



# The Toddy Ponder

Newsletter of the Toddy Pond Association

ISSUE 46 / FALL 2021

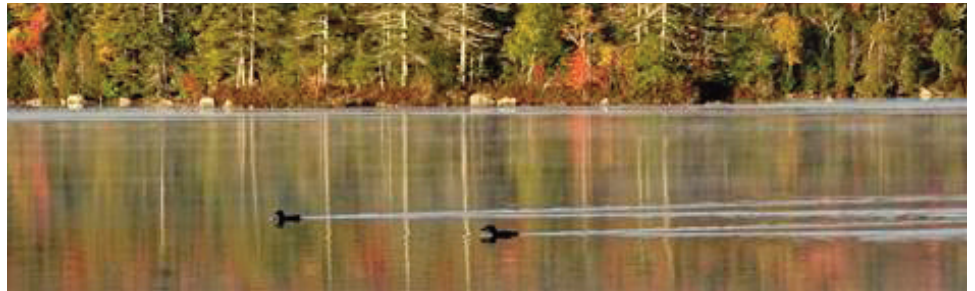
Serving the towns of Orland, Surry, Penobscot and Blue Hill

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## OUR MISSION

To protect Toddy Pond and its watershed through responsible stewardship and education so that we and future generations may enjoy its beauty.



## Fall Greetings!

As folks are closing up their camps, bringing boats, docks and floats in, and preparing for Fall and Winter, I reflect on June, when it was warm and dry, with precipitation at only .86 inches. July gave us 2.15 inches, 3.02 in Aug, and in Sept, a whopping 6.38 inches. The September rain of 9/25 and 9/26 raised the level of the Toddy Pond shoreline for several consecutive days with many reports of docks being submerged, and very high water along the shoreline. The staff gauge at the Toddy Pond dam registered 100.4. Interesting information on the Toddy Pond Dam can be found in the article "The Toddy Pond Dam" in this issue.

The TPA Board has been meeting on a monthly basis since August 2020 primarily via ZOOM. Prior to that time, the board meetings were suspended during the winter months. This 12 month level of meeting provided us the opportunity to write and obtain several grants that helped us obtain funding to support our paid CBI inspectors, stay on top of issues that come up, create the expanded newsletter and the expansive new TPA website, [www.toddypond.org](http://www.toddypond.org). It was a productive winter!

The Courtesy Boat Inspection team of inspectors and volunteers at the Orland Boat Launch had a very busy 2021 summer inspecting 1789 motorized boats. See the full report on p.9. In August and September, volunteers on the Invasive Plant Patrol team agreed to survey all 31 miles of our shoreline, and no invasive plants were reported this year. The team looks for eleven invasive plants, not just milfoil. Thanks to all the super CBI and IPP volunteers and our paid CBI inspectors for their diligence.

We welcome two new board members, Gaye Marie Rogers, and Christopher Closs. See their bios on the TPA website.

## Have I Paid Membership Dues This Year?



It is always a challenge trying to determine whether we are caught up with membership dues. We have provided a quick way to determine dues status. If the year "2021" is printed above your name in the address field, it means our records indicate that you have paid your dues for the 2021 fiscal year. If there is no year indicated at the top of the address field, please consider renewing your membership or becoming a new member. We rely on our membership dues and donations heavily in our efforts to preserve the Toddy Pond we all know and love.

If you have questions or concerns or if you believe our records are in error, please don't hesitate to email me.

Barbara Leaf, Treasurer - [leafan@comcast.net](mailto:leafan@comcast.net)

# BBQ Review

The Ninth Annual Toddy Pond BBQ was held on June 27, 2021. It was a beautiful summer day made more wonderful by all the participants. We were all anxious to get outdoors and enjoy each other's company after the past year.

As he has in the past, Justin Thatcher offered us the hospitality of using the pavilion at his Balsam Cove



Campground. John Manfred did a masterful job of grilling for the happy Toddy Pond people who filled the center tables to overflowing with potluck offerings - fit for kings and queens!

Part of what we love about Toddy is the cleanliness of our beloved pond. We raised money with our 50/50 raffle. (for our milfoil & boat inspection programs with our 50-50 raffle.) Thanks to Raffle Guy, Dennis, for selling tickets. The total amount raised was \$260.00 and \$130.00 (half of that)

went to supporting the milfoil and boat inspection programs. Congrats to the happy winners, Marc Rescuccia and Robin Yurkevicz, who won the remaining \$130.00 Special thanks to all merchants who donated items to help make the BBQ a success: Fogtown Brewery for donating multiple 4-packs of beer for the raffle, Rooster Brother for the coffee, Hannaford in Ellsworth for the paper goods and a \$50.00 gift certificate, and Balsam Cove Campground for the use of their pavillion.

Folks enjoyed renewing friendships, meeting new people and seeing each other smile.

To all our officers and folks who helped make this memorable day happen, a big Toddy Pond Association "THANK YOU"!





# CUTTING CONFUSION ON THE SHORELINE

Colin Holme, Executive Director, Lakes Environmental Association

For the past few years I have been co-teaching a course for real estate agents on maintaining the market value of lake-front properties. It is a fun class filled with lots of information on lakes, waterfront property values, and the regulations that pertain to owning property on the water. During the course, I ask a series of questions to gauge attendees' awareness of lakefront regulations. They start off easy, but soon I get into questions regarding actual setback and cutting standards. This is when answers diverge and it becomes obvious that some of the agents, who are usually quite savvy when it comes to zoning, are unsure about some important waterfront laws. From my own experience, I think most waterfront landowners are in the same boat.



Because of the confusion around tree and shrub cutting on the water, I am going to devote the rest of this article to a couple important standards that every lakefront landowner should know. If the lot is natural, everything under three feet in height is protected and needs to remain untouched within 100 feet of the lake. The one exception is for a six-foot-wide, winding footpath to the water. You cannot cut or remove shrubs, bushes, small trees, ferns, or any vegetation under three feet in height. This protection also includes leaving the “duff layer” (pine needles and leaves that sit on the ground). This vegetation and the spongy forest floor are what absorb and filter storm water before it goes into the lake; they also provide habitat and refuge for a wide variety of species. If your lot is partially or fully developed, you are allowed to maintain what was developed legally before the regulations were adopted (lawn or other cleared

areas, for example), but you cannot enlarge any existing “non-conforming” areas. To allow for more flexibility, the standards regarding trees are more complex. Within 100 feet of the water, tree removal is regulated by a “point system”. This system gives a numeric rating for each tree based on trunk diameter. To summarize, larger trees are worth more points and you need to maintain a certain amount of points in each designated grid within 100 feet. Thus, if you have a lot of trees, you can remove some. If you have few trees, then cutting is not usually an option.

Additionally, you can't open up a large hole in the canopy. In this case, “large” is defined as an opening greater than 250 square feet (about 16 feet by 16 feet).

This is hard to visualize but if you keep the canopy largely intact, you should have no problem meeting this standard. Neither of these rules apply to dead trees within the 100-foot zone – those can come out. To improve your view, you are also allowed to trim (or “limb”) up a tree 1/3 of its total height. This “limbing” can only be done on the bottom portion of the tree. Dead branches above this height limitation can be removed. The tree cutting regulations are, admittedly, a little confusing. If you have questions, I recommend looking over the “Clearing or Removal of Vegetation” standards in your town's shoreland zoning ordinance. It is usually “Section 15. P”. It is also a good idea to call your

local code officer before you start. Lastly, and likely most importantly, hire a professional if you are unsure. A licensed arborist or forester can guide you through the process and help you avoid penalties and costly re-vegetation plans.

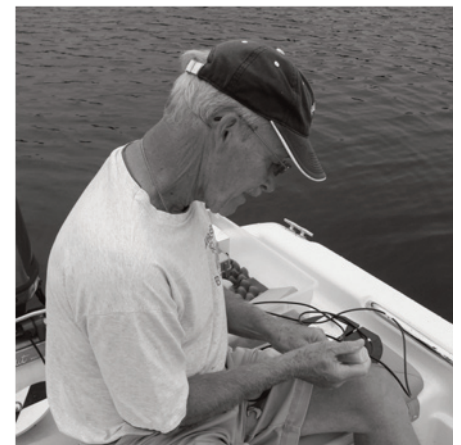
Whatever you choose to do, remember that vegetation helps keep our lakes clean and the rules are there to protect the narrow strip of land that serves as a last line of defense for water quality. Like a good carpenter who measures twice and cuts once, take the time to make sure you are doing it right the first time. Cutting a tree only takes a couple minutes but it takes a lifetime for a tree to grow back.

Lakes Environmental Association  
230 Main Street Bridgton, Maine 04009 207-647-8580  
[www.mainelakes.org](http://www.mainelakes.org)

# SUMMARY OF TODDY POND WATER MEASUREMENTS

In preparation for our annual membership meeting, we were fortunate to schedule Mathew Scott as our speaker. Mathew is an Aquatic Biologist and a Certified Fisheries Scientist. He created the Maine Lakes Division and biological program for the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in 1970 and was founder of the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP). We had to cancel the annual meeting due to COVID concerns, but Mathew graciously agreed to provide us with a written summary of what Toddy's measurements tell us. What follows is his report:

- 1. Present fishery.** Conditions at Toddy are very satisfactory. The lake is a multi-basin of three and labeled as North, Central and South. The North basin is considered to be very good habitat for Cold water species, i.e., salmon and trout. Lake trout were stocked until 1991 and it was determined that a natural population became established, and stocking was curtailed. The Central and South basins provide good warm water fish habitat and these fisheries have been evaluated by Fishery Biologists from IF&W, Jonesboro Field Office. Also, there is a historical natural run of alewives into Toddy and their young of the year (spawn) provide good forage for all species of adult fish.
- 2. Water quality.** There is a very good historical record of Secchi Disk Transparency for Toddy since 1977. These data show the Maximum, mean and minimum STD readings up to 2018. The 2019-2021 data are not available. I have talked to Scott Williams and the answer to this data gap is due to the current epidemic from Covid19. The SDT is very good for Toddy. The average or mean value is what we look at for trends in any Maine lake with comparable data. So, for Toddy we see a very good average over the 31 years to be 19.0 feet or 5.6 meters. The threshold for concern is less than 2.0 meters or 6.6 feet. Toddy is doing well.
- 3. Phosphorous.** The next parameter of concern is total phosphorus (TP). For Toddy the average TP is 5.0 ug/L or parts per billion. The threshold of concern is about 12-15 parts per billion. Again, the average of the upper water layer that we call the epilimnion. Toddy is safe, so far.
- 4. Water Color.** Another question you had on water chemistry was color. Toddy has a measure of 28 platinum units and any number over 25 is considered a tea color by lay persons. This represents the watershed and its surrounding wetlands; peat bogs and forest types lend color to the water from natural leachates to the lake. Since this is a natural phenomenon, we should accept it as factual. It probably interferes with other chemical measures that I do not have time to elaborate on in this brief. So, color is not a bad thing.



*Dick Salminen  
conducting a  
water test*

## Needed: Ice-Out Reporters

Some of us have been reporting Ice-Out dates to Lake Stewards of Maine, a repository of data, but we need more sites to be reported, especially if you have any data collected from past years. I determine ice-out when the view from my dock shows open water across the lake. But this can vary considerably from other viewpoints or in how ice-out is defined. Ice-In is harder to pin. The important thing is to be consistent every year, or build from previous data in the same way.

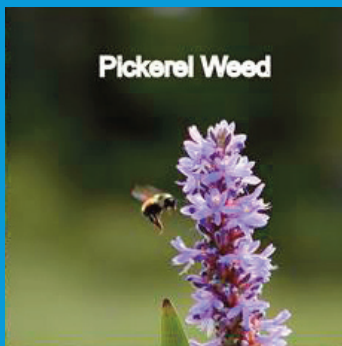
I am reporting from South Toddy, but other reporters are needed. LSM has made it easy to report online. Please let us know if you can be a regular reporter or have data accumulated over the years, even if just etched on a wall in a shed. Contact [lucy.leaf@yahoo.com](mailto:lucy.leaf@yahoo.com). To learn more about determining Ice-Out, use this link: <https://www.lakestewardsofmaine.org/programs/other-programs/ice-in-ice-out/>



## PICKEREL WEED



"It's got to be invasive. It's taking over my waterfront." Yes, Toddy's most dominant plant is an aggressive grower, but being limited to the shallows, it will not take over the lake and therefore, is not an invasive. Did you know that the seeds from the prominent purple flowering stalk could be a survival food, if we ever needed it? Besides early leaves which can be steamed as greens, the seeds are tasty, eaten raw (try it hikers or paddlers, for a boost of energy) or roasted as nuts. The seeds were ground for flour by early Americans as well. Did you know that pickerel weed has its own pollinating bee, is valuable food to ducks, deer and muskrat, and helps improve water clarity by removing overabundant phosphorus and nitrogen that can lead to algae blooms? The thick colonies also protect the shore from erosion and wave action. Any relation to pickerel fish? Yes, pickerel weed is thought to co-exist with the Northern Pike. So if pickerel weed is growing near your dock, enjoy it for its beauty and thank it for its contribution to the health of our lake and its inhabitants.



## WHY IS IT CALLED TODDY POND?

By Sarah LeVine

According to tradition, many years ago, two men – one called Ames and the other called Burns – were walking across the ice on the still unnamed pond. Each man had an axe on his shoulder. Ames had a bottle of New England rum in his pocket while in his pocket, Burns had a bottle of molasses. Ames offered Burns a drink of rum. He tasted it and said, 'It's too strong. Let us fix it.' So they cut a hole in the ice about ten inches wide and four inches deep. They scooped out the ice chips, poured the rum, chips and molasses into the hole, stirred it up, drank some of it, and called it 'toddy'.

This drink warmed their inwards (sic) and fuddled their brains and they walked round the hole in the ice until late in the evening. Then, filling their empty bottles with the mixture, they got ready to go. The moon was shining brightly and joyfully they sang,

'We men of Surry have found  
Good cheer begins below.  
Refreshing drinks from Toddy Pond  
Abundantly do flow.'

Dr. Grindle would have us believe that it was on this drunken evening that Toddy Pond received its name.

Wilbur Saunders, whose family has lived around Middle and South Toddy since the 1830s, offers a couple of less colorful suggestions: The name could have come from a spot in East Orland known as "Whiskey Spring"; or it might just be a mispronunciation of the name given to the area by Native Americans who used to come to the marshes to cut the bulrushes with which they wove their baskets.

## THE TODDY

### (HOT AND COLD VERSIONS)

Created by Charlie Pizzarello!

3 oz. white rum (1 jigger)  
1 t lemon juice  
1 T ginger infused honey\*  
Ice cubes or 3 T hot water

ginger infused honey  
1 cup honey  
1 cup water  
(or any 1:1 amount)  
3-4" piece of fresh ginger



Peel and thinly slice the ginger. Combine all the ingredients in a saucepan, bring to a boil, then lower the heat and let it simmer, covered for 10 minutes. Pour everything into a container that you can put in the refrigerator. It should stay there overnight. Once it's steeped sufficiently, strain out the ginger slices and use. It will store in the refrigerator for at least 2 weeks.



## 2021 SPONSORS

We are very grateful to our generous sponsors this year whose contributions have enabled a significantly more robust Courtesy Boat Inspection program at the Orland boat landing this season.



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*Counting down the days til summer...  
Ready to assist sellers & buyers on Toddy Pond.*



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Many thanks to:  
Blue Hill Heritage Trust  
and  
Balsam Cove Campground

# THE TODDY POND DAM

Local history buffs tell us that some early Orland entrepreneurs were using the rushing waters flowing out the valley that was to become Toddy Pond to Alamoosook Lake for powering a variety of mills as early as the late 1700's. In the early years, a number of small weirs and dams were constructed to power various mills that sprung up on the stream. These included lumber and woolen mills, a foundry and a forge that produced a variety of metal castings and machine parts and, at one point, guns.<sup>1</sup> Sometime in the mid-1800's, a larger dam was constructed in East Orland, flooding the valley and creating Toddy Pond as we know it.<sup>2</sup> Eventually, water powered mills became obsolete and these businesses disappeared. In 1905, an engineer from Greenville named Shaw purchased the water rights for Toddy Pond and built the Toddy Pond Dam to harness the outflow for a small hydro-electric operation. The plant was rebuilt in the early 1930's with new, modern generation equipment and continued in operation for several decades. Eventually, the power station was dismantled and the penstock (the pipe that channeled the water to the generator turbine) was plugged and replaced by a sluice gate for regulating the outflow.<sup>1</sup> At some point, a fish ladder (or "fishway") was added to allow the migration of anadromous fish to Toddy Pond to spawn. Each Spring, Alewives and Blueback Herring (collectively referred to a river herring) travel from the sea via fish ladders on the dams in Orland, Alamoosook and here on Toddy Pond. They represent a very valuable food source for all manner of resident fish and birds and serve as a major part of the Toddy Pond habitat.<sup>3</sup>

When the Maine Seaboard Paper Company built the Bucksport Mill in 1930, they purchased the water rights for Silver Lake to supply the mill with process water; and also purchased the water rights and built the dams on Alamoosook Lake and the Naramissic River in Orland Village to serve as a reserve water supply. In 1965, the mill purchased the dam and water rights for Toddy Pond from Central Maine Power. The way the system worked was for the mill to draw water from Silver Lake via a 36"

aqueduct and replenish that water via a pump and 36" pipeline system from Alamoosook. When the level in Alamoosook needed replenishment, they would release water from Toddy Pond. Each time the mill was sold to new owners, the ownership of the dams and the water rights were conveyed as well: from Seaboard to St. Regis Corporation in 1946 that then merged with Champion International Corporation in 1984 and then sold to International Paper in 2000, and on to Verso Paper Corporation in 2006.<sup>4</sup> In 2010, the Orland dam was acquired by the Town of Orland from Verso Corporation after Verso considered abandoning the dam.<sup>5</sup> The mill was permanently shuttered in December, 2014. Finally, the mill was purchased by AIM Development LLC to be decommissioned and dismantled. So the need for large volumes of process water has all but gone away and the pipeline system from Alamoosook has reportedly fallen into disrepair.



Today, according to the Orland tax rolls, the owner of record for the dam properties (and water rights) at Alamoosook Lake and Toddy Pond are held by AIM Development LLC. The actual operation and maintenance of the dams is performed by Bucksport Mill LLC., a spin-off from AIM that's responsible for AIM's remaining interests associated with the

Bucksport mill property. According to available correspondence, the company has committed to: "...maintaining its dams and properties in good operating condition to ensure surrounding's community safety and continual recreational uses of the lakes. Even though the remaining operating facility at the site (Bucksport Generation LLC) does not withdraw the same water volumes as used by the pulp and paper mill, the site continued to strictly adhere to the Lake Level Management Plan established by Champion International back in 1994."<sup>5</sup>

So what's the future hold for the Toddy Pond Dam? Time will tell. For now, AIM and Bucksport Mill LLC appear to be maintaining and operating the dam in a reasonable manner and one can hope they will continue to live up to their responsibilities for years to come.

## Information Sources:

<sup>1</sup>[Best Remembered: Orland, Maine 1800-2000](#), published by the Town of Orland

<sup>2</sup>[Toddy Pond, A History](#) by Sarah Levine

<sup>3</sup>[Heroes of Toddy Pond](#), Article by Chris Dadian in the Spring 2019 TPA Newsletter

<sup>4</sup>Verso Paper Corp. [Lake Level Management Plan](#), March 2015

<sup>5</sup>[Orland Village Dam Alternatives Feasibility Study](#), Stantec Consulting Services Inc., June 2013

<sup>6</sup>Bucksport Mill LLC Memo dated November 18, 2015





*Back side of dam with staff gauge*

For Toddy Pond shoreline property owners, no discussion about the dam would be complete without talking about lake level management. The operator of the dam, Bucksport Mill LLC., reportedly adheres to the Lake Level Management Plan established by Champion International and last revised by Verso in 2015. The plan states that “flowage considerations include, but are not limited to, the safety of shore property owners and the downstream public; the water supply needs of the Bucksport mill; the maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat and water quality; minimizing erosion; and public access for navigation, fishing and other recreational pursuits.” It goes on to say: “When discussing lake levels and lake level management, it must also be understood that “Mother Nature” has far more control



*Looking toward the bridge over Rte 1. in Orland*

over lake management than *Verso* and it is not within *Verso's* abilities to mitigate the forces of nature. In years/seasons of excessive rain and runoff or during periods of excessive drought, *Verso* attempts to manage the lake levels to the best of its ability in order to maintain a balance between the needs of the mill and the other recognized uses of *Verso* water supply system.<sup>1</sup>

For those who may be curious about the actual lake level, there is a measuring gage near the spill gate that indicates the water level behind the dam. The interval between the whole numbers represents one foot and the graduations are 1/10 of a foot. The normal lake level is between 98.5 (Low) and 100(High)<sup>1</sup> and the operator endeavors to keep the level around 98.6<sup>2</sup>. It should be noted that these numbers have no correlation with any water depth other than level of the lake surface to the top of the spillway (100). Some release is helpful for maintaining the lake's water quality by increasing the flushing rate.<sup>3</sup>

“The elevation difference between the high and low levels for both Alamoosook Lake and Toddy Pond is a foot and a half (18 inches). It is the goal of *Verso's* lake level management regime to raise and lower Alamoosook and Toddy together. This poses several management issues since the surface area of Toddy Pond is twice that of Alamoosook. A one-inch drop in Toddy Pond represents a two-inch increase in Alamoosook. Additionally, Alamoosook is fed by several streams which are uncontrolled. However, *Verso* is committed to do everything possible to ensure that the levels of both lakes rise and fall in tandem.

In general, lake levels would be kept low in the winter, increased in late winter or early spring to capture and store additional water for use through the summer, and gradually lowered through the dry summer months as the stored water is used for the mill and recreational purposes. Lower levels would again be achieved in late fall. As was stated previously, however, “Mother Nature” has the greatest impact on lake levels.”<sup>1</sup>

#### Toddy Pond Dam Information<sup>1</sup>

Storage Capacity:	1,150 million gallons
Surface Area at 100.0:	2,408 acres
Top of Spillway:	100+
Dam Construction:	Earth and concrete (and granite block <sup>3</sup> ). Flow gates. Overflow spillway. Fishway.

#### Information Sources:

- 1Best Remembered: Orland, Maine 1800-2000, published by the Town of Orland
- 2Toddy Pond, A History by Sarah Levine
- 3Heroes of Toddy Pond, Article by Chris Dadian in the Spring 2019 TPA Newsletter
- 4Verso Paper Corp. Lake Level Management Plan, March 2015
- 5Orland Village Dam Alternatives Feasibility Study, Stantec Consulting Services Inc., June 2013
- 6Bucksport Mill LLC Memo dated November 18, 2015
- 7Discussion with a retired Bucksport Mill LLC manager.
- 8Lake Stewards of Maine – Water Quality Workshop
- 9Visual observation

Submitted by Dale Dailey



## Association Committee Reports

**2021 Loon Count Results:** The weather cooperated on July 17, and 27 volunteers participated in the 39th consecutive edition of the Toddy Pond Loon Count, done in coordination with Maine Audubon. Similar counts took place simultaneously at hundreds of other Maine lakes. The final results were the usual mixture of good and not so good. 20 adult loons were spotted on the 17th, pretty darn close to the 38-year average of 20.9 loons. However, no loon chicks were seen for the third time in four years and even that one year it was only one chick. We know for certain that two loon chicks were hatched this year, one on Lone Pine Island (formerly Indian Island) on July 3 and the other in the narrows between Middle and North Toddy. The Lone Pine chick was taken by a bald eagle on July 5, and I suspect the other suffered a similar fate. I used to get excited seeing a bald eagle on Toddy Pond back in the days when they were still recovering from DDT poisoning, but there clearly is a downside to their population increase. Perhaps there is a way to provide a bit more protection for nesting loons.



**Based on our recent survey of the membership and our declining loon chick population on TP we have decided to create a Loon Committee! One of our first steps is to document locations of loon nests. If you know of loon nest locations or loon pairs, please email me at [leafan@comcast.net](mailto:leafan@comcast.net). Also, if you are interested in surveying for loon nests or if you have a boat that you would consider using for a day with fellow TP loon watchers to survey the pond, please email me at above email address.**

Mark Pokras has graciously agreed to help us connect our efforts on Toddy to what's going on in the rest of Maine and nationally. To me, and I suspect most others, loons and Toddy Pond go hand in hand. What could be better than sleeping on the porch and listening to loons yodeling? Many thanks to our dedicated loon count volunteers!

**Steve Antell**

**Courtesy Boat Inspection (CBI):** It was an incredibly successful year for our CBI effort on so many levels. Our four paid inspectors were with us the entire season putting in a total of 834 hours. Our volunteers put in a total of 176 hours which was an impressive turnout for the season. The total number of inspections was 1789 and while 18 plants were found, none were invasive plants. Much of our success was due to the efforts of our CBI Coordinator, Lucy Leaf, who spent countless hours making sure it all came together. In total, the state of Maine conducted 77,454 inspections and 24 invasive plants were found. The CBI committee will be meeting soon to further analyze the inspection data to determine how we want to deploy our resources for next year. We will also be working on year end reports to our 4 major contributors, i.e. DEP, Ram Island Trust, Onion Foundation and Grow Grant.

Dale Dailey installed the boat counter late July and reported that the traffic counter is still in place and is working. We will gain some useful information from the counter downloads, mostly approximations of traffic volume outside our hours of coverage. It will also provide estimated volume for a few months before and after our current season.

**Barbara Leaf**

**No Invasives County Wide:** The Toddy Pond IPP program (Invasive Plant Patrol) is back on track with 26 patrollers covering 28 sectors. Many of the patrollers work in pairs, and some cover several sectors. The good news is that no invasive plants have been reported. In addition, Hancock County Soil and Water received a grant to survey lakes in Hancock County that are not already covered and is glad to also report "no invasives found".



On the other hand, the news from Big Lake in Washington County is sobering. Organized by Lakes Stewards of Maine, volunteers from around the state managed to survey the entire shoreline and much of the littoral zone of this large water body to determine the spread of a substantial variable milfoil infestation found in October 2019. Numerous small colonies have now been identified all around the lake and two adjoining lakes downstream. Mitigation has begun, including a ten-week contract with a commercial dive team to dislodge plants by hand, suck them up to the surface, and dispose of them by the truck load. DEP can only do about a week of plant removal, so the cost to locals is daunting and likely supported from "away". I participated in "the hunt" for milfoil which became much more plausible on such a big lake when we had pontoon boat support. Paddle plus power is a good combination and likely the key to expanding IPP efforts statewide. **Lucy Leaf, IPP Coordinator.**

## CURRIED CARROT SOUP

**Serves 4-6**

2 tablespoons olive oil  
 2 onion diced  
 4 garlic cloves finely diced  
 2 tablespoons curry powder  
 1lb carrots (about six large ones) peeled and sliced in small rounds  
 6 cups vegetable or chicken stock  
 2 tablespoons sugar  
 salt and pepper  
 Plain yogurt

Heat the oil over medium heat. Add onions and sauté until soft and translucent, about 10 minutes. Add curry powder and stir 1 minute.

Add carrots and stir until well coated. Pour in stock. Increase the heat and simmer for about 15 minutes.

Remove from heat and cool slightly. Purée in blender or food processor until smooth. Add sugar, salt and pepper to taste.

To serve: top each bowl of warmed soup with a large spoonful of yogurt.

**Variation:** instead of carrots, use 3 large sweet potatoes peeled and diced.



## TPA MEMBERSHIP FORM

New Member \_\_\_\_\_ Returning Member \_\_\_\_\_ for Year \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Seasonal Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent: \_\_\_\_\_ City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Memberships:** Please note we have replaced our enclosed envelopes with this form to cut out and include with your payment. Our membership year is from January to December, however, if you are unsure whether you are up to date with your dues, contact Barbara Leaf at [leafan@comcast.net](mailto:leafan@comcast.net) or 802-734-4102 and she will be happy to provide that information. You can also pay dues and/or donations via the TPA website at: [toddypond.org](http://toddypond.org). The Toddy Pond Association is a 501©3 tax-exempt organization. Membership dues and donations are fully deductible.

Friend – 1 year: (\$10) \_\_\_\_\_

Family – 1 year: (\$30) \_\_\_\_\_

Protector – (\$31 - \$99) \_\_\_\_\_

Steward – (\$100 - \$199) \_\_\_\_\_

Advocate – (\$200- \$499) \_\_\_\_\_

Benefactor – (\$500+) \_\_\_\_\_

If you have included a donation, can we publish your name as a donator? Yes No

**Please send checks to: Toddy Pond Association, PO Box 645, Blue Hill, Maine 04614**

In which of our activities would you like to be involved?

\_\_\_\_\_ Boat Inspections

\_\_\_\_\_ Loon Count

\_\_\_\_\_ Invasive Plant Patrol

\_\_\_\_\_ Dam



\_\_\_\_\_ BBQ (Jun)

\_\_\_\_\_ Annual Meeting (Aug)

\_\_\_\_\_ Contact Me



## Get your Toddy Pond swag while you can!

We are happy to report merchandise sales were quite successful this summer. We still have limited inventory to sell and as such, we do not have every size and color. We are in the process of winding down our inventory and will not be placing inventory re-orders with our vendor until next spring since our suppliers require a large minimum order and the supply chain has been inconsistent. If you are interested in purchasing some of what is still available, Gaye Marie Rogers has graciously agreed to field any questions that you may have. She can be reached by emailing: [toddymail@toddypond.org](mailto:toddymail@toddypond.org)



**Bass or Loon Hat \$20**  
Forest or Charcoal Brim



**Black Cap \$17**  
Youth / Adult



**Loon Tee \$15**  
White, Gray



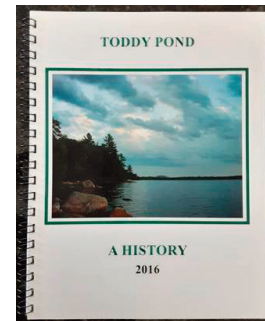
**Bass Tee \$15**  
Forest Green, Gray, Russett, Indigo Blue



**Bass Hoodie Sweatshirt \$35**  
Black, Gray, Green, Red or Purple



**Youth and Toddler Tees \$12**  
Green, Cardinal Red, Pink, Tropical Blue, Yellow



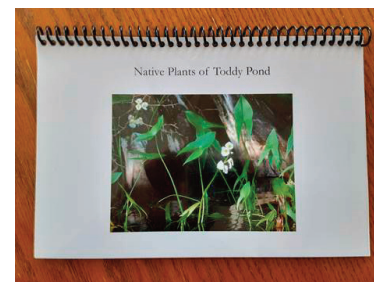
**Toddy Pond A History 2016 \$15.00**



**Hoodies with Loon Design \$35**  
Red, Gray, Forest or Purple



**Bass or Loon Crew Neck Sweatshirt \$25**  
**Long Sleeve Shirt \$25**



**Revised 2021 Booklet of Native Plants of Toddy Pond \$15**



## TODDY POND ASSOCIATION

Address

### TODDY POND ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

President – Robyn Silberstein, Middle Toddy, (207-667-7999), [robyns535@gmail.com](mailto:robyns535@gmail.com), [robyn@toddypond.org](mailto:robyn@toddypond.org)

Vice President – Lucy Leaf, South Toddy, (207-266-3212), [lucy.leaf@yahoo.com](mailto:lucy.leaf@yahoo.com), [lucy@toddypond.org](mailto:lucy@toddypond.org)

Secretary – Donna Foster, Middle Toddy, (207-266- 7690), [ms.donnafoster@gmail.com](mailto:ms.donnafoster@gmail.com), [donna@toddypond.org](mailto:donna@toddypond.org)

Treasurer – Barbara Leaf, South Toddy, (802-734-4102), [leafan@comcast.net](mailto:leafan@comcast.net), [barb@toddypond.org](mailto:barb@toddypond.org)

### BOARD MEMBERS AT LARGE

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Gaye Marie Rogers, Middle Toddy, [gayemarie@toddypond.org](mailto:gayemarie@toddypond.org)

### TODDY POND COMMITTEES

CBI, Barb Leaf, Lucy Leaf, Sarah LeVine, Dale Daley

IPP, Lucy Leaf, Linda Jellison, Dede Carlsten

Water Quality, Dick Salminen, Phil Jellison, Rob Giffin, Floyd Johnson

Dam, Donna Foster, Chris Closs

Outreach, Robyn Silberstein and Donna Foster, Lucy Leaf, Gaye Marie Rogers

Loon, Steve Antell, Mark Pokras

Nominating, Barb Leaf, Lucy Leaf, Robyn Silberstein, Sarah LeVine

Bylaws, Lucy Leaf, Barb Leaf, Robyn Silberstein