

# ACCABONAC PROTECTION COMMITTEE



Newsletter • Volume 24

Summer 2014

Editor • Jorie Latham

## ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH ... highs and lows of the past year *by Jorie Latham*


Let's start with the good news: while lobbying our **new Town Board members** in January of this year, we found them to be welcoming, well informed and supportive, not only of our list of priorities, but even more important, supportive of those others in the Town that do the implementing of policies, plans and legislation. Some steps have already been taken to remedy one of our big concerns, the overcrowded housing in Springs that we oppose because of overloading of septics and pollution of groundwater, as well as its obvious threats to tenants' health and safety. This is most hopeful...

Our involvement with the East Hampton **Environmental Coalition (EHEC)** contributed to the candidate questionnaire and the "Green Guide" position paper that was provided to each Town Board candidate. The fact that those elected were aligned with most of our positions may indicate that environmental issues were indeed a force in that election. But we will continue to work with the other organizations in the coalition to see that implementation occurs.


We continue to be astounded at how many projects **Kim Shaw** (EH Director of Natural Resources) is able to stay on top of and put into action. Among numerous grants that Kim is working to procure is one for a Marsh Restoration program for Accabonac.

We are also pleased to see that **water quality issues**, especially regarding septics, are getting a lot more attention: Group for the East End has been instrumental in getting focus on this through forums (such as "Water We Going to Do?") with the Group, the Citizens Campaign for the Environment, Long Island Pine Barrens Society and The Nature Conservancy uniting to form the Long Island Clean Water Partnership. And now we are thrilled that Suffolk County Supervisor, Steve Bellone, is making septic remediation a priority. (See ARE WE WASTE...ING AWAY in this issue.)

We produced **two successful events** during the summer: an art show (our first!) titled "Images of Accabonac" at Ashawagh Hall, and a showing of our

ACCABONAC PROTECTION COMMITTEE  
  
PRESENTS

IMAGES OF ACCABONAC



Painting, by Ralph Carpenter

**JUNE 22 & 23, 2013**  
11 AM - 8 PM Saturday; 11 AM - 4 PM Sunday  
Opening Reception • Saturday 5-8 PM  
Ashawagh Hall, Springs-Fireplace Road, East Hampton

latest film, "Grasslands"... which was well received in spite of oppressive heat that even air-conditioning couldn't dispel. See separate article for our **second** presentation of "Images of Accabonac"!

At our annual party in September, we were proud to present our **Friend of the Creek Award** to Marian Lindberg of The Nature Conservancy for her diligent (and successful!) efforts to get important parcels on the creek purchased for protection (such as the recent Potter acquisition).

On the downside, what we didn't do for the first time in many years was the Fisherman's Fair, where we usually have a booth with our famous Accabonac Game, along with our other informative exhibits. There just weren't enough of us available to make it happen. The other events gave us good exposure and brought in new members (and some funds), so

we felt we could take a year off. However, it would be much better if we can find some more volunteers (know any?) to help with the fair, our cleanups and other activities.

Alas, we must report with dismay that our high hopes about the restoration of meadow on the **Barbara Hale Refuge** have again been dashed. The DEC, contrary to what we had understood would be an increase in the area of clearing permitted, actually decreased the allowed clearing so much that it is “not worth doing,” according to Kim Shaw. We have since met with her about possible actions that could get the restoration back on track, and we are now encouraged that there may yet be a way to get our lovely meadow back ...

While it does not affect Accabonac directly, we are concerned about the **rush to harden the waterfront** of Montauk village. We had a very informative meeting with Jeremy Samuelson of Concerned Citizens of Montauk (CCOM), who told us that there has been pressure to hurry to adopt a plan for the use of FEMA funds (from Sandy) to address the erosion and flooding issues in downtown Montauk. There is no question that Montauk is very vulnerable, being as low as it is, and the funding will be vital to help ensure resilience. However, the use of such funds does not allow circumventing of local laws. Ideally the response would employ a process guided by science vs. ideological or other interests. While many have presented a “protect or retreat” ultimatum, we agree with CCOM’s position that shore hardening begets more shore hardening. There is a Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan for East Hampton that should be reviewed and FOLLOWED!

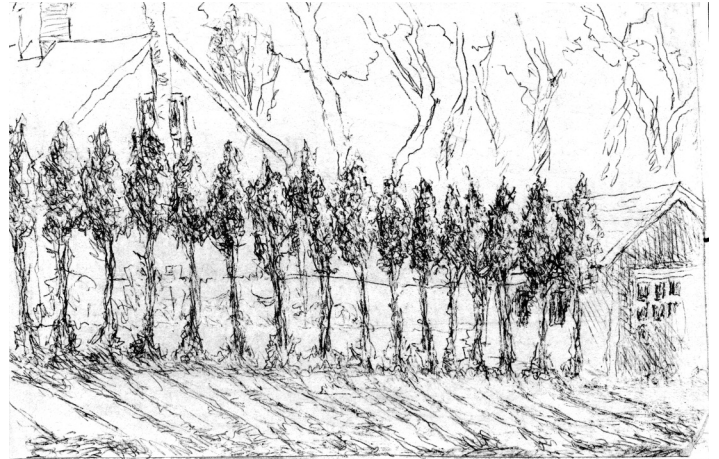
While this may come as a surprise to some, we are actually disappointed that **the efforts to control the deer population** have met with such resistance. We don’t necessarily condone the methods recently proposed, but we are adamant that something must be done soon for the sake of our natural environment – plants, insects, birds and other creatures that suffer from the foraging of our ever-burgeoning herd.

We apologize for the lateness of this newsletter, but we had hoped to announce the launch of our new website. Alas, it has not happened yet so we will delay publication no longer.

Hardest of all is loss. 2013 was a particularly tough year in this regard for the community of Springs. Among those we mourn, we are reminded every day of how much **we miss Eileen Roaman** (Catalano), whose peace flag continues to fly at the corner of Accabonac and Old Stone. There are many people and organizations to whom Eileen was essential, and APC is ever grateful for all that she did and all that she was to us.

## THE DEER PROBLEM

by Cile Downs



Cedar “topiary” created by deer.

Ralph Carpentier

In all the discussions about “the deer problem” and its several possible solutions, one thing is often left out: Nature and how it works.

In the history of the world, there always have been prey animals like deer, mice, rabbits and most birds; and there have been predator animals like wolves, cougars, bears, raptors and humans. The balance of Nature has always been maintained as the world of plants feeds and supports the prey animals, and the world of predators keeps their numbers within limits. They impartially take what prey is easiest to catch, the young, the old, the injured or sick, overall improving the health of the prey population.

This is how Nature arranges things ... if nothing interferes with its proper operation. But humans have totally upset this proper order of things. We do not tolerate competition that is capable of eating us or our livestock or our pets. When we exterminate other top natural predators, their natural prey (in this case, deer) multiply out of control. They have less to eat, they resort to devouring our shrubbery, and they continue to multiply.

One effect of this situation is usually overlooked: Nature’s habitat for the deer is not going to survive. Talk about eating yourself out of house and home! It happened long ago in Scotland, where deer and sheep ate every seedling tree, and only a few ancient oaks remained, surrounded by grass. The toppling of those oaks left not a tree that is not planted – and fenced – by humans.

Today, an inventory of the woods around us would probably find very few unfenced seedling trees. This is a disaster that might take a long time to play out, and most people might not even notice it. Nature has evolved deer to eat tree shoots and branches, and they are doing the job they were born for. Lacking tree browse, they turn to grassy fields and roadsides, where they prefer blooming plants to grass, eating every flower they can find. This abolishes the food source of bees, butterflies and many other insects.

And the deer continue to reproduce.

What person who has a heart doesn't love these beautiful, gentle creatures? But, without taking a census, it is easy to discover that there are far too many deer for their food supply. It is time to show a tougher sort of love, love that will assure long-term survival of the woods as well as of the deer, and we smart top predators must figure out the kindest way to do it.

## ESSENTIAL OILS AND HEALTHY HONEY BEES

by Nina Friscia

### Information from Nees Bees

If you like to eat, you like bees. Seventy percent of the crops that make up most of the world's food supply rely on bees for pollination. But bees are in trouble, so beekeepers are finding ways to improve the health of their bees. Some are using certain essential oils to boost vitality.

Essential oils are strongly scented oils made by the distillation of plant materials. Most people are familiar with lavender, rosemary, peppermint, pine, clove, lemon and similar intensive odors used in cosmetics, personal care and cleaning products. Tea tree oil, lemon grass and eucalyptus oil are gaining recognition as beneficial essential oils as well. Now, a commercial product called Honey B-Healthy, made from spearmint and lemongrass essential oils mixed with water and an emulsifier like lecithin, is used as a vitamin for bees. It can be added to sugar water each time bees are fed during the spring and fall.

As with many herbal remedies, its benefits are so far known from anecdotal evidence. Claims are that Honey B- Healthy increases the overall health of the colony, and there are indications that this "vitamin for bees" increases the size of colonies. The phytochemicals in the two oils are a supplement to all the other nutrients that bees get from pollen. Essential oils are also being used to treat the parasitic Varroa mite. Infestation of this pest may be one of the factors contributing to colony collapse disorder.

Essential oils are also used to aid in the control of Nosema, a parasitic disease that affects the digestive track of honey bees. These oils are also used as mold inhibitors in sugar syrup and as a feeding stimulant. Lemon grass oil can be used as a lure when trapping swarms, because it mimics the attractant pheromone created by the honeybee's nasonov gland.

Unfortunately, this oil can draw inadvertent attention to the hive. Some beekeepers have observed that it can cause robbing behavior from unwanted neighboring beehives.

Oils a beekeeper should stay away from are patchouli, anise, rosemary and tea tree oil. These oils should not be introduced to the hive.

## FUN FACTS ABOUT BEES FROM THE RODALE HONEYBEE CONSERVANCY

- Bees are the only insects that produce food eaten by humans.
- Honey is the only food that includes all the substances necessary to sustain life, including enzymes, vitamins, minerals, and water.
- The average American eats about one pound of honey a year.
- To make one pound of honey, worker bees fly 55,000 miles and tap two million flowers.
- The honeybee's wings make about 200 beats per second, creating their infamous buzzing.
- More than 70 of the 100 crops that provide 90% of the world's food are pollinated by bees.
- U.S. honeybees' economic contribution is valued at nearly \$15 billion.
- Blueberries and cherries are 90-percent dependent on honeybee pollination.
- Almonds depend entirely on the honeybee for pollination.

## ARE WE WASTE...ING AWAY?

by Jorie Latham

*While researching water quality, I stumbled on a very informative website (East End Beacon: News of the Twin Forks), which provides thoughtful articles on a wide variety of local topics written mostly by editor Beth Young, who was happy (and kind) to let me copy and share with you some content pertinent to APC's interests. (eastendbeacon.com will take you there.) The following was taken from East End Beacon Oct 10, 2013, with APC-relevant annotations in italics:*

### "SO, WATER WE REALLY GOIN' TO DO?"

Excerpts from *The Beacon's* follow-up article on a forum ("Toxic Tides and Pesticides and Sewage, Oh My!") held in Farmingdale on October 7, 2013:





...**Twenty five million pounds of nitrogen from human waste made their way to the bays through Suffolk County's groundwater last year**, says Stony Brook researcher Christopher Gobler, causing ever more frequent and long-lasting algae blooms that are causing serious harm to our marine ecosystem. . . .

Dr. Christopher Gobler, who does much of his work out of Stony Brook's School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences center at the Southampton campus, has been studying algae blooms in the bays for more than a decade. He shared this frightening image of this season's water quality issues in Long Island bays:

*(NOTE that the rust tide in the Peconic Bay spread as far east as East Hampton!)*

He said that, along most of the south shore bays and in the Peconic Bay along the South Fork, **most of the nitrogen has been proven to come from human waste in groundwater**, but on the North Fork, a significant amount still comes from agricultural fertilizers.

Not only does nitrogen lead to the growth of algae blooms, **it also causes the roots of salt marsh grasses to get lazy and not grow as strong as they would have if the nitrogen wasn't so readily available**. The salt marsh grasses then begin to break off into the water "They call this the calving of the salt marsh," said Dr. Gobler. "If you end up putting lots of nitrogen into the salt marsh, why would the marsh need to develop roots?" *(NOTE: marshes weakened in this way provide less protection against coastal storms)*

He said nitrogen also causes the growth of seaweed and other macroalgae on the surface of the water, which shades out eelgrass beds, another important habitat for the bays' shellfish and young finfish.

As a longtime rural county, Suffolk historically had not had to face the large populations that in the past necessitated sewer systems in western Long Island. The Suffolk County Health Department has begun to approve alternative on-site denitrification treatment, but Bob DeLuca of the Group for the East End said at the forum that the work is going slowly, in part due to budget cuts.

He said the health department needs to finish its Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan, which has been in draft form for more than two years.

...The Nature Conservancy's government policy director, Kevin McDonald, likened the problem with Suffolk County's septic systems to the automobile industry's initial reluctance to put catalytic converters on cars 40 years ago. He said it would take engineers, creative financing and government support to fix Suffolk County's septic mess. "My son is an engineer. He said there's no doubt all that stuff can be done. You just have to want to do it," said Mr. McDonald. . .

## THIS JUST IN!!!!

A more recent post in *The Beacon* reports on a very positive response to that forum; In March 2014, County Supervisor Steve Bellone devoted much of his State of the County message to this very topic, quoting much of what was presented in the forum:

"For the health of our region today and the sake of future generations, we must address this water quality crisis," he said. **"Nitrogen is public water enemy number one.**

"We have a million-and-a-half people unsewered," he said. **"This is probably the only place in world with that large a density where the waste is going into a sole source aquifer immediately beneath us that we are drinking."**

Mr. Bellone said water quality experts have told him that if the county can hook up 200,000 individual septic systems to either sewers or small-scale denitrification systems, it "will solve our water quality crisis."

But to date, the county health department has been slow to approve alternate septic systems. Mr. Bellone said **there are 17 different types of small-scale denitrification systems available that can halve the amount of nitrogen leaching** from \*septics. "The bad news is there are no approved single home treatment systems in Suffolk County," he said. "I've directed the Suffolk County Department of Health Services to give manufacturers throughout the nation the ability to bring them to Suffolk County so we can approve them this year.

**"This is a year of action for our water....**The fact that this will take decades to solve has been a convenient excuse for inaction for too long."

## APC'S VIEW

While this sounds dire (because it is!), it is quite encouraging that our county supervisor has got the message and is taking action! We have long been hoping that someone could get through to SC Health Department to allow systems like the Nitrex, which could be shared by several neighbors, making it affordable and a better option out here than sewers. Now it looks like that may indeed be on the horizon.

What, you want even MORE information? Good for you!! Here are some links to websites/blogs that will keep you informed about local water and other issues that we all need to pay attention to!

[eastendbeacon.com](http://eastendbeacon.com)

[longislandcleanwaterpartnership.org](http://longislandcleanwaterpartnership.org)

[nylcv.org/ecopoliticsdaily](http://nylcv.org/ecopoliticsdaily)

## URINE THE HAMPTONS!

by Nina Friscia

The Rich Earth Institute (REI) in Brattleboro is changing the paradigm of what we know as waste. Think nutrient recycling. Most people consider urine a

waste product. REI wants “peecycling” to be a mainstream idea.

Urine is readily available, free and sterile. It is naturally rich in nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous – the very nutrients plants need. Using urine as an alternative to chemical fertilizers not only is sustainable but also enriches the soil by adding beneficial microorganisms.

The REI urine reclamation project is the first legal and documented community-scale agricultural field trial in the United States. Since 2011, its founders Kim Nace and Abe Noe-Hays have received grants from the US Department of Agriculture and have been selected for funding from the Environmental Protection Agency for future research and development.

Last year, I went to Brattleboro, Vermont to visit Kim Nace at her home, which is also the headquarters of The Rich Earth Institute. We took a tour of her home and basement. She showed me the urine collecting tank and the receptacles used for collecting the solid waste. It was a very clean, no-odor set up that would be fairly easy and low cost to install. I used her urine diverting compost toilet, which to my surprise was odorless and a pleasant experience.

At this point the project is on a small scale. In 2013, 3,000 gallons of urine were collected in Brattleboro. The urine was sanitized by solar heat (solar oven) to 158 degrees F then mixed in a 50/50 water to urine ratio and used to water test plots of hay.

Collecting urine and using it for agriculture is an ancient practice. For the past decade, research and field trials have been ongoing in countries including Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands. Besides Europe, countries in Africa and Asia have also used urine as a viable fertilizer resource.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that human urine makes up one percent of domestic wastewater treated at most facilities. That one percent comprises 80% of the nitrogen and 55% of phosphorous found in wastewater.

Waste systems on the east end of Long Island are generally two-compartment septic tank systems and cesspools. The majority of septic tank systems do not have a drainfield, which is an added protection for further treatment of waste before nitrogen and pathogens start percolating into the soil.

Unfortunately for us, this leaves a great deal of nitrogen left to leach out into the soil and find its way into groundwater and surface waters.

Why is adopting urine as a fertilizer compelling to members of the Accabonac Protection Committee? The aquifers that supply our drinking water are now showing higher levels of nitrogen pollution than ever before. Our bays are suffering from algal blooms as a direct result of septic seepage by submarine groundwater discharge (SGD). Coastal water pollution is becoming a bigger problem for Suffolk County.

There are numerous obstacles for closing the nutrient gap to consider: Suffolk County Health Department, zoning regulations, costly installation of urine diverting toilets, locating septic removal contractors who would collect, store and sanitize urine, more testing and data on the breakdown of pharmaceuticals and probably the most difficult for our society would be transcending the “ick factor”. Even with all these impediments, reclaiming urine for agricultural purposes needs serious consideration. Removing the accumulation of the nitrogen in our soils and water would create a healthier eco-system and safeguard our aquatic environment... and isn't that why urine the Hamptons?!

## **STOP ... DON'T TOSS THAT BOTTLE OR CAN!**

It seems that cleanups at our Accabonac beaches & roads are not needed much anymore. People seem to be putting their trash into appropriate containers ... at least most trash. Steering Committee member Christine Ganitsch feels that “We do have a problem with litter, especially beverage containers, being thrown out of car and truck windows. This problem seems to be getting worse, not better.”

Chris sent a request to beer companies, asking them to suggest disposing responsibly as well as drinking responsibly. She reports that Constellation beer brands, Modelo and Corona, responded by saying they would “forward the suggestion to the appropriate department,” which could mean the circular file? Budweiser did not respond.

We think planned cleanups aren't needed as often these days because enough of our neighbors want their roads & beaches clean and help clear up after others who are less responsible. Thanks, neighbors!

## **WHAT DO YOU DO WITH USED FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS?**

*by Afton DiSunno*



Our East Hampton Recycling Center now takes fluorescent light bulbs! Fluorescent lighting is everywhere and is an energy-efficient choice that can help you reduce light bulb changes and lower greenhouse gas emissions. However, small amounts of mercury can be

released into the environment when CFLs break or if they are improperly disposed of, so it is important to dispose of them properly. Using CFLs actually helps reduce total mercury emissions in the U.S. because of their significant energy savings, even though they contain some mercury. Energy-saving CFLs reduce demand for electricity, which reduces the amount of

coal burned by power plants, which reduces emissions of mercury when coal is burned.

You can recycle your light bulbs at East Hampton's Recycling Center, 260 Springs Fireplace Road, at the covered household recycling area at the end of the recycling buildings (before the clothing bins): there you can recycle waste oil, batteries and fluorescent light bulbs! The Center is open for residential recycling daily 7 am to 5 pm (closed Wednesdays).

More about CFLs according to USEPA:

### 1. Using CFLs (and other fluorescent bulbs) reduces the amount of mercury released

Mercury is found in many rocks including coal. When coal is burned at a utility power plant to produce electricity, mercury is released into the environment. In the U.S., burning coal at power plants results in about half of all mercury emissions from man-made sources.

Using energy-efficient CFLs reduces demand for power, which in turn reduces the amount of coal burned by power plants and the amount of mercury emitted when coal is burned.

### 2. CFLs contain very small amounts of mercury

Mercury, an essential part of CFLs, allows a bulb to be an efficient light source. On average, CFLs contain about four milligrams of mercury sealed within the glass tubing. By comparison, older thermometers contain about 500 milligrams of mercury – an amount equal to the mercury in over 100 CFLs.

Manufacturers of fluorescent light are working to reduce the amount of mercury content in CFLs. No mercury is released when the bulbs are intact (i.e., not broken) or in use, but broken CFLs can release mercury vapor.

Use this link to East Hampton Town Stop Days if you want more information.

<http://www.townhampton.ny.us/DocumentsPDF/Sanitation/StopDays.pdf>

And look into LED lighting! It's longer lasting and uses no mercury!

## IMAGES OF ACCABONAC

APC will again sponsor its art show featuring "Images of Accabonac," August 23 and 24 at Ashawagh Hall, 780 Springs-Fireplace Road. The show opens Saturday 10 AM to 8 PM, with a reception with many of the participating artists from 6 to 8 PM; Sunday hours are 11 AM to 8 PM. For entry information, send an email to Arlene Coulter at [arlenecoulter@gmail.com](mailto:arlenecoulter@gmail.com) or call (631) 324-6173.

Last year's exciting show included all media in paintings, photographs and sculptures ... we look forward to discovering even more new ways of looking at Accabonac. And we hope you will join us to see the incredible variety of views of our beautiful creek as seen through the eyes of our local artists!

## DON'T DUMP DRUGS!!!



Flushing prescription and over-the-counter medications can contaminate our drinking water, as well as our bays and harbors, so please don't flush them. Tossing them into the trash adds them to landfill...also not a good idea. But this is:

To help protect our waters, The Group for The East End

has established the "East End Medication Disposal Program" year round. This Program provides residents with a way to throw out unused medications in a Medication Drop Box. Drop Boxes are permanently located at nearby police stations. Please help keep our water clean and drop off your unused and expired medications at these designated locations!

### Medications Accepted:

- Expired or unwanted over-the-counter medications, including pet medications
- Prescription drugs including antibiotics and controlled substances
- Pills, powders, liquids and EPI pens

Medications are accepted in any container, bag, bottle, etc. Don't forget to black out or remove labels to protect your personal information.

### Items Not Accepted:

- Syringes
- Medical waste
- Mercury Thermometers

## PARTICIPATING POLICE DEPARTMENT HOURS:

**East Hampton**, 131 Wainscott NW Road, Wainscott (631) 537-7575, Open 24/7

**Village of East Hampton**, 1 Cedar Street, East Hampton (631) 324-0777, Open 24/7

**Shelter Island**, 44 North Ferry Road, Shelter Island (631) 749-0600, Open 24/7

**Village of Sag Harbor**, 70 Division Street, Sag Harbor (631) 725-0247, Open Mon-Fri. 9am-3pm

**Southampton**, 110 Old Riverhead Road, Hampton Bays (631) 702-2254, Open 24/7

**For more information regarding the Group for The East End's Medication Disposal Program contact:** Jenn Hartnagel, Environmental Advocate at (631) 765-6450, ext. 211, e-mail [jhartnagel@eastendenvironment.org](mailto:jhartnagel@eastendenvironment.org)





## LONG LIVE ACCABONAC DEBUTS GRASSLANDS

The seventh in Accabonac Protection Committee's LONG LIVE ACCABONAC film series, *GRASSLANDS*, made its debut to a large and responsive crowd on Friday, July 19 at the Springs Presbyterian Church. Discussion and refreshments followed.

*GRASSLANDS* is one of APC'S "best practices" videos conceived and created by Cile Downs. The whole series of seven videos is now available across the South Fork through local libraries. Others in the series include *THE SALTMARSH*, *ORGANIC LAWCARE* and *INVADERS IN PARADISE*.

## ARE YOU IN THE DARK ABOUT DAPHNIA?

There's a little organism called Daphnia that eats algae ... it lives at the bottom of water bodies and only comes up at night. But it's a tricky thing ... because it avoids daylight predators, it won't come up if there is any light shining on the water. It also avoids a full moon, but we can't nor want to do anything about that.

But ... if you live near a water body, you can help reduce algae bloom by keeping light from shining on the water. Of course, APC supports Dark Skies and avoiding outdoor lighting as much as possible. If you must light at night, do make sure any lights you use don't illuminate off your own property. It's the law!

## NO-SPRAY REGISTRY

Suffolk County has a law establishing a "no-spray" registry for people who don't want their property subject to adult mosquito control (aerosol and fog applications). Larval control (application to water that's breeding mosquitoes) is not included (However, the County helicopters fly at a very low level over marsh areas and take other precautions to prevent drift into inhabited areas, and only Bti is used in the marsh sprayings.)

To be part of the No Spray registry, a county resident must complete a request form and send it to Vector Control. You can find the form on the web by searching for Suffolk County No Spray Registry. Once they receive your completed form, the County has 20 working days to place you on the list. Then they

promise "a good faith effort to exclude each registrant's property by stopping adulticide spraying from trucks within 150 of either side of the registrant's property", from a cutoff on the street in front of the property and 150 feet on either side.

The law doesn't apply to treatments in response to a public health emergency, i.e. West Nile Virus, as determined by the Commissioner of Health. In such a situation, Vector Control will attempt to contact registrants in treatment area by telephone, but this cannot be guaranteed in a health emergency.

The registry is public information. Vector Control will make listings and/or maps of registered locations (minus names and telephone numbers) available to the public through the Internet and by other means.

Should you wish to be on the registry, fill out the form and send it to Suffolk Vector Control. Forms must be signed and contain all the required information. Accurate and complete information, including tax map number of the registered property, is essential to make the registry work.

Best, we can only spray our own properties with harmless things like garlic or other repellents, or contact an organic pest control firm. The less pesticides entering Accabonac, the healthier our precious Creek and the safer our groundwater.

Professional pest control companies must notify adjoining neighbors when they are applying pesticides to a client's property. Should you notice such activity next door without prior notice, call Suffolk Health Dept. at (631) 853-2250 or 853-5810.



Photo Courtesy Gordon M. Grant

## REMEMBERING EILEEN

by Arlene Coulter

This year, we and the environment lost a really good friend. Eileen Roaman was universally loved because she expressed love in a wonderfully positive way. To be in her organic garden was to be in a little slice of heaven. All the knowledge she had garnered about how to live with nature, she happily shared with all, as well as working tirelessly to save the natural world we love. Thank you Eileen, we miss you.

ACCABONAC PROTECTION COMMITTEE



**2014 Calendar of Events**

**FISHERMAN'S FAIR**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9 • 10 AM – 3 PM

COME PLAY THE APC GAME!

**IMAGES OF ACCABONAC**

ART SHOW AT ASHAWAGH HALL

AUGUST 23 & 24 • OPENING RECEPTION SATURDAY 6 – 8 PM

HOURS: SATURDAY 10 AM – 8 PM • SUNDAY 11 AM – 8 PM

**ANNUAL PARTY**

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 • 3 – 5 PM

AT CILE DOWNS HOUSE

956 SPRINGS FIREPLACE ROAD

**PLEASE HELP IF YOU CAN**

While our membership is free, our operations are not. APC does its best to keep expenses to a minimum, and, as an all-volunteer organization, time dictates that we use our energies and resources for other purposes than

fund-raising. Please help us continue our special focus on the important issues facing Accabonac by sending along whatever contributions you can to:

Accabonac Protection Committee,  
956 Springs Fireplace Road, East Hampton NY 11937.

Thank you in advance for your  
generosity and support of our efforts!

Monthly meetings are usually held at 9 am the first Monday of each month. Check papers or call us for locations:

**631-324-2435**

email: [info@accabonac.org](mailto:info@accabonac.org)