CALL OF THE LOON SPRING 2022

COLD STREAM CAMP OWNER'S ASSOCIATION

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

"Spring will come and so will happiness. Hold on. Life will get warmer."
——Anna Krizzan

Words to live by. Especially if we hold on to the things that matter. Let's vow to cherish the warmth of this summer in the sun on our beautiful lake. Thrill to the call of loons and owls in the night as a camp fire warms your toes. Watch the summer rain from the porch as it refreshes the flowers. Share a meal with friends. Take a kid fishing. Take a sunset cruise. Take a break from work. Take a break from worry. Splash like a kid again.

The lake will help you.

In turn, we must help the lake, keeping it cool, clean, and clear. Can we accept the role of protecting the shores and lands around us, doing our part to change the wider world into a greener, kinder, place. I hope so. I think so.

Laurie Fenwood, Editor

President's Message
Tom Quirk

Welcome back to those who left for the winter. With values of property increasing, it is even more important that we all try to be LakeSmart. It would be awful if we lost the outstanding water quality of Cold Stream Pond. Please take a moment and look around your property. Check out your fuel tank. Is it solid? Have you had your septic system checked? Is there anything else you can to do help keep your lake safe from pollution? There are a few agencies involved--Federal, State, and local government, in protecting Cold Stream Pond, but property owners are the best defense for keeping our lake clean with their guidance.

CSCOA is a lake association, not a road association. The $30.00 dues that camp owners pay goes to monitoring the lake and to grants to help lake residents and road associations with projects that benefit you and the lake. Go to our web site or visit us on Facebook to lean more. I look forward to seeing you on the lake, at our annual meeting in July, or at the boat parade and ice cream social in August.

Town Office Contact Numbers
Enfield 207-732-4270
Lincoln 207-794-3372
Lowell. 207-732-5177

Remember, CSCOA Board members are all volunteers doing what we can for the "love of the lake".

Summer Events and Happenings

Boat Parade

Fly your patriotic colors on the water. The Boat Parade will happen on August 13th. Meeting Time is 12:45 in Webb Cove. The parade starts at 1:00 pm. The parade begins at Webb Cove and will continue along the shoreline, go past the Enfield Boat ramp and Morgan's Beach and ending at Gray's Beach. Ice Cream Social is planned.

Download a registration form from our website at http://www.ColdStreamPond.com

Or call Call Anne Hall at 207-745-9317 or email amhjeg@roadrunner.com

Prizes: $50 1st Place, $40 2nd Place, $25 3rd Place. Winners will be contacted following the Boat Parade and will also be announced on our website and newsletter.

Food Sale

Sorry, no bake sale this year, however Cold Stream Pond gifts and clothing items are available for purchase on the web site 24/7. Maybe it's time to get a new hat!

Annual Meeting

Our Annual Meeting will be held at the Ammadamast Grange Hall in Enfield on July 30 at 9 am. There will be a pot luck breakfast at 8 am—please bring an item to share. Or, just bring yourself and share a smile! We'll post the details for all these activities on the web site, and in an email to members. We hope that the road associations' representatives, who are very important to the lake, will attend. Members and non-members are welcome. Let's gather, greet, gossip, and get some good information about our lake.

Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association Officers and Board of Directors		Contact Information
Tom Quirk	President	president@coldstreampond.com
Jessica Fogg	Vice President	vicepresident@coldstreampond.com
Anne Hall	Secretary	secretary@coldstreampond.com
Ben Smith	Treasurer	treasurer@coldstreampond.com
Lynn Frazier	Board Member	
Clifford Winter	Board Member	
William Rogers	Board Member	
Keith Bourgoin	Board Member	
Joseph Cyr	Board Member	
Paul Kelley	Board Member	

Road Association	Contact	Phone	Email	
Enfield	Tom Quirk	207-299-1850	tquirk@quirkauto.com	
Webb Cove Owners'	Dave Smith	207-356-9040	smith650gs@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		jeffneal@hotmail.com	

What Is a Rain Garden and Why Would You Want One?
Laurie Fenwood

A rain garden is a depression in the ground that is planted with water-loving native perennials and shrubs. Water from a path, road, driveway, or roof runoff flows into the rain garden, where it soaks into the ground and is used by the plants.

Rain gardens make sense

Rain gardens can help protect the water quality in our lake. They reduce the amount of polluted runoff traveling over the lawn or hard surface by absorbing this runoff. Properly designed and installed rain gardens can reduce the amount of runoff from hard, impervious surfaces by up to 98 percent. This prevents phosphorus and other pollutants from reaching the lake.

Rain gardens are easy and inexpensive to install and maintain. Since they are flexible in size, shape, and appearance, they can fit into almost any landscape and lifestyle.

Rain gardens are beautiful

In addition to adding beauty to your property with variety and color, rain gardens can replace lawn areas, which are not very effective in protecting the lake. Rain gardens can also eliminate unsightly and damaging erosion problems on your property by reducing excess water from rooftops or driveways. They can complement any home style and landscape with many choices of garden shapes and a large variety of plant species. They can even attract birds and butterflies!

Do rain gardens harbor mosquitoes?

A properly constructed rain garden will drain water, not hold it. In a well-designed rain garden, water will soak into the ground in a day. Mosquitoes will not survive in areas that dry out in seven days or less after a summer rain, because the development of a mosquito from egg to adult takes longer than seven days.

Planning a rain garden

For the best water quality treatment benefits, the rain garden should hold the water from a one-inch rainstorm. An easy way to ensure this is to make the rain garden 30 percent of the drainage area. To calculate that volume, figure out the size of the rooftop, driveway, or other surfaces that will drain into your garden in square feet. The garden should be about 20-30 percent of that area. For example, a 1000-square-foot rooftop would require a 200-300-square-foot rain garden.

Choose a location

Remember that the purpose of the rain garden is to put water into the ground! Place your garden at least ten feet away from your foundation in order to avoid water seepage in your basement.

Do not place a rain garden over a septic tank or leach field or near your drinking water well. Be aware of and avoid underground pipes, utilities and any buried wires. Place the rain garden in a flat area if possible to make installation easier.

Do not place the rain garden in a naturally wet area. Wet spots may seem ideal, but they will drain too slowly.

Avoid trees and tree roots, as they may be injured by nearby digging and may not tolerate additional moisture in the soil.

Decide how to channel the water

How you direct water from the downspout, driveway, or other hard surfaces to the rain garden is a matter of choice. Some common methods include gutter extensions, piping, and ditches.

Grass-lined shallow ditches, or swales, can be used to direct water to the rain garden. These ditches should be gently sloped to avoid erosion. The side slopes of the ditch should be no steeper than a 2:1 ratio (a one-foot rise for every two feet across).

If you expect heavy flows of water (e.g. from a large driveway area), a rock-lined ditch is advisable. Line the ditch with landscape fabric in order to prevent it from eroding.

Stabilize the area where the water enters your rain garden with stone to prevent erosion of the rain garden. Watch this area carefully during the first few rainstorms following installation.

Designing Your Rain Garden

Once you have calculated the size of your rain garden, determine a general shape, and position the garden within your landscape. Rain gardens can be circular, kidney-shaped, or long and narrow. The shape of the garden depends on your individual property and esthetic. The central portion of the garden must be six inches below the grade of the surrounding land in order to temporarily hold water.

Gently slope the garden to this lowest point to avoid erosion within the garden. A one-inch drop for every foot across is a good rule of thumb. For a 300-square-foot rain garden, choices include a circular garden with a 20-foot diameter, or a longer, narrower garden approximately 10 feet by 30 feet.

Remember that rain gardens on slopes will need to be dug more deeply into the high side of the slope to produce a level bottom. You will need to build a berm, or hump, on the lower end to keep the water in the garden.

Is your site shady or sunny? Remember that it takes more than six hours of sunlight to be considered “full sun.” Choose plants that will perform well in the light you have available. Choose water-loving plants for the lowest portion of the rain garden, and more dry-tolerant plants for the edges.

Use native plants whenever possible. Native, cold-adapted, deer resistant plants will survive better in our environment. For help selecting native plants and shrubs that meet your light, moisture, and height requirements, you can ask the local nursery or visit the CSCOA website for links to helpful lists and publications. Another resource is *Bulletin #2500, Gardening to Conserve Maine’s Native Landscape: Plants to Use and Plants to Avoid*. Another good resource is *The Buffer Handbook Plant List*, which indicates whether plants will do well in wet, moist, or dry conditions, and includes native as well as noninvasive, nonnative plants. For sources of native plants, consult *Bulletin #2502, Native Plants: A Maine Source List.*

Dig your garden

Once you know the size, shape, and location of the rain garden, it’s time to get your hands dirty! Pick a time when the soil is dry to minimized compaction. The grass should be removed, to reduce weeding later. DO NOT use a weed killer such as Roundup® to kill the grass.

If you do all the work yourself, it may take the better part of a day. First, delineate the outline of the rain garden on the ground using a garden hose, string, or spray paint. Be flexible. Even the most carefully sketched plan may need to be adjusted to fit the area.

Soil matters

The rain garden should allow water to easily seep into the ground. A recommended soil mix is 50 to 60 percent sand, using native soil for the remainder. Adding up to 20 percent compost in place of native soil will enhance initial plant growth, and high-clay soils will need even higher amounts of compost, organic matter, or topsoil to increase soil permeability.
Loosen the soil at least two feet deep. Even though the garden will only be six inches deep in the center, loosening the soil will help your plants establish root systems in this new environment. Now is the time to add compost or other soil amendments if needed.

Use extra soil to create a berm on the downslope side of the garden. The berm will act as a wall to hold water in the garden during storms. Make the berm three to six inches high and eight to twelve inches wide, with gently sloping sides. Taper it off as it wraps around to the inlet of the rain garden. Now stomp on it! This soil needs to be compacted to hold the water in the garden before it soaks into the ground.
Cover the berm with grass or mulch to prevent erosion. If you seed the berm, use straw to prevent it from eroding until the grass takes hold.

Plant your rain garden

Set your plants out in the garden to match your design. Now you can adjust the position of the plants, if necessary before you start planting. If possible, keep the plants in their pots to prevent them from drying out before they are planted. Wrap bare-root plants in wet newspaper until planting.

Dig each hole twice as wide as the pot and deep enough to keep the crown of the plant level with the ground. Make sure your plant is level, then fill the hole with soil and pack the soil around the plant to remove any air pockets.

Water immediately after planting. Giving the plants a good soaking will give your rain garden a good start. Water the new plants before adding mulch to ensure that the maximum amount of water reaches the roots. New plants need a consistent supply of water until their roots are established — even though your rain garden catches stormwater. Your rain garden will need one to two inches of water per week during the first year.

Mulch your garden!

The value of mulch is often overlooked. Mulch is important in any garden to keep plants moist and discourage weeds.

Apply a three- to four-inch layer of mulch to your rain garden. Be sure to keep the mulch away from the crown of each plant. Add some additional mulch each year for a few years, until the plants have matured, so the soil does not dry out too quickly. After a few years, mulch is not necessary, unless you prefer its more formal appearance.

How much mulch will you need? A cubic yard of mulch will cover a 100-square-foot area with about three inches of mulch.

Enjoying and Maintaining Your Rain Garden

Watch your rain garden the first time it rains. Where does the water go? Does it pond where

you intended it to? Or are the moisture-loving plants left high and dry? Does the force of the water erode the mulch and soil at the entrance to the rain garden? Use the first few storms to evaluate your garden. If the contours need to be adjusted, use a rake or shovel as needed. Strategically placed rocks can slow the force of the water.

Weeding will be necessary in the first few years before plants become established. In order to distinguish between weeds and young plants, consider adding plant labels next to each plant.

Once the plants mature and become established, maintenance of a rain garden is nothing more than routine landscape maintenance: weeding, pruning, plant replacement, mulching, and supplemental watering during dry spells.

While some people trim dead stems and leaves from their perennials before winter, you can leave them over the winter to provide food for birds and wildlife. Once new growth appears in the spring, remove the dead stems and leaves.

Your rain garden will help protect the lake and be beautiful for a long time. The birds, bees, and even the fish will be very happy!

Information summarized from University of Maine Extension Service *Bulletin #2702, Landscapes for Maine: Adding a Rain Garden to Your Landscape.*

Water Quality Funds and Grants

Whose road Is this anyway?
Jim Fenwood

This summer, the CSCOA will publish an updated map of Cold Stream Pond. The map is free (one copy) to members and available for non-members to purchase for $15.00. Each camp around the lake is indicated by a black dot. Since we last updated the map in 2018 there have been quite a few new dots!

These dots represent not just buildings, but also new driveways and new drivers using camp roads, increasingly year-round. We rely on our camp roads to access our properties, so having roads that are safe to drive is obviously important. Roads have great potential to harm water quality if they are not designed and maintained with the protecting the lake as a goal.

Unlike the federal, state, and town roads most of us drive on every day, our camp roads are mostly private. That means that we, as camp owners, are responsible for needed road maintenance and for snow removal on year-round roads in the winter. If your camp is on Webb Cove Drive or Millet-Mallet Road, your road association collects dues and schedules maintenance tasks such as grading and culvert replacement.

CSCOA water quality grants— something old, something new. Jim Fenwood

As we have said many times, “The CSCOA is not a road association.” Our stated purpose is to protect and improve the water quality of Cold Stream Pond. CSCOA water quality grants are available for landowners and road associations, regardless of which town you are in, to implement projects that benefit water quality in Cold Stream Pond. Individual landowners can apply anytime online or by contacting Laurie Fenwood (lfenwood@gmail.com) to request a LakeSmart visit. Road association grant applications are also done online, but need to be

submitted each year by June 1. Details and an application form are available at coldstreampond.com.

This year, the CSCOA hopes to identify and ultimately fund additional projects that will reduce polluted run-off from roads into the lake. As a first step, the CSCOA Board has allocated funds to contract with Josh Platt of Maine Environmental Solutions (mesmaine.com). Josh will join representatives from the CSCOA to visit all camp roads around the lake. He will identify sites where run-off from roads may be reaching the lake and provide recommendations for Best Management Practices (BMPs) that could be implemented at up to four locations identified as having the most potential to benefit the lake. Road visits are planned for July 27 and 28.

We will be in touch soon with each road association contact to ensure that they, as well as other interested parties, can join the group when it visits their road. We want to hear from anyone who has ideas about how the CSCOA can better protect the water quality of Cold Stream Pond. Using the report from the visit, the next step will be to determine which road associations and camp owners on non-association roads are interested in pursuing implementation of recommended projects as CSCOA funding becomes available.

Town of Enfield Water Quality Preservation Fund.
Tom Quirk

What a tough winter. It seemed like after it snowed it would rain. The freezing and thawing were hard on our camp roads. With more residents living year-round on the lake, this also brings more cars and heavy vehicles. That too adds to the destruction of our dirt camp roads. These roads were not built for commercial use. **Since our camp roads are private roads, the Town of Enfield does not plow, sand, grade or rebuild our camp roads in Enfield.** The residents of each road are responsible for plowing their own road.

Most roads have a fund they collect to pay for plowing. If you don't know how or who plows your road, then most likely you aren't paying. Years back, the Town of Enfield did maintain the private camp roads but ran into an issue, so they stopped. There was a big push to give the Town of Enfield a public easement to private camp roads in Enfield but not all residents signed off, so the effort failed around 1995. The Town of Enfield then decided to donate $22,500 yearly to the CSCOA for lake water quality protection (Enfield Water Quality Preservation Fund) on certain Enfield camp roads. The CSCOA has a small volunteer committee that works with residents with concerns about the lake. This committee looks at maintaining culverts and ditches, grading, and adding gravel to roads when needed to help prevent erosion.

When any new work requiring use of Enfield Water Quality Preservation Fund money is needed, a "Road/Private Property Work Authorization Form" must be signed by all property owners involved. This form can be found on our website. Permission is required from property owners above and below the area being worked on. There is also a possibility that a permit from the Town of Enfield and or DEP may be needed. This committee has no authority to tell property owners how to manage their property, but is willing to work with the owners.

Our bylaws require us to have an annual meeting for the Enfield Water Quality Preservation Fund. We post the date in the Call of the Loon, on our website, and new this year, we will have it posted on Facebook. This year's meeting is scheduled for July 16th at 10am at the Enfield Town office.

Over time, some property owners have plugged culverts, filled in ditches, or built driveways without proper drainage. Anytime new construction is done, it affects the roads and the lake. I have strongly recommended that all roads that don't have a road association start one. Having a road association comes with many potential benefits.

Planning, prioritizing, and implementing needed maintenance is easier when an association is in place. This leads to safer, more drivable roads, reduced costs over time, liability protection, protection of property values, and protection of water quality. Road associations are important for coordinating road maintenance projects and avoiding unintended adverse effects when road projects are undertaken without full consideration of how projects might affect adjacent properties and the lake.

Another big benefit is that some mortgage companies are reluctant to loan money to purchasers without an association maintaining the road year-round.

Establishing a road association is not hard to do, but it does require an investment of volunteer time.

You can find a link to an excellent guide to forming a road association on the Water Quality page of the CSCOA web site.

Loon Mortalities on Cold Stream Pond
Dr. Kathleen Baynes

In early June of 2020, I was cruising the northern end of Cold Stream Pond in my kayak looking for evidence of nesting loons as well as any turtles, frogs, or any other residents of the pond that I could photograph, when a loon swam slowly up to my boat. I tried not to get too close, but the loon seemed unafraid. Later, when I passed close to the same spot, the loon was sitting on the shore in the open.

This behavior seemed odd to me, so a few days later I returned to see if the loon was still in the area. But I had waited too long. Following the shoreline closely, I discovered the carcass of the loon just offshore in an isolated spot. Such a sad sight.

Joel Deckler and Laurie Fenwood helped me retrieve the carcass and we bagged it to be picked up by Marc Caron of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. It was frozen for a necropsy(animal autopsy) to discover the cause of death. Because this happened in the midst of the pandemic, that necropsy was delayed for many months.

The carcass was determined to be an adult female, but the body had been scavenged and the necropsy was inconclusive. The loon appeared to have recently been in good condition and there were partially digested fish present, suggesting an acute, or sudden, death, but no cause could be determined.

X-ray showing lead jig in our dead loon

Compared with other lakes in Maine, our ratio of adult loons to chicks was strong in 2021. Averaging higher than the numbers for all of the Maine loons counted last season, it took about 15 observed adults to produce one chick. CSP had 15 adults and 2 chicks, more than twice the average. This is good news. We have sufficient nesting sites to produce chicks. But if our fishing and boating practices are killing off the adults, neither increasing or protecting nesting sites will help.

We need to develop better knowledge of how to protect loons in ourselves, our neighbors, and others using Cold Stream Pond for recreation. Finding two dead females in one season is

disturbing. Although no cause of death could be determined for the first loon, the second was definitely related to human presence on the lake, in particular, the use of lead sinkers by fishermen.

In a study of loon deaths in Maine carried out from 1987-2012, lead poisoning was the leading cause of death accounting for 28% of the carcasses retrieved. Another 9% died due to blunt trauma (not inflicted by another bird), 4% were entangled in monofilament fishing line or nets, and 2% died of gunshot wounds. That adds up to at least 43% of deaths directly related to human practices on our lakes. Surely this situation is not one most of us wish to see continue.

Please, if you do fish, refrain from using lead tackle and sinkers.Take care with nets and fishing lines. In cooperation with the Audubon Society, there are shops where you can purchase lead-free tackle or exchange your old lead sinkers for lead-free ones. Here is a website that will direct you to some of those places fishleadfree.org/me/.

Any time you are on the water, please try to keep your distance from loons and any other vulnerable wildlife. Observe the shoreline speed zones and watch for loons or loon families that may be near you. Share your own knowledge of good practices with others. Help make sure that your children and grandchildren will hear the call of the loon on Cold Stream Pond.

For more details on threats to loons and a link to a report on loon mortality in Maine, go to Maineaudubon.org/projects/loons/fish-lead-free/

Choppy conditions may make it difficult to see the loons until you are close

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Two ways to launch a boat.

Photos Courtesy of Benson Gray

Plant Profile: Donkey Rhubarb—-AKA Japanese knotweed
Laurie Fenwood

This issue we profile one of the bad, bad actors in the invasive plant gang. If a crime poster was printed for the Post Office, the "WANTED: DEAD OR ALIVE" should just read DEAD. Found now in 42 of 50 states in the U.S., this aggressively invasive plant is detested around the world (except where it is native). The World Conservation Union has named it one of the worst invasive species. Japanese knotweed is from eastern Asia (Japan, China, Korea). Japanese knotweed has many names—Mexican bamboo, fleeceflower, Himalayan fleece vine, billyweed, monkeyweed, monkey fungus, elephant ears, pea shooters, American bamboo, tiger stick, among many others, depending on

country and location. The scientific name is *Reynoutria japonica (UK) or Polygonum cuspidatum (US).*

European adventurer Philipp Franz von Siebold first transported Japanese knotweed to Leiden in the Netherlands. By 1850, a specimen from this plant was donated by Von Siebold to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew., England. Gardeners loved it because it was easy to grow. It was brought to North America in the late nineteenth century, most likely for ornamental plantings. It has since spread into the wild over a large range that extends from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland south to North Carolina.

In Maine, Japanese knotweed is documented in every county except Piscataquis and Hancock. Donkey rhubarb (my personal favorite common name) grows widely throughout Japan and is foraged as a wild edible called sansei, or mountain vegetable. The taste is earthy and very sour. Young leaves and shoots, which look like asparagus, can be consumed. On larger shoots, the fibrous outer skin must be peeled. Japanese recipes include pickling the peeled young shoots by weighting them down in magnesium chloride salts, which might help reduce the oxalic acid content (rhubarb is also high in oxalic acid). Oxalic acid can be harmful if consumed quickly or in large quantity.

Many healthy wild and domestic vegetables contain this compound.It is why we parboil fiddleheads. It is used in traditional Chinese and Japanese medicine to treat various disorders through the actions of resveratrol. This is the same heart healthy compound that allows me to justify drinking red wine. I am still searching for the health benefits of bourbon, let me know if you done any research. There is not a lot of evidence from high quality clinical research for much medical benefit.

If you harvest Japanese knotweed for a wild meal, make sure to dispose of extra parts responsibly. Reproduction from rhizomes (horizontal underground stems), even small fragments, enables the plant to be easily transferred to new sites .

Japanese knotweed flowers are also valued by some beekeepers as an important source of nectar for honeybees, at a time of year when little else is flowering. This is similar to another invasive found throughout California— the star thistle. Japanese knotweed honey is usually called bamboo honey by beekeepers in the northeastern U.S. It is a mild-flavored version of buckwheat honey.

The fast growing, herbaceous Japanese knotweed emerges early in the spring and forms dense thickets up to around 10 feet in height. Thickets may be so dense that virtually all other plant species are shaded out. Large colonies frequently exist as monocultures, reducing the diversity of plant species and significantly altering natural habitat. Seeds are spread by birds, rhizomes by flowing water and by soil used as fill. Unchecked, this plant can colonize extensively in riparian shoreline areas. Once these plants are established, they are difficult to remove. This is the understatement of the century!

The leaves are two to six inches long and broadly oval with somewhat heart shaped with squared bases and pointed tips. New leaves are dark red and 1/2 - 1 1/2 inches long dense thickets; mature live stems are hollow with rings and purple speckles. Plants that are immature or affected by mowing or other restrictions have much thinner and shorter stems than mature stands, and are not hollow.

It is sometimes referred to as bamboo because of its large hollow stems. It is not a bamboo, which is a grass. Japanese knotweed is a member of the Buckwheat family. It produces pretty clusters of tiny greenish-white flowers along the stem. Flowers bloom from August to September and form shiny black-brown, three-sided seeds. In fall, the leaves die and drop from the stout chestnut brown stems. The stems may remain standing for most of the winter.

Reproduction is primarily vegetative with new shoots developing from extensive rhizomes. The

plant most likely reaches new sites by transport of these rhizome fragments. Colonization of more natural habitats is facilitated by disturbance such as that caused by the scouring action of ice or high waters.

People also spread this scourge of a plant by pulling (to get it out of their yard) then dumping plants or rhizome pieces, or by planting it, or by moving soil or mulch with plant parts in it. Great care must be taken to dispose of the pulled plants properly.

The best method of controlling this species is to prevent it from becoming established! It should be removed as soon as possible if it is found colonizing an area. Alas, the edge of my septic field was infected by the mulch spread on it right after completion. Our wildflower meadow was threatened by the advancing green army of stalks. The campaign started right after I noticed the plants. Herbicide treatment was not effective (seemed to enjoy sipping Round Up). Pull and burn, pull and burn, pull and burn. Fewer plants each year. After 5 years, I have a yearly Spring skirmish of hand pulling. Once this plant is well established, it can be eliminated by repeatedly cutting the stalks. Three or more cuttings in a single growing season can offset the growth of the rhizomes. Digging up the roots is not suggested because digging can lead to root fragments that can repopulate the area. Roots can extend to 10 feet underground

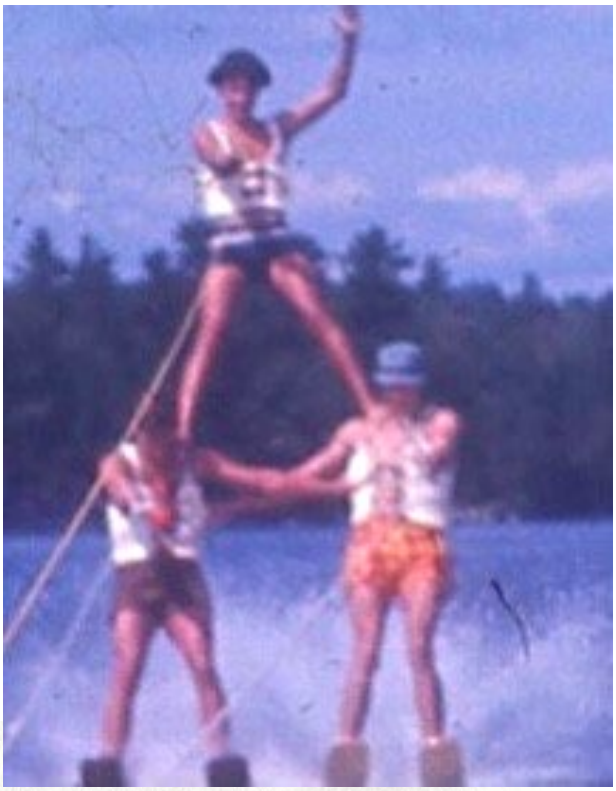
This plant's invasive root system and strong growth can damage concrete foundations, buildings, flood prevention dikes, roads, paving, retaining walls and architectural sites. It can also reduce the capacity of flood channels to carry water. Japanese knotweed shades out other vegetation, overgrows buildings and other structures, encourages fire, and damages paved surfaces. In Great Britain, if found on a property, it was cause to nix a home sale! Lenders would not approve a loan when Japanese knotweed was found on the property. Authorities have recently loosened this pretty

terrifying restriction.

Creative ideas and research on control are underway. Research has been carried out on a species specific leaf spot fungus, which devastates knotweed in its native Japan. Imported Japanese knotweed psyllid insects whose only food source is Japanese knotweed, were released at a number of sites in Britain. The psyllids suck up sap from the plant, potentially killing young shoots and slowing or even stopping growth.

In Holland, Japanese leaf fleas, exempted from a strict ban on the introduction of alien species, were used to reduce knotweed. Anecdotal reports of effective control describe the use of goats to eat the plant parts above ground followed by the use of pigs to root out and eat the underground parts of the plant.

For now, let's get busy and cutting and piling on site. Or cutting, drying, and burning on that legall campfire. I just can't see us eating that much donkey rhubarb.



WHO ARE THESE PEOPLE?

To find out go to coldstreampond.com

Thank You to the Loon and Salmon Club Members! Watch for your Photo Card in the Mail.

Loon Club

Alberding, Nick & Jessie
Argast, Anne
Barnes, Katrina
Bourgoin, Keith & Shelly
Brann,Joe & Jane
Brown, William Revocable Trust
Brown,Edward & Faye
Bushwood, Tim & Rhonda
Cummings, Patricia
Cyr,J oe & Suzanne
Ehrler, Vincent & Donna
Eyles, Alice
Farrell, Gregg & Angela
Fenwood, Jim & Laurie
Folster, Tim & Kathy
Frazier, Lynn & Charles
Furman, Rocky & Becky
Gaetani & Hall
Gaetani, Patrick & Tori
Gibowicz, Julie & Joseph
Hannigan-Wiberg, Calista & Earle
Harvey, Clayton & Sue
Kann & House
Kelley,Paul & Tracy
L'Italien, Marco & Jean
Lafayette, John & Carla
Landry, Jackie
Leonard,Ralph
Ludden, Dan
Madden, Derek & Nicole
Madden, Randall & Jeni
Madden,Randy & Julie
Madden,Toni & Cindy
Masterman, John & Margaret
McCollum, Carolyn
Pearson Family Trust
Quirk, Tom & Gayle
Sargent, Herb
Sargent, Samuel & Leandra
Smith & Healy
Smith, Margaret
Smith,David & Julianna
Spooner, Peter & Lynne
Theriault, Steven
Thibodeau,Joseph & Julie
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FOLLOW THE LAKE

For an additional fun way to share information and learn about the lake and CSCOA Please join us on Facebook by pasting the web address below into your browser: facebook.com/groups/coldstreamcampownersassociation

This Facebook Group compliments our existing webpage and is a convenient resource for CSCOA information, the latest news from around the lake, and a moderated discussion forum.

A lone loon was seen shortly before the Ice Out date of April 15, 2022

Photo by Lynn Mayer, source Facebook

BOAT PARADE REGISTRATION

2022 THEME: SHOW OUR PATRIOTIC COLORS!
CELEBRATE AMERICA

DATE: AUGUST 13, 2022
TIME: Meet in Webb Cove at 12:45, Start Time at 1:00 pm
LOCATIONS: The parade will begin at Webb Cove, continuing along the shoreline past the Enfield Boat Ramp and Morgan's Beach and ending at Robinson's Beach. An Ice Cream Social is planned.

Prizes—$50 First Place
$40 Second Place
$25 Third Place

Winners will be contacted following the Parade and will also be announced on the website and in the newsletter

To Register: Fill out this form and mail to CSCOA, 109 Abbott Drive, Enfield Maine 04493

OR

Visit coldstreampond.com to fill out a form on line

REGISTRATION FORM

By registering as a participant in the 2022 Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association Boat Parade, you agree to be photographed. Photos may be used on our website and other social media outlets.

Name:_____

Address:_____

Email:_____Phone:_____

Type of Boat:_____Length of Boat:_____

IMPORTANT: Contact Information in case of severe weather! Boat Parade will be cancelled, with no rain date, if there is severe weather.

CellNumber:_____Landline:_____

Questions call Anne Hall at 207-745-9317 or email amhjeg@roadrunner.com

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

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Our membership year is from July1-June30. Don't see your name listed inside? It's time to renew at coldstreampond.com

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