



CALL OF THE LOON FALL 2022

This seemed to be a fast, hot summer! We spent some time in June on other bodies of water such as the Penobscot Bay, Atlantic Ocean, Hudson River, and Erie Canal—Proving to ourselves that we are crazy boating people who must own boats and travel in them. We saw many beautiful sights and had exciting experiences, but nowhere along the way did we find a more clean and

COLD STREAM CAMP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Our Mission: "Protecting and improving the water quality of Cold Stream Pond."

clear body of water than Cold Stream Pond. After we returned, the lake got warmer and lower as the summer heated up and I longed for cooler weather. Now I have it, as well as a cold, pouring rain breaking the drought. The winds of Hurricane Fiona are bending the trees and pushing waves across the lake. Let's wish for a festive fall and a safe winter.



I hope you were lucky like me to have family and friends visit our special lake and share some fun and memorable summer moments. Let them know we are taking care of our shared future by protecting the water quality and wildlife habitat that inspires us and sustains Cold Stream Pond. Splash on!

Laurie Fenwood, Editor

President's Message

Tom Quirk



Do you know what this is?

It's "school grass". When you see this — it is time to go back to school! I heard this while out visiting around the lake.

The board had a great annual meeting this year and voted in one new member, Mark Levine. One confusing topic came up that needed some explanation. Our annual dues for CSCOA membership are \$30. We also have a Salmon Club (\$50) and Loon Club (\$100) level of additional donation. These donations do not go directly to loon and salmon management. All dues and donations made to CSCOA are used for many projects and actions to benefit the lake, focused on water quality protection and improvement, education, and monitoring. CSCOA has supported fishing derbies, road association watershed improvement projects, and resident water quality protection grants aimed at keeping our lake clean. We also have a boat parade with an ice cream social at Robinson's Beach for an award ceremony. The board members are all volunteers bringing their own special skills for the "love of the lake". We would like to hear your thoughts as land owners around the lake. Go to our web site or email us.

Remember, we can't make or enforce laws around the lake. Only registered town residents can make a difference when it comes to land use changes and regulations. You can make a difference by voting in your town. Cold Stream Pond is the third clearest lake in the state. Let's keep it that way! Your CSCOA board is working hard investing their time for "love of the lake".



Editor's Note: to learn more about "school grass" AKA Common Pipewort, see the website Newsletter Edition Fall 2018

Annual Meeting



invited members to introduce themselves and tell where they lived around the lake.

Secretary's report: Anne Hall invited comment on the 2021 Annual Meeting minutes. Ski Winter motioned to accept the minutes, seconded by Joe Gibowicz, all in favor.

Treasurer's Report: Ben Smith reported the Association is in good financial position and encouraged members to consider requesting Grant money. The Bylaws require approval of the annual dues assessment of thirty dollars. Ski motioned to accept, Jim seconded, all in favor. An amendment is requested for Article VI section 1(5): "expend no more funds than authorized by the membership of the Association by vote at the annual meeting, or any special meeting" Ben would like the members to authorize the Board for the coming year to make expenditures deemed proper. Then, by next year's Annual Meeting have a recommendation from the Board of Directors to amend or delete this section of the Bylaws. Cannot delete or amend the Bylaws at this meeting since it would require notification to all members.

Orene Clark motioned to authorize the Board to make expenditures on members behalf as deemed appropriate between



Held at the Ammadamast Grange, the 2022 Annual Meeting featured our traditional potluck breakfast and a big turnout! It was wonderful to see so many members and have some time to talk to our neighbors on the lake.

Call to Order at 9:08am: President Quirk welcomed Camp Owners and introduced the Board members. He



Annual meetings, amended by Ms. Clark to set a limit of \$5000.00 for individual expenditures. Laura seconded, all in favor. Ski motioned to accept the Treasurers' report, Dave seconded, all in favor.

Lake Smart and Grant: Laurie Fenwood reported no Lake Smart Awards were given this year and no new evaluations were done to date. Lake Smart is a volunteer program that supports water quality. 60 Lake Smart visits have been done since the program started. She reminded members there is cost-share funding available thru the Grant program.

Jim Fenwood discussed the Water Quality Protection Grant Program. Water Quality Grants are for Campowners to improve their shorefront property to protect the Lake from run-off and Camp Road Projects are for camp



owners and Road Associations to improve roads, culverts, ditches etc. to also protect the Lake from run-off. Our website has more information about the programs. He also reported the Board hired a consultant from Maine Environmental Solutions to review all camp roads and recommend projects to improve camp roads to benefit the lake. He graded them as high, medium and low priority. The top priority roads will have a detailed plan that could be implemented to benefit the lake (not necessarily the road.) He will share the report on the website. He has already heard that the roads are mostly in good shape for water protection!

Loon Count: Kathleen Baynes reported that the official Loon Count Saturday July 16, 2022, was 6 loons, no chicks. This is probably an undercount (which is common, due to the criteria established by the Audubon Society). Loon chicks have been spotted on the Lake and an unofficial recount saw 12 loons. She also commented that there are fewer loon nests, probably due to increase in development (camps). Loon deaths occur due to lead (fishing sinkers), trauma, and fishline. Members asked how we can help people enjoying the Lake more aware of loons, their nests, and their habits? Maine Audubon Society has signs available, and they were recently awarded a Grant to train Loon Wardens (this project is in the process of being implemented.)

Dave Cook motioned for CSCOA to purchase up to 50 "Loon Protection" signs and make them available for camp owners, seconded and all in favor. A member noted that there are often boats and jet skis harassing Loons and asked if there is a way to report their registrations numbers? Since there is not a reporting process available it was discussed that a direct campaign about loon protection at the time of registration might be an option. Jim recommends that members should let Kathleen know if they know where a loon nest is located.

Enfield Road Committee: Tom reported on the budget and at the Annual meeting only 2 Camp Owners attended. Blaine has a new, smaller grader which should be better on the Enfield roads.

Water Quality: Ann Argast reported several interesting facts such as Cold Stream Pond is the 50th largest lake in Maine and the 3rd clearest water in the state. It has a small drainage basin which means there is less potential for polluted water to reach the Lake. Clarity disc readings were 12.5meters lower lake and 7.5meters upper lake. Phosphorus was 3pp billion in the lower lake and 5pp billion in the upper lake. It is in an oligotrophic state, which is healthy. Water turns over in the early spring when bottom water with nutrients and silica comes to the surface. Plankton eat this nutrient and bloom, which is in turn nutrients for fish. Contaminants come from lead (sinker s, buckshot), PFAS, mercury/coal. Tackle, like plastic worms, that doesn't break down can kill fish when ingested. Increasing shore front development is also a concern. Climate change will affect the water quality. Milfoil is always a possibility and a concern.

Enfield Boat Launch: Charles Frazier presented an update on the Enfield Boat Landing. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife will be managing the process. They are managing adjacent landowners under the required state guidelines. There will be proposals to be submitted and funding lined up before can be completed, the process will be slow. CSCOA's role will be to be involved in discussions and partner to develop a plan. Plans should include an area for education about Lake Smart, Loon



Cindy Madden; Carolyn McCollum; Smith and Healy; Steven Theriault; Joseph and Julie Thibodeau; and Rebecca and Dennis Whitmore. New Salmon Club members will receive a salmon Art Card by Laurie Fenwood.

Election of Directors: Three current Directors terms are expiring this year: Jim Fenwood, Anne Hall and Tom Quirk and they would like to continue to serve. Keith entertained a motion for them to continue on the Board, moved and seconded, all in favor. There is a vacant Board seat from a member

protection, milfoil, water, and environment protection etc. It was noted the State owns the boat launch and the Town maintains it, the beach is a trust. Jim noted we should be thankful that a donation from a landowner has allowed the process to move forward.

Loon and Salmon Club Awards: For FY 2022 there are 18 new Loon Club members with 51 members total and 13 new Salmon Club members with 32 members total. Present new members: Anne Argast, Keith and Shelly Bourgoin, Lynn and Charles Frazier, Julie and Joe Gibowicz and Sam and Leander Sargent were presented with a Loon Plaque made by Ski Winter. Loon Awards will be mailed to Katrina Barnes; Ed and Faye Brown; Tim and Rhonda Bushwood; Clayton and Sue Harvey; Jackie Landry; Dan Ludden; Randall and Jeni Madden; Toni and

who resigned. Mark Levine expressed interest in joining the Board. Keith asked if there were any other members interested. Seeing none, Ski moved to nominate Mark



Levine to the Board's open seat, seconded and all in favor.

Welcome Mark! Election of Officers:

One-year terms for the Officers. Anne Hall will be stepping down from Office of Secretary and Keith Bourgoïn would like to fill that position. A motion to accept the slate of Officers for the 2022-2023 term as discussed was made and approved.

Motion: discussed previously under the Treasurer's report

New Business/Open Forum:

Discussion about charging for a sticker to boat on the Lake, not feasible due to monitoring, legality, etc. A member asked about monitoring for milfoil. The Lake Stewards of Maine has information on monitoring milfoil in all Maine lakes and has a training and certification program. Another suggestion is to have new signs at the Enfield Boat Launch to educate people who are enjoying the Lake, for instance a sign explaining the 200 ft no wake zone from shore and the loon sign. New developments are a concern and since many Camp Owners are not residents a land designation of resource protection could be important. It may be helpful for the Board to express its opinion at a Town meeting (an amicus brief/ curiae).

Lastly, lots of Cold Stream Pond apparel and goodies available on the website:

coldstreampond.com

Adjourn: motion and second to adjourn

Boat Parade—



Patriotic colors were flying on August 13 when the flotilla launched from Webb Cove for the annual boat parade. Flags, bunting, bathing suits and big flamingos were on display along with lady liberty. The Ice Cream Social was so popular that all was consumed!





Participants:

Ed Brown family
 Pat and Dany LeMay
 Michele Gray and family
 Linda Pelletier and family
 Hunter Cyr and friends
 Danica Brown and Meghan Cyr, towed by the Maddens

Many thanks to the **Cyr family** for providing ice cream and cones, to the **Robinsons** for allowing us all to use their beautiful beach and last, but not least, to **Anne Hall** for organizing and managing the event.



First Place:

The Gray family
 # 7

Second Place:

Hunter Cyr #
 11

Third Place:

The LeMays #5





CSCOA Board Approves \$10,000 For Water Quality Projects

Jim Fenwood

Reading Anne Argast's report in this newsletter, you might assume that the excellent water quality she observed this summer means that there is little need to be concerned about Cold Stream Pond. After all, our lake is one of the clearest in Maine. There are several reasons for our good fortune—Cold Stream Pond is deep, there is very little urban development or agriculture in the relatively small watershed that feeds water into the lake, and new construction near the shore must follow Maine DEP and local shoreland zoning guidelines.

In the absence of human activities, "oligotrophic" lakes like Cold Stream Pond can stay clear and clean for thousands of years. However, cutting trees, constructing roads, and building structures can greatly accelerate a waterbody's progress towards toward a state of "eutrophication". Eutrophic lakes are characterized by lots of nutrients which encourage algae to bloom and rooted aquatic vegetation to flourish. This results in a loss of water clarity, and changes the sorts of fish and other aquatic species that survive there.

Camp roads are a major source of nutrient-laden sediment that has the potential to run into the lake. Recognizing this source of pollution, the CSCOA has been making matching grants available to camp road associations for projects that help keep sediment out of Cold Stream Pond. For whatever reason, however, no applications for this funding have been received in recent years.

As reported in the spring 2022 newsletter, the CSCOA Board contracted with Josh Platt of Maine Environmental Solutions (MES) to evaluate all camp roads around Cold Stream Pond and prioritize projects that would best protect lake water quality. In July, Tom Quirk, Laurie Fenwood, and I accompanied Josh for two days. We invited road association representatives and other camp owners to join us and heard from several individuals about their concerns and perspectives.

The report from MES states that most roads around Cold Stream Pond are in fairly good condition. There is an ongoing need for grading and addition of gravel to maintain a proper crown. Ditches, turn-outs, and broad-based dips must be maintained and culverts need to be replaced when they deteriorate. Road associations and the Town of Enfield have expended considerable funds over time to maintain camp roads in ways that protect the lake from polluted run-off.

A link to the full report can be found at coldstreampond.com. The report identifies high, medium, and low priority work that is needed to help keep sediment out of Cold Stream Pond, while keeping roads safe to drive. Eight high priority projects were identified. These projects are in all three towns—Enfield, Lincoln, and Lowell. Six sites were proposed for funding by the CSCOA. Additional projects identified as potential priorities were tagged for funding using the annual Town of Enfield water quality protection grant that is administered by the CSCOA.

At the last meeting of the CSCOA Board, the expenditure of up to \$10,000 in CSCOA funds was authorized for the completion of high priority projects. Two of the projects, both involving culvert replacement, will be matched by road association or landowner funding.

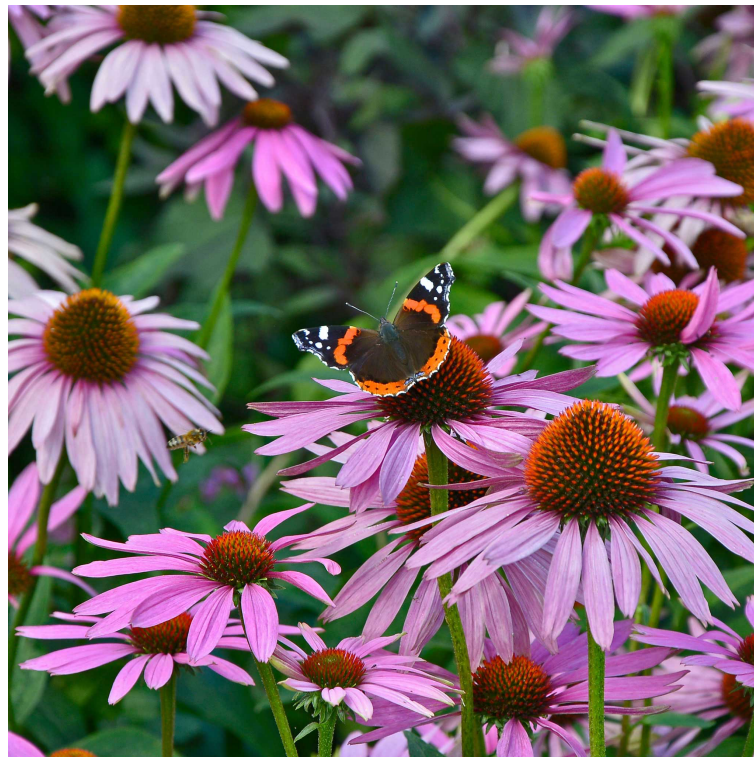
By the time you read this newsletter, some of this work will have already been completed. If fall weather allows, more will be in place before the snow flies. Thanks to generous contributions from CSCOA members, future funding should be available as additional priorities arise.

Plant Profile: Purple Coneflower—Remedy for What?

Laurie Fenwood

Echinacea purpurea or purple coneflower is a hardy, drought resistant member of the daisy family. The 10 species of *Echinacea*, commonly called coneflowers, are naturally found only in eastern and central North America. They grow in moist to dry prairies and open wooded areas. They can grow to around 4 feet high and have large, showy heads of composite flowers, blooming in summer. The generic name is derived from the Greek word *ekhinós* meaning "sea urchin", due to the flower's spiny central disk.

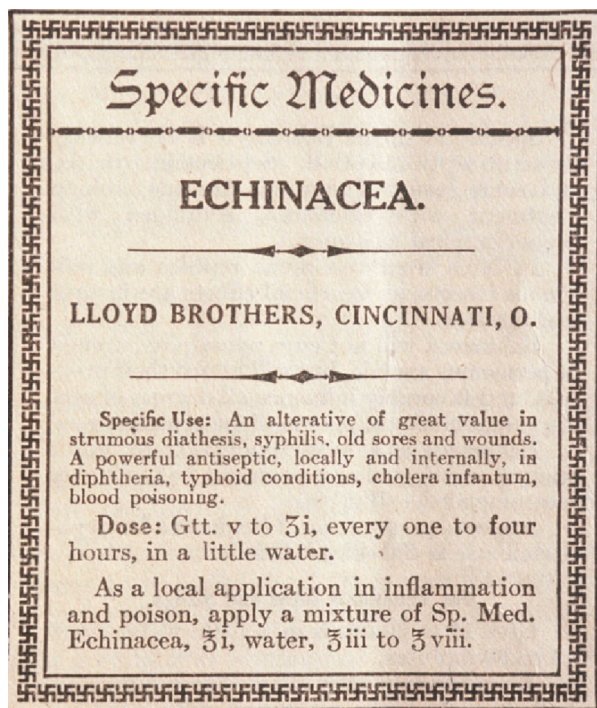
Various plant parts and extracts of *Echinacea angustifolia* were historically used by North American indigenous peoples for pain relief and treatment of infections including colds, coughs, burns, stomach cramps, and snake bite. Its modern use for the common cold supposedly began when a Swiss herbal supplement maker was told that *Echinacea* was used for cold prevention by Native American tribes who lived in the area of South Dakota.



According to sales figures reported in a 2009 issue of the *Nutrition Business Journal*, annual sales of echinacea products in the United States exceeded \$120 million, and it was reported in the early 1990s that physicians in Germany write more than 3 million prescriptions for echinacea products each year. Commercial echinacea preparations primarily come from *Echinacea purpurea*, *Echinacea angustifolia*, and *Echinacea pallida* and are widely used for the treatment and prevention of upper respiratory tract infections (URIs). However, there is lack of agreement in the scientific community as to its effectiveness for this purpose, and clinical trials have yielded conflicting results.

Despite a hoard of studies and publications, no single active ingredient (or combination) has been identified. Recently, they are touted for reducing anxiety and inflammation as well as treatment for and prevention of the common cold. The commercial products and extracts vary widely in composition containing different species, plant parts, and preparations. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not identified *Echinacea* products as safe and effective for therapeutic use and recommends precaution about using dietary supplements because some products may not be risk free under certain circumstances or may interact with prescription and over-the-counter medicines.

Given that we will not be settling the medical controversy about purple coneflowers in this newsletter article, we can take away one, or maybe several indisputably positive attributes of this lovely



The first preparation was Meyers Blood Purifier (ca.1880), which was promoted for neuralgia, rattlesnake bites, and rheumatism. Quite the variety of medical issues! Extracts appeared to stimulate the immune system and were mainly promoted for the prevention and treatment of colds, influenza and sepsis.

flower! They are wonderfully growable here around the lake. We have a wildflower garden behind our garage aka the septic field. Purple coneflowers, coreopsis, goldenrod, Helianthus (sunflower), asters, pearly everlasting, lupines (not a native species), bee balm, cardinal flower (edges), all take their turn over the spring, summer, and fall to give us a flowery show.

Initially, when the septic field was constructed, I fought a pitched battle with Japanese knotweed for dominance on the plot. It came in with the original load of mulch. I have won, but eternal vigilance requires pulling a few sprouts each spring on the edges of the wildflower “garden”. In 2012-13 I made 2 separate plantings of wildflower seeds covering them with a thin layer of soil and mulch. The numbers and species on the septic field changed as time went on, with different species waxing and waning depending on weather conditions and other factors known only to the plants themselves. They stabilize and hold the soil on the septic field as well as choke out most tree seedlings, which are a no-no for proper long-term function. My favorite benefit is that the purple coneflower, as well as most of the other species, attracts and sustains pollinators!

Our pollinators, native bees, butterflies, beetles, wasps, flies, and many hummingbirds are in big trouble! Native and domestic pollinator populations are declining, affected by habitat loss, climate change, and contact with pesticides. Many plants we buy at a home improvement store, big box, or greenhouse may have been treated with pesticides very harmful to pollinators. Read the labels, ask, and make a pledge to seek out responsibly produced non-invasive, pesticide-free flowers and plants. Reducing pesticide use starts with awareness.

The University of Maine is taking action to protect pollinators by planting pollinator-friendly gardens and educating the gardening public. You can join this effort by providing food and habitat for native insects and animals. Pollinators will, in turn, provide the pollination needed to protect our plant diversity and food sources. NOTE: One of every three bites of food we eat depends on pollinators. Certifying your property or garden as “Pollinator-Friendly” will help support a healthy ecosystem for our community and our future, and will help to spread the word about the importance of pollinators. For more information on this program: Telephone 207.581.3188 or 800.287.0274 (in Maine) or

Besides the vegetating a septic field, we can improve shoreline buffers and replace lawn or bare

soil with pollinator-friendly patches of beautiful plants. To support diverse pollinators, try to:

1. Buy locally grown, pesticide-free native and non-invasive plants.
2. Provide at least 3-5 species of flowers in each season, that display a variety of size, color, height and flower shape (tubular, flat, etc.).
3. Plant in clumps, which attract more pollinators than single plants.
4. Plant tubular-flowered plants in the Mint Family (oregano, catmint, sage, lavender, etc) and flat-flowered plants in the Aster Family (sunflower and other “daisies”) offer good resources to pollinators.

Echinacea is a great remedy for sunny spots and wards off bare soil, making it a great choice for a healthy lake!

T=tree; S=Shrub; P=Herbaceous Perennial; A=Annual; N=Native

Spring (April, May):	
<i>Amelanchier</i> species some N	Serviceberry T
<i>Caltha palustris</i> N	Marsh Marigold P
<i>Crocus sativus</i>	Crocus P
<i>Malus</i> hybrids	Crabapple T
<i>Photinia (Aronia) melanocarpa</i> N	Black Chokeberry S
<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Nanking Cherry S
<i>Pulmonaria</i> species	Lungwort P
<i>Salix</i> species	Willow T
<i>Vaccinium</i> species some N	Blueberry, Cranberry S
<i>Viola</i> species some N	Viola, Pansy
Early Summer (June):	
<i>Allium</i> species	Flowering Onion
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon A
<i>Aquilegia</i> species some N	Columbine P
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i> N	Pagoda Dogwood T
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> N	Gray Dogwood S

<i>Cornus sericea</i> N	Red Osier S
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> N	Cockspur Hawthorn T
<i>Dianthus</i> species	PinksP
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Japanese Bleedingheart P
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove P
<i>Fuchsia x hybrida</i>	Fuchsia A
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	Coralbells P
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> N	Winterberry S
<i>Prunus</i> species some N	Cherry T
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> N	Elderberry S
Midsummer (July):	
<i>Asclepias</i> species some N	Milkweed, Butterflyweed P
<i>Chelone glabra</i> N	White Turtlehead P
<i>Cleome hasslerana</i>	Spiderflower A
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> N	Summersweet S
<i>Dasiphora (Potentilla) fruticosa</i> N	Shrubby Cinquefoil S
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower P
<i>Eutrochium Eupatorium maculatum</i> N	Joe Pye Weed P
<i>Gladiolus x hortulanus</i>	Gladiolus A
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Morning Glory A
<i>Liatris</i> species some N	Gayfeather P
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> N	Cardinal Flower P
<i>Monarda</i> species some N	Beebalm and Bergamot P
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Flowering Tobacco A
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i> N	Beardtongue P
<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	Petunia A
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	Scarlet Runner Bean A
<i>Rhus typhina</i> N	Staghorn Sumac T
<i>Rosa</i> species some N	Rose S
<i>Rudbeckia</i> species some N	Yellow Coneflower P
<i>Spiraea</i> species some N	Spirea, Meadowsweet S
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Pink Cosmos A
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower A
<i>Salvia</i> species	Salvia, Sage A and P
<i>Tagetes patula</i>	French Marigold A
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium A

<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Zinnia A
Late Summer (August-September):	
<i>Aster, Eurybia, Doellingeria</i> some N	Aster P
<i>Delphinium elatum</i>	Delphinium P
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset Thoroughwort P
<i>Gentiana clausa</i> N	Bottle Gentian
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> N	Blue Lobelia
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> N	Wild Bergamot P
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> N	Obedient Plant P
<i>Solidago</i> species some N	Goldenrod P

Water Quality Monitoring Report

Anne Argast

Water quality testing on Cold Stream Pond began on April 24 shortly after ice-out and continued into mid-October. At the time of this writing in mid-September we've obtained 16 Secchi (pronounce sek-ki) Disk readings and eight water samples sent to the State of Maine Health and Environmental Testing Lab for determination of total phosphorous. These data are used to evaluate the clarity of the water and the potential for an algal bloom. Data throughout the year have indicated excellent water quality with a best-of-year reading on the 'Big Lake' (Lower Basin) of 12.22 meters, meaning a Secchi Disk of 8 inches diameter with white and black painted quadrants could still be seen at a depth of 12.22 meters (about 40 feet). Phosphorous concentrations have varied from 3 to 5 ppb (parts per billion) which are excellent outcomes and consistent with the Secchi Disk data.

On one occasion, Gloeotrichia (glee-oh-tricky-ah) algae were observed at low to moderate concentrations at both ends of the lake. 'Gloeo' is not of any immediate concern, however, over the past decade, Gloeo has been increasingly common in even the clearest and cleanest of Maine lakes and is a target for state-wide study.

No invasive aquatic plants have been reported.

Ed. Note: Anne has agreed to take responsibility for water quality monitoring in both the Upper and Lower Basins of Cold Stream Pond. **Thanks Anne!**

Loon Report

Dr. Kathleen Baynes

With clear skies and calm water, the July 2022 Audubon Loon Count had ideal counting conditions. Nonetheless, the total count for Cold Stream Pond was 6 adult loons and 0 chicks. This discouraging result was announced at the CSP Annual Meeting and met with general concern regarding what we can do to protect our loon population. The count results for all of Maine will not be released for several months, likely the end of November, when we will see if there is a general downward trend, or if we should look for some factors specific to Cold Stream Pond.

Factors impacting loon survival

The increased development of lakefront property results in greater use of the lake for boating, fishing, and swimming. That increases the possibility of more human/loon interactions which can increase risk for the loons. A study of loon deaths covering the period between 1987 and 2012 found that about 43% of the loon deaths were specifically related to human activities such as boating and fishing. But even our admiration for and curiosity about these beautiful and mysterious creatures can cause loons to desert nests or abandon chicks if we approach too closely to nests or young chicks. You may intend no harm, but be alert for signs of distress (gathering chicks onto an adult's back may be cute as heck, but it means the parents are concerned and you should back off). Know the signs of loon distress and withdraw if you see them. This site has clear videos of loon behaviors, both normal and behaviors associated with stress (<https://loon.org/about-the-common-loon/loon-behavior/>)

For the future

Meanwhile, the low loon count result was somewhat offset by a post on the "CSP is just one step from heaven" page on Facebook showing a loon pair with two chicks. For the next several days, these chicks were observed and photographed by several people in the last days of July. There was no further public report of the family. There was no further public report of this family. However, Jane Brann, one of our most experienced counters, observed two adults and one chick near that area on August 27.

Jim and Laurie Fenwood and I did a rapid boat tour of the entire lake shortly after the count hoping to find a greater

number of loons. We were able to count 8 single loons and spotted one group of four adults near the end of the circuit. However, there was no way to know whether those were 4 new loons or loons that had already been counted as singles at the beginning of our circuit.

On September 9, Jane saw seven loons, including one chick, near Morgan's Beach. More recently, a group of six loons including two molting or immature loons has been reported by two independent spotters. It would be very early in the season for loons born this summer to have fledged sufficiently to fly, so if the group was just passing through, it is likely the two with faded plumage were molting adults. It is tempting to believe they could be our original two chicks growing up, but without a clear picture of the loons in question for confirmation, that remains unlikely. A comparison of molting and immature loons can be found here (<https://loon.org/about-the-common-loon/appearance/>) and a series of pictures of developing loon chicks (<https://loon.org/about-the-common-loon/loon-chick-development/>) for those who are interested.

More information about loons seen on Cold Stream Pond, as well as where and when they were spotted, would be useful to evaluate and integrate observations of the birth and possible survival of loon chicks. Hence, posting definite sightings of developing chicks to the Cold Stream Pond Facebook page can be very helpful. Reporting is however less important than NOT approaching or harassing loons and loon families in any way. If you have a great telephoto lens and can get a clear picture, wonderful. If you approach the loons closely enough to agitate them, you are not helping. Even a distant, clear picture of developing chicks can help to make an estimate of their age.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at bayneskathleen@gmail.com.



MEMBERS

Ackley, Joseph
Adams, Lynden & Gail
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
Brooks, Warren & Carol
Brown, William & Sue
Brown, Edward & Faye
Bushwood, Tim & Rhonda
Chow, Hilda & McBride, Frank
Chubbuck, Bill & Donne
Clarke Family Camp Trust
Collins, Susan & Daffron, Tom
Cook, David & Laura Blanch
Cowan, Phillip & Candace
Cummings, Patricia
Cunningham, Greg
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
Dube, Lawrence & Melinda
Dube, Wesley & Megan
Dyer, George Robert & Joyce
Ellison, Kerri Leonard
Enochs, Elaine & Whitten, Joann
Enochs, Donald
Eyles, Alice
Farrell, Gregg & Angela
Fenwood, Jim & Laurie
Fogg, Kirk & Jessica
Folster, Tim & Kathy
Frazier, Lynn & Charles
Furman, Rocky & Becky
Gaetani, John & Hall, Anne
Gaetani, David & Karen
Galm, Judy & Marcoulier, Scott
Gardiner, Kennith & Carolyn

Garland, Scott & Tammy
Gibowicz, Julie & Joseph
Giovino, Fred & Barbara
Gipson, Kenneth
Gray, Benson
Greenhalgh, Cindy - In Memory Of
Greenleaf, teve & Lynn
Gregoire, Jim & Darcy
Hannigan-Wiberg, Calista & Earle
Hatch, Paul & Pamela
Haverlock, Mark & Bethany
Haynes, Virginia
Heal, Mary Morrison
Hunter, Mark & Debbie
Jackson, Wayne & Brenda
Johnson, Katie
Johnston, David & Glenda
Jordan, Scott
Junkins, Ronald
Kann, Peter & House, Karen Elliot
Keller, Betty & John
Kelley, aul & Tracy
King, Edie
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LaForge, Marie & Paul
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Landucci, Stuart & Monique
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Lemay, Dany & Patrick
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MacDonald, Sean & Ashlee
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Donations in addition to regular annual dues are recognized by membership in the Loon and Salmon clubs. These Funds are used to protect and improve water quality in Cold Stream Pond—helping loons, salmon, and our lake.

Thanks for your generous support.

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Cyr, e & Suzanne
Douglas, Geraldine & Richard
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Greenhalgh, Cindy - In Memory Of
Hannigan-Wiberg, Calista & Earle
Kelley, Paul & Tracy
Landry, Jackie
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Masterman, John & Margaret
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Mulligan, Kevin & Brenda
Neal, Jason
Ortiz, Robert & Deborah
Quirk, Tom & Gayle
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president@coldstreampond.com

Jessica Fogg, Vice President

vicepresident@coldstreampond.com

Keith Burgoin, Secretary

secretary@coldstreampond.com

Ben Smith, Treasurer

treasurer@coldstreampond.com

James Fenwood Director

Lynn Frazier Director

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Mark Levine Director

Anne Hall Director

Joseph Cyr Director

Paul Kelley Director

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	Tom Quirk			

Lake Smart

This summer, LakeSmart volunteers visited three properties on Cold Stream Pond. One was a new visit. Two visits were follow ups for cost sharing projects. You can sign up for a LakeSmart visit anytime from the CSCOA web site. We won't be able to do any more visits this fall, but we will put you on the list for spring. More importantly, if you have had a Lake Smart visit in the past and recommendations you can get cost share grant money for implementing those actions to protect the lake! Give me a call or send an email—404-354-8897 or lfenwood@gmail.com



Pssst....I know that everyone in the "greatest generation" and my old "boomer" generation has seen a pin up picture. But many have not seen these exciting pin ups of good buffer areas! Pretty risqué aren't they? Enjoy, and hopefully the Newsletter will not get on the banned book list. PS you young people, pin ups are not appropriate, but great buffers always are!





Flying fish—



We are small now, but we will grow.



CODE ENFORCEMENT

When planning any work around the lake, ask your Town Office if there are permits or precautions that should be taken **BEFORE** any work is initiated.

A list of certified contractors can be found here:

<https://www.maine.gov/dep/land/training/ccec.html>

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
gets some help from Ezra Henniser

Town Office Contact Numbers

Enfield 207-732-4270.

Lincoln 207-794-3372

Lowell 207-732-5177

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