

Welcome to the Annual Meeting of the Foster's Pond Corporation. Thank you for joining us.

I'm Steve Cotton, President of the FPC.

It's great to see everyone back together for our first in-person meeting since COVID hit. One of the purposes of the FPC is to enhance the sense of community among all who treasurer the Pond -- whether you live on it, or near it, or just occasionally visit.

So, in that spirit, let us begin.

Agenda

- Welcome & Some More History
- Brief (!) Business Meeting
 - Adoption of Minutes
 - Adoption of Treasurer's Report
 - Election of Directors & Officers
- The Main Event:

 'Bringing Back the Buzz: Fostering Biodiversity
 Around Foster's Pond' Amy Janovsky
- Updates on the Dam and the Pond
- Looking Ahead to 2023
- New Business, Questions, & Comments



I hope you all got to see the slide show with some history of the Pond. I'm going to add a little more to that history

Then we have a few organizational obligations to fulfill, but this will be a very short business meeting so that we can get right to our program tonight.

After Amy's presentation, I'll bring you up to date on what we accomplished last year and hope to get done this year. And we'll also have our usual open forum for new business, wildlife sightings, questions, and comments.

Amy will answer questions at the end of her presentation. If we have to move on before we've gotten to all your questions, Amy will take more questions during that last item on the agenda. That's when I'll take questions, as well.

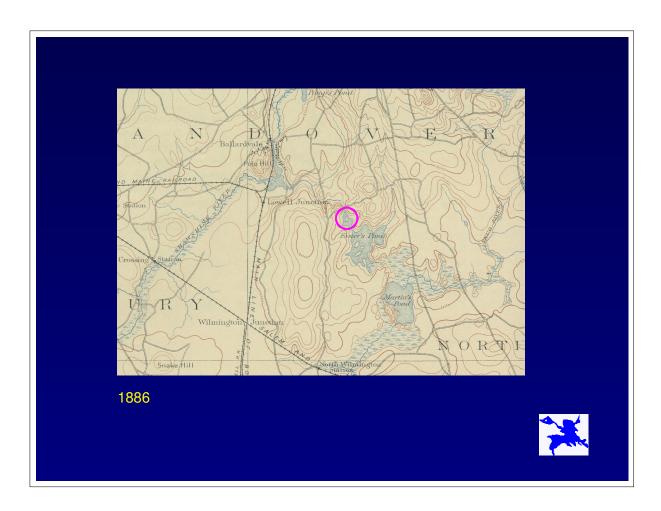


So here's our beloved flying duck. The dam is at the tip of the beak, the Channel is the neck, and so on.

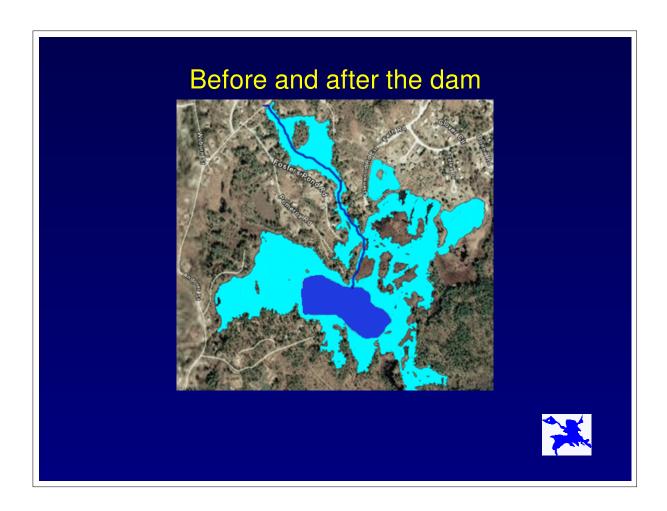
Tonight, my little contribution to Pond history is going to center on the duck's eye: Rock Island.



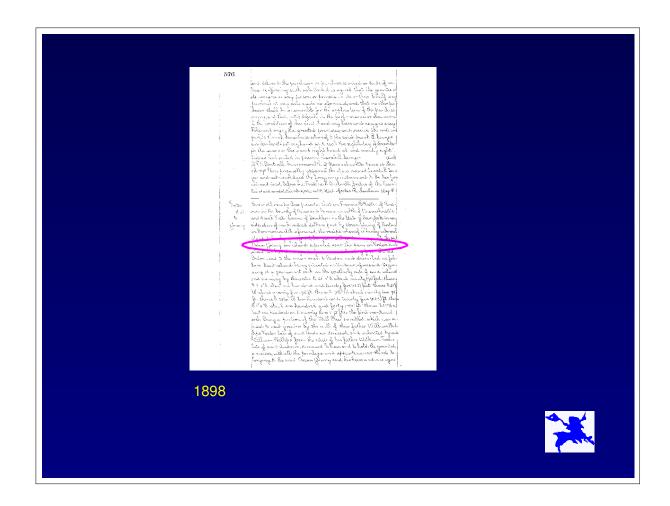
As you saw in the slide show, Foster's Pond in its natural state looked nothing like a duck. The dam was built hundreds of feet downstream from the pond in 1857 or so, and it took years for the pond to fill in to its present shape. Even 15 years after the dam was constructed, there was no duck and no eye.



But getting on towards 30 years later, what had been just a rocky hill became Rock Island, and we can see it here on this map.



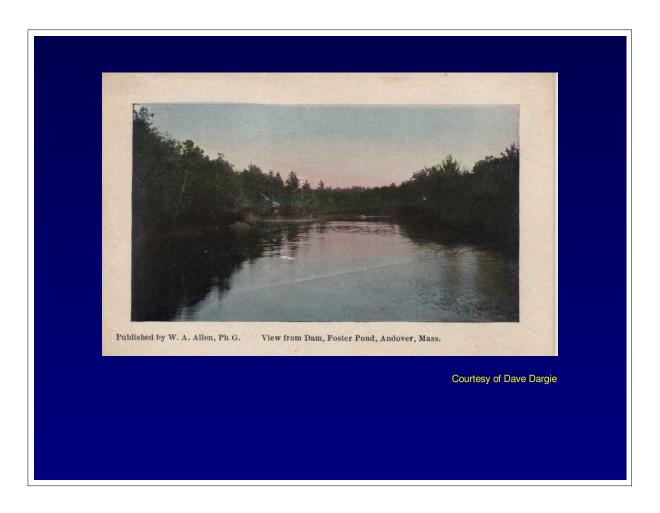
Again, this map, which I prepared, shows the expansion of the Pond, and how the dam changed the landscape and created a few islands - of which Rock Island is the largest and most substantial.



You may remember from the slide show that Homer Foster and his older sister Sarah inherited a lot of land around the original Pond back in 1880, when they were both teenagers. They held on to almost all of it for decades.

The very first, and one of the very few, parcels they sold was the island. In 1898, Homer and Sarah sold it to Orson Young of Boston for \$100 (about 3,600 in today's dollars).

At this point, I can't tell you how they became acquainted with Mr. Young, or why he wanted an island in Andover. But this is 3 years before the 1st automobile was seen in Andover, so getting here from Boston was no easy feat.



What I can tell you is that Orson and his wife built a house on the island almost immediately. In the early 1900s, postcards cards became all the rage, and there was even a series on Foster's Pond. This one, probably from about 1905, shows the house on the island.



We also know that Orson and his family made great use of that house. They had so many guests that they referred to their house as their Inn, and kept a scrap book of guests and activities.



One of the women pictured here might well have been Orson's daughter Mabel. She was born in 1875 and would have been 38 at the time. I'll keep coming back to her.

And although almost all of the structures that would be built on the Pond were seasonal cabins - or "camps" - the Youngs hosted guests in winter and summer.



This three-page entry is a poem - maybe better described as an Ode - chronicling an ill-fated visit in January, 1915, by six friends who seemed to have foregone a trip to Florida to join Orson for a winter adventure.

It's entitled, The Tale of Woe. I won't read the whole thing, but here's the gist:

There's a little spot we know of That has Florida beat to sin, In the little town of Andover,, Rock Island and its Inn.

The friends drove in two cars, a Packard which lost a wheel as it got to Andover, and a Ford which made it to the shore of the Pond.

Four of the guys decided to drive across the ice to the island.

So off they started gayly On their smooth and slippery way, When a rear wheel broke through the ice and they thought that there they'd stay.



The poem goes on:

George got out and lifted, While Drake applied the power, They freed the wheel and turned around And then went in all four.

So now with all four wheels in the water, the guests walked to the island and sought the advice of their host. [CLICK] Orson boasted that he would show them how to use an ice saw to free the car.

When Orson started in to saw He made a slight mistake. He over-reached himself a bit And tumbled in the lake.

Eventually, they got the car out with the help of a horse. They stayed at the Inn for several days, went ice fishing, ate what they caught, and also learned to use that saw to cut blocks of ice.. Cutting ice on Foster's Pond had become a big deal in the days before electric refrigerators.

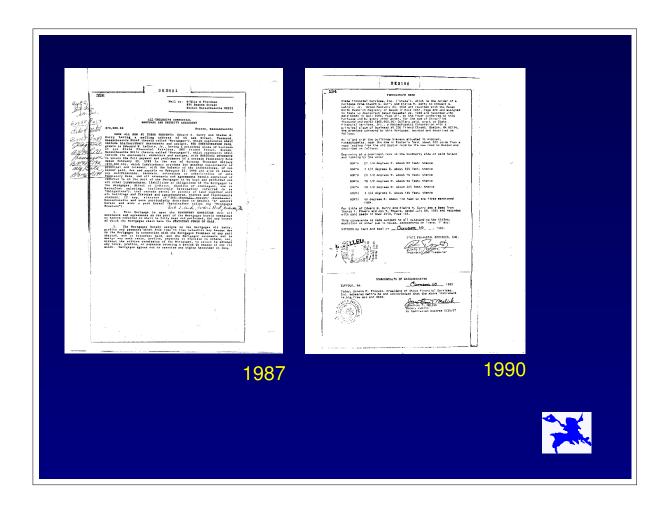
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I don't know when Orson died, but he left the island to Mabel. She was married to Andrew Robinson, and they lived in Malden. The Robinsons continued to make active use of the house. Andrew was the first president of the Foster's Pond Corporation, and in 1939 he listed Rock Island as the new corporation's official address. Mabel was then 64.



In 1947, when Mabel was 72, friends in Malden gave her a parcel on Rattlesnake Hill Road, near the Dam. Her friends had bought the parcel some years earlier from Homer Foster himself.

In 1963, Mabel - who was by then a widow, 88 years old - gave that mainland property to some other friends who lived in Somerville, Tom Powers and his then wife. The Powers made the mainland parcel their year-round home. Then, in 1974, at the age of 99, Mabel gave the island to the Powers. Mabel died, in 1977, at the age of 102.



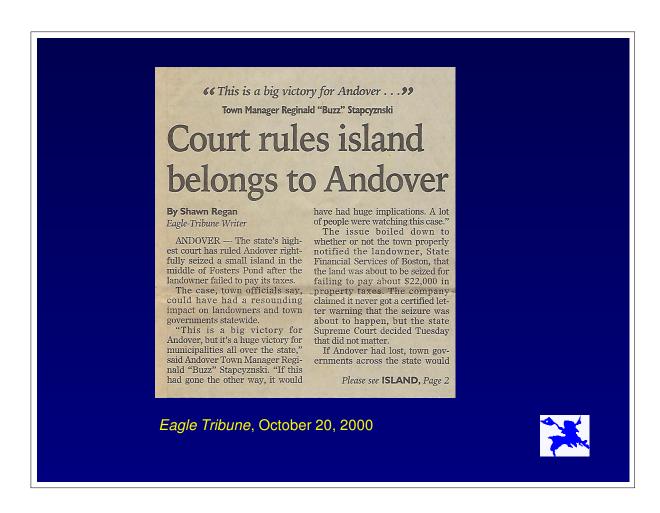
The Powers eventually aged out of caring for the island house. In 1985 they sold fthe island for \$35,000 to the ranbunctious son of a neighbor who lived on Foster's Pond Road. Junior planned to build a bridge to the island, and in 1987 he took out a \$70,000 mortgage on the island - twice what he had paid for it two years earlier. But his finances turned to dust, and so did his dream. In 1990, the mortgage company foreclosed.



Now the mortgage comapny owned Rock Island, but they proved just as feckless as the prior owner.

They tried to market the property as a luxury paradise, though they conceded that the house was in need of repair. It didn't sell.

Meanwhile, unbelievably, the mortgage company itself wasn't paying taxes.



In 1994 the Town took the island for non-payment of taxes.

How could a mortgage company - it was called State Financial Services - forget to pay taxes? That's a tale in itself. Seems that State Financial had its office in a Boston building which was under renovation and vacant, except for State Financial's office on the fifth floor. During the renovation, the elevators were blocked, there were no mailboxes, and no place to leave mail. The postman gave the mail to contractors working on the building and asked them to deliver it. It appears that tax bills and foreclosure notices didn't make to the 5th floor. When the town sent the final crucial certified letter, a contractor signed for it and then forgot to deliver it.

Two years later, State Financial heard a rumor (that's how they put it) that it had lost the property. State Financial sued the Town, saying the Town should have made sure that the warning letters actually made it into State Financial's hands. The case went all the way to the State's highest court. The decision was handed down in 2000. The Town won.



In 2003, the Town officially designated Rock Island as conservation land.

But that didn't make the house go away. And by then, it was a wreck. Kids said it was haunted. It was also a fire hazard.

The Town sent a bulldozer over the ice to knock it down. That kept some very disappointed kids out, but didn't end the fire hazard. The picture on the upper left is the debris pile the Town left behind.

As it happened, the demolition coincided with the rescuscitation of the Foster's Pond Corporation, which had been dormant for 20 years. At our first meeting, that September, we unanimously voted to work with the Town to clear the debris.

The community organized a marathon two-day clean-up, drawing about 100 people. We wrestled 75 cubic yards of debris into boats and canoes and filled 3 dumpsters on the mainland.

That's a couple of Town officials and David Adilman, at the upper right. David spearheaded the effort.



The 2003 clean-up left the floor of the old house and its supporting beams behind.

Volunteers came back in July, 2007 to saw eveything up into lengths that volunteers could carry by hand.



Then in October of 2007, thirty volunteers - including a cadre of Phillips Academy students and their supervisors - carried the nail-studded debris down the hill and into a rowboat, ferried it to the mainland, and filled another huge trash container.

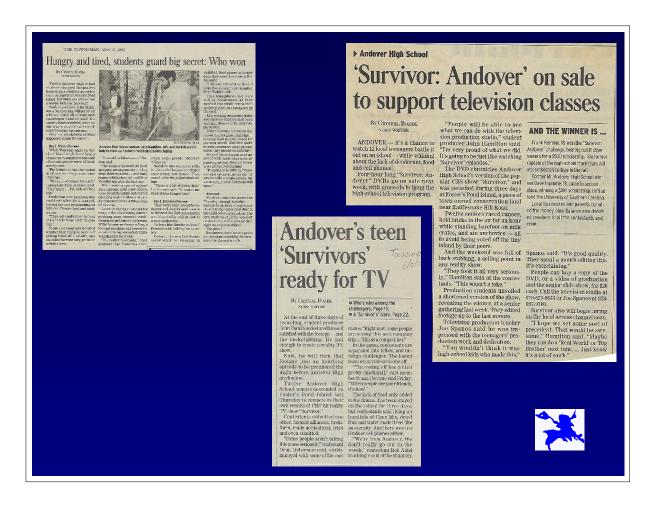


But the Island's media spotlight burned brightest in the spring of 2007 when a class of Andover High School students came up with the idea of staging their own version of "Survivor".

They drew up a plan, based on the format of the CBS series, and won support from school and town officials. At the Town's request, I polled nearby residents and found almost universal support in the community for letting the kids camp out on the island for the contest.



The local media went crazy covering the week-end ordeal.



The kids taped the whole thing. They were part of a class studying television production. They edited the tape into a 4-hour DVD which went on sale for \$20.

As the Eagle Tribune reporter noted, "It's a chance to watch 12 local teenagers battle it out on an island - while whining about the lack of deodarnt, food and cell phones."



Today, the Island is a peaceful picnic spot, home to mallards and occasionally beavers. It is a treasured feature of our local landscape. One might be tempted to say that it rocks on.



Because this is the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, we have some small bits of business to conduct. I promise, this won't take long.

We have four votes to take.

Approval of Minutes

- April 26, 2022 Annual Meeting (video)
- August 20, 2022 Summer Meeting



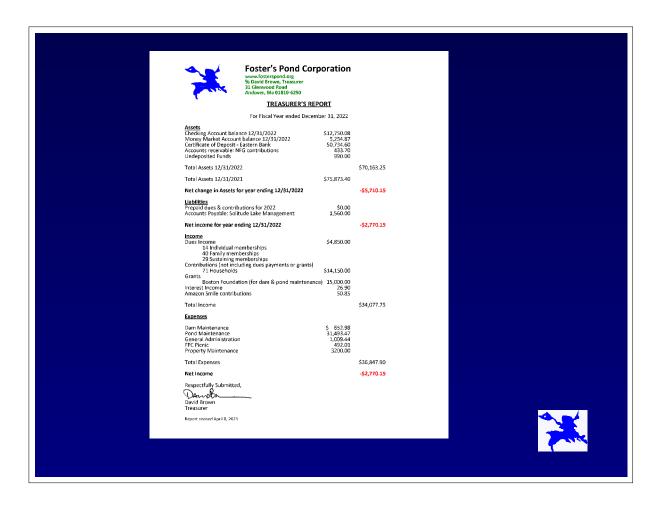
There are two sets of minutes to approve. Both have been posted on-line so that we don't have to make a lengthier presentation.

First, in lieu of written minutes, we posted the entire video of our 2022 meeting.

Second, we posted the minutes of our 2022 Summer Meeting, as well.

May I have a motion to approve the minutes? 2d? All in favor say Aye? Opposed, No.

The ayes have it, and the Minutes are approved.



This report was also posted on-line, and, as promised, our Treasurer is not going to read it. But I will ask Dave Brown to give an update on this year's contributions.

So once again, I will take a vote. All in favor of adopting the Treasurer's report say AYE. Opposed, NAY.

The ayes have it, and the Treasurer's Report is accepted.

Thank you, Dave.

Election of Directors

- Nominated for re-election for two-year terms ending December 31, 2024:
 - ▶ David Adilman
 - ► Steve Ellis
 - Dot Tyler



Under the by-laws, the Board of Directors consists of five directors and the four officers. The directors are elected for staggered terms of two years.

I recognize Katie Workman to make a motion.

Katie: I NOMINATE FOR RE-ELECTION AS DIRECTORS DAVID ADILMAN, STEVE ELLIS, AND DOROTHY TYLER.

STEVE: Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, we'll vote on this slate. If you are in favor of re-electing these directors, please say AYE. If you are opposed, say NAY.

The ayes have it. The directors are re-elected. I would like to thank all of the directors, including Amy Janovsky and Katie Workman, for the support and wisdom they contribute to this organization.

Election of Officers

- Nominated for re-election for 2023:
 - ► President: Steve Cotton
 - ► Vice-President: Marty Rabinowitz
 - ► Treasurer: Dave Brown
 - Secretary: Janet Kenney



Under the by-laws, officers are elected for a term of one year.

I will turn to Katie once again:

Katie I NOMINATE FOR RE-ELECTION AS OFFICERS:

STEVE COTTON, PRESIDENT MARTY RABINOWITZ, VICE PRESIDENT DAVID BROWN, TREASURER JANET KENNEY, SECRETARY

STEVE: I should note that three of the officers - Janet, Dave, and myself - have served since the FPC was reconstituted in 2003, and Marty has served nearly that long. That's 20 years. I want to thank my fellow officers for their invaluable contribution and their endurance. I also want to say that all of us are well aware of the need to plan for succession. We would welcome younger members of the community to take a more active role in the governance of the Corporation. I invite you to talk to me or another officer or director about becoming more engaged.

Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, I am going to ask you to indicate whether you are for or against the motion to re-elect these officers.

If you are in favor, say AYE. Opposed, say NAY.

The ayes have it, and the officers are re-elected.

Again, I want to thank my fellow officers for the work they do, without which the FPC could not function.

And that concludes the formal business meeting.

The Main Event:

'Bringing Back the Buzz: Fostering Biodiversity Around Foster's Pond'



Our featured speaker this evening is Amy Janovsky.

Amy is the Land Stewardship lead for AVIS. She is also a long-time member of the FPC Board of Directors. Amy has served on a number of Town committees. She has also been an effective force behind the scenes influencing Town policies on a variety of environmental matters. Amy has a B.S. in Biology from Beloit College; a Master's Degree in Forest Science from the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (now the Yale School of the Environment); and a Certtificate in Invasive Plant Management from the University of Massachusetts. And she has labored for 32 years to restore balance and biodiversity to her Snowberry Road property, which (like the entire Morningside Drive area) is situated on a former gravel quarry.

What's Next

- Updates on the Dam and the Pond
- Looking Ahead to 2023
- New Business, Wildlife Reports, Questions, and Comments



Next up, I'll summarize how the Dam and the Pond fared in 2022, and let you know what's on the program for this year. That should take about 20 minutes.

Then I'll open the floor to more questions for Amy or me, comments, and New Business.



Maintaining our pre-Civil War dam was the main reason Homer Foster lobbied the community for ten years to create the Corporation. The Dam is beautiful, but as the mill owners and Homer found out, maintaining it is challenge.



The Dam, fortunately, seems to be in pretty good shape. Last year, the most significant expense was the replacement of the three oak stop logs which allow the water level to be lowered during the winter.

You may have noticed that the Dam was thoroughly tidied up at the end of March. A Woburn-based lawn care company, Organic Soil Solutions, provides us some of that work for free and the rest at a reduced rate.

This year, the grass cover on southerly crest of the dam needs some restoration work. Organic Soil Solutions will be rototilling and reseeding that area. The grass, incidentally, is essential to resisting erosion on the crest, and reseeding that portion of the crest was the only remedial recommendation made by our engineering consultant at our last safety inspection.

And that's all I have to report on the Dam.



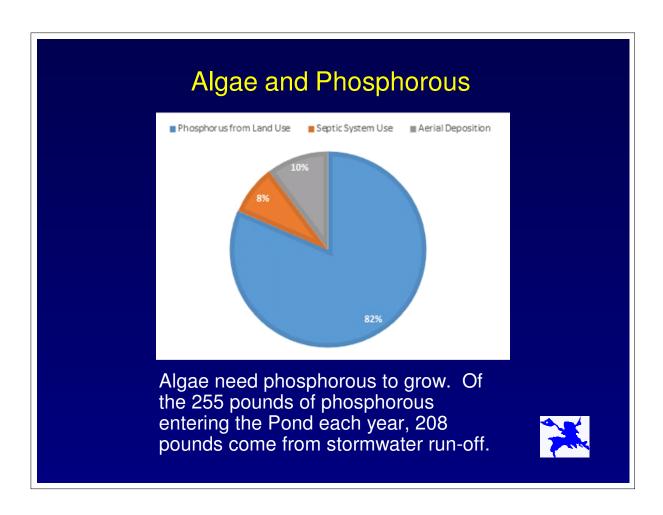
Managing nuisance vegetation is by far the most expensive undertaking of the Corporation year to year. We aim to safeguard the ecological balance of the Pond, and to protect public health.



Like a lot of other ponds in Massachusetts, we have to contend with blue-green algae . This is a bloom I photographed from my dock in the Main Pond a couple of years ago.

Blue-green algae is nasty stuff. It's especially bad for kids and pets. We've had to treat the Pond with copper sulfate most years since 2012. We contract with a laboratory to analyze water samples that volunteers draw from three locations so we can make informed decisions about when we need to treat. We treated the Pond once last year.

Copper sulfate works, and it's relatively cheap. It kills the algae it comes in contact with. But it doesn't prevent algae, and each treatment only lasts for a short time. Copper sulfate sinks to the bottom, where it has no more effect on algae and just accumulates, albeit in small amounts. The less often we have to use it, the better.

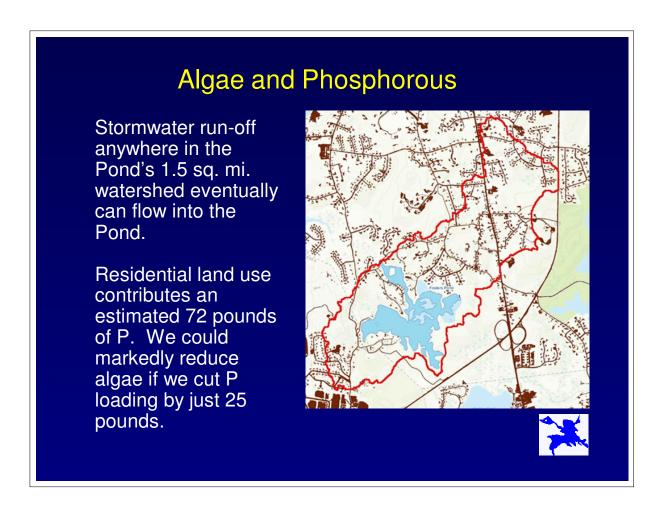


The alternative to chemical control is prevention. The key is to starve the algae of a vital nutrient, and that usually means phosphorous. Which is why you're always hearing about the need to use detergents and fetilizers with low or no phosphates.

Here are some figures for Foster's Pond, from the Watershed-Based Plan we commissioned in 2017. Most of the phosphorous that flows into the Pond comes from stormwater runofff. That's the blue piece on the pie chart.

Now a major portion of the phosphorous in stormwater run-off can't be controlled. It comes from the decomposition of organic matter in woodlands surrounding the Pond, and we're not going to pave them.

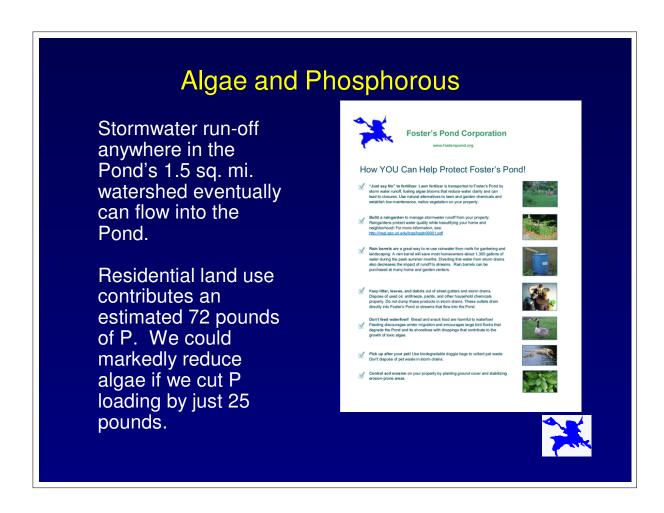
But a significant amount of the phosphorous in stormwater run-off can be reduced.



This is the Pond's 1.5 square mile watershed, outlined in red. It extends as far north as Orchard Street (north of Faith Lutheran Church), as far east as Rt 125, down southwest to Fiorenza Drive and Ashwood Avenue off Andover Street in Wilmington.

Within the red lines, all streams, gulleys, catchbasins, and run-off from storms lead to Foster's Pond.

If we could reduce the overall annual phosphorous loading into Foster's Pond by just 10% - 25 pounds out of the 255 pound total - our algae problems could be very close to eliminated.



That is not an easy task. But here are some of the things each of us can do. This one-page list is on our web site. It's taken from our Watershed-Based Plan. Please take some time to read it, download it, print it out and pin it up as a reminder.



Before we started managing the Pond, fanwort covered more than half the open water. It's a terrible invasive that smothers native plants. It provides poor habitat for fish and animals. It becomes so dense it can actually suffocate fish.

We're controlling it, but it's a never-ending battle. Its occurrence in the Pond goes up and down - it was at about 7.4% last August, before divers went to work, which means it probably came down to about 5%. It's almost impossible to eradicate completely. In recent years, we've been going after smaller infestations as they remerge, using a combination of chemical treatments and hand-pulling by professional divers.



When an infestation of fanwort gets too dense, or it is intertwined with lilies, the only effective control is an herbicide. called fluridone, sold under the brand name Sonar

The map shows the limited areas, about 14.5 of the Pond's 120 acres, where we treated fanwort last year On the right is a team from our consultant, Solitude Lake Management, using a spreader to broadcast herbicide-infused clay pellets. The herbicide is slowly released as the pellets dissolve. The spreader is controlled by a callibrator linked to a GPS system which tracks the speed and location of the boat, so that the concentration of the herbicide can be set and maintained.



We deployed professional divers at the end of August and early September to attack smaller stands of fanwort, pulling out plants one at a time, by the roots. It's an alternative to chemical treatment, but the job is difficult and unpleasant. As soon as the diver reaches for a plant, the sediment swirls up, turning the water to the color of strong coffee and blinding the diver. And it's delicate work, because fragmenting the fragile plants sends off pieces that will float away and root elsewhere, starting new infestations.

The divers worked in all of the areas indicated on the map to the right. They spent 10 days on the Pond and pulled out an astounding 7 cubic yards of fanwort.



Last August, a biologist from Solitude observed fanwort at the locations noted by the different-colored points on this map. (The colors represent levels of density.) As you saw in an earlier slide, the two cross-hatched areas were chemically treated last year, and will be fanwort free, or pretty close to it, this year.

Solitude recommended that we treat Dug Pond (that's in the circle) in 2023, and that we deploy divers to hand-pull fanwort observed elsewhere. That's what we plan to do this year, assuming approval by the Consservation Commission. We'll have an early-season survey done to update this fanwort map so that the divers can go directly to the targets and don't have to spend time searching for infestations.



Spiny naiad is another invasive that, when it crops up, we need to treat with a chemical.

Spiny naiad, like fanwort, forms a dense monoculture that overcomes native vegetation but doesn't provide habitat for fish and other wildlife. And, like fanwort, it spreads easily and is almost impossible to eradicate.

The only effective control is chemical treatment. Spiny naiad is too brittle for divers to remove. In 2020, we treated an infested area in the Channel. We haven't needed to treat for the last couple of years, but if some emerges this Summer, we will be prepared to treat.

2023:

Possible Copper Sulfate Treatment of Blue-Green Algae

- Same treatment regimen we've used successfully since 2013
- We'll only treat if blue-green algae are detected and water clarity drops



We'll treat for blue-green algae this year if there are high algae counts. We'll have volunteers monitoring the Pond and taking samples. As to whether we'll need to treat, that largely depends on heat and precipitation.

Monitoring for blue-green algae, and figuring out when to treat, is harder than it may sound, and we are amateurs, not experts. The Pond may get cloudy and develop surface scum for reasons having nothing to do with blue-green algae - for example, pollen, benign forms of algae, or other organisms. Copper sulfate kills algae on contact but doesn't stay in the water column very long. Treat before the algae come on, and you've accomplished nothing. Wait too long, and it's too late to prevent a dangerous bloom.

Lab tests are expensive, and with our modest budget, we can't afford frequent testing. We need to make judgment calls on when we ship samples to the lab. Our the field work is done by volunteers. I'd like to give a shout-out to John Lugus, Al Barber, and David Adilman,. They've shared the the work of monitoring the Pond, taking samples, and shipping them to the lab. Thanks, guys.

Water Use Restrictions: Weed and Algae Treatments

- Treated areas will be closed for fishing, swimming & boating for the day of any treatment
- Sonar treatment for fanwort
 - ► Treated water should not be used for irrigation for 90 days from first treatment
- Diquat (Reward) treatment for spiny naiad
 - Water within 200 feet of treated areas should not be used for irrigation or consumed by pets for 5 days.

All of the treatments we undertake are performed by our lake management consultant, under a permit approved by the State and in accordance with an Order of Conditions approved by the Andover Conservation Commission.

None of the herbicides we use carry any restrictions on recreational use of the Pond - swimming, boating or fishing, but we close the Pond, or the affected areas, on the day of treatment to minimize the possibility that anyone gets too close to the craft that's applying the chemical or interrupts the calibration. And we don't want anyone getting run over if our consultant is using an airboat.

All of these herbicides are approved for use in public drinking water supplies.

The only longer-lasting restrictions apply to using Pond water for irrigation. and sometimes for letting pets drink the water.

Irrigation advisories for this year's fanwort treatment will affect only Dug Pond. Diquat treatments affect irrigation and pets for shoreline properties near treated water, but we won't know know whether they will be needed until June or July, after the pre-treatment survey.

I try notify potentially affected residents through our email list, and I put information up on the web site, and post appropriate streets, mailbox clusters, and public access locatons.

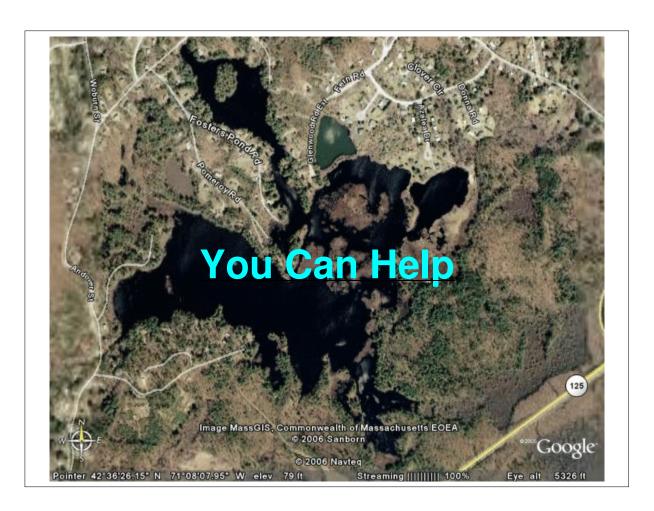


Finally, I just wanted to mention hydro-raking, which is another component of managing the Pond.

We hydro-rake in the spring when the water is up, letting the rake navigate to hard-to-reach shorelines. Also, it's still too cold to swim, so raking doesn't interfere with recreational uses. We had just 5 participants last year but we'll have 14 this year.

The rake removes organic matter which contains nutrients, and nutrient reduction contributes to the health of the Pond. But the primary benefit goes to the shoreline owner, so the Corporation does not pay for the work.

Hydro-raking is subject to an annual vote by the Conservation Commission approving the list of participants.



We have plenty of opportunities for volunteers to lend a hand. The FPC is only as active and effective as the volunteers who step up.

Please Volunteer

- Water quality observations
- Take on a WBP project
- Administration & communications
- If you live on the Pond, host the 2023 Summer Picnic

If you would like to help with water quality observations, and have a means of getting around the Pond, please let me know.

If you live on the Pond - or are a visitor - and observe fanwort anywhere, please let me know. I will pass the information along to our consultant or the divers. But please don't rake fanwort or try to pull it out yourself. It's fragile, you'll create fragments, and that will just spread it.

I mentioned the Watershed-Based Plan. Please read the summary on the web site. At the end, there's a list of projects that cry out for volunteer leadership. If there's something that appeals to you, let me or Amy know.

And if you'd like to contribute time to administrative chores, communications, or anything else we do or you think we should be doing, drop me an e-mail.

Finally, I'm in the market for a shoreline venue for this year's annual summer picnic. This will be the 18th in the modern era - the tradition actually dates back to 1927.



Now it is time for New Business.

