

Great Bay

MATTERS

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

CELEBRATING

25

YEARS

1989 2014

GBNERR

GET TO KNOW GREAT BAY



7,500 ACRES: AMOUNT OF OPEN WATER THAT IS PART OF GBNERR

18,000

SCHOOL CHILDREN PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS



VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN WITH **GBNERR** FOR OVER **20 YEARS**

41



DOUBLED

the increase in impervious surfaces in the PISCATAQUA WATERSHED in the last 25 years

15 workshops offered through **GBNERR's** Coastal Training Program

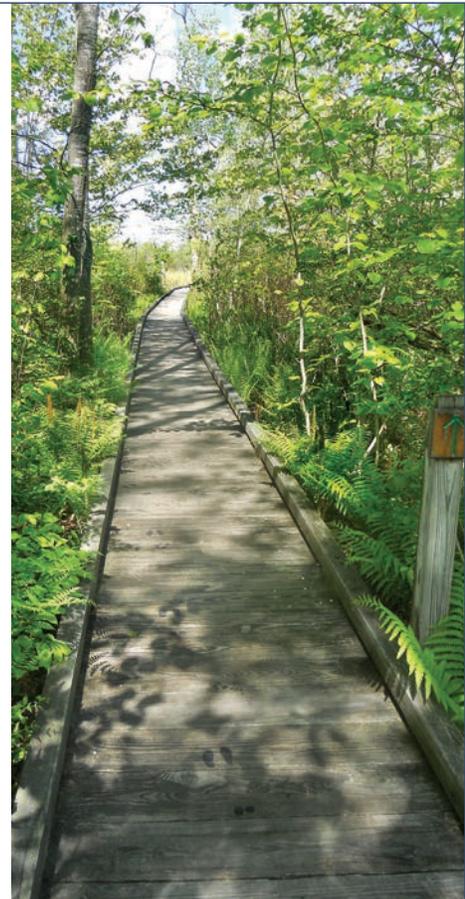


8,146 decision makers have participated in a **GBNERR** Coastal Training Program

1,275

length in feet of the board-walk trail at

GREAT BAY DISCOVERY CENTER





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

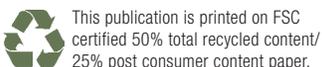
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manager's corner



Time Flies

As we wrap up our 25th year as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, we feel like we have a lot to celebrate! This issue recognizes what an incredible journey it has been as our programs, our lands and our reach have expanded throughout the Great Bay Watershed. Thousands of acres of land have been protected, green facilities built, training and education programs delivered to thousands of people and countless researchers have used the Reserve to advance understanding of estuarine conditions and processes. None of this would have been possible without the partners we have locally, within the region and with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. And none of it would have been possible without the support and engagement of people like you. In the pages of this magazine, you will learn more about how our staff, volunteers and local experts view the past 25 years. My hope for the next twenty five years is that we continue to connect people to Great Bay in meaningful ways. I hope that more and more residents feel the link between themselves and this precious ecosystem, and make choices that reflect that bond. Let's celebrate all the good work that has happened since 1989, and let's think critically as a community about what we want Great Bay to look like in another 25 years. 2040 may seem far away today, but time flies.

Cory Riley, Reserve Manager, GBNERR



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GREEN GOLD

THE MANY VALUES OF CONSERVATION LAND

Every piece of conservation land is a gem in its own right, but together the current mosaic of properties is a treasure chest of opportunities to explore, whatever your outdoor interest.

During the Reserve's twenty five year lifetime, the acreage of land it is responsible for managing has grown four-fold. When originally designated part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System, Great Bay's boundary included 1,853 acres of land on just 7 Fish and Game owned properties. Now, in conjunction with Department colleagues, the Reserve is responsible for 92 fee-owned properties covering 3,752 acres across 9 towns and 2 counties.

Each tract protected by the Reserve is transferred to our state partner, the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department who owns over 52,000 acres statewide. Although Great Bay's parcels are a small portion of this inventory, the region is a natural jewel. It is located at a nexus of biodiversity where the ranges of southern Appalachian and northern boreal species overlap. It is also home to habitats not found in other parts of the state and to a disproportionate number of rare species. The watershed covers just nine percent of New Hampshire, but hosts nearly twenty percent of the state's rare species and exemplary natural communities. Great Bay Estuary is a focus of the state Wildlife Action Plan, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's N.H. Resource Protection Project, is an International Focus Area in the North American Wetland Conservation Plan, and has been designated an Important Bird Area.

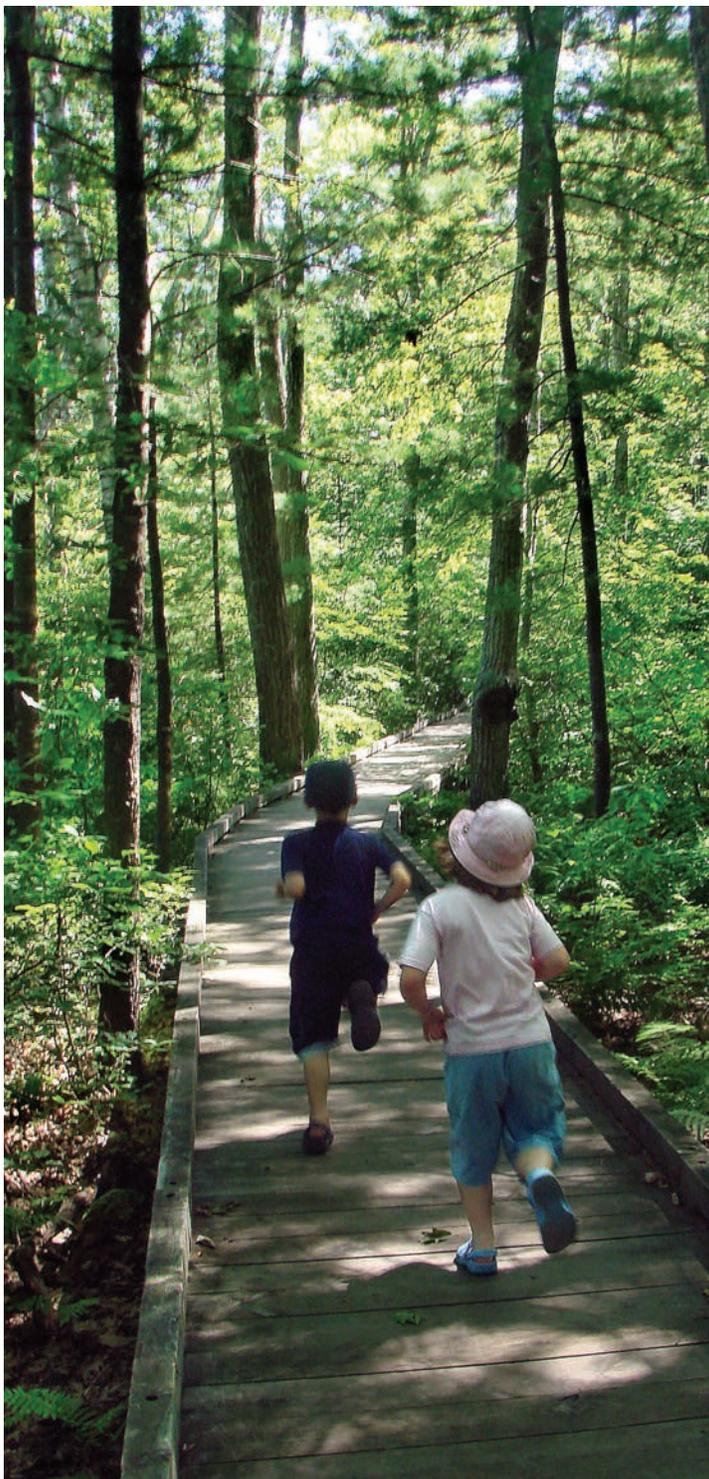
There are many purposes of protecting land and the motivation behind each tract can vary. At the time of the Reserve's designation, six parcels had been acquired primarily to provide hunting and fishing opportunities, and one had been purchased to be the future home of the Reserve's education headquarters, Great Bay Discovery Center. The first property conserved after designation was done in collaboration with NH Audubon Society and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to protect the only known winter eagle roost in the area. Without this we would no longer see our national icon soar across our winter skies.

In 1994 the Reserve was one of 9 founding members of the Great Bay Resource Protection Partnership. To this day, these organizations work together to protect wetlands and other important

habitats, migratory bird populations, rare species, working landscapes and water quality. Together they have conserved over 6,000 acres of land.

All Reserve lands provide opportunities for wildlife watching, hunting, hiking and spiritual connection. In addition to the pure joy of being immersed in nature, there are significant economic benefits. In 2006, hunting fishing and wildlife watching was estimated to bring in \$560 million to the state. Open space pays. It brings in more taxes than it requires in community services such as schools and healthcare so is economically more viable than a developed parcel. Our conservation land is literally green gold.

Increasingly people are realizing undeveloped land provides important ecological services that support our everyday living. Natural coastal areas provide low to no cost flood mitigation, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling, maintenance of fisheries, erosion control and tourism and recreation opportunities. Functional ecosystems are vital to the maintenance of our quality of life. A one-time purchase of a large tract of saltmarsh can be much more cost effective over the long term than building a sea wall or water treatment facility that requires not just initial capital but ongoing maintenance. Future land acquisition is a multi-faceted gain and may be the most effective way of adapting to



many changes associated with climate.

No matter the original motivation for putting a property into conservation, each provides a plethora of benefits to enrich our quality of life. We hope you can join us in celebrating the Reserve's quarter century by going outside, getting wild and exploring some of the natural treasures it has the honor to host.

Rachel Stevens, Stewardship Coordinator, GBNER

IN THEIR EXPERT OPINION

Twenty five years in Great Bay



Doug Grout, Chief,
Marine Division,
New Hampshire Fish and Game
Department



Richard Langan, Director,
Coastal and Ocean
Technology Programs,
Affiliate Professor
of Biological Sciences



Sharon Meeker,
former coordinator of
New Hampshire Sea Grant
Marine Education Program



Cliff Sinnott, Executive Director,
Rockingham Planning Commission

The Reserve is 25 years old! In reaching this milestone, we thought it fitting to reach out to some of our most prominent experts who have worked in the Great Bay Estuary during this quarter century. We asked all of them questions that span science, technology, fisheries and education. To read the experts answers in their entirety, visit: greatbay.org/about/greatbaymatters_publications.htm

1. What is the most significant thing to have occurred in Great Bay over the last 25 years?

D.G. - The development and maturation of the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve has been the most significant thing to have occurred. From the preservation and stewardship of more than 3,700 acres around the Bay, to the thousands of children and adults that have participated in estuarine education programs at the Discovery Center, to science and water quality monitoring that have informed

management and policy, to the Coastal Training Program educating and informing local community leaders, to the Great Bay Stewards working tirelessly for the past 20 years to support the GBNERR and its programs. The impact GBNERR has had on Great Bay and the surrounding communities has been truly remarkable.

R.L. - The massive die-off of oysters in 1994 caused by the oyster disease MSX is, in my opinion, the most significant ecological event that has occurred. Oyster populations are at 5-10% of their 1993 levels and I don't expect they will recover on their own anytime soon. Secondly, awareness and appreciation of the bay by the public and a dramatic increase of knowledge of the bay ecosystem. I attribute this largely to the Great Bay NERR and later the Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership.

S.M. - I believe the establishment of the Great Bay Reserve and the Discovery Center sharing its excellent programs over the years with students, teachers and the general public, is very significant in the struggle to gain knowledge and appreciation of the Great Bay Estuary.

C.S. - Several things come to mind. First is the amazing success in land conservation that occurred around the Great Bay throughout the 1990s and 2000s, (and which continues today) led by organizations like the Great Bay Resource Protection Partnership, Southeast Land Trust, Strafford Rivers Conservancy, BearPaw, etc. The numbers are impressive: over 50,000 acres of land conserved in the watershed overall, over 6,000 acres and 25 miles of shoreline protected specific to the Great Bay itself. Equally impressive was the approach: science-based determination of land protection priorities based on resource conservation needs and nimble responses to Federal funding opportunities, especially the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). A second was the establishment of PREP (then NHEP) in the late 1990s as part of the National Estuaries Program and the establishment of a management plan for monitoring, maintaining and hopefully improving the health of Great Bay. A third was its designation of the Great Bay as a National Estuarine Research Reserve and subsequent establishment of the Discovery Center – the focal point of the public interaction and education about the Bay.

2. What are some trends that you are excited about, and some things that concern you?

D.G. - I am excited about the efforts to reduce nitrogen loading both at the community level, with towns working on upgrades to sewage treatment plants and at the individual level with people installing rain gardens around their homes. All these efforts should have a positive impact on the various marine resources in Great Bay. The thing that concerns me the most is what impact climate change will have on Great Bay. Warming ocean temperatures have already impacted some species in the Gulf of Maine like northern shrimp. It also may be reducing the abundance of rainbow smelt since we are near the southern limit of its historical range. How will sea level rise and extreme weather events impact the salt marshes and marine resources around Great Bay?

R.L. - First the good trends. Towns and cities have become much more cognizant of the need to control stormwater runoff and many are adopting Low Impact Development (LID) practices for their treatment options. They also seem to be taking climate change seriously and a number of towns are developing adaptation plans. I also think the increase in oyster aquaculture is a good thing. Considering the high cost of oyster restoration and the unlikelihood of natural recovery, aquaculture is our best option for restoring the critical ecosystem services that oysters provide. Though the pace has slowed a bit in recent years, land protection has also been a very positive trend. On the negative side, population growth, development and the rate of increase of impervious

surface area continue to rise, which means more stormwater runoff and water quality impacts. I'm also concerned about the single-issue focus on nitrogen and the high cost of wastewater treatment mandates that cities and towns are facing, which may or may not have much positive impact. We would be better off taking a more holistic approach to recovery and protection of the bay that includes rigorous cost-benefit analyses. I think we would have much greater buy-in from stakeholders than we do on the current course.

S.M. - I am excited about the addition of the study of the estuary by school children and their teachers. A field trip to the Great Bay Discovery Center is a regular part of the curriculum in most of the area schools. Hands-on educational activities at the Reserve provide experiences that help to foster appreciation and concern for the estuary as an ongoing part of many childrens' and teachers' lives. Public programs ranging from fund-raisers like the annual Great Bay 5K, to a walk along the boardwalk that is being replaced by funding from the Great Bay Stewards, put a growing consciousness of the need for stewardship and economic support. The emergence of the Stewards as a significant part of those efforts are important indicators of a growing public's desire to protect what many of us worked so hard to save. I am concerned about the growing distrust and discounting of science-based decision-making throughout the nation. We have had an example of that in the reaction of some towns in the area against the recent efforts by EPA to curtail pollution of the estuary. The economics of small towns needing to bear the expense of improving their wastewater treatment plants which account for a significant part of pollution of the estuary accounts for this scapegoating of the science which tells us that there are many indicators of increasing pollution of the Bay. Still attention to the ensuing controversy has made people aware that the main source of pollution is non-point --- run-off, septic systems some of which are failing, stormwater input into rivers, streams and the bay – is increasing. But public awareness of the problems and their solutions (some of which lie within the individual's purview to alleviate) seems to lag somewhat in the face of denial of scientific evidence.

C.S. - The growth and effectiveness of the Great Bay Stewards is exciting to see. There is growing regional pride in the Great Bay and a lot of innovative thinking going on around the region on understanding and managing water quality. Less positive is the designation of Great Bay as an impaired waterbody under the Clean Water Act. This caught some of us by surprise, thinking that water quality in Great Bay was at least stable if not slowly improving. Offsetting this is some of the exciting work going on though Jackson Lab on oyster restoration. ~ *Cliff Sinnott*

3. What is the greatest future threat to Great Bay?

D.G. - As long as there continues to be population growth in the NH seacoast, I believe the greatest future threat to Great Bay will be anthropogenic impacts. The good news is that over the past 25 years we have learned and implemented many ways to help reduce the impact of population growth on Great Bay.

R.L. - I think the greatest threat to Great Bay is the combined effects of development in the watershed and climate change. We have seen an increase in the frequency and severity of storms and climate predictions indicate that this trend will continue. If we keep adding more impervious surface we will see more water quality impacts.

S.M. - While I have mentioned a growing education effort to increase stewardship of the estuary, I wonder if it is fast enough and enough in-depth to move us to more significant action toward a sustainable future for Great Bay. What can we do to stimulate more action by adults to move more quickly on science-based actions? Do we need a wider range of educational programs that provide opportunities for

adults to become involved in stewardship activities? Do we need more federal and state support to help provide funding and infrastructure for more emphasis on sustainability? The answers to these and other more searching questions must be arrived at collectively, involving people at all levels of individual and governmental actions. Continued guidance and support from the Great Bay Reserve is an essential part of a program of sustainability for the Bay and its estuary.

C.S. - On the surface, the greatest threat is declining water quality. But beneath that is the cause: incremental growth of impervious surface and other dispersed sources of pollution in the watershed. These have become the dominant and hardest to manage sources of pollution. Challenges over managing water quality and allocating responsibility and cost has caused tension between and among communities, conservation organizations and regulatory agencies that should be (and usually are) allies, not adversaries. Given the history of commitment to the Great Bay, and past successes, I'm confident we will find the right path through.

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

Estuary Almanac

Osprey

(Pandion haliaetus)

As if to celebrate the Reserve's designation, the very next year, an osprey nest was found around Great Bay for the first time in almost 70 years!

New Hampshire's osprey population was virtually wiped out in the 1960s as a result of contamination linked to the insecticide DDT. For years the handful of birds nesting in the state could only be found in Coos County. The discovery of the Great Bay nest, located on a property now conserved by the Reserve, was unexpected and tremendous news.

Natural history

Ospreys dine almost exclusively on fish and are often seen hunting around shallow rivers, lakes and estuaries.

Breeding pairs form a life-long bond. Once the 2 to 4 chicken-sized eggs are laid, females do most of the incubating while males provide food.

Ospreys migrate up to 5,000 miles south for the winter. Around Great Bay, they time their spring return to coincide with strong runs of river herring entering the estuary to spawn.

Ospreys look the same all over the world and can be found on every continent except Antarctica.

Unique adaptations

Ospreys are capable of reaching 80 mph in steep dives to catch fish. They have nostrils that close to keep out water. Their powerful wings and strong feet allow them to catch fish up to three feet below the surface of the water and fly off with a fish equal to their own size. Osprey have two talons facing forward and two facing back and barbed pads on their feet to keep a firm grab on their prey.

Population status in New Hampshire

Almost extirpated from New Hampshire, for years osprey were listed as a state threatened species. The population has thankfully now soared and in 2008 they were removed from NH's List of Threatened and Endangered Wildlife. Great Bay Reserve and the state's osprey population have taken off



together and both can celebrate great success over the last 25 years.

Where to see around Great Bay

Follow the foot trail from the parking area at Chapman's Landing on Route 108 at the Newfields/Stratham town boundary to find a viewing platform with a spotting scope trained on an osprey nest that has fledged young successfully since 1992. Best time to view: late April through the summer!

*Rachel Stevens,
Stewardship Coordinator, GBNERR*



Educational Offerings



WINTER BAYVENTURES 2015

February 25 or February 26th Animal Autographs

Look for animals and their "autographs" in different habitats around the Discovery Center...on snowshoes! Take part in winter activities and games designed to discover creatures such as fisher, otter and coyote living along the estuary. Make a craft to take home.

March 13th (SAU16 Teacher Workshop Day)

Syrup on Snow

The ice is melting and the sap has started to flow! Join us for a day of maple sugaring, and experience how people through the ages have tapped trees. We will see and touch real tree tapping tools used by Native Americans, Colonists and people today! Try sap straight from the tree, participate in our maple syrup taste test on pancakes for lunch, and make a craft to take home.

Each Bayventure program runs
from 9:30am-3pm, for ages 7-11
14 spaces only!

\$35 GBS member \$40 N/M.

\$5/sibling discount

Pre-care and After-care available.
Call 603 778-0015 for details.

"Once Upon an Estuary"

for ages 2-5 – 9:45 am -11:00 am on select Thursdays in January, February and March

Come dressed ready for some winter wonderland fun outdoors! We'll start each program outside with activities, games and wintry walks. Following our outdoor exploration, we'll move inside our barn to warm with up with a story, craft and hot cocoa! \$2 per child participant. Pre-registration is required.

JANUARY 8th - *The Mitten* by Jan Brett

Who's out and about looking for food this winter? What kind of a winter coat are they wearing? We'll make a camouflage craft to take home and bundle up for a scavenger hunt outside.

JANUARY 22nd - *Snow Balls* by Lois Ehlert

Do you love to go outside and play in the snow? Do you think animals do? Come ready to play in the snow and have some fun. Make a snowflake craft to take home.

FEBRUARY 5th - *The Jacket I Wear in the Snow* by Shirley Neitzel

Do animals wear a winter coat? Join us as we learn about what animals "wear" in the winter. We'll take a walk in our snuggly coats and make a snuggly craft to take home!

FEBRUARY 19th - *Footprints in the Snow* by Cynthia Benjamin

What can your feet do? Although quite different from ours, an animal's feet are neat and quite useful! We'll discover different kinds of feet and their uses, then head to the woods where we'll identify common animal tracks while making our own! Make a tracking craft to take home.

March 5th - *It's Winter* by Susan Swan

Is winter your favorite season? Do you like to curl up with a good book and a blanket or would you rather go play in the snow? Join us as we learn about animals and their strategies for surviving the long cold winter. We'll look for signs of animal activity outside.

March 19th - *Sugaring* by Jesse Haas

Spring is coming and the sap is running! Come join us as we learn about the age-old tradition of making maple syrup. Learn about maple trees, check our taps and taste fresh maple syrup!



Brown Bag Lunch Series

Bring a bag lunch and listen to a variety of presentations.

Wednesdays in January, February and March – Noon-1pm.

Visit greatbay.org for details.

Great Bay Discovery Center
89 Depot Rd, Greenland, NH 03840
603-778-0015 • greatbay.org

SPRING VOLUNTEER EDUCATOR TRAINING

Wednesday, April 8th, Time TBA

EXHIBIT ROOM TRAINING

Thursday, April 16th, 1:30 pm-3:30 pm

EARTH DAY AT CHAPMAN'S LANDING, STRATHAM

Saturday, April 18th

Spruce up the grounds, create garden beds and plant native perennials at the Stratham Community Wildlife Garden.

Visit greatbay.org for details.

A National Perspective: *Forty Years of Making a Difference*

The first National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) was designated in 1974. Since then 28 estuarine and coastal systems, encompassing 1.3 million acres, in 22 states and Puerto Rico have

received the honor. Long-term research, environmental monitoring, education and stewardship unite the missions of these 28 Reserves.

Padilla Bay Designation: 1980
Several potential development proposals such as a dike and drain project for agriculture and a dredge and fill project for an industrial park were slated for what is now the Padilla Bay NERR. Local opposition to these proposals, spearheaded by Edna Breazeale, sought protection for the Bay as a critical habitat for waterfowl, juvenile fish and eelgrass.

South Slough Designation: 1974
Local citizens and elected officials recognized the untouched beauty and environmental benefits of the estuarine systems in southwestern Oregon. When the Designation Committee began a call for estuaries, it was clear that the South Slough NERR, designated in 1974, was a perfect first location to launch the National Estuarine Research Reserve Program.

Tijuana River Designation: 1982
Developers saw the estuary as a perfect location for a large marina. Activists recognized the importance of the non-fragmented estuary as vital wildlife habitat and worked tirelessly to protect the area. After a tumultuous battle that even included the non-fatal shooting of an activist, the federal government designated Tijuana River to become a NERR in 1982.

Lake Superior Designation: 2010
The abundant recreational opportunities and environmental services provided by the estuarine systems of Lake Superior were at the forefront of designating the 16,697 acres that is the Lake Superior NERR. Strong commitment from partner groups is one of the main reasons for this successful designation in 2010.

Wells NERR Designation: 1986
Wells Reserve was designated in 1986 after a group of dedicated volunteers rallied local support and raised money to buy a once progressive saltwater farm slated to become a subdivision.

Waquoit Bay Designation: 1988
In 1983, neighbors formed the group "Citizen's for the Protection of Waquoit Bay" to contest the development of 50 homes, docking facilities, a heliport on Washburn Island and a ferry terminal with parking for 150 cars! After much effort, the state of Massachusetts, with help from NOAA, acquired these properties and designated Waquoit Bay NERR in 1988.

Volunteer for Great Bay!

The Reserve just turned 25 years old! We are honored to have a special group of passionate volunteers who have been with us since the beginning. Thank you for all you have done for Great Bay!

"I had just moved to Greenland when the land for the Reserve was bought. I got involved as a volunteer because this was one interesting new venture right in my own backyard!"
~ Anne Taylor, 22 years

"From my first day at Sandy Point, it was obvious that this was a unique and beautiful place I wanted to learn more about. There is not a

better place to learn, explore nature and enjoy the beauty of the 'Jewel of the NH Seacoast'."
~ Peggy Mullin, 22 years

"I have made many friendships through GBDC and the Great Bay Stewards. These friendships span many years and many delightful shared experiences that I will treasure forever."
~ Joe Stieglitz, 20 years

"Ten days after moving to NH I learned about the Discovery Center and the next week I was taking a tour. It became my home away from home where I learned new words like estuary and detritus and I've made some lasting friendships!"
~ Joyce Marshal, 20 years



We recently held the Stewards Annual Meeting at the Hugh Gregg Coastal Conservation Center and had a terrific turnout, with many members, past presidents, and volunteers. The event was certainly an emotional one. Board member Joe Stieglitz and his wife, Pam Bertram, made a very generous and heartfelt donation to the boardwalk campaign. Additionally, one of our original board members, Jack Mettee, has decided to step

down. His insight and dedication will be missed at our meetings. I have noticed, however, that even when members depart the board they continue their dedication and efforts to support the Stewards' activities, whether it be through the Art Show, Great Bay 5K, or rain garden installations. Looks like once a Steward, always a Steward!

Speaking of rain gardens, by the time you read this our first Soak up the Rain garden installation under our new grant will be completed. Thank you to board member Laura Byergo for leading this tremendous effort. Finally, I want to thank all of the Board for their efforts in making the Great Bay Stewards the great organization it is.

Jack O'Reilly, President, Great Bay Stewards

Art of Great Bay

Mark your calendars for the 15th annual Art of Great Bay show and sale, to be held this year from April 17th to 19th, with paintings, photographs, jewelry, sculpture and more!

The Evelyn Browne Conservation Award



From left: Peter Wellenberger, Jack Mettee and Cory Riley

Congratulations to Jack Mettee of Dover, the winner of the 2014 Evelyn Browne Award! The Evelyn Browne Award is given annually by the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve to an individual(s) who has made a significant contribution towards the protection and conservation of the Great Bay Estuary.

SOAK Great Bay

Smiles were big because the job was finished just as the first drops of a rain storm started to fall. Rain gardens are an excellent way to manage stormwater runoff and help reduce nutrient pollution in Great Bay by infiltrating runoff into the ground where plants can use and clean it. This installation will reduce roof runoff going into Dover's stormwater drainage system. A huge thanks to all who participated, including those who didn't make it into the picture.



Happy folks smiling at the Woodman Museum in Dover, site of a SOAK.



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: Membership Committee, 89 Depot Road, Greenland, NH 03840

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

name _____

address _____

town _____

state _____ zip _____

email _____

GREAT
BAY



STEWARDS

Great Bay Stewards... ...there has never been a better time to join.

The Great Bay Stewards are doing more to protect the Great Bay Estuary than ever before.

We are leading the way to work with homeowners to reduce stormwater pollution through our *Soak Up the Rain Great Bay campaign*.

The Stewards are spearheading the effort to raise funds for a new interpretive boardwalk at the Great Bay Discovery Center.

And now when you join, members receive special discounts at the following local businesses:

- Great Bay Discovery Center Store
- Eno's Design Center
- Seacoast Sports Injuries
- Epping and Exeter Septic Service
- Love Grows Photography
- Amy's Frame Shop
- Country View Restaurant
- Good Vibes, Inc.
- Kilwins
- Portsmouth Candle Company
- Sagamore Hampton Golf Club
- Fuller Gardens

To learn more about how you can join, go to: greatbaystewards.org