



CALL OF THE LOON

Spring 2023

COLD STREAM POND CAMP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

OUR MISSION: Protecting and improving the water Quality of Cold Stream Pond

I was told by my Mom and Dad, that having a financial “nest egg” was a valuable enterprise. Despite my teen rebellion years of never wanting to listen to any adult advice, I absorbed their sincerity and rationale for saving. Despite our financial ups and downs in our married life, we always saved money. Call it funds for a rainy day, retirement, emergency, future home or a vacation. We did not fail to save.

Protecting our natural world, which includes this beautiful lake, is like saving for the most important part of our future—a livable world our children and family. At this moment, we face multiple crises that are robbing us of not only that environmental nest egg, but stealing all the eggs, all the nests, and all the birds that lay the future eggs!

We are looking at a closing window of opportunity to make substantial deposits to that account. Rapidly developing solar power; weaning ourselves from a petroleum economy; improving

energy transmission; protecting our oceans, rivers, and lakes; and changing the transportation, agriculture, and chemical industries is not done by wishing. It takes a will and some action to save what is important.

I devoted my working life to protecting and conserving habitat for wildlife and fish on our public lands. It was not enough! All our environmental “nest eggs” are connected to private lands, too, as well as the actions of both multi-national corporations and individuals. It is often hard to save, rather than spend, but worth it. Pick a cause, pick a place, and start saving. Why not start here at home—Cold Stream Pond!

Laurie Fenwood,
Editor

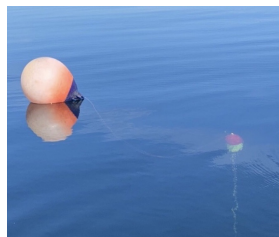


President's Message Tom Quirk

Where do I start? This winter was definitely filled with opportunities, challenges and events. Due to many mild winter days, getting on the ice and driving on soft roads was a challenge. I wonder what the water level of the lake will be later this spring due to the lack of snow. To me, the April water level looked low.



In case you missed the fish story of the winter: Three young men caught a huge togue in the Gateway Title Fishing Derby. These happy fishermen hooked a 36 inch, 14.3 pound togue. Two of the boy's mothers are on CSCOA Board. What a lifetime story to tell, with no need to exaggerate!



Remember the mystery buoys from last summer? Well, they belonged to Tom Lowell. He is a professor at University of Cincinnati. Mr. Lowell also has a place on Cold Stream Pond. Gayle and I met Mr. Lowell and his team on the ice as they were core drilling the floor of the lake. We found that to be very interesting and he explained the two mystery buoys to us. If I understand it correctly, he had traps on the end of the buoys to identify depths of the lake's

plankton. He was researching what depth the plankton die and end up on the floor of the lake.



I also noticed at the boat landing in Enfield at the water's edge, a curled-up metal fence with a sign saying it belongs to The United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services. The sign said this is a waterfowl capture device for routine sampling in order to survey any potential diseases found in waterfowl.



On a personal level, one of my best weekends was hosting our grandchild's birthday at the lake. The picture explains it all. Life doesn't get any better!



Lake life is all about building memories and we all must stay active to keep our lake healthy. If we all do our part to keep our lake healthy, many generations to come will have their opportunities to build memories. So, if you see trash either on the land or in the lake, please take the time to pick it up. Have you ever thought about going to a Town meeting or attending a CSCOA meeting? Getting involved lets you understand what the volunteers and the towns are doing for "the love of the lake". Your involvement now will insure more wonderful memories for the future.

Summer Events and Lake Happenings

Charlie Frazier, Enfield Town Manager recently updated us on several things happening on the Enfield side of the lake. Of great interest to all of us is progress on the new boat ramp. According to Charlie, the Town continues to work with the State. A focus group has been assembled and will meet soon. Tom Quirk is a member of the group. It is unclear how soon construction can begin, but definitely not this year.

Enfield has enrolled in the Climate Resiliency Partnership with the State of Maine. A workshop was held on April 16 to help the organizers get a sense of what issues are important for the future of Enfield and Cold Stream Pond. Tom Quirk attended, and emphasized the importance of storm water management and its impact on the lake. Grants of \$50,000- \$65,000 will be available.

Charlie also reports that there is tentative approval for a \$75,000 grant to replace the septic system at Morgan's Beach.

The **CSCOA Annual Meeting** is scheduled for Saturday July 29 at the Ammadamast Grange Hall in Enfield. Potluck Breakfast begins at 8:00 am. The meeting starts at 8:30am. Road Association representatives are invited to give a short presentation on their annual meeting dates, road status, issues, and needs. Road issues are often lake issues! We are partners in protecting water quality on Cold Stream Pond. Come out to share food and fellowship with your lake neighbors!

No **Bake Sale** is scheduled for this year.

The **Boat Parade** will happen in August, date TBD. Watch for information on registration, 2023 theme, and other details on our FaceBook Page: Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association or our web site at www.ColdStreamPond.com

Boat Races--back in the day



Photo courtesy of Benson Gray

Starry Night Paul Kelley

paulhkelley@gmail.com

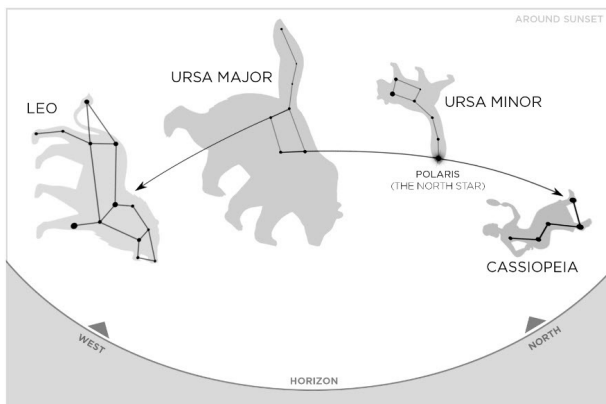
My wife and I often venture out onto our dock at night to peek at the night sky. There are not many things in the world that inspire awe like the night sky over Cold Stream Pond. (except maybe the number of mosquitos!) On a very dark night one can see stars that are as far away as 16,000 light-years! As we gaze into infinity, we are struck by the vastness of the thousands of stars and galaxies. We consider ourselves very lucky to be under Cold Stream's beautiful dark sky knowing that 83% of the global population lives under a light-polluted sky.

Big Dipper

My favorite feature in the night sky is the Big Dipper. The Big Dipper is actually an asterism, a pattern of stars that is part of a constellation. The Big Dipper is one of the most well-known asterisms in the world and has been used by many cultures throughout history as a guide for planting crops, hunting, and navigating. The Big Dipper is also a popular target for stargazing. Its bright stars and distinctive shape make it easy to find and identify in the night sky. It is a great starting point for beginners who are just learning to navigate the night sky.

Interestingly, the Big Dipper is not a fixed arrangement of stars. The stars are actually moving in different directions and at different speeds. In about 50,000 years, the Big Dipper will look very different than it does today.

So as the sun sets, look to the north. In the summer months, you'll find the dipper tilted as if it's spilling its contents. Once found, these stars can be used as guides to find other constellations.



Ursa Minor and the North Star

If you draw a line between the two stars at the dipper's edge and keep going, you'll hit Polaris, the North Star.

Polaris is very close to the celestial pole, meaning it stays nearly fixed in the north as all other stars wheel around it. Historically, that made it a handy guide for navigators all over the northern hemisphere.

Polaris is the very tip of the tail of a smaller bear, Ursa Minor. Most of the other stars in the constellation are ten to a hundred times fainter than the North Star, but you can still make out a littler dipper.

Why did these bears have tails? According to the Ancient Greeks, Zeus threw them into the heavens by grabbing them by the tail, and their normally stubby appendages got stretched out in the process.

Here is an interesting link that can help guide you through the dark summer sky on Cold Stream Pond: <https://www.timeanddate.com/astronomy/night/@4963801>. This website lets you type in "Enfield, Maine", and it shows you the locations of the planets and stars as well as astrological events over us.



My final note is about light pollution. At our camp on Cold Stream Pond, we have converted our outdoor lighting to motion sensor lighting, and we turn on other outdoor lighting only when we need it.

How can we promote good lighting?

1. Avoid over-lighting
2. Encourage use of motion detectors for security lighting
3. Be aware of the impact of different lighting types
4. Aim lights at their intended target

Beaver Kathleen Baynes

We share Cold Stream Pond with many critters from fish to birds to reptiles, but one of the most intriguing is the largest rodent in North America, the beaver. The beaver played a major role in the settlement of this continent. Beaver pelts were used to pay off the debts the Pilgrims incurred to colonize New England. The value of the seemingly limitless supply of beaver pelts helped to fuel wars and to drive trappers to spread across America years before the discovery of gold.

But the supply was not limitless. The value of these pelts caused the beaver population to drop from an estimated 60 to 400 million beavers when Europeans arrived in America to perhaps only 100,000 beavers by the dawn of the 20th century. The fur of the beaver made the highest quality felt used in making top hats which were all the rage in Europe.



The earnest, industrious beaver, intent on building dams to supply a good watery environment to raise their families, was sacrificed to dress fashionable gentlemen in London and on the Continent. The green meadows created by beaver-engineered ponds and braided streams were gone in many parts of the USA when settlers arrived. They replaced them with homes and farms which set many areas on the path to water shortages and drought. Despite these misfortunes, these hardy rodents have made a surprising comeback with a population of 15 million today.

The life of the beaver

Beavers are designed to live in a watery world and are equipped to build the world they need. Most of us picture beaver dams backing up streams into ponds deep enough for beaver to build lodges to raise their kits and to store food to last through the winter. This passion for engineering can bring them into conflict with humans who don't always like the beavers' choice of area to flood, especially when it means flooding farmland or roads that are needed to get from town to town. However, they can colonize rivers and existing lakes as well.

Beaver, remarkably, continue to grow throughout their lives, especially their large orange incisors, which must be kept in check by constantly gnawing away on trees, branches and twigs. Most adult beavers weigh from 40 to 60 pounds, but a very old beaver may weigh as much as 100 pounds. (Their prehistoric

predecessor, *Phoberomys pattersoni*, was estimated to be the size of a buffalo!) They are generally three to four feet long, including their tail. A beaver pair may have from one to four kits per season. Kits stay in their parent's lodge through two seasons, so most lodges support 6 to 8 beaver, although there can be more. Beaver will stay in one area until the food runs out, at which point, they must strike out for a new area to populate, which represents a very hazardous exposure to predators for them.



The cycle of beaver building dams, exhausting the supply of trees easily available, and moving on to find new streams to harness for their needs was the source of much biological diversity

in the streams and ponds where they were active, but also in the meadows that grew out of the rich soil left behind when the old dams gave way and the pond sediment was exposed. The importance of this role in the ecosystem is one reason beaver are considered a keystone species that supports salmon, trout, and other valued species. Today beaver are being reintroduced into many western states to help with habitat restoration and water storage.

But beavers don't always need dams to provide water deep enough for them to build lodges with entrances deep enough underwater to discourage predators and to allow them access to their stored food supplies when winter comes. Many beaver live along rivers and dig tunnels

leading to lodges in the banks of the rivers. In Cold Stream Pond, our beavers only need to construct lodges along the edges of the lake. They don't need to deepen the water level. Nor can they

construct lodges in a lake as deep as CSP. Here, they burrow into the banks and sometimes construct lodges on the shore above the burrow.



Beaver in Cold Stream Pond

Hence, we can mostly co-exist peacefully with them, unless they decide that trees on your property look particularly yummy. Last spring we returned to our home to find that the beaver had taken down a beautiful old flowering apple tree that they had never previously touched. They had taken several birches in the past so we had encircled trees near the water with chicken wire, which worked fine. But the apple tree was old and untouched, so we thought it was safe. The trunk was about 25 inches in circumference, and they chewed completely through it. Apparently, once they got started, they liked the taste of applewood, as they neatly cleaned up after themselves, leaving only two logs that represented the trunk with nary a twig in sight.

What can you do to protect to your favorite trees?

1) Place a wire cylinder around the base of the trees you wish to protect. **Chicken wire is not recommended,**

although it has worked for us. It is considered too fragile and can rust. Your cylinder should be at least 4 feet high and 2 feet above the average snow level.



2) A whole group of trees can be protected at once by fencing in the entire group, although this may not be aesthetically appealing.

3) Taste aversion can also work, but this treatment will require repetition as needed. Vegetable oil or mineral oil can be infused with cayenne pepper and painted onto the trunk.

4) Sand paint can be painted onto the trunks to repel beaver. You can purchase sand paint or make your own by combining coarse mason's sand with latex paint in a ratio of about 20 ounces of sand to one gallon of paint.

Have you seen a beaver in the lake?

Beavers are shy around people (with good reason, given our history with them) and are nocturnal. The best chance of seeing one is early morning or late evening. If you are fortunate enough to see one on land, their chubby body and shambling gait are distinctive, but the large flat tail seals the deal. In the water, distinguishing a beaver, a muskrat, and an otter is not so easy. Generally, you will only see the head and possibly back of a beaver when it is swimming, whereas a muskrat's whole body will show. Otters are lower in the water. The other distinctive feature is the protruding, rounded ear of the beaver. Check out this page with lots of pictures (www.maxwaugh.com/2015/06/27/animal-identification-throwdown-otter-vs-beaver-vs-muskrat/) for more information about identification.

Happy to hear from you if you see any of these furry swimmers in CSP or elsewhere. Also, please email me at bayneskathleen@gmail.com if you know the location of any lodges. Have a happy fun-filled summer on CSP.



Town Office Contact Numbers

Enfield 207-732-4270
Lincoln 207-794-3372
Lowell 207-732-5177

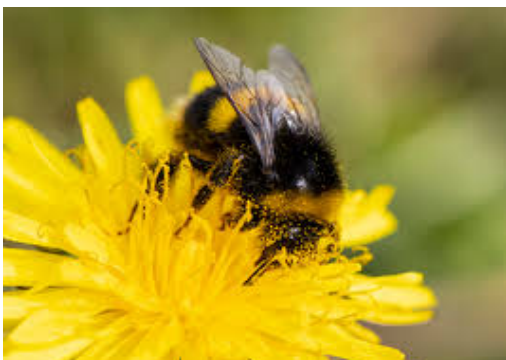
Dare to Spare the Delightful Dandelion. Laurie Fenwood

I know, I know—dandelions are not native plants, and that they seem to annoy so many lawn enthusiasts. But we know that lakes like less lawn! And so do I!



I am sure that you do not really care for the unbroken green sweep of lawn grass at your place on Cold Stream Pond. Of course not! We all love the lake, so we like a good strong buffer with native plants and trees. We make winding paths to access the dock and allow no runoff over our driveway and parking areas to reach our shore. We take care of the roads and culverts to promote water quality protection. We get it!! So what more can we do now?

I hope to convince you that everyone can help our **pollinators** at the lake and at your home just by enjoying the bright yellow wonder that is the common dandelion. That is all. Don't do anything, unless you want to spread the word as fast as *Taxacarum officinale* spreads across a lawn. Just don't do anything—a hard phrase for humans to accept, despite the fact that our industrious fiddling with the environment has been an unmitigated disaster. How delightful, at least for me, to at last be able to do good by doing nothing. Just get a cup of coffee, sit back, let them grow, and help the busy bees.



The early flowering dandelion provides one vital food source for pollinators thirsting for a spring drink of nectar.

Their motto is bloom early, bloom often, spread a lot of seeds, and hope for a lazy lawn keeper. They tolerate snow, freezing, and wet conditions as well as heat and drought. Any soil type will do. Mow 'em short and they grow shorter flower heads. Herbicide them and they pop up weak and smaller but undaunted. A deep tap root, commonly 6-12 inches long (but it can be 3 feet) allows persistent resprouting. Pull it out, same result. Dig deep and pry it out, maybe you can remove that plant, or maybe you just break it off and back it grows next year. Seeds can blow in from each bloom, 50-200 per head, with as many as 20,000 produced per plant. Propelled by the wind, they travel, lifted by a feathery marvel of a parachute called a pappus. Or, you can make a wish and blow them around with your kids and grandkids!

Cows like the nutritious dandelion and you can eat most parts of these little “tooth of the lion” members of the aster family. If you are allergic to latex, the milky sap is a latex compound, then don't chow down on these tasty weeds. New leaves can be added to salads, soups, or cooked for a green vegetable. The roots can be roasted and consumed, supposedly they taste of turnips, which guarantees that I will not eat them, no offense turnip lovers! They can be roasted and ground as a coffee



substitute like chicory. These wild “greens” are high in vitamins A and C, as well as iron, phosphorus, and potassium. Dandelion flowers can be used to make dandelion-flavored wine, which mostly requires other fermentable juices as a main ingredient. The blossoms are also used in a Belgian “saison”(carbonated, fruity pale ale) called Pissenlit, which is French for “wet the bed. Dandelion and burdock is a soft drink that has long been popular in the United Kingdom. Long popular in Europe means the since the Middle Ages according to Wikipedia.

Medicinal use of the dandelion plant, led to its species name “officinale” which derives from opificina meaning pharmacy or workshop. In traditional folk medicine, dandelion extract or tea is used as a diuretic (hence, wet the bed) probably due to its potassium content. Roots provide laxative effects, antioxidant benefits, a liver cleanse and supposedly many other health benefits. Medical

Why do we have lawns? They originated in Europe, like dandelions! Initially, large open areas seemed necessary around a **castle** in order to see the enemy army coming from a distance. The enemy, in general was a castle owner from another place who had enough money and power to raise an army to make your castle his castle. From this concept, lawns have evolved to help the rich and powerful impress the masses and each other with the green grandeur of their lawns. Requiring oceans of chemicals and a modern army of lawnmowers rather than grazing livestock, we are usually not allowed to walk on them.



The popularity of grass lawns around our homes in democratic, un-British, America is a phenomenon interesting enough for a book on its own (see [American Green](#) by Ted Steinberg and [Levittown: Documents of an Ideal American Suburb](#)). In mid 19th century cities open spaces were not needed for viewing invaders or defining an opulent European or British estate, they were remodeled to provide open green spaces in an increasingly industrialized environment. City parks were adopted and adapted for Americans to be public areas characterized by landscaped lawns, trees, shrubbery, and water features such as fountains, streams, ponds, and lakes. Benches, picnic tables, and play areas added to the democratic appeal. A world war changed our view of cities, what was home, and rearranged our landscapes on a national scale.

Like modern day castles, weed free golf courses and professional sports fields are maintained at great expense for the participant gladiators and the television cameras.



Being mere commoners, audiences are herded into crowded stands and left to scuffle with the opposing army known as the other team's fans. Only the parking lot provides a refuge for the battle weary sports enthusiast, where tailgates stand in for the feasting banquet halls of kings.

The changing American Dream of the 1950s saw new homeowners encouraged and often required to translate the urban park onto every suburban lot.



Huge developments were spurred by the returning GIs demand for family housing. Built between 1948 and 1952, Levittown on Long Island, NY (ultimately 6,000 homes) was one of the first cookie-cutter affordable housing developments. The Levitt brothers who went on to build subdivisions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Cape Cod, and Puerto Rico, pioneered the established lawn.

Homeowners were required to keep them maintained. The importance of a neat, weed-free, closely-shorn lawn was promoted intensely in the newsletters that went out to all homeowners.



These were the conformist fifties, when everyone was on the watch for signs of Communism and crabgrass. At this time science and technology produced several lucrative inventions: the rotary lawn mower, powerful (not necessarily safe) pesticides, the first weed-free grass seeds, as well as combined fertilizers and herbicides (weed and feed products). Out of these developments came the possibility of the weed-free lawn. Drench your personal park in chemicals, mow the grass, repeat.



These pesticides kill the good and the bad plants. Some directly poison helpful insects. Nature's varied, blooming landscape is what feeds our native pollinators. Without pollinators we are in real trouble. As domestic honeybees are key to our food production systems, native pollinators are indispensable to our natural forests, fields, and streams. I like food, do you?

Why not let the bees be, and enjoy some cheerful color, and that great feeling of doing good, by not doing anything. Better yet, let a bunch of wildflowers, aka weeds, just grow (except Japanese knotweed!). if you need a play space, just mow it once in a while. Kids do not care if it is grass or weeds.

Herbicide and fertilizer manufacturers, grass seed companies, and a good many lawn care supply sellers want you to conform, get in line, and most of all to buy product. We have been conditioned to want that glowing, green, uniform, plush grass carpet.

So, buy a carpet, and put it **indoors** (cause I have seen them outside and that is a whole other problem). You can walk over it in your bare feet, never have to mow, fertilize, weed or sprinkle it. Maybe give it a few passes with the vacuum. If you really want it sprinkled get a dog or put it in the bathroom.

I say, power to the people who protect the pollinators!



Common merganser—not a loon



Loons



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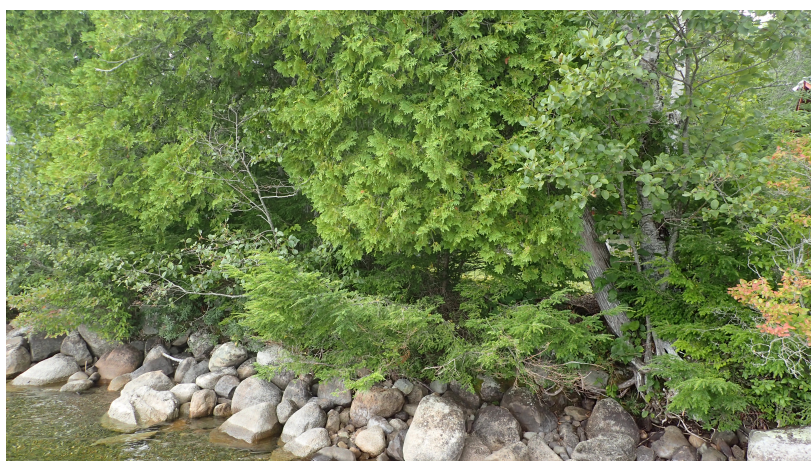
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Lake Smart



Did this winter's wind, waves, ice, or rain damage your lakefront property or camp road? Shorelines with healthy vegetated buffers and roads with proper ditches and culverts are better at coping with the extreme weather events that seem to be more common every year. Recognizing that stable shorelines and roads are crucial for keeping polluting sediment out of Cold Stream Pond, **CSCOA Water Quality grants are available to camp owners and road associations.** All the information needed to apply for a grant can be found at Coldstreampond.com. Or, Call Jim Fenwood at 207-732-4320.

Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association Officers and Board of Directors		Contact Information
Thomas Quirk	President	president@coldstreampond.com
Jessica Fogg	Vice President	vicepresident@coldstreampond.com
Keith Burgoin	Secretary	secretary@coldstreampond.com
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Lynn Frazier	Board Member	
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Joseph Cyr	Board Member	
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Fiscal Year 2023 Salmon Club Donation

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Stewart, Jonathan & Barbara
Theriault, Steven
Thornton, Brenda
Tozer, John & Laura

Donations in addition to regular annual dues are recognized by Loon and Salmon Club levels. These funds are used to protect and improve water quality in Cold Stream Pond--helping loons, salmon, and our lake.

Cold Stream Pond Fisheries Report

Kevin Dunham, Regional Fisheries Biologist

kevin.dunham@maine.gov

As part of ongoing fisheries management activities at Cold Stream we set and tend trapnets each fall to assist in monitoring landlocked salmon and lake trout growth and condition. We deploy trap nets in late October to capture salmon and lake trout that are cruising along the shoreline during spawning activity. Trap nets are 4 feet tall with weights on the bottom and floats on top to keep them vertical in the water. The lead net is tied to a tree on shore and extends out into the waterbody approximately 100' to a holding box, which has two wings to help guide fish into a funnel leading into the holding box. During spawning season in the fall nets are set near inlets or outlets, or other suitable spawning areas. Fish swimming along



the shoreline searching for these spawning areas encounter the lead net and instinctively head out to deeper water where the wing guides them into the holding box. Most trap nets are tended every other day, though at Cold Stream Pond we tend the trap nets every day due to the volume of fish captured. When tending the nets, biological data is collected for each salmon and lake trout captured. Fish are anesthetized with a light sedative to prevent injury from handling, weighed, measured, and a scale sample taken if no fin clip is present. A small portion of caudal (tail) fin is removed to identify fish that have been handled; this prevents us from double counting fish if they become trapped again before nets are removed from the water. Fish are then recovered in fresh water and released back to the lake.

Length and weight data are used in a mathematical formula known as Fulton's Condition Factor (K) to calculate the overall condition of each individual fish. A K of 1.00 is the benchmark for a salmonid (lake trout and salmon) in excellent condition and is greatly affected by available forage and habitat. As such, if the K value of a population is low (anything below 0.85 is a concern for lake trout and below 0.90 is a concern for salmon) it is generally an indicator of lack of food (population too large for forage base) or lack of space (population too large for available habitat).

Year	Avg. Length (in.)	Avg. weight (lb.)	Avg. K	# captured
2019	19.4	2.7	1.00	58
2020	20.5	3.3	1.05	72
2021	21	3.7	1.06	24
2022	19.6	2.7	0.96	131

Average length, weight, and K of landlocked salmon captured in CSP fall trap nets, by year.

Year	Avg. Length (mm/in.)	Avg. weight (g/lb.)	Avg. K	# captured
2019	19.5	2.3	0.85	135
2020	19.9	2.7	0.95	79
2021	20.9	2.9	0.87	124
2022	20.9	2.8	0.84	69

Average length, weight, and K of lake trout captured in CSP fall trap nets, by year.

Over the last several years the fishing action at Cold Stream Pond has been at times phenomenal and at times average, but hopefully the moniker "skunk pond" is a thing of the past, as I've not heard that phrase uttered about the Pond for more than a decade now. Overall, the health and fitness of the landlocked salmon and lake trout populations have been on an upward trend recently. Lengths and weights of both salmon and lake trout have held steady over the past four years at Cold Stream Pond. Condition factors for salmon have also been on an upward trend, though K's for lake trout have been variable and mediocre.

Members 2023

Fiscal Year

7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023

Ackley, Joseph
Adams Family Trust
Adams, Lynden & Gail
Alberding, Nick & Jessie
Applebee, Thomas & Lauren
Argast, Anne
Artes, Lorna & Bryan
Bailey, Gerald
Barnes, Katrina
Baynes, Kathleen & Deckler, Joel
Bergeron, George & Vicki
Bevis, Kathy
Bishop, Lynda & Bradford
Borja, David & Lori Ann
Borja, Ron & Paulette
Bourgoin, Keith & Shelly
Brann, Joe & Jane
Brehaut, Brenda
Brooks, Warren & Carol
Brown, William & Sue
Brown, Edward & Faye
Bushwood, Tim & Rhonda
Carney, Pat & Jeanne
Chow, Hilda & McBride, Frank
Chow, Hilda & McBride, Frank
Clarke Family Camp Trust
Cold Stream Rentals
Collins, Susan & Daffron, Tom
Cook, David & Laura Blanch
Cowan, Phillip & Candace
Craig, Sandra
Cummings, Patricia
Cunningham, Patrick
Cyr, Craig & Molly
Cyr, Michael
Cyr, Joe & Suzanne
Deshane- Martin, Linda
Douglas, Geraldine & Richard
Dubay, Patrick & Deborah
Dubay, Peter & Deborah
Dube - Moody, Violet & Craig
Dube, Lawrence & Melinda
Dube, Wesley & Megan
Dyer, George Robert & Joyce
Ellison, Kerri Leonard
Enochs, Donald
Enochs, Elaine & Whitten, Joann
Eyles, Alice
Farrell, Gregg & Angela
Fenwood, Jim & Laurie
Fogg, Kirk & Jessica
Folster, Tim & Kathy

Forbes, Pam & Bickford, Heather
Fox, Cory & Elliot
Frazier, Lynn & Charles
Furman, Rocky & Becky
Gaetani, David & Karen
Gaetani, John & Hall, Anne
Gaetani, Patrick & Tori
Galm, Judy & Marcoulier, Scott
Gardiner, Kenneth & Carolyn
Garland, Scott & Tammy
Gibowicz, Julie & Joseph
Giovino, Fred & Barbara
Gipson, Kenneth
Gray, Benson
Greenhalgh, Cindy
Greenleaf, Steve & Lynn
Gregoire, Jim & Darcy
Hannigan-Wiberg, Calista & Earle
Harvey, Clayton & Sue
Hatch, Paul & Pamela
Haverlock, Mark & Bethany
Haynes, Virginia
Heal, Mary Morrison
Hunter, Mark & Debbie
Jackson, Wayne & Brenda
James, Louise, Mellor, Charlie
Johnson, Katie
Johnston, David & Glenda
Jordan, Scott
Junkins, Ronald
Kann, Peter & House, Karen Elliot
Keller, Betty & John
Kelley, Paul & Tracy
King, Edie
King, Mary-Jo
King, Wayne & Beverly
Klam, Dorian & Michelle
Kolouch, Mary Jayne
Lafayette, John & Carla
LaForge, Marie & Paul
Landry, Jackie
Landucci, Stuart & Monique
Lease, Annette & John
Lemay, Dany & Patrick
Leonard, Bruce & Emily
Leonard, Ralph
Levesque, Kristi-Lyn & Harper, Wesley
Levine, Mark & Susan
Lindsay, Richard & Patricia
Lingley, Zachary & Rebecca
L'Italien, Marco & Jean
Littlefield, Jeffrey
Lloyd-Taylor Living Trust

Lucas, Jody
Ludden, Dan
Ludden, Douglas & Linda
MacDonald, Sean & Ashlee
Madden, Derek & Nicole
Madden, Randall & Jeni
Madden, Randy & Julie
Madden, Toni & Cindy
Magee, Pam
Mailman, Paul & Rose
Mararian, Carla
Marsden, John & Catherine
Masterman, John & Margaret
McCloskey, Mary
McGillvray, Karl & Yoriko
McKinnon, Clyde & Susan
McManus, Geri
McPhail, Joan & Philip
Morin, Robert J Family Trust
Morrison, Lewis & Richard
Mulligan, Kevin & Brenda
Nadeau, Randy & Leisha
Neal, Jason
Oettinger, Fred & Lisa
Oliver, Shirley & Susan
Ortiz, Robert & Deborah
Osborne, Laura & Robert
Pelletier, Roger & Linda
Pellumbi, Gerti & Dehait, Laura
Perreault, Paul & Louise
Poulin, Jean Claude & Gisele
Quirk, Tom & Gayle
Redmond, Richard & Dixie
Rerucha-Oeth, Judy
Robinson, Angel & Andy
Rollins, George & Joanne
Rullo, Jenny
Sanborn Family Trust
Sandilands, Nicole Smith
Sargent, Samuel & Leandra
Savage, Dick & Sonya
Shafer, Sally
Simpson, Richard & Pamela
Smith, Ben & Peggy
Smith, Kevin & Patty
Smith, Mary & Healy, Jennifer
Smith, Milton & Andrea
Soule, Ed & Trafton, Deborah
Spencer, Kempton

Members 2023
Fiscal Year
7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023
continued—

Spooner, Peter & Lynne
 Spemullo, Carol Markham
 Stanley, Barbara & Hanson,
 Brenda
 Stevens, Brian & Vicky
 Stevens-Chandler, Charyl

Stewart, Jonathan & Barbara
 Stone, Peter & Betty
 Tanous, Nolan & Walkine
 Theriault, Peter & Kortney
 Theriault, Steven
 Thibodeau, Joseph & Julie
 Thomas, Donna & George
 Thomas, Ted & Beth
 Thornton, Brenda
 Tozer, John & Laura
 Vargas, Sue & Peter
 Ware, Nicholas

Warren, Dottie
 Wermer, John & Kerstin
 West, Alison
 West, John & Delma
 Weymouth Pines Limited
 Wiberg, Erik
 Willett, Willis & Amaryl
 Williams & Hodgins
 Winter, Clifford
 Wooley, Darold & Janice
 Wurzel, Bob & Geraldine
 Zych, James & Karen

Road Association Contacts

Road Association	Contact	Phone	Email	
Enfield	Tom Quirk	207-944-4886	tquirk@quirkauto.com	
Webb Cove Owners'	Andrew Harmon	207-944-7946	maineflyfish77@gmail.com	
Lower Webb Cove	Brian Libby	207-794-5685		M-F 9:00-3:00
Upper Web Cove	Robert Murray	617-680-7627		
Millett Mallet	Joel Deckler	207-794-4609	jldoc7@gmail.com	
Other Road Contacts				
Abbott Road	David Cook	207-732-4650	DCook.survey@gmail.com	
Davis Road	Scott Jordan	207-732-4548	sj_thepond@yahoo.com	
Holiday Lane	Marion Morrison	207-732-6075		
	Andrea Smith	207-732-4645		
West and Page Roads	Jeff Neal	207-732-4643	jeff@nealassociates.com	

Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association
109 Abbott Drive
Enfield, ME 04493

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