Canton Lake Association Newsletter

Volume 5 : October 1999

President's Corner

Until yesterday, everything was the same on Lake Anasagunticook; low water levels and rocks visible that I had never seen before. This morning I view a different scene altogether. Hurricane Floyd blew in with lots of rain causing the lake to rise to its normal level for this time of year.

Since I am touching on a topic of concern to everyone, I can report that the Canton Board of Selectmen is taking Ray Fortier (dam owner) to court because of his failure to comply with a June 1998 court order. Since it is in the preliminary stages, I can only report that Ray Fortier has been notified.

At the Pine Shores Association meeting I spoke of the activities of the CLA including the steps project on Canton's beach. Dave Bragg offered the lake association granite for the steps. After inspection, I can report that the pieces are great! Next, I hope to find someone willing to install the granite at no cost to the CLA. I will keep you posted.

My husband and I met with Curtis Bonney, property-owner at the north end of the lake, to obtain permission to place a cement slab on the roadside beach in order to have a portable toilet placed there next summer.

In closing I want to thank CLA officers and members for their participation and support this year; and especially my husband, Ray, for his excellent job in picking up the rubbish on the lake's beaches.

Pauline "Polly" Bussiere, CLA President

CLA Millennium Calendars

We are on schedule for the production deliver of the CLA 2000 calendars. Cost is $7 per calendar. Orders are being accepted and you can order yours on the attached membership form. Mailing expected on or about November 1.

T-Shirt Shipping Costs Increased

Due to the increase in postage rates, we must now charge $4 for the shipping of each CLA t-shirts. T-shirts and calendars make great gifts for family and friends.

Grant Approved by Maine DEP

Our grant, officially called a "Canton Lake Demonstration Project", was approved last summer shortly before the Annual Meeting. This $60,000 grant is a "first" for our lake association and could be a big step in protecting our lake from algae and sediment for decades to come.

In 1998, a "Watershed Survey" was completed by CLA volunteers and identified erosion sites in the lake's watershed which are contributors to phosphorus and sediment build-up in the lake. The "watershed" is the area around the lake (13.4 square miles for Canton Lake) that feeds water into the lake. If you follow the streams back up into the hills and you will learn how large the watershed is.

Any exposed soil and newly spread sand or gravel is part of the problem. Rain water washing through soil or newly dumped sand or gravel picks up small amounts of sediment and phosphorus which ultimately ends up in the lake. If the amounts of phosphorus are so small, why should we be concerned? Living in the lake is algae, a form of plant life and a normal part of the lake's biology. Algae are always present in small amounts and can hardly be seen. Everything they need to multiply rapidly is also in the lake except one thing - phosphorus! If the level of phosphorus increases, alga growth can explode! It has already happened in some of Maine lakes. Large amounts of algae mean slimy, smelly green goo. Algae use up oxygen in the lake, killing off some fish and other life that formerly thrived. Our lake already loses its oxygen in the deeper parts in late summer, which may explain the loss of deepwater fish like salmon.

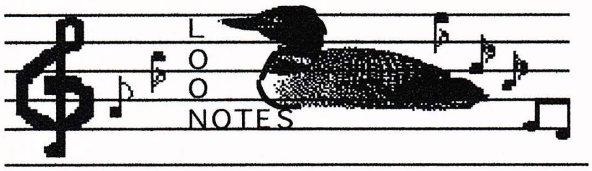
The CLA spent $1,300 for supplies, technical support, collating data from the watershed survey and the final report. The Watershed Survey Report identified 74 "sites", 95% associated with roads and residential areas. There were 25 town road sites, 24 residential/driveway sites, 11 private road sites and 9 state road sites.

The Canton Lake Demonstration Project grant is a 30-month project for staff and volunteers to demonstrate a variety of conservation practices and provide technical assistance and workshops for local contractors, road crews, landowners and municipal officials. The Oxford County Soil and Water Conservation District (OCSWCD) sponsored and will administer the grant.

The grant will provide 60 percent of the total cost; however, 40% must be provided by the lake association, the towns of Hartford and Canton, the state highway department, and technical assistance from OCSWCD. Part of this local contribution can be "in-kind", which means time, labor, and equipment rather than actual funds. The Lake Anasagunticook Association (our future name) voted at the Annual Meeting in August to pledge up to $1,000 for materials and equipment. Specific demonstration sites will be determined by the project Steering Committee, which includes representatives from the CLA, towns of Hartford and Canton, Canton Water District, OCSWCD, MDEP, and other interested parties. The project will start in February 2000 and conclude July 2002.

The main purpose of the project is to educate. It is our hope that our association, the towns, and the public can learn how to correct and prevent erosion problems and to continue this after the demonstration project has been completed. It will be necessary for many of us in the lake association to volunteer time, contact our neighbors, educate the public, and pitch in with picks, shovels, and muscle power.

Submitted by Jack Atwater, Vice President CLA



Baby Boom 1999

Spring came early to Lake Anasagunticook this year and with it came a plethora of birds - ducks, geese and loons. People can't ever remember seeing more winged creatures flocking to the lake. The honking chorus of Canada geese was deafening. The population explosion ended abruptly in early summer when the birds moved north or to other bodies of water. Left behind were a single pair of ducks, geese and loons. These pairs mated and all hatched their eggs. Lakeside dwellers and visitors often saw twelve ducklings and eight goslings parading around the lake in the tow of their parents. The question often asked was "Have you seen the loon chicks?" You may recall that only one chick reached the juvenile stage in 1998. In 1999, neither chick survived. It's probable that a predator killed the chicks, possibly a bald eagle, osprey, snapping turtle, raccoon or other loon predator. Although sorry not to be able to report on the successful rearing of loon chicks, I am happy that the lake continues to be a habitat that can support the needs of loons.

Margaret Taylor, CLA Director for Loon Protection

Invasive Aquatic Plants

Submitted by Jack Atwater, Vice-President

Yellow signs posted at boat ramps around the state

Last year we were informed of the problem of "invasive aquatic plants" spreading into Maine lakes. There are certain plants that can be carried from lake to lake on the bottom of boats, jet skis and trailers. Even a small piece of one of these plants is enough to start them growing in a new lake. They have spread widely in other New England states. Once these plants take over, it has never been possible to completely eliminate them from a lake, regardless of how much money and what methods are tried. They spread around the shorelines of lakes, interfering with swimming, fishing, and boating, and forcing out other plant life. THIS IS WORTH PAYING ATTENTION TO.

The only way to prevent these plants from spreading from one lake to another is to wash off your boat, trailer (including tires) thoroughly, either after pulling it out of a water body or before you get near a new lake, such as ours. Once you get near another lake, it may be too late. Even if the boat, trailer, etc is thoroughly hosed down, if it is near

(continued on page 5)

VEGETATED PHOSPHORUS BUFFER STRIPS

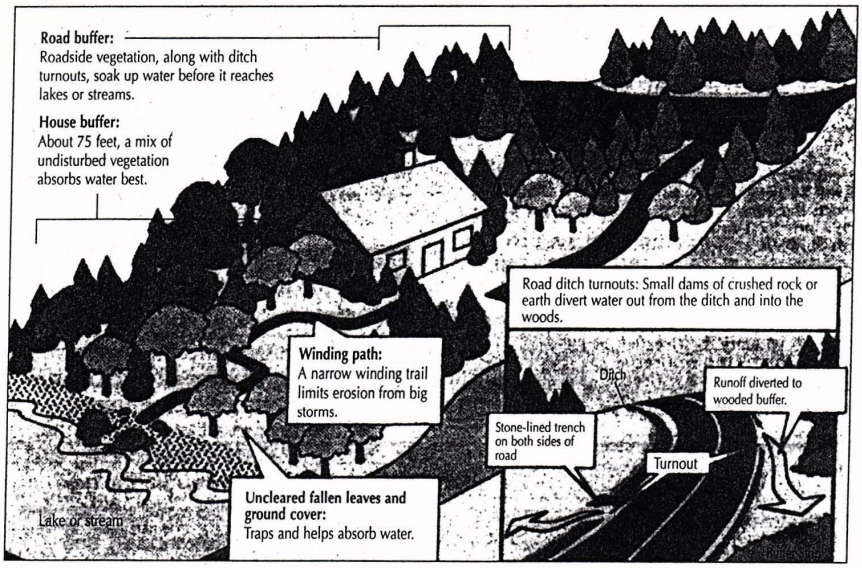


Figure 1: Vegetated buffer strip. *(Illustration courtesy of Portland Newspapers)*

What Are They?

Vegetated phosphorus buffer strips are areas of natural vegetation which have been left undisturbed or are replanted to naturally existing species. These vegetative buffer strips are composed of trees, shrubs, bushes and a thick duff layer (pine needles, bark mulch, etc.).

Why Do We Need Them?

Where there are humans, there is nutrient pollution. The way we live tends to over-nourish and pollute our environment. Fertilizers wash down over our carefully graded lawns directly to the lake. The oils and greases from our cars are rinsed off our driveways and roads down to the lake. We rest and play along the lake and our foot traffic tramples the vegetation. We park our cars and launch our boats as close as possible to the lake - our heavy vehicles compact the earth until it's as hard and impenetrable as asphalt. Our lifestyles are hurting the lake.

Vegetated buffers provide a filter and percolation area for the runoff that comes from our home and play areas. The vegetation in the buffer uses the nutrients carried in the stormwater as fertilizer. If the nutrients reach the lake, the aquatic plants will use them and an algae bloom can occur.

Vegetated buffers are designed so that the nutrients are used by land vegetation rather than by lake algae.

If you own property on Sebago Lake, the water quality of the lake directly impacts you. If water quality deteriorates, the value of your property decreases. Boating and swimming through pond scum becomes less attractive. Fish populations can decline or be killed off completely.

Most residents of the Greater Portland area are also directly impacted by Sebago Lake water quality - their supply of public drinking water. Algae growth causes taste and odor problems. Correcting such problems will require increased costs to consumers.

Where Should Buffers Be Located?

Vegetated buffers need to be placed between people and the lake. We need to filter the stormwater runoff from our houses, garages, driveways, roads (both paved and gravel), and road ditches through flat vegetated areas. Lakeside parking areas and playing fields should drain through a buffer too.

Equally important are the streams which flow into the lake. They also need to be protected by leaving vegetated buffer strips next to them.

Figure 2 illustrates how buffers should be positioned.

Take Advantage Of Natural Features.

- Leave the depressions and irregularities in your lawn. Don't grade it to drain directly to the lake.
- Don't mow down to the edge of the lake. Leave as much shrub and tree growth as possible between the lawn and the lake.
- If you have flat wet spots on your property, use them. Deliberately filter roof, driveway or road runoff water through them. Don't mow these areas - let them grow up naturally.

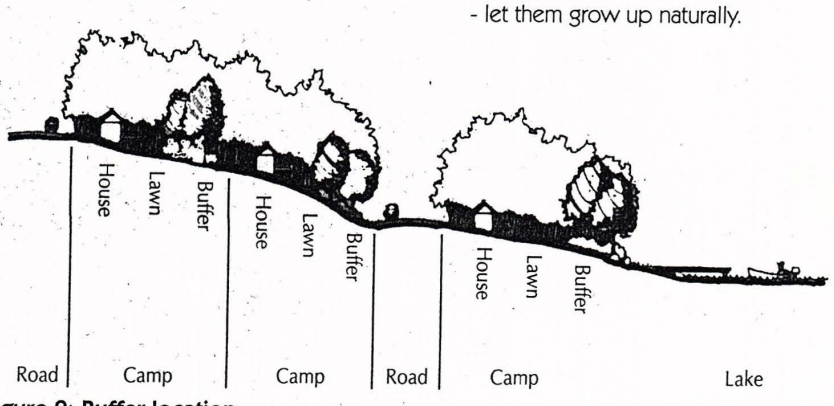


Figure 2: Buffer location

You don't have to live at the water's edge to impact water quality. Buffers located downslope from residences and roadways help take up pollutants from upland areas that drain to the lake.

Reduce The Impact You're Making Now.

- For new construction, minimize the amount of roof, driveway, and parking area (impervious surfaces).
- Minimize your lawn area (don't mow as much).
- Minimize bare areas by defining and limiting your parking area, beach area and foot paths. Be sure foot paths to the lake are kept narrow (6 feet or less) and winding (not a straight shot to the lake which could channelize the water). Stabilize heavily trafficked areas with wood chips, bark mulch or some of the newer erosion control materials (some of these can support car traffic and still allow grass to grow up through them).
- Tell your family and visitors about why it's important to protect the vegetation (don't forget the kids!).

Planting A Vegetated Buffer

COMPOSITION: Select a variety of trees, shrubs, and ground covers to be used in your buffers. All of these types of plants should be included because in combination they take up the most water and nutrients. To make the best choice, look at what is already growing in your area and try to replace it.

In areas where a modest view of the lake is desired, the predominant plantings can be shrubs. Keep the opening in the tree canopy small! When you eliminate trees you also reduce the quality of the buffer for deflecting raindrops and taking up nutrients.

The natural duff layer that occurs in a forest needs to be replaced also. A thick layer of mulch material such as bark mulch can be used. In a pinch a grass mix with a good hay mulch will temporarily protect the area between trees and shrubs.

WIDTH: Buffers range in width from 25 feet to 250 feet. Do the best you can to make it as wide as possible.

GRADING: In general, leave the buffer as irregular as possible. However, if water is channelizing through it in a small stream or ditch, this should be changed. Water must flow through the buffer as sheet flow (think of it as a thin film of water only about 1/4 an inch deep at most) for the buffer to be able to treat stormwater runoff.

If the site previously had a lot of foot or vehicle traffic, the soil will need to be loosened up before planting can occur. Plants can't grow in soil that is too compacted.

LOCATION: Refer to Figure 2 for guidance.

SOURCES OF PLANT MATERIAL: Area Nurseries, Soil Conservation Districts.

FOOTPATHS: Foot traffic to the lake through the buffer should be limited to a winding path 4 to 6 feet wide at the maximum. Stabilize the footpath with bark mulch, etc.

Protection And Maintenance

- Don't allow vehicles to cross the buffer.
- Restrict cutting and thinning of vegetation in the buffer as much as reasonably possible. Some cutting is vital to preserve the health of the forest. Contact a local forester and use the standards from the new Shoreland Zoning Ordinances.
- Inspect the buffer annually and repair channelization and erosion problems.
- Don't rake the duff layer- leave it undisturbed.

Written in conjunction with Cumberland County SWCD.

Planting Suggestions

TREES

Deciduous

Acer rubrum • **Red Maple** *(wet areas)*
Acer saccharum • **Sugar Maple**
Acer saccharinum • **Silver Maple** *(fast growing, messy)*
Acer platanoides • **Norway Maple**
Tila cordata • **Littleleaf Linden**
Fraxinus pennsylvanica • **Green Ash**
Malus species • **Crabapple**
Quercus rubra • **Red Oak**
Betula papyrifera • **Paper Birch**
Gleditzia triacanthos • **Honey Locust** *(messy fruit)*

Evergreen

Pinus resinosa • **Red Pine** *(well drained soil, full sun)*
Pinus strobus • **White Pine** *(intolerant of salt or pollutants)*
Pinus nigra • **Austrian Pine** *(sandy srtes)*
Thuja occidentails • **White Cedar**
Tsuga canadensis • **Eastern Hemlock**

SHRUBS

Viburnum dentatum • **Arrowood**
Viburnum carlesii • **Korean Spice Viburmum**
Viburnum tomentosum • **Doublefile Viburnum**
Viburnum plicatum trilobum • **Cranberry Bush**
Forsythia x intermedia • **Forsythia**
Lonicera tatarica • **Honeysuckle**
Vaccinium coryimbosum • **High Bush Blueberry**
Cornus sericea • **Red Twig Dogwood** *(wet areas)*
Cornus racemosa • **Gray Dogwood**
Amelanchier laevis • **Serviceberry**
Rosa rugosa • **Rugosa rose** *(dry & sandy soil)*
Elaeagnus umbellata • **Autumn Olive** *(dry sites)*
Ilex verticillata • **Winterberry**
Myrica pennsylvanica • **Bayberry** *(slow growing)*
Spiraea species • **Spiraea**
Syringa species • **Lilacs**
Potentilla fruticosa • **Potentilla** *(sun loving)*
Juniperus species • **Juniper**
Berberis species • **Barberry**
Euonymus alatus • **Burning Bush**
Rhododendron species • **Rhododendrons and Azaleas**

VINES AND GROUNDCOVERS

Vaccinium angustifolium • **Lowbush Blueberry**
Lonicera sp. • **Honeysuckle**
Celastrus scanderas • **Betteersweet** *(invasive)*
Parthenocissus quinquefolia • **Virginia Creeper**
Hemerocallis • **Daylily**
Hosta • **Plantain Lily**
Coronarius sp. • **Crown Vetch Ferns**

Portland Water District
1 White Rock Road
Standish, ME 04084
(207) 774-5961 ext. 3323
www.pwd.org

the shoreline, the plant pieces can reach the lake. It could only take one piece to start the plants growing in the lake.

If you know anyone who brings or may bring their boat or jet ski from another body of water, please let them know about this. Because it is a new problem in Maine, not everyone knows about it.

Bear Pond Improvement Association

This summer some of your officers and members had an informal meeting with some of the same from the Bear Pond Improvement Association (BPIA) to see whether we could exchange useful information and find areas where cooperation would benefit both organizations. We met at the summer home of Mary Wallace, the BPIA President. The two Bear Ponds are located in Hartford and Turner. This alone gives us something in common with them, as our lake is divided between two towns, one of which is also in Hartford. We thought it might be interesting to share with our readers some of the information about this organization.

BPIA has about 150 member families; there are about 210-220 families living on both ponds. The officers think the fairly high percent of residents who are members is due to their keeping the residents informed of what their association is doing for them through their newsletter.

The BPIA owns the dam that controls their lakes' levels and has a volunteer who acts as dam keeper. BPIA volunteers maintain the dam on Bear Pond. They sponsor fundraisers to maintain a "dam fund". It costs them around $500 per year for the insurance they have on the dam. Of course, giving this information is not intended to suggest that we could do the same, since the situation with "ours" is so different.

The BPIA also has a "pond monitor" who take readings of various factors involved in lake water quality, and has purchased some of its own equipment for testing, similarly to what we do.

They have three meetings per year, some of which are potluck suppers, and they get turnouts of around 100 people. They had a special meeting in August to discuss problems some people are experiencing with jet skis.

We concluded that it would be good to stay in contact with each other, possibly by having a social event of some sort and inviting the directors of both associations.

Submitted by Jack Atwater, Vice President CLA

Exerts from Paul J. Roberts' Column in the *Advertiser Democrat*

Hartford's transfer station attendant Ellery Dyer reported to the selectmen Thursday (8/26/99) …that the site at Swan Pond has passed the Maine Forest Service's inspection. Claudette A. Desautels, an official with the Maine Forest Service, had inspected the site on August 3rd and subsequently gave the town thirty days to remedy several minor violations. The violations included lack of an adequate mineral strip around the demolition debris pile, green growth on the berm surrounding the brush pile, and furniture too close to the brush pile. Dyer said all of the problems had been taken care of and the site was approved by the Forest Service. …

The town received a check for $2,250 from John and Kate MacGregor of Westborough, Mass. The MacGregors were fined that amount for removing trees within the shoreline zone along with undergrowth at Bear Pond. The MacGregors also removed some soil from the beach with a backhoe. The Massachusetts couple have signed a compliance agreement with the town which requires them to replace the trees and vegetation.

With permission of Paul J. Robert and the *Advertiser Democrat*

Minutes from CLA Annual Meeting, August 1, 1999

In attendance: Albert & June Adams, Jim Armstrong, Jack Atwater, Joanne Bartlett, Priscilla Brown, Ray & Polly Bussiere, John & Beth Convey, Buzz Croston, Dave Fisher, Tom & Judy Hamilton, Conrad & Regina Hutchinson, Norm & Virginia Kelly, Tim & MaryEllen Kirwan, Laura Lecker, Dick Powers, Beth Ray, Margaret Taylor, Rob & Mitzie Turnbull, Mac & Sally White, Dick & Jean Williams.

President, Polly Bussiere, called the meeting to order at 10:12 a.m. Treasurer's report was given by Judy Hamilton, revised to include the proceeds from Lake Days and accepted by the membership. President, Polly Bussiere reported that we lost the granite for the step project at the beach in Canton because we didn't jump on it soon enough. She hopes to able to find more granite and get help from Collette Monuments to put the granite in place.

Jim Armstrong raised concern about what people are putting in the trash barrels at the Canton Beach. This is our drinking water and we should be concerned about garbage being left on our beach. Violations of this nature should be reported to the Oxford County Sheriff's Department.

Regina Hutchinson and Judy Hamilton are looking for someone to help them with updating the CLA mailing list. They also asked that we each encourage friends and neighbors to join the lake association. Our strength comes from the size of our membership.

Jack Atwater announced that the CLA had recently received the Watershed Survey follow-up grant. He introduced Laura Suomi-Lecker from Oxford County Soil & Water Conservation District who will be the grant project manager. Basic components of the grant are demonstration projects on state, town and private roads, provide technical assistance to landowners and towns, provide educational and outreach workshops and support for the CLA Newsletter. There was further discussion about the process of selecting the demonstration sites, how property -owners can find out if erosion sites were found on their land, and where any CLA funds would be spent. Laura agreed to provide both town offices with copies of the Watershed Survey Report (available to interested property-owners). Demonstration sites will be determined by the Steering Committee after consultation with all interested parties. The membership voted to appropriate $1,000 toward this project to be spent on materials for the demonstration sites rather than administrative salaries.

Loon News by Margaret Taylor indicated that the 1999 loon count on our lake was "2". There was no documentation of chicks. Margaret produced a "show and tell" by passing around a plastic bag of what looked like small stones. They were lead sinkers and her message was that lead sinkers could cause the untimely death of an adult loon.

Polly reported that commercial smelters are making big unmarked holes in the ice, causing a disturbance, pollution (a truck went through the ice last winter), and leaving behind on private property. A request was made for signatures of those who would support a petition to ban commercial smelters on Lake Anasagunticook.

Polly reported that a steering committee has been formed to try to work with the dam owner, Ray Fortier. Discussion resulted with concerns for the impact of the erratic water levels on water quality, growth and decay of vegetation, and damage to personal property. One property owner described his suit for damages against the dam owner and a motion was also accepted to inform the governor about our concerns for the water level management order and the operation of the dam.

Jack Atwater's motion to change the name of the CLA to Lake Anasagunticook Association was discussed and accepted. The lake and its watershed are 15% in the town of Canton and 85% in Hartford (with less that 1% in the town of Peru). By changing, we are recognizing the official name of the lake and not designating its location in one town over another.

Pictures for the CLA Millennium Calendar should be sent to Regina Hutchinson Advance orders are being accepted. They are $7 each and orders will be filled on November 1st.

Meeting was adjourned. Submitted by Mitzie A. Turnbull, CLA Secretary

Treasurer's Report of the Canton Lake Association, August 1, 1999

Income (8/2/98 - 8/1/99)		Expenses (8/2/98 - 8/1/99)	
Dues	740.00	Newsletters (3 issues)	-523.39
Donations	357.00	COLA dues	-186.00
COLA subscriptions	46.00	COLA subscriptions	-32.00
Interest & Dividends	163.58	Annual Report	-20.00
T-shirt sales	192.00	Maine Audubon dues	-37.00
Calendar sales	21.65	T-shirts	-296.00
Lake Days Raffle	126.00	Watershed Survey	-1,000.00
		Insurance	-111.00
		Canton Dam litigation	-200.00
Total Income	1,646.23	Total Expenses	-2,405.39

	Unencumbered Funds	Fish Screen Fund	Water Quality Monitoring Fund
Net Loss 8/98 - 8/99	-759.16	36.00	31.00
Balances 8/2/98	2,940.36	1,172.96	459.95
Balance of Funds 8/1/99	**$2,181.20**	**$1,208.96**	**$490.95**
Checking Account	118.00		
Savings Account	1,681.95		
CD	2,067.15		
Petty Cash	14.01		
Total Assets of the CLA	**$3,881.11**		

Five Year Survey of Lake Anasagunticook Watershed Residents

In 1994, the CLA mailed questionnaires to all residents of Lake Anasagunticook watershed. We learned a lot from those of you who live and vacation in the area, heard about changes in our perceptions of the lake, and generated new interest in the lake association with the publication of our first CLA Newsletter. Membership in the CLA has grown from about 40 families in 1994 to 92 families in 1998. Involvement and concern for the long-term health of the lake and its watershed has also increased. We, the officers and directors of the CLA, want to hear from you. Give us some direction by responding to the following questions and return this questionnaire along with your 1999 and/or 2000 dues as soon as possible. We would like to have everyone involved.

- I/We have lived near and/or enjoyed Canton Lake for the past_____ years.
- I/We _____own property on the lake _____own property in the lake's watershed
  _____rent property on the lake _____are natives to this area
- What do you feel are the most pressing issues for the CLA to address? Rate them1-5 (1 being the most pressing)! Feel free to add comments to any answer!
  ___water level management
  ___water quality monitoring
  ___erosion, algae, and fish kill
  ___dam management and safety
  ___noise pollution from_____
  ___jet skis and boating safety
  ___development around the lake
  ___shoreline zoning violations
  ___beach cleanliness
  ___invasive weeds
  ___other_____
- How would you rate the following qualities of Canton Lake? (Excellent,Good, OK, Poor, Unchanged)
  _____Water quality _____Water level management
  _____Number/variety of wildlife, waterfowl _____Peacefulness
  _____Public beaches and access
- I receive the CLA Newletter and
  ____ read it cover to cover ____ skim through it ____ seldom read it
  ____ circular file it/please take my name off your mailing list
- I find articles on _____to be the most informative and useful. I would like to see more articles on _____
  _____
- I/We would like to see the lake association
  _____Have more social gatherings. When?_____
  Suggestions?_____
  _____Have more than one meeting (Annual Meeting 1st Sunday in August) a year. When?_____
  Suggestions? _____
  _____Hold workshops, seminars, or other educational programs. When? _____Topics?_____
  _____
  Other:_____
- If you are irregular in paying dues or have not yet joined the CLA, can you tell us why?_____
  ____ dues are too high ____ just forget (could use a postcard reminder)
  ____ don't have time to get involved ____ don't feel the lake association is worth it
  ____ other _____
- If you do not attend Lake Days or the Annual Meeting, is it because:
  ____ the time and/or date makes it difficult to attend
  suggestions:_____
  ____ neither event is of interest to me/us
  ____ I/We usually forget the date and could use a reminder

Please consider how you might get involved for the sake of our lake. The CLA needs you!

Canton Lake Association Membership Form '99

Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____ (Give first names of each family member)
City, State, Zip: _____
Telephone # _____
Lake mailing address: _____ Canton, ME 04221
Lake phone if different: _____
Dates receiving mail at lake address: _____
e-mail address: _____

Each year COLA asks for a list of our members with addresses. We will not share that information without your permission.

☐ Yes, my name and address can be given to COLA.

One Year Subscription to COLA Newsletter, *For the Sake of Maine Lakes* is $6.00
Check below.

Comments and Suggestions:

CLA 2000 Calendars
@ $7.00 (including postage)
_____ Indicate quantity
_____ Payment Enclosed

CLA t-shirts @ $10 (+ $4 Shipping)
per shirt Size S, M, L, XL, XXL
_____ Indicate Size/s
_____ Payment Enclosed

Dues: $10/1999
Dues: $10/2000
Water Quality Monitoring Fund _____
Fish Screen Fund _____
COLA Newsletter ($6) _____
Unencumbered Donation _____
Total for Calendar/s _____
Total for CLA t-shirt/s _____
Total check: _____

Make payable to: CLA or Canton Lake Assoc
Mail Check & Form to: Judy Hamilton
39 Salem St.
Andover, MA 01810

Vol 5:Issue 3

Canton Lake Association
39 Salem Street
Andover, MA 01810
Address Correction Requested

Canton Lake Association Officers:

President:	Polly Bussiere
Vice President:	Jack Atwater
Secretary:	Mitzie Turnbull
Treasurer:	Judy Hamilton

Board of Directors

Priscilla Brown, Lake Days
Bob Doucette, Water District
Dave Fisher, at large
T. R. Hamilton, Water Quality Monitor
George Hinkley, at large
Carroll Howes, Water Level Monitoring
Regina Hutchinson, Fund Raisers
Ruth Martin, Lake Days
Tom Ryan, Pine Shores Association
Larry Savarese, at large
Margaret Taylor, Loon Protection

Lake Days -
Saturday, August 5, 2000
Annual Meeting -
Sunday, August 6, 2000

Dues are $10 per family per year.
See mailing label for last year dues were paid.