

Protect and Preserve



Est. B.L.A. 1908

BELGRADE LAKES ASSOCIATION

To protect and improve the watershed of Great Pond and Long Pond through Preservation, Education and Action.

Fall/Winter 2011-2012

New Neighbors

By Lynn Matson

When Phyllis and I returned from a sailing trip last April, we discovered we had new neighbors. They were building a home just to the south of ours, about 60 feet from the lake shore ... and without a building permit! But then I guess they had the right. After all, they were here long before we arrived. And we're the ones who are really living on their land.

Besides, I don't think our new osprey neighbors cared at all about what we thought. And they sure didn't seem to be bothered by the fact that we were home. We soon determined they were probably the pair that had nested for several years in a dead pine tree behind the Rome Farm. Diana Schultz told us that she and Jack watched them try to build a new nest in that same tree for a good week earlier this spring. Problem was that many of the branches in the top of that dead pine had given way and there wasn't much for the ospreys to work with. We suspect they finally gave up, simply crossed Route 27 and found a new nest site. They got smarter, too, because the large pine they picked in our yard is still alive and full of good supporting upper branches. Trying to be helpful, I left some sticks from my yard work laying scattered around on our lawn thinking they'd soon be part of their growing nest, easy pickings for an osprey, but after a week those branches were right where I left them. A couple of days later I learned why. Back outside I watched one of the osprey fly right at a dead branch protruding from the trunk of a tall white pine. Leading with its talons the bird attacked the branch just like it was diving for a fish, breaking it off in mid flight, and after circling a few times, carrying it back up to its nest.

These guys did everything on the wing well, almost everything. The next activity we observed was mating ... lots of it ... but that all took place while they were perched on nearby tree limbs and right on their nest. After all their work building that nest I guess they wanted to be sure it was going to be put to good use. Mating was always very quick (nothing new there) but instead of a nap afterwards it was right back to nest



The osprey's nostrils, feathers and feet are all specially adapted for fishing

building. Turns out our osprey were pretty typical. According to my bird book, a pair of osprey, which mate for life, will copulate 160 -190 times during their 2-3 week mating period. So I guess it was no surprise that we got to witness that, too. We quickly learned one more lesson from our new neighbors. Phyllis was sitting in the backyard, on one of those warm sunny early

spring days that we all so welcome, when one osprey landed in a tall pine right above her and proceeded to tear apart and dine on a freshly caught fish. Fascinated, Phyllis watched the bird devour the whole fish well, almost all. The next thing she knew the fish's tail dropped on one side of her chair and the guts on the other. She felt lucky it didn't hit her but not nearly as lucky as she did a minute later when that osprey also missed with the next thing it dropped in her direction. That's when we started to learn that there was a small price to be paid for having these beautiful birds as our closest neighbors. More on that later.

As you probably know, osprey are magnificent fliers. Their exceptionally long wings, which can span over 5 feet, are often held in a characteristic "W" shape, making them unmistakable in flight. We spent many hours following them as they soared over our home. Osprey are also the best fishermen on the lake. They are the only raptor that catches nothing but fish for its food. We never got tired of watching them dive down and plunge into the lake, often fully submerging for what seemed like many seconds, before beating those long wings to haul themselves back out with a fish in tow. Ten feet or so above the water they would give a very distinctive shake to shed the water from their plumage. Osprey are uniquely equipped for this kind of fishing trip. Their nostrils close for diving and their feathers are heavily oiled to repel water. They have specially adapted feet with very long sharp curved talons, a powerful grip, lightning fast reflexes to snatch their prey, and toes covered with spiky scales to keep a wriggling fish in their grasp. The osprey is also the only raptor whose outer toe is

continued on page 6

Save the Date

Valentine Wine Tasting
Maine Lakes Resource Center
February 11, 2012

BLA Board Members

Please thank Alan Charles and Peter McManus for their support of the BLA and their service on the board. Sadly for us, like Regis, they are "moving on" and will be missed!

But...read on.

We have four new BLA Board members! Adam Gardner, John Gibbs, Dave Hallett, and Stephanie Yeaton joined the board this fall. They bring assorted backgrounds, skills, and enthusiasm to our BLA mission.

Their talents include:

a spin a class teacher
an itinerant energizer bunny
someone who cut his teeth skiing at Sugarloaf and can swim
...and finally...
a former child laborer who can fly planes

What a quartet!
Lucky, Lucky BLA!



John Gibbs



Dave Hallett



Stephanie Yeaton Adam Gardner

BLA Members

Scary news... The time has come for our members to rally. Urge everyone you know to join us as we ramp up our campaign to control the non-native **Milfoil in Great Pond's North Bay and Great Meadow Stream**. All our resources are needed to save our lake, but also be fully aware that milfoil is not far from and could easily journey to Long Pond as well. Truthfully, it is impossible to believe that our lakes were the source of drinking water right through the 1950's and early 1960's. I, for one, am willing to do whatever it takes to conquer the milfoil menace, and I hope you will join me. Businesses, towns, schools, libraries, and properties will never be the same if we do not get on board and use every resource we have to eliminate this invasive horror. A major milfoil campaign with much more information and ways to help will come in the new year.

Now the good news...

This fall BLA moved into the new D2D building at 137 Main Street in Belgrade Lakes. **D2D is now called the Maine Lakes Resource Center (MLRC)**, and we share it with BRCA, Maine COLA and Colby College. MLRC has its own

board. It hired Kathi Wall as its talented executive director, and she is an inspiring asset...lucky for all of us. The building is stunning, comfortable, and welcoming. The conservation groups are renters. As a group we cover local, regional and statewide environmental challenges. It is a treat to have us all together, to share knowledge, and to support each other. **Come visit!**

and sadly... Fans of the Brass Knocker Gift Shop, located in Belgrade Lakes for the last 65 years, may not have learned that its owner **Lydia Farnham Johnson** died in October, just short of her 93rd birthday. She was a long time BLA member. I am especially sad. She was my "go-to gal" for all local history and gift giving. Her memory was phenomenal, her taste superior, her generosity unending. She also knew how to rate the best apple pies! Those of us who knew her will truly miss her.

Enjoy the holidays and come back fully engaged in 2012 by joining the BLA, renewing your annual membership, volunteering, and by supporting our projects.

~ Polly Parkhill Beatie, President

Membership

Currently, the BLA has 557 dues-paying members. This includes individuals, about 30, who became members via the BLA website, and a handful who joined at the raffle table and annual meeting. Anyone who contributes to the Annual Appeal this fall, not already a member, will be added to the 2011 count. Total membership in 2010 was 640.

Prospective members: We are working to expand our list of prospects in time for the January 2012 member recruitment campaign. Local business owners and lakeshore owners, not already in the database, will be added. We are open to receiving other names and contact information.

Emailings: We have a considerable number of member email addresses collected by way of raffle and membership remittance returns. We are working on a mechanism for using them in 2012 to make announcements.

Long Pond and Great Pond: "Where memories last a lifetime..."

Letters of E.B. White



Childhood memories, age 5:

“Our house at 101 Summit Avenue (Mount Vernon, NY) was my castle. From it I emerged to do battle, and into it I retreated when I was frightened or in trouble. The house even had the appearance of a fortress, with its octagonal tower room for sighting the enemy and

its second-story porches for gun emplacements.

For me the golden time of year was summertime, when we all went for one month to a rented camp on the shore of Great Pond, one of the Belgrade Lakes of Maine. This Belgrade era began, I think, in 1904, when I was five years old. It was sheer enchantment. We Whites were city people—everything about Belgrade was a new experience: the big freshwater lake, the pines and spruces and birches, the pasture with its sparsely furnished bedrooms...the boating, the swimming, and the company of other campers along the shore. The month of August was four solid weeks of heaven...

The delicious smells and sounds of Belgrade are still with me after these many years of separation. I spent much of my time in a canoe, exploring bogs and streams, netting turtles...At Bean's store (in the Village) Father would treat us to a round of Moxie or birch beer, and we feed the big bass that hung around the wharf and then back (in the launch) across the lake... (There was a new drink out called Coco-Cola, but Father assured us it was a cheap imitation of Moxie and without virtue.)”

E.B. White



LakeSmart LIFTOFF



***Suddenly,
everyone is
joining the
LakeSmart
bandwagon!***

BLA's LakeSmart effort has just wrapped up a banner year. Under the able direction of Dave Gay and with the added power of 16 committed volunteers, BLA visited 95 properties around our lakes this summer alone, and already has logged 42 requests from property owners for LakeSmart evaluations in 2012.

Three years ago, BLA began training volunteers to speed the spread of LakeSmart. This October when we tallied the results, BLA had given out 72 LakeSmart Awards and 75 Certificates of Commendation. We've apparently come to the tipping point wherein when people see the distinctive LakeSmart sign appear, they are beginning to ask “How can I get one of those?”

This will bring great good to our lakes, since a LakeSmart visit is the easiest way each one of us can learn what we can do to keep our precious ponds sparkling and clear long into the future. And, many LakeSmart visits also result in a consultation with the Youth Conservation Corps which provides free labor for any homeowner who wants to make lake friendly improvements. Becoming LakeSmart is the best way to protect property values, too, so the program is a win-win for all who love these lakes.

If you haven't had your LakeSmart visit yet, sign up now by calling Dave Gay at (502) 905-8550 or writing him at davegay41@gmail.com. If you'd like to help us raise our lakes' IQ by volunteering to be on BLA's LakeSmart Team, you can get in touch with Dave. He'd love to hear from you!

By Maggie Shannon

Creature Feature



MOOSE (Alces Alces)

by Phil Mulville

The largest land mammal found in North America is a full grown bull moose that can weigh as much as 1,400 lbs., while the adult female may weigh as much as 1,100 lbs.

The calves are born in May or June. Usually the female has one calf, but two is not uncommon.

The calves can weigh as much as 35 lbs. when born, and they feed on their mother's milk.

A grown moose feeds on aquatic vegetation in the spring, summer, and fall. In the winter they eat buds of trees and bark.

The bull's rack can span an impressive six feet wide and weigh as much as 60 lbs. They drop their antlers every year.

A month ago I watched a cow moose swim from the mountain end of Great Pond to the shore of Crystal Springs. I have seen moose swim before, but that was the longest swim for this large animal that I have ever observed.

Hello, BLA. *By Kathi Wall*

I have been a member for many years and of BRCA as well. I have been a passive member in both organizations, paying my dues, reading the newsletters, and paying taxes in Belgrade for over 30 years. This year, I took a more active role for these essential conservation organizations when I agreed to become the Executive Director of the Maine Lakes Resource Center. Your President, Polly Beatie, asked me to share a few thoughts as we celebrate our second month in the new building at 137 Main Street in Belgrade Lakes.

THIS IS MLRC 101.

The Maine Lakes Resource Center (MLRC) is both a building and an organization. The building contains four conservation organizations that provide a variety of programs and resources for best management practices in environmental science and that supply information that will help save the lakes from pollution by people, plants and animals.

The four organizations have different focuses and strengths.

An all volunteer group, the 103 year-old Belgrade Lakes Association (BLA) has as its mission to protect and preserve the two major lakes, Great Pond and Long Pond, that straddle the village of Belgrade Lakes.

The Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance (BRCA) reaches throughout its watershed managing land, assisting lake trusts and by offering expertise and the latest conservation practices to all lakes in the Belgrade Lakes Region, including Salmon, McGrath, North, East Pond, and Messalonskee.

The Maine Congress of Lake Associations (COLA) provides a statewide focus on lake conservation by keeping lake leaders and legislators informed across the state and with its annual environmental conference at Colby College.

We are in partnership with the Colby College Environmental Education Program. We share a grant from the National Science Foundation (your tax dollars) to provide science practices that are sustainable.... activities that will continue after the grant ends in three more years.

The organizational mission of the Maine Lakes Resource Center is to bring environmental science to non-science people in such a way that they can actually see examples, ask questions, and put latest information to use. A great concept! We want residents and visitors in the lakes to do something positive for the environment while using the lakes in the watershed. The MLRC enhances and promotes the best management practices of all four groups, and it adds value to them by working closely with the entire community ... not just conservationists.

Our desire is to create citizen scientists who can actually do something with the resources and information they gather from visiting the Center. It might be as simple as planting a single blueberry bush along the shoreline of their lake property, agreeing to have a volunteer come to their home to do a conservation screening called LakeSmart, or keeping an eye out for erosion and invasive plants along the lakeshore.

In order to make available "science in the public interest," the Maine Lakes Resource Center practices a technique that I call "inreach." We offer everyone an open invitation to come anytime, even just to sit on the back porch. Our building provides the perfect spot for visitors and residents to hear about and experience conservation messages.

In order to keep the place interesting, we provide art shows, crafts demonstrations and displays, a farmers' market space from June to October, and meeting room for organizations and business groups ... as well as Santa Claus on December 3!!! Next summer, you can look forward to activities such as theater, play writing, music, sewing lessons and more. These events draw individuals to the center; and while there, we will provide as much reliable, up-to-date lake information as needed. Working together to save the lakes is what "we are about."

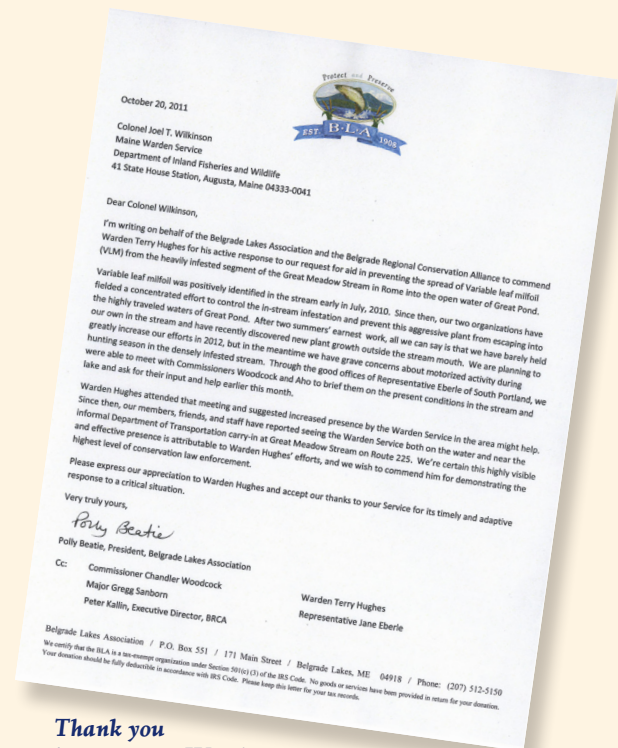
Oh ... and one last note — the Maine Lakes Resource Center has a Board of Directors that is made up of a variety of individuals who bring valuable skills to the effort of preserving the lakes. Most of the board members live year round here in our watershed. They are your neighbors. Others have been part of the seasonal community since they were children. All of them give me valuable support and help as we build a stronger future for the health of the lakes together.

Stop by and visit ... phone 495-3617 ... or leave a message ...
we can get together to walk the grounds.

Non-native Invasive Variable Leaf Milfoil Discovery on Great Meadow Stream Update

By Peter Kallin, Executive Director BRCA

- Variable Leaf Milfoil, an invasive plant species, was found last year in Great Meadow Stream which flows from North Pond into the North end of Great Pond. It is spreading into North Bay.
- Last fall, BLA and BRCA, in partnership with DEP, developed an aggressive action plan to survey and remove the milfoil from the stream in order to control its spread. DEP issued a permit to BRCA for this work. From August to October of last year, twenty nine volunteers from the BLA as well as all the other lake associations in the watershed, spent over 350 hours removed over 600 gallons of milfoil from the stream. Over 7000 square feet of benthic barriers were manufactured placed on patches of milfoil.
- A Surface Use Restriction (SUR) was signed by the Commissioners of the Departments of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IFW) that prohibits motorized boats in the stream between the Rt 225 Bridge and the mouth of the stream in North Bay of Great Pond. Recently this restriction was extended a small distance (about 500 ft) into North Bay at the mouth of the stream. This area is marked by buoys placed by the DEP.
- The Belgrade Lakes Association (BLA), Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance (BRCA), and Maine DEP are continuing to work together to implement a plan of action to remove milfoil and control its spread.
- This summer, BRCA hired two full time staff (Peter Patenaude and Katie Poole) to complete the milfoil survey and work on controlling the milfoil. They are being paid with funds provided by the BLA and a Plant Control grant from DEP. They have surveyed the stream and most of North Bay and are hand pulling plants and placing benthic barriers on larger clumps. They have moved most of the barriers placed last year and manufactured an additional 25. To date they have pulled over 400 gallons of milfoil.
- Handpulling events were scheduled during the summer, and volunteers from BLA, the other lake associations, and Camp Runoia Counselors in Training (CIT) put in well over 100 volunteer hours. These events continued every Monday at 8 AM all summer. We need snorkelers, canoers, kayakers,



**Thank you
letter to our Warden.**

and others willing to get into the water to help out whenever possible as determined by the Milfoil Committee.

- Volunteers are needed next summer to make this effort successful. Please contact Corinne Dawson, Milfoil Coordinator for BRCA at 207-495-6039 or belgradelakes.com to learn how you can help with this effort.
- DEP divers have also helped to remove milfoil in the mouth of the stream.
- This year's survey and removal actions continued through September, 2011.
- Since boat use or fishing in the stream could cause the spread of milfoil and hamper removal efforts, BLA, BRCA, and DEP requested that boaters and fishermen refrain from using the Great Meadow Stream.
- The Milfoil that is removed is composted by Black Gold Vermiculture and Research in Belgrade Lakes. Organic milfoil compost will be available for sale at the new Maine Lakes Resource Center (MLRC). It will help your gardens grow! All proceeds will be returned to the Milfoil Program.

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reversible allowing it to grasp a fish with two toes in front and two behind. This allows it to carry the fish headfirst in a streamlined position to ease wind resistance. The larger stronger eagle carries fish perpendicular to its body. But even with all that specialized gear osprey still miss more fish than they catch. In fact, they are successful in only one out of every four dives.

After the mating period and all the fireworks were over, things around the eyrie became pretty routine for the next 35 or so days of incubation. While the female sat on the eggs, we'd regularly see her smaller mate fly off first thing in the morning and again in the evening in search of fish. Often the impetus to head out seemed to be her persistent nagging. At least that's what we assumed her high pitched 'quee-quee-queeing' was all about. As it turned out, he was a good provider but not much of a gentleman. When he returned with breakfast or supper he'd fly to one of his favorite perches and, starting with the head, eat half of the fish. Only then would he fly over to the nest and give her what was left. The one thing that broke this routine and really got our osprey upset was another osprey, seagull or eagle entering into their no fly zone around the nest. That led to some terrific aerial attacks as the male aggressively chased off the unwanted predators.

We're not sure when the eggs hatched. It was pretty hard to tell what was going on in that big nest 75' above the ground.



Young osprey in flight training under close supervision of parent. Note young osprey has orange eyes while adult's are a lighter lemon yellow. Photo by Dr. Alex Wall.

Sometime before the 4th of July weekend was when we first heard some faint 'quee-quee-queeing' coming from the nest. We quickly noticed that the number of fishing trips picked up and that there was a lot more movement in the nest as the parents tore apart the fish and fed it to the chicks. But between feedings the young chicks were pretty quiet. Apparently they stay down low in the nest just waiting for the next fish delivery. We often thought they must have had a pretty good view up there, observing a whole new world from their lofty perch, but when mom or dad approached with a fish, the 'quee-quee-queeing' just got louder and louder as the weeks went by. It wasn't long before we first saw the chicks sticking their heads up above the edge of the nest. We were amazed by how much they had grown and how they already looked like their parents. According to my online research, by the time young osprey start to fledge the nest at 50-56 days they are as big as their parents. In fact, they may actually be larger because young birds of prey often have longer wing and tail feathers, giving them more lift in flight to make up for their inexperience. At this point it would have been very difficult to tell the youngsters from their parents had it not been for the color of their eyes. The chicks had very orange eyes where the adults were a lighter lemon yellow, a difference we could easily see through our binoculars.

Flight training got under way in earnest in August. At first there was just a lot of wing flapping. Then a few easy lift offs and hovering maneuvers just above the nest on good windy days. We missed the maiden flights because before we realized it, all four of them were out of the nest and taking to the skies. During flight it was hard to tell the adults from the youngsters, but not on the landings. The young osprey shrieked all the way in and seemed to grab the nest in panic on the first few go arounds. After a couple of weeks they were right up there riding the thermals with mom and dad.



One of our osprey showing his appreciation for our summer hospitality. Photo by Dr. Alex Wall.

As to the price we had to pay to have all this nature right in our backyard we learned to always sit under the table umbrella while on the back deck, and we kept a hose and brush very handy for the almost daily washing of the windows on the south side of our camp. At first we thought we were in the target zone only when there was a good wind out of the south. Then we learned differently. Early one evening in late July, Alex and Kathi Wall came by in their boat to check up on the osprey and Alex snapped a few pictures. As many of you may know, Alex is a very accomplished nature photographer and when he emailed me the pictures he'd taken, the truth came out. Those osprey were gunning for us the whole time. Look closely at Alex's picture to see what I mean.

When all the osprey left in early September, Phyllis and I reflected that they really had turned out to be great new neighbors, a bit noisy and messy at times but, more importantly, a real joy to watch as they soared, dove, fished and regally perched on the edge of their nest and in nearby trees. We've also come to think of them as pretty wise creatures because, as we sit here waiting for winter to lock us in her grip, those osprey are down in South America, undoubtedly enjoying the good life. And for us, next summer and the return of the osprey can't come soon enough.

There are many excellent websites of osprey photos and videos on line. One of the best I've seen shows an osprey catching a flounder underwater and pulling out a trophy size fish. It can be found at: www.arkive.org/osprey/pandion-haliaeetus/video-00.html.

Who is Phrank Phosphorus?

By Alan Charles

Have you heard of or seen Phrank Phosphorus, that little green creature with the brown spots, jutting jaw, gnashing teeth, and squinty evil eyes? He is, frankly, the text book image of wanton aggression. He is serious trouble. "What harm can this little punk do?" you ask. Well, if his last name is not a clue and you think it just happens to be the same as the element, note the tattoo on his left arm. That "P" doesn't stand for "Peace," my friend. No sir, it stands for "Phosphorus." "So what?" you counter, obviously not cognizant of the threat to the health of our lakes as posed by this element. Well, let's back up for a bit.

Phrank is very much akin to the Grinch. Other than the fact that they have nauseating green colored skin, both were intent on stealing something of value from peace loving folks. The Grinch targeted Christmas gifts for the little boys and girls down in Whoville. Phrank is out to steal the recreational enjoyment and aesthetically pleasing views in our watershed; but unlike the Grinch who had a change of heart, Phrank has not and will not. He is ever true to his mission and has invaded our watery playgrounds. Phrank is not real but rather a characterization of unwanted phosphorus that has the potential for entering the watershed and becoming the nutrient for blue-green algae. He is the poster boy for phosphorus overload. Note the use of "unwanted;" the watershed ecosystem needs some phosphorus to maintain the stability of aquatic plant and marine life. Algae are organisms of several types, some toxic, and, in sufficient quantity, can render bodies of water unusable for recreation. Gloeotrichia is the type most commonly observed in the watershed. Though non-toxic its pea soup appearance in heavy concentrations, that result in slimy build-ups on boats and docks, are a psychological turn-off for most swimmers.

The potential for nurturing these algae is why the portrayal of Phrank includes the caveat, "He must be Stopped." However, this is more of a red flag for individuals to accept the challenge for areas of personal concern. In reality, Phrank Phosphorus can never be completely stopped. Ironically, it is we humans who

have made it necessary to work at stopping Phrank. Because so many of us desire to live on the shores of our beautiful lakes and with the numbers ever increasing, Phrank has gotten a foothold from phosphorus containing

run-offs via gravel camp roads and driveways that provide access to our collective little corners of paradise. Other significant factors are malfunctioning septic systems and non-judicious use of phosphorus containing household lawn and garden products.

While algae are a formidable and constant threat to the watershed, a particularly gregarious infestation of a commonly known invasive plant, milfoil, is currently the greatest threat to recreation on Great Pond and possibly Long Pond. Don't be confused by what is responsible for milfoil. Algae and milfoil are plants and distinctly different. As much as we despise Phrank Phosphorus, we can't pin the presence of milfoil on him, nor does he contribute to the uncomfortable itchy rash called swimmer's itch that affects a small group of vulnerable swimmers.

So where does Phrank live? Unfortunately, he has many homes, many of which are mentioned above. In short, he is omnipresent, so stopping him completely would be a daunting task. However, he can be slowed down significantly by practicing good stewardship of personal properties and camp roads. Examples of this are:

- (1) diverting driveway run-offs into vegetated areas
- (2) maintaining properly functioning septic systems
- (3) establishing shoreline run-off buffers
- (4) providing and maintaining drainage ditches and culverts on crowned camp roads to properly direct water run-off

The Belgrade Lakes Association (BLA) and the Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance (BRCA) work hard to minimize Phrank's invasion. BRCA acquires land around the watershed to protect and preserve open space that can also be made available to the public for recreational purposes. Except for natural run-off Phrank does not otherwise operate in these venues. BLA, the protector of Great and Long Pond, focuses more on water quality and invasive plants and also contributes toward land acquisition. BLA administers the State LakeSmart program on Great Pond and Long Pond which encourages and rewards residents for implementing measures to minimize phosphorus run-off. Phrank cringes every time he sees a white sign tacked on a tree, indicating the property owner is the recipient of the coveted LakeSmart award.



Non-native Invasive Variable Leaf Milfoil.



"PHRANK"



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A Little About Our Lakes

Great Pond By the Numbers

- Surface Area: 8186 acres
- Shore Length: 46 miles
- Average Depth: 21 feet
- Maximum Depth: 69 feet

Long Pond By the Numbers

- Surface Area: 2666 acres
- Shore Length: 31 miles
- Average Depth: 35 feet
- Maximum Depth: 106 feet

Did you know?

- There are at least 20 known fish species in Great Pond and Long Pond including Pumpkinseed and Fallfish, as well as better known species such as Brown Trout, Brook Trout, Smallmouth and Largemouth Bass, Landlocked Salmon, and Northern Pike (a non-native fish illegally introduced in the 1970s).

- There are at least nine named islands in Great Pond including Chute Island, Crooked Island, Hoyt Island, Indian Island, Joyce Island, Oak Island, Otter Island, Pine Island, and Ram Island. There is also a very small one that some know locally as Pincushion Island.
- Long Pond has a total watershed drainage area of approximately 90 square miles, including the indirect watershed of Great Pond.
- There are six towns within the watersheds of Long Pond and Great Pond: Belgrade, Mercer, Mount Vernon, Smithfield, Rome, and Vienna.
- The watersheds of Long Pond and Great Pond include over 300 miles of streams.

[Sources: LakesofMaine.org; Long Pond Watershed-Based Plan, FB Environmental, 2009; USGS Topographic Maps of Belgrade Lakes, ME and Rome, ME]