

# Six Ponds News

July 2008

(www.sixponds.org)

An Occasional Publication of the Six Ponds Improvement Association, Plymouth Mass.

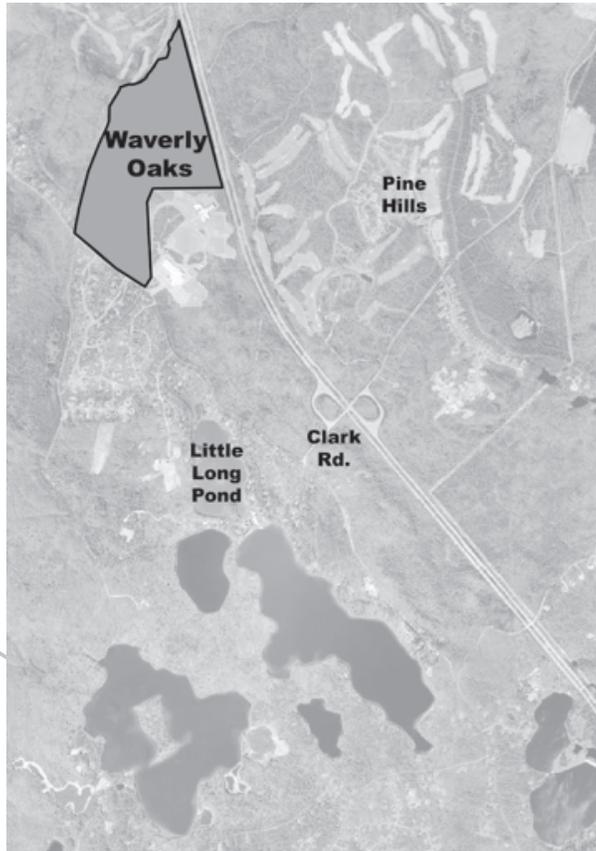
## Plymouth Rock Studios Selects Waverly Oaks as Alternative to 1000 Acres

Plymouth Rock Studios has announced the Waverly Oaks Golf Course property as the new proposed site of their film studio complex. The golf course, which is owned by Mark Ridder, is situated on a 250-acre parcel that borders Long Pond Road on the West, Route 3 on the East, CrossWinds Golf Course on the North, and the South Middle School on the South.

The development is planned to occur in several phases according to PRS spokesman Bill Wynne. The first phase will include 14 sound stages, office buildings, a hotel, and other support facilities and they hope to open for business in 2010.

Because the site is not zoned for this use, and there are access and other issues to be resolved, the project will have to undergo a thorough review by the Planning Board in preparation for a Town Meeting vote to change the zoning. In preparation for this, there will be a number of public meetings, both at the Planning Board and elsewhere, to review the plans and get community input. The first community meeting is planned for 7:00 P.M. Tuesday, July 29, 2008 at the Plymouth South High School.

The following evening (July 30) at 7:00 pm, the Planning Board will meet with PRS for a workshop dealing with the site plan, zoning and planning issues. The meeting will be held in the Mayflower Room at Town Hall.



### Annual Meeting and Potluck Supper

The Wind-in-the-Pines Girl Scout Center has again offered to host the Six Ponds Annual Meeting and Potluck Supper in their dining hall after their summer programs have ended.

This year, the meeting and supper will be on Saturday, August 30th and will start at 6:00 P.M. After the pot luck supper, there will be a brief annual meeting of the Six Ponds Association. The meeting will focus on environmental concerns and development issues in the Six Ponds area.

Six Ponders with last names beginning with N thru Z should bring a main dish. Those with last names beginning with A thru M should bring a salad or dessert.

Ice water, hot coffee and tea will be provided. Feel free to bring other beverages of your choice.

We look forward to seeing everyone again.

# Tick Talk

Ticks in the New England region are capable of carrying and transmitting certain organisms to both humans and pets. Familiarity with the proper procedure to follow when bitten by a tick should become a part of every families' knowledge base.

Lyme Disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever are two of the organisms that are found in the New England area. Both of these diseases, if undetected and/or untreated can be debilitating and potentially life threatening.

## Response to a Tick Bite:

The longer a tick remains attached to someone, the higher the likelihood of disease transmission. Individuals should promptly remove any attached tick using fine point tweezers. The tick should not be squeezed or twisted, but grasped close to the skin and pulled straight out using steady pressure. Whenever an attached tick is removed from the body, one should monitor one's health for the appearance of rash, fever, or flu like symptoms and should immediately seek the advice of a health care provider should any symptoms occur, especially if the tick was attached for more than 24 hours. It may be helpful to save the tick after removal because if the person bitten goes on to develop symptoms, it will assist the physician to know the type of tick.

or joint aches and swollen lymph nodes. It left untreated, the disease may produce a variety of discrete symptoms including loss of facial muscle control (Bell's palsy), and eventually patients will develop arthritis, and severe joint swelling as well as chronic neurological problems.



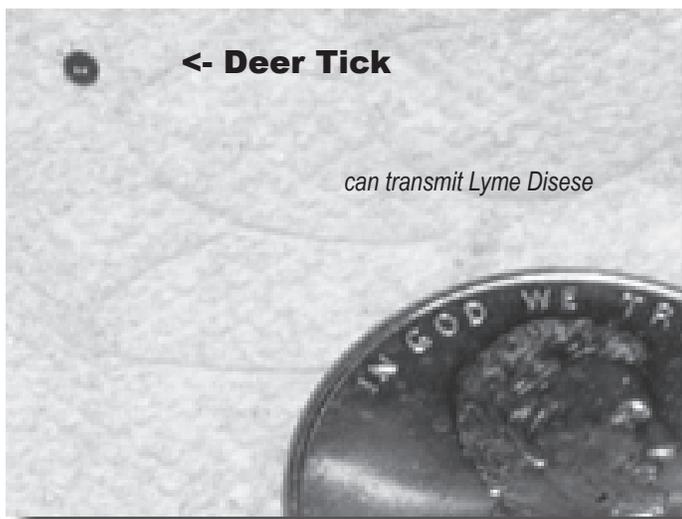
**Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever** Initial symptoms may include fever, nausea, vomiting, muscle pain, lack of appetite, and severe headache. Later signs and symptoms include rash, abdominal pain, joint pain, and diarrhea. The three important components are fever, rash, and a previous tick bite. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever can be a severe illness and the majority of patients require hospitalization. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever has an overall mortality rate in the USA of 3% to 5% of patients.

The name Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever is misleading as there are relatively few cases occurring in the Rocky Mountain area. It is instead, found throughout the USA with North Carolina and Oklahoma having the highest incidence.

For additional information from the Center for Disease Control, use the following:

[www://cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/lyme/ld\\_humandisease\\_symptoms.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/lyme/ld_humandisease_symptoms.htm)

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/rmsf/Q&A.htm>



## Lyme Disease Symptoms

Initial symptoms usually occur, in approximately 75% of infected persons, at the site of the tick bite and include a circular rash which appears within 3 to 30 days and generally expands over a period of several days. The center of the rash may be clear and is often referred to as the "bull's eye" rash. Other symptoms may include fatigue, chills, fever, headache, and muscle

### Six Ponds Executive Committee 2007-2008

- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Leighton Price (President)   | Betsy Hall        |
| Roger Monks (Vice President) | Doug Post         |
| Jessica Schultz(Secretary)   | Larry Rosenblum   |
| Walter Morrison (Treasurer)  | Charlotte Russell |
| Steve Abbott                 | Margie Saunders   |
| Aileen Chase                 | Judy Savage       |
| Sherm Geller                 |                   |

# THERE'S CHANGE IN THE WIND

Wind is a form of solar energy. Winds are caused by uneven heating of the earth's atmosphere by the sun, the irregularities of the earth's surface, the disparate temperatures of water, soil, and elevation, and the rotation of the Earth itself. Wind flow patterns are modified by the earth's terrain, the oceans, trees and other vegetation. Early humans discovered that they could use this wind flow, or kinetic energy, for many purposes: in the beginning, for sailing vessels across the surface of the water, later on with windmills to grind grain, and eventually to generate electricity.

The terms "wind energy" or "wind power" describe the process by which the wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity. Wind turbines (windmills) convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. This mechanical power can be used for many specific purposes including the powering of a generator which allows the conversion of this mechanical energy into electricity.

One way to describe the way in which a wind turbine is used to create electrical power is the opposite, or reverse, of an electric fan. Instead of using electrical power to turn the blades of a fan and make wind, wind turbines use the wind to turn the blades of a wind turbine and make electrical power. The wind turns the rotors of the wind turbine which spins a shaft, which connects to a generator which in turn spins and creates electricity. This electricity can then either be stored in a battery, or directed through transmission cables to be used for industrial or personal purposes.

Current public concern relating to both global warming and energy independence has fueled a worldwide

interest in wind power as one option to provide an alternative source of clean renewable energy. As a renewable resource, wind is classified according to wind power classes, which are based on typical or average wind speeds. These classes range from Class 1 (least wind) to class 7 (most wind). On average, at a height of 50 meters above the ground, a wind power class 4 or higher is considered to be economically feasible as a power resource; however, distance above the ground can significantly impact the class level. Massachusetts has wind power resources consistent with utility-scale production, class 4 or above. Northern Cape Cod has an excellent to outstanding wind resource according to U.S. Dept. of Energy surveys. Massachusetts in general has a high wind power potential.



Several experimental test towers or meteorological towers are currently slated to be erected in

Plymouth and in surrounding towns for the purpose of determining the economic viability of industrial commercial applications in this geographical area. The information derived from these "met" towers will be useful for the purpose of determining where and how wind turbines might best benefit the public.

As more data relating to potential wind power locations and on the impacts of the wind turbines themselves becomes available, wind power may prove to be one of many viable alternative energy options that communities will need to consider in planning their future energy needs.

For more information on Wind Turbines see :

[www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/](http://www.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/)  
[www.windpower-monthly.com](http://www.windpower-monthly.com)

**In case you missed this from our last mailing, please join or renew your membership now !**

## An invitation to join or renew your membership in the Six Ponds Association 2008

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
email \_\_\_\_\_

Dues: \$20/household per year

Mail to: Six Ponds Improvement Association  
P.O.Box 1580  
Plymouth, MA 02362

I/we wish to add an additional contribution of: \$ \_\_\_\_\_



***Back in the early 20th century, families had a steam driven pump at the pond which pumped water up to their water towers. You started the pump, filled the tower and shut off the pump. Gravity served the house fixtures till the tower ran dry again.***

***We know residents appreciated their water then. They worked hard to get it, and took it less for granted than we tend to do.***

