



CALL OF THE LOON SPRING 2019

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

I have been doing some thinking about the past and the future. Our daughter has been coming to Cold Stream Pond since 1986. Her first trip happened at 10 weeks old and we visited Jim's parents' place on Camp Road. Jim has been coming to the lake since before he was born, so he holds the record for that in this family. His parents bought the camp from James Gannett (Jim's mother's step-father), who built it around 1937. That was some trip for us from South Carolina—Maggie is a much better traveler now. In September, she and her husband are expecting a son. I want health and happiness for them, as any mother and grandmother would. A big part

COLD STREAM CAMP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

of that wish is a future with a beautiful, clear lake for their child to visit, fish, and swim in. I hope for him to have a place to hear the loons calling, see the sunsets and summer storms, and be refreshed by a deep green forested shoreline.

I know in my heart that you want the same for your children and grandchildren. Our present day actions or inaction determine this future. That is why it is worth our effort to protect our lake from runoff from roads and other pollution.

Please renew your membership at **coldstreampond.com** and join us at the Annual Meeting, because only together we can protect and enjoy a clean, clear future for Cold Stream Pond.

Laurie Fenwood, Editor

President's Message

Tom Quirk

We all have many jobs that require our attention and effort, for me and hopefully for you, time spent at the lake has a different quality. It allows a focus on the moment. When we feel a fresh breeze as it ripples the surface of the water, hear a bird singing in the woods, smell wisps of smoke from a campfire, the moments come alive. Everything seems better on the water, playing, cooking out...even working on chores, as we enjoy our time at camp. Hearing kids out on the water, laughing and yelling, just cheers me up.

This year, I think that we should, as Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association members, think a bit about informing and engaging young people in appreciating the lake. I would appreciate your suggestions on this.

I am looking forward to a great summer on the lake with family and friends. Please join us for any or all the Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association events this year. It is our time to get together, having fun, while we all work toward our goals of protecting and improving water quality. Let me say a big thank you in advance to our Loon and Salmon Club members, supporting members, advertisers, and our partners in the Towns of Enfield and Lincoln. We have accomplished a lot, especially recently, with our Clean Water Grant. We look forward to more accomplishments in the future, because we do this "For Love of the Lake"!



Summer Events

Bake Sale

The Bake/Food Sale is scheduled for Saturday, June 29, 2019. It will be held at the **Morgan's Beach Pavilion from 8:00-11:00 am**. It is so important for our members to support this with donations of pies, cakes, cookies, home-made jams/jellies, sauces, or home-cooked dishes. This event helps CSCOA do the important work of protecting the lake and connecting us with our neighbors and Cold Stream Pond friends. Donations can be dropped off any time after 7:00 am the day of the sale. Cold Stream Pond clothing, totes, and afghans will be for sale. Please come by, renew your membership, shop, and share some treats.

Bass Fishing Derby



The Bass Fishing Derby will be held on Saturday, June 29, 2019 (same day as the Bake Sale). The derby will be held at Gary Stover Beach (Enfield Town Boat Ramp). Check-in begins at 6:00 am. Weigh in ends at 2:00 pm. Entry Fee is \$25.00 per boat or \$ 5.00 per child 12 years and under. Registration forms are available on the CSCOA website or can be completed on the day of the derby. This year we will have a Kid's Division! Fishing is fun for youngsters and the whole family. See coldstreampond.com for registration as well as additional information and rules.

Prizes: Boat with largest weight \$150, second largest weight \$100, third largest weight \$50. Prizes for largest weight for 12 years old and under are 1st Place-Fishing Pole, Life Jacket, and Tackle Box; 2nd Place -Fishing Pole and Tackle Box; 3rd Place-Fishing Pole.

5th Annual CSCOA Boat Parade

Where is the "Happiest Place on Earth"? Right here! On Saturday, July 6, 2019 the Annual Boat Parade fleet will set sail with a Disney Theme. Can you wish upon a star, find Neverland, make your boat into a pumpkin coach? Or will it carry 101 spotted dogs, Muppets, pink elephants, a little mermaid, or monsters. Do you have a magic carpet or a baby lion, how about a lost fish? I am hoping for Darby O'Gill and the Little People (Sean Connery's finest hour). Have we had enough of "Frozen" to last through the summer?

Boats will gather in Webb Cove at 12:45. At 1:00 pm, the flotilla will head along the shoreline, past the Enfield Town Boat Ramp, and end at Gray's Beach. Ice cream will be served and the winners announced. In the event of severe weather, the event will be cancelled with no rain date.



A registration form is attached to this newsletter and additional participant information and registration will be available at the annual Bake Sale on June 29th or you can register on line at **coldstreampond.com**. You can also contact Anne Hall if you have questions or for additional details and registration at amhjegg@roadrunner.com or 202-745-9317

Annual Meeting

The Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association Annual Meeting of the Membership will be held on July 27, 2019. This year, the meeting will be located at the Ammadamast Grange Hall in Enfield. We will have a pot luck breakfast at 8:00, followed by a presentation by Matt Scott, retired biologist for the State of Maine and general meeting. Matt has studied and monitored lakes in Maine (including Cold Stream Pond) for over 40

years. Please bring a breakfast item to share, or if you get up too late, come anyway! There is always plenty to eat! This is a great time to catch up with neighbors, learn a bit about what CSCOA is doing to protect lake water quality, enjoy a presentation from an expert on Maine Lakes and vote on items needing decisions. We will have a raffle and silent auction during the meeting. We hope that the road associations' reps, who are very important to the lake, will attend. Members and non-members are welcome!

Road Association News and Annual Meetings

Enfield Roads

Tom Quirk

A tough winter followed by rain this spring has caused havoc with our roads. We need a break in the weather to be able to grade them. A rusty culvert which collapses can block road access for you and your neighbors. This summer we plan to replace as many rusted metal culverts as possible. We also will be taking a look at our ditches that are running into our lake.

Do you know who the road contact person is for your camp road? If you don't, maybe it should be you. Each road in around the lake Enfield should have a road contract person. Reach out to me if you are interested. I plan on having Enfield's **annual road meeting on Wednesday July 17th at the Enfield Town office at 6pm.**

Enfield Rock Rake Policy-- The Town of Enfield's new policy for use of the rock rake is that a permission form must be signed before use. The form is available at the Enfield Town Office Monday through Thursday 7am to 5pm. The rake is only available to qualified Enfield land owners for Enfield roads. We are fortunate that the Town still lets Enfield people borrow the rock rake. Let's be careful when towing and using the rake.

Lower Web Cove Road Association Report

Brian Libby

The Lower Webb Cove Road Association goes from the Lowell town line to Warp Drive a little over a mile. Our 22 families maintain that section of road by our annual dues. Our challenge is the amount of traffic that uses our section of road without us getting any revenue. There are two other road associations and the whole back side of the lake which includes Enfield and Lowell residents. Another challenge we have is the Enfield residents putting their trash at top of our road overnight uncovered, then we have to clean up the mess. Road Meeting will be held in **September** (date TBD). We are very fortunate that the Gardner companies allow me to use their rock rake whenever available.

Upper Webb Cove Road Association

No Report

Webb Cove Owners Association

Annual Meeting Saturday August 3

Millett-Mallet Road Association—Joel Deckler

Annual Meeting Saturday July 13, 6pm at the LeMay Compound on LeMay Road

We have been very successful in collecting dues from delinquent members.

Darold Wooley – 15 years of Commitment

Tom Quirk



Since 2004, Darold Wooley has dedicated many hours to the Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association. As a member of the Board of Directors and then as Vice President, Darold has used his expertise in water quality to benefit the

lake. At the recent Board meeting, Darold announced that he will be stepping down. Thanks Darold, for all your contributions of time, energy, and expertise.

New Septic System Law Enacted

Governor Mills has signed into law **H.P. 179 - L.D. 216 An Act To Protect Water Quality by Standardizing the Law Concerning Septic Inspection in the Shoreland Zone**. Effective January 1, 2020, septic systems in the shoreland zone around lakes must be inspected prior to sale of the property and repaired or replaced if found to be malfunctioning. This is a great step forward towards protecting water quality in Maine Lakes. While most septic systems around Cold Stream Pond meet modern standards, there are still a few old systems that have the potential to pollute our lake. Sometimes even new systems are not adequate or may fail. This law will require that they be brought up to code before lakefront property can be transferred to a new owner.

Ice-out

If you guessed (like Julie Nadeau) that April 26 would be the date this year that Cold Stream Pond would be ice-free, you win!



Just before ice-out.

Photo by Beverly Pearson King

Cold Stream Pond Fisheries Report

Kevin Dunham, Fisheries Biologist
kevin.dunham@maine.gov

As we do every year at Cold Stream, we set and tended trapnets last fall. Traps were set on the 22nd of October and tended until the 29th. A total of 111 landlocked salmon and 110 lake trout were handled in those seven days. The mean length and weight of all lake trout handled was 19.5" and 2.4 lbs. The heaviest togue handled was 23.9" and weighed 4.5 lbs. The mean length and weight of all salmon handled was 19.2" and 2.6 lbs., and the largest was 22.7" and 4.4 lbs.

We conducted a creel survey this past winter at Cold Stream Pond, which we do on a five-year rotation. One weekday and one weekend day per week from January 1 to March 31 we were on the lake checking anglers. The survey gives us a

chance to talk with anglers and collect biological information on their catch. Data obtained from these surveys give us some insight into the state of the fishery at Cold Stream Pond, which appears to be good. We heard from a number of anglers they had excellent luck catching some nice fish this season. As a matter of fact, I never once heard "skunk pond" mentioned this winter...

Additionally, aerial angler counts were conducted on some of our regional waters, including Cold Stream Pond. Results indicate a season-long "use estimate" of 1819 angler days, which breaks down to about 0.5 angler days per acre. For comparison purposes, results of the 2003 aerial angler counts were 2778 angler days, or about 0.8 angler days per acre. We have seen a recent downward trend in fishing pressure statewide in recent years and this winter was no exception at Cold Stream Pond.

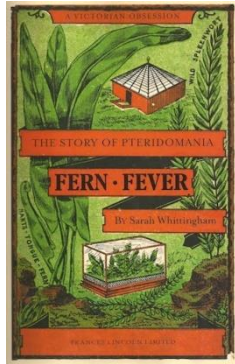


Eagle confirms fish are in the lake.
Photo by Shannon Hall

Plant Profile: Fabulous Ferns

Laurie Fenwood, fern fanatic

If you have met me or invited me for a Lake Smart visit, you know I love ferns! Yes, they are fabulous! Though I have a lot of love for planting and cultivating these beautiful and useful native plants, I am not as nuts over ferns as the Victorians.



From 1880 to 1900, ferns were so popular in England that there was a so-called “a fern craze” (“pteridomania” named for the fern plant group, Pteridophyta). According to the Victorians, the fern symbolized humility and sincerity. English city dwellers took excursions to the countryside to collect ferns to take back to their homes and estates, nearly stripping some areas of native ferns. Many fern books were published and images of ferns appeared on everything from christening presents to gravestones. Artists and craftsmen used fern foliage motifs in stonework, furniture, pottery, china, art, etched glass, linen, woodwork, and iron castings. These old books and fern theme artworks are now popular collector’s items.

Fern Folklore and Uses

Fern stories usually having something to do with their mythical (non-existent) flowers or seeds.

In Slavic folklore, ferns were believed to bloom once a year, during Ivan Kupala night. The Ukrainian, Belarusian, Polish, and Russian name of this holiday combines “Ivan” (John, as in John the Baptist) and Kupala which is derived from the Slavic word for bathing. The pagan

fertility/purification rite predates Christianity and intertwines folklore with the Orthodox Christian calendar by connecting it with St. John’s Day celebrated on June 24th. Fortunately for us all, there are other means to find prosperity, happiness, and good judgement. However, I do not know any conventional way to acquire the other powers of conversing with birds and becoming as strong as forty men. Current practices on this holiday include making mischief, jumping over bonfires, and dumping water on people—which may have to happen a lot, depending on the size of the bonfires.

A Finnish tale holds that one who finds the “seed” of a fern in bloom on midsummer’s night will be guided and able to travel invisibly to a hidden treasure where blazing will o’ the wisps called “aarnivalkea” mark the spot. Please note: The treasure might also be defended by snakes, evil spirits, and giant oxen.

The fern has different symbolism in other cultures. Ferns were seen as good luck, often for new lovers, representing rebirth and eternal youth. To the indigenous Maori of New Zealand, the fern represented new life and new beginnings. To the Japanese, the fern symbolizes family and the hope for future generations.

Ferns have been used as a source of fibers, dyes, drugs and food. However, as with mushrooms, the gatherer must know his ferns. The Bracken fern is toxic, when eaten, to livestock and humans. However this species is a potential source of insecticide and biofuel. Ferns have been studied and found to be useful in the removal of heavy metals, especially arsenic, from the soil.

Male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) was used as a vermifuge, and formerly listed in the US Pharmacopeia; also, this fern accidentally sprouting in a bottle resulted in Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward’s 1829 invention of the **terrarium** or Wardian case.

Fern Natural History

Ferns, like other vascular plants, have roots, stems and leaves. However, ferns bear no flowers or seeds reproducing that via spores. Spores are produced in specialized organs — sporangia. Spores usually look like small dots on the undersides of the fronds. Fern plants can drop millions of spores onto the ground, but only very few that find the ideal conditions needed to grow.

They are some of the oldest plants on the planet, appearing in the fossil record over 300 million years ago. The deep layers of dead tree ferns, cycad palms and other early plants were compressed over millions of years to form the deposits of coal we are digging up today. Oil and gas fossil fuels come mostly from algae and marine organisms. None of it comes from dinosaur bodies.

Current species and families of ferns came along about 145 million years ago. There are over 12,000 species of ferns, found all over the world in tropical, temperate, and Arctic environments. There are four main types of habitats that ferns are found in: moist, shady forests; crevices in rock faces, especially when sheltered from the full sun; acid wetlands including bogs and swamps; and in tropical trees, where many species are epiphytes. These diverse plants can range in size from 1/10 of an inch to tree ferns that can reach 30-80 feet in height. Some species of ferns can live up to 100 years. Around 441 fern species are native to North America (north of Mexico). Mexico has one of the most diverse fern floras of the world, with approximately 1000 species, about 18% of which are found nowhere else. China has an estimated 2000 fern species, and the island of New Guinea has a similar number. Many fern species grow happily in Maine. They are remarkable both in the wild and in a cultivated garden. They are available in a variety of sizes, forms, and textures, and are **deer resistant!** Ferns need little pampering (once established), have few pests and diseases and are a welcome addition to the shady areas in your garden. They grow happily in semi-dry soil or

damp shade. They are great additions to **replace lawn**, fill in the buffer, hold the soil, and provide a nice edge around cultivated spaces or paths. Their fresh, green color and lasting qualities make them a great choice for lake friendly landscaping. The most important consideration is finding the right plant and the right location. There are a wide variety of native ferns for sale on the internet. A few natives can be purchased locally, you can move some around on your property, or find a willing donor for some.

Planting Ferns

Soil: Well drained, slightly acidic humus soils are best. Poor soil may be amended with the addition of compost and organic matter. The most important requirement is moist, cool roots with good drainage.

Light: Ferns grow best in indirect light. In the garden this may mean morning sun, dappled light under tree cover, or full shade. Direct sun exposure should be avoided, though some species will tolerate sunnier dry conditions (see list).

Watering: Though ferns require moisture and humidity, some drainage is essential. The roots of your ferns should have vigorous light colored ends. Black ends on the root indicate overwatering.

Fertilizer: If the soil is poor, compost or organic material can be added with planting, fertilizer will not be needed.

Environment: Open shaded areas in filtered light or under a canopy of mature trees are locations that favor the growth of healthy ferns. These sites give the ferns protection from high winds, space to grow, undisturbed roots and protection from direct sun.

Propagation: Ferns can be divided either in the fall after the first frost or early in the spring when new growth is visible. Plants need division when the center of the plant is woody and non-productive—about every 3-5 years. Dig up the entire plant, and carefully divide it by separating

the small off-shoots that grow at the edges of the parent plant. Replant, after amending the soil with compost/organic matter. Letting natural mulch accumulate will protect the plants during the winter and keep the soil from drying out.

Fern Favorites:

The ferns described here are among the most popular and best for gardens, are easy to grow, and are hardy to at least USDA zone 4 (-20 to -30 degrees F average winter temperature). There are two basic types of ferns—those that run and those that clump—and each type has its place.

Hayscented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*) is a fast-spreading runner, its dense light green fronds suppress weeds. It requires only a fall mowing to remove dead material and remove invading woody sprouts. Hayscented fern travels on shallow rhizomes that sprout a new frond every three inches or so. The lacy, apple-green fronds are spaced apart so that the whole has a unified, woven quality. It thrives in dry, rocky, acidic soils, and in fall turns a lovely blend of pale yellow and rust. Hay-scented fern reaches about 2 feet in height and spreads fairly rapidly up to 3 to 4 feet wide.

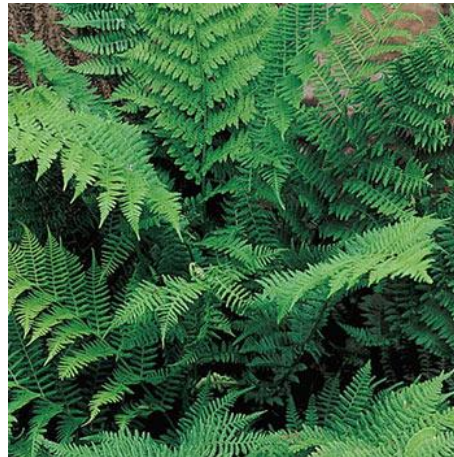


You can easily control the spread by pulling out some of the growth in spring. An advantage is that it will out

compete many weeds. This fern grows best in full sun to partial shade. When you bruise or crush the fronds they release the odor of new-mown hay.

Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) ranges from 18-36 inches in height. In the spring, it produces a vigorous reddish-green growth. It grows best in shade with moist to wet soil. No fern is as widespread in North America as the lady fern, and few are easier to please. It is common in Europe as well, and, along with male fern, it was

one of the main subjects of the fevered Victorian fern craze of the late nineteenth century. In its typical form, it epitomizes the delicacy and gentle texture that we associate with ferns. Finely divided, light green fronds grow all spring and summer from a slowly creeping rhizome, as long as the soil remains moist. It is particularly prone to slight mutations that give rise to some curious



and occasionally striking variations. There are quite a few cultivars (cultivated varieties), many popular and first introduced during the Victorian era, with various shaped pinnae. Lady fern produces a vigorous flush of reddish-green growth in the spring when it is at its most spectacular.

Male fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) is popular and easy to grow. Although a clumping fern, it makes colonies up to 3 feet across in 5 to 10 years. Plants are 2 to 3 feet high, with flattened two-dimensional fronds which turn golden to burgundy shades in fall. The male fern grows best in shade and moist soils. The related marginal wood fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*) is drought tolerant once established.

New York fern (*Parathelypteris noveboracensis*) is one of several ferns that have been placed by botanists into a new genus, and is the most available and easy marsh fern. It is a good choice for a smaller fern that will cover some ground fairly quickly, yet not overrun other plants. Growing two feet high, it forms colonies more readily in wet soils, it will tolerate drier soils.

Leaves are rather narrow—3 to 5 inches wide—and tapering at both ends.

Ostrich fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*) produces majestic 3 foot arching fronds. In spring, the fiddleheads are edible. The stiff fertile fronds grow in the middle of each clump, are 2 feet high and last into the winter. Ostrich fern grows best with some sun to partial shade and moist soil. Each single plant is a lovely green plume of yard-high fronds circling a narrow base; each one does produce new clumps, though, a foot or two away, by means of shallow, stringlike rhizomes.



This is the fiddlehead fern prized for its asparagus-flavored croziers. Fiddleheads must be picked before the fronds open to be edible. Each fern plant will produce several tops that turn into fronds. It's best to take only half the tops per plant so they grow back. I have seen them for sale at the grocery store and on the roadside. They're only available fresh or a few weeks in springtime, but they're also sold frozen and canned. Many Native American tribes harvested fiddleheads. They are now commercially harvested in the spring in Canada and New England. They need to be cooked thoroughly before eating. Although they're not identified as toxic, it's a safe precaution. Wash thoroughly in cold water, and then either boil for 15 minutes or steam lightly in a steam basket for 10 to 12 minutes, just until tender crisp. Yes, of course you add butter!

Cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) is among the most vigorous of all the garden ferns. It requires some growing room. The stiff fertile fronds appear in the spring first as green then later turn to cinnamon-brown. The fiddleheads unfurl into 3 foot arching sterile fronds with



cinnamon colored fibers at their base. In the fall, the fronds turn golden. This fern does best in shade with moist soil. Cinnamon fern along with the other members of this genus, is

named after Osmunder, Saxon god of war.

Interrupted fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*), whose three-foot-high croziers rise up like living sculpture each spring from a densely knitted mass of roots and rhizome, each melon-green frond "interrupted" by a short section of leaflets bearing the blackish green spores. The nearly vertical fronds, so punctuated by this dark zone, look truly elegant. Interrupted fern takes a few years to establish, but it keeps getting better with age. It will even thrive in dry soils and full sun in our area, though it is more robust in moist, fertile locations. This is one of our oldest plants, with virtually the identical fern being found in fossils from the late Triassic period 220 million years ago.

Royal fern (*Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis*) forms a three-foot, vase-shaped clump. The wiry roots ("rhizomes") resembling a scouring pad were once aggressively harvested and used as a growing medium for orchids. The plant's smooth fiddleheads develop into bright green, broadly triangular fronds with large smooth pinnae. It has a lighter, more branching appearance. Light brown spore cases develop on top of the fertile fronds, giving rise to another common name, "flowering fern." Royal fern tolerates shade, but grows best in sun and wet soils.



Royal Fern

Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) is the one to try if you would like an evergreen fern. It produces 12- 14-inch-long fronds that are once-pinnate, so it has a slightly coarser texture than many. The glossy, deep green fronds begin as pewter-colored fiddleheads uncoiling from a mound of last year's leaves, which fade as the new ones mature. It is one of the most shade- and drought-tolerant of the eastern ferns, growing even in the dim light under hemlock, pine, or spruce. Christmas fern is strongly



clumping and very dependable, and works well as a nice punctuation mark in a bed of lower groundcovers, like creeping phlox (*Phlox stolonifera*) or Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*).

Northern maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) has tiered, many-fingered, ruffled fronds growing up to 18 inches tall, is the daintiest of the native ferns. Its black stems are topped with a fan-like arrangement of "pinnae" (leaf-like segments or leaflets, arranged along either side of a central stalk or "rachis"). It does best in filtered light and well-drained, cool soil. This fern spreads fairly slowly.



Not only are they beautiful, but rugged and easy to establish in moist soil and partial or full shade. (Editor's note: I have not found this species to be easy in Maine)

Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), also called bead fern, is a large, somewhat coarse, deciduous fern which occurs in wet woods and thickets and in moist soils along streams and springs. Its bright green, leathery, triangular leaflets have distinctively netted veins. Shorter, erect, woody fertile fronds (to 12" tall), whose ultimate divisions are brown, bead-like segments, typically appear in late summer and persist throughout the remaining season and winter. Sensitive ferns suffer almost immediate damage from the first fall frost. They are also sensitive to drought. It has no serious insect or disease problems. Foliage may wilt and die as summer progresses in hot weather, particularly if soils are not kept moist. Plant in wet woodland gardens and moist, shaded locations along streams and ponds.



Sensitive Fern

More details on ferns, plus many more, as well as mosses and grasses, can be found in the excellent and easy-to-read reference by William Cullina called [Native Ferns, Mosses, and Grasses](#).

Enfield Code Enforcement Report

Nels Kramer

Theresa's retirement and untimely passing left a huge void here in town, and she will be forever missed. As Code Enforcement Officer she was a strong advocate for the natural resources in the Town of Enfield and worked hard to preserve and protect those essential elements that make our town so important and valuable to us all!

Enfield does have a wealth of important natural water resources, including Cold Stream Pond and the Penobscot River. There are also some less visible resources as well that we may overlook at times but provide the basis for the clean water that flow into both the above mentioned waterbodies. I would like to remind everyone of the importance of maintaining proper setbacks and best management practices in proximity to not only Cold Stream Pond, but any brooks, streams and wetlands that make up the watersheds that flow into the more visible waterbodies that we recreate on and depend upon for our clean water and environmental integrity. Please take proper notice when doing any work in and around these watersheds and ask this office if there is any doubt if there are permits or precautions that should be taken BEFORE any work is initiated.



Clean Water Act Section 319 Non-Point Source Pollution Grant----Extension!

There is good news for potential cost-sharing grants to landowners, towns and road associations. We have an extension on our grant! There will be funds available for work this summer and fall. Please contact Jim Fenwood (404-354-8897 or mail@fenwood.org) to send in a proposal for Grant Steering Committee approval and possible funding. This extension will allow the completion of several projects that could not be completed last year, due to scheduling and weather issues. Please visit the website for pictures of completed projects featured in previous newsletters.

Camp owners around Cold Stream Pond can still apply for funding to implement conservation measures on their property. Those with signed agreements have time to work under the agreements and be reimbursed prior to closure of the grant in October 2019. Practices eligible for cost-sharing will include establishing buffer vegetation, dripline trenches, dry wells, erosion control mulching, infiltration steps, pathways, plunge pools, rubber diversion razors, reshaping of driveways, turnouts, bank stabilization, rip-rapping, open-top culverts, and other best management practices (BMPs).

Funding from the grant will cover up to 75% of the cost of the conservation measures at each property. Land owners will be responsible for providing a match of 25%. ***This does not have to be cash!*** Labor and/or materials are considered "contributions-in-kind" and are accepted as a match. Highest priority for receiving grant funding will go to properties identified as sites that have the greatest potential for reducing sediment run-off into the lake. Visits by certified LakeSmart volunteers will be used to develop site-specific plans and rank the sites.

This summer, grant implementation work will finish on implementing high-priority road improvement projects. These may include

reshaping, armoring, and vegetating ditches; stabilizing culvert inlets and outlets with stone; installing check dams and plunge pools; creating turn-outs and diversions; and re-shaping and crowning. If your Road Association has a priority site that can better protect the lake, let Jim know as soon as possible to see if some of the remaining funding can be used. Check the CSCOA web site coldstreampond.com for updates on road projects.

Make 2019 Your LakeSmart Year

At the request of landowners, certified volunteer screeners will visit lakeside properties to evaluate the property's ability to prevent sediment and other pollution from entering the lake. A detailed list of recommendations and appropriate BMPs will be provided to each landowner following the visit. Properties which qualify for LakeSmart will receive 2 metal signs to post on the property. Any time after June 15, contact Jim Fenwood (lakeSmart@fenwood.org phone 207-732-4320) Cold Stream Pond LakeSmart Coordinator for more information or to schedule a LakeSmart visit. It is a great thing for the lake to have a property qualify as LakeSmart, but it is even more important to have an evaluation and commit to improving your property!



EROSION CONTROL MULCH

**Now Available at Northland Bark Mulch—
minimum 1 yard, 29 Champion Lane, Milford
through June 28 (or so) 207-827-4837.**

For Love of the Lake: Please use Caution when Cleaning with TSP



The Trouble with TSP – tri-sodium-phosphate

TSP, tri-sodium-phosphate (Na_3PO_4) was a common cleaner and degreaser up until about the 1970's when the massive environmental problems associated with phosphates were addressed by the removal of these chemicals from most products. TSP is still available in home improvement and hardware stores, as well as on-line, but just because you can buy something doesn't mean you should use it, at least not without understanding what the problems associated with it are. TSP was and remains a highly effective cleaner. However, knowledgeable people are steering clear of cleaning with TSP simply because, due to its potency, it can pose dangers to personal health and the environment.

The problem is the phosphate

The reason phosphates were banned in the first place is because they cause algal blooms. The reason an algae bloom is harmful to bodies of fresh water is that large quantities of the algae grow, nourished by the phosphates. As the algae die and decompose, this process sucks all the oxygen out, killing the fish and other aquatic life that needs oxygen (most of it). Because of this, you must be certain that any runoff cannot possibly enter any streams, rivers, ponds, lakes or other bodies of water. None of us want a lake full of foul, slimy green algae.

Additional Trouble with TSP

In fact, depending on where you live, it may be against local, county, or even state environmental regulations and law for you to use TSP in the first place. Using TSP without appropriate precautions could put you in the position of, even unknowingly, breaking the law. If you intend to use this product anywhere around plants be sure that you first soak them well with fresh water and then as soon as possible rinse them thoroughly. It is highly alkaline, with a 1% solution having a pH of 12 (lye comes in at 11). It can and will burn unprotected skin and eyes. Read those caution labels carefully.

Uses for TSP

If you want to remove mold or mildew you should know that while TSP can remove mildew pretty well, especially if combined with bleach, which will remove the color. These are both very harsh products. **TSP won't prevent the regrowth of mold.** Using TSP and bleach to clean your roof is the recommended procedure according to shingle manufacturers, and it is a great idea if you want to buy new shingles! TSP is a strong enough alkali to dissolve grease, tar, and other petroleum products. TSP could not only be harmful to the shingles themselves, but any metal, especially aluminum flashing, siding, drains, and gutters can be permanently stained by TSP.

TSP is invaluable as a painting preparation agent. TSP is used to clean and de-gloss paint, removing the shine from the finish. TSP effectively roughens the surface like sandpaper, making new paint adhere better. Another common use is for cleaning decks and patios. Very special care is needed if your deck is near the lake, cleaning with TSP or TSP plus bleach probably goes right into the water as you rinse it off. Many substitutes are now available.

Please try another less harmful product! Cold Stream Pond thanks you!

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Road Association Contacts

Enfield Road Association	Tom Quirk	947-8747	tquirk@quirkauto.com
Webb Cove Owners' Road Association	Dave Smith	356-9040	Smith650gs@gmail.com
Lower Webb Cove Road Association	Brian Libby	794-5685	(M-F 9:00-3:00)
Upper Webb Cove Road Association			
Millett Mallet Road Association	Joel Deckler	290-7138	Jldoc7@gmail.com
Other Road Contacts			
Abbott Road	David Cook	732-4650	DCook.survey@gmail.com
Davis Road	Scott Jordan	732-4548	Sj_thepond@yahoo.com
Holiday Lane	Marion Morrison	732-6075	
	Andrea Smith	732-4645	
West and Paige Roads	Jeff Neal	732-4643	jeff@nealassociates.com

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Cold Stream Campowners' Association

**5th Annual Boat
Parade
Cold Stream Pond**

**Saturday, July 6, 2019
Parade Convoy Begins at 1pm
Meet at 12:45pm**

2019 Theme: Anything Disney

The parade will begin at Webb Cove and will continue along the shoreline, past the Enfield Boat ramp, Morgan's Beach and will end at Gray's Beach.

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.

Three Easy Ways to Register

- Send this registration form to: CSCOA, 109 Abbott Drive, Enfield ME 04493
- Visit Coldstreampond.com to fill out a form
- Register in person at our bake sale at Morgan's Beach Pavilion on Saturday, June 29

REGISTRATION FORM

By registering as a participant in the 2019 Cold Stream Campowners' Association Independence Day 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 number in case of severe weather:

Cell:_____

Landline:_____



Loon Club

- Norma Bishop
- David and Lori Ann Borja
- Joe and Jane Brann
- Bill and Sue Brown
- Clarke Family Camp Trust
- Pat Cummings and Doug Marchio
- Joe and Suzanne Cyr
- Jim and Laurie Fenwood
- Kirk and Jessica Fogg
- Tim and Kathy Folster
- Goode Family Trust in Memory of Jane Goode
- John Gaetani and Anne Hall
- Anthony and Patrick Gaetani
- Cynthia Gray Cobb
- Calista and Earle Hannigan-Wiberg
- Kann and House
- Marco and Jean L'Italien
- John and Carla Lafayette
- Jeff and Tammy Mills
- Tom and Gayle Quirk
- John and Pat Shedd
- Peter and Lynne Spooner
- Ben and Peggy Smith
- Donna and George Thomas
- Ted and Beth Thomas
- Brenda Thorton
- Weymouth Pines Limited
- James and Carrie Whitney
- Clifford and Suzie Winter



Salmon Club

- David and Lori Ann Borja
- Keith and Shelly Bourgoin
- Edward and Faye Brown
- Suzanne and Joe Cyr
- Calista and Earle Hannigan-Wiberg
- Kennith and Carolyn Gardiner
- Kann and House
- Derek and Nicole Madden
- Peter and Lynn Spooner
- Brenda Thornton
- Peter and Deborah Dubay
- Vicki and Shawn Wilcox

Thanks for your generous support!



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