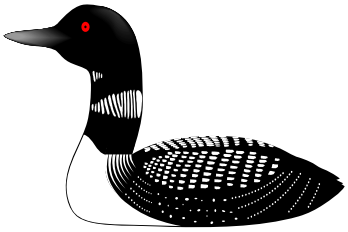
Taylor Pond Association News

June, 2006



TAYLOR POND ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING

Sunday, July 16, 2006, 7-9 p.m.

Taylor Pond Yacht Club

Light refreshments provided

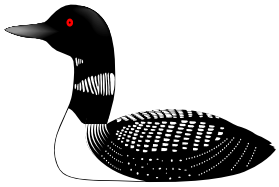
Returns and address corrections to:

Michael Dixon
126 Everett Road
Auburn, Maine 04210

2006 dues are now due

Interested in volunteering to help with TPA programs? Please call Dana Little at 784-1908 or Michael Dixon at 783-7763.

Please visit the TPA website:
www.taylorpondassociation.org



Taylor Pond Association Newsletter

The TPA Board of Directors hopes you find this year's newsletter informative. If you are interested in joining the board, please contact Dana Little at 784-1908. Here is a list of current board members:

Dana Little, President
Susan Trask, Secretary
Michael Dixon, Treasurer
Anne Goorhuis
Mike Keaney
Jim Melloh
Mike Mikesell
Tim Priestly
Marc Tardif

2005 WATER QUALITY REPORT

by Dana Little

Water quality of Taylor Pond continues to be stable based on the measurements performed last summer by Ralph Gould and me. The phosphorous measurement improved for the pond. It averaged 9.5 by core sampling, which is below the average of 11 for Taylor Pond and below the average of 12 for all Maine lakes measured in 2005. The phosphorous measurement is considered to be the most reliable measure of a pond's capacity to have an algal bloom. Ponds with levels below 15 are considered unlikely to have an algal bloom.

The clarity of the water measured by Secchi disk was slightly better than the 2004 result. The depth averaged 4.71 meters in 2005, compared to a historical average of 4.59 and an average for all Maine lakes of 4.84.

The oxygen measurements below 5 meters of depth continue to be too low to sustain cold-water fish life. As a result of low oxygen in our deep cool waters, fish have to remain in the top 5 meters where the water is warmer. This warm water will not sustain cool water fish such as trout or salmon. However bass, perch and pickerel continue to thrive.

Continued on next page

TPA T-Shirts & Caps

We continue to have TPA t-shirts and caps for sale. These are very attractive, high quality items, and make great gifts. Your purchase helps support the work of the TPA. T-shirts are $10 ($12 for XXL) and caps are $15. Please contact Michael Dixon at 783-3052 or msdixon@adelphia.net to purchase yours.

Water Quality Report continued

The water quality of Taylor Pond continues to be considered average compared to other Maine lakes. The potential for an algal bloom continues to be moderate and has not changed from prior years. Taylor Pond is still considered to be threatened by non-point source pollution and is considered to be a lake "most at risk". Each new structure or expansion of an existing structure, whether a home, garage, driveway, road, lawn or beach, threatens to increase the phosphorous in the pond. A wide natural vegetation buffer between the pond and our lawns is our best defense against loss of quality water.

WATERSHED SURVEY GRANT UPDATE

by Dana Little

Taylor Pond Association received a federal grant for $12,368 to conduct a watershed survey in 2005. We officially started on May 21, 2005, with a workshop on nonpoint pollution (focusing primarily on erosion). Dividing into six teams, the 32 participants, including 7 professionals, combed the Taylor Pond watershed to detect problems. Twenty-five volunteers contributed several hundred hours to the project, completing our part by the end of last summer. Because of the efficiency of our survey work, we had unspent grant funds, which are being used to do some preliminary engineering on several particularly difficult problem sites in the watershed. We continue to await the professional analysis and final report, and will be reporting on that at a later date. Relatively few high impact sites of erosion were found. The most common problems seen were lack of adequate natural areas (buffers) between the pond and human structures including lawns, roads and buildings. We will not be applying for an implementation federal grant this year for 2007. Instead we will be focusing our efforts on educating homeowners around the pond on how to maintain their property to best protect the pond.

Annual Meeting July 16th, 7-9 PM at TPYC

Come to our annual meeting at the Taylor Pond Yacht Club. Meet your neighbors, review the year's activities, and make your opinions known. Guest speaker, Maggie Shannon, Executive Director, Maine Congress of Lake Associations will make a slide presentation, entitled: *We All Have a Stake in Maine Lakes*. Light refreshments served.

TAYLOR POND ASSOCIATION WINS MAINE COLA STEWARDSHIP AWARD

by Michael Dixon

Each year, the Maine Congress of Lake Associations recognizes a lake association for its contribution to protecting Maine lakes and ponds. I am very proud to report that we won the 2006 Outstanding Achievement Award for Lake Stewardship. The award was announced at the 2006 New England Lakes Conference, held in Farmington on Saturday, June 3. Dana Little and I attended the conference in order to accept the award.

I thought I would use this opportunity to tell you all a little about the organization that honored us, by including some information from the COLA website:

Continued on next page

COLA Award continued

What is Maine COLA?

The Maine Congress of Lake Associations (Maine COLA) was formed in 1970 as a non-profit, charitable organization for Maine lakes. It is the only statewide network of individuals and lake associations devoted solely to the protection and preservation of our lakes.

Protecting water quality and promoting sound land-use practices are objectives Maine COLA has had throughout its history. More specifically the purposes of Maine COLA are:

- *To provide a communication network and coordinating structure for lake-related projects and issues;*
- *To provide a clearinghouse of environmental information pertaining to lake management;*
- *To provide a pool of technical knowledge and expertise to advise and assist members;*
- *To promote through education the appreciation and wise use of Maine lakes;*
- *To promote boating and water safety;*
- *To establish liaisons with other environmental groups and agencies;*
- *To monitor and report to members on legislation and administrative actions affecting Maine lakes; and*
- *To advocate and support legislation and administrative actions which promote sound lake management.*

What Does Maine COLA Do?

From testifying at a legislative hearing or hosting a conference on sewage disposal to alerting members about important lake issues throughout the state, Maine COLA's activities are as varied as its accomplishments.

Maine COLA has always had a strong commitment to individual lake associations: how to start one, where to obtain water monitoring equipment, how to reduce erosion. While lake associations have concerns unique to their lakes, there are common statewide problems as well. Maine COLA serves as a resource for both.

We are also active with legislative issues. In the mid-1970's Maine COLA was influential in obtaining comprehensive legislation regarding dams and water levels, unchanged for centuries, which led to required water levels and better dam safety. Maine COLA is a member of the Great Ponds Task Force, charged with developing a package of recommendations which was passed by the Maine 118th Legislature in 1998. Supporting legislation for the welfare of our lakes continues to be an important component of Maine COLA.

The TPA is a dues-paying member of COLA, but the organization also offers individual memberships. Please visit www.mainecola.org for more information.

TPA MEMBER MARK FULLER WINS RECOGNITION

by Michael Dixon

At the same New England Lakes Conference at which The Association won its stewardship award, one of our members was also honored. Mark Fuller was named this year's winner of the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program's Woodbury Brackett Environmental Service Award**.**

The award was presented by Scott Williams, the Director of the VLMP, who made these remarks in announcing the award:

"In 2003 the VLMP moved into our new location at the Woodbury Brackett Environmental Center on the north shore of Lake Auburn. This spectacular location has opened up many opportunities for the VLMP to develop a lakes campus with training facilities and the ability to demonstrate lake friendly landscaping practices.

"The Woodbury Brackett Environmental Service Award recognizes those who have made an outstanding contribution to the development of the Center. This year we are very pleased to recognize an individual who has volunteered his time, experience, and support to the Center in all imaginable ways.

"From volunteering his professional services as a landscaper, developing the Brackett Center landscaping master plan, maintaining the grounds and paths, to volunteering his handyman skills improving the electric system we are very grateful to Mark Fuller for all of his hands-on development of the Center. Mark has also been instrumental in recruiting other professionals to volunteer their services, and raising community awareness in Lewiston/Auburn of the VLMP and Brackett Center.

"In addition to his work at the Brackett Center, Mark is on the VLMP Board of Directors, spearheading our fundraising efforts. He also volunteers his time to numerous community organizations so we are very grateful for the time he gives to the VLMP.

"Thank you so much for all that you have done and we look forward to continuing to expand the vision of the Brackett Center with your help and guidance."

Fuller runs the local landscaping business, The Groundskeeper. He is certified by the State DEP as a landscape professional whose practices minimize erosion and protect water quality, and meet all DEP and shoreland zoning requirements.

Did you know that declining water quality and clarity is directly correlated with decreases in property values? Take the following steps to protect Taylor Pond and your property's value:

Establish an unmowed vegetation buffer on the shoreline.

Use phosphorous free fertilizers on lawns and phosphate-free detergents.

Control runoff and erosion on your property.

For more information, please visit www.taylorpondassociation.org, or contact Dana Little at 784-1908.

LAKESMART WALK & TALK

By Michael Dixon

Christine Smith and Jim Melloh Display LakeSmart Signage

On Saturday, June 17, the TPA sponsored a LakeSmart Walk & Talk Tour, presented by Department of Environmental Protection's LakeSmart Coordinator, Christine Smith, with the assistance of Tamara Whitmore, an environmental educator with Americorp, and Sue Gammon, of the Androscoggin Valley Soil and Water Conservation District. Attending the program were TPA Members Jim Melloh, Wylie & Barbara Mitchell, Madelyn Reed, Mark Tardif, Dan & Leslie Thayer, and Michael Dixon. The tour started at Dixon & Carmen Dufresne's LakeSmart-certified property on Everett Road, and then visited the Melloh & Thayer properties on West Shore Drive.

LakeSmart is DEP's program for encouraging shorefront owners to use practices that control runoff and erosion in order to prevent nonpoint pollution from entering the pond. A LakeSmart review evaluates a property owner's landscape and management practices in four categories: road, driveway, and parking areas; structure and septic system; lawn, recreation areas, and footpaths; and shoreland and beach areas. The review results in recommendations to the property owner on how to implement best management practices. Owners who adopt LakeSmart practices receive a plaque and signage announcing their participation.

Taylor Pond was one of the first Maine lakes to have a certified property, and now has three total LakeSmart-certified properties, including those of Jack and Pat Zinke, and Anne & Henk Goorhuis. The Board organized the Walk & Talk in order to encourage other Taylor Pond property owners to implement LakeSmart practices and receive LakeSmart certification.

Now, the Melloh and Thayer properties are well on their way to receiving LakeSmart cerification. For its part, DEP is hoping to be able to offer individual grants to help property owners implement LakeSmart practices, and the TPA Board will alert its members when and if these grants become available. For more information regarding LakeSmart, please visit the DEP website: http://www.maine.gov/dep//blwq/doclake/lakesmart/index.htm. To apply for a LakeSmart review, please contact Sue Gammon at 753-9400, ext 3.

View of Taylor Pond from Bob & Myra Wright's Property

GLOSSARY OF LAKESIDE LIVING TERMS

by Anne Goorhuis

As property owners living adjacent or close to the lake, we are all interested in maintaining a clean, algae-free Taylor Pond for our own enjoyment and to maintain the property values of our homes. What follows is a glossary of must-know terms of the eco-speak of lakeside property care.

THE COMMON RAINDROP – The common raindrop is public enemy number one to maintaining water quality because of the following: Rain carries soil down to the lake. Soil binds with phosphorous and carries it to the lake. High levels of phosphorous in a lake create algal blooms. An algae bloom lowers property values and lessens our personal enjoyment of the lake. *See **Erosion Control, Storm Water, Open Box Culverts, Phosphorous***

PHOSPHOROUS – The measurement of phosphorous is considered to be the most reliable measure of a pond's capacity to have an algal bloom. Thus *any* use of fertilizer (the most common way ponds get contaminated) should be judiciously weighed. Test your soil via the Maine Extension Service, and amend *only* the recommended factors. When reading a bag of fertilizer, such as 15 – 10 – 12, the middle number stands for Phosphorous. *Indiscriminate use of 20-20-20 fertilizer can be deadly to a lake*! If a soil test shows you need soil amendments, use slow-release products like bone meal, bloodmeal, or cottonseed meal. Compost is the perfect amendment because it increases the soil's capacity to hold water, yet keeps soil workable. By the way, ponds with phosphorous levels below 15 are considered to be unlikely to have an algal bloom. Taylor Pond's mean (since 1975) is 11. Kudos to us! Let's keep up the good work!
*See **The Common Raindrop, Storm Water, Erosion Control***

View of West Shore from the Thayer Property

STORM WATER – Lengthy rains and down pours create storm water, i.e. precipitation that cannot be absorbed immediately by the soil. How a property within a watershed handles storm water has a direct bearing on lake water quality. Storm water that creates ruts in dirt roads only to be directed the shortest way possible to the lake carries loads of unwanted phosphorous into the lake. Storm water that is diverted off the road into vegetated areas or catch basins, allows the soil to settle out and the water to filter before entering the lake. Storm water coming off rooftops and driveways carries similar implications. *See **Open Top Culverts, Level Lip Spreaders, Rain Gardens, Buffer Strips, Vegetated Buffers***

EROSION CONTROL – Erosion control methods allow storm water to be diverted to vegetated buffers or holding areas. This cuts back on the quantity of soil displaced and keeps what has been displaced out of the lake. The goal of erosion control is to allow storm water to be either *spread out, filtered out,* or *absorbed*. All three goals keep the common raindrop from carrying phosphorous into the lake. *See **Open Top Culverts, Level-lip Spreaders, Vegetated Buffers, Rain Gardens***

RAIN GARDENS – Rain gardens are natural or man-made depressions in the lawn area planted with attractive plants. Water puddles here temporarily during times of rain. To the lake, the advantage of a rain garden is that the roots of the plants absorb more water than mere grass. To the homeowner, the advantage is more attractive landscaping surrounding the home. Email the lake association if you would like a photocopy of example rain garden layouts. *See **Erosion Control, The Common Raindrop***

Continued on next page

Glossary continued

OPEN TOP CULVERTS – Open top culverts are the opposite of a speed bump; they are dips in a dirt road that funnel storm water off the road into vegetated areas to be absorbed or filtered. Normally constructed out of pressure treated wood, they are open at the top, and do require emptying once dirt settles into them. This drawback is counterbalanced by the fact that open top culverts slow down the formation of unwanted ruts and potholes. To view an open top culvert, travel West Shore Drive, Waterview Drive, Willard Road or the dirt portion of Taywood Road. *See **Erosion Control***

LEVEL-LIP SPREADER – A level-lip spreader is essentially a catch basin with one important difference. All rainwater flows down hill and some storms are so lengthy or intense that a ditch will fill up before a storm is over. A level-lip spreader allows fast-running, soil-containing rainwater to be diverted into it, creating a large, deep puddle. Now that the water has slowed its speed, the dirt can settle to the bottom of the level-lip spreader, and cleaner water can flow out of it over a 6 foot to 12 foot lip (which is level) into a vegetated buffer and finally into the lake. A wide band of slow flowing water is always preferable to a narrow band of quickly flowing water when it comes to lake water quality. The water in the level-lip spreader is temporary, drying after a few days. Knock on the door of 97 Taywood Rd. for a tour of the level-lip spreader on the author's property. *See **Vegetated Buffer, Erosion Control***

VEGETATED BUFFER – Ideally, the lakefront home will have three tiers of vegetation at the water's edge; mature trees, undergrowth of younger trees or bushes and the lowest level consisting of grasses, ground covers or low care perennials such as day lilies, hostas and sedum. The more vegetation on the edge of the lake or near the end of an open top culvert the better, because vegetation encourages the absorption of water from the soil and the plants can use the phosphorous deposited there during times of storm water. A "no-mow" policy is recommended for the first twenty feet of land along the length of the water's edge, but an 8' or 10' buffer is also a great start. This is also called a buffer strip. On our property, when I decided to no longer mow at the water's edge, I planted a row of low-care, long blooming day lilies to separate the "untidy" long grasses from the lawn chair area. *See **Erosion Control, Level-lip Spreader, Open Top Culvert, Phosphorous***

View from Dufesne/Dixon Property

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION – To understand this term, consider the opposite: If you can stand and point to a source of pollution such as a factory, farm or oil spill it is *not* nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint source pollution is all the little stuff of modern living that does, in fact, add up and negatively affect the quality of our lake. Examples include: rain coursing down our gutters and washing out the landing, the dirt churned up with rainwater in the ruts of dirt roads, home construction without the proper soil containment devices**,** the residual oil left in the lake from boat motors, the dust and tree dirt from our driveways. These *all* have an effect. "Do we just stop living?" you may ask in frustration. "No!" but we can choose to handle these minor sources of pollution as responsibly as possible.

Each property owner on or off the lake can allow the natural hollows in the lay of the land to remain, or create artificial ones via a rain garden. Each property owner along a dirt road can choose to handle the storm water responsibly on his or her section. Each lakefront owner can choose not to mow 8 feet next to the lake and to maintain their boats properly. Knock on the door of 104 Terrace Rd. for a tour of how one homeowner manages the rainwater off her section of dirt road.

NATURE ON TAYLOR POND

by Dana Little

Taylor Pond provides habitat to a great diversity of plants and animals. Birds represent the largest group of vertebrates; I have counted 147 species in the area over the last 6 years, and I consider myself a casual birder. Ninety-three species can be found here during their breeding seasons. Large numbers of birds stop during their spring and fall migrations to and from their northern breeding grounds. On Memorial Day weekend, 2005, I worked at home all weekend, tied to the phone. Every few hours I would go outside to listen and watch the tremendous congregation of birds in my yard. I counted 77 different species of birds that weekend, including15 different species of warblers. Warblers typically live in Central and South America for the winter and travel north to breed. They appear when the leaves start coming out and the black flies can be found in abundance. Some of the more notable breeding species of birds that can be found around the pond include the Wood Duck, Hooded Merganser, American Bittern, Green Heron, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Virginia Rail, American Woodcock, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Barred Owl, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Common Raven, Winter Wren, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Bobolink, Baltimore Oriole and 8 species of warbler: Yellow, Chestnut-sided, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, Black-and-white, Redstart, Northern Waterthrush and Yellowthroat warblers.

View from Dufesne/Dixon Property

Because mammals are shy, they are less frequently observed and there are less species of mammals than birds found locally, 19 seen by myself in the last 6 years. They usually travel and feed at night, quickly leaving when the slightest noise is made. Beaver, Muskrat, Chipmunks, Red and Gray Squirrels are common here. Less frequently seen, but still common are the Otter, Mink, White-tailed Deer, Red Fox, Coyote, several species of Bats, moles, voles, shrews and mice.

Taylor Pond has a variety of fish. Biologists have gillnetted 11 different species. There are many smaller species of fish that often migrate in large schools or live in the shadows of the lily pads that have not been identified. The fish most appreciated by the fisherman are the Small-mouth Bass, Chain Pickerel and Yellow Perch. Brook Trout can be found in the small feeder streams. Brown Trout were once stocked and caught years ago; I am not aware of any being caught in recent years.

During spring, the frogs and toads become noticeable with their loud chorus of mating calls. The Wood Frog begins earliest, followed by the Spring Peeper. As the weather warms, Pickerel and Leopard Frogs, Gray Tree Frogs, American Toads, Green and finally Bull Frogs start calling. Two salamanders commonly found are the Yellow-spotted and Red-backed.

Reptiles tend to find Maine too cold. A few hardy ones are commonly found, including Snapping Turtle, Painted Turtle and rarely the Common Musk Turtle. The Snapping and Painted Turtles often come onto my property and lay eggs. The Garter Snake is the most often spotted snake, rarely the Water and Milk Snakes.

I have not yet mentioned the tremendous variety of plants and invertebrates found in and around the pond. There are thousands of species of plants found locally. I have not found anyone who has cataloged this diversity to its full extent. Protecting Taylor Pond, its water quality as well as the quality of its watershed, protects these plants and animals for future generations to enjoy.

Continued on next page

Nature continued

Ice-out occurred this year on March 26th, the earliest I have ever experienced. At a state water conference two years ago, a scientist reported that a review of records on ponds in Maine, extending back over a hundred years, indicate that ice-out is occurring now earlier than ever. Observations of our natural world, dutifully recorded, reveal issues of global significance. At 239 feet of elevation we will not need to worry about our homes if the oceans rise with global warming. However, the ice fishermen this year had the shortest season in a long time; they barely got their houses off the lake before the ice melted. As I sit writing on March 26th, 2006, the ducks have taken advantage of the open water; American Merganser, Ring-neck Ducks and Golden-eyes have stopped off in the pond on their way to breed in Canada.

Non-Motorized Fun on Taylor Pond

MAINE BOATING LAWS

by Susan Trask

Several times each summer, it seems, the Taylor Pond Association receives complaints of folks violating boating laws. Somebody is wake-jumping with a jet-ski; someone is going too fast near a shoreline. Every year at the Annual Meeting, someone suggests that we consider putting some restrictions on boating. I was amazed when I went on the State Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Website and saw just how many lakes and ponds in Maine *have* instituted boating restrictions! So far, we have not gone that route at Taylor Pond. However, the TPA does hope and expect that local boaters will adhere to the State safety regulations. These regulations not only protect personal safety, but also help to preserve the health and viability of the resource we all treasure.

Continued on next page

Boating Laws continued

Here's an outline of some of the most useful safety regulations:

Personal water craft:

Anyone operating or riding a PWC (personal water craft) must wear a personal flotation device (*i.e.* life jacket).

PWCs may not be operated during the hours between sunset and sunrise.

For a motorboat with more than 10 horsepower, the regulations allow for independent operation at age 12, but the age requirements for operating PWCs are more stringent. PWCs, including jet-skis, may not be operated by anyone under the age of 16. The parent or guardian of a minor under 18 years of age is responsible for the minor's actions while operating a personal watercraft.

A person is guilty of "imprudent operation" if one "engages in prolonged circling, informal racing, wake jumping, or other types of continued and repeated activities that harass another person."

Waterskiing:

A watercraft towing a skier, surfboard, or aquaplane, shall not operate within the water safety zone (*i.e.* 200 feet of the shoreline), unless taking off or depositing the skier back to shore.

A watercraft towing a skier, etc., must have a person aboard (in addition to the operator) who is at least 12 years old and can continually observe the person being towed.

You may not tow someone on water skis, etc. between the hours of ½ hour after sunset and ½ hour before sunrise.

Speed:

Watercraft may not be operated at a speed greater than "headway speed" (the *minimum* speed necessary to maintain steerage and control while the craft is moving) within the water safety zone (200 feet of the shoreline). "The operator must consider the effect of the wash or wave created by their watercraft to waterfront piers, floats or other property or shorelines."

General safety:

For craft under 16 feet, you must have one wearable PFD for each person aboard. For craft 16' and over, you must also have a throwable (Type IV) device on board.

Children under 10 years of age must wear a Type I, II, or III PFD while on board all watercraft.

For a complete reading of Maine's boating regulations, go online to the State website, or pick up a booklet at Auburn Hall. A stack of these booklets sit right on the counter where you go to register your boat or car.

As you take to the water this summer, please respect the health and safety of your fellow boaters and swimmers, as well as the health of Taylor Pond itself. Try to really pay attention to the amount of "wash" your boat creates on the shoreline. Think of it in terms of the extra phosphorous-laden soil that dumps directly back into the lake with each wave! Cultivate those good habits that will help to maintain the high quality of the beautiful lake we all enjoy and share!

Dana Little and Michael Dixon receive COLA Award From COLA President Dan Buckley at New England Lakes Conference.

FINANCIAL AND MEMBERSHIP REPORT

by Michael Dixon, Treasurer

In 2005, we had 116 dues-paying members. That was down slightly from 2004 when we had 124 members. 67 members have paid their 2006 dues as of 06/14/2006.

The Taylor Pond Association maintains a checking account at Androscoggin Savings Bank, which has a balance of $3895.52 as of 06/14/2006. We also own a Mechanics Savings Bank Certificate of Deposit worth $5156.83 as of that date.

Last year we mailed out 248 copies of our newsletter to members, potential members who own property on Taylor Pond, and to honorary members such as city representatives in Auburn and Minot.

Balance as of 01/01/2005				$4,926.70
2005 Income			$5,476.20	
	Dues & Contributions	$5,255.00		
	Shirt & cap sales	$115.00		
	Interest	$76.20		
	Refund from grant	$30.00		
2005 Expenses			$2,634.08	
	State fees	$35.00		
	C.O.L.A. dues	$248.00		
	Caps	$249.38		
	Printing&Postage-Dues Notice	$110.75		
	Printing&Postage-Survey	$41.45		
	Printing&Postage-Newsletter	$401.69		
	Water Monitoring Equipment	$1,113.00		
	Lab Testing fees	$258.00		
	Water Monitoring Expenses	$161.81		
	Incorporation fees	$15.00		
Balance as of 12/31/2005				$7,768.82
2006 Income			$1,601.53	
	Dues & Contributions	$1,515.00		
	Additional Interest earned in 2006	$86.53		
2006 Expenses			$318.00	
	State fees	$35.00		
	C.O.L.A. dues	$248.00		
	Workshop Registration Fee	$35.00		
Balance as of 06/14/2006				$9,052.35

If you have any questions regarding the financial report, please contact Michael Dixon at 783-7763 or msdixon@adelphia.net.

2006 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

If you have not already paid your 2006 dues, please send your tax-deductible dues contribution (payable to TAYLOR POND ASSOCIATION) and completed membership form to:

Michael Dixon, Treasurer
Taylor Pond Association
126 Everett Road
Auburn, ME 04210

If you fold this sheet along the dotted lines on the other side, insert a check, and tape the ends and flap, you can use this sheet as a mailer. If you have questions about whether you have already paid your dues, please call Michael Dixon at 783-7763 or email msdixon@adelphia.net.

2006 MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS:_____

_____

TAYLOR POND ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY (CIRCLE ONE)

BASIC	SUPPORT	BENEFACTOR	OTHER
$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	_____

ALL DUES & CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

First Class
Stamp
Required

Michael Dixon, Treasurer
Taylor Pond Association
126 Everett Rd
Auburn, ME 04210