

The THOMPSON LAKE

OBSERVER

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Kathy Cain captured the fall beauty of the lake in this photo from Black Island Causeway.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings! Seasons, how fast they come and go! Soon the leaves will be turning and we'll be putting our summer clothes and lawn chairs away. Fond memories of the sunny summer of 2012 will sustain us through the snows of winter.

Once again, the TLEA did its best to maintain and even expand their programs that protect the quality of the lake. The YCC worked hard to reduce erosion, the CBI educated and helped boaters reduce the spread of invasive species, our Milfoil Mitigation team kept up the battle against this ever present threat, and our Water Quality Monitoring program made sure we were heading in the right direction. This was a very busy summer indeed!

Our Annual Meeting was well attended. We had a chance to report to our members on the progress we were making and some new ventures. This year TLEA collaborated with the Maine State Forestry Service and DEP to offer the Lakesmart Firewise Program. Under this program, AND with the landowners' permission, random properties in the town of Oxford were assessed for fire risks. The purpose of this program was to assist the owners in preventing fires that not only cause great expense but also threaten the water quality of the lake through erosion. (For more on this, see pages 14 & 15.)

One new issue this summer came with the legalization of fireworks. While we all enjoy fireworks, we worry that a large increase in their use causes noise pollution and releases harmful chemicals into our water and air. Although we realize that not much research has been done on the environmental impact of fireworks over a long period of time, we question whether, given Thompson Lake's very slow flushing rate, the added thrill of fireworks is worth the risk of polluting the water and air around the lake.

This year, as always, TLEA is seeking to increase its membership. We'd love to top our previous high member mark of 540, set in 2009. With your help we can reach our goal of 600 members. Please spread the word! If you feel TLEA is good for our lake, tell that to your neighbor and encourage them to sign up. We are fortunate to have one of the best lakes in Maine, we should all work together to keep it that way.

Autumn is a time to reflect on the earth's bounty and beauty. Thompson Lake is one of those beauties, well deserving of your support. Thank you!

Kathy Cain, Co-President

MILFOIL CREW COMPLETES BUSY SUMMER

As the 2012 milfoil management season closes, TLEA's supporting team has been reviewing the results of their energetic efforts this summer. In mid-May, the Hippobottomus crew started off by deploying tarps in the Pine Point area, placing 90 tarps covering approximately 23,000 square feet, or close to a half acre. Discouragingly, they soon discovered that in the shoreline area where they'd hand-pulled last year, the milfoil had returned and was just as thick as ever. The solution was to put down tarps with extra weights, a more successful technique.

In June and July, TLEA's contracted dive firm, "McVety Milfoil Removal," worked to manage other sites which previously had colonies of milfoil. They reported that Serenity Cove appears to be milfoil free. Otisfield Cove is in mop-up mode. Here the crew laid down two small tarps and hand pulled the remaining isolated plants. Edwards Cove required one small tarp. Only isolated milfoil plants were found there, all of which the divers were able to hand pull. In previous years, the Hancock area required heavy hand pulling, using the suction harvester. This year, 23 tarps were laid down over the remaining milfoil colonies, with hand pulling of isolated plants. In the other smaller infested locations of the lake, such as Pismo and Beechwoods, hand pulling was also used effectively.

Nor was that all. This summer divers were able to do underwater surveying of about one third of the lake's shoreline which is most susceptible to infestations of variable leaf milfoil.

The Pine Point area continues to be challenging and time demanding. The milfoil crew spent several September weekends moving over 90 tarps in that vicinity. The crew measured the infested area and determined that the milfoil covers approximately 10 acres. With funds it has remaining, TLEA has set as its main objectives two goals: providing a clear milfoil-free channel for Pine Point property owners, and killing one acre of infestation per season. This task is made harder because boating activity has resulted in large amounts of plant fragments floating as far down the lake as Potash Cove. Such fragments have re-infested some previously cleared areas in Pine Point Cove. Faced with the difficult challenge here, TLEA directors have been corresponding with the Maine DEP to seek other mitigation options for the control of this tremendously large area. We hope to be able to report some expert guidance by the spring of 2013.

TLEA WINDS UP EROSION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

From 2010 to 2012, TLEA implemented a major erosion control project in the town of Otisfield. Known also as the “Otisfield 319 Project,” it was made possible by a grant from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Partners included the Town of Otisfield, Silvaqua Owners Association, Cobbs Cove Road Association, Jillson Camp Road Association, and Fiddlehead Environmental Consulting. The Town of Otisfield allocated \$16,000 in town funds for the project; TLEA itself contributed \$10,000. The total grant award was \$61,189.

The goal of this ambitious project was to reduce erosion from washing into the lake and causing an increase in phosphorus which in turn can cause algae blooms in the lake. According to Maine DEP, soil erosion is the biggest single threat to Maine lakes. The 319 Otisfield project was launched as one result of TLEA’s 2008 watershed survey of this part of the watershed, which because of its steep terrain is especially susceptible to soil erosion. The survey identified 96 erosion sites. The subsequent grant provided for remedial work on 18 of these sites, most on town and camp roads, as well as 10 smaller cost-sharing grants to individual homeowners for less costly projects. Photos of one major site on Forrest Edwards taken before and after the project are shown here. Two public workshops were also held on such topics as the value of vegetative buffers and shoreland zoning rules.



*Forrest Edwards Road site
before erosion control work.*

Jeff Stern of Fiddlehead Environmental Consulting not only wrote the successful grant proposal but served as TLEA's project manager. In coordinating the work of the various groups involved, Jeff spent considerable time meeting with town officials, private landowners, and DEP staff. He proved a skillful negotiator and manager.

After reviewing the final project report, Donald T. Witherill, Director of the DEP's Watershed Management Division, sent his congratulations to Jeff with strong praise for a job well done:

It is clear that this has been a very effective, well run project with significant local involvement and support. The project fixed 18 of the watershed's most chronic and severe erosion problems, thereby reducing pollutant loading to Thompson Lake by an impressive 76.5 tons of sediment per year.... We have been especially pleased to hear that the project's NPS [non-point source pollution] sites held up well to the eight inches of rain that fell within a few days this past June.... We commend TLEA for this high-quality work and dedication to ongoing watershed stewardship.



After remedial work.

PROPOSED WATER LEVEL CHANGES, THOMPSON LAKE

[Editor's note: The following document was distributed at a public hearing held at the Oxford Town Office on August 30, 2012. The meeting was widely advertised, and TLEA mailed notices to all property owners on the lake. Approximately 120 attended, listened to Scott Bernardy's presentation of the document, and had the opportunity to discuss the issue. The Oxford Dam Committee needs to have Otisfield, Casco, and Poland approve these recommendations before it can ask the State DEP Commissioner for approval.]

The Thompson Lake Environmental Association (TLEA) has examined the issue of lake water level draw down in the fall and the target level for the lake in winter time. After extensive review of Lake Thompson's historic records, in addition to conversations with lake biologists, fish biologists, and dam managers at neighboring lakes, we have established some targets.

Soil erosion is a major threat to lake water quality. Subsequently dam control is a means to significantly reduce the threat of soil erosion dumping phosphates into the water. Maintaining shoreline integrity helps minimize undermining large trees that would fall into the lake as well. According to lake biologists, the largest soil erosion comes from erratic water levels, especially those above or below what is called the "cobble zone," which is the zone where the rock and pebble composition is highest. The Robinson Mill had recorded the lake level in a log book on a weekly basis from 1918 to 1986. We examined 20 years of recorded water levels from 1966 to 1986 and found the average water level to be 37.1 inches below the top of the dam. In the more recent years, winter water levels have been left significantly higher, resulting in spring flooding (above the cobble zone) and erosion. We are advocating a winter level of 32 inches and possibly adjusting that level if needed after several years of data collection. The water draw down should start around October 1 and finish by October 20 to the desired level of 32 inches. This is not a significant departure from the historic target date of October 18.

This schedule has multiple considerations which are:

1. Preserving boat navigation in the shallow areas until after Columbus Day weekend (the unofficial end of the boating season).
2. Protecting the lake trout fish spawn which starts in mid-October and finishes in early November.
3. Working with the capacity of rapid water draw downs by using just the spillways and not the center gate. As we have seen with the heavy rains of June this year, the spillway has the capacity to lower the lake level by at least one to two inches a day even while the surrounding watershed was adding water to the lake.

In review of this year's dam records for June, several important facts became apparent:

--In heavy rainfall conditions 1 inch of rain results in roughly 2 inches of lake level rise.

--The maximum water release of 2.5 inches a day is very feasible utilizing the spillways.

--With all of the planks placed in the spillway the lake level is approximately 14 inches which is the maximum acceptable level.

There are additional recommendations we thought should be seriously considered.

1. Francis Brautigan, a State of Maine fish biologist at the Maine Inland Wildlife and Fisheries, advocated fabricating a fish screen in front of the spillways to prevent the salmon (which are attracted to moving water) from going over the dam.

2. If the center gate is to become functional, then obtaining the trash rake that attaches to the boom structure would be strongly recommended. Both protective measures would require some maintenance such as removing floating debris trapped around the bars.

3. Replace the worn plank channel on the east spillway so boards can be placed there regardless of the lake level.

4. Reduce the width of one or both of the top spillway planks by 2 inches so the mean lake level in the summer time is 16 inches. This creates the capacity for the lake to absorb small rain storms that would not raise the lake over 14 inches as often. This would help reduce soil erosion considerably.

5. When a storm is forecasted to drop 2 or more inches of rain while the lake level is at 16 inches or closer to the top of the dam, perform a preventative water release the day before.

6. Modify the dam log to give a daily comment to record the number of planks in place.

We would like to do an annual review of the dam records to assess if there is a need to adjust the dates of water level draw down or the target winter lake level. As the sole environmental organization on Thompson Lake with over 400 active members in our association we are pleased to assist the Town of Oxford in whatever way we can to help manage this precious resource enjoyed by so many people. Having a presence in the Oxford Dam Committee is ideal in the protection of Thompson Lake.

COURTESY BOAT INSPECTORS WORKING WELL

This summer, as in the past few years, TLEA's boat inspectors have been courteously checking boats entering and leaving Thompson to make sure no invasive plant fragments are going in or out of the lake. Director Dan Porter is the volunteer who oversees this program. His job is to assign and instruct the individual inspectors stationed at the marina in Casco, Pismo Beach in Oxford, and at the landing on Route 121 in Oxford.

While the boat ramps at those places may be quiet for stretches of time, frequently the inspectors have to scramble to keep up with all the traffic and to record which lake each boat has visited previously. The bass tournament on July 22 kept one inspector, Jenni Null, very busy. In an email to Dan Porter, she gave her impressions of the day:

“It was very busy at the Marina yesterday...an interesting and satisfying day. I'm impressed with how clean the boats are in general. I do think that more and more boat owners are cleaning and inspecting their boats, even the fishermen. Larry, the inspector who was attached to the tournament, was very thorough and worked right along with me when the boats came in.”

The four inspectors checked 759 boats during the 26 weekend and holiday periods they were on duty. They intercepted 4 plants which were confirmed as invasive. In each case, the invasive plants were found on boats leaving, not entering, Thompson. As in past years, the inspectors encouraged all boaters to make a habit of carefully checking for hitchhiking plants each time they enter or leave a body of water. They also handed out informative literature. This program is funded by a state grant of \$4620, with TLEA picking up the remaining \$2100. The CBI program continues to be an important part of protecting not just Thompson but also surrounding lakes.

WATER CLARITY VARIES DRAMATICALLY

Water transparency is measured on Thompson Lake at approximate two week intervals through the use of a Secchi disk and a particular type of scope which limits the reflectivity of the sun on the water surface. The disk itself is a simple weighted eight inch device with alternating black and white quarters. It was created in 1865 by Fr. Pietro Angelo Secchi and is used world-wide to measure how far down into the water column one can see. The disk is attached to a tape which bears metric measurements. As the disk is lowered into the water a trained and certified observer notes at what distance from the water surface the disk is no longer visible.

That distance is greatly influenced by a number of factors such as turbulence, water color, sediment and intensity of the sun, but most importantly, by the presence of algae. Algal growth in turn is influenced by the amount of phosphorus in the water body. By controlling erosion and the introduction of pollutants, we limit the extent of phosphorus and the growth of algae, and thereby improve the clarity and quality of our water.

In the summer of 2012, water clarity readings varied dramatically as did climatic conditions. Yet, surprisingly, the average of the twelve readings recorded was about the same as historic annual averages, that is approximately 9 meters or 29 feet.

In early June, following a rainfall of 8-9 inches, the water clarity reading plummeted to a low of 5.3 meters or less than 17 ½ feet. Over the course of the summer, clarity gradually improved such that the final reading taken in late August was 9.6 meters.

The Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (MVLMP) in 2011 gathered data from more than 400 Maine lakes and ponds, including Thompson of course. Interestingly, that low figure of 5.3 meters cited above for Thompson in June is in fact equal to the summer average of all those other water bodies. Obviously Thompson Lake is exceptional for its water quality. TLEA is working hard to maintain that quality through its YCC, environmental, and educational programs. Its members can be proud of the support they provide to make these programs possible.



Some of the many bamboo blossoms on the Cobb Hill Road in Otisfield. Photographer Bob Tracy says of these, "They are really quite pretty, but the plant can be obnoxious, and you can't kill the stuff!"

LOON REPORT FOR 2012

At 7 o'clock on the beautiful, misty morning of July 21, six loon-spotting teams made their annual zig-zag across their reporting sectors of Thompson Lake, looking for the elusive black and white birds. One hour later they headed back to the shore with their total count. This year 14 were spotted, about the same number as in the past few years. While no chicks were seen, one of the 14 was "a young one, but not a baby," according to Loon Chief Peggy Dorf, who organizes the annual event for the Audubon Society and keeps track of the results.

Peggy reports one chick seen in early August when she stopped at the Outpost in Otisfield for her Italian sandwich. Just off shore she spotted a mother loon showing off the small baby, riding piggy-back, or loon-back. This is pretty late in the season for a new chick, and we haven't heard how well it fared over the summer.

MYSTERY PLANT MULTIPLIES IN LOCAL POND

At the end of August, the Pleasant Lake/Parker Pond invasive plant survey team was finishing its annual survey of Moose Pond in Otisfield. The inspectors were trying to find the small population of Low-Water Milfoil, *Myriophyllum humile*, a delicate native milfoil at the northern end of the pond. When they first spotted it two years ago, this clump measured approximately 2 ft X 2 ft. In the summer of 2011, it had expanded only slightly to about 3 ft X 3ft. This year the inspectors discovered a patch of approximately 30 ft X 30 ft, or nine hundred square feet – What had happened? Plant fragments were everywhere!

Pixie Williams immediately took samples to the Maine Center for Invasive Aquatic Plants for genetic fingerprinting. Its director, Roberta Hill, thanked her for reporting the phenomenon which, she said, had occurred in two other locations in the last three years, in Windham and near Ellsworth. In both these places the explosive growth occurred only one summer, and the plants died back the next summer. Was warmer water due to climate change responsible for this? Or was it a natural boom and bust cycle? Was there a huge seed crop the year before? Had there been genetic changes within some populations? Was there a chance this species could eventually become invasive?

These important questions apparently remain unanswered, and it will probably take much more research to solve them, with little funding available. Roberta Hill strongly urged local volunteers to revisit the site early next summer and report population size and conditions back to her. So, in the early summer of 2013, this will be the first, most important task of the new Casco-Otisfield Aquatic Plant Survey Team. Pixie promises to inform readers of this newsletter about what they find.

FIRST RESPONSE TEAM FOR AQUATIC PLANTS BEING ORGANIZED

Once again one good thing leads to another! Following Pixie Williams' summer class on native aquatic plant identification, several class members and previously trained individuals are forming an aquatic plant survey team for our local area, especially Casco and Otisfield's ponds and lakes. The group will be volunteer, not obligatory. Members will assist in surveying their own lakes or ponds, help to survey smaller local ponds which lack a pond association, and also be ready to respond to a wider call for help from the Maine Center for Invasive Aquatic Plants (MCIAP) should a need occur. Such a situation did arise in 2011 on Tripp Pond.

All members of this aquatic plant survey team are required to take the one day course on invasive aquatic plants offered by MCIAP, to be certified, and to have some knowledge of our common native aquatic plants.

Instruction on native aquatic plant identification will be offered next summer. Organizers hope some members of TLEA will join. There is no charge for the course, which is sponsored by the Pleasant Lake/ Parker Pond Association. The Saturday Pond Watershed Association has been very active and most helpful. Participants from Coffee Pond and Moose Pond will also be involved.

It's not too early to sign up. If interested, please contact:

Pixie Williams pixiegemw@myfairpoint.net or
Marygrace Barber marygrace.barber@gmail.com

YCC CREW COMPLETES 11TH YEAR

TLEA's Youth Conservation Corps completed 25 projects this summer under the direction of Coordinator and Crew Chief Justin St. John, who served his first year as crew leader and fifth year as a member of the crew. Jesse Newcomb and Moriah Lee of Norway and Brandon Campbell of South Paris filled out the remainder of this year's crew.

It was a physically hard summer. The crew installed 170 cubic yards of very heavy rip rap and stone. That's 20 yards more than last year. They also completed 2 more projects.

This was the first year the YCC billed for labor. The charge was \$30.00 per hour on the job for 4 people. This inexpensive rate is far below TLEA actual labor costs. Unfortunately, TLEA had to pass on some of the costs to the clients because funds

from government sources decreased significantly. Fortunately, this change didn't seem to affect the number of projects as people soon found out that employing the YCC was still a bargain.

Materials are still charged to the customer at our cost, which sometimes is at a discount of as much as 15% off retail. Between the cost of labor and materials total yearly expenses for the YCC exceeded \$26,000.

Should you have an environmental project you would like considered for the next YCC season, please notify us at tlea@fairpoint.net. Typical projects are water runoff, erosion at the shore from wind or waves, erosion in roads or driveways, and many other problems that could affect the water quality of Thompson Lake. The YCC is experienced at solving problems of this nature, and they do it at a bargain rate.

MEET TLEA'S DIRECTORS

This article continues our directors series and profiles Bob Tracy and Scott Bernardy.



Bob Tracy lives in Otisfield Cove with his wife of 51 years, June. For 20 years they spent summers on the lake and moved here permanently 16 years ago. Bob grew up in Norway. He attended Norway High School and received his Bachelor's degree at the University of Maine in Orono. He went on to Montclair State in New Jersey for his Master's degree. He spent four years in the U.S. Air Force, where he worked on B-47s as an aircraft mechanic. He then spent four years teaching French at Yarmouth

High School. Moving to New Jersey, he taught for 30 years at Ridgewood High School before retiring and coming home to Maine in 1995.

Bob keeps very busy with many hobbies, including photography, woodworking, hunting, traveling, gardening, and tinkering. He also likes to move tons of snow, dirt, and grass with his tractor and truck.

He was asked by the late Dave Hankins to become a director and has served as secretary of the Board of Directors, a member of the Environmental Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Publications Committee.

His wife, June, grew up on the Wiley farm situated next to the Otisfield Commu

nity Hall on State Route 121. The land they now live on was once part of that farm. The Tracys and their three children first spent their summer vacations living in a mobile home on that lot. After retirement, they constructed a new house there. They loved the location then, and their children, their spouses, and their 7 grandchildren love to visit it now.

In the TLEA Bob is responsible for the Secchi disk (water clarity) readings, and he helps clean, store, and launch the Hippobottomus. He is also the self-appointed caretaker of the TLEA office property. Bob has a huge respect for the people who actively serve as volunteers and directors of the TLEA and who work so hard to keep Thompson Lake one of Maine's most pristine water bodies. His family and he love the serenity and the beauty of the lake and Otisfield Cove.

Director Scott Bernardy has lived on the opposite side of Otisfield Cove from Bob Tracy for 10 years. Scott grew up in Pittsburgh and Los Angeles. He has a BA in chemistry and obtained his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from Case Western Reserve.

He has many hobbies, including snow and water skiing, backpacking, scuba diving, road bicycling, and sailing, to name just a few.



He became involved with TLEA about 7 years ago when he felt concerned about the invasive variable leaf milfoil in Thompson. Months after becoming a director, he became Chair of TLEA's Environmental Committee and spearheaded the Milfoil management Plan approximately a year later. Recently he has headed a committee to study the Oxford dam procedures and policy for controlling the lake's water level.

What Scott most enjoys about Thompson Lake is its pristine waters and his peaceful morning kayak outings.

VERY BIG BEAR IS SHOT IN GREENVILLE

Recently a large bear was shot in Greenville Junction, Maine, by a visitor from Pennsylvania. The bear weighed in at 699 pounds and nearly broke a 20-year record, according to Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife officials, as reported in this week's news from Tom Ferent's Maine Lake Region News Digest, dated Sept. 17.

LAKESMART/FIREWISE PROGRAM IDENTIFIES FIRE RISKS

On August 6, the Lakesmart/Firewise program kicked off in Oxford as a collaborative effort of the Maine Forestry Service, the Oxford Fire Department, and TLEA. The inspecting Firewise team consisted of Keith Smith of Maine Forestry Contractor, two representatives from the Oxford Fire Department, and one TLEA director. The group visited twenty properties in Oxford, randomly selected for the fire assessments. The goal of the program was to identify problems that could be safety risks.

One common problem found was **wood piles stacked on or near a deck or dwelling**. The experts recommend stacking wood no closer than 30 feet from the house. Also spotted were instances of building supplies being stored **under decking and crawl spaces**. It's recommended that homeowners enclose crawl spaces and decking, which also eliminates the accumulation of such natural debris as dry leaves and pine needles.

The inspectors also came across **flammable fuels stored near dwellings**, which ideally should be stored in a separate structure away from the primary dwelling. Mulching up to the foundation was also found. The danger is that mulch may dry up and become a **volatile fuel**. It's best to have a stone drip edge that provides a barrier to prevent a creeping fire from reaching the foundation. If a home owner insists on mulching up to the foundation, then experts recommend that they keep mulch wet at all times.

Also noted were many cases of soft **wood branches touching houses, camps, and decking**. Simple pruning of the branches away would prevent fire spreading onto the dwelling. And keeping **gutters and roof tops free from debris** will prevent flying embers from starting a roof fire.

One inspector reported a few **compost piles too close to dwellings**. Compost piles get hot during the decaying process and can cause spontaneous combustion. One compost pile spotted was only 6 feet away from a propane tank.

One dwelling had **tree branches hanging over the BBQ grill**. Potentially the branches can get hot and ignite. Simply pruning the low branches would be advised here.

Interestingly, when it comes to window screens, **a metal screen is safer than a newer nylon one** because embers cannot burn through metal whereas with a nylon screen, an ember not only melts the nylon but it may also catch the interior curtains or shades on fire.

From the perspective of an emergency responder, **road access was a major problem.** The camp roads were too narrow with many sharp curves for the larger emergency vehicles. Pump trucks would be able to make it in some instances, but the **water availability was another concern** in some places. Pump trucks need to be able to drive up to within 20-30 feet of the lake to draw water, but in some cases, there was no access to the lake. Dry hydrants would be an alternative. Made of pvc piping, dry hydrants can be located in a location near the lake, allowing pump trucks to draw water.

The representatives from the fire department noted that signage was a major concern on many of the properties. In order to help emergency vehicles locate a property, numbers should be very visible, 3 inches minimum. In many cases, inspectors had to really hunt to find the camp numbers which were either tacked onto a tree, hidden behind branches, too small to read, or camouflaged by their environment.

The August 6 session was limited to properties in the town of Oxford, where homeowners volunteered to have the team come inspect their properties. Many of the problems found were not always obvious, and in most cases fixing them does not require much cash outlay. Next year residents in the other parts of the lake also will get the opportunity to benefit from Lakesmart's expertise and advice.

MAINE WEATHER GETTING WORSE?

With memories of the early June deluge still fresh in our minds, it's hardly a surprise to learn that an advocacy group named Environment Maine issued a study this summer arguing that "extreme downpours" of rain and snow have been increasing for more than a half century in Maine. The study also contends that the dramatic storms will become even more intense and frequent in years to come, resulting in untold human casualties and billions of dollars in property damages. Lakes like Thompson with its large watershed and slow flushing rate are particularly vulnerable.

"When it rains, it pours—especially in recent years as bigger storms have hit Maine more often," according to Ben Seel, clean energy organizer for Environment Maine, who presented the study. In Maine, extreme storms are occurring 74 percent more frequently than 65 years ago. "In other words, an extreme rainstorm that used to hit Maine once every 12 months on average now occurs every 6.9 months on average."

"We need to heed scientists' warnings that this dangerous trend is linked to global warming and do everything we can to cut carbon pollution today."

Visit our website at:
www.thompsonlake.org

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