

A Resident's Conservation Guide to Casco Bay

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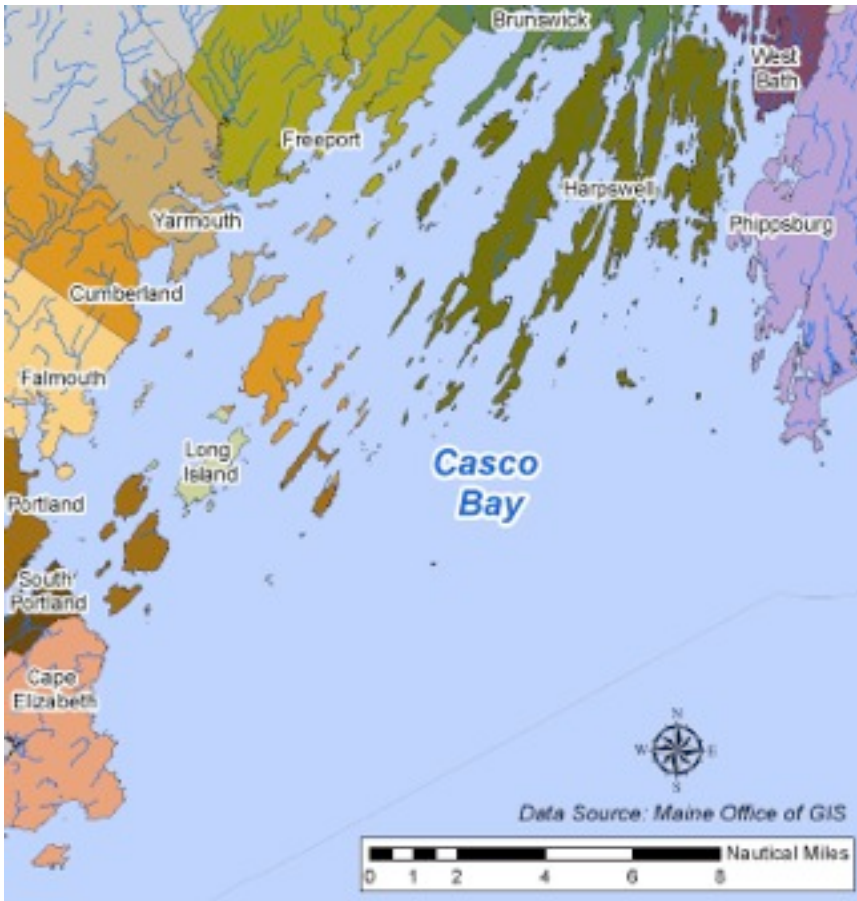


**A CLEAN BAY STARTS WITH YOU
ONE STEP AT A TIME**

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CASCO BAY AND YOU



Rainwater and snowmelt, also known as stormwater, can have negative impacts on Casco Bay. Their polluted runoff carries soluble chemicals from the soil and ground, such as inorganic fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides that promote the growth of excess algae, deplete oxygen levels, increase acidity and create a toxic environment for fish, shellfish, birds and wildlife in the bay.

This guide contains steps that you, who live and play on Casco Bay, can take to reduce polluted runoff and keep our bay healthy.

LANDSCAPING

DESIGN WITH WATER USE IN MIND

Why?

Proper design of landscapes not only stabilizes the soil but minimizes the amount of nutrients and pollutants reaching Casco Bay. It may also save money that you would spend reworking and replacing lost soil.

Steps You Can Take

- In planning for a new home tailor the layout to the topography.
- Plan for erosion control. Review the Maine Erosion & Sedimentation Control Law.
- During construction, stabilize slopes with hay bales, silt fences, and/or erosion control matting or create berms (small soil or stone ridges at right angle to the flow of water).
- In shoreline areas, leave existing plants that are established.
- Limit the size of your lawn. Large manicured seaside lawns are bad for the Bay and for our valuable shellfish beds. They are less efficient at filtering pollution than other ground covers and often are loaded with lawn chemicals.
- Minimize use of impervious surfaces on driveways, parking areas and paths.



IF YOU LIVE IN SHORELAND ZONE: Contact the Town Codes or Planning Offices when you plan to clear vegetation, create paths or a driveway, stabilize a shoreline or otherwise disturb the soil on your property, especially within the 75 foot shoreline buffer zone.

Additional information on erosion:

maine.gov/dep/land/erosion/

LANDSCAPING

BUILD OR MAINTAIN BUFFERS TO CONTROL EROSION

Why?

Sediment from erosion can spill into the ocean, clog water ways, carry pollutants, deprive eelgrass beds of sunlight, and carry excess nutrients that promote algae and deplete oxygen.

Steps You Can Take

- Plan winding paths so they crisscross the slope rather than go straight down.
- Cover bare soil with wood chips or crushed stone.
- Complement your existing buffer with hardy, disease and deer resistant native trees - alder, beech, maple, hornbeam, willow or oak.
- Add trees and shrubs to fill in the open areas along the shoreline and on slopes.
- Stabilize banks with woody shrub cuttings that root quickly on the damp soil bank. Red-osier or gray dogwood or pussy willow are good choices.
- Stabilize moderate slopes with infiltration steps built with timbers and backfilled with crushed stone.
- Consider building wooden stairways on 1:1 slopes (45°) or areas where ledge or surface roots make it difficult to set infiltration steps.



Note: Contact your Town Planning or Codes Department when considering changes in the 75 foot shoreline buffer zone.

Additional information on buffers:

maine.gov/dep/land/watershed/buffhandbook.pdf

http://www.cumberlandswcd.org/publications/bmp_fact_sheets/Infiltration_steps_retrofit.pdf

LANDSCAPING

MANAGE VEGETATION IN THE SHORELAND ZONE

Why?

Studies have shown that the removal of natural vegetation and the conversion to lawns or other uniform vegetated cover fails to maintain water quality, protect wildlife, or preserve the natural beauty of Maine's shoreland area.

Steps You Can Take

- In the first 75 feet of the buffer strip maintain the forest canopy. Over a 10 year period 40% of tree volume may be removed so as not to have a clear cut opening. Adjacent to Great Ponds the buffer strip increases to 100 feet.
- In the buffer strip, maintain groundcovers and vegetation that are less than 3 feet in height.
- Beyond the buffer strip, cleared openings are permitted as long as such clearings do not exceed 25% of the lot area or 10,000 square feet.
- For shoreline access, meandering footpaths up to 6 feet in width are permitted.
- Pruning of tree branches on the bottom 1/3 of the tree is permitted. Dead branches may be pruned without restriction.
- When an opening in the canopy is the result of storm-damage, disease, or dead trees, the opening must be replanted with native tree species unless there is new existing tree growth.



Local ordinances may be more restrictive. Always consult your local code office before you begin clearing in the shore land zone.

LANDSCAPING

SELECT APPROPRIATE PLANTS

Why?

Appropriate plants for the location will thrive with minimal care and provide a healthier ground covering that in turn cushions heavy rains, slowing down and filtering runoff into the Bay.

Steps You Can Take

- Plant small diameter trees that require less maintenance and become established in Casco Bay's rocky and windy landscape more quickly than larger diameter trees.
- Choose plants and grasses that are adapted to the Maine climate and the growing conditions in the place you are planting.



native plant - wintergreen

- Opt for native plants. They are well adapted to Maine's climate, so it means less work and more reward for you. Purchase only nursery grown natives, not ones dug from the wild.
- Choose a few plants that are food for birds, bees and other beneficial insects. Grow ornamental grasses in dry, windy areas.
- Avoid plants prone to pest problems. Shop for insect and disease-resistant plants to further reduce the need for pesticides.

Additional information on selecting plants:

yardscaping.org/plants/

umaine.edu/publications/2500e/

LANDSCAPING

KEEP STORMWATER ON YOUR LAND

Why?

Stormwater is precipitation, either rainwater or snow, that does not soak into the ground. It flows along the surface carrying dissolved chemicals and other debris from the landscape into Casco Bay.

The EPA reports that eighty percent of pollution to the marine environment comes from the land as a result of runoff.

Steps You Can Take

Slow the rate of flow so that the rainwater has time to seep into the ground, especially where the terrain is steep.

- Next to waterbodies, within the 75 foot buffer, maintain groundcovers and low vegetation (less than 3 feet high).
- Throughout your property, redirect the natural rain flow from entering a water body by creating a vegetated area, grassed depression (swale), a rain garden or dry well.
- Reduce the volume of runoff from impermeable surfaces.
- Position rain barrels to catch water running off roofs.
- Minimize the size of the driveway and parking space.
- Cover driveways with permeable materials (porous pavers, gravel or stone) that promote absorption of rain and snowmelt.
- Install rubber edges (razors) on steep areas of driveway to divert runoff toward vegetated areas.



Additional Information on runoff:

thinkbluemaine.org

DEALING WITH PESTS

KNOW YOUR INVASIVE PLANTS AND INSECTS

Why?

An invasive species is a non-native species that takes hold of a native habitat to the detriment of the native species. Knowing how to identify the invasive species in our area will help you determine the most appropriate treatment.

Steps You Can Take

- Become familiar with the invasives that choke out native plants and avoid putting them in your garden. Invasive plants identified around Casco Bay area include: Asiatic Bittersweet, Japanese Knotweed, Japanese Barberry, Purple Loosestrife, Bishops Weed. Invasive insects identified around Casco Bay include: Winter Moth, Woolly Adelgid, Asian Longhorn Beetle and Emerald Ash Borer.
- Contact Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry at 207-287-2431 if you suspect invasive insects are on your trees.
- Consult a professional landscaper who uses integrated pest management (IPM) to learn about the best way to control invasives.
- Join with neighbors to eradicate problem weed areas. Invasive weeds do not respect property lines.
- If you must use herbicides and insecticides, never use them near waterways.



Winter Moth Leaf Damage

Additional information on invasive species:

extension.umaine.edu/cumberland/
maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/gotpests/

DEALING WITH PESTS

MINIMIZE WEEDS NATURALLY

Why?

Overuse of herbicides to eradicate weeds creates an ecological imbalance and can result in herbicides leaching into the Bay, causing an unknown impact on that ecosystem. Why take a chance?

Steps You Can Take

- Learn how to identify weeds when they are seedlings, and pull them by hand before flowering to minimize spreading by seed. It is important to keep weeds from going to seed and spreading.
- Apply mulch and/or composted material on gardens. Both are effective in controlling small annual weeds and enriching the soil.
- Do not apply herbicides or fertilizers to inter-tidal areas or near surface water where runoff is likely.
- Some weeds are useful, originally imported as medicinals, used by wildlife, or as soil stabilizers. For



Pest or Wildflower?

example, clover puts nitrogen into the soil, and dandelion leaves were used as food and a coffee substitute.

"A weed is a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered."
Ralph Waldo Emerson

Additional information on pest management:

yardscaping.org/problems/index.htm

DEALING WITH PESTS

CONTROL BUGS AND SLUGS

Why?

Overuse of insecticides to eradicate pests can result in insecticides leaching into the Bay, causing harmful effects on that ecosystem.

Insect growth regulators, used in some pesticides, affect pollinating bees and can halt the development of young lobsters resulting in their death

Steps You Can Take

- Check with Cumberland County Extension Service for identification of a problem insect.
- Not all insects are pests. Some wasps for example kill numerous pest insects to feed their young.
- If a wasp nest is close to your house and creates a danger, use direct pesticide to the nest at night, wearing complete covering.
- Use pheromone lures or biocontrols where available.
- Use beer in a dish for slugs where they will drown.
- Plant pest resistant, native or well adapted plant varieties.
- If you must use pesticides for safety or health, avoid these more toxic chemicals: carbaryl, imidacloprid, pyrethroids methaldehyde and organophosphates,. Avoid pesticides that say “warning” or “danger”.
- Never use pesticides near waterways.



Photo by Kathryn Olmstead

Additional information on pests:

extension.umaine.edu/cumberland/
maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/gotpests/

CARING FOR YOUR YARD

WATER WISELY

Why?

Over-watering can increase leaching of fertilizers and insecticides into ground water and pollution of the bay and induce rot or diseases. It also depletes ground water supplies that are a precious commodity in Casco Bay communities.



Water When Needed

Steps You Can Take

- Water lawn and garden with about 1- 1 ½ inches per week. Most plants need less water than grass.
 - Use mulch in gardens to retain and conserve water.
 - Use soaker hose or drip irrigation in garden.
- Remember: Established plants need only a weekly watering of 1- 1 ½ inches per week
 - Water 1 to 2 times per week for 1 hour or to 1 inch deep and only if absolutely necessary. Deep soaking promotes deeper root growth that is beneficial to the grass and plants during sustained dry periods.
 - Water early in the day. Watering at midday will result in much of the water evaporating before it can reach the plants.

Additional information on watering:

yardscaping.org/lawn/water.htm

CARING FOR YOUR YARD

MAINTAIN YOUR LAWN SENSIBLY

Why?

Lawns can be maintained with minimal use of fertilizers and pesticides that will eventually flow into Casco Bay. Turf grass ten years and older may store enough necessary nutrients in the soil and never need fertilizer.

Steps You Can Take

- Mow high, 3 inches or more, with mulching blade to promote vigorous roots, shade out weeds, and conserve water.
- Leave the clippings on the lawn. They provide the nitrogen needed in an established lawn.
- Choose a low maintenance fine fescue blend, appropriate to your site.
- Fertilize lawn in late August or September not in spring when nitrogen will encourage growth of fast growing weeds.
- Keep turf cover dense. Higher density means fewer weeds—seed bare spots with a perennial ryegrass blend.
- Aerate, reduce thatch and topdress with 1/2 inch layer of compost in the fall. These practices will improve soil structure and stimulate healthy roots.

Most people mow their grass too low, which stresses the turf, making it turn brown and become more susceptible to drought, insects, and diseases.

Additional information on lawn care:

yardscaping.org/lawn/index.htm

CARING FOR YOUR YARD

FERTILIZE ECONOMICALLY

Why?

Fertilize only when needed. The nitrogen component of fertilizer produces an over abundance of algae that smothers sea creatures. The phosphorus in fertilizer produces the same effect in fresh water, killing pond and stream life.



Steps You Can Take

- Perform a soil test to determine nutrient requirements. When soils are adequate, only newly established and young lawns need fertilizer and, even then, only nitrogen. Test kits are available at county Cooperative Extension and Soil & Water Conservation District offices.
- Fertilizer should never be applied to frozen or saturated soils, or in advance of expected heavy rain.
- Buy fertilizer with water insoluble, slow release or controlled release nitrogen printed on the package. Otherwise, the nitrogen is washed away by rain or watering before it is absorbed.
- Replace 'weed and feed' products with slow-release, non-soluble, organic nutrients, such as compost, that enriches both plants and soil.

Additional information on fertilizers:

yardscaping.org/lawn/fertilization.htm

ON OR NEAR THE WATER

STOP BOAT DISCHARGES

Why?

Sewage discharge from boats has the potential to carry pathogens that can make people sick and impair water quality that affects us and sea creatures.

Federal law prohibits the discharge of sewage from boats within 3 miles of shore and in EPA designated areas. Remember Casco Bay is an EPA designated No Discharge Area (NDA).

Steps You Can Take

- Install a Coast Guard approved holding tank.
- Do not use holding tank additives that contain chlorine, formaldehyde or “preservatives”. They can harm marine life.
- Use pump out facilities to dispose of sewage. In Harpswell, pump out stations are located at Great Island Boatyard (Quahog Bay), Dolphin Marina (Potts Harbor), and the town-owned facility in Cundy's Harbor near Holbrook's Wharf; in Brunswick at Paul's Marina (Middle Bay).
- Additional Casco Bay pump out stations can be found at: cascobay.org/boat-pumpout-program
- If your boat does not have an installed toilet, use a portable toilet and onshore restroom facilities when at the dock.

Untreated sewage from two recreational boaters in one weekend puts the same amount of bacterial pollution into the water as does the treated sewage of 10,000 people.

Additional information on boating discharge:

mainehealthybeaches.org/

maine.gov/dmr/rm/public_health/sewagefacts2012.pdf

ON OR NEAR THE WATER

LEAVE NO LITTER



Why?

Litter, such as plastic, can last a long time and break down in the water. Litter can threaten coastal biological diversity by destroying coastal 'nurseries'.

Steps You Can Take

- When boating, hiking, or camping and no facilities are available, deposit solid human waste in “cat holes” dug 6 to 8 inches deep at least 200 feet from the shore.
- When around or on the water, use pocket ashtrays to dispose of cigarette butts. Butts are toxic to fish and birds.
- When walking on the beach, pick up after your pet and place in trash cans.
- When walking on the shore, pick up trash, including plastic bags, fast food containers, plastic bottles, beer cans, and cigarette butts. This is especially true after a storm when litter is deposited on the shore by storm action.
- When boating, hiking, or camping, carry plastic bags to haul out your trash. Leave only your footprints.

Trash doesn't fall from the sky. It falls from human hands. And human hands have the power to stop it.

Ocean Conservancy

Additional information on litter:

epa.gov/owow/oceans/debris/toolkit/files/trash_that_kills508.pdf

ON OR NEAR THE WATER

KNOW YOUR MATERIALS

Why?

Materials used to build docks can leach harmful chemicals into Casco Bay. Anti-fouling bottom wash water, if not collected, can discharge pollutants the Bay.

Steps You Can Take

- Talk with your permits consultant and contractor to determine the most appropriate and environmental friendly dock materials for your application.
- When painting the bottom of your boat, select the least toxic paint that will prevent fouling.
- Make sure the marina that washes or scrapes the bottom of your boat is equipped with a state approved collection system.
- Maine Designated Clean Marinas sign a pledge to do their part in keeping Maine's waterways free of harmful pollutants. In this area, Maine Designated Clean Marinas are Great Island Marina and Dolphin Marina, both in Harpswell, and Paul's Marina in Brunswick. Check site below for additional marinas.



Additional information on materials and marinas:

maine.gov/dep/land/watershed/marina/sec2_pier.pdf

maine.gov/dep/water/wd/antifouling-paint/is_clean.pdf

mainemarinetrades.com/clean_marinas/

AROUND THE HOUSE

COMPOST KITCHEN AND GARDEN WASTE

Why?

Composting is a natural process that breaks down and transforms your kitchen and garden waste into a useable product. Compost nourishes both soil and plants naturally, thus, minimizing the use of inorganic fertilizer that can pollute the bay.

Steps You Can Take

- Build a compost pile with both green (nitrogen) materials, brown (carbon) materials and moisture.
 - Begin by setting an area aside for a pile, construct a bin or purchase a covered bin.
 - Collect yard brown and green matter, leaves, evergreen needles, and grass cuttings. Avoid seeds and weeds.
 - Collect kitchen vegetable scraps, coffee grounds, egg shells and tea bags. Avoid meat and dairy products.
- Start with a brown layer, add a layer of kitchen scraps, cover with a green layer, and moisten. Covering keeps in moisture and heat, and helps keep out critters. Approximate brown to green ratio 3:1.



- Mixture must be moist and retain heat to keep process working. Allow 12-18 months for finished compost. Turning speeds up the process.

Compost bins are available at many local recycling centers.

Additional information on composting:

umaine.edu/publications/1143e/
umaine.edu/publications/1159e/

AROUND THE HOUSE

MAINTAIN A HEALTHY SEPTIC SYSTEM

Why?

A healthy septic system assures liquid percolating into the ground from the leach field is fully decomposed and free from such contaminants as coliform and other pathogens that can be harmful to the environment, the bay and your health.

Be a good neighbor, maintain your septic system and preserve all nearby wells and the water you and your neighbors drink.

Steps You Can Take

OUTSIDE

- Hire a professional and set up for regular inspection and pump out your septic system. The State of Maine recommends pumping out your septic system every 3 to 5 years, more frequently if using a food disposal.
- Don't drive over or park on any part of septic system.
- Don't build over your septic system.
- Only plant grass over the system. Roots from shrubs or trees may harm the leach field.

INDOORS

- Refrain from using your toilet as a wastebasket!
- Do not use drain cleaners and sink garbage disposals.
- Save water by installing water savers in your showers, faucets, and toilet tanks, use full loads in laundry and dishwashers and fix any leaks. Space heavy usage throughout the day.
- Compost food scrap and kitchen waste.

Additional information on septic systems:

umaine.edu/publications/7080e/

AROUND THE HOUSE

DISPOSE OF TRASH AND MEDICATIONS RESPONSIBLY

Why?

Hazardous waste and medicine disposal not only costs money but may end up polluting Casco Bay.

Steps You Can Take

- Recycle as much trash as possible: Newspapers, cardboard, mixed paper, plastic, glass, metal. Check out your town's or city's website for all materials that are recyclable.
- Collection days for hazardous waste and unwanted medications occur twice yearly. Check your town's website or police department for dates and bring in listed substances for safe disposal.
- Never dispose of medicines in the septic system where they will reach groundwater and the Bay.
- Be creative in reusing items that you bring into the house. Reuse plastic and paper bags or give them to vendors who can use them.
- Buy items that are made of natural components, like sustainably harvested wood, natural fibers, or glass.



Hazardous waste poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.

Additional information on hazardous waste:

maine.gov/spo/recycle/index.htm

AROUND THE HOUSE

DISPOSE DOG AND CAT WASTE PROPERLY

Why?

Pet waste, rich in nitrogen, is transported by rain or melting snow into streams and eventually into the bay promoting growth of weeds and algae, depleting oxygen and leading to fish kill. In addition, human health may be affected.

Diseases or parasites in pet waste can be transmitted from your pet to you or your kids.

Steps You Can Take

- Take a plastic bag or “pooper scooper” when walking your pet.
- Eliminate pet waste in a responsible manner:

The EPA reports that 2-3 days' worth of pet waste from just 100 dogs in a 20 sq. mile area can contribute enough bacteria to temporarily close a bay to swimming and shell fishing.

- Flush it down the toilet. Septic tanks are able to treat pet wastes.
- Bury it in the yard. Dig a hole that is 5 inches deep away from vegetable gardens and away from wells, streams and ocean. Microorganisms in the top layer of soil will break down the waste and release nutrients to fertilize nearby plants.
- Put waste in trash if there is no alternative.

- Waste from pets should not be included in the compost pile. Compost does not get hot enough to kill the bacteria.

Additional Information on pet waste:

mainehealthybeaches.org/assets/pdfs/Pet_Waste_Brochure.pdf

VOLUNTEER IN A NON-PROFIT

Why?

Many organizations are working to keep Casco Bay healthy and clean. Their success depends on volunteers. Among them are:

Friends of Casco Bay -- the leading environmental organization whose mission is to improve and protect the environmental health of Casco Bay

Maine Island Trail Association (MITA) -- dedicated to the protection and enjoyment of the wild islands of coastal Maine.

Steps You Can Take

- Volunteer with Friends of Casco Bay by participating in their water quality sampling program by calling 207-799-8574 or contacting the volunteer coordinator at pmilholland@cascobay.org.
- Participate in a MITA island cleanup event to help remove marine and human generated debris from island shorelines. MITA phone number is 207-761-8225.
- Can't volunteer? Become a member of Friends of Casco Bay or Maine Island Trail Association.
- Other non-profits that need your help are Casco Bay Estuary Partnership and Ocean Conservancy.



Additional Information on non profits:

cascobay.org/

mita.org/

cascobay.usm.maine.edu/

JOIN A TOWN COMMITTEE

Why?

Maine communities have a strong history of citizens participation in governing their towns. Volunteering in town committees is one way of giving back to your community. There are many committees waiting for your talents and expertise. Many of these are related to the waterfront, Casco Bay and the welfare of the local fishing community.,

You are encouraged to contact your town selectmen or city officials and make your desires known. All volunteers are welcome.

Steps You Can Take

Below are committees you might enjoy joining in Harpswell. Check your town's website for relevant committees.

- Marine Resources Committee -- This Committee is charged with coordinating and administrating the shellfish conservation program.
- Harbor and Waterfront Committee-- This Committee's mission is to review and monitor marine activities. It recommends ordinances and management plans that help maintain safe and adequate access to the waterfront.
- Conservation Commission -- This Commission provides advice that will help better utilize, protect, and plan for the Town's natural resources and open areas. The Conservation Commission seeks to coordinate its activities with existing Town committees, departments, and with other conservation organizations.

Throughout my life,
I've seen the
difference that
volunteering efforts
can make in people's
lives. I know the
personal value of
service as a local
volunteer. --Jimmy
Carter

KEEP OUR ROADS AND SHORE CLEAN

Why?

Roadside trash is not only unsightly it gives a bad impression of your town and may attract more litter. Clean roads and public access shores show the world that we care.

Steps You Can Take

- Sign up to for your local Adopt a Road or Beach Program. In Harpswell, you can get sign-up forms at the Town Office or find them on line at harpswell.maine.gov/
- Check the on-line map to see which roads or beaches have not yet been “adopted”, and choose your area.
- Join with neighbors. Make it a group effort.
- Volunteer for the Town-wide Roadside Pick-up Day, usually in April around Earth Day. Or join the annual Maine Coastal Cleanup, usually in September, by contacting maine.gov/doc/nrimc/mcp/projects/coastweek/



NOTES

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the following agencies that are referenced and that provided photos and materials used in this guide.

LANDSCAPING

- Maine Department of Environmental Protection
maine.gov/dep/land/
- Maine Yardscaping
yardscaping.org/
- Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District
<http://www.cumberlandswcd.org/>
- University of Maine Cooperative Extension
extension.umaine.edu/
- The Think Blue Maine Partnership:
thinkblumaine.org/

DEALING WITH PESTS

- University of Maine Cooperative Extension - Cumberland
extension.umaine.edu/cumberland/
- Maine Got Pests
maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/
- Maine Yardscaping
yardscaping.org/
- Bangor Daily News (Kathryn Olmstead photo)

CARING FOR YOUR YARD

- Maine Yardscaping
yardscaping.org/

ON OR NEAR THE WATER

- Friends of Casco Bay
cascobay.org/boat-pumpout-program/

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Maine Healthy Beaches Program
mainehealthybeaches.org/
- Maine Department of Marine Resources
maine.gov/dmr/rm/public_health/
- United States Environmental Protection Agency
water.epa.gov/type/oceb/
- Maine Department of Environmental Protection
maine.gov/dep/land/watershed/
maine.gov/dep/water/wd/antifouling-paint/
- Maine Marine Trade Assoc. - Clean Boatyard and Marina Program
mainemarinetrades.com/clean_marinas/

AROUND THE HOUSE

- University of Maine Cooperative Extension
extension.umaine.edu/
- Maine Waste Management and Recycling Program
maine.gov/spo/recycle/index.htm
- Maine Healthy Beaches Program
mainehealthybeaches.org/

GETTING INVOLVED

- Friends of Casco Bay
cascobay.org/
- Maine Island Trail Association
mita.org/
- Casco Bay Estuary Partnership
cascobay.usm.maine.edu/
- Maine Coastal Program
maine.gov/doc/nrimc/mcp/



A CLEAN BAY STARTS WITH YOU ONE STEP AT A TIME

Created by:

Town of Harpswell
Harpswell Conservation Commission
harpswell.maine.gov

Sponsored by:

Casco Bay Estuary Partnership
cascobay.usm.maine.edu

New Meadows Watershed Partnership
newmeadowspartnership.org



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