



CALL OF THE LOON FALL 2021

I am pleased and proud to say that this is **not** a stock photograph of a loon family! This was taken from our dock on June 24, 2021 right after they left their nest. It has been a very good year for loon chicks on Cold Stream Pond. Water levels were high, and that meant many more nest sites may have been accessible for these amazing birds, whose powerful legs are built for swimming not walking. More than high numbers of loons counted during the annual count or heard calling on our beautiful lake, it is so important to provide habitat and conditions that help to produce the loons of our future.

When I was young, I thought far less, or often not at all about the future. I wanted no part of the worry about

COLD STREAM CAMP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

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

children or grandchildren, much less the kind of life they might have. My own life was of primary importance—having fun and laughs, being competent and a force for good at work, keeping a good partner, as well as challenging myself mentally and physically. Much of that changed when I had a daughter and more changed when she had a son. I now think about and care so much about their future and the health, sustainability, and beauty of the world I would leave them.

Our grandson will be a 5th generation Cold Stream Pond summer resident, not as ancient a lineage as the loon generations nesting here, but still a good family legacy. I hope that with everyone's help, old families and those new to the lake, we can work to keep Cold Stream Pond clean, clear, and beautiful. It is truly our lasting legacy for the future.

Laurie Fenwood, Editor

President's Message

Tom Quirk

Hard to imagine that summer is over and we are getting ready for winter. We had a great annual meeting. It was well attended, informative, and moved right along. Thanks to our speakers for informative presentations and to Jessica Fogg for keeping the meeting on task.

We have the CSCOA apparel web site up and running, adding new products as we go. The products can be picked up at the lake or in Bangor.

We added two new board members. Paul Kelley replaced long-timer Joe Deckler. Thanks Joel for all your time, service, and all you did for the 'love of the lake'. Keith Burgoin replaced board member Judith Oeth. Thanks Judith for your commitment to the CSCOA and welcome Keith.

The Town of Enfield and the State of Maine are moving forward with a new boat launch. They are working with a survey crew to map out property lines by the end of this

year. Once the survey is complete, a site design for new boat launch will be done sometime next year.

Please remember, we are a lake association, not road association. When selling or buying property, CSCOA cannot verify road fees or maintenance of the roads.

Stay well and safe everyone and see you on the lake.



Bake Sale

Always a favorite! Who does not love baked goodies and homemade treats?



Annual Meeting

Our Annual Meeting was in person this year! It was great to see everyone at the Ammadamast Grange Hall. Maybe



next year we can reinstate our pot luck breakfast. President Quirk introduced himself and current Board members. Anne Hall presented the minutes from

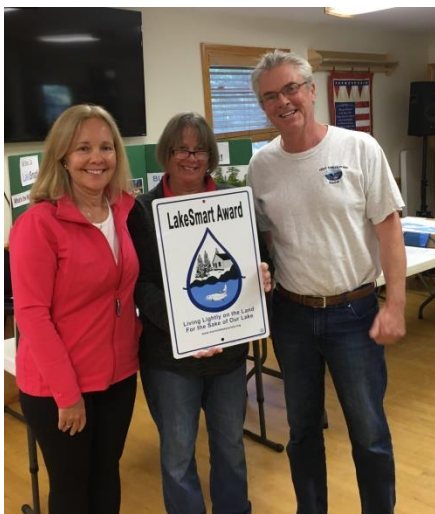
the 2019 Annual Meeting. Tom noted there is one vote per camp. Ben Smith presented the Treasurer's report showing that the Association is in strong financial position. CSCOA members introduced themselves and which camp road they lived on.

Lake Smart: Tracy and Paul Kelly and Peg and Ben Smith were given Lake Smart Awards. Having a Lake Smart visit shows that you care for and want to protect the lake.



From 2015 to 2021 there have been 66 Lake Smart visits. Jim reviewed the water quality grants that are available to camp owners. One grant is

available to camp owners and starts with a Lake Smart visit. There is up to \$1000/grant with camp owner responsible for at least 40% for work done on your



property. The other grant is for road projects, with up to \$1500/grant, again with 40/60 match. Applications and information can be found on the CSCOA website.

Loon Count:

Kathleen Baynes reported that 17 Loons, including

two pairs with chicks, were counted during the annual loon count. Maine Audubon has a new grant to support loon rangers and to set up a program for exchanging lead fishing sinkers. Loons have been counted on Coldstream Pond since 2003. Kathleen thanked all the loon counters on the lake.

Enfield Road Committee: Tom noted the Enfield Road Association annual meeting was in July. The Treasurer's report shows the account balance. He posts the meeting on the website if anyone wants to attend, they are welcome.



Water Quality Monitoring: Anne Argast presented a monitoring update and informative talk on water quality. In the lower basin, clarity as measured by Secchi disc is excellent at 11-12 meters and phosphorus is 2-4ppb (parts per billion). The upper basin also has very good clarity with readings of 6-8 meters and phosphorus concentrations of 3-5ppb. There are no long-term negative trends. There are currently no invasive species, but this is a concern. Lakes Stewards of Maine has training for invasive species detection. Lake pH is mid-6, (pH of 7 is neutral). The actual amount of lead in the lake (from lead sinkers and tackle) is unknown, but could be hurting our loon population. Mercury levels are a problem in Maine waters (contamination from mercury comes from coal burning in the Midwest.) The State has an advisory that children under 8 and pregnant or nursing women not consume freshwater fish other than brook trout and landlocked salmon (one meal per month. All other children and adults are recommended to consume about 2 meals per month (landlocked salmon and brook trout-one meal per week).

Dissolved phosphorus coming from runoff traveling over bare soil is a nutrient that, in excess, causes algae to grow. We have approximately 50 billion gallons of water in Cold Stream Pond—a lot of water. However, 1ppb of phosphorus is also a lot. 32 lbs. of phosphorus, if released into the upper basin, is 1ppb. This amount can easily be accumulated from using deck cleaners like TSP, Turf

Builder, Miracle Grow, etc. It is important to use products around the lake that contain no phosphorus.

A member asked if the Association could train volunteers to help monitor the lake for invasive plants. The Lake Stewards of Maine has a certification program available. Anne will reach out to them for more information and Laurie will add a notice to the newsletter to see if there is interest in helping monitor for invasive aquatic plants. The boat ramp would be a good prevention focus. See article in this issue.

Loon and Salmon Awards: FY 2021 Loon Awards were presented to attendees Alice Eyles and Dorian and Michelle Klam; awards will be mailed to Nick and Jessie Alberding; Vincent and Donna Ehrler; Gregg and Angela Farrell; Randy and Julie Madden; Gerti Pellumbi; Andrew and Angelique Robinson; and Cindy Greenhalgh. The FY2021 Salmon Club members were mailed a Salmon Art Card earlier this year.

Joel Deckler retired from the Board. He was presented a Loon plaque made by Ski Winter. Joel nominated Paul Kelly for a 3-year

seat as a director. Members voted and approved the slate of Directors and accepted the list of Officers. Early this past summer we welcomed Keith Burgoin as new director. Keith fills the seat left by Judith Oeth, who served as a director for many years.



Town Manager Charles Frazier updated members on the boat landing progress. All levels of government (DEP, Maine Department of inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Army Core of Engineers, etc.) are working together to improve the boat launch. The Town will keep CSCOA informed over the potentially 2 year process. Benefits will be improved access and parking, improvements to the beach area, Americans with Disabilities Act improvements and water quality protection. CSCOA grants could potentially be made available for water quality improvements to deal with runoff from parking lot.

The CSCOA website is improved and anyone can now order merchandise online as well as pay dues. Maps are being updated for 2022.



Boat Parade—Cancelled due to bad weather. We will try again next year!



Water Quality Grants

Jim Fenwood

Thanks to the generous support of CSCOA members around the lake, the CSCOA continues to offer matching grants for work that helps protect water quality. The program is designed to assist camp owners who are willing to implement erosion control measures that are identified during a LakeSmart visit to their property.

Each grantee is responsible for a minimum of 40% of the cost of the approved projects through cash, labor, purchases, or other in-kind contribution. CSCOA will provide up to 60% of the cost of the projects, not to exceed \$600 per grant. Funds are provided to the grantee upon satisfactory completion of the project. Camp owners must match the grant through documented expenditures for equipment, materials and labor.

Several camp owners are currently in various stages of applying for grants. Using recommendations made following a LakeSmart visit, they filled out a grant application for online. They are currently in various stages of completing projects and documenting expenditures.

Brenda and Kevin Mulligan recently completed work at their camp on Cedar Rest Road. Projects that will receive matching CSCOA grant funding include regrading to direct run-off into vegetated areas and construction of dripline trenches to intercept and filter rain water coming from their roof.



A trench lined with rock catches and filters roof run-off.

Also on Cedar Rest Road, Paul and Tracy Kelley have applied for a grant. They are well into the planning stage for construction of a “rain garden” to intercept muddy water coming from road ditches and culverts by their property.

Any camp owner interested in applying for a grant can get the process started any time by clicking on the “Request a LakeSmart Visit” button on the CSCOA home page.

No applications for camp road projects were received this year, so CSCOA matching funding for road projects will roll over to next year. Any road association or CSCOA member can apply for a road grant. Be sure to submit your online application before June 1.

LakeSmart

This summer, LakeSmart volunteers paid visits to five properties on Cold Stream pond. Two of the properties qualified for LakeSmart awards and three received commendations. We also managed to fit in a visit to Schoodic Lake where we were able to present an award for a beautiful property there.

Awards: Peg and Ben Smith, Paul and Tracy Kelley.

Commendations: Andy Vaness and Hillary Strout, Karen and Dave Gaetani, Caroline Dolan.

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.



Peg Smith added rocks, mulch, and vegetation to improve the effectiveness of their buffer.

EROSION CONTROL MULCH is available at Northland Bark Mulch—minimum 1 yard, 29 Champion Lane, Milford through June 28 (or so) 207-827-4837.

Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Update

Kevin Gallant, Assistant Regional Fisheries Biologist,
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

This fall, as we do most years, fisheries biologists will be trapnetting Cold Stream Pond to check on landlocked salmon and lake trout. For salmon we measure length, weight, and look for fin clips. Any fish that are unmarked (no fins clipped) we will take a scale sample to age those fish. For lake trout we will just take a length and weight. These fish would require a lethal sample to age. We have a long running dataset from fall trapnetting and use the data we collect to adjust stocking rates and regulations as necessary to improve fish growth/health. We expect the fish to be in great condition given what we have heard from fishing this past summer and last winter. Multiple large lake trout and landlocked salmon were reported.

This year IFW stocked Cold Stream Pond with the following:

Species	Quantity	Inches	Fin Clip	Date
Brook Trout	1500	9.9	None	4/7/2021
Landlocked Salmon	1350	7.2	Adipose Clip	4/20/2021
Brook Trout	1200	4.3	None	7/2/2021
Brook Trout	550	5.2	None	8/30/2021
Brook Trout	1050	13.0	None	10/4/2021

As a reminder, fishing is still open from October 1 through December 31st, but you must use artificial lures only and all landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout must be released alive at once. Come January 1st the regulation changes to allow harvest and the use of live bait with general law regulations (2 lake trout minimum 18 inches and 2 brook trout minimum 6 inches), except the bag limit on landlocked salmon is one fish, minimum 14 inches. And the year-round regulations of hook and line only for smelts in the pond and no size or bag limit for bass are also in effect.

Kevin.gallant@maine.gov

207-794-1029

Getting involved with *INVASIVES!*

What is spookier than a horror movie like Alien, Halloween, or Psycho? The lurking threat of invasive aquatic weeds getting in Cold Stream Pond. With over 6000 lakes and ponds, and thousands of miles of stream habitat, the task of preventing the spread of invasive aquatic species in Maine waters is huge environmental challenge. A new introduction can rapidly explode into an ecologically and economically disastrous infestation. Once an invader is well established, eradication is extremely difficult and costly, if not impossible. We do not know of any infestation at present in our lake, but we do not have a systematic survey.

The Lake Stewards of Maine has trained thousands of individuals to screen Maine waters for aquatic invaders. The training is specifically designed to engage participation by a wide variety of volunteers. Scientific expertise is not required. Individuals with varying amounts of time and expertise to commit to the endeavor, from those who simply want to be more knowledgeable when they are out recreating on their lake, as well as those who are conducting and leading comprehensive lake-wide surveys.

We know that visiting boats have the most potential to bring invasives to the lake. Holidays and summer weekends are the very busy with boats that have been on other water bodies, these boaters may unintentionally bring these aquatic baddies with them. Currently, we do not have volunteers to do courtesy boat inspections at the main boat ramp.

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) oversees Maine's Courtesy Boat Inspection (CBI) program and distributes funding to organizations trying to protect lakes. While DEP provides training, protocol, and funding, none of this prevention work can be done without the hard work of local residents. Every year Maine CBIs conduct thousands of boat inspections and intercept hundreds of plants entering and leaving Maine waters. Training to become a CBI is also available from Lake Stewards of Maine.

If you are interested in either opportunity to help protect the lake from aquatic invaders, please explore <https://www.lakestewardsofmaine.org/>

Call me to discuss getting some of these efforts started here Laurie Fenwood 404-354-8897

Plant Profile: Go with Goldenrod

Laurie Fenwood



First and foremost, I need to clear the air for this species! We must stop blaming the glorious goldenrod for fall allergies! The source for this discomfort is **ragweed**. Ragweed flings its tiny pollen on the wind. Other likely seasonal culprits include common allergens like mold and dust mites. Often the reactions are caused when the windows get closed and furnace first gets turned on, blowing mold spores and the poo and tiny corpses of dust mites everywhere. I bet you change those old filters after reading this!

Wildlife Wonder Plant

Goldenrod pollen is too heavy to be a wind-born sneeze inducer. That is one reason it is a key fall flower for sustaining our native pollinators and honeybees. It is also a great source of nectar in the fall, part of a succession of blooming plants that can make your yard or lakeside property a haven for hummingbirds, honeybees, butterflies, and other native pollinators (11 species of native bees, as well as wasps, and flies).

Monarch butterflies use the nectar to help fuel their famously long migrations. Songbirds forage on the persistent seedheads during the winter. Butterfly and moth larvae use goldenrod as a food source, sometimes causing the plant to form a tissue mass called a gall



around the larvae. The larvae eat the plant tissue, then, parasitic wasps lay their eggs in the gall

eating larvae. Woodpeckers will peck open the galls and eat the burrowed insects. How's that for a great circle of life story!

Threats

If we love flowers and plants, such as the ones we eat, we should care about pollinators. Most native pollinators are under threat here in Maine and across the country from habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation. As native vegetation is replaced by roadways, manicured lawns, crops and non-native gardens, pollinators lose the food and nesting sites that are necessary for their survival. Pesticides include weed killers and insecticides, which are designed to prevent, destroy, repel or reduce pests such as insects, mice and other animals, weeds, fungi, bacteria and viruses.

Pesticides are used in nearly every home, business, farm, school, hospital and park in the United States and are now found almost everywhere in our environment. By their very nature, most pesticides pose some risk of harm to humans, animals, or the environment because they are designed to kill or adversely affect living organisms. Therefore, it is important to use these products **only when necessary** (rather than on a regular schedule), use the **minimum amount** required to be effective, and to **target application** so that only the intended pest is affected. The source for this information, US Fish and Wildlife Service, also can provide information about integrated pest management and other tips to minimize the harm from legal pesticide use.

<https://www.fws.gov/pollinators/pollinatorpages/threats.html>



The bright yellow spikes of goldenrod flowers attract the eye and are set off by other fall bloomers such as white and purple asters. They are easy to grow and readily available as plants and seeds via nurseries or mail order.

Some species prefer sunny conditions others a bit more shade. Seaside Goldenrod is salt tolerant (grows many places besides the near the ocean) and is hardy near roadsides. Most goldenrod is deer resistant and as a perennial plant, once established, will bloom year after year. Planting asters and goldenrod is a great solution to having too much lawn!



Goldenrod is in the genus *Solidago*, and like ragweed (genus *Ambrosia*), a member of the *Asteracea* or Composite family. The Composites are a large and diverse family of over 20,000 species found on all continents except Antarctica. Of the approximately 100 species in the genus, 18 are found in Maine. Most goldenrods are native to North America. Though we only think about invasive species from our perspective—unwanted pests from Europe and Asia, escaped garden goldenrods have become invasive in China, Japan, Europe and Africa.

Food and Medicine

Goldenrod has been used by Native American peoples as a medicine, dye plant, and beverage tea. Chewing the root provides relief for toothache, and the leaves can soothe a sore throat. The leaves and seeds are edible. The genus name *Solidago*, comes from the Latin word “solida,” meaning “whole” and “ago” meaning “to make.” Just the name, “to make whole” strongly seems to indicate healing properties. European goldenrod (*Solidago virgaurea*) is documented as an important folk remedy for lessening bleeding and diarrhea and healing wounds—earning it the name woundwort. *Solidago virgaurea* is used in a traditional kidney tonic by practitioners of herbal medicine to counter inflammation and irritation caused by bacterial infections or kidney stones. Some goldenrod lookalikes are deadly poison if consumed, so probably you are better off going to the drugstore for throat lozenges and the dentist for a

toothache rather than foraging for wild medicines without expert help.

As a beverage tea, *Solidago* gained popularity along with several other flowers, leaves, and fruits over 200 years ago. These became known as “Liberty Tea” after the December 16, 1773 dumping of imported black tea into the Boston Harbor in protestation of taxes. Sweet fern, New Jersey Tea (native shrub), spicebush, sassafras, goldenrod, raspberry leaves, bergamot, rose hips, sumac, red clover, chamomile, and a host of other herbs served as patriotic substitutes of necessity. Many plants were brewed into tea, for a multitude of benefits real and imagined. To make sure of no bitterness from your goldenrod tea, leaves should be harvested prior to bloom time.



Due to their warm color, the flowers are linked with sun symbolism and associated with wealth, prosperity, and happiness. They convey messages of encouragement and positivity, celebrating new ventures and good news. The symbolism of flowers has been around a long while spanning both Eastern and Western cultures.

American Rubber?

Inventor Thomas Edison first experimented with goldenrod to produce rubber, not good luck messages.



natural rubber. The tires on the Model T given to him by his friend Henry Ford who developed his first automobile

Edison created a fertilization and cultivation process to maximize the rubber content in each plant. His experiments produced a 12 foot tall plant that yielded as much as 12% rubber. Edison and Henry Firestone were campaigning to lessen America’s dependence on foreign sources of

while working for Detroit Edison, were made from goldenrod.

Both George Washington Carver and Henry Ford were interested in the potential of alternative crops such as peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans to produce plastics, paint, fuel, and other products. These crops helped soils recover from the degradation and depletion by crops such as corn and cotton. George Washington Carver spent his life in service to these forward thinking ideas in a life of science and teaching. Ford's original cars ran on alcohol and he believed that the world would eventually need a substitute for gasoline. His support for alternative fuels and the production of ethanol did not please the oil companies.



These men began corresponding in 1934, and their mutual admiration deepened after George Washington Carver made a visit to Michigan in 1937. The automaker donated generously to the Tuskegee Institute, helping finance Carver's experiments, and Carver in turn spent a period of time helping to develop crops at the Ford



plantation in Ways, Georgia. In 1942, Ford showcased a car with a lightweight plastic body made from soybeans.

Ford had made repeated appeals to convince George Washington Carver to come to Dearborn and help him develop a synthetic rubber to help compensate for worsening wartime rubber shortages. Carver arrived on July 19, 1942, and set up a laboratory in old water works building. He and Ford experimented with different crops, including sweet potatoes and dandelions, eventually devising a way to make substitute rubber from goldenrod. Unfortunately, Carver died in January 1943. Ford only lived four more years, dying in April 1947. These two very different men shared a vision of the importance of agriculture to American independence, prosperity, and sustainability.

Process development to commercialize goldenrod as a source of rubber was abandoned when other means of mass producing synthetic rubber were discovered. Crude oil is the principal raw material in synthetic rubber. Approximately 70% of all rubber used today is synthetic.

Maybe we won't have goldenrod raincoats anytime soon, but we can help the bees and enjoy the sunny cheer of good luck by sowing some Solidago soon!



Goldenrod rubber compounded with carbon particles for strength, ready to be formed into a tire.

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/cccec.html>

Loon Report

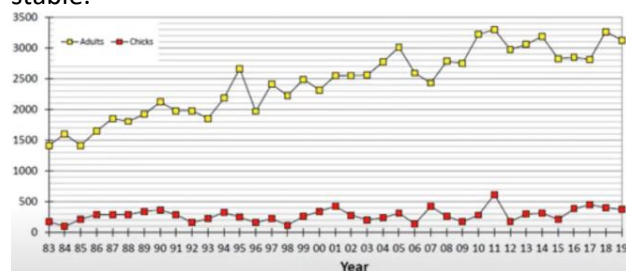
Dr. Kathleen Baynes

Successful 2021 Loon Count on Cold Stream Pond

The 2021 Audubon Loon Count took place on Saturday July 17th, a calm morning with good visibility. As many of you know, the Loon Count occurs annually from 7 to 7:30 am on the 3rd Saturday in July. This allows the Audubon Society and other organizations to monitor the loon population in our state and across the nation. Loons and chicks are counted in this strict time period with location, time and direction of movement noted for any loons spotted. These procedures have been developed to avoid double counts of loons that may fly from one area of a lake to another or even to another lake during the count window.

This year, Cold Stream Pond counters recorded 15 adult loons and 2 chicks. This was a great result after a dismal count of only 7 adult loons and no chicks in 2020. The poor results of 2020 were of concern, but mostly attributed to the extremely foggy conditions during the count period which made it difficult to see the loons and in some cases, too dangerous to take boats out. Nonetheless the observation of more than twice the number of adults and 2 chicks this year was encouraging.

The Audubon Society has been sponsoring the Loon Count in Maine since 1983. The chart below represents a population estimate for the total number of loons and chicks in the southern half of Maine. The number of adults has steadily risen while the number of chicks has been relatively stable.



Although the numbers for Cold Stream Pond are too small to be statistically meaningful, there appears to be a different trend for adults. When Cold Stream Pond became part of the loon count in 2003, 17 adults and 0 chicks were counted. By 2008, 28 adults and 3 chicks were counted. Since that time, the number of adults has moved downward reaching an apparent low of 7 last year. Like the state figures, the number of chicks has remained relatively stable. Many CSP residents are concerned about the apparent decline in adult loons and want to consider interventions such as placing floating nest platforms or controlling water levels during the nesting season to increase the numbers of loons on Cold Stream Pond. For more detailed numbers, please see the Cold Stream Pond Camp Owners webpage under Loon Count Results.

A decision to intervene is not simple. There are numerous reasons for nest failure, related both to human factors and to natural factors. For example, the resurgence of the eagle population as a result of their protected status has impacted the survival of loon chicks and even caused the occasional loss of an adult loon. Many of us have witnessed eagles attempting and sometimes succeeding in taking a chick or even an adult. Tracy Hart, head of the Audubon Loon Count in Maine, suggests that loons and eagles have flourished in shared habitat for 100's of years and loons will adjust their behavior over time to balance the increase in eagle predation without human intervention.

Even climate change has implications for Maine loons. Nesting loons can quickly overheat causing them to pant and leave the nest for the cooler water. Hotter days earlier in the summer during nesting season make this an increasing problem. Loss of potential nesting habitat because of increased human population may also play a role. Fluctuation of water levels during the nesting season is another problem that can cause a nest to flood or conversely become stranded too far from the water for the adults to reach it. Failure to follow the 200 foot no-wake zone prohibition can also flood nests. When these disruptions are

caused by human factors, it may argue for the use of thoughtful intervention but first the rules in place need to be recognized and enforced.

Loon deaths also can be related to natural factors or to human factors. The leading causes of human related deaths in autopsied loons are lead poisoning, entanglement in fishing lines, and vehicle collisions. At present, the leading natural cause of death is eagle predation. Loons are long-lived birds, with several banded loons documented to be still breeding at over 30 years of age. Hence, the premature loss of a loon can have a long-term impact on the population.

The decision to make changes to protect our loon population requires careful consideration and, if we wish to seek help from an organization like the Audubon Society or Maine Lakes, data on which to base our arguments. We need individuals interested in helping to educate the public about appropriate behavior regarding loons and business owners who might be interested in sponsoring and promoting

exchanges of lead sinkers for newer lead-free sinkers.

More information and ways you might help can be found at

The Annual Loon Count website (<https://maineaudubon.org/projects/loons/annual-loon-count/>) or the affiliated Maine Loon Project (<https://maineaudubon.org/projects/loons/>).

The Loon Preservation Committee, a New Hampshire based organization also has helpful information. (<https://loon.org/about/>)

Or if you just want to talk about loons, email me at bayneskathleen@gmail.com. We need to know about nesting sites, chicks, predation, and, sadly, human harassment and you are the ones who can help. Thanks to all the loon counters who help every year and to all of you who value all the wildlife on our lake.



"There are two lasting bequests we can give our children. One is roots. The other is wings."

Hodding Carter, Jr.

Night Sky

Paul Kelley

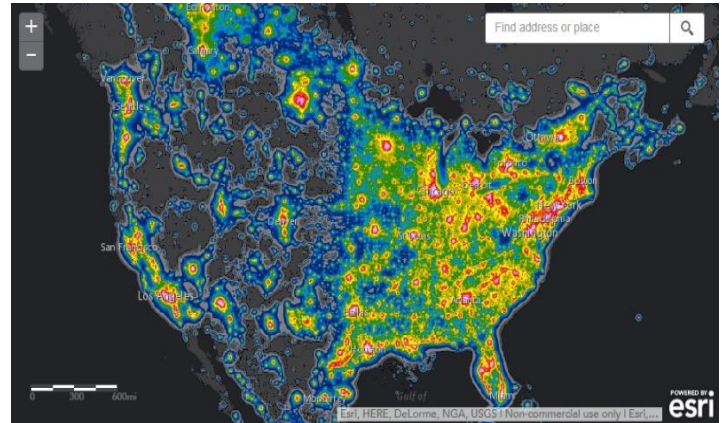
Did you know that the Milky Way is no longer visible to 80% of Americans? In a perfect world with no light pollution, the clear night sky would look like this.



We are fortunate here at Cold Stream Pond because according to this map, we are in a gray zone with much less light pollution than most other locations. Areas like ours without light pollution are getting more and more rare in our world.

Why should we care? Light pollution affects wildlife and ecosystems from insects and migrant birds to nocturnal creatures. Yes, and even lakes. A study was done in Massachusetts (Moore, 2000) that showed artificial light shining into a suburban lake reduced the natural algae-eating

plankton and potentially enhanced algae blooms, which we know lowers water quality in a lake.



What can we do to help keep our beautiful dark sky over Cold Stream Pond?

1. Use outdoor lighting only when we need it.
2. Use motion sensors and timers on outdoor lighting.
3. Shield outdoor lights to shine downwards which will reduce light scattered upward.



We all know that Cold Stream Pond is a rare gem with its water quality, tranquility, and remoteness. But it also has what many other lakes lack – a beautiful dark night sky. So, the next time you're outside at night be sure to look up and see if you can find the Milky Way!

Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association Board of Directors and Officers

Name	Title /Term	e-mail
Tom Quirk	President 08/31/2022	tquirk@quirkauto.com
Jessica Fogg	Vice President 08/31/2022	jessicafogg77@gmail.com
Anne Hall	Secretary 08/31/2020	amhjegg@roadrunner.com
Ben Smith	Treasurer 08/31/2022	btt1947@gmail.com
Jim Fenwood	Director 08/31/2022	jfenwood@gmail.com
Clifford Ski Winter	Director 08/31/2022	cwinter888@yahoo.com
Lynn Frazier	Director 08/31/2022	lynn.frazier@sewall.com
William TJ Rogers	Director 08/31/2023	rogerst@husson.edu
Joseph Cyr	Director 08/31/2022	bc2241@aol.com
Keith Burgoin	Director 08/31/2021	jldoc7@gmail.com
Paul Kelley	Director 8/31/2024	paulhkelley@gmail.com

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	Robert Murray	617-680-7627	
Millett Mallet Road Association	Joel Deckler	794-4609	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	jeffaneal@hotmail.com

Town Office Numbers Enfield 732-4270, Lincoln 794-3372, Lowell 732-5177

Loon Club

Alberding, Nick & Jessie
Argast, Deborah & Anne
Barnes, Katrina
Bourgoin, Keith & Shelly
Brann, Joe & Jane
Brown, Edward & Faye
Bushwood, Tim & Rhonda
Cummings, Patricia
Cyr, Joe & Suzanne
Ehrler, Vincent & Donna
Eyles, Alice
Farrell, Gregg & Angela
Fenwood, Jim & Laurie
Folster, Tim & Kathy
Frazier, Lynn & Charles
Furman, Rocky & Becky
John Gaetani & Anne Hall
Gaetani, Patrick & Tori
Gibowicz, Julie & Joseph
Hannigan-Wiberg, Calista & Earle
Harvey, Clayton & Sue
Peter Kann & Karen Elliot 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
Masterman, John & Margaret
McCollum, Carolyn
Quirk, Tom & Gayle
Sargent, Herb
Sargent, Samuel & Leandra
Jennifer Healy & Mary Smith
Smith, Ben & Peggy
Smith, David & Julianna
Spooner, Peter & Lynne
Therault, Steven
Thibodeau, Joseph & Julie
Thomas, Donna & George
Thornton, Brenda
Weymouth Pines Limited

Whitmore, Rebecca & Dennis
Whitney, James & Carrie
Winter, Clifford

Salmon Club

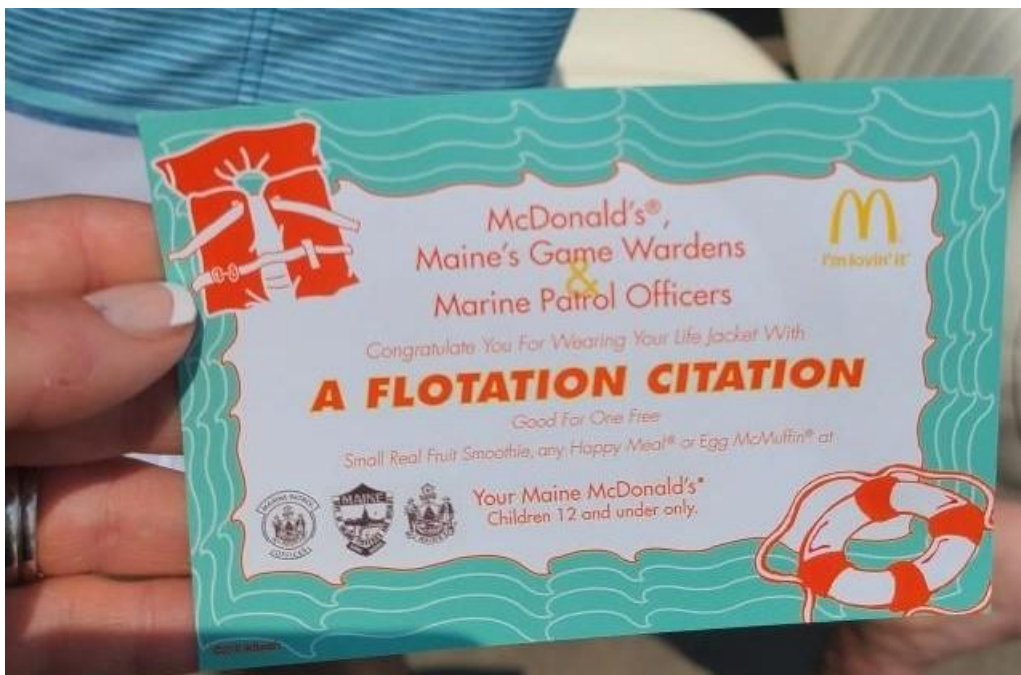
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Mmmmm, good!








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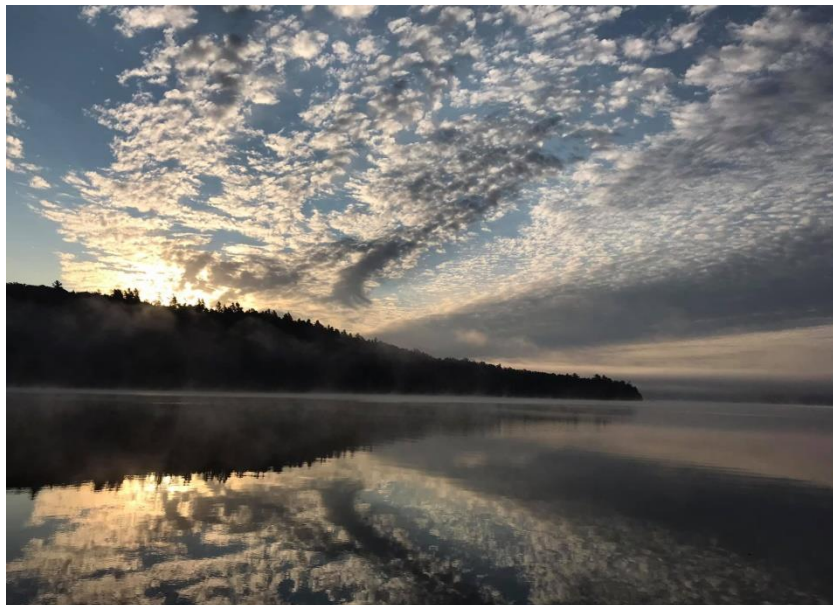


Photo by Beverly Pearson King

“The time will soon be here when my grandchild will long for the cry of a loon, the flash of a salmon, the whisper of spruce needles, or the screech of an eagle. But he will not make friends with any of these creatures and when his heart aches with longing, he will curse me. Have I done all to keep the air fresh? Have I cared enough about the water? Have I left the eagle to soar in freedom? Have I done everything I could to earn my grandchild’s fondness?”

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