

GREAT POND FOUNDATION™

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024



Annual Message from the Foundation



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- William Darman
- Jeremy Houser
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Dear Pond Community,

2023 and 2024 have been busy years for the Great Pond Foundation (the “*Foundation*”). Staffing has been augmented and the Foundation now has moved into permanent office space at 21 Mechanic Street, in Vineyard Haven, MA, after several peripatetic years since ending its last office lease. The build-out is complete and everyone is happily situated. In the spring of 2025, the Foundation will host an open house and look forward to sharing our new space with the community.

Dr. Gerald Downes joined the board of the Foundation in October 2023. When Dr. Downes is not on the Pond with his family, he serves as Professor of Biology at UMass Amherst and is co-director of the Summer Program in Neuroscience, Excellence and Success (SPINES) at Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, MA. In January 2024, after having served on GPF’s Advisory Council, Ms. Terry Kassel joined the board as well. Ms. Kassel brings a deep commitment to the health of living waters locally, and globally, and is a coalescing presence on the eastern shore of Edgartown Great Pond.

In the spring of 2023, Mr. David Bouck was promoted to Director of Science & Collaboration, reflecting David’s leadership in these areas at the Foundation and across the Island. In the fall of the same year, after having served in seasonal positions for two years, Mr. Owen Porterfield joined our year-round scientific staff and now serves as Scientific Program Manager. In April 2024, Ms. Maria Ventura joined the administrative staff as Director of Operations & Communications, a new position that reflects our growing commitment to community-based education and outreach.

On the operations side, the Foundation continues to be professionally-run and science-driven. Increasingly, the Foundation is cooperating with other riparian communities on Martha’s Vineyard that face similar issues as Edgartown Great Pond faces, as it becomes a standard-setter for its scientific approach to water-quality and related matters.

In addition to our continued partnership with Chilmark Pond Foundation and the Chilmark Pond community, the Foundation’s work now extends to 19 bodies of water across the Vineyard, from freshwater ponds to tidal embayments. While our work began and continues to focus on Edgartown Great Pond, the tools and techniques we have deployed there are beneficial Island-wide. See map on page 3. During the course of the field season, we respond to bloom reports with our partners at the Boards of Health, monitor ecosystem health, and answer questions from the public.

The Foundation continues to refer certain testing work to the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, MA, both as to Edgartown Great Pond and as to the waters of other Vineyard ponds. The results of this work help us identify the sources of impairment in our waters and work with municipal entities to incorporate novel data into proactive planning for the future of our waters.

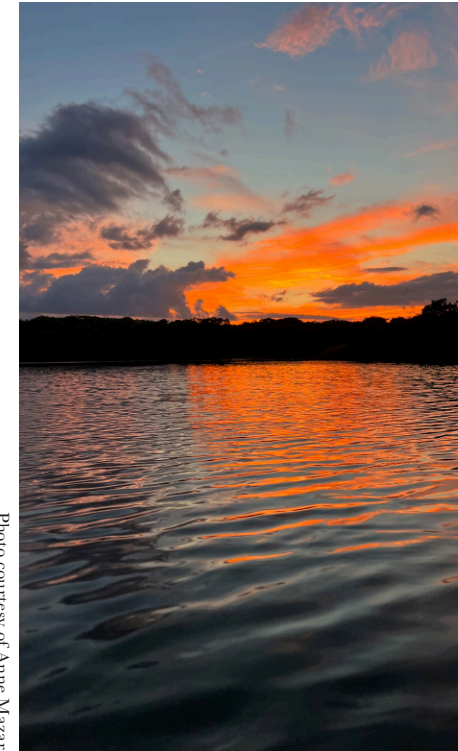
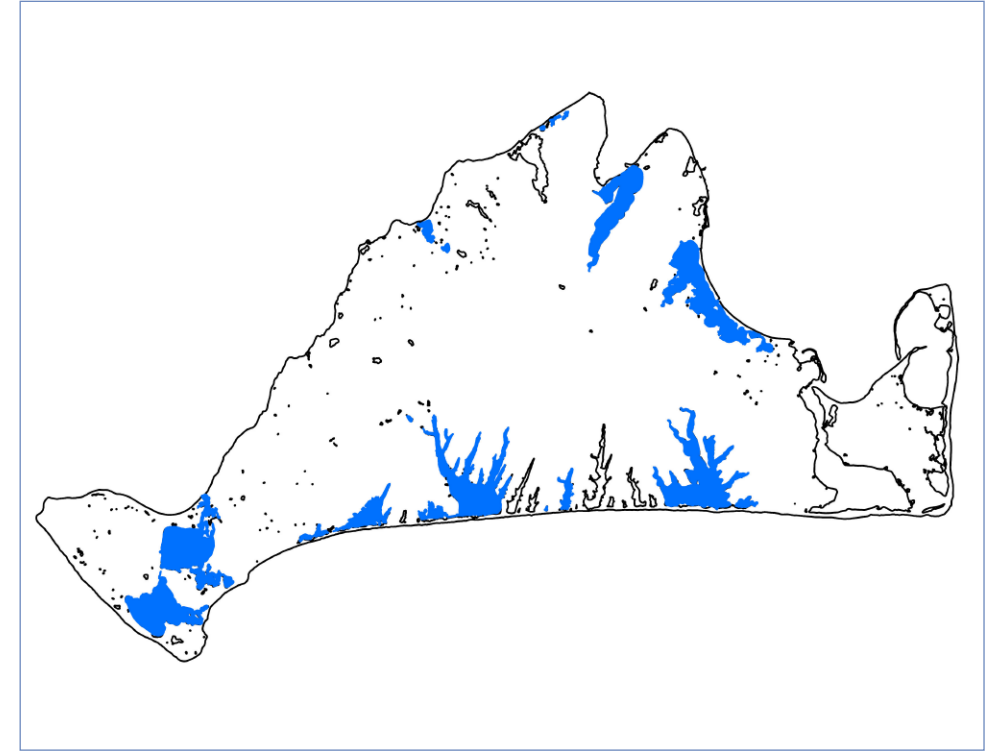


Photo courtesy of Anne Mazar



Pond map shows 19 ponds and embayments, sampled across Martha’s Vineyard in 2024.

The MV CYANO™ initiative has taken strong hold Vineyard-wide, with 11 ponds participating in 2023 and 19 in 2024. A similar growth can be seen in the number of towns participating (four in 2023; five in 2024) and samples analyzed (811—2023; 1199—2024). Please see pgs. 10-11 of the Annual Report.

Just as we see transitions in the pond ecosystem, so do we in the composition of the Foundation. In October 2023, Dr. Melani Nardone stepped down from the board and we express our gratitude to Dr. Nardone for her diligent and whole-hearted service to the Foundation. After many years of outstanding service as Treasurer of the Foundation, Mr. Robert Rukeyser has been succeeded in the role by Mr. Richard Saltzman. We are incredibly fortunate to be served by excellent directors and officers.

Our gratitude goes to longtime CFO, Ms. Barbara Conroy for her many years of steadfast service to the Foundation and we wish Ms. Julie Pringle and Ms. Erin Hepfner all the best at their new positions at the Edgartown Shellfish Department and Polly Hill Arboretum, respectively. Following Ms. Conroy’s retirement, the Foundation retained the services of the firm Marchand CFO, working with Ms. Lisa Sanderson.

As to Edgartown Great Pond, the Foundation continues to work with the Town of Edgartown, its Dredge Committee and its Shellfish Constable to provide for cuts to the ocean for optimal flushing and enhanced water quality. The Foundation leaves you with positive news in that, at the close of 2024, our data reveals hope for the return of eelgrass to Edgartown Great Pond. There has been a shift in the water clarity and phytoplankton community this fall that indicates ecosystem resilience and resembles the healthy constitution we last observed in 2021, when eelgrass last flourished.

Sincerely,

AC Greer
Chair of the Board of Directors



Community Resilience



Water Gives

Imagine a fall day, with its golden light, where you paddle across the shimmering waters of a great pond to the barrier beach, a narrow division between pond and ocean. Imagine the salt air, the warm breeze, and the sound of the waves. As if all this beauty and abundance were not enough, imagine humpback whales breaching just beyond the shore. This is not just a lovely imagining, but rather the lived experience of community members this fall on Edgartown Great Pond.

Those of us lucky enough to spend time on our great ponds have moments where the barriers between ourselves and the natural world fade away. Maybe it was that time you were peering into the water and saw the swirling fish beneath you dancing to an innate rhythm. Maybe it was that early morning kayak you took where you witnessed the magical play of otters. Perhaps it was the wonderful feeling of being weightless as you floated in the pond and regarded the clouds passing above.

Life begins in water and throughout life we turn to living waters to lift our spirits, feed our families, and sustain our economy. Water gives our community a sense of identity and it also sustains us in the best and worst of times.

Keeping Local Waters Alive

At Great Pond Foundation (GPF) our mission is to cultivate the resilience of our coastal pond ecosystems through science, collaboration, and education. Expressed most simply, our goal is keeping local waters alive. Our field studies, laboratory analyses, scientific collaborations, technical communications, and community outreach are done to keep local waters alive.

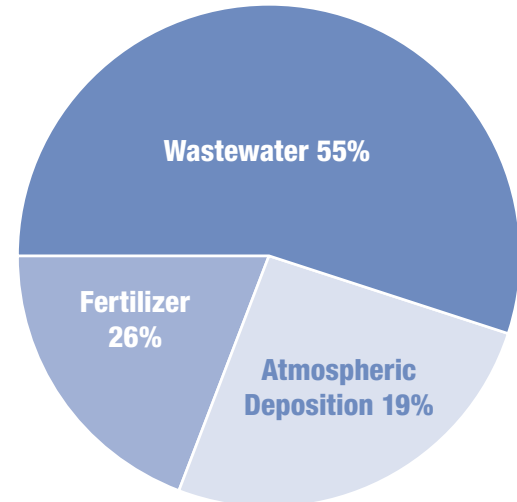
What If We Give Back

Water gives us so much, what if we chose to give back? This reciprocal relationship with water and its creatures is not a new concept. The Wampanoag community has spent the last 12,000 years living the knowledge that giving back to the ecosystem, through gratitude and actions, is a vital part of sustaining life. Wampanoag people have long understood that water itself is life.

Resilience is about giving back more than we take. It is building a surplus of health and well-being and cultivating a stronger ecosystem. Each cut is an opportunity to renew and restore pond ecosystems. It is an opportunity to strengthen the ecosystem and to build resilience by infusing brackish ponds with cool, salty, clear, and clean seawater.

Excess nitrogen is the greatest driver of impairment in our pond ecosystems. Eventually external nitrogen restrictions will be imposed by the state, as they have been on the Cape, but what condition will the health of our precious ecosystems be five years from now? What if we proactively chose to reduce nitrogen?

Sources of Nitrogen Pollution in Edgartown Great Pond



Data from 2022 isotope study with Marine Biological Laboratory



Photo courtesy of Anne Mazar

Cultivating Community Resilience

Martha's Vineyard is celebrated for its abundant and beautiful natural spaces, but one of our greatest assets is our strong and resilient community. While the challenges facing our ponds are growing, so is our knowledge of the sources of impairment and the solutions to remediate them. Our community can be the model for other coastal communities by proactively choosing to give back to our waters and cultivate their resilience.

Throughout this annual report you will learn about the ways we are working to cultivate community resilience; from our Island-wide MV CYANO™ program p. 10-11, to a proactive response to climate change p. 12-13, or to our collaborative support of water projects p. 14-15.

Please help us keep our local waters alive. We need your support, now more than ever.

Emily Reddington
Executive Director

GPF MISSION

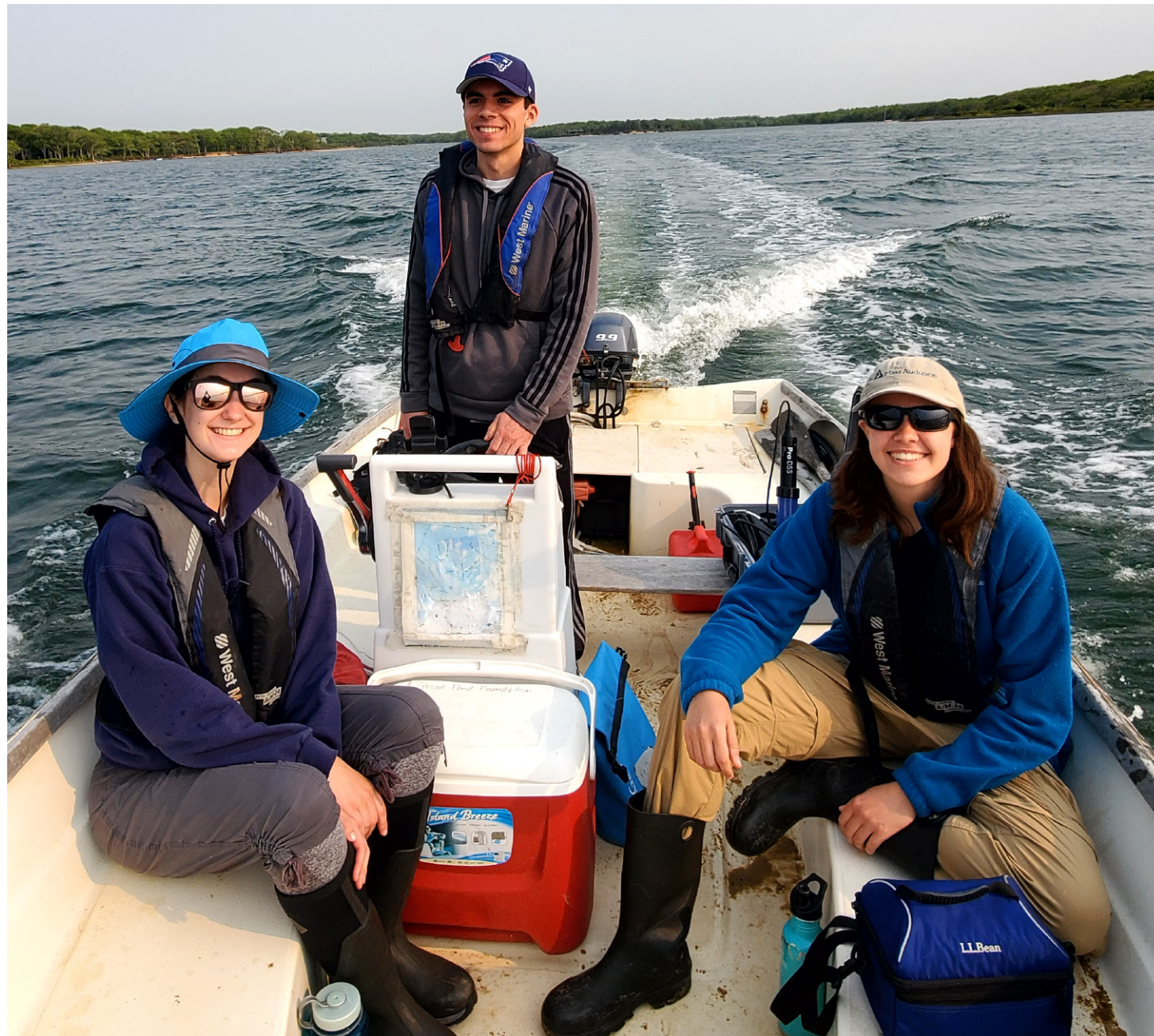
To cultivate the resilience of our coastal pond ecosystems through science, collaboration, and education.

OBJECTIVES

1. understand the ecological health of our coastal ponds, providing scientific resources
2. educate and engage our community about their role in pond and watershed health
3. prepare for climate challenges by cultivating ecosystem resilience
4. identify sources of impairment and support data-driven mitigation
5. advocate for scientifically informed pond management
6. foster collaboration

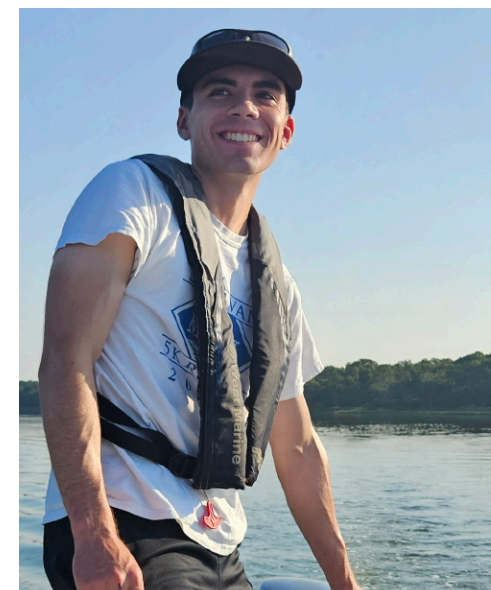
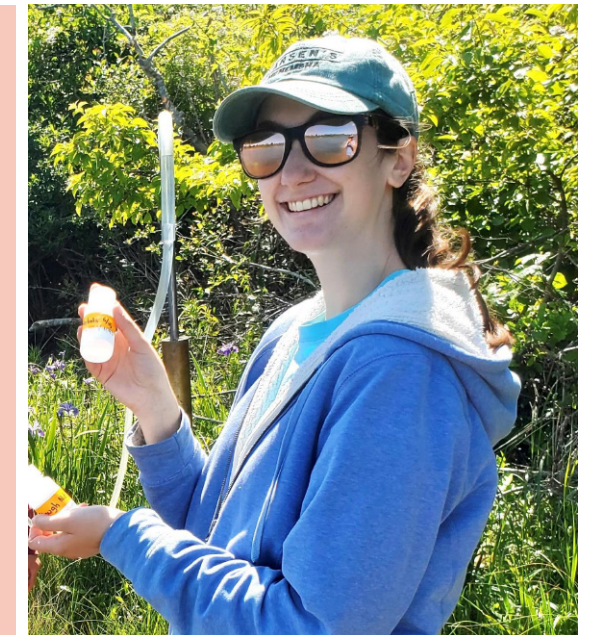
Meet the Seasonal Field Crew

Seasonal staff and interns contribute nearly 2,000 hours of field and lab support to the annual monitoring programs with the bulk of the work taking place from June through September. In 2023, summer science interns Teaghan Duff and Sarah Haggett, along with Field Crew Leader Owen Porterfield, worked alongside staff scientists collecting and processing data.



Teaghan Duff is a junior at Oberlin College studying Geology as well as Environmental Studies with a focus in Biology. Growing up in coastal Massachusetts and spending summers on Martha's Vineyard has given her a love for the natural spaces we call home, especially wetland and marine ecosystems. At Oberlin, Teaghan discovered a passion for science and works as a research assistant in a geoscience sediment lab investigating phosphorus loading in Lake Erie using fallout radionuclide dating. A focus on eutrophication systems, like these two jobs, is particularly interesting to her currently because of the urgency and the unknowns. She is grateful for this opportunity from GPF to steward MV ecosystems and better understand the island, to be out and involved in the field, and to gain a better ability to continue similar work. We are thrilled to announce that Teaghan returned for the 2024 season!

Sarah Haggett is a recent graduate from Paul Smith's College where she obtained a degree in Fisheries and Wildlife Sciences. Native to upstate New York she grew up fishing and hiking with her family and friends. Growing up she became interested in nature and developed a further appreciation for all organisms, both big and small, while she was at college. At PSC she learned many hands-on methods and techniques in class whilst also assisting her professor with raptor banding and monitoring in the Adirondacks. Having spent the past couple summers living and working on Martha's Vineyard, she wanted to learn more about the health of its ecosystems and has worked for BiodiversityWorks and now GPF, where she has also fueled her love of osprey. Her future goal is to work in New York for an environmentally centered company where she can give back to nature.



Owen Porterfield graduated from the University of Massachusetts Amherst with a degree in environmental science with a concentration in environmental quality. Having been born and raised on Martha's Vineyard, Owen developed a deep appreciation for the natural beauty of his island home at an early age. Upon arriving at college, he quickly became interested in ensuring the health of vital environmental resources like soil and water. At UMass he worked in a soil biogeochemistry lab where he tested and analyzed the heavy metal concentrations of soil samples taken from across the northeastern United States. Owen's position at GPF helped him play an active role as an advocate and scientist while maintaining the environmental health of the Vineyard. We are thrilled to announce that Owen joined our year-round team at Great Pond Foundation serving as the Field Science Coordinator!

Meet the Year Round Team!



Who are you?

My name is **Emily Reddington** and I'm a biologist, mom, wife, and lover of water.

What do you do at GPF?

I am currently the Executive Director of Great Pond Foundation and am responsible for ensuring that GPF's activities fulfill our mission to cultivate resilience of our coastal pond ecosystems through science, collaboration, and education. My work with GPF started in 2016, when I had the pleasure of managing our scientific and educational programs.

What do you love about the pond?

I love that the pond is alive and dynamic. The vitality of the water in every season and mood is both a source of inspiration and serenity. I love that the water, and the urge to protect it, unites our community.



Who are you?

Lisa Sanderson

What do you do at GPF?

I am the Foundation's CFO and handle all aspects of Finance, Accounting and Payroll.

What do you love about the pond?

I love that the pond is a place where the island meets the ocean, and it's where the processes of change are constantly at work.



Who are you?

David Bouck

What do you do at GPF?

I am the Director of Science and Collaboration for the Great Pond Foundation and have worked for the Foundation since early 2021. I manage our field operations, data collection and analysis, as well as collaborations with fellow scientists and community organizations/ individuals.

What do you love about the pond?

Every trip onto the Ponds feels like an adventure. They will never stop teaching us and I will never tire of learning from them.



Who are you?

My name's **Owen Porterfield**, and I was born and raised here on Martha's Vineyard.

What do you do at GPF?

I first got my start with GPF as a summer science intern in 2022 before returning the following summer as the Field Crew Leader. Since November of 2023 I've worked as the foundation's Field Science Coordinator, a position in which I aid in field operations scheduling and performance, data management and analysis, and equipment maintenance.

What do you love about the pond?

I enjoy the unmatched serenity and scenic beauty I find on the Pond during our early morning sampling trips.



Who are you?

Maria Ventura

What do you do at GPF?

I am the Director of Operations and Communications which is responsible for external communications, outreach and assisting with managing internal operations.

What do you love about the pond?

I grew up in Edgartown and spent a lot of time kayaking and crabbing on Edgartown Great Pond. I love the beauty and the childhood memories.

MV CYANO™

In 2021, the Great Pond Foundation™ (GPF), in response to the rising incidence of cyanobacteria blooms and in recognition of the need for baseline monitoring data, designed and spearheaded the launch of a cyanobacteria monitoring program on Martha's Vineyard: MV CYANO™. MV CYANO is a collaborative initiative among Island Boards of Health and scientists from GPF, resulting in a comprehensive cyanobacteria monitoring program that greatly increases the local capacity to detect and respond to cyanobacteria blooms.

In 2023, GPF conducted an in-depth analysis of environmental and ecological variables paired with ongoing monitoring and targeted sampling in order to identify the combination of factors that trigger bloom events. Specifically, genetic techniques are being used to further understand the species present within the microbial community and how those species interact with each other and with their surrounding environment. Understanding the relationships between environmental conditions and microbial ecology can help identify the combination of factors that trigger bloom events. Ultimately, this will help forecast and predict when harmful blooms might occur.



This study is supported in part with Edey Foundation funding. Emergency bloom analysis supported by Martha's Vineyard Bank Charitable Foundation.

For weekly cyanobacteria updates between June and October please visit www.greatpondfoundation/mvcyano



Algal mat in Middle Chilmark Pond from Aug. 6, 2024.



Cyanobacteria bloom in Crackatuxet Pond from July 18, 2024.

MV CYANO™ Stats by Year

2021

5 PONDS

Regular WQ Monitoring Chilmark Pond, Crackatuxet Pond, Edgartown Great Pond, Tisbury Great Pond

As Needed Squibnocket Pond

3 TOWNS

Chilmark, Edgartown, West Tisbury

594 SAMPLES

2022

11 PONDS

Regular WQ Monitoring Chilmark Pond, Crackatuxet Pond, Edgartown Great Pond, Tisbury Great Pond

Regular BOH Sampling James Pond, Lake Tashmoo, Sengekontacket Pond, Seth's Pond, Squibnocket Pond, Watcha Pond

As Needed Menemsha Bay

5 TOWNS

Chilmark, Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury

1,006 SAMPLES

2023

11 PONDS

Regular WQ Monitoring Chilmark Pond, Crackatuxet Pond, Edgartown Great Pond, Tisbury Great Pond, Watcha Pond

Regular BOH Sampling James Pond, Mink Meadows Pond, Squibnocket Pond, Seth's Pond

As Needed Menemsha Bay, Wilfred's Pond

4 TOWNS

Chilmark, Edgartown, Tisbury, West Tisbury

811 SAMPLES

2024

19 PONDS

Regular WQ Monitoring Chilmark Pond, Crackatuxet Pond, Edgartown Great Pond, Jacob's Pond, Tisbury Great Pond

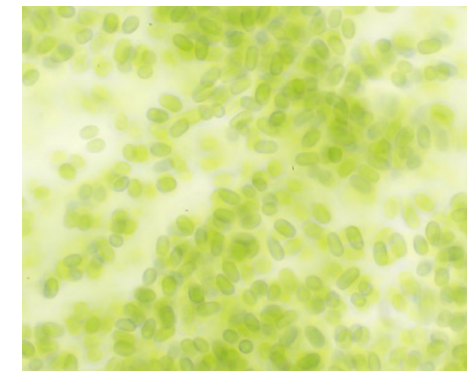
Regular BOH Sampling James Pond, Mink Meadows Pond, Seth's Pond, Squibnocket Pond

As Needed Jones' Pond, Lagoon Pond, Lambert's Cove Beach, Little Homer's Pond, Looks Pond, Mink Meadows Yacht Basin, Nashaquitsa Pond, Sengekontacket Pond, Watcha Pond, Wilfred's Pond

5 TOWNS

Chilmark, Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury

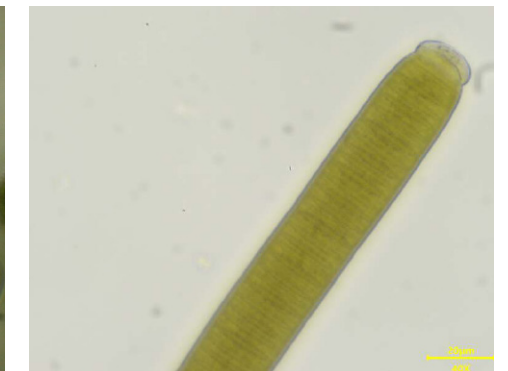
1,199 SAMPLES



Microscopy photo of *Aphanothece*, a form of cyanobacteria.



Microscopy photo of *Dolichospermum*, a form of cyanobacteria.



Microscopy photo of *Planktothrix*, a form of cyanobacteria.

Planning for Sea Level Rise

By David Bouck, Director of Science & Collaboration

The winter of 2023-24 on the Vineyard was memorable for three seemingly back-to-back winter storms that pummeled the southern shore and inundated many low-lying areas with stormwater. Even long-time Island residents who are accustomed to the natural pace of storms and erosion along the coastline were impressed by this chain of events. For many, it was the largest retreat of the barrier beach that they had seen in recent memory. The near hurricane-force southerly winds and 25-foot seas, coupled with lunar high tides, scoured the beach and nearshore habitats. Long-standing dunes were flattened, inshore areas were flooded, and most coastal ponds along the south shore either experienced significant over-wash across the barrier beach or were breached entirely.

As jarring as these events may have been, it is important to remember that storms, and the subsequent retreat of our barrier beach, are part of an age-old natural process. Dune grass will re-grow, sand will naturally accrete and regenerate along the barrier beach through long-shore transport of sand, and the centerline of the barrier beach will shift further inland. This is the long-term fate of dune habitats, the adjacent coastal ponds, and the Island as a whole. In a geological timeframe, these ecosystems are fleeting. For the Islanders who have observed this gradual procession over decades, it is nothing new.



Although part of a natural process, the timing and intensity of the 2034-34 storms can offer a glimpse of a potential baseline shift in these processes as a result of climate change. One might view these winter storms as a first-hand demonstration of a future characterized by accelerated erosion due to an increased frequency and severity of storms coupled with sea level rise. What if we experience storms like this every winter? What if storms of this magnitude come on the heels of a devastating summer hurricane? Can our natural barrier and buffering habitats such as dunes or salt marshes recover and migrate quickly enough to match the pace of disruption? One might also ask: how will our community and our way of life be impacted? Can we also adapt quickly enough?

These are questions currently being considered in coastal communities worldwide. In 2019, the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a special report, summarizing the current body of knowledge for evidence of human-induced climate change, as well as an analysis of response strategies. It is necessary for communities that are within a high-risk flood zone to develop long-term plans for managing the predicted impacts of sea level rise. These plans often reflect a unique balance of hazard mitigation, allocation of financial resources, and the preservation of lifestyles, specific to the goals of a community. Some might invest in armoring and frequent rebuilding in an attempt to maintain their current socioeconomic model. Other communities might decide to accept the inevitable and plan an organized retreat from the coast. And for some, the financial and political cost involved with any form of proactive adaptation will be too high and will simply do nothing until it is unavoidable.



What strategy should we adopt on the Vineyard? The IPCC report synthesizes 5 primary tactics for coastal communities to respond to sea level rise:

Protection – This involves the construction and maintenance of hard structures such as dikes, seawalls, breakwaters, barriers, and barrages to fend off sea-level rise and heightened storm surge. Beach and shoreline nourishment, and dune reinforcement are considered “sediment-based” protection strategies.

Accommodation – Existing in the same space, but adapting to high floodwater, seawater intrusion, and storm surge. Examples include changing building codes, raising structure base elevation, switching to more saltwater-adapted infrastructure.

Advance – Create new land and barriers seaward, promote habitats/vegetation that support sediment accretion, investment in enhanced drainage and pumping systems.

Retreat – Movement of exposed people, assets, and activities out of the coastal hazard areas. Retreat can be further broken into three types: voluntary migration, unplanned displacement, or managed relocation.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation – Protection and advancement measures based on sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of existing ecosystems that help to buffer and mitigate the impacts of sea level rise.

In almost every case, communities in high-risk zones will employ a combination of the above strategies across varying spatial and temporal scales. For example, a municipality

may decide to immediately raise the elevation of a roadway to protect a critical transportation route (accommodation). Simultaneously, they may begin a longer-term process of un-developing beach front properties along that same route to promote barrier dune and saltmarsh habitat, as a buffer for necessary infrastructure inland (managed retreat and ecosystem-based protection).

In all scenarios, the availability of funding and the local capacity to undertake large infrastructure projects often are the determining factors when selecting the best strategies. Political will also plays an enormous role, which is why plans need to strike a balance between risk abatement, funding, long-term capacity to manage infrastructure, and the values of that community. In the Vineyard's case, protection of our beaches and the aesthetic and economic vitality that they promote might be central objectives. However, we may need to adapt to new access and development strategies that do not compromise, and hopefully, reinforce the integrity of those habitats.

A silver lining to these decisions is that they offer an opportunity for more efficient and eco-friendly designs. Climate change and sea level rise are forcing our society to plan and perceive our development through a new lens. This can be our chance to upgrade failing stormwater drains and culverts, protect migration paths for critical habitat, and build in a manner that is more ecologically sustainable in the long term. As such, this era of change and adaptation might lend us the chance to design our infrastructure and the values of our society in a manner that is more in-tune with the underlying ecosystems that sustain us.

Monitoring Well Installation at Long Point

By Owen Porterfield, Field Science Coordinator

In early March of 2024, Great Pond Foundation (GPF) assisted in the installation of two groundwater monitoring wells at The Trustees of Reservation's Long Point Wildlife Refuge in West Tisbury, MA. This endeavor allowed GPF to collaborate with another local environmental organization in the Trustees experience in installing monitoring wells. While everyone at GPF was keen to take on this project, I was especially excited going into the well installations. Having focused much of my college studies on soil, I had long wanted to explore groundwater dynamics to better understand the connection between local soils and the surface waters that we at GPF regularly monitor.

On the morning of March 1st, the GPF science team (David Bouck and myself) arrived at Long Point Wildlife Refuge to meet Bill Austin, a local land surveyor and engineer, as well as Shea Fee, the Trustees' Coastal Ecologist for the Vineyard. Mr. Austin, a seasoned veteran with decades of experience installing wells, generously donated his time to guide the process. The plan was to install two groundwater monitoring wells in the coastal grasslands situated between Tisbury Great Pond (TGP) and Long Cove Pond, one of which would be placed behind the dune of the beach while the other would be placed roughly a quarter mile north at an uphill position. By installing these wells, groundwater elevation at both locations can be recorded to better understand how the hydrology of this coastal habitat is influenced by its two neighboring ponds.

The basic premise behind installing a monitoring well is simple: drive a PVC pipe several feet into the ground. Since the water elevation in TGP was relatively high on the day of the well installations, it was assumed that the groundwater table was also high. Therefore, the PVC pipes needed to be driven at least 3 feet below the water table to ensure that the wells wouldn't go dry when groundwater levels inevitably dropped in the future.

Due to Long Point's location in the heart of the Island's extensive outwash plain, where the ground is largely composed of sand, the wells were able to be installed solely using hand tools. The first step in installing the wells was to carve out a circular hole with a shovel. Once ground had been broken, a hand auger was used to dig further down beyond the reach of the shovel. Extensions could be continually added onto the handle of the auger such that progressively deeper depths could be reached. Initial progress in digging the holes was made quickly with the auger; however, the tool became ineffective upon reaching the water table, as the sand submerged underwater would not stay in the auger bit.

From here a new method had to be employed that was jokingly referred to by Mr. Austin as "cat food canning". Once the PVC pipe had been inserted down into the well hole, a long metal rod with a cat food can screwed onto the end of it was repeatedly moved up and down at the bottom of the hole, effectively suspending the sand present at the bottom up into the water where it would then settle back down into the can. The rod was then pulled back up so that the can could be removed of sand. This tedious process was repeated dozens of times, each effort removing a small amount of sand off the bottom so that the pipe could gradually be pushed further into the ground.



PVC pipes were ultimately driven 9 feet below ground at Well #1 (near dune) and 12 feet below ground at Well #2 (uphill), the second well's deeper depth owing to the water table lying further below the surface. Once the pipes had been installed and capped, the remaining extent of each hole was backfilled with sand, and just like that two fully operational monitoring wells had been installed! We hope that these wells will go on to aid the Trustees in better protecting the coastal ecosystem they've sworn to protect at Long Point. At the same time, our morning spent learning how to install these wells opens the door to the possibility of GPF installing similar monitoring wells in other pond ecosystems on the Island. We'd like to give a final thanks to Bill Austin for donating his time to help guide the project and teach us the tricks of the trade.

Forgo Fertilizer, Protect Ponds

We depend on clean and healthy waters to feed families, support the local economy, and nourish our spirits.

Excess NITROGEN is the greatest threat to our ponds.

Reducing fertilizer (the 2nd greatest source of N) is the fastest and least expensive way to reduce NITROGEN pollution.

Synthetic and organic fertilizer both contain NITROGEN. What matters is decreasing how much NITROGEN enters watersheds.

The more landscapes resemble natural ecosystems, with native plants that don't require fertilizer, and biologically active soil that can provide nitrogen to plants, the healthier our ponds.

Learn how more and how you can help by visiting our website: <https://greatpondfoundation.org/ffpp/>

Funding provided through a grant from the Martha's Vineyard Community Foundation.



GREEN LAWNS, GREEN PONDS

REDEFINE BEAUTIFUL

FORGO FERTILIZER, PROTECT PONDS

TO LEARN HOW & WHY PLEASE VISIT:
GreatPondFoundation.org/FFPP

GREAT POND foundation

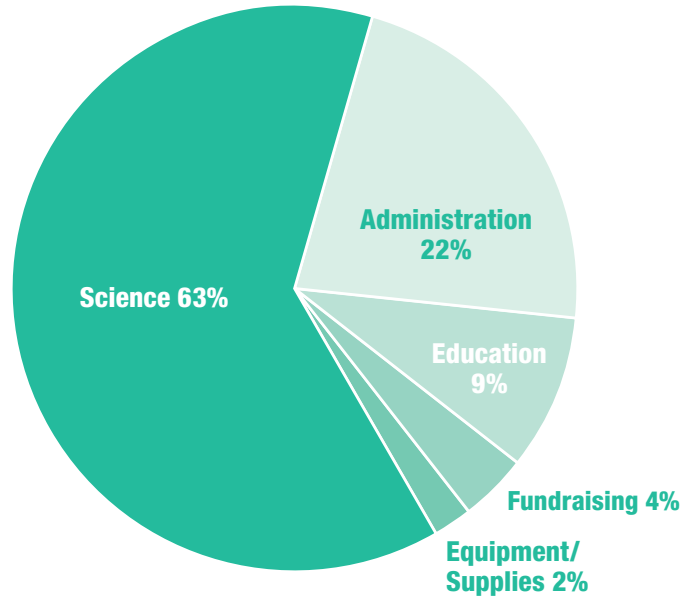
Grant funding provided by:
MARTHA'S VINEYARD COMMUNITY FOUNDATION



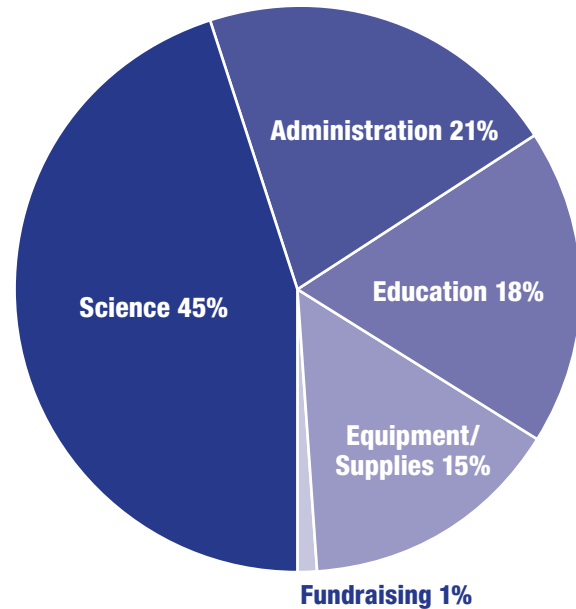
"Sure it's sad: No more swimming, sailing, or shellfishing... But, wow! Look at this amazing lawn!"

2023 Highlights

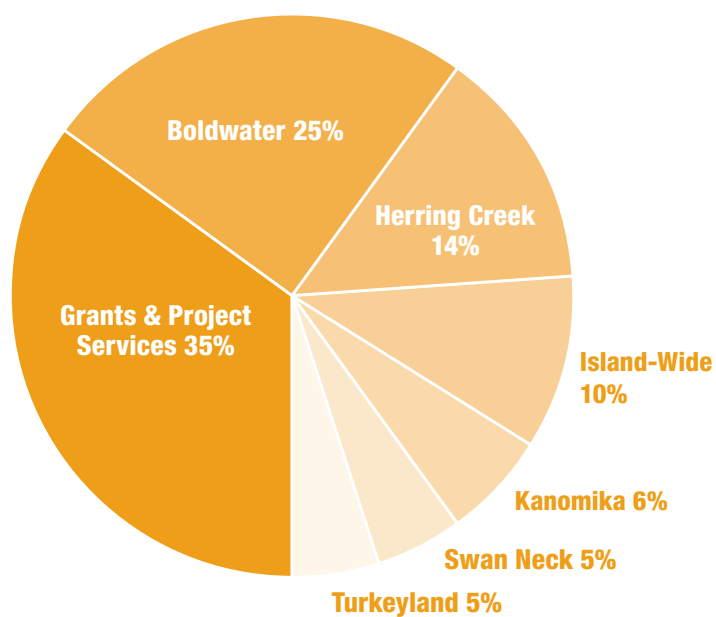
2023 TOTAL EXPENSES \$553,719



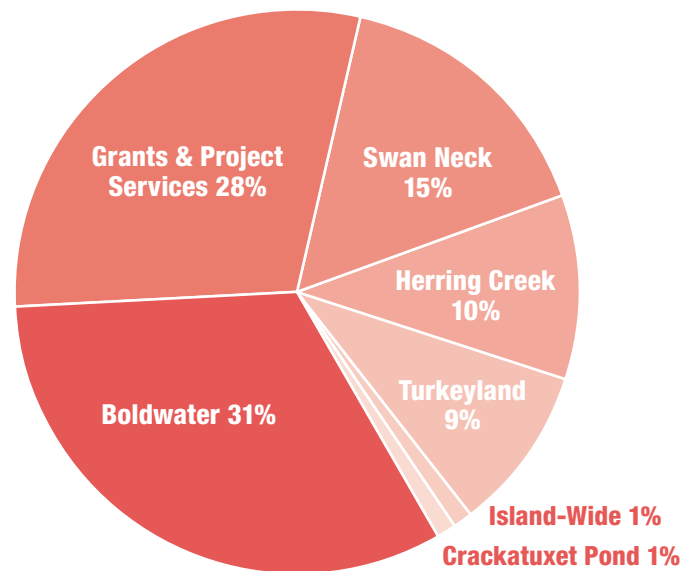
2022 TOTAL EXPENSES \$636,228



2023 TOTAL REVENUE \$604,410



2022 TOTAL REVENUE \$614,636



All figures are preliminary and subject to audit.

2023 Donor Recognition List

**Leadership Circle
\$10,000 +**

- Anonymous (2)
- Edey Foundation
- Herring Creek Farm
- Landowners Association
- Cindy & A.J. Janower
- Mal Jones
- Pam Kohlberg & Curt Greer
- Deborah & Joe Loughrey
- Martha's Vineyard
- Community Foundation
- Anne & Brian Mazar
- Jacqueline Morby
- Yael & Zeev Pearl
- Kimball Prentiss & Gerald Downes
- Leah & Bob Rukeyser
- The John & Inge Stafford Foundation
- The Darman Family
- Anne Woodhull

**Blue Carbon Society
\$5000 to \$9999**

- Jennifer & Mike Corbo
- Martin & Joanne Homlish
- Susan & Stephen Howell
- Martha's Vineyard Bank
- Charitable Foundation
- Caroline & Bob Maruska
- Christine Campbell & William Massa
- Kimberly & Brian McCaslin
- Karen Muney & Dr. Alan Muney
- Elizabeth Potter & Joseph Bower
- Bette & Richard Saltzman
- Catherine Samuels & Jeremy Henderson
- Melissa Vail & Norman Selby
- May & Timothy Walsh
- Gail & John Wasson



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- Dalia & David Blass
- Betsy & Andy Forrester
- Sarah & Fergus Henderson
- Rosabeth Moss Kanter
- Debbie & Glenn Larsen
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- Victoria Riskin & David Rintels
- In Loving Memory of Sarah Gund*
- Susan & James Snider
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**Clean Water Coalition
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- Pam & Bill Craven
- Lucy & Philip Dobrin
- Barbara & Roger Fieldman
- Sarah Finn & John Finn
- Becky & Tony Hull
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- Yvonne Kwauk & William Reinfeld
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- Kate & Patrick O'Keefe
- Pearl Cohen
- Amy Salzman & Randy Milch
- Amy & Howard Seife
- Joan Shumway & Dr. Richard Shumway
- Bruce Tomason
- Heidi & Alex Wason

**Blue Crab Crew
Up to \$1000**

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- Sara & Andy Barnes
- Stefanie & Doug Cronin
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- David Dickinson
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- Peter Grunthal
- Hesperia Fund
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- In honor of Susan B Whiting*
- Ann Josephson & Dolph Vanderpol
- Charlotte & John Klein
- In Honor of Michael Shalett*
- Steve Levin
- Doris A. Luening
- Frank McCulloch
- Barbara & David Moore
- Sharon Nemzer
- Lisa Rechtschaffen & David Apfel
- Tim Rockwood
- Hadley Laney Boyd & John Victor Parachini
- Nicole H Vanderpol
- Kristina West



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