

# Waukewan and Winona Watershed Protective Association

P.O. Box 451, Meredith, NH 03253

Website: [WWWPA.org](http://WWWPA.org)

Email: [info@wwwpa.org](mailto:info@wwwpa.org)

*An Environmental Organization Protecting the Waukewan and Winona Watershed*



Photo by Amanda McQuaid, Courtesy of NHLakes.org

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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.

### Look before you swim...

By Ruth Chaisson

Warm weather + lake life = summer fun! But as the weather warms up, it is important to be aware of the general water quality before you engage in water recreations like swimming, fishing, boating and paddling. New Hampshire has recently experienced cyanobacteria water advisories on Lake Winnepesaukee in the Meredith, Tuftonboro, and Wolfeboro areas, temporarily forcing people out of the water.

**What is Cyanobacteria?** Commonly referred to as blue-green algae, harmful algal blooms, cyanobacteria harmful algal blooms (CyanoHABs), or cyanobacteria blooms, the NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) says that cyanobacteria are normal components of a freshwater ecosystem. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) indicates that not all cyanobacteria blooms are toxic because several

strains can exist in a single bloom, and not all strains are toxic. Lab analysis is usually required to determine if a bloom is toxic.

Cyanobacteria can release toxins that are harmful to humans, pets, and wildlife. The symptoms range from skin rashes, eye irritation, stomachaches and nausea to liver, kidney and central nervous damage if harmful water is ingested over a long period of time. NHDES advises lake users to avoid contact with the water in the vicinity of the areas exposed to blooms; pets & livestock should also be kept out of the water.

**What causes cyanobacteria blooms?** There are many factors that create the ideal environment for a bloom, but generally toxic cyanobacteria grow in warmer temperatures with nitrogen- and phosphorus-rich environments and slower water flow. This is why it is important to be aware of pollutants near our lakes and streams.

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You can reduce pollutants by choosing phosphate-free detergents, soaps, and household cleaners; limiting lawn and garden fertilizers; and properly maintaining your septic system.

**How do I know if it is safe to swim or recreate in the lake?** There are several ways to determine if the water is safe for swimming, boating or fishing. The NHDES [monitors quality](#) for swimming and water activities, but it is important to remember that data is based on a single point in time. You should also actively survey the swimming / boating area before getting in the water. Look for unusual discoloration - common descriptions include pea soup discoloration appearing like clouds, slurries or ribbons in the water, or blue-green “slicks” or “pond scum” at the water’s edge.

**What do I do if I see signs of cyanobacteria?** Do not touch, ingest or swim in water with a visible bloom! It is also not safe to consume any fish caught in algae-laden water. Cooking fish does not destroy the cyanotoxins. Boiling the water can kill the cyanobacteria, but does not destroy the harmful toxins. Untreated water is not safe to consume, rinse dishes with, or bathe in.

You can also report any bloom to the NHDES by [sharing key information](#) like date and location of the bloom you found and uploading a photo (if you’re safely able to get close enough for a clear close-up picture). The NHDES will take a sampling of the bloom. They issue a warning when the cyanobacterial exceeds 70,000 cell/mL, a level which indicates that toxins may be likely. They’ll continue to test the water on a weekly basis.

**What should I do if I boated, swam, walked in, or inhaled water in a cyanobacteria-infested area?** If you touched or inhaled potentially toxic water, it is advisable to wash off with fresh water immediately. It is also advisable to wash your swim clothes, boats, paddleboards, and paddles.

If you experience serious symptoms like rashes, eye irritations, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, or muscle and joint pain you should seek medical attention or call your local poison control center. If you have a pet that is showing signs of poisoning (lethargy, sei-

zures, diarrhea, difficulty breathing, or weakness) call a veterinarian immediately.

**Can I use the water at home if the lake is my source for potable and non-potable water?** You should read your manufacturer instructions to confirm what process is used and whether your filtration system will remove cyanotoxins. If there is a bloom on your lake, you should ask your home water filtration support team if additional steps need to be taken before using the water in your home after the cyanobacteria warning is removed. Consider using bottled water until you talk to your home water filtration system support team.

**Can I use camping / hiking water filters to remove cyanotoxins from lake or stream water?** Most camping and home water filters and purifiers will not remove these toxins from drinking water.

This article isn’t meant to deter you from making the most of your lakeside home or local watering hole. You can still get out there and have fun! The most important thing to remember is to be aware of the water you’re recreating in. Check out the websites that monitor water quality and look for any unusual signs in the water before getting in. Most of all – enjoy the lakes!



Photo by Tracey Pratt

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Photo by Joe Callanan

## **Program Announcement: The Misunderstood Black Bear**

By Deb Finch

On Wednesday, August 14<sup>th</sup> at 6:30 p.m. at the Meredith Community Center, the WWWPA will sponsor guest speaker, Joe Callanan, Wildlife Photographer and Natural History Educator. He will present a slideshow and talk to the public about black bears.

I remember my excitement a couple of years ago when I saw a bear swim across the Snake River while I was standing on Mosquito Bridge! Every year, it seems there are more bear sightings. As increased development occurs, bears get pushed out of their former habitats and are turning up in places where we are not used to seeing them. Joe Callanan has been photographing them and educating the public on how we can address the issue.

Did you know bears lose up to 30% of their weight during the winter? This means they emerge very thirsty and hungry, first searching for water, then food; they need to build weight back for the coming winter ([Bearwise.org](http://Bearwise.org)). Birdfeeders and other food sources are easy targets for them, especially before the greening up of spring and summer. According to Callanan, bears are "complex social animals who are shy, timid, and highly adaptable."

Join us to learn more about the lives of bears! Remember, understanding and education are key to humans and bears co-existing in the environment.

## **Save a Loon—Turn in Your Lead Fishing Tackle!**

Lead poisoning resulting from the ingestion of lead fishing tackle is by far the largest known killer of adult loons in the state and has been responsible for over 40% of documented adult loon mortalities in New Hampshire since 1989.

Lead sinkers and lead-headed jigs weighing one ounce or less (the sizes most often ingested by loons) have been illegal for sale and freshwater use in New Hampshire since 2016.

Help us protect the loons in the Waukewan and Winona Watershed by cleaning out your tackle box and bringing any lead tackle that you have to our annual meeting on July 13th at 10 a.m. The tackle will be transferred to the Loon Preservation Committee for proper disposal.

If you'd prefer to get cash for your old lead, you can participate in the Loon Preservation Committee's Lead Tackle Buyback program. As part of this program, you can turn in lead tackle at participating retail locations, where you will receive a \$10 merchandise voucher to that location.

Compete for one of the \$100 First Prizes or \$50 Second Prizes awarded for the largest or second-largest trade-in of eligible lead tackle (lead sinkers and lead-headed jigs weighing one ounce or less) at each participating shop as part of the Loon Preservation Committee's Lead Tackle Buyback. Through Dec. 31, 2024, you can trade in your tackle, receive a \$10 voucher, and compete to win.

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## Loons in our Watershed

By Linda Heminway

This season, the loon biology intern for our watershed is Ollie Kyllonen, who says: "Waukewan has three nesting pairs this year. The data from last year shows that four chicks between the two pairs were successfully hatched and raised. I hope to see this happen again this year. Hawkins has a pair patrolling the area, but they were not nesting at the time of my survey."

On Winona, we had a bit of concern as we were asked to relocate the nest by the nearest homeowners. After consulting with the Loon Preservation Committee (LPC)'s Senior Biologist, John Cooley, we carefully moved the nest raft to another spot. It took a day or two for them to locate it while we held our breath. In the end, our loons went right along with this move. At one point, one of our loons flicked a turtle off its nest with its beak a day before eggs were laid and they began nesting. It was then that loon biologists assured us the loons had adopted the new spot.

On June 20th, our first chick on Winona hatched, and the following day there was a second chick. As of this writing, both chicks are surviving in spite of some bad weather. The chicks have spent a lot of time under the wings of the adult loons due to weather conditions as opposed to riding on their backs.

An additional incident occurred late in the day on June 21st. We spotted a juvenile loon that was possibly injured (photo below). A territorial squabble

took place with the adult loons on Winona, who became very aggressive towards the juvenile loon. The juvenile beached itself a few times to keep from being attacked. It was cornered and the adult female was attacking it.

In an effort to protect the juvenile loon from injury, we contacted The Loon Center in Moultonborough. Both John Cooley and Biologist Caroline Hughes came as quickly as possible. The biologists would have checked the juvenile for injuries and released it in neutral territory. Seeing that the juvenile seemed to swim and dive properly, having moved to another spot on the lake, we stopped capture efforts. We are on the lookout for this juvenile and hope that it has found a safe place away from territorial adults protecting chicks. Occasionally, juvenile loons come back to lakes near where they were hatched prior to developing adult plumage and being of mating age. They are looked upon as intruders by adult nesting loons.

The annual Loon Census will take place on Saturday, July 20th between 8 and 9 a.m. to provide an official loon count for the entire state of NH. It is important that on this one day, and at this appointed time, that loons are counted on every lake in NH. Last year, the number of adult loon pairs was reported to be 345, the same as 2022. They also observed 127 unpaired loons, compared to 106 in 2022.

My husband Mark and I, who have been volunteering for the LPC for eight years, really appreciate the support of lake residents and the concern they have for our loons. We get regular loon updates when we cannot be at the lake.

### Loon Safety Guidelines

As usual, people are asked to remain 150 feet from the loons. Do not kayak or boat near a nesting loon or a loon with chicks. Please respect that space. If they come to you, enjoy, but do not come to them.

In addition, check tackle boxes for lead. Lead sinkers are against the law in New Hampshire. You can turn in lead tackle at bait and tackle shops, or at the Loon Preservation Center in Moultonborough. Thank you for your cooperation. Every piece of lead tackle turned in is one less possible lead poisoning for wildlife in New Hampshire.



Photo by Jan Carney

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## Water Quality Tips

By Linda Heminway

Research using the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) [website](#) indicates that all three bodies of water in our watershed each have their own set of water quality concerns. You may find the VLAP (volunteer lake assessment program) reports by searching for whatever lake or pond interests you.

For all locations, the same general water quality rules apply. These rules are important for any of us who live near a body of water or tributary. We can all do our part.

1. Pump septic systems more frequently and replace older ones.
2. Conserve water use and reduce plastic waste.
3. Eliminate use of phosphorus containing household products and use only environmentally safe products near the water.
4. Explore water-efficient, or non-water-use toilets such as the incinerating and composting varieties.
5. Explore stormwater management property improvements and stop use of phosphorus containing fertilizers.

Water quality problems in lakes lead to harmful cyanobacterial blooms. Cyanobacteria are natural components of freshwater ecosystems, but can grow out of control and form surface blooms. These blooms are referred to as cyanobacteria harmful algal blooms (CyanoHABs) or cyanobacteria blooms. Blooms can be toxic to pets, livestock, wildlife, and people.

Performing a self-risk assessment prior to recreating can keep you, your family, and your pets safe. There are two steps to a self-risk assessment. First, visually evaluate the water prior to entering, looking for any discoloration or unusual growth. Secondly, check the NH DES website's [healthy swimming mapper](#). Cyanobacteria harmful algae blooms can look very different. Cyanobacteria can look like scum, mats, spilled paint, or paint chips. The color of the water can turn blue, green, white, yellow, or brownish. Anything that looks unusual, with green "scum," is cause for concern. If you



Photo by Linda Heminway

suspect a cyanobacterial bloom at your location, contact the DES [via their website](#).

Cyanobacteria can produce cyanotoxins, which can cause both acute and chronic illnesses. Acute effects, such as skin and mucous membrane irritation, can occur after short-term exposure to water containing cyanotoxins. Chronic effects such as liver, kidney and central nervous system damage can occur over a long period of time from ingesting water containing toxins.

Together, we can help keep our lakes clean for the creatures that live in and on it. Special thanks to those who have made changes to your activities or household routines in order to protect our lakes. Every single step taken by one individual, no matter how small it may seem, can help the big picture.

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## Lake Level Management

By Sharon O'Donnell

I recently attended the 2024 New Hampshire Lakes Congress held at Church Landing in Meredith, New Hampshire (NH). Lake association leaders attend from all over the state of NH. At the event, [NH LAKES](#) arranges for speakers to give workshops on issues relevant to the lakes and watersheds in our state. I attended a workshop about Lake Level Management and the speaker was excellent. His name is Corey Clark and he is the Chief Engineer of the Dam Bureau at the NH Department of Environmental Sciences (NHDES) in Concord, NH.

Mr. Clark reported that his organization works with U.S. Homeland Security to identify the hazard levels of dams. They employ four different levels, including non-menace, low hazard, significant hazard and high hazard designations. DES monitors 208 dams, managing nine leases and 26 water user agreements with hydropower. DES is responsible for the engineering of 63 high hazard dams and 34 significant hazard dams.

The Lake Ossipee dam was built in 1790. On Columbus Day through winter, DES begins to lower the dam's gates, closing them completely after the spring runoff. The Lake Sunapee dam was constructed in 1872 and it was acquired by the state in 1961. The Lake Winnepesaukee outlet was dredged, widened, and deep-ended in 1846. The Lake Winnepesaukee management's water level measuring device is located at the Mount Washington boat docks. The lake level is set each year by June 1. They have a two-week shutdown in October for maintenance. Clark indicated that the long-term outlook is that we are trending in a drier direction.



Photo by Tracey Pratt

## Top Five Mistakes New Lakefront Homeowners Make

By Catherine Greenleaf

There's a learning curve to any new situation, and that certainly includes purchasing a lakefront home. Unfortunately, mistakes and missteps can cause lasting and permanent damage to the lake, the watershed, and the wildlife that reside in the lake ecosystem.

There is a direct relationship between lake water quality and property values, according to Nisa Marks, Watershed Coordinator of the Rivers and Lakes Management and Protection Program at the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES).

"The biggest thing I would say is that many people are unaware that their choices on their property can and do impact water quality. We cannot separate what happens to water quality in the lake from what happens to land in the watershed and around the lake," Marks says.

Here are five pitfalls to avoid:

### **FAILURE TO CREATE A RIPARIAN BARRIER TO PROTECT THE LAKE**

We all know the horrors of watching a new lakefront homeowner cut down most of their trees to create a long, sweeping green lawn down to the water's edge in order to "improve the view." Nothing is more bizarre and unusual to see on a lake than a lawn leading down to the water. Like a dinosaur hailing from the Pleistocene era, this outmoded landscaping style funnels

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Photo by Tracey Pratt

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polluted rainwater directly into the lake. It also drains huge amounts of fertilizer and other lawn treatment chemicals into the water. These chemicals are a major contributor to cyanobacteria blooms, which can cause serious illness to both humans and pets and reduce the oxygen level in the water required by fish, turtles and other creatures to survive.

Cutting down trees raises the temperature of the lake water and causes major flooding, since trees hold thousands of gallons of stormwater in their root systems.

“The shoreline is the lake’s last line of defense against pollution,” says Marks.

Landscaping to create a riparian zone with deep-rooted shrubs and plants, preferably native, helps stop and absorb polluted rainwater while also reducing damage to properties from wakes, ice, and other causes of erosion, said Marks.

Marks recommends looking at the [list of native shrubs and plants](#) well-suited to New Hampshire shorelines from NH LAKES’ website.

In addition, avoid using compost, grub killer, potting soils and pesticides, all of which pour into the lake during rainstorms. Refrain from applying poisonous herbicides in the water to kill weeds in your swimming area. Don’t wash your boat on the lake, as cleaning chemicals impact the pH level of the lake water. Keep your boat engine clean and don’t

dump your bilge into the lake. If your boat is leaking oil or gasoline take it to a mechanic for repairs. NHDES has [guides](#) to a variety of voluntary, low-cost, do-it-yourself steps homeowners can take to reduce run-off from their property.

## **REFUSING TO FOLLOW PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS**

Like bees to honey, unscrupulous contractors are always available around a lake. They know lakefront homeowners are eager to solicit someone to perform additions and renovations and to do it fast. They often skip the vital permitting process, which can take several weeks or months for a town to approve.

It’s important to know that if you hire a fly-by-night contractor to do work on your home, insurance claims made on your property in the future can be denied by an insurance company due to lack of legal permits.

In addition, code enforcement officers can issue a summons and a cease-and-desist order to stop work, require the owner to pay daily fines in the hundreds of dollars, as well as order the work to be torn down, according to William Doucette, Code Enforcement Officer for the Town of Center Harbor.

While tempting, it is always wiser to be patient and wait for the proper permits.

## **FAILURE TO KEEP SEPTIC SYSTEM UP TO DATE**

Everyone on a lake knows which homes have faulty septic systems. You can tell by the foul stench as you kayak past their house. In addition, these homeowners can be seen driving their children and guests to the center of the lake by boat for swimming, knowing their own shoreline is too toxic for recreation.

Septic systems require maintenance in order to prevent bacteria and nutrient pollution from reaching the water, which can make people and wildlife (like loons) sick. The effluvium from faulty septic systems is also a major cause of cyanobacteria blooms.

While hard to believe, there are lakefront homeowners who are still using outhouses, aging gray water tanks, or cesspools in the New Hampshire Lakes Region – all of which pose a grave threat to water quality.

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Make sure your newly purchased home has a modern system. If not, install an updated septic and get it inspected and maintained at least every 3 years.

For owners of postage-stamp sized properties where septic installment is not an option and there is no plumbing, consider looking into composting toilets. The modern versions are now completely contained with a pipe installed through the roof for ventilation. Check with your town for local ordinances.

## **EXPLOITING THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW REGARDING THE SHORELAND PROTECTION ACT**

The Shoreland Protection Act is designed to protect lakes from pollution. The state's water bodies are considered one of its most valuable and fragile natural resources. However, every year over-zealous developers and contractors, along with new homeowners, clog the agendas of town zoning boards with multiple appeals for waivers and exemptions, effectively diluting the strength of the law designed to protect the very water body they intend to build on.

"Remember why you came here," said William Doucette, Code Enforcement Officer for the town of Center Harbor. "If the lake is destroyed by cyanobacteria, you have no lake home."

The Act seeks to protect lakes from overcrowded development along the shoreline. This includes impervious surfaces like homes, roofs, decks, patios,

walkways, paved or gravel driveways and parking areas. Increasing impervious surfaces on your newly purchased property impairs the soil's ability to absorb water and keep it from entering a lake.

It's important to note properties within 250 feet of the shore are subject to the provisions of the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act, Marks said. There are a variety of actions that are subject to permitting requirements or are prohibited within that buffer area. NHDES has some [videos](#) covering the basics online.

## **FAILURE TO JOIN YOUR LAKE ASSOCIATION**

Lake associations are designed to keep you informed and up-to-date about any issues impacting lake water quality as well as any changing laws pertaining to fishing, boat safety, and lakeshore ownership.

For a nominal fee (\$25-\$50 a year), associations provide meeting forums for discussing lake-related topics as well as newsletters containing vital information on protecting the lake and your real estate values. Associations offer a collegial community atmosphere and a chance to meet your neighbors. Many associations are also actively involved in protecting the lakes from invasive species like the Chinese Mystery snail and the green sunfish. For more information on these associations, visit the [Lake Winona Improvement Association](#), the [Waukewan-Winona Watershed Protective Association](#), and the [Windy Waters Conservancy](#) online.



## **HATS FOR SALE!**

\$20 each for members

\$25 each for additional hats

Sharon O'Donnell will be handling the hat sales for Lake Waukewan members and Catherine Greenleaf will be handling the sales for Lake Winona members. We have sold several hats already and hope you will consider purchasing one.



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Photo by Jan Carney

## **House Fire on Lake Winona Deemed a Complete Loss**

By Catherine Greenleaf

A vacation home along Lake Winona on Anchorage Road in New Hampton was destroyed by fire on the evening of Monday, May 20th. The fast-burning blaze, which sent up a column of thick, black smoke that could be seen for several miles, required the efforts of fire-fighting personnel from 12 neighboring towns, according to New Hampton Fire Chief Scott Cathy.

Cathy said several 911 calls were received reporting loud popping noises coming from a lakefront residence on Anchorage Road at 8:17 p.m.

Volunteer fire crews from New Hampton, Meredith, Center Harbor, and Laconia were dispatched to the unoccupied residence at 8:18 p.m. Firefighters found the home "fully involved," according to Cathy.

The dwelling was engulfed in smoke and flames and the fire ap-

peared to have been in progress for quite some time.

A second alarm was requested, and additional companies from Ashland, Meredith, Holderness, Bristol, Plymouth, Moultonborough and Campton-Thornton were dispatched to the scene. Meredith EMS was also called to the site as a precaution.

As is the case in many areas of the Lakes Region, there were no fire hydrants nearby. Firefighters established a "draft" site by siphoning water from Lake Winona at the Lake Winona boat launch on Winona Road in Center Harbor. Once the fire tankers were filled with water they were driven to the site and the lake water was then used to put out the fire.

"There was a large volume of fire when I arrived on scene, but despite the large amount of fire and the remote location, we never ran out of water," said Captain Ron Howe from New Hampton's Engine 3 Company.

Officers from the New Hampton Police Department and New Hampton Public Works employees also arrived at the scene to provide extra help.

Fire personnel stayed at the location until 8 a.m. the next morning checking for hotspots, said Cathy. No firefighters were injured in the incident.

The home was deemed a total loss. An investigator from the New Hampshire Fire Marshal's Office was working with New Hampton authorities to determine a cause for the fire. Cathy said at this time the cause of the fire is being listed as "undetermined."

## **Preventing Wildfires in the Lakes Region**

By Catherine Greenleaf

The Lakes Region is arguably the Granite State's most beautiful area. Its lakes, ponds, rivers, mountains and forests make it a favorite destination for legions of vacationers. However, the growing threat of drought from climate change and its impact on forested areas calls for greater public awareness about the prevention of wildfires.

More than 80% of New Hampshire is forested, second in the United States only to the state of Maine. Each year, New Hampshire experiences an average of 285 wildfires. An additional 200 to 300 illegal fires occur each year that are extinguished before they turn into a wildfire, according to the New Hampshire Forest Protection Bureau.

In addition to endangering people and their property, wildfires negatively impact New Hampshire's scenic landscapes as well as forest-based recreational opportunities and the forest products industries, which, according to the New Hampshire Forest Action Plan, together annually contribute \$4.6 billion dollars to the state's economy.

## **DRY AND WINDY CONDITIONS**

Dry and windy conditions can turn a small wildfire into a large, out-of-control blaze in a very short amount of time, according to New Hampshire Forest Ranger Nathan Blanchard.

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Summer cookouts, fireworks, lightning, camp fires, utility power lines, cigarette butts thrown out a car window, the burning of brush, or improper disposal of wood stove ash – all can contribute to the start of a brush fire that can quickly build into a dangerous wildfire.

“We all remember the Québec and Nova Scotia wildfires last year, and while New Hampshire wildfires are most often contained while they are small, under dry and windy conditions they can develop into larger fires that can consume many acres of land and threaten or destroy property, even homes,” said N.H. Forest Protection Bureau Chief Steven Sherman.

If you see a brush fire, it is very important you report the sighting immediately to prevent a full-blown wildfire.

## **OBTAIN THE NECESSARY PERMITS**

Anyone wishing to start an outdoor fire in New

Hampshire must obtain a state fire permit in advance from the local fire department. Permits are issued only on days when daily fire danger conditions indicate that it is safe to burn. Permits may also be obtained online at [nhfirepermit.com](http://nhfirepermit.com).

“Being aware of the changing weather conditions, elevated fire danger, and complying with fire permitting requirements can help prevent devastating consequences for you, your neighbors and your community,” said Sherman.

Forest Rangers maintain the Forest Protection Bureau presence on a district level by patrolling the forests of New Hampshire, and detecting and responding to wildfires. They enforce laws concerning timber harvesting, outdoor burning, and natural resource protection. As full-time certified law enforcement officers, they apprehend and prosecute violators. As certified wildland firefighters, they oversee wildfire preparedness, prevention, detection, suppression, and cause determination throughout the state.

The N.H. Forest Protection Bureau is part of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources’ Division of Forests and Lands, which protects and promotes the value provided by trees, forests, and natural communities. For more information about the Division of Forests and Lands and the work of its Forest Protection Bureau, visit [nhdfl.dncr.nh.gov](http://nhdfl.dncr.nh.gov) or call 603-271-2214.



Photo by Tracey Pratt



**WAUKEWAN AND WINONA  
WATERSHED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

## 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

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