



# NonPoint Source Times

Volume 17, Issue 2 Spring 2008

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## Using Laundry Brighteners to Detect Our Connections to the water

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What keeps your clothing bright, provides fun at parties, and can be used to detect illicit sewage discharges? Optical brighteners! Optical brighteners are dyes that are in laundry detergents to “brighten” your clothing. Materials, such as your clothing, that have come in contact with optical brighteners fluoresce under blacklight bulbs. Since most buildings have the laundry wastewater and sewage draining through the same pipes, the presence of optical brighteners in a pipe or waterbody indicates the likely presence of human sewage as well. Because of this, monitoring for optical brighteners has been used as one technique to look for illicit sewage discharges.

One method of monitoring for optical brighteners is to secure an “optical brightener-free” piece of cotton material in the storm drain or stream location of question. The material is left there for a period of time - often a week, but it can be shorter or longer depending on weather and scheduling. After the monitoring period, the material is removed, labeled, dried, and viewed under a blacklight/ultraviolet light to see if it fluoresces. A glowing pad indicates a significant concentration of optical brightener passed through the testing location.

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This simple, low tech method is an inexpensive way to sample many locations. Other benefits of the method are that it picks up the “history” of site, versus an instantaneous sample, and it is a way to differentiate between human and animal sources of bacteria. Some disadvantages of the method are that you need a strong signal to see the fluorescing dye, the process is labor intensive, negative readings are not conclusive, and the results are not quantitative.

Hart Brook in Lewiston is an Urban Impaired Stream where there are concerns about possible illicit sewage discharges. The City of Lewiston is in the process of developing a watershed management plan. In an effort to help obtain data to guide the plan, optical brightener sampling was conducted in the summer of 2007. In late July 2007, optical brightener monitors were placed at eleven sites for nine days. Sites were selected strategically to look for illicit discharges and sewage pipe leaks. Only one clear “hit” was found from a stormwater pipe that drained a residential neighborhood. Surprisingly, the one site that was below the combined sewer overflow did not have a “hit,” likely due to the probability there was not enough rain to cause an overflow during the sample period.

Some lessons were learned both by this test study in Lewiston and by others who have been doing optical brightener monitoring around the country:

- Know what you are looking for (e.g., lots of washing is done on weekends, so you need to consider the time period your monitors are out).
- Rinse sample pads well in the sampling water since the accumulated sediment makes reading difficult.
- Use labels and drying line that are optical brightener-free.
- If available, use an enclosed blacklight to make viewing easier.
- During analysis, compare samples to a pad washed with optical brighteners.

Optical brightener monitoring is also being explored by other entities in Maine - the Maine Department of Marine Resources has used optical brightener monitoring to detect overboard discharges, the Maine Clammers Association has started monitoring for optical brighteners as early indicators of bacteria, and the Maine Healthy Beaches Program has a field fluorimeter that can detect septic leaks in lakes and rivers.

In summary, optical brightener monitoring is a low tech, inexpensive way to detect some illicit sewage discharges, but is best used for intermittent or concentrated flows. For more information on optical monitoring, see [www.naturecompass.org/8tb/sampling/](http://www.naturecompass.org/8tb/sampling/) or page 16 at [www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/volunteer/newsletter/volmon15no2.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/volunteer/newsletter/volmon15no2.pdf).



FMI information on this project contact Kristin Feindel, Maine DEP, Watershed Assessment and Planning at [Kristin.Feindel@Maine.gov](mailto:Kristin.Feindel@Maine.gov) or 207-287-5586.

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# Water Words that Work

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(Editors Note: To increase our effectiveness at communicating water related ideas to the general public a group as compiled a list of words that work and those that don't. The following is from <<http://waterwordsthatwork.com/words-and-tips/5-secrets/>> and <<http://waterwordsthatwork.com/words-and-tips/words/>> The web site also lists words that don't work.)

## 5 Rules

Want to win over the uninformed and undecided? Here are some useful tips:

### Rule #1: Use Words That Work

Drop the shop talk! Save the professional vocabulary for the professionals. When seeking the support of the uninformed and undecided, you must use [words that people understand](#) and speak to their existing values and priorities.

### Rule #2: Stick to *YOUR* Story

Act like a leader: Stick to your story even when others raise counter arguments or make unfair claims about you.

- Resist the temptation to contradict rivals' side of the story — the uninformed and undecided perceive this as a *submissive* gesture.
- Resist the temptation to become defensive about how your rivals depict you — the more you deny it, the more some uninformed and undecided individuals will believe it.

### Rule #3: Make Your Point Before You Prove Your Point

Tell people what the facts mean before you tell them the facts. Don't count on the uninformed and undecided to correctly infer the importance of any piece of information. Here's a simple test to apply to anything you are writing: If you put the word "for example" or "for instance" in front of a fact or statistic, would it make sense? If not, you need to figure out just what you want readers to think those facts mean, and include it.

### Rule #4: Warn AND Encourage

There's no question about it: bad news gets people's attention. But there's so much bad news in the world that you can't get people to do something by giving them a little more. If you want people to do something, you have to also encourage them by encouraging them that their efforts will matter.

### Rule #5: Trust Is A Must

People trust you when they perceive you are sincere. Avoid the appearance that you will say anything to win an argument. In particular:

- Nature protection and pollution control experts are *not* credible messengers about jobs and the economy. If you can't find a business person to make this point for you, *don't make it*. Stick to the words that work.
- Nature protection and pollution control experts are *not* credible messengers about the link between faith and the environment. If you can't find a religious leader to make this point for you, *don't make it*. Stick to the words that work.

## Words that Work

Synthesizing years of experience and a [pile of social research](#), here is a list of two dozen “words that work.” These are the words that everyday Americans use to describe environmental problems and controversies — when experts like you aren’t around to intimidate them with all your specialized scientific and legal shop talk.

### Use these Words to Introduce Your Work!

1. [Nature protection](#)
2. [Pollution control](#)
3. [Enough Clean Water](#)
4. [Wildlife Conservation](#)

### Use these Words to Explain the Importance!

5. [Future Generations](#)
6. [Healthy](#)
7. [Family & Children](#)
8. [Safe](#)
9. [Trends](#)

### Use these Words to Encourage them to Act!

10. [Make a Difference](#)

11. [It affects you](#)
12. [What you can do](#)
13. [Working together](#)
14. [Save Money](#)

### Use these Words to Ask for their Agreement!

15. [Accountability](#)
16. [Corporations](#)
17. [Choice](#)
18. [Fair](#)
19. [Balance](#)
20. [Planning Ahead](#)
21. [Responsible](#)
22. [Freedom](#)
23. [Investment](#)
24. [Law](#)

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## Adverse Effects from Environmental Mercury Loads on Breeding Common Loons

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*(Editors Note: The following was published in Ecotoxicology (2008) 17:69–81. DOI 10.1007/s10646-007-0168-7.)*

**Abstract** Anthropogenic inputs of mercury (Hg) into the environment have significantly increased in the past century. Concurrently, the availability of methylmercury (MeHg) in aquatic systems has increased to levels posing risks to ecological and human health. We use the common loon (*Gavia immer*) as an upper trophic level bioindicator of aquatic Hg toxicity in freshwater lakes. Multiple endpoints were selected to measure potential negative impacts from MeHg body burdens on behavior, physiology, survival and reproductive success. A robust spatio-temporal dataset was used that included nearly 5,500 loon Hg measurements over an 18-year period. We measured significant changes related to elevated MeHg body burdens, including aberrant incubation behavior, lethargy, and wing area asymmetry. Mercury body burdens in adult loons increased an average of 8.4% per year.



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Increasing Hg body burdens reduced the number of fledged chicks per territorial pair, with highest risk loons producing 41% fewer fledged young than our reference group. Our multiple endpoints establish adverse effect thresholds for adult loons at 3.0 ug/g (wet weight) in blood and 40.0 ug/g (fresh weight) in feathers. Mercury contamination in parts of Maine and New Hampshire is a driving stressor for creating breeding population sinks. Standardized monitoring programs are needed to determine if population sinks occur elsewhere and to track aquatic ecosystem responses to changes in Hg emissions and deposition.

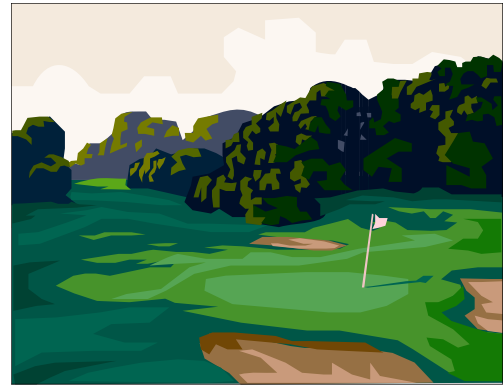
By David C. Evers, Lucas J. Savoy, Christopher R. DeSorbo, David E. Yates, William Hanson, Kate M. Taylor, Lori S. Siegel, John H. Cooley Jr, Michael S. Bank, Andrew Major, Kenneth Munney, Barry F. Mower, Harry S. Vogel, Nina Schoch, Mark Pokras, Morgan W. Goodale, Jeff Fair

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## Views of Turf Grass Managers

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Recently at the Maine Turf Conference in Portland Forest Bell conducted a short survey as part of his presentation. While this isn't a scientific survey it may provide incite into understanding our target audience (turf grass managers) when promoting BMPs.



1. What are the most important factors in your job (please do your best to rank 1-5 with 1 being most important)?

1. Maintaining turf quality (78%)
2. Overseeing and managing staff
3. Working within the budget
4. Environmental Protection
5. Customer relations

2. What is the greatest environmental challenges you face (please do your best to rank 1-5 with 1 being the greatest challenge)?

1. Proper applications of pesticides/fertilizers (50%)
2. Protecting water quality without compromising playability
3. Understanding environmental laws & regulations
4. Spending money on environmental protection
5. Getting assistance from environmental professionals

3. What would be the widest no mow zone (with some maintenance) that you would consider along the surface waters on your course (river, stream, lake, pond, wetland that drains to other water body) where you currently mow?

10-25 feet - (38%)

4. Are you currently aware of the Audubon International Golf Course Certified Sanctuary Program?

Yes (88%) No (10%)

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5. Would you be interested in learning more about this program?  
Yes (74%) No (26%)  
*(note maybe a presentation should be made at next year's Conference on this topic)*
6. What do you see as the greatest barrier to becoming involved in the program?  
No time to complete the paperwork (42%)  
Don't have easy access to local environmental professionals (18%)  
I think I do a good job with environmental stewardship and don't need further help (18%)  
Don't really want MDEP types around my course (14%)  
Not worth the \$200 fee per year (12%)  
Upfront costs (4%)  
Lack of membership interest (2%)  
Other: Currently in progress (2%)
7. Would you be interested in getting some positive press coverage of your environmental activities?  
Yes (54%) No 4% Not sure (38%)

Demographics – 50 respondents, 49 male, all between the ages of 30 and 60. More than ¾ of respondents hunt and/or fish thus indicating (by a show of hands) that they have connections to the outdoors beyond managing the turf at their golf courses. Respondents were from all areas of Maine including Washington and Aroostook Counties but the majority, 68%, work at a golf course in the Casco Bay Watershed.

They were all subjected to my 75 minute presentation prior to taking the survey but apparently they all were still awake and alert. I had several comments from folks afterward that they found a slide on the width of riparian wildlife habitat (e.g. 600 feet for Bald Eagle, 40 feet for a Cardinal) to be very informative... One other observation that I will share is that it seems that in most cases the head superintendent is not passing along environmental management knowledge and techniques on to their staff. The survey results backed this theory as in three separate cases a superintendent would allow a 25-75 foot vegetated buffer but his/her staff person indicated in a separate response that they would only allow a 5 -10 buffer. Remember that it is the staff that does most of the mowing...

I still believe that this is an audience that needs more education and encouragement and hopefully the Audubon International Certified Sanctuary Program will provide a good framework.

*(Editors note: Thank you Forest for both conducting this survey and sharing the results. To contact Forest Bell info@fbenvironmental.com or FB Environmental Consulting, 97A Exchange Street, Suite 305, Portland, ME 04101. phone: 207-650-7597 [www.fbenvironmental.com](http://www.fbenvironmental.com))*

Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District has launched a new website!  
Visit [www.cumberlandswcd.org](http://www.cumberlandswcd.org)

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## Maine Forest Service, Insect & Disease Lab Reports

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Sign Up Now to Receive the Maine Forest Service, Insect and Disease Lab's Conditions Reports in 2008

The Forest & Shade Tree - Insect & Disease Conditions for Maine newsletter provides timely information about insects and diseases affecting Maine's forest and shade trees. Several issues are produced each growing season with the first issue usually appearing in mid- to late-April and the last in late-summer.

This is the time to sign up to receive next year's issues. Subscribers to our mailing list will also receive any special alerts and a Summary Report of the year's insect and disease conditions. We now offer the option to receive electronic alerts of the publications. Simply indicate your preference for electronic reports on our sign up sheet. You will receive an e-mail notification when the new issues are posted to our website—you may even be able to read it on-line before it would have reached your desk.

A form to sign up for either hardcopy or electronic reports and all of 2007's issues are found at: <http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/ConditionsReportsIndex.htm>. To request a hard-copy of the form contact the Insect and Disease Lab at (207) 287-2431.



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

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## EPA Outreach Resources Now Available on CD/DVD

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"Nonpoint Source Outreach Toolbox" was just-released as a CD edition (publication # 841-C-05-003). The popular online resource released earlier this year is now available to you even when you are untethered from the information superhighway. With nearly 700 MB of multimedia files, this is a slightly scaled-down version of all the resources available at [www.epa.gov/nps/toolbox](http://www.epa.gov/nps/toolbox). (All TV, radio and print ads are available, but no "other products.")

"Getting in Step: A DVD Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns" (publication # 841-C-07-001). This 2003 classic is now out on DVD. Includes chapter menu and closed captioning. 35 minutes.

Both of these resources are available for free through the National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) by calling toll-free 1-800-490-9198 or e-mailing the National Service Center for Environmental Publications ([nscep@bps-lmit.com](mailto:nscep@bps-lmit.com)).

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## Maine LID Database

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Through a project supported by the Maine NEMO (Nonpoint source Education for Municipal Officials) program Sarah Gross, Maine Conservation Corps/ Americorps Environmental Educator, is compiling a Maine LID practices Database that is part of the University of New Hampshire's LID Database (located off of the UNH Stormwater Center's website).

The database is designed to highlight Low Impact Development (LID) designs, implemented throughout the state and New England region in an effort to protect water quality. LID practices being highlighted include:

- Underdrain soil filters (rain gardens, bioretention and swales)
- Infiltration practices (infiltration trenches and dry wells)
- Pervious pavements
- Stormwater planters
- Gravel/constructed wetlands
- Cisterns and rain barrels
- Micro-bio inlets
- Green roofs

Scarcity of performance data or implementation examples is often the limiting factor of more widespread acceptance and utilization of innovative stormwater practices. Therefore, this database provides an excellent opportunity to highlight successful and unique Maine projects that will benefit others considering the use of LID initiatives in Maine.

Sarah is looking for more projects. Aside being a great resource for those considering the use of LID, the database also generates excellent exposure for involved contractors and engineers. Some of the information necessary a project report includes:

- The project's stormwater management permitting requirements
- The project size
- The contact information of the design engineer, the owner and the contractor
- All maintenance requirements

Sarah will work to get the appropriate information, and take care of writing up the project. Please:

**Notify her of any LID projects in New England by sending an email to [sgrosse@maine.rr.com](mailto:sgrosse@maine.rr.com) .**

**Or post LID projects online at [www.erg.unh.edu/lid/index.asp](http://www.erg.unh.edu/lid/index.asp) .**

The database can be found at [www.erg.unh.edu/lid/index.asp](http://www.erg.unh.edu/lid/index.asp). Please take a minute to check out this excellent resource.

Nonpoint Source Education For Municipal Officials, 584 Maine Street, South Portland, Maine 04106. (207)771-9020

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## RFP FY 2009 Grants for NPS Control Projects

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Maine DEP plans to issue a Request For Proposals for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects in April 2008. NPS Projects help restore or protect lakes, streams, or coastal waters that are polluted or considered threatened. DEP anticipates issuing grants for NPS Projects with FY 2009 monies provided to Maine by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Section 319(h) of the Federal Clean Water Act. Maine public organizations such as state agencies, soil and water conservation districts, regional planning agencies, watershed districts, municipalities, and nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations are eligible recipients.

Two types of projects will be invited: NPS Watershed Projects and NPS Watershed Surveys. DEP plans to devote about 80% of the funds for NPS Watershed Projects. A NPS Watershed Project focuses on implementing actions within a watershed to improve or protect a waterbody. Projects need to be designed to implement conservation practices in the watershed to help achieve a significant reduction in NPS pollutant load to a waterbody. A portion of funds will be allocated for projects to help restore primarily NPS impaired waters.

There is considerable opportunity to obtain a NPS grant help restore or protect lakes, streams, or coastal waters that are polluted or considered threatened. Under last years RFP issued in April 2007, DEP received 23 proposals. This spring, DEP will award about \$716,000 for 14 projects that will continue or start NPS Watershed Projects.

The RFP will be posted at - <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docgrant/319.htm>

FMI contact: Norm Marcotte, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Watershed Management, 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333, [norm.g.marcotte@maine.gov](mailto:norm.g.marcotte@maine.gov) or 207-287-7727

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## Maine DEP's Annual NPS Report

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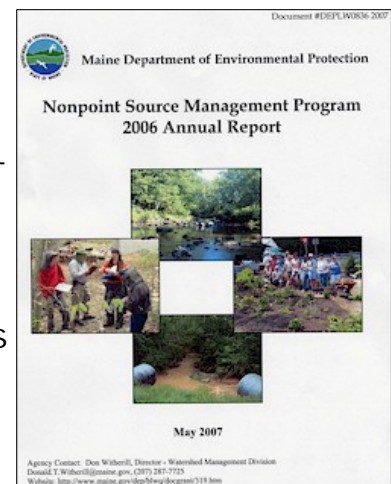
In April, Maine DEP will issue the NPS Management Program 2007 Annual Report.

The report will summarize accomplishments of NPS Program activities funded, in part, under Section 319 of the Federal Clean Water Act in partnership with EPA.

DEP provides technical and financial help to watershed groups assess water quality problems, take action to reduce nonpoint sources, and help protect or improve Maine's clean water. The 2007 report will feature brief "Outcome Summaries" of the 23 NPS projects completed in 2007 and the Mousam Lake NPS Success Story.

NPS Program Annual Reports are posted at

[http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docgrant/319\\_files/reports/index.htm](http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docgrant/319_files/reports/index.htm)



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## East Pond Watershed Restoration Project – Phase II #2003R-20

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Waterbody Name: East Pond  
Location: Oakland and Smithfield –  
Kennebec and Somerset Counties  
Waterbody Status: Impaired, NPS Priority Watershed  
Project Grantee: Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance  
Project Duration: June 2003 – February 2007  
319 Grant Amount: \$64,321  
Local Match: \$55,173



### **PROBLEM:**

East Pond, which lies at the top of the Belgrade Lakes chain, has a surface area of 1,670 acres and a direct watershed of 4.2 square miles. East Pond has impaired water quality due to algal blooms. The water quality assessment by DEP in 2006 indicated that water quality is stable, but poor. The DEP completed a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) report in October 2001. According to the TMDL report, phosphorus problems in East Pond are due in part to the shallow depth of the pond that allows for recycling of phosphorus from the lake bottom. Phosphorus sources in the watershed include roads, shoreline development and septic systems.

A 2000 watershed survey by the Belgrade Region Conservation Alliance (BRCA) identified a total of 56 NPS sites. The breakdown by land use was: residential and driveway (47%), camp roads (17%), town roads (6%), boat access (6%) and eroding beaches (16%). A Phase I implementation project was completed on East Pond and North Pond from 2001-2004. Conservation practices were installed on 24 sites, and an additional 20 smaller sites were addressed by the BRCA Conservation Corps.

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The Phase II project targeted roads, since roads are one of the primary sources of NPS runoff. Fixing roads also addresses adjacent driveways and parking area problems. By partnering with the East Pond Association, the BRCA was able to address two long driveways and 16 of the 20 camp roads in the watershed. The BRCA Conservation Corps installed seven vegetative buffers at shoreline sites. Technical assistance was provided to property owners and camp road associations, beyond those that participated in cost share projects.



Another goal of the project was to hold a road maintenance workshop with each of the road associations receiving cost share funds. This did not happen, in part due to staff changes at Kennebec County SWCD, the project partner coordinating the workshops. However, road association workshops were held in 2004 and 2005. These workshops covered road maintenance and legal requirements for establishing a road association. A third phase of 319-funded restoration work began in the East Pond watershed in 2007.

*Continued on page 11*

**PROJECT OUTCOMES:**

- The project helped fund the installation of best management practices on a total of 16 camp roads and two driveways (4.3 miles of road). For each road, multiple best management practices were installed including culvert replacements, inlet and outlet protection, sediment basins, ditch stabilization and turnouts, and road surface crowning/resurfacing.
- The BRCA Conservation Corps installed seven buffers (800 square feet) on shoreline residential sites.
- Technical assistance was provided to 35 property owners and three camp road associations.
- Two road association development workshops provided training to 25 camp road owners.
- Pollutant load calculations estimated that 11.4 tons of sediment and 4.6 pounds of phosphorus were reduced due to installation of road best management practices (EPA Region 5 Method).



Loon Nest Estates Road – Prior to construction, runoff was trapped on road, which led to erosion of the road surface. Project resurfaced and shaped road and installed ditches.



BRCA Conservation Corps stabilized eroding shoreline with riprap and buffer vegetation

**PROJECT PARTNERS:**

East Pond Association  
Kennebec County SWCD

**CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Mary Ellen Dennis, DEP - (207) 287-7729, mary-ellen.c.dennis@maine.gov  
Peter Kallin, Belgrade Region Conservation Alliance – (207) 495-6039, brcapk@gwi.net

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## Legislature Briefed on Lake Water Quality Report

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On February 26, 2008, the Department of Environmental Protection presented its report, "An Evaluation of Ways to Protect or Improve Lake Water Quality by Addressing Development Impacts," to the Natural Resources Committee of the Maine Legislature. The report was mandated as part of a bill concerning restrictions on the sale of fertilizer containing phosphorus that passed during the last legislative session. The report contains a number of recommendations, including several that require legislative action. Those include:

- Enabling legislation that would allow municipalities to assess impact fees to property owners who use a private camp road to access a seasonal or year round dwelling;
- A requirement that contractors doing excavation work on land subject to mandatory Shoreland Zoning be certified on the proper use of erosion control practices by the DEP.
- Increasing the Stormwater Law Compensation Fee that developers in lake watersheds would need to pay in lieu of meeting the entire phosphorus allocation amount assigned to their project by the DEP. The proposed increase is from \$10,000 per pound of available phosphorus to \$25,000 per pound of available phosphorus.

Members of the Natural Resources Committee voted unanimously to submit a bill this session containing the legislative changes recommended in the report. The bill is expected to be printed and introduced within the next two weeks, with a public hearing scheduled soon after.

The entire report, including all of the recommendations, is available on DEP's website at: [http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/report/2008/lake\\_report.pdf](http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/report/2008/lake_report.pdf).

For more information, contact Don Witherill at: [donald.t.witherill@maine.gov](mailto:donald.t.witherill@maine.gov), or at 287-7725.

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## Maine has New Fertilizer Law

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In an attempt to protect our lakes and streams from over fertilizing and too much pollution, the Maine legislature passed a law that took effect January 1, 2008 that discourages the use of lawn fertilizers containing phosphorous.

Research has shown that Maine lakes in particular are suffering as a result of too much phosphorous being washed in when it rains or the snow melts. A significant source is lawn fertilizer. The irony, according to Roy Bouchard a lake biologist with the Maine DEP, is that Maine soils are rich in phosphorous already, they don't need more added.

Rather than ban the sale of lawn fertilizer containing phosphorus as some other states have done, Maine has chosen to educate people by requiring stores to post signs explaining when it is appropriate to use fertilizers with phosphorous. More specifically the law states:

*(Continued on page 13)*

(Continued from page 12)

"A person may not sell fertilizer containing phosphorus at a retail store after January 1, 2008 unless the seller posts a Department of Environmental Protection approved sign that indicates the product is not appropriate for use on non-agricultural lawn or turf due to potential adverse effects on water quality except when:

1. Soil test results from a laboratory indicate that additional phosphorus is needed for lawn or turf; or
2. The fertilizer will be used in establishing a new lawn or turf, including establishing turf at a sod farm, or for re-seeding or over-seeding existing lawn or turf. "

For the sake of Maine's lakes and streams the Department of Environmental Protection requests that homeowners use only phosphorus free fertilizer for existing lawns, unless a soil test indicates a phosphorus deficiency. The amount of phosphorus can be located by looking for the 3 numbers on the package. The numbers indicate the percent of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Look for packages where the middle number is zero for phosphorous free.

For more information contact Barb Welch at Maine DEP 207-287-7682 or [barb.welch@maine.gov](mailto:barb.welch@maine.gov)



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## Upcoming Events

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March 19, 2008. Maine Water Conference. Augusta Civic Center, Augusta, Maine. FMI <http://www.umaine.edu/WaterResearch/mwc/>

April 4, 2008. Maine Environmental Education Association Annual Conference. Chewonki Foundation, Wiscasset, ME. FMI [tamara@watershedfriends.org](mailto:tamara@watershedfriends.org) or 207-621-4100

May 19-21, 2008. 19th Annual NPS New England Conference. Mystic Marriott, Groton, Conn. FMI <http://www.neiwpsc.org/npsconference/>

June 13-14, 2008. 2008 New England Lakes Conference. Lake Morey Resort, Fairlee, Vermont. FMI [www.vtwaterquality.org/lakes.htm](http://www.vtwaterquality.org/lakes.htm)

June 21, 2008. Annual COLA Conference. Colby College, Waterville ME. FMI [www.MaineCOLA.org](http://www.MaineCOLA.org)

**Clean water starts with you!**



MDEP  
1235 Central Drive  
Presque Isle, Maine 04769