

## Annual Conference Huge Success

The annual conference of NYSFOLA was held at the White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY on May 2-4, 1997. This being the best attended conference with 173 people present as well as the numerous exhibitors, the networking continued all weekend.

Friday evening was the kick-off with an open forum discussion following the evening meal. The subjects of discussion ranged from A-Z (Anti-jetskis to Zebra mussels). Other discussion focused on the milfoil moth and weevil with Steve LaMere of our SAB contributing much information on the status of these biological controls for Eurasian Milfoil.

Saturday is always the most active day for everyone, with this year being no exception. After a good night's sleep, a hearty breakfast was served and then to the sessions. The concurrent sessions always makes choices hard to determine. Scott Kishbaugh and Betsy Hohenstein of NYSDEC were busy all day with classroom and on lake training of CSLAP.

Other sessions of the day included Local Land Use Control, Watercraft Rules, Business of Lake Associations, Milfoil Control and Who Owns the Lake Bottom. The afternoon was also initiating the Watershed Pilot Planning Project with the chosen Lake Associations in attendance to start this major program.

At 5:00 P.M. the annual business meeting of NYSFOLA was held and with current business concluded the activities turned to the more festive. After a period of wine and cheese snacks, presented by the Lake Moraine Association, the banquet dinner was awaiting. With the conclusion of the meal our program turned to awards. The "Tear of Cloud" award was presented to Lyle Raymond for his many years of service to our organization as well as service to Cornell. Other awards were to the Past-President Marge Schaefer, Lake Stewardship to Mark Randall and to the best newsletters.

Entertainment was provided by the Colgate 13, and was the evenings highlight. Sunday morning sessions included a field trip and a discussion on the State Bond Act.

The exhibitors educated everyone during the free times and are already making plans to join us again next May 1st.



Jeanne Wolfgruber of Loon Lake Association being serenaded by the Colgate 13!!!

## Letter from the Editor and NYSFOLA Office

Seldom do I take the time to update everyone on the happenings here at home base. As nearly everyone knows, the office is handled by my forgiving wife and myself. As winter sets in, here in western New York, the phone requests slow to a minimum but time is spent cataloging information into the computer and other work with the address files etc.. Winter never seems to last long enough as the annual conference mailings, registration, etc. start around March 1st. and from then to November it remains fairly active.

We attempt to answer all your requests for information on varied subjects or forward possible resources for further information. Seldom are we totally at a loss, but it did happen once. When our data base of information fails we often turn to the Internet for possible answers. This is becoming more and more useful for everyone that is on-line. You can use the search category of your server.

The publishing of "WATERWORKS" is very enjoyable and I appreciate all the articles that we receive for publication. It is not necessary for you to wait for a request to submit an article for publication, just sit down and let everyone know what your association is accomplishing and/or your problems. Possibly your article will appear in the next issue that will come out this fall.

Presently the office is receiving requests for information on Local Law relative to boats and navigation. If your town has such a law please forward a copy to us for use by others. It is always easier to formulate a new document if others are available for comparison.

There also has been an increase of the use of E-mail to contact the office, if you or your organization are on-line we can be reached at- [folaf@epix.net](mailto:folaf@epix.net).

D.Keppel, Editor

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"Pride, like humility, is destroyed by one's insistence that he possesses it." Kenneth Bancroft Clark, American educator and psychologist.

*Points of view expressed and products advertised herein do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of NYSFOLA or its members. Mention of trade names and commercial products shall not constitute an endorsement of their use.*

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**President's Address****A Year of Progress**

1997 promises to be a red letter year for the Federation, a year marked with new initiatives and the expansion of existing programs.

Thanks to additional support from the Lake Services division (NYSDEC) we have been able to include 25 additional lakes in our Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP). Most of our members associations are now off the waiting list and are actively involved monitoring water quality and identifying various types of aquatic plant life. This outstanding project which computerizes a lake's water chemistry profile, has now attracted interest from lake organizations and environmental agencies outside of NY State.

At our May conference the watershed planning project left the drawing board and became a reality. Seven member lakes across NYS are participating in this pilot program. They include Owasco, Chateaugay, Oscawana, Queechy, Silver, Findley and Cossayuna lakes.

The concept of total watershed planning is to develop a management plan not just for the main waterbody, but also for all water sources that supply or exit a lake. The process involves input from the lake association, local government groups, the educational and scientific community, and other interested groups.

The Association is particularly grateful to the original planning committee headed by Jack Colgan and the current watershed planning committee chaired by George Kelley for initiating and overseeing this important project. The project also represents a strong partnership between the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Lake George/Lake Champlain Regional Planning Board.

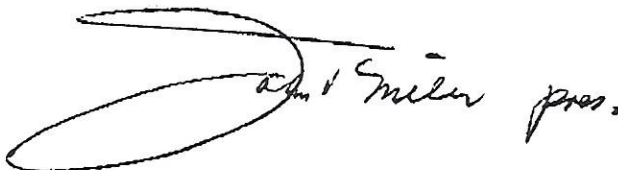
Another NYSFOLA initiative is our active support to amend and improve the NYS Navigation Law. Specifically, the association endorses changing the current slow-speed zone for motorized craft from 100' to 200' from any shoreline, dock, or moored craft. (see endorsement letter and rationale in this issue of Waterworks)

The question of sensible watercraft control was thoroughly discussed with our membership at the Spring conference. Currently our lake organizations must go through a long, expensive, political process to insure the safety of their lake users and protect the environmental integrity of their waterbody (e.g., see Albany Times column in this issue) Standardizing the NYS slow-speed zone at 200' would follow the precedents already legally established by scores of individual lake laws in the State.

Support letters for Senate Bill 3990 and Assembly Bill A8206 are now being received from lake associations, other interested groups and individuals. If you or your association wish to add your support to this initiative, please send your endorsement letter to me at the address below.

It is most gratifying for me to serve as President during this time of new initiatives. Our membership should also be grateful to the many individuals who give freely of their time and expertise to insure the success of our various endeavors. Please feel free to call or write me with your questions or suggestions.

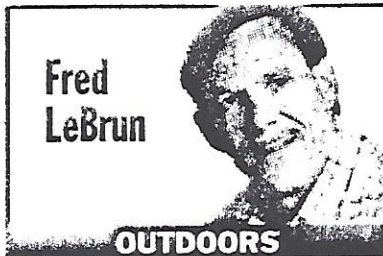
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Miller", followed by the word "pres." in a smaller, cursive script.

John Miller  
8 Crescent Street  
Ilion, NY 13357  
(315)895-7502



**Albany, N.Y.**  
**Thursday, June 12, 1997**



## A need to limit speed

Twitchell Lake is one of those Adirondack gems that speckles the North Country. It's only accessible by road at the southern tip of its 1.4-mile length, and the rest is gotten to by boat.

And so it's been for generations that the 72 families, give or take, with camps, cabins and dwellings along its long narrow shoreline reached their abode by boat. Mostly motor boat, which tradition and consensus dictated wouldn't exceed 25 horsepower, and which would be guided with judicious good sense and modest speeds.

Because Twitchell Lake is only 300 to 900 feet wide along its entire length, everybody feels the wake.

That's all well and good as long as everyone cooperated. A couple of years ago, though, a handful decided they wanted big boats to zoom up and down tiny Twitchell, in the 80 hp range — for water skiing.

Now the property owners

around Twitchell, and town board of Webb, homebase to the lake, are locked in an increasingly nasty debate over instituting boat speed limits for the lake. Town supervisor George Hildebrandt, among the town board majority against the idea, says a survey he did indicates that there are mixed feelings along the lake for more regulation — generally a dirty word in the Adirondacks. In his view, the situation has been blown out of proportion.

Well, it has a number of camp and property owners upset enough to hire prominent local environmental lawyer Doug Ward to try to negotiate a settlement. Among his 10 clients is Anne LaBastille, Woodswoman herself, who chronicles the fight for safety, serenity and solitude on Twitchell Lake in two chapters of her latest and just-released book, "Woodswoman III". \*

While the town supervisor characterizes the situation as overblown, one of the offended parties, John Miller, sees it quite differently. Miller also happens to be the president of the new York State Federation of Lake Associations. He says, "given the narrow contours of the lake, high-speed water skiing is like driving through the city of Utica at 60 mph."

In other words, dangerous as well as loud and annoying.

What's happening at Twitchell presages what is likely to become a major issue in the next decade for the Adirondacks: what to do about motorized boats, especially on smaller lakes.

Last year there was a decapitation on Great Sacandaga Lake

as the result of excessive speed in a cigarette boat. Three died in Saratoga Lake from similar circumstances. Appalling incidents like these can only increase in the future because there are 53 percent more power boats in New York waters today than there were seven years ago, but zero percent more lakes, streams and rivers. Currently, the state's navigation law requires a no-wake zone—5 mph—100 feet from shore and any anchored boat or dock. At the very least that should be increased to 200 feet. A number of towns have created ordinances expanding the no-wake zone at Blue Mountain Lake, the Fulton Chain, Indian Lake, Lake George—more than 20 lakes statewide.

But what is needed is state action. In this regard we're way behind Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey which have expanded no-wake zones around shorelines, and put limits on motor sizes for certain bodies of water, and in some case even required electric motors only.

We're coming to that, and the sooner the better. The Adirondacks backwoods experience is not about careening down small lakes. It's about the cry of the loon. A cry not in competition with the scream of the Evinrude or the roar of the jet ski.

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editors note- this article is copied from the Albany Times Union newspaper.

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\* "Woodswoman III" can be purchased by writing; West of the Winds Publications, Inc., Westport, NY 12993. (price- \$18.70 - includes tax, shipping and handling)

## CSLAPennings

While everyone's lawns and patience are wilting in the desert overtaking our state, CSLAP continues to flourish and flower amidst the desiccation. And while the bounty of the CSLAP crop has required perhaps a bit more weeding and care than in the past, we are pleased with the reaping of it all. The following are just a few of the on-going highlights of CSLAP '97:

- 26 new lakes joined CSLAP in 1997, the largest expansion since the Louisiana Purchase, including the first CSLAP lake from New York City, the first CSLAP lakes in Cattaraugus, Steuben and Schoharie Counties, and the rest of the first hand (fifth finger) of the Finger Lakes.
- The first group CSLAP training session was held in early May at the NYSFLA annual conference in Hamilton. Most of the new lake associations were trained at this session, given CSLAP staff (both of us) an opportunity to assure consistency and give all the volunteers a chance to meet and commiserate over fickle filters, sticky Kemmerer bottles, and all that paperwork. Next year we plan to devote more time to the laboratory portion of the program, and perhaps include sessions on vegetation sampling and other sampling strategies.
- At least 115 sites at 77 lakes were sampled during the Great All-American Secchi Dip-In, up from 60 lakes in 1996 and 50 lakes in 1995. This high turnout will probably place New York in fifth place among the participating states, and only behind Wisconsin among states that don't begin with the letter "M". I hope each of the participants managed to generate some publicity for his or her efforts in monitoring and protecting the lakes of New York State (or at least enjoyed the excuse for getting back out on the lake)
- Many NYS lakes have been enjoying clearer lake water this year, probably due to the combination of the long, cool, and wet winter and early spring, and dry and hot late spring and summer. CSLAP will help to document this trend, and perhaps provide important insights for those other lakes for which high transparency is but a crystalline dream.
- Your humble minions here at CSLAP Central are developing a few other tools for use by lake associations and the public in identifying and monitoring lake conditions. These include more zebra mussel identification kits, a color pamphlet of nuisance aquatic plants for large-scale public distribution, and perhaps a guide for identifying and collecting plants that are being consumed by herbivorous insects. We hope to circulate these in the coming months

Once again, I'd like to thank all CSLAP volunteers for their enduring efforts and devotion to the program and the lakes of New York State, and encourage all questions, comments and profundities about CSLAP to be directed to me at 518-457-0734 or Betsy Hohenstein at 518-457-3345.

**Travel the Internet with us!!!**

For all the computer buffs it is now possible to contact the NYSFOLA Office by E-Mail. We try to check the mail box every evening for messages or questions that you have. We can be reached at ;-

[folat@epix.net](mailto:folat@epix.net)

or check-out the NYSFOLA homepage at;-

[http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/nys\\_lakes](http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/nys_lakes)



## Ask Dr. Lake

*Dr. Lake ponders using **biological controls**, living organisms, to control nuisance aquatic plants, such as Eurasian watermilfoil.*

**Dr. Lake, our lake is overgrown with aquatic weeds. It may be Eurasian watermilfoil. What should we do?**

Well, first it is very important that you are absolutely sure that the weed is milfoil. A number of other plants look a lot like Eurasian watermilfoil and the approach to control can be very different, depending on the species of plant. You can call NYSDEC's Lake Services Section at 518 457-0734 and they can arrange to have the specimen identified.

**So, now I have the plant identified. What do I do next?**

Consult with a professional who has experience in aquatic plant control. A good starting point is to contact your County Soil and Water Conservation District. You could also look in the Yellow Pages under Environmental Consultants. There are three general classes of nuisance plant control: **physical, chemical and biological**. Examples of physical techniques consist of: harvesting, hand pulling, altering the lake's water level and installing bottom barriers to cover the soils where the plants grow. Chemical techniques use aquatic herbicides, such as Sonar, Diquat and 2,4 D. The NYSFOLA book **Diet for a Small Lake—A New Yorkers Guide to Lake Management** has excellent summaries of both physical and chemical techniques.

**I've heard that physical techniques like harvesting don't work that well. Members of our lake association are also concerned about the risks associated with herbicide use. We are very interested in biological techniques, but we haven't heard much about their use.**

First, let me stress that you should not focus on one technique, as if it was going to be the magic solution to all your weed problems. Aquatic plants are a natural and integral part of every lake ecosystem. Problems usually arise when an exotic invasive species such as Eurasian watermilfoil, Eurasian waterchestnut or Curly-leaf pondweed crowds out the native forms and overruns the shoreline. You and any professionals that you retain should tailor the management program to your lake's unique situation. Generally, a combination of various techniques works best. For example, you might treat the whole lake with an herbicide like Sonar and then in successive years use harvesting or bottom barriers to keep the nuisance species from reinvading. The reason that you haven't heard about biological control of milfoil and other nuisance aquatic plants is that these techniques are very new and/or experimental.

**What is biological control?**

Biological control is defined as the purposeful introduction of another living organism, usually an animal, to control the target species. In agriculture, biological controls have proven to be safe and effective alternatives to pesticides, so it makes sense that similar biological agents could be found that will control aquatic weeds. There are presently three organisms that make up the aquatic bio-control arsenal: a fish—the grass carp and two insects—a moth and a weevil.

### Do grass carp eat milfoil and if so, where can I get them?

Grass carp are not very selective feeders; they eat a wide variety of aquatic plants. Grass carp have been very successful in controlling nuisance aquatic plants in some situations. However, if too many grass carp are stocked, they can reduce both nuisance and beneficial aquatic plants to very low levels. This result is unacceptable, since fish habitat would be compromised. Studies of overstocking of grass carp have concluded that other unintended consequences include severe algal blooms, increases in turbidity and destabilization of the bottom sediments. It is absolutely imperative that a professional with previous grass carp experience assist you on your project. You can obtain grass carp from several hatcheries, some consultants and a few local government offices in the State. The fish that are legal for use in New York must be certified sterile by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Under the present NYSDEC policy, you can obtain a permit for up to 15 grass carp per surface acre of aquatic plants, for private ponds of less than 5 acres, lying wholly on private land. For larger water bodies, NYSDEC reviews permit applications on a case by case basis, in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). You should consult the Fish Management Unit in the nearest NYSDEC Regional Office.

### What about the weevil and the moth?

An aquatic moth larva, *Acentria*, and the immature form of the weevil *Euhrychiopsis* both have been observed feeding on Eurasian milfoil plants in New York State. The Finger Lakes Association Water Resources Board has supported research on the moth by Professor Robert Johnson of Cornell University. Dr. Johnson has found the moth and weevil larva in almost all of the lakes that he has recently surveyed. The moth larva has also been associated with the decline of milfoil in a number of lakes in North America. Whether these milfoil declines are coincidental or are caused by *Acentria* is still subject to debate. Another unresolved issue is if these organisms are fairly widespread in our lakes, why don't they naturally reduce milfoil populations? In any case, neither insect is available commercially. You can't go into a local garden store and buy a box of *Acentria* or weevil eggs to pour off your dock. It's going to take additional research and a number more years to make these insects into a commercially-viable milfoil control technique.

### Are there any other biological controls out on the horizon?

Scientists have toyed with the idea of using freshwater crayfish, but the potential for their use as a nuisance plant control agent appears low. Another biological technique involves planting native plant species in areas milfoil has been removed. Purposeful planting of native plants to treated areas prevents to recolonization of the area by milfoil and other nuisance plants.

**Final Note:** Aquatic plant management is a very serious business. Always consult a qualified professional before attempting to design or conduct a control program of any kind. You probably need permits and you definitely can make things worse if you don't know what you're doing. If you're not sure what to do, get a copy of **Diet for a Small Lake** and read the chapters on nuisance plant control. It's also a good idea to contact your local NYSDEC office.

If you have a question for Dr. Lake submit it to *Waterworks*, 2701 Findley Lake, NY 14736.

***The Two Hardest Things in Life to Handle are SUCCESS and FAILURE!!***

## A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF NEW YORK STATE SENATE BILL 3990 AND STATE ASSEMBLY BILL A8206

For the last few years, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has been recommending that the 5 mph speed limit zone for motorized watercraft on New York's lakes be increased from 100 ft from shorelines to 200 ft. For safety and environmental reasons, the New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc., urges enactment of S.3990 and A.8206, which would do what New York's OPRHP has been recommending.

**SAFETY** - During the past 15 years, the number of motorized watercraft registered in New York has increased by more than 50%--from approximately 300,000 to over 458,000. At the same time, the typical motorized watercraft's engine horsepower and speed has increased and a growing number and percentage of motorized watercraft are personal watercraft, i.e. jet skis. The increase in personal watercraft is significant because their shallow draft enables them to go where other motorized watercraft could not, thereby opening up to high speed watercraft areas which once were slow speed zones because of natural barriers.

The size and number of water bodies on which this larger number of faster watercraft operate have not increased. The typical lake simply has more, faster motorized watercraft. The increase in number and speed has increased the risk to low-horsepower watercraft, to non-motorized watercraft such as canoes and kayaks, and most importantly, to swimmers. The increased congestion and speed creates a greater margin for error.

Increasing the 5 mph slow speed zone from 100ft to 200ft would alleviate this safety hazard.

**ENVIRONMENTAL**-Motorized watercraft stir up lake bottom sediments and create a boat wake. The more powerful a watercraft's engine and the shallower the water in which it is operating, the greater the disturbance to bottom sediment. Stirring up bottom sediments increases a lake's turbidity, reducing the light essential to submerged aquatic vegetation. Stirring up bottom sediments also releases heavy metals such as mercury and aluminum, many of which are toxic to plants and animals.

Motorized watercraft also create wakes and boat wakes can damage docks, etc., and cause shoreline erosion. Most importantly, boat wakes disturb wildlife that live or nest along the shoreline. Loons, in particular, can be adversely affected by boat wakes; they may be prevented from nesting, or if they do nest, their nests or eggs may be destroyed.

All other things equal, the closer motorized watercraft are to shore, the greater the effect of their boat wakes on structures, shoreline and wildlife.

Increasing the 5 MPH speed zone from 100ft. to 200ft--moving high speed boats to water that is (a) deeper and (b) further from shore--would reduce the disturbance of bottom sediments and the effects that boat wakes have on the shoreline.

continued on page nine

continued from page eight

**SUMMARY-** The New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc., urges the enactment of S.3990 and A.8206 to increase the 5 MPH speed limit zone on New York's lakes from 100ft to 200ft for both safety and environmental reasons. New York State would not be alone if it increased its slow speed zone. Many others have already done so. Both New Jersey and Vermont, for example, have 200ft zones. In addition, many individual lakes in New York, e.g. the Fulton Chain of Lakes, Canandaigua Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, etc., have already created 200ft speed zones by various means. The passage of S.3990 and A.8206 and action by the Governor, would obviate the need for each of the many lakes in New York to expand its speed limit zone individually.

**THE NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF LAKE ASSOCIATIONS, INC.,** is a coalition of approximately 180 lake associations, other environmental groups, agencies, private corporations and individuals concerned with the preservation and restoration of ponds, lakes, and their interconnecting waterways. Its mission is to protect the water resources of New York State by assisting local organizations and individuals through public dialogue, education, information exchange, and collaborative efforts.

John Miller, President, NYSFOLA

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## Lake Stewardship Award cites Mark Randall

Mark has been involved with his own lake association, Lake Moraine, since time began. He has served as president and almost every other committee chairman. Whatever responsibility he took on, he would always see it through. Mark never said "I can't," if it involved lakes (or pools).

He was a founder of the Madison County Federation of Lakes, bringing people together to discuss mutual problems within the county. And later, when it was floundering, he got it up and running again.

He was a founder of the Federation of Lake Associations, now known as the New York State Federation.

Whether the meeting was right on Lake Moraine or 300 miles away, no matter what time of day, he was always there. He never missed a meeting, even if he had just left the hospital after recent surgery.

Without Mark's voluntary stewardship and dedication, none of the above groups would have had such an impact on the lives and lakes of those people who know Mark. More than anything else though, Mark's stewardship inspires other to emulate his remarkable commitment.

## PILOT WATERSHED PROJECT

The pilot watershed project undertaken by the seven lake associations across the state is progressing according to schedules. Each watershed is working with their own time frame so this does leave variations.

The program was first discussed at the May 1996 Board of Directors meeting. At that time a committee was formed and continuing dialogue with NYSDEC brought forth the formulation of the project as it is at present time.

In the fall of 1996 approximately 30 lake associations filed requests to be chosen as a participant. Funding could only maintain six or seven associations at the offset and seven lakes were chosen. Involved are; Owasco Lake-Cayuga County, Queechy Lake- Columbia County, Cossayuna Lake-Washington County, Silver Lake- Wyoming County, Lake Oscawana-Putnam County, Chateaugay Lake- Franklin County, Findley Lake- Chautauqua County.

Nearly all of these associations have now formulated a work plan, chosen an active committee and set a budget for their project.

The goal of the **Watershed Planning Project** is to produce a dynamic and ever-evolving Watershed Management Plan for each of the selected lake watersheds. The purpose of this project is to provide an organizational structure for communities to help them get money and assistance to conduct specific activities that they think are important in their watersheds. Developing a management plan also allows communities to document on-going activities to assure future funding. The overall intent of the Watershed Planning Project is to encourage more locally-based activities to improve the management of lakes and watersheds around the State. Therefore, if a community has identified locally-based activities and funding has been identified, there is no need for them to wait until the completion of a written document. The plans are to: Document on-going lake management efforts, and produce a set of feasible management recommendations.

## *What you Can Do . . .*

### To Help Reduce Pollution From Boating

Pollutants impacts will not only alter the biological integrity of a water body, but may decrease the recreational and property values. Here are some techniques that you can use to help reduce pollution generated by your boat:

- No overboard discharges; period! Boat sewage or grey water should not be discharged into lakes and rivers.
- Use special care when fueling. Do not top off your fuel tanks because the expansion vent will allow fuel to spill overboard. Install an overfill device in your vent line.
- When performing engine repairs and maintenance, use petroleum-absorbing pads to avoid accidental fuel and oil spills.
- Use environmentally responsible and legal cleaning products and marine paint.
- When cleaning fish, dispose of fish parts properly. Do not discard them in lakes and ponds; bag them for disposal on shore. Encourage your marina to install a fish cleaning station and compost area for fish parts.
- Observe all no-wake and speed markers. In shallow areas, adjust speed to minimize your wake. Boat wakes and propeller wash contribute to shoreline erosion and can stir up bottom sediments, resulting in nutrient inputs and reduced water clarity.
- Inform other boaters about ways they can reduce pollution of our lakes and ponds.

From: *A Boaters Guide to Cleaner Water*, by: N.H. Department of Environmental Services.

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### **Water Conservation:**

This is a very important issue for communities that rely on septic systems. The less water discharged into the ground the less stress applied to the septic tank and leach field.

- \* Use flow regulating devices, on your hose as well as the shower.
- \* Water lawns early morning or late evening when evaporation is less.
- \* Landscape with low-water need plants
- \* Collect water from drain spouts and use it on the lawn and garden
- \* Turning off the water while brushing your teeth can save 4-10 gallons per day.

## Available at the office of NYSFOLA!!!

**"DIET for a Small Lake";** Joint Publication of NYSFOLA and NYSDEC relative to watershed and lake.

Detailed instructions for preparing a Lake Management Plan; complete descriptions of Lake Restoration and Watershed Management Techniques; Comprehensive discussion of Lake Ecology.

Cost:- \$10.00, plus \$2.00 s&h

**"Managing Lakes Through Community Participation";** 25 minute video, Why Associations are formed, how they get started, tackling priority issues, case study, ties with local government and lake community.

Cost:- \$15.00, plus \$2.00 s&h

**"Water Quality Monitoring in Lakes and Tributaries";** video; demonstrates the techniques used for water quality monitoring, based on procedures used for CSLAP. Useful for starting a monitoring program.

Cost:- \$15.00, plus \$2.00 s&h

**"Watershed Conflict Resolution";** by Lyle Raymond; conflicts are normal, seeking an outcome, Power, perception and values, Strategies, Alliances and Education.

Cost:- FREE, \$1.00 requested for mailing

**"NYSFOLA 1995 Conference Proceedings";** attend the 95 Conference at Cooperstown from your armchair.

Cost:- \$3.00 includes s&h

*Are your dues paid? Services can only be continued with your help.  
Please stay current!*

### 1997 Membership Dues-

#### Lake, Watershed and other Associations;

Small Association, 10-74 members	\$35.00
Medium Association, 75-149 members	\$75.00
Large Association, 150 or more members	\$150.00
Park Districts (Town, County etc.)	\$200.00
Individual Membership	\$20.00
Member of Lake Assn. in good standing	\$10.00
Corporate Membership	\$200.00
Student	\$10.00

#### Member Information:-

Lake Association \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contact Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Fee\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Donation\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Enclosed\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Lake location (county) \_\_\_\_\_

Send payment to NYSFOLA office ;  
 Phone/fax- 1-800-796-fofa  
 E-mail— fola@epix.net

NYSFOLA  
 2701 Shadyside Rd. PO Box 342  
 Findley Lake, NY 14736

## Calendar of Events

**NALMS 17th Annual International Symposium**  
to be held at Houston, Texas December 3-6, 1997 .

**NYSFOLA 1998 Annual Conference-**  
White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY  
May 1,2,3, 1998

### **Exhibitors and Advertisers at our 97 Conference-**

NYSFOLA wishes to thank all the commercial sponsors of our 1997 conference. Without their participation our conferences would be less interesting and enlightening. The effort put forth by these sponsors is greatly appreciated. Traveling across the country, setting up, and extending their expertise to all of us is highly commendable. This year's sponsors included;  
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## 1997 Great American Secchi Dip-in

From June 27 until July 13, 1997 more than 2,000 volunteers from more than 30 states and Canadian provinces measured transparency in their favorite lake, river, or estuary. They used an instrument called a "Secchi disk," a flat, horizontal, black and white disk that is lowered from a rope into the water until it disappears. The disk itself is named after the Jesuit priest, Pietro Angelo Secchi, who developed the disk more than 150 years ago. The depth of disappearance is a measure of transparency of the water. Transparency is affected by the color of the water and by particles of silt or clay or algae and therefore is a measure of some forms of pollution.

Previous three dip-ins provided valuable information on transparency. For example the deepest reading so far was 52 feet in Minnesota and the shallowest was 1 inch in Nebraska. Also the volunteers record their perception of water quality and the biggest surprise is that jetskis now equal or surpass algae and weeds as the chief perceived water quality problem in the United States.

If you or your lake Association would like to become involved contact;

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## WATERWORKS

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