



# THE ALIC NEWS

**Join or Renew Today**

**Summer 2021**

## Message from the President

*by Buddy Cummings*

Both the pandemic and the discovery of invasive variable milfoil in Androscoggin Lake created special challenges for us in 2020. We continue to learn new ways to meet these challenges and are proud of everything that we have been able to accomplish.

The Androscoggin Lake Improvement Corporation (ALIC) has, over the last few years, organized and grown one of the largest volunteer invasive plant patrol teams in our area. Over the summer of 2020, our 35 or so volunteers completed 16 surveys over 26 lake segments with a total of 72 hours on the water! It was one of these faithful volunteers who discovered the presence of invasive variable milfoil in the lake's inner cove. Early detection of invasives is key to control and potential eradication.

Once the plants were discovered in late September, we immediately sprang into action. The 30 Mile River Watershed Association and the Lake Stewards of Maine were brought in to both confirm identification and to organize an initial response. Additional plant surveys were conducted of the inner cove, the yacht club basin, and other key spots around the lake. A team of divers was brought in by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to professionally pull plants and to conduct a survey of the cove at depth.

We are working closely with 30 Mile, along with Lake Stewards and the DEP, on a comprehensive plan of attack for the summer of 2021. Our invasive plant patrol volunteers will play a key role in this effort. Contact us at [alic@androscogginlake.org](mailto:alic@androscogginlake.org) to assist with the milfoil mitigation effort by becoming a plant patrol volunteer.

While early detection of invasives is important, keeping them out of the lake from the start is even better. To that end, ALIC has, over the past decade, actively partnered with 30 Mile to support a robust Courtesy Boat Inspection program on our lake using both volunteers and paid staff. Our 2021 plans include increased coverage at the state boat

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## Quick Stats for Androscoggin Lake

<b>Ice</b>	<b>In</b> 01/02/2021	<b>Out</b> 04/04/2021
<b>Total Phosphorus</b>	<b>Low</b> 08/14/2020 11 µg/l	<b>High</b> 08/29/2020 33 µg/l
<b>Sechi</b>	<b>High</b> 5.66 m	<b>Low</b> 4.07 m

[www.androscogginlake.org](http://www.androscogginlake.org)

### Loon Counts

#### 2020

adults 39  
chicks 0

#### 2019

adults 38  
chicks 1

## Annual Meeting

Saturday, August 14th

Everyone is encouraged to attend. Mark your calendars!

## President's Message ...

*(Continued from page 1)*

launch. We will also be contacting businesses and campgrounds with boat launches to help them develop their own boat inspection programs.

Unfortunately, invasives are not the only threat to the future of our lakes. Water quality is very important to us. The lake association sponsors its own LakeSmart team designed to educate individual property owners in best practices around lake stewardship and to help stop water runoff into the lake. We also perform water quality testing throughout the summer to monitor things like water clarity and phosphorous load.

Join us for a very special Annual Meeting this summer on August 14th. The regular meeting will be held on Zoom in the morning, but the afternoon will include an outdoor in-person event to allow us all to safely meet with one another again. Visit [www.androscogginlake.org/2021meeting](http://www.androscogginlake.org/2021meeting) for details and to RSVP.

### Ice Out Log by Don Welsh

I have recorded 11 ice out dates, 10 since I moved to Wayne ten years ago. The first one was when we happened to be here on a seasonal visit. So, for what it's worth, here is what I have.

<b>2021</b>	<b>April 4</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>April 3</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>April 25</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>April 24</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>April 22</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>March 17</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>April 21</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>April 23</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>April 6</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>March 24</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>April 24</b>

### Annual Meeting August 14th

Current plans are to split the ALIC Annual Meeting into two sections this year.

The regular meeting will be held on Zoom again this year. It will begin at 9am.

Beginning at 1pm, we are hoping to be able to host a special in-person outdoor event at the Androscoggin Yacht Club in Wayne.

Register now at [www.androscogginlake.org/2021meeting](http://www.androscogginlake.org/2021meeting) to confirm your attendance for the morning meeting and to let us know if you hope to attend the afternoon gathering.

### Androscoggin Lake Improvement Corporation

#### Board of Directors

ALIC  
PO Box 307  
Wayne, ME 04284  
  
alic\_board@androscogginlake.org

George Bardaglio  
Ian Barclay (*Town of Leeds*)  
Frank Barley (*AYC*)  
William Cousins, *Treasurer*  
Buddy Cummings, *President*  
Nancy Hasenfus

Patricia Koscinski  
Bill Messer, *Vice President*  
Tom Wells  
Don Wesh (*Town of Wayne*)  
John Yindra, *Secretary*

## Wayne West Acres: Our History and Summer Memories

by Ted Tucci

Westacres Road hugs the shoreline of the Inner Cove across from Route 133. From the late 1960s until today, the Wayne West Acres Association, a non-profit corporation, has been the glue that binds the community of Westacres families together.

The land on which Westacres sits was originally slated to be a state park. When that proposal fell through, the entire parcel was purchased by Jack Perkins. Jack's vision for Westacres included the creation of shoreline and back woods lots for homeowners, a boat ramp, and community beach (later aptly named "Jack's Beach"). Jack built several camps and sold the undeveloped lots during the 1960s. One of the original camps Jack constructed remains in the Perkins family today. Gradually, families from throughout the northeast gravitated to Westacres and the community grew. This led to the formation of Wayne West Acres Association, created for the purpose of maintaining the camp road and common areas and having the added benefit of serving as the social backbone of the community. Many of the properties that are part of the Association remain in the families of the original owners, which has created a strong

connection between the generations of neighbors who come to their camps every summer.

The Inner Cove is generally a quiet part of the lake. Westacres residents enjoy quiet mornings paddle boarding or kayaking on the still waters, water skiing or tubing endlessly around the small island (unofficially known as "Silver Dollar" or "Loon" island) located in the middle of the cove, and watching the endless parade of wildlife (osprey, heron, eagles, beaver, otters and the like) that inhabit the cove. We are especially proud of our efforts to nurture the loon population, which includes putting out the loon raft for nesting season and making sure that the loon family that inhabits the cove every season remains undisturbed.

Neighborhood traditions have been a hallmark of Wayne West Acres Association. We meet twice yearly—a "business" meeting on July 4th weekend and a pot luck celebration at the end of August. We are close neighbors of Androscoggin Boys Camp, which allows us to hear the comings and goings of campers during their activity-filled days—from reveille in the morning to the sound of

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## Calendar of Events



**June 17th**

**Variable Water Milfoil Infestation on Androscoggin Lake**

Visit [www.androscogginlake.org/milfoil](http://www.androscogginlake.org/milfoil) to register for 6:30pm Zoom meeting

**July 17th**

**Annual State Loon Count**

Contact Tom Wells for details or to volunteer: [alic@androscogginlake.org](mailto:alic@androscogginlake.org)

**August 14th**

**ALIC Annual Meeting**, Zoom registration at [www.androscogginlake.org/2021meeting](http://www.androscogginlake.org/2021meeting)

Zoom meeting at 9:00am with outdoor gathering at 1:00pm at the Yacht Club in Wayne

Visit [www.androscogginlake.org](http://www.androscogginlake.org) for more information regarding summer events

## Invasive Milfoil on Androscoggin Lake: Plans for 2021 and how YOU can help

by Lidie Robbins, Executive Director of the 30 Mile River Watershed Association

As the summer season approaches, we are ramping up to fight the new invasive milfoil infestation on Androscoggin Lake. If you missed it, here's a quick recap of what happened last fall.

In September, a volunteer member of ALIC's invasive plant patrol team, "Eyes on the Water," found a suspicious plant in the Inner Cove at the northern end of the lake, near the public boat launch. DNA testing confirmed the plant was invasive variable milfoil. Because attacking an infestation early provides the best hope, 30 Mile and ALIC immediately went to work with the Maine DEP and Lake Stewards of Maine to implement a rapid response. After two days of surveying and two days of removing plants, by mid-October we had done everything we could for the season, removing all the plants we had found.



Late this spring, staff from 30 Mile will be back out on the cove, looking for new plant growth and plants we missed last fall. Maine DEP divers will survey the deeper areas of the cove. As invasive plants are found, DEP staff will remove them. This intensive effort will continue throughout the summer and into the fall.

We also must confirm that the milfoil isn't growing anywhere else in the lake. Androscoggin is a big lake and there are many places where variable milfoil could be. This full lake survey effort will be ongoing throughout the summer and will depend upon the support of **many** volunteers.



If you are already a trained volunteer, we will be counting on you now more than ever. If you are not yet trained but eager to help, we will be offering several trainings throughout the season. No experience is necessary. What's involved in volunteering? You will be spending time on the water, on your own schedule, looking for plants that don't belong. Many different species of native (good) plants grow in the lake, and several are look-alikes for variable milfoil, so basic knowledge of plant identification is important. Most surveying is conducted from the surface, with the naked eye when conditions allow, or with a scope, as shown here. Once trained, volunteers are assigned a section of the lake to survey throughout the summer. If you aren't able to make that commitment, ANY time you can spend looking for invasives while you are out enjoying the lake is helpful. The more eyes the better!

To learn about joining the volunteer effort, contact ALIC's plant patrol volunteer coordinator, Buddy Cummings, at (207) 320-5720. He will begin organizing current volunteers this spring. For updates on training opportunities and our progress, subscribe to 30 Mile's email newsletter, like our Facebook page, and visit [www.30mileriver.org](http://www.30mileriver.org). ALIC will also keep the community updated through email; if you are not already on the ALIC list, sign up at [www.androscogginlake.org/maillinglist](http://www.androscogginlake.org/maillinglist).

## Loon Count 2020

by Tom Wells

On July 18, 2020 under partly sunny skies and calm waters, our loon counters proceeded to their assigned quadrants to count Maine’s most popular bird. This year’s totals were promising: 39 adults, 0 chicks. The adult count is the highest in recent years, and the chick count not abnormal. Despite the fact that no chicks were sighted, a number had been spotted on previous days. In both the inner cove (with the state boat launch) and the yacht club cove, chicks had been seen on numerous occasions. On the far end and Leeds side of the lake, two chicks are alive and well. Luanne Theriault recently emailed, “We have two

healthy chicks, now half the size of the adults, in our cove. They were born the third week of June.”

According to the Maine Audubon Society, on the state level, “the estimated numbers of adults and chicks were both up and down. For adult loons, the 2020 population estimate is 2,974. This is 154 individuals fewer than last year and 295 fewer than 2018. A decline for two years in a row is noteworthy. Still, this year’s estimate is nearly double the population estimated when the count began over three decades ago. Based on the numbers, Maine has a robust population of adult loons, the largest in the Northeast.”

## West Acres ...

*(Continued from page 3)*

taps at dusk. Activities at Westacres are often spur of the moment, including walks to the Corner Store, campfires at Jack’s Beach, or late afternoon cruises to the main lake to watch the sun set. Westacres residents also have enjoyed many planned outings and trips over the years, ranging from picnics at the Wayne Desert, group hikes of

local mountains, river canoe trips, and cold water swimming at Step Falls.

Today, the Inner Cove—and the entire lake—faces the threat of invasive milfoil. When you visit the Inner Cove, be sure to use safe boating and fishing practices and stay away from marked areas where work is ongoing to eradicate milfoil from our lake. We want to make sure Westacres will remain a place that families can come to enjoy the lake for generations to come.

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## 2021 Bass Tournaments on Androscoggin Lake



05/02	club	<i>Western Maine Bassmasters</i>
06/20	open	<i>Eagle Bassmasters</i>
07/11	club	<i>Androscoggin Bassmasters</i>
07/24	club	<i>Central Maine Bassmasters</i>
08/21	open	<i>TBF of Maine</i>
10/03	club	<i>Southern Maine Anglers</i>

*The lake association will be contacting each tournament organizer this year to inform them about the variable water-milfoil infestation on our lake.*

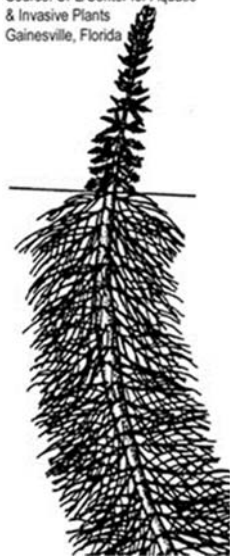
## What is Variable Milfoil?

by Lidie Robbins, Executive Director of the 30 Mile River Watershed Association

Water-milfoils are rooted, submersed aquatic plants that grow in lakes and streams. Five species are native to Maine and are part of the natural ecosystem. Two non-native, or invasive, milfoils threaten Maine's waters: Variable water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*), already present in 43 Maine water bodies; and Eurasian water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), the more aggressive colonizer of the two, found in 3 Maine water bodies.

**Description:** Variable water-milfoil has branching stems emerging from dense, spreading roots. Feather-divided leaves are arranged in densely packed whorls, giving it a bottle-brush appearance. Stems are most often thick, robust and reddish in color, although the ones we have seen in Androscoggin are bright green.

Source: UF/Center for Aquatic & Invasive Plants  
Gainesville, Florida



Source: Dennis Roberge, VLMP © 2007

**Habitat:** Variable water-milfoil is an extremely well-adapted plant, able to thrive in a wide variety of conditions. It grows well in still and flowing waters, and can survive under ice. It grows rooted in water depths from 1 to 5 meters on various substrates including organic muck, silt, sand and gravel.<sup>1</sup> It is native to parts of the US, but not native to New England. It was first recorded in Maine in 1970 in Sebago Lake.

**How it spreads:** Variable water-milfoil is an extremely hardy perennial. Toward the end of the growing season, some plants break apart and die back to their rootstalks; others overwinter intact. New growth sprouts from turions (winter buds), roots, overwintering plants, seeds and plant fragments as the water begins to warm in the spring, growing rapidly toward the surface.<sup>1</sup> Because it can reproduce by fragmentation, when a disturbance like a motorboat or fishing lure passes through a colony of plants, the chopped-up pieces are each capable of forming a new plant. Milfoil can spread throughout a lake or move from lake to lake on a propeller, trailer, fishing gear or anchor.

**Why it's bad:** Invasive species outcompete the natives. In an organism's native habitat, its growth is balanced by other organisms that have evolved to compete with or eat it. Invasive plants like variable milfoil are free from their natural competitors and can outcompete native plants for space and sunlight, growing and spreading rapidly, unchecked. Native plants provide both a food source and habitat. When those are altered, invasive plants can drastically alter delicate relationships in the food web. The dense growth and rapid spread of milfoil also dramatically impede swimming and fishing, greatly impacting property values and tourism.

### WHAT CAN YOU DO to prevent the spread of variable milfoil and other invasives?

- Educate yourself. Educate others. Tell your friends and neighbors about the threat.
- Volunteer with the Courtesy Boat Inspector and/or Invasive Plant Patrol programs. Contact Buddy Cummings at (207) 320-5720.
- Always remove all plants from your boat, trailer and gear before entering and after exiting a lake.
- Report suspicious plants to Buddy Cummings at (207) 320-5720.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.mainevlmp.org/mciap/herbarium/VariableWatermilfoil.php>

## The Loon Lady, the Looney Bin, and Pat Perkins' Legacy

by *The Bernhards Family*



*Pat with her Loon Bib*

ALIC members who knew Pat Perkins might remember that she had a quirky sense of humor, unhesitatingly spoke her mind, and was an advocate for conservation and wildlife preservation. Pat was a resident of Northern Virginia. She and her husband, John, began vacationing on the inner cove of Lake Androscoggin in the 1950's, and later purchased a cabin built by John's father. From then on, they became unofficial Mainers.

Pat was a bird-watching enthusiast. Neighbor Doug Beach commented, "Pat always had a variety of well-stocked feeders in the yard, a pair of binoculars close at hand, and a camera with a long lens on a tripod in the corner for quick use. But if Pat liked birds... she loved loons!"



*Original Raft*

The family cabin boasts Pat's legacy: a wide assortment of loon-themed objects—everything from curtains, throws, mugs, shot



*Loon on Raft*

glasses, bookends, paintings, a clock that "wails" the hour, to various items of loon clothing and accessories. Long-time friend Norma Jones from Union confirmed, "Pat's devotion to loons knew no bounds. I am reminded of her when I look around my house at the many gifts she gave me over the years with the loon motif. I picture Pat on the cabin porch wearing her favorite loon sweatshirt and spying on those loons through the spyglass. She cared so much!" No wonder many folks referred to her as the "Loon Lady."

As many of us know, the variable water level of Lake Androscoggin makes it challenging for loons to nest along the shore. Given Pat's

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## What Can I do about Climate Change?

by *Nancy Hasenfus*

I grew up in the Readfield, Wayne, Mount Vernon area and spent my childhood playing in the woods, lakes and fields. We had various animals—cow, horse, burro, dogs and cats at different times and were outside much of the day. The winters were so snowy I remember my brother jumping off the roof into the high snow banks with no problem. Once in all those lovely years my dad found one tick on my little brother but otherwise none were seen. Every winter it was cold enough that we could usually skate on the Mill Pond

before the snow even fell.

Now the winters are much milder and the ticks are everywhere. Lyme disease and other tick borne illnesses are rampant. As you know this is due to climate change, and the rising temperatures threaten our wonderful lake. In 1895 the average temperature in Maine was 3.2 degrees lower and if changes are not made by 2050, the average temperature will be 2-4 degrees

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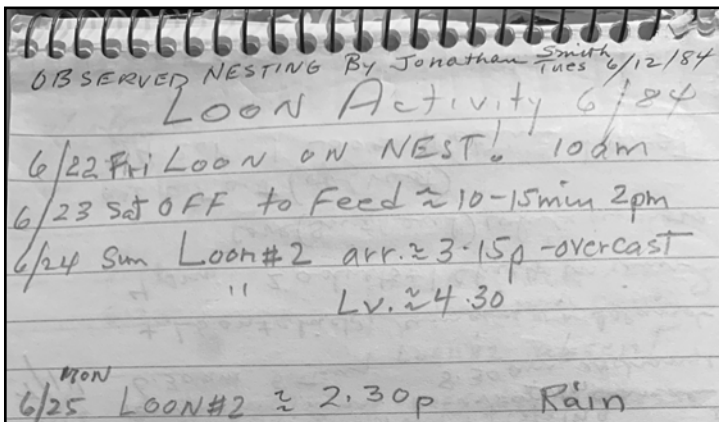


## Pat Perkins ...

*(Continued from page 7)*

concern for the low loon counts in a post-DDT environment, she was quite possibly the first to build a floating loon island, also known as a loon raft, for the lake. John recalls, "We launched the nest on Mother's Day in 1984, went home to Virginia, and when we came back a few weeks later, the loons were sitting on the nest!" The loon raft is located in the inner cove not far from the beaver lodge, and has been there virtually every year since 1984. Family and friends refer to the raft as the Looney Bin. (No reflection on the mental statuses of those living in the cabin, of course.)

The loon raft has undergone three revisions. The first one was constructed of wood, similar to Lincoln Logs. Chicken-wire supported a base that was covered and topped with muck and plants. Two cinder blocks served as anchors. Over the years, the logs became soaked and it was a real chore to tow the nest to a boat ramp where it was loaded onto a trailer for winter storage.



*First Page of Log*

The second version was similar to the first and encountered the same problems. In the third version, a group of West Acres neighbors used PVC pipe for the base and rebuilt the raft, making it easier to maneuver. The pipe was covered with green AstroTurf that

eventually wore away. Pat's son-in-law Vic said, "We noticed that the PVC was slippery and the loons had a hard time climbing on so, at Jerry Sandidge's suggestion, he and I shopped for a piece of carpet remnant, tied it over the base, and that did the trick." Perhaps the next generation of loon raft launchers will add an eagle guard and a chick ramp to the design!

Every May, Pat would drive 650 miles from Virginia to Maine to make sure the nest was prepared and ready for mating season. When it became too difficult for her to make the Spring trip, Wayne West Acres neighbors would generously help with the preparation and launching of the nest.

Pat set up a telescope on the cabin porch where she could monitor the nest activity. Doug Beach recalls, "She followed the loons step-by-step and never hesitated to run out to chase away cormorants, snapping turtles, and wayward fishermen that got too close to the nest." Pat nicknamed the pair of loons Louis and Lucinda. One year she even sent out birth announcements when their chicks hatched!

A few summers ago Pat's grandson, Brian, came across her spiral notebook where she recorded the loons' nesting and mating habits, number of chicks hatched, and overall chick health. An entry at the top, dated June 6, 1984, reads: "Observed nesting by Jonathan Smith." Her records appear to have stopped in the late 1990's.

Pat passed away in June of 2019. She cared deeply about the well-being of Lake Androscoggin; for decades, she participated in many activities regarding the health of the lake as well as the annual loon count. Her children and grandchildren have carried on her love for all things loon. They can't wait to arrive in Maine, hear the calls of the loons and continue her legacy of maintaining the Looney Bin and watching for chicks. Their permanent homes are also filled with loon and bird décor. Each item is a wonderful reminder of Pat Perkins, Wayne's 'Loon Lady.'



The ALIC Facebook page is an open forum. We encourage everyone with an interest in our lake to post their thoughts and photos. Find us at [www.facebook.com/androscogginlake](http://www.facebook.com/androscogginlake)



## How To Change the Status Quo Toward Our Environment

by David Van Cott

Few realize that we have degraded Earth's ability to support us by 60%. Most of America's biodiversity is East of the Mississippi where 80-90% of this land is deforested, privately owned, and contains non-native plants. Why does this worsening trend continue? We have reached this state because we have not updated our adversarial relationship with wilderness long seen as unsafe that must be overcome and controlled. Where we live we have customarily formed cultural constraints, habits, even tribalism, etc. In addition, people often want territorial claims at home to primarily display high status that is barren of natural habitat. Yet we can change the status quo toward protecting our environment voluntarily through awareness as we have for tobacco, feather hats, fur coats, ivory, whales, etc.

Clearing misconceptions about our environment helps. These persist because many in society are disconnected from nature. To an ecologist, any plant with no evolutionary history in a given space is out of place. Native is a term describing a function in nature. By converting the sun's energy to food, native plants are in fact the basis that determines the carrying capacity of a site's food web (or how many species may live in an area indefinitely). For example, native 'weeds' really stabilize wetlands, clean waterways, provide nurseries for fish, support many species, and more.

Native species actually perform key roles in an ecosystem. Insects, including bees and butterflies, pollinate 88% of plants while collecting food and in turn many become food as well. Nectar is costly so plants slowly develop favorable shapes and special relationships with beneficial insects and wildlife species. Known as specialization, this becomes a curse when one link in a food web is lost due to clearing forest, applying chemicals, or gardening with invasive plants for example. Plants usually don't want to be eaten so they can produce defenses that take eons to neutralize into digestible food sources. Non-native plants carried beyond their predator's home range have the advantage of being inedible. They can then

aggressively grow unchecked throughout unprotected waters or the dwindling amount of forestland and become invasive. Spreading invasive species displace native species endangering the normally resilient balance of ecosystems.

Focusing on benefits brings new perspectives. Studies show living near trees fosters learning, lowers stress, speeds healing, and enhances relationships for a start. All life depends on interrelated links within the same complex food web that we are unwittingly destroying. Accordingly, a higher number of interactions from greater biodiversity would enrich our own air, water, and food.

Revising our notion of a landscape at home can show you are not ignoring the responsibility of stewardship and you still care about conforming to share neighborhood values. This can be achieved with formal cues; minimize grassy clearings down to trimmed purposeful pathways that lead to accented design features. Define appealing contours to borders or buffers of native trees and bushes planted together with leaf mulching groundcovers. The vertical layers of flora will form strong interlocking roots that hold onto soil and filter clean water. These restored forest sites will begin reconnecting vital corridors of larger sustainable habitats like 'pieces of a puzzle.'

At the current rate of loss, maximizing forest space at home will be a lifeline to link otherwise doomed wildlife isolated in fragmented forests. Unnoticed inhabitants in such cutoff patches are no longer able to withstand today's adversity when cyclical conditions such as drought fluctuate. Consider that some species are more productive than others; 5% of keystone native plants produce 75% of the food. Also, life needs food, water, and shelter year round so plan accordingly.

The source for further reading is "Nature's Best Hope" by Dr. Doug Tallamy.

## Water Quality Report

by Bill Messer



Due to unexpected and extremely high winds in early September, my total dock system and my number 1 boat were destroyed. Also, my smaller aluminum boat was really banged up and the outboard motor found its way to "Davy Jones' locker".

This incident resulted in a loss of samples that were earmarked for the state laboratory phosphorus testing.

Nineteen samples were taken for clarity (secchi), temperature and dissolved oxygen. The results showed similar trending to past years with slightly lower overall clarity readings. June averaged 5.21m clarity, July average 4.81m clarity. The early part of August showed a drop in clarity down

to 4.23 which is normal for August. However, by the end of August our precious 'gem' rebounded quicker than normal, showing a clarity of 4.71m.

Oxygen levels were normal, showing a good balance even on calm days. Since Androscoggin Lake is relatively shallow with rocky bottoms, any significant wind usually results in uniform mixing of the oxygen in the bottom with the top. This is a benefit except for very windy days where the bottom sediment can redistribute into the water column. This situation can cause a release of phosphorus contained in the bottoms, thus increasing the potential for algae bloom.

We will always be facing a delicate balance between forces of which we have little control.

## Climate Change ...

*(Continued from page 7)*

higher still. This will damage our lake. The Governor's Climate Council is concerned about increased algae in lakes as well as increased flooding, fires and rising sea levels.

When faced with massive changes like these, one tends to feel hopeless and turn away thinking "but what can I do?" "I can recycle and try to burn less oil but will it matter?" There is something effective you can do. You can call your senators and representative monthly and ask them to support a price on carbon—more specifically a Carbon Cashback bill.

This approach puts a fee on fossil fuels as they come out of the ground, and gives this money to Americans in a monthly check. This check will

more than cover the increased price of gas and oil for low and middle income Americans as it stimulates the switch over to renewables.

Our legislators respond to citizens but most of them do not hear much from us. It is easy to pick up your phone and call your legislator—just say you are worried about the effect of climate change on our lake and you want them to support a Carbon Cashback bill. If many of us called them once a month they would act. If you need assistance, the Citizens Climate Lobby has resources to find the correct numbers and even to remind you to call (Google CCL Monthly Calling Campaign). It is easy and will work if enough of us do it. Then you will not have to say to yourself, "but what can I do?" because you will be doing something effective.



## Time to Renew Your Membership



The primary purpose of our lake association is to maintain and improve the quality of the water in Androscoggin Lake. ALIC works hard to safeguard the lake from threats posed by both pollutants and invasive plants. But, the ability of ALIC to continue its good work relies on support from all of its members.

If you have not already done so, please renew your membership in ALIC today!

With the variable water-milfoil infestation in our lake, it is more important than ever to support the lake association through both your membership and additional contributions to ALIC's *Healthy Lake Fund*.

The lake association is closely partnered with the *30 Mile River Watershed Association*, and we encourage you to donate to *30 Mile* as well.

Use the form below, or click the Join option at [www.androscogginlake.org](http://www.androscogginlake.org). Send your completed membership form, along with your check, to the following address:

**ALIC**  
**PO Box 307**  
**Wayne, ME 04284**

### ALIC MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

*(Member e-mail addresses are never shared by ALIC)*

- Renew Membership       New Member
- I would like to save some trees. By checking this box you will not receive paper copies of ALIC Newsletters. ALIC newsletters can always be found on the web site, [www.androscogginlake.org](http://www.androscogginlake.org).

#### Membership Contribution

- \$25 Individual     \$45 Family     \$75 Loon     \$100 Contributor     \$150 Benefactor
- \$250 Eagle     Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Healthy Lake Fund Donation

Additional Contribution to the *Healthy Lake Fund*: \_\_\_\_\_

The *Healthy Lake Fund* is a reserve fund for special projects outside of the annual operating budget. Consider donating.

#### Mailing Address

Street or PO Box: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Summer Address (if different)

Street or PO Box: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_