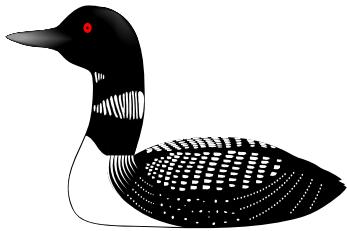


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# Taylor Pond Association News

*May,  
2007*



***TAYLOR POND ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL MEETING***  
Sunday, July 15, 2007, 7-9 p.m.  
Taylor Pond Yacht Club  
*Light refreshments provided*

**Returns and address corrections to:**

**Michael Dixon**  
126 Everett Road  
Auburn, Maine 04210

**2007 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](http://www.taylorpondassociation.org)**

## President's Report

by Dana Little

Taylor Pond Association continues to be an active organization. The board meets every one to two months throughout the year to manage the business. We all work on a volunteer basis to keep Taylor Pond a place that people and wildlife love to call home. Our treasurer, Michael Dixon, has once again performed a stellar job maintaining our member database and collecting dues. The 125 people who are members represent one of the highest levels of involvement in the organization historically. The board is grateful that people like you care enough about the pond to join the Taylor Pond Association. You have my personal thanks for this investment in the health of Taylor Pond. It is the monies that come from dues that allow us to purchase and maintain our water monitoring equipment, send out the newsletter and join the Congress of Lake Associations (C.O.L.A.).

The board decided *not* to pursue a federal grant for more money to work on erosion problems. We felt our efforts would be more successful focusing on the erosion problems coming from residential property. Erosion from residential property accounted for 67 of the 134 erosion sites found in our watershed survey in 2005. We decided to create a local grant program which will reimburse individuals for expenses they incur improving their property. Please read the article by Susan Trask to learn how you could qualify for a grant of up to \$500.

Water quality continues to be monitored on Taylor Pond continuously since 1975. All the parameters monitored once again indicate no decline in water quality. We must remain vigilant, however. Creating a buffer strip between our homes and the pond will provide the best defense to maintain Taylor Pond as prime habitat for wildlife and ourselves. I discovered this year that the Maine Department of Marine Resources considers Taylor Pond prime habitat for alewives, an intriguing fish that travels between salt and fresh water much like salmon. Please read my story in this issue.

Gulls scared off from Lake Auburn, to maintain drinking water quality, have come to Taylor Pond. I explore some of the consequences of this increase in gulls in my article below.

We hope to continue to serve you well in the coming year. As always, if you see how we can improve our organization, please Email me at [danawl@adelphia.net](mailto:danawl@adelphia.net). Volunteers form the bulwark of our organization. If service to your community and the environment attracts you, please contact me or one of our board members to offer your services. We will have our **annual meeting hosted by Taylor Pond Yacht Club again on Sunday, July 15th at 7 p.m.** We will elect officers, approve board members and conduct our annual business meeting. We hope to see all of you there to share some refreshments and meet your neighbors on the pond.

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



### 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](mailto:msdixon@adelphia.net) to purchase yours.

### New! TPA Local Grant Program

By Susan Trask

In keeping with its mission of protecting the quality of our beautiful local resource, the Board of Directors recently decided to offer assistance to TPA members wishing to make their watershed properties more lake-friendly. Our new locally-administered matching grant program will work in conjunction with the DEP's *LakeSmart* program to help interested members identify and correct issues on their property which may be detrimental to Taylor Pond's well-being. Members may apply for up to \$500 in matching grant monies to make the suggested improvements. See a full description of this exciting new program on page 12 of the newsletter.





## Taylor Pond Water Quality Changed Little in 2006

by Dana Little

The water quality assessment program for Taylor Pond continues to find no significant change in water quality. This is a good news/bad news situation. The good news is that the total phosphorous level measured 11, identical to the average since we have taken measurements starting in 1975. This level of phosphorous compares favorably to the average level for all Maine lakes of 12. Taylor Pond Association continues to monitor the water quality throughout the open-water season with volunteers Ralph Gould and myself. We report our results to the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program which certifies our technique and reports the data to the state.

The bad news is that Taylor Pond continues to fail to meet the standards for the highest water quality due to a lack of oxygen found at depths below 15 feet. Trout and salmon cannot survive in Taylor Pond because they need the cool water found only below 15 feet, which in our pond does not contain enough oxygen. Although Taylor Pond does not support a cool-water fishery, warm-water fish such as small-mouth bass, northern pike and pickerel thrive in the shallow waters of our pond. Furthermore, Taylor Pond serves the Department of Marine Resources as a highly valued nursery for alewives.



The take home lesson is that we who live within Taylor Pond's watershed need to remain vigilant. It is virtually impossible to correct the phosphorous or oxygen levels of a lake once they have slipped past the critical point. We especially need to remain aware of activities that can increase phosphorous in the pond, because algal blooms can develop when phosphorous levels reach a threshold of fifteen. Are any of the following true of your property or your neighbors?

- ~A building project on the pond or within a half mile from it
- ~Soil erosion at the base of a gutter spout
- ~A dirt road where storm water cuts a channel across the road's surface on its way to the lake
- ~Use of lawn fertilizers

All of the above can increase the pond's phosphorous levels. A wide natural buffer zone between the pond and your home remains the best defense against water pollution. Believe it or not, merely deciding to stop mowing within 15 feet of the shoreline is of huge benefit to the lake. It is the first step in creating a natural buffer zone.

Please visit [www.taylorpondassociation.org](http://www.taylorpondassociation.org) and other websites to acquaint yourself with established "best practice" recommendations to handle the above situations. In this very issue, the article "Going Underground" treats the subject of gutter spout erosion and a "best practice" way to eliminate it. Furthermore, Maine DEP's *LakeSmart* program is essentially one of homeowner education. Taking part in this program is also a great way to be coached in the best practices of watershed property maintenance.

You can read the full 2006 Water Quality Report online at [www.taylorpondassociation.org](http://www.taylorpondassociation.org) in the news section.

## Financial And Membership Report

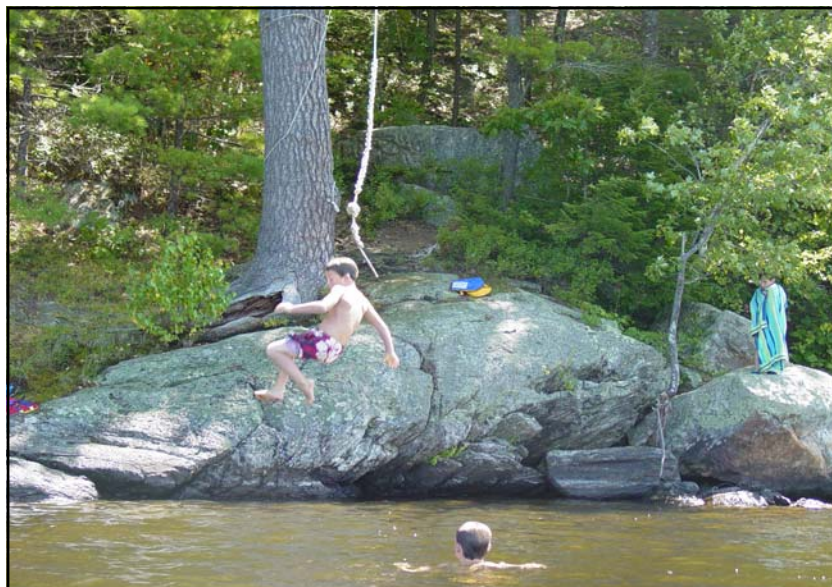
by Michael Dixon, Treasurer

In 2006, we had 125 dues-paying members, our highest number ever. The following is our end-of-year financial report for 2006

Balance as of 12/31/2005				\$7,768.82
2006 Income			\$4,560.80	
	Dues & Contributions	\$4,210.00		
	Interest Income (CD and Checking)	\$250.80		
	Refund from Grant	\$100.00		
2006 Expenses			\$1,821.97	
	State fees	\$35.00		
	C.O.L.A. dues	\$248.00		
	Workshop Registration Fee	\$35.00		
	Membership Notice cost	\$158.61		
	Newsletter cost	\$527.62		
	Watershed Survey Follow-up cost	\$214.22		
	Water Monitoring supplies & testing	\$603.52		
Balance as of 12/31/2006				\$10,507.65

The Taylor Pond Association maintains a checking account at Androscoggin Bank, which has a balance of \$2254.20 as of 03/31/2007. We also own a Mechanics Savings Bank Certificate of Deposit worth \$8416.72 as of that date.

As can be seen, we have built up a healthy balance over the past few years, since our dues collection has been over and above our expenses. We have kept our costs low by doing our own water quality testing. Our other major expenses include the costs of our newsletter and other mailings, and our Congress of Lake Associations (C.O.L.A.) dues. As described elsewhere in this newsletter, the Board of Directors would like to use some of our surplus funds to award grants to individual members to help carry out projects that will decrease the amount of phosphorous entering the pond.





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## **Going Underground**

### **Or How Installing a Perforated 4" Pipe Can Help Taylor Pond's Water Quality**

by Anne Goorhuis

Gutters. Many people like them. They keep rain from falling on your head as you enter the house. Your newspaper and groceries enter unscathed during the worst weather events. Gutters can carry water away from the foundation of your home, keeping basements dry. Furthermore, they give you something to clean out on those brisk, sunny-skied October days, when you're dying to escape the monotony of the Sunday afternoon football game.

For those of us within shouting distance of the pond, however, gutters can spell a problem, an erosion problem. And as we all know, erosion washes soil to the lake, soil carries with it phosphorus, and too much phosphorus can lead to algal blooms. If the water exiting the gutter spout is not dealt with appropriately, a thunderstorm can lead to a thunderous amount of soil being washed out and carried downstream. Downstream means to the lake. Yikes! We don't want that!

So, we are left to ponder which is more important, water quality or a dry basement. This is the stuff marital disagreements are made of. This is why our family decided to dig a 35 foot long, gently-sloping trench (tilted away from the foundation, naturally) which was 15 inches deep. We lined it with crushed rock and placed a perforated 4" pipe in it. This pipe is connected to the end of the gutter spout. A little more crushed rock, a blanket of landscape fabric, top soil, squares of sod and *Voila!* the project was completed.

Finally! Those nasty, soil-carrying raindrops are properly handled. They are now diverted underground, and allowed to seep out of the perforated pipe through the many holes designed for that very purpose. As the rain leaves the perforated pipe, the crushed rock allows even more water to be stored (because of the spaces between each piece of crushed rock) while it is absorbed by the soil. To get to the lake now, the rain water moves s-l-o-w-l-y, allowing time for the roots of grasses, bushes and trees to absorb it. (The bigger the plant, the thirstier.) The natural vegetative buffer along the lakefront does its work and takes a long, satisfying drink. No top soil is washed to the lake by a quickly moving, narrowly focused flume of water.



The results were satisfying, but truthfully, the work was labor intensive. "Hey!" I rationalized, "Why bother to go to the gym to work out? I'll save money and work out at home!" I was comforted by the fact that a friend on the lake had installed such a system eight years ago. The 75' of pipe she buried has not needed any maintenance. It handles the storm water off her extensive roof with apparent ease. Her sole complaint is that occasionally, after an especially intensive storm, the ground at the very end of the pipe is mushy for a day or two. I decided I deserved a maintenance free system too. I would do it right from the start.



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## Going Underground cont.

I'll admit it, I was lazy. I didn't want to dig a 75' trench. I would dig half that length, buy a \$5 "Y" and lay two lengths of perforated pipe side by side with crushed rock in between and underneath. I also used a tarp under the displaced dirt to make final cleanup easier. A tarp over the displaced dirt kept any periods of rain from displacing soil and carrying it lake-ward.

I was also cheap. I used a flat-edged shovel to create squares of sod, so I could lift and reuse them at the project's completion. I shoveled and hauled my own crushed rock in five gallon buckets, purchased for 75 cents a bucket from Gagne & Sons in Auburn. The small expense of landscape fabric was an investment because it would keep topsoil from sinking in between the crushed rock. (Water is supposed to go there, remember?) A small bag of grass seed and a bale of straw to spread over the project during the winter months until grass growing season returned were also good investments.

All told, laying the perforated pipe was not expensive, as home improvement projects go. Now we have the satisfaction of knowing our property is more "lake smart". It handled April's rain storm easily. Furthermore, my husband and I have spared ourselves many a future touchy moment. Just think of it as similar to buying a *his* tube and a *her* tube of toothpaste.



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## The Gulls of Taylor Pond

by Dana Little

Officials responsible for Lake Auburn's water quality decided a year ago that gulls were increasing the bacterial count in Lewiston/Auburn's water supply. To reduce this source of pollution, Ben Nugent of Maine Fish and Wildlife Service killed a few gulls. He also used noise-makers to scare many more gulls off the lake. Officials successfully reduced the gulls on Lake Auburn and bacterial counts declined to acceptable levels. However, the reduction in gulls on Lake Auburn appeared to have caused an increase in gulls on Taylor Pond.

This last summer Ben Nugent observed an increase in gulls on Taylor Pond. The number of gulls counted on Taylor Pond ranged from 50 to a high of 3,000. Typically he counted 800 gulls in the evening floating on the water this last summer. He saw higher numbers during the migration of Herring Gulls in the fall. When the ice covers the pond in the winter, most of the gulls leave the pond. Some gulls remain and will roost at night out in the middle of the ice where they feel the safest. Ben has observed flocks of gulls traveling down the Androscoggin River daily in the winter to roost in the ocean. He speculates that they travel to the ocean because they feel safer roosting out on the ocean where they can easily spot approaching predators. During the day, gulls fan out across the countryside to forage in farmer's fields, open dumpsters and roadside trash. In the summer, gulls gather over the pond in the evening, circling above looking for danger. When they feel safe, they settle down in the middle of the pond to roost for the night..

We need to be concerned about the increase in gulls for two reasons. First, their feces are loaded with bacteria which have the potential to make people sick when they swim or drink the water. Reassuringly, two years ago, tests done on the water in Taylor Pond during the summer swimming season did not show any significant levels of bacteria. Taylor Pond Association's board recently made a decision to perform bacterial testing this coming summer to see if the increase in gulls will cause a problem. Secondly, gull feces are high in nutrients, including phosphorous, which could cause an algal bloom. However, ongoing testing for phosphorous levels in Taylor Pond demonstrated no increase from the gulls. After learning about the potential problems that gulls can bring, we might be tempted to chase them off the lake to prevent problems from occurring. Ben Nugent, who manages the gulls on Lake Auburn, reminds us that we cannot disturb wildlife without a permit and gulls are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.



Gulls provide entertainment for those of us watching the wildlife. Year-round, one can often spot Ring-billed Gulls around the pond. During migration many Herring Gulls appear and a few Great Black-backed Gulls show up throughout the year. During a large mayfly hatch this past summer, large numbers of gulls swept through the air at dusk, feeding on the mayflies. As it became dark, bats moved in and cleaned up what the gulls did not eat. This winter Tim Priestly observed a Bald Eagle chasing down and devouring a gull on the ice in front of his home. Charlie Todd of Maine Fish and Wildlife tells me that along the ocean shoreline gulls make up 50% of the Bald Eagles' diet. Fortunately, we have spotted many Bald Eagles year-round on Taylor Pond, perhaps they will keep the gulls from overwhelming the pond.

The Taylor Pond Association board will continue to monitor the gull situation and will review the data to be collected this summer regarding bacterial count.



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## Taylor Pond Good Habitat for Alewives

by Dana Little

In late summer, schools of alewives swarm by the shore; all moving in the same direction, thousands upon thousands of silvery fish about 2 inches in length. You can see them from afar, their silvery sides reflecting the sunlight. The water appears to boil with them. Pickerel and bass thrust into their midst, creating sudden swirls of water. Kingfishers dive-bomb them from above; loons and mergansers swim to feed upon them. Alewives grow to adulthood in the ocean far away but come home to Taylor Pond to breed.

Mike Brown of the Maine Department of Marine Resources has stocked Alewives in Taylor Pond since 1999. This stocking program brings in about three-thousand fish into our pond every year. In the spring, usually starting after the first week in May, the adult alewives head up the Androscoggin River from the ocean towards Taylor Pond. They recognize the distinctive "scent" of Taylor Pond in the water pouring out of Merrymeeting Bay at Popham Beach. They swim all the way up to the Brunswick Dam which stops them. The Department of Marine Resources catches them at the Brunswick fish ladder and trucks them up to Taylor Pond. Adult alewives are nearly a foot in length and over a half-pound in weight. Mike unloads the fish into the pond to provide what he considers its carrying capacity of approximately 6 fish per acre.



The adult fish remain in the pond 3-4 weeks, laying eggs and feeding. The adult fish return by way of Taylor Brook down to the Androscoggin River and back to the ocean. The young hatch from the eggs and grow up to be the silvery fish that we see late in the summer. They feed on the zooplankton (microscopic animals) that grow abundantly during the summer. Mike samples the larval fish as they migrate down Taylor Brook during the summer and fall when they return to the ocean. He will come 40-50 times during the summer to measure Taylor Pond's production of alewives. Mike considers Taylor Pond to be good habitat due to its shallow water, warm temperature and the small size of the pond.

Once the young fish return to the ocean, they feed and grow rapidly for the next 3-4 years. Scientists call fish that live most of their lives in the ocean but that return to fresh water to breed anadromous. Alewives share this trait with brown trout, Atlantic salmon and the American eel. Locally, scientists consider the alewives to be the most abundant anadromous fish.

Historically, Native Americans and early European settlers highly valued them for food. A variety of animals prey upon alewives including our resident bass, pickerel and pike. In the ocean a variety of commercially harvested fish depend upon alewives as food. In the 1970's annual harvests of alewives in Maine exceeded 3 million pounds, more recently fisherman have harvested less than a million pounds. Harvested alewives currently serve primarily as bait fish for lobster traps. On our pond a variety of birds including loons, mergansers, kingfishers and herons enjoy the fish. Otter and mink also can be seen feeding on fish.

The alewives' highly developed olfactory sense, their sense of "smell", tells them which river has Taylor Pond water mingled with it. Thus each spring they choose to travel up the Androscoggin to return to Taylor Pond. Someday we hope that these fish will once again be able to complete the entire journey independently. For now, we depend on the Department of Marine Resources to maintain the population of this fantastic fish. And the Department depends upon us to keep Taylor Pond a prime habitat for the fish.

## When Green is Not So Green

by Anne Goorhuis

To be *green* is to be seen as eco-friendly. A *green* choice protects the environment and doesn't deplete the earth's natural resources. Sprinkle the word *green* in your conversation enough, and your colleagues will begin to view you as an avant-garde who's into cutting edge, petroleum-saving technologies. Yes, *green* is the new adjective to describe an environmentally friendly, sustainable lifestyle choice. Unfortunately, green is also used to describe grass.

Green grass...*sigh!* It conjures up images of barbecues and hammocks. Green grass seems to summarize what so many of us strive for – beautiful surroundings and the time to enjoy them! We dream of a golf-course quality lawn and pursue that dream at any cost. However, there are some underlying assumptions about perfect lawns that do not harmonize well with lakeside living.

The golf-course-quality, green lawn is one of monoculture, where one characteristic is emphasized to the detriment of other characteristics. The chemical companies have taught us that uniformity of appearance is better than diversity of plant species. If we sprinkle a little of this or spray some of that, we can get rid of the clover in the grass, for example. Clover's broadleaf image doesn't jive with the slim, anorexic look of a blade of grass. The lake-lover, however, comes to appreciate clover because of its ability to bind nitrogen to the soil – a kind of self-fertilizer, if you will. The lake-lover realizes that to use an herbicide to get rid of the clover affects the lake, because the chemicals can leach into the water and cause problems for the fish, which in turn can cause problems for the beings that eat the fish. DDT is a prime example.

Cont. next page





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## When Green is not so Green cont.

A lakeside environment is one of diversity. The above example illustrates how sensitive our unique environment is. This complex interplay is one of the reasons we Taylor-Ponders love living here. I, for one, get a thrill from watching a Bald Eagle perched on a nearby tree looking for chemically untainted fish! (And should the fish become tainted, how long until there are no more Bald Eagles?) When we choose to give up the unrealistic dream of monoculture, we say “Yes!” to the multilayered environment that is our home.

So here are a few pointers for those of us who want to walk barefooted to the grill to get our hamburger and still have something grass-like under our feet.

If you’ve got enough sun on your property to grow grass, vow never to use an herbicide on it. Adjust your expectations to allow a few broadleaves in your lawn.

Let your grass grow to at least 3” in length before mowing and allow the clippings to fall on the lawn to fertilize it.

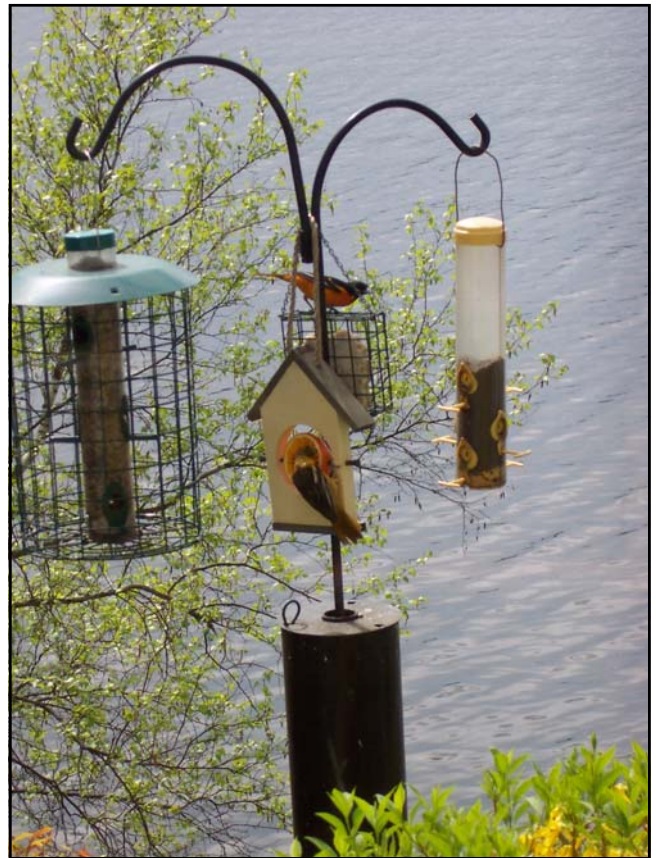
Only water your lawn if it hasn’t rained in seven days. In this case, water before 10 a.m. for a longer period of time (30-60 minutes). This creates deeper root systems on the grass that withstands drought better.

Do not mow within 15 -20 feet of the water. Instead allow a natural buffer to flourish there. (See [www.taylorpondassociation.org](http://www.taylorpondassociation.org) and click on “Glossary of Lakeside Living Terms” for the rationale.) Even a buffer of 8-10 feet is better than nothing.

If you do *not* have enough sun to properly grow grass, don’t spend lots of money on useless fertilizers trying to do so. All those chemicals end up in the lake and you still won’t have that coveted lawn. (A future article will deal with options for the yard with dense shade.)

If your property touches the waterfront, don’t use any fertilizers. Instead, do not bag the grass clippings and shred your leaves in the fall. Allow the shredded leaves to lie on the lawn over the winter. This is a form of natural fertilizer. For flower and vegetable beds use organic fertilizers such as a compost of leaves, grass clippings and household vegetable waste.

If your property is *not* contiguous to the lake or a stream that feeds into the lake, and you feel the lawn occasionally needs the burst of a fertilizer; purchase phosphorous-free fertilizer. Do not apply fertilizer after midsummer, as plant growth then starts to wane in preparation for autumn and winter and more chemicals are therefore leached into the ground table or lake.



These websites were helpful to me in preparing this article: [www.reduce.org/garden/](http://www.reduce.org/garden/) and [www.mindfully.org/Sustainability/Sustainable-Lawn-Care.htm](http://www.mindfully.org/Sustainability/Sustainable-Lawn-Care.htm) . Happy grilling!

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## Taylor Pond LakeSmart Grants

The Taylor Pond Association endeavors to support the health and beauty of our precious resource through a variety of means. To that end, in the spring of 2005 we conducted a thorough survey of the entire watershed through a federal grant and with the assistance of the Androscoggin Valley Soil and Water Conservation District. The final report of the survey, which was distributed in the fall of 2006, identified many properties that could be improved so as to be in line with established "best practices" of watershed property maintenance.

Many of the identified properties -- and others -- can be improved with modest investments of time and money. The TPA intends to encourage local property owners by offering matching grants to be used for the purpose of implementing recommended best practices. Qualified owners will work in conjunction with the Maine DEP's *LakeSmart* program to identify problems and solutions.

### AVAILABILITY

1. Grant applications of up to \$500 will be considered.
- If awarded, TPA funds must be matched by the applicant.

### ELIGIBILITY

1. Applicants must be current members of the Taylor Pond Association.
  2. The proposed site must be within the Taylor Pond watershed.
  3. Applicants must undertake a LakeSmart evaluation of their property. LakeSmart is a grant-funded lake improvement program administered by the State of Maine's Department of Environmental Protection. For information about this program, go to <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/doclake/lakesmart/index.htm>.
  4. Changes to be implemented must conform to LakeSmart recommendations.
  5. Any vegetation planted during the project must be considered *noninvasive*. For more information about invasive plant species, visit the website of the New England Wildflower Society: <http://www.newfs.org/FAQ/FAQ8INV.htm>.
- A brief written plan must be submitted, including estimated costs.

### APPLICATION GUIDELINES & PROCEDURES

1. Alert the TPA Board of your interest in applying for a grant. (See contact information below.) A board member will coordinate LakeSmart evaluations for interested applicants and help you with the application process.
  2. Submit a one- to two-paragraph description of your proposed project, as well as a diagram of the proposed changes, based on the LakeSmart evaluation of your property.
  3. Include a breakdown of projected expenses, delineating both (a) materials to be used, and (b) estimated labor. (Personal labor may be included, at the rate of \$12 per hour.)
- Submit application to: Taylor Pond Association, c/o Susan Trask, 75 Taywood Rd., Auburn, ME 04210 or via email at [susantrask@adelphia.net](mailto:susantrask@adelphia.net).

### APPLICATION DEADLINE: July 15, 2007

Applications will be evaluated as they are submitted, recognizing that many landowners will prefer to use the month of June to begin their projects. If funds remain, applications after July 15 will be considered.

### PROJECT COMPLETION:

1. Upon completion of the project, notify TPA so that a LakeSmart review can be scheduled.
  2. Submit receipted bills, records of personal labor (if a part of original accepted grant), and documentation of the completed project to TPA.
- TPA will reimburse the matching funds to the applicant upon review.

### CONTACT INFORMATION:

Susan Trask  
75 Taywood Rd.  
Auburn, Maine 04210  
[susantrask@adelphia.net](mailto:susantrask@adelphia.net)



## 2007 Membership Renewal Form

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@roadrunner.com](mailto:msdixon@roadrunner.com), or you can check your mailing label. If you've already paid your 2007 dues, it will have "2007 dues paid" printed on it.

### 2007 MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

TAYLOR POND ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY (CIRCLE ONE)

BASIC  
\$25.00

SUPPORT  
\$50.00

BENEFACTOR  
\$100.00

OTHER  
\_\_\_\_\_

**ALL DUES & CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE**

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First Class  
Stamp  
Required

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

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