



FALL 2019

# MoosePondMatters

## Why We Inspect Boats and Promote Lakesmart

by WYNN MULLER - MAINE LAKES SOCIETY

**A**s an active lake association, Friends of Wilson Lake spends about \$5,000 (including \$2,000 in DEP grant funds) inspecting boats at the landing to prevent the spread of milfoil and other invasive plants into our lakes. You also might know that we have been fostering and promoting LakeSmart, as evidenced by the many LakeSmart signs around the lake. You might ask...why we do this? What good are LakeSmart houses and why spend so much money inspecting boats? If we only inspect on week-ends, what about all those boats launching mid-week? These are all valid questions and I'll try to provide some answers to help your lake association move forward with building support for similar programs to protect your lake.

## Invasive Plants and Boat Inspections

Invasive plants are one of the biggest threats to water quality and lake health, and we have talked much about the dangers, threats and impacts from invasive aquatic plants over the years. They are the reason the Courtesy Boat Inspection Program exists. And our fear about what might happen when they arrive is why we devote so much money toward it. While we cannot afford to inspect every boat, the fact that we maintain a weekend presence at the launch goes a long way toward stressing to most boaters that it is necessary to inspect your own boat to make sure you do not bring invasive plants to the lake.

*continued on page 4*

## Wake Hazards

by DANIEL L. DOLGIN

**L**ike wines, some wakes are good and some not so good; too much in the wrong place, very bad.

Wakes unleash energy generated by a motorboat hull pushing water out of its own way. This is called displacement. In some cases, the force of the wake erodes the shoreline, re-suspends sediments that should remain on the bottom, and adversely affects other boats on the lake.

The largest and most destructive wakes come not from boats planning along at a high speed nor those traveling slowly at headway speed, but rather from boats going a medium speed – worst at six to twelve miles-per-hour - more than headway speed but not fast enough to plane. At those speeds, the bow points up, the prop points down and a larger portion of the hull is under the water line, causing significant water displacement as

*continued on page 3*



## Simply Beautiful!

DRONE PHOTOS

by NANCY CAMPBELL



**G**reetings from Moose Pond! As another year comes to a close I would like to thank our board of directors and all the volunteers that make the Moose Pond Association happen. Our new website is on line. We are still looking for a webmaster to assume the duties of postings and updates. Please contact me if interested. The MPA Facebook page has been very busy this year. Lots of postings of loons, wildlife and sunsets, etc. We appreciate all that contribute. Nancy Campbell, who has been posting some beautiful pictures of the loons on Moose Pond on our Facebook page, has put together two calendars for 2020. The calendar sales will benefit the MPA. Please contact us if you are interested in purchasing one. The calendars and our Moose Pond Hats make wonderful holiday gifts.

Our efforts to protect Moose Pond this past year have been great. Our boat inspectors did not find any invasive plants on the boats entering and exiting the lake. We conducted our annual invasive plants survey with the assistance of LEA. We inspected the boat launch areas and larger marinas and found no suspicious plants. Our water quality buoys in each of the three basins continue to be monitored. Moose Pond continues to be a water body at risk because of ongoing threat of phosphorous entering our lake and depleting the oxygen for the cold water fisheries such as salmon and lake trout. We will conduct a limited watershed survey this coming spring on those camp roads and other locations that permit the phosphorous to enter the lake. We had a number of volunteers sign up to assist us in survey but more are needed. Please contact me if you are interested in helping out. Training will be provided. We plan to conduct the survey over a couple of weekends after ice out.

Bill Dexter is heading up the Lake Smart program on Moose Pond. He and his sister Elizabeth went through the training. They will conduct assessments of your property and confirm if you are

eligible for a lake smart award. Please keep in mind, this is not a policing program. It is intended to be an educational one to confirm lake owners are doing all they can to protect the water quality of the lake. Contact Bill if you are interested in participating.

We had a productive annual meeting this past August. It was well attended. We received an update from LEA on the water quality and invasive plant survey. There was much discussion regarding the loon population. Some concern was expressed about the wake boats on the lake and their effect on the shore land and it's erosion. Please maintain the 400 feet buffer from the shores when operating



the larger boats. Our financials were presented by Laurie Vance,

our treasurer. We have a healthy balance in our operating account in case we have to react to a serious threat of invasive plants. The cost of mitigation of milfoil can run in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Our diligence in protecting Moose Pond is extremely important.

Our membership has remained static this year. We send out almost one thousand letters to the lakefront owners and association members who border our Moose Pond. We did not make our budget in terms of membership income.

We hover around 20-25% membership. We can do better. Some area lake associations exceed 80%. We appreciate the road associations that donate but individual contributions are key to a healthy lake association.

Chip Wendler has leading an effort to save Caruso Island. Caruso Island is located on the northern shore of the middle basin. It can be seen off the Route 302 causeway. Attempts to slow down the erosion and deforestation of the small island have experienced mixed results. Chip has met with a landscape architect and contractors to develop a plan to shore up the island and revegetate it. These efforts will take donations from those that

want to protect the picturesque island. A number of donations have been received. Please contact Chip if interested.

The town of Denmark will be investigating some maintenance work that needs to be completed on our dam at the bottom of the southern basin. The town of Bridgton is working on a plan to make repairs to the route 302 boat launch.

Again, I want to thank each and every one of you for your continued support of the Moose Pond Association. Remember our Mission, To maintain and improve the quality of life on Moose Pond for all to enjoy for generations to come.

Mark Patterson, *President*

## Wakes *continued from page 1*

the boat moves forward.

This perfect storm of wake-making generates at the same time the biggest wakes and the largest funnel of disruption from the thrust of the prop wash. In water less than twenty feet deep, that prop wash, aimed down as the bow aims up, can disturb the lake bottom, destroying aquatic vegetation and pushing phosphates out from their silt-blanketed rest into the body of the lake.

Wake boats, designed to maximize wakes for the entertainment of the boaters, maximize the most destructive wakes and bottom scouring prop thrust.

The threat of wakes to our environment has been increasingly identified as a concern to those who study the health of our lakes, such as Don Griggs, of the Kezar Lake Watershed Association (KLWA). He has prepared a tremendously informative presentation on the subject for the KLWA, which you can find here: <http://klwa.us/reports-and-surveys/>. Don has taken his presentation to other lake groups dedicated to protecting our lakes. His email is [griggsd@aol.com](mailto:griggsd@aol.com).

The energy force of a wave, such as a boat wake, decays slowly – by half for every eightfold increase in distance from

the aquatic path of its origin. A wake that is four feet in height when a wake boat cuts through the water, will be two feet in height at 140-foot distance from each of the port and starboard sides of the boat that made the wake. At eight times that distance– at 1,280 feet from the stern of the wake-making boat - the wake will be down by half again, to one foot in height. Don Griggs' presentation provides helpful detail showing the effects of wakes by height and their decreasing impact (decay) as they move through the water.

Maine law prohibits power boats from operating at more than headway speed within 200 feet of lake shorelines, except while actively fishing or while following a direct course to pick up or drop off skiers. A large wake, however, can wreak mighty damage at much greater than 200-foot distance. A wake four-feet high in its original form (not unusual for a wake boat wake) will decay to one foot in height at 1,280 feet port and starboard of the boat's path. A three-foot wake will decay down to just more than a foot high at 400 feet.

In the ocean or a large, wide lake with plenty of deep water, such as Sebago, wakes generated away from shore and away from canoes and kayaks and other small craft, have little if any adverse effect on people or the environment.

But what does this wake and prop-thrust pattern mean to boat usage on Moose Pond? Because Moose Pond is relatively narrow, and much of it is less than twenty-feet deep, there is a relatively small area of our lake in which the generation of sizeable wakes will not do significant damage to our shoreline and lake bottom. When we search our lake for water more than, say, 500-600 feet from the shoreline and more than twenty-feet deep, we find only a relatively small, elliptically shaped area in the middle basin (and perhaps an even smaller area near Camp Winona). On good-weather weekends in July and August, those areas are populated with small boats, further restricting where one can generate a large wake without doing injury to our lake and neighbors.

If we get the word out, and our community of boaters shares this knowledge, careful compliance with common sense should lead us to restrain our wake-generating impulses. The rule of reason is not very complicated: Unless the lake is frozen, don't run your power boat between six and twelve miles-an-hour (or a wake boat at any speed) for any extended time, except in water that is (i) more than twenty-feet deep, and (ii) at least 500 – 600 feet from a shoreline, and (iii) as far as possible from small craft.

## Courtesy Boat Inspections for Moose Pond 2019!! Just like last year, ZERO results!!

by WG MUIR, BOARD MEMBER

**T**hat's right, after all that hard work! Zero results, NO INVASIVE PLANTS FOUND!!! Moose Pond Courtesy Boat Inspection program had a busy year with 2007 courtesy boat inspections. To achieve this, over 1200 inspection hours were logged in 2019 with a cost of over \$19,000. Maintaining this high level of preventive effort is a tremendous achievement and simply can't be done without the support of our members and volunteers.

Moose Pond Association would like to thank the wonderful courtesy boat inspectors and LEA for all their time, efforts and dedication to help keep our lake free from invasive plants. We would like to also thank the boating

public for volunteering to have their boats inspected and helping prevent the spread of invasive aquatic plants by boats, trailers, and associated equipment to Moose Pond. Our Courtesy Boat Inspectors discuss with boaters the risk posed by invasive plants and how to inspect and remove vegetation from boating and fishing equipment, and urge boaters to inspect their own boats and equipment before and after every launch.

**Bravo Zulu to all who  
dedicate so much to our  
Moose Pond!**

### 2019 Vs. 2018 Courtesy Boat Inspection Statistics

- 2019 total boat inspections, 2007  
2018 boat inspections, 1756
- 2019 total noninvasive  
fragments found, 37  
2018 noninvasive fragments found, 36
- 2019 total invasive  
fragments found, ZERO  
2018 invasive fragments, ZERO
- 2019 CBI hours of inspections, 1215  
2018 CBI hours of inspections, 1029

*That's a 14% increase in boats inspected & an 18% increase in CBI hours for 2019. ZERO invasive plants found! The CBI's are working smart and a clean lake is the proof of the hard work.*

# Thomae's Property First To Receive LakeSmart Award

Bill Dexter is heading up the Lake Smart program on Moose Pond. He and his sister Elizabeth went through the training. They will conduct assessments of your property and confirm if you are eligible for a lake smart award. Please keep in mind, this is not a policing program. It is intended to be an educational one to confirm lake owners are doing all they can to protect the water quality of the lake. Contact Bill if you are interested in participating.



**Inspect** *continued from page 1*

## Phosphorus & LakeSmart

Phosphorus is another of the biggest threats out there to lake health. Here is my simplified version of why that is true. Nutrients are essential for all life, including algae. That is why we provide fertilizer on flowerbeds, to feed our plants. The first two nutrients listed on the fertilizer bag are nitrogen and phosphorus. While nitrogen can make an algae bloom worse, it does not cause the algae bloom to commence.

To initiate an algae bloom, the lake needs phosphorus. For lakes, the main source of phosphorus is erosion. Dirt, soil, rocks and gravel all contain phosphorus, so the erosion or runoff from road ditches, camp roads, shorelines, agriculture fields and forest harvesting are all carrying phosphorus-laden dirt. Phosphorus also can come from manure, fertilizer, and septic systems.

Generally, lakes can handle a phosphorus level of less than 10 ppb (parts per billion, less than 0.000001%). However, when that level is exceeded to perhaps a level of 20 ppb, algae growth may start to turn the water green. That is the impact of a minute additions of phosphorus to the lake. Wilson Lake has an historic phosphorus level of 8 ppb, good but still in danger. I do realize this is a rather simplified version of why phosphorus is harmful to the lake but you get the picture. Keeping phosphorus out of the lake is one of the main reasons we so strongly support LakeSmart.

So how does LakeSmart help keep phosphorus out of the lake? The LakeSmart program looks at four different aspects of each property. First, we look at the driveway and parking area for signs of erosion. If so, where and why is it happening and what can a landowner do to direct runoff into buffered areas away from the lake?

Second, we look at structures and septic systems. If the septic system is not working, the property cannot be LakeSmart until it is repaired or replaced. The structure is also examined for signs of roof runoff. If the roof runoff goes into a rock or vegetated area, the erosion is minimized. It can also be directed into a "rain garden," where the water gets a chance to filter down into the earth and not flow directly into the lake.

## Hello!

**M**y name is Bill Dexter - my sister Elizabeth Stockwood and I are the "Moose Pond" Lake Smart reps. Lake Smart is a no cost, no risk, all reward way to learn about how our properties impact our wonderful Moose Pond. The process is really simple. Just contact either of us and we will schedule a time to survey your property (the owner can be there or not as you choose) and then we will give you a report on the impact your property might be having on the lake and tips to try to improve this - and - if you qualify you will get a cool plaque to proudly display both lakeside and roadside at your camp/home. If you decide to implement any of the suggestions, Moose Pond Association even has a grant program to help defray the costs!

Currently there are relatively few properties/owners who have gone through the Lake Smart program on Moose Pond. Elizabeth and I are eager to hear from you, meet with you and help us all "live lightly on Moose Pond" !

## Here is our contact information:

Bill Dexter  
89 Wyman Way  
Cumberland Center, ME 04021

64 Hio Ridge Shores North  
Bridgton, ME  
dexathome@gmail.com  
207-232-0726 cell

Elizabeth Stockwood  
18 Ardley Place  
Winchester, MA 01890

26 Hio Ridge Shores North  
Bridgton, ME

### Thank You

Collins Plumbing & Heating  
For Maintaining the  
Denmark Boat Wash Station



The other two areas are the yard and shorefront. We look at both areas to make sure that runoff does not flow directly into the lake. Wide buffers of vegetation along the shorefront that filter the nutrients from the water before it can reach the lake are best. An ideal buffer consists of multiple levels of vegetation — canopy (high), shrub (mid), understory and ground cover (low) as well as a layer of duff (leaves and organic material on the ground) — that slow water flow and reduce stormwater flow into the lake. This reduces the impact of rain, while the root structures help absorb the flowing water. LakeSmart homeowners also minimize the use of pesticides and fertilizer to keep additional chemicals that foster algae growth out of the lake. They also look at the stability of shorefront banks. For every area raising concern, LakeSmart helps homeowners identify solutions and plan for long-term property management that reduces erosion.

## Bottom Line

I took an online course on Watershed Stewardship. The instructor was Laura Wilson from the Maine Cooperative Extension. Her comments were, “The big two, as far as lake threats, are phosphorus and invasive aquatic plants.” Lakes infested with invasive plants and overloaded with phosphorus reduce our ability to boat, fish and swim; the quality of wildlife habitat; and the scenic beauty of our lakes. Property values and the resultant tax base are also affected by declines in water quality. From a study done by the University of Maine, a 3-foot (one meter) decline in water quality can result in a decline of 10 to 20 percent in shorefront property value.

The work that lake associations do is most important to the future quality of our lakes. Supporting courtesy boat inspections and building LakeSmart programs are great ways to insure against future declines in water quality. We may not see immediate improvement to water quality. That is okay as we want to see no signs of water quality reductions. The Council of Lake Associations at Maine Lakes is here to help all of us build programs, add members, and protect our lakes.

I hope these explanations and answers get you on your way to building lake programs wherever you are.

## Loon Calendars Now Available!

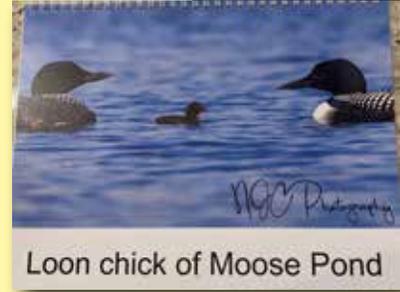
Nancy Campbell created 2 Moose Pond Loon Calendars for 2020. One is of the loon chick in the Middle Basin and the other is of adult loons from all over the Pond.

Purchase them for \$20.00 ea and she is generously giving half of the profits to Moose Pond Association.

Nancy is willing to deliver purchased calendars to anyone local or you can stop by her house.

Or have it mailed for +\$3.50 postage.

Message or email her your order or questions. nmurph17@gmail.



## Planned Erosion Survey

by CORY DUNNING, LAKES ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATION

**T**he landscape surrounding Moose Pond can tell us a lot about the quality of the water. Since the majority of precipitation that replenishes our lakes, ponds, and rivers does not fall directly into them, instead flowing across the surrounding areas, the overall condition of the watershed is one of the most vital aspects in determining waterbody health. For this reason, LEA often works with partners, like the Moose Pond Association, to assess erosion and stormwater problems in a watershed by conducting a survey.

Surveying a watershed involves trained staff and volunteers walking the land that drains to the lake and identifying areas of erosion. It is a community-wide effort that gives us the opportunity to

go door-to-door visiting landowners to discuss potential improvements that could be made to their properties to improve lake health.

In the spring of 2020, LEA and the Moose Pond Association plan on teaming up to survey a portion of the Moose Pond Watershed for erosion sources. If all goes well in the spring survey, we will likely expand the effort to the entire watershed. This type of project is the critical first step in fixing these problems and is needed to obtain funding to implement on-the-ground fixes. We will need help to take on this project, so if you are interested in participating in the survey, please contact me at [cory@mainelakes.org](mailto:cory@mainelakes.org) or Moose Pond Association President, Mark Patterson.

## MPA Board of Directors:

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\*Founding member

## LakeSmart Tip: Trees Are Very LakeSmart



**A** vegetated buffer is a must for protecting the lake's water quality, and a buffer is incomplete without trees. Large trees do an outsize portion of lake protection, as well as provide the duff and stable environment the buffer needs. A short list of what trees on the shoreline provide is below, and more in depth discussion on the next page.

- Consume and regulate water flow
- Filter out harmful chemicals and pesticides
- Stabilize soil
- Cool shore side water temperature
- Provide habitat for both shore side and lake animals



Regulate Water Flow Leaf canopy intercepts rainfall, slowing its fall to the ground. This allows the underlying duff to absorb rainwater more effectively in severe conditions. It also minimizes

erosion and soil compaction. A recent Forest Service study estimated that a single small tree was able to intercept 67% of the rain that fell within the canopy.<sup>1</sup>

Increase Soil Absorption Tree roots also break up compacted soil and open up space so that water can be absorbed more effectively into the soil. Decomposing tree leaves and pine needles create the spongy duff layer that soaks up water.

Consume Storm Water Trees use tremendous amounts of water for growth. A single mature tree can consume over 100 gallons of water in a day<sup>2</sup>!

Trees Remove Pollutants Studies in Maryland showed reductions of up to 88% of nitrate and 76% of phosphorous through a forest buffer<sup>3</sup>. A Maine study concluded: "... a 15 m (50 ft) natural buffer was effective in reducing phosphorous concentrations to background values<sup>4</sup>..."

*The bottom line:* A vegetated buffer requires inclusion of trees to do its lake protection job. A lakeshore buffer without trees severely compromises water flow regulation, water consumption and pollutant removal typically facilitated by forest vegetation.

### REFERENCES:

- 1) Vincent Cortrone, "The Role of Trees and Forests in Healthy Watersheds," PennState Extension (August, 2015)
- 2) Ibid. 3) Ibid.
- 4) Steven E. Woodard & Chet A. Rock (1995) Control of Residential Stormwater by Natural Buffer Strips, *Lake and Reservoir Management*, 11:1, 37-45

## Working to Restore Caruso Island

by CHIP WENDLER, VICE PRESIDENT

**D**uring the summer months, it is hard to drive across the route 302 causeway without seeing someone taking a picture with the mountain and island in the background. That big mountain and little island appear in countless numbers of family photo albums including my own.



Yet, in recent years, Caruso Island has been under assault from a combination of severe weather events along with increased boat and foot traffic to the point where it has lost much of its topsoil, a number of its trees and most of its ground cover. Root systems of many of the remaining trees are exposed putting these trees at risk too. The island is now in a place where it is increasingly vulnerable to accelerating deterioration if we do not take action.

The MPA has been working with a landscape architect, the LEA, and several other contractors to scope out a two-phase project to revitalize Caruso Island. The cost of the project is approximately \$20,000 and we have already raised approximately half of that amount from a core group of generous donors.

**Phase 1** (fall of 2020) is stabilizing the base of the island and adding soil/erosion-control mulch. **Phase 2** (spring of 2021) involves planting new trees and vegetation.

If you want to join us in support, please send your extra/one-time donation by check made payable to Moose Pond Association (PO Box 674 Bridgton, ME 04009) with "Save Caruso" in the memo line or send via our go-fund-me site. ([gofundme.com/f/caruso-island-restoration-project](https://www.gofundme.com/f/caruso-island-restoration-project))

Your donation is separate from the annual funding of the MPA's work to control the introduction of invasive species to our lake.

### L.E.A. Annual Water Testing Findings

The Lakes Environmental Association performed their annual water testing for 2019. Each year they test for water clarity, concentrations of phosphorus and chlorophyll. Areas tested were for; Moose Pond Main (Basin 1), Moose Pond South (Basin 3), and Moose Pond North (Basin 4)

Their overall findings found that the concentrations of chlorophyll during 2019 were slightly higher than 2018 averages. Phosphorus concentrations were lower than in 2018 testing. Overall water clarity was lower this year than in 2018.

Find the full report in the "More About Moose Pond" section on our Website: [www.moosepondassociation.org](http://www.moosepondassociation.org).

# Maine Boater Safety Handbook.

by BOAT ED, A DIVISION OF KALKOMEY ENTERPRISES, LLC,

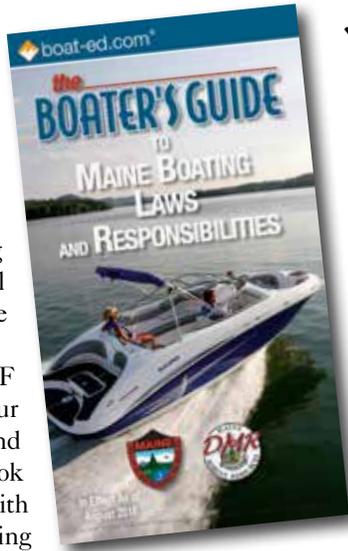
**W**e discovered this official boating handbook on-line and we wanted to share it with you. The handbook introduces you to Maine laws governing boating and provides general information about safe vessel operation.

The complete PDF version can be found on our Website under "Articles and Guides". Use this handbook to familiarize yourself with steps to make all your boating outings safe and enjoyable. Remember, safety on Maine waterways is the responsibility of all boaters.

## Quick reference points noted in the handbook.

Before heading out on the water, take steps to ensure the trip will be safe and enjoyable for everyone on board. Report the following information with family, a friend or the marina; watercraft length, watercraft capacity, and a float plan. Here is a good pre-departure checklist:

- ✓ Check the weather forecast for the duration and location you plan to be.
- ✓ Make sure steering and throttle are in working order. If boating at night, check to see if all lights are working.



- ✓ Check for any fuel leaks. If you may need to refuel while out, fill the tank before night. Use care not to spill any fuel in the water.
- ✓ Check engine for any oil leaks and hoses are free of cracks and hose clamps are tight.
- ✓ Drain any water in the hull and be sure to replace and secure the bilge plug before placing the boat in the water.
- ✓ Check battery charge and the condition of fire extinguishers.

- ✓ If your craft has an engine cut-off switch or wrist cut-off feature, make sure it is working properly.
- ✓ Make sure you have the proper number of personal flotation devices for guests aboard and if they are in good condition.
- ✓ Your float plan left with a reliable friend or relative.

The handbook has so much more information for you to know, other topics include:

- Vessel Basics
- Navigation Rules
- Nighttime Navigation
- Emergencies
- Personal Watercraft (PWCs)
- Boating Laws and Regulations

- Required Equipment
- Skiing
- And much more...

"Safe Boating" materials can be found in the kiosks found at the courtesy inspection locations, and are provided by the USCG AUX. The USCG AUX can provide watercraft/paddle craft safe boat inspections free to the public. Go to the MPA Website to find links for more information and to download a PDF of the handbook. It is information that every boater should know.



## Moose Pond Invasive Plant Survey Report

**Survey Date:** July 17th 2019

**Report Date:** 8/22/2019

**Personnel:** Thomas Chagrasulis, Derek Langadas, Samuel Morton, and Paul Walker.

**Method:** Four snorkelers.

**General Survey Area:** This survey covered the southern basin of Moose Pond. The target area extended 50-75 feet from the shoreline into the littoral zone. The general survey area is highlighted yellow on the attached map.

**High Risk Sites:** The location listed below was preselected as the area of focus for the survey by LEA and members of the Moose Pond Association due to increased risk because of the boat launch and shallow water column. Please refer to the attached maps for the survey area.

**Findings:** The team did not observe any invasive aquatic plants during the survey. Only native species were seen, including a species of native milfoil, which is consistent with historical surveying data. Periodic surveying around Moose Pond's public boat launches and private marinas will help to ensure that any invasive species are caught early before an infestation can get established.

## Moose Pond Web Master Wanted!

FEELING CREATIVE? LOVE MOOSE POND? HAVE SOME WEB SKILLS?

Please consider helping us maintain the moosepondassociation.org website. We currently use WordPress to populate our content. Updates are relatively easy and include the following:

- Date of annual meeting (determined by Board)
- Board member names and pictures (Supplied by Board)
- Board meeting notes (supplied by Secretary)
- Courtesy Boat Inspector statistics
- Newsletter, LEA reports, Loon counts
- Pictures
- Other items of interest

We have the support of Scott Rowley Associates who created our site for questions or any hurdles you might encounter. You can do the minimum or let your artistic side shine. We would just love any help you could give. **Thank you!**



<<NAME>>  
<<ADDRESS>>  
<<TOWN>>, <<STATE>> <<ZIP>>

BRIDGTON, ME 04009



like us on Facebook

## MOOSE POND ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FORM

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to contribute to the Moose Pond Association in the following category

- \$25 INDIVIDUAL     
  \$100 MOOSE POND SUPPORTER     
  \$1000 MOOSE POND BENEFACTOR  
 \$50 FAMILY     
  \$500 MOOSE POND CUSTODIAN     
  \$\_\_\_\_\_ OTHER AMOUNT

Moose Pond Association is a tax-exempt 501c3 Non-Profit corporation (U.S. Federal Tax ID# 27-0519466).  
The full amount of your gift is tax deductible as allowed by law.

NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_

SUMMER MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY	STATE	ZIP	SUMMER PHONE NUMBER
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WINTER MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY	STATE	ZIP	WINTER PHONE NUMBER
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E-MAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

*(Please note—e-mail addresses will not be sold or given to any other organization)*

Will you allow us to add your name(s) to our Web site as contributors to Moose Pond Association? Only names will be listed.

- YES       NO

Please make checks payable to **“Moose Pond Association.”**

Mail completed form and your check to:

Moose Pond Association  
PO Box 674  
Bridgton, ME 04009

Or go to the MPA website to pay by credit card.