

Waukewan and Winona Watershed Protective Association

P.O. Box 451, Meredith, NH 03253

Website: WWWPA.org

Email: info@wwwpa.org

An Environmental Organization Protecting the Waukewan and Winona Watershed



Photo by Ruth Chaisson

Winter on the Lakes

By Ruth Chaisson

New Hampshire can be a magical snow-covered wonderland in the winter, with outdoor activities such as ice skating, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, ice-fishing and snowmobiling. And, for those local to the Waukewan-Winona Watershed, Meredith's Ice Fishing Derby (February 10 – 11, 2024) and the New England Pond Hockey Classic (February 2 – 4, 2024) have been winter staples. The New England Pond Hockey Classic draws people from far and wide, with over 275 teams playing 500 games on 26 rinks. While it is typically hosted on Lake Winnepesaukee, in warmer years like 2023, it may be moved to our very own Lake Waukewan.

All of these activities give us an outlet to get outside, stretch our legs and enjoy the lakes in the

winter. But it's also important to remember safety guidelines and consider the environmental impact when we're enjoying the lakes:

Check ice thickness. Be sure to check the [NH Fish & Game Department's guidelines](#) for activity on the frozen lakes. As of the print time, their website suggests a minimum of six inches of hard ice for walking on ice and eight inches for ATV & snowmobile use.

Be prepared. Bring rope and ice safety picks, in case of emergency.

Tell others. Let someone know where you're going and when you expect to be back.

Don't litter! Remember to remove your trash, live bait, human waste, and general trash. It's easy to drop something on the ice with-

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Volume 9, Issue 2: Fall 2023

Newsletter Editor : Jamie Heminway

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Mission Statement



WAUKEWAN AND WINONA
WATERSHED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The mission of the Waukewan and Winona Watershed Protective Association is to encourage and support long-range planning, responsible lake level management, and sound conservation techniques to preserve the ecology, environment and natural beauty of the Waukewan and Winona Watershed.

It serves as a voice for its members in matters of group concern with regard to the environment and seeks to assist with scientific studies, education programs, and the preparation and dissemination of educational materials.

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out realizing it, so don't forget to give a 'last look' before exiting the ice to make sure you didn't leave anything behind.

When ice-fishing, use non-lead tackle. Per the NH Department of Environmental Services: "Small lead tackle such as sinkers, sounders or jigs can be lost through the hole and sink to the lake bottom. During the open water season, loons and other waterbirds can pick these up when they swallow small pebbles from the bottom, causing lead toxicity and death. Use only non-lead-based tackle."

Be alert when driving vehicles on the ice. Watch out for ice holes, ridges, cracks, and thin ice to prevent breaking through the ice.

Be mindful of snowmobile / ATV emissions output. Using more oxygenated gasoline with a higher-octane rating reduces emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen and other harmful pollutants.

Be careful with your gas cans! Petroleum can be toxic to aquatic life and ultimately cause algal blooms. Try to avoid spills and remove gasoline canisters when you leave the ice.

Firepit safety. Everyone loves a warm fire, but it is important to build fires in a fire-safe container (like a Solo stove or other stainless steel fire bowl) rather than directly on the ice so that you can take the firepit and any remaining ashes with you when you leave the ice. Wood ash contains high

levels of phosphorous, which can contribute to cyanobacteria blooms.

We can also take precautions around our lakeside homes during the winter months. One contributor to environmental concerns is road salt. In addition to being corrosive to our asphalt roads and metal car parts, road salt drains into our lakes and rivers via stormwater runoff. High concentrations of salt within the runoff into freshwater bodies can impact the water temperature and chemical concentrations within the lake sediment, ultimately depleting oxygen levels for lake inhabitants and creating an environment that encourages the development of cyanobacteria blooms - those blue-green algae 'slicks' that are toxic for aquatic life and humans. These cyanobacteria blooms are hazardous for both recreational waterbodies and drinking water reservoirs.

So how do we minimize the salt content in winter stormwater runoff? One way is to re-evaluate the amount and type of ice melt you are using on your sidewalks and driveways. If you do use salt, keep it in an airtight container. If there is a spill, do not use water to melt it. Instead, use a broom to sweep it up and use as intended. Another option is to look for low-salt snow removal contractors and consider using a Green SnowPro, as designated by the NH Dept of Environmental Services. The New Hampshire Voluntary Certified Commercial Salt Applicator Program (otherwise



Photo by Deb Finch

known as the Green SnowPro) has a mission to reduce the amount of salt application and utilize other responsible forms of de-icing. You may consider asking your snow removal expert to become Green-SnowPro-certified if they are not already. Or, if you are looking for a new snow removal contractor, consider searching from the NH Department of Environmental Services' [list of Green SnowPro contractors](#).

Ultimately, it is up to all of us to take care of our lakes and find the right balance of outdoor fun and conservation. Ice fishing, snowmobiling, skiing and skating on the ponds are a vibrant part of the winter months here in NH. Enjoying these activities responsibly will help preserve our lakes for years to come.

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A Day in the Life of a Loon Intern with Sarah Kinicki

By Deb Finch

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to be a loon intern? I sat down with Sarah Kinicki of Acton, MA to talk about her experience at the Loon Center in Moultonborough during the summer of 2023. She learned of this opportunity from Dr. Mark Pokras at Tufts Veterinary School, where she is a student in her second year. Dr. Pokras specializes in mortality research on loons and sends students to the Loon Center every summer. Sarah had some previous field biology experience, and it was a natural fit for her interests, though working with loons was new to her.

Sarah spent many of her internship days monitoring lakes in western NH by kayak, including Waukewan and Winona. She worked with volunteers at each

Photos Courtesy of the Loon Center



lake, which she found enjoyable, and she was inspired by their concern for their lakes. Kayaking on the lakes was a great way to learn more about the state, while building strong arm muscles at the same time! Often, they had to go out at night to band or rescue loons, and with such a rainy summer, this could be challenging at times.

During the summer, Sarah lived in the newly built housing for interns at the lake. Last summer, on a tour of the Loon Center, we were able to view this space, which is quite nice, especially compared to the small shelters interns had lived in previously. Sarah mentioned she was grateful for the running water and showers! She greatly enjoyed the socialization aspect of living with other interns interested in field biology, too.

One of the challenges Sarah faced was how initially overwhelming it was to learn how to reach out to volunteers to coordinate visits to lakes and the planning needed to schedule visits to lakes that were sometimes quite far apart. Sarah had to be flexible and able to adapt to changes each day. For example, a volunteer found an abandoned egg on one lake, but it was an hour away from where she had planned to visit that day. This necessitated a quick change of plans to best meet the needs of the Loon Center.

Most of the visits were done on her own. Sarah noted that each time you go out you have to do a survey and enter data in a database. The database has years of data, enabling the Center to compare important patterns and trends. Having this history helped her gain a better understanding of the challenges loons and the Loon Center face.

What surprised Sarah most was how much she learned about interacting with volunteers and building relationships. She found the volunteers passionate about their lakes and eager and willing to share information.

Sarah explained that some of the best parts of her internship were the rescues and landings, along with learning how to take blood from a loon. In addition, she was able to participate in necropsies and learn firsthand what had caused the death of a loon. Some examples included dying from lead poison-

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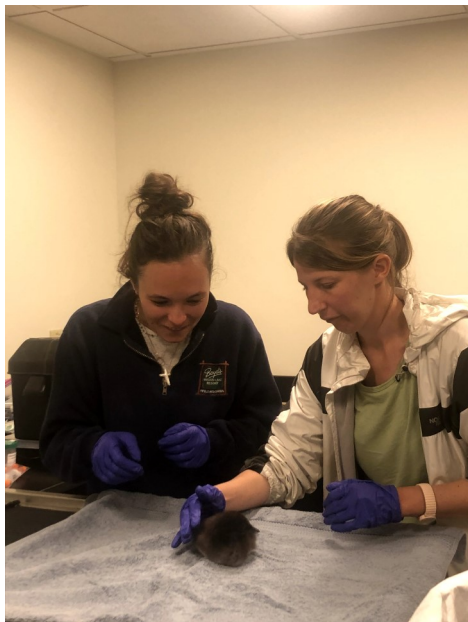
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DAY IN THE LIFE — Continued from page 3



Photos Courtesy of the Loon Center

ing, having a sibling issue—where one loon chick attacks another or the parents stop feeding the smaller chick, and even a boat injury. This was all new to her, and an experience she would not have

had without the internship opportunity.

In the future, Sarah plans to work in pet exotics at a wildlife clinic. During her clinical year, she is hoping to do wildlife rotations. Angel Hospital in Boston offers services for exotic pets, and Sarah will be applying for an internship and potential residency in this field.

Reflecting, Sarah indicated she would do the internship again, even though at times it could be intense. She felt it helped her develop different skills, including field surveying, necropsies, working with volunteers, and handling/banding loons. These skills will be useful going forward in her career.

Sarah ended the interview by saying, “I don’t know that I would be a loon specialist, but what I learned will be useful in pursuing something I’m more passionate about in the future.”

Photo by Tracey Pratt



BECOME A MEMBER OF WWWPA

By Catherine Greenleaf

Are you a shorefront homeowner on Lake Waukewan or Lake Winona who is passionate about the issues affecting our lakes and the local watershed?

If so, please consider joining us and becoming a member of the WWWPA. Under the careful guidance of a dedicated and experienced Board of Directors, the Association works hard to educate members about the important issues that impact water quality, boating, fishing, wildlife and the overall enjoyment of living on a lake.

Membership allows you to enjoy scheduled activities like sunset boat cruises, lunch excursions, and special talks given by experts about loons and other wildlife. The WWWPA is also involved in protecting both lakes by helping to conduct invasive species identification and removal as well as conservation of critical watershed habitat.

Membership is only \$50 per year and includes delivery of our semi-annual newsletter. Your free gift with membership includes a stylish baseball cap with the WWWPA logo.

Won't you join us? For further information, please contact Catherine Greenleaf, Membership Coordinator, at surferdog2004@yahoo.com.

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Deb Corr Earns LakeSmart Award

By Sharon O'Donnell

WWWPA Member Deb Corr has earned the New Hampshire Lakes LakeSmart award. The LakeSmart program was launched in 2019 to educate, evaluate, and recognize property owners who live in a lake-friendly manner. It is free, voluntary, and non-regulatory.

The award evaluation process assesses wastewater treatment systems, yard areas, and shoreline access. Following this, the evaluator gives the homeowner a comprehensive report that includes suggestions on how to improve their lake-friendly living.

Human activities speed up the ag-

ing process of nearby water bodies with pollutants. What people do on their property impacts their lake. Pollutants from our activities make their way into streams, rivers, and lakes. Lake Winona is a middle-aged water body, while Lake Waukewan is a young-aged water body.

NH Lakes is a nonprofit organization serving as the voice for all of New Hampshire's 1000 lakes. They sponsor the Lake Host program where local volunteers inspect visiting boats for invasive species before visitors enter the water. We hope shore owners will consider applying to the program.



Photo by Sharon O'Donnell

How to Report Boat Wakes and Prevent Shoreline Erosion

By Catherine Greenleaf

The only way to describe this past summer: rainy! The Lakes Region of New Hampshire experienced 21 inches of rainfall in June, July and August, making 2023 the soggiest summer season since recordkeeping began in 1895.

As a result, rivers spilled over, causing localized street flooding. Lake levels rose steadily, in some cases rising above the surfaces of docks and washing away soil along shorelines. Many lakefront homeowners were concerned about the effects of soil erosion on their properties. For some, the problem was exacerbated by high-speed boaters and water-skiers who seemed not to notice how their excessive wake was contributing to the problem.

According to Lt. Crystal McLain, an officer with the New Hampshire

Department of Safety's Division of State Police and Marine Patrol, the heavy rains resulted in numerous requests from lakefront homeowners for enforcement of the state's "Safe Passage" regulations.

As a result, the department conducted a state-wide campaign that included public messaging for boaters to observe the "Safe Passage" rule and to be considerate about the impact their wake may have on docks and shore frontage, McLain said.

According to the "Safe Passage" law (NH RSA 270-D:2 VI), if lakefront homeowners or boaters observe vessels traveling on the water within 150 feet of the shoreline, other boats, swimmers, docks, or moorings, at speeds greater than headway speed (6 mph), they should immediately call State Police dispatch at (603) 293-2037 and choose extension 0.

McLain said callers should be pre-

pared to give details about the boat, along with the license number, number of occupants and occupants' descriptions. A spotting scope or binoculars may be necessary to read the boat's license number.

Shoreline erosion is costly and time consuming. Not only does soil washing into the lake affect property values but it also poses a grave threat to the water quality. According to scientists, soil eroding into a lake can create hazardous shorelines and the nutrient-rich soil that washes into the water can cause serious issues like algae blooms and aquatic weed growth. McLain advised lakefront homeowners with shoreline erosion to contact the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services to gain information on how to legally obtain the necessary permits to make needed repairs.

Andrea LaMoreaux, President of New Hampshire Lakes, gave a LakeSmart presentation to WWWPA members and the general public at the Meredith Community Center in September 2023. The information in this article is taken from her presentation.

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Keeping Your Lake and Watershed Clean and Protected

By Catherine Greenleaf

There are many everyday human activities that can inadvertently harm lake water quality and the overall effectiveness of the local watershed to provide clean and clear water. Here are a few to watch out for:

Fertilizer Run-Off

We all like the look of a cute lake cottage with window boxes and hanging baskets full of colorful flowers. However, it's important to protect the lake from any fertilizer run-off resulting from decorative plantings. Some people bring flower baskets down to the water's edge in order to water and fertilize plants. This results in fertilizer draining into the lake and contributing to the formation of Cyanobacteria blooms.

The same goes for growing vegetables on your property. Some people grow tomatoes and peppers in five-gallon buckets on their docks. Unfortunately, every time it rains or these plants are watered, fertilizer drains into the lake and causes abundant algae growth and hazardous Cyanobacteria outbreaks.

Car Washing

Washing your car at a lakefront property can result in soap and other harmful chemicals leaching into the water table and running into the lake, altering the lake's delicate pH balance and harming wildlife like fish and birds, according to wildlife biologists. Take your car to a local car wash situated well away from any water bodies.

Protect Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are the source of life for many of our threatened and endangered lakeside creatures, including frogs, salamanders, dragonflies and damselflies. These small pools of water are actually wetlands with a seasonal cycle of flooding and drying, and are most easily spotted in the early spring. It's important that vernal pools be protected by property owners, according to scientists, since they are vital feeding sites for turtles and other wildlife. Be careful not to block or divert the flow of snow melt on your property and also avoid placing chemicals like mosquito dunks in vernal pools, which will kill all of the wildlife ready to hatch come mid-to-late spring.

Hang Up Your Leaf Blower

As more and more lakefront neighborhoods are inundated with loud and obnoxious leaf blowers, the less people are able to enjoy the peace and serenity of living on the water.

These machines not only create a wind force of up to 180 mph, destroying vital topsoil, drying up tree roots and redistributing toxic pesticides people spray on their lawns, they also spew 100% of their emissions and hydrocarbons into the environment, creating localized smog and adding to greenhouse emissions.

Remember, sound carries on a lake. A gas-operated leaf blower can top 100 decibels. OSHA requires hearing protection at 85 decibels, according to the non-profit organization Quiet Communities. The noise pollution caused

Photo by Sharon O'Donnell



by these machines permanently drives away the wildlife, like loons, that make lakefront living such an interesting and enjoyable experience.

Leaves Are Not Litter

While we're on the subject of leaves, plant scientists are now saying to leave the leaves on your property. Trees shed their leaves as a way to create and fortify soil along the root zone, their own special brand of fertilizer.

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While you'll want to clear leaves from your walkways and driveways to make them safe, allow the rest of your leaves to decompose in your yard. They are the main component in building healthy, robust soil.

Plant biologists say leaves contain twice as many nutrients as manure. Leaf hummus helps new plants become more strongly established, lightens heavy clay soils, increases the moisture retention of dry, sandy soils and protects the vital mycelium network that transports nutrients from plant to plant. Many butterflies and moths overwinter inside curled up leaves. These insects feed birds and aid in the pollination of native trees and plants in the watershed.

Highly Reflective Windows

If you live by a lake and you put out a bird feeder, you are going to be drawing birds close to your home. Today's modern windows are made from highly reflective glass, making them very dangerous for birds. Birds see the reflection of trees and sky and believe the glass is open air.

One very effective deterrent is to staple vertical strips of paracord to your windows. This will not impair your view and it will warn birds away from the window. Unless you're using a deterrent like para-

cord, keep bird feeders at least 30 feet away from windows. Fifty feet would be ideal.

Check into other deterrents like ABC Bird Tape, Acopian Bird Savers Curtains, Collidescape Window Film, Feather Friendly Adhesive Dots, Solyx Bird Safety Film and Window Alert UV reflective safety squares.

Lead Fishing Tackle

A loon regularly digs in the sand at the bottom of a lake with its beak, looking for small stones, which it swallows in order to help digest the food in its gizzard. Unfortunately, a loon can inadvertently swallow lead sinkers.

As the loon's gizzard grinds down its food, the lead is also broken down and travels quickly through the bloodstream to the brain. The neurotoxic effects of lead include blindness, lethargy, confusion, paralysis, tremors, convulsions, and almost inevitably, death.

Clean out your old tackle box by removing the lead and replacing it with tungsten, steel and bismuth-tin, which perform just as well as lead. Participate in the New Hampshire Fish and Game-sponsored Lead Tackle Buyback program. Go to loonsafe.org for participating tackle shops in the Lakes Region.

Loons in the Watershed

By Linda Heminway

While I cannot say the same for loons throughout the state of New Hampshire, loons in our watershed did pretty well this year with the exception of those on Hawkins Pond. We hope that, next year, there will be more success and Hawkins Pond will be graced with loon chicks.

Waukewan: We had successful nests at both territories. The male loon that nested at the northwest end of the lake was a newcomer, having been rescued in a loon fight the year before (2022) and released on Sky Pond. This year he was back and won a place on the territory and nested success-

fully. He was seen tangled in fishing line in early August. An attempt to rescue and untangle him was unsuccessful, and, fortunately, he eventually shed the line on his own. Loon biologists did rescue a tangled immature loon (one to two years old) in the canal in early July with the help of bystanders; these sub-adult loons are usually on the ocean and this one was released immediately on the coast. There was more adult loon activity on the south end of the lake, and we will see if a third territory becomes established in the future.

On Hawkins Pond, after several years of nest failures or lack of nesting, volunteers and LPC staff built and floated a nest raft, but the



Photo by Linda Heminway

pair took another year off, with no nesting detected.

Winona loons hatched two chicks this year. High water and lots of rain did not seem to bother our adult loons. They did a wonderful job with their chicks. The recent

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How to Spot Harmful Water Quality Issues

By Linda Heminway

At the WWWPA annual meeting, we welcomed Nisa Marks, who is the Watershed Coordinator for NH Department of Environmental Services (NH DES). She spoke with us about issues surrounding water quality and the ongoing issue with Cyanobacterial blooms. We were so grateful to her for taking time out of her busy schedule to speak with our association.

Nisa's position was created to give a new and fresh focus on lakes. The number one issue for NH DES at the moment is Cyanobacteria. Cyanobacteria can be toxic and a threat to public health, so more emphasis is being placed on it than before.

By connecting with us and readers like you, their hope is to offer more technical assistance and better reporting avenues like their new online [reporting system](#). Nisa showed us photos of [harmful algae blooms](#) so we would know where to find them.

However, Cyanobacteria can be difficult to spot. After a question from our member Andrea Siani, Nisa indicated pollen can easily be mistaken for algae blooms. If pollen shows up in other places, like on your parked car, then it can be easier to assess whether something that looks like an algal bloom is pollen. Duckweed and filamentous algae also may look like Cyanobacteria. Cyanobacteria shows up early in the morning and rises to the wa-

ter body's surface.

A good tip from Nisa was to perform a stick test. If you dip a stick into the water surrounding the possible bloom and the stick looks like it is covered in paint, then it is probably Cyanobacteria.

NH DES is also looking into Cyanobacteria's root causes. While this is still under study, NH DES currently thinks there are several possibilities: excess nutrients, phosphorous, increasing and warmer temperatures, storm water runoff, and septic system issues. NH DES will send out a final report on November 1 of this year with their Cyanobacteria study findings.

We all need to work to control these factors. To combat Cyanobacteria, NH DES is calling for less road salt use and more watershed planning to fight this problem. Associations like ours can influence road salt use by communicating with local towns.

Storm runoff can seriously impact water body health, so plant native species and look for possible runoff areas on your property. Nisa reminded us about [NH Lakes' LakeSmart program](#), where a professional will come out to do a walk of your property and point out what is going well and what can be done better. This is a non-cost program that you may reserve a day/time for them to come. You might get an award for your efforts to help preserve our lakes!

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average at Winona (one chick surviving per year, on average, in the last five) is almost double the statewide long-term average. So, a good run!

As of this writing, one juvenile loon remains on Winona. The others have migrated for the season. We are grateful to have a floating nest raft on Winona as high water would surely have washed a nest away. In fact, 17 out of 19 weekends rained this season, which kept intruders away from the nest

raft, and our loon family. For some species and some locations, this turned into a benefit, but the rain was not good for loons throughout our state. Some of our loons have been bothered by intruders in boats who do not understand that it can be harmful to be close to them. We post signs and try our best to keep people informed but sometimes it just isn't enough.

Statewide, the adult population held steady, but the nesting season was a washout. We saw dozens of flooded nests, and our preliminary result for productivity –

the number of chicks that survive to mid-August per pair--is the third worst in 48 years.

The watershed now has four rafts for four loon pairs, three were used this year, and loons on all three lakes are benefitting from close, enthusiastic monitoring and a lake-wide culture of good etiquette around loons. Thank you to everyone who is taking part!

In order to ensure accuracy, I contacted John Cooley, Sr. Biologist of the Loon Preservation Committee, to verify facts associated with NH and our watershed.

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Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act (SWQPA)

By Sharon O'Donnell

I attended the 2023 Lakes Congress sponsored by New Hampshire Lakes this past summer and one of the workshops focused on lake water quality in New Hampshire. Since many of us live on the lake and are familiar with the regulations regarding water quality, it is always helpful to remind ourselves about some of the protections put forth by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Sciences (NHDES) through the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act (SWQPA).

A NHDES representative distributed a handout which contained a summary of the minimum standards required statewide. They noted that many towns have more stringent setback requirements than the state does, and they always recommend that residents

follow local regulations as well as the state setback requirements. Protected shoreline includes lands within 250 feet of lakes and ponds greater than ten acres in size, all fourth order and greater streams and rivers, and all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

The setback provisions include primary structures, such as residential dwellings and their attached decks and porches. The primary structure building setback is 50 feet from the reference line. Accessory structures include parking areas, patios, sheds, gazebos, and retaining walls. These structures must be set back at least 20 feet from the reference line.

Septic system setbacks are based on the soil types in the area. All new septic systems must achieve at least a 75-foot setback from the reference line. Replacement septic systems must meet the setback

to the greatest extent practicable. Fertilizers may not be applied within 25 feet of the reference line. They recommend only low-phosphate, slow-release nitrogen fertilizers beyond the 25 foot line. Homeowners may trim shrubs to a minimum height of 3 feet. A six-foot-wide path to the water is allowed within 50 feet of the reference line; however, all natural ground covers must remain intact. Most new construction, excavation, and fill requires a Shoreland permit. Smaller scale projects, no greater than 1500 ft.² of impact area, may qualify for a streamlined shoreland permit by notification process. Many low-impact projects are exempt from the permitting process. The information in this article was taken directly from the New Hampshire DES SWQPA summary of the minimum standards document. If you would like additional information, please contact the NHDES.

Photos by Tracey Pratt



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WWWPA Events and Programs

By Linda Heminway

During the 2023 summer season, WWWPA hosted two programs for the general public at the Meredith Community Center. We hope to provide more public events in the future, as well as more educational field trips exclusively for members, such as our private tour of The Loon Center last summer. Let us know if something interests you, and we'll develop an event to help our watershed as well as other area lakes/ponds to keep our waters clean and help preserve wildlife. Your input is essential to help us as we plan for the future.

On August 9, we hosted Harry Vogel, Senior Biologist and Director of The Loon Preservation Committee (LPC). Harry's presentation was quite informative, and even seasoned loon center field volunteers learn something new with each of his talks. The slide presentation with beautiful images of loons is not to be missed. We learned about threats to our loon population as well as successes and failures.

Lead sinkers are still the number one cause of loon deaths, but the LPC's [lead tackle buyback program](#) is changing these outcomes. The presentation included images of loon rescues and, unfortunately, loon recoveries. Thanks to this event, we have a better understanding of how much work the loon preservation committee and its volunteers are doing.

On September 6, our organization hosted Andrea LaMoreaux, president of NH Lakes, who spoke with attendees about the NH LakeSmart Program. Our organization also supports NH Lakes and has donated to their Lake Host program, which pre-

vents spread of invasive species.

NH Lakes' [LakeSmart program](#) recognizes shore-front property owners for exemplary stewardship of lakefront properties. When you sign up for a LakeSmart assessment, your property undergoes a non-regulatory inspection that will recommend improvements to ensure your property is preventing such things as storm runoff and erosion, and responsibly managing septic containment and plants.

The WWWPA encourages homeowners to take advantage of this free program to get recommendations for improving property to meet certain standards of excellence. You too can be LakeSmart and receive a special commendation and signs for both the road and lakefront.

Many of us who have property along the lakes are fearful when an agency comes to "inspect" something, but this is not that kind of inspection. If you "fail," it is still a win for water quality and preservation of wildlife, as you will then be left with recommendations for changes that can be made to your real estate that will help all of us to preserve our lake. You will not be fined if your property does not comply. But you will be aware of what you are doing right, and in some cases wrong. You will be able to work on their recommendations according to your budget/time/schedule. There is no obligation following the inspection, just an awareness of what you can do to improve.

We thank Harry and Andrea for their time and excellence and look forward to more programs in upcoming years.

Who are the members of our board?

Sharon O' Donnell, Chair
Lake Waukewan

Linda Heminway, Co-Chair
Lake Winona

Deb Finch, Secretary
Lake Waukewan

Jeff Moody, Member
Lake Waukewan

Bea Thibault, Vice-chairman
Lake Winona

Lew Sayers, Treasurer
Lake Waukewan

Ruth Chaisson, Member
Lake Waukewan

Catherine Greenleaf, Member
Lake Winona