



Great Bay

MATTERS

*Promoting research, education
and stewardship throughout
the Great Bay Estuary*

GET TO KNOW GREAT BAY



10

eyes on a
horseshoe
crab



individual profiles
completed for
Species of Greatest
Conservation Need
in the 2015 NH
Wildlife Action Plan

27

**ENDANGERED
ANIMAL SPECIES IN
NEW HAMPSHIRE**

number of people
who provided input
for the

166

2015 NH
Wildlife Action
Plan update



LITTLE BROWN BAT

Can
Live
Over

30
YEARS

Black Ducks:

most notable winter waterfowl
of Great Bay





GREAT BAY
NATIONAL
ESTUARINE
RESEARCH
RESERVE

Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (GBNERR) is an estuary comprised of 7,300 acres of tidal waters and 2,935 acres of coastal land. Acquired through land purchases and conservation easements, GBNERR was designated on October 3, 1989 to be preserved for the purposes of education, research, and resource protection.

GBNERR

Manager: Cory Riley

GREAT BAY DISCOVERY CENTER

Education Coordinator:
Kelle Loughlin

GREAT BAY STEWARDS

President: Jack O'Reilly



89 Depot Road,
Greenland, NH 03840
603-778-0015

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manager's corner



Early this spring, the staff at the Great Bay NERR watched eagerly as a pair of osprey settled in on a platform built in the marsh adjacent to our boardwalk in 2007. Never before had a pair chosen this spot, so it was very exciting to witness the pair building their nest, protecting and incubating the eggs, and feeding the chicks as they hatched. Ospreys are becoming a more common sight and sound here on our campus, and that is reflected in the fact that they are no longer listed as a state endangered species. This is one of the many NH success stories since the 2005 NH State Wildlife Action Plan was passed. Since 2001, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has required states to have a Wildlife Action Plan to be eligible for federal grants. These plans need to consider key habitats and prioritize species by conservation need. This issue of *Great Bay Matters* is dedicated to the 2015 update to the NH Wildlife Action Plan, and what the plan means for our estuary. At the Reserve, we want to focus on the action: what can we do to keep NH wildlife thriving here in Great Bay? To keep saltmarsh, eelgrass and oyster bed habitat healthy, we need to reduce pollution to the Bay, find alternatives to shoreline hardening, protect low lying land, promote low impact development, restore natural hydrology to our marshes and support oil spill response efforts in our region. We will be working hard for the next ten years on these strategies and more, and we hope that all of our readers are inspired by this issue to get involved and find out what you can do to support the recovery and the health of our iconic wildlife. The ospreys are back; let's work together and see what wonderful creatures surprise us next year!

Cory Riley, Reserve Manager, GBNERR

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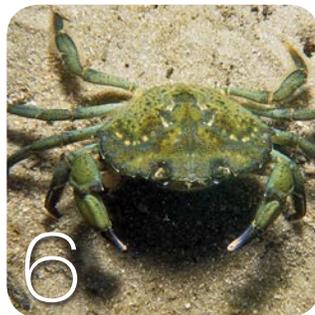
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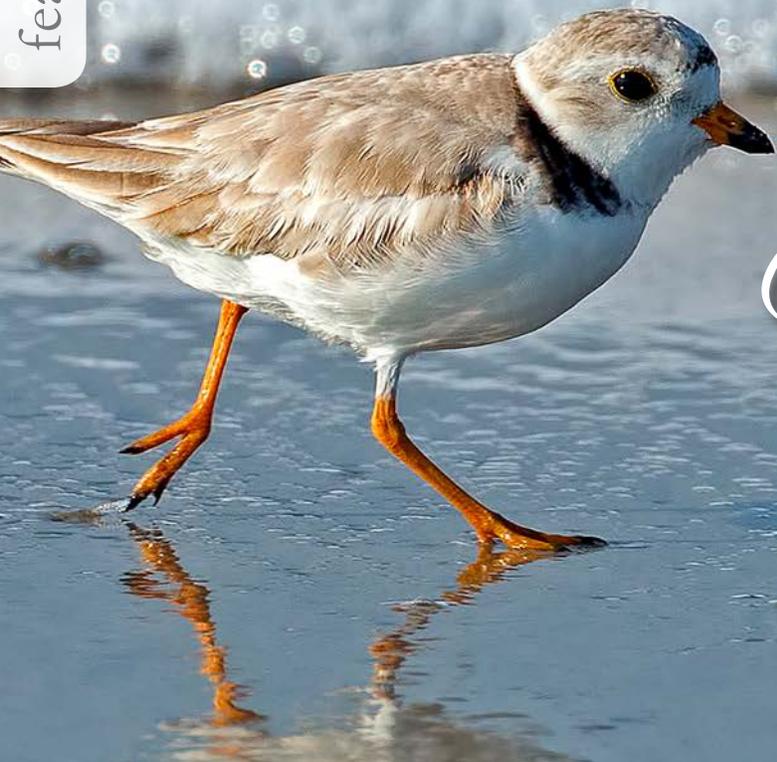


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THE CONSERVATION OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE'S

Coastal Birds

© BRIAN KUSHNER / DREAMSTIME.COM

Although our coastline is short, it's the only place in New Hampshire for several bird species of conservation concern, and these birds in turn face some conservation issues that don't get a lot of lip service elsewhere in the state. Topping the list of these coastal species are four that breed in salt marshes, both around Great Bay and along the immediate coast: the Willet (a shorebird) and three species of sparrows (Saltmarsh, Nelson's and Seaside). Of these, the Seaside Sparrow is extremely rare in New Hampshire, and the Willet is restricted to coastal marshes. The other two sparrows are widespread and generally regarded as "ambassadors" for salt marsh birds. Both co-occur in the marshes around Great Bay, while the Saltmarsh Sparrow dominates in the larger coastal marshes such as those around Hampton Harbor. They also hybridize to some extent, and research on this phenomenon is ongoing at the University of New Hampshire.

The lives of these sparrows are controlled by the tides, which twice a day rise up to within inches of their nests. On the highest tides, the nests regularly flood, and birds are forced to start over. Luckily, they've evolved to re-nest quickly after such setbacks, and are usually able to successfully reproduce between extreme high tides. But as a result of this relationship, anything that operates to alter the hydrology of the marsh has the potential to tip the delicate balance against the sparrows, resulting in decreased reproductive success and eventually population declines. Topping the list of such "hydrologic" threats is sea level rise, which has the potential to turn current salt marshes into open water. Marshes can "migrate" inland over time in response to this threat, but in many parts of the Northeast such movement is effectively blocked by human infrastructure such as

roads, homes and other development. Sparrows in such situations are essentially "between a rock and a wet place," with decreasing habitat and increasing risk of inundation in that which remains.

Other threats have been occurring for much longer, and operate independently (for now) of sea level rise. These include salt marsh ditching and various forms of tidal restriction such as small culverts or roads. Both alter water flows in the salt marsh, which can promote intrusion by invasives such as Phragmites, dry up sections of marsh or even alter nutrient dynamics. In a study of the Hampton-Seabrook marshes, New Hampshire Audubon documented that the highest densities of Saltmarsh Sparrows occurred in areas with the least ditching or tidal restriction, although the exact mechanisms behind this pattern remain unknown. The marshes around Great Bay are a little less impacted by this set of threats, and even have a little more room to move in response to sea level rise.

A second group of birds primarily restricted to the New Hampshire coast are shorebirds, most of which only occur here during spring and fall migration (the exceptions are the aforementioned Willet, Spotted Sandpiper, and the endangered Piping Plover). Included here are common species like Yellowlegs, Least Sandpipers, Sanderlings, and Dowitchers, and uncommon ones like Whimbrels and Red Knots. These non-breeding visitors all share the same basic life history: they breed in the arctic and spend the winter from the southern U.S. to southern South America, depending on the species. A few even winter in New Hampshire. In between they undertake some of the longest migrations known, during which they stop at selected coastal sites to rest and refuel.

It is during these refueling stops that shorebirds are most vul-



© DOMINIC SHERONY / CC-BY-SA 2.0

The seaside sparrow is a rarely seen salt marsh specialist that feeds on insects, marine invertebrates and seeds.



© BRIAN KUSHNER / DREAMSTIME.COM



© LEE AVERY / DREAMSTIME.COM

With their breeding grounds in the arctic and migrations to South America, Africa, south Asia, and Australia, whimbrels are one of the most wide-ranging shorebirds in the world.



© PAUL REEVES / DREAMSTIME.COM

The greater yellowlegs is one of the more common visitors to Great Bay.

nerable. If marshes, mudflats or beaches are lost to development, storms, or sea level rise, there is literally nowhere to rest, or at best the stop declines in condition and may no longer provide adequate food resources. But even if the habitat remains intact, anything that interferes with the birds' ability to feed and put on fat can compromise their chances of surviving migration. In other words, that flock of sandpipers you see running back and forth on the beach are searching for the food they need to bulk up for the next leg of their journey – which might be as far as Venezuela. Studies have documented that shorebirds that are frequently disturbed – be it by free-running dogs, casual beach walkers or vehicles – spend less time feeding, gain less weight, and may not be in good enough condition to successfully migrate. So think about this the next time you see shorebirds on the beach, and give them some space.

Dozens of other species of conservation concern use New Hampshire's coastal habitats. Common and Roseate Terns nest on some offshore islands (including in Great Bay), while Bald Eagles and Ospreys breed on the mainland. Conservation efforts over the last few decades have resulted in significant recoveries for these species, and even earlier efforts led to recoveries in the gulls and egrets formerly hunted solely to produce decorations for women's hats. We now find ourselves often dealing with threats that are a little harder to mitigate, but we'll need to rise to these challenges if Saltmarsh Sparrows are to continue nesting in our marshes and Whimbrels continue visiting on their southbound journeys to the Caribbean.

By Pamela Hunt, New Hampshire Audubon



© LEE AVERY / DREAMSTIME.COM

Conservation efforts over the last few decades have resulted in the significant recovery of common terns.

the ONLY CONSTANT is CHANGE



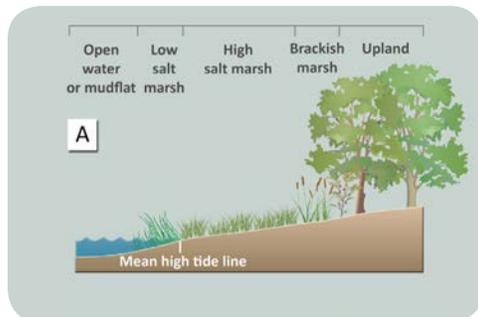
COASTAL WETLANDS' RESPONSE TO RISING TIDES

Salt marsh exists within only 17 of the over 230 communities in New Hampshire. This coastal wetland type has been identified as one of the most valuable habitats in NH and was designated “Tier 1”, meaning of statewide importance, in the original New Hampshire Fish and Game Wildlife Action Plan. It has been given this same priority designation in the hot-off-the-press 2015 Wildlife Action Plan update.

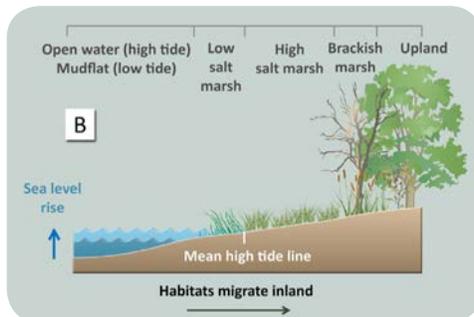
In addition to wildlife habitat, salt marshes provide multiple human benefits including long-term carbon storage, healthy fisheries, storm protection, pollution filtration, and flood mitigation. These ecosystem services are provided at no, or low, financial cost. Conserving land and restoring full tidal connection to areas that would otherwise be salt marsh are “natural strategies” to enhance coastal resiliency, particularly in the face of climate change.

Our present day salt marshes are in a state of flux as they respond to locally documented rising sea levels. Options to plan for change can be discussed using tools that show what future conditions might look like. One of these tools is the Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model, or “SLAMM”, and this has been run for all salt marsh communities in New Hampshire.

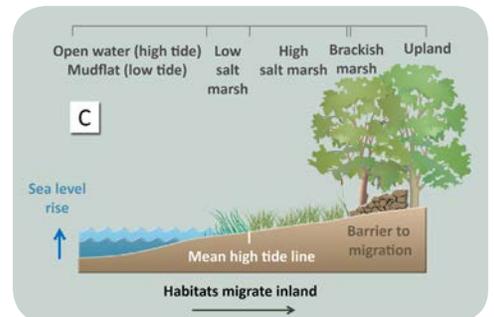
If sea level rises at a rate of 6.6 ft by 2100, one of the forecasts developed by the Governor appointed NH Coastal Risks and Hazards Commission, then SLAMM projects we are likely to lose 240 of the 6,040 acres of salt marsh we see today in just the next decade, and by 2100 we are likely to reach a statewide “tipping point” where less than 300 acres of currently existing salt marsh remains. Luckily all is not lost - literally! Salt marshes have the potential to keep up with sea level rise by migrating inland and forming new marsh when they



A. A healthy New Hampshire salt marsh is formed of two distinct zones parallel to the shoreline. Low marsh is covered by high tide twice a day and is dominated by a single plant species, smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). In contrast, the more extensive high marsh plateau is dominated by salt marsh hay (*Spartina patens*) and is covered only by extreme high water events such as neap tides.



B. As sea level rises, if there is enough sediment in the system and there are no natural or human created barriers in the way, dynamic coastal habitats can slowly shift inland. There are several places in New Hampshire where we can currently see this taking place. Standing dead trees along a marsh border are an indication of inland progression and shows where new marsh is being created.



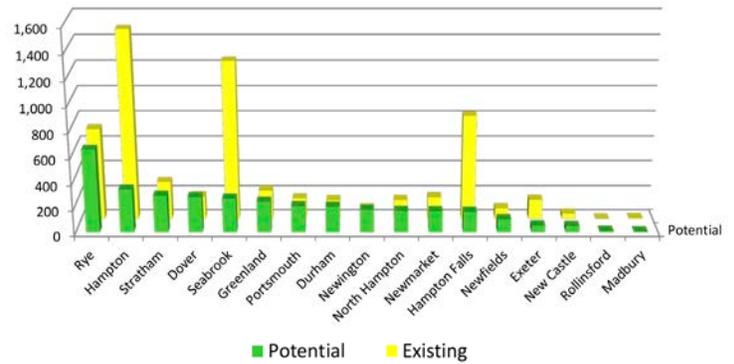
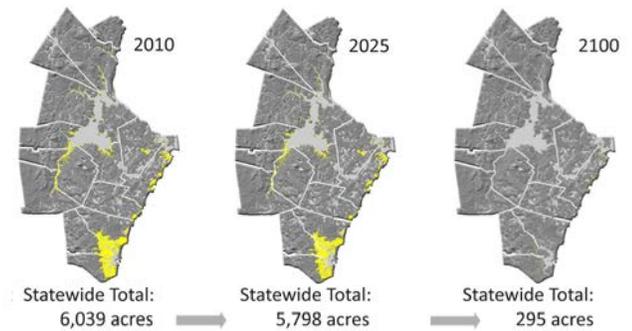
C. Where a barrier such as a railroad, sea wall, or steep topography is present, the inland migration is halted and habitats are slowly overtopped by those closer to the water's edge. In this example the “brackish marsh” has been squeezed out almost completely. Over time the low marsh will overtop the high marsh and eventually open water will lap against the barrier until it itself is eventually overtopped.

are adjacent to low-lying undeveloped areas of land and no physical barriers block their movement (see figure below).

Targeting tracts of upland to protect where new salt marsh can potentially form is clearly important. Even if we conserved every parcel of this type, at the 6.6 ft. sea level rise scenario we are undoubtedly going to have less overall salt marsh in the future. Interestingly, some of the communities with relatively extensive areas of potential new marsh, and so the greatest number of conservation opportunities, are not traditionally thought of as expansive salt marsh towns. For example, at the sea level rise scenario used in this article, Stratham and Dover have slightly more potential new marsh than Seabrook (see graph). Planning to maintain salt marsh for the future will likely involve working in new areas and targeting available resources where they can be most effective.

If you are interested in checking out SLAMM results for a geography you are interested in, they are available in an easy to use, free, online mapping tool. The “NH Coastal Viewer” is located at nhcoastalviewer.unh.edu. Click the “Oceans and Coasts” then “Predicted Marsh Migration” tabs on the left hand side to choose the sea level rise scenario and year(s) you’d like to take a look at.

The amount of present day salt marsh habitat (shown in yellow) predicted to remain if sea level rises by 6.6 feet by the year 2100. But all is not lost. As sea level rises there are opportunities for new salt marsh to form and migrate inland.



Coastal Towns showing existing salt marsh in yellow with green indicating potential for migration inland.

Estuary Almanac

Horseshoe crab - (*Limulus polyphemus*)

Often referred to as “living fossils”, horseshoe crabs have been on earth for over 400 million years! Changing little in that time, these remarkable creatures, resembling tiny army tanks with formidable tails, can be found plowing along the shores of Great Bay during late spring and early summer. There are 4 living species of horseshoe crabs around the world, with only *Limulus polyphemus* living in the United States. Closely resembling crustaceans, these marine arthropods are actually not crabs at all, but rather more closely relate to spiders.

Natural history

Their life cycle, particularly along beaches of Delaware and New Jersey are inextricably linked to the success of migrating shorebirds. Each spring, adult horseshoe crabs journey from the depths of the ocean to bay beaches to spawn. The male attaches to the back of the female crab’s shell as she comes ashore to lay up to 80,000 eggs each season. Once fertilized by the male,

the eggs remain in the sand to develop and hatch. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of shorebirds are traveling northward from South America en route to their breeding grounds in the arctic. The birds stop in the estuary to feed on the eggs, a critical source of energy to sustain their long journey north. In Great Bay, horseshoe crab eggs are not as important to shorebirds, but do provide food for many other creatures, particularly mummichogs, the tiny fish that inhabit the Great Bay Estuary.

Unique adaptations

The horseshoe crab is the poster child of wild and wonderful adaptations. If you have ever received an injectable medication or had a knee or hip replacement, you have benefited from the blue blood of a horseshoe crab. An extract of the copper-based blood is used by pharmaceutical industries to ensure their products are free of bacterial contamination. No other test works as easily or reliably for this purpose.

Population status in New Hampshire

Scientific studies have accurately mapped the locations of where crabs aggregate,



Horseshoe crab

but populations numbers are still relatively unknown in Great Bay.

Where to see around Great Bay

Your best chance at seeing horseshoe crabs in Great Bay are around the new and full moons in May and June. During a high tide, pairs of mating crabs can be seen at the Great Bay Discovery Center in Greenland, Adams Point in Durham, and at a variety of other cobble beaches around the Estuary.

Kelle Loughlin, Education Coordinator, GBNERR, Director, Great Bay Discovery Center



NERRS NEWS



Program News and Events From GBNERR

RESERVE LEADS 2015 COASTAL RESILIENCY CONVERSATIONS

The Great Bay Reserve and our partners in the Coastal Adaptation Workgroup (CAW) have been hosting events to connect local decision makers, and others concerned about climate change and coastal hazards, to new research and tools. These events include:

4th Annual Climate Summit Focused on Local Action

In June, over 100 attendees participated in the Coastal NH Climate Summit. The theme of this year's summit was Science to Support Action. The keynote speaker, Tonna-Marie Surgeon-Rogers, presented research from the Waquoit Bay NERR focused on understanding coastal "blue carbon" - or the carbon captured and stored by coastal wetlands – and the potential to bring this carbon to market as part of a carbon trading system.

The summit also featured presentations on how climate change is shaping salt marshes and shorelines and changing precipitation and coastal hazards, and what all of this means for local communities. Presentations included new resources available to help decision makers and managers deal with the changes ahead. In addition to learning about new research and tools, summit participants engaged in a panel discussion on the challenges of switching to solar energy in NH, heard from NH State Senators David Watters and Nancy Stiles on the work of the NH Coastal Risks and Hazards Commission, and learned how dedicated, local "climate champions" are leading area climate change adaptation.

Continuing the Dialog about NH Shoreline Management

In December 2014, at the Hard and Soft of Shoreline Management Conference,

participants explored and discussed the complex topic of shoreline management. To dive deeper into NH shorelines, GBNERR and CAW will host a series of follow-up workshops on specific shoreline management topics.

On June 23rd, participants learned about wetlands and shoreland permits from experts in the NH Department of Environmental Services Wetlands Bureau. The workshop focused on how the permitting process protects the public trust and private property, and how shoreland owners can join in the effort.

For more information about these events, and to sign up for upcoming workshops, visit NHCAW.org.

Brendan Newell, Research Assistant, GBNERR

VOLUNTEERS ASSIST WITH GREEN CRAB MONITORING

Four New England Reserves (Wells, Great Bay, Waquoit and Narragansett) are coordinating invasive green crab (*Cancer maenas*) sampling this summer. The green crab's northward expansion is raising concerns about competition with native species and accelerated saltmarsh erosion from burrowing. Volunteers are assisting with setting baited crab traps at two sites in Great Bay (Sandy Point in Stratham and Great Bay Farms in Newington) and retrieving them after 24 hours on a bi-weekly schedule. Sampling will continue through October. Volunteers will also assist with laboratory processing of crab samples, but with three collections completed no green crabs have been captured. This may be good news for Great Bay though they are known to be established and are regularly collected in the saltier waters of the Seacoast.



© CSIRO / CC-BY:3.0

Green crab (Cancer maenas)



Educational Offerings



LOOKING FOR THE PERFECT OUTDOOR APP?



NH Pocket Ranger®

Price: Free

The official New Hampshire Fish and Game outdoor app is here! The Pocket Ranger® helps you plan that perfect adventure in the great outdoors by allowing you to search for fishing and hunting areas, browse species profiles, look up weather information and check up on hunting and fishing permits and regulations. The Pocket Ranger's® advanced GPS and GIS mapping technology will allow you to track and record trails, mark wildlife sightings and cache map tiles for offline use.



NatureFind

Price: Free

Do you want to locate other cool places similar to the Great Bay Discovery Center? Find the closest parks, forests and nature centers with this application. It also will list local events that the places are hosting. This application is incredibly useful regardless if you're in a city or surrounded by suburban houses. (Available only on iPhone)



Leaf Snap

Price: Free

A joint project by Columbia University, University of Maryland and Smithsonian Institution is helping people identify plants with a photo. Leafsnap uses facial recognition software for trees—all you need is a leaf and a white background and this application should be able to help you. The app currently covers trees of the Northeast and Washington, DC.



iNaturalist

Price: Free

When did you hear the spring peepers first call last year or see the osprey return to their nest? Use this easy app, which automatically fills in the date and location, to log your wildlife sightings and keep notes for future reference. This application does not require a photo and it gives you ample room for notes. It also automatically fills in the date and your location to help make your observation recording easier.



MyNature Tracks

Price: \$6.99

Need help identifying animal tracks or scat? This app has a number of animal tracks, scat and sound information that can come in handy when you're exploring the great outdoors. Keep in mind; it helps to measure the length of the track when it comes time to identify! MyNature also offers several other great applications like MyNature Tree Guide and even park specific apps. Check them out if you are planning on visiting a specific area, like the Grand Canyon for regional identification help.



BirdsEye

Price: Full is \$19.99, Lite is \$1.99

Get rid of your paper bird list at home and track your bird sightings with your phone. See what other local birders are observing anywhere you travel.



A National Perspective: *Maine's WAP*

The Great Bay NERR is not the only NERR in New England that is working on their state Wildlife Action Plan (WAP). For the past eight years, Wells has been helping to implement the Maine Wildlife Action Plan through efforts to restore early successional habitat on their property, in hopes of recovering a healthy New England cottontail population. The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department has also been active in this regional effort, and a new early successional habitat restoration project has been initiated at reserve properties in Durham over the past six months. In Maine, the reserve staff will be evaluating

the success of their efforts to attract New England cottontails this winter. We look forward to taking a close look at the lessons our neighbors have learned. As the Wells team reflects on their past efforts to promote wildlife, Maine is also looking ahead as they update their state WAP this year. In 2005, the Maine WAP identified 213 species, but that number has ballooned to 376 species in the 2015 plan. Why the increase? While updating the plan, Maine experts took a closer look at invertebrates and



© NHFG / VICTOR YOUNG PHOTO

New England Cottontail

marine species and reflected on emerging conservation science to be sure that this plan is as inclusive as possible. As with New Hampshire, this plan also includes a more explicit recognition of the threats that climate change poses to the wildlife of Maine. Many of the actions recommended to protect coastal and estuarine habitats in Maine are similar to those being proposed here in NH; reinforcing the need to act in a coordinated way across political boundaries to protect New England's natural resources.

Cory Riley, Reserve Manager, GBNERR



New England cottontail restoration at Wells Reserve – Sue Bickford photo

Volunteer for Great Bay!

- **Fall Workday at Chapman's Landing – Stratham:** Join us at this wonderful public wildlife garden on route 108 in Newfields! The workday will include weeding, pruning and general grounds cleanup. Gardens

and water features have been installed to provide food and shelter for a variety of wildlife species.

Check <http://greatbay.org/events/index.htm#volunteerevents> for details.

Check <http://greatbay.org/events/index.htm#volunteerevents> for details.

- **Winter Solstice Tea & Cookie Swap - Greenland:** Volunteers please join us for a holiday celebratory tea, cookie swap, and fun holiday craft! December 10th, 2015 1:30 pm -3 pm.

If you are interested in becoming a volunteer, or being added to the work day email list please contact Melissa at melissa.brogle@wildlife.nh.gov.

- **Brown Bag Lunch & Lecture in November - Greenland:** Join us for an educational lecture related to Great Bay. Free to volunteers and the general public, just bring your own lunch (we will provide drinks and something sweet) and learn something new!



© NHFG / VICTOR YOUNG PHOTO



Rebuilding the Boardwalk

Greetings everyone. I hope you've been enjoying our fabulous summer and that you have had a chance to visit the Great Bay Discovery Center, including a stroll along the boardwalk. As you may have noticed, the boardwalk is in need of replacement. In early summer 2014 the Great Bay Stewards kicked off a campaign to raise funds to pay for the boardwalk's

replacement. In just over a year through the hard work of a boardwalk replacement committee, our fundraising goal was reached. From grants to individual donations, and a Stewards donation, over \$250,000 has been raised. In late October, a group from AmeriCorps will be onsite to remove the existing structure and from there a replacement will be built. CONGRATULATIONS

to all who helped and contributed to this outstanding effort!

We have two additional fundraising events coming up. Roberts Maine Grill in Kittery will be donating a portion of their receipts on October 7 and 14. We encourage everyone to go for some great food and help raise funds for us. We also have our annual Great Bay 5K road race coming on October 24th. You can read more about this fun event on the back cover.

Our annual GBS membership meeting will be held in October at the Gregg Center.

Finally, as I near the end of the second year of my president's term I want to thank all of the GBS Board members and officers. You are an outstanding group. In addition to the Board, I want to thank our Executive Director Peter Wellenberger, Administrative Coordinator Allison Knab and the entire Discovery Center staff. My job would be impossible without support from all of you.

Jack O'Reilly, President, Great Bay Stewards



Great Bay

In July the SOAK team installed a rain garden in Greenland and ran a Rain Barrel Social in the Berry Brook neighborhood of Dover. We are trying different tactics to reach out to people to let them know about the problems excess stormwater runoff can cause for the Bay by eroding the shoreline, dumping sediment into the Bay and carrying unneeded fertilizer into the water. Rain gardens and rain barrels are two good ways to capture rainwater and get it off the surface and back in the ground. If you live in town, and are not directly on the Bay do you know where that street drain near your house goes? It might be piped to the nearest brook. Installing a rain barrel on your home will reduce the load going into the brook and help you water your flowers when it gets dry. To learn more about how the SOAK-Great Bay project works contact Laura Byergo - e-mail: laura.byergo@greatbaystewards.org or call (603) 501-0720.



Great Bay Steward Trustee Fred Mason working with Rob Livingston of the Department of Environmental Services to build the rain garden on Tidewater Farm Road.



PLEASE JOIN US!

All interested parties are cordially invited to become Great Bay Stewards. Members receive Great Bay Matters and other pertinent mailings.

Annual dues may be paid by check made payable to the **Great Bay Stewards** and sent to: GBS Membership Committee, 89 Depot Road, Greenland, NH 03840

- Guardian \$150 Protector \$75
- Steward/Family \$35 Student \$20 Other \$ _____

name _____

address _____

town _____

state _____ zip _____

email _____



RUN FOR THE BAY!

2015 GREAT BAY 5K

*Saturday, Oct. 24 at 9:00am
Stratham, NH*

The Great Bay 5K is the annual fundraiser for the Great Bay Stewards, in support of the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Great Bay Discovery Center.

Visit greatbaystewards.org for details



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