When you think of owls, what words fly into your mind? Are any of these on your list – nocturnal, forest, hooting? For many owls, these words fit perfectly; but the snowy owl of the Arctic tundra is adapted for an extreme environment, and many of the conventional truths about owls simply do not apply! Let’s explore more about snowy owls and how they can survive on a wind-whipped land with winter temperatures that dip way below zero degrees Fahrenheit.

The snowy owl, *Bubo scandiacus*, is named for its northern origins. As an Arctic circumpolar species, it was first observed by scientists in Scandinavia. It is one of our largest owls, with a wingspan close to five feet and a weight ranging from 3.25 pounds to about 6.5 pounds. Of course, the white feathers provide camouflage on a white landscape; but males and females can be distinguished by a difference in plumage – very unusual in owls. Males become progressively whiter as they age whereas females retain many more distinctive dark bars and spots. Immature birds also have dark barring, with the young females being the darkest. So “snowy” can be quite a variable color in these owls. The genus name, *Bubo*, references its close relationship to the great horned owl. Until recent DNA studies detected this connection, snowy owls were in their own genus, *Nyctea*. So where are the feather tufts as in the “horned” owl? Snowy owls have greatly reduced feather tufts which are rarely visible.

In order to stay warm, snowy owls have a dense layer of insulating down feathers, overlaid by the body’s contour feathers. Feathers also cover their beaks, protecting the nares (nostrils), and extend over their feet and talons. Thick foot pads provide additional protection. According to the website Hinterland’s Who’s Who (www.hww.ca/index_e.asp), the body temperature of snowy owls can be 100 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit while air temperatures are minus 58 degrees!

What time of the day are snowy owls active? Remember that these owls live in the “land of the midnight sun,” so at some times of the year, being nocturnal is just not an option! They are well adapted to being diurnal in their Arctic homeland. A close look at their eyes reveals a projecting upper eyelid that protects their eyes from the sun. Those owls that move into New England in winter may be crepuscular (active at dawn and dusk) or nocturnal. However, our Executive Director, Iain MacLeod, has found that many snowy owls retain their diurnal habits here in the northeast. He discovered one that frequented New Hampshire’s Rye Harbor State Park, perching on picnic tables to feed. Leftovers included remnants of two horned grebes, a red-throated loon and at least one white-winged scoter. Since these birds swim

**AN UNCONVENTIONAL OWL**

*By Margaret Gillespie, Illustration by Cheryl Johnson*

**Forging Trails**

**KISSED BY A WOLF**

As director of the Science Center I get to do some fun things; things that most people don’t get a chance to do. The recent visit by a pack of wolves resulted in one such occasion. For those of you who could not make the Mission: Wolf program on October 16, you missed a really special opportunity to learn about the important role that wolves play in the balance of nature, the perils of owning wolves or wolf/dog crosses, and the thrill of being up close to these beautiful and charismatic animals.

I’ve known Kent and Tracy Webber, founders of Mission: Wolf, for at least a decade and had brought them to New Hampshire three times in the past for programs at Audubon Centers. Each fall for the last 22 years, Kent and Tracy and some ambassador wolves have left their remote refuge in Colorado and toured the country in their adapted bus. The current bus—their third—now has half a million miles on it. This year, they brought four wolves and a wolf/dog cross on their East Coast tour. Turns out they came to the Science Center 15 years ago—before our most recent name change—and only realized it when they got here and recognized the surroundings.

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After an indoor slide program introduction, we all headed to the Bluestone Terrace outside the Webster Building where everyone had a front row seat to an extended wolf playtime which culminated in a communal wolf howl. Three of the wolves were adolescents who, like dogs, were full of mischief and energy. Magpie, the old alpha female was quick to keep them in line and doled out snarl-filled reminders of who is boss.

New Hampshire law prohibits direct public contact with the wolves—not the case in most other states apparently—so Kent and Tracy made sure that the wolves did not get within touching distance of the public, but they were able to designate a couple of our staff and volunteers as Mission: Wolf volunteer greeters and some of us had a chance to say hello in true wolf fashion. A proper wolf greeting involves them tasting your teeth. In a pack, the teeth of a returning member communicate if there is food to be had. When our pet dogs—which evolved directly from wolves—want to lick your face in greeting, they too are “tasting” where we have been.

I had a particularly enthusiastic “hello” from Magpie. She and I had met five years ago on a previous New Hampshire visit and I have a photo in my office of her checking my teeth back then. Kent was sure that she remembered me and wanted to give me “good to see you, where have you been . . . and what did you have for breakfast?” greeting.

What a thrill!

Forging Trails is written by Executive Director Iain MacLeod.
You may contact Iain at 603-968-7194 x 23 or iain.macleod@nhnature.org.
Development and Communications Operations Director Liz Rowe attended Fall Raffle winners were drawn on This year the route of the public Halloween Hoot N Howl took place on This year’s Autumn Festival on NEWSBRIEFS manager and buyer in Boston, New York City, and New Hampshire. parks are to city dwellers. Many years later while living in Brooklyn, it was interesting to me to see the variety of unexpected wildlife living in the city, as well as how important and highly utilized natural areas such as parks are to city dwellers.

Most of my work life has been in the book business as a manager and buyer in Boston, New York City, and New Hampshire. However, in 2007 I saw a help wanted ad in a local newspaper for a Volunteer Coordinator for the Science Center. I had spent many wonderful afternoons visiting the Science Center with my two children, Dylan and Oriana; I jumped at the opportunity to work here.

What is the best thing about your job?

Most people point to the animals as a highlight. For me, though, as much as I love the animals, it’s the people. I feel privileged to work with volunteers who share a love of and dedication to nature and the Science Center. I never cease to be amazed by how generous volunteers are with their time and willingness to help in so many ways. It’s humbling and rewarding to work with such extraordinary people in such a dynamic place. I appreciate also the work my predecessors accomplished in setting up a strong volunteer program. The dedication and commitment of volunteers speak, in part, to the strength of the program. The staff is a group of individuals who work beautifully as a team. I am continually thankful for their support and assistance.

It’s fun to see the Science Center change and grow. I remember the previous bear and fox exhibits, as well as the turtle “pond” near the deer exhibit. Since I became Volunteer Coordinator, there is the new wetlands boardwalk, upgrades to the Gordon Children’s Center, a geology exhibit in the making, and the new exhibit of Marty and Joyce Briner’s hand-carved birds. This year, the vision of a nature preschool has been realized, adding yet another dimension to all the Science Center has to offer. While in the book business, I enjoyed the connection bookstores have to the community. At the Science Center, that connection is multi-faceted and exciting to be a part of.

Most of my work life has been in the book business as a manager and buyer in Boston, New York City, and New Hampshire.

Tell us about your background.

The natural world has been important to me for as long as I can remember. My parents emigrated from Newfoundland where knowledge of nature and the environment was not only a part of life; it was a matter of survival. Growing up in Newton, Massachusetts, and spending summers on Lake Winnipesaukee, observing and interacting with nature was an integral part my family’s lifestyle. I have many memories of being outdoors all the time – swimming, hiking, playing in the snow, digging in the earth. Many years later while living in Brooklyn, it was interesting to me to see the interaction between nature and people. It fascinated me to see the variety of unexpected wildlife living in the city, as well as how important and highly utilized natural areas such as parks are to city dwellers.

Most of my work life has been in the book business as a manager and buyer in Boston, New York City, and New Hampshire.

and we also have additional time to cover more nature-based information. This year’s Autumn Festival on September 25 was well-attended and generously sponsored by Community Guaranty Saving Bank. The event featured a presentation by Michael Caduto and food was provided by Longhaul Farm.

Halloween Hoot N Howl took place on October 23rd’s cold, moonlit night. Four live skits, including “Dr. Lichenstein,” “Freddy Fungus,” “Project Wildway,” and “The Heron and the Hummingbird” campfire story were enjoyed by 300 attendees, many in costume. Special thanks to Moultonborough Girls Scout Troops 10896, 12269, 10093, and 10062 for many in costume. Special thanks to Moultonborough Girls Scout Troops 10896, 12269, 10093, and 10062 for our wonderful volunteers and these contributors of food and supplies: Dunkin Donuts, Ashland; Golden Pond Country Store, Holderness; Hannaford Supermarket, Meredith; Holderness General Store, Holderness; Longview Farms, Plymouth; Moulton Farm, Meredith; Shaw’s, Gilford; Tootsie Roll Industries.

Fall Raffle winners were drawn on November 1. Thank you to these generous business sponsors for donating wonderful prizes: luxury weekend stay donated by Boston Park Plaza Hotel and Towers, Old Town kayak donated by Squam Boat Livery and Quiet Water guidebook donated by Innisfree Bookshop, four rounds of golf donated by Owl’s Nest Resort and Golf Club, Crescent Moon adult snowshoes donated by Rhino Bike Works, Mountain Lion painting by Rosemary Conroy donated by Studio Buteo, two Alpine lift tickets and two Nordic trail passes donated by Waterville Valley Resort, and two Alpine lift tickets donated by Loon Mountain Recreation.

New this year, the Gephart Exhibit Trail will be open on Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., with the last admission at 2:00 p.m., from November 6 through December 18, weather permitting. There will be a $2 discount on non-member admission.

Continued on page 4
Frozen lakes make skating and fishing come to mind for many. Many winters I have explored the frozen, snowy lakes and ponds of the area by ski or snowshoe. Last year however, was a great time to explore just the ice before we had lots of snow cover. My family and I enjoyed slipping and sliding along its surface—dog pulling ahead and children in sleds behind. There were wonderful frozen fissures of amazingly clear ice where you could peer down; trying to see some sign of life below. What does the ice mean for all the life of the lake? The lakes do not shut down in winter but rather they are very much alive under the frozen layer! From tiny microscopic plankton to fish there is activity. Many insects that you recognize, such as dragonflies and mayflies, start their life in the water and actually overwinter there. The crayfish and newts of summer are there too. Many frogs and basking turtles of summer are now snug in the muck at the bottom getting all the oxygen they need to survive the winter from the oxygen supply dissolved in the cold water. All these creatures are what are often referred to as “cold-blooded,” meaning their body temperature changes to match the surrounding water temperature. The frozen icy surface provides a barrier where temperatures below are actually above freezing, at about 39 degrees Fahrenheit. Otters swim below the surface in search of tasty fish, surfacing to dine right on the ice. While beavers stay warm and cozy in their lodges, they too venture into the chilly waters to gather meals from nutritious green twigs they stored in the cold water. Rest assured, below the couple of feet of ice you walk across, life is in full swing!
Beautiful views were the backdrop at Waukewan Golf Club for the 2010 Volunteer Recognition Dinner on August 26. Three businesses generously sponsored the event: Bill Driscoll Associates, Cross Insurance Agency, and Tanger Outlet Centers. Bob McCarthy entertained volunteers during the opening reception with guitar music. This was followed by an “Oscar Awards” themed buffet dinner provided by caterer Jennifer Buzzell of Grammy Gordon’s Bakery. We thank Waukewan Golf Club for giving discounted golf to volunteers for the remainder of the season.

Board Chairman Laurie Beeson honored Joyce Hackett as the Parsons Award winner. Although Joyce was not present to receive her award, she has been an active volunteer since 2001 when she joined the docent program. Joyce especially enjoys demonstrating artifacts to trail visitors. Her special interests are mountain lions and bears, representing the Science Center at local Discovery Tables, and mentoring new docents and First Guides. Joyce also enjoys volunteering for special events and doing research for special projects. Through 2009 she has donated over 700 hours. Joyce’s name was chosen from a group of other eligible volunteers: Jim Barry, Nick Bennett, Chris Bird, Dot Chekas, Lisa Davis, George DeWolf, Fran Fernandes, Karen Firmin, Carol Foley, Clara Fowler, Allan Gavan, Eileen Gosselin, Sara Harris, Patricia Heinz, Pat James, Susan Jayne, Eva Karcher, Susan Kemp, Dan Kemp, Esther Marshall, Peggy Martin, Missy Mason, Susan McKimens, Connie Morrison, Denise Moulis, Joe Oustecky, Diane Potter, Katrina Rosa, Nance Ruhn, Olivia Saunders, Julian Shlager, Jean Shlager, Judy Sniffen, Pam Stearns, Carol Stewart, Sydney Stewart, Susan Stepp, Shirley Stockwell, Carolyn Tolles, Jan Welch, Marc White, Betsy Whitmore, and Bebe Wood. The Parsons Award was created in 1996 by the Board of Trustees and honors long-time volunteers Natalie and Don Parsons. Joyce is the fifteenth recipient of the Parsons Award, representing the spirit of volunteerism for her colleagues.

The President’s Volunteer Service Awards is a national program honoring volunteers who embrace the spirit of volunteerism and inspire others through their commitment and example. The Bronze Service Award, for volunteers contributing 100 to 249 hours in 2009, was presented to Dot Chekas, George DeWolf, Nancy-Jane Duncan, Pat James, Eva Karcher, Diane Potter, Judy Sniffen, Carol Stewart, Sydney Stewart, Carol Thompson, and Bebe Wood. The Silver Service Award was presented to Jim Barry and Natalie Parsons for contributing between 250 and 499 hours of service.

Executive Director Iain MacLeod recognized the contributions of docent mentors in 2010. Seventeen docent mentors guided the training of 37 docent trainees and First Guides, about three times the usual number of trainees. Iain also thanked First Guide teen volunteers for participating in a new volunteer program which began in 2009 through support from the Bea and Woolsey Conover Fund of the Lakes Region division of the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation.

The Volunteer Appreciation Display “Volunteers Complete the Picture” in the Trailhead Gallery was created in 2004 to honor volunteers by recognizing total hours donated. Volunteers who achieved the 200 hour level in 2009 include Gail Coolidge, George DeWolf, Susan Kemp, Granthia Preston, and Marc White. Volunteers advancing to 500 hour level were Julian Shlager and Bruce Whitmore. John McRae moved to the 1,000 hour category.

In 2009 a total of 7,400 hours were donated by 205 regularly scheduled volunteers and an additional 400 hours were given by 155 volunteers for single events. Using $20.85 as the value of a volunteer “hour” (a standard set by a coalition of non-profit organizations), this translates to $162,630 worth of in-kind services. We thank all our volunteers for their enormously important dedication and contributions!

**OWL QUIZ**

1. What do we call a group of owls?
   - A. Festival
   - B. Parliament
   - C. Convention

2. True or False? Owls in northern regions hibernate during the winter months.

3. Owls are on every continent except ________.

4. What can scientists collect to study what owls are eating?
   - Pellets—an undigested mass of food, mostly bone and hair that is regurgitated by owls and other birds of prey

5. Which sense is not well developed in owls?
   - A. Sight
   - B. Hearing
   - C. Smell

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**ANSWERS:**

1. B
2. False
3. Antarctica
4. Pellets
5. C

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FOLLOW THE SCIENCE CENTER ON Facebook.
ICE AND STONE – THE SHAPING OF SQUAM
Saturday • December 11
9:30–11:30 a.m.
Age 14+

The Squam landscape has undergone dramatic changes over geologic time, most recently 20,000 years ago, when the last continental glacier flowed across this area. Let’s discover traces of the massive ice sheet by searching for clues on the rock ledges and shoreline around Squam Lake. Find out how these forces are still at work today, altering the land and the lake itself.

Cost: $7/member; $9/non-member

ANIMAL TRACKS AND SIGNS
Saturday • February 5
10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
Age 8+

Winter is a great time to get out and explore for evidence of wildlife. We will begin indoors to review the basics of following a trail and then head outdoors to search for animal tracks and signs. Snowshoes available at no extra cost if conditions warrant.

Cost: $7/member; $9/non-member

BIRD BANDING OPEN HOUSE
Saturday • January 8
9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
Age 6+

For over 30 years on the first Saturday following the New Year we have captured and banded birds at a feeding station here. Drop in any time during the morning and learn from Dave Erler about the process of bird banding and get a close hand look at some winter birds. Adult must accompany children.

Cost: Free/member; $5/non-member

BIRD IDENTIFICATION SERIES:
WINTERING RAPTORS
Sunday • January 16
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Age 14+

Bundle up and join Iain MacLeod for a coastal adventure in search of wintering raptors. This field trip to the New Hampshire coast and the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge on Plum Island, Massachusetts will likely feature Snowy Owls, Short-eared Owls, Rough-legged and Red-tailed Hawks, Bald Eagles, Northern Harriers, and maybe Merlins and Peregrine Falcons.

Cost: $30/member; $40/non-member

GO WILD WITH CRAFTS
Saturday • January 22
10:00–11:30 a.m.
Families, Ages 5+

Let’s have fun with natural materials and learn about nature through crafts. We’ll make animals from milkweed pods and pine cones, designs from seeds and nuts, and much more. A highlight will be meeting a creature that depends on its own wild creations to survive.

Cost: $7/member; $9/non-member

HOMESCHOOL PROGRAMS

ALL ABOUT SERIES
Ages 2–6 • 10:00–11:30 a.m.
January 6 Skunks
February 3 Groundhogs
March 3 Owls
April 7 Turtles

Learn all about New Hampshire wildlife. Each session will consider a different group of living things through activities, hands-on experiences, and a meeting with a live animal!

GET HAPI!
Ages 7–10 • 10:00–11:30 a.m.
January 6 Interrelationships
February 3 Populations
March 3 Habitats
April 7 Ecosystems

The primary interpretive focus of the Science Center’s programs and exhibits is community ecology, which has four major concepts: Habitats, Adaptations, Populations, and Interrelationships (HAPI). Join us with your child to investigate these topics in depth.

Cost: $9/member child; $11/non-member child

CLEAN UP DAY
SATURDAY, APRIL 23

Save The Date!

Limited space available; reservations and advance payment required unless otherwise noted.

Programs are subject to cancellation if minimum enrollment is not met.
We hope these programs and projects—tried and true, innovative and new—will inspire your continued investment in the Squam Lakes Natural Science Center, through a generous gift to our 2010 Annual Fund. Your support, at any level, makes a difference. This year’s Annual Fund has a goal of $270,000 by year’s end. If you have not already sent your contribution, please consider making a new gift or increasing your gift this year—or donate online at www.nhnature.org. Thank you for your support!

Opening a Window to the Natural World is written by Development and Communications Director Janet Robertson. You may contact Janet at 603-968-7194 x 12 or janet.robertson@nhnature.org.
and dive for food in the ocean off the point, Iain surmised that the snowy owl nabbed them as they surfaced. These prey would not be too large to handle as snowy owls have been recorded catching great blue herons at Logan Airport in Boston.

Living virtually without trees makes a snowy owl’s life very different from that of most owls. The ground is the nesting spot of choice, although these owls prefer rises in land like hummocks or large boulders. Availability of food, particularly lemmings, determines how large the brood will be, varying from 12 eggs to four to none! Lemmings are small Arctic rodents closely related to voles, and their populations can fluctuate significantly. For reasons that are not clear, lemming populations peak approximately every four years and then plummet. The website The Owl Pages (www.owlpages.com) informs us that “nestling snowy owls require about two lemmings per day and a family of snowy owls may eat as many as 1,500 lemmings before the young disperse!” When lemmings are scarce, owls will also prey upon hares, muskrats, squirrels and other small mammals as well as birds like ptarmigan and ducks. Snowy owls defend their nests vigorously and will even attempt to lure predators away from their ground nests, much like ruffed grouse and killdeer do, by pretending to have a crippled wing.

What about sounds? Snowy owl males do hoot during the breeding season, but they also have a variety of other calls which seem strange coming from an owl. Both males and females produce a loud, strident bark as well as shrieks! When not nesting, these owls are quite silent.

If this is an Arctic owl, why do we see them in New England in winter? Some stay on the Arctic tundra for the winter. Others migrate to more southern parts of Canada in areas resembling their homeland—prairies, marshes, lakeshores and fields. Still others, mainly birds in their first year, come further south into New England in search of food. We see them along our coastal marshes, airports and even inland, perched on pasture fence posts or even on top of town buildings. A well-known spot to view snowy owls is just across the New Hampshire border in Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge. To get a view of possible prey, snowy owls prefer to perch on a raised outlook like a dune, dock, or driftwood, so if you go on an owl prowl, check these spots carefully. You might even catch one hovering in the air, scanning the landscape. Seeing a snowy owl is an exhilarating experience – maybe like a breath of fresh Arctic air!
The sky is gray, the temperature’s dropping and the idea of spending time outside in the garden is probably the furthest thing from your mind. However, there is yard work during winter that can alleviate cabin fever as well as benefit your plants. I’m referring of course, to pruning, particularly apple trees.

If you’re like most home owners with an apple tree in the yard, you probably have one that was planted with the idea of producing fruit. However, many people have trepidations when it comes to pruning and have no clear idea of how or when to prune. Added to what seems a daunting task is concern about killing the tree, confusing terminology, improper tools, and lack of knowledge. Homeowners interested in growing fruit often avoid pruning. This was my case until several years ago when I was determined to do “something” about the apple tree in my yard. Now, four years later, I’m not completely comfortable pruning but I am learning. I’ve attended a pruning workshop, talked to friends and relatives, researched on the internet, and have experienced a lot of trial and error with mixed results.

The tools necessary for the job are quite simple: a pair of pruning shears, loppers, and a pruning saw that are sharp and well maintained. The time of year you prune has a direct effect on the results. Pruning in late winter, before spring growth starts, restricts the time that fresh wounds are exposed before new growth begins the wound sealing process. It’s also easier to see the shape of the tree in winter when the foliage is down, so pruning decisions are less complicated. However, one drawback to winter pruning at this time of year, which I’ve experienced, is that in spring the tree produces vigorous vegetative growth (water sprouts) with little or no fruit production. The same result can occur if a mature or neglected tree is pruned back too “hard.” With these trees it’s best to prune them over a three- or four- year period to restrict excessive vegetative growth.

Pruning after the buds begin to grow in the spring and into early July also has its challenges. Although pruning then can reduce the amount of vegetative growth afterward, it may increase the chance for infection and bacterial disease. For this reason it’s recommended that spring and early summer pruning be limited to removing the upright and vigorous current season’s growth and only making thinning cuts.

When pruning an apple tree, remember to keep in mind why you are pruning. A tree grown to produce fruit requires different cuts than a tree that is used for ornamental purposes. When pruning for fruit production first remove any dead, diseased, damaged, or dying branches; then remove branches that cross or rub against each other. Any branches that grow vertically, straight down, or toward the tree’s center should be removed, since horizontal branches grow more fruit than vertical branches. Fruit trees grown by homeowners often are picked by hand, so the form of the tree is important to prevent the weight of the fruit from breaking the limbs as well as making it easy to reach (a spreading tree is easier to reach fruit than a vertical one). Cut branches at the point where one branch attaches to another, but avoid cutting the branch collar, (the distinctive bulge at the base of the branch, where it connects to the trunk). Remember that apples flower and fruit on old wood, so cut the terminal shoot of new growth to direct energy back to the flowers and fruit. Reduce the height and spread of any branches that have grown too large by cutting them back to a vigorous lower branch whose diameter is at least one third of the diameter of the branch that is being removed. In order to avoid excessive regrowth after pruning the safest way is to spread the work over two or three years rather than one “hard” pruning.

The goal in pruning is to thin out enough new growth to allow light to filter into the canopy when the tree has leafed out so the fruit can ripen and color properly. How do you know when to stop? The rule of thumb is to only remove about one third of a tree’s canopy when pruning.

For additional information on pruning apple trees:
- apps.rhs.org.uk/advicesearch/Profile.aspx?pid=90
- eap.mcgill.ca/CPTFP_7.htm
- www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/hil/ag29.html
- extension.unh.edu/resources/representation/Resource000582_Rep604.pdf
- ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1150.html
- www.weekendgardener.net/how-to/prune-apple-trees.htm
- www.thisoldhouse.com/toh/video/0,,20053952,00.html (nice general overview of pruning)
- www.youtube.com/results?search_query=stephen+Hayes+apple+pruning&aq=f
  (Stephen Hayes from the UK has various videos to watch giving the backyard orchardist a lot of information to consider)
GOOD BUSINESS:
SUPPORTING SQUAM LAKES
NATURAL SCIENCE CENTER

We are grateful for the vital community support provided by many businesses across the state through memberships, sponsorships, and in-kind contributions of goods and services. Corporate support helps to sustain the education programs and services here.

Business Members
Nine companies were business members in 2010: Belknap Landscape Company, Grappone Automotive, Finishing Touches, Pike Industries, Public Service of New Hampshire, Rockywold-Deephaven Camps, Spider Web Gardens, Stonyfield Farm, and Walter’s Basin.

Business Sponsors

In-Kind Contributors
An average of $50,000 of in-kind contributions of goods and services are given annually. In-kind gifts were received from these businesses in 2010: Appletree Nursery, Belknap Landscape Company, Bishop & Davis Builders, Bob’s Shurfine Market, Boston Park Plaza Hotel & Towers, Bound Tree Medical Company, Cackleberries Garden Center, Charles River Laboratories, Chick-A-Dee Station, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Northern NE, Common Man Restaurant, Country Ladybug Greenhouse, Country Landing, Country Sketches by Cheryl Johnson, Dion’s Plant Place, Dirty Worm Greenhouse, Dunkin Donuts, Emma’s Perennials, Forever Green, G4 Communications, Gallery at Red Gate Farm, Gilford Cinema 8, Golden Pond Country Store, Hannaford Supermarket, Hart’s Turkey Farm Restaurant, Hillside Meadow Agway, Holderness General Store, Home Depot, Innisfree Bookshop, Keene Medical Products, Lakes Region Tent & Event, Little Church Theater, Longview Farms, Loon Mountain Recreation, Martignetti Companies, MegaPrint, Moulton Farm, Mountain Laurel Flower Shop, Owl’s Nest Golf Club, Palace Theatre, Petal Pushers, Picnic Rock Farms, Plymouth Animal Hospital, Precision Lumber, Rhino Bike Works, Shaw’s Supermarket, Paul E. Skipper Stoneyard, Simple by Nature, Spider Web Gardens, Squam Boat Livery, Squam Lake Inn, Stonyfield Farm Organics, Studio Buteo, Tootsie Roll Industries, Tuckerman Brewing Company, True Colors Print & Design, Tylergraphics, Van Berkum Nursery, Venture Print, Village Greenery, and Waterville Valley Resort.

GREEN FACT
Here is one small thing that will make a big difference!

Say “No” to road salt and “Yes” to alfalfa meal and other alternatives! According to the National Research Council, we Americans dump from 8 to 12 million tons of salt on our roads every year. This is hazardous to the surrounding ecosystems. Road salt is highly toxic to our beloved pets and wild animals. Not only does salt affect animals, but it also influences soil structure, water quality, and roadside plants and causes corrosion of bridges and cars. However, there are safe alternatives. Alfalfa meal is a natural fertilizer that melts ice and doesn’t have a negative effect on the environment. And as always, sand and good snow tires can provide a great source of traction. If we use both alfalfa meal and sand, our actions will improve the quality of the nearby ecosystems on those icy days.

For more information about road salt and its effects, see www.sedona.biz/sustainable-living1407.htm.
www.vinegartips.com/scripts/pageViewSec.asp?id=7
Most of us know organizations that talk about their “families.” The Science Center is in a league of its own relative to family-ness, and one newish part of our physical plant puts that in perspective for me.

Two summers ago we asked members to help underwrite a new boardwalk for the wetlands by buying individual planks in which we’d carve their message. At the time I thought it was a quirky fund-raising ploy that wouldn’t amount to much. Boy was I wrong! Every last board has been subscribed and inscribed.

Now when you “walk the walk” you see an amazing display of who’s who in our towns: grandparents and grandkids, dogs and granddugs.....songs and ditties that have meaning to a family.....college cheers....anniversary dates....”working titles” of kids yet to be born.... and names of long-passed but hardly forgotten parents and friends.

All these people, all these families, spent good and valuable money to have their loved ones’ names etched on a walkthrough deep in the heart of the Science Center. In his book, Campsteading, sometime-local author Derek Breton talks about “sense of place.” For many of us, the Science Center is a focal point of that sense, that place; a geographical reference point for our family’s New Hampshire experience. The boardwalk blows me away every time I see it.

Just two weeks ago we hosted a “Mission Wolf” presentation for three sold-out crowds. I saw lots of young parents and lots of kids who – if we do our jobs right – will hold the Science Center in the same regard as do the people whose family remembrances populate the boardwalk.

Filming the wolf presentation was our Marketing Manager, Christine Cherry. Just this week, Christine had a baby boy, Jake. I am sent around a note with this good news, and a twenty-year history of which active-duty staff members had had kids, and when. (Not every organization has that kind of tribal memory!) Perhaps there will be a spot for Jake’s name on a future Science Center commemorative site.

By the way, the planks are made of cedar and the majority of the supports were milled from locust trees grown right on the campus. It’ll be here for a long time.

We are grateful for these memorial and honorary gifts received from July 1 through September 30, 2010:

In memory of Ellen Bennett
John T. Bennett, Jr.
Anne and William Rogers

In honor of
Bea and Woolsey Conover’s 50th wedding anniversary
Nancy and Roger Mackay

In memory of Mary Smith Denison
Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dewey, Jr.

In memory of Josiah H. V. Fisher
Dale Carnegie Training
Robert Johnson, MD
Sarah H. Norris
Pauline Little Waldron

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Susan Parsons

In honor of Daniel V. Scully
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**Trail’s End is written by Laurie Beeson, Chairman of the SLNSC Board of Trustees.**

You may contact Laurie at 603-968-2409 or lbeeson@worldpath.net.
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