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Published by Laudholm Trust in support of Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve

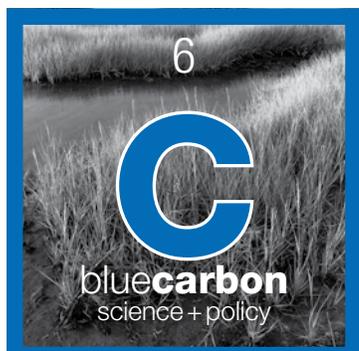
## King Tide 2014

*This image of the Kennebunk River was a winner in the 2014 Gulf of Maine King Tides photo contest sponsored in part by the reserve. A king tide is the highest predicted tide of the year, caused by an alignment of the Sun, Moon, and Earth when the Moon is at its closest approach to our planet. King tides illustrate what a typical tide may be like as sea level continues to rise.*

*Laudholm Trust member Bill Grabin's photo was taken from the Franciscan Monastery in Kennebunk, looking across the river toward The Port. Bill's walk along the trail was dramatically interrupted by the flow of the king tide.*

## For Peat's Sake: Storing Carbon in Coastal Wetlands

Some 350 million years ago, our warm, wet world grew greenery nourished by energy from the sun, Earth's abundant water, and carbon dioxide drawn from the steamy air. During the plant profusion of the lush and swampy Carboniferous ("coal bearing") period, millions of plants died and eventually were buried deep underground where, under tremendous heat and pressure, they were transformed into oil and gas and coal. The energy they had collected in life was locked away in dark, subterranean prisons.



THE RESERVE HOSTS A BLUE CARBON WORKSHOP IN DECEMBER.

Some 350 years ago, people started really digging up and using those compressed plants, freeing that fossilized fuel and unlocking that imprisoned energy. The unprecedented jail break has released billions of tons of carbon

back into the atmosphere, where it is causing a drastic change in our global climate.

What if there was a way to capture that carbon, before it becomes a greenhouse gas, and lock it up again? Well there is — the physical processes active in the Carboniferous are still happening all around us.

A salt marsh, it turns out, is a fantastic "carbon sink." Our coastal grasslands breathe in carbon dioxide, expelling oxygen and keeping carbon for building themselves up. Marshes are also routinely flooded, which washes in sand and clay. Over thousands of years, the life-death-burial process builds up peat (decaying organic matter, compressed and packed with carbon) into layers tens of feet deep.

This capacity for capturing and holding carbon turns out to be especially strong in mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes,

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A newsletter for members of  
Laudholm Trust and supporters of  
the Wells National Estuarine  
Research Reserve

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- Contains FSC certified 100% post-consumer fiber
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# upfront

## Kayak Tours Stay Popular

Since kicking off our kayak tours in 2012, the program has remained popular. This summer, 69 people went out on 16 trips with our master kayak guides (who also know a lot about estuaries). These rewarding, educational, and inspiring jaunts will be back in 2015.



## Reserve Added to Maine Island Trail

The Maine Island Trail Association has added the reserve's Laudholm Beach to its network of over 200 islands and coastal sites used as stopovers by MITA members. These recreational boaters are committed to thoughtful use and volunteer stewardship of Maine's wild islands.

## Listen to Wells Soundscapes

Sound ecologists set up recording equipment throughout the reserve this spring to map sounds of plants and animals; sounds of wind, rain, and sea; and sounds generated by people and their machines. From May to July, the devices captured 20,950 10-minute audio recordings from 10 sites around the reserve, which are now posted online. Link to them and read about the soundscape project by visiting [wellsreserve.org/listen](http://wellsreserve.org/listen).

## Larval Fish Monitoring

Researchers took 25 plankton tows at Wells Harbor between June and October, extending the reserve's long-term monitoring of tiny fish larvae. Tim Dubay and Jeremy Miller also presented 5 years of larval fish data at the American Fisheries Society conference in Quebec this summer, with thousands of fisheries scientists and managers from around the world in attendance. To find more about how our researchers do this work, visit [wellsreserve.org/babyfish](http://wellsreserve.org/babyfish).

## Branch Brook Fish Surveys

The science team netted fish moving up Branch Brook from May to mid-July, tagging 4 sea lamprey, 8 brook trout, and 4 brown trout with Passive Integrated Transponders (PIT tags) for automated tracking. They also caught an alewife, 9 Atlantic tomcod, 8 American eels, and numerous young-of-the-year river herring (bluebacks or alewives).

Researchers also monitored fish using the newly restored fish ladder, documenting 13 brook trout, 6 brown trout, 7 sea lamprey, and 26 white suckers using the fishway from late May to mid-August.

The fish ladder posed some challenges during this "learning season," including technical difficulties with the PIT antenna array, a beaver plugging up the fish ladder exit, and a muskrat chewing holes in the trap.

See [wellsreserve.org/branchbrook](http://wellsreserve.org/branchbrook) for more on this partnership with the Kennebunk/Kennebunkport/Wells Water District.

## System-wide Monitoring Program

This spring we launched four new datasondes, the "latest and greatest" EXO models, giving a huge boost to our capabilities. The \$50,000 purchase was made possible through Hurricane Sandy relief funds set aside specifically for the reserve system.

Each water quality datasonde collects nine parameters at 15-minute intervals, so

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## chairman's corner: 2020 Vision

As chairman of the board of trustees of Laudholm Trust, the local nonprofit partner to the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve, I am honored to work with the Board, staff, volunteers, and members to make your reserve the true jewel of the national reserve system.



This year-end newsletter, which we call our “annual report” because it also includes financial information, cannot encapsulate all of the Wells Reserve at Laudholm’s activities in just a few pages. Suffice to say, your reserve has been busy. As an outdoorsman, angler, hunter, lawyer, and conservationist, I see and appreciate how important the reserve’s projects are to our way of life here in Maine.

Maine is changing, and the Wells Reserve is too. Where are we going next?

The Reserve’s 2013–2018 management plan, along with the recently completed 2015–2019 strategic plan for Laudholm Trust, are both online. Together, they bring into focus our “2020 Vision” – where we hope to be by the close of this decade. Please join us in continuing to take “old Laudholm Farm” into the future. I’ll see you there.

Thanks so much for your support and happy holidays from all of us.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Partners in research, education, stewardship, and preservation.



The Wells Reserve is one of 28 National Estuarine Research Reserve sites throughout the country. All reserves require local funding to match federal grants from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The Wells Reserve is the only reserve that receives its match from a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. Each year, Laudholm Trust contributes private funds and in-kind services to support Wells Reserve operations and capital improvements.

### WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Get email updates –

[wellsreserve.org/signup](http://wellsreserve.org/signup)

Read *The Wrack* –

[wellsreserve.org/blog](http://wellsreserve.org/blog)

Find us at –

[facebook.com/wellsreserve](https://facebook.com/wellsreserve)

[twitter.com/wellsreserve](https://twitter.com/wellsreserve)

Call –

207-646-1555

Or just stop by and say hi.

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System is a network of protected areas established for long-term research, education, and stewardship. This partnership program between NOAA and the coastal states protects more than one million acres of estuarine land and water, which provides essential habitat for wildlife; offers educational opportunities for students, teachers, and the public; and serves as living laboratories for scientists.

#### The 28 Sites in the NERR System

Sites shown in white are part of our salt marsh soil “blue carbon” research.

ACE Basin, South Carolina  
 Apalachicola, Florida  
 Chesapeake Bay, Maryland  
 Chesapeake Bay, Virginia  
 Delaware, Delaware  
 Elkhorn Slough, California  
 Guana Tolomato Matanzas, Florida  
 Grand Bay, Mississippi  
 Great Bay, New Hampshire  
 Hudson River, New York  
 Jacques Cousteau, New Jersey  
 Jobos Bay, Puerto Rico  
 Kachemak Bay, Alaska  
 Lake Superior, Wisconsin  
 Mission–Aransas, Texas  
 Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island  
 North Carolina, North Carolina  
 North Inlet/Winyah Bay, South Carolina  
 Old Woman Creek, Ohio  
 Padilla Bay, Washington  
 Rookery Bay, Florida  
 San Francisco Bay, California  
 Sapelo Island, Georgia  
 South Slough, Oregon  
 Tijuana River, California  
 Waquoit Bay, Massachusetts  
 Weeks Bay, Alabama  
 Wells, Maine

*continued from page 1*

even stronger than in the heralded tropical rainforest. And in a market-based economy this ability may mean that carbon offsets based on coastal wetlands might be more cost-effective than approaches focused on trees.



*Carboniferous Pteridophyta from Our Native Ferns and their Allies (1888)*

Science and policy surrounding so-called “blue carbon” are evolving rapidly and the reserve system is involved. Here in Wells, we kicked off a national study on carbon sequestration and storage this summer and, with our partner Bates College, will be hosting an international workshop on blue carbon in December. To find out more, visit [wellsreserve.org/bluecarbon](http://wellsreserve.org/bluecarbon).

#### *Wells Reserve grants focused on blue carbon:*

- \$36,097 from the tri-national Commission for Environmental Cooperation to measure how much carbon is stored in marsh soils from eight states across the country
- \$15,000 from the NERR System Science Collaborative to host a scientific workshop on blue carbon on December 5. Experts will use the occasion to establish a U.S./Canada working group, identify research gaps, and plan a regional approach for blue carbon science and policy

**coastal blue carbon = carbon stored in coastal wetlands  
 salt marshes - seagrasses - mangroves**

*continued from page 2*

together they log 3,456 data points a day, or more than 100,000 a month. We use this data in our studies and submit it to the reserve system’s Centralized Data Management Office, which compiles and distributes data for all 28 reserves. See real-time water and weather data at [nerrsdata.org/mobile](http://nerrsdata.org/mobile) (scroll to WEL...).

#### **Marine Invasives Monitoring and Information Collaborative (MIMIC)**

Most marine invasives arrived late this year, probably due to cold water in the Gulf of

Maine, and numbers remained relatively low. In 48 sampling events from York to Chebeague Island, 23 volunteers and 2 school groups documented 10 invasive species (crabs, algae, tunicates, and bryozoans).

Working with the Casco Bay Estuary Partnership, research associate Jeremy Miller (Maine’s MIMIC coordinator) helped new monitoring teams get started on Peaks and Chebeague islands.

To learn more about marine invasives, visit [wellsreserve.org/mimic](http://wellsreserve.org/mimic).

## The Sandy Dialogues: Preparing for Disaster

At the 2013 national reserves meeting, Lisa Auermuller, watershed coordinator at the Jacques Cousteau Reserve (NJ), recounted her hectic year for Tin Smith, Chris Feurt, and Annie Cox, explaining how she and her coworkers had been immersed in the response to Superstorm Sandy for months after the cyclone's landfall. Her everyday work on stormwater management, climate change, and coastal vulnerability had involved her in flood planning ahead of the storm and placed her in a key role after Sandy pulled away.

Tin, Chris, and Annie knew that the southern Maine coast, similar to central New Jersey's in geologic form and economic importance, would be dramatically affected by a comparable storm. They wondered how Lisa's experience could be transferred to Maine. Soon after, The Sandy Dialogues was formed.

The project was designed around peer-to-peer sharing. The team reasoned that leaders, planners, and responders who addressed the aftermath of Sandy would make credible, informative, and inspiring guides for their counterparts in Maine.

With funding from the NERRS Science Collaborative, the reserve sponsored a trip to the New Jersey coast for nine Mainers. The group viewed wreckage, visited recovering neighborhoods, and met with people who had been on the front line. They absorbed sobering facts, took in tear-jerking tales, and heard of the hell inherent in disaster. It was 19 months since Sandy and many wounds had yet to heal.

If there was a recurring theme to the visit it was this: "If only we knew then what we know now." That lament set the tone for a follow-up dialogue back in Maine.

In September, the New Jerseyans came north. Through three workshops and a tour along the coast, they told their stories of resilience and preparedness to more than 60 local residents.

They said that communities with a disaster plan in place fared better after Sandy than those without. A good plan helps a community to know itself, they explained. It defines links to state and federal agencies, collects what FEMA will require, details procedures for assessing damage, prepares for debris removal, arranges for temporary shelter for volunteers and displaced residents, and addresses the psychological wellbeing of people in affected communities. In prepared towns, attending to the little things paid big dividends when responding to the emergency.

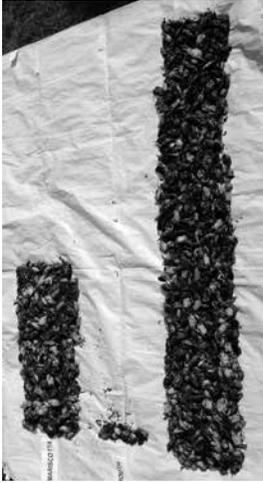
The Sandy Dialogues was a finite project. We now see that its approach, fostering community resilience through stories, has applications at scales large and small. Exchanging knowledge and sharing expertise in advance lets communities be better positioned to respond effectively when disaster strikes.

Read more and find helpful resources at [wellsreserve.org/sandy](http://wellsreserve.org/sandy).

### Prepare a Grab-and-Go Kit

Maintain a basic go-kit to grab in an emergency. See [ready.gov](http://ready.gov) for more suggestions.

- Water (1 gallon of water per person per day for at least 3 days)
- Food (at least a 3-day supply of non-perishable food)
- Battery-powered or hand-crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio (and extra batteries)
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes
- Garbage bags and plastic ties
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener for food
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger
- Paperwork and important documents on a flash drive



### Webhannet is Really Crabby

*How abundant are the green crabs that have invaded Maine's salt marshes?*

*We're finding out.*

*Our science team caught green crabs in modified eel traps every 2 or 3 weeks from late June through October in Damariscotta, Yarmouth, and Wells. They also set fyke nets at each site for three 24-hour periods in June, August, and October.*

*This summer and fall, the researchers captured more than 10,000 green crabs in the eel traps, inspiring them to make a green crab graph – literally building a bar chart from specimens to show how common the crustaceans were at each location. Shown above are Broad Cove (Damariscotta), Day Cove (Yarmouth), and — the clear “winner” — Webhannet Marsh (Wells).*

*Learn more about this work and watch a time-lapse video from inside one of the traps at [wellsreserve.org/crabs](http://wellsreserve.org/crabs).*

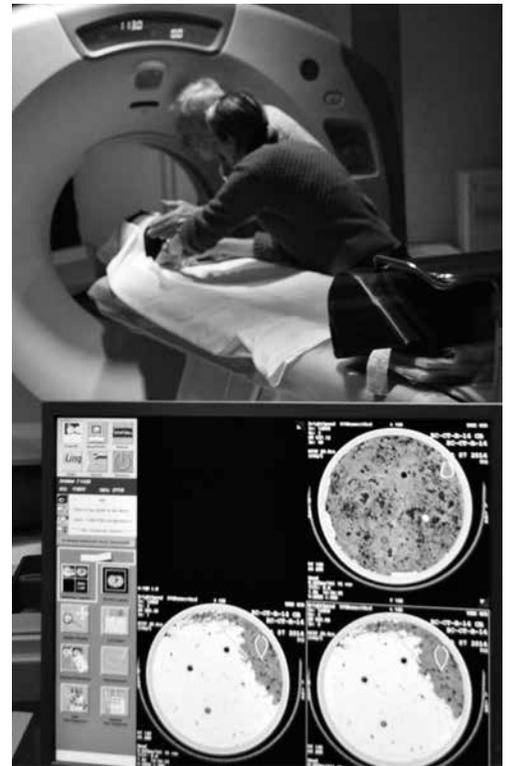
## CT Scanning: A Novel Technique for Studying Salt Marsh Mud

Are green crabs endangering the integrity of Maine's salt marshes? We think so. The invasive crabs have taken to burrowing into the muddy banks that edge marshes and line their channels, riddling solid mud with tunnels and severing the stabilizing roots of *Spartina* grasses.

This summer, the reserve took steps to measure the crab damage, in part by using a CT scanner at Southern Maine Health Care to inspect salt marsh mud samples without tearing them apart. Dr. Kristin Wilson is the first scientist in Maine to use the technique, which gives her a 3-D view of soil cores taken from the salt marsh. The work is funded by the Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund, Maine Sea Grant, and the Casco Bay Estuary Partnership.



Dr. Kristin Wilson uses a strapping tool to seal a salt marsh mud core, readying it for CT scanning. Dr. Earl Davey, who developed the procedure at the USEPA in Rhode Island, looks on.



In this “radiologist’s view,” Drs. Wilson and Davey set a core in the CT scanner at Southern Maine Health Care. The technician’s monitor displays a series of “slices” from the previously scanned soil core.

## Nature-based Learning for York County Head Start Families

The reserve has hooked up with Head Start, a federally funded early childhood development program, to give preschoolers from all 13 York County Head Start Centers a chance to visit this fall, winter, and spring. Centers in eight towns are participating:

- Biddeford
- Buxton
- Kittery
- Lyman
- North Berwick
- Old Orchard Beach
- Sanford
- Waterboro

Education Director Suzanne Kahn developed the program "to

instill and encourage respect for animals." Groups of children, ages 3 to 5, and their caregivers come for a story, a craft, and a walk along one of the trails. Families get a copy of each storybook to take home, plus a copy of *Sense of Wonder*, finger puppets, \$10 gas cards to defray travel expenses, and free passes to next year's Punkinfiddle.

This three-season preschool program is funded by the Sam L. Cohen Foundation, the Community Building Grant Program at the Maine Community Foundation, Pratt & Whitney, and an anonymous donor.



## Science-based Stewardship on Display



The ceremonial watering of an American chestnut sapling marked the dedication of the Yankee Woodlot Trail and Demonstration Forest, a 36-acre property along Laudholm Farm Road.

Our effort to rejuvenate the Yankee Woodlot, originally acquired in the mid-1980s but left alone for two decades, began in 2010 when the reserve received funding to develop a forest management plan. That step led to a timber harvest in 2012 and a series of workshops training small landowners to harvest their own properties sustainably.

This year, we placed four new interpretive signs along the trail, published an educational booklet for visitors, installed a bench crafted from Yankee Woodlot timber, stacked a cord of wood for perspective, and posted four forest-themed videos online. The Yankee Woodlot is back in the spotlight.

We thank those who made this work possible: the Charles and Rebecca S. Richardson Lifelong Learning Fund, Project Canopy (Maine Forest Service and Grow Smart Maine), Laudholm Trust members and supporters, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Find videos and other resources at [wellsreserve.org/yankeewoodlot](http://wellsreserve.org/yankeewoodlot).

### 12/3 Lunch & Learn: Healthy Rivers

**12pm** Jacob Aman describes ongoing efforts to measure water quality in the Mousam and Kennebunk rivers as part of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection's Volunteer River Monitoring Program. Jake is a Wells Reserve research associate and serves on the steering committee for the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers Alliance.

### 12/3 Annual Meeting

**4:30pm** Take a look back, pecha kucha style, at our busy and productive year and get a preview of what's in store for 2015.

### 12/10 Lunch & Learn: Traversing the Gaspé

**12pm** Tin Smith recounts his ski across the Gaspésie, a peninsula along the south shore of the Saint Lawrence River in Quebec. Hear about the challenges and breathtaking scenery he encountered on a 180-km trek over mountains, plateaus, and sea ice.

## Finding Common Ground on Maine's Beaches

**Guest Speakers in  
"Moody to Goose Rocks"  
Beach Access Series**  
(alphabetical)

**Orlando Delogu**  
*University of Maine School of Law*

**John Duff**  
*University of Massachusetts, Boston*

**Tim Glidden**  
*Maine Coast Heritage Trust*

**Ben Leoni**  
*Curtis Thaxter*

**Charles H. Norchi**  
*University of Maine School of Law*

**Stephanie Showalter Otts**  
*National Sea Grant Law Center and  
University of Mississippi School of Law*

**Durward Parkinson**  
*Bergen and Parkinson*

**Adam Steinman**  
*Woodard & Curran*

**Amy Tchao**  
*Drummond Woodsum*

**Sidney ("Pete") Thaxter**  
*Curtis Thaxter*

**Daniel Wathen**  
*Chief Justice (1992–2001)  
Maine Supreme Judicial Court*

The Maine Coastal Program and Maine Sea Grant joined the Wells Reserve at Laudholm in presenting this beach access series. Find recordings of three events at [wellsreserve.org/watch](http://wellsreserve.org/watch)

In 1989, after a few years away, my wife and I moved back to Maine. Just a few months earlier, the Maine Supreme Court had handed down its "Moody Beach decision," confining public use of privately owned beach property to the colonial era's permitted uses of "fishing, fowling and navigation." As someone with a profound love for the Maine coast, I read the court's decision with great personal and professional interest.

For most of my career, I have worked to conserve special places in Maine — to protect natural resources and to provide the public with access to the coast. Realizing that 2014 would mark 25 years since "Moody," I organized a public lecture series so people could better understand and appreciate the legal issues surrounding public access and private ownership of coastal lands.

This summer and fall the Reserve hosted four evenings that involved all the key players from "Moody" and subsequent court cases dealing with coastal access in Maine. Each time, we filled the auditorium to capacity.

It was a great experience for all of us. Together we learned that Maine is not an anomaly; other states have access conflicts and must also contend with legal ambiguities over shoreline use and ownership.

We were reminded that we have a



ANN CHARLTON

*Retired Maine Supreme Court Chief Justice Daniel Wathen and attorney Adam Steinman, speakers in the final beach access lecture, enjoy a light-hearted exchange during the public question-and-answer session on October 23.*

great tradition in Maine that many states do not enjoy: presumption of permission. This principle states that a person has a presumed right to access and walk on a privately owned parcel of undeveloped land if it is not posted with "No Trespassing" signs. In other states, it is the opposite.

Nationwide, the coast is highly valued real estate; sometimes only the courts can remedy conflicts. But in our lecture series, we also learned of other than legal avenues for preventing or resolving conflicts. Creative solutions — long-term leases of private coastal property for public use, agreements between municipalities and landowners for public beaches, management agreements hammered out by volunteer boards and property owners — can ensure beach access. The key to their success is getting the conversations under way before misunderstandings can pollute the effort.

These are not easy issues, and they are not going away. Our system of property law is based on nearly 400 years of custom,

court decisions, and legislation. It is a strong foundation that adds stability to our society. This heritage informs today's laws and customs, some of which we agree with, some of which we do not. The key is how this precedent is interpreted by decision-makers, legal or otherwise.

Like our beaches themselves, our laws and interpretations shift. Even after the landmark Moody Beach decision, which for a generation defined ownership and use for

long stretches of Maine shoreline, our laws have continued to evolve. With this year's decision by the Maine Supreme Judicial Court to reconsider the disputed Goose Rocks case, state law may change yet again. Those who attended our beach access series this summer now have an improved understanding of the bedrock principles beneath these "shifting sands."

— Paul M. Dest

## Public Access Guides Cover Entire Coast of Maine

Pick up three handy guides to the Maine coast and you'll always know where to access sandy beaches, nature areas, hiking paths, and boat launches as you travel the state's 5,300+ miles of shoreline.

Each *Maine Coastal Public Access Guide* — you can get separate editions for southern, midcoast, and downeast Maine — gives driving directions along with details on what to expect for parking, facilities, and amenities.

Natural features and cultural highlights for more than 700 sites are described in the series, which was published in 2013 by the Maine Coastal Program.

Numerous organizations and individuals were involved in collecting and verifying the information. Paul Dest co-edited the series with Kathleen Leyden, director of the Maine Coastal Program.

You'll find the Wells Reserve at Laudholm anchoring the Southern Region guide, with more than 200 other special places from South Berwick to Kittery to Freeport included in the volume.

Get your set of coastal access guides in the Visitor Center for just \$20 or buy a single volume for \$8.



## About Shoreline Access in Maine

- In general, private ownership of shoreline property in Maine extends to the mean low water mark.
- The dry sand area or rocky shore area above mean high water and adjacent uplands are generally privately owned. The public has a right to use privately owned upland only if an easement has been granted, such as with a public road or public path.
- Between the mean high water mark and the mean low water mark (intertidal lands), public access is allowed for activities related to "fishing, fowling, and navigation." This does not include the right to use private intertidal lands for general recreational uses such as strolling along the beach, sunbathing, picnicking, swimming, etc.
- The lands seaward of mean low water (submerged lands) are owned by the state. Generally, public use is not restricted on submerged lands, except in cases where a private individual has a lease for an aquaculture facility, marina, or other use.
- The public has a right to use state waters and submerged lands subject to state regulations.
- A non-property owner may acquire an easement over private, unimproved, unposted tideland under certain circumstances, for example if the non-owner's use of the property is long standing (20 years or more) or continuous with the actual or implied permission of the property owner. This may become a legally enforceable right if sufficient time and conditions support the non-owner user's claim.

*From Public Shoreline Access in Maine: A Citizen's Guide to Ocean and Coastal Law, produced by the Marine Law Institute, University of Maine School of Law; Maine Sea Grant College Program; and University of Maine Cooperative Extension.*

## New Members

Pamela Anderson  
Colene Arnold  
N. Josh Axelrod  
Judith Baker and Family  
Joseph Barberio  
Jane & Stephen Bishop  
Libby Blackman  
Jeff & Anne Brogan  
Anne Brooks  
James & Brian  
Carole & Ken Byers  
Paige Carter  
Anthony M. Ceriello  
Alan Claude  
Patricia Cluff  
Gudrum Cobb  
Tom & Lynne Cody  
Mark & Betsy Coleman  
David Conley  
Cottage Linens  
Tina G. Cummings  
Robert & Jo Ann DeClercq  
Judith Deene  
Peter Dost  
Bruce Dow  
Warrick Dowsett  
Goefrey Evans  
Faith Fellows  
Millissa Flanagan  
Holly & Jerry Fletcher  
Bruce Fritzon  
Susan Furst  
Patricia Garnis  
Daniel Gerard  
Tom Gilmore  
Josette Goldish  
Mary Pence Greely  
Marie Guerin  
Megan Hart

Margaret Hartwell  
Patricia Hayes  
Tom Hayward  
Linda Healey  
Susan Heinricher  
Janelle Higdon  
Jeanne Hodurski  
Marc Hoffman  
Glenn C. Hood  
Michael & Nance Hooper  
Paula Hughes  
John Intorcio  
Dan Johnson  
Boyd Johnson  
Jonas & Lois K. Klein  
Stanley Kolodkin  
Kathleen Krezewinski  
Mark Kuzio  
Lucie Lachance  
Maggie Lake  
Paula LaRue  
Denis LeBlanc  
Shannon Leggat  
Andre & Claire Lessard  
Kathy Lewis & Tom Farrell  
J.D. Logan  
Jacqueline Lord  
Lisa & Steve Luken  
Peggy Lumpkins  
Solvejg Makaretz  
Nancy Mara  
Ron Martin, Sr.  
Thomas Mayer & Jean Wilson  
Lewis W. McCall Jr.  
Dorothy Miller  
Peter Miller  
Reverend Charity Omartian  
Jim O'Reilly  
Addie Peet

Karen Pehrson  
Scott & Audrey Perron  
Richard & Maryanne Petrin  
Winifred Pilla  
Vijay Rajamani  
Carol Raposa  
Lindsey Reed  
Theresa Remillard  
J. Brad Rendle  
Christopher, Hannah, Aidan & Molly Ring  
Joel Rioux  
Tim & Betsy Robinson  
Mike Rodericks & Marcie Seigel  
Jane L. Ross  
Rebecca Roth  
Jane Rust  
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Rydberg  
Edward Saffern  
Kenneth Sampson  
Molly Schneider  
Andrew Schon  
Greg Sessler  
John Shelton  
Lynda Sledzieski  
Bill Snyder  
Joan Stevenson & Janice S. Crockett  
John & Donna Strasberger  
Barbara Trafton  
Deborah Tudhope  
Stephen Turan  
Pauline Turner  
Lee Ulrichsen  
Scott Vogel  
Lee B. Wernick  
Sandra White  
Marie Wilson-Lago  
Nancy Woods  
John & Helen Wright

## Memorial Gifts

Al Packard  
Alexis Olshansky  
Frances Fullerton Holland  
Georgie Fisher  
Jeffrey Fletcher  
Max Crystal  
Nathaniel Buddy Wright  
Roberta Horn  
Tanya Elizabeth Sindeband

## In-kind Contributions

Maine Magazine  
for advertising space  
The Coastal House  
for breakfast to serve at CTP workshop  
David & Joan Morse  
for three cubic yards of gravel  
Susan Downing  
for use of photography

## Business Members

Maine Water Utilities Association  
The Coastal House  
Yarn Owl Stitches  
York Hospital

## Celebratory Gifts

In honor of Bennett & Lorelei Turan

thankyou

Gifts received July through October 2014

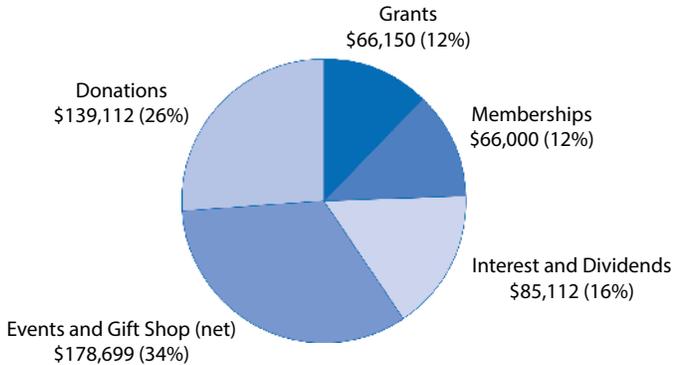
# (DRAFT) FY 2014 Financial Report

July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014

This condensed information has been derived from draft financial statements. Upon completion, audited financial statements for the Laudholm Trust will be available online and at our offices.

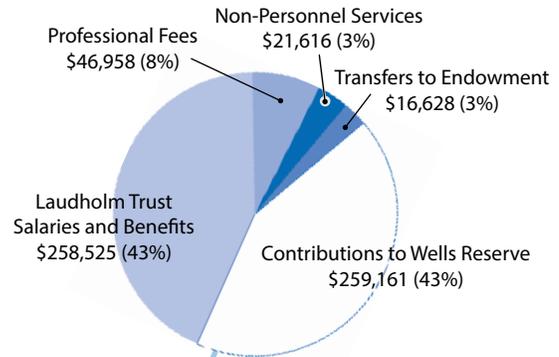
## laudholmtrust

### Revenues\*



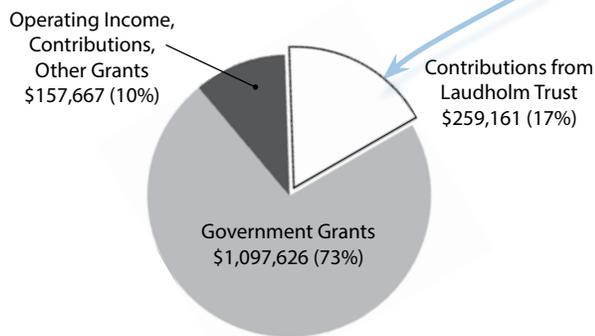
\* Laudholm Trust revenues do not include \$646,291 in gains on investments and trusts.

### Expenses

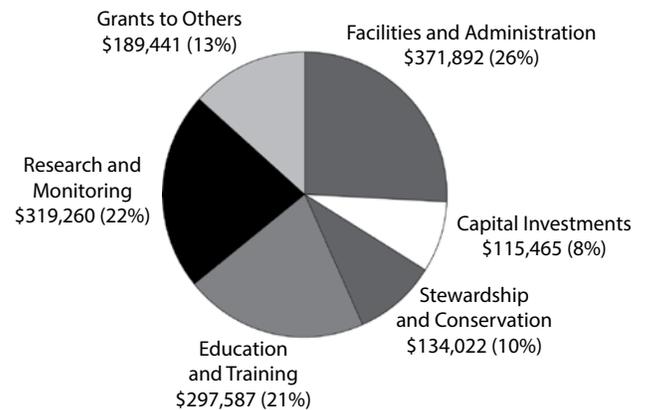


## wellsreserve

### Revenues



### Expenses\*



\* The Wells Reserve expense chart excludes \$293,738 in depreciation.

*The public-private partnership between Laudholm Trust and the Wells Reserve makes this place and its programs possible. Essential local support raised by the nonprofit Trust matches federal and other competitive grants to fund the operations of the Reserve. Neither organization is possible without the other; though we perform different activities, we inseparably work toward the same mission.*

*The Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve works to expand knowledge about coasts and estuaries, engage people in environmental learning, and involve communities in conserving natural resources, all with a goal of protecting and restoring coastal ecosystems around the Gulf of Maine.*



### 3 cheers for volunteers!

Hundreds of volunteers commit thousands of hours each year, giving time to the Wells Reserve at Laudholm in uncountable ways. Most, by far, help with fund raising events – the Crafts Festival, Punkinfiddle, and this year our Concerts for the Coast. Their smiling faces and can-do spirit boost morale and encourage new friends for this place and we deeply appreciate their selfless contributions of time.

Once annually, we honor a few people across all program areas who stand as exemplary advocates and assistants. These awards were announced in September.

**Laudholm Award** – Over the years, consistently exceeds all expectations

Eileen Willard

**Lily Rice Kendall Volunteer Spirit Award** – Displays uncommon grace, wit, and affability on behalf of our organization and in the community

Carolee Ferris

**Charles and Rebecca Richardson Education Award** – Direct support of education programs

Stu Flavin

**George and Eleanor Ford Contribution to Research Award** – Direct support of research programs

Tim Dubay

**Bob Ludwig Preservation Award** – Dedicated to preserving the historical integrity and cultural value of the buildings and grounds of Laudholm Farm

Jim Slocombe

**Copper Beech Award** – Exemplifies the endurance and constancy of volunteerism

Jean Somers

**Laudholm Good Neighbor Award** – Generous and gracious hospitality on behalf of the Wells Reserve and Laudholm Trust

Rocky Furman

**Volunteer Extraordinaire Award** – Extraordinary effort in a given year

Ed Bellegarde • Chris Chamberlain  
Kathy Sanders • Margaret Weeks  
Dennis Byrd • Leslie Roberts



A good crowd was on hand for the 27th annual Crafts Festival. The lucky among them found Kaitlyn Wilson, her mom Renee, and Betty Putnam ready to help just inside the barn. For Punkinfiddle, kids and parents loved the “estuary critters” cutouts masterminded by Kate Reichert, while the girls from Museums of Old York added old-time flavor to the fun. Seven Concerts for the Coast sold out this summer, with The Windmills’ unique brand of blues and rock transfixing a capacity audience.

