



Friends of Wilson Lake

Volume 15 Issue 2

May 2022

From Your President, Rob Lively

It is with mixed feelings that I report that I will step down as President of FOWL at the Annual Meeting on July 17, 2022. I say “mixed” because, for the past seven years, I have truly valued working with our Board, you our members, and the community. I feel together we have made progress in support of our mission. I will remain on the Board but look forward to pursuing other projects. The extremely capable Sandra Muller will serve as Interim President, but let it be said that Sandy emphasizes the term “Interim” as we move into our next era of leadership.

I think it is very important that we continue to tell our Wilson Lake stories. When I was offered a job in Farmington in 1977, we and our young family chose to live in Wilton, primarily because of Wilson Lake and Kineowatha Park. Many of my work colleagues had done the same. Our children learned to swim here, we regularly kayak and canoe on the lake, we enjoy the yearly return of the loons, and now our grandchildren look forward to swimming and boating here. The cycle continues.

I feel it is important we tell our Wilson Lake stories because I don't think the economic, social, and recreational value of the lake is sufficiently appreciated. I recently viewed a video of an economic development meeting hosted by MPBN in Wilton back in 2006. Titled “Hometown Economies” it was part of a series where MPBN visited six Maine towns undergoing economic stress. Wilton was the first stop. A panel of hard working and concerned people representing various agencies, businesses, and development corporations served on the panel with the MPBN host and they talked about the closing of various industries including Bass Shoe, the Wilton Woolen Mill, the Tannery, and Forsters. Ways to economically rejuvenate the town were discussed, along with ideas on to how to make Wilton more attractive, in the broadest sense. I kept waiting for someone to mention Wilson Lake and the crucial role it plays in the life of the town: of how it can play a role in recruiting and retaining new businesses and their employees; of examples similar to my own of moving to Wilton. But no one did, which is why we need to continually tell our Wilson Lake stories, the role it plays in our community and region, and how important it is that we maintain its good health.

It is in this vein that I am pleased our Editor Wynn Muller has chosen to provide an overview of our projects, our programs, and our plans for the future. I trust it will give you our readers a chance to reflect on what Wilson Lake means to you, on what FOWL is doing, and that it will provide motivation to continue to tell the story of Wilson Lake.

Thanks for your continued support of FOWL.

Rob Lively

Visit our Website:
www.friendsofwilsonlake.org

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FOWL LakeSmart Coordinator,
unless otherwise identified)

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FOWL Ongoing Projects

by Wynn Muller

Over the winter months FOWL has limited activity on the lake. However, we still are active with some projects and planning for the events of the coming summer season. I believe this issue will be a great time to give you some overview of those most significant activities and their history. How and why did they start, why have they continued, how are they funded, etc. As you know we spent a great deal of time during the winter of 2020 developing a planning strategy for FOWL for 2021–2025. That was called Shaping the Future of FOWL and is available on our website at this link: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5261a2b8e4b068320e3c7116/t/60eeecff0e79dc0d0b931b22/1626270977337/ShapingtheFutureofFOWL_2021-2025-FINAL.pdf.

In the course of this planning, we determined there were three top priorities for the organization: 1) Board and Membership Development, 2) Public Relations and Outreach, and 3) Lake Science. Let's take a look at some of these that we current do and others we have plans for the future:

Lake Science: This Represents the Mission of FOWL

Currently we are heavily committed to the Courtesy Boat Inspection Program, LakeSmart, Water Quality Testing and the UMF/FOWL Buoy. We also are considering the establishment of an Aquatic Plant Patrol, looking into the relative impact of Lakefront properties vs. the overall watershed on sediment in the lake, and investigating the changes in the delta at the head of the lake and its growth.

Public Relations and Outreach: Necessary to Communicate that Mission to the Community

The significant projects we continue in this area are: the Wayne Smith Lakes and Loons Program, the David Prince Memorial Scholarship, our Newsletter (although some consider it as part of the Development function), the Blueberry Festival Boat Rides and Loon Booth, and an annual section in the Town Report. We also have plans to expand our relationships with other Wilton groups, create a FOWL "Summer Lake Day" for our members – family and business, and improve our Social Media presence. We are currently exploring with Academy Hill School and UMF the possibility of adding new educational lake programs for the 4th and 5th graders.

Board and Membership Development: Necessary for our Continued Stability and Growth

We currently devote considerable effort to our Membership goals, running regular Board Meetings,

our Annual Meeting each summer, and maintaining our Website. We have a need to recruit members with various skills, make better use of our existing members' skills, develop new leadership from within our ranks and do a better effort of orienting our new and existing members.

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History and Background of FOWL:

That represents a thumbnail sketch of the organizational goals present and future. Let's go back to the inception of Friends of Wilson Lake when we begin in 1989 and see how we have grown. In 1989 a group of lake residents got together to establish a lake association to protect Wilson Lake from inadvertent damage due to pollution or other negative aspects. The Mission Statement that group developed was: **“To preserve and protect the aesthetic qualities, the recreational value, and the purity of the water of Wilson Lake in Wilton and its watershed.”**

That was the mission in 1989 and it still stands today. That initial group incorporated as Friends of Wilson Lake (or FOWL). Over the years the direction and membership of the organization has changed somewhat, but the Mission has held firmly in place. I doubt that the initial body anticipated that FOWL would be expanded beyond local lake residents, but over the years it has become evident that many people who do not live on the lake make frequent use of the lake, they understand its economic importance for the area, and they appreciate the need to be cognizant of efforts needed to maintain its quality and purity. Hence, over time membership has evolved to include many others who are interested in the future of the lake but are not currently lake residents – including many businesses.

After organizing, that original group continued to conduct the by-monthly water quality tests that Mary Ryan had already started collecting. They scheduled a survey of the septic systems around the lake and initiated an erosion control project at Kineowatha Park. In 1997 the group started offering free boat rides in conjunction with the town wide Blueberry Festival. A list of the time line of all FOWL activities can be found on the FOWL trifold brochure and also at our website under “What We Do,” at this link:

<http://www.friendsofwilsonlake.org/what-we-do-1> 🗑️

the water surface and destroying the beneficial impact of native plants that provide habitat and food to animal communities. With over 6000 lakes and ponds, and thousands of miles of stream habitat, the task of preventing the spread of these invasive plants is one of Maine's greatest environmental and economic challenges. Once an invader is well established, eradication is extremely difficult and costly—if not impossible. No one would want to swim or row through this growth of invasive plants:



Dog in Milfoil by Lake Stewards of Maine

Prevention is the first step in fighting invasive plants. While not an absolute tool in the prevention process, it is known that plants generally move from one lake to another through becoming attached to parts of boats and then establishing themselves when the boat moves to another lake. If we can clean off the boats before they enter a new waterbody, we can avoid this occurrence and its disastrous consequences. Inspecting boats entering and leaving lakes gives considerable control in implementing this process. 🗑️



Rowing in Milfoil by Lake Stewards of Maine

Science Committee—Mission Area Invasive Aquatic Plants

The most significant events that can have a catastrophic impact on a lake to the extent of rendering it nearly useless for recreational activities are its being covered by invasive aquatic plants and/or its surface experiencing algal blooms. The introduction of non-native invasive aquatic plants is well known. Throughout the United States it is widespread and escalating with disruptive consequences. Since the plants are non-native, they have few if any known predators and hence can explode to overtake a lake or stream dominating



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Algal Blooms

The second ecological event that will have extreme impact on a lake is an algal bloom which makes the entire surface of the lake turn green and unappealing to swimmers, boaters, fishers alike. How does this happen? Like



Algal bloom on a lake nrdc.org

other impacts, it occurs over time. The entry of pollution mostly in the form of phosphorous into a lake creates a fertile environment for algae to grow and prosper. The term algae encompasses many types of aquatic organisms, both multicellular like seaweed and unicellular like cyanobacteria. Algal bloom generally refers to rapid growth of microscopic unicellular algae. All Maine soil contains phosphorous and other nutrients but failing septic systems and fertilizers can exacerbate the damage from runoff into a lake. Some algal blooms contain harmful algal blooms (HAB) which can lead to fish die-offs, and even serious health impact on animals and humans. Look specifically at the Winter 2021 issue of this newsletter about elephants dying in Botswana and multiple reports of domestic dogs dying from ponds experiencing algal blooms in Maine.

In fact, this is a significant impact to lakes clarity and property values. A study done by Boyle, Michael and Bouchard, "Water Quality Affects Property Prices: A Case Study of Selected Maine Lakes" done in 1999 found the following:

"Lake-front property owners are potentially the recipients of the greatest economic gains from improved lake-water gains from improved lake-water quality because the benefits of water quality and be capitalized in the price of lake-front properties. These same lake-front owners may also directly affect lake-water quality through the actions they take on their properties. The object of this study is to estimate the effect of water clarity on lake-front property prices for selected Maine lakes using a hedonic property-price model. Hedonic models are used to estimate the share of property prices that are attributable to characteristics of the properties. People tend to act in their own self-interest to select property

with the most desirable set of characteristics. Thus, people will pay more, all other characteristics being equal, for a property on a lake with higher water quality than they would for a property with lower water quality."

Many subsequent studies have been done on this topic citing this study as a primary reference. One such study was done by the USEPA, paper number 2019-05 by Guignet, et. al. called: "Property values and water quality: A nationwide meta-analysis and the implications for benefit transfer." They found:

"We estimate numerous meta-regressions, and compare transfer performances across models using an out-of-sample transfer error exercise. The results suggest value transfers often perform just as well as more complicated function transfers. In our context, however, a simple function transfer that accounts for baseline water clarity performs best."

Here is an example of algal bloom and its impact:



Fishkill by Algal Bloom britannica.com

Naturally, FOWL would look to some of these known problems that impact water quality to find ways to best allocate their energies and assets. or stream dominating the water surface and destroying the beneficial impact of native plants that provide habitat and food to animal communities. With over 6000 lakes and ponds, and thousands of miles of stream habitat, the task of preventing the spread of these invasive plants is one of Maine's greatest environmental and economic challenges. Once an invader is well established, eradication is extremely difficult and costly—if not impossible. ♪



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Courtesy Boat Inspections

It is only natural that FOWL looked to others around the state to learn of activities they could undertake to maintain the water quality of the lake. In 2000 the legislature passed the first bill involving invasive plants and the following year passed the “Milfoil Inspection Funding Bill”. The essence of this legislation was to require all motorized boats on inland waters to acquire a “sticker” to display on their boats. The revenue from these stickers is used to limit the transfer of invasive plants from lake to lake via boat transmission and also to eradicate instances of invasive plants that have been introduced to Maine lakes. These funds were made available to local lake associations in the form of “grants” to assist in their funding of the cost of boat inspections. On a statewide basis, the number of inspections has grown from 2,800 in 2001 to over 100,000 in 2020. In fact, since inception our students have inspected over 13,500 boats – quite an impressive undertaking. In that time, they have found 67 plants on boats, none of which was invasive. Great job CBI monitors!

Friends of Wilson Lake begin inspecting boats in 2003 with two paid students inspecting boats. Unfortunately, our inspections begin in late July and the students left for college in mid-August, so only 34



CBI Inspection of Boat Sandy Muller

boats were inspected that first year. However, that meager start has grown to well over 900 boats per year over the past four years with multiple students and adults working at the landing. Our inspection program begins on Memorial Day Weekend and concludes with Labor Day. The students inspect boats on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays throughout the summer. Some have asked why we do not inspect boats throughout the week, but we have found that it is cost prohibitive to do other than these weekend hours. The cost of inspecting the weekends runs

over \$5,000 per season. We routinely receive a \$2,000 grant from the “sticker program” but that only pays for about 40% of the cost. The remaining \$3,000 was coming from member dues and donations. Hence, we looked for ways to meet this cost shortfall and arrived at business sponsorships. For \$250 a business could sponsor a weekend of monitoring, receive a display in our kiosk, an ad in our newsletter and become a significant part of the process of protecting Wilson Lake. The business community has stepped up in their normal admirable fashion by sponsoring all 15 weekends for most of the past 7 years. **Our sincere thanks to our wonderful business community!**



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LakeSmart

A second state wide program was introduced in 2003 to deal with containing the problem of algal blooms. There are two general causes of pollution. The first is easily recognizable due to its size. Examples are mills which use water power to run equipment and then discharge the now “dirty” water back into the stream or lake. These examples are called **“point source” pollution since the “point source” is identifiable.** A great example of point source pollution of Wilson Lake was the agricultural activity that previously occurred at the head of the lake at the east side of Pond Road. Members recognized this and created a land trust – Foothills Land Conservancy to purchase and manage this 283-acre parcel in the late 1990s to manage this area in a lake friendly manner—to minimize the pollution coming from the area. That effort has shown considerable impact on reducing lake pollution and helping to maintain the water quality of the lake. While this was never an official FOWL project, it certainly had our blessing and used many of our members in the project. Other examples of point source pollution are identifiable due to their size. Kineawatha Park has water running down the hill and into the lake. Wilson Lake Country Club is similar with down-hill water entering the lake in various places. The Town Office sand storage area is also near the lake with the potential for pollution as is the large parking lot of the former Bass Building on Weld Road. The area at the foot of the lake along Lake Road and especially along the wall is similar. All these areas are constantly being examined to see how their polluting features can be reduced.

Other sources of pollution are not so readily identifiable. They are known as “non-point source” pollution. Where the sources are spread over a large area and represent many home owners, **it is never easy to identify or “point out” the source**, hence the name “non-point source”. LakeSmart was created as an awards program offering a LakeSmart award to property owners who maintained their homes in a “lake friendly” manner. The thought behind the program came from what social scientists know as “social marketing” which many of us old-times would recognize as “Keeping up with the Joneses”—if my neighbor is doing something that impresses me, I want to know what it is, so that I might also do the same and also benefit. The LakeSmart award with its recognition signs was that “something to impress”. As more and more people acquire LakeSmart signs, others will notice and ask, “Is this of benefit to the lake? Can I also show that I want to benefit the lake with a LakeSmart sign?” The “social marketing” concept is definitely

proven to work in many instances—but will it work with lake protection? We hope and believe it will. Consequently, FOWL has embraced the LakeSmart program significantly. We now have over 40% of our lake residents qualified as LakeSmart and others want to know how they can also become LakeSmart.

To qualify as LakeSmart, a check-list was created comprising four areas causing potential pollution. A seventy percent score was needed in each of these four categories known to cause pollution. The areas are:

- **Camp road and parking area.** Most camp roads are known to create ruts with water running down them and escaping in runlets into the lake. Parking areas do the same.
- **Structure and septic system.** Camp roofs convey rainwater through the overhang which creates pollution causing areas below the overhang. Oil tanks are known to leak, and septic systems can fail.
- **Yard and recreation area.** Many recreation areas get use causing the surface to erode and create pollution. These areas can be identified and controlled. While grass yards do look lovely and are nice on bare feet, grass does little in stopping pollution causing run-off. A more significant vegetation buffer is generally required.
- **Water access and buffering.** Generally, only one water access is permitted and hence it gets lots of use. That area needs controls to avoid pollution. Also, the remaining area around the shore-line need to become that “Last Line of Defense” in stopping pollution carrying water to stop it and let it settle into the ground along with its pollutants.

For many of us qualifying as LakeSmart was only taking some simple steps that could be done by the landowner with minimal cost—a shovel, some mulch, some plantings, increasing the mower setting, etc. Other areas do require some cost and effort—creating a camp road with a crown in the center and “speed bumps” to direct the water off the road and into the woods. Also, **we do need to change some of our thinking**—culverts are not merely to allow the water to run under the road and avoid washing it out, the also

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require maintenance to allow the pollutants on the upper side of the road to settle and not continue through the culvert. As the settling “Dirt” piles up on the upper side, it must be captured and removed to make room to house new pollutants to accumulate. We also need to recognize that a wild blueberry bed is just as pretty along the shore is grass—and it does not need to be mowed each week.



Barb Hathaway, Barry Hathaway, Wynn Muller, FOWL LakeSmart Coordinator by Sandy Muller

When we started, some people said they were already lake smart in maintaining their property and that we should work to change those who were “lake dumb”. They failed to realize that the entire focus of LakeSmart was to subtly encourage those who were not yet lake smart to learn what it took to become lake smarter and to actually want to do so that they might also become LakeSmart and receive that recognition. The first to call me was the then owner of a house on Lake Road who was experiencing significant water flow on his property from lands uphill of which he had no control and really believed the culprit to be town and state roads. He was not really interested in LakeSmart but was interested in protecting his property and the lake as well. That was nearly 20 years ago and a watershed survey as well and we are still without a functioning solution. This was a non-point source issue we converted to a point source issue without being able to resolve it—but we are still working on it! With many others we actually looked at properties that we felt could easily qualify and encouraged them to allow us to do an evaluation. Presently, we have very few of these properties that would qualify without any work being done. So, when you sign up for a LakeSmart evaluation, plan on getting recommendations that you need to implement before you will qualify as LakeSmart. Still, it is not that difficult and certainly not overwhelming. Also, it is at no cost and voluntary. 🍷

Water Testing Secchi Disks and DO Meters



Mary Ryan began testing the clarity of the waters of Wilson Lake before the inception of FOWL—for which Mary was also a founding creator. Look to the February 2022 Newsletter for a write up on Mary. However, what I did not say in that article was that Mary got me interested in testing with Secchi Disks, introduced me to people at MVLMP (now called Lake Stewards of Maine), to people at COLA (now Maine Lakes), to people at LEA who started the CBI program, and at DEP who started LakeSmart. I came to Wilson Lake with the goal of doing what was necessary to avoid damage to the lake. I found fertilizer that was not bad for the lake and also laundry detergent that would not damage the septic. I did not know what else I needed to know. I soon learned. Now, back to water testing with a Secchi disk. As you know, this is a black & white circular disk that is lowered into the water until it can no longer be seen. That depth is recorded every two weeks and the results are published at the Lake Stewards website at: <https://www.lakesofmaine.org/lake-water-clarity.html?m=3682>. This provides a terrific base line for viewing the historic clarity of our lake over time. Differences can often be explained by comparing to weather history charts of the Wilton area—more rain generally means more rain water carrying pollutants into the water and a lower Secchi reading; less rain (more drought) will produce greater water clarity through higher Secchi readings. This is certainly not an absolute correlation since there are many other variables such as wind, sun glare, time of day, etc. In taking these readings we attempt to do them at the same condition to minimize these other known variables, but even that is not absolute since the availability of the one doing the testing and the boats needs to also be considered. It is most interesting and great fun even if just for the boat ride. I certainly encourage you to join us. Below is a Wilson Lake Secchi graph:





In viewing this note the captions on the right. The Blue represent the annual low readings, the green the annual high readings and the red the annual average readings. I believe the purple line is the most significant as it shows the three-year average of the annual average readings thus providing a trending of these readings. The high and low figures are of little significance.

I had always questioned “while this is interesting, what does it really mean? What is done if the readings go down?” I heard that the water treatment staff took regular readings of to the fecal coliform bacteria count at the swimming area at the foot of the lake and if it were too high the area was closed for swimming. That made me wonder, “If the Secchi readings were to become too low, would the lake be closed to various

activities such as boating or fishing?” I could find no one who could tell me this and the reason is that water clarity is not something that can be looked at from week to week or even year to year. It is a trend and when the trend become obvious, the DEP issues a report of those lakes that are on their “watch list”. Wilson Lake was added to this watch list in 2015. Look at the purple line on the below graph that dropped from 20 feet in 2004 to 14 feet clarity in 2014. That was considered a significant drop and caused the watch list inclusion. Ironically, this was just at the time we were planning the Watershed survey conducted in 2016 and the inclusion on this watch list made our lake eligible federal 319 grant funding and Wilton to receive nearly \$70,000 in federal grants. But that is a different topic. However, I did learn that someone reads and deals with these numbers. 🗿

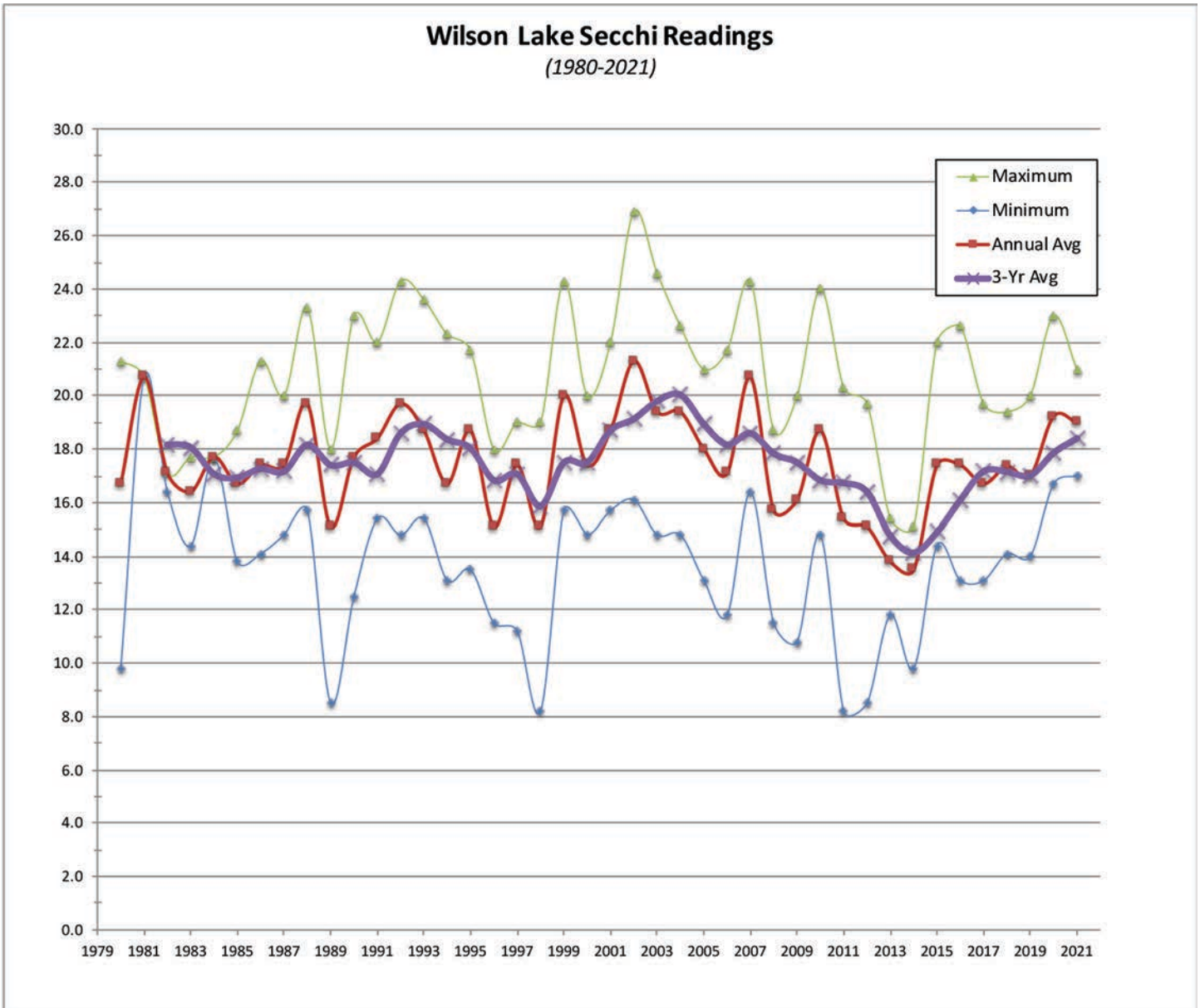


Chart of Secchi Readings by Wynn Muller.



UMF/FOWL Buoy & DO Testing

In 2015 FOWL joined with UMF to purchase a Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Meter that allowed us to take local reading on the temperature and DO of the lake on a regular basis. This is a more sophisticated testing than Secchi Disk as the meter needs to be regularly calibrated, stored appropriately, and warmed up prior to use. Also, unlike Secchi readings, this meter takes readings every meter from the surface to the bottom of the lake which is about 23 meters. Since each reading requires some time for the meter to register the new reading the process takes over an hour to conduct the sequence of readings, record them and wind the meter cord back into the boat. While time consuming, the process is also most interesting and everyone who has gone has enjoyed being part of the process. You are also most welcome to join us on some of these testing runs, but be prepared to do some work as three jobs are required – meter line dropper, meter reader, and results recorder. We offer considerable help.

nutrients that flow into the water from the watershed, and many other factors. While lake stratification by temperature is most interesting, **the DO count has serious impact on species of cold-water fish**—such as trout and salmon. When the DO count in the lake falls below 4.0 ppm, these cold-water fish become stressed and should the level drop below 2.0 ppm we would expect to see examples of fish kills.

A final level of testing is the amount of phosphorous in the lake. We generally take 2 to 3 samples of phosphorous at the surface and hopefully a few feet down into the water table. These readings are sent into the state for their measurement. The capture of the samples takes a steady hand, clean hands, still water and is still quite a challenge. That is why we only take a few samples which are usually done on a DO test run.

We will not currently deal with the UMF/FOWL buoy which was covered in depth in the October 2021 issue. However, we do expect to provide more material in our next fall or winter issue. 🎣



DO Testing & Buoy Installation by Sandy Muller

What do these readings tell us? First the temperature readings show the stratification of the lake temperature with warm water at the top, rapidly decreasing temperature in the center (the thermocline) and cool water at the bottom strata. See the October 2021 edition for a detailed description of this phenomenon. Generally, cold water is able to contain more oxygen than warm water, all other factors being equal. However, not all factors are equal. The oxygen level is influenced by the wind and wave action, the amount of





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Public Relations and Outreach Area

While not actually specified in our Mission Statement, to fulfill our mission we need to make residents of the town and surrounding area cognizant of the need to protect the lake, its watershed and its habitants. Some of these areas are apparent while others may require your imagination. Please bear with us on this. Your favorite may just fall in this category.

that it would still over time become exhausted. The board decided instead to make the scholarship a line item in our budget so that it would continue to generate recognition to FOWL each year at the Mt. Blue Awards program.

Friends of Wilson Lake David Prince Memorial Scholarship

Wayne Smith Lakes and Loons Program

In 1996, Wilton appeared to lose a loon chick at Ki-neowatha Park Beach. Someone reported seeing some young students chasing a chick up the path and away from the water. While that seemed unlikely, we could not locate the three loon chicks known to be on the lake over the past few weeks, so we agreed that one had disappeared. We prepared a significant press release for the Franklin Journal who displayed it on the front page above the fold including a wonderful photo by Tony Nazar.



Tricia Souther Bowering, Rob Lively, FOWL President, Nancy Prince, FOWL Scholarship Coordinator, by Sandy Muller

Nancy Prince, Lakes & Loons Coordinator, Patrick Keenan, BRI Presenter by Rob Lively

David Prince was one of the founding members of FOWL and was quite instrumental in introducing students to lake life and lake ecology. When he passed away, numerous donations were made to FOWL in his memory. We gave considerable thought to an appropriate vehicle to make use of these funds while also providing a way to thank those memorial donors in a significant manner. A scholarship to a graduating senior at Mt Blue High School in memory of those many special members we have lost over time was suggested. We also thought it would be most appropriate to utilize those donations in his memory that we make the scholarship in his name. Some wanted to use the funds only until they were exhausted – recognizing that there might still be future donations in David’s name. That seemed like considerable bookkeeping and also with the likelihood

In the way of follow up with this we felt that it is a good idea to provide education to our young students on the special nature of loons on our lake so they might not repeat this unfortunate event. We contacted Maine Audubon and they put on a program on loons for Wilton’s third grade students. That has continued to date although some of the recent programs have been



virtual. Each year Wayne Smith, Jr. provided FOWL with a check to cover the cost of this program since he believed it was a most appropriate addition to our schedule of programs. In 2018 the Board agreed to name this program in his honor with the stipulation that the Wayne Smith family would continue these contributions. Wayne Jr. passed on a couple years ago and his son Wayne III has continued the program to date. We sincerely thank the Smith family for their many donations and believe the name is most appropriate. We did move the program from Maine Audubon to Biodiversity Research Institute in 2008 since the Audubon had changed their outreach availability at that time and BRI has given us great service. 🐦

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What is Next?

With this I have tried to remind you how we have grown and developed those significant projects described above. I encourage you to attend our Annual Meeting on July 17th at the Lions Club building (next to the Police Station) starting at 1:00 pm. You will receive a notice with more detail in early July. The featured speaker will be Adam Zemans, Executive Director of Lake Stewards of Maine (formerly MVLMP). I also sincerely encourage you to look at our Shaping the Future of FOWL document to see how you fit into the future of FOWL. You can find it at: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5261a2b8e4b068320e3c7116/t/60eeecff0e79dc0d0b931b22/1626270977337/ShapingtheFutureofFOWL_2021-2025-FINAL.pdf.

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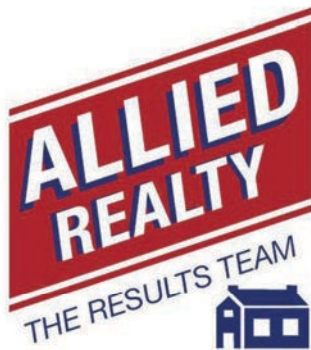
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