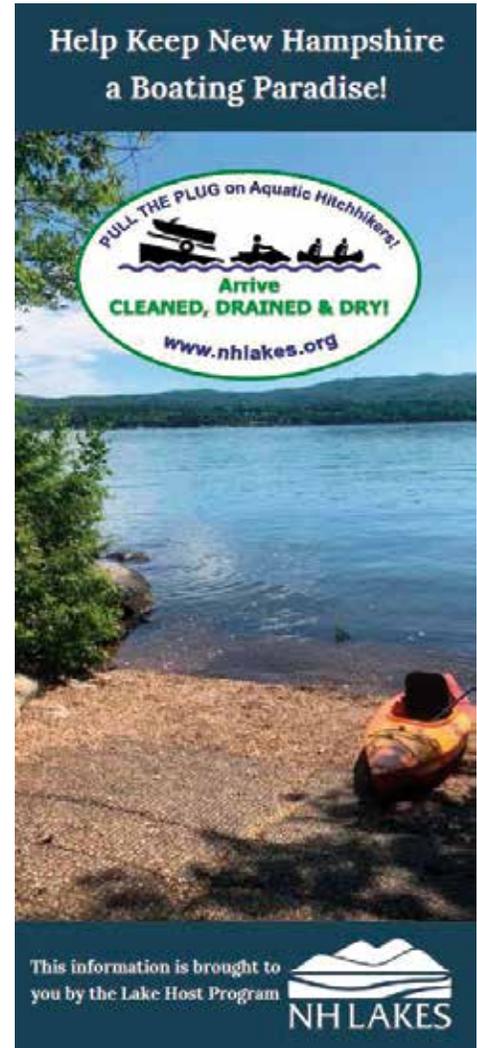
Summer may have taken its time getting to New Hampshire this year, but the NH LAKES Lake Host Program didn't waste any time waiting for warm weather. In early May, we kicked off the 18th year of our nationally-recognized aquatic invasive species education and prevention program. Nearly 800 Lake Host Inspectors trained in performing courtesy boat inspections are staffing approximately 100 of the most highly-used boat access sites throughout the state this boating season. We're thrilled to welcome two new host sites to our statewide team: Country Pond in Kingston and Lake Kanasatka in Moultonborough. And, we're excited to tell you about some of the new tools we're using!

This year, many of our Lake Host Inspectors are collecting boater survey data on their mobile device through a new field app we tailored to the program. So far, we've heard that this data collection method is making their jobs easier (and we're saving lots of paper, too!).

Also new this year, all boaters we meet through the Lake Host Program are being invited to take the “Pledge to Be Invasive Free.” Boaters who take

the pledge agree to do their part in keeping New Hampshire a boater's paradise by always taking time to clean, drain, and dry their boat, trailer, and gear between waterbodies. They also pledge to keep all drain plugs out or open while trailering their boat to drain out any additional water potentially harboring animal larvae. And, they pledge to spread the word by encouraging their friends, families, and others who boat to do the same. Information about the pledge is located on the new brochure being handed out by our Lake Hosts this year and is posted on our website at nhlakes.org/invasivefree. (Please spread the word, and, if you boat, take the pledge, too!) All those take the pledge by midnight on Labor Day will be entered into a raffle to win cool prizes.

By the time you receive this newsletter, the summer boating season will be in full swing. Be sure to check our website often to see when and where our Lake Hosts have stopped invasive species from hitchhiking into or out of our waterbodies—the list of ‘saves’ will be updated on an ongoing basis at nhlakes.org/lake-host.



Order free copies of our new brochure to distribute to boaters in your community! Contact us at (603) 226-0299 or info@nhlakes.org.

NH LAKES Welcomes Jessica to the Conservation Program!



Jessica Sayers
(Photo credit: J. Balanoff.)

Each summer, NH LAKES welcomes a new member to our team to help with the management of the Lake Host Program. This year, NH LAKES is lucky to have Jessica Sayers join us. Jessica graduated from New England College with a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Studies, and, most recently, she worked at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services in the Watershed Management Bureau helping with river water quality sampling.

This summer, not only will Jessica help us with the Lake Host Program, she will also help us kick off our new LakeSmart Lake-Friendly Living Program. It's clear to us that Jessica has brought her passion for conservation and land management to our NH LAKES team!

A Community Response to a Cyanobacteria Bloom Last Summer

by Abigail Adams and Warren Muir, Cyanobacteria Committee, Town of Wolfeboro

Last August, a Winter Harbor resident and a microbiologist friend witnessed a bloom in the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee near his home that was likely a cyanobacteria. They collected a jar of water containing the bloom, took pictures, and reported it to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) Cyano Hotline. The bloom was confirmed as *Gloeotrichia*, a cyanobacteria known to produce toxins. DES issued an advisory the next day urging people to avoid contact with the water. The advisory lasted until mid-September.

The Town of Wolfeboro's Board of Selectmen invited the local resident to brief them about the bloom at their next meeting. Since then, the town's response has been impressive. The selectmen established a Cyanobacteria Task Force, which has met regularly, to coordinate community-wide efforts to assess, prevent, mitigate, and communicate about risks from cyanobacteria in local waters.

Numerous citizens have volunteered to help in many different capacities and the town's voters this year have approved funds to support these efforts, which include:

- Continuation of ongoing mitigation efforts to address high priority sources of nutrients identified in watershed assessment and management plans for Lake Wentworth, Crescent Lake, Rust

Pond, and nearby Mirror Lake.

- Expansion of an ongoing watershed assessment and management plan for Lake Winnepesaukee in Tuftonboro to include the portion of Winter Harbor in Wolfeboro.
- Expansion of water quality monitoring (to include areas with little or no prior data) by recruiting and training additional volunteers to collect water samples for analysis as part of the University of New Hampshire (UNH) Lay Lakes Monitoring program.
- Recruitment of volunteers to identify sources of runoff water along shorelines near their homes.
- Development of engineering options to reduce nutrient runoff near Carry Beach, a public access site in Winter Harbor.
- Cyanobacteria identification training provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and UNH in June to about 100 interested local citizens.
- Identification of laboratory capabilities to quickly determine whether or not future cyanobacteria blooms are releasing significant levels of toxins.
- Implementation of several best management practice projects along Winter Harbor and at

several locations on Lake Wentworth and Crescent Lake to address high priority sources of nutrient runoff.

- Implementation of protocols to identify, report, respond, and communicate about any future cyanobacteria blooms.
- Development of communication strategies to keep members of the public informed about cyanobacteria in local waters and to identify ways that they can help protect our waters.

Again, the response in our community has been impressive. Wolfeboro town officials and its citizens are responding to an unexpected cyanobacteria bloom last summer with a community-wide, multi-pronged series of actions seeking to maintain and enhance the quality of local lakes.

To learn more about the work of the Wolfeboro Cyanobacteria Committee, visit wolfeboronh.us/cyanobacteria-committee. If you need help forming a cyanobacteria committee in your town, contact NH LAKES.



Gloeotrichia (a toxin producing cyanobacteria) collected from a cove along Winter Harbor, Lake Winnepesaukee, in August 2018.

What are Cyanobacteria?

Cyanobacteria are microscopic organisms found naturally in waterbodies worldwide. When present in the water in low amounts, they do not cause recreational or aesthetic problems. However, when conditions are optimal for their growth, these organisms can sometimes multiply to form harmful algal blooms (cyanoHABs) that can potentially produce toxins capable of affecting liver and kidney functions or the central nervous system, or causing skin irritations in humans and animals.

Stream Restoration Project Improves Lake Health

by Lisa Morin, Program Coordinator, Belknap County Conservation District

Did you know that cool, clean lake water full of fish owes its qualities, in part, to fallen trees in the small streams that feed the lake?

Fallen trees (a.k.a. woody biomass) within a stream, whether naturally occurring or placed by man, help develop healthy fish habitat, reduce flooding potential, and trap sediment and nutrients out of flowing water. The legacy of wide-scale forest clearing and land use change in the 19th and early 20th centuries in New Hampshire was a relatively young forest lacking older trees—trees that might have fallen into streams as they died.

Today, New Hampshire is again heavily wooded; however, many of today's streams are not naturally receiving woody biomass. Forest management has legal restrictions on the placement of wood in streams and floodplains by loggers, road crews routinely remove wood near culverts, and many streams are now surrounded by an urban/sub-urban landscape lacking wooded banks.

Recognizing the need to replenish once naturally occurring wood in the uplands of rural streams, yet mindful of potentially causing harm downstream if not done carefully, natural resource professionals and recreation-based organizations have developed a scientific approach for the task. The approach is called 'instream large wood loading.' Such a project is currently taking place in Gilford on Gunstock Brook—a tributary to Lake Winnepesaukee.

Gunstock Brook has long been identified as a source of sediment to Lake Winnepesaukee. Sediment build-up impairs infrastructure in populated areas and contains nutrients that, when delivered to the lake in large quantities, can contribute to algae and cyanobacteria growth, negatively

impacting water uses and recreational safety. After reviewing a 2012 study of Gunstock Brook and information on fish populations, the Belknap County Conservation District (BCCD) contracted with Trout Unlimited (TU) to assess the brook for suitability of a large wood loading project.

We are now pleased to report that BCCD, working with TU and with permission from landowners, will begin an instream wood project in the upper section of Gunstock Brook this summer! This is the second such project for BCCD; the first being Poorfarm Brook, also in Gilford. And, a third project location within the Winnisquam Watershed is being discussed in partnership with the Winnisquam Watershed Network, New Hampshire Fish and Game, TU, and municipalities. These projects are funded by the New England Forest and Rivers Fund, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the New Hampshire Mooseplate Grant Program.

Ultimately, we have found that the success of a conservation project such as this rests with private landowners. Unless a conservation issue presents an immediate threat to public safety, typically it is support from private citizens that determines whether a project is funded and implemented. One brook site wasn't listed as a priority until town residents attending a BCCD-hosted public meeting identified it as one of their top priorities. I encourage you to reach out to your Conservation Commission, local lake or watershed association, NH LAKES, or the regional conservation district to voice your concerns about conservation issues...it can lead to real change!

The Belknap County Conservation District is holding a Stream Restoration Conference this coming fall on October 17—please send emails of interest to me at lisa.morin@nh.nacdnet.net. And, to find out more about our work, visit belknapccd.org.



Left is an image of a tributary of Gunstock Brook after a rainstorm as it leaves the relatively undeveloped Belknap Mountain State Forest. Right is an image of the Gunstock Brook main stem after a rainstorm as it exits wooded acreage impacted by commercial and residential land use. Instream Large Wood will help capture sediment, slow the water, redirect the overflow to upland floodplains, and develop stable fish habitat. (Photo credit: BCCD.)

Fireworks and New Hampshire's Lakes

Despite the fact that the visual impact of firework displays can be quite spectacular, there are growing concerns about the potential for fireworks to pollute lakes and groundwater. Fireworks are comprised of a long list of chemicals used to create colors, noise, and propulsion into the sky. Often, these displays occur near or over water to enhance viewing pleasure. Once launched, the chemicals can potentially be deposited directly into a waterbody or washed in from the shore after a rainstorm. In addition, the debris left behind after fireworks explosions can be coated with these same harmful chemicals.

Potential for Pollution

Any debris deposited into a New Hampshire waterway could be considered a water quality violation under state law. While the amount of debris left after the ignition of fireworks displays may seem minor, multiple home displays around a lake (especially at the ends of docks), or repeated commercial displays, can cumulatively contribute a significant amount of debris to a waterbody. That debris is not only unsightly; it serves as a potential source of chemical contaminants if deposited or washed into the water.

Heavy metals, such as copper, are used in fireworks to create many of the colors we observe. These chemicals, in concentrations above certain levels called 'water quality standards,' can be harmful to humans and aquatic life. Another chemical compound, perchlorate, is used to assist in the skyward propulsion of fireworks. At this time, perchlorate is an unregulated compound in New



Hampshire but studies have raised concerns regarding its ability to negatively impact human health. The health of fish can also be affected by high concentrations of perchlorate. Fireworks can also contain nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen compounds) that contribute to algal and plant growth in lakes.

Recommended Best Management Practices

In order to reduce the potential for surface water contamination as a result of fireworks displays, there are several reasonable options that are recommended.

1. Be respectful of your neighbors and consider the timing and frequency of fireworks displays. Identify any local ordinances that pertain to fireworks. Some New Hampshire towns have special

restrictions on fireworks.

2. Become knowledgeable of surrounding drinking water supplies and avoid using land near those supplies as launch areas.
3. Devise a plan that minimizes potential runoff from launch areas, especially if fireworks are launched from bare soil or sand.
4. Launch fireworks at a steep angle that promotes maximum height, allowing for complete ignition and combustion. Fireworks launched at a low trajectory may result in premature submersion in the water and incomplete burning of potentially hazardous compounds.
5. Rake the launch area and clean up all debris immediately following a fireworks display. Retrieve any visible non-combusted materials from the water.
6. Collect and dispose of all "duds" in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

In Summary

Fireworks contain chemicals that can be harmful to humans and aquatic life. It should be noted that fireworks are likely a very small source of nutrients and metals compared to runoff water from roads, sidewalks, and lawns. New Hampshire's lakes have clearly documented pollution problems from lawn fertilizers, road runoff, leaking septic systems, and even pet waste. Some of the most effective ways to protect your favorite lake include allowing for a buffer of natural vegetation next to the lake, eliminating fertilizers and pesticides from lawn maintenance, cleaning-up after pets, and maintaining your septic system on a regular basis.

This article was adapted from the fact sheet "Fireworks and New Hampshire's Lakes" published in 2018 by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. To read the full fact sheet, visit tinyurl.com/NH-Lakes-and-Fireworks.

Welcome Aboard to Our New AmeriCorps Members—Julia and Hollyn!

In late-May, we welcomed two new members to the NH LAKES Team—Julia Cline and Hollyn Walters—who joined us to serve through the Lakes Region Conservation Corps (LRCC). The LRCC is an AmeriCorps service program that develops skills and provides a variety of learning experiences for conservation professionals. The program is based out of the Squam Lakes Association with host sites at Camp Hale, Green Mountain Conservation Group, Squam Lakes Conservation Society, Lakes Region Conservation Trust, Newfound Lake Region Association, Lake Winnepesaukee Association, and NH LAKES.

During their nearly 23 weeks with us, Julia and Hollyn will be doing a variety of activities to help expand our programs and activities to reach more people and increase our lake conservation impact. They will be broadening our Watershed Warrior Program, training boaters and local partners at boat ramps throughout the state how to use our CD3 Watercraft Cleaning Station, and training volunteers how to conduct property evaluations through our new LakeSmart Lake-Friendly Living Program. We're thankful they have joined us and are honored to have been asked by Squam Lakes Association to participate in the program.

And, now, we thought you might like to know a little more about Julia and Hollyn!

Julia Cline



(Photo credit: J. Balanoff.)

Julia graduated from the University of Vermont in 2018 with a major in biology and a minor in art. Originally from Virginia, she has spent time in California doing field work with the National Ecological Observatory Network, a nationwide organization that gathers climate change data. Most recently, she had an internship with the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute/National Zoological Park in Virginia, where she used hormone

analysis to work on an elephant welfare project.

Eager to return to New England and work in conservation from another angle, Julia was excited for the opportunity to engage in education and outreach with NH LAKES through AmeriCorps. She's always been passionate about the environment and conservation, and some of her favorite hobbies include spending time outdoors snowboarding and hiking, as well as painting, reading, baking, and writing.

Hollyn Walters



(Photo credit: J. Balanoff.)

Hollyn is a recent graduate from the George Washington University with a BA in International Relations. Most recently, she worked in Washington D.C. as the Outreach Coordinator for Survivor's Best Friend, an organization that partners shelter animals with domestic violence and sexual abuse survivors. She also spent time as a research assistant with the National Whistleblower Center, a global wildlife whistleblower program.

Hollyn is focusing on conservation, advocacy, and education during her time with NH LAKES to learn more about her own backyard as she is from Dover, New Hampshire. She plans on taking this knowledge to help those in foreign countries strengthen their voice in support of better policies concerning the environment. She enjoys traveling, photography, and petting exotic animals.

If you didn't meet Hollyn or Julia at Lakes Congress in May, we hope you'll have the opportunity to meet them over the next few months at a community event, at your local boat ramp, or perhaps at your own home as you learn how to become LakeSmart!

To find out more about the Lakes Region Conservation Corps Program, visit squamlakes.org/ameri-corps.



The First of Its Kind in the East!

If you attended Lakes Congress at the end of May, or have stopped by our office recently, you have had the opportunity to be introduced to the first CD3 unit to be delivered to the East Coast! Thanks to funding support from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and a small group of our most committed supporters, this summer NH LAKES will be the first group in the east to demonstrate this innovative approach for empowering boaters to prevent the spread of invasive species. We can already tell it's going to draw attention—just trailering it to and from Lakes Congress and parking it in our lot, we've gotten lots of inquiries and had some amazing, and quite unexpected, 'teaching moments' with the public about invasive species prevention.

For those of you who haven't heard about or seen it yet, the CD3 is a

waterless watercraft cleaning unit, developed and piloted by engineers and scientists in Minnesota. It is equipped with hand tools, a blower, and a vacuum to help boaters more effectively clean, drain, and dry their boats, trailers, and gear between waterbodies to prevent the spread of invasive plant fragments and animals. Our CD3 is solar-powered and can be trailered from site to site. The unit will be placed at boat access sites throughout the state this boating season and demonstrated to the public by NH LAKES staff, our AmeriCorps volunteers, and local partners.

As of the printing of this article, we are the final stages of coordinating deployment sites and getting the unit and NH LAKES staff road-worthy—stay tuned for the touring schedule! In the meantime, to learn more about the variety of CD3 Waterless Cleaning Stations available, visit cd3station.com.



At Lakes Congress, attendees had an opportunity to meet the newest addition to the NH LAKES Team—our new CD3 Clean, Drain, and Dry Watercraft Cleaning Station! (Photo credit: Nick Brady of Nick Brady Photography.)

New Website, New Features—All with You in Mind!

If you haven't had a chance to visit our new and improved website be sure to check out some of the new features! And, if you have had a chance to visit and aren't seeing something that you're looking for, please let us know. Visit us at nhlakes.org.

Here are just a few examples of the new features...

Common Lake Questions: Have you ever wondered what something was that you saw floating in the lake? Or, if it's okay to use pressure treated wood to build a dock? We have an extensive FAQ section that will answer these questions and more!

Article Library: Over the years, NH LAKES staff and guests have written many interesting articles about lake

phenomena and conservation tips. We hope you'll share these articles with your friends, neighbors, local lake associations, and conservation groups!

Inspiring the Next Generation of Lake Caretakers: We believe providing fun, hands-on, learning experiences for kids is the best way to spark passion in the future lake leaders of our communities. Learn what you can do to inspire your community.

Resources for our Local Partners: We provide information and guidance on organizational topics such as registering your nonprofit with the State of New Hampshire, incorporating with the Internal Revenue Service, model by-laws, insurance, fundraising, and more.



Report a Problem: If you've ever witnessed an issue or situation that could threaten the health of the lake or the safety of people and animals using the lake, now you have somewhere to go to find out how what to do next.

Enjoy—this website is for YOU!

Out My Window

A poem in free verse

by James Salmon, Conway Lake Conservation Association

DAWN

Smoke rises from Dolloff Cove and is set afire
 By sunlight streaking through pines and birches.
 A northwesterly zephyr ripples the water.
 Lenticular clouds surf the lee sides of Cranmore and Black Cap –
 A fair weather sign.
 A shy stately heron wades along the far shore, away from human habitation.
 He returns to the cove every spring, but has no mate.
 Once a mother moose swam across at first light with her young-one alongside.
 A bear, a fox, a fisher cat, tread this wooded shore,
 And beavers build their houses here.
 They say an otter lives in the marsh, though I've not seen him.

MIDDAY

My ancient sloop digs her port rail into the chop
 Driven by a fresh southerly breeze this fine August afternoon.
 Kayaks, canoes, fishermen, and motorboats pulling tubes of kids
 Are the daytime residents of Conway Lake,
 But they're mostly gone by Happy Hour.

DUSK

The skiff glides eastward across the lake toward Scribner's Point,
 propelled by rhythmical heaves at the oars.
 This night I'm lucky to catch the full moon just as its upper limb crests the horizon
 Then frees itself from earthly contact and ascends like a gas balloon,
 Glowing as if lit from within.
 To the west, the Moats are in silhouette, backlit by the sun's embers.
 The celestial canopy gradually populates itself –
 First Venus, tracking in the sun's wake,
 Then Jupiter, then Cassiopeia and Ursa Major.
 Polaris takes its station above the pole
 Where it has guided mariners for millennia.
 I see no other boats, just me and a solitary loon's mournful call.
 Thirty-five years have slid past my keel since I dropped anchor in this habitat,
 Yet I am the interloper –
 A temporary resident sharing space with its aboriginal owners
 Who will live here long after my ashes have been scattered across its waters.





17 Chenell Drive, Suite One
Concord, NH 03301

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Membership Matters

New Members: March 15 – June 14, 2019

Individuals

Roger Belanger
Steve Bortone
Laurie Callahan
Gregg Comstock
Mark de Lisio
Susan Donahue
Robin Evarts
John and Nancy Geljookian
Andrew Hudak and Elissa Greenberg
Nancy Isaacc
The Kowalski Family
Russ Lanoie
Roberta MacCarthy
Kathleen Manfre
Susan Marks
Dana Nute
Patti and Steve O'Neill
Dan Prouty
Grantly and Laura Sagris
Nancy A. Steproe, Esq.
The Terhune Family LP

