



The Sharon D. Clark Memorial Garden

By Jim Denham & Bob Nussbaum

The Essex Land Trust is pleased to announce the creation of the Sharon D. Clark Memorial Garden, located at Falls River Park in Ivoryton. Inspired by the popularity of our Conservators Rock at Cross Lots, which displays the names of our life members, the idea for the garden developed following many requests from families seeking opportunities to do something lasting in memory of a loved one or friend. The memorial garden includes a large boulder with a plaque containing the names of those being remembered, benches for visitors, and native plant landscaping.

Just about the time that our plan was settled, Herb Clark and his family reached out to us to see if there were something they could do with the Essex Land Trust to honor Sherry, who passed away on April 20, 2024. When we explained our future plan, they generously agreed to sponsor and fully fund the project. It is named The Sharon D. Clark Memorial Garden in her honor.

Sherry Clark had long been a land trust supporter and

honoring her with this garden is fitting recognition. Over the years, Sherry along with the Clark Family have been generous in supporting land trust open space campaigns. In addition to being generous donors since the 1990s, they

are Conservators for Life and The Clark Group is a corporate member. Sherry donated land that allowed for the creation of The Millrace preserve in Ivoryton, provided the land trust with an access license for the Windswept Ridge preserve, the Clarks allow access for land trust stewards to cross their Great Meadow plots, and are providing

The Sharon D. Clark Memorial Garden at Falls River Park



Sherry Clark was a generous patron of the Essex Land Trust and the land donor of The Millrace preserve in Ivoryton. She was recognized for her leadership, philanthropy, and volunteer activities in many community organizations. This memorial garden was established in 2025 with a gift from the Clark Family.



The plaque at the end of this path lists individuals who have been honored with Essex Land Trust Memorial Tributes.



Land Trust President Margaret Canfield presented a commemorative plaque to William A. Mitchel for his donation of Falls River Park's 4.5 acres in 1972. Falls River Drive was designated a town scenic road in September, 2002. The kayak launch was installed in 2022 to provide easier access to the Mill Pond. Funding from several donors was provided through the Community Foundation of Middlesex County.

For information about Essex Land Trust Memorial Tributes, email us: info@essexlandtrust.org

for electricity for our Cross Lots barn.

In the Essex community, Sherry Clark was recognized for her leadership, philanthropy, and volunteer activities with many community organizations. One recent example is the Essex Historical Society's *Follow the Falls* project. The creative team which included Sherry and the land trust, among others, benefited from Sherry's perspective, guidance and eloquence. Sherry, born in Chicago, moved to Madison in the early 40s, where she met her life partner, Herb Clark, while in the third grade.

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Both Herb and Sherry have spent their adult lives in Essex. According to their daughter Beth, Sherry “liked the idea of being able to dedicate land for public use.... something that I think was important to her.... Essex was so dear to her.” “She wanted to give back to the community, setting an example for others to make similar gifts and donations.” Sherry showed leadership in her commitment to the land trust, the historical society, and Essex Library, all of which are dedicated to learning, whether about the environment, history or reading. Learning was an important focus area for Sherry, and she hoped others would be supportive of learning. In essence, she “wanted to set an example to inspire others to love Essex the way she did and make efforts to help keep it a wonderful community that we all enjoy and appreciate.”

In supporting the creation of the Sharon D. Clark Memorial Garden, the Clark family would like people to remember Sherry’s involvement with the Essex Land Trust, and hopefully the garden will inspire others to follow in her footsteps.

The Creation of the Memorial Garden

How did we decide where to build it? We were looking for a quiet spot, separated from other public use areas. It would be easy to park near and walk to. It would be centrally located and useable in all seasons. Perhaps most important, it would offer a contemplative view over an attractive landscape.

After evaluating all of our preserves, Falls River Park best met those criteria, especially with its view over Mill Pond. However, it did not have a large boulder similar to the Conservators Rock in Cross Lots. To the rescue came Jeff Ste-



vens, of Stevens Excavating, who volunteered to move an appropriate rock from our Pond Meadow Preserve.



Consistent with our stewardship focus on native plants and trees, we wanted a design for the project that incorporated these into the plantings. In stepped retired landscape architect Anne Penniman, who is also a member of our Science and Technology Advisory Committee. Anne developed a plan that included an accessible path bordered by native dogwoods and redbuds, and native Mountain Laurel and azaleas around the seating area. When the time came to plant, Anne provided on-site training to the stewards. The plantings will be completed when native grasses are installed along the path in spring.

In addition to Sherry Clark and William A. Mitchel, who donated Falls River Park to the land trust, the plaque recognises individuals in whose memory a significant financial tribute was made. Any donation to the land trust can be made in memory of or in honor of someone. All donations in memory of or in honor of are listed in our annual report. For more information about making donations to the Essex Land Trust, please go to our website: <https://essexlandtrust.org/memorials-tributes-legacy-gifts/> or email us at: info@essexlandtrust.com.

Essex Land Trust and Dogs

Exploring Essex Land Trust preserves is one of the great benefits of joining and supporting the land trust. Our 770 acres of open space offer diverse and interesting opportunities to commune with nature. Many choose to take along their pet dogs to exercise them and we encourage that. In following this approach, the land trust faces two issues that affect all our visitors: controlling dogs so that they do not disturb other visitors and wildlife and the handling of dog waste.

Control of Dogs

The land trust does not require the use of a leash on any of its preserves, with the single exception being the Turtle Creek Preserve (in keeping with the rule established by The Nature Conservancy prior to its donation to the land trust). Instead, it is a requirement that dogs be under control of their owner. This term has very specific language: it means that the dog is always within sight and will respond instantly to commands. It also means that a dog should not be allowed to approach another person or dog unless invited, nor should it be allowed to roam or enter abutter's properties. Just as important, a dog should not chase wildlife or disturb natural habitats. A dog walker should always have a leash ready and use it when passing or approaching others until out of range.

Dogs that are not under direct control pose a safety issue to both our stewards and the pets themselves. As our stewards are working with heavy or dangerous equipment (chainsaws, brush cutters, etc.), an out of control running and barking dog can cause distractions that may lead to an injury, either to the steward or the dog.

Regrettably, a small percentage of dog walkers do not abide by the above described common sense approach. The Essex Land Trust coordinates its dog management practices with the Essex Resident State Trooper and Animal

Control Officer who issue warnings, citations and tickets relating to nuisance and roaming dogs, licensing violations, and rabies related incidents. Given that land trust preserves



are private property, we reserve the right to exclude any member of the public who fails to abide by this policy. In fact, over the past year, the land trust has enforced its right to prohibit rule-violating individuals from accessing our preserves. As a last resort, if a person enters an Essex Land Trust property while under suspension, the land trust may choose to press trespass charges with the State Police.

Dog Waste

In keeping with the Leave No Trace ethics for outdoor recreation, visitors to a preserve must carry out everything they bring in. This rule is especially applicable to dog waste, commonly referred to as dog poop that the dog walker is responsible to pick up and properly dispose of. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration estimates that, on average, one dog produces $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of waste in one day. That translates into 252 lbs./year/dog! Multiply that by nearly 90 million, a recent estimate of the number of dogs in the U.S.—now that's a serious potential pollution problem.

Dog poop is raw sewage, just like human poop. Also, like their owners, dogs eat a majority artificial diet. Dogs are not wildlife, and their poop is not natural. The poop may appear to break down, but the parasites and germs stick around. Bacteria left over in the soil travels into streams, rivers, and lakes. Dog poop must be treated like the health hazard it is. The consequences of dog poop on the environment are outlined below.

Water pollution	Contaminates waterways when it's washed away by rain or eroded in to streams
Harmful algae growth	The nutrients can cause algae blooms that deplete oxygen in the water
Disease-causing pathogens	Contains bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can make people, pets, and wildlife sick
Invasive weeds	Can create conditions that allow invasive weeds to grow
Damaged plant and wildlife populations	Creates high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus that damage plant and wildlife populations
Reduced water quality	Can make water murky, green, and smelly

As our stewards work diligently to maintain the preserves, it is quite annoying to step in a pile of poop! Some owners may feel it's fine if the dog poop is left off the trail or in the woods or meadows but those are the areas where most of the stewardship work oc-

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curs. Please don't leave it trailside for you to pick up later; stewards are always retrieving filled but forgotten poop bags.

Clearly, dog waste is an issue that affects the environment. It is incumbent on dog owners/walkers to address this issue by being responsible in picking up after their pet and properly disposing it. Bagging and trashing dog poop is the preferred disposal method. The bag protects everyone from contact with the pathogens, and landfills safely contain the

pollutants. Trash haulers and public health professionals agree - the best thing to do is bag and trash dog poop. The land trust provides "poop bags" at some of our more heavily trafficked preserves. However, the best approach is for dog walkers to bring their own bags and dispose of them properly....

Remember...There is no Poop Fairy!



Volunteer Spotlight Steve Knauth, A Prolific Writer

By Jim Denham

While it is usual to single out volunteers that give of their valuable time and talent in the area of stewardship, this time we are taking the opportunity to recognize an individual who not only was a past steward of the Ivoryton Millrace preserve but also has been a major contributor to the land trust's written history. Future land trust generations will learn about our preserves and many of the goings on during the past seventeen years because of Steve Knauth's written contributions.

Steve grew up in Westbrook next to what is now the McKinney Preserve and spent a lot of time in the woods; it was his playground. So, early on, he appreciated what nature had to offer. He first became involved with the land trust when former Essex Land Trust President, Bill Grover who had been reading Steve's stories in *Soundings* boating magazine, asked if he would do some writing for then editor Carol McElwee. He jumped at the chance and, soon after The Millrace Preserve had been acquired, he found himself working in the field, too, along with Bob Nussbaum, Al Macgregor, and Dana Hill. It was hard work, requiring a team effort with men splashing around in the Falls River building gabions and setting up bridges.

Steve's first written contribution to the land trust dates to the winter of 2009 when he authored a piece announcing the creation of the land trust's first Trail Guide. While a team put the project together, it was Steve who wrote the guide's content with preserve descriptions that included details of history, its flora and fauna, and location. This

written contribution has served as the basis of subsequent trail guides that were updated with new information. In the seventeen years since, Steve has written over 60 different articles for *Woods & Waters*.

Many of Steve's articles were under the heading "On the Trail" highlighting features of specific preserves. He would write about the location, its trail system along with some relevant anecdotes about the preserve in the process of creating a great historical record of these preserves. In addition to Steve's contributions to *Woods & Waters*, he participated in producing a video about the Essex Great Meadow and was also one of the writers involved with the *Follow the Falls* collaboration with the Essex Historical Society.

Besides being a long-term land trust volunteer, Steve and his wife Janice, recently joined the land trust's Falls River Society. They decided that leaving a legacy to the land trust in their wills would be a good thing to do. For Janice, it's about the over 150 miles of trails she and a friend walked during the COVID 19 pandemic and the great variety of terrain all close by and walking still remains an important pastime to this day. For Steve it is about having a place to sit and think, watch a stream, hear a bird. His written contributions will provide another lasting legacy of telling the land trust's recent past history.



What is Climate Resilience?

By Bethany Erkkila

Editor's note: Bethany Erkkila is a senior at Valley Regional High School who is writing three articles for Woods & Waters as part of her senior Capstone project. Her first article focused on learning about nature as a mood booster.

Climate resilience is the ability of communities, businesses, and ecosystems to prepare for, recover from, and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Climate change has been causing extreme environmental impacts for well over 100 years affecting ocean temperatures and acidification, extended droughts, and extreme heat. In order to respond to these impacts, we need to be informed and prepared to adapt. It means taking proactive measures to limit future disruptions from climate related hazards, including building stronger infrastructure and protecting natural resources. Climate resilience focuses on long-term planning, in order to allow communities and ecosystems to thrive in the future.

How does this affect us?

No matter where one lives, whether it's a desert or along an ocean coast, droughts, rising sea levels, and floods can impact day to day life and resource accessibility. The main cause for rising ocean levels is increased global temperature, which results in glacier ice melting. As the ice melts, the water flows into the ocean causing sea level to rise, which especially affects people living along coastlines. Higher sea levels can increase erosion and lead to more frequent flooding, disrupted ecosystems, and damage to infrastructure (such as roads, drainage systems, bridges, etc.).

The rise in temperatures and droughts is also displacing increasing numbers of people. For instance, recent wildfires have damaged homes, ecosystems, and communities. In 2024, 17,404 homes were destroyed as a result of wildfires. Higher temperatures can change crops' growing season, which can limit food supply. Recent wildfires in California have affected the United States lemon and avocado supply because the trees take many years to recover.

How are people helping?

People around the world are taking action to help protect the environment on both large and small scales. Ranging from reducing pollution, conserving energy, and making sustainable choices people are doing their best to



make a difference. Globally, countries have been implementing plans to reduce their environmental impact and to help prepare for natural disasters. These strategies include managing water use, expanding greenspace, and protecting natural habitats to make communities more resilient.

The United States has taken action to help build climate resilience and reduce climate change by giving federal grants, and resources to states. The country has invested in

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clean energy, such as solar and wind power, and has begun to raise bridges above flood zones to protect from flood damage. These efforts and others are working!

One notable example is the case of the ozone layer. In the 1970s, it began depleting due to increased use of Chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs are greenhouse gases commonly found in air conditioning systems, cleaning products, and hair spray. The ozone layer protects the earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays and is therefore essential for preventing skin cancer, cataracts, and ecological damage from UV radiation. In 1987, the Montreal Protocol banned the use of CFCs, giving the ozone layer an opportunity to recover fully, which is now expected by 2066. While this progress is a net positive for human and planetary health, other greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, continue to increase and require global efforts to reduce their impact on climate change.

How is the land trust helping?

Land trusts can also help to make a big difference. By preserving lands, forests, and water bodies, they preserve an area's ecology, ensuring safe habitats for flora and fauna. These areas also help protect nearby communities from natural disasters by improving soil health and acting as a sponge that absorbs water from flooding. Forests help to slow strong winds and store carbon in trees. They serve to buffer the effects of climate change and so increase climate resilience.

How can you make an impact?

Choosing to make environmentally conscious decisions can help your local community build climate resilience. Planting trees and plants helps to improve your soil quality, provide oxygen storage, and prevent flooding. You can also help by reducing your own carbon footprint through a variety of ways, such as eating less meat, carpooling, or using public transportation. You can help restore habitats by avoiding the use of pesticides and fertilizers on your gardens or lawns. Support your local land trust and build climate resilience by volunteering to help restore native habitats, participating in community projects, and donating to help support land preservation.

Climate resilience is essential in assuring that our communities can withstand environmental changes and continue to thrive for future generations. As global temperatures continue to rise, glaciers melt, and extreme weather becomes more common, both individual and large-scale actions can make a meaningful difference. By making sustainable choices, we help the environment become more resilient.

Editor's note: There are numerous sources for information about Climate Change and Resilience. A good place to start is to access the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Climate Program: www.cpo.noaa.gov/

Thatchbed Island: Some Research Questions Answered!

By Kathleen Sealey

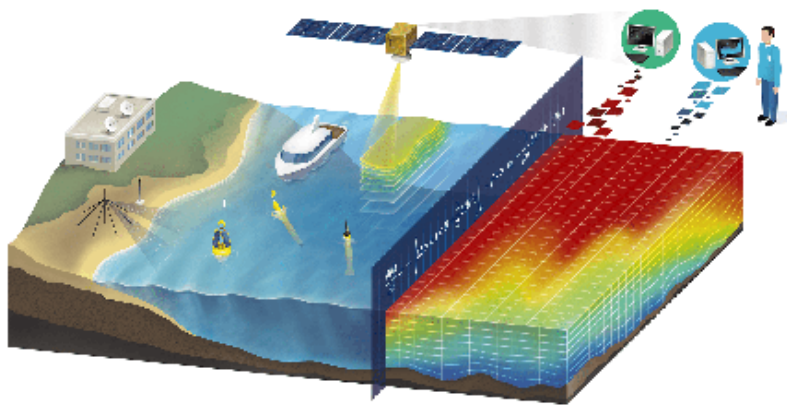
Thatchbed Island, which protects Middle and South Coves has been eroding since at least 1991. The island was once over 30 acres in size and is now down to barely 8 acres. It is clear that not addressing this erosion would subject the entire area to damaging extreme weather events. Three years ago, a proposal was developed to restore the tidal wetlands that make up Thatchbed Island using polypropylene fabric "Envirotubes." These large 200-foot tubes would be filled with clean dredge spoils, then the

tubes would lay as large sausages on the mud flats to serve as a barrier to erosion. Areas along the targeted shoreline would be also filled with clean dredge spoils to allow for a variety of plant communities to be restored and protected from wind and wave actions. These tubes have been effectively used in other states for riparian zone restoration (South Dakota) and protected coastal marshes (Texas) but never deployed for wetland restoration in Connecticut.

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In considering this idea, the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT-DEEP) awarded a research contract to the University of Connecticut's Connecticut Institute for Resilience and Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) in the fall of 2024. CIRCA was uniquely positioned to conduct research on why Thatchbed Island has eroded so rapidly since 2000, and to evaluate the best options to mitigate this erosion. Their team of researchers use numerical modeling, a complex mathematical simulation that creates river flow conditions based on both historic and modern data. The CIRCA researchers, headed by Dr. Yaprak Onat, established an astonishing erosion rate of 1.8 feet per year since 1991, primarily associated with storm events, impacting the eastern side of the island.

CIRCA researchers are experts in using numerical modeling to help us understand how the Connecticut River erodes Thatchbed Island, and modeling how Envirotubes might limit erosion. This modeling converts the water column of the river into a matrix. Each cell in the matrix has unique characteristics of current velocity, depth, temperature and sediment load. These models allow researchers to look at river flow conditions for long periods of time in computer simulations.



The numerical modeling included data collected by CIRCA near Thatchbed Island in the winter of 2024 and the spring of 2025. Once the data framework is established in the model, “experiments” can be run by computers to examine the impact of the Envirotubes on erosional forces around Thatchbed. The full research report as well the public presentation given on January 16th, 2026, are available on the Town of Essex’s website.

These “virtual” deployments of Envirotubes around the island showed that the tubes would stop erosion and encourage the deposition of sediment around the tubes. The

tube configuration, using 8 200-ft tubes, showed the best performance for reducing erosion.

The model simulations created by CIRCA researchers used two different configurations of Envirotubes around Thatchbed Island. The figure below illustrates the best performing option that connects to the southern rockpile and uses 8 200-foot tubes.



That is good news for CT-DEEP, as this research supports the use of Envirotubes, though there are still questions about the long-term maintenance and management of the tubes. The Envirotubes to be used are a dense fabric that allows plants to grow through. The tubes would be placed slightly inside the restored island perimeter, and a wooden barrier would be constructed in front of the tubes for protection. The design of this wooden structure would be engineered as a “living shoreline” to utilize natural materials and increase habitat for wildlife.

Editor's Note: Kathleen Sealey is a member of the Essex Ad Hoc Committee – Thatchbed Island. Dr. Sealey is a Professor Emeritus from the University of Miami who recently relocated to Essex. She has a long interest and passion in the ecology of tidal wetlands and coastal environments.

Stewardship in Action at Johnson Farm Preserve

By John Hincks

If you've walked the Johnson Farm Preserve recently, you likely have noticed some changes in the landscape — and there's more to come. These visible signs of activity are all part of Essex Land Trust's (ELT) ongoing stewardship work to keep this special place healthy, resilient, and welcoming for wildlife and people alike.

Last fall, a dedicated team of ELT volunteers rolled up their sleeves and took on one of the preserve's persistent challenges: invasive plant species. Working carefully and methodically, volunteers cleared invasives from one of the open fields, giving native plants a fighting chance to reclaim

creating a beautiful and resilient landscape that can adapt to changing environmental conditions. Over time, visitors can look forward to a field alive with seasonal color, movement, and activity — a living example of thoughtful land stewardship at work.

Beyond the fields, important work is also beginning in the forested areas of the preserve. This spring, ELT will begin selectively cutting diseased beech trees that have been impacted by beech leaf disease. While the removal of trees can sometimes raise questions, this targeted approach is essential to the long-term health of the forest. By opening up



Before and after views of the planned grassland meadow

the space. Their hard work laid the foundation for the next critical step in restoring this field to a thriving meadow habitat.

Following the volunteer effort, a professional contractor was brought in to remove several large boulders scattered throughout the field. While these rocks may have seemed like natural features, they posed a real obstacle to ongoing maintenance. Removing them allows the field to be safely and consistently mowed — an essential tool for preventing invasive plants from returning and for maintaining a healthy grassland habitat over time.

This spring, the cleared field will enter its next chapter. We will be planting the area with a carefully selected mix of wildflowers and native grasses. This seed mix is designed to support pollinators, birds, and other wildlife, while also

the canopy, more light can reach the forest floor, encouraging the growth of a diverse mix of native, climate-resilient tree species better suited to withstand future environmental stresses.

All of this work reflects ELT's commitment to caring for Johnson Farm not just as it exists today, but as it will evolve in the years ahead. Stewardship is an ongoing process — one that balances patience, science, and community involvement.

As you continue to explore the preserve, we invite you to look closely and notice the changes unfolding across the landscape. Each cleared field, newly planted seed, and thoughtfully managed forest area is a step toward a healthier, more resilient Johnson Farm — made possible by volunteers, supporters, and members like you.

Still Water Meditation - Winter at Windswept Ridge



Photo credit: Jen Longworth

Still Water is the third phase of a Four Season Meditation art and nature journey at Windswept Ridge. Created by artist Jennifer Longworth (@jenlongworthfineart) in collaboration with the Essex Land Trust, it combines and reuses plant materials found around this clearing and along the trails. Each phase uses materials from its predecessor, with additions. No living plants were used. Expanding on the Four Pebble Meditation taught by Buddhist monk and activist Thich Nhat Hanh, Still Water represents pure reflection and clarity. In contemplating Still Water, we welcome calm as a path to happiness. Try a small meditation while looking at this living sculpture: breathe in and say to yourself “still water”, breathe out and say, “I am calm.” You can do this a few times and see how you feel.

We invite you to engage with Still Water! Please use plant materials you find as you walk Windswept Ridge trails and further connect with this affirmation of serenity and peace. As with all ELT preserves, we ask that you do not disturb any living plants. The companion Welcoming Circle just downhill from the mountain offers a place to rest, reflect, share stories, sing, play, and enjoy nature’s sensory offerings.

Windswept Ridge is a 47-acre preserve with six trails extending 2.5 miles, ranging from moderate to advanced in difficulty. There are three access points – In Ivoryton: on Windermere Way, and Windsor Lane, off Main Street/ Edgewood Avenue. In Essex off Mares Hill/Windswept Ridge Roads and behind the Essex Financial facility, off Route 153.

Coming Events – Mark Your Calendar!



Join us on any of the following events. Updated details available on our website: essexlandtrust.org/events/. Some of our events are weather dependent so please check our Facebook page for updates as the date approaches.

Pruning, It's Easier than You Think

Monday, March 2nd, 2 PM

Essex Town Hall, 29 West Avenue

In collaboration with the Essex Garden Club, Kevin Wilcox will present pruning tips for the home gardener.

Family Leprechaun Hike

Saturday, March 7th, 9AM

Pond Meadow Preserve, Park Road, Ivoryton

Join us for some St. Patty's Day fun with a self-guided family hike where you'll follow the Leprechaun Trail to find the Pot of Gold. Families may arrive any time between 9:00 AM and 12:00 PM and follow the trail at their own pace. Information and directions will be provided at check in. There'll be rainbow stickers and shapes to find as you complete the hunt and treats and beverages when you reach the "Pot of Gold." Co-sponsored event with the Essex and Ivoryton Libraries. Dogs are not permitted at this event.

The Essex Land Trust Annual Meeting

Thursday, April 9th, 4:45- 7 PM

Essex Steam Train Station, 1 Railroad Ave., Essex

Join us for an evening of camaraderie and celebration. The program will feature a review of the past accomplishments, plans for the upcoming year, and the election of board members. There will be a charge for the Social to cover costs, but attendance at the Annual Meeting is free. Smart attire suggested.

Vernal Pools and Emerging Life in The Preserve

Saturday, April 11th, 11 AM

The Preserve (East), 13 Ingham Hill Road, Essex

Bob Russo, ecologist and Ivoryton resident, will lead a hike in The Preserve to help you search for salamanders, frogs and plants emerging from the long winter. He will describe the biological and geological features that make

the vernal pool areas unique and bountiful. Meet at the East Preserve parking lot. Approximately 1½ hours duration (for the event; hike is 10-15 mins in/out) over easy to moderate terrain. Bring tall waterproof boots and nets if you have them. Open to all ages. Kid Friendly: recommended for Ages 6+. Parking is limited so please carpool. Dogs are not permitted at this event.

Invasives Seminar

Saturday, May 2nd, 1-2:30 PM

Essex Library 33 West Avenue, Essex

Invasive plants are formidable foes and very difficult to control in our preserves and in your backyard. Join us for this seminar to learn more about invasive plants in Connecticut and control practices. Rose Hiskes of the CT Agricultural Station and ELT's Invasives Steward, Lois Stahlbush-Tolley will be our guides on identification and the land trust's approach to management.

Morning Hike at Canfield Meadow Woods

Thursday, May 7th, 10 AM-12 PM

Book Hill Woods Road, Essex

Join us for a Thursday morning guided hike exploring the 369-acre Canfield Meadow Woods Preserve which we are pleased to be co-sponsoring with the Valley Shore YMCA. This hike will be 1.5-2 hours over moderate terrain and will feature rock outcroppings, water courses, and some features unique to Canfield Meadow Woods like one of Connecticut's oldest poplar trees and a platform for some great views. Please arrive by 9:45 AM for a timely start. Dogs are ok but must be on leash at all times.

Upcoming June events - Save the date!

June 6th - CT Trails Day Hike at Bushy Hill/Platt Preserve

June 20 - Ivoryton Walking History Tour

June 27 - Community Concert featuring Melaena

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