

50 WAYS TO CARE FOR DEERING LAKE

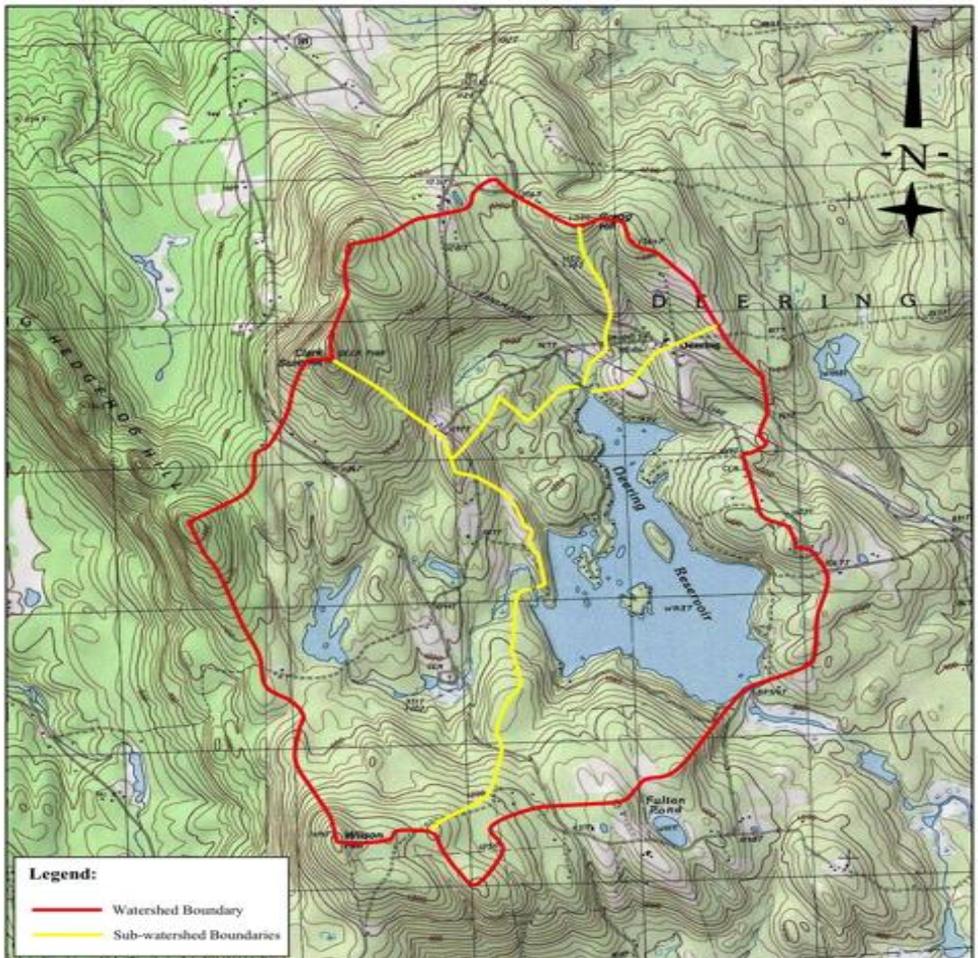


The Deering Lake Improvement Association (DLIA) is dedicated to conserving for the public benefit the natural beauty, peaceful character, and unique resource values of the lakes and surrounding area. In cooperation with local and state authorities and other conservation organizations, the Association promotes the protection, careful use, and shared enjoyment of the lakes, mountains, forests, open spaces, and wildlife of the Deering Lake region. Since 1964 the Deering Lake Improvement Association has worked to preserve the character of Deering Lake.

50 Ways to Care for Deering Lake

DLIA

A watershed is defined as the geographic area where all water running off the land drains to a given stream, lake, wetland or other water body. Anything we can do to reduce the input of nutrients and sediment into a watershed is good for the lakes. A key element to helping fulfill the DLIA's mission is for every DLIA member and visitor to voluntarily help preserve the watershed. Everyone who enjoys the beauty of Deering Lake has an opportunity to contribute by adopting any of the *Fifty Ways to Care for Deering Lake*.



CARING FOR THE SHOREFRONT

The Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act (CSPA) sets minimum land use regulations for all land within 250 feet of the Deering Lake. New amendments effective July 1, 2008 establish minimum standards for the future subdivision, use and re-development of land within the protected shoreland. These standards include natural woodland buffer management, primary structure setbacks, septic system setbacks, terrain alteration, and many others. Local regulations may be more stringent than the CSPA and should be carefully reviewed before under-taking any activities within the protected shoreland. Please visit: <http://www.des.state.nh.us/cspa/> for more information (see Additional Resources).

1. Maintain natural shoreline vegetation. Maintain a natural buffer of native vegetation within 50 feet of the lake. Groundcover should not be removed, except for a path to the water not to exceed six feet in width. Shrubs should not be pruned to be lower than three feet high. Keep as many trees and shrubs as possible around buildings to screen visibility from the lake. Practice the “see but not be seen” ethic. Selectively thin and limb shorefront vegetation so that you can see the lake from selected vantage points but also screen your buildings and yard as much as possible from viewers on the lake.

Under the CSPA, a minimum tree point score of 50 must be maintained in each 50’ x 50’ shorefront segment.

2. Reduce lawn area by planting native shrubs and trees. This will reduce ground and surface-water pollution, reduce erosion, and encourage local wildlife (see the SLA brochure “Enhancing Shoreland with Native Plants for Wildlife”).

3. Avoid pesticides and fertilizers. Their residues are environmentally persistent, enter ground water and the lakes and accelerate *eutrophication* (see below for definition). Within 25 feet of the lake, no fertilizer except limestone can be used. From that point on, only low phosphate, slow release nitrogen fertilizer may be applied. Check local regulations, as they may be more restrictive.

Environmental Note:

Excess algal blooms are an indication that a problem exists within the water-shed. These plants are receiving so many nutrients that they reproduce in vast quantities and disrupt the natural ecosystem and water clarity. The only complete solution is to locate the source of nutrients and reduce their availability to the lake. We can all start within our own homes.

4. Adhere to current local and state regulations for docks and rafts. (Contact your town for details)

5. Store movable equipment and portable boats away from the shorefront and out of sight when not in use.

6. Control noise levels. Loud music, voices, motors and other sounds carry over water and can disturb nesting and other wild-life behavior.

7. Use only necessary exterior lighting. Shielded or directional lighting, motion sensors, and switching off unused lighting allows better viewing of the night sky and enjoyment of the lake by others. Never allow lights to shine directly towards the lake as this presents a hazard to navigation at night.

8. Avoid altering the shoreline by moving rocks, stumps, soil or trees. Shoreline alteration requires a permit under the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act and will be considered only when it is the least impacting alternative. Shoreline alteration increases the potential for the rooting of milfoil, and invasive species threatening the Deering Lake.

9. Refrain from introducing sand to the lake to create swimming areas. Filling can introduce unwanted nutrients; reduce water clarity, increase weed and algae growth and damage fish spawning sites. Replenishing a sand beach requires a permit from the state.

10. Refrain from altering wetlands. Wetlands provide wildlife habitat, storage for storm water runoff and filtration of water. Alteration of wetlands requires federal, state and local permits and/or approvals.

50 Ways to Care for Deering Lake

11. Control surface-water runoff and erosion to protect water quality. The following practices will help achieve this goal:

- Maintain natural, undisturbed vegetation within 250 feet of the shoreline.
- Place drainage swales and vegetation near structures, driveways, and paths and direct storm water away from the lake and septic fields.
- Use nature friendly materials, such as gravel and vegetation. Design walking paths so that they are curved to slow runoff and narrow to minimize impervious areas.

12. Compost yard waste away from the lake, which will reduce the amount of nutrients added to lakes. Compost yard waste to produce rich soil, but keep piles of compost and brush more than 250 feet from the shoreline or 50 feet from any drainage.

Do not burn leaves or brush within 250 feet of the shoreline or 50 feet from any drainage, and remember to get a permit from your fire department or local fire warden.

13. Prevent pollution and chemicals reaching the lakes through wise chemical/paint use and disposal. Use drop cloths under exterior work areas. Clean paintbrushes and tools using non-toxic citrus-based solvents in areas a minimum of 250 feet from the shoreline and streams. Buy chemicals/paints in quantities needed only for the task so there is no need to store or dispose of excess, and use environmentally friendly products. Never paint anything over or near the water. Use recommended paint recycling or disposal methods. Buy chemicals/paints in quantities needed only for the task so there is no need to store or dispose of excess, and use environmentally friendly products. Never paint anything over or near the water. Use recommended paint recycling or disposal methods.

14. Construct docks and floats with environmentally friendly material: Avoid using pressure treated, stained or painted lumber in direct water contact locations. Dispose of pressure-treated wood properly by taking it to your local landfill or transfer station. Treated wood should not be illegally dumped or burned because toxic chemicals can be emitted to ground and surface water or to the atmosphere.

Use materials such as cedar, redwood, cypress, recycled wood/plastic, or aluminum for dock and float construction.

15. Control erosion from construction sites. This is the leading cause of surface-water quality degradation in New Hampshire. Use the following construction practices:

- Set structures back a minimum of 50 feet from the shoreline as required under state law and check local regulations as many towns have greater set-backs.
- Construct roadways/driveways of pervious materials to minimize runoff.
- Cut as few trees as possible and protect root systems and cut only what is permitted by the CSPA. Removal of stumps and roots systems within 50 feet of the shoreline requires a permit
- Use sediment control structures such as hay bales and filter fences along the waterfront during construction.
- Phase vegetation removal and replace/restore to reduce erosion.

16. Use exterior finish materials that blend with the natural environment. For example:

Use cedar shingles which do not require painting or staining. Select colors in natural tones of brown, green and gray in shades consistent with surroundings. Avoid reflective materials or surfaces, especially on roofs and windows.

17. In winter, use sand on driveways and walkways within 250 feet of the shoreline instead of salt and other de-icing agents. Consider using snow tires or studded tires.

Environmental Note:

Climate changes predicted for New Hampshire by a recent UNH study include a disappearing ski season and industry, less dramatic fall foliage, more severe weather events, and northward-shifting ranges of plants and animals, including a possible loss of commercial maple sugaring. The projected 6-10° F temperature increase by 2090 equates to Boston having a climate between that of Richmond, Virginia and Atlanta, Georgia!

CARING FOR SEPTIC AND WATER SYSTEMS

Most septic systems consist of a settling tank and a leaching unit such as a leaching field or drywell. The tank removes solids and biologically de-grades them into an inert sludge. The purpose of the leaching field is to allow liquid to percolate through a designed filtration layer of sand or gravel and then into the subsoil where it is purified before reaching ground water. Careful attention to the workings of a system ensures that its various components will continue to function properly for many decades and reduce the release of nutrients to ground and surface water.

18. Pump out your septic tank every one to three years. The proper frequency depends upon tank size, frequency of use, number of people, etc. - check with your local septic company. If sludge/solids are not removed as necessary, they clog the leaching field, causing the system to fail.

19. Inspect your septic system every time the tank is pumped out to ensure that all aspects of the system are operating properly. If your septic system has a pump, ensure that the pump is function-ing properly. Look for signs of malfunction: odors, slow or backed-up drains, standing water on the leaching field.

Have your septic systems inspected by a qualified specialist, if your home was built more than 15-20 years ago, to be sure that the septic tank and leaching field are operating properly and are de-signed to handle the load it is currently receiving.

20. Safeguard your septic system.

- Use un-dyed, one-ply toilet paper (colored paper takes far longer to decompose).
- Collect cooking grease in an old can and dispose of it in the trash, not down the drain.
- Remove your garbage disposal because fats and greases from food interfere with the normal bacterial activity.
- Keep the leaching field clear of parked cars, heavy stored objects and buildings. Excess weight will compact the soil in the field reducing permeability and/or break pipes causing failure.

- Keep deep-rooted trees and shrubs from growing on or near your leaching area or any part of the septic system. Root systems can disrupt underground pipes or crack your tank, causing the system to fail. Ground covers, flowers or low-maintenance grasses are fine.
- Enzymes or commercial additives should not be added to your system. The bacteria already present in your system should provide all the digestion required.

21. Test your drinking water every few years for *E.coli* (coli form) and nitrogen levels. The presence of coli form bacteria is a sign of fecal contamination. Elevated nitrogen levels may mean that your septic system is leaking. Both can pose serious health hazards to humans as well as to the lakes.

22. Reduce your water use and put less pressure on your well and septic system; the more water that flows through your system, the greater the possibility of nutrients leaching out unfiltered by the system. Here are some suggestions:

- Avoid running the water when it is not needed (e.g. turn off the tap while brushing teeth or shaving, keep water in the refrigerator to cool, use a dishpan to wash dishes).
- Replace regular showerheads, sink faucets, and toilets with low-flow fixtures (if toilets cannot be replaced, fill half-gallon bottles with water and put them in the toilet tanks to reduce the water capacity of the tank).
- Install composting toilets or a holding tank system if you have either limited land area or cannot achieve a proper setback from the lake.
- Purchase water and energy efficient appliances when replacing old ones (e.g. front-load clothes washers).
- Repair leaking fixtures promptly.
- Run dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are full, and stagger laundry loads over a period of days rather than doing them all at once.
- Presoak soiled clothes so they need washing only once.

23. Limit the amount of chemical cleansers introduced to your septic system. Everything that goes down a drain will likely affect ground water and end up in the lake and/or your well. Consider the following:

50 Ways to Care for Deering Lake

- Use only eco-friendly cleansers and laundry/dishwasher detergents. Do not use products with dyes, water softeners or synthetic perfumes.
- Use non-chlorine bleach alternatives such as hydrogen peroxide. Chlorine kills bacteria and inhibits a septic system from functioning normally. Also, waste chlorine bleach reacts chemically with organic materials in the soil and lake water to form hazardous compounds.
- Use baking soda followed by vinegar as an alternative drain cleaner.
- Use alternative bathroom cleaning products such as soap and water, baking soda, borax or other non-chlorine scouring powders. Toilet bowl deodorizing cakes contain dyes and bleaches as well.

24. Avoid introduction of toxic and/or hazardous chemicals (such as solvents, pesticides, drain openers, polishes, wax, used oil, paint, and paint thinner, etc.) to your septic system, water or soil. These compounds impact ground and surface water and kill the naturally occurring bacteria that make septic systems function properly. Here are some suggestions to minimize their impact:

Do not dispose of toxic materials down the drain. Buy non-toxic alternatives or less toxic products. Buy quantities appropriate for the task. Avoid products containing mercury, and dispose of them properly, especially fluorescent light bulbs. Reduce insecticide use. For example, put up a bat house. A single small brown bat devours up to 1200 mosquito-sized insects an hour. Dispose of any residual materials at annual household hazardous waste collection day (call town offices for information about hazardous waste collection).

25. Avoid phosphorus-based soaps or detergents (especially automatic dishwashing detergent!). Phosphorus is the single most harmful compound to water quality in the lakes. Humans, dogs, or boats should not be washed in or near the lake. Wash motor vehicles outside of the 250' Shoreland Protection Zone; detergent runoff increases phosphorous levels in lake water promoting aquatic weed and algal growth. Keep animal urine and manure at least 200 feet away from the shoreline or streams to prevent phosphorous and other nutrients from washing into the lake.

Environmental Note:

Mercury is highly toxic to wildlife and humans. It enters our lakes and rivers primarily from air pollution. Major sources of mercury include the incineration of municipal waste (includes fluorescent bulbs, medical and other waste) and coal burning power plants. State health officials caution us to limit our intake of fish.

RECREATIONAL LAKE USE

26. Adhere to safe boating practices. At a minimum:

If you operate a boat with a motor over 25 hp, state law requires you to possess a safe boating education certificate.

- Obtain a chart for the Deering Lake (available from the SLA) and familiarize yourself with the lakes.
- Obtain a copy of the current state Boating Guide and be thoroughly aware of current regulations.
- Never operate a boat without having all necessary and legally required safety equipment aboard.
- Be considerate of other lake users.

27. Adopt a maximum speed of 30 mph, less on the smaller lakes.

28, Travel at headway speed within 150 feet of shore for reasons of public safety, protection of water quality, protection of loons and other wildlife, and to encourage low-impact boating and swimming. Operate your boat at headway speed in shallow waters to minimize disturbance to sediments and vegetation. Churning up the nutrient-laden sediments promotes algal growth and speeds up *eutrophication* of the lake.

29. Steer a wide course from wildlife and other boaters:

Stay approximately 300 feet away from loons - singles, pairs, nesting or brooding (with young). A canoe, kayak, or sailboat can be just as disruptive as a powerboat if too close (loons are known to abandon their nests and/or young due to human disruption).

Observe the 150' safe passage distance when near other boats, swimming areas or people. If you are within 150'' of any of these objects, by law you must reduce to headway speed.

50 Ways to Care for Deering Lake

30. Stay clear of heavily vegetated areas and those marked “restricted area” while operating a powerboat to lessen the likelihood of disturbing native vegetation or invasive milfoil, and report any suspicious aquatic plant growth to the SLA (see Invasive Species Appendix).

31. Water-ski, wakeboard or tube as far from shore as possible to avoid stirring up sediments, hitting submerged hazards, disturbing wildlife and people on shore. Avoid these activities in small coves. Note that under state regulation these activities are permitted only between sun-rise and sunset.

32. Do not use jet skis (personal watercraft) of any size on Deering Lake. One and two person jet skis, which are classified as “ski craft” in New Hampshire, are by law, prohibited on the Deering Lake. With regard to larger jet skis, consider the following:

- They are inherently unsafe with an injury rate eight times higher than for other powerboats.
- Because they can be driven in shallow waters, they can easily disturb nesting loons, churn up bottom sediment, damage vegetation, and destroy fish spawning areas.

33. Replace your older outboard motor with a new, cleaner burning, four-stroke or direct-fuel-injected or electronic fuel-injected two-stroke motor to reduce emissions into the air and water. While new motor technologies are slightly more expensive to purchase, they are cheaper to operate and maintain, have longer lifetimes, and pollute less. (Old 2-stroke motors release up to 25% of their fuel, unburned, into the lake).

34. Downsize your outboard or inboard motor when replaced; both the lakes and the recreational enjoyment of others would benefit.

35. Try lower impact boating in place of internal combustion motor boating: electric motors, canoes, kayaks, sailboats, and windsurfers.

36. Limit idle and/or full-throttle operation as much as possible to re-duce hydrocarbon emissions and minimize wear and tear on the motor.

37. Maintain your powerboat in accordance with the following in order to help maintain water quality:

- Clean boats and tune motors each year before using.
- Eliminate spillage while refueling (e.g. fill portable tanks on the fuel dock or on shore, do not top off fuel tanks as the expansion vent will allow fuel to spill if the tank is too full).

Environmental Note:

The EPA has estimated that one hour of operation by a 70-horsepower two-stroke motor emits the same amount of hydrocarbon pollution into the air as driving 5,000 miles in a modern automobile. Hydrocarbons concentrate in the sediment and become re-suspended. Extremely low levels of hydrocarbon pollution can lead to chromosomal damage, malformations, reduced growth and high mortality rates of fish and fish larvae.)

- Ensure that fuel tanks, hoses and all fuel connections are not leaking.
- Replace old and rusting fuel tanks (and store others out of sun and water to extend lifetime).
- Use petroleum-absorbing pads when performing engine repairs and maintenance, to avoid accidental fuel and oil spills, and dispose of them properly.
- Don't fog the motor in the lakes at the end of the season. Purchase a garden hose adapter from your local marina and fog away from shore.
- Use biodegradable hull cleaners with no contain phosphoric acid.
- Install a bilge sock around your bilge pump to absorb oil and fuel, which will help prevent discharge to the lakes.

38. Use an onboard toilet or makeshift substitute to prevent introducing human waste to the lakes. Note that boats with toilets and sleeping facilities are not permitted on the Deering Lake.

39. Wash boats, trailers and other equipment (water skis, fishing equipment, etc.) thoroughly before use in the Deering Lake. Visiting other water bodies, either fresh or salt, provides a mechanism to transfer exotic aquatic species (e.g. milfoil and zebra mussels). The recommended procedure is washing with very hot water, well away

50 Ways to Care for Deering Lake

from the lakes, flushing the motor, and letting it dry for two days before launching. (Contact the SLA or the DES Biology Bureau 603-271-3503 for up-to-date information regarding milfoil and other exotic species in New Hampshire's lakes (*see Appendix for more information*)).

40. Install aquatherm (bubbler) pumps close to the surface to avoid sediment disturbance. Operate pumps only during the necessary winter months when temperatures are at or below freezing.

GENERAL

41. Permanently conserve your undeveloped land if you own more than a few acres. Place a conservation easement on your property to protect it from future development. Conservation easements secure open space for wildlife, water quality protection, and future generations.

42. Conserve historic camps. If you own a historic camp, consider protecting the exterior of the building with a historic preservation or “campstead easement.” This is a permanent restriction of future alterations to building height, footprint, materials, and the like. It can also provide tax benefits as well as maintain the character of the area

43. Conserve fossil fuels and switch to renewable energy. The burning of fossil fuels is directly harming Deering Lake ’s watershed by causing acid rain. Acid rain damages trees by inhibiting their uptake of calcium and other nutrients and by mobilizing toxic metals in the soil. It damages and kills fish and amphibian eggs and erodes their protective skin covering. By conserving fossil fuels and switching to renewable energy, we can also reduce the greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

44. Consult with a professional forester before hiring a logger. Sensitive forest management can enhance wildlife habitat, forest health, and recreation.

45. Try not to use lead jigs or fishing sinkers. Lead is a leading cause of loon and other waterfowl mortality. Fishing with lead sinkers is against the law in N.H. freshwaters.

46. Cover or store garbage and trash in an enclosed area to avoid attracting seagulls, raccoons and other scavengers that pose a threat to loons.

47. Do not feed ducks or geese. Encouraging water-fowl can over fertilize the lake result in increased risk of swimmers' itch that comes from feces.

48. Stay on the trail when hiking. Shortcutting and walking on the side of the trail cause erosion and kill vegetation

49. Take precautions not to release non-native plants or animals into the lakes or watersheds. Dispose of aquarium contents well away from the water. These species are considered invasive and can rapidly displace native organisms (see appendix for more information).

50. Join the DLIA! Support other non-profit conservation organizations that are active in the watershed by becoming a member. This organization relies upon volunteer labor and donations from their members (see address under Additional Resources section). Your help is also needed as a volunteer for your town conservation commission, planning board or zoning board of adjustment, which make key decisions for your town.

INVASIVE SPECIES INDEX

In our global travels, we often unintentionally bring home “exotic” plants and animals that are not native to New Hampshire. Many exotic species are also “invasive.” They have highly competitive traits and, once established, are difficult and usually impossible to eradicate. Invasive plants can quickly take over valuable shoreline and other habitats, crowding out native species, impairing recreational activities and reducing property values.

Aquatic Invasive Species in New Hampshire:

Milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*) - A submerged green aquatic plant with fine densely packed narrow leaves whorled around a main stem. Milfoil can grow up to twenty feet high and may exhibit a three inch green spike-like flower above the water line. A cross section of the stem will reveal "pie shaped" air chambers. This exotic species of milfoil has been in New Hampshire since the late 1960s and can currently be found in over fifty NH lakes and ponds. It reproduces and spreads primarily through fragmentation: plant fragments break off from the parent plant through wind action or boat traffic, settle in a new location, take root and establish a new plant.

Eurasian Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) - A submerged aquatic plant with whorled feather-like leaves that appear to have been clipped on the end. It can grow up to 10 feet high and exhibits a reddish shoot near the surface. It forms dense mats of tangled plants in lakes and ponds. It originally came to the United States from Europe and Asia, and can be found in Vermont, Massachusetts, and in two New Hampshire water bodies (Lake Mascoma, Enfield and Connecticut River, Charlestown). It is introduced to new water bodies by boats.

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) - A submerged bright green aquatic plant with narrow leaves arranged in a fan shape manner oppositely located on a long narrow stem. The plant stands about 20 inches tall, with slender stems coated in a gelatinous slime. Small, lily-like leaves float on the water's surface next to small white flowers, which bloom July through September. This exotic plant is native to the southern U.S. and Central and Latin America. It was

discovered in New Hampshire in the late 1960s; it entered the state on the back of a transient boat trailer or was dumped from a tropical fish aquarium. It is now growing in Arlington Mill Pond in North Salem, Island Pond in Derry, Captain Pond in Salem, Phillips Pond in Sandown, Mine Falls Pond in Nashua, and the Nashua River in Nashua.

Water Chestnut (*Trapa natans*) - The name is derived from the single-seeded horned fruits on these plants; this is not the edible water chestnut used in Asian cooking. Each plant has two types of leaves: submerged leaves that are feather-like and oppositely paired along the stem, and waxy floating leaves that are triangular and form a rosette on the water's surface. The leaf stalk of the floating leaves has a bladder-like swelling filled with air and spongy tissue which provides buoyancy. Cord-like plant stems can attain lengths of up to 16 feet. Water chestnut seeds germinate in early spring, plants begin to flower in mid to late July, and their nuts ripen about a month later; flowering and seed production continue until frost kills them in late fall. A single seed can produce 300 new seeds in only one year. Water chestnuts can completely cover the surface of a water body and cause ecological hardship to native plants and animals while making recreational activities difficult if not impossible. In July 1998, the NH DES confirmed that this exotic species has infested the Nashua River in Nashua.

Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) - Zebra mussels are small shell-fish marked by alternating bands of light and dark. They are typically two inches or less in size, and have a life span of 4 to 8 years. They are able to reproduce by one year of age, and have an extremely high reproductive rate - 30,000 to 1,000,000 per year. Zebra mussels are native to the drainage basins of the Black, Caspian and Aral Seas and probably came to the United States in freshwater ballast which was discharged into ports of the Great Lakes. The zebra mussel was discovered in Lake Champlain, Vermont in 1993 and in East Twin Lake, Connecticut in 1998. It is anticipated that zebra mussel arrival in New Hampshire is just a matter of time.

If you see any of these species or other unfamiliar looking plants in the Deering Lake or other New Hampshire lakes, please notify the SLA and/or DES at 603-271-3503.

50 Ways to Care for Deering Lake

Eutrophication—the natural aging process of a water body, and to describe an increase in nutrient levels in excess of natural conditions. Any activity by which humans increase the rate of incoming materials (such as land clearing, watershed development, sand dumping, etc.) or nutrients (such as fertilizers or leaking septic systems) speeds up the eutrophication, or aging, process of the Deering Lake Lakes. Although New Hampshire's lakes have the same chronological age, they age at different rates because of differences in runoffs and watershed characteristics.

Conservation Easements—permanent restrictions prohibiting future land development. In addition to helping preserve the rural nature of our community, they often provide tax benefits for the landowner. With an easement, an owner relinquishes the right to build on portions of their property covered by the easement -- but maintains ownership and other usage rights.

Invasive terrestrial plant species in the Deering Lake watershed:

Purple loosestrife, Norway maple, Asiatic bittersweet, burning bush, and Japanese barberry. These species crowd out native vegetation and should be removed immediately before they spread. see <http://invasivespecies.nh.gov/states/nhampshire.html>.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Center for the Environment

Plymouth State University, Boyd Science Center
MSC #63, 17 High Street, Plymouth, NH 03264
(603) 535-3218; (fax) 535-3180
<http://www.plymouth.edu/cfe/>

UNH Cooperative Extension

For information about wildlife, forest, and farmland management:

Taylor Hall, University of New Hampshire
Durham, NH 03824
603-862-1520
Web site: www.extension.unh.edu/

New Hampshire Lakes Association

3 Silk Farm Rd
Concord, NH 03301
603-226-0299
Web site: www.nhlakes.org

NH Department of Environmental Services (DES)

For more information regarding the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act and DES services or to report a possible pollution source on or near the Deering Lake:
6 Hazen Drive, Box 95
Concord, NH 03301
603-271-3503, Web site: www.des.state.nh.us

Squam Lake Natural Science Center

PO Box 173
Holderness, NH 03845
603-968-7194, Web site: www.nhnature.org

Loon Preservation Committee

Lee's Mills Road, PO Box 604
Moultonborough, NH 03254
603-476-5666
Web site: www.loon.org

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DEERING LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

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*Adapted and printed with permission from the Squam Lakes Association.
The printing of this publication was generously underwritten by members of
the Deering Lake Improvement Association.*